RAKA AREA

SCALE ⌐_____⌐ Km
0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10

KEY:

■■ **Tarmac Road**	✝ **Church**	**DO – District officer**	**HOSP – Hospital**
═══ **Murram road**	■ ■ **Permanent building**	**CCO – County council offices**	**SCH – School**
⅃ㄷ **River and bridge**	Ⴤ Ⴤ **Grass**	**PO – Post office**	**CD – Cattle dip**
🌴🌴 **Forest**	● **House**	**PS – Police station**	**MKT – Market**
–·—·– **Town boundary**	❀ **Quarry**	**MSQ – Mosque**	**SM – Saw mill**

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

1. The land in Raka area slopes from
    A. North West to East.
    B. North East to North West.
    C. West to East.
    D. East to North West.

2. It is **true** to say that the population distribution in Raka area is
    A. sparse.   B. even.
    C. nucleated.   D. dense.

3. The **main** economic activity carried out in Raka area is
    A. trading   B. lumbering
    C. agriculture   D. mining.

4. Which one of the following is **not** a function of Raka Town?
   A. Religious centre.
   B. Commercial centre.
   C. Administrative centre.
   D. Tourist attraction centre.

5. The climate of the North - Western part of Raka area can be described as
   A. hot and dry.
   B. cool and wet.
   C. hot and wet.
   D. cool and dry.

6. The **main** religion practised in Raka area is
   A. Islam.
   B. Hinduism.
   C. Christianity.
   D. African Traditional Religion.

7. Which one of the following crops is **not** likely to do well in the South Western part of Raka area?
   A. Pyrethrum.   B. Sisal.
   C. Cotton.   D. Bananas.

8. Which one of the following groups consist **only** the Western Bantu?
   A. Abaluhya, Giriama, Wataita.
   B. Abakuria, Abagusii, Abasuba.
   C. Akamba, Aembu, Agikuyu.
   D. Wadawida, Waswahili, Giriama.

9. The following lakes are all salty. Which one is **not**?
   A. Lake Bogoria.
   B. Lake Magadi.
   C. Lake Elementaita.
   D. Lake Turkana.

10. The practise of growing flowers **only** is known as
    A. viticulture
    B. horticulture
    C. floriculture
    D. green houses.

11. Which one of the following is a service industry?
    A. Furniture making.
    B. Tyre repair.
    C. Shoes making.
    D. Petroleum refining.

12. An important mineral mined at Athi River near Nairobi is
    A. limestone.   B. fluorspar.
    C. diatomite.   D. salt.

13. The National Assembly of Kenya is composed of all the following **except**
    A. 47 elected women representatives.
    B. 290 elected members of parliament.
    C. the Speaker.
    D. 14 elected cabinet secretaries.

14. Which one of the following communities is **correctly** matched with its leader in the pre-colonial period?

Community	Leader
A. Akamba	Koitalel Arap Samoei.
B. Ameru	Njuri Ncheke.
C. Giriama	Mekatilili wa Menza.
D. Abawanga	Masaku.

15. Which one of the following factors did **not** favour the growth of Mombasa town?
    A. Rich agricultural neighbourhood.
    B. Construction of Kenya - Uganda railway.
    C. Availability of tourists attractions.
    D. Activities of early traders.

16. The following are characteristics of a climatic region in Kenya:
    (i) Annual rainfall is less than 250mm
    (ii) Temperatures range between 25^0c - 30^0c
    (iii) It is hot and dry throughout the year
    (iv) Soils are sandy
    The climatic region described above is
    A. modified equatorial climate.
    B. desert climate.
    C. mountain climate.
    D. savannah climate.

17. One of the duties of a chief is to
    A. ensure dispensaries have medicine.
    B. collect taxes from traders.
    C. inform people about government programmes.
    D. allocate land in the location.

18. The **main** cause of road accidents in Kenya is
    A. careless drivers
    B. bad weather
    C. irresponsible road users

44. Which one of the following is **not** an effect of lawlessness in society?
    A. Fear among people.
    B. Poor provision of social services.
    C. Displacement of people.
    D. Unemployment.

45. The body in charge of organising national election and referendum in Kenya is the
    A. National Executive Council.
    B. Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission.
    C. National Organising Council.
    D. Kenya Anti-corruption Commission.

46. Which one of the following is **not** a result of good citizenship?
    A. Economic development.
    B. Equality before the law.
    C. Prevailing peace and unity.
    D. Limited movement of people.

47. A member of the county assembly represents a
    A. ward.
    B. people with special needs.
    C. county.
    D. constituency.

48. Your local member of parliament plans to have a meeting for all people in his area. The most effective form of communication she should use is
    A. mobile phone.
    B. newspaper.
    C. radio.
    D. television.

49. Which one of the following European nations colonized Kenya?
    A. France.   B. Germany.
    C. Britain.   D. Italy.

50. Waiyaki wa Hinga and Nabongo Mumia had one thing in **common**. It is that they
    A. both ruled as kings.
    B. collaborated with the colonialists.
    C. were both prophets and medicine men.
    D. resisted the European colonial rule in Kenya.

51. In traditional African societies age groups were formed by
    A. people who were born initiated together.
    B. two or more age-set.
    C. people who married almost the sametime.
    D. members of one clan.

52. The original homeland of the Cushites is believed to be
    A. Bahr-el Ghazal.
    B. Congo forests.
    C. Sudan.
    D. South-East Asia.

53. Which one of the following parts of Kenya has low population density?
    A. Kisumu.   B. Marsabit.
    C. Nyeri.   D. Mombasa.

54. Which one of the following types of vegetation provides the **best** habitat for wildlife?
    A. Mountain vegetation.
    B. Desert vegetation.
    C. Savannah grassland.
    D. Swamp vegetation.

55. The **best** type of soil to make bricks and decorate traditional houses is
    A. clay soil.
    B. black cotton soil.
    C. sandy soil.
    D. loam soil.

56. The second longest river in Kenya is
    A. Tana river.
    B. River Nyando.
    C. Ewaso Nyiro North.
    D. River Athi.

57. Which one of the following is **not** a form of child abuse?
    A. Overworking the child.
    B. Early marriages.
    C. Helping in household chores.
    D. Child labour.

58. The third verse of the Kenya National Anthem is
    A. Tufanye sote bidii.
    B. Nasi tujitoe kwa nguvu.
    C. Kenya istahili heshima.
    D. Haki iwe ngao na mlinzi.

59. Places set aside of rescue and care of abandoned young wild animals are referred to as
A. game parks.
B. sanctuaries.
C. national parks.
D. animals orphanages.

60. While walking on roads, pedestrians are advised to
A. keep left.
B. cross at bends.
D. keep right.
D. use foot bridges only.

SECTION II
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. God created Adam and Eve and told them to
A. take care of all creation.
B. worship God only.
C. offer sacrifices to him.
D. keep the Sabbath day holy.

62. God called Abraham in Haran and told him to
A. make an Ark.
B. lead the Israelites out of Egypt.
C. marry another wife.
D. go and settle in canaan.

63. During the call of Moses God appeared to him in the form of
A. a cloud.   B. a strong wind.
C. fire.   D. a rainbow.

64. When the Israelites were travelling in the desert during the exodus they ate
A. honey.   B. manna.
C. grapes.   D. rice.

65. God's commandment that forbids Christians from practising idolatry is
A. "Keep the sabbath holy"
B. "do not commit adultery"
C. "do not commit murder"
D. "worship no other god but me"

66. Which one of the following women decided cases in Israel?
A. Deborah.   B. Miriam.
C. Hannah.   D. Ruth.

67. The first king of Israel was
A. Samuel   B. David
C. Saul   D. Solomon.

68. Who complained that he was too young to become a prophet?
A. Moses.   B. Jeremiah.
C. Isaiah.   D. Elisha.

69. When prophet Elisha was living in Shunem he
A. multiplied the oil of a poor widow.
B. defeated the Midianites.
C. called for fire from heaven.
D. raised a dead boy back to life.

70. When Zechariah doubted angel Gabriels' message he became
A. blind.   B. lame.
C. deaf.   D. dumb.

71. When Jesus was 12 years old his parents took him to Jerusalem to
A. attend the Passover feast.
B. visit their relatives.
C. meet the priest.
D. be counted.

72. A disciple of Jesus who was a fisherman was
A. Nathaniel.   B. Philip.
C. Andrew.   D. Judas.

73. The parable of the Good Samaritan teaches Christians to be
A. humble.   B. repentant.
C. thankful.   D. kind.

74. The blind man healed by Jesus in Jericho was
A. Bartimaeus.   B. a Samaritan.
C. a sinner.   D. Nicodemus.

75. Jesus washed the feet of his disciples to show Christians that
A. they should wash their hands before eating.
B. they should serve other people.
C. they should share meals.
D. they should be the light of the world.

76. Which one of the following groups consist of the disciples who accompanied Jesus when he went to pray on Mount Olives?
A. Andrew, Thomas, Philip.
B. Nathaniel, Simon. Philip.
C. Judas, Matthew, James.
D. Peter, James, John.

77. Some women went to the tomb of Jesus early in the morning to
    A. see if he had risen.
    B. worship at the tomb.
    C. apply perfumes on his body.
    D. take his body.

78. When Judas realised that Jesus had been sentenced to death
    A. he was crucified with Jesus.
    B. he had himself.
    C. he repented his sins.
    D. he hanged himself.

79. On the day of pentecost the disciples were able to
    A. catch a large number of fish.
    B. speak in other languages.
    C. escape from jail.
    D. walk on water.

80. Where was Saul going when he became blind?
    A. Emmaus.   B. Jerusalem.
    C. Damascus.   D. Philippi.

81. Which one of the following is a fruit of the Holy Spirit?
    A. Self control.   B. Wisdom.
    C. Preaching.   D. Knowledge.

82. People in traditional African communities worship in
    A. shrines.   B. churches.
    C. synagogues.   D. mosques.

83. One way of acquiring new life in traditional African societies is through
    A. baptism.   B. initiation.
    C. praying.   D. confirmation.

84. People in traditional African societies remember their ancestors by
    A. visiting the graves of ancestors.
    B. worshipping the ancestors.
    C. reading books about the ancestors.
    D. naming children after ancestors.

85. Sharing meals with other people is important because
    A. we follow the example of Jesus.
    B. we get new friends.
    C. we are able to meet other people.
    D. we spend our leisure time.

86. Christians prepare for the second coming of Jesus by
    A. visiting their relatives.
    B. living lives that please God.

C. singing in the church.
    D. getting new names.

87. Christians **best** use their talents by
    A. making money.
    B. telling others how they are talented.
    C. helping the needy.
    D. sharing stories.

88. Special needs people are those that
    A. are physically challenged.
    B. are young.
    C. are not employed.
    D. are lazy.

89. Christians share the holy communion when they
    A. read the word of God.
    B. hold birthday parties.
    C. pray and take the sacrament.
    D. prepare meals in their homes.

90. The work of the Holy Spirit is to
    A. punish non-believers.
    B. strengthen christians.
   C. make christians rich.
    D. heal the sick.

SECTION II
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which Surah warns Muslims against showin off?
    A. Maun.   *B. Humaza.*
    C. Kawtar.   *D. Kafirun.*

62. As-Samad is a name of Allah that is found in Suratul-Ikhlas. It means:-
    A. The only and only one
    B. The eternal the absolute
    C. Neither begets nor is he begotten
    D. There is none like Him.

63. Which of the following pillars of Islam was commanded in the month of Ramadhan?
    A. Fasting.   *B. Prayers.*
    C. Pilgrimage.   *D. Zakkahi.*

64. Which of the following surahs must be recite when performing prayers?
    A. AL-Kafirun   *B. AL - Fatiha.*
    C. AL - Asr.   *D. An - nasr.*

65. The pillar of Islam that helps us to understan the pain and suffering of the needy is
    A. Haji   *B. Swaleh*
    C. Saum   *D. Zakah.*

66. Who among the following categories of people are exempted from fasting?
A. Widows.
B. Orphans.
C. Travellers.
D. Debtors.

67. Which of the following pillars of Islam encourages generosity?
A. Fasting.
B. Prayers.
C. Pilgrimage.
D. Zakkah.

68. Which surah was revealed on the first night of prophet Muhammad's prophethood?
A. Qadar.
B. Alaq.
C. Fatiha.
D. Baqarah.

69. The Christian king who helped Muslims is
A. Abraham
B. Nomrud
C. Najjash
D. Baahira

70. Which of the following prophets of Allah had no father and mother?
A. Issa.
B. Musa.
C. Zakariya.
D. Adam.

71. In which Islamic month should Muslims celebrate by slaughtering an animal?
A. Shawal.
B. Safar.
C. Rabiul Awwal.
D. Dhul Hijjah.

72. The angels are Ma'sumeen. This mean that
A. They do not have parents
B. They were created form lights
C. They never disobey Allah
D. They don't eat or drink.

73. The first Takbir in any salat is known as Takbiratul
A. Akhir
B. Ihram
C. Thani
D. Taqwa.

74. When prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) married Khadijah, he was 25 years old, how old was she?
A. 50 years.
B. 17 years.
C. 20 years.
D. 40 years.

75. Which statement is not correct on prophet Issa?
A. Had no father.
B. Got married.
C. Was born miraculously.
D. Was not killed by the Jews.

76. 'None of you is true believer unless he wishes for his brother what he wishes for himself'
This Hadith teaches us?
A. To be grateful to Allah.
B. To love each other.
C. To help the poor.
D. To say hallo to everyone.

77. Which one of the following is not true about surah fatiha?
A. It is the mother of Quran
B. It must be recited in every swalah
C. It was the first surah to be revealed
D. has seven verses.

78. If one pays Zakah after swalatul -Euid, it is like
A. Zakah
B. Swadaqah
C. Swaum
D. Hadji .

79. Calling someone Abdulrasal is_____
A. blessing
B. acceptable
C. very good
D. not accepted.

80. The Surah which warns Muslims against showing off in prayer is
A. Falaq
B. Zilzala
C. Fatiha
D. Maun.

81. Which of the following clothings material is haraam for a Muslim man to wear
A. Cotton
B. Silk
C. Nylon
D. Wool.

82. The following are other names of Quran. Which one is not?
A. Suhuf.
B. Hudaa.
C. Furqan.
D. Tanzil.

83. Which food do we eat to break the fast?
A. Sahur.
B. Iftar.
C. Daku.
D. Walima.

84. _____ is not among angels of Allah mentioned in the Holy Quran?
A. Jibril.
B. Israfil.
C. Haroon.
D. Israil.

85. The Holy Quran should not be put on the
A. table
B. ground
C. stool
D. chair.

86. The nisab for sheep is_____sheep.
A. 30
B. 40
C. 50
D. 25

87. To believe in the last day is an article of
A. Islam
B. Faith
C. Ihsan
D. Quran

88. The main reason why Muslims should not gumble is because it_____
A. is a waste of money
B. breaks families
C. causes stress
D. is a commandment from Allah.

89. The practise of associating partners to Allah (S.A.W) is called_____
A. Tawheed
B. Kufr
C. Shirk
D. Nifaq.

90. Muslims perform udhu by washing each of the recommended parts three times. This is_____
A. Furdh
B. Sunnah
C. Makruh
D. Nubah.

D. inadequate number of traffic police officers.

19. The diagram below represents a weather measuring instrument.
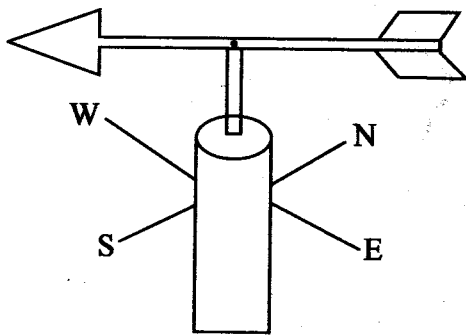
The tail of the instrument points
A. where the wind is blowing from.
B. where the wind is moderate.
C. where the wind is strong.
D. where the wind is blowing to.

20. Which one of the following is a safe method of handling medicine at home?
A. Keeping it on the table.
B. Putting it inside a raised shelf.
C. Leaving it on the floor.
D. Keeping it in the bedroom.

21. Wheat is grown in all the following areas except
A. Naivasha.   B. Trans-Nzoia.
C. Narok.   D. Nakuru.

22. The second President of Kenya was
A. Mwai Kibaki.
B. Jomo Kenyatta.
C. Daniel Arap Moi.
D. Uhuru Kenyatta.

23. The main tourist attraction in Kenya is
A. sandy beaches.
B. wildlife.
C. beautiful sceneries.
D. warm climate.

24. Trade can be defined as
A. buying goods.
B. selling goods and services.
C. manufacturing and selling goods.
D. activity of buying and selling goods and services.

25. Which one of the following combinations consist of fish caught only from inland grounds?

A. Tilapia
   Mudfish
   Trout

B. Mullet
   Tuna
   Shellfish

C. Salmon
   Sharks
   Mullet

D. Lung fish
   Black bass
   Mackrel

26. A child born of Kenyan parents becomes the citizen of Kenya by
A. registration.
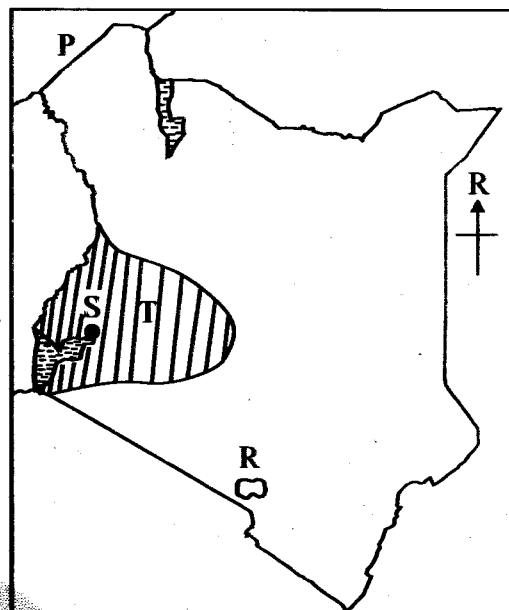B. application.
C. birth.
D. recommendation.

27. The type of democracy practised in Kenya is known as
A. parliamentary democracy.
B. delegative democracy.
C. direct democracy.
D. liberal democracy.

28. The area around Mt. Kenya and Lake Victoria have high population settlement because
A. there are many towns around there.
B. the road network is good.
C. they receive high rainfall.
D. most of the people around are farmers.

29. Which one of the following statements is true about alluvial soils?
A. They are a mixture of clay and volcanic soils.
B. They are the best for farming.
C. They are the oldest.
D. They are new and deposited near mouths of rivers.

30. The simplest method of poultry farming is the
A. battery system.
B. free range system.
C. fold system.
D. deep litter system.

31. Jamhuri day is important in the history of Kenya because
   A. it is the day Kenya gained independence.
   B. freedom fighters of Kenya were arrested on this day.
   C. it is the day when Kenya became a republic.
   D. it is the day Kenyatta was released from prison.

32. County governments are directly managed and ran by the
   A. President.
   B. Governors.
   C. District officers.
   D. Senators.

33. The Class Monitor of Class Six found two boys fighting in class. The immediate action she should take is to
   A. report to the class teacher.
   B. find out who is on the wrong and punish him or her.
   C. call their parents to resolve the problem.
   D. tell other pupils to get out.

34. We can learn the culture of people by studying all the following except
   A. food they eat.
   B. clothes they wear.
   C. their religion.
   D. their language.

35. Special skills like herbal medicine and iron work in the past were learnt through
   A. training in technical institution.
   B. proverbs and riddles.
   C. apprenticeship.
   D. story telling.

36. The main problem facing wildlife in Kenya is
   A. clearance of forests for human settlement.
   B. illegal killing.
   C. pollution.
   D. fire outbreaks.

37. The most common type of vegetation along the Coast of Kenya is
   A. swamp forests.
   B. mountain forests.
   C. mangrove forests.
   D. savannah grassland.

Use the map of Kenya below to answer questions 38 to 41.

38. The country marked P is
   A. South Sudan.
   B. Uganda.
   C. Ethiopia.
   D. Somalia.

39. The mineral mined in the lake marked R is
   A. fluorspar.   B. soda ash.
   C. diatomite.   D. limestone.

40. The main economic activity carried out in the shaded region marked T is
   A. pastoralism.
   B. trading.
   C. farming.
   D. mining.

41. The lake town marked S is
   A. Nairobi.   B. Kisumu.
   C. Eldoret.   D. Nakuru.

42. General election in Kenya is done after
   A. 10 years.
   B. 2 years.
   C. 18 years.
   D. 5 years.

43. We sing the Kenya National Anthem in order to
   A. entertain ourselves.
   B. make the assembly lively.
   C. show patriotism to our country.
   D. remember freedom fighters.

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST
STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2016
MATHEMATICS

(001)

TIME: 2 hours

1. Write seven hundred and seventy thousand two hundred and seven in figures
   A. 770207   B. 77207
   C. 7070207   D. 77227

2. Work our 89435 + 73 + 109 + 3942
   A. 89508   B. 89617
   C. 665635   D. 93559

3. What is the GCD of 36, 42 and 48?
   A. 8   B. 7
   C. 6   D. 12

4. Rahab started her journey at 8.45am. After walking for 1hour 15minutes, she rested for 25minutes. She then continued with her journey for 1 hour 40minutes. At what time did she complete her journey?
   A. 10am   B. 12.05pm
   C. 11.05am   D. 12.05am

5. What is the volume of the cuboid below?

8cm
12cm
18cm
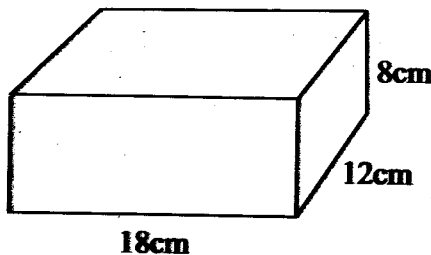
   A. 216cm^2 B. 1728cm^3
   C. 216cm^3 D. 1728cm^2

6. What is the total value of digit 6 in the product of 73 and 64?
   A. 600   B. 6000
   C. 60   D. 60000

7. A factory manufactured eighty three thousand two hundred and thirty six bars of soap in the month of November 2015. In December 2015 the factory manufactured ninety two thousand four hundred and twenty eight bars of soap. How many more bars of soap were produced in the month of December than in the month of November?
   A. 175664   B. 19292
   C. 9192   D. 9292

8. Work out

$$4\frac{4}{5} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$$

   A. $7\frac{11}{20}$ B. $8\frac{11}{20}$
   C. $7\frac{31}{20}$ D. 18

9. What is the place value of digit 8 in the number 284361?
   A. Thousands.   B. Eight thousand.
   C. Ten thousands.   D. Eighty thousand.

10. What is the difference between the next numbers in the pattern below?
    11, 15, 19, 23, _____, _____
    A. 4   B. 58
    C. 27   D. 31

11. How many metres are there in 30km 8m?
    A. 3008   B. 30008
    C. 30800   D. 30080

12. Work out 14923 ÷ 12
    A. 1243.7   B. 1243 rem 7
    C. 1333 rem 3   D. 1243

13. Which of the following numbers is divisible by both 4 and 6?
    A. 124   B. 112
    C. 98   D. 132

14. Write 0.025 as a fraction in the simplest form

A. $\frac{1}{4}$

B. $\frac{5}{200}$

C. $\frac{1}{40}$

D. $\frac{25}{100}$

15. A container can hold 20 litres of juice. If there are 6 such containers, how many $\frac{1}{4}$ litre bottles of juice will be filled altogether?

A. 240

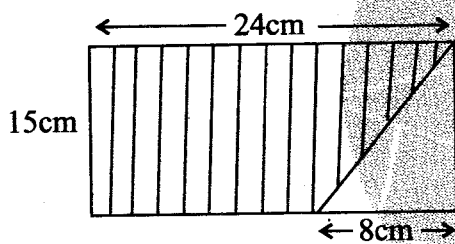B. 120

C. 30

D. 480

16. Work out $103.2 + 9.083 + 13.104$

A. 125.387

B. 23.219

C. 125387

D. 115.387

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

A. 360cm²

B. 300cm²

C. 60cm²

D. 420cm²

18. Moraa is 15 years old. Her mother is three times older than her. What will be the sum of their ages 5 years from now?

A. 45

B. 60

C. 65

D. 70

19. What is the least number that can be divided by 5, 8 and 12?

A. 60

B. 90

C. 120

D. 240

20. Arrange the following fractions from the largest to the smallest:

$\frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{12}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{8}$

A. $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{12}$

B. $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{12}$

C. $\frac{7}{12}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{4}{5}$

D. $\frac{7}{12}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{4}$

21. One boy takes 30 seconds to cross a bridge. How many seconds will five boys take to cross the same bridge walking at the same speed?

A. 6 seconds.

B. 5 seconds.

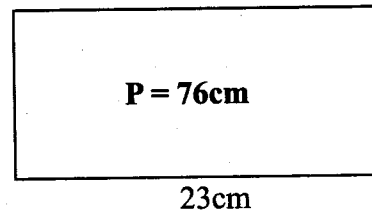C. 150 seconds.

D. 30 seconds.

22. What is 99635 - 88219?

A. 11426

B. 11416

C. 177954

D. 187954

23. The perimeter of the figure below is 76cm.

23cm

What is the area of the figure?

A. 30cm²

B. 900cm²

C. 345cm²

D. 690cm²

24. Work out

$6 - 2\frac{1}{4}$

A. $4\frac{1}{4}$

B. $3\frac{3}{4}$

C. $4\frac{3}{4}$

D. $3\frac{1}{4}$

25. How many hours are there in 28 days?

A. 672

B. 336

C. 226

D. 442

26. A bag of maize has a mass of 90kg. What is the mass of 48 such bags?

A. 3620

B. 3720

C. 4320

D. 4220

27. Solomon paid sh. 1330 for 7 kg of meat. How much would he pay if he bought 5kg?

A. sh. 950

B. sh. 6650

C. sh. 266

D. sh. 190

28. What is the volume of a box whose measurements are 12cm by $8\frac{1}{2}$cm by $6\frac{1}{4}$ cm?

A. 1275cm³

B. $637\frac{1}{2}$cm²

C. 1275cm²

D. $637\frac{1}{2}$ cm³

29. **Work out**

	km	m	cm
	12	243	72
x			5

	km	m	cm
A.	61	215	360
B.	61	218	60
C.	60	215	60
D.	60	1215	360

30. Arot cut off $\frac{3}{8}$ of a metre of cloth from $\frac{4}{5}$ of a metre. What fraction of the cloth was she left with?

A. $\frac{7}{40}$ B. $\frac{47}{40}$

C. $\frac{17}{40}$ D. $1\frac{7}{40}$

31. **Work out**

$$\frac{8}{9} \times 1\frac{2}{7}$$

A. $\frac{7}{8}$ B. $1\frac{1}{7}$

C. $\frac{16}{63}$ D. $1\frac{17}{63}$

32. A family uses $1\frac{1}{4}$ litre of milk daily. How many litres of milk did they use in the month of February 2014?

A. 35   B. $37\frac{1}{2}$
C. $36\frac{1}{4}$ D. 36

33. **Subtract**

Years	Months
13	8
- 8	9

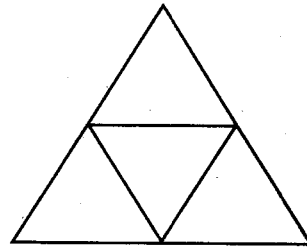|	Years	Months
A.	4	0
B.	5	1
C.	4	11
D.	5	11

34. How many triangles are in the figure below?

A. 6   B. 4
C. 7   D. 5

35. What is $\frac{37}{100}$ as a decimal?
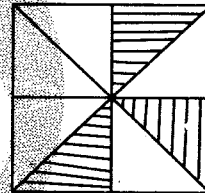
A. 3700   B. 3.7
C. 0.37   D. 0.037

36. What fraction is shaded in the figure below?

A. $\frac{3}{5}$ B. $\frac{5}{8}$

C. $\frac{5}{3}$ D. $\frac{3}{8}$

37. Nafula bought the following items from a shop:

3kg of sugar @ sh. 110
2 bars of soap for sh. 230
$1\frac{1}{2}$ litres of cooking oil for sh. 165

How much money did he pay for the items altogether?

A. sh. 625   B. sh. 505
C. sh. 405   D. sh. 725

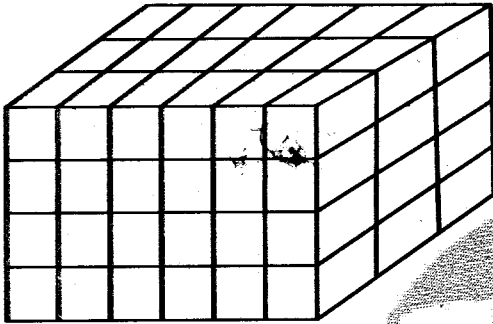38. What is 718 minutes converted into hours and minutes?

A. 11 hours 58minutes
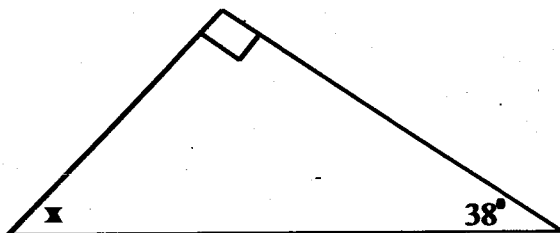B. 10 hours 48minutes
C. 12 hours 58minutes
D. 11 hours 48minutes

39. What is the sum of all prime numbers between 50 and 70?

A. 230   B. 297

C. 240   D. 220

40. In a class of 45 pupils, $\frac{2}{5}$ are girls. How many boys are in the class?

A. 18   B. 27

C. 9   D. 19

41. How many cubes make up the stack below?

A. 18   B. 72

C. 62   D. 52

42. Simplify $12a + 3b + c - 2b - 5a$

A. $17a + 5b + c$

B. $7a + 5b + c$

C. $7a + b + c$

D. $7a - 5b + c$

43. What is the size of angle marked x?

A. 52°   B. 128°

C. 38°   D. 62°

44. What is the value of y in the equation $y + 18 = 63$?

A. 81   B. 18

C. 45   D. 55

45. Work out

$5\frac{2}{7} \times 42$

A. 600   B. 184

C. 210   D. 222

46. Round of 4989 to the nearest hundreds

A. 4900   B. 5000

C. 4980   D. 4000

47. Work out 2.38×3.6

A. 8.568   B. 85.68

C. 856.8   D. 8568

The graph below shows the number of patients who attended a dispensary in five days. Use it to answer questions 48 to 50.
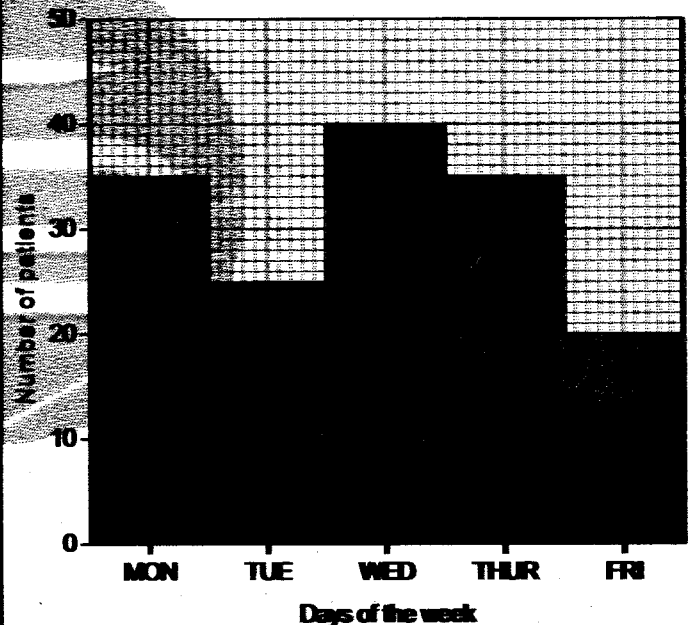
48. Which two days had equal number of patients?

A. MON, WED   B. MON, THUR

C. TUE, FRI   D. WED, THUR

49. How many patients attended the dispensary in the last 3 days?

A. 90   B. 95

C. 85   D. 100

50. How many patients attended the dispensary altogether?

A. 145   B. 135

C. 155   D. 125

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST
STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2016

(001)

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.

It was___1___Monday morning and the children had gone to school. Kalaa too___2___have left, but she had a badly___3___leg having stepped on a___4___thorn in the compound___5___chasing Kilunda's dog that had discovered that this home had some free eggs___6___. She had___7___from the house barefoot, picked up a piece of wood with___8___to beat the dog, but the chase had been short. The dog had escaped ___9___but Kalaa had paid for it by stepping on that thorn. It had gone right into the flesh. After removing it the foot had bled___10___. On the___11___of her mother, she had used her urine to stop the bleeding. That had been the___12___day, but the foot was still___13___hurting for her to walk to school. It was a bad morning. Her mother, too, was sick and she___14___in bed shivering___15___malaria, aching joints and a terrible headache.

1.	A. the	B. a	C. an	D. on
2.	A. will	B. could	C. can	D. would
3.	A. wounded	B. injured	C. damaged	D. hurt
4.	A. poisonus	B. poisoned	C. poisonous	D. poisoning
5.	A. when	B. while	C. as	D. for
6.	A. somewhere	B. anywhere	C. everywhere	D. nowhere
7.	A. walked	B. bursted	C. come	D. burst
8.	A. whom	B. that	C. which	D. who
9.	A. hurt	B. unhurt	C. wounded	D. injured
10.	A. a lot	B. much	C. alot	D. alittle
11.	A. advise	B. word	C. advice	D. intention
12.	A. other	B. previous	C. another	D. before
13.	A. very	B. so	C. such	D. too
14.	A. lay	B. lie	C. laid	D. layed
15.	A. of	B. in	C. with	D. to

For questions 16 and 17, choose the correct question tag to fill the gaps.

16.   He is a nice boy,_____?

   A. is

   B. is it

   C. isn't he

   D. isn't it

17.   James travelled on foot,_____

   A. didn't he

   B. didn't she

   C. did she

   D. did he

18. Kenya's main **import** is machinery.

   A. buy   B. sell

   C. import   D. export

19. My sister likes to **smile**.

   A. cry   B. frown

   C. annoy   D. laugh

20. The **interior** of the house is bright

   A. exit   B. entrance

   C. inside   D. exterior

21. The **thief** was caught yesterday.

   A. thieves   B. thiefs

   C. theifs   D. theives

22. My uncle owns three **sheep**.

   A. ships   B. sheeps

   C. sheep   D. ship

23. The horse _____.

   A. chatters

   B. neighs

   C. brays

   D. squeaks

24. The _____ howls.

   A. pig   B. horse

   C. lion   D. wolf

25. A pig _____.

   A. hisses   B. squeaks

   C. grunts   D. brays

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

High blood pressure, or hypertension is a serious health problem. Over time, it causes blood vessel damage that can lead to heart disease, kidney disease, stroke and other problems. Hypertension is sometimes called the silent killer because it produces no symptoms. If you don't get your blood pressure checked regularly, hypertension could go unnoticed and untreated for years.

Lifestyle plays an important role in treating high blood pressure. If you successfully control your blood pressure with a healthy lifestyle, you might avoid delay or reduce the need for medication. However, there is another small and **rare** percentage of people whom despite their being health conscious and their good health habits, may still get high blood pressure. This can be caused by factors that cannot be prevented such as genetics.

Most people also relate high blood pressure to high salt intake. Although reducing salt intake may be beneficial in managing hypertension, it is equally not healthy to avoid taking sodium totally as it helps maintain body fluid balance. High blood pressure may be eliminated with a healthy enough diet. Avoid or limit these foods to keep the disease at bay or to manage it if you already have it.

Bacon, even though most bacon is mostly fat, just a slice of bacon has enough sodium. If you are a fan of sandwich (bacon, lettuce and tomato) you may be eating way more than your favourite sandwich. Red meat is tough to stay away from, but it is wise to limit the portions. Soy sause is packed with sodium. Even a healthy vegeterian meal with no saturated fat can become unhealthy depending on how it is cooked.

Alcohol damages blood vessels over a period of time and can lead to high blood pressure. Whole milk is healthy and one of the greatest sources of calcium. But if you are hypertensive you should avoid it because it contains high levels of fat. So if you are hypertensive it is high time you visited your nutritionist or clinical dietician for healthy meal plan.

26. According to the passage, high blood pressure can lead to all the following except
   A. stroke
   B. expansion of blood vessels.
   C. kidney disease.
   D. heart disease.

27. Why is hypertension also called the silent killer?
   A. It kills silently.
   B. It can go unnoticed.
   C. It has no symptoms.
   D. It has no cure.

28. What plays an important role in treating high blood pressure ?
   A. Lifestyle.
   B. Delayed medication.
   C. Reduced medication.
   D. Genes.

29. Which of the following is as a result of controlled blood pressure?
   A. Delayed lifestyle.
   B. Reduced high blood pressure.
   C. Death.
   D. Reduced need for medication.

30. The following can lead to high blood pressure except
   A. positive lifestyle.
   B. genes.
   C. bad health habits.
   D. high salt intake.

31. According to the passage, you can get rid of high blood pressure by
   A. not taking salt.
   B. getting your pressure checked.
   C. taking medicine before diagnosis.
   D. eating a healthy diet.

32. Which of the following foods should not be taken in minimal?
   A. Whole milk.
   B. Alcohol.
   C. White meat.
   D. Red meat.

33. According to the passage, salt is important since
   A. it helps in balancing body fluids.
   B. it helps reduce high blood pressure.
   C. it makes food tasty.
   D. it contains sodium.

34. Which of the following statements is not true about whole milk?
   A. It is a source of calcium.
   B. Contains little fat.
   C. Can cause high blood pressure.
   D. Can cause heart disease.

35. One of the following is not used to make sandwich, which one is it?
   A. Tomato.
   B. Sodium.
   C. Bacon.
   D. Lettuce.

36. Despite living healthy, one of the following can cause high blood pressure, which one is it?
   A. Minimal salt.
   B. Reduced red meat intake.
   C. Genes.
   D. Good health habits.

37. The word **rare** as used in the passage can best be replaced by
   A. often
   B. common
   C. frequently
   D. seldom.

38. The best title for this passage would be
   A. Prevention of High Blood Pressure.
   B. Being Health Conscious.
   C. Good Health Habits.
   D. High Blood Pressure.

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

In the village of Kinamba there lived a lame man who was aged forty. His name was Konje. He could neither walk nor stretch his hand with ease. His fingers were cut short and every villager pitied him so much. No one knew the background of Konje since he came crawling from the forest and sat next to the village church's gate.

Konje always stretched his hands to any passerby to ask for some money. Children were overcome by pity for him and some ended up giving out the little money they had been sent with to the shop. Some villagers started hating Konje for his behaviour of borrowing everyday.

Konje on his side, was a heavy drinker who could not sleep without taking beer. He crawled in the evening with the day's collection and went to the forest to drink and meet with his old friends. One day, a man called Kimaru had gone to the forest to take the prohibited brew. He wondered whether he was too drunk or confused. He could not tell whether that was Konje he was seeing. Konje had taken too much beer and was totally drunk that he too could not see Kimaru on the other side.

He was crawling and talking all the time and this made Kimaru furious with anger. He remembered how he had given his daughter one hundred shillings to go and buy some basic needs for the house. Konje pleaded with the young girl and at last she ended up giving out the whole hundred shillings to Konje.

Kimaru was furious and his eyes turned red with anger. He jumped at Konje threatening to kill him as he grabbed him by the collar. The other chang'aa consumers were attracted to the scene to see what was going on between Kimaru and Konje. Kimaru was threatening to finish Konje if he did not give back the hundred shillings he had taken from his daughter.

The owner of the club was furious at seeing Kimaru harassing his regular consumer who bought beer in large quantities. The brewer had made a large profit from Konje since he started visiting his forest club. People who knew Konje as their boss confronted Kimaru and beat him up until he was unconscious. Later they carried and threw him in his farm.

---

39. Why couldn't Konje stretch his hands easily?
    A. His fingers were short.
    B. His fingers were cut.
    C. He was disabled.
    D. He was old.

40. Why did the villagers pity Konje?
    A. He was lame.
    B. He could not stretch his hands.
    C. He could not walk.
    D. He was poor.

41. It is believed that Konje originated from
    A. the village.
    B. the church.
    C. unknown.
    D. the forest.

42. What made the villagers start hating Konje?
    A. His begging behaviour.
    B. He tricked their children.
    C. The children gave him money.
    D. His inability to move.

43. He could neither walk nor stretch his hands means
    A. he could do both.
    B. he could walk alone.
    C. he could do one thing.
    D. he could not do any of the two.

44. Why couldn't Kimaru believe what he saw?
    A. He was too drunk to see clearly.
    B. He could not believe Konje would be at the bar.
    C. He could not reason clearly.
    D. Konje was not seeing him.

45. What annoyed Kimaru?
    A. The loudness of Konje.
    B. Seeing Konje at the bar.
    C. Seeing Konje take alcohol.
    D. His inability to see well.

46. Why did Kimaru threaten to kill Konje?
    A. Konje was drinking and talking too much.
    B. He was drunk.
    C. They were both drunk.
    D. Konje had been given money by his daughter.

47. What made the club owner angry with Kimaru?
    A. Kimaru was fighting a lame man.
    B. Kimaru was harrasing his customer.
    C. Kimaru was threatening to finish Konje.
    D. Kimaru had caused commotion in his club.

48. The word 'furious' has been used in the passage, its opposite can be
    A. relaxed.   B. angry.
    C. wild.   D. fierce.

49. What did Konje do with his daily earnings?
    A. He bought food.
    B. He employed workers.
    C. He went on a drinking spree.
    D. He started fights.

50. The best title for the passage would be
    A. Kimaru the Fighter.
    B. The Sympathetic Villagers.
    C. Konje the village beggar.
    D. The generous village children.

TARGETER WINGS JARIBIO LA MTIHANI
DARASA LA SITA - MWAKA 2016
001
KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA KWANZA

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.

Kusema kweli, mwanafunzi __1__ anayetaka kufanikiwa __2__ azingatie __3__ . Awasikilize wakuu wake na afuate nasaha __4__ . Anatakiwa kufahamu kuwa __5__ la mkuu huvunjika guu, __6__ , anapaswa kuwa na bidii za __7__ katika masomo yake. Amalize kazi __8__ za shuleni na za ziada.

Mwanafunzi huyu afanye mazoezi __9__ ya masomo yote bila kubagua __10__ . Akifanya hivi bila __11__ atafua __12__ na kupita mitihani __13__ . Licha ya hayo, ataweza kufanikiwa __14__ na hatimaye ashiriki katika __15__ wa taifa.

1. A. yoyote   B. wowote   C. yeyote   D. wewote
2. A. shati   B. anaweza   C. hana hiari   D. sharti
3. A. andabu   B. nidhamu   C. adhabu   D. nithamu
4. A. anaopewa   B. analopewa   C. anayopewa   D. anazopewa
5. A. asiyeskia   B. asiyesikia   C. asiyesikiliza   D. asikiliza
6. A. Wala   B. Bali   C. Pia   D. Lakini
7. A. kipanga   B. chungu   C. mwewe   D. mchwa
8. A. zote   B. lote   C. yote   D. wote
9. A. mingi   B. mengi   C. wengi   D. nyingi
10. A. zingine   B. nyingine   C. wengine   D. mengine
11. A. shaka   B. chaka   C. shauku   D. shuku
12. A. vyema   B. shati   C. nazi   D. dafu
13. A. zake   B. yake   C. wake   D. mwake
14. A. maishani   B. maisha   C. kwa maishani   D. kwenye maishani
15. A. ujezi   B. ujenzi   C. usheuzi   D. ujuzi

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

16. Tunasema kalamu ipi na mnyoo _____?
    A. zipi   B. upi
    C. yupi   D. wapi

17. Kamilisha sentensi ifuatayo
    Baba ame_____ nunua gari jipya.
    A. a   B. m
    C. ki   D. li

18. Maana ya semi *kula kalenda* ni
    A. Kosa kufanikiwa
    B. Patwa na shida
    C. Kufungwa jela
    D. Kutoa kiapo.

19. Akisami $\frac{3}{8}$ inaitwaje?

    A. Thuluthi tatu.
    B. Thumni tatu.
    C. Humusi tatu.
    D. Tusui tatu.

20. Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo:

    Baba unatuchekesha sana

    A. Baba hutuchekeshi sana.

    B. Baba mnatuchekesha sana.

    C. Baba hunichekesha sana.

    D. Baba ninakuchekesha sana.

21. Taja kivumishi cha pekee katika sentensi hii

    Wanafunzi wote wamefika mapema sana

    A. Sana.

    B. Mapema.

    C. Wote.

    D. Wamefika.

22. Kutokana na kitenzi **aka** tutapata nomino

    gani?

    A. Liashi.

    B. Mwashi.

    C. Moto.

    D. Wika.

23. Jina ninalomwita mtoto wa ndugu yangu ni

    A. wifi

    B. shemeji

    C. mpwa

    D. kilembwe.

24. Malipo anayotozwa mhalifu mahakamani ni

    A. mahari

    B. faida

    C. kiingilio

    D. faini.

25. Safu ni kwa milima kama vile kipeto ni

    A. vitabu

    B. barua

C. kalamu

D. kuni

26. Nyumba ya kuhifadhi maiti huitwa

    mochwari au _____

    A. wodi

    B. rufaa

    C. ufuoni

    D. pambajio.

27. Tegua kitendawili kifuatacho

    Mwanangu mfupi anafanya kazi ngumu

    A. ng'ombe

    B. moto

    C. kobe

    D. nyundo.

28. Majira ya mvua ndogondogo huitwa vuli

    au _____

    A. mchoo

    B. mchoto

    C. kipupwe

    D. masika.

29. Katika uakifishaji alama hii ; huitwa ___

    A. koloni

    B. kiulizi

    C. nusu koloni

    D. dukuduku.

30. Kamilisha methali ifuatayo

    Chema chajiuza kibaya _____

    A. chauzwa

    B. chajiuza

    C. chajitembeza

    D. kinaoza.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Kweli, mbwa ni hayawani ambaye anafungwa na waja wengi katika dunia hii ya Mnyonge Msonge. Mbwa pia huitwa Kelbu. Mbwa wana faida na hasara pia. Kwanza kabisa mbwa ni bawabu bora wa mali yetu yeye hutumiwa na polisi kuwatafuta wezi. Katika nchi za baridi Kelbu hutumiwa kukokota vigari vya kubebea mizigo na watu kwenye barafu.

Mbwa ana ila zake pia. Ana tabia za kunusanusa vitu ovyoovyo. Hulka hii anapoifanya anaambukiza maradhi kama vile minyoo na kichaa cha mbwa.

Mtu akimfunga mbwa anafaa ampe chakula cha kutosha na kumpeleka hospitali ya wanyama la sivyo atakuwa mbwa wa kuzurura ovyo ovyo mijini na mitaani.

Ama kweli, linda Kelbu akulinde na alinde mali yako.

31. Mbwa pia huitwa
   A. hayawani
   B. Kelbu
   C. Jibwa
   D. Koko

32. Kulingana na habari hii ya mbwa, ana faida ngapi kwa mja?
   A. 4
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. 6

33. Mbwa anayezurura ovyoovyo huitwa
   A. Mbwa mwitu
   B. Mbwa ovyo
   C. Mbwa koko
   D. Mbwa mchungaji.

34. Mwandishi anaposema mbwa ana ila zake, anamaanisha
   A. ana tabia nzuri
   B. hana kasoro
   C. ana urembo
   D. ana kasoro.

35. Kwa nini polisi wanawasaka pwagu kwa kutumia mbwa?
   A. Mbwa ana mbio sana.
   B. Mbwa huwazuia watu njiani.
   C. Mbwa anakipawa cha kunusa.
   D. Mbwa huwashtua watu.

36. Mbwa hufugwa wapi? Kulingana na habari hii
   A. Mwituni.
   B. Nyumbani.
   C. Vichinjioni.
   D. Mbugani.

37. Taja magonjwa yanayosababishwa na mbwa
   A. maradhi na kichaa cha mbwa
   B. kichaa na kichocho
   C. minyoo na kichaa
   D. kisonono na pumu.

38. Mwandishi ametumia neno hayawani katika habari hii ni sawa na
   A. mnyama
   B. *mfugo*
   C. bawabu
   D. mlinzi.

39. Mbwa anabweka naye ng'ombe ana _____
   A. forota
   B. koroma
   C. nguruma
   D. roroma.

40. Kulingana na habari hii watu wanaofuga mbwa wanaulizwa kufanya nini?
   A. Kuwanunulia minofu wanaposhika wezi.
   B. Kuwafukuza wanapokosea.
   C. Kuwalisha vyema na kuwapa matibabu.
   D. Kuwauza wanapozeeka.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50

Chebaa! kwa kweli humu duniani hakuishi vituko na mikasa. Hata skulini kuna *mzo* lakini ukistaajabu ya Musa utayaona ya Firauni.

Ndugu yangu umewahi kusomea shule yenye magari makuu? Yaani magari ambayo rangi yake huwezi kuitambua! magari yanayokwama kwenye nchi kavu licha ya kukwama kwenye tope. Magari yaitwayo *kufika ni Sudi*. Magari hayo yaliwahi kuleta soni siku ya michezo shuleni kwetu.

Rafiki zetu wa shule jirani walikuwa wamenitembelea wakati wa mashindano ya michezo ya jimbo. Ghafla kama ajali gari letu likapita.

Ebo! kelele za gari lile ziliwashangaza wenzetu tuliowaringia kwa mbwembwe siku zote etu tuna magari ya kifahari yaliyoshinda yao. Siku hiyo uongo na ujanja wa nyani uliishia jangwani. Sidhani iwapo magari yale yaliwahi kukarabatiwa. Sikumbuki nikimwona mhadisi yeyote skulini kuyakarabati magari hayo. Yaliundwa kienyeji na mafundi waliokuwa walevi wa kuokotwa mitaroni.

Labda hivyo ndivyo mafundi huwa. Mwalimu aliyekuwa zamu alibaki kuzubaa na kujiaibikia mwenyewe mbele ya walimu wengine na wanafunzi. Mwenyewe alibaki kucheka huku akipiga chafya kutoroka moshi wa gari letu. Hilo ndilo gari lililotumiwa kutusafirisha kuelekea nyumbani nyakati za jioni na

asubuhi. Hilo ndilo gari walimu walikataaa kulitumia kuelekea Mombasa kujivinjari wakatafuta jingine la kuazima.

Sijui hawakufahamu methali watufundishazo kuwa nguo ya kuazima haisitiri matako. Gari lenyewe liliandikwa shangaa. Maguurudumu yake yalifusa ovyoovyo. Ungeli fananisha na lile la kubeba takataka mjini. Gari kweche ukipenda katara. Lilitupa wingu jeusi nyuma na kuwacha hewa nzito chafu na nyeusi.

Ajabu ni kwamba kipindi kizima cha masomo kilimalizika palepale tulipoitwa kulisukuma gari lililokwama kwenye mchanga mkavu eti. Sasa mvua ikinyesha je? Tulipata aibu kubwa na ndogondogo huku mavazi yetu yakichafukia pale. Nakumba mwalimu akisahau kutupa kazi ya ziada kwa sababu ya kujiunga nasi katika msaada wa kulisukuma gari hilo la shangaa. Shule maarufu iliyofanya vyema michezoni.

Dereva aliyeajiriwa kimakosa aghalabu ungemkuta akitafuna miraa mbele ya wanafunzi eti dawa za kulevya na mihadarati ni haramu! Wacha hayo turejelee kwenye basi letu. Dereva mwenyewe alicheka kama gari lenyewe kuanzia mavazi hadi nywele. Ama kweli dunia kuna viroja.

---

41. Kulingana na hadithi, siku inayotajwa hapa ilikuwa ni siku ya
    A. harusi
    B. michezo
    C. mitihani
    D. kufunga shule.

42. Mwandishi anasema magari hukwama _____
    A. kwenye nchi kavu na barabarani
    B. kwenye tope pekee
    C. nchi kavu na kwenye tope
    D. kwenye lami pekee.

43. Magari haya yalikwama kwa sababu ipi?
    A. Kutozeeka.
    B. Kukosa rangi.
    C. Kukarabatiwa.
    D. Kutokarabatiwa.

44. Mwandishi ametumia neno 'kupiga chafya' kulitokana na
    A. maji
    B. rangi
    C. moshi
    D. vumbi.

45. Magari ambayo mwandishi anayataja hapa yalikuwa
    A. shangingi
    B. katara
    C. ya umma
    D. ya kifahari

46. Methali *nguo ya kuazima haisitiri matako* inamaana ya
    A. nguo ya kuazima si yako.
    B. nguo refu husitiri matako.
    C. vitu vya kuazima vinaweza kuleta aibu.
    D. vitu vya kupewa vinadumu.

47. Kulingana na kifungu hiki wanafunzi walitumia muda mwingi
    A. wakiliosha gari.
    B. wakiliendesha gari.
    C. wakilitengeza gari.
    D. wakilisukuma gari.

48. Mwandishi amesema *kufika ni sudi* kumaanisha
    A. kufika ni lazima
    B. kufika ni bahati
    C. kufika ni polepole
    D. si lazima kufika mapema.

49. Katika kifungu neno 'mihadarati' limetumika. Neno hili ni sawa na
    A. pombe
    B. dawa za kulevya
    C. miraa
    D. miti shamba.

50. Kichwa kinachofaa hadithi hii ni
    A. Basi la wasafiri.
    B. Basi la watalii.
    C. Magari katara.
    D. Vioja shuleni.
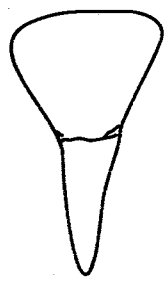
TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST
## STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2016
SCIENCE

001

*TIME: 1 hr 40 mins*

1. Which one of the following is **not** part of the female reproductive system?
   A. Urethra.   B. Ovary.
   C. Oviduct.   D. Uterus.

2. Which of the following statements is **true** about a beam balance?
   A. It is used to measure the volume of different objects.
   B. It is usually fixed completely at the turning point.
   C. It uses the same principle as see-saw.
   D. It is used to reduce the amount of work done.

3. Among the effects of heat on matter given below, which pair is due to increase and decrease of temperature respectively?
   A. Conduction and evaporation.
   B. Condensation and freezing.
   C. Melting and contraction.
   D. Freezing and expansion.

4. Which of the following groups of materials have definite mass and volume but **not** shape?
   A. Water, porridge and steam.
   B. Glue, water vapour and kerosine.
   C. Sand, flour and maize.
   D. Glue, porridge and diesel.

5. Which of the following statements explains why cooking pans are made of aluminium? Because
   A. it's a poor conductor of heat.
   B. it's durable.
   C. it's attractive to the eyes.
   D. it is a good conductor of heat.

6. Which of the following is an effect of sound pollution?
   A. Irritation and alertness.
   B. Lack of concentration and irritation.
   C. Damage to the eardrum and comfort.
   D. Alertness and damage of the eardrum.

7. Which food group is **correctly** matched with its source?
   A. Carbohydrates - honey, sugarcane, groundnuts.
   B. Proteins - eggs, mutton, sorghum.
   C. Vitamins - lemon, spinach, milk.
   D. Minerals - fish, eggs, cabbage.

8. Which of the following nutritional deficiency diseases is **common** during famine time?
   A. Anaemia.
   B. Kwashiorkor.
   C. Marasmus.
   D. Rickets

9. Volume of the sound can **best** be described as
   A. loudness and softness of sound.
   B. highness and lowness of sound.
   C. sound pollution.
   D. way in which sound moves from one point to another.

10. The diagram below shows a human tooth.

   The tooth is used for
   A. biting and cutting.
   B. holding and piercing.
   C. chewing and grinding.
   D. nibbling and holding.

11. Convection is transfer of heat in
   A. solids and liquids.
   B. liquids only.
   C. gases only.
   D. liquids and gases.

12. The **main** reason of including fibre in our diet is to
   A. help in removing undigested food.
   B. help the movement of food along the alimentary canal.
   C. add nutrients.
   D. help in absorption of digested food.

13. The processes by which solid changes into gases are
   A. melting and evaporation.
   B. condensation and melting.
   C. freezing and condensation.
   D. melting and freezing.

14. The diagram below shows an experiment set-up
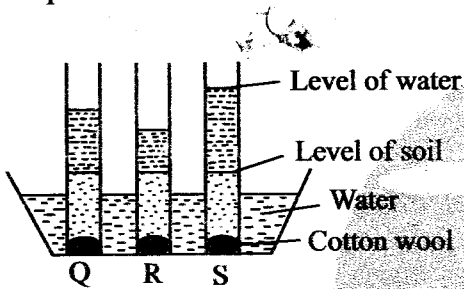
   Which of the following factors should **not** be the same?
   A. The amount of soil.
   B. The amount of cotton wool.
   C. The amount of water in the tubes.
   D. The size of the tubes.

15. Heat is transferred in vacuum by
   A. convection and radiation.
   B. convection only.
   C. radiation only.
   D. conduction.

16. The set up below can be used to investigate the presence of a certain component of soil.
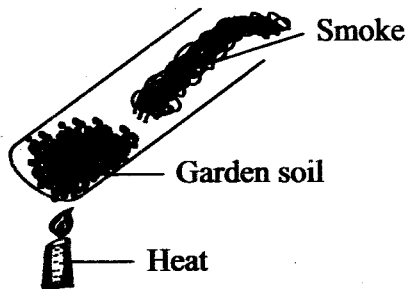
   The soil component investigated is
   A. organic matter.   B. water.
   C. air.   D. living organisms.

17. Which of the following is **not** true about nimbus clouds?
   A. Their presence is a sign of rain.
   B. They are dark grey in colour.
   C. They are shaped like mountains.
   D. They spread high in the sky.

18. Which pair of plants stores food in the stem?
   A. Carrot and irish potato.
   B. Onions and cassava.
   C. Irish potato and yams.
   D. Sweet potato and carrot.

19. The diagram below shows a weather instrument. The arrow pointed South.
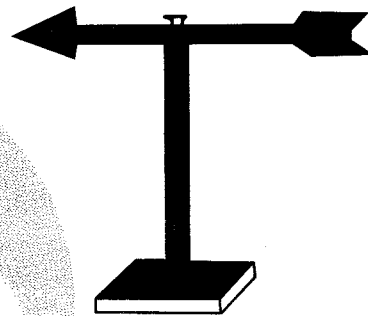
   In which direction was the wind blowing from?
   A. East.   B. South.
   C. North.   D. West.

20. The following statements are **true** about taps being fitted at the bottom of tanks **except** to
   A. allow water to flow faster.
   B. increase pressure.
   C. allow all water to flow out.
   D. reduce pressure.

21. Which of the following lists of food consist of balanced diet?
   A. Lemon, honey, pineapple.
   B. Egg, fish, potatoes.
   C. Coconut, fish, meat.
   D. Tomatoes, beans, maize.

22. A pupil entered an empty class closed all the doors and windows. The bell was rang from different position in the school compound. Which aspect of sound was being investigated?
   A. Special sounds.
   B. Soft and loud sounds.
   C. Sound pollution.
   D. Direction of sound.

23. Which one of the following **correctly** represents the part followed by food from the mouth in the digestive system?
A. Oesophagus ⟶ stomach ⟶ colon ⟶ ileum.
B. Oesophagus ⟶ stomach ⟶ ileum ⟶ colon.
C. Wind pipe ⟶ stomach ⟶ ileum ⟶ rectum.
D. Gullet ⟶ ileum ⟶ colon ⟶ stomach.

24. Which of the following makes a pin to sink in water?
A. Type of material.
B. Shape of the material.
C. Size of material.
D. Mass of material.

25. Which of the following animals breathe by means of lungs throughout their lives and lay eggs?
A. Toad and platypus.
B. Lizard and duck.
C. Turtle and bat.
D. Fish and turtle.

26. A balloon was tied on the mouth of a bottle with air. The bottle was placed in a glass with hot water. The effect of heat that was being investigated was
A. gases expand when heated.
B. solids expand on heating.
C. gases exert pressure.
D. air occupies space.

27. Which of the following weather instruments is used to measure **only** direction of wind?
A. Windsock.
B. Raingauge.
C. Windvane.
D. Air thermometer.

28. In the initials HIV, the letter I stands for
A. immunodeficiency
B. immunity
C. immune
D. infection.

29. During symptomatic stage of HIV and AIDS
A. the patient tests negative.
B. the immune system is completely destroyed.
C. the person looks healthy but is infected.
D. signs and symptoms are visible and can infect others.

30. Soil that retains a lot of water
A. has best drainage.
B. has less air spaces.
C. has large pieces of soil particles.
D. has least capillarity.

31. The set - up below shows an experiment during science practical lesson.
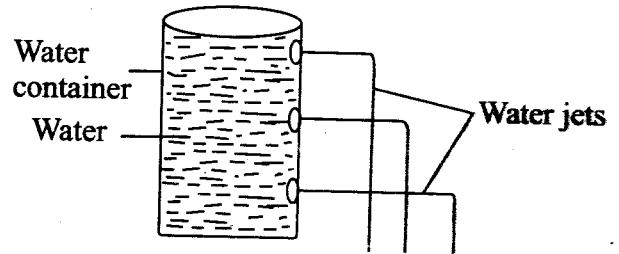
The experiment shows that
A. pressure in liquids is exerted in all directions.
B. pressure in liquids is equal at the same depth.
C. pressure in liquids increases with height.
D. pressure increases with depth.

32. Which of the following parts of digestive system is **wrongly** matched with its functions?
A. Mouth - digestion starts.
B. Stomach - absorption of digested food.
C. Ileum - completion of digestion.
D. Rectum - storage of undigested food.

33. Tooth that pierces and tears food
A. is found in front of the mouth.
B. is shed first
C. has two roots.
D. an adult has 4 such teeth in the mouth.

34. Which one of the following is **not a practice** for maintaining simple tools?
A. Oiling.
B. Sharpening.
C. Storing in good place.
D. Using them always.

35. Pupils felt a sample of soil with their fingers. This activity is used to investigate
A. soil drainage.
B. soil capillarity.
C. soil texture.
D. presence of small animals in soil.

36. The chart below shows changes of states of matter.
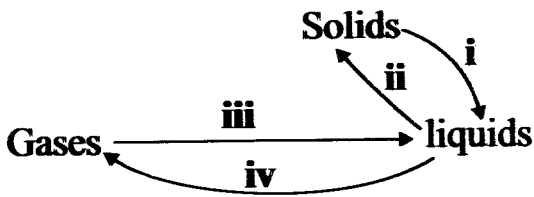
Which processes represent melting and condensation respectively?
A. i and iv
B. i and iii
C. ii and iii
D. iii and iv

37. Which one of the following is **not** a source of light?
A. Sun.
B. Stars.
C. Planets.
D. Firefly.

38. Which animal belongs to the same group as tick?
A. Cockroach.
B. Weevil.
C. Termite.
D. Scorpion.

39. Which one of the following plants makes its own food but does **not** reproduce by means of flower?
A. Fern.
B. Sisal.
C. Maize.
D. Mushroom.

40. Which one of the following is a natural way of lighting a house? Using a
A. candle
B. electricity
C. torch
D. transparent window.

41. The following are stages of HIV infection.
(i) Window stage
(ii) Full blown AIDS
(iii) Incubation stage
(iv) Symptomatic stage
Which of the following is the **correct** order from the first to the last?
A. i, ii, iii, iv
B. i, iii, iv, ii
C. i, iv, iii, ii
D. i, ii, iv, iii

42. Which one of the following is a leguminous plant?
A. Maize.
B. Millet.
C. Groundnut
D. Carrot.

43. Which of the following plants all have tap root system?
A. Maize and millet.
B. Kales and peas.
C. Wheat and beans.
D. Sugarcane and carrot.

44. Which one of the following problems related to teeth has holes on teeth?
A. Bad smell.
B. Bleeding gums.
C. Dental cavity.
D. Tooth decay.

45. Which animals are **not correctly** matched with their products?
A. Poultry - eggs and meat.
B. Cattle - mutton and milk.
C. Sheep - wool and mutton.
D. Goats - dairy and mutton.

46. Which one of the following is **not** a use of water in industries?
A. Making fountains.
B. Swimming.
C. Removing pulp.
D. Carrying waste matter.

47. Three of the following are sources of water **except** one. Which one is it?
A. Dams.
B. Boreholes.
C. Stream.
D. Lakes.

48. In which part of breathing system does cleaning of air takes place?
A. Nose and lungs.
B. Trachea and diaphragm.
C. Bronchus and lungs.
D. Nose and trachea.

49. Which of the following animals is **not** an amphibian?
A. Newt.
B. Salamander.
C. Turtles.
D. Toad.

50. Male sex cells in human beings are produced in
A. testes
B. urethra
C. penis
D. ovary.

TARGETER WINGS JARIBIO LA MTIHANI

DARASA LA SITA - MWAKA 2016

KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI 001

KISWAHILI: INSHA

MUDA: Dakika 40

JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI

1. Kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu **andika jina lako na jina la shule yako.**

2. Sasa fungua karatasi hii, soma kichwa cha insha kwa makini na uandike **insha yako kwenye nafasi** uliyoachiwa.

Kijitabu hiki kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.

FUNGUA KURASA

Andika insha ya kuvutia zaidi juu ya mada hii:

FAIDA ZA MITI

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TW - 001

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST

STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2016

SECTION B

001

ENGLISH: COMPOSITION

TIME: 40 mins

YOUR NAME	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. In the spaces provided above, write **your name** and the **name of your school.**

2. Now open the page, read the heading of the composition carefully and write your composition on the lines provided.

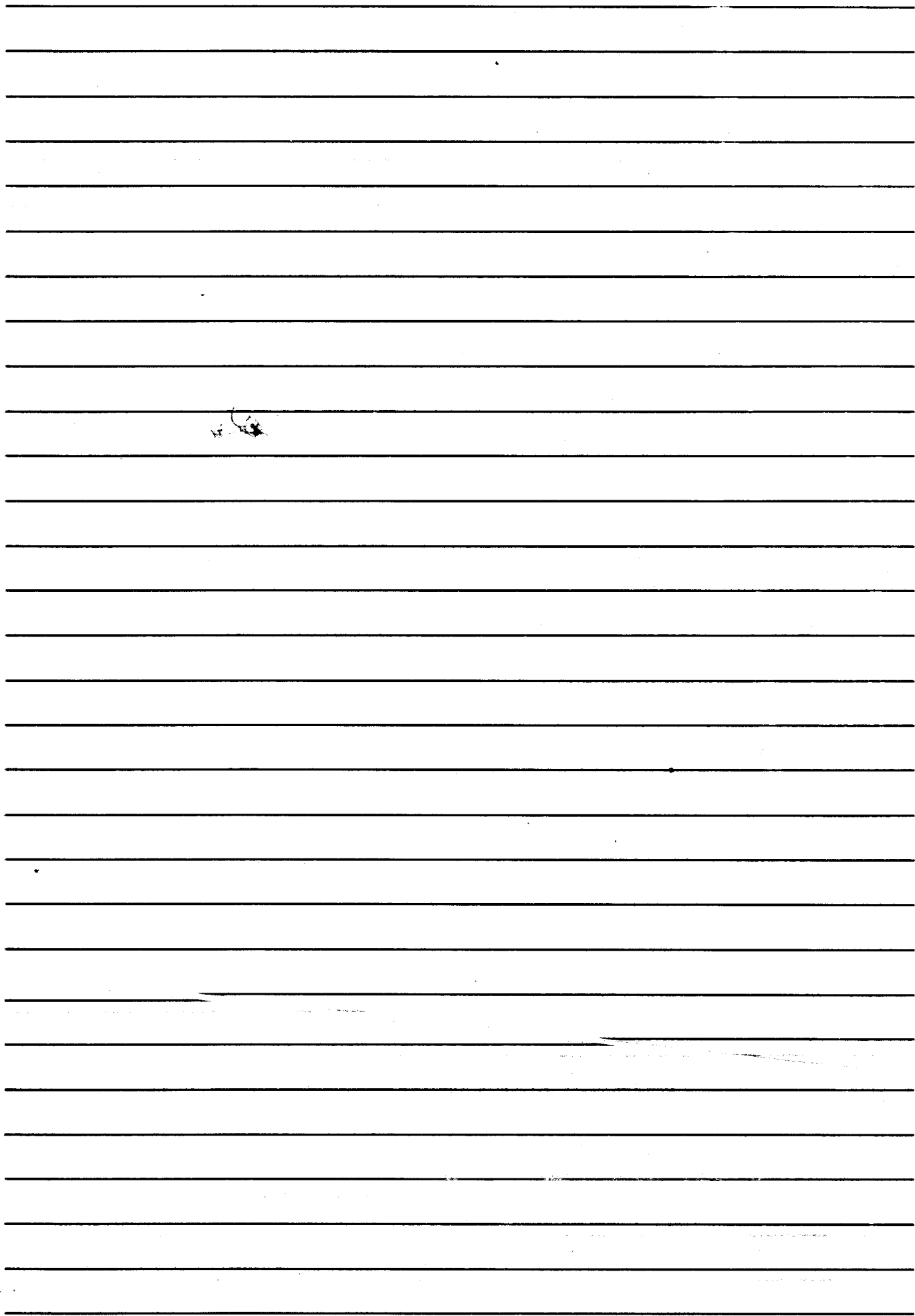**This Question Paper consists of 4 printed pages.**

TURN OVER

Write an interesting composition beginning with the following sentence.

It was the last day of the term and we were all excited ....

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST

STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2016

MARKING SCHEME

001

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

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) Correct spellings
(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