Fill in the blank spaces 1-15 using the best answers from the choices given.

Have you ever travelled __1__ bus __2__ to some of Kenya where our grains crops are grown __3__? If you have done so, __4__ the crops are just ripening, you have __5__ seen children __6__ duty in the fields, holding sticks and debes in their hands. __7__ job is to watch out for birds coming to eat the grains and then make as __8__ noise as possible to drive them __9__. One of the bird __10__ they look out for __11__ the quelea, a red billed dioch. It is a small bird, brown in colour and __12__ for its red bill. It normally lives in __13__ nets that are built in colonies. __14__, the quelea also migrated and do so in many thousands or even millions. They move as a __15__.

1. A. in  B. by  C. with  D. on
2. A. corners  B. countries  C. parts  D. places
3. A.  B.  C. !  D. ?
4. A. how  B. when  C. because  D. by
5. A. always  B. never  C. probably  D. often
6. A. in  B. by  C. on  D. with
7. A. The  B. They  C. There  D. Their
8. A. much  B. most  C. many  D. more
9. A. of  B. in  C. out  D. off
10. A. spacies  B. species  C. spacious  D. spies
11. A. including  B. known  C. except  D. despite
12. A. wooved  B. woove  C. wooving  D. woven
13. A. Furthevmore  B. However  C. Nonetheless  D. Besides
14. A. flock  B. herd  C. swarm  D. shoal

In questions 16 to 18, choose the correct question tag.

16. Shut the window, ______?  
   A. can't you  
   B. will you  
   C. isn't it  
   D. won't you

17. Mrs. Mavisi will come later ______?  
   A. will she  
   B. won't she  
   C. would she  
   D. isn't she

18. You need some help, ______?  
   A. don't you  
   B. needn't you  
   C. do you  
   D. doesn't you

For questions 19 and 20, choose the word similar meaning to the underlined word.

19. Tom is my greatest enemy  
   A. foe  
   B. ally  
   C. friend  
   D. partner
20. A horse is an **obstinate** animal sometimes
   A. good
   B. humble
   C. stubborn
   D. important

**For questions 21 and 22, choose the combination which forms a sensible paragraph.**

21. (i) We always have a long list to choose from.
   (ii) Our school always organises educational trips
   (iii) and maybe lacked the answer?
   (iv) Most pupils start saving early for these trips.
   A. (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)  
   B. (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
   C. (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)  
   D. (iii), (i), (iv), (i)

22. (i) to be when you grow up
   (ii) of what you would like
   (iii) he asked the children
   (iv) have you ever been asked
   A. (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)  
   B. (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
   C. (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)  
   D. (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

**For questions 23 and 24, choose the opposite of the underlined words.**

23. Kamau though he had heard a **familiar** voice.
   A. loud
   B. common
   C. strange
   D. friendly

24. Truphena wanted to **lend** me some money.
   A. promise
   B. borrow
   C. give
   D. spend

**For questions 25, complete the proverb.**

25. An apple a day ..............
   A. is very enjoyable
   B. keeps my body healthy
   C. is good for children
   D. keeps the doctor away

**Read the passage below then answer the questions that follows 26 to 38.**

Nafulna woke up one morning with a very bad toothache. By evening, the pain had become so bad that she could hardly eat her supper. The pain persisted all night long. She could not sleep at all.

In the morning her father took her to a dental clinic. At first, Nafulna did not want to go to the dentist because she was afraid. However, the pain was too much for her to bear.

She sat in the waiting room next to her father. "The doctor is ready to see you now. Please come in!" Said the nurse. Nafulna's gums were sore and swollen. On her teeth, there was a soft substance called plaque. Harmful bacteria grew on the plaque. "I think you are eating too much sweets and biscuits," the doctor told her.

Everything in the clinic was spotlessly clean. The instruments were sterilized. The dentists thoroughly scrubbed his hands with a brush and put on a new pair of gloves. "Why are you putting on gloves?" Nafulna asked. "If I don't wear gloves I will carry germs from one patient to another," he replied.

After using the disposable needle and syringe, he threw them into a special bin. "Why did you throw them away?" "I cannot use the same needle on another patient. Have you ever heard of HIV?" The doctor asked. "Used needles can spread HIV and other diseases" Ten minutes later, the doctor had filled Nafulna's tooth and she felt much better. "If you had brushed your teeth daily, you wouldn't have had the toothache. Make sure you use a clean tooth brush to clean your teeth after every meal and don't eat too much sugary foods.”

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26. Why did Nafula’s father take her to a dental clinic?
   A. To have her eyes treated.
   B. To have her teeth treated.
   C. To have her leg treated.
   D. To have her ears treated.

27. The dentist was a _____ man according to the passage.
   A. friendly
   B. frightening
   C. kind
   D. selfish

28. What made the dentist to be surprised when Nafula opened her mouth?
   A. Bacteria were seen walking on her teeth.
   B. The teeth had not been brushed for a long time.
   C. The mouth was smelling.
   D. The teeth were all black.

29. According to the passage, Nafula’s gums were:
   A. red and healthy
   B. sore and swollen
   C. broken and bloody
   D. torn and swollen

30. What was the problem with Nafula’s teeth?
   A. It had black substance.
   B. It was almost coming out.
   C. It had come out.
   D. It had a soft substance.

31. What is the name given to the soft substance on Nafula’s teeth?
   A. Biscuits
   B. Sweets
   C. Plaque
   D. Mould

32. The soft substance on the teeth made the dentist think that Nafula was eating:
   A. a lot of vegetables
   B. a lot of sweets and biscuits
   C. a lot of fruits
   D. a lot of proteins

33. Why did the dentists put on a new pair of gloves?
   A. To avoid spreading germs
   B. He was not clean
   C. He had a lot of gloves
   D. To look clean

34. Using the same needle on different patients could:
   A. spread tooth problems
   B. spread stomatchache
   C. spread HIV and other diseases
   D. make one ill

35. What did the doctor finally do to Nafula’s tooth?
   A. removed it
   B. replaced it
   C. cleaned it
   D. filled it

36. What do we learn from the passage?
   A. We should not take good care of our teeth
   B. Our teeth are not very important
   C. We should eat a lot of sweets and biscuits
   D. We should avoid eating a lot of sugary foods

37. What do we use to clean our teeth?
   A. Handkerchief
   B. Toothpaste
   C. Water
   D. Medicine

38. Incase of toothache, we should visit......
   A. an optician
   B. a nurse
   C. a teacher
   D. a dentists

Read the passage below then answer questions 39 to 50

When school closed, Mamati, an old friend of mine, invited me to visit his home. “We live near Nyimbo market,” He told me. “It is on the slopes of Bakasa hills. Our home is near the forests on the slopes of the hills. Sometimes, wild animals such as buffaloes and elephants come to our farm and eat our crops. If you come, you may even get a chance to see these animals. From the many stories I have told my parents, i know that they already know you,” Mamati added.

“I would like to visit you but I have not been to Nyimbo before. I fear I may get lost,” I told Mamati. “Well, to come to may home, you need to board a bus at Pepper town. When you get to Makutano, Which is not far from Chwele shopping centre, alight. then turn left and cross the tarmac road. You will see a sign post at the murram road junction written 5 kilometres to Nyimbo!” Follow the murram road and walk straight on until you get to a crossroad. Take the road on the right. Nyimbo market is only a kilometre from there. My father’s farm borders it to the East. Our homestead is surrounded by a cypress hedge.

While there, you will see a house roofed with red tiles.
That is our home,” Mamati explained.

I chose to visit Mamati’s home on 1st July. When I got to the crossroads, I took the road to the left instead of the one to the right as advised by Mamati. After an hour’s walk, I thought I had covered the distance Mamati had talked about but I could still not see Nyimbo market. I sat under a tree to rest as I thought about what to do next. I asked a passer-by where Nyimbo market was. The old woman told me to go back because I had missed the turn at the crossroad.

I quickened my pace. I arrived at Nyimbo market at 6:00 pm. Mamati was eagerly waiting for me. He had been walking from place to place looking for me. He said he had begun to get worried. When we got to their home, his family was happy to receive me. When I told them that I had missed the way, they were sorry. Mamati’s father promised to drive me back after the visit.

39. Where did Mamati’s father live?
   A. At Nyimbo market
   B. In Pepper town
   C. On the slopes of Bakasa hills
   D. Near Nyimbo market

40. Where was the writer expected to alight at, from the bus?
   A. On top of Bakasa hills
   B. At Makutano
   C. At Chwele shopping centre
   D. At Nyimbo market

41. Why was the writer afraid of visiting Mamati?
   A. He feared he could get lost
   B. He had never been to Nyimbo
   C. He feared the forests
   D. He feared wild animals

42. The meaning of the word ‘alight’ as used in the passage is:–
   A. to start a fire
   B. to show happiness
   C. to get out of the bus
   D. to get into the bus

43. What bordered Nyimbo market to the East?
   A. Mamati’s father’s farm
   B. Mamati’s house
   C. Pepper town
   D. The slopes of Bakasa hills

44. What surrounded Mamati’s homestead?
   A. Bakasa hills
   B. Nyimbo market
   C. Wild animals
   D. Cypress hedge

45. The writer visited Mamati on:–
   A. 1st June
   B. 31st July
   C. 11th July
   D. 1st July

46. Why did the writer miss the way to Mamati’s house?
   A. Mamati had not directed him properly
   B. The direction he was given was confusing
   C. He forgot to take the right turn at the crossroad
   D. Mamati’s home was far away from the crossroad

47. What did the writer do when he failed to see Nyimbo market? He:
   A. sat beside a tree to rest
   B. sat under a tree and rested
   C. he started crying
   D. he sat on the grass and rested

48. Who advised the writer to go back because he had got lost?
   A. Mamati’s
   B. An old woman
   C. A woman passing by
   D. Mamati’s father

49. The words “I quickened my pace” as used in the passage mean
   A. he walked faster
   B. he became active
   C. he paced
   D. he began to move slowly

50. What is the best title for the passage?
   A. A visiting friend
   B. A visit to Pepper town
   C. An adventure
   D. A visit to Mamati’s home
Below is a beginning of a story. Complete with your own words making it as interesting as possible.

After all the pupils got into the bus, the driver coughed the engine to life and off we left. I sat ..........................................................
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Tumia maneno valiyo mwafaka zaidi ukamilishe nafasi 1 hadi 15.
Maisha ya shuleni si 1 hata 2 kama vile baadhi 3 wanafunzi wanavyofikiria.

1. A. magumu  B. ngumu  C. vigumu  D. ugumu
2. A. mdogo  B. dogo  C. wadogo  D. kidogo
3. A. za  B. ya  C. wa  D. na
4. A. wewe  B. mimi  C. weve  D. nyinyi
5. A. yeyote  B. popote  C. wowote  D. yeyote
6. A. zako  B. wako  C. lakiko  D. kako
7. A. kuchukia  B. kuhepa  C. kuepa  D. kupenda
8. A. si  B. na  C. kwa  D. au
9. A. wala  B. ili  C. lakini  D. bali
10. A. ?  B. !  C. ..  D. ,
11. A. utasahau  B. utakumbuka  C. hutajua  D. utafahamu
12. A. kunena  B. kuwaza  C. kufikiria  D. kunyama
13. A. mwoga  B. jasiri  C. mbaya  D. mchache
14. A. nyuma  B. chini  C. mbele  D. zaidi
15. A. hakika  B. ukweli  C. maana  D. shaidi

Kuanzia swali la 16 hadi 30, jibu kulingana na maelezo ulivopewa.

Mwanafunzi ____ alituzwa zawadi.
   A. yule  
   B. mwingine  
   C. mwerevu  
   D. mmoja

17. Onyesha umoja wa:-
   Makaa ya moto yamepoa.
   A. Makaa ya moto imepoa.
   B. Kaa ya moto imepoa.
   C. Kaa la moto limepoa.
   D. Mkaa wa moto umepoa.
18. Ipi ni sehemu ya mti?
   A. Shina
   B. Muundi
   C. Kiwiko
   D. Nyusi

19. ‘Umati’ kwa ‘watu’ ni kama ____ kwa ‘funguo’.
   A. kicha
   B. bunda
   C. bumba
   D. kichaala

20. Chagua sentensi iliyo sanifu.
   A. Ng’ombe zilizopotea zimpefikani.
   B. Kipofu kilie hakoni kamwe.
   C. Gari yangu imeharibika.
   D. Karatasi hihi haisandiki.

   A. kitate
   B. kitawe
   C. kitamashiri
   D. kisawe

22. Ipi kati ya hizi ni vokali?
   A. - o -
   B. - l -
   C. - kwa -
   D. - po -

23. Kielezi katika sentensi ifuatayo kinaonyeshaji nini?
   Mwana wetu amelala kitandani.
   A. Mmiliki
   B. Wakati
   C. Namna
   D. Mahali

24. Lipi si vazi la kike?
   A. Kanchiri
   B. Saruni
   C. Bombo
   D. Rinda

25. Pilipili, chumvi na bizari kwa neno moja ni:-
   A. mbiri za upishi
   B. viungo vya upishi
   C. vyombo vya upishi
   D. mboga za upishi

26. Malipo ataoayo mtu ili apate mke huitwa:-
   A. posa
   B. sadaka
   C. posho
   D. faini

   A. wale
   B. hao
   C. hawa
   D. wote

28. Kanusha:-
   Angaliondoka mapema angalifika
   A. Angeondoka mapema angalifika.
   B. Asingaliondoka mapema asingalifika.
   C. Hakuondoka mapema wala hakufika.
   D. Hangeondoka mapema na hangefika.

29. Chagua sentensi iliyo katika wakati timiliifu.
   A. Mwanariadha hakushinda mbio
   B. Mwanariadha hatashinda mbio
   C. Mwanariadha hasindhi mbio
   D. Manariadha hajashinda mbio

30. Kiwembe cha paka huitwa:-
   A. kitungule
   B. kibwa
   C. ndama
   D. kinyaunyau

Soma habari ifuatayo kwa makini kisha ujibu maswali 31 hadi 40.
Katika muhula wa pili, wanakikundi walishirikiana na kamati ya wilaya wakati wa maandalizi ya maonyesho ya ukulima. Wanamazingira waliitumia fursa hii kuyasambaza maarifa mbalimba kuhusu umuhimu wa kuyatunza mazingira yetu. Kundi hili lilianadza mashindano ya uandishi wa insha kuhusu ‘Mazingira niyapendayo’. Mshindi wa insha hiyo aliikuwa mwanafunzi wa shule ya msingi; jambo linalonyesha jinsi kundi lilivyofanikiwa katika uhamasishaji wa watu wengi.

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KUR 2

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Muhula wa tatu haukuwa na shughuli nyingi hasa kwa kuwa baadhi ya wanakamati na viongozi wa kundi walihusika na maandalizi ya mitihani. Hata hivyo, wanakikundi walipata fursa ya kulitembelea jiji la Nairobi kuhudhuria kongamano la kimazingira lililoofanya huko mwezi wa Oktoba. Pili, wanakikundi walipata nafasi ya kuongeza miche mingine kablana ya mvua za vuli na kufidia miche ambayo likauka mwanzoni.

Viongozi wa kundi la wanamazingira inastahili pongezi kwa kazi kubwa wallyoifanya. Aidha, wanachama wa kundi hili wamekuwa nguzo kuu ya ufanisi wa kundi lenyewe. Kundi hili lina lengo kuu la kuhakikisha kuwa mazingira yetu ni mzuri. Madhali kilwa mwanafunzi atapenda kuishi katika mazingira mzuri, kundi hili iiinawakaribisha wanachama wengi kujiunga kwa kulipa ada ya shilingi thelathini.

31. Katika muhula wa kwanza, kundi la wanamazingira lilioongoza shughuli gani shulenzi?
   A. Kupanda mbegu za miti
   B. Kutunza na kusitawisha miti iliyo pandwa tayari
   C. Kupanda miti midogo na kuikuza
   D. Kupalilia miche

32. Ni asilimia gani ya miche iliyo pandwa likauka?
   A. 10%  B. 90%  C. 60%  D. 40%

33. Madhumuni ya kuandaa mikutano kadha yaliikuwa gani?
   A. Kuwao na watu wa maeneo mbalimbali
   B. Kuwaelimisha watu kuhusu faida za kupanda miti
   C. Kupiga picha nyingi za kombukiumbwa
   D. Kupanda miti pamoja na watu wa maeneo mbalimbali

34. Ni shughuli ipi haikufanywa katika muhula wa pili?
   A. Maonyesho ya ukulima
   B. Kupanda miche
   C. Kuandaa mashindano ya insha
   D. Kuhamasisha watu kuhusu kutunza mazingira

35. Kwa nini muhula wa tatu haukuwa na shughuli nyingi?
   A. Viongozi wote wa kundi walikuwa wakiandaa mitihani.
   B. Shughuli nyingi zilikua zimekamilika katika muhula wa pili.
   C. Baadhi ya viongozi ya wanakamati walikuwa wakifanya mitihani.
   D. Iddi fulani ya wahusika wa kundi walikuwa wakiandaa mitihani.

36. Kwa nini wanakikundi walitembelea mji wa Nairobi?
   A. Illi kutembea kwenywe jiji hilo kubwa
   B. Kuhamasisha watu kuhusu mazingira
   C. Kufranya maandalizi ya mitihani
   D. Kuhudhuria kongamano la kimazingira

37. Kongamano la kimazingira liliandaliwa mwezi upi?
   A. Mwezi wa tatu
   B. Mwezi wa kumi
   C. Mwezi wa tisa
   D. Mwezi wa kumi na moja

38. Mvua za vuli ni mvua gani?
   A. Mvua kubwa
   B. Mvua futifupi
   C. Mvua za mafuriko
   D. Mvua za rasarasha

39. Mwandishi ametumia neno ‘kufidia’ kimaishisha:
   A. Kulipia kitu kilichopotea
   B. Kuondoa na kutupilia mbali
   C. Kupanda ardhini
   D. Kufanya uchunguzi

40. Lipi si lengo la kundi la wanamazingira linalozungumzwa?
   A. Kuhakikisha uzuri wa mazingira
   B. Kufanikisha uhiifadhi wa mazingira
   C. Kuvaaika wanachama zaidi
   D. Kukusanya pesa kutoka kwa wanachama

Soma kisa kifuatacho kisha uvajibu maswali 41 hadi 50.


SN:G 123562  KUR 3  KISWAHILI DARASA LA SITA 2016
hasira na kumfokea, “ondoka mbele yangu kabla sijakufikia kiumbe dunia wewe!” Isiran alishtuka lakini akamatadharisha simba kuwa hata kama ni mkubwa kuliko wanyama wengine, siku moja atajikuta mashakani na mnyama kama yeye atamsaidia. Simba alicheka kwa bezo halafu kwa ukali akasema, “kitu kidogo kama wewe kinaweza kunsaidia kwa njia gani? Tokomea!”


41. Ni nini kinachoonyeshwa kuwa simba hakuwajali wanyama?
   A. Zilikiwa enzi za zamani za kale
   B. Aliishi katika msitu mkubwa
   C. Aliwapenda kwa kadri
   D. Aliwawinda na kuwala onyo

42. Kwa nini Isiran alipomwona simba alinkimbilia kuwagawala kuwa furaha?
   A. Alitaka kumjulia simba hali
   B. Ili simba asifikirie kumwinda
   C. Ili amwambie simba kuwa angemsaidia kimoja
   D. Alikuwa rafiki yake waa chanda na pete

43. Baada ya Isiran kumkimbilia na kumwamka, simba alipaswa:
   A. Kupanda na hasira na kufoka
   B. kuendelea na shughuli zake za kuwinda
   C. kuiktika kwa kusema marahaba
   D. kumkimbilia Isiran na kumwamka pia

44. Kwa nini simba hakujibu salamu za Isiran?
   A. Alikuwa na njia sana.
   B. Alimwona Isiran kuwa kiumbe asiye na maana.
   C. Isiran alikuwa adui yake mkubwa.
   D. Isiran alimandishwa hasira.

45. Neno ‘bezo’ limepigiwa mstari. Linamaanisha:
   A. shangwe
   B. kujilazimisha
   C. sauti
   D. dharau

46. Unda nomino kutokana na kitenzi ‘ameghadhilibika’ kilichotumiwa kwenye habari.
   A. Adhabu
   B. Dhambi
   C. Hadhira
   D. Ghadhabu

47. Kwa nini Isiran aliangia kicheko alipomkuta simba amenaswa mtegoni?
   A. Alifurahia kumwona simba taabani.
   B. Alishangaa kumsihi simba akimwomba yeye msada.
   C. Hakudhani kwamba simba alishindwa kujina.
   D. Hakujua kuwa simba anaweza kuomba usaidizi kamwe.

48. Uwezo wa Isiran kumsaidia simba ulimthibitisha simba ukweli wa methali gani?
   A. Udogo si ulemavu.
   B. Mwenye nguvu mpishe.
   C. Mnyonge kupata ni mwenye nguvu kupenda.
   D. Mtenda hutendwa.

49. Kwa nini simba aliacha kuwadhumu wanyama wengine?
   A. Aliogopa kunaswa tena na mtego.
   B. Tendo la Isiran ilimfunza kuwafaa wengine.
   C. Ili wasiye wakalipiza kisasi na kumwua.
   D. Isiran alimshii akomeshe tabia ya kuwadharau na kuwadhumu.

50. Habari hii imeeleza jinsi simba na panya walivyobuka kuwa:
   A. maadui wakubwa
   B. marafiki wa chaeti
   C. marafiki wa dhiiti
   D. marafiki wasiofaana

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KISWAHILI DARASA LA SITA 2016
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DARASA LA SITA MWAKA - 2016
SEHEMU YA PILI: INSHA

Muda: Dakika 40

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Andika insha ya kuvutia inavomalizia hivi:

..................................................... Kweli hiyo ilikuwa siku ambayo sitaisahau kamwe!

.................................................................................................................................
Study the map of Bunuku area and answer questions 1 to 7.

1. The people in Bunuku area are likely to be
A. Christians
B. Muslims
C. Pagans
D. Hindus

2. What is the importance of the game reserve in Bunuku area?
A. It attracts customers
B. It is for leisure
C. It earns revenue
D. It is a source

3. The land in Bunuku area slopes towards:
A. North
B. East
C. South
D. West

4. Which one of the following social services is not found at Bunuku area?
A. Educational services
B. Recreational services
C. Religious services
D. Health services

5. The climate of the area West of Bunuku area can be described as:
A. hot and wet
B. cool and wet
C. hot and dry
D. Cool and dry

6. Three of the following economic activities are carried out in Bunuku area except:
A. Mining
B. Farming
C. Trading
D. Lumbering

7. The settlement pattern in Bunuku area can be described as:
A. dense
B. nucleated
C. linear
D. scattered

8. What is other name of legislature?
A. Executive
B. Parliament
C. Senate
D. Judiciary

9. Kenya is to the _____ of Ethiopia.
A. West
B. East
C. South
D. North

10. Dairy farming is mainly practised where the climate is:
A. hot and dry
B. cool and dry
C. hot and wet
D. cool and wet

11. Three of the following explains the importance of vegetation. Which one does not?
A. Source of minerals
B. Protection of sources of rivers
C. Checking of soils
D. Source of herbal medicine

12. Planting of trees where they have never been planted before is referred to as:
A. re-afforestation
B. agroforestry
C. afforestation
D. deforestation
13. Which one of the following is the main economic activity in savannah grassland?
A. Cash crop farming  B. Pastoralism
C. Mining  D. Bee keeping

14. Which of these mountains was formed through the above process?
A. Ruwenzori  B. Elgon
C. Kenya  D. Longonot

15. The mountain above was formed through which process shown above?
A. Faulting  B. Volcanicity
C. Weathering  D. Folding

16. Which one of the following mountains of Eastern Africa is not snow-capped?
A. Kilimanjari  B. Kenya
C. Elgon  D. Ruwenzori

17. Land breeze occurs at:-
A. Day time  B. Night time
C. Any time  D. No time

18. The wind sock is used to measure:-
A. Rainfall  B. Weather
C. Temperature  D. Strength of wind

19. The largest county in Kenya is:-
A. Turkana  B. Nakuru
C. Nairobi  D. Narok

20. The Nilotes are believed to have their origin at:-
A. Ethiopia  B. Horn of Africa
C. South Sudan  D. Arabia

21. Which one of the following was the main reason for the migration of bantu from Shungwa ya?
A. Trade  B. Attacks by the Galla
C. Drought  D. Diseases

22. What can you consider when selecting a prefect in your school?
A. Height  B. Beautiful
C. Tribe  D. Responsibility

23. Which one of the following was not used while teaching young people in the past?
A. Story telling  B. Apprenticeship
C. Trips  D. Traditional ceremonies

24. Which one of the following skills was taught to the boys in the past in African communities?
A. Basketry  B. Herding
C. Farming  D. Weaving

25. Artifacts are important to us today mainly because:
A. they preserve our cultural heritage
B. they earn income
C. they earn foreign exchange
D. they make people creative

26. All the following are members of the extended family except:-
A. Grandfather  B. Uncle
C. Cousin  D. Mother

27. Who among the following is the Chief Executive officer in a school?
A. Deputy headteacher  B. Headteacher
C. Senior teacher  D. Chairperson

28. Which one of the following is the duty of prefect in school?
A. Teaching when teachers are absent
B. Marking books
C. Taking care of school property
D. Preparing duty rosters

29. All the following are major industrial centres in Eastern Africa except?
A. Moyale  B. Nairobi
C. Jinja  D. Thika

30. Which one of the following is not a problem facing pastoral farming?
A. Cattle rustling
B. Pests and diseases
C. Adequate pasture land
D. Overstocking

31. The instrument shown is used to record:
A. Strength of wind  B. Direction of wind
C. Speed of wind  D. Temperature

32. The arrow of the above instrument points at the direction where
A. Wind is blowing from
B. Wind is going to
C. Wind found
D. Rainfall is starting from

33. The distance from the equator can also be referred to as
A. Altitude  B. Longitude
C. Latitude  D. Prime meridian

34. The bantu were dispersed from Shungwa ya by the:-
A. Nilotes  B. Galla
C. Somali  D. Burji

35. The most common method of interaction among the youth today is through:
A. Conferences  B. Education
C. Intermarriages  D. Games and sports

36. A group of people who have a common ancestors are referred to as:
A. Family  B. Age set
C. Clan  D. Society

37. Which one of the following is not a cultural artifact?
A. Digging stick  B. Bows and arrows
C. Necklace  D. Computer
38. Three of the following are basic needs of a family. Which one is not?
   A. Education  B. Clothes  C. Food  D. Computer

39. The most common way of interaction between the Aembu and the Akamba during the pre-colonial period was
   A. games and sports  B. intermarriages  C. family gathering  D. war

40. Who is in charge of discipline in public school in Kenya?
   A. Headteacher  B. Senior teacher  C. Deputy headteacher  D. Chairman

41. A programme of activities that has been planned to take place everyday in the school is referred to as:
   A. school motto  B. a duty roster  C. teachers on duty  D. a school routine

42. The basic unit of a clan is the
   A. family  B. marriage  C. age set  D. community

43. Many age groups form:
   A. a family  B. a youth group  C. age groups  D. age sets

44. The road sign below indicates:
   A. No entry  B. Exit  C. No parking  D. Do not proceed

45. What is the main reason for transporting oil by pipeline in Kenya?
   A. To reduce theft of oil  B. To reduce transport costs  C. To reduce destruction of roads by tankers  D. To create more employment

46. Which one of the following is the problem facing expansion of communication system in Kenya?
   A. Breakdown of equipment  B. Inadequate capital  C. Inadequate skilled labour  D. Low population density

47. The main inland fishing ground in Eastern Africa is:
   A. Lake Naivasha  B. Lake Tanganyika  C. Lake Turkana  D. Lake Victoria

48. Maize growing in Eastern Africa was introduced by:
   A. Traders  B. Missionaries  C. Settlers  D. Portuguese

49. The main method of irrigation used in Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme is:
   A. canal  B. Basin  C. Drip  D. Furrow

50. The main export from Eastern Africa is
   A. fertilizers  B. machinery  C. agriculture  D. crude oil

51. Kamau, a trader in Jamhuri wants to start a bakery. The main factor he should consider is:
   A. government policy  B. market  C. capital  D. labour

52. All the following are roles of citizens in a country except:
   A. demanding land from the government  B. obeying the laws of the country  C. participating in elections  D. paying taxes

53. Abuse of alcohol can lead to all the following except:
   A. damage the liver  B. damage of the brain  C. violent behaviour  D. lack of sleep

54. Who among the following was not among the Mau Mau area members?
   A. General China  B. General Stanley Matega  C. Harry Nhuku  D. Field Marshal Muthoni

55. The following are events that took place in Kenya before independence
   i) Attainment of internal self governance
   ii) Attainment of self rule
   iii) Drafting of the independence constitution at the second Lancaster conference
   iv) The release of Jomo Kenyatta from prison
   Which of the following describes the correct order of these events from the earliest?
   A. i, ii, iii  B. iv, iii, i, ii  C. iii, iv, ii, i  D. iv, iii, i, ii

56. Who discovered the source of River Nile among these early visitors?
   A. John Speke  B. Henry Morton Stanley  C. Richard Burton  D. Vasco da Gama

57. The main reason for the construction of Masinga dam in Kenya was:
   A. to provide water for irrigation  B. to provide hydro-electric power  C. to control floods  D. to attract tourism

58. The traditional title of Nandi leader was
   A. Oloibon  B. Nabongo  C. Mugwane  D. Orkoiyot

59. In which present county did Masaku live?
   A. Makuene  B. Kitui  C. Macakes  D. Nairobi

60. Mekatiliili wa menza had all the following qualities except
   A. a rain maker  B. a brave worrier  C. a witchdoctor  D. a brave leader

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. On which day of creation was the first man created?
   A. 7th day  B. 5th day  C. 1st day  D. 6th day

62. Abraham had a son whose name was
   A. Jacob  B. Isaac  C. Abel  D. Esau
63. Which book in the Bible tells about the movement of Israelites from Egypt to the promised land?
A. Genesis B. Deuteronomy
C. Exodus D. Numbers

64. God gave Moses ________ at Mount Sinai.
A. commandments B. stones
C. Food D. manna

65. John the Baptist was older than by:-
A. 6 years B. 12 months
C. 6 months D. 12 years

66. The two sons of Isaac were _____ and ______.
A. Cain and Abel B. Esau and Jacob
C. Saul and David D. John and James

67. During the time of Noah, those who disobeyed God were punished to death by:
A. floods B. smoke
C. fire D. diseases

68. Who among these prophets prophesied about the new covenant?
A. Isaiah B. Elijah
C. Ezekiel D. Jeremiah

69. The disciples received the holy spirit on the day of:-
A. baptism B. Pentecost
C. crucifixion D. resurrection

70. "Look the lamb of God is coming" Who said these words.
A. The holy spirit B. The disciples
C. John the baptist D. Judah

71. On the way to Emmaus, Jesus met two of his disciples. These were:-
A. Cleopas and another disciple B. Mary and Martha
C. Martha and Lazarus D. Peter and John

72. Human beings are created in God's ______ and ______.
A. love and mercy B. image and likeness
C. hope and discontent D. glory and honour

73. One of the disciples of Jesus chopped off the ear of a soldier when Jesus was a caught. Who was this disciple?
A. Andrew B. John
C. James D. Peter

74. The Israelites moved from bondage to the land flowing with milk and honey called:-
A. Egypt B. Goshen
C. Bethleem D. Canaan

75. Lazarus was a brother to Martha. He lived in
A. Bethany B. Nazareth
C. Jerusalem D. Galilee

76. A pastor talked to a sinner and he was saved. Which gift of the holy spirit was used?
A. Teaching B. Love
C. Preaching D. Prophecy

77. A good leader is someone who is
A. powerful B. selfish
C. unkind D. honesty

78. The other name that prophet Isaiah used to refer to Jesus was:-
A. prince of love B. prince of peace
C. prince of unity D. prince of faith

79. The story of the ten lepers teaches Christians that they should be
A. thankful B. greatful
C. forgiving D. proud

80. John, a std six pupil at Kavirondo Primary School saw Kalewa stealing mangoes. What should John do as a good Christian?
A. Beat him to death B. Shout for help
C. Report to the teacher D. Share the mangoes with him

81. One of the leaders of Israel below was known for his great strength. Who is he?
A. Joshua B. David
C. Solomon D. Samson

82. Three of the following are ways through which people get new life in African communities except:-
A. baptism B. marriage
C. initiation D. birth

83. The following activities require physical energy except:-
A. running a race B. playing soccer
C. cultivating D. teaching in a college

84. The Bible has ______ books
A. 27 B. 66 C. 72 D. 37

85. Which of the following is a way of supporting orphaned children by Christians?
A. Building schools for them B. Buying books for them
C. Building orphanage homes for them D. Building hospitals for them

86. The greatest commandment that Jesus gave us is that of:-
A. authority B. love
C. loyalty D. obedience

87. Most work in traditional Africans community was done:-
A. individually b. normally
C. peacefully D. communally

88. From the Bible we learn the second coming of Jesus will be sudden. It is compared to
A. thunder B. lightening
C. thief D. visitor

89. The second Passover meal was celebrated by Israelites in:-
A. the desert B. Egypt
C. Canaan D. Jerusalem

90. Which is the best way of treating people from other denomination?
A. Respecting their faith B. Forcing them to join your church
C. Respecting their faith D. Avoiding them when they come to your churches
1. Which chemicals are used by a farmer to kill weeds?  
   A. Pesticides  
   B. Herbicides  
   C. Fungicides  
   D. Insecticide

2. The following are characteristics of a certain state of matter. It:  
   (i) has definite shape  
   (ii) has definite mass  
   (iii) has definite volume  
Which state of matter is described above?  
   A. Water  
   B. Stone  
   C. Oxygen  
   D. Steam

3. The diagram below shows a set up to investigate heat transfers.

   ![Diagram showing heat transfer setup with beaker of water, sand, and heat source.]

   The method of heat transfer is called:  
   A. air convection  
   B. conduction  
   C. radiation  
   D. liquid convection

4. Mr. Mbiti Science teacher asked his pupils to bring the following materials to school for a practical lesson:  
   (i) A black and white paints  
   (ii) A strong pole  
   (iii) A strong polythene bag  
   The instrument pupils made does not work on the principle that:  
   A. air is in motion  
   B. matter occupies space  
   C. air expands on heating  
   D. air occupies space

5. Three of the following are parts of female reproductive system except one. Which one is it?  
   A. Urethra  
   B. Cervix  
   C. Womb  
   D. Birth canal

6. In a female reproductive system, where is the zygote formed?  
   A. Ovary  
   B. Uterus  
   C. Vagina  
   D. Oviduct

7. The following are physical changes that occur during adolescence in girls only. Which one is not?  
   A. Hips broaden  
   B. Pimples appear on the face  
   C. Breasts appear  
   D. Menstruation flow begins

8. Changes that affect the feeling and behaviour of an adolescent are called:  
   A. physical changes  
   B. chemical changes  
   C. body changes  
   D. emotional changes

9. Malaria is caused by:  
   A. female anopheles mosquito  
   B. Culex mosquito  
   C. plasmodium  
   D. insects bites

10. Three of the following are common communicable diseases except one. Which one is it?  
    A. Malaria  
    B. Typhoid  
    C. Tetanus  
    D. Tuberculosis
11. The tube that connects the ovary to the uterus is called the:-
A. birth canal  
B. cervix  
C. vagina  
D. fallopian tube

12. The release of ova from the ovary is called:-
A. ovulation  
B. menstruation  
C. fertilization  
D. implantation

13. Which one of the following is not an immunisable disease?
A. Malaria  
B. Typhoid  
C. Cholera  
D. Hepatitis

14. Pre-test counselling is done to a person
A. before taking treatment for HIV  
B. after taking a HIV test  
C. after taking treatment for HIV  
D. before taking a HIV test

15. Which one of the following activities occurs when you inhale?
A. Lungs shrink  
B. Ribs moves upwards and out  
C. Volume of the chest cavity decreases in and out  
D. Diaphragm relaxes

16. In which part of the digestive tract does the food mix with the bile juice?
A. Stomach  
B. Duodenum  
C. Mouth  
D. Small intestine

17. Which one of the following is a function of the pancreas? It:-
A. stores undigested food  
B. produces digestive juice  
C. absorbs digested food  
D. absorbs water and mineral salts

18. The process by which food is broken down into small particles in presence of oxygen to release energy is called:-
A. digestion  
B. breathing  
C. absorption  
D. respiration

19. Three of the following are problems related to teeth. Which one is not?
A. Bad breath  
B. Gingivitis  
C. Plague  
D. Tooth decay

20. Which one is not a form of medicine?
A. Dosage  
B. Syrup  
C. Powder  
D. Tablets

21. Which stage of HIV infection is the most dangerous stage to the individual?
A. Window stage  
B. Full blown stage  
C. Symptomatic stage  
D. Asymptomatic stage

22. Three of the following show importance of HIV/AIDS testing. Which one does not?
A. To overcome fear  
B. To know one’s status  
C. To plan for the future dependants  
D. To get cure for HIV/AIDS

23. Which one of the following pairs of diseases are infants immunised against, at the 9th month after birth?
A. Tuberculosis and polio  
B. Measles and yellow fever  
C. Tetanus and whooping cough  
D. Measles and whooping cough

24. The following are signs and symptoms of one of the communicable diseases:-
(i) Sweating at night  
(ii) Pain in the joints  
(iii) Loss of appetite  
(iv) Vomiting
The disease is likely to be:-
A. tuberculosis  
B. measles  
C. malaria  
D. typhoid
25. Study the diagram below:

![Diagram of a flower with parts labeled E, F, G, H, I, and J]

Name the parts labelled E, F, G, H, I and J:

- E: Corolla
- F: Anther
- G: Filament
- H: Stigma
- I: Style
- J: Calyx

26. Which one of the following make up the female parts of a flower?
   A. Anther, style, ovary
   B. Stigma, filament, ovary
   C. Stigma, style, ovary
   D. Anther filament, ovary

27. Which one of the following plants has a separate male and female flower?
   A. Maize
   B. Sisal
   C. Sorghum
   D. Orange

28. Which of the following statements is not true about both chicken and toad?
   A. They both have a moist skin
   B. They both lay eggs
   C. They both breath through lungs
   D. They both have a backbone

29. The process of taking food substances into the body in the right amounts is called:
   A. nutrition
   B. balanced diet
   C. nutrients
   D. feeding

30. Which one of the following is not a function of leaves in plant?
   A. To store food in some plants
   B. Absorption of water and mineral salts
   C. To carry out photosynthesis
   D. To lose water

31. Which one of the following is not a good way of eradicating mosquitoes?
   A. Draining stagnant water
   B. Sleeping under treated mosquito nets
   C. Cutting tall grass around the house
   D. Covering stagnant pools of water with oil

32. Use the diagram below to answer the question that follows:

![Diagram showing experiments with soil and glass jars]

The experiment above was set up to investigate:
   A. capillarity
   B. texture
   C. amount of air in the soil
   D. water retention capacity

33. Which of the following diseases can be prevented by drinking well boiled milk and avoiding overcrowded places?
   A. Malaria
   B. Typhoid
   C. Tuberculosis
   D. Brucellosis

34. Which one of the following statements does not describe sand soil?
   A. Has the best drainage
   B. Feels rough to touch
   C. Is the least porous
   D. Used in building and construction

35. Clouds which look like small cotton balls also
   A. have a flat base and round tops
   B. look like even sheets
   C. are mountainous
   D. appear feathery

36. Which one of the following organs is not involved in breathing?
   A. Air sac
   B. Trachea
   C. Bronchus
   D. Gullet
1. Which one of the following is six hundred and six thousand and sixty six in symbols?
   A. 660666
   B. 660666
   C. 660066
   D. 600666

2. Work out:
   \[ 24872 + 39506 + 50937 \]
   A. 59471
   B. 70471
   C. 69471
   D. 69571

3. What is the total value of digit 4 in the number 843695?
   A. ten thousands
   B. 4
   C. 4000
   D. 40000

4. Which one of the following is not a prime number?
   A. 2
   B. 7
   C. 13
   D. 21

5. The area of the square below is 625cm². What is the perimeter of the square?

   \[ \text{A} = 625 \text{cm}^2 \]

   A. 25cm
   B. 50cm
   C. 2500cm
   D. 100cm

6. What is the reciprocal of \(4\frac{1}{2}\)?
   A. \(4\frac{1}{2}\)
   B. \(3\frac{1}{4}\)
   C. \(\frac{1}{2}\)
   D. \(\frac{1}{4}\)

7. Convert 370 minutes into hours and minutes
   A. 3 hours 70 minutes
   B. 3 hours 10 minutes
   C. 6 hours 10 minutes
   D. 5 hours 70 minutes

8. Work out: \(6 \times 2\frac{1}{3}\)
   A. \(12\frac{1}{3}\)
   B. \(14\frac{1}{3}\)
   C. 14
   D. 43

9. Which one of the following numbers is divisible by 6?
   A. 321
   B. 324
   C. 326
   D. 428

10. What is the next number in the sequence below?
    B. 11, 9, 7, ___
    A. 8
    B. 6
    C. 5
    D. 3

11. Find the LCM of 16 and 24.
    A. 48
    B. 24
    C. 8
    D. 96

12. Find the value of the angle marked \(k\).

    \( \angle K = 110° \)
    \( \angle 76° \)

    A. 140°
    B. 40°
    C. 120°
    D. 100°
13. How many 500g packets can be obtained from 20kg of sugar?
   A. 25
   B. 10000
   C. 10
   D. 40

14. Wetangula is 1.89m tall. Kalonzo is 0.23m shorter than Wetangula. What is kalonzo's height?
   A. 1.66m
   B. 2.12m
   C. 2.02m
   D. 1.76m

15. What is the approximate mass of your Mathematics teacher?
   A. 800g
   B. 6kg
   C. 450g
   D. 80kg

16. Round off 659748 to the nearest thousands.
   A. 659000
   B. 660 000
   C. 600000
   D. 650700

17. Write XLIX in Hindu Arabic?
   A. 49
   B. 59
   C. 47
   D. 71

18. Name the angle shown below.
   A. Acute
   B. Obtuse
   C. Straight
   D. Reflex

19. What is the prime factorization of 180?
   A. 20x 9
   B. 4 x 5 x 9
   C. 2 x 2 x 3 x 3 x 5
   D. 2 x 2 x 5 x 9

20. Find the sum of the first 17 odd numbers.
   A. 256
   B. 324
   C. 301
   D. 289

21. Work out:
    15.82 + 0.8 + 207.4
   A. 224.02
   B. 367.4
   C. 214.02
   D. 223.5

22. Change 68.3kgs into grammes.
   A. 683g
   B. 68300g
   C. 683000g
   D. 683000g

23. Work out:
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>mins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+3</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   
   A. 8hrs 95 min
   B. 9hrs 35 min
   C. 8hrs 35 min
   D. 9hrs 45 min

24. What is 3.24 multiplied by 6.8?
   A. 22.032
   B. 220.32
   C. 2203.32
   D. 2.2032

25. Which one of the following numbers is divisible by 9?
   A. 426
   B. 306
   C. 278
   D. 236

26. The area of the rectangle below is 120cm². Calculate the length of the side marked Y?
   
   A = 120cm²
   Y
   8cm
   
   A. 8cm   B. 15cm
   C. 60cm   D. 4cm
27. What is the place value of digit 9 in the number 26.38945?
   A. Ones
   B. Tenths
   C. Hundreds
   D. Thousands

28. Work out: - Sh cts
   15 75
   x 40  4

   A. Sh 60 300cts
   B. Sh 63 30cts
   C. Sh 65 30cts
   D. Sh 65 00cts

29. What is the complement of 43°?
   A. 137°
   B. 57°
   C. 47°
   D. 317°

30. Complete the statement below
   12 x ____ = 16 x 6
   A. 8
   B. 9
   C. 7
   D. 6

31. Work out:-
   Km    m    cm
   2 360  50
   + 4 670  69

   A. 6 km 1030 m 119 cm
   B. 7 km  30 m 119 cm
   C. 6 km 1031 m 19 cm
   D. 7 km  31 m 19 cm

32. How many 500ml packets are there in 20 litres?
   A. 40
   B. 20
   C. 25
   D. 10

33. Work out:- 5 - 1 2/3 - 2 3/5
   A. 2/15
   B. 1/15
   C. 11/15
   D. 11/15

34. What is the area of the shaded part in the figure below?

   A. 216cm²
   B. 108cm²
   C. 52cm²
   D. 60cm²

35. What is the GCD of 45 and 60?
   A. 180
   B. 360
   C. 15
   D. 5

36. A bus took 2 1/4 hours to travel from Nairobi to Machakos and back to Nairobi. How long did the whole journey take?
   A. 4 1/4 h
   B. 4 1/4 h
   C. 4 1/4 h
   D. 4 1/4 h

37. What is 7 - 2 3/7?
   A. 5 3/7
   B. 4 3/7
   C. 4 2/7
   D. 5 3/7

38. What is the area of the figure below?

   A. 96cm²
   B. 20cm²
   C. 50cm²
   D. 48cm²

**MATHS STD 6 2016**
39. Find the volume of the figure below:

\[ \text{Volume} = 8 \times 5 \times 3 = 120 \text{cm}^3 \]

A. 120 cm$^3$  B. 100 cm$^3$  C. 100 cm$^2$  D. 120 cm$^3$

40. Express 0.045 as a fraction into its simplest form.

A. \( \frac{45}{1000} \)  
B. \( \frac{45}{100} \)  
C. \( \frac{9}{20} \)  
D. \( \frac{9}{200} \)

41. How many hours are there from 9 am to 7 pm?

A. 7  
B. 8  
C. 9  
D. 10

42. What is the sum of \( \sqrt{144} + (181)^{\frac{1}{2}} \)?

A. 30  
B. 48  
C. 336  
D. 900

43. Find the value of \( x \) and \( y \) in the factor tree below.

\[
\begin{align*}
120 & \quad 60 \\
2 & \quad 2 \\
\quad 2 & \quad \sqrt{y} \\
\quad 2 & \quad \sqrt{x} \\
\quad 3 & \quad 5 \\
\end{align*}
\]

A. 2 \( x \)  
B. 30 \( x \)  
C. 15 \( x \)  
D. 2 \( x \)

44. Which one of the following numbers is not divisible by 3?

A. 123  
B. 405  
C. 1027  
D. 1011

45. Work out: \( 753 \times 108 \)?

A. 81342  
B. 81424  
C. 80324  
D. 81324

46. What is the value of \( \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \)?

A. \( \frac{5}{8} \)  
B. \( 1\frac{1}{2} \)  
C. \( \frac{3}{32} \)  
D. \( \frac{3}{4} \)

47. What time will it be 45 minutes after the time shown on the clock face below?

A. 1:30  
B. 2:00  
C. 2:15  
D. 3:15

48. How many \( \frac{1}{4} \) kg are there in 24 kg?

A. 6  
B. 28  
C. 20  
D. 96

49. Subtract 259 from 1000

A. 751  
B. 741  
C. 841  
D. 1259

50. What fraction of the figure below

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{A.} \quad \frac{1}{2} & \quad \text{B.} \quad \frac{1}{4} \\
\text{C.} \quad \frac{2}{6} & \quad \text{D.} \quad \frac{1}{3} \\
\end{align*}
\]

**Maths STD 6 2016**
# DOUBLE MERIT NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
## STANDARD STD 6 2016
### MARKING SCHEME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATHS</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>KISWAHILI</th>
<th>SCIENCE</th>
<th>SOCIAL STUDIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

It is advisable for the teachers to confirm the marking scheme before proceeding.

### COMPOSITION MARKING SCHEME

#### MARKING CRITERIA

The composition will be assessed according to the following guidelines.

The maximum mark will be 40 and the minimum 01

Does the script show that the candidate can communicate accurately, fluently and imaginatively in English?

**Accuracy** (8 marks)

- Correct tenses and agreement of verbs (4 marks)
- Accurate use of vocabulary (8 marks)

**Fluency** (8 marks)

- Words in the correct order (4 marks)
- Sentence connected and paragraphs (4 marks)
- Correct spelling (4 marks)
- Ideas developed in logical sequence (4 marks)

**Imagination** (8 marks)

- Unusual but appropriate use of words and phrases (4 marks)
- Variety of structure (4 marks)

*MARKING SCHEME STD 6*