

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST

STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2016

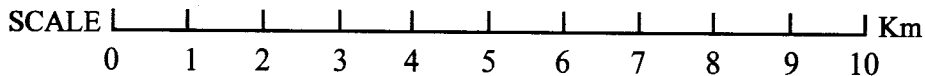
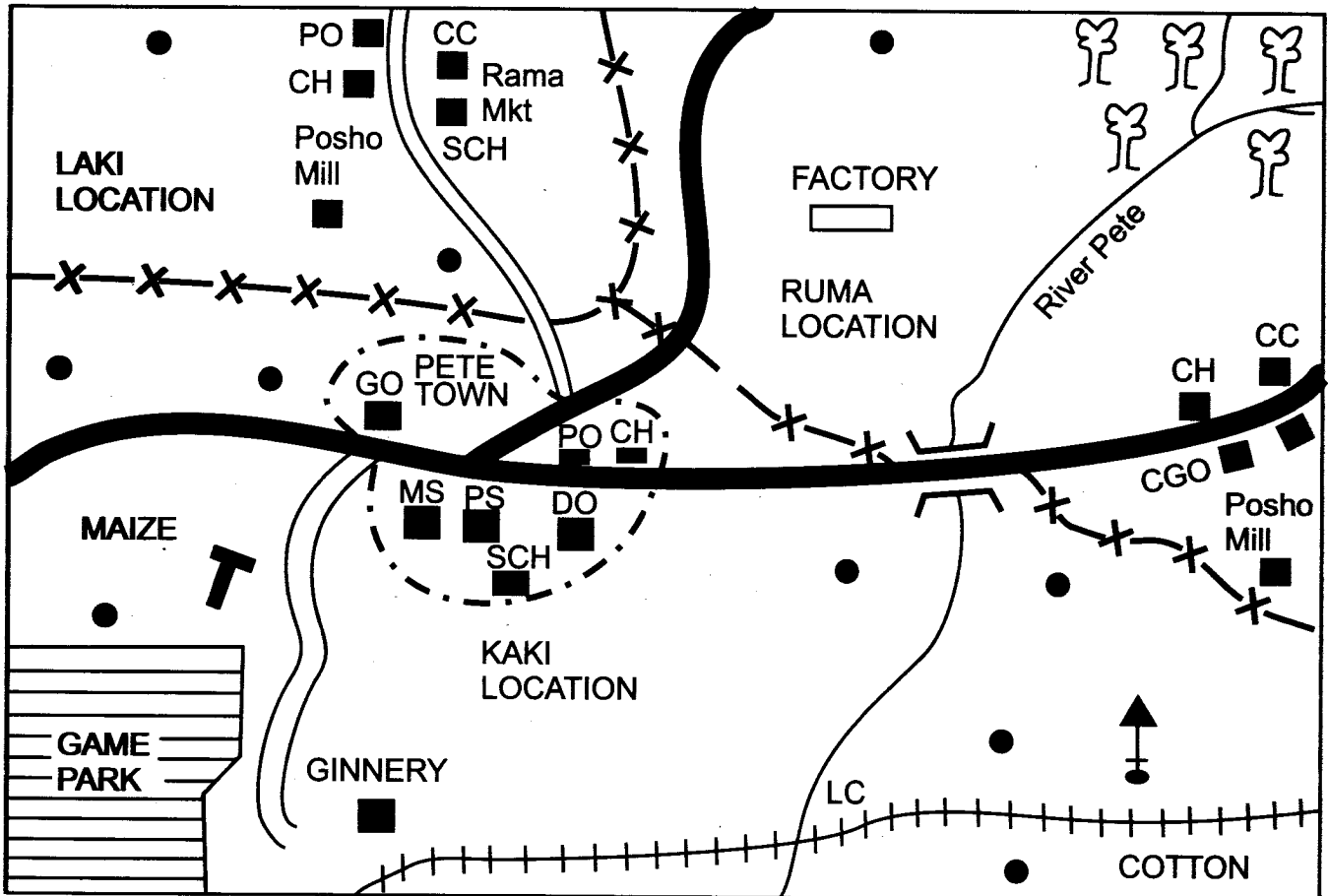
SOCIAL STUDIES/R.E

003



TIME: 2hrs 15 mins

PETE AREA



KEY:

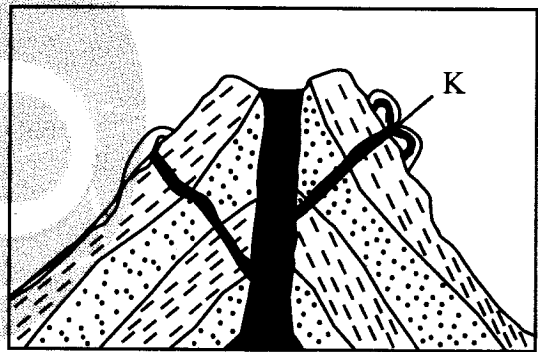
Tarmac road	Permanent buildings	Air strip	PO Post Office
Murram road	Quarry	CGO County Government Office	CC Chief's Camp
Forest	Locational boundary	GO Governor's Office	LC Level Crossing
River and bridge	Houses	PS Police Station	SCH School
Town boundary	Railway line	MS Municipal Stadium	CH Church

Study the map of Pete area and use it to answer questions 1 to 7.

1. The lowest point in Pete area is likely to be found in the
A. North - East. B. West.
C. South. D. North - West.
2. What is the approximate length of the railway line in Pete area?
A. 10km B. 13km
C. 9km D. 15km
3. Which one of the following crops is **not** likely to be processed in the factory found to the North-Eastern part of Pete area?
A. Sugarcane.
B. Tea.
C. Pyrethrum.
D. Coffee.
4. The CDF office in Pete town has just received some funds from the National government; which one of the following combinations of projects is likely to be given the first priority?
Construction of
A. a police station and a mosque.
B. a school and a recreational centre.
C. administration offices and a dispensary.
D. a hospital and a law court.
5. The population distribution in Pete area can be described as
A. nucleated. B. sparse.
C. linear. D. dense.
6. Which one of the following places in Pete area has the largest number of natural resources?
A. Ruma Location. B. Pete Town.
C. Kaki Location. D. Laki Location.
7. A machine has broken down at the ginnery factory and the spare part can only be bought from Pete town. The fastest means of transport to use in order to buy it will be
A. road transport. B. air transport.
C. railway transport. D. water transport.
8. The Bantu borrowed the custom of circumcision from the
A. Semites. B. Cushites.
C. Europeans. D. Nilotes.
9. Which one of the following types of soil is the most **common** in North-Eastern Kenya?

- A. Loam soil. B. Alluvial soil.
C. Clay soil. D. Sand soil.
10. Which one of the following minerals is mined near Athi River town?
A. Diatomite. B. Fluorspar.
C. Limestone. D. Soda ash.
11. People who trace their origin to a common ancestor form a
A. family. B. clan.
C. age-group. D. generation.
12. The Amharas and the Falashas belong to a language group known as
A. Semites. B. Nilotes.
C. Cushites. D. Bantu.

The diagram below represents the formation of a physical feature. Use it to answer questions 13 and 14.



13. The part marked **K** is known as
A. crater. B. lava.
C. conelet. D. magma.
14. Which one of the following mountains was formed through the above process?
A. Pare mountains.
B. Mt. Longonot.
C. Usambara mountains.
D. Ruwenzori.
15. Which one of the following cultural artefacts was **mainly** made for use in entertainment?
A. Jingle. B. Calabash.
C. Arrow ends. D. Bangles.
16. Which one of the following communities in Kenya was ruled by a council of elders in the pre-colonial period?
A. Akamba. B. Agikuyu.
C. AbaWanga. D. Ameru.

17. The third largest country in Eastern Africa is
 A. Sudan. B. Tanzania.
 C. Somalia. D. Ethiopia.
18. Which one of the following types of vegetation is **mostly** influenced by altitude?
 A. Savannah grassland.
 B. Mountain vegetation.
 C. Equatorial forests vegetation.
 D. Swamp vegetation.
19. The area where two large rivers meet and form one major river is known as
 A. valley. B. senile stage.
 C. confluence. D. catchment area.
20. A school routine refers to
 A. classroom timetable.
 B. assembly time when announcements are made.
 C. all the activities a teacher plans for his class.
 D. programme of daily activities that are planned to happen in a school.
21. The Great Rift Valley was formed through a process known as
 A. faulting. B. uplifting.
 C. folding. D. volcanicity.
22. Which one of the following combination of rivers drain into the Indian Ocean?
 A.

R. Pangani.
R. Sio
R. Nile

 B.

R. Rufiji
R. Nyando
R. Juba

 C.

R. Matandu
R. Shebelle
R. Athi

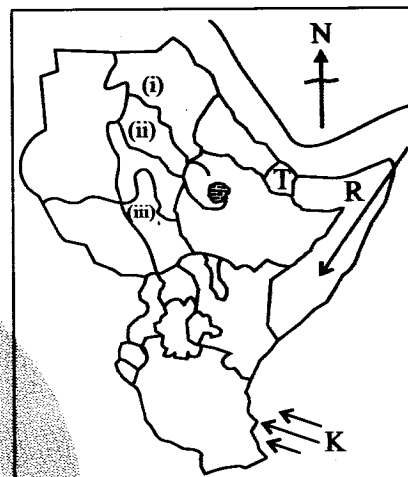
 D.

R. Omo
R. Ruvuma
R. Awash
23. A Member of the County Assembly (MCA) in Kenya represents
 A. a constituency. B. a ward.
 C. a county. D. a division.
24. Traditional medicine men used all the following parts of a tree to make medicine **except**
 A. roots. B. stems.
 C. leaves. D. flowers.
25. Which one of the following statements is **not** true about mangrove forests?
 A. They grow in the salty shores of the Indian Ocean.
 B. They provide softwood.
 C. They have breathing roots.
 D. They mostly grow at river mouths.
26. The National Flag of Kenya is important because
 A. it is a symbol of national unity.
 B. it is raised in all government offices.
 C. it has beautiful colours.
 D. Kenya got it from the British.
27. The factors below influence the growth of a certain crop in Kenya;
 (i) Altitude of over 1500m above sea level
 (ii) Deep well-drained fertile soils
 (iii) Cool temperatures
 (iv) Rainfall of between 125mm - 1600mm per year
 (v) Intensive labour during harvesting
 The crop whose growth is favoured by the above factors is
 A. pyrethrum. B. maize.
 C. sisal. D. tea.
28. The main problem facing poultry farming in Kenya is
 A. lack of market.
 B. high cost of feeds.
 C. outbreak of diseases.
 D. lack of skills by the farmers.
29. Diatomite is mined using a method known as
 A. dredging. B. digging.
 C. opencast. D. adit.
30. The main advantage of a minimum and maximum thermometer is that it
 A. does not break easily.
 B. shows both the lowest and highest temperature at the same time.
 C. is kept in a Stevenson's Screen.
 D. uses alcohol only.
31. Which one of the following is **not** an importance of moral values?
 A. Promotion of honesty.
 B. Making people to be responsible.

- C. Encouraging mistrust.
D. Promotion of unity.
32. The position of Nabongo among the AbaWanga people was hereditary. This means that
A. kingship was rotational.
B. kings were elected.
C. the leaders played different roles.
D. kings came from only one family.
33. For someone to become a Kenyan voter he or she must have attained the age of
A. 21 years. B. 35 years.
C. 18 years. D. 7 years.
34. Traffic police officers mount road blocks in order to
A. arrest suspected criminals.
B. inspect vehicles.
C. make motorists drive slowly.
D. test driving skills of motorists.
35. Polygamy was important in traditional Kenyan society mainly because
A. it was a sign of pride.
B. it minimised men's work on the farms.
C. it reduced immorality.
D. it controlled spread of HIV and AIDS.
36. In Kenya horticultural crops are usually exported by
A. road transport. B. water transport.
C. air transport. D. railway transport.
37. The common factor about coffee growing in Kenya and Ethiopia is that in both countries coffee is grown
A. for domestic use. B. under irrigation.
C. in one region. D. in plantations.
38. The Maasai live in temporary shelters because
A. they lack materials to build permanent houses.
B. they keep on moving.
C. they live in hot dry areas.
D. they don't have land of their own.
39. Tourism in Kenya can best be promoted by
A. building more tourist hotels.
B. training more tour guides.
C. advertising Kenya's tourist destinations abroad.
D. improving air transport.

40. The first Arabs came to the Coast of East Africa to
A. explore.
B. trade.
C. build the railway line.
D. spread Islam.

Study the map of Eastern Africa provided below and answer questions 41 to 44.



41. The capital city of the country marked T is
A. Djibouti. B. Addis Ababa.
C. Asmara. D. Mogadishu.
42. The rivers marked (i), (ii) and (iii) respectively are
A. White Nile, Atbara, Blue Nile.
B. Sabat, Atbara, White Nile.
C. Atbara, Blue Nile, White Nile.
D. Blue Nile, White Nile, Atbara.
43. The prevailing winds marked K are
A. South - West winds.
B. North - West winds.
C. North - East winds.
D. South - East winds.
44. Which major language group followed the route marked R during their migration into Eastern Africa?
A. Cushites. B. Semites.
C. Bantu. D. Nilotes.
45. Which one of the following is a secondary need?
A. House. B. Food.
C. Security. D. Clothes.

46. The **main** benefit of maize growing to the economy of Kenya is that it
 A. is used to make corn oil.
 B. is the staple food for many Kenyans.
 C. provides fodder for livestock.
 D. earns the country foreign exchange.
47. Which one of the following statements is **true** about bananas growing in Uganda? They are
 A. grown as subsistence crop.
 B. mainly grown under irrigation.
 C. a major foreign exchange earner.
 D. mainly grown in the North of Uganda.
48. Which one of the following countries in Eastern Africa is **not** crossed by the Equator?
 A. Uganda. B. Somalia.
 C. Kenya. D. Tanzania.
49. The **main** inland fishing ground in Eastern Africa is
 A. Lake Tanganyika.
 B. Lake Malawi.
 C. Lake Victoria.
 D. Lake Kyoga.
50. The **main** problem facing natural forests in Kenya is
 A. outbreak of fires.
 B. clearance of human settlements.
 C. timber logging.
 D. attack by pests and diseases.
51. Trade refers to
 A. sale of goods.
 B. buying of goods and services.
 C. manufacturing and sale of goods.
 D. buying and selling of goods and services.
52. Which one of the following is **not** a symbol of National Unity?
 A. National Assembly. B. Public Seal.
 C. National Flag. D. National Anthem.
53. The **most** effective way of promoting discipline in schools is by
 A. setting strict school rules.
 B. involving learners in writing the school rules.
 C. punishing indisciplined pupils.
 D. suspending pupils who are troublesome.
54. Which one of the following is **not** a duty of the County Assembly in Kenya?
 A. To discuss and allocate land to the landless people in the county.
 B. To debate and approve development policies.
 C. To make laws applicable in the county.
 D. To approve expenditure in the county.
55. In order to learn the culture and traditions of a community, we study all the following **except**. The type of
 A. songs and dances.
 B. environment where they live.
 C. food.
 D. dressing.
56. Which one of the following is a resource?
 A. Fishing. B. Transport.
 C. Forestry. D. Minerals.
57. The **main** variety of coffee grown in Ethiopia is
 A. Robusta. B. Ruiru 11
 C. Arabica. D. Kaffa.
58. The steep sides of the Rift Valley are known as
 A. horsts. B. escarpments.
 C. faults. D. layers.
59. Which one of the following crops in Kenya is grown **mainly** for export?
 A. Flowers. B. Coffee.
 C. Wheat. D. Bananas.
60. Urbanization can be defined as
 A. expansion of urban centres.
 B. administration in big towns.
 C. development and growth of towns.
 D. management of towns by the county governments.

SECTION II

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. When God created human beings he made them
 A. to be equal to him.
 B. to hate one another.
 C. in his image and likeness.
 D. a good garden to live in.

62. During the time of Noah, God punished human beings because
 A. they had become too many.
 B. they had eaten the forbidden fruit.
 C. they were building a high tower.
 D. they were doing evil things.
63. When Abraham was old he got a son known as
 A. Isaac.
 B. Jacob.
 C. Esau.
 D. Joseph.
64. The brothers of Joseph sold him as a slave because
 A. they hated him.
 B. they needed money to buy food.
 C. Joseph was a strong man.
 D. Joseph was from another mother.
65. When God called Moses, he saw
 A. a star in the sky.
 B. an angel stand before him.
 C. Aaron calling him.
 D. a burning bush.
66. When the Egyptians tried to attack the Israelites they all
 A. became blind.
 B. died in the Red Sea.
 C. started singing songs.
 D. attacked one another.
67. David was talented in
 A. making beautiful carvings.
 B. drawing nice pictures.
 C. playing musical instruments.
 D. good handwriting.
68. When King Solomon was ruling Israel God gave him
 A. many wives.
 B. a beautiful temple.
 C. the Ten Commandments.
 D. great wisdom.
69. Both prophets Elijah and Elisha
 A. raised dead people.
 B. healed lepers.
 C. were taken up to heaven.
 D. became kings in Israel.
70. The husband of Mary the mother of Jesus was
 A. Zechariah. B. Joseph.
 C. John. D. James.
71. Joseph and Mary took Jesus to Egypt to
 A. be counted.
 B. have him baptised
 C. hide him from Herod.
 D. be blessed by the priest.
72. The temptation of Jesus teaches Christians to be
 A. faithful. B. powerful.
 C. helpful. D. kind.
73. Bartimaeus who was healed by Jesus in Jericho was
 A. a tax collector. B. a Samaritan.
 C. a friend of Jesus. D. blind.
74. Lazarus had two sisters. They were
 A. Martha and Johana.
 B. Martha and Elizabeth.
 C. Martha and Mary.
 D. Martha and Tabitha.
75. How many women did not have oil according to the parable taught by Jesus?
 A. Ten. B. Five.
 C. Two. D. Four.
76. Jesus entered Jerusalem riding on a
 A. camel. B. chariot.
 C. donkey. D. horse.
77. When Peter denied Jesus the third time
 A. fire burnt him.
 B. a cock crowed.
 C. he became blind.
 D. he was arrested.
78. Thomas did not believe that Jesus had risen until
 A. Jesus appeared and spoke to him.
 B. he went to the tomb.
 C. Jesus performed a miracle.
 D. the other disciples told him
79. The people persecuted by Saul were those who
 A. did not believe Jesus had risen.
 B. were not his relatives.
 C. were committing sins.
 D. preached in the name of Jesus.
80. When Peter was in the town of Joppa he
 A. healed a lame beggar.
 B. calmed a storm.
 C. raised a dead woman.
 D. changed water into wine.

70. The prophet explained that Islamic brotherhood is like
A. one body. B. one army. C. angels. D. prophets.
71. We learn the revelation of Quran in surah
A. A laq. B. Mann. C. Qadr. D. Tanzil.
72. When we hear death news as Muslims we are supposed to say
A. Bismillahi Rahman Rahim. B. Inna-lillahi wa ina ilayhirajium. C. Laillaha ilallah. D. Al-handulillah.
73. It was a sunah for the prophet (p.b.u.h) to break fast with
A. juice. B. dates. C. soda. D. tea.
74. The pillar of Islam which is not a must for the poor is
A. Saum. B. Salat. C. Zakat. D. Shahada.
75. The angel in charge of recording our good deeds is
A. Raqib. B. Atid. C. Izrail. D. Mu'khar.
76. Which one of the following is completely trusting in Allah?
A. Raqib. B. Tawakkal. C. Taqwa. D. Istiqama.
77. Miracles can only happen
A. if the prophet prays very hard. B. if people want to see them. C. by the will of Allah. D. if people believe in that prophet.
78. Which of the following conditions can enable a Muslim woman to read the Quran?
A. Eddat. B. Heidh. C. Nifuas. D. Janaba.
79. The prophet who asked Allah to appoint an assistant for him was prophet
A. Ibrahim. B. Musa. C. Yusuf. D. Issa.
80. Complete the verse: Waylul likuli humazatin
A. Lumazah. B. Muaadalah. C. Hutwama. D. Addadah.
81. The attribute of Allah which means the source of peace is
A. Al-Aziz. B. Al-Jabbar. C. As-Salaam. D. Al-Razzaq.
82. According to Quran the main reason why we fast is
A. to remember the poor. B. to feel the pinch of hunger. C. to minimize the eating habit. D. to have pity.
83. Which one of the following names are good names according to the teachings of Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h)?
A. Hassan, Mashaka, Shida. B. Ludhillium, Akida, Shida. C. Daud, Hussan, Ahmed. D. Shida, Njozi, Ibrahim.
84. When we have a major impurity we cannot
A. fast. B. travel. C. sleep. D. read the Quran.
85. The prophet (S.A.W) spread Islam secretly for _____ years.
A. 10 B. 7 C. 8 D. 3
86. The king who called himself God during the time of Nabii Musa was
A. Firman. B. Namrud. C. Kaaran. D. Azar.
87. Which of the following optional prayer is performed slightly after sunrise?
A. Baadiya. B. Witr. C. Istikhara. D. Dhuha.
88. In which step on salat do we recite the Tashahud?
A. First sujud. B. First Jalasa. C. Last Jalasa. D. Second Sujud.
89. Allah (S.W) made iron soft for prophet
A. Suleiman. B. Nuh. C. Issa. D. Daud.
90. Khamis Raha never finished his assignment. This is a sign of
A. laziness. B. disobedience. C. dishonesty. D. hypocrisy.

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST



STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2016

003

ENGLISH

TIME: 1hr 40 mins

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

One day, Chief Merso, 1 father fell sick. Therefore, all the 2 medicine men in the land were 3 to come and treat him. However, none of them 4 cure the chief. At last a 5 medicine man from a distant place came to try his 6.

"The chief is very sick," the medicine man looked 7 as he reported to Merso's relatives, "the only cure is the Tuli 8, a plant which can only be found on the top of mountains of the moon, 9 a wide expansive jungle lies 10 the mountains and this place." He stopped and looked at Chief Merso's wives, sons, 11 and their relatives.

"Another 12 is the height of the mountains of the moon," the medicine man carried 13, "it would take days to climb to the top of the 14 cliffs to 15 the flat top of the mountains of the moon.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | A. Tunus | B. Tunus' | C. Tunu | D. Tunu's |
| 2. | A. good | B. best | C. better | D. goodest |
| 3. | A. summoned | B. ordered | C. requested | D. begged |
| 4. | A. can | B. would | C. could | D. will |
| 5. | A. renowned | B. known | C. experienced | D. longtime |
| 6. | A. powers | B. luck | C. might | D. lack |
| 7. | A. scary | B. shocking | C. relaxed | D. grave |
| 8. | A. medicine | B. charm | C. herb | D. witchcraft |
| 9. | A. although | B. and | C. however | D. apart from |
| 10. | A. on | B. among | C. at | D. between |
| 11. | A. daughters-in-law | B. daughters-in-laws | C. daughters-inlaw | D. daughters'-in-law |
| 12. | A. fright | B. fear | C. obstacle | D. wonder |
| 13. | A. away | B. out | C. up | D. on |
| 14. | A. stiff | B. steep | C. stooped | D. striped |
| 15. | A. arrive | B. reach at | C. arrive in | D. reach |

For questions 16 and 17, choose the opposite of the underlined words.

16. Moureen is an industrious girl.
A. hardworking B. idle
C. lazy D. busy
17. Pupils should always be attentive.
A. never B. occasionally
C. often D. ever

In questions 18 and 19, choose the best alternative to fill the gaps.

18. The teacher stood _____ the desk and the board.
A. between B. besides
C. beside D. next to
19. Share the oranges _____ the classmates.
A. between B. among
C. with D. across

For questions 20 and 21, add the correct question

tag.

20. She is never absent from school, _____?
A. is she B. isn't it
C. is it D. isn't she
21. We must respect our parents, _____?
A. shall we
B. must we
C. shouldn't we
D. mustn't we

For questions 22 and 23, change the sentences into passive voice.

22. **The boys were playing football.**
A. Football were being played by the boys.
B. Football was played by the boys.
C. Football was being played by the boys.
D. Football will be played by the boys.

23. **They cleaned the board.**
A. The board will be cleaned.
B. The board was cleaned.
C. The board was being cleaned.
D. The board would be cleaned.

For questions 24 and 25, choose the best alternative to complete the sentences.

24. A monkey _____
A. brays.
B. chatters.
C. neighs.
D. squeaks.
25. The _____ howls.
A. wolf
B. pig
C. horse
D. crow

Read the passage below carefully and then answer questions 26 to 38.

East Africa is one of the few places on earth where people can watch the spectacle of migrating herds of millions of wildebeests, gazelles, antelopes and other grazing animals. Several of Kenyans who have most celebrated natural areas such as the savannahs of the Mara, Athi-Kapiti and Amboseli ecosystem still support grand migrations of wildebeests and zebras. Elephants are another species that is on the move in large numbers in Kenya, in the Mara, Amboseli, Tsavo and Laikipia.

In pastoral lands, humans and wildlife can coexist peacefully most of the time. However, conflicts with wildlife can erupt when people settle permanently and establish farms. Sometimes people kill wildlife purposely for food, trophies or to protect their crops and their lives. Most devastating to wildlife, however, is the loss of habitat that comes from competing human uses of the land for farms, towns, water points or heavy grazing of domestic livestock.

Data analysis indicates that wildlife populations have increased in or near Kenya's parks and game reserves. However, many species, especially the large grazing animals, spend a significant amount of their life cycle outside the borders of these protected areas. The way people use private and communally held lands strongly affects Kenya's wildlife and will play an increasingly important role in ensuring the long-term survival of many species.

Most of Kenya's rangelands contain wildlife, but the density of wildlife populations varies overtime and space according to several factors. The most important factors are the availability of water and grasses, as well as competition with human uses of the land for growing crops, raising domestic livestock, and building towns, roads and water points.

In three Districts-Laikipia, Kajiado and Narok, wildlife are especially abundant. Here, large herds of many different species congregate, especially in areas close to some of Kenya's best known national parks and reserves, including Masai Mara, Amboseli and Nairobi National Park. Wildlife by no means restrict their ranges to these protected areas; they also migrate across private and communally held lands and even across international borders.

26. In which of the areas below is the wildebeest migration not witnessed?
 A. Amboseli. B. The savannah.
 C. Athi-Kapiti. D. The mara.
27. One of the animals below does not migrate, which one is it?
 A. Zebra. B. Elephant.
 C. Wildebeest. D. Lion.
28. Which of the following is not a reason as to why animals are killed?
 A. For self-defence.
 B. For food.
 C. To create settlement space.
 D. For protection of the crops.
29. Wildlife lose their habitat due to the following reasons except
 A. when they stray to man's home.
 B. for farming purposes.
 C. for development of towns.
 D. for grazing domestic animals.
30. The word 'habitat' can be replaced by the following except
 A. home. B. range.
 C. region. D. territory.
31. According to the passage, what is important in ensuring the survival of wildlife?
 A. Conservation of the wildlife.
 B. Ownership and use of communal land.
 C. Peaceful coexistence between human and wildlife.
 D. Establishment of reserves.
32. Which one of the factors below does not influence wildlife population?
 A. Competition for land with man.
 B. Availability of water.
 C. Availability of forests.
 D. Availability of grass.
33. Land is used by man for the following except
 A. rearing domestic animals.
 B. building roads.
 C. farming.
 D. building water bodies.
34. According to the passage, it is true to say that
 A. wildlife population has decreased.
 B. large animals spend most of their time outside reserves.
 C. wildlife survival depend on their relationship with man.
 D. small animals spend their whole life in reserves.
35. Why are there lots of wildlife in the three districts?
 A. They are near parks.
 B. The areas are protected.
 C. The areas are near the borders.
 D. The areas have favourable climatic conditions.
36. Which is the main cause of conflict between wildlife and human?
 A. Migration of animals.
 B. Cultivation of land.
 C. Damaging of crops.
 D. Human settlement in their habitat.
37. Which of the following is the most harmful to wildlife?
 A. Human competitions.
 B. Attack by humans.
 C. Loss of habitat.
 D. Pests and diseases.
38. The best title for this passage would be
 A. Human Wildlife Conflict.
 B. Wildlife Migration.
 C. Human Encroachment.
 D. Wildebeest Migration.

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

Old man Ngumo was very famous in the land. He owned large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats. He had inherited the charm of good luck contained in a small sealed bag of skin. The charm was said to bring great wealth and fame to whoever owned it.

The charm of good luck first belonged to Ngumo's great grandfather. It was passed to Ngumo by his father. All who had owned it had been wealthy and famous men. Ngumo had four sons. The first three were young men. The fourth son, whose name was Kigo, was only a boy. But they all wondered who would inherit the charm of luck when their father died.

One day Ngumo fell ill. The nature of his sickness was strange and no medicineman could cure him. He got worse and everyone thought he would die. At last, his sons decided to travel far away across the land to

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST



STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2016

003

MATHEMATICS

TIME: 2 hours

1. Write three hundred and thirty thousand, three hundred and three in symbols.

A. 303303 B. 330330
C. 330303 D. 330030

2. Add $489 + 63942 + 1730$

A. 66161 B. 640051
C. 65161 D. 66051

3. Subtract $1\frac{1}{4}$ from $3\frac{1}{8}$?

A. $4\frac{3}{8}$ B. $2\frac{7}{8}$
C. $2\frac{1}{2}$ D. $1\frac{7}{8}$

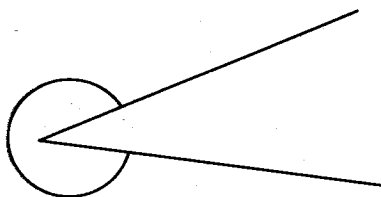
4. Round off 63849 to the nearest thousands.

A. 63000 B. 70000
C. 64000 D. 63800

5. Work out $5\frac{3}{5} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$

A. $30\frac{3}{20}$ B. 35
C. 70 D. 45

6. The angle shown in the figure below is



A. Acute angle B. Obtuse angle
C. Reflex angle D. Right angle

7. What is the total value of digit 2 in the number 624937?

A. 2000
B. Ten thousands

- C. Hundred thousands

D. 20000

8. What is the next number in the sequence below?

25, 36, 49, 64, _____

A. 72 B. 81
C. 74 D. 89

9. The area of a triangle is 108cm^2 . If the height is 12cm. What is the base of the triangle?

A. 9cm B. 96cm
C. 18cm D. 120cm

10. Arrange the following numbers from the smallest to the largest:

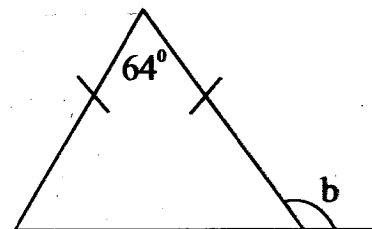
0.304, 0.340, 0.043, 0.403, 0.034

A. 0.034, 0.043, 0.304, 0.340, 0.403
B. 0.304, 0.403, 0.043, 0.034, 0.340
C. 0.403, 0.043, 0.304, 0.043, 0.034
D. 0.403, 0.340, 0.304, 0.043, 0.034

11. Work out $3\frac{1}{4} \div 1\frac{1}{2}$

A. $1\frac{7}{8}$ B. $1\frac{1}{12}$
C. $1\frac{1}{6}$ D. $2\frac{1}{6}$

12. Find the value of angle b in the figure below.



A. 58° B. 116°
C. 128° D. 122°

13. What is the value of $5\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{2}{5} + 1\frac{3}{4}$?

A. $3\frac{17}{20}$

B. $1\frac{17}{20}$

C. $10\frac{13}{20}$

D. $9\frac{13}{20}$

14. Kirwa had 90kg of maize flour. He packed the flour in 250g packets. How many packets did he get?

A. 22500

B. 36

C. 360

D. 3600

15. Work out $5^2 - \sqrt{144}$

A. 13

B. 25

C. 37

D. 12

16. Murage had $\frac{5}{6}$ m of a sugarcane. He gave his friend $\frac{3}{4}$ m of the cane. What fraction was he left with?

A. $1\frac{7}{12}$

B. $\frac{19}{12}$

C. $\frac{5}{24}$

D. $\frac{1}{12}$

17. What is the sum of the squares of 6 and 13?

A. 19

B. 205

C. 7

D. 195

18. What is $9 \div \frac{1}{9}$?

A. $\frac{1}{9}$

B. 81

C. 9

D. 18

19. What is the LCM of 18, 24 and 30?

A. 360

B. 72

C. 300

D. 6

20. Simplify $\frac{1}{2}(8a + 6b) + \frac{1}{3}(9a - 3b)$

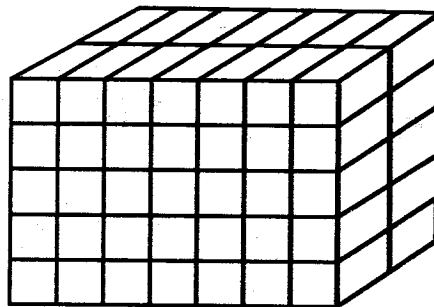
A. $7a + 4b$

B. $a + b$

C. $7a + 2b$

D. $7a + 6b$

21. How many small cubes make up the stack below?



A. 59

B. 45

C. 65

D. 70

22. A square has an area 625m^2 . What is the perimeter of the square?

A. 25m

B. 50m

C. 100m

D. 50cm

23. Change $7\frac{3}{4}$ hours into minutes.

A. 45mins

B. 465mins

C. 210mins

D. 93mins

24. Work out $0.364 + 32.08 + 105.7$

A. 138.144

B. 147.144

C. 148.144

D. 4.629

25. Express 0.48 as a fraction in its simplest form.

A. $\frac{12}{50}$

B. $\frac{12}{25}$

C. $\frac{6}{125}$

D. $\frac{48}{100}$

26. What is the difference between the highest and lowest prime numbers between 50 and 70?

A. 120

B. 18

C. 8

D. 14

27. What is the greatest number that can divide 48, 64 and 72 without a remainder?

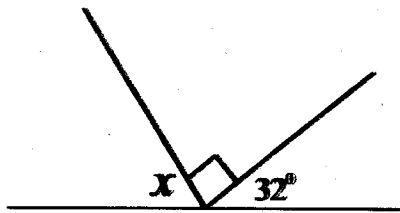
A. 648

B. 4

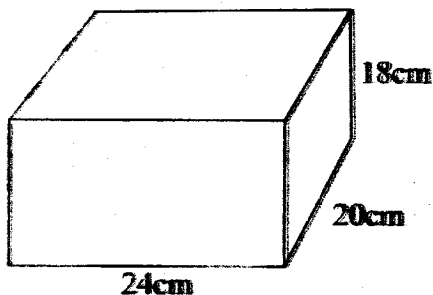
C. 184

D. 8

28. Find the value of angle x in the figure below.



- A. 148° B. 122°
 C. 58° D. 32°
29. A vehicle was travelling at a speed of 72km per hour. What distance did it cover in $2\frac{1}{3}$ hours?
 A. 158km B. 148km
 C. 168km D. 144km
30. Mugendi walks from home to school in the morning and comes back home in the evening. If the distance from home to school is 1km 360m, what distance does he cover in five days?
 A. 10km 600m
 B. 13km 600m
 C. 10km 3600m
 D. 6km 800m
31. A milk dealer sells 6000 litres of milk daily. He packs the milk in $\frac{1}{4}$ litre packets. How many packets does he sell?
 A. 1500 B. 1200
 C. 2400 D. 24000
32. What is the volume of the cuboid below?

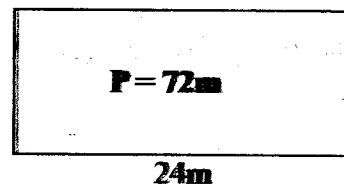


- A. $8640m^2$ B. $8640cm^3$
 C. $8640m^3$ D. $8640cm^2$

33. Work out
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| litres | ml |
| 36 | 340 |
| <u> x</u> | <u> 8</u> |
| ----- | |

litres ml

- A. 290 720
 B. 288 2720
 C. 288 720
 D. 315 20
34. Solve the equation $3x - 3 = 30$
 A. 11 B. 10
 C. 9 D. 5
35. Oluoch started his journey at 11.40am. The journey took 8 hours 24minutes. At what time did he complete his journey?
 A. 8.04am
 B. 8.04pm
 C. 20.04pm
 D. 20.04am
36. What is the place value of digit 4 in the product of 329 and 225?
 A. Tens
 B. Ten thousands
 C. Thousands
 D. Hundreds.
37. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 8?
 A. 804
 B. 752
 C. 932
 D. 644
38. What is the area of the rectangle below if the perimeter is 72m?



- A. $1728m^2$
 B. $192cm^2$
 C. $576m^2$
 D. $288m^2$

39. Werunga bought the following items from a shop:

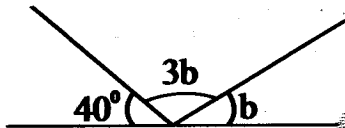
2kg of sugar for sh. 210

$1\frac{1}{2}$ kg cooking fat @ sh. 108

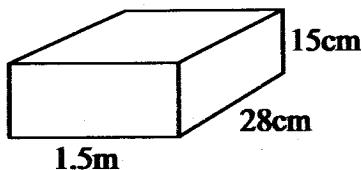
2 loaves of bread for sh. 80

If he paid for the items using 500 shilling note, what balance did he get back?

- A. sh. 48 B. sh. 398
C. sh. 102 D. sh. 452
40. Work out $42084 \div 21$
A. 204 B. 2104
C. 2014 D. 2004
41. Find the size of the angle marked 3b.



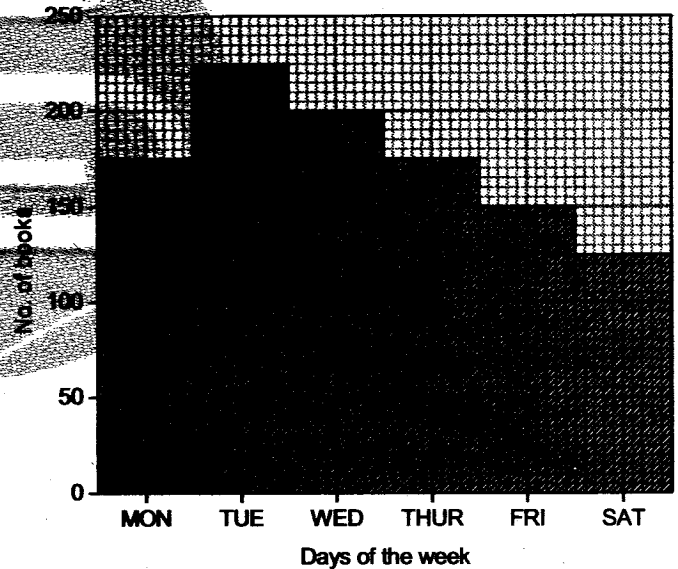
- A. 140° B. 35°
C. 40° D. 105°
42. Kitoto bought five bags of sugar of 50kg each. He repacked the sugar into packets of 250g each. How many packets did he get?
A. 1000 B. 200
C. 100 D. 20
43. The cost of 4 books is sh. 1224. What is the cost of 7 such books?
A. sh. 252 B. sh. 2142
C. sh. 2172 D. sh. 2242
44. Change $12\frac{1}{5}$ km into metres
A. 122000m B. 12200m
C. 1220m D. 1200m
45. What is the volume of the figure below in cm^3 ?



- A. 630cm^3
B. 630000cm^3
C. 63000cm^3
D. 6300cm^3

46. On a map, 1cm represents 12km. What is the actual length of a road represented by 8cm on a map?
A. 20km B. 1.5km
C. 96km D. 15km
47. Work out 2.36×1.2
A. 2.832 B. 28.32
C. 283.2 D. 2832

The graph below shows the number of books sold by a bookseller in 6 days. Use it to answer questions 48 to 50.



48. Which two days had the same sales?
A. Mon, Tue
B. Thur, Sat
C. Thur, Fri
D. Mon, Thur
49. How many books were sold on the last three days?
A. 400 B. 500
C. 450 D. 550
50. How many books were sold altogether?
A. 1000 B. 1050
C. 950 D. 800

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST

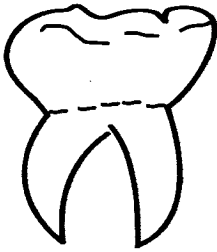


STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2016

003

SCIENCE

TIME: 1 hr 40 mins

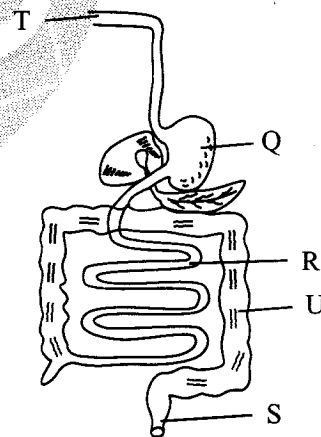
1. Which one of the following item will **not** produce shadow?
 - A. Shiny spoon.
 - B. Window pane.
 - C. A mirror.
 - D. Dark polythene paper.
2. Among the group, which materials will be used by pupils to make rollers?
 - A. Pencils, maize stalks, maize cobs.
 - B. Matchbox, round sticks, maize cobs.
 - C. Bottle top, maize grains, maize stalks.
 - D. Maize cobs, matchbox, bottle top.
3. Three of the following are effects of moving air **except**
 - A. blowing soil away.
 - B. felling trees.
 - C. blowing off roofs.
 - D. wind mills.
4. Which list given below consists of requirements of good health?
 - A. Food, rest, sleep, exercise.
 - B. Rest, not doing work, medical care, sleep.
 - C. Not eating a lot, rest, sleep, exercise.
 - D. Food, medical care, idling, sleep.
5. Which one of the following is **not** a use of plant to human beings?
 - A. Fencing.
 - B. Beauty.
 - C. Furniture.
 - D. Erosion.
6. Among the small animals given below which one is **correctly** matched with the way it protects itself from danger?
 - A. Coiling - snail.
 - B. Running off - cockroach.
 - C. Flying off - flea.
 - D. Stinging - mosquito.
7. Which one of the following is the **best** way of making water safe for drinking?
 - A. Filtering.
 - B. Sieving.
 - C. Decanting.
 - D. Boiling.
8. Which one of the following statements is **true** about the tooth drawn below?
 - A. They are the last to be shed.
 - B. A human being has 8 such teeth on each jaw.
 - C. They are found immediately after the molars.
 - D. They are never shed.
9. Which one of the following is **not** a good behaviour when having meals?
 - A. Not talking with food in the mouth.
 - B. Chewing food with mouth closed.
 - C. Filling food in the mouth before starting to chew.
 - D. Chewing food properly before swallowing.
10. Which component of soil can be easily investigated during practicals in a classroom?
 - A. Air in soil.
 - B. Humus in soil.
 - C. Living organism in soil.
 - D. Minerals in soil.
11. Which one of the following is **not** a problem related to teeth?
 - A. Gingivitis.
 - B. Dental floss.
 - C. Dental cavity.
 - D. Tooth decay.

12. During a science trip, the pupils observed a weed that had the following characteristics:
 (i) *Green broad leaves*
 (ii) *Fruits that has some strips and many seeds inside*
 (iii) *Thorns on the stem and under the leaf*
 Which weed has the same characteristics as described above?
 A. Pigweed. B. Thorn apple.
 C. Mexican marigold. D. Sodom apple.
13. Which group of food crops consists of legumes **only**?
 A. Maize, millet, sorghum.
 B. Wheat, beans, peas.
 C. Beans, maize, groundnuts.
 D. Green grams, peas, groundnuts.
14. When observing the sky at different times of the day and night, which of the following is **most likely** to be observed both at night and during the day?
 A. Moon and sun. B. Moon and clouds.
 C. Sun and sky. D. Clouds and sun.
15. The clouds that indicate heavy rainfall have three of the following characteristics **except**
 A. have flat base.
 B. are grey in colour.
 C. cover the whole sky.
 D. look like mountains.
16. Which uses of water are correctly matched?

Recreation	Industries
A. Making fountains	Mixing chemicals.
B. Driving canoes	Cooling machines.
C. Swimming	Skiing.
D. Sport fishing	Making fountains.
17. Pupils collected garden soil, open plastic container and water. Which component of soil were they likely to be investigating?
 A. Air in soil. B. Water in soil.
 C. Humus in soil. D. Minerals in soil.
18. The following shows food eaten by pupils during a school outing:
Adam - boiled maize, ripe bananas, sausage.
Peter - roasted bananas, biscuits, chips.
Paul - chapati, sausage, eggs.
Esther - ugali, kales, beans.
 Which pupils took a balanced diet?
 A. Adam and Peter. B. Paul and Esther.
 C. Peter and Paul. D. Adam and Esther.

19. Three of the following are natural ways of lighting a house for safety and to discourage pests **except** one. Which one is it?
 A. Opening windows. B. Drawing curtains.
 C. Translucent roots. D. Electricity.
20. Which of the following should be changed to make objects that sink to float on water?
 A. Shape. B. Size.
 C. Mass. D. Type of material.
21. In human breathing system, in which parts is air cleaned and dust particles removed?
 A. Air sac and nose.
 B. Diaphragm and alveoli.
 C. Nose and trachea.
 D. Bronchioles and lungs.
22. During breathing which one of the following is **most likely** to be the last process?
 A. Warming of air.
 B. Ribs moving upwards and outwards.
 C. Absorption of air.
 D. Diaphragm moving downward.

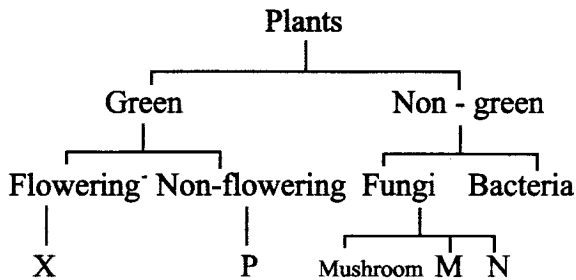
The diagram below shows digestive system.



23. In which two parts marked Q, R, S, T, U does digestion start and absorption take place respectively?
 A. T and S B. Q and R
 C. Q and U D. T and R
24. The following are stages of HIV and AIDS:
 (i) *Window stage*
 (ii) *Fullblown AIDS*
 (iii) *Asymptomatic stage*
 (iv) *Symptomatic stage*
 Which list consist of the second and last stage respectively?
 A. i and ii B. iii and ii
 C. iii and iv D. iv and ii

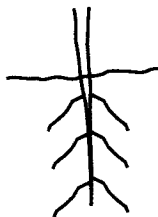
25. Three of the following ways of maintaining simple tools would result to long lasting. Which is **not**?
- Cleaning after use.
 - Oiling and greasing.
 - Sharpening cutting tools.
 - Proper use of tools.

26. The chart below shows classification of plants:



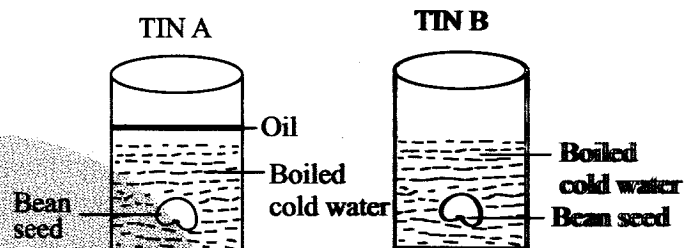
Which plants can be used to replace letters X, P, M and N respectively?

- Maize, millet, pine, moulds.
 - Sugarcane, carrot, cedar, cypress.
 - Kales, moss, puffballs, yeast.
 - Sunflower, onion, penicillium, mushroom.
27. Which pair of plants stores food in the roots?
- Onion and sugarcane.
 - Carrots and arrowroots.
 - Sugarcane and irish potato.
 - Cabbage and yams.
28. Which pair of plants has the same type of a root as shown below?



- Maize and beans.
 - Carrot and millet.
 - Wheat and grass.
 - Kales and acacia.
29. Which one of the following uses of water is **not** practised in the farm?
- Irrigation.
 - Making fountains.
 - Mixing chemicals.
 - Keeping fish.
30. Which one of the following is **not** an importance of HIV and AIDS testing?
- To know one's status.
 - To overcome fear.
 - To campaign for HIV and AIDS.
 - To decide on marriage.

31. Which one of the following is **not** a communicable disease?
- Whooping cough.
 - Tetanus.
 - Tuberculosis.
 - Malaria.
32. In which part of a flower does germination of pollen grains take place?
- Anthers.
 - Ovary.
 - Stigma.
 - Style.
33. The diagram below shows a set-up during a science practical lesson.



Which statement is **true**?

- Bean seeds in tin A and B germinated.
 - Bean seeds in tin A and B did not germinate.
 - Bean seed in tin A germinated but bean seed in tin B did not germinate.
 - Bean seed in tin B germinated but bean seed in tin A did not.
34. The following are stages of fertilization in a flowering plant. Which one comes last?
- Pollination.
 - Growth of pollen tube.
 - Fusion.
 - Formation of pollen tube.
35. The following are signs and symptoms of a certain disease:
- Prolonged dry cough
 - Sweating at night
 - Loss of weight
 - Fever and tiredness
- The disease described above can be prevented in three of the following ways **except**
- vaccination.
 - eating a balanced diet.
 - living in a well ventilated house.
 - avoiding dusty places.

36. Which one of the following types of human teeth is **correctly** matched with its function?

Teeth	Function
A. Incisors	→ Tearing and cutting.
B. Canines	→ Tearing and crushing.
C. Premolars	→ Cutting and grinding.
D. Molars	→ Crushing and grinding.

37. Which of the following are as a result of increase in temperature?

- A. Melting and condensation.
- B. Freezing and melting.
- C. Evaporation and evaporation.
- D. Evaporation and contraction.

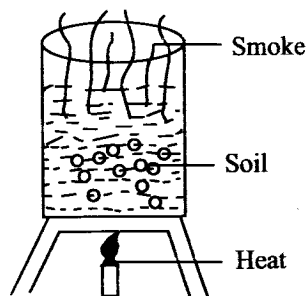
38. In which parts of digestive system does digestion start and end respectively?

- A. Mouth and stomach.
- B. Small intestines and large intestines.
- C. Mouth and small intestines.
- D. Duodenum and rectum.

39. Which weather instrument uses the principle that air expands when heated?

- A. Liquid thermometer.
- B. Rain gauge.
- C. Air thermometer.
- D. Windvane.

40. The diagram below shows some soil that was heated during a science practical lesson.



Which component of soil were they investigating?

- A. Humus in soil.
- B. Living things in soil.
- C. Air in soil.
- D. Water in soil.

41. Fibre in the diet is included to

- A. help in constipation.
- B. help in emptying the bowel.
- C. help in digestion.
- D. help in formation of blood.

42. Non conductors of heat can be used to make

- A. electric cables.
- B. cooking pan handles.
- C. sufurias.
- D. electric iron.

43. Which one of the following is a table manner?

- A. Sneezing when mouth is open.
- B. Talking while eating and closing the mouth.
- C. Chewing food before swallowing.
- D. Licking the fingers to remove food remains.

44. Which of the following meals will be suitable to a child suffering from kwashiorkor?

- A. Maize and beans.
- B. Meat and eggs.
- C. Kales and cabbages.
- D. Maize and millet.

45. Three of the following are special sounds **except**

- A. baby crying.
- B. ambulance siren.
- C. hooting.
- D. football whistle.

46. Soil that has highest capillarity also

- A. has best drainage.
- B. retains a lot of water.
- C. is good for farming.
- D. is found on the river beds.

47. Three of the following are disadvantages of weeds. Which one is **not**?

- A. They compete for food with plants.
- B. They are expensive to control.
- C. Some are food for the farmers.
- D. They keep pests.

48. Which one of the following materials will float on water?

- A. Rubber.
- B. Copper.
- C. Stone.
- D. Needle.

49. Anaemia is **mainly** caused by

- A. lack of vitamins.
- B. lack of balanced diet.
- C. Lack of iron.
- D. Lack of enough food.

50. Which of the following is **true** about gases?

- A. They have definite volume but indefinite shape.
- B. They have definite shape but indefinite mass.
- C. They have both indefinite mass and volume.
- D. They have definite mass but indefinite volume.

TARGETER WINGS JARIBIO LA MTHANI



DARASA LA SITA - MWAKA 2016 KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA KWANZA

003

MUDA: Saa 1 dakika 40

Soma kifungu kifuatacho. Kina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidi kati ya yale uliyopewa.

Wakati ule 1 yule mchezaji 2 alipouchapa mpira kwa nguvu, mmoja 3 wa watazamaji aliyekuwa amesimama nyuma ya mwenzake alimpiga 4 kwa nguvu yule 5. Yule aliyemchapa mwenzake teke 6 amefanya 7 kwa makusudi. Ghafla palisikika risasi mara mbili 8 na wakangojia ili 9 upungue kabla ya kupiga mara ya 10. Wachezaji walipokuwa wakijitayarisha kuondoka 11 wao alikuwa akichungulia sana upande 12. Ndipo nahodha wao 13 waondoke uwanjani. Alisimama na 14 kwa sauti kubwa akisema, "Huo 15 mwisho wa mapambano!"

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. mle | B. ule | C. yule | D. kule |
| 2. A. shupavu | B. mhodari | C. mshupavu | D. hodari |
| 3. A. wapo | B. wako | C. iko | D. yapo |
| 4. A. mateke | B. kichwa | C. teke | D. kofi |
| 5. A. mwenyewe | B. mchezaji | C. mwenzake | D. mpira |
| 6. A. alikua | B. alikuwa | C. hakukuwa | D. akakua |
| 7. A. ivo | B. hiyo | C. hilo | D. hivyo |
| 8. A. mfululizo | B. pale | C. pamoja na | D. hata |
| 9. A. kelele | B. moshi | C. msisimuko | D. moto |
| 10. A. mwanzo | B. tatu | C. kutosha | D. kumaliza |
| 11. A. moja | B. mumoja | C. mmoja | D. mmonja |
| 12. A. ule | B. wa pili | C. nyingine | D. kote |
| 13. A. akaeleza | B. akaomba | C. akaabudu | D. akaamrisha |
| 14. A. kuimba | B. kuapa | C. kusaili | D. kupiga |
| 15. A. ndio | B. ndiyo | C. ndivyo | D. ndipo |

Kutoka swali nambari 16 mpaka 30, jibu kila swali kulingana na maagizo uliyopewa.

16. Maneno haya yapo katika ngeli gani?

Ubongo, Utete, Ubua

- A. YA-YA B. U-YA
C. U-U D. U-ZI

17. Robo kuongeza nusu ni

- A. nusu na robo.
B. robo nne.
C. robo tatu.
D. robo nusu.

18. Kipi si kiungo cha mapishi?

- A. Dania.
B. Chumvi.
C. Karafuu.
D. Sikini.

19. Laki nane na moja ni sawa na

- A. 800 001
B. 800 100
C. 81 001
D. 801 001

20. Unda kitenzi kutokana na nomino. **Jawabu**
A. jiibu. B. jibu.
C. jalibu. D. majibisho.
21. Chagua sentensi iliyotumia **kivumishi cha pekee** kimantiki
A. Watoto wachache walituzwa jana.
B. Hatukumwona mzee huyo kule.
C. Walimu wote walifika mapema skulini.
D. Huko kwao sikumpata mtu.
22. Chagua sentensi iliyotumia 'ki' cha **masharti**.
A. Mwalimu Babu amevaa kiafrika.
B. Kitoto kizuri kinakula wali.
C. Mkishirikiana mtafanikiwa.
D. Kiti kimekaliwa sana.
23. Andika katika usemi wa taarifa.
"Nitaondoka sasa," Karen alisema.
A. Karen alisema kuwa nitaondoka sasa.
B. Karen alisema kuwa nitaondoka wakati huu.
C. Karen alisema kuwa ataondoka wakati huo.
D. Karen alisema kuwa angeondoka wakati ule.
24. Taja matumizi ya **karibu** katika sentensi ifuatayo.
Baba analima karibu na mto.
A. masafa.
B. makaribisho.
C. kiasi fulani.
D. takribani.
25. Andika wingi wa sentensi ifuatayo.
Mlango wangu ni mipana.
A. Mlango wangu ni mipana.
B. Milango yetu ni mipana.
C. Lango langu ni pana.
D. Milango yangu ni pana.
26. Ni maneno yapi hayamaanishi neno **chupa**.
A. Sehemu tumboni ambayo mtoto hukua.
B. Ruka kutoka juu mpaka chini.
C. Chombo cha kuwekea kitu cha moto au cha baridi.
D. Kibanio cha nywele.
27. Tunasema bunda la noti kama vile _____ ya chokaa.
A. tanu B. tano
C. tani D. tanji
28. Ala ya ngozi ya kuwekea mishale huitwa
A. Uta. B. Podo.
C. Upote. D. Panda.
29. Tumia kivumishi kiulizi '-ngapi' kujaza pengo katika sentensi hii
Mwalimu aliona viumbe _____?
A. vingapi B. ngapi
C. wangapi D. mangapi
30. Chagua sentensi iliyotumia kivumishi cha idadi ya nafasi katika orodha.
A. Walimu walikula chapati chache.
B. Magunia mia moja yamenunuliwa.
C. Nafaka kiasi zimeharibika.
D. Mgeni wa tano alipewa lawalawa tamu.

Soma makala yafuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Ukweli utekaji nyara umekuwa uhalifu wa kutisha hapa nchini. Majambazi wamekuwa wakiwalenga watoto wa watu walalaheri na kuwateka kabla ya kudai fulusi kati ya shilingi milioni mbili hadi milioni kumi.

Serikali kupitia vyombo vya dola imejitahidi kuharakisha uchunguzi kila mara visa vya utekaji nyara vinaporipotiwa. Wakenya wengi wanafahamu polisi kuwa watu wanaopenda kuzunguka mbuyu na wasiowajibika mahali ambapo hapana kupigwa konde la nyuma.

Mgala muue na haki umpe. Kikosi hicho kilionyesha uwajibikaji siku kadhaa zilizopita, kiliposaidia kumwokoa **ghulam** mmoja kwa jina Joseph Ouma kutoka nyumba iliyokuwa mtaa wa Kayole.

Tangu siku hiyo, watu kadhaa wameamua kutumia ulaghai kujipatia pesa za bwerere kutoka kwa watu wao. Hivi majuzi palitokea kisanga pale ambapo kidosho mmoja kwa jina Amina, alitiwa mkononi na kula kalenda kwa miaka miwili. Amina alimghilibu baba yake kuwa ametekwa nyara na waliotekeleza uovu huo walidai ada ya shilingi milioni mbili ili kumwachilia huru. Majasusi walipeleleza na kumnasa kisha kumshtaki kwa kuzua taharuki huku akiwa na nia ya kulaghai

Labda ili tuelewe mada hii, tukumbuke kisa cha Hamisi Mchinondo kwenye kitabu cha Hekaya za Abunuasi. Jamaa huyo alikuwa akifanya mzaha kuwa ni kiongozi wa ibada na alitaka watu waseme. "Amina" kwa kila neno alilosema.

Siku moja alfajiri alipokuwa akiongoza 'Ibada!', aliivamiwa vaa bin vu na chui. Alipiga kamsa. "Jamani naliwa!" Watu wakajibu, "Amin". Hamisi Mchinondo akalia akasema, "Jamani msifanye mzaha." Watu wakaendelea, "Amin" mpaka akaliwa mzimamzima akatokomea. Kweli dunia ni rangi rangile.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>31. Kifungu, hiki kinazungumzia nini?
A. Hekaya za Abunuwasi.
B. Ulaghai na wizi.
C. Utekaji nyara wa ulaghai.
D. Amina na Hamisi.</p> <p>32. Kauli gani si kweli kulingana na taarifa hii?
A. Walaghai wanamithilishwa na Hamisi Mchinondo.
B. Wakenya wengi hawaamini polisi.
C. Watekaji nyara hudai hata shilingi milioni sita.
D. Watekaji nyara hushirikiana na polisi.</p> <p>33. Hamisi Mchinondo katika kisa hiki anaweza kupigiwa methali gani?
A. Mchimba kisima huingia mwenyewe.
B. Mzigo wa mwenzi ni kada la usufi.
C. Kulima, mavune, kuvuna vicheko.
D. Mzaha mzaha hutumbuka usaha.</p> <p>34. Kulingana na kifungu, polisi wanapenda
A. kushirikiana na watekaji nyara.
B. kupigwa konde la nyuma.
C. kutafuta walaghai.
D. kuwajibika mno.</p> <p>35. Kulingana na taarifa ni kweli kusema
A. Amina alitekwa nyara na majambazi.
B. Hamisi Mchinondo alikuwa mhubiri.
C. polisi huwajibika pia.
D. watoto wa mbwenyenye wanapenda kutekwa nyara.</p> | <p>36. Jambo gani linaweza kuchangia pakubwa kwa uhalifu unaozungumziwa?
A. Kuzembea kwa polisi.
B. Kubeba pesa nyingi.
C. Kuwa mtoto wa bwenyenye.
D. Kuandamana na watu usiowajua.</p> <p>37. Kwa fikira zako unafikiri ni kwa nini Hamisi Mchinondo alitokomea?
A. Chui alimhurumia.
B. Alimshinda chui kwa mbio.
C. Hakuaminiwa.
D. Ibada yake haikumwendea vyema.</p> <p>38. Kuzunguka mbuyu kama ilivyotumiwa haimanishi sawa na
A. kunywa chai.
B. kula mlungula.
C. kula rushwa.
D. kula mrungula.</p> <p>39. Amina alipotiwa mkononi alipelekwa wapi?
A. Mahakamani.
B. Korokoroni.
C. Rumande.
D. Jela.</p> <p>40. Mwandishi ametumia maneno haya, 'kupiga kamsa'. Ametumia tamathali gani ya lugha?
A. Istiara.
B. Methali.
C. Misemo.
D. Mayowe.</p> |
|---|---|

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Nuru, Rita and Rehema walikuwa ndugu wa toka nitoke. Wapili na watatu walikuwa pacha tena walifanana kabisa **kama shilingi kwa ya pili** kiasi cha kutatiza hata wazazi wao halisi kubainisha kati yao. Ndugu wote hao walipendana **kama ambari na zinduna** hata sijui niseme nini kuachana ilikuwa ni nadra kwao.

Matokeo ya mtihani wa shule za msingi yalipotangazwa walikuwa miongoni mwa wanafunzi hamsini bora katika nchi nzima. Wapenda heri waliwaombea Mungu waovu wasije wakawaonea wivu na husuda. Wengine waliwaapiza lakini hizo ni dua la kuku halimpati mwewe. Walichaguliwa kujiunga na shule tatu bora

za upili nchini. Hilo halikuwaridhisha hata kidogo lakini hawakuwa na la kufanya. Walijiunga na shule mbalimbali shingo upande.

Miaka minne ikapita kwa uzito kwao. Kuinama kwao kutafuta kilicho mvunguni kuliwafanya waongoze katika shule zao nchi nzima. Walipofanya mtihani wa kidato cha nne nafasi tatu bora nchini zilikuwa ni zao. Matokea ambayo yalitarajiwa na wengi.

Wa kwanza akajiunga na chuo kikuu cha Mlima Kenya, wa pili akajikuta huko Uganda chuo kikuu cha Makerere. Wa tatu akajiunga na chuo kikuu cha Dodoma Tanzania. Taaluma walizokuwa sizo zilizotarajiwa. Nuru alichukua uhandisi. Rita na Rehema nao wakachukua masomo yaliyokuwa mageni mno katika vyuo vyao.

Wazazi wao walikubali kula ngumu. Walikata pua kuunga wajihi ilimradi watoto wao wawe kielezo kwao kitongojini na nchini. Na kwa kuwa walikuwa mfano mwema sana, chuo kikuu cha Oxford Uingereza kiliwapa fursa ya kusomea shahada ya pili huko baadaye.

41. Kulingana na taarifa, ndugu waliokuwa pacha ni?
A. Nuru na Rehema.
B. Rehema na Nuru.
C. Rehema na Rita.
D. Rita na Nuru.
42. Ndugu hawa walipendana kama ambari na _____
A. pete.
B. ambari.
C. doto.
D. zindua.
43. Mwandishi anaweza kusema walifanana lama _____
A. chanda na pete.
B. shilingi kwa ya pili.
C. kinu na mchi.
D. kalamu na karatasi.
44. Mwandishi ametumia maneno haya shingo upande kumaanisha?
A. Kwa kupenda.
B. Kwa kukubali.
C. Kwa ukarimu.
D. Bila kupenda.
45. Kwa nini ndugu hao watatu hawakuridhika kuchukuliwa na shule tatu bora za upili. Kwa sababu
A. wangepambana na wanafunzi hodari zaidi huko.
B. hawakupendelea kutengana.
C. wazazi wao hawangeweza kuwalipia karo kwa pamoja.
D. hawajazioea shule hizo.
46. Makala yanasema miaka minne ilipita kwa uzito kwao kwa sababu ya
A. ugumu wa masomo.
B. kuwa ugenini.
C. kutengana.
D. uvivu.
47. Kuinama kutafuta kilicho mvunguni inamaanisha
A. kufanya bidii ili wapate matokeo bora.
B. kutafuta siri za shule zao zinazotoa matokeo bora.
C. kutaka kujua kunguni wa vitanda vyao walitoka wapi.
D. kutaka kujua kilichofichwa mvunguni.
48. Maelezo gani si sahihi kwa mujibu wa makala haya
A. Rehema alisomea Dodoma Tanzania.
B. Rita alikuwa kule Uganda Makerere.
C. Nuru alikuwa chuo kikuu cha Mlima Kenya.
D. Wazazi wao hawakuwa na shida ya pesa za kuwasomesha.
49. Mwandishi anasema kuachana kwao kulikuwa nadra kumaanisha?
A. Kuachana kwao kulikuwa rahisi.
B. Kuachana kwao kulikuwa mara moja.
C. Kuachana kwao kulikuwa vigumu.
D. Kuachana kwao kulikuwa ni upesi.
50. Kichwa kifaacho zaidi taarifa hii ni?
A. Usipoziba ufa utajenga ukuta.
B. Chanda chema huvikwa pete.
C. Ndugu chungu jirani mkungu.
D. Mwenda tezi na omo marejeo ni ngamani.

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST



STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2016

MARKING SCHEME

003

MATHS	ENGLISH	KISWAHILI	SCIENCE	S/STUDIES/R.E
1. C 26. D	1. D 26. B	1. B 26. D	1. B 26. C	<u>C.R.E</u> <u>I.R.E</u>
2. A 27. D	2. B 27. D	2. D 27. A	2. A 27. B	1. C 31. C 31. C 61. B
3. D 28. C	3. A 28. C	3. A 28. B	3. D 28. D	2. B 32. D 62. D 32. C
4. C 29. C	4. C 29. A	4. C 29. C	4. A 29. B	3. A 33. C 63. A 63. A
5. B 30. B	5. A 30. C	5. C 30. D	5. D 30. C	4. D 34. B 64. A 64. A
6. C 31. D	6. B 31. B	6. B 31. C	6. B 31. B	5. B 35. A 65. D 65. A
7. D 32. B	7. D 32. C	7. D 32. C	7. D 32. C	6. C 36. C 66. B 66. D
8. B 33. A	8. C 33. D	8. A 33. D	8. A 33. D	7. A 37. D 67. C 67. C
9. C 34. A	9. B 34. B	9. C 34. A	9. C 34. C	8. B 38. B 68. D 68. D
10. A 35. B	10. D 35. A	10. C 35. C	10. A 35. B	9. D 39. C 69. A 69. C
11. D 36. C	11. A 36. D	11. C 36. A	11. B 36. D	10. C 40. B 70. B 70. A
12. D 37. B	12. C 37. C	12. A 37. C	12. D 37. C	11. D 41. A 71. C 71. C
13. A 38. D	13. D 38. B	13. D 38. D	13. D 38. C	12. A 42. C 72. A 72. B
14. C 39. A	14. B 39. B	14. B 39. B	14. B 39. C	13. C 43. D 73. D 73. B
15. A 40. D	15. D 40. C	15. A 40. C	15. A 40. A	14. B 44. B 74. C 74. C
16. D 41. D	16. C 41. A	16. B 41. C	16. D 41. B	15. A 45. C 75. B 75. A
17. B 42. A	17. A 42. C	17. C 42. D	17. A 42. B	16. D 46. B 76. C 76. B
18. B 43. B	18. A 43. B	18. D 43. B	18. D 43. C	17. B 47. A 77. B 77. C
19. A 44. B	19. B 44. D	19. A 44. D	19. D 44. B	18. B 48. D 78. A 78. A
20. C 45. C	20. A 45. A	20. B 45. B	20. A 45. A	19. C 49. C 79. D 79. B
21. D 46. C	21. D 46. C	21. C 46. C	21. C 46. B	20. D 50. B 80. C 80. A
22. C 47. A	22. C 47. D	22. C 47. A	22. C 47. C	21. A 51. D 81. B 81. C
23. B 48. D	23. B 48. B	23. D 48. D	23. D 48. A	22. C 52. A 82. A 82. A
24. A 49. C	24. B 49. C	24. A 49. C	24. B 49. C	23. B 53. B 83. B 83. C
25. B 50. B	25. A 50. B	25. B 50. D	25. C 50. D	24. D 54. A 84. D 84. A
				25. B 55. B 85. B 85. D
				26. A 56. D 86. A 86. A
				27. D 57. C 87. D 87. D
				28. B 58. B 88. B 88. C
				29. C 59. A 89. A 89. D
				30. B 60. C 90. C 90. A

COMPOSITION/INSHA MARKING SCHEME

Marking Scheme Criterion

- The composition will be assessed according to the following general guidelines
- The maximum mark will be 40 and minimum mark 01
- The script show that the candidate can communicate accurately, fluently and imaginatively in English

Accuracy

- (a) Correct tense and agreement of verbs
- (b). Accurate use of vocabulary

(c) Correct spelling

(d). Correct punctuation

Fluency

- (a) Work in the correct order
- (b) Sentences connected and paragraphs

(c) Coherence of ideas

(d). Ideas developed in logic sequence

Imagination (8 mks)

- (a). Unusual but appropriate use of words and phrases (4 mks)
- (b). Variety of structure (4mks)

N.B: Please, teachers are requested to scrutinize this marking scheme before use. It is worth