GABO AREA

SCALE

```
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+ Km
0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10
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KEY:

▬▬	Tarmac road	■	Built-up areas	✕	Airstrip	⌐	School
──	Murram road	● ●	Human settlements	CF	Coffee Factory	🌲	Man-made forest
+++	Railway line	▲	Hilltops	⋎ ⋎	Grass	⤬⤬⤬	Park Fence

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

1. Which one of the following road signs should be put up at the point marked T?
    A. Level crossing.
    B. Zebra crossing.
    C. Pedestrian crossing.
    D. Cattle crossing.

2. Land in Gabo area generally rises from the
    A. north.
    B. south.
    C. east.
    D. west.

3. Tourists who visit the game park from Boki town go by
    A. air.
    B. road.
    C. railway.
    D. sea.

4. The coffee factory was built in the southern part of Gabo area **mainly** because
    A. coffee is grown in that area.
    B. it is near a road.
    C. the area receives high rainfall.
    D. people living in the area provide labour.

5. Tea and coffee are grown in the southern part of Gabo area because
    A. factories in the area process the crops.
    B. the area has good roads.
    C. the area has cool and wet highland climate.
    D. rivers in the area provide water for irrigation.

6. The **most** urgent facility that the residents of Zuwa market need is
    A. electricity.
    B. a stadium.
    C. a police post.
    D. a health centre.

7. The forest in the South-east part of Gabo area help **mostly** by
    A. providing building timber.
    B. supplying fruits in the markets.
    C. providing firewood to people.
    D. protecting sources of water.

8. The **main** factor that influences population distribution in Africa is
    A. mining activities.
    B. rainfall reliability.
    C. relief of the land.
    D. distribution of industries.

9. Which one of the following is a way in which a school promotes peace in the community?
    A. Teaching pupils laws of the country.
    B. Teaching pupils their rights.
    C. Participating in sporting activities.
    D. Allowing pupils to elect their prefects.

10. The climatic region that has hot dry summers and cool wet winters is
    A. equatorial climate.
    B. savannah climate.
    C. desert climate.
    D. mediterranean climate.

11. The Volta River project has benefitted Ghana **mainly** by
    A. producing fish for export.
    B. producing enough electricity for industries.
    C. stopping flooding along the river.
    D. storing enough water to irrigate desert areas.

12. Which one of the following statements about Portuguese colonial rule in Mozambique is **true**?
    A. Educated Africans were made governors.
    B. Africans were encouraged to practise polygamy.
    C. Colonies were ruled the same as Portugal.
    D. Independent countries became part of Portugal.

13. The country where the Ibo people are found in large numbers is
   A. Cote d'Ivoire.
   B. Cameroon.
   C. Ghana.
   D. Nigeria.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 14 and 15
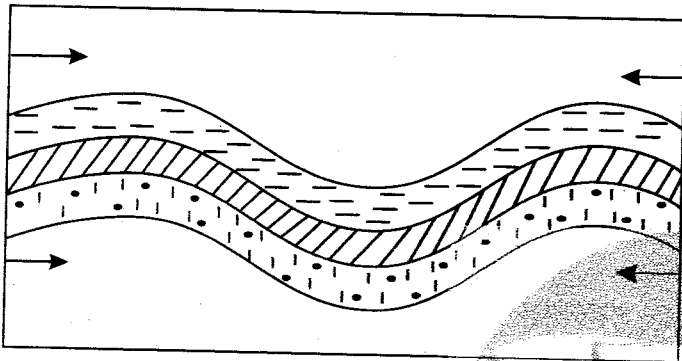
14. The forces shown by the arrows are
   A. compressional forces.
   B. tensional forces.
   C. faulting forces.
   D. folding forces.

15. A physical feature in Africa formed through the above process is
   A. Danakil Alps.
   B. Rift Valley.
   C. Atlas mountains.
   D. Mount Ruwenzori.

16. Which one of the following minerals is mined around River Niger delta in Nigeria?
   A. Petroleum.
   B. Gold.
   C. Copper.
   D. Soda ash.

17. The **main** factor that has reduced natural vegetation cover in Africa is
   A. creation of game parks.
   B. establishment of human settlements.
   C. mining activities in forests.
   D. construction of dams.

18. The **most** important reason for marriage in African communities is that
   A. it is a source of wealth.
   B. married people are respected.
   C. it promotes unity among families.
   D. it is the foundation of a family.

19. Areas where pyrethrum is grown in Kenya
   A. are the lowland coastal plains.
   B. have black clay soils.
   C. experience cool wet conditions.
   D. experience hot conditions.

20. The project that has benefitted pastoral communities in Africa most is
   A. giving pastoralists loans to buy more animals.
   B. digging of boreholes in grazing areas.
   C. tarmacking of roads in pastoral areas.
   D. irrigating grazing areas.

21. The founder of Convention Peoples Party (CPP) in Ghana was
   A. Kwame Nkrumah.
   B. Joseph B Danquah.
   C. Julius Nyerere.
   D. Haile Selassie.

22. The **main** factor that makes some areas in Africa to be sparsely populated is
   A. lack of industries.
   B. scarcity of minerals.
   C. unreliable rainfall.
   D. high temperatures.

23. A country in Africa that has the headquarter of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is
   A. Ghana.
   B. Senegal.
   C. Zambia.
   D. Nigeria.

24. Which group consist of English speaking countries in Africa?

A.
| Mozambique |
| Angola |
| Cape Verde |

B.
| Congo |
| Senegal |
| Guinea |

C.
| Algeria |
| Tunisia |
| Morocco |

D.
| Ghana |
| Zimbabwe |
| Botswana |

25. The **main** factor that makes highlands to be cooler than the coastal plains is
A. difference in altitude.
B. rainfall reliability.
C. vegetation cover.
D. effect of sea breeze.

26. Indirect rule was used by the British in Northern Nigeria because
A. the area had hostile communities.
B. Africans in the area were independent.
C. the area had strong traditional rulers.
D. the British were not interested in the area.

27. It is the responsibility of a school head teacher to
A. chair school committee meetings.
B. keep records of school property.
C. appoint the deputy headteachers.
D. keep money given by the government.

28. The **best** method the government can use to stop drugs and substance abuse is
A. arrest all people who abuse drugs.
B. put warning messages on all drugs.
C. write expiry dates on all drugs.
D. educate people on the bad effects of drugs.

29. The government system in both Kenya and Swaziland that is similar is
A. the head of state is elected.
B. political parties nominate candidates.
C. elections are held every 5 years.
D. the head of state is the head of government.

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 30 to 33.
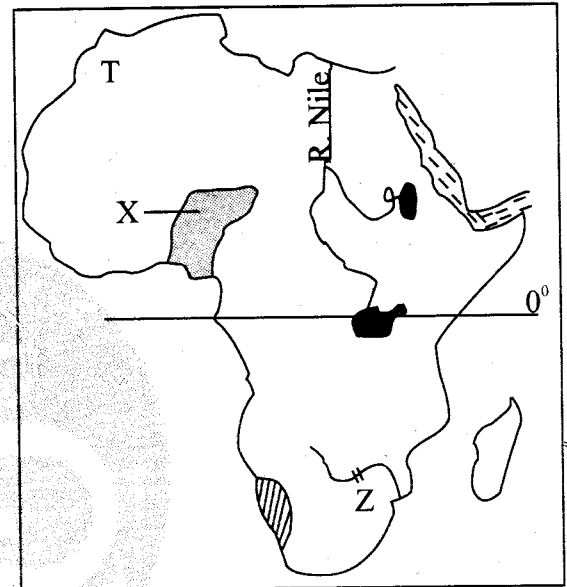
30. Three of the following statements are true about the country marked **X**. Which one is **not**?
A. It was colonised by France.
B. Some areas of the country have Savannah vegetation.
C. Petroleum is mined in large quantities.
D. Some areas in the country are forested

31. Natural vegetation in the area marked **K** consist of
A. tall evergreen trees.
B. mangrove forests.
C. mountain vegetation.
D. cacti and scrubs.

32. The river project marked **Z** is
A. Akosombo dam.
B. Kariba dam.
C. Aswan high dam.
D. Masinga dam.

33. Which one of the following communities live in the area marked **T**?
A. Fulani.
B. Berbers.
C. Zulu.
D. Mbundu.

34. The organization of African Unity (OAU) was formed in 1963 to
A. form similar forms of government.
B. increase trading activities in Africa.
C. stop trade with former colonial powers.
D. help liberate countries still under colonial rule.

35. Below are facts about a vegetation zone;
(i) Trees are tall.
(ii) Trees grow close.
(iii) Trees are evergreen.
(iv) Trees have large leaves.
The vegetation zone described above is
A. tropical rainforest.
B. mediterranean vegetation.
C. savannah grasslands.
D. semi-desert vegetation.

36. The work of the government in school administration is to
A. choose members of the school committee.
B. prepare the school routine.
C. provide teachers.
D. make school rules.

37. The relocation of the capital city of Tanzania from Dar-es-Salam to Dodoma was as a result of
A. discovery of diamonds in the area.
B. government's policy of decentralization.
C. increased agricultural production.
D. construction of the TAZARA line.

38. Which one of the following communities in Eastern Africa is a Cushitic speaker?
A. Ankole.
B. Amharans.
C. Dinka.
D. Sandawe.

39. The constitution of Kenya promotes fair treatment of the citizens by
A. outlining how elections are held.
B. establishing the three arms of the government.
C. protecting the rights of the citizens.
D. writing it in both English and Kiswahili.

40. Which group consist of warm currents in Africa?
A. Aghulas / Guinea
B. Canary / Benguela
C. Benguela / Somali
D. Somali / Canary

41. The main reason why most people use road transport is that
A. other forms of transport are expensive.
B. most people have vehicles.
C. road transport is the most widespread.
D. it is the fastest.

42. The country in Africa that is **correctly** matched with its administrative capital is
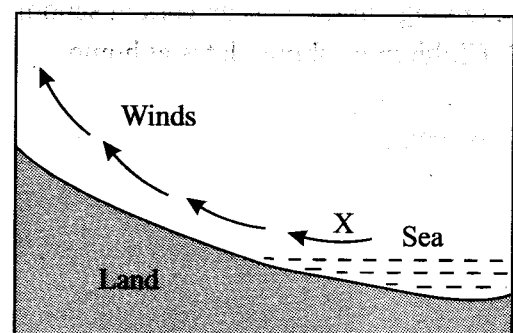
Country	Administrative capital
A. Gabon	Lusaka
B. Angola	Libreville.
C. Malawi	Lilongwe.
D. Zambia	Luanda.

Use the diagram below to answer question 43.

43. Which one of the following statements about the winds marked **X** is **correct**?
   A. The air blowing from the sea is cool.
   B. The winds cause fog and mist on the land.
   C. The air is hot and dry.
   D. The winds blow away from the land.

44. Light and darkness on earth are caused by
   A. the revolution of the earth.
   B. the tilting of the earth
   C. the movement of the sun within the tropics.
   D. the rotation of the earth.

45. The game park that is **correctly** matched with the country it is located is

Game park	Country
A. Bwindi	Tanzania
B. Kruger	South Africa
C. Serengeti	Kenya
D. Amboseli	Uganda

46. For an African to be assimilated into the French culture in Senegal the person had to
   A. be appointed a chief.
   B. go to school in France.
   C. be a member of parliament.
   D. be converted into Christianity.

47. Pyrethrum in Kenya is mainly grown in
   A. Nakuru county.
   B. Kilifi county.
   C. Laikipia county.
   D. Meru county.

48. Which one of the following actions is a form of child abuse according to the law?
   A. Giving children homework at school.
   B. Children washing plates at home.
   C. Children under 18 years working in quarries.
   D. Making pupils sweep classrooms.

49. Which one of the following reasons explains why polygamous marriages are allowed in African communites?
   A. It promotes peace among communities.
   B. It is part of African customs.
   C. It reduces tribalism.
   D. It makes men to be made elders.

50. A by-election in a constituency can be conducted if
   A. the MP does not visit the constituency.
   B. the MP does not do much development.
   C. the MP lives outside the constituency.
   D. the election of the MP is nullified by a court of law.

51. Three of the following statements about River Nile are true. Which one is **not**?
   A. Some of its water come from highland areas.
   B. It has an inland drainage system.
   C. It has been dammed to produce electricity.
   D. It flows through desert lands.

52. The importance of Kenyans living together in peace is that
   A. the country is able to develop.
   B. it reduces congestion in towns.
   C. frequent elections are avoided.
   D. reduce the price of goods.

53. Which one of the following fish species is caught in Lake Victoria?
   A. Tuna.
   B. Mullet.
   C. Tilapia.
   D. Oysters.

54. It is the responsibility of the Kenya government to
   A. employ all school leavers.
   B. build places of worship.
   C. form political parties.
   D. *protect citizens at their places of work.*

55. Which community did Samouri Toure lead to fight the French in West Africa?
A. Ashanti.
B. Mandinka.
C. Yoruba.
D. Lozi.

56. Mount Kilimanjaro was formed when
A. soft rocks were eroded by water.
B. rocks beneath the surface folded.
C. molten lava solidified on the surface.
D. land between faults sank.

57. Below are facts about a physical feature in Africa;
(i) It is a major tourist attraction site.
(ii) It is found in Zimbabwe.
(iii) It earns income for the country.
The physical feature described above is
A. Table mountain.
B. Okavango delta.
C. Bie plateau.
D. Victoria falls.

58. The sun is directly overhead the tropic of Capricon in the month of
A. June.
B. December.
C. March.
D. September.

59. The judiciary arm of the government in Kenya is responsible for
A. arbitrating disputes.
B. implementing laws.
C. making laws.
D. rehabilitating convicted lawbreakers.

60. Which group consists of towns in Africa connected by the Trans Saharan highway?
A. Mombasa and Lagos.
B. Cape Town and Cairo.
C. Lagos and Algiers.
D. Dar es Salaam and Ndola.

SECTION II
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. When Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruit in the garden of Eden they
    A. ran away from the garden.
    B. asked God for forgiveness.
    C. hid among the trees.
    D. made a burnt offering.

62. God did not kill Noah and his family during the flood because
    A. Noah did what was right.
    B. Noah was very old.
    C. Noah pleaded with God to spare his life.
    D. Noah had taken a long time to build the ark.

63. Abraham and Lot separated when they reached the land of Canaan because
    A. Abraham was growing old.
    B. God told them to separate.
    C. God was about to punish Sodom.
    D. their servants quarelled over pasture.

64. God appeared to Moses during his call in the form of
    A. a cloud.
    B. fire.
    C. a rainbow.
    D. an angel.

65. Which one of the following events took place during the Exodus?
    A. Appointment of kings.
    B. The fall of Jericho.
    C. Making of the covenant box.
    D. The death of Joseph.

66. The judge in Israel who rescued the people from the rule of the Midianites was
    A. Gideon.
    B. Samuel.
    C. Samson.
    D. Othniel.

67. When Samuel was a young boy he grew up in the town of
    A. Ramah.
    B. Shiloh.
    C. Jerusalem.
    D. Bethlehem.

68. The friendship of David and Jonathan teaches Christians the importance of
    A. humility.
    B. sharing.
    C. loyalty.
    D. patience.

69. When prophet Isaiah prophesied about the coming of the Messiah he said that Jesus would be called
    A. the lamb of God.
    B. Christ the king.
    C. the redeemer of Israel.
    D. the wonderful counsellor.

70. The mother of John the baptist was
    A. Salome.
    B. Mary.
    C. Elizabeth.
    D. Martha.

71. Which one of the following events took place on the night Jesus was born?
    A. All male babies were killed.
    B. Singing angels appeared in the sky.
    C. He was given the name Jesus.
    D. Darkness covered the earth.

72. What was Jesus' reply when the devil told him to change a stone into bread?
    A. Human beings cannot live on bread alone.
    B. Worship the Lord your God.
    C. I am not hungry.
    D. Do not put the Lord your God to the test.

73. Jesus healed Peter's mother-in-law of fever in the town of
    A. Nazareth.
    B. Cana.
    C. Bethsaida.
    D. Capernaum.

74. The parable of the lost sheep teaches Christians to
   A. look for their sheep when they get lost.
   B. forgive those who wrong them.
   C. bring more people to the church.
   D. respect other people's property.

75. The disciples who witnessed the transfiguration of Jesus on a mountain were
   A. Peter, John, James.
   B. Peter, Andrew, Philip.
   C. Peter, James, Thomas.
   D. Peter, Nathaniel, Judas.

76. When the Jews took Jesus to Pilate for trial they said that he
   A. was from the town of Nazareth.
   B. was claiming to be the king.
   C. was healing people on a sabbath.
   D. was drinking wine.

77. What worried the women on their way to the tomb of Jesus early in the morning? They were worried about
   A. the chance of not finding Jesus' body.
   B. who had stolen the body of Jesus.
   C. who would roll the rock at the tomb for them.
   D. who would enter the tomb.

78. The crowd of people was surprised by the disciples on the day of Pentecost because the disciples
   A. were drunk.
   B. had increased in their numbers.
   C. had escaped from prison.
   D. could speak foreign languages.

79. The early believers showed their unity in Christ when they
   A. met together in their homes.
   B. placed their hands on the sick.
   C. travelled to distant land.
   D. baptised new convert.

80. Who became blind on his way to Damascus?
   A. Simon.
   B. Saul.
   C. Ananias.
   D. Cornelius.

81. Which one of the following books describes about life among the early believer after Jesus' ascension?
   A. Ephesians.
   B. John.
   C. Acts.
   D. Luke.

82. A traditional African practice that is similar to the holy communion in Christianity is
   A. sharing sacrificial meals.
   B. donating to the poor.
   C. naming children after ancestors.
   D. praying for rain.

83. Priests in Traditional African Societies are important because they
   A. heal sicknesses in the community.
   B. solve disputes among the people.
   C. lead people to war.
   D. lead prayers at shrines.

84. Some ceremonies are conducted when burying a dead person in order to
   A. please the spirit of the dead person.
   B. chase away the spirit of the dead person.
   C. console the bereaved.
   D. show the dead person was a relative.

85. In traditional African societies it is believed that God
   A. is pleased with good deeds.
   B. lives with the ancestors.
   C. is worshipped through elders.
   D. is guarded by angels.

86. What should you do when Atieno your classmate borrows you a pencil?
   A. Tell her to buy her own pencil.
   B. Report her to the classteacher.
   C. Tell the class that Atieno has no pencil.
   D. Give her the pencil to write with.

87. Your neighbour has two orphaned children who keep on coming to your home for food. As a Christian you can help them by
   A. employing them at your home.
   B. searching for their relatives.
   C. turning them away.
   D. telling your parents to continue giving them food.

88. Husbands are advised to love their wives just as
A.. they love their enemies.
B. Christ loved the church.
C. they would like to be loved themselves.
D. they love themselves.

89. Mokoe helped an old woman carry her heavy load of firewood. This shows that
A. the old woman could not carry the firewood.
B. she knew the old woman.
C. she did an act of kindness.
D. she was related to the old woman.

90. Christians can help control the spread of HIV and AIDS by
A. preaching against acts of immorality.
B. taking infected people to hospital.
C. donating food to infected people.
D. buying medicine for sick people.

SECTION II
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

**61.** Which of the following holy books is known as the scrolls?
A. Quran.   B. Taurat.
C. Injiil.   D. Suhuf.

62. Who among the following was the first teacher to be sent out by the prophet?
A. Musab.   B. Bilal.
C. Ammar.   D. Umar.

63. Who was the second wife of prophet Mohammad (SAW)?
A. Khadijab.
B. Sauda.
C. Aisha.
D. Umu Salama.

64. The mother of Nabii Musa was a cousin to
A. Yusuf.
B. Yahy.
C. Zakaria.
D. Shuaib.

65. Which one of the following attribute of the prophets enabled them to perform miracles?
A. Intelligent.   B. Generous.
C. Truthful.   D. Honesty.

66. Which one of the following surahs of the Quran discourages backbiting?
A. Maun.   B. Humaza.
C. Fiil.   D. Kauthar.

67. Which mosque is mentioned in Surah Al-Quraish?
A. Masjidul Nabawi.
B. Masjidul Aqsa.
C. Masjidul Qubaa.
D. Masjidul Haram.

68. The surah of the Quran that is known as the earthquake is
A. Fatiha.   B. Maun.
C. Zilzala.   D. Kafirun.

69. According to the hadith of the prophet, if you want to be loved by Allah you should
A. keep off worldly affairs.
B. keep off people's affairs.
C. love the poor.
D. love the orphans.

70. Which of the following animals were used by Abraha when he wanted to destroy the Kaabah?
A. Horses.   B. Camels.
C. Donkeys.   D. Elephant.

71. Who among the following uncles of the prophet was martyred in the battle of Uhud?
A. Abu Talib.
B. Hamza.
C. Abu Lahab.
D. Abbas.

72. Which of the following sunnah prayer is performed when there is an eclipse of the sun?
A. Istisqai.
B. Istikharah.
C. Khusuf.
D. Kusuf.

73. Who among the following prophet of Allah (SW) was sent to Mesopotamia?
A. Nuh.
B. Musa.
C. Ibrahim.
D. Shuaib.

74. Who among the following angels of Allah accompanied the prophet during Isra-wal-miraj?
A. Mikail.
B. Izrail.
C. Jibril.
D. Ridhwan.

75. Idd-ul-hajj is performed during the month of
A. Muharram.
B. Dhul-hijjah.
C. Ramadhan.
D. Dhul-Qaadah.

76. Who among the following was the grandfather of prophet Mohammad (SAW)
A. Abu Lahab.
B. Abu Talib.
C. Abu Sufyan.
D. Abdul Mutalib.

77. How many requests did Nabii Musa (as) make to Allah (SW) when he was sent to Firaun?
A. Two.
B. One.
C. Three.
D. Four.

78. Who among the following prophets of Allah (SW) did not receive a book?
A. Musa.
B. Nuh.
C. Mohammad.
D. Daud.

79. How many prophets of Allah (SW) are mentioned in the holy Quran?
A. 99
B. 89
C. 25
D. 124

80. Which one of the following acts will **not** nullify swalat?
A. Breathing.
B. Unnecessary movements.
C. Laughing.
D. Breaking wind.

81. The Christian monk who identified prophet Mohammad was known as
A. Naufal.
B. Waraqah.
C. Arqam.
D. Bahira.

82. The following statements are **true** about the angels of Allah (SW) **except**
A. they are made from light.
B. they are neither male nor female.
C. they can disobey Allah at will.
D. they neither eat nor drink.

83. The alternative to udhu is
A. Istinjai.
B. Tayammum.
C. Ghusl.
D. Twahara.

84. The prophet of Allah (SW) who had employed jinns as his servants was
A. Suleiman.
B. Ibrahim.
C. Musa.
D. Yaqub.

85. The eleventh month of the Islamic calender is
A. Dhul-hijah.
B. Muharram.
C. Dhul-Qaada.
D. Rabiul-thaani.

86. Which one of the following is not an attribute of the prophets of Allah?
A. Intelligent.
B. Knowledgeable.
C. Proud.
D. Generous.

87. The act of relying on Allah (SW) at all times is known as
A. Taqwa.
B. Tawwakul.
C. Iman.
D. Ihsan.

88. Which one of the following is **not** a right of parents?
A. Respect.
B. Obedience.
C. Kindness.
D. Humiliation.

89. The best thing to break your fast with is
A. porridge.
B. juice.
C. dates.
D. fruits.

90. Which of the following attributes of Allah is **wrongly** matched with its meaning?
A. Malik - The mighty.
B. Rahman - The gracious.
C. Musawwir - The fashioner.
D. Mutakkabir - The majestic.

1. The following are health effects of drug abuse **except**
   A. stomach ulcers.
   B. addiction.
   C. withdrawal.
   D. truancy.

2. The plant below feeds on small animals to get nitrogen.
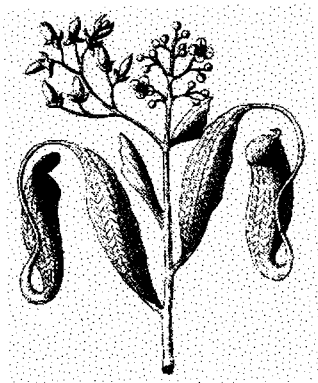
   The plant is **likely** to be
   A. liverwort.
   B. water lily.
   C. pitcher plant.
   D. dodder plant.

3. Which one of the following waterborne diseases can be spread by houseflies?
   A. Cholera.
   B. Typhoid.
   C. Bilharzia.
   D. Dysentry.

4. A patient complained of
   (i) Blood stained stool.
   (ii) Severe headache.
   (iii) Skin rashes.
   (iv) Fever.
   (v) Diarrhoea.
   Which disease was he **likely** to be suffering from?
   A. Cholera.
   B. Malaria.
   C. Typhoid.
   D. Bilharzia.

5. Which one of the following is **not** an effect of HIV infection to the nation?
   A. Congestion in hospitals.
   B. High number of school dropouts.
   C. Lack of self esteem.
   D. Loss of professionals.

6. Mulches **mainly**
   A. help to conserve soil moisture.
   B. prevent decomposition in the soil.
   C. prevent pests from attacking crops.
   D. prevent diseases from attacking the plants.

7. Decaying bodies of animals and plants
   A. make the soil unsuitable for cultivation.
   B. pollute air for crops.
   C. add humus to the soil.
   D. prevent plant diseases from attacking crops.

8. Which of the following activities will produce loud sound?
   A. Large vibration.
   B. Small vibration.
   C. Slow vibration.
   D. Medium vibration.

9. The following are importance of lighting a house properly. Which one is **not**?
   A. To read comfortably.
   B. To see clearly.
   C. To discourage pests.
   D. To enable people sleep well.

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

2

SCIENCE STD. 7

11. The experiment below shows that soil has
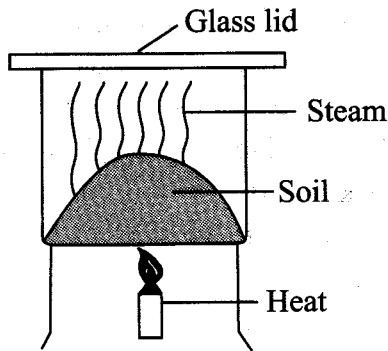
A. bubbles.
B. water.
C. humus.
D. air.

12. A child lacking foods rich in proteins is **likely** to suffer from a disease called
A. Rickets.
B. Marasmus.
C. Anaemia.
D. Kwashiorkor.

13. Which of the following plants have a tap root system?
A. Potato and grass.
B. Coconut and sunflower.
C. Maize and sorghum.
D. Peas and beans.

14. Which animal feeds below are **wrongly** classified?
A. Concentrates - pellets, hay, silage.
B. Fodder - kales, oats, sorghum.
C. Pastures - stargrass, setaria, kikuyu grass.
D. Legumes - lucern, desmodium, glycine.

15. The following are ways of conserving water. Which one is **not**?
A. Recycling.
B. Mulching.
C. Re-using.
D. Using sprinkler irrigation.

16. A boy abused a certain drug that had the following effects:
(i) Difficulty in breathing.
*(ii) Drowsiness.*
(iii) Vomiting.
(iv) Poor thinking
The drug abused was **likely** to be
A. alcohol.
B. mandrax.
C. heroin.
D. cocaine.

17. Which one of the following teeth has three roots and is used for crushing and grinding foods?
A. Incisor.
B. Canine.
C. Premolar.
D. Molar.

18. The following foods can be preserved by drying **except**
A. milk.
B. grains.
C. meat.
D. fish.

19. The diagram below shows a set-up that was used to investigate a certain aspect of light.
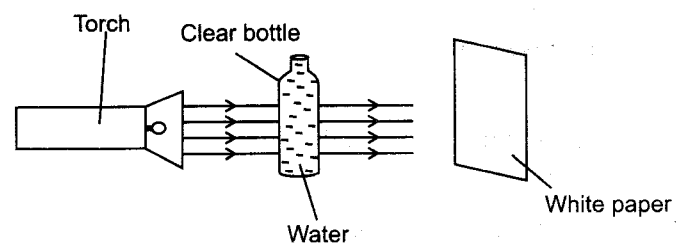
The aspect of light that was being investigated was
A. refraction of light.
B. reflection of light.
C. dispersion of light.
D. how light travels.

20. For accuracy and better reading of little amount of rainfall using a raingauge, the
A. funnels should be wide.
B. the measuring cylinder should be wider.
C. measuring jar should be narrow.
D. collecting cylinder should be narrow.

21. A solid that dissolves in water is called
A. solution.
B. solute.
C. filtrate.
D. solvent.

22. Fertilisation in plants takes place when
A. pollen grains fall on the stigma.
B. pollen grains get pollinated.
C. pollen grains fuse with ovules.
D. pollen tube enters the ovary.

Use the diagram below to answer question that follows.
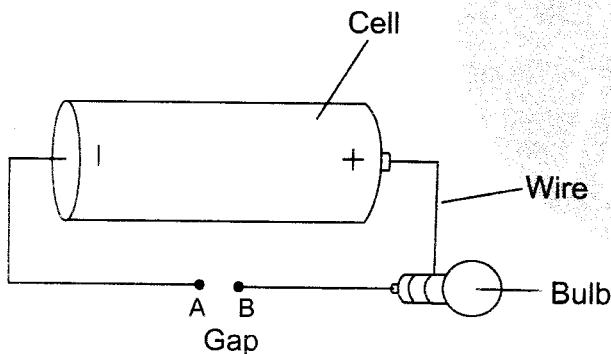
23. Which one of the following materials when used to close gap AB will make the bulb light?
A. Wood.
B. Plastic ruler.
C. Pencil graphite.
D. Rubber.

24. One of the following is an example of field pest that destroys stems of plants. Which one is it?
A. Aphids.
B. Moles.
C. Stalk borers.
D. Weevils.

25. All the following are effects of water pollution **except** one. Which one is it?
A. Acid rain affects plants in water sources.
B. Increased oxygen in water sources.
C. Killing water plants due to suffocation.
D. Spread of waterborne diseases.

26. The force to be overcome by the effort is called
A. friction.
B. fulcrum.
C. load.
D. lever.

27. A balanced diet is important to people with HIV and AIDS because
A. it makes them strong and boost immunity.
B. it kills the HIV virus.
C. it makes the patient courageous.
D. it increases the chances of living longer.

28. All the following are rotational methods of grazing **except**
A. paddocking.
B. stall feeding.
C. tethering.
D. strip grazing.

29. Which one of the following is **not** part of the blood circulatory system?
A. Blood vessels.
B. Blood.
C. Heart.
D. Lungs.

30. Which one of the following is **not** an effect of parasites on animals?
A. Poor quality products.
B. Anaemia.
C. Irritation.
D. High yields.

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31. The gas that is used in breathing is
    A. carbon dioxide.
    B. oxygen.
    C. nitrogen.
    D. inert gases.

32. The diagram below shows an arrangement of a lever.
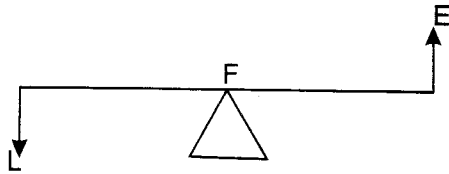
Which one of the levers below has the arrangement as above while working?
    A. Spade.
    B. Crow bar.
    C. Wheelbarrow.
    D. Fishing rod.

33. Which one of the following materials is translucent?
    A. Tracing paper.
    B. Clear water.
    C. Milk.
    D. Wood.

34. Std 5 pupils collected the following materials
    metal rod
    wax
    candle
    pins
    The pupils were **likely** to investigate
    A. radiation.
   B. convection.
    C. conduction.
    D. contraction.

35. Which one of the following groups consists of **only** animals with moist skin and are cold blooded?
    A. Toad, Tilapia, Turtle.
    B. Frog, Newt, Salamander.
    C. Crocodile, Fish, Hippo.
    D. Tilapia, Trout, Eel fish.

36. The instrument that shows both direction and strength of wind is
    A. Windvane.
    B. Windsock.
    C. Air thermometer.
    D. Liquid thermometer.

37. Which one of the following animal parasites is **only** found in the small intestines of sheep and goats?
    A. Roundworms.
    B. Liverfluke.
    C. Hookworms.
    D. Lungworms.

38. The soil that has small air spaces and become water logged easily is
    A. loam.
    B. sandy.
    C. clay.
    D. silt.

39. The diagram below was used by std 5 pupils. Use it to answer questions 39 and 40.
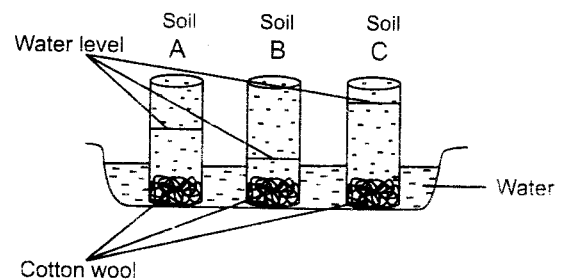
The set-up is used to investigate
    A. rising of water in the soil.
    B. ability of soil to allow water to pass through it.
    C. water holding ability of the soil.
    D. the feel of type of soil.

40. The type of soil labelled **C** is **likely** to be
A. sandy.
B. loam.
C. clay.
D. clay loam.

41. The following are characteristics of plants used to make green manure **except**
A. vegetative.
B. low nitrogen content.
C. fast in growth.
D. quick in rotting.

42. Which one of the following is a living component of the environment?
A. Light.
B. Sound.
C. Plant.
D. Soil.

43. Drugs used to prevent diseases are called
A. antibiotics.
B. curatives.
C. vaccines.
D. injections.

44. The best method of obtaining clean water from dirty sandy water is by
A. evaporating and filtering.
B. filtering and then decanting.
C. sieving and decanting.
D. decanting and then filtering.

45. The following are ways in which HIV is spread **except**
A. sharing bed with infected person.
B. infected mother to child through breast milk.
C. through infected sexual fluid.
D. sharing piercing tools.

Study the diagram below and use it to answer questions 46 and 47.
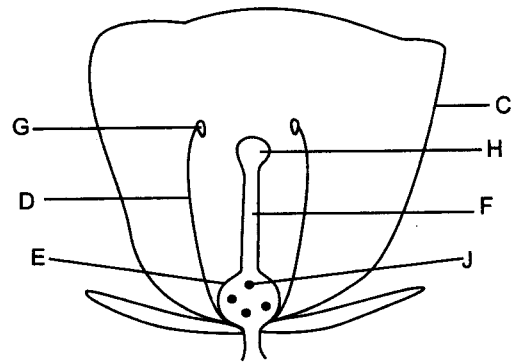
46. The parts that make up the pistil in the above flower are labelled?
A. H, F, G, E
B. F, J, C, D
C. H, F, E, J
D. H, F, C, J

47. The parts labelled C, G and E respectively are
A. anthers, petals, ovary.
B. sepals, filament, ovary.
C. petal, anther, ovules.
D. petals, anther, ovary.

48. Which one of the following will produce static electricity?
A. Car battery.
B. Dam.
C. Lightning.
D. Solar.

49. If vegetables are **not** used immediately they should be
A. cooked.
B. cut into small pieces.
C. wrapped in a paper bag.
D. dipped in a container with cold water.

50. The path followed by electric current is known as
A. current flow.
B. electric circuit.
C. electric cables.
D. electric current path.

*Read the following passage carefully. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 to 15. For each blank space, choose the **best** alternative from the choices given.*

Every day the clock ___1___ my bed ___2___. I still found myself ___3___ in bed lazily. I would realize it was time to ___4___ my dreams and forget them. I ___5___ felt weak to wake up at ___6___.

That particular day, I woke up and ___7___ to the bathroom to take a ___8___. In ___9___ seconds, I was ___10___ and gone to my bedroom to ___11___ my uniform. I was ___12___ to reach school earlier ___13___ before because a very ___14___ person was visiting our school. However, the ___15___ part of it was that I was the one to welcome her.

1. A. above   B. in   C. besides   D. beside

2. A. chimed   B. chatted   C. tickled   D. trickled

3. A. laying   B. lying   C. lieing   D. lyieng

4. A. end   B. remember   C. forsake   D. foretell

5. A. often   B. never   C. hardly   D. only

6. A. all   B. once   C. ease   D. ago

7. A. rashed   B. plunged   C. rushed   D. past

8. A. cool   B. birth   C. pleasure   D. shower

9. A. a few   B. any   C. little   D. no

10. A. off   B. awake   C. asleep   D. done

11. A. put off   B. put up   C. put on   D. put out

12. A. willing   B. eager   C. running   D. afraid

13. A. or   B. but   C. than   D. and

14. A. important B. understanding C. wealthy   D. dangerous

15. A. worst   B. scary   C. normal   D. best

16. Take off your sweaters, _____?
A. shall you
B. won't you
C. shan't you
D. will you

17. You may use my text book, _____?
A. shouldn't you
B. mayn't you
C. may you
D. might you

For questions 18 to 20, choose the alternative that best completes each sentence.

18. The bag was _____ heavy that Mueni was unable to lift alone.
A. so
B. too
C. rather
D. quite

19. Be a responsible driver _____ you will cause an accident.
A. incase
B. instead
C. or else
D. even though

20. Neither my brother _____ my sister attended the wedding.
A. nor
B. and
C. not
D. or

For questions 21 to 23, select a word similar to the underlined word.

21. He acted out of **anger** but later apologised.
A. sadness.
B. fury.
C. madness.
D. carelessness

22. Jane was **probably** not aware of the calamity.
A. unlikely.
B. certainly.
C. unclearly.
D. likely.

23. I was advised to **quit** truancy.
A. dismiss.
B. discourage.
C. stop.
D. start.

For questions 24 and 25, choose one word for the underlined phrases.

24. A **group of monkeys** invaded the maize farm.
A. herd.
B. flock.
C. swarm.
D. troop.

25. We need **chairs, desks, cupboards** and **shelves** for the new office.
A. equipment.
B. furniture.
C. stationery.
D. gadgets.

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

The pigeon, the lady bird, the mushroom, the antelope and the banana plantain lived together in harmony. In that neighbourhood, everyone was one another brother's keeper. The pigeon was the watch guard. He informed the others whenever there was an intruder in their territory.

One day the pigeon had a serious problem. He complained about pain in his entire body. He cried and made a lot of noise.
"My legs hurt. Ooh! My head is aching. I have a stomach ache. Oooh! Somebody help!" he cried continuously. The lady bird heard him and got concerned. He approached the members of the neighbourhood requesting each to intervene.

"Pigeon's problem is pigeon's problem," said the antelope and his counterparts. The ladybird alone could not give a solution to pigeon's problems, moreover, he was too tiny.

A hunter was passing by and heard the pigeon complaining. He had not caught anything and dusk was already setting in. He thought to himself that pigeon's meat would make do for dinner. He aimed at him and with one shot, the pigeon fell down lifelessly. The hunter went to pick the pigeon only to find a very healthy mushroom.

"Mushroom soup would taste great," he said as he uprooted it. He looked around and saw the banana plantain. He decided to cut some of the leaves to wrap his catch. When he went to cut some of the leaves to wrap his catch, he recalled his hungry cow at home and cut down the plantain.

Having more than enough to take home, he heard something moving behind some bushes. He quickly turned around and saw a very fat antelope. "What a lucky day!" he exclaimed and took a clean shot killing him instantly. He went home to call his wife to assist him ferry the huge catch home.

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26. From the first paragraph, it is not true to conclude that
A. all the friends in the neighbourhood were animals.
B. the pigeon used to watch over other neighbours.
C. there was peace in that neighbourhood.
D. the neighbourhood's territory was not free of intruders.

27. Which word below cannot be used to mean 'territory'?
A. region.
B. land.
C. area.
D. piece.

28. Why did the pigeon complain one day?
A. He had seen a dangerous intruder.
B. The neighbours were no longer cooperating.
C. He had personal problems.
D. He had a serious issue to discuss.

29. Pigeon experienced pain in all the following parts **except**
A. his limbs.
B. his head.
C. his belly.
D. his wings.

30. When the pigeon complained without stopping
A. the ladybird became worried.
B. the ladybird decided to intervene.
C. his neighbours ordered him to shut up.
D. his neighbours looked for somebody.

31. What prevented the ladybird from giving the pigeon the help needed?
A. All the animals rejected the idea.
B. Members of the neighbourhood were busy.
C. His size would hardly allow that.
D. Some of the neighbourhood members were plants.

32. Antelope's counterparts do not include
A. the mushroom.
B. the banana plantain.
C. the pigeon.
D. the hunter.

33. What did the hunter think to himself after he heard the pigeon making noise?
A. The pigeon would be an alternative for dinner.
B. The pigeon really needed assistance.
C. The pigeon was disturbing the neighbourhood.
D. The pigeon was very difficult to catch.

34. At what time of the day did the hunter encounter the noisy pigeon?
A. At noon.
B. At midnight.
C. In the morning.
D. In the evening.

35. With one shot,
A. the hunter aimed at the pigeon.
B. the pigeon turned lifeless.
C. the hunter picked up the pigeon.
D. the pigeon met his untimely death.

36. What does the word 'recall' mean according to the passage?
A. Attract.
B. Sympathise.
C. Remember.
D. Understand.

37. Which is the correct order of events as found in the passage?
A. Complaining - hunter came - mushroom's death - pigeon's death.
B. Ladybird's concern - pigeon's death - banana plantain's death - antelope's death.
C. Hunter came - ladybird's concern - mushroom's death - antelope's death.
D. Complaining - ladybird's concern - pigeon's death - hunter came.

38. According to the story, we can conclude that
A. pigeon's problem was everyone's problem.
B. all the neighborhood perished in the hands of the hunter.
C. the hunter offered the lasting solution.
D. members of the neighbourhood needed to mind their own business.

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

Money and time are two factors you cannot ignore to budget. As a student, you may not have a lot of it but it is wise to consider how to budget and spend the little you have. A budget is a plan. It indicates the amount of money or time available and the amount required to meet your needs.

The first step is to identify your needs, how much it is needed to meet these needs, their urgency and importance. Some needs are urgent and important thus should top the priority. Others are important but not urgent, thus should wait. Some are neither important nor urgent, thus you may need to forego them. This, therefore, calls for planning and budgeting.

Making a budget is not a difficult task unlike sticking to one. It requires careful consideration and the ability to balance your needs with your expenditure. A list of all your requirements or needs comes in first, find not the cost of each item and eventually the total cost. Consider the amount of money available for these needs, distribute and assign the money according to the priority list and spend it as indicated. Any violation will lead to impulse buying which will cripple your plan. Finally, it is advisable to keep a written record of your spending.

Benefits of making a budget are quite logical. First, you can do forward planning. This enables you to think of savings and investment for the future. Secondly, making a budget helps you save for a rainy day. This means you will have something put aside for a special need.

Without a good budget, one is likely to spend money carelessly and unwisely forgetting that there are more pressing needs. Moreover, one will have no way of accounting for the money spent. There will be no money left regardless of essential needs still needed by the family. Lack of a budget will force one to borrow from friends. This puts someone in uncalled for and unnecessary debt. Paying back a loan and still keeping going yourself is not an easy task. It is a real struggle! All these problems can be avoided if you simply make it a habit to always prepare a budget.

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39. According to the first paragraph it is true say that
  A. learners should budget for the little they will get in future.
  B. it is unwise to budget for money and time.
  C. students do not posses any money.
  D. budgeting for time and money is important.

40. What is not necessary when planning for your money?
  A. The amount of money available.
  B. Urgency of the need.
  C. The size and type of the item.
  D. Identifying the need.

41. Which needs should not be considered at all?
  A. Those topping the priority.
  B. The urgent and important.
  C. The important but not urgent.
  D. The unimportant and urgent.

42. The word 'identify' has been used to mean
  A. establish.
  B. calculate.
  C. satisfy.
  D. count.

43. The writer reveals that it is not easy to
  A. make a budget.
  B. plan for your needs.
  C. stick to a budget.
  D. forego some urgent needs.

44. Which of the following should not appear in the list of requirements?
A. The price of each item to be bought.
B. The amount of money available.
C. The total cost of all the items needed.
D. Equal assigning of money to all the items.

45. The budget can be spoilt
A. by impulse buying.
B. if not written down.
Ç. without the priority list.
D. when all the requirements are present.

46. What is a 'rainy day'?
A. A very wet day.
B. A day when budgeting does not work.
C. A day when money will not be spendable.
D. A special need in the future.

47. A good budget has been said to
A. cripple your plan.
B. control unwise and careless spending.
C. be quite logical to do forward planning.
D. increase savings and investment.

48. Which word means the same as 'essential' as used in the passage?
A. Important.
B. Enough.
C. Unnecessary.
D. Different.

49. 'It is a real struggle!' The writer refers to
A. complete lack of a budget.
B. borrowing from a friend.
C. paying a loan while surviving.
D. essential family needs.

50. Which is the most suitable title for the passage?
A. Paying Back a Loan.
B. Planning and Budgeting.
C. Keeping a Financial Record.
D. Important and Urgent Needs.

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidi kati ya yale uliyopewa.

Mawasiliano kati ya watu___1___katika___2___yana umuhimu mkubwa. Mawasiliano haya ___3___kufanyika kwa njia kama vile barua, baruameme au kupitia simu.___4___njia hizi ni bora hasa kwa kutuma ujumbe___5___umeandikwa. Mawasiliano ya simu yana upekee___6___katika njia___7___za mawasiliano. Uhusiano wa kihisia___8___unaofanya mawasiliano ya simu kuwa ya kipekee.

1. A. wanaoishi   B. wanayeishi   C. wanaishi   D. yanayoishi
2. A. nyanja   B. fursa   C. nafasi   D. sehemu
3. A. yaliweza   B. yawezwa   C. yanaweza   D. inaweza
4. A. Baadhi ya   B. Miongoni mwa   C. Zaidi ya   D. Baina ya
5. A. ambayo   B. ambao   C. ambazo   D. ambaye
6. A. usiopatikana   B. usipatikane   C. usipopatikana   D. unaopatikana
7. A. mingineyo   B. nyinginezo   C. vinginevyo   D. ingineyo
8. A. ndicho   B. ndiwo   C. ndiyo   D. ndio

Mwalimu Kombo___9___darasani kwa___10___, "Nyinyi___11___!" Alitutolea___12___huku akitishia___13___kama mwizi anayepigwa___14___, yaani na watu wengi. Badala ya kudurusu tulikuwa tukipiga domo darasani. Kwa kweli siku hiyo tungejua kuwa___15___.

9. A. alijitoma   B. alienda   C. aliondoka   D. alifika
10. A. hasara   B. hasira   C. hazira   D. hazara
11. A. mnajua   B. mnajuta   C. mtajuta   D. mtajua
12. A. macho   B. vitisho   C. ukatili   D. utulivu
13. A. kutuadibu   B. utuathibu   C. kutuhatibu   D. kutuadhibu
14. A. kipopo   B. kikondoo   C. vizuri   D. kishenzi
15. A. mwana mtukana nina kuzimu aenda kiona.

    B. mwana wa mhunzi asipozana huvukuta.

    C. mwana akibebwa hutazama kisogo cha nina.

    D. mwana mkaidi hafaidi hadi siku ya Iddi.

16. Chagua nomino iliyo katika ngeli tofauti na nyingine.
A. cherehani.
B. chandarua.
C. kiroboto.
D. kitanda.

17. 'Kwa' imetumikaje katika sentensi: Ali alikula wali kwa samaki.
A. Kuonyesha matumizi.
B. Kuonyesha pamoja na.
C. Kuonyesha sehemu ya kitu.
D. Kuonyesha sababu.

18. Chagua kirejeshi kifaacho kujaza pengo.
Kabatini mli___chafuka hamna vitabu.
A. ko
B. po
C. o
D. mo

19. Kitenzi, '**nawa**' katika kauli ya kutendeana ni
A. nawiana.
B. nawia.
C. nafya.
D. nawisha.

20. Chagua sehemu ya mwili iliyo tofauti na nyingine.
A. Shavu.
B. Utosi.
C. Taya.
D. Kipaji.

21. Ni methali ipi inayoafikiana na maelezo kuwa:
Watu waliojaliwa hali nzuri hawapaswi kuwadharau wenzio wenye hali dhaifu na duni?
A. Aliyekutangulia usimwambie akupishe.
B. Aliye juu mngoje chini.
C. Mgaagaa na upwa hali wali mkavu.
D. Aliyekupa wewe kiti ndiye aliyenipa kumbi.

22. Wakati kati ya saa sita na saa nane mchana huitwa
A. jua la matlai.
B. jua la utosi.
C. adhuhuri.
D. alasiri.

23. Chagua wingi wa:
Uo wake umehifadhi kisu vizuri.
A. Uo zao zimehifadhi visu vizuri.
B. Nyuo zao zimehifadhi visu vizuri.
C. Uo zao zimehifadhi visu vizuri.
D. Nyuo zake zimehifadhi visu vizuri.

24. **Herini** ni kwa **ndewe** kama vile **kishafu** ni kwa
A. pua.
B. macho.
C. mdomo.
D. sikio.

25. Chagua usemi wa taarifa wa:
"Nitasoma kwa bidii ili nifanikiwe,"
A. Alisema kuwa atasoma kwa bidii ili afanikiwe.
B. Alisema kuwa angesoma kwa bidii ili afanikiwe.
C. Anasema kuwa anasoma kwa bidii ili afanikiwe.
D. Anasema kuwa angesoma kwa bidii ili afanikiwe.

26. Koo ni kwa jimbi, _____ ni kwa buda.
A. ajuza
B. binti
C. shangazi
D. mseja

27. Kutokana na kitenzi, '**andama**,' tunapata sifa
A. andamia.
B. andamwa.
C. andamizi.
D. uandamanaji.

28. Alfabeti ya Kiswahili ina herufi ngapi?
A. Ishirini na sita.
B. Tano.
C. Ishirini na nne.
D. Thelathini.

29. Tegua kitendawili:
Nishike mkono nikuonyeshe ngoma.
A. Mvua.
B. Mwiko.
C. Macho.
D. Pesa.

30. Chagua sentensi iliyo na **-o-**rejeshi kwa usahihi
Kitanda ambacho ulikilalia ni hiki
A. Kitanda ulichokilalia ni hiki.
B. Kitanda ulilalia ni hiki.
C. Kitanda ulilolalia ni hiki.
D. Kitanda ulicholaliwacho ni hiki.

Soma shairi lifuatalo kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Elimu akiba kuntu, isokwisha 'la kuoza,
Hawezi kufilisi mtu, hifadhi yako akamaliza,
Bali huzidisha tu, unapotoa huongeza,
Soma 'pate starabika, ustarabishe jamii.

Elimu ndilo kurunzi, linalotoa muangaza,
Masomo ukiyaenzi, vyema yatakuongoza,
Yatakutoa ushenzi, utang'ara kwenye giza,
Soma 'pate starabika, ustarabishe jamii.

Elimu kinywaji bora, lewa 'cho nakuhumiza,
Ndiyo mujarabu dawa, ujinga itakupoza,
Kwa sifa utasifiwa, akilio takomaza,
Soma 'pate starabika, ustarabishe jamii.

Elimu kweli ni mbawa, angani zitakupaza,
Ndiyo mujarabu dawa, ujinga utakupoza,
Kwa sifa utasifiwa, akilio utakomaza,
Soma 'pate starabika, ustarabishe jamii.

Elimu vazi **adhimu**, 'siche kuv'a ukiweza,
Ni vazi lenye kudumu, siku zote hupendeza,
Nalo halina msimu, milele takutukuza,
Soma 'pate starabika, ustarabishe jamii.

Kaditama nakoma, beti sita namaliza,
Fahamu aliyesoma, maisha me'patiliza,
Akonayo taadhima, kwa wachanga na ajuza,
Soma 'pate staarabika, ustarabishe jamii.

31. Shairi hili ni la bahari gani?
A. Tathlitha.
B. Takhmisa.
C. Ngonjera.
D. Tarbia.

32. Mtu anayeimba mashairi huitwaje?
A. Mtunzi.
B. Manju.
C. Mghani.
D. Malenga.

33. **"Elimu akiba kuntu, isokwisha 'la kuoza'**
Mshororo huu una maana kuwa
A. elimu ni akiba isiyokuwa na kasoro na haiwezi kuisha wala kuoza.
B. elimu ni akiba inayoweza kuisha na kuoza.
C. elimu ni akiba isiyoisha japo wakati mwingine haina manufaa.
D. elimu ni akiba bila kasoro huisha na kuoza.

34. Vina vya kati na vya mwisho katika ubeti wa nne ni
A. ra, za.
B. wa, za.
C. nzi, za.
D. za, wa

35. Shairi hili **halina**
A. mkarara
B. kiitikio.
C. kibwagizo.
D. kimalizio.

4

36. Neno, '**adhimu**' limetumika katika shairi hili.

Maana yake ni

A. nadra.

B. kuukuu.

C. tukufu.

D. inayokosekana.

37. Ubeti wa mwisho umebainisha kuwa

A. wasiosoma hawana ustaarabu.

B. aliyesoma huheshimiwa na wakubwa kwa wadogo.

C. aliyesoma huwa na maisha mazuri kuliko wasiosoma.

D. aliyesoma hufahamu mambo mengi maishani.

38. Kibwagizo cha shairi hili ni

A. Soma 'pate starabika, ustarabishe jam i.

B. Kaditama nakoma, beti sita namaliza.

C. Akonayo taadhima, kwa wachanga na ajuza.

D. Elimu ndilo kurunzi, linalotoa muangaza.

39. Kulingana na shairi hili, elimu imelinganishwa na vitu vifuatavyo ila

A. kurunzi.

B. kileo.

C. ndege angani.

D. vazi.

40. Kichwa mwafaka kwa shairi hili ni

A. ᴷusoma ni kupata maisha mazuri.

B. Kuelimika ni kustaarabika.

C. Elimu haina mwisho.

D. Elimu ni akiba.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Lulu alizaliwa katika kijiji cha Manga. Binti Lulu alikuwa hurulaini. Fauka ya hayo, alilelewa vyema kwa maadili maridhawa yaliyompendeza na kumfurahisha kila mtu. Akawa binti wa kupigiwa mfano kijijini. Aidha alitunukiwa akili pevu na tambuzi iliyomwezesha kusoma hadi chuo kikuu na kufuzu kwa shahada ya uzamifu. Alitaalamika katika taaluma ya uhasibu akiwa na umri mdogo sana ukilinganishwa na wenzake wenye kiwango hicho cha elimu.

Pindi alipohitimu masomo yake aliajiriwa kazi na shirika moja lisilo la kiserikali kwa mshahara wa donge nono. Urembo wake, elimu na kitita cha pesa viliwafanya wanaume wengi kumkamia mithili ya kinamasi jangwani wakiwa na lengo la kumchumbia. Maadamu Lulu asingeweza kukashifu maumbile akasalimu amri. Alimwenzi mvulana mmoja ambaye alikuwa akifanya kazi naye ingawa katika idara tofauti. Lulu alifanya kazi hapo kwa miaka miwili.

Usuhuba wao ulijengeka na ukawa wa kufa kufaana kama si wa ulimi na mate. Waliona kuwa njia ya pekee ya kufurahia upeo huu wa mapenzi ni kufunga pingu za maisha. Mshenga alipatikana wa kuwaarifu wazazi wa wachumba kuhusu nia yao ya kufunga ndoa. Wavyele nao kutoka pande zote walikubali bila hata pingamizi yoyote. Juhudi za mshenga ziliwakutanisha wavyele wa wachumba. Mahari yakajadiliwa na kulipwa. Hatimaye mikakati kabambe ya nikahi ikaanza kushika kasi. Tabasamu zilijaa nyusoni pa wachumba. Waliosema kuwa dunia ni duara na huzunguka kama pia waligonga ndipo. Siku moja mama yake Lulu alimkuta Lulu akilia kwi kwi kwi na kupiga kite. Alipomdadisi na kumhoji, aliyoyasikia yalimwatua moyo. Lulu alimwambia mama yake kuwa mpenzi mume wake Lumbwi amemtaliki na kumchukua mwanamke mwengine. Kisa na maana eti alimwona Lulu hampendi kwa kutaka wangojee urasimu wa ndoa ambayo ingechukua muda!

Mama yake Lulu alimliwaza na kumfariji, akamshauri ajaribu kumsahau mwanamume huyo asiyeheshimu mkataba wala kuwa na msimamo. Kweli uchungu wa mwana aujuaye mzazi. Lulu aliyazingatia mashauri ya mama yake. Aliomba uhamisho akaenda kufanya kazi mbali. Aidha kule alikoenda, alijiunga na kikundi cha kuwahudumia watoto mayatima, wakongwe na walioathirika na virusi vya Ukimwi.

Lumbwi naye baada ya kumtema Lulu, alimwoa yule mpenzi wake mwengine aliyemwona alimfaa zaidi. Hakuweza hata kumjulia Lulu la heri wala la shari. Hata hivyo Lulu aliendelea kuchapa kazi kwa bidii ya mchwa na kwa uaminifu mkubwa na huduma za huruma zake kwa wasiojiweza zikakita mizizi. Hatimaye akapata <u>mume kufu yake</u>, mtanashati aliyempenda, akamwamini na kumthamini Lulu. Walioana baada ya kujuana na kuchumbiana miaka mitatu na wakaishi raha mustarehe. Yakini, Mola hamtupi mja wake.

Siku moja baada ya miaka miwili ya ndoa yake, Lulu alipigwa na butwaa sana kuiona picha ya Lumbwi kwenye ukurasa wa gazeti, sehemu ya matangazo ya vifo! Alifadhaika sana. Alipodadisi alifahamishwa ya kwamba Lumbwi alizolewa na ugonjwa hatari wa UKIMWI! Kweli ajuaye ni Mungu mshukuru kwa yote.

41. Chagua jawabu **sahihi** kulingana na **aya ya kwanza**
   A. Lulu aliheshimiwa na kila mtu kijijini.
   B. Lulu alidekezwa na wazazi wake.
   C. Lulu alikamilisha elimu ya chuo kikuu na watu wenye umri wake.
   D. Lulu alikuwa na wepesi wa kufahamu mambo shuleni.

42. Kulingana na kifungu, Lulu alikuwa akifanya kazi gani?
   A. Kusimamia uendeshaji wa shughuli za kampuni.
   B. Kuunda, kutunza na kutengeneza mitambo kwenye kampuni.
   C. Kutunza hesabu na fedha za kampuni.
   D. Kutunza barua na majalada ya ofisi na kuandika kwa tarakilishi kwenye kampuni.

43. **Aya ya pili** imedhihirisha kuwa Lulu aliwavutia wanaume kwa sababu gani?
   A. Tabia zake, elimu na kitita cha pesa.
   B. Elimu ya hali ya juu, urembo na pesa alizokuwa nazo.
   C. Elimu yake, umri na kitita cha pesa.
   D. Kampuni aliyoifanyia kazi, elimu yake na tabia.

44. Kulingana na **aya ya tatu**, ni nani aliyewafahamisha wazazi wa Lulu kuhusu nia yao ya kufunga arusi?
   A. Mshenga.
   B. Lumbwi.
   C. Marafiki za Lumbwi.
   D. Wazazi wa Lumbwi.

45. Methali, *'mambo ni kangaja huenda yakaja,'* imedhihirishwa vipi katika kifungu hiki?
   A. Lulu na Lumbwi kuishi maisha ya kuhangaishana.
   B. Lulu kupata kazi katika kampuni kubwa.
   C. Wazazi wa Lulu na Lumbwi kukosa kuafikiana kuhusu ndoa.
   D. Ndoa ya Lulu na Lumbwi kutofanyika hata baada ya kulipa mahari.

46. Kwa nini Lumbwi alimtaliki mchumba aliyetaka kuoa?
   A. Hakuwa mwaminifu kwa Lumbwi.
   B. Hakuwa akimpenda na alipenda mwanamke mwengine.
   C. Lumbwi hakutaka kungoja taratibu za ndoa ambazo zingechukua muda.
   D. Lumbwi alikuwa na virusi vya Ukimwi.

47. Lulu aliomba uhamisho wa kazi kwa kuwa

    A. alishauriwa na mama yake kutafuta kazi kwingine.

    B. alitaka kukaa mbali na mwanamume ambaye hakuheshimu mkataba wa ndoa.

    C. alitaka kujitafutia mchumba mwengine ambaye angemwoa.

    D. alitaka kuwahudumia wakongwe, mayatima na walioathirika na virusi vya Ukimwi.

48. Maana ya mume kufu yake ni

    A. mume aliyelingana naye.

    B. mume wa jamii yake.

    C. mume wa kijiji chake.

    D. mume waliyesoma pamoja naye.

49. Lulu alipigwa na butwaa alipoiona picha ya Lumbwi kwenye gazeti kwa kuwa;

    A. hawakuwa wameonana naye kwa muda mrefu.

    B. Lumbwi naye pia alijiunga na kundi la kusaidia waathiriwa wa Ukimwi.

    C. Lumbwi alikuwa amepata mafanikio makubwa.

    D. Lumbwi alikuwa amekufa.

50. Baada ya Lulu kuajiriwa, alimaliza miaka mingapi kabla ya kuolewa?

    A. Minne.

    B. Mitano.

    C. Mmoja.

    D. Mitatu.
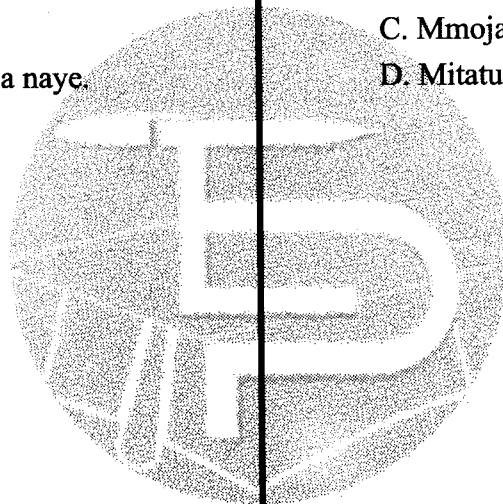
1. What is two million two hundred and two thousand and twenty two hundredths written in symbols?
A. 2202022
B. 22022200
C. 2202000.2
D. 2202000.22

2. What is the difference between the total value of digit 1 and digit 3 in the number 632149?
A. 29900
B. 29000
C. 30100
D. 30900

3. Which digit is in the place value of hundredths after working out:
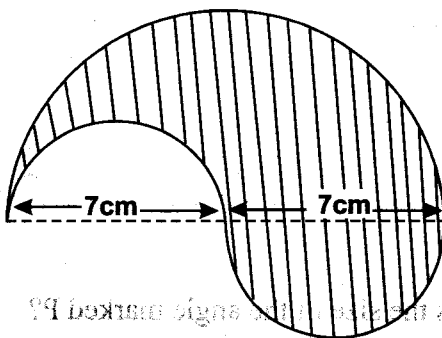$0.38892 \div 0.12$
A. 2
B. 4
C. 1
D. 3

4. Which one of the following numbers is not divisible by 11?
A. 73854
B. 289850
C. 31411
D. 457468

5. Calculate the area of the shaded part in the figure below.

A. 154cm^2
B. 77cm^2
C. 308cm^2
D. 616cm^2

6. Work out:
$$\frac{5.76 \times 2.89 \times 2.25}{3.4 \times 4.8 \times 4.5}$$
A. 51
B. 5.1
C. 0.51
D. 0.051

7. There were 350 pupils in a school. On a day when a fifth of them were absent each pupil planted 28 tree seedlings. How many tree seedlings did they plant altogether?
A. 7800
B. 9800
C. 7840
D. 8400

8. The ratio of cups to plates in a dining hall was 5:7 respectively. If there were 350 plates, how many cups were there?
A. 250
B. 490
C. 300
D. 420

9. Calculate the capacity of the square based container drawn below in litres.
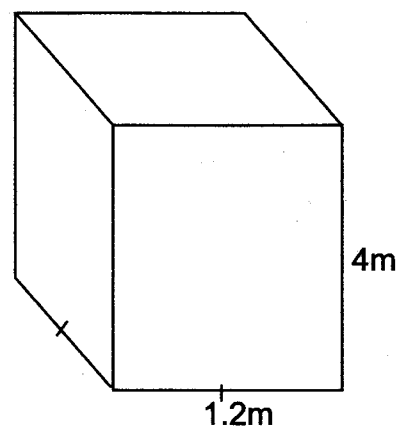

A. 4.8
B. 4800
C. 5.76
D. 5760

10. A woman bought a jug for sh. 85, 3 plates @ sh. 40, a sufuria @ sh. 190 and a dozen of cups at sh. 30 per cup. She paid for the items using sh. 1000 note. How much balance did she receive?

A. sh. 255
B. sh. 245
C. sh. 795
D. sh. 315

11. The area of a square is $12\frac{24}{25}$ m². What is the length of each side?

A. $\frac{18}{25}$ m

B. $\frac{5}{18}$ m

C. $3\frac{3}{5}$ m

D. $3\frac{2}{5}$ m

12. Work out the value of **y** in the equation.

$$\frac{3}{4}y - 8 + \frac{1}{2}y = 10$$

A. 18
B. 12
C. $14\frac{2}{5}$
D. 24

13. Ole-Mutuku ran round the figure below twice. What distance in metres did he cover?


300 dm
52000 cm
0.9 km
65 DM
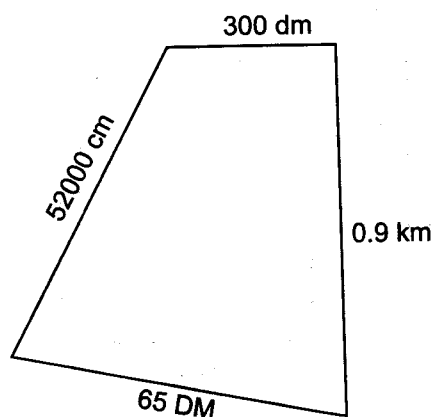
A. 2370m
B. 2100m
C. 4540m
D. 4200m

14. A farmer sold half of his maize produce to miller A and a third of the remainder to miller B. What fraction of his maize produce did he remain with?

A. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{2}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{6}$

D. $\frac{1}{2}$

15. Hamedi paid sh. 300 for a blouse after a discount of sh. 100. What percentage discount did she receive?

A. 20%
B. 10%
C. $33\frac{1}{3}$ %
D. 25%

16. Ten identical taps can fill a tank in 12 hours. How much longer will it take 8 taps to fill the same tank with water?

A. 15
B. 5
C. 3
D. 2

17. Below is a parallelogram attached to an isosceles triangle.
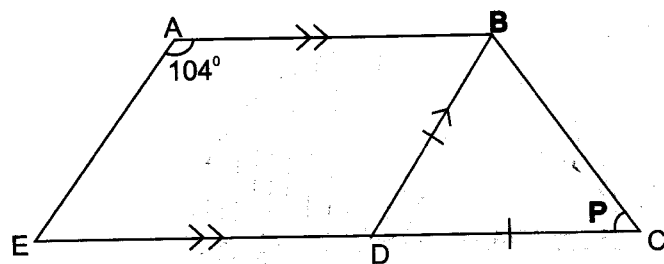

What is the size of the angle marked P?

A. 76⁰
B. 52⁰
C. 66⁰
D. 104⁰

18. The hire purchase price of a coffee table is sh. 6800. A deposit of sh. 3300 is required. The rest is paid in equal monthly instalment of sh. 500 each. How long did Mueni take to pay for the coffee table on hire purchase terms?

A. 7 years.
B. 7 months.
C. 5 months.
D. 6 months.

19. The mean mass of 7 boys and one of their teachers is 36kg. The mean mass of the 7 boys less their teacher is 31.5kg. Calculate the mass of the teacher.

A. 67.5kg
B. 68kg
C. 65.7kg
D. 63kg

20. A line 1.5cm long represents 9km. What is the scale used?

A. 1:60000
B. 1:6000000
C. 1:6000
D. 1:600000

21. The pie chart below shows how Simiyu uses his land. If 0.8 hectares of his land is used to grow rice, how much more land is used to grow maize than beans.
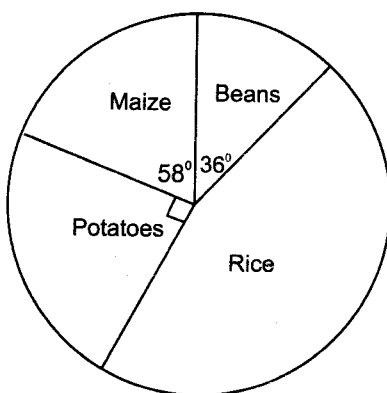
A. 1 ha
B. 0.5 ha
C. 0.1ha
D. 2.2ha

22. A tank was $\frac{3}{8}$ full of water. After 1000 litres of water was used up it became a quarter full. What is the capacity of the tank when full?
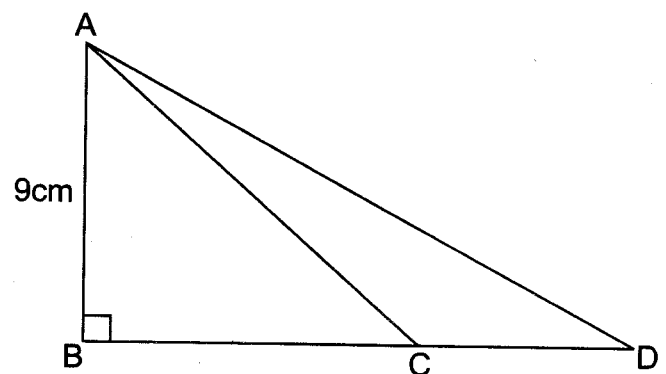
A. 500L
B. 4000L
C. 2000L
D. 2500L

23. Given that x = 5, y = 7 and z = 9, what is the value of

$$\frac{2\left(y^2 - 2z\right) - 2}{x + y}$$

A. 3
B. 60
C. 5
D. $2\frac{7}{12}$

24. 24-300ml packets of milk was emptied into a 15 litre containers. How many more litres of milk was needed to fill the container?

A. 7.2
B. 7.5
C. 7
D. 7.8

25. The area of triangle ACD = 36cm², AB = 9cm and BCD = 20cm.


Calculate the length of line AC.

A. 10cm
B. 25cm
C. 15cm
D. 26cm

26. A saleslady is paid sh. 70 for every sh. 500 worth of goods sold. In one month she sold 650 text books each worth sh. 250. How much commission did she earn that month?
A. sh. 3500
B. sh. 17500
C. sh. 22750
D. sh. 32500

27. A shopkeeper bought 30kg of sugar. Half of it was packed into 750g packet. The remaining was packed into $1\frac{1}{2}$ kg packets. How many packets did he pack altogether?
A. 10
B. 30
C. 20
D. 40

28. Calculate the difference between the largest and the smallest angle in the figure below.

A. 16^0
B. 8^0
C. 9^0
D. 11^0
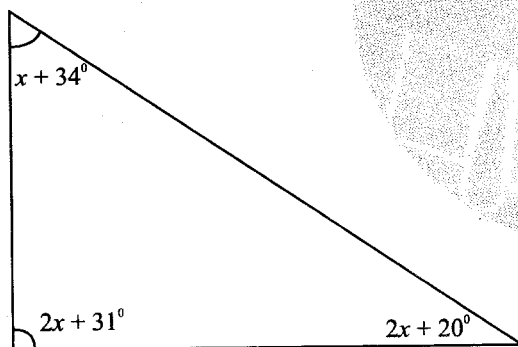
29. By selling a text book for sh. 420 a trader made a loss of 30%. What was the buying price of the book?
A. sh. 1400
B. sh. 700
C. sh. 600
D. sh. 294

30. The diameter of a motorbike is 77cm. How many kilometres will the motorbike have covered after making 1000 revolutions.
A. 242
B. 2.42
C. 24200
D. 2420

31. Which one of the following statement is not true about the figure drawn below?
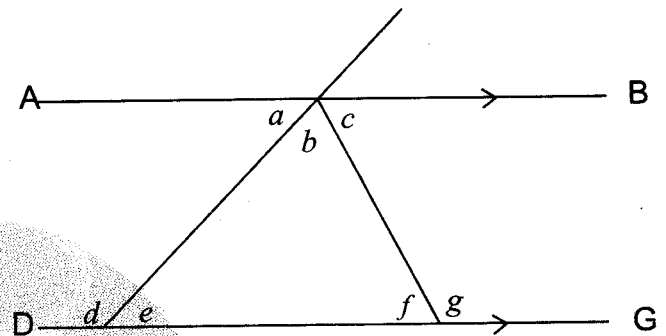
A. Angles a, b and c are corresponding.
B. Angles c and g are co interior.
C. Angle d and e are supplementary.
D. Angle a, b and f adds up to 180^0.

32. The first $2\frac{1}{2}$ session of a staff meeting started at 10.45a.m. There was a 30 minutes lunch break followed by the second session that took 1 hour 25 minutes. At what time did the meeting come to an end?
A. 4.40p.m
B. 12.40p.m
C. 3.10p.m
D. 12.10p.m

33. Work out:

$$\left(3\frac{1}{5}\times1\frac{1}{4}\right)-\left(9\frac{1}{3}\div1\frac{1}{3}\right)+4\frac{7}{12}$$

A. $\frac{7}{12}$
B. $1\frac{7}{12}$
C. $1\frac{5}{12}$
D. $\frac{5}{12}$

34. How many cubes have been used to make the stack below?
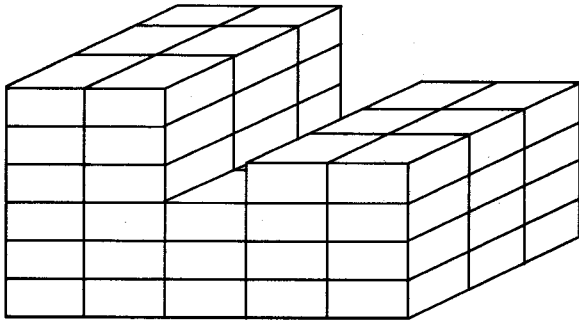
A. 69
B. 90
C. 74
D. 79

35. During a race Kipruto crossed the 100m mark in 12 seconds. What was his speed in km/h?
A. 36km/h
B. 30km/h
C. 18km/h
D. 90km/h

36. A farmer had 60 cows and 45 goats. The number of cows were reduced in the ratio 2:3 while the number of goats were increased in the ration 5:3. How many goats and cows does the farmer have now?
A. 105
B. 95
C. 115
D. 125

37. Calculate the perimeter of the figure below in kilometres.

140m

210m
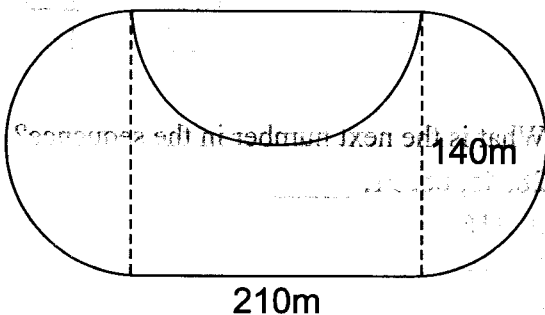
A. 0.86
B. 9.8
C. 1.14
D. 0.98

38. The area of a trapezium is 96cm^2. The parallel sides measures 19cm by 13cm. Calculate the perpendicular distance between them in cm.
A. 12cm
B. 8cm
C. 6cm
D. 16cm

39. The area of a rectangular plot is 15.4 Ares. Its length is 55m. It was fenced round using posts placed 4m apart. If the space left for the gate was 6m wide, calculate the total number of posts used.
A. 39
B. 40
C. 42
D. 41

40. Calculate the perimeter of the rectangle drawn below.

2y +7cm

$^1/_2$ (6y - 2) cm

(4y - 7) cm
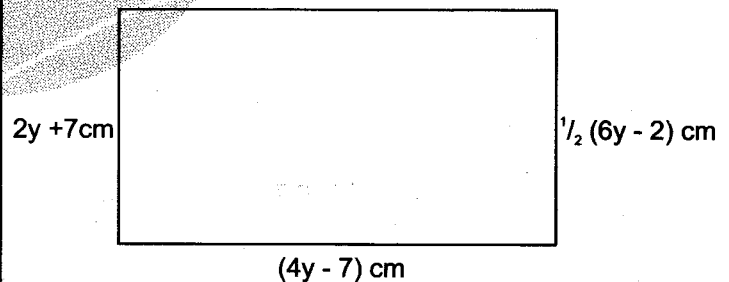
A. 48cm
B. 36cm
C. 72cm
D. 96cm

41. Calculate the surface area of the closed cylindrical tank whose diameter is 1.4m and a height of 2m.
A. 1034m²
B. 1184m²
C. 100.34m²
D. 11.84m²

42. The length of the wire used to enclose a square plot twice is 880m. Calculate the area of the plot in hectares.
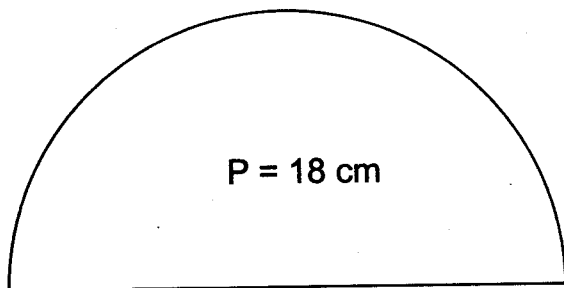A. 110
B. 440
C. 12100
D. 1.21

43. Karina is twice as old as Mumanyi who is 6 years older than Dinda. If Dinda is x years old now, write an expression to show the sum of their ages.
A. (4x + 18) yrs
B. (4x + 6) yrs.
C. (4 - 6) yrs.
D. (4x + 12) yrs.

44. The perimeter of the figure below is 18cm. Calculate its radius.

P = 18 cm

A. 7cm
B. 3.5cm
C. 14cm
D. 21 cm

45. A money lender gave Tom sh. 8000. He promised to pay back after $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. The lender charged Tom simple interest at a rate of 12% p.a. How much money did Tom pay back altogether?
A. sh. 2400
B. sh. 12 000
C. sh. 10 400
D. sh. 12 200

46. Simplify the following inequality
$2(x - 4) > x + 5$
A. x < 13
B. x = 13
C. 13 < x
D. x > 9

47. What is the greatest common diviser of 30, 45 and 60?
A. 15
B. 2700
C. 180
D. 270

48. Which one of the following nets will not form a closed cuboid?
A.

B.

C.

D.
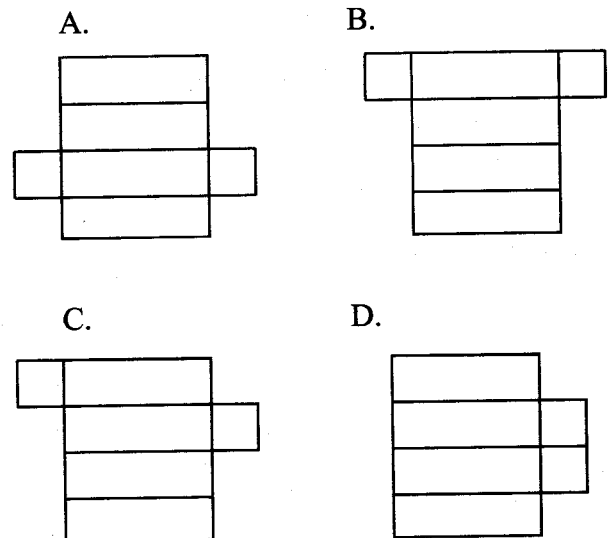
49. What is the next number in the sequence?
28, 45, 66, 91, _____
A. 116
B. 114
C. 96
D. 120

50. The graph below shows a journey followed by a motorist travelling from town P to town Q.
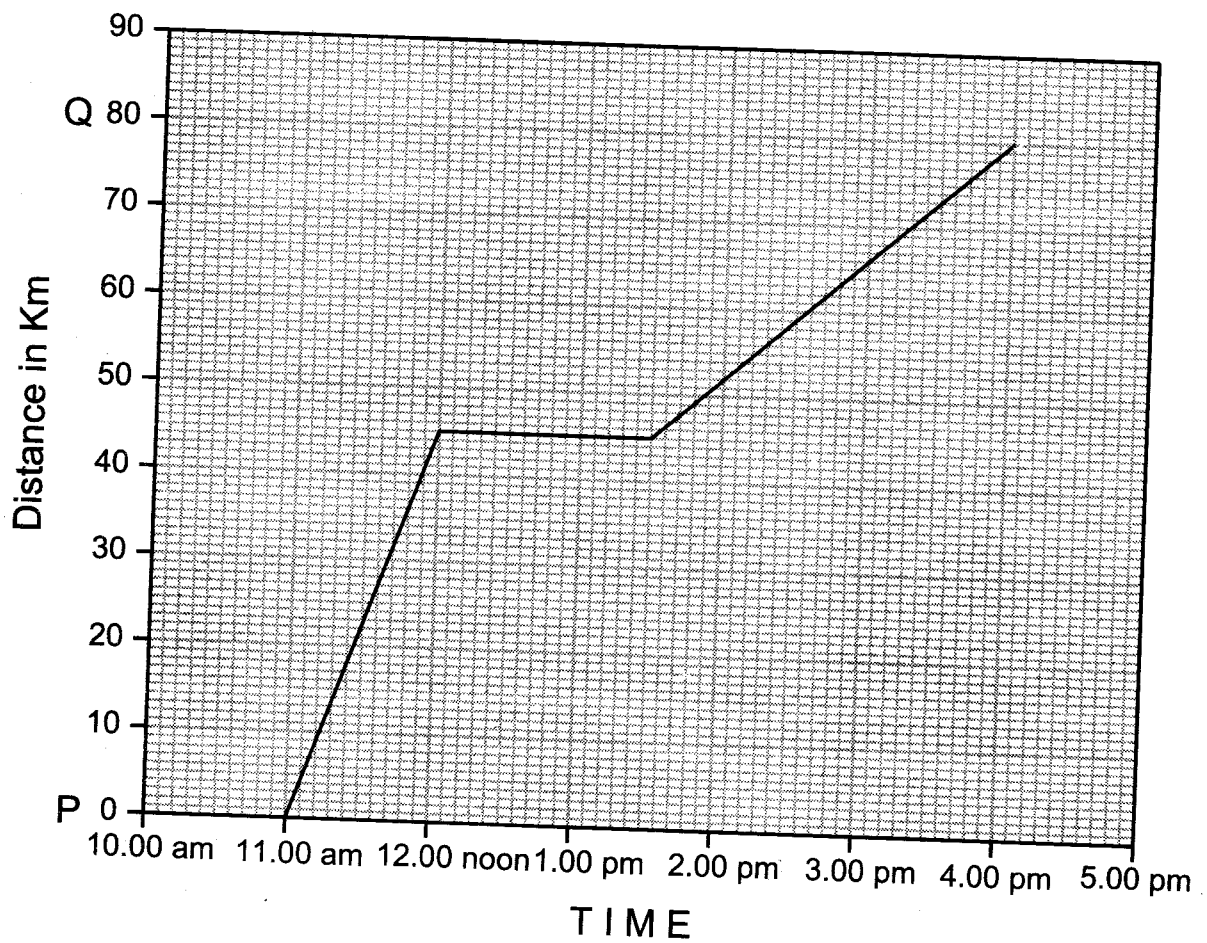
Calculate his average speed for the whole journey.

A. 11.43km/h

B. 20km/h

C. 16km/h

D. $13\frac{1}{3}$ km/h

Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako.

Andika insha isiyopungua ukurasa mmoja na nusu ukifuata maagizo:

Andika hotuba utakayoitoa kwa wanafunzi, walimu na wazazi shuleni kuhusu umuhimu wa maji.

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You have 40 minutes to write your composition.

The following is the beginning of a composition. Write it in your own words making it as interesting as possible.

   The local marketplace was not far away from home. So when my mother sent me I took along my little sister. We ....
....

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TARGETER 008

YEAR 2016

MARKING SCHEME

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