

TARGET SERIES

04

DARASA LA NANE - 2016

KISWAHILI

JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU

Muda: Saa 1 Dakika 40

1. Tumia penseli ya kawaida tu.
2. Hakikisha umeandika kwenye karatasi ya majibu:-
 - (i) JINA LAKO
 - (ii) JINA LA SHULE YAKO

Chagua jibu mwafaka kuanzia swali la 1 - 15 ili kujazilia vihasho.

Mshindi mara 1 wa 2 cha vijana katika mchezo wa Chess. 3 mtihani wa kitaifa wa shule za sekondari kwa kupata alama A point 84. Weru 4 alikuwa mwanafunzi 5 shule ya upili ya Nyeri alipata alama A katika masomo 6. Kijana huyo 7 kusomea 8 ili atimize 9 yake ya kuwa daktari wa 10.

Weru 11 mwanafunzi wa shule ya msingi ya Bidii eneo la wakilishi bunge 12 Karatina 13 ya Nyeri. Alipata alama 421 na hivyo kupata nafasi ya 14 na shule ya 15 ya Nyeri miaka minne iliyopita.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. nunge | B. manne | C. nane | D. manane |
| 2. A. kitengo | B. eneo | C. michezo | D. kijiji |
| 3. A. alifeli | B. alifita | C. alipasi | D. atapita |
| 4. A. ambao | B. ambaye | C. ambayo | D. ambazo |
| 5. A. wa | B. na | C. kwa | D. ya |
| 6. A. zote | B. yote | C. zozote | D. yoyote |
| 7. A. alinuia | B. atanuia | C. alinunua | D. ananuia |
| 8. A. daktari | B. madaktari | C. kidaktari | D. udaktari |
| 9. A. jinamizi | B. ndoto | C. moto | D. moroto |
| 10. A. ushonaji | B. upasuaji | C. uchomezaji | D. utumiaji |
| 11. A. akawa | B. ingawa | C. akiwa | D. wakawa |
| 12. A. za | B. na | C. ya | D. la |
| 13. A. kaunti | B. wilaya | C. mkoa | D. tarafa |
| 14. A. kutoka | B. kuimba | C. kujiunga | D. kucheza |
| 15. A. upili | B. chekechea | C. msingi | D. chuo |

Kuanzia swali la 16 - 30, jibu kulingana na maelezo.

16. Andika tarakimu hii kwa maneno 20,020,002
A. Milioni ishirini na ishirini
B. Laki ishirini na mbili
C. Ishirini milioni, ishirini elfu na mbili
D. Ishirini milioni na laki ishirini
17. **Andika udogo wa sentensi ifuatayo:**
Mdomo wa ndege unaitwa kidona.
A. Kidomo la kidege linaitwa kidona
B. Mdomo ya madege yanaitwa majidona
C. Domo la dege linaitwa jidona
D. Kidomo cha kidege kinaitwa kijidona
18. Tumia kiashiria radidi kukamilisha sentensi hii
Tunazipenda kalamu _____
A. hizi hizi B. zizi hizi
C. hizi zizi D. zizo hizo
19. Shungi ni la nywele nalo bumba ni la
A. noti B. nyuki
C. takataka D. mari
20. Chagua sentensi inayoonyesha 'ki' ya masharti
A. Tukienda kwao tutamkuta akicheza
B. Wanafunzi wakichelewa wataadhibiwa
C. Nilikuwa nikisoma nilipoitwa
D. Kibuzi kile kitachinjwa kesho
21. **Kamilisha sentensi ifuatayo.**
Gari lake si _____ linazo nguvu sawasawa
A. jipya ingawa B. mpya bali
C. lipya lakini D. jipya labda
22. Kati ya sentesi hizi, ni ipi iliyo na kivumishi cha pekee.
A. Mdokozi ambaye ni mrefu
B. Akifika gwarideni tutapiga saluti
C. Mdadisi mwenyewe ni huyu
D. Angewania wadhifa katika muungano

23. **Jaza kwa usahihi.**

- Mtoto huyo alim _____ babaye, moyo alipozi _____ pesa zetu.
A. vuja, fuja B. vunja, funja
C. vuja, vunja D. vunja, fuja
24. **Kamilisha**
Tasa ni kwa _____ kama vile kiweto ni kwa _____
A. mke, mtetea B. mfarika, njeku
C. mfaruku, pora D. mbarika, tembe
25. Mashuke kwao ni kaskazini mwa shule yao. Naye Otieno atoka magharibi ya shule. Hivi ni kusema nyumbani kwa Mashuke ni _____ maskanini mwa Otieno.
A. mashariki kaskazini mwa
B. mashariki mwa
C. kaskazini mashariki mwa
D. kaskazini mwa
26. Chagua kundi lenye vihisishi pekee.
A. Kumbe, changu, sisi, sote
B. Mweupe, ole, ala, keti
C. Salaala, katikati, chini ya, kando ya
D. Ala, alhamdulillah, salaale, aha, oiye
27. Nzige ni kwa matumatu kama vile _____ ni kwa nirihi.
A. bata B. ngamia
C. punda D. samaki
28. **Chagua jibu lililosahihi.**
Anayeuzua vitu mnadani ni _____
A. sogora B. tarishi
C. dalali D. manju
29. Shairi la mishororo minne huitwa la
A. tarbia B. tathnia
C. takhmisa D. tasdisa
30. Mikate _____ na samaki _____
A. huokwa, husongwa B. huokwa, hubanikwa
C. hukaangwa, hukokwa D. hubanikwa, huokwa

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 - 40.

Asubuhi hiyo mimi na mnuna wangu tulikuwa kingoni mwa mto tukitafutia sungura wetu majani. Dada yetu Hadija naye alikuwa akivijaza vibuyu vyetu maji. Pindi tulipomaliza shughuli zetu, tulishika njia kuelekea kiamboni. Kamwe hatungetaka kukawia huku kuzingatiwa kuwa nina yetu alikuwa ametuwasia umuhimu wa kuratibu wakati vilivyo. Kila kukicha alitushauri tuyashikilie majira na wakati mfano wa saa.

Tulipowasisli mastakimuni, hatukumpata mama. Tulipodadisi kutoka kwa mziwada wetu, tulifahamu kuwa alikuwa ameenda kwa Adija. Nyumbani mwa Adija mlikuwa kitaifa cha takribani nusu kilomita. Adija alikuwa binti wa kitajiri. Aila yake ilikuwa na chao. Alikuwa binti wa kipekee na tulisoma naye katika darasa moja huko shuleni Wamahiga.

Alikuwa gashi mwenye kichwa chepesi. Wajih, jamii adabu zake na roho safi. Tuliililia ngoa hali yake. Darasani tulimvulia kofia huku wengine wetu kama mimi tukimwogopa. Alikuwa kiranja wa

darasa letu la saba. Ndoto ya Adija ilikuwa ya kuwa rubani. Ni ndoto aliyoinena kila kuchao na kutekeleza yote ya muhimu ili kutimiza ndoto yake.

Basi ni jambo ililowatia hofu wanakijiji wote walipozipokea habari kuwa maskini Adija katangulia mbele ya haki. Habari hizo zilienea kijijini kama moto nyikani msimu wa kiangazi. Ndiposa mama akawa ameenda pale nyumbani pa Adija. Fauka ya hayo, alikuwa mjakazi pale ili kukimu mahitaji yetu.

Wingu la simanzi na majonzi lilitanda kote. Waja walishindwa mbona mola amchukue Adij ghafla. Lakini kalamu yake mola haikosi. Aidha liandikwalo halifutiki. Mama aliporejea adhuhuri hiyo, uso wake ulidhihirisha kihoro. Macho yake yalikuwa mekundu kama ngeu. Tulipomuuliza alitufahamisha kuwa maskini Adija aliaga dunia kutokana na ugojwa wa utandu ufunikao ubongo.

Matanga yalifanywa kwa siku sita mtawalio. Ijumaa hiyo ya mazishi, watu walifurika kwa kina Adija. Miongoni mwao walikuwa walimu, wafanyikazi na wanafunzi wote wa Warnahiga. Wote walisubiri maiti iletwe kutoka ufuoni. Kungoja kwao kulikosa subira mwendo wa alasiri. Kisha habari zikafika. Wavyele wake Adija walikuwa wametiwa mbaroni. Lo! Lahaula! Lakwata! Yapi hayo? Kumbe ukweli ulikuwa umedhihirika! Nao uongo ukajitenga! Adija alikufa mikononi mwa ngariba wa kienyeji kutokana na kuvunja damu.

Naye ngariba alipoona maji yamezidi unga, akasema mguu niponye na kumuacha marehemu mguu mmoja ukiwa kaburini. Huduma za kwanza za wavyele wake hazikufua dafu. Ikawa ni sawa na kuchota maji kwa pakacha. Alipokata kamba, wakauzua tetesi za uongo ili ukweli ufichike. Nilipoyasikia yote hayo, licha ya umri wangu, nilijiuliza swali moja tu. Ni wangapi hupatwa na yaliyompata mwendazake Adija kutokana na ujuha na ujinuni wa baadhi ya wazazi.

31. Kulingana na kifungu, yaelekea mwandishi alikuwa na ndugu wangapi?
A. Wawili B. Wanne
C. Watatu D. Niwigumu
32. Mwandishi nduguze walikuwa wameondoka nyumbani kwenda kufanya yapi?
A. Kutafuta sungura wao
B. Kupata chakula cha mifugo wao na pia maji
C. Kudadisidadisi
D. Kuchota maji
33. Ni sentensi ipi sahihi kulingana na kifungu?
A. Kifunga mimba katika familia alibaki nyumbani
B. Mwandishi alikuwa kiranja wa darasa
C. Habari za kifo cha Adija zilitokea msimu wa kiangazi
D. Mwandishi hakumwogopa marehemu
34. Kulingana na taarifa
A. familia ya mwandishi ilikuwa
B. dadaye mwandishi alikuwa makazi
C. wazazi wa Adija walikuwa wanafiki
D. Adija alikuwa na ndugu wengine
35. Adija alienda jongomeo kutokana na
A. ugonjwa wa kuvuja damu
B. upashaji tohara
C. uvunjaji damu
D. kunyongwa na ngariba

36. Kwa nini macho ya mamaye mwandishi yalikuwa mekundu?
A. Hatujaelezw
B. Alipigwa
C. Alimlilia marehemu Adija
D. Alikuwa mgonjwa
37. Yaelekea Adija aliaga dunia siku ipi?
A. Ijumaa B. Jumamosi
C. Jumanne D. Jumapili
38. Je, unafikiri ni kwa nini wazazi wake Adija walikosa kumpeleka hospitali kabla hajafa?
A. Hawakuwa na gari
B. Waliogopa kwa kuwa ulikuwa wakati wa usiku
C. Walidhani huduma zao za kwanza zingemfaa
D. Walihofia ukweli kujulikana
39. Waombolezaji walichoka kusubiri maiti aletwe lini?
A. Alasiri
B. Adhuhuri
C. Alfajiri
D. Wazazi walipotiwa mbaroni
40. Yaelekea wazazi wa Adija walikamatwa katika eneo lipi?
A. Hospitalini B. Makafani
C. Njiani D. Kaburini

Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 - 50

Raia ni mtu mwenye haki za kisheria kutokana na kuzaliwa au kujiandikisha. Katika taifa fulani. Haki hizo za kisheria zinamwezesha kushiriki katika shughuli zote za taifa hilo. Kuna raia wema na raia wabaya. Raia mwema ana roho safi. Ni mwungwana, mwadilifu na mhisani mkubwa. Daima yuko tayari kujitolea na kutoa alichio nacho kwa ajili ya taifa lake na raia mwingine. Ni mtiifu na si mwasi wa kanuni na sheria zozote za nchi. Naye huwachukia waovu na maovu yao. Huo ndio uzalendo. Na huyo ndiye mzalendo, raia mwema.

Raia mwema ana haki na wajibu wa kuilinda nchi yake kutokana na uhalifu na ufisadi wa aina yoyote. Hatoi rushwa wala hahongeki. Hafichi maovu wala hatendi maovu. Kila tendo baya alionalo hachelei kuwadokezea wengine na kuwaarifu polisi wa usalama. Raia mwema ni jicho la taifa na sauti ya wapenda haki. Raia mwema akitumwa kuenda kutenda haki, hachelei. Akiagizwa akatenda maovu husita. Siku zote huzingatia na kujikumbusha maadili huku akisema, "Nitatenda haki daima, maovu kwangu ni mwiko!"

Njia bora ya kukomesha maovu na ufisadi katika nchi ni kusimama juu ya kidato cha ukweli na uaminifu. Nchi ya watu wasio waaminifu, haiwezi kukutetea wala kukutendea haki. Tushirikiane, sisi kwa sisi pamoja na walinda usalama ili tumalize adui rushwa, ufisadi, ujambazi, wizi, ubakaji, uongo, ugaidi, uzembe, unyakuzi na chuki.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 41. Ipi si sifa ya raia mbaya au mwovu?
A. Ungwana
B. Ufisadi
C. Utiifu
D. Uzalendo | A. Polisi
B. Washikadau
C. Wanajeshi
D. Sisi wenyewe |
| 42. Mzalendo ni mtu wa aina gani?
A. Mtu anayeisaliti nchi yake
B. Mtu asiyejali taifa lake
C. Mtu anayependa nchi yake na yuko tayari kuifia
D. Mtu anayeipotea nchi yake | 47. Neno "mwiko" limetumika katika habari hii kwa maana ya
A. kijiko kikubwa
B. upawa wa kukorogea
C. haramu au baili
D. mwisho |
| 43. Kujitolea mhanga, kwa ajili ya taifa na wananchi wengine ni sifa adhimu ya raia
A. mfiadini
B. mzalendo
C. mlowezi
D. bepari | 48. Taarifa hii inasema kwamba mtu anapokataa kusema ukweli ama kifichua maovu basi ajue kwamba
A. anadunisha haki za nchi
B. anachangia ufisadi nchini
C. anazorotesha maovu katika jamii
D. anawasaidia polisi kutetea haki |
| 44. Raia mwema akiyaona matendo maovu
A. huogopa kuyafichua
B. huyaficha
C. huyafichua
D. huarifu vyombo vya habari | 49. Sisi kwa sisi maana yake ni
A. Sisi wenyewe miongoni mwetu
B. Wengine bila sisi
C. Sisi na polisi wa usalama
D. Nyumbani kwetu sisi |
| 45. Kutoa habari kwa polisi ni katika jumla ya
A. kuangamiza nchi
B. Kuendeleza chuki
C. Uraia mwema
D. Utovu wa uzalendo | 50. Maadili ya makala haya ni kwamba
A. Siku za mwizi ni arubaini
B. Nahodha wengi chombo huenda mrama
C. Raia ni bendera hufuata kiongozi
D. Mjenga nchi ni mwananchi na mvunja nchi ni mwananchi |
| 46. Matendo maovu yanaeza kutokomezwa nchini mwetu na nani? | |

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

- 1 Use an ordinary pencil only.
- 2 Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet.

I. YOUR NAME

II. NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 to 15. For each blank space, choose the BEST answer from the choices given.

Having eaten 1 for two days, we were desperately hungry. So when Oteba 2 that we should 3 the strange looking create which we had 4 the day before nobody objected. 5, Jillo advised that we should first give some of the meat to the cat and 6 what would happen. If the cat did not die, 7 we could also eat the meat 8 confidence. The cat did not die. In fact it played excitedly and looked 9. Concluding that the meat was safe, we ate 10 and greedily. For the first time that day, we 11 to laugh and tell stories.

Then Wangare came back from a short 12 and announced, "The cat is dead. Come and see." We stopped what we 13 doing and followed her, each of us holding our stomachs and complaining of 14 pains. It was true. The cat 15 lifeless before our eyes! A speeding truck had crushed it.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. nothing | B. something | C. anything | D. alot |
| 2. A. said | B. wanted | C. suggested | D. agreed |
| 3. A. kill | B. murder | C. maim | D. slaughter |
| 4. A. seen | B. arrested | C. killed | D. caught |
| 5. A. However | B. Moreover | C. In fact | D. Further more |
| 6. A. see | B. observe | C. know | D. decide |
| 7. A. perhaps | B. maybe | C. then | D. should |
| 8. A. with | B. under | C. in | D. within |
| 9. A. filled | B. active | C. full | D. contented |
| 10. A. noisily | B. hungrily | C. sadly | D. roughly |
| 11. A. begun | B. began | C. begin | D. beginning |
| 12. A. journey | B. visit | C. walk | D. run |
| 13. A. were | B. are | C. could be | D. had been |
| 14. A. sharp | B. severe | C. mild | D. strange |
| 15. A. layed | B. lay | C. lied | D. lain |

In questions 16 and 17, choose the best arrangement of the given sentences to make sensible paragraphs.

16. i) The spiny ant eater has spikes sticking out of its skin just like its peer the porcupine.
 ii) It also has a pouch like that of a Kangaroo
 iii) The spines makes it look like a porcupine while the long beak makes it look like a bird.
 iv) Their spines are not really spikes but modified hair!
 A. i, iii, iv, ii B. i, iii, ii, iv
 C. i, ii, iii, iv D. iv, ii, i, iii
17. i) This group equates urban areas with more and better opportunities.
 ii) The government believes the creation of more cities and urban centres holds the key to economic and social development.
 iii) It is a goal for a large number of young people in

rural areas.

- iv) Living in a city is considered prestigious by many
 A. iii, iv, ii, i B. iii, iv, i ii
 C. iv, iii, i, ii D. ii, iii, i, iv

In question 18 to 19, choose the alternative that means the same as the underlined sentences.

18. Had you invited her, she would have come
 A. She did not come because you would not invite her
 B. She refused to come because you did not invite her
 C. She would have come if you had invited her
 D. She cannot come because you haven't invited her.
19. "Bring your English text books tomorrow," the teacher told us.
 A. The teacher told us, bring your English text

books tomorrow.

- B. The teacher told us to take our English text books the following day.
C. Come with your English text books the following day said the teacher.
D. The teacher told us to bring our English text books tomorrow.

Choose the best answers to complete these sentences.

20. They waited at the bus-stop _____ the clock struck eight.
A. as
B. since
C. until
D. for
21. She was _____ sick woman that they took her to the hospital.
A. such
B. so
C. very
D. such a

22. Maseru would be much more healthy if he _____ less food.

A. ate
B. will eat
C. eats
D. has eaten

In questions 23 - 25, replace the underlined word with the best alternative form the choices given.

23. The pupils accused their teachers of looking down upon them.
A. watching
B. despising
C. ignoring
D. mistreating
24. The chairman of our debate club called on me to speak.
A. wanted
B. shouted to
C. summoned
D. needed
25. The offenders were let off without any punishment.
A. admitted
B. subdued
C. allowed
D. pardoned

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 38.

"Come on, Mbogo," mother said to me. "We're going to finish picking the cotton day." We all took our baskets and stepped outside. It was already warm in the sun, which shone from a cloudless blue sky. We climbed the short path up to our small field of cotton. The white tufts looked big and thick, and hung on the cotton bushes without moving. "This should make a good harvest," said father smiling. "Let's begin. I will take this first row, Ahito can do the next on my left, Sankara the third row, Mbogo the one after that, and Eunice can work with her mother on the next two, so that she can be taught how to do it. Now remember, everybody, to pick cleanly and carefully, and not to leave any tufts on the bushes."

Each of us began the row he or she had been given. I wanted to make sure that not a single tuft was left on any bush of mine. After I had picked five bushes, I looked up to see how far the others had got. Father was several metres ahead of me already, while Ahito, who always picked slowly but well, was still working at her third bush. Sankara was keeping up with father, but was working carelessly. "Father," I said. Sankara is leaving cotton behind." "As usual," said father without stopping. "God back and keep beside your elder brother." As I bent down again, mother and Eunice passed me on my left. Mother was doing most of Eunice's row as well as her own. When I reached the end of my row, I walked along the edge of the of the field until I came to the next one to be done. I was further ahead than anyone except father, who had worked his way back to the other end of the field and was emptying his basket on the sheet. Ahito was half way down her row. Sankara was sitting on the ground. "Come on, Sankara," said mother. "You must keep working so that father can take cotton in for weighing this afternoon."

Sankara stood up. "Here's a dead grasshopper," he said. He looked at it for a moment and then threw it away. "Will father bring some sweets for us, as he did last year?" he asked. "Perhaps," replied mother. Sankara took his basket and began working fast and carelessly again. I was just going to tell mother when I saw him slow down and work correctly. As the sun rose in the sky, it became very hot in the field. Eunice went to sit in the shade of a tree. The rest of us carried on, and at midday we had finished. We stood around the sheet looking at the heap of soft white cotton. "What a big heap!" Said Ahito. "How many tufts are there in it?" "Thousands," I replied. "But father will be paid by the kilograms. What's the price this year, father?" "For this kind of cotton," he answered, "It's fifty shillings per kilogram. That afternoon we dried and cleaned the cotton. The following morning at about nine o'clock, I helped father to tie up the sheet into a big bundle and fix it on the back of his bicycle. "May I come with you?" I asked him. He nodded. I got my bicycle out very fast and rode down the path to catch up with him. On the main road I kept behind my father so as to tell him if any cotton began falling out.

We reached the weighing station at half past twelve. I was feeling tired and both of us were sweating from the long ride. But when our cotton was weighed and my father was given four thousand shillings, we both felt happier.

26. When they began picking cotton,
 A. Ahito was to the left of Sankara
 B. Sankara was between Ahito and his elder brother
 C. Sankara was to the left of Mbogo
 D. there were two rows between Eunice and her father
27. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 A. Mbogo was working a little slower than his mother and Eunice
 B. Sankara was working as fast as his father, but not as well
 C. Ahito did three bushes in the time Mbogo took for five bushes
 D. Mbogo was seven metres behind his father after finishing five bushes
28. When Mbogo had finished his first row,
 A. he went to empty his basket on the sheet
 B. Ahito was further ahead than Sankara, who was sitting down
 C. he went to being the seventh row in the field
 D. he had passed his mother and Eunice.
29. Which of the following statements is true about Sankara?
 A. He sat on the ground until Ahito passed him
 B. Sometimes picked cotton correctly
 C. He threw away the dead grasshopper and stood up
 D. went on working because his mother had told him that his father would bring some sweets
30. Mbogo's father
 A. told him he could come to the weighing station
 B. fixed the bundle of cotton on his bicycle by himself
 C. rode off towards the main road before Mbogo had got his bicycle out
 D. felt tired after the long ride to the weighing station
31. Which were the first two rows Mbogo picked?
 A. The two rows next to Ahito's row
 B. The last two rows on the edge of the field
 C. The two rows next to his mother's row
 D. The fourth row eighth row next to his father's row
32. Sankara was not a good cotton-picker because he
 A. got tired very quickly
 B. worked carelessly and left behind some cotton
 C. did everything in a hurry
 D. was slow and careless
33. How many people were in the cotton field that day?
 A. Seven
 B. Eight
 C. Eleven
 D. Six
34. Who picked cotton twice as fast as Mbogo?
 A. Mother
 B. Father
 C. Sankara
 D. Eunice
35. Why did Eunice go to sit in the shade of a tree?
 A. It had become very hot in the field
 B. She had finished picking cotton in her rows
 C. Her mother had allowed her to rest
 D. She wanted to quench the thirst
36. If Mbogo's father was paid four thousand shillings for the cotton, how many kilograms was the cotton?
 A. Eighty
 B. Fifty
 C. Twenty
 D. One hundred
37. At what time did father and Mbogo reach the weighing station?
 A. Eleven forty-five pm
 B. Twelve-thirty am
 C. Twelve-thirty pm
 D. Quarter to one pm
38. Which of the following is not true about Eunice?
 A. She had not learn how to pick cotton
 B. She was to work with her father
 C. Mother was doing most of her row
 D. While Sankara was sitting down, she was half-way down her row.

Read the passage below carefully and then answer questions 39 to 50.

Most people do not know what to look for in a leader. Some base their choice on the gender of the person. For others what matters is where someone comes from. Yet others consider how much money one has given out. This is very unfortunate our choice should be determined by more worthwhile reasons. Firstly, we must look for leaders with vision. Such people are always thinking of ways of improving the lives of members of the society. People want leaders who will inspire them. To do this leaders have to lead by example working hard and encouraging others to do so is therefore very important.

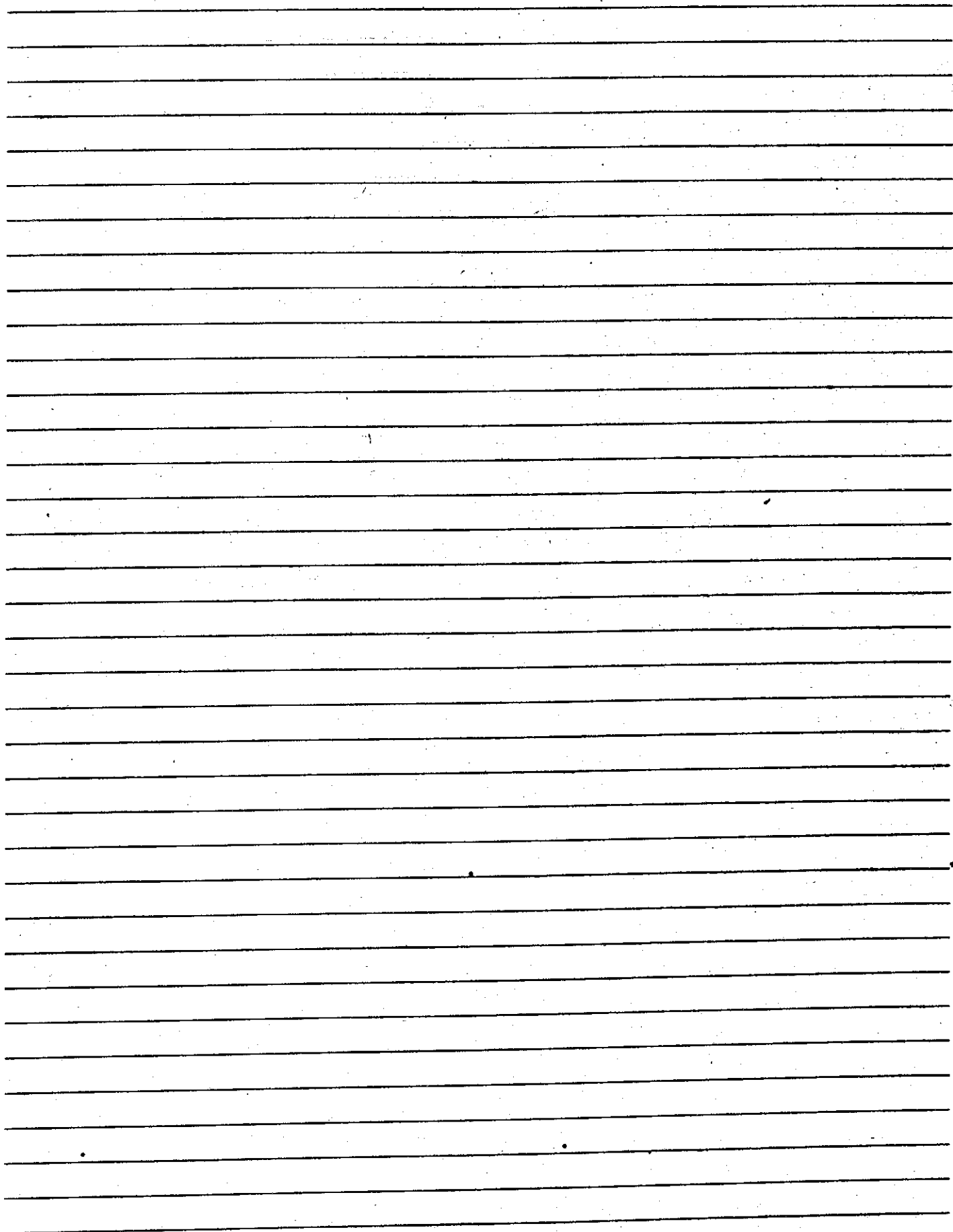
Secondly, good leaders are humble and honest enough to own up to their mistakes. It is only then that such mistakes can be corrected and avoided in the future. Good leaders consult others on important issues affecting their country, and admit that others may have better ideas than theirs. Serving members of the society regardless of an individual's tribe, religion or status, comes naturally to such leaders.

Another quality of good leaders is a sense of responsibility. Such leaders undertake to protect rather than plunder the country's resources such as forests, land and finances. People with past records of grabbing public

property or misappropriating public funds should not be elected no matter how convincing they may sound or how much money they may give out during campaigns.

Finally, in selecting leaders, we should look for those who respect and value human life. Such leaders are bound to safeguard the security of the community. It is difficult to understand how those who aspire to lead can incite their followers to bear arms against others. We should totally reject people of this kind. Haven't we learnt from countries where the culture of violence started as a joke? Later, all hell broke loose bringing about massive destruction of human life and property. We surely do not want this to happen in our country. When electing leaders, let us always ask ourselves if they have the qualities. Your single vote remember, can make a difference.

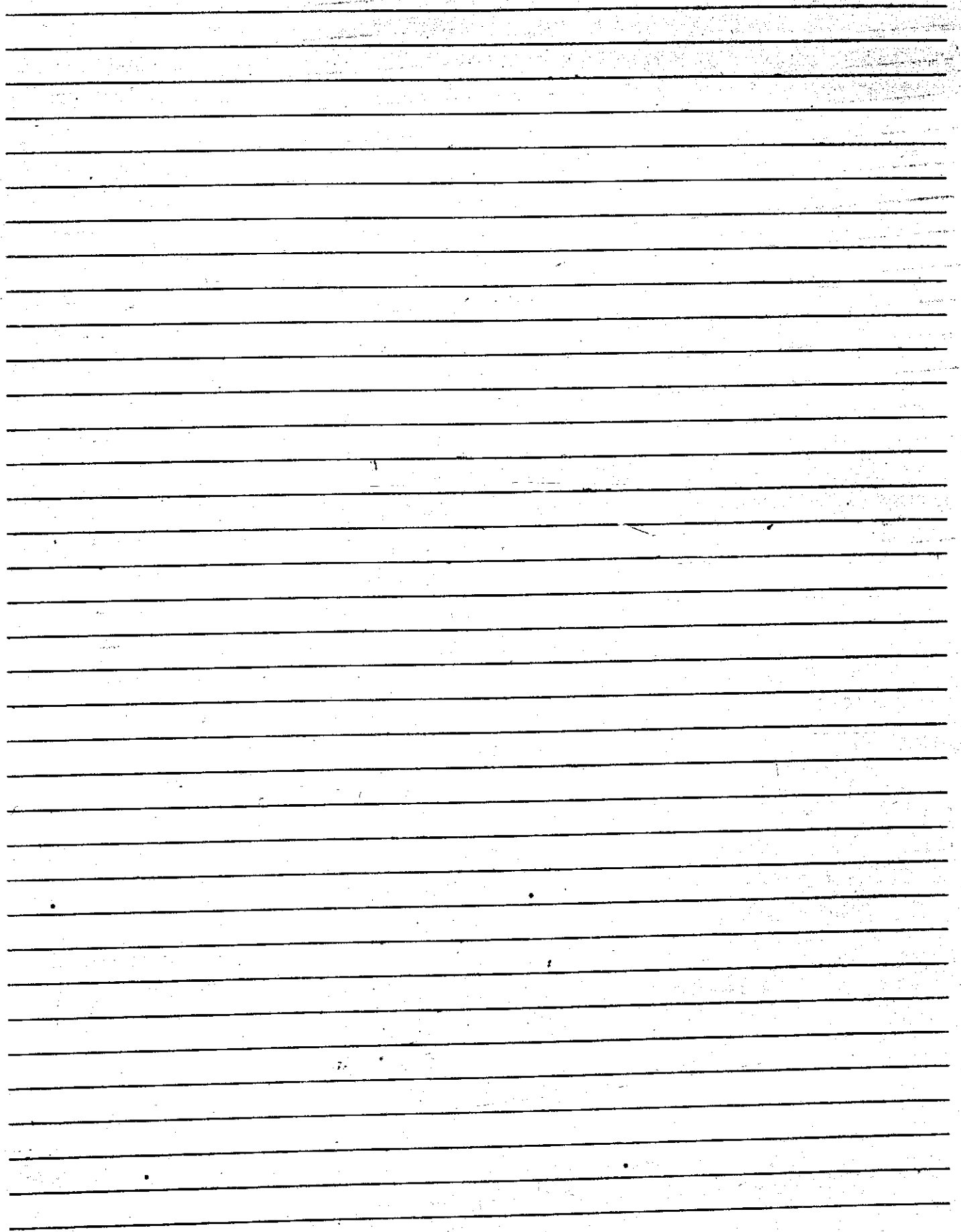
39. According to the first paragraph people understand a good leader on the basis of the following **except**
- A. the vision of the person
 - B. how much money they have
 - C. choice of the gender
 - D. where one comes from
40. Why is it important for leaders to own up to their mistakes?
- A. Mistake is a mistake and should be owned up
 - B. so that such mistakes can be avoided in future
 - C. to avoid massive destruction of human life and property
 - D. to protect rather than plunder the community resources
41. The word **plunder** as used could mean
- A. misuse of a country's resources
 - B. take things which do not belong to you by force
 - C. to steal resources entrusted with you
 - D. to work secretly to do something wrong or illegal
42. According to the third paragraph leaders
- A. improve the lives of the members of the society
 - B. serve members of the society regardless of an individual's tribe, religion or status
 - C. work hard and encourage others
 - D. respect and value human life and property
43. The following are characteristics of a good leader **except** one who is
- A. visionary
 - B. incites other people
 - C. humble and honest
 - D. sensible and responsible
44. The words humble, honest and responsible have been used in the passage. What part of speech do they belong to?
- A. Adjectives
 - B. Adverbs
 - C. Verbs
 - D. Nouns
45. Make a noun from the word **humble** as used in the passage?
- A. Humility
 - B. Humbled
 - C. Humbly
 - D. Humiliating
46. Who should not be elected to the public office? People
- A. who have a lot of wealth
 - B. who respect and value human life
 - C. with past records of good leadership
 - D. who will only serve members of their tribes
47. Leaders who do not value human life can promote
- A. peace, love and unity
 - B. a lot of destruction of human life and property
 - C. working hard and encourage others
 - D. high level management skills in their organisations
48. What is the characteristic of a leader who has vision?
- A. Does not consult others on important matters
 - B. A leader who plunders community resources
 - C. Incites his or her followers to attack the competitors
 - D. Think of ways of improving the lives of members
49. Which issues does the writer refer to as **unfortunate** according to the passage?
- A. Level of education, poverty and past experience
 - B. Gender issues, campaigns and strategies
 - C. One's origin or tribe, level of education and gender issues
 - D. Gender, one's tribe or origin and amount of money one has
50. The most important lesson we learn from the above passage is
- A. importance of good leadership
 - B. good leaders should work hard
 - C. causes of tribal clashes
 - D. characteristics of leaders



Andika insha itakayomalizia kwa maneno haya.

..... hapo ndipo nilipogundua kuwa Mola hamuachi mja wake.

A series of horizontal lines for writing the response to the prompt.



TARGET SERIES

STD 8 - 2016

MATHEMATICS

Time: 2 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

- Use an ordinary pencil only.
- Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet.

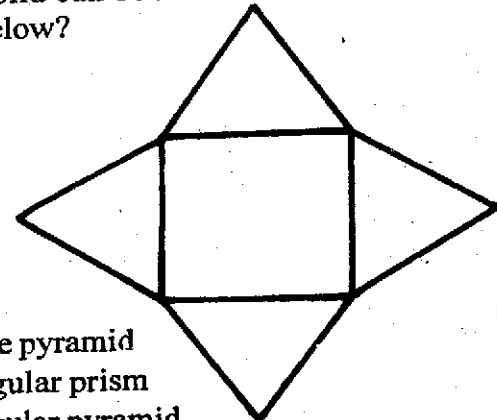
I. YOUR NAME _____

II. NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL _____

- What is six million eight thousand five hundred and sixty three less two thousand in symbols?
A. 6008563 B. 6008561
C. 6006563 D. 6010563
- Find the place value of digit 9 in the number 2691057.
A. 90000
B. Thousand
C. Tens of thousands
D. Hundred thousands
- Round off 78.5496 to the nearest thousandths.
A. 78.550 B. 78.549
C. 78.5500 D. 78.55
- How many groups of hundreds are in the total value of digit 5 in the product of 167 and 326?
A. 50000 B. 500
C. 5000 D. 50
- Arrange the following fraction in an ascending order.
 $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}$
A. $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{3}$
B. $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{3}$
C. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{8}$
D. $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}$
- What is the next number in the sequence below?
343, 216, 125, 64, _____
A. 36 B. 25
C. 16 D. 27

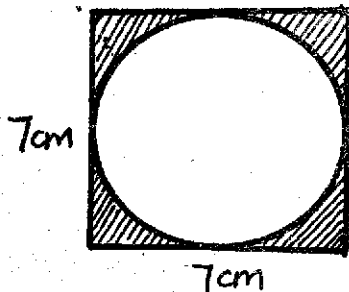
- What is the value of $27 \div 8$ correct to two decimal place?
A. 3.375 B. 3.38
C. 3.370 D. 0.34
- What is the value of $\sqrt{1\frac{9}{16}}$?
A. $1\frac{3}{4}$ B. $\frac{25}{16}$
C. $1\frac{1}{4}$ D. $\frac{4}{5}$

- Which solid can be formed from the net shown below?



- Square pyramid
B. Triangular prism
C. Triangular pyramid
D. Rectangular prism
- What is the greatest common divisor (GCD) of 24, 32 and 36?
A. 4 B. 96
C. 144 D. 288
- What is the value of $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \div \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{8}$?
A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ B. 1
C. $1\frac{3}{4}$ D. $2\frac{3}{8}$
- A rectangular plot of land measuring 48m by 36m is to be fenced using three strands of wire. What would be the total length of wire required in metres?
A. 168 B. 252
C. 504 D. 5244

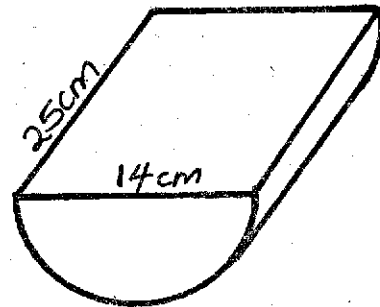
13. Which of the following is not true about both the square and the rhombus?
 A. Two pairs of parallel sides
 B. Diagonals bisect each other at 90°
 C. All sides are equal
 D. All angles are equal
14. Kiniti deposited Sh 40000 in a bank that offered a simple interest at the rate of 15% p.a. How much money did he have in his account at the end of two years?
 A. Sh 12000 B. Sh 28000
 C. Sh 52000 D. Sh 40000
15. What is the area of the shaded region in the figure below?



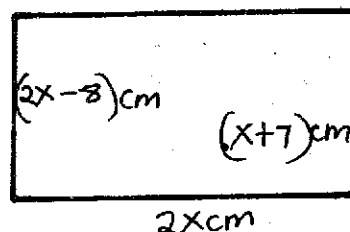
- A. 49cm^2 B. 10.5cm^2
 C. 38.5cm^2 D. 59.5cm^2
16. Work out;
 $(\frac{2}{5})^2 \div 4 + 1\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{3}{5}$
 A. $1\frac{3}{20}$ B. $11\frac{1}{2}$
 C. $\frac{79}{100}$ D. $7\frac{9}{10}$
17. A section of a road 10.8km is represented by a length of 13.5cm on a map. What is used?
 A. 1 : 80000 B. 1 : 8000
 C. 1 : 800000 D. 1 : 800
18. The diagonals of a rhombus measure 18cm and 24cm respectively. What is the measure of one side of the rhombus?
 A. 13cm B. 15cm
 C. 17cm D. 21cm
19. Musau's stride is $\frac{3}{5}$ of a metre. How many strides does he make to cover a distance of 1.2km?
 A. 720 B. 200
 C. 2000 D. 20000

20. A motorist travelling at a speed of 108km/hr takes 5 seconds to cross a bridge. What is the length of the bridge in metres?
 A. 540m B. 150m
 C. 30m D. 108m
21. Express 12.5% as a ratio in its simplest form.
 A. 125 : 1000 B. 12 : 5
 C. 1 : 8 D. 8 : 1

22. Calculate the volume of the figure below in cm^3 .



- A. 1100cm^3 B. 1925cm^3
 C. 3850cm^3 D. 7700cm^3
23. Three bells ring at intervals of 30min, 40min and 45min respectively. If they rang together at 10.48am, at what time will they ring together again?
 A. 12.48pm B. 1.48pm
 C. 4.48am D. 4.48pm
24. Thirty six men can do a piece of work in 18 hours. How much longer would twenty seven men take to do the same work?
 A. 24h B. 6h C. $13\frac{1}{2}$ h D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h
25. Which inequality symbol satisfies the statement below?
 $37.5\% \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \frac{2}{3}$
 A. $>$ B. $<$ C. $=$ D. \geq
26. Calculate the area of the rectangle below.



- A. 104cm^2
 B. 660cm^2
 C. 330cm^2
 D. 660cm^2

27. Express 7 : 8 as a percentage.
 A. 8.75% B. 87.5%
 C. 875% D. 0.875%
28. How many 125g packets can be obtained from 40000kg of sugar?
 A. 320 B. 3200
 C. 32000 D. 320000
29. The table below shows the number of fruits collected by 8 pupils.

Fruits collected	0	5	4	6
Numbers of pupils	1	3	2	2

- Find the total number of fruits collected by the pupils.
 A. 23 B. 15
 C. 36 D. 35
30. The mean of six numbers is 8.5. Five of the numbers are 8, 9, 6, 7 and 10. Find the sum of the mean and median of the six number.
 A. 15 B. 19.5
 C. 17 D. 14.5
31. Abwao bought five trays of eggs for Sh 900 and the sold them at Sh 7.50 per egg. What percentage profit did he make? (A tray contains 30 eggs)
 A. 80% B. 75%
 C. 25% D. 20%

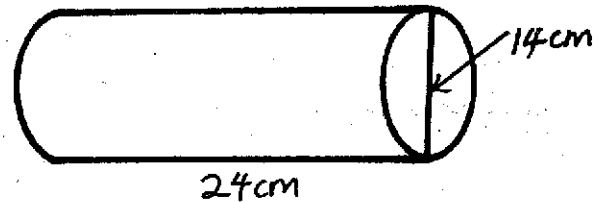
32. The curved surface area of a cylindrical tin is 3080cm². The height of the tin is 10cm. Calculate the radius of the cylinder?
 ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)
 A. 49cm B. 7cm
 C. 98cm D. 308cm

33. Mwangi bought the following items from the shop.
 3kgs of potatoes @ Sh 75
 1½kg of onions @ Sh 60
 2kg packet of wheat flour @ Sh 128
 1½ litre of cooking fat for Sh 240

If he gave the shopkeeper Sh 1000 note what balance did he get?

- A. Sh 683 B. Sh 317
 C. Sh 189 D. Sh 811

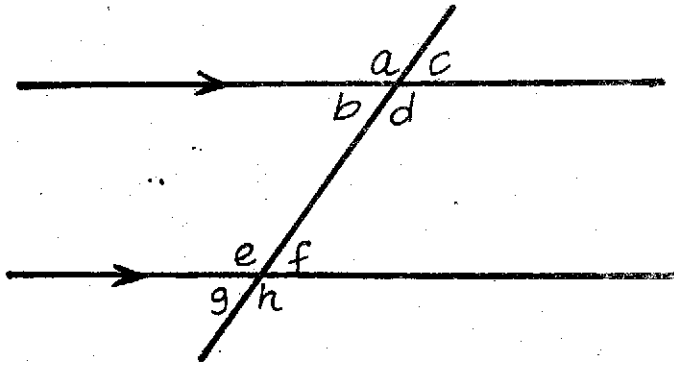
34. The figure below represents a cylindrical rod of diametre 14cm are height 24cm.



What is its surface area?

- A. 2596cm² B. 1364cm²
 C. 1980cm² D. 1210cm²
35. The hire purchase price of a TV set was a deposit of Sh 9000 and 9 equal monthly instalments of Sh 3000 each. If the hire purchase was 20% more than the marked price calculate the marked price of the TV set.
 A. Sh 7200
 B. Sh 28800
 C. Sh 30000
 D. Sh 36000
36. The population of a given school dropped by 20% at the beginning of the year but later rose by 20% by end of term two. If there were 2500 pupils at the beginning of the year. What was the population at the end of term two?
 A. 1600 B. 2000
 C. 2400 D. 2500
37. The two parallel sides of a trapezium measure 70m and 130m respectively. The perpendicular distance between them is 80. Calculate the area of the plot in ares.
 A. 160 B. 0.16
 C. 0.8 D. 80
38. What is the least number that can be subtracted from 93750 to make it exactly division by 11?
 A. 4 B. 8
 C. 14 D. 24

39. Which of the following statements is not true about the figure below?

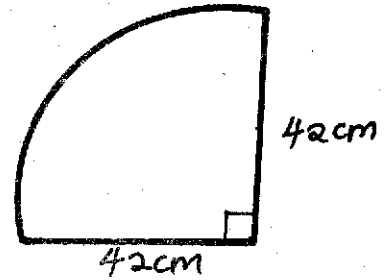


- A. $a = h$
 B. $d = f = 180$
 C. $a + g = 180$
 D. $c + d = f + g$
40. A man spend $\frac{1}{9}$ of his salary on rent, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the remainder on food and the rest on school fees, if his earns Sh 54,000 per month how much does he spend on fees?
 A. Sh 6000
 B. Sh 40500
 C. Sh 42000
 D. Sh 12000
41. By how many times is the total value of digit 8 greater than the value of eight 4 in the number 780496?
 A. 80400
 B. 200
 C. 79600
 D. 32000000
42. A bicycle wheel has a diameter of 70cm. What distance in kilometres does it cover in 2500 revolutions?
 A. 5.5km
 B. 55km
 C. 550km
 D. 0.55km
43. Tap X can fill a tank in 6 minutes while tap Y can fill the same tank in 3 minutes. If both taps are opened at the same time how long will they take to fill the empty tank?
 A. 2 mins
 B. 3 min
 C. 9 min
 D. 12 min
44. Simplify the following inequality.

$$\frac{3x - 8}{4} > \frac{x + 9}{3}$$

- A. $x > 12$
 B. $x > 2\frac{2}{5}$
 C. $x < 12$
 D. $x < 2\frac{2}{5}$

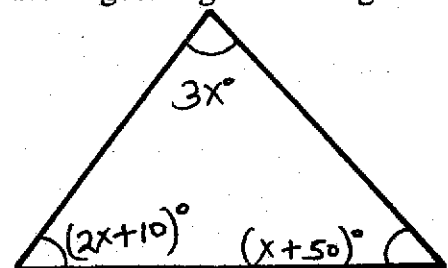
45. Find the perimeter of the figure below.
 $(\pi = \frac{22}{7})$



- A. 150cm
 B. 66cm
 C. 117cm
 D. 216cm
46. Given that $c=2$ and $d=c - 1$, find the value of

$$\frac{3c + 2d}{cd} - d$$

 A. 5
 B. 4
 C. 3
 D. 2
47. A family uses 2 – 250dm packets of milk every day. How many litres of milk did the family use in the month of February, April and May 2012?
 A. 44½L
 B. 45L
 C. 45½L
 D. 46L
48. A salesman earns a 5% commission on the total sales made. In one month he sold 50 items at Sh 5000 each. What commission did he get that month?
 A. Sh 120000
 B. Sh 32500
 C. Sh 27500
 D. Sh 12500
49. Which digit has the least value in the number 4.3689?
 A. 3
 B. 8
 C. 9
 D. 6
50. Find the difference between the smallest and the largest angle in the figure below?



- A. 70
 B. 60
 C. 20
 D. 10

TARGET SERIES

STD 8 - 2016

SCIENCE

04

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

Time: 1hr 40min

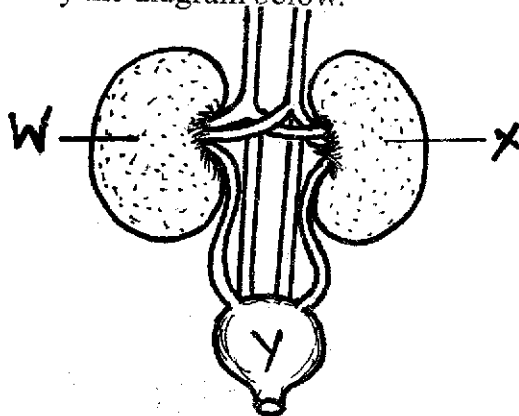
- 1 Use an ordinary pencil only.
- 2 Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet.

I. YOUR NAME

II. NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

1. Straight fertilizers contain each of the following macro nutrients except
A. potassium B. nitrogen
C. phosphorus D. ammonia
2. Which one of the following is the last activity when investigating expansion in liquids?
A. Chosing the bottle tightly with cork
B. Fixing a straw on the cork
C. Filling a bottle with coloured water
D. Placing the bottle on a source of heat

3. Study the diagram below.



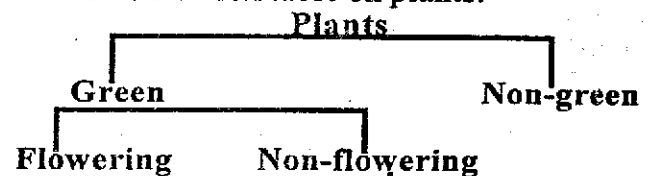
Identify parts W, X, Y respectively.

- W X Y
- A. Right kidney left kidney urinary bladder
 - B. Right kidney left kidney gall bladder
 - C. Left kidney right kidney urinary bladder
 - D. Left kidney right kidney urinary bladder
4. Which one of the following drugs is a stimulant when used in small quantities but a depressant when used in large quantities?
A. Mandrax B. Bhang
C. Alcohol D. Cocaine
 5. Which one of the following is odd one out?
A. Bladder wort B. Venus fly trap
C. Cobra lily D. Water lily
 6. Which one of the following is the correct

order of foetal development from the last to the first?

- A. Zygote - foetus - embryo - baby
- B. Embryo - foetus - embryo - zygote
- C. Baby - foetus - embryo - zygote
- D. Zygote - embryo - foetus - baby

7. The illustration below represents a classification table on plants.



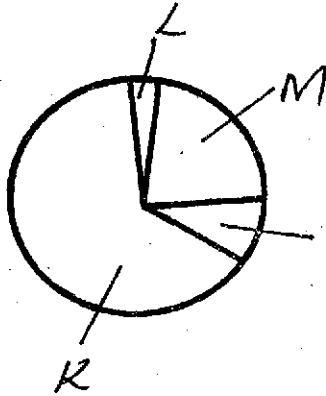
Which one of the following will not belong to the group of plant labelled X in the table?

- A. Cactus
 - B. Fern
 - C. Moss
 - D. Cypress
8. Which one of the following mixtures can be separated by decanting?
A. Two miscible liquids
B. Insoluble solute from a solvent
C. Two solids that mix
D. Soluble solute from a solvent
 9. A metal strip was held over a burning candle. The other end also got hot. What can be concluded from this activity?
A. Matter expands when heated
B. Matter contracts when cooled
C. Heat travels through solids by radiation
D. Solids conduct heat
 10. Which one of the following substances has a definite size but no definite shape?
A. Water
B. Ice
C. Carbon dioxide
D. Irregular stone
 11. Which one of the following sources of electricity does not work in the same way

as the others?

- A. Wind driven generator
- B. Bicycle dynamo
- C. Solar panel
- D. Diesel driven generator

12. The pie chart below shows composition of air.



Which portion represents the gas that is released at 9pm?

- A. K
- B. L
- C. M
- D. N

13. In which one of the following cases is friction **least** useful?

- A. Cutting a tree with a saw
- B. Shutting a door
- C. Smoothing wood
- D. Writing on the blackboard

14. Which one of the following modes of heat transfer takes in an empty space?

- A. Convection and conduction
- B. Conduction
- C. Radiation
- D. Convection

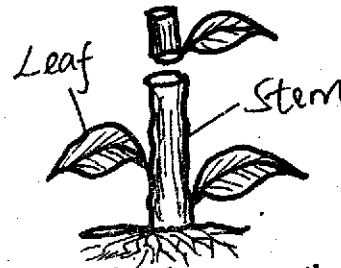
15. Which one of the following methods of food preserves the food by making the bacteria dormant?

- A. Freezing
- B. Drying
- C. Canning
- D. Salting

16. When comparing the rate at which liquids evaporate the

- A. types of liquids should be the same
- B. bottle tops should be the same size
- C. amount of liquids should be different
- D. atmosphere should be the same

17. The set up below was set by pupils of std 5.



What aspect of a plant were the pupils investigating?

- A. Transpiration
- B. Breathing
- C. Food storage
- D. Absorption

18. The largest planet in the solar system

- A. is called saturn
- B. has red soil
- C. has 3 rings around it
- D. has the largest gravitational pull

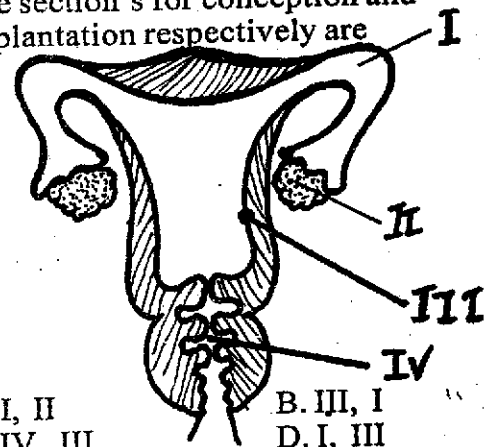
19. Which of the following is a factor that increases the rate of soil erosion?

- A. Rain
- B. Wind
- C. Slopes
- D. Water

20. An image on a plane mirror.

- A. is upside down
- B. appears smaller than the object
- C. appears large than the object
- D. appears behind the mirror

21. The section's for conception and implantation respectively are



- A. I, II
- B. III, I
- C. IV, III
- D. I, III

22. Which of the following is a myth about HIV/AIDS?

- A. One loses weight as fast as possible
- B. Its believed to be a curse from God
- C. HIV and AIDS is one and the something
- D. Having sexual intercourse with a virgin cures HIV/AIDS

23. The carnassial teeth are mainly used for

- A. tearing flesh
- B. slicing flesh
- C. cutting flesh
- D. grinding flesh

24. The **best** method of removing permanent hardness in water is by

25. The following describes plants that grow in dry areas. Which is not?
- A. boiling
C. evaporating
- B. using chemicals
D. adding detergents
- A. They shed their leaves
B. They have flexible stems
C. They have fleshy stems
D. They have needle-like leaves

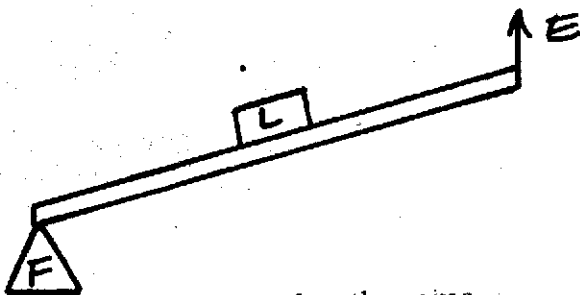
26. The conventional symbol shown below shows



- A. Danger
B. Abstinence is the best protection
C. AIDS awareness
D. Campaign against child abuse
27. Which one of the following is not correct about a windvane?
- A. It works on the fact that air makes things to move
B. The arrow head point where wind is blowing from
C. It is placed outside in an open field
D. The tail is smaller than the arrow head

28. Which one of the following is not an electrical appliance?
- A. Microwave
C. Hair chipper
- B. Gas cooker
D. Fan

29. The diagram below shows the position of effort, load and fulcrum in a certain lever.

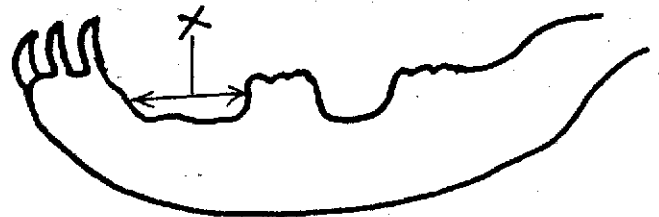


- Which lever below has the same arrangement as shown above?
- A. Lid opener
C. Claw hammer
- B. Door hinge
D. Fishing rod
30. The excretory products from the kidneys are
- A. urea, excess water, excess salts
C. urea, faeces, sweat
- B. urea, carbon dioxide, sweat
D. urea, carbon dioxide, sweat

31. Study the food chain below.
Kales → caterpillar → chicken → man
From the food chain what can be kept by the farmer in large quantities?
- A. Kales
C. Chicken
- B. Cartepillar
D. Lions

32. Which one of the following is not carried by blood plasma?
- A. Digested food
C. Urea
- B. Oxygen
D. Carbondioxide

33. Study a mammalia jaw below.

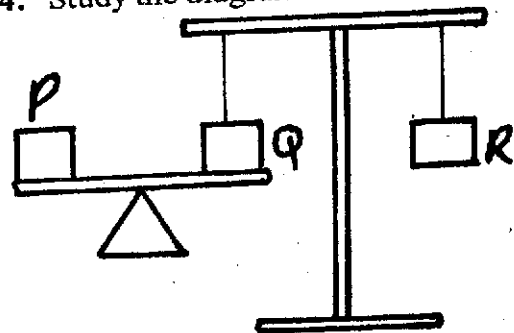


The part labelled X used for the manipulation of the tongue is referred to as

A. Hard pan
C. Diastema

B. Carnassial teeth
D. Herbivoral teeth

34. Study the diagram below.



If a little weight is added to p, which one of the following is true about what would happen?

- A. R would go down
B. P would go up
C. Q would go down
D. P, Q and R would remain balanced
35. The following are functions of amniotic fluid except one. Which one is it?
- A. To allow free movement of the foetus
B. To absorp shock
C. To allow free movement of food and oxygen from the another to the foetus
D. To prevent friction between the foetus and the uterus
36. Where in the gut are fats and oils digested?
- A. Mouth
C. Stomach
- B. Duodenum
D. Liver

37. Which one of the following metals is non-magnetic?
 A. Steel
 B. Cobalt
 C. Iron
 D. Aluminium

38. The type of soil erosion which forms V shaped channels is best prevented by
 A. terracing
 B. mulching
 C. porous dam
 D. planting trees

39. Below are effects of drugs.

i) Impaired judgement

ii) Fighting

iii) Addiction

iv) Withdrawal

v) Truancy

vi) Dropping out of school

Which of the above effects are social effects?

A. (ii), (iii), (v)
 B. (ii), (v), (vi)
 C. (iv), (v), (vi)
 D. (i), (iii), (iv)

40. Which is the main method of preserving fruit juices?

A. Use of chemicals
 B. Canning
 C. Use of honey
 D. Freezing

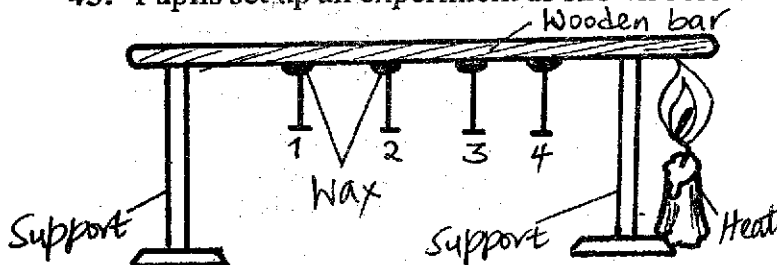
41. Which one is an immediate sign of ill health in livestock?

A. Death
 B. Lower yields
 C. Blood in stool
 D. Reduced quality of product

42. Give a common characteristic between grasshopper and frog. Both

A. have strong hind limbs
 B. live in water
 C. vertebrates
 D. breath through lungs

43. Pupils set up an experiment as shown below.



Which statement is true about the set up?

A. Pin 1 fell first
 B. Pin 4 fell last
 C. All pins fell at the same time
 D. No pin fell

44. Which of the following animal feeds provide fats and oil?
 A. Oat and lucerne
 B. Desmodium and oat
 C. Maize and oat
 D. Oat and lucern

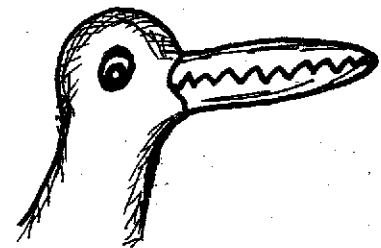
45. Using latrines can prevent
 A. human intestinal worms only
 B. human intestinal worms and cholera
 C. cholera
 D. bilharzia and flukes

46. Recycling materials is away of
 A. obtaining cheap raw materials
 B. conserving natural resources
 C. making cycles from scrap
 D. using things in cycle

47. Which of the following explains why birds fluff feathers?

A. To distribute heat evenly in the body
 B. To trap as much air as possible
 C. For protection purposes
 D. For proper blood circulation

48. The beak below, which is serrated and have rows of connected V-shaped teeth-like structures is most likely to be for a



A. sun bird
 B. hawk
 C. swan
 D. hen

49. Which one of the following is the best media to campaign against the spread of HIV/AIDS?

A. Television
 B. Radio
 C. Newspaper
 D. Bronchures

50. Capillarity in soil depends on the

A. colour of the soil
 B. size of soil particles
 C. amount of soil
 D. amount of humus in the soil

TARGET SERIES

04

STD 8 - 2016

SOCIAL STUDIES & C.R.E.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

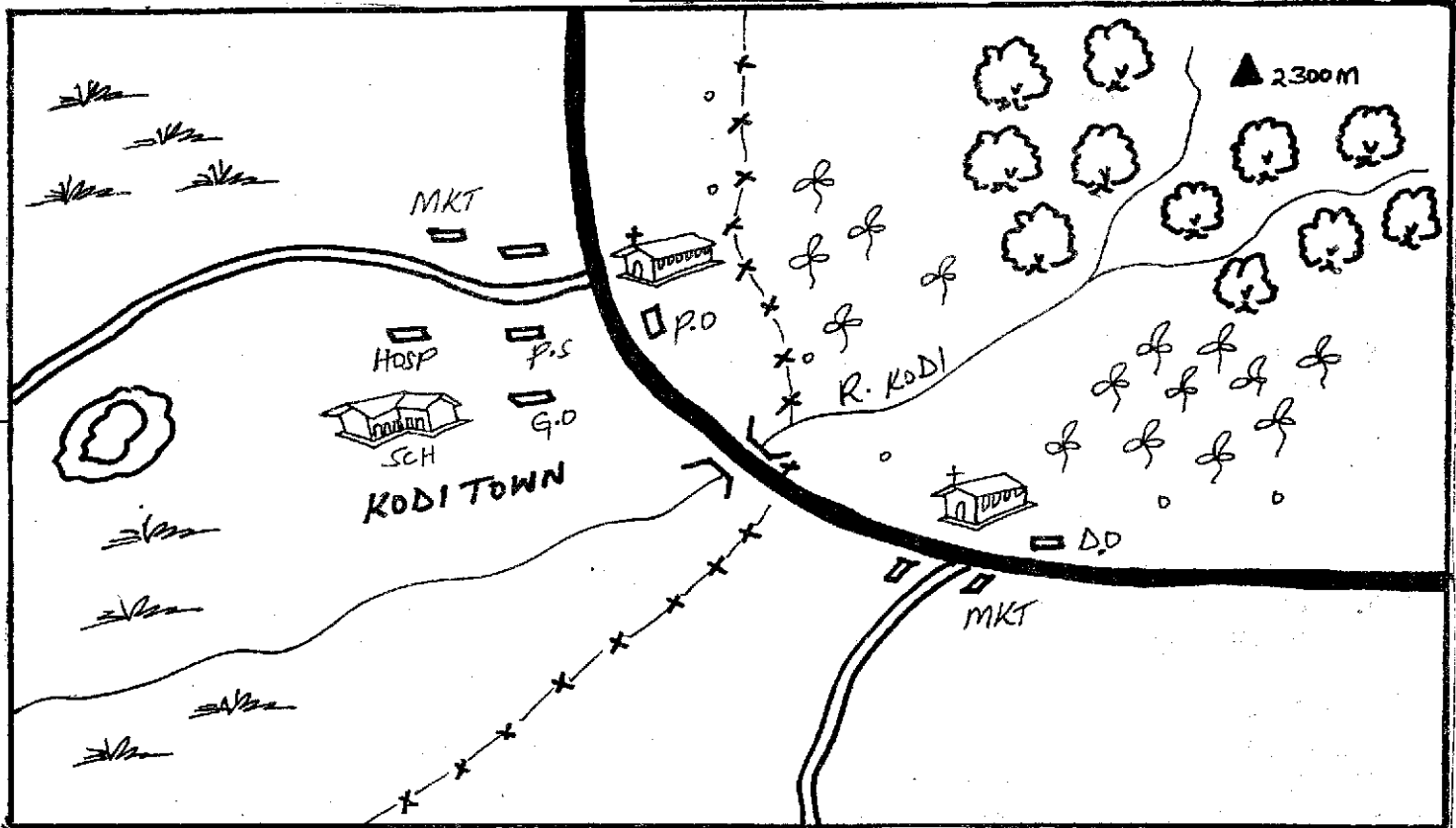
TIME: 2HRS 15MIN

- 1 Use an ordinary pencil only.
- 2 Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet.

I. YOUR NAME

II. NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

KODI AREA



Scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13km

KEY		
Tarmac road	Church	P.O - Post office
Murram road	Forest	MKT - Market
River	Scrub	HOSP - Hospital
Sub-county boundary	Quarry	School
Permanent building	G.O - Governor's office	Tea Maize
Settlement	PS. - Police station	D.O District officer

Study the map of Kodi area and answer questions 1-7.

1. The land in Kodi area rises from
 - A. North to South
 - B. North to South West
 - C. South West to North East
 - D. South to North West
2. The approximate length of the murrum roads in Kodi area is

A. 3.5km	B. 6km
C. 9.0km	D. 14km
3. The climate experienced in the Western part of Kodi area is likely to be

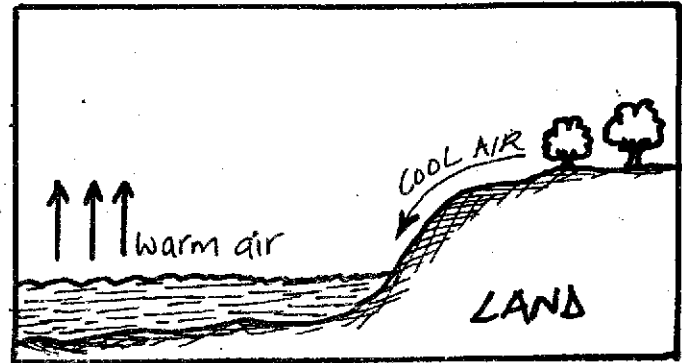
A. cool and dry	B. hot and dry
C. cool and wet	D. hot and wet
4. Which of the following economic activity is not carried out in Kodi area?

A. Mining	B. Farming
C. Trading	D. Fishing
5. The head of Kodi area is likely to be

A. Chief	B. Governor
C. D.O.	D. Senator
6. Which of the following has mainly influenced population distribution in Kodi area?
 - A. Climate
 - B. Soil
 - C. Vegetation
 - D. Urbanisation
7. The region practised by most of the people in Kodi area is
 - A. Islam
 - B. Christianity
 - C. Hindu
 - D. African traditional religion
8. Which community made its settlement at Pubungu Pakwach?
 - A. Bantu
 - B. Highland Nilotes
 - C. Plain Nilotes
 - D. River lake Nilotes
9. Which one of the following was a title given to king among the Abawanga?

A. Kabaka	B. Ntemi
C. Nabongo	D. Orkoiyot
10. Which one of the following theories explains how human being evolved from simple creature?
 - A. Mythical theory
 - B. Creation theory
 - C. Historical theory
 - D. Evolution theory

Use the diagram below to answer question 11 and 12.



11. The diagram illustrates the formation of a
 - A. land breeze
 - B. sea breeze
 - C. orographic rainfall
 - D. convectional rainfall
12. The above diagram occurs during

A. day time	B. night
C. summer	D. winter
13. Which one of the following pre-historic sites is found in Tanzania?

A. Koobi fora	B. Olorgesaille
C. Magosi	D. Olduvai Gorge
14. The following are description of a type of marriage.
 - i) Conducted by government officials
 - ii) Marriage certificate is issued
 - iii) Strictly monogamous
 - iv) A fee is required
 The type of marriage described above is likely to be
 - A. civil marriage
 - B. christian marriage
 - C. customary marriage
 - D. islamic marriage
15. Which factor best favours production of salt at lake Magadi?
 - A. Good transport network
 - B. Skilled labour
 - C. High temperature
 - D. Availability of water
16. The importance of cultural artefacts is that they
 - A. are used for decoration
 - B. are national symbols
 - C. form the basis of trade
 - D. preserve culture of the people
17. Which one of the following is not an economic use of soil?

A. Making pots	B. Burying the dead
C. Building houses	D. Growing cash crops

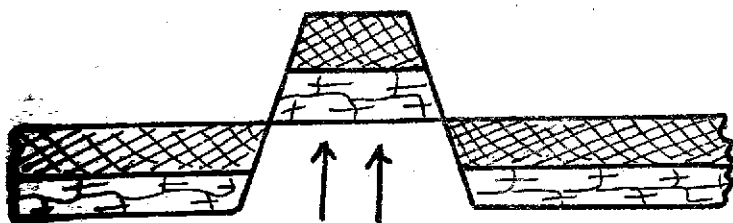
54. Which one of the following is a member of the county assembly?
 A. County Governor
 B. Deputy governor
 C. MCA's
 D. Executive members
55. Which of the following policy of administration was used by British in Northern Nigeria?
 A. Direct
 B. Assimilation
 C. Indirect rule
 D. Association
56. The process where citizens vote for a proposed constitution is known as
 A. by - election
 B. referendum
 C. general election
 D. consensus
57. Laibon Lenana collaborated with the British because he wanted
 A. to acquire better breeds of cattle
 B. to be made paramount chief
 C. to get support against his enemies
 D. to be made governor of Maasai
58. The main way of interaction among communities in Kenya was through
 A. sports
 B. trade
 C. intermarriage
 D. war and raids
59. The main objective of common market for Eastern and Southern African is to
 A. promote trade
 B. promote friendly relations
 C. promote independence of member states
 D. promote universal education
60. Who among the following is incharge of polling station?
 A. Returning officer
 B. Presiding officer
 C. Chairman of IEBC
 D. Polling clerk
- C.R.E.**
61. The main reason why God created a woman according to Genesis 2:18 was
 A. to be a man's companion
 B. to be co-creator with God
 C. to make them have many children
 D. to be used by serpent to eat fruit
62. Abraham left Haran to an unknown land because he
 A. was a pastoralist
 B. wanted to escape famine
 C. wanted to get more land
 D. wanted to obey God
63. God destroyed people during Noah's time by use of
 A. fire
 B. flood
 C. famine
 D. drought
64. During the covenant between God and Abraham God commanded him to sacrifice the following animals except
 A. a heifer
 B. a ram
 C. a dove
 D. a bull
65. When Jacob worked for seven years to get a wife from his uncle Laban, christian learn the value of
 A. patience
 B. humility
 C. generosity
 D. kindness
66. Moses is regarded as the greatest prophets mainly because he
 A. led the Israelites out of slavery
 B. spoke to God face to face
 C. gave the Israelites ten commandment
 D. his body was picked by angels
67. King Saul was rejected by God because
 A. he killed Naboth
 B. he committed adultery
 C. he tried to murder David
 D. he disobeyed God
68. Which of the following gifts given to king Solomon by God a christian value?
 A. Wealth
 B. Long life
 C. wisdom
 D. honour
69. The prophet who healed Namaan the Syrian army commander from leprosy was
 A. Elijah
 B. Elisha
 C. Isaiah
 D. Jeremiah
70. Which one of the following activities was being done by Zechariah when the angle Gabriel visited him?
 A. Offering sacrifice
 B. Burning incense
 C. anointing people
 D. dedicating children
71. "Someone is shouting in the desert, "get the road ready for the Lord, make a straight path for Him to travel." Mark 1:3. These words were fulfilled by
 A. Jesus
 B. Simon Peter
 C. John the Baptist
 D. Saint Paul
72. What was John the baptist advice to the soliders?
 A. Share their belonging
 B. Be honest
 C. Be contented with their pay
 D. Take bribe always
73. Who described Jesus as the light to the Gentile during the purification ceremony?

- A. Prophet Simeon B. Prophet Zechariah
C. Joseph D. Prophetess Anna
74. The parable of Jesus that teaches forgiveness and reconciliation is
A. lost coin
B. widow and the judge
C. pharisee and tax collector
D. lost son
75. Jesus performed miracles mainly because he
A. wanted to show people his power
B. had love for the people
C. wanted people to believe in Him
D. wanted to show off
76. What did Jesus mean when He told Nicodemus that he must be born again? He should
A. die and resurrect
B. repent and be baptised
C. enter his mother's womb
D. be small like a baby
77. Who among the following people prepared the body of Jesus for burial?
A. Simon Peter
B. Simon of cyrene
C. Judas Iscariot
D. Joseph of Arimathea
78. When the Holy Spirit descended, the disciples were assembled in one of the following towns. Which one?
A. Bethlehem B. Jerusalem
C. Bethany D. Jericho
79. In Acts 6:1 - 5, the early church chose seven deacons mainly to
A. preach to the Gentiles
B. help early believers to be firm in faith
C. distribute food among the widows
D. collect tithes and offering
80. Paul the apostle advised Christians to obey those in authority because
A. their rule is good
B. they are special people
C. they might punish them
D. they represent God's authority
81. In traditional African communities, people are expected to marry mainly to
A. get children
B. become leaders
C. please the ancestors
D. have companionship
82. In traditional African communities initiation ceremonies were held to show that the
A. initiates had become elders
B. initiates had become adults
C. leisure was a must
D. community was in good terms
83. The ancestors were mainly remembered through
A. pouring libation
B. prayers
C. naming children after them
D. invocations
84. We should control our anger, mainly because
A. to avoid fighting
B. to maintain friendship
C. to avoid conflicts with non Christians
D. it obey God's will
85. Which plague led Pharaoh to release the Israelites according to the book of Exodus?
A. Water in river Nile turned into blood
B. Locusts filled the earth
C. Death of the first born males of the Egyptians
D. The fleeing of Moses after killing an Egyptian
86. What is the best thing to do when you are in the company of friends who abuse drugs?
A. Report them to their parents
B. Share with them the drugs
C. Warn them the dangers of drugs abuse
D. buy them second generation liquor
87. John a 12 year old pupil comes from a rich family. He despises other members of the class. As a Christian what would you advise him to do?
A. To be reposable B. To be humble
C. to be faithful D. To be trustworthy
88. Which one of the following is an expression of a fruit of the Holy Spirit?
A. Helping the needy
B. Foretelling future events
C. Preaching God's message
D. Having faith in God
89. The main reason why people in both traditional African societies and Christianity work is to
A. get rewards B. earn money
C. be praised D. obey God's command
90. The early Christian missionaries obeyed Jesus command to
A. colonize Africans
B. undermine African culture
C. spread gospel
D. explore all over the world

18. Which one of the following groups of communities are found in Southern Africa?
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A. Zulu | B. Bemba |
| Ndorobo | Lozi |
| Niler | Luba |
| C. Soninke | D. Griqua |
| Fulani | Herero |
| Asanti | Xhosa |

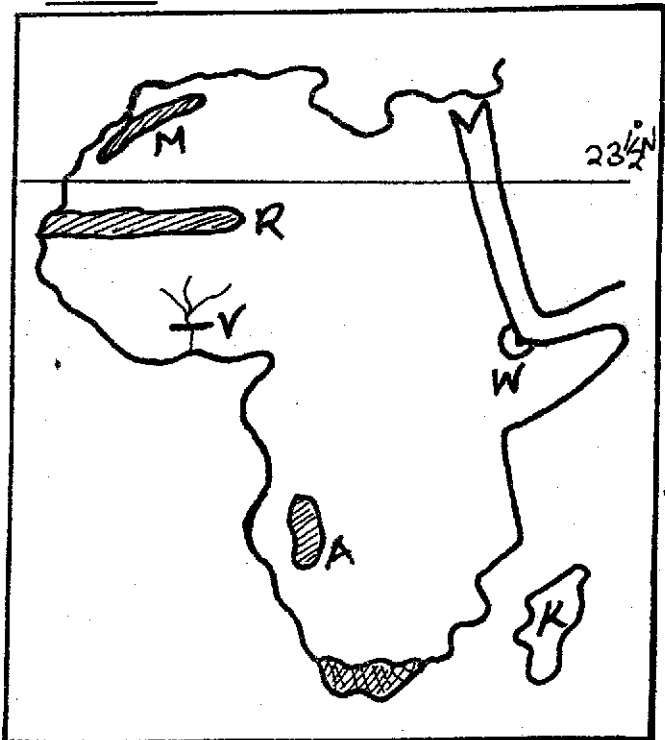
19. Which of the following is the main reason for conserving natural forests in Kenya?
- Preserve herbal medicine
 - protect indigenous trees
 - preserve water catchment areas
 - protect habitats for wild animals

Use the diagram below to answer questions 20 and 21.



20. The physical feature above was formed through
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. faulting | B. folding |
| C. sinking | D. volcanicity |
21. The process above was used to form
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| A. rift valley | B. block mountain |
| C. plateau | D. volcanic mountain |
22. The main highway that runs from Mombasa to Lagos is known as
- Great North road
 - Trans-saharan highway
 - West-African highway
 - Trans-African Highway
23. Who among the following was both an explorer and a missionary?
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Ludwig krapf | B. David livingstone |
| C. John speke | D. H.M. Stanley |
24. Which one of the following crops is commonly grown in Zanzibar?
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| A. Cocoa | B. Cotton |
| C. Cloves | D. Pyrethrum |
25. Which of the following information is true for Germany population?
- Life expectancy is low
 - females are more than male
 - majority of people are young
 - most people live in rural areas

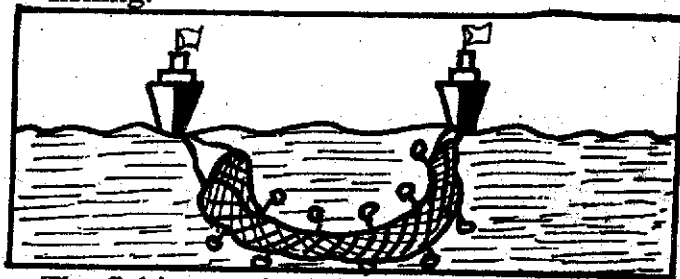
26. Which one of the following is a characteristic of tropical climate?
- Rainfall experienced throughout the year
 - Small temperature range
 - has two rainy and two dry
 - has summer and winter seasons
27. Which one of the statements below is true about pyrethrum farming in Kenya?
- It is the staple food
 - It is grown under irrigation
 - It is harvested using machines
 - It is a major eport crop
28. The best way to reduce child abuse in the society is by
- strict punishment to child abusers
 - reporting all cases of child abuse
 - providing children with weapons
 - educating the society on the need to protect children
29. The main tourist attraction in Northern Africa is
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A. historical sites | B. wildlife |
| C. hot springs | D. sandy beaches |
30. The following are uses of cloves except
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. flavouring food | B. making perfumes |
| C. making beverages | D. making cigarettes |
- Use the map of Africa to answer questions 31 - 37.



31. The sun is overhead the line marked $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}N$ on
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. December | B. June |
| C. March | D. September |

32. The pastoral community occupying the shaded area marked R are
 A. Tswana B. Fulani
 C. Soninke D. Maasai
33. The river project marked V was mainly established to
 A. promote agriculture activities
 B. promote fishing activities
 C. promote industrial activities
 D. promote tourism sector
34. The country marked W is
 A. Eritrea B. Ethiopia
 C. Somalia D. Djibouti
35. The plateau marked A is likely to be
 A. Bie B. Nyika
 C. Fouta Djallon D. Teiga
36. The relief feature marked M is
 A. Ahaggar mts B. Tibesti mountains
 C. Akwapin ranges D. Atlas ranges
37. The country marked K has its capital city at
 A. Praia B. Victoria
 C. Antananarivo D. Banjul
38. The revolution of the earth causes
 A. the four season
 B. day and night
 C. cloud cover
 D. changes in the speed of wind
39. The following are positive effect of colonization except
 A. promoted formal education
 B. undermined African culture
 C. improvement of transport network
 D. growth of industries
40. The following are functions of the school management committee except
 A. maintains school traditions
 B. administer school funds
 C. employing teachers
 D. building new classrooms
41. The following are responsibilities of children except
 A. working hard in their studies
 B. taking care of family properties
 C. helping in domestic chores
 D. providing basic needs to the family
42. The following were methods of farming used by white settlers except
 A. ranching B. plantation farming
 C. mixed farming D. shifting cultivation
43. The following were settlement schemes in Kenya. Which one was not?
 A. Eridehes B. Salient

- C. Lessos D. Perkerra
44. The diagram below shows a method of fishing.



- The fishing method shown in the diagram is
 A. purse-seining B. trawling
 C. long-lining D. net-drifting
45. Three of the following are lakes formed through down warping except one. Which one?
 A. Lake Victoria B. Lake Kyoga
 C. Lake Chad D. Lake Tana
46. The following are crops grown in Perkerra irrigation except
 A. onions B. chillies
 C. rice D. seed maize
47. Horticulture farming in Netherlands are mainly grown in reclaimed land called
 A. dyke B. polders
 C. plains D. folders
48. Which of the following is a modern method of fish preservation?
 A. Smoking B. Salting
 C. Sun-drying D. Icing
49. Which one of the following is the leading producer of fish in the world?
 A. Japan B. USA
 C. Uganda D. Kenya
50. Which of the following mineral is correctly matched with its main use?

<u>Mineral</u>		<u>Main use</u>
A. Diatomite	-	water filters
B. Limestone	-	making glass
C. Flourspar	-	making cement
D. Soda ash	-	make toothpaste
51. The following are tropical coastal lowland forest in Kenya except
 A. Gedi forest B. Arabuko Sokoke
 C. Ndoto forest D. Witu forest
52. The head of the Judiciary in Kenya is the
 A. Attorney General B. Chief justice
 C. Chief magistrate D. Registrar
53. Which one of the following towns in Kenya is an industrial centre?
 A. Thika B. Magadi
 C. Nyeri D. Kericho