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

Mchango wa Bi. Hekima, mwalimu wangu ___**1**___ Kiswahili ___**2**___ kubadili mwelekeo wangu ___**3**___ katika lugha ya Kiswahili na kuanza kuipenda. ___**4**___ kwa kufanya mazoezi mengi ya kughani ___**5**___; yaani shairi la majibizano ___**6**___ matamshi yangu. Nilijifunza maneno kama vile karimu, dhaifu, safi na hodari ambayo ni ___**7**___. Sikutaka kujidai gwiji nilipoanza kujua kuzungumza lugha nzuri kwani ___**8**___. Nilifahamu kuwa wapo walionizidi.

1. **A.** cha   **B.** wa   **C.** la   **D.** kwa

2. **A.** ndio ulioniwezesha   **B.** ndiyo ulioniwezesha
   C. ndipo ulioniweza   **D.** ndiye aliyeniwezesha

3. **A.** chanya   **B.** chungu   **C.** hasi   **D.** mwororo

4. **A.** Nilijitia kitanzi   **B.** Nilijifanya pweza kujipalia makaa
   C. Nilijifunga bogi   **D.** Nilijifunga masombo

5. **A.** ngonjera   **B.** tarbia   **C.** utenzi   **D.** tathlitha

6. **A.** zilizoimarisha   **B.** yaliimarisha   **C.** lililoimarisha   **D.** yaliyoimarisha

7. **A.** vielezi   **B.** viwakilishi   **C.** vivumishi   **D.** nomino

8. **A.** huwi Musa kwa kubeba fimbo   **B.** safari ni hatua
   **C.** kula ni mshahara wa kazi   **D.** hamna hamna ndimo mliwamo

Umuhimu wa ___**9**___ maji safi ___**10**___, ___**11**___ kuna wanaopuuza. Maji ___**12**___ vidudu ___**13**___ magonjwa kama vile ___**14**___ yanayosababisha mtu kutapika na kuendesha sana ni hatari. Magonjwa yanayosababishwa na unywaji wa maji machafu ___**15**___ maisha ya watu wengi.

9. **A.** kukunywa   **B.** kunywa   **C.** kuyakunywa   **D.** kuyanywa

10. **A.** kumekuwa kukisisitizwa   **B.** umekuwa ukizizitizwa
    C. yamekuwa yakisisitizwa·   **D.** imekuwa ikisisitizwa

11. **A.** wala   **B.** ama   **C.** japo   **D.** lau

12. **A.** yenye   **B.** yenyewe   **C.** zenyewe   **D.** menyewe

13. **A.** vinachosababisha   **B.** vinavyosababisha   **C.** wanaosababisha   **D.** wanasababisha

14. **A.** choa   **B.** surua   **C.** kichocho   **D.** waba

15. **A.** yanadhuru   **B.** inadhuru   **C.** linadhuru   **D.** yanaadhiri

16. Maneno haya hufuatana vipi katika kamusi?
i)Nong'onong'o
ii) Ntwe
iii) Nong'ona
iv) Njongwanjongwa
v) Nongwa
A. ii, v, i, iii, iv
B. iv, ii, iii, v, i
C. v, iv, iii, ii, i
D. iv, iii, i, v, ii

17. Kinyume cha sentensi;
Mjomba alikashifiwa kwa ukaidi wake
A. Shangazi hakukashifiwa kwa utiifu wake.
B. Mjomba alikashifiwa kwa utiifu wake.
C. Shangazi alisifiwa kwa utiifu wake.
D. Mjomba alisifiwa kwa utiifu wake.

18. Chagua sentensi ambayo ni muungano sahihi wa hizi:
Simba alitoroka kutoka mbugani.
Simba aliwahangaisha watu barabarani.
A. Simba alitoroka kutoka mbugani na kuwahangaisha watu barabarani.
B. Simba alitoroka kutoka mbugani kwani aliwahangaisha watu barabarani.
C. Simba alitoroka kutoka mbugani lakini akawahangaisha watu barabarani.
D. Simba alitoroka kutoka mbugani kwa kuwahangaisha watu barabarani.

19. Mawaidha, Maziwa, Mazingira na mate ni nomino katika ngeli ya
A. Li-Ya
B. Ya - Ya
C. I- Zi
D. U - Ya

20. 'Ki' katika sentensi;
"Mzee Karani akikuona ataimba kishujaa,"
imetumiwa kuonyesha:
A. Wakati.
B. Masharti.
C. Wakati,namna.
D. Masharti, jinsi.

21. Chagua ala ya muziki ambayo haichezwi kwa kupulizwa
A. tarumbeta.
B. buruji.
C. tari.
D. baragumu.

22. Kukanusha kwa sentensi, 'Musa alikula wali na akanywa maji,' ni
A. Musa hakula wali wala kunywa maji.
B. Musa hakula wali wala hakunywa maji.
C. Musa hakula wali na hakunywa maji.
D. Musa hajala wali wala kunywa maji.

23. Chagua neno lisiloafikiana na mengine
A. Mate.
B. Karatasi.
C. Wema.
D. Genge.

24. Shairi lenye mishororo minne katika kila ubeti huitwaje?
A. Tarbia.
B. Takhmisa.
C. Ngonjera.
D. Tathlitha.

25. Chagua kiwakilishi katika sentensi hii:
Changu kilipikwa kikapikika japo kilikuwa kidogo.
A. kilipikwa.
B. japo.
C. kidogo.
D. changu.

26. Udogo wa sentensi:
'Wanawake waaminifu ni hawa,' ni
A. Mwanamke mwaminifu ni huyu.
B. Janajike mwaminifu ni huyu.
C. Vijanajike viaminifu ni hivi.
D. Majanajike maaminifu ni haya.

27. Chagua kielezi katika sentensi ifuatayo:
Mtangazaji mahiri na mpole aghalabu huwasisimua wasikilizaji wengi
A. mpole.
B. mahiri.
C. wengi.
D. aghalabu.

28. Ndege ni kwa kiota kama vile konokono ni kwa
A. kombe.
B. kizimba.
C. zizi.
D. kifukofuko.

29. Umbo hili huitwaje?
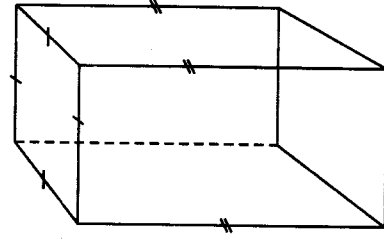
A. Mduara.
B. Msambamba sawa.
C. Mche mstatili.
D. Mche duara.

30. Maana ya msemo, *'kuatua moyo'* ni
A. Kuaga dunia ghafla.
B. Kupata matumaini kuhusiana na jambo fulani.
C. Kufuata jambo kwa makini.
D. Kushtuka hasa kutokana na taarifa au tukio la kutisha.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Ni jambo lisilopingika kuwa japo somo linalohusiana na tungo za sanaa kama vile usimulizi wa mashairi, tenzi, vitendawili na ng'ano tumelisikia kwa muda mrefu sasa, halitajwi rasmi katika mitaala ya masomo katika shule za msingi. Isitoshe, uandishi kama tuuchukuliavyo katika majadiliano yetu, kamwe haushughulikiwi na wala haufikiriwi kuwa una nafasi katika mpango wa masomo ya Elimu ya msingi.

Shule za msingi ni mahali ambapo misingi ya uthabiti na wepesi wa vitendo, welekevu na udadisi, ushirikiano na usanifu unajengwa na kuimarishwa. Lengo la elimu ya msingi ni kuwaandaa vijana kwa kazi na maisha katika mazingira ya vijiji vyao. Ili washirikiane ipasavyo na wanavijiji wenzao, ni lazima lugha ya mawasiliano itiliwe mkazo.

Katika shule zetu, lugha kama taaluma rasmi inashughulikiwa na kudhihirisha na ufunzaji wa kusoma na kuandika ambao ndio uti wa mgongo na roho ya Elimu ya Msingi. Imedhihirika kuwa kuna upungufu au hitilafu katika uwezo wa wanafunzi kusoma na kuandika; jambo ambalo limezua tumbo joto, manung'uniko na malalamishi redioni, mikahawani, sokoni na pia magazetini. Somo hili linaweza kuwapa msingi na kuwajenga waandishi wa kesho kwa njia kadhaa.

Wanafunzi wa Shule za Msingi wako katika ule umri unaotawaliwa na ari na hamasa za visa vya kustaajabisha na wanavutiwa sana na visa vya kupiga chuku. Shauka kubwa waonyeshayo watoto kusikiliza masimulizi katika vipindi vya watoto na kutazama vibonzo runingani, ni dhihirisho tosha jinsi watoto walivyo na ari ya kusikiliza masimulizi na hatimaye wao wenyewe kusimulia.

Hamu ya watoto huamshwa panapokuwa na sababu ya kufanya kitu kama ni kusoma wanataka wasikilizwe na hakuna nafasi nzuri ya kusikilizwa na kutambuliwa na wenzao na pia walimu wao kuliko katika kusimulia hadithi. Matumizi ya lugha kwa kawaida hutegemea kuwapa kwa hadhira. Apendaye kuzungumza peke yake anatiliwa shaka na wenzake.

Kuwapo kwa hadhira kuna maana kwamba ipo mada au lengo maalum na linaloeleweka. Watoto wakizoeshwa

kusimulia katika vikao kama hivyo, kazi yao ya utungaji inarahisishwa. Wanapotakiwa kusimulia au kuandika hadithi, wanachagua ile waliyowahi kuisikia. Hili linatokana na kujua kiini na hatua za hadithi hizo, wanakabiliwa tu na suala la kuchagua lugha sahihi watakayotumia na kuamua ni vipengele gani vya kutilia mkazo katika kudhihirisha hali itakiwayo na hadithi.

Tangu awali watoto hawapendi tu kusikiliza na kusoma hadithi bali pia wanafurahia kusimulia hadithi. Ni wazi kuwa misingi ya fasihi na ya uandishi kwa jumla ina mizizi yake katika Elimu ya Msingi. Ni aula ukuzaji na uimarishaji wa maandishi hata ya kubuni uanzie huko. Utafiti umebainisha kuwa usimulizi hufungamana na uandishi.

Uandishi mzuri hutokana na uzungumzaji sahihi wa lugha. Mzungumzaji au msemaji stadi, hutegemea ujuzi na uwezo wa kutunga na kutumia vifungu vya maneno bila kugota. Mapokeo ya ngano na visa, vidokezo na mitindo na fani pia hutegemewa. Hali hii hukuzwa kupitia mazoezi.

Wanafunzi wa shule za msingi yapasa watiwe moyo wa kupenda majadiliano na usikizaji mzuri kwa makini. Wapewe fursa ya kunoa makali yao. Nafasi ya kusimulia, licha ya kupanua mawazo yao, huleta ushupavu na kuondoa unyonge unaowakumba wengi wanapokabiliwa na jukumu la kuzungumza na kujieleza hadharani.

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31. Kulingana na kifungu, somo linalohusiana na tungo za sanaa
   A. halipo katika mitaala ya shule za Msingi.
   B. halijulikani katika shule za Msingi.
   C. ni maarufu katika shule za Msingi.
   D. lipo katika mitaala ua shule za Msingi ingawa halielezewi rasmi.

32. Sanaa ya usimulizi haihusiani na
   A. ukariri wa mashairi.
   B. masimulizi ya ngano.
   C. kutega na kutegua vitendawili.
   D. maandishi ya vitabuni.

33. Katika aya ya pili, wazo kuu analozungumzia mwandishi ni
   A. lugha ya mawasiliano ni muhimu kuliko ya maandishi.
   B. shule za msingi huwaandaa wanafunzi kwa kazi na maisha ya vijijini.
   C. shule za msingi ni muhimu katika kujenga sanaa ya usimulizi.
   D. lugha ya mawasiliano haitiliwi maanani.

34. Mihimili mikuu inayodhihirisha lugha kama taaluma rasmi ya Elimu ya Msingi ni
   A. kufundisha kusoma na kuandika.
   B. upungufu katika uwezo wa wanafunzi kusoma na kuandika.

   C. kusimulia katika vipindi vya watoto shuleni.
   D.misingi thabiti ya welekevu na usanifu.

35. Kwa mujibu wa taarifa, jambo linalodhihirisha kuwa somo linalohusiana na tungo za sanaa halizingatiwi ni gani?
   A. Ukosefu wa walimu wa kulifunza.
   B. Halizingatiwi katika mitaala ya shule za msingi.
   C. Malalamishi ya washikadau na wasiwasi wa wanafunzi.
   D. Wanafunzi kushindwa kusoma na kuandika.

36. Ni jambo gani ambalo halionyeshi kuwa wanafunzi wa shule za msingi wanastahili kufunzwa tungo zinazohusiana na sanaa?
   A. Umri wao hutawaliwa na ari na hamasa za visa vya kusisimua.
   B. Wao huwa na shauku kubwa wakati wa masimulizi.
   C. Wao huvutiwa na visa vilivyotiliwa chumvi.
   D. Wanaweza kulazimishwa kuwa makini wakati wa masimulizi.

37. Msimulizi anapokosa hadhira katika usimulizi wake ni dhihirisho kuwa

A. hana mada au lengo maalum linaloeleweka.

B. yeye ni gwiji katika masimulizi.

C. hana mvuto na mnato kama wa wanafunzi.

D. lipo lengo na mada inayoeleweka na hadhira.

38. Chagua jibu lisilo sahihi kulingana na kifungu

A. Usimulizi una uhusiano na uandishi.

B. Tangu awali, watoto hawapendi kusikiliza na kusoma hadithi.

C. Maandishi ya kubuni huanzia shule za msingi.

D. Sanaa ya uandishi ina mizizi yake katika shule za msingi.

39. Aya ya nane imebainisha kuwa

A. hakuna uhusiano kati ya kusitasita kwa mzungumzaji na ujuzi wa lugha.

B. mzungumzaji stadi anategemea kusoma vitabu vingi.

C. uzungumzaji mzuri hutokan an ama zoezi ya sanaa ya usimulizi.

D. uzungumzaji sahihi wa lugha hutokana na uandishi mzuri.

40. Wazo kuu katika aya ya mwisho ni

A. usimulizi huleta ushupavu na unyonge kwa mwanafunzi.

B. wanafunzi wa shule za msingi hawapendi mijadala.

C. majadiliano pekee humkuza mzungumzaji.

D. usimulizi hutekeleza wajibu mkubwa kumjenga mwanafunzi ili kujieleza.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Januari tarehe moja ingekuwa siku ya ndovu kumla mwanawe nyumbani kwa Zinduna. Ndio kwanza mkoko ulikuwa ukialika maua. Kwa mara ya kwanza maishani Zinduna aliwaalika ndugu, jamaa na marafiki katika hafla hiyo ya kukata na shoka.

Zinduna alitaka kuvuka mwaka mpya kwa mbwembwe za kipekee. Mojawapo ya maazimio aliyokuwa amefanya ni kuishi kwa amani na majirani, ndugu na jamaa. Hawakusema wahenga kuwa jirani ni ndugu? Ama ndugu ni kufaana si kufanana?

Maandalizi ya sherehe hiyo babu kuu yalianza siku tatu kabla ya siku yenyewe mwezi wa Disemba. Ndivyo alivyoamini Zinduna kuwa safari ya kesho hupangwa leo. Siku hiyo, watoto wake wa kiume waliamka mawio na kuanza kujenga kibanda cha turubai. Mabinti walianza kunadhifisha kila pembe ya kiambo. Nyasi ndefu zilikatwa, majani yalipukutishwa na miti kisha yalikusanywa pamoja na kuchomwa.

Zinduna naye alikuwa na shughuli muhimu ya kuifanya siku hiyo. Aliamka asubuhi mbichi na kuliwahi soko la Nungunungu tayari kununua kondoo na jogoo wawili watatu ambao angewachinjia wageni sikukuu hiyo ya Mwaka Mpya. Alipowasili Nungunungu, bahati ya mtende ilimwangukia. Alinunua kondoo dume mnono na jogoo wawili wenye nyundu nyekundu na vipi nyuma ya miguu yao. Safari ya kurudi kitongojini ilikuwa tarayi. Kama kawaida ya kondoo, alimgomeagomea Zinduna si mara moja njiani. Alisimama tisti kwa miguu ya mbele na kukataa kusonga. Zinduna alichemka nyongo. Jua lilimwakia kama jahanamu. Alitaka kufika nyumbani kwa wakati mwafaka na kufanya maandalizi muhimu kwa ajili ya wageni ambao wangemtembelea siku mbili baadaye.

Mara alipokuwa akimvuta kondoo wake kwenye kichochoro huku kwapani kawabeba jogoo wake, alikumbana na kiatu kipya. Alikivua kiatu chake kilichotengenezwa kwa tairi na kuuingiza mguu wake wenye keya kwenye lile buti jipya. Kiatu chenyewe kilimtoshea kabisa kisimbakize. "Laiti kiatu chenyewe kingalikuwa na chenziwe kingalinifaa sana hasa wakati huu wa mwaka mpya." Zinduna alijisemea chini kwa chini. Alikipiga kiatu kile teke na kukiacha kandokando ya njia.

Aliendelea na safari yake. Jua lilimwakia sana na kuufanya upara wake wa jangwa la Sahara kutiririkwa na majasho na kung'aa kama bati jipya. Ilimbidi kupumzika mara kadhaa. Hatua kadha mbele ya safari, alikumbana na kiatu kingine. Kiatu chenyewe kilifanana sana na kile alichokuta kwanza ila cha kwanza kilikuwa cha mguu wa kulia ilhali cha pili wa kushoto.

"Si mambo ni kama haya!" Zinduna alisema kwa furaha. Alimfunga kondoo wake kwenye mhimili wa stima, akawaweka jogoo wake ambao alikuwa amewafunga miguu yote miwili, kando ya kondoo pamoja na kile kiatu kimoja. Mara alitimua mbio kukielekea cha kwanza. Alipofika alipokiacha, hakikuwepo. Zinduna aling'oka moyo. "Si nilikiacha hapa? Alijiuliza. "Haidhuru," alijipa moyo. Alipowasili mahali kwenyewe, hakumkuta kondoo, jogoo wala kiatu. Mzee wa watu alipandwa na pepo wa kwao! Kumbe wakati ule wote, kuna mtu aliyekuwa akimchezea shere kwa kutumia viatu. Mtu mwenyewe sasa alikuwa amejipatia 'zawadi' ya mwaka mpya. Zinduna angewaambia nini wageni wake?

41. *'Ndio kwanza mkoko ulikuwa ukialika maua.'* Ina maana,
A. Familia ya Zinduna ilikuwa ikianza kupamba eneo la sherehe.
B. Mambo mazuri yalikuwa yakianza.
C. Maua yalipamba nyumba ya Zinduna.
D. Sherehe ya mwaka mpya haikuwa imesherehekewa na Zinduna.

42. Chagua zawabu lisilo sahihi kulingana na aya ya kwanza
A. Zinduna aliandaa sherehe kubwa nyumbani kwake.
B. Zinduna alikuwa hajawahi kuwaalika ndugu, jamaa na marafiki katika sherehe yoyote.
C. Sherehe ya mwaka mpya ingefanyika tarehe moja Januari.
D. Zinduna hakuweza kuandaa sherehe alivyonuia.

43. Kulingana na kifungu, Zinduna alikuwa na nia gani ya mwaka mpya?
A. Kuwaandalia ndugu, majirani na marafiki sherehe ya kukata na shoka.
B. Kufanana na ndugu zake.
C. Kuandaa sherehe ya kipekee ya mwaka.
D. Kuishi kwa amani na ndugu, majirani na jamaa.

44. Ni jambbo gani linaloonyesha kuwa Zinduna alikuwa tayari kwa sherehe?
A. Nyasi ndefu zilikatwa na wageni kualikwa.
B. Watoto wa Zinduna waliamka asubuhi kwa maandalizi.
C. Alianza maandalizi ya sherehe mapema.
D. Alijenga kibanda cha turubai.

45. Alipowasili Nungunungu, bahati ya mtende ilimwangukia. Yaani
A. alipatwa na bahati mbaya sana.
B. bahati nzuri ilimwandama kule sokoni.
C. alipata kile alichotarajia kule sokoni.
D. aliangukiwa na mti uitwao mtende.

46. Njiani,
    A. Zinduna alipata mkosi alipokuwa akirejea nyumbani.
    B. Zinduna hakupata tatizo lolote.
    C. kondoo alikataa kusonga ikambidi Zinduna ambebe.
    D. Zinduna aliviokota viatu vipya njiani na kujipima.

47. Kwa nini Zinduna alikuwa na hamu ya kuwa na viatu alivyopata njiani?
    A. Vilikuwa vipya kabisa.
    B. Vilimtoshea sawasawa.
    C. Hakuwa na pesa za kununua vipya.
    D. Vingemfaa msimu huo wa mwaka mpya.

48. *"Si mambo ni kama haya!"* Ina maana gani?
    A. Zinduna alifurahi kupata kiatu kama cha kwanza.
    B. Zinduna alihuzunika kukipata kiatu kama cha kwanza.
    C. Zinduna alishtuka kukipata kiatu kama cha kwanza.
    D. Zinduna alisikitika kukipata kiatu kama cha kwanza.

49. Ni kweli kuwa
    A. sherehe ya Zinduna ilitibuka na kukosa kufanyika.
    B. Zinduna aligeuka wazimu jogoo na kondoo wake walipotoweka.
    C. Zinduna alikuwa mtu maskini japo alijitahidi.
    D. upara ulimfanya Zinduna atiririkwe na majasho.

50. Chagua methali inayoafikiana na kifungu hiki
    A. Mtegemea cha nduguye hufa maskini.
    B. Mtaka yote hukosa yote.
    C. Mwapiza la nje hupata la ndani.
    D. Mwenye kukataa pema pabaya panamuita.

SECTION II
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. *"Woman is her name because she was taken out of man"* (Genesis 2:23). These words were said by
    A. God when he created Eve.
    B. Adam when Eve was brought to him by God.
    C. the snake when it talked to the woman.
    D. Eve when she gave the fruit to Adam.

62. The event in the life of Abraham that teaches Christians the value of obedience is when he
    A. left the land of Haran.
    B. changed his name.
    C. went to live in Egypt.
    D. married another wife.

63. Joseph gave his brothers food to take back to Canaan. This teaches Christians that
    A. relatives should be treated better.
    B. they should work hard on their farms.
    C. not all relatives are good.
    D. they should help the needy.

64. When Moses was living in Egypt he
    A. took care of Jethro's sheep.
    B. married Zipporah.
    C. killed an Egyptian.
    D. saw a burning bush.

65. Which one of the following did the Israelites do near mount Sinai?
    A. They worshiped a golden bull calf.
    B. They killed Egyptian firstborns.
    C. They made Saul their king.
    D. They ate bitter herbs.

66. Which of the following did David do when he was living in Bethlehem?
    A. He played the harp for King Saul.
    B. He took care of his father's sheep.
    C. He made Jerusalem the centre of worship.
    D. He took Uriah's wife.

67. Saul was rejected by God as the king of Israel because
    A. he had become old.
    B. he had killed many people.
    C. he had many wives.
    D. he did not obey God's commands.

68. An immoral value Christians learn to avoid from the story of King Ahab and Naboth is
    A. greedy.
    B. prostitution.
    C. adultery.
    D. pride.

69. Prophet Micah said that Jesus would
    A. be called the son of the Most high.
    B. be born in the town of Bethlehem.
    C. give sight to the blind.
    D. be called the wonderful counsellor.

70. At the time the angel announced the birth of John the Baptist, Zechariah was
    A. not speaking.
    B. baptizing people.
    C. working in the temple.
    D. visiting the parents of Jesus.

71. Joseph and Mary went to Bethlehem for registration because
    A. all people were registering in Bethlehem.
    B. Bethlehem was the origin of Joseph's ancestors.
    C. Bethlehem was near their home.
    D. there were no rooms in other towns.

72. Jesus taught his disciples about storing their riches in heaven during
    A. the transfiguration.
    B. the triumphant entry.
    C. the last supper.
    D. the sermon on the mountain.

73. Jesus resisted the temptations of the devil by
    A. quoting readings of the scriptures.
    B. rebuking the devil.
    C. calling angels to protect him.
    D. telling the devil that he was the son of God.

74. Which action of Jesus teaches Christians that they should respect the laws of the country?
    A. Driving traders from the temple.
    B. Washing his disciples' feet.

C. Telling the Jews to pay taxes.

D. Washing his hands before eating.

75. The parable of Jesus that teaches Christians to insist on praying is the parable of
A. the sower.
B. the widow and the judge.
C. the two house builders.
D. Pharisee and tax collector.

76. The Roman soldier who saw Jesus die on the cross said that Jesus was
A. really the son of God.
B. an innocent man.
C. the king of the Jews.
D. from Nazareth.

77. *"He is not here, he has been raised"* (Luke 24:6). These words were spoken by
A. the other disciples to Thomas.
B. a stranger to two disciples walking to Emmaus.
C. Mary Magdalene to the eleven disciples.
D. the angels to the women who went to the tomb of Jesus.

78. The ascension of Jesus took place at
A. Bethany.
B. Golgotha.
C. Emmaus.
D. Bethlehem.

79. On the day of Pentecost the presence of the Holy Spirit was symbolised by
A. a cloud.
B. a dove.
C. fire.
D. an earthquake.

80. In order to replace Judas Iscariot the disciples chose
A. Barnabas.
B. Matthias.
C. Stephen.
D. Silas.

81. The early believers who preached the gospel **mainly** faced the problem of
A. lack of transport.
B. famine in the areas they preached.
C. lack of knowledge of other languages.
D. persecution by Jews.

82. People in traditional African communities believe that when a person dies
A. he is remembered by naming children after him.
B. he should be thrown into a forest.
C. he becomes an evil spirit.
D. his name is not mentioned.

83. Which one of the following actions is considered an immoral act in traditional African society?
A. Dancing.
B. Singing.
C. Libation.
D. Adultery.

84. An expectant mother is well taken care of in traditional African societies because
A. a lot of dowry is paid for her.
B. marriage is a special occasion.
C. life is taken as a gift from God.
D. pregnancy is a rite of passage.

85. Which one of the following is a way of acquiring new life in traditional African communities?
A. Confirmation.
B. Initiation.
C. Baptism.
D. Holy communion.

86. The church helps orphaned children by
A. asking other people to adopt them.
B. looking for their relatives.
C. teaching them moral values.
D. taking care of them in special homes.

87. Christians can best help in creating the danger of HIV and AIDS by
A. teaching people values of abstinence and being faithful.
B. getting a cure for the disease.
C. teaching people to use contraceptives.
D. paying hospital bills for sick people.

88. Which of the following is an example of emotional suffering?
A. Injury.
B. Depression.
C. Poverty.
D. Typhoid.

89. Which one of the following is a Christian organization that assists sick people in remote

areas?
A. Church Mission Society.
B. Kenya Medical Research Institute.
C. Flying Doctors Services.
D. National Council of Churches in Kenya.

90. European missionaries translated the Bible into local languages **mainly** to
A. make Africans preach the gospel.
B. make Africans to be loyal.
C. make Africans write their own Bibles.
D. make Africans stop their customs.

SECTION II
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. The maximum number of rakaat performed during salatul Taraweh is
A. forty.
B. twenty.
C. ten.
D. five.

62. "Wahadhal baladin amiin" This quotation is a verse from surah
A. Maun.
B. Qadr.
C. Alaq.
D. Tiin.

63. Musa, a standard seven boy, has a friend who likes lying, does not fulfil his promises and cannot be trusted. It is correct to conclude that Musa's friend is a
A. Munafiq.
B. Muumin.
C. Taqii.
D. Mutawakilan.

64. Which one of the following surah encourages kindness to the orphans?
A. Asr.
B. Fiil.
C. Humaza.
D. Maun.

65. Which one of the following is the sixth pillar of Iman? Belief in
A. Allah.
B. Books.
C. Power of Allah.
D. Angels.

66. How many verses are there in surah Al-Fatiha?
A. Seven.   B. Eight.
C. Six.   D. Ten.

67. The least way of stopping evils according to the hadith of the prophet (S.A.W) is
A. using hands.
B. hating at heart.
C. using the tongue.
D. shouting and yelling.

68. Which one of the following faradh prayers is performed at 4 p.m?
A. Maghrib.
B. Dhuhr.
C. Isha.
D. Asr.

69. Which one of the following is the first month of the Islamic calender?
A. Dhul-hijjah.
B. Rajab.
C. Muharram.
D. Shaban.

70. Who among the following rightly guided caliphs was known as Assidiq?
A. Umar.
B. Abubakr.
C. Uthman.
D. Ali.

71. Who among the following prophets of Allah (S.W) made the blind to see?
A. Musa.
B. Nuh.
C. Ibrahim.
D. Isa.

72. Allah (S.W) is referred to as the majestic. This attribute means
A. Ar-Rahman,
B. Al-Malik.
C. Al-Qahar.
D. Al-Mutakkabir.

73. Who among the following angels of Allah will punish people in the grave?
A. Izrail and Israfil.
B. Malik and Ridhwan.
C. Munkar and Nakir.
D. Raqib and Atid.

74. Which one of the following holy books is referred to as the Psalms?
A. Zabur.   B. Injeel.
C. Taurat.   D. Quran.

75. Who among the following people is exempted from fasting?
A. The poor.
B. The rich.
C. The orphan.
D. The traveller.

76. Who among the following prophets of Allah (S.W) suffered from a strange disease to an extent of his family running away from him?
A. Adam.   B. Yunus.
C. Ayub.   D. Nuh.

77. Which one of the following surahs of the Quran is referred to as mankind?
A. Falaq.
B. Nas.
C. Fatiha.
D. Ikhlas.

78. Three of the following are other names of surah Al-Fatiha except?
A. Umul-Quran.
B. Sabal mathan.
C. The opening chapter.
D. Thuluthul-Quran.

79. Who among the following accompanied the prophet during the journey of Isra-wal-miraj?
A. All prophets.
B. Angel Jibril.
C. Caliph Abubakr.
D. All his wives.

80. Three of the following are other names of Shahada. Which one is not?
A. The creed.
B. The Kalima.
C. The saviour.
D. The declaration.

81. Which town is the prophet's mosque found?
A. Madina.
B. Jerusalem.
C. Makkah.
D. Taif.

82. What should a Muslim say when expressing shock?
A. Subhanallah.
B. Maashallah.

C. Bismillahi.
D. Astaghfirullah.

83. Three of the following are among the wives of the prophet (S.A.W). Who is not?
A. Zainab.
B. Aisha.
C. Khadijah.
D. Hajar.

84. Who among the following prophets of Allah (S.W) was given the gospel?
A. Musa.
B. Daud.
C. Isa.
D. Mohammad.

85. Three of the following are characteristics of the angels of Allah (S.W) except
A. they are neither male nor female.
B. they are made from light.
C. they eat and drink.
D. they are infallible.

86. How long did the prophet (S.A.W) take to complete the journey of Isra-wal-miraj?
A. one week.
B. one night.
C. one month.
D. one hour.

87. Which one of the following is the correct order of the battles fought by the prophet (S.A.W)?
A. Uhud, Badr, Khandaq.
B. Badr, Uhud, Khandaq.
C. Khandaq, Uhud, Badr.
D. Badr, Khandaq, Uhud.

88. How many days do Muslims fast during the month of Ramadhan?
A. Forty.   B. Twenty.
C. Thirty.   D. Ten.

89. Which year was the battle of Uhud fought?
A. 3AH   B. 2SH
C. 1AH   D. 4AH

90. The person who leads Muslims in prayers is known as
A. Kadhi.
B. Sheikh.
C. Maalim.
D. Imam.

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

The tragedy_____1_____at the_____2_____hours of the silent night. Armed cattle rustlers _____3_____Karasut village catching the village guards_____4_____. They_____5_____sprayed bullets_____6_____all angles_____7_____several people_____8_____of them being women and children. After a short time that only_____9_____for thirty minutes, the rustlers_____10_____away_____11_____of cows and goats. Any_____12_____by village warriors to _____13_____them was completely in_____14_____. Finally they went to the local police post to_____15_____a statement.

1. A. plucked   B. strayed   C. struck   D. arrived

2. A. odd   B. right   C. common   D. worst

3. A. stormed   B. visited   C. threatened   D. invaded

4. A. prepared   B. unawares   C. fearless   D. confused

5. A. carefully   B. hardly   C. carelessly   D. definitely

6. A. from   B. with   C. by   D. through

7. A. damaging   B. wounding   C. hurting   D. sparing

8. A. much   B. none   C. all   D. most

9. A. stayed   B. lived   C. lasted   D. remained

10. A. drove   B. driven   C. scared   D. taken

11. A. hundred   B. hundreds   C. hundredth   D. hundrend's

12. A. attempt   B. complaint   C. anger   D. attack

13. A. peruse   B. pass   C. pursue   D. accuse

14. A. veil   B. vain   C. vane   D. faint

15. A. note   B. copy   C. case   D. record

16. My grandfather prefers _____ on his three-legged stool to a sofa.
A. to sit
B. seated
C. sitting
D. to seat

17. I could not comprehend all _____ he said in French.
A. what
B. which
C. such
D. that

In questions 18 and 19, select the word that means the same as the underlined.

18. Juanita is a little girl with **high feelings of being happy with her own abilities**.
A. creative thinking.
B. communication.
C. critical thinking.
D. self-esteem.

19. The receptionist gave us a **book with a complete list of items.**
A. prospectus.
B. catalogue.
C. biography.
D. register.

For questions 20 and 21, choose the alternative that best completes each sentence

20. We could not make it to the city since we had _____ cash in our pockets.
A. little
B. few
C. a little
D. a few

21. Our hockey team had not prepared well enough, _____, the victory fell on our side.
A. besides
B. furthermore
C. nevertheless
D. moreover

In questions 22 to 24, choose the best alternative that completes the sentences.

22. The train _____ proceed with its journey after a little break down of the rails.
A. would not
B. could not
C. ought not
D. might not

23. When Mozart was a little boy, he _____ play the piano very well.
A. could
B. longed to
C. hoped to
D. would

24. He was _____ wounded so the doctor discharged him after some hours.
A. almost
B. extremely
C. slightly
D. really

For questions 25, choose the word that least fts in the list.

25. A. Glint.
B. Wink.
C. Squint.
D. Quiver.

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

Mboya stationed himself at a strategic back seat position waiting for another unwary passenger. He was a cunning and a swift pickpocket who stole mobile phones and sold them in the local black markets. He identified an elegantly-dressed man and swore to take his smart phone at whatever cost. No one seemed to notice him because he looked just like an ordinary commuter. From the corner of his eager eye, he saw the man coming to share the seat with him and knew that any moment he would strike.

Things happened very fast. The man settled and soon the bus took off. Hardly had they cruised a mile when the man began to doze off. He lost sense of the surrounding and slept soundly. Mboya expertly used his 'magnetic' fingers and easily pulled out the gadget from the man's hip pocket. The man might have felt an unusual touch because he hazily opened his eyes and surveyed the vicinity. Again, he went back to slumber land. Mboya took the advantage and dismembered the phone for easier portability. He sat still and waiting as though nothing had happened.

At the bus station the man woke up with a jerk. He fumbled in his pocket in vain. His hi-tech phone was missing but mysteriously. He asked all the occupants of the back seat who denied having tampered with his pockets. He looked up and was greeted by a warning 'Beware of cons. Luggage and valuables at owner's risk.'

"Whoever has stolen my phone will suffer similar consequences like another one who stole my first phone," the man announced. Everyone was astounded at the next course of action the man would take. Residents had heard weird stories of witchcraft so they dreaded taking another person's property.

"A count of one to ten and you'll be my witness that wonders shall never cease," the man declared and began counting at once.

At the count of eight, Mboya was sweating profusely. He owned up and handed the phone to the man hesitantly. The crowd almost lynched him but the man intervened against taking the law into their own hands.

Curious by-standers wanted to find out what the man would have done and extended a question to him.

"When my first phone was stolen," the man replied with simplicity, " I bought another one." Everyone was awed by his wit amid loud cackles of delight.

---

26. What kind of people did Mboya target?
A. Passengers siting at a strategic seat.
B. Passengers occupying the back seat.
C. Passengers who were unsuspecting.
D. Passengers who were new in town.

27. Mboya was successful in his bad behaviour because
A. he was feared.
B. he was quick and sly.
C. he was tricky and intelligent.
D. he was clever and swift

28. Why was it not easy to spot Mboya, the pickpocket?

A. He was an elegantly-dressed man.

B. He would always hide among the passengers.

C. He preferred sitting at the back seat.

D. He would not be distinguished from the other travellers.

29. The word *'ordinary'* as used in the passage, cannot be replaced by the word

A. common

B. normal.

C. familiar.

D. usual.

30. It is true to say that

A. things took place as expected.

B. the bus took off before the man settled.

C. the bus was cruising at one mile per minute.

D. the man would have his phone safe were it not for dozing off.

31. The words *'magnetic fingers'* have been used to imply that

A. Mboya had mastered his notorious acts.

B. Mboya had used a magnet to attract the phone.

C. Mboya's fingers were too slender to be felt.

D. Mboya had used black magic to confuse the man.

32. Why did the man hazily open his eyes and survey the surrounding?

A. He felt some magnetic force enter his pocket.

B. He possibly felt an uncommon touch.

C. He thought the conductor was collecting fare.

D. He had slept enough for the journey.

33. Portability of the phone was made easier after

A. the man went back to slumber land.

B. Mboya took advantage of the closed eyes.

C. the gadget was tampered with.

D. Mboya pretended as if nothing had happened.

34. Which one of the following did not happen at the bus stop?

A. The man's hi-tech phone was snatched mysteriously.

B. The man jerked out of his sleep.

C. The man searched his pockets in futility.

D. The man communicated his misfortune.

35. Why was everyone astounded by the man's announcement?

A. He was known to cause harm to petty thieves.

B. The residents feared anything related to witchcraft.

C. He ignored the warning stuck on the bus and asked a funny question.

D. The residents were certain that the man was a police officer.

36. Hardly had the man counted from one to ten

A. because the crowd was eager to find out who the thief was.

B. when Mboya owned up and surrendered the stolen phone.

C. without Mboya sweating profusely.

D. and the crowd almost lynched Mboya.

37. Why do you think the man discouraged the crowd from lynching Mboya?

A. He was decent and intelligent.

B. He was probably a religious man.

C. He understood the law properly.

D. He was a fearsome-looking man.

38. Which of the following titles best suits the story?

A. Mboya, the Famous Trickster

B. Insecurity of Travelling in a Bus.

C. Dangers of Sleeping in a Bus.

D. Pickpocket Beaten at His Own Game.

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

Rapid industrialization has increasingly become a modern-day menace. Air pollution is more rampant than never before in the history of mankind. Even with short-term exposure, air pollution causes wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, sore throat as well as irritation of existing respiratory conditions such as asthma.

Moreover, contaminated air causes lung diseases, heart damage, stroke and cancer. According to the World Health Organisation report, one in eight global deaths result from air pollution.

At least seven million people die prematurely annually from air pollution related infections. Of those, around half-a-million are from Africa. Amazingly, according to health experts and environmentalists, these sources of pollution will continue to exist in the atmosphere for over fifteen years before they are eliminated fully. Researchers have already warned that air pollution is the world's largest environmental health risk.

The sources of air pollution are notably identified as soot, carbon, methane as well as other industrial gases that have a warming effect on climate. Other sources include mining and cement production, which release dust and carbon dioxide to the environment.

Air pollution is also known to cause acid rain, which has been responsible for a lot of damage to the soil, fish production and vegetation. This is often far away from the source of the pollutant. Besides, it causes smog which reduces visibility due to scattering of light by airborne particles.

Several solutions can be employed to control the situation. A reduction of car or public transport should be replaced by riding a bicycle, shopping by phone or mail, using less gasoline and petroleum products. Importantly, we should switch to recycled products, reuse paper bags, print and photocopy on both sides of the paper.

Lastly, avoid smoking and inhaling second-hand smoke, Use out-door products such as cleaning agents, paints and glues which often contain harmful chemicals. Improve ventilation at home or at work. Use a landfill instead of a dumpsite where the waste can be recycled to generate energy.

---

39. Which of the following is not directly caused by air pollution?
A. Rapid industrialization.
B. Wheezing after exposure.
C. Irritation of asthmatic condition.
D. Coughing and shortness of breath.

40. What is true according to the World Health Organization?
A. New infections have emerged due to air pollution.
B. About twelve in a hundred deaths are caused by air pollution.
C. At least seven million people die maturely every year.
D. Air pollution cause a half of all global deaths.

41. Which of these professionals have not contributed to the World Health Organisation report?
A. Researchers.
B. Experts.
C. Environmentalists.
D. Meteorologists.

42. The word *'eliminated'* as used in the passage means
A. got rid of
B. looked into.
C. put up with.
D. got away with.

43. According to the passage, the world is at risk of
A. respiratory conditions caused by rapid industrialization.
B. fifteen years of contaminated air.
C. environmental menace caused by air pollution.
D. premature deaths of seven million people.

44. What has not been mentioned to cause a warming effect on the climate?
A. Carbon dioxide.
B. Acid rain.
C. Industrial fumes.
D. Dust and methane.

45. Which effect of air pollution is likely to interfere with a motorist?
A. Damage to soil and vegetation.
B. Dust and carbon dioxide released in the atmosphere.
C. Acid rain which is known to damage the ground.
D. Airborne particles that cause smog.

46. *'Visibility'* has been used in the passage to mean
A. ability to hear.
B. ability to read.
C. ability to see.
D. ability to breathe.

47. Which one of the following is not a solution to increased amount of air pollution in the atmosphere?
A. Elimination of car or public transport.
B. More use of bicycles in public transport.
C. Less use of petroleum products.
D. Doing most of the shopping online

48. Recycling involves all the following practices **except**
A. reusing paper bags.
B. shopping by phone or mail.
C. printing both sides of the paper.
D. photocopying both sides of the paper.

49. What can best work to control air pollution in our places of residence?
A. Recycling waste to generate energy.
B. Avoiding inhaling second-hand smoke.
C. Using chemicals with less harmful substances.
D. Improving ventilation.

50. The most suitable title for the passage is
A. Sources of Air Pollution.
B. Ways of Containing Air Pollution.
C. Rampant Modern Industrialization.
D. The World Health Organisation Report.

1. Judy exhaled onto a mirror as shown below and observed mist forming on the surface of the mirror.
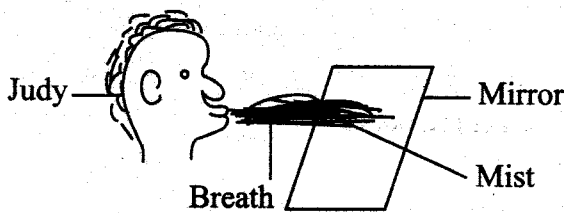

She concluded that
A. the lungs excrete carbon dioxide.
B. the lungs excrete poisonous gas called carbon dioxide.
C. the lungs excrete water vapour from the body.
D. the lungs excrete excess salts from the body.

2. The correct units for measuring force is
A. kilograms.
B. newtons.
C. grams.
D. tonnes.

3. A certain STI has the following signs and symptoms:
(i)Painful skin rush that appears and disappears.
(ii) May lead to madness and paralysis.
(iii) Painless irregular sore or a pimple on the sex organ
The disease is likely to be
A. syphilis
B. gonorrhea
C. chancroid
D. genital herpes.

4. Which one of the following animal feeds when fed to livestock will not nourish the animal with proteins?
A. Sunflower head.
B. Lucern.
C. Desmodium.
D. Glycine.

5. The following are measures for controlling HIV and AIDS. Which one can reach many people within a short period of time?
A. Mass education.
B. Voluntary counselling and testing.
C. Creating public awareness.
D. Campaigns through various media.

6. Infants should be fed on colostrum after birth mainly because
A. it is wholesome and has all nutrients.
B. it does not need to be reheated.
C. it boosts the baby's immunity.
D. it bonds the child and the mother.

7. Which one of the following components of the environment is a minor component?
A. Soil.
B. Air.
C. Animals.
D. Light.

8. Std four pupils set up the experiment below.
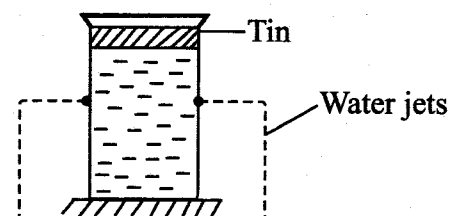
What conclusion could the pupils make from the investigation?

A. Pressure in liquids is exerted on the sides of the tins.

B. Pressure in liquids is equal at the same depth.

C. Pressure in liquids increases with depth.

D. Pressure in liquids is exerted in all directions.

9. Which pair of animals below move by leaping?

A. Snake and millipede.

B. Rabbit and frog.
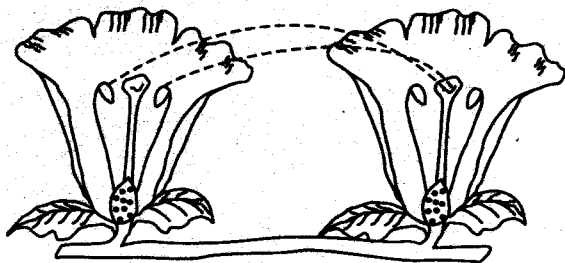
C. Grasshopper and chameleon.

D. Fish and crocodile.

10. The following are all health effects of drug abuse **except** one. Which one?

A. Coma.

B. Fits.

C. Truancy.

D. Blackout.

11. Hookworms are normally found in

A. cattle and pigs.

B. sheep and goats.

C. pigs and poultry.

D. sheep and cattle.

12. The diagram below shows a type of pollination in plants.

The type of pollination shown above is referred to as

A. cross pollination.

B. insect pollination.

C. self pollination.

D. direct pollination.

13. Animals are adapted to feeding in all the following ways **except**

A. the incisors of carnivores are flat and sharp.

B. the molars and premolars grows throughout herbivores life

C. carnassial teeth are for slicing fresh and cracking bones.

D. all mammals have four basic types of teeth.

14. Which one of the following is **not** an effect of soil pollution on plants?

A. Interferes with air circulation in the soil.

B. Blocks growth of plant roots.

C. Prevents absorption of water and mineral salts.

D. Blocks the stomata in leaves.

15. Which one of the following is **not** a sign of ill health in animals?

A. Rough coat.

B. Reduced yields.

C. Lower yields.

D. Loss of weight.

16. Desert plants protect themselves from being browsed by desert animals by all the following **except**

A. have spines.

B. have a bad smell.

C. have an unpleasant taste.

D. have thick cuticle.
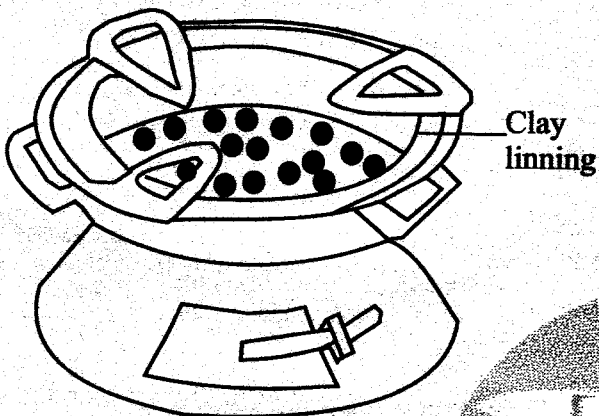
17. The following are types of beaks

(i) Long and slender.

(ii) Long and serrated.

(iii) Short and straight.

(iv) Strong and curved.

Which type of beaks are for grain eaters and nectar feeders respectively?

3

A. iv and ii
B. iii and ii
C. iii and i
D. i and iv

18. The main reason why people are advised to use the device shown below to conserve energy is because

Clay linning

A. it is easy to use because of its flat base.
B. it uses a lot of charcoal and cooks faster.
C. It uses less amount of charcoal and less heat is lost.
D. It is less expensive to use charcoal than firewood.

19. Organic matter makes the soil better in the following ways **except**
A. improving its ability to hold more water.
B. improving its texture.
C. improving its mineral content.
D. improving air circulation.

20. Which one of the following is the difference between soft water and hard water?
A. Soft water contains minerals while hard water has no minerals.
B. Soft water has good taste while hard water is tasteless.
C. Soft water stains clothes while hard water does not stain.
D. Soft water lathers easily with soap while hard water does not lather easily with soap.

21. Measles and tuberculosis vaccines are given to an infant respectively at the age of
A. birth and nine months.
B. fourteen weeks and birth.
C. six weeks and birth.
D. nine months and birth.

22. Which pair of drugs below consists of **only** prohibited drugs in Kenya?
A. Bhang and khat.
B. Tobacco and alcohol.
C. Cocaine and miraa.
D. Cobbler's glue and heroin.

23. Which one of the following is **not** a function of fins in fish?
A. They enable the fish to move up and down in water.
B. They allow the fish to balance in water.
C. They enable the fish to float on water.
D. Allow the fish to change its direction in water.

24. Which one of the following characteristics represents blood vessel through which blood flows to the heart from the body parts?
A. Has thick elastic walls.
B. Carries blood under high pressure.
C. Carries scarlet red blood.
D. Has valves.

25. Std 7 pupils made a simple circuit as shown below.

Cell
Wire
Bulb
P
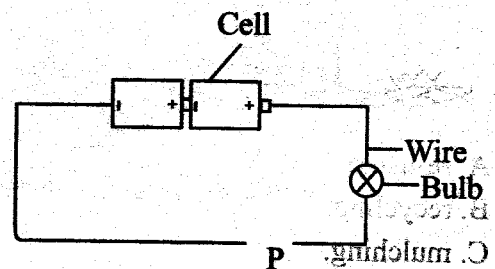
Which of the following materials if placed at point P will not make the bulb to light?

A. Aluminium.
B. Plasticine.
C. Carbon rod.
D. Copper.

26. The blood plasma carries all the following **except**
A. oxygen.
B. digested foods.
C. urea.
D. carbon dioxide.

27. Which one of the following adaptation is **not** for swimming?
A. Webbed feet.
B. Streamlined body.
C. Strong hind limbs.
D. Presence of fins.

28. One of the following mixtures cannot be separated either by dissolving, filtering, evaporating or by use of a magnet?
A. Iron filings and maize flour.
B. Salt and sugar.
C. Salt and sand.
D. Iron filings and sand.

29. The method of water conservation shown below is called
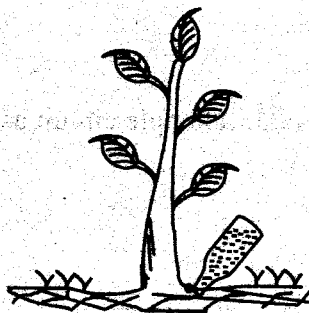
A. re-using.
B. recycling.
C. mulching.
D. using sparingly.

30. The planet with a ring around it is called
A. Neptune.
B. Saturn.
C. Jupiter.
D. Mars.

31. Acid rain is formed from a mixture of two gases in the atmosphere when they combine with rain drops. The gases are
A. carbon dioxide and oxygen.
B. carbon dioxide and hydrogen.
C. carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide.
D. carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide.

32. Which statement below is **true** about weeds?
A. Sodom apple can be used as human vegetable.
B. Thorn apple has small thorns on the stem and leaves.
C. Wandering jew grows in moist places.
D. Oxalis can lead to death if consumed.

33. Which one of the following pairs of forms of energy **cannot** be transmitted without a media?
A. Sound and heat.
B. Light and heat.
C. Light and sound.
D. Sound and electricity.

34. Which one of the following blocks boiler pipes and stops steam or water from passing?
A. Scale.
B. Stain.
C. Lather.
D. Scum.

35. The following are all the functions of the micropyle in a seed during germination **except**
A. allows the air in and out of the seed.
B. allows the plumule to grow out.
C. allows water into the seed.
D. allows the growth of the radicle.

36. Manures when used in the farm have the following advantages. Which one is **not**?
A. Improve soil structure.
B. Lead to rapid growth of plants.
C. Crop produce high yields.
D. Are used immediately by plants.

37. The diagram below represents a set up that can be used to determine a certain property of matter.
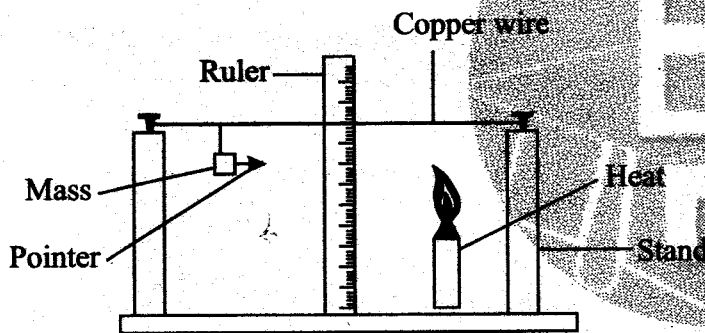
Which property of matter was being investigated?
A. Hot metals are pulled down by weight.
B. Solids are the only conductors of heat.
C. Copper wire is a good conductor of electricity.
D. Matter expands when heated.

38. Which one of the following is **not** a safety precaution while dealing with lightning?
A. Never lean on walls when it is raining.
B. Never hold sharp metallic objects when it is raining.
C. Never wear shoes with thick rubber soles.
D. Never walk on open fields when it is raining.

39. The soil that has the highest capillarity also
A. is good for farming.
B. cracks when dry.
C. has large air spaces.
D. has good drainage.

40. Shoes have treads on the soles in order to
A. make them look more attractive.
B. give them a streamlined shape.
C. decrease friction between the sole and the ground.
D. increase friction between the sole and the ground.
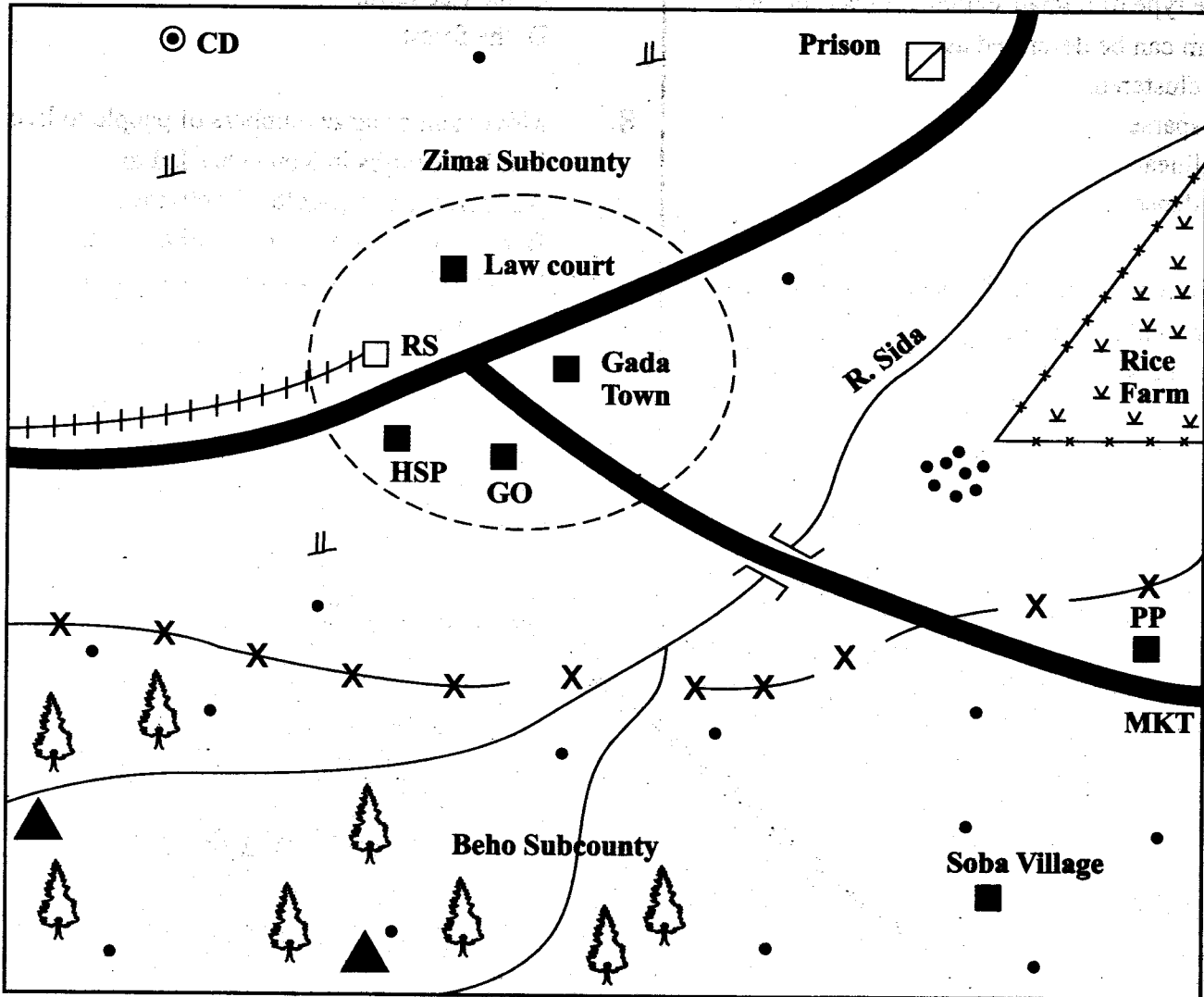
The diagram below shows a periscope in use.
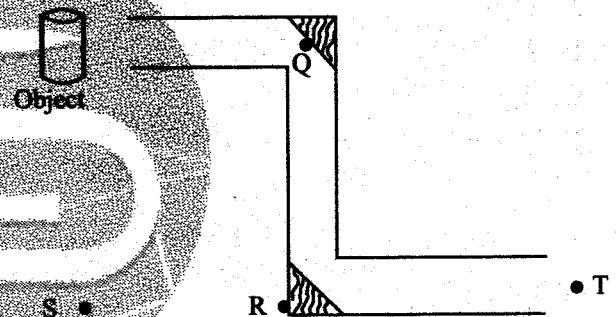
41. The image is likely to be observed at point
A. Q
B. T
C. S
D. R

42. Which one of the following is adapted to its environment by folding leaves?
A. Euphobia.
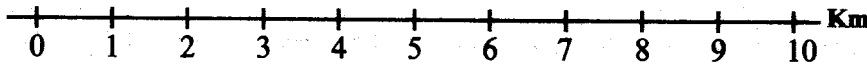B. Marum grass.
C. Cactus.
D. Boabab.

43. The plants that feed on dead decaying matter are known as
    A. parasites.
    B. mushrooms.
    C. saprophytes.
    D. fungi.

44. All the following are electrical appliances used at home **except**
    A. hair drier.
    B. gas cooker
    C. microwave.
    D. radio.

45. When the arrow of the windvane points to the East, the wind must be blowing from
    A. South to North.
    B. West to East.
    C. North to South.
    D. East to West.

46. Which one of the following plants pest is a storage pest?
    A. Aphid.
    B. Weevil.
    C. Cutworm.
    D. Stalkborer.

47. The following are nutritional deficiency diseases. Which one is caused by lack of calcium and phosphorus in the diet?
    A. Rickets.
    B. Anaemia.
    C. Marasmus.
    D. Kwashiorkor.

48. Digestion of food in the alimentary canal ends in the
    A. ileum.
    B. colon.
    C. stomach.
    D. anus.

49. Which of the following animals have a varied body temperature, but have no scales?
    A. Frog and lizard.
    B. Newt and salamander.
    C. Shark and bat.
    D. Toad and crocodile.

50. Among the following types of soil erosion, which one is characterised by formation of deep u-shaped or v-shaped vallies?
    A. Gulley erosion.
    B. Sheet erosion.
    C. Rill erosion.
    D. Splash erosion.

ZIWA AREA

⊙ CD   ⊥⊥   Prison ▱

Zima Subcounty

■ Law court

□ RS   ■ Gada Town

R. Sida

Rice Farm

■ HSP   ■ GO

⊥⊥

X PP
■

X   MKT

Beho Subcounty

▲   ▲   Soba Village
■

SCALE

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

KEY:

▬ Tarmac road	⋋⋌ River and bridge	MKT Market Centre	PP Police Post
⊞⊞⊞ Railway line	-x-x-x Subcounty boundary	🌲 Planted forest	⌁ Town boundary
■ Built-up areas	⊥⊥ ⊥⊥ Scrub vegetation	⊙ CD Cattle Dip	▲ Hills
● Human settlements	RS Railway Station	HSP Hospital	GO Governor's office

1. The type of human settlement near the rice farm can be described as
   A. clustered.
   B. sparse.
   C. linear.
   D. dense.

2. People who arrest a suspected cattle thief at Soba village should
   A. take him to the law court in Gada town.
   B. take him to the prison.
   C. beat him up and take what he has stolen.
   D. take him to the police post at the market.

3. The approximate area of the rice farm is
   A. 3km²
   B. 6km²
   C. 4km²
   D. 8km²

4. The **highest** elected head of Ziwa area is a
   A. County Commissioner.
   B. Member of Parliament.
   C. Governor.
   D. District Commissioner.

5. Trees have been planted in the southern part of Ziwa **mainly** to
   A. provide timber in the area.
   B. protect sources of water.
   C. get a source of firewood.
   D. protect wildlife habitats.

6. Which one of the following economic activities is suitable in the northern part of Ziwa area?
   A. Beef farming.
   B. Mining.
   C. Dairy farming.
   D. Coffee farming.

7. The **highest** part in Ziwa area is around
   A. the cattle dip.
   B. the prison.
   C. the rice farm.
   D. the forest.

8. Movement of large numbers of people to live in urban centres in Kenya has led to
   A. increase in agricultural activities.
   B. poor living conditions in urban centres.
   C. provision of quality social services in towns.
   D. decline in trading activities in urban centres.

9. Which one of the following statements about inheritance of family estate is **true**?
   A. Children share family property according to age.
   B. Property of the deceased is not shared.
   C. All children get a share of family property.
   D. Persons under 18 years do not inherit property.

10. Below are facts about a town in Kenya:
    (i) It was visited by early foreigners.
    (ii) It is a major tourist destination.
    (iii) It has few industries.
    The town described above is
    A. Malindi.
    B. Kisumu.
    C. Thika.
    D. Nakuru.

11. During the early evolution of human beings Homo Erectus was able to
    A. make iron tools.
    B. build houses.
    C. use fire.
    D. grow crops.

12. Large scale commercial fishing is not fully carried out in the Indian Ocean in Kenya **mainly** due to
A. scarcity of fish in the ocean.
B. lack of modern fishing equipment.
C. big storms in the sea.
D. inadequate fish market in Kenya.

13. Which one of the following methods is used by farmers to irrigate rice in Mwea Irrigation Scheme?
A. Canal method.
B. Drip method.
C. Furrow method.
D. Sprinkling method.

14. The government supports trading activities in Kenya by
A. imposing taxes on trade goods.
B. borrowing money from traders.
C. encouraging people to migrate to towns.
D. giving traders loans to expand their businesses.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 15 and 16.
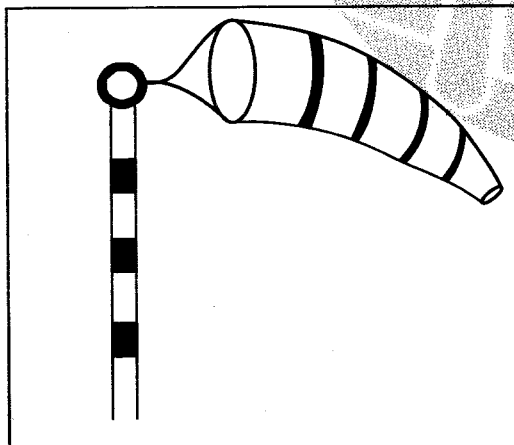
15. The weather instrument illustrated above is used to
A. record the speed of wind.
B. measure amount of water vapour.
C. show the direction of wind.
D. measure atmospheric pressure.

16. The weather instrument illustrated above is **most** useful to
A. pilots.
B. drivers.
C. farmers.
D. fishermen.

17. Which one of the following statements about the first Legislative Council in Kenya is **true**?
A. Eliud Mathu was the only African member.
B. Eight Africans were elected as members.
C. All races had elected representatives.
D. All members were Europeans.

18. Traditional methods of weather observation are not commonly used today **mainly** because
A. the traditional methods were not accurate.
B. of the invention of modern instruments.
C. many people do not depend on farming today.
D. weather patterns have changed.

19. Thika is expanding rapidly as a major industrial town **mainly** due to
A. a large population which provides labour.
B. nearness to the Tana River power dams.
C. availability of water from rivers.
D. availability of land in the town.

20. The **main** cause of soil erosion in pastoral areas in Kenya is
A. overgrazing.
B. deforestation.
C. monocropping.
D. contour ploughing.

21. The government can **best** improve living conditions in urban centres in Kenya by
A. creating more industries in urban centres.
B. encouraging people to live away from industries.
C. constructing cheap decent houses in the slums.
D. educating slum dwellers on the importance of a clean environment.

22. Which one of the following is a tropical rainforest in Kenya?
A. Aberdare forest.
B. Kakamega forest.
C. Mau forest.
D. Timboroa forest.

23. Which one of the following groups consists of fish that are reared in fish farms in Japan?

A.
| Dagaa |
| Nile perch |
| Tilapia |

B.
| Mudfish |
| Trout |
| Tilapia |

C.
| Tilapia |
| Tuna |
| Salmon |

D.
| Oysters |
| Trout |
| Eels. |

24. Which one of the following political associations is **correctly** matched with its founder before independence in Kenya?

Political party	**Founder**
A. Young Kikuyu Association	James Gichuru
B. East African Association	Tom Mboya
C. Kikuyu Central Association	Joseph Kang'ethe
D. Kenya African National Union	Ronald Ngala

25. Which one of the following roles is done by a school management committee to develop the school?
A. Putting up new classrooms.
B. Preparing the school routine.
C. Assigning teachers duties.
D. Preparing the school rules.

26. Which one of the following lakes in Kenya is a source of minerals?
A. Lake Bogoria.
B. Lake Magadi.
C. Lake Victoria.
D. Lake Nakuru.

27. Muchoki moved from Kiambu County and settled in Uasin Gishu County in the Rift Valley region. He moved **mainly** to
A. be employed by the industries in the county.
B. get bigger farming land.
C. contest for an elective seat.
D. visit places of interest.

28. Flower growing has expanded rapidly in Kenya **mainly** due to
A. reliable air transport in Kenya.
B. low cost of growing flowers.
C. availability of cheap labour in the country.
D. high demand of Kenyan flowers in overseas markets.

29. Which one of the following crops was grown in Kenya in the pre-colonial period?
A. Irish potatoes.
B. Pineapples.
C. Millet.
D. Barley.
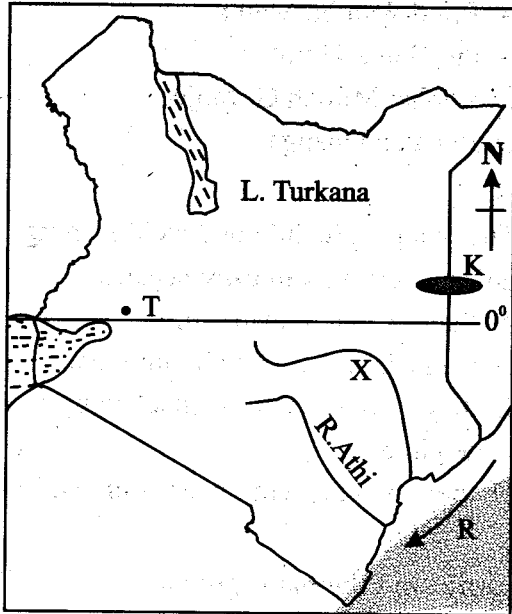
30. The plains marked **K** are
A. Bilesha.
B. Lotikipi.
C. Kano.
D. Mwea.

31. The **main** economic importance of the river marked **X** is
A. provision of water for irrigation.
B. production of hydroelectric power.
C. fishing.
D. attraction of tourists.

32. The town marked **T** is the headquarter of
A. Kisumu county.
B. Nakuru county.
C. Trans Nzoia county.
D. Uasin Gishu county.

33. Three of the following statements about the communities that used the route marked **R** during migration are true. Which one is **not**?
A. They brought a new religion.
B. They settled in the cool wet highlands.
C. They built towns along the coast.
D. They introduced new crops.

34. Which one of the following statements about Africans who participated in the 2nd World War is **correct**? They
A. were rewarded with large parcels of land.
B. collaborated with the British.
C. formed the first political party in Kenya.
D. took active roles in Mau Mau activities.

35. Which group of commodities consists of those produced in processing industries **only**?

A. Sugar
Maize flour
Milk

B. Shoes
Petrol
Glass

C. Iron sheets
Cement
Tyres

D. Clothes
Salt
Paper

36. Africans in Kenya organised armed struggle for independence **mainly** because
A. African had gained experience in the 2nd world war.
B. they got support from independent countries.
C. white settlers did not want Africans to rule themselves.
D. they got support from Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

37. It is the responsibility of parents in a family to
A. guide their children on social behaviour.
B. choose marriage partners for their children.
C. give their children anything they ask for.
D. write school assignments for their children.

38. The release of gases and smoke by industries has influenced the climate by
A. causing cooling effects on earth.
B. causing temperatures to rise.
C. raising atmospheric pressure.
D. affecting the direction of winds.

39. Which one of the following is a courier service in the communication sector?
A. Making telephone calls.
B. Making advertisements on television.
C. Writing articles in newspapers.
D. Delivery of parcels.

40. Which one of the following statements about salt mining in Kenya is **true**?
A. It is used in making glass.
B. It is mined through opencast method.
C. It is obtained from the sea near Malindi.
D. It is transported by pipeline to markets.

41. European settlers took land in the highland regions in Kenya **mainly because the areas**
A. were good for farming.
B. were sparsely populated.
C. had good roads to transport crops.
D. were free from tsetse flies.

42. Below are facts about an African leader.
(i) He modernized his country.
(ii) He was overthrown by the army.
(iii) He died in 1975
The leader described above is
A. Kwame Nkrumah.
B. Haile Selassie.
C. Gamal Abdel Nasser.
D. Nelson Mandela.

43. One complete rotation of the earth takes
A. 24 days.
B. 24 minutes.
C. 24 weeks.
D. 24 hours.

44. African countries have formed regional trading blocs **mainly** to
A. increase goods traded in their regions.
B. stop trading with European countries.
C. allow the use of a common currency.
D. produce similar goods in their religions.

45. The first Asian to become a member of the Legislative Council (LegCo) in Kenya during the colonial period was
A. Eliud Wambu Mathu.
B. Pio Gama Pinto.
C. Alibhai Mullah Gevanjee.
D. Benaiah Ohanga.

46. The San people did not develop strong political systems **mainly** because
A. they lived a nomadic life.
B. the people were few in numbers.
C. they were frequently attacked by their neighbours.
D. there was no centralised source of power.

47. Coffee in Ethiopia is grown
A. in the cool wet highland regions.
B. under irrigation.
C. at Kenana Irrigation Scheme.
D. in the coastal lowlands.

48. Which one of the following countries is correctly matched with its administrative capital?

Country	Capital city
A. South Africa	Johannesburg.
B. Mozambique	Beira.
C. Senegal	Dakar.
D. Angola	Windhoek.

49. It is the responsibility of persons with disabilities in Kenya to
A. be exempted from paying taxes.
B. obey the laws of the country.
C. be paid higher salaries.
D. get services free of charge.

50. Which one of the following groups consists of countries that are members of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)?

A. Tanzania
Mozambique
Egypt

B. Rwanda
Tanzania
Burundi

C. Burundi
Senegal
Chad

D. Kenya
Sudan
Djibouti

51. Seyyid Said came to the coast of Eastern Africa in 1840 to
A. control the East Coast trade.
B. look for a sea route to India.
C. look for the source of River Nile.
D. introduce cloves in Zanzibar.

52. Peace can be undermined in Kenya if
A. many people go to live in towns.
B. many political parties are formed.
C. population increases rapidly.
D. illegal immigrants enter the country.

53. Which one of these mountains in Africa was formed when rocks beneath the earth's surface folded?
A. Ruwenzori mountains.
B. Usambara mountains.
C. Atlas mountains.
D. Danakil Alps.

54. Pyrethrum in Kenya is grown to make
A. perfumes.
B. insecticides.
C. cosmetics.
D. beverages.

55. Germany has a low population growth rate because
A. the country has high standards of living.
B. many people live in urban centres.
C. there is scarcity of land.
D. population of people within the reproductive age is low.

56. Which one of the following is a horticultural crop?
A. Kales.
B. Wheat.
C. Rice.
D. Coconut.

57. The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) ensures fair elections by
A. counting votes during day light.
B. ensuring all registered voters cast their votes.
C. not supporting any candidates.
D. opening many polling stations.

58. Members of the County Assembly are elected
A. to form the county executive.
B. by registered voters in wards.
C. after every two years.
D. only from the ruling coalition of parties.

59. Promulgation of a new constitution is the responsibility of
A. the Cabinet Secretaries.
B. the Attorney General.
C. the Chief Justice.
D. the President.

60. All registered Kenyan citizens are encouraged to participate in elections in order to
A. take part in forming the government.
B. elect only leaders who are educated.
C. become members of political parties.
D. be given jobs in the public service.

1. What is twelve thousand less six million seven hundred and seven thousand two hundred and six written in symbols?
   A. 67070206
   B. 6695206
   C. 67092206
   D. 6605206

2. What is the least number that can be added to 47867 to make it divisible by 11?
   A. 5
   B. 3
   C. 4
   D. 2

3. What is the place value of digit 4 after working out $3.976 \div 1.4$?
   A. Ones.
   B. Hundredths.
   C. Tenths.
   D. Thousandths.

4. The length of a barbed wire was 192m. It was used to fence round a square vegetable garden. If the wire went round the garden four times, calculate the area of the garden.
   A. 48m²
   B. 36m²
   C. 144m²
   D. 2304m²

5. By how many times is the total value of digit 5 more than the total value of digit 2 in the number 45328?
   A. 40
   B. 250
   C. 25
   D. 4980

6. In the figure below line AB is parallel to line CDE. Line AC is perpendicular to line CDE. Lines AD = BD and angle BAD = 62°.
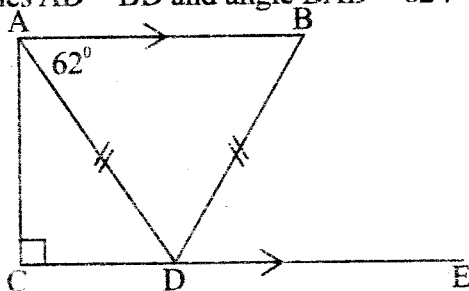
What is the size of angle CDA?
   A. 68°
   B. 56°
   C. 62°
   D. 22°

7. Work out: $14 - (12 \times 6) \div \frac{2}{9}$ of $108 + 30$
   A. 47
   B. 19
   C. 41
   D. 13

8. Three men contributed some money to start a business. Francis contributed a sixth of the total amount, Julius contributed a quarter while Noah contributed a third. They later found that they still required sh. 24000 more. How much money were they targeting to start the business?
   A. sh. 48000
   B. sh. 96000
   C. sh. 72000
   D. sh. 54000

9. The pie chart below shows the number of items sold in a stationery shop in one week.
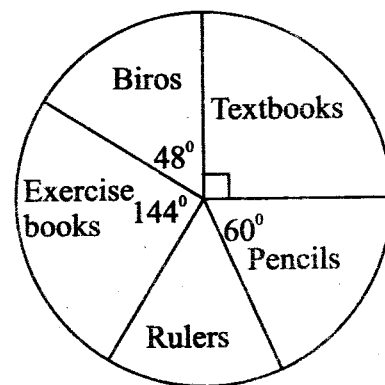
If only 9 rulers were sold that week, how many more exercise books than textbooks were sold?
   A. 18
   B. 54
   C. 36
   D. 27

10. What is the shortest possible length of a string from which a whole number of pieces of 30cm, 36cm and 60cm can be cut?
A. 180cm
B. 126cm
C. 90cm
D. 144cm

11. Work out $\dfrac{2.5 \times 1.5}{9 - 1.5}$

A. 0.28
B. $\dfrac{1}{2}$
C. 0.25
D. 3.75

12. In the figure below line ABCD is a straight line. Angle ECD = 78°. What is the size of angle ABE?
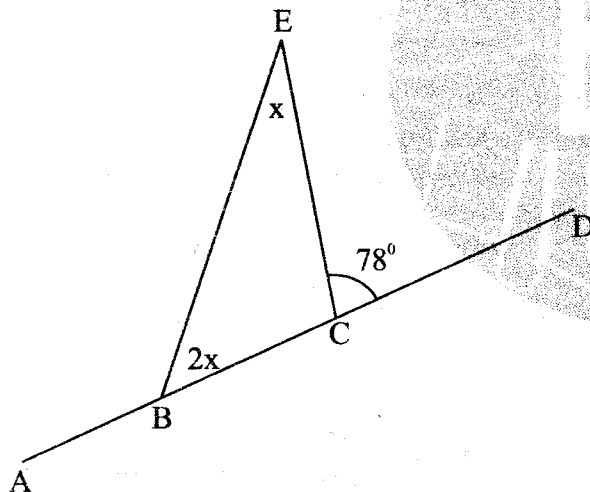

A. 128°
B. 26°
C. 52°
D. 102°

13. What is the sum of the next two fractions in the sequence $\dfrac{1}{2}, \dfrac{9}{10}, 1\dfrac{3}{10}, \underline{\hphantom{xx}}, \underline{\hphantom{xx}}$?

A. $2\frac{1}{10}$
B. $3\frac{4}{5}$
C. $3\frac{3}{10}$
D. $1\frac{7}{10}$

14. A tank was full of water. When $\frac{3}{8}$ of the water was used up 375 litres still remained in the tank. What is the capacity of the tank?
A. 600L
B. 1125L
C. 1000L
D. 3000L

15. After the salaries were increased by 15%, Wafula now earns sh. 9200 after a tax of sh. 4600 is deducted. How much money was paid to him each month before the salary were increased?
A. sh. 8000
B. sh. 13800
C. sh. 10580
D. sh. 12600

**16.** Calculate the total surface area of the wedge drawn below.
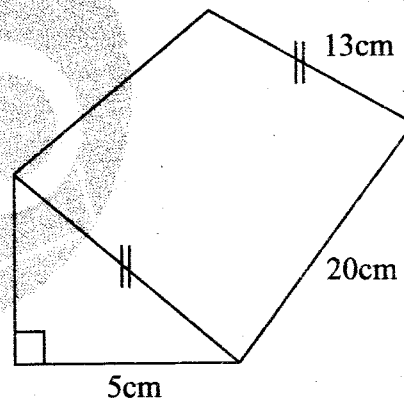
A. 600cm²
B. 1200cm²
C. 660cm²
D. 650cm²

17. Amani bought 2 - 2kg packets of sugar at sh. 105 per packet, 3 kg of rice @ sh. 85 and $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of tea leaves at sh. 120 per kg. She paid for the items using 2 - sh. 500 notes. How much balance did she receive?
A. sh. 525
B. sh. 205
C. sh. 415
D. sh. 475

18. Solve the value of x in the equation

$$\frac{x-2}{3} + \frac{2x+3}{4} = 1$$

   A. $1\frac{1}{10}$

   B. $1\frac{3}{10}$

   C. $1\frac{2}{10}$

   D. $1\frac{1}{5}$

19. There were 72 people in a meeting. Later 8 women left. If the number of men in the meeting was 40, what was the ratio of men to women after the eight had left?
A. 5:4
B. 3:8
C. 5:3
D. 8:3

20. The scale used in a map reads 1:30000. What is the actual length of a rectangular play ground measuring 3cm by 5cm.
A. 1.5km
B. 150cm
C. 900m
D. 9km

21. What is the area of the shaded part in the figure below?
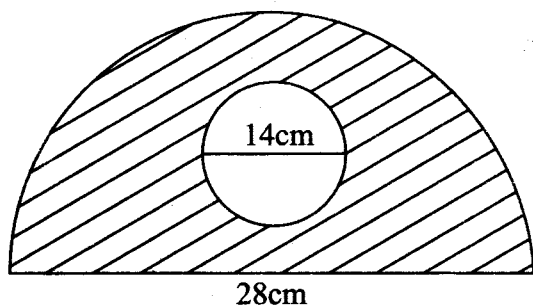
A. 308cm^2
B. 154cm^2
C. 616cm^2
D. 284cm^2

22. Tango left home at 2230hrs on Tuesday. After travelling for 2 hours at a speed of 40km/h his car got a puncture which took him 30 minutes to change the wheel. He then continued with his remaining part of the journey at a speed of 40km/h. If he arrived to his destination at 3.30a.m the following day, calculate his average speed for the whole journey.
A. 36km/h
B. 44km/h
C. 40km/h
D. 50km/h

23. A land buying company bought 12.5ha piece of land. They sub-divided it into plots each measuring 40m by 60m. 2.5ha piece of land was reserved for play ground while 0.4 ha was reserved for roads separating the plots. How many plots were they able to sub divide?
A. 400
B. 50
C. 40
D. 52

24. The length of Mr.Kioko's farm was fenced using poles placed 3m apart. If 105 poles were used, what is the length of the farm?
A. 312m
B. 316m
C. 315m
D. 314m

25. If $a = 8, b = \frac{1}{2}a$ and $c = b + 1$ what is the value of $\dfrac{a - 2c + b^2}{\frac{1}{2}(bc)}$

A. 24
B. $1\frac{3}{5}$
C. $1\frac{4}{5}$
D. $1\frac{2}{5}$

26. A rectangular tank whose height is 3.6m has a base measuring 3m by 2.4m. The tank was two thirds full of water. After a day's use the level of the water fell to 2m. How many litres of water were used
A. 6000L
B. 6400L
C. 11520L
D. 2880L

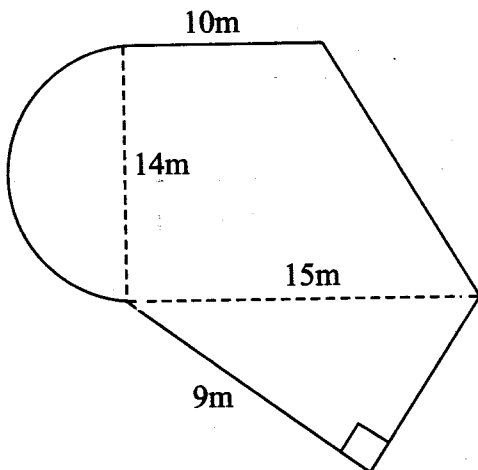**27.** How many cubes have been used to construct the stack drawn below?
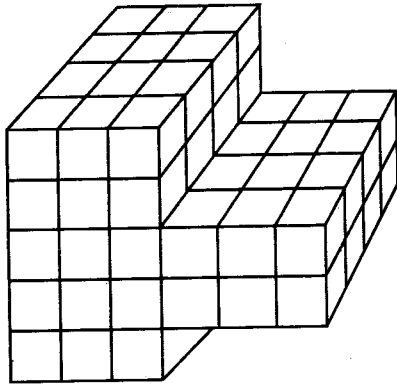
A. 96
B. 84
C. 72
D. 86

28. After receiving a discount of 12% Jamil paid sh. 10560 for a bed. Calculate the marked price of the bed.
A. sh. 12000
B. sh. 24672
C. sh. 9292.80
D. sh. 1267.20

29. Calculate the area of the figure drawn below.

10m
14m
15m
9m

A. 240m²
B. 364m²
C. 306m²
D. 272m²

30. A train left Kisumu for Mombasa at 4.25p.m. It arrived at Nairobi a distance of 380km at 2125hrs. If the distance from Kisumu to Mombasa is 740km, at what speed should the train travel from Nairobi in order to arrive at Mombasa at 3.25a.m?
A. $123\frac{1}{3}$ km/h
B. 60km/h
C. 70km/h
D. $67\frac{3}{11}$ km/h

31. Simplify the following inequality
$y + 4 < 3(y - 2)$
A. $y < 5$
B. $y = 5$
C. $5 > y$
D. $y > 5$

32. The area of a triangular plot is 4.8 hectares. Its base length is 400m. Calculate the height of the plot.
A. 480m
B. 120m
C. 240m
D. 360m

33. The table below shows the distance between different towns along a certain route.

Nairobi						
80	Kitui					
140	60	Mwingi				
200	120	80	Ukasi			
260	180	120	60	Border		
310	210	160	100	50	Madogo	
380	300	200	130	80	30	Garissa

Between which two consecutive towns is the distance the least?
A. Border and Ukasi.
B. Madogo and Garissa.
C. Border and Madogo.
D. Nairobi and Kitui.

34. A saleslady is paid sh. 8500 per month. She also receives 5% commission on the value of goods sold above sh. 80 000. In one month she sold goods worth a quarter of a million. How much did she earn that month?
A. Sh. 15 500
B. sh. 25 000
C. sh. 17 000
D. sh. 21 000

35. 8 women would be required to complete weeding a piece of land in 15 days. However the owner needed the work to be completed in 10 days. How many more women should be hired?
A. 12
B. 5
C. 3
D. 4

36. Boiling water was cooled at a rate of 3^0C per minute for half an hour before it was warmed for 10 minutes at a rate of 5^0C per minute. What was the temperature reading of the water at the end of 40th minute?
A. 60^0C
B. 140^0C
C. 40^0C
D. 50^0C

37. An athlete completed a 100m race in 12 seconds. What was his speed in km/h?
A. 36km/h
B. 30m/s
C. 8.33km/h
D. 30km/h

38. Construct a quadrilateral ABCD in which line AB = line DC = 6cm. Line AD = line BC = 5cm and angle ADC = 55^0. What is the length of diagonal AC?
A. 9.7cm
B. 6cm
C. 5.1cm
D. 10cm

39. Which one of the following is not a right-angled triangle?
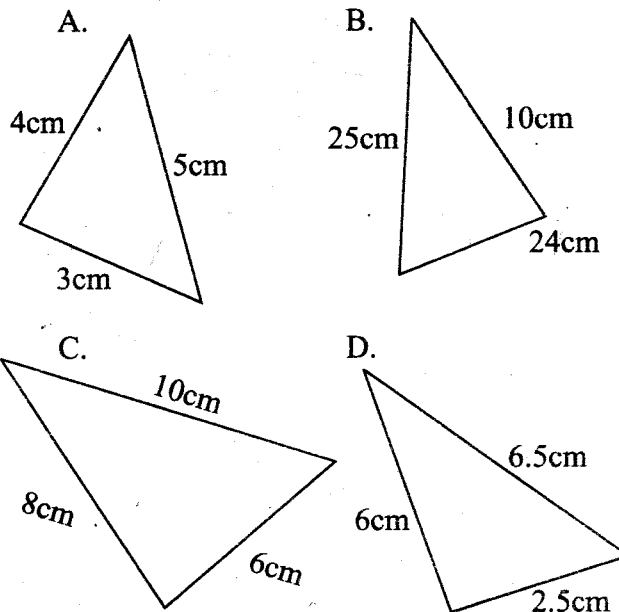

40. Martha deposited sh. 20000 in a bank that gave a simple interest at a rate of 5% p.a. After how long had his money amounted to sh. 22500?
A. 2 years.
B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ years
C. 3 years.
D. 5 years.

41. A watch loses 2.5 seconds every hour. It was set right on Monday at 12.02 p.m. What time did it show Friday when the correct time was 12.02p.m?
A. 12.00 noon.
B. 12.04p.m
C. 11.58p.m
D. 11.58 a.m

42. There were 42 pupils in a class. $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pupils drank a 5dl packet of milk each. The rest drank a 800ml packet of milk each. How many litres did they consume altogether?
A. 112L
B. 25.2L
C. 252L
D. 140L

43. An athlete ran round the track drawn below five times. What distance in kilometres did he cover?
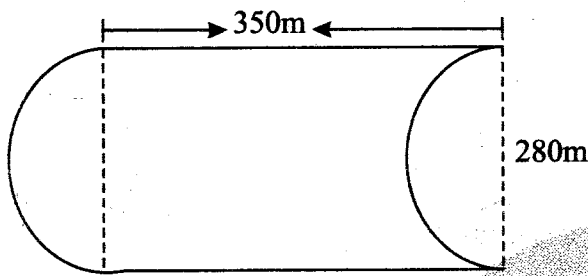
A. 880
B. 1.58
C. 1580
D. 7.9

44. A cylindrical tank whose diameter is 1.4m is half full of water. If the capacity of the water in the tank was 3080 litres. Calculate the height of the tank.

A. 2m
B. 1m
C. 3m
D. 4m

45. Hellen bought a TV set on hire purchase terms. She paid sh. 15 000 as deposit. She then paid 18 equal monthly instalments for sh. 500 per month. The hire purchase price of the TV set was 20% more than the cash price. If the cash price was sh. 2000 less than the marked price, calculate the marked price of the TV set.

A. sh. 22 000
B. sh. 20 000
C. sh. 18 000
D. sh. 24 000

46. Work out: $1\frac{1}{4} \div \left(3\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{2}{3}\right) \times 2\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}$

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

47. Membo is twice as old as Hally who is 12 years older than Hamadi. If Hally is x years old, write an equation to calculate the total sum of their ages.

A. (3x + 12) years
B. $(2\frac{1}{2}x - 12)$ years
C. (4x - 12) years
D. $(2\frac{1}{2}x + 12)$ years

48. A trader bought two crates of tomatoes. Each crate contained 240 tomatoes. She sold them in piles of 3 each at sh. 25. If she had bought the tomatoes at sh. 1600 per crate what percentage profit did she make?
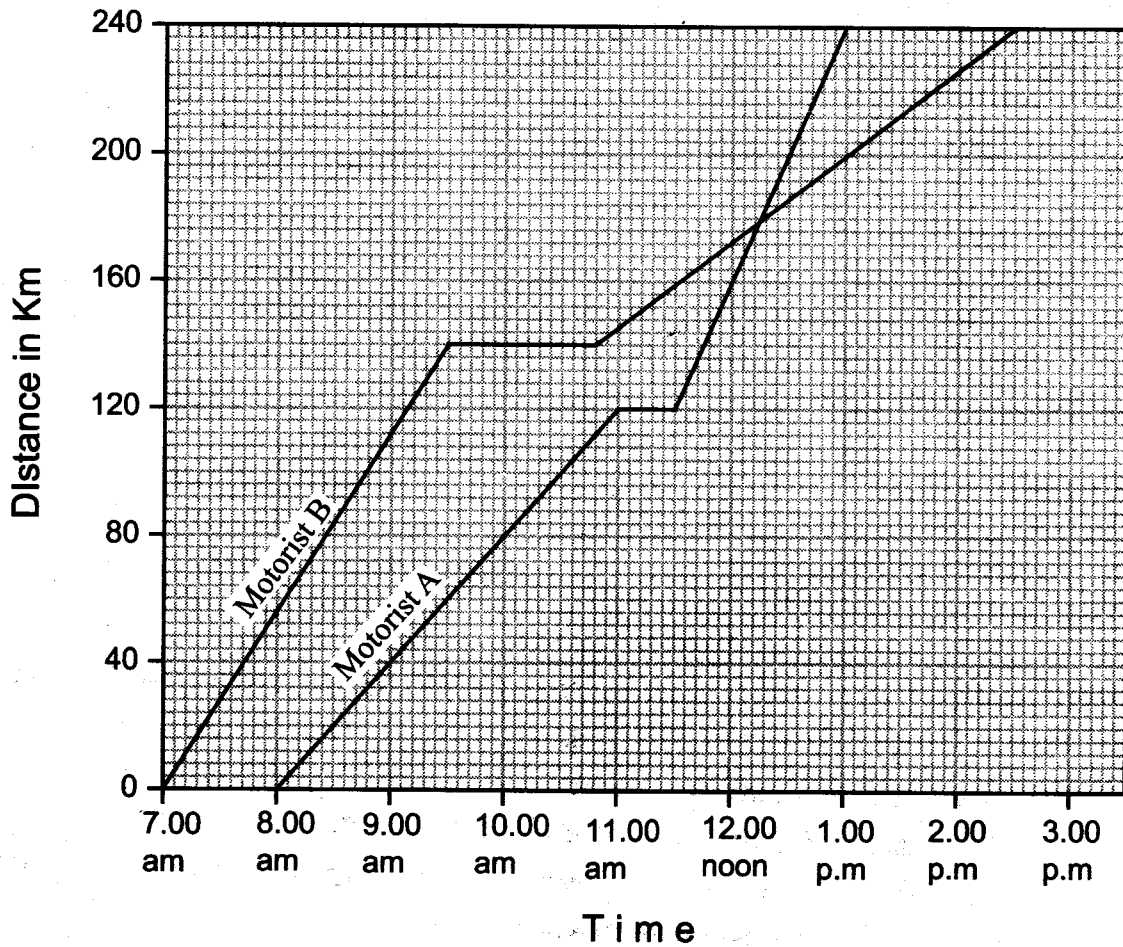
A. 25%
B. 20%
C. 15%
D. 8%

49. What is the next shape in the pattern below?
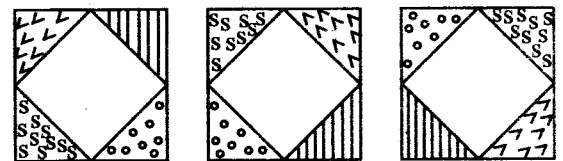
A.
B.

C.
D.

50. The graph below shows the journey followed by two motorists travelling along the same route.

How far apart were the two motorists when motorist B stopped?
A. 140 km
B. 20 km
C. 80 km
D. 40 km

8

TARGETER 005

YEAR 2016

MARKING SCHEME

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

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.

When my father arrived home from work, he did not greet us as usual. He had worn a sad face. He asked for my elder sister Chebet ....

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TARGETER
005

KISWAHILI
SEHEMU YA PILI:
INSHA

Muda: Dakika 40.

NAMBARI YAKO YA MTIHANI	
JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI.

1. Kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu, **andika namba yako kamili ya mtihani, jina lako na jina la shule yako.**

2. Sasa fungua karatasi hii, soma maagizo ya insha kwa makini na uandike insha yako kwenye nafasi uliyoachiwa.

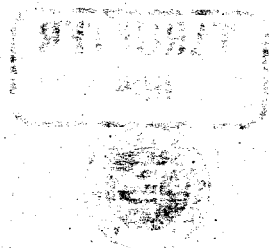**Kijitabu hiki kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.**

FUNGUA KURASA

UMUHIMU WA KUPATA ELIMU SHULENI

STAHIKI - 005

INSHA DARASA LA NANE