

**GENERAL PREPARATIONS GUIDELINES****COMPOSITION WRITING TIPS****HOW TO WRITE A GOOD COMPOSITION**

Every candidate who sits for KCPE examination at the end of the eight years in primary school must write a composition which constitutes 40% of what he or she gets in the English paper. As such, acquiring the right skills in writing winning essays is an essential thing all pupils should strive to achieve.

**POINTERS TO A GOOD COMPOSITION**

Examiners are always looking for some qualities in a composition. Failure to achieve this means you will not score good marks. The following are the key pointers to a good composition:

- a) Use simple words and the correct vocabulary
- b) Write accurately, creatively, neatly, fluently and legibly
- c) Communicate effectively
- d) Use the right format (For example, a letter is written differently from a story)
- e) Use appropriate handwriting
- f) Use proper spelling
- g) Use the right sentence building skills and structure
- h) Use correct grammatical expressions in English
- i) Pay attention to correct punctuation and paragraphing
- j) Be specific
- k) Use sensory details to describe people and places
- l) Use metaphors, similes, personification, proverbs, idioms etc. to spice your story
- m) Maintain the right length
- n) Sustain interest

**SKILLS IN COMPOSITION WRITING**

- a) **Fluency** – this is the ability to write clearly and in a logical manner. The ideas and thoughts should have a flow.
- b) **Accuracy** - A good composition should be without errors.
- c) **Creativity** – come up with a unique style of writing that makes your composition both interesting and enjoyable to read.
- d) **Originality** – this is the ability to think and act independently. Do not reproduce someone else's work.
- e) **Clarity** – write both clearly and in a language that can easily be understood.
- f) **Coherence** - the different parts of your composition should stick to each other. This provides the reader a path to follow when reading your story.
- g) **Conciseness** - eliminate words that are not necessary because they do not add anything to the meaning of a sentence.
- h) **Legibility** – this is the quality of writing what can be easily read. Good handwriting is critical for effective communication and therefore, it should appeal to both the reader and the writer.

**STEPS TO FOLLOW IN COMPOSITION WRITING**

A good composition should be written following a number of steps.

**a) Choosing the topic**

In an examination situation, choice is limited as you are usually given a topic to write on. However, you must understand your topic well before you get started.

**b) Planning the composition by having an outline**

Take about 5 to 10 minutes planning your composition before you begin to write. Have an outline by writing down briefly the main ideas and points that you wish

to develop in your composition. Stay focused on the main idea.

**A well-planned composition should have:**

**i) An introduction** – this is important as it makes the first impression to the reader and therefore should grab attention and give a hint what the composition is about. It should be a punchy start that attracts the reader's attention. You can start by:

- Describing a character or characters
- Describing the setting (the place or time when an action takes place)
- Describing the scene vividly
- Having a dialogue/direct speech
- Having a rhetorical question (not supposed to be answered)
- Asking the reader a question (supposed to be answered by the reader)
- Beginning with a general statement
- Using contradictory statement (lacking agreement between facts)
- Starting in the middle of an action

**ii) Body (middle of the story)**

The body of the composition is where you put the details. Having gained the readers' attention in the introduction, you must now hold their attention by offering important, interesting and convincing ideas.

**iii) Conclusion**

An effective conclusion is essential to the success of your composition as most readers will remember the last paragraph over any other part of your composition.

**c) Decide the Point of view**

This refers to position from which an object, person, or event is observed. You can use:

- First person point of view – the narrator is telling his/or her story and uses 'I' or 'we.' For example:
- Second person point of view – is used when addressing someone and uses 'you.' For example: You must ensure that...

- Third person point of view – is used when talking about somebody else and uses 'he,' 'she,' 'they,' 'it.'

**d) Maintaining the right length**

Writing a very short or long composition means you will leave out some essential details or include unnecessary details respectively.

**e) Budgeting your time**

You must plan for the available time well. You can plan it as follows:

- First 5 minutes
  - Reading the instructions
  - Reading and interpreting the question
  - Drawing an outline of your composition
- 25-30 minutes

This is the most important time when you write your composition. Ensure you have written it clearly and correctly. Ensure that you have used the right format.

- Last 5 minutes

Use this time to revise your composition. Read through it and look for errors of construction, tenses and spelling. These errors will cost you some marks if left glaring.

## KISWAHILI: INSHA

### KANUNI ZA UANDISHI WA INSHA

#### a) UMBO LA INSHA

- Kichwa, anwani au mada.
- Utangulizi.
- Mwili ama sehemu kuu.
- Hitimisho au tamati.

#### i) Kichwa, anwani au mada

Kimsingi, kichwa huwa mdokezo wa lengo kuu la jambo linalozungumziwa katika insha kwa muhtasari. Huenda ukapewa kichwa au wakati mwingine ukatakiwa kukitunga mwenyewe. Kwa kawaida, kichwa cha insha ni lazima kiwe na uhusiano na yale yanayozungumziwa katika insha hiyo na kiwe ni kichwa kinachomhamasisha msomaji kutaka kuisoma insha yenyewe. Mifano:

- Uzuri wa Mkakasi
- Hafla ya Kukata Na Shoka
- Athari za Mihadarati
- Kinywa cha Ugaidi

#### ii) Utangulizi

Utangulizi huwa maelezo juu ya jambo lijalo katika insha. Kimsingi huwa aya moja. Aya hii haina budi kumnata msomaji haraka ili aendelee kuisoma insha nzima. Ikiwa sehemu hii haitaandikwa kwa ufasaha, itamvunja msomaji moyo na kumfanya akutuze alama za chini.

**Tanbihi:** Epuka kujaza msamiati na fani za lugha katika utangulizi kwa kudhani kuwa utavutia. Jambo muhimu zaidi ni ujumbe.

Kwa kawaida hakuna njia maalum ya kutanguliza insha. Tazama mifano hii:

- Je, ni haki kumdhulumu mtoto?...
- Nilipovuta taswira, picha yake ilinifanya kulengalengwa na machozi...
- Naam! Ujanja wa nyani huishia jangwani...
- Ninaikumbuka vyema siku hiyo. Alipoingia, uso wake ulionyesha mseto wa hisia...
- Wahenga walisema, mchimba kisima huingia mwenyewe...

#### iii) Mwili, mawazo makuu, au kiini

Hii ndiyo sehemu kuu katika insha kwa sababu hapa ndipo mwandishi hutoa ufafanuzi kuhusu maudhui. Huwa ndefu kwa sababu inafanua hoja zote muhimu za insha kwa kina. Huwa na aya kadha na kila aya hueleza wazo fulani.

#### iv) Mwisho, tamati au hitimisho

Hii ndiyo aya ya mwisho ya mtungo na inatakiwa kuyafunga pamoja maelezo yote yaliyotolewa katika insha nzima. Sehemu hii inatoa muhtasari na msisitizo wa suala kuu. Kwa hivyo tamati ifaayo inatakiwa:

- Kutoa muhtasari wa yaliojadiliwa
- Kutoa funzo
- Kuonyesha msimamo
- Kutoa mapendekezo

#### b) HATI

Hati ni mwandiko. Uandishi bora wa hati hutokana na kufuata utaratibu ufaao.

Kila mwanafunzi anafaa kutabua namna herufi kubwa na ndogo zinavyoandikwa.

#### c) UAKIFISHAJI

Kuakifisha ni kutumia alama za uandishi katika kazi iliyoandikwa ili kusanifisha maandishi au kukamilisha maana iliyokusudiwa. Alama hizi zinapotumika vyema maandishi huwa hayana utata wa kimaana. Kwa mfano, sentensi ifuatayo haina maana kamili:

*Ni nani asiyebaini kuwa mtaka cha mvunguni sharti ainame*

Baada ya kuakifisha, sentensi hii itakuwa:

*Ni nani asiyebaini kuwa, mtaka cha mvunguni sharti ainame?*

#### d) SENTENSI

Sentensi ni fungu la maneno ambalo linatoa habari kamili.

- Kila sentensi sahihi lazime ianze kwa herufi kubwa na kumalizia kwa alama sahihi ya uakifishaji.
- Kuna alama tatu ambazo humiwa mwishoni mwa sentensi.
- Ala hizi hutumiwa kutegemea sentensi ni ya aina gani.

Alama hizo ni:

- i) Kikomo (.)
- ii) Kiulzi (?)
- iii) Hisi (!)

**e) AYA/IBARA**

- Aya ni fungu moja ambalo limekamilika la maandishi ya mtiririko katika isha.
- Huwa ni mkusanyiko wa sentensi kadhaa. Kwa hivyo, sentensi moja hata iwe ndefu si aya.
- Unapoanza aya, acha nafasi ndogo ya sentimita moja hadi mbili kutoka kwenye pambizo.
- Unapoandika insha, kila aya huwa na ujumbe wake.

(Get more details from our Benchmark KCPE Composition and Insha books available in a bookshop near you)

## TIPS ON HOW TO ANSWER KCPE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

The multiple choice questions contains the following parts:

- a) **The stem** – this is the statement or statement seeking for an answer.
- b) **Options** - these are the four choices (A,B,C and D) provided after the stem.
- c) **The Distractors** – they are the three choices given that draw your attention away from the correct answer (the key). So they are incorrect.
- d) **The key** – this is the answer to the question.

## KEY POINTS WHEN ANSWERING KCPE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

### a) Pay attention to questions with negative words

These are the trickiest questions because they ask for 'what is not,' rather than 'what is.' When they occur in the stem, the three alternatives that are true to the statement are the distractors while the one that is not applicable is usually the answer. Common negative words include: None, cannot, does not, not true, untrue, except, least, unlikely, not correct, etc.

### b) Best response multiple choice questions

In items of the best-answer variety, the alternatives differ in their degree of correctness. You want to identify the best response from the good responses.

## STEPS TO FOLLOW WHEN ANSWERING MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

**Step 1: Read the whole question carefully** – always re-read the question and underline the key words that tell you what the question is asking.

### Step 2: Eliminate options you know are wrong

Often, one or more alternatives given can quickly be eliminated just by applying a little reasoning or common sense since it is clearly incorrect. By eliminating options you know are wrong, you are left with fewer options and your chances of getting the correct answer are greatly improved.

### Tips for Elimination

For you to succeed in eliminating options that are obviously wrong, you should:

- First read all the choices (do not jump on the first seemingly correct one)
- Compare them
- Relate the alternatives back to the stem
- Eliminate choices that are too extreme or obviously wrong
- Eliminate choices that contradict the facts
- Eliminate choices that attempt to lead you astray from the obvious
- Narrow your choice to two; then compare them to see how they differ
- Think about which alternative relates most closely to what you have learnt.

### Step 3: Look at the two remaining choices

Based on the knowledge you have acquired through reading and the general learning process, now you should be able to pick the correct alternative.

### PREPARING FOR KCPE CHOICE EXAM

For you to be able to carry out your studies effectively when preparing for KCPE exam, you should:

#### a) Plan your study early

Start by planning how you are going to study. Ask yourself: What should I study? When should I study? How should I study? I am I prepared for study?

#### b) Identify a good study place

You need a quiet study place for you to study effectively. Reading in a place with distractions means you will find it difficult to concentrate.

#### c) Set yourself study goals

Plan your work well and set yourself goals for each study activity. In the end, this will help you to keep track of what you are learning. Your goals should clearly specify what you want and be achievable within a set time frame.

#### d) Plan your time well

Boost your confidence and reduce any pre-exam stress by avoiding last minute cramming. Know which is the

best time for you to study. Make a timetable and set aside time for study. Do not forget to create time for having fun and relaxation in between study sessions. Each session should not be longer than 45 minutes. Also allocate time for attending to your other chores to avoid disruptions during study.

#### e) Review past exam papers

Before you sit for the exam, review as many past papers as possible. Work through the questions and familiarise yourself with the examination formats of the different subjects.

#### g) Working with others in study groups

You must have heard about the saying, "Two heads are better than one." This demonstrates the fact that people can accomplish more by sharing their skills and resources than by working alone.

### PREPARATIONS BEFORE THE EXAM

For you to have good preparation before the exam, this stage can be broken into two parts:

- Long-term preparations**
- Short-term preparations**

#### i) Long-term preparations

This covers the preparations you make a few months to exam. You need to:

- Establish the areas you are supposed to cover for the whole course
- Have notes that cover the syllabus
- Identify areas that are unclear or confusing
- Spend extra time on your weakest areas
- Try to understand and apply what you read as opposed to memorizing it

#### ii) Short-term preparations

These are the preparations that take place a day or two before the examinations. You should:

- Know the date and time of each paper
- Know the various sections of each paper
- Have all the things you need during the exam

- Focus your attention
- Keep a positive attitude
- Eat properly
- Take breaks, relax, exercise, have a bath
- Go to bed at a reasonable hour
- Know where the exam room is before the actual exam day
- Avoid conversations with other pupils about how little study you/ they have done as this will only stress you.

### PREPARATIONS DURING THE EXAM

This stage can be split into two:

#### i) The day of the exam

##### ii) During the exam

#### i) The day of the exam

These are the things you need to do the day or morning of your exam:

- Have enough breakfast
- Gather exam equipment - pencils, ruler, geometrical set, rubber etc
- Arrive on time about thirty minutes before the exam
- Check the location of the examination on your arrival
- If you have studied well, glance through your summaries/notes
- Take deep breaths, think positively
- Ensure that your watch is running properly

#### ii) During the exam

The following approach can help settle your nerves:

- Make sure you sit at the correct desk. Confirm your index number
- Make sure your desk and chair are stable
- Lay out your equipment on the desk
- Approach the exam with confidence
- Read and listen to instructions carefully
- When told to start, note the start and finish time

- Before you attempt any answers, skim quickly through the entire exam
- Keep to the time limit for each question
- Decide the order in which you will do the questions
- Plan your answer for each question as you go
- Start with the questions you know the best
- Analyse the questions - what are the keywords?
- Come up with the answer in your head before looking at the possible answers
- Differentiate between answers alternatives that 'look right' and that 'are right'.
- Use hints from questions you know to answer questions you do not
- For mathematics, finish doing your calculations before you look at the choices given
- Avoid changing answers except when you have a good reason for doing so
- Do not panic when others appear to be though with the exam
- Be sure that you have filled the appropriate bubbles carefully in pencil
- Review your work and do not leave any blank
- In case of mental block, relax, breathe deeply or leave the question and come back to it later.

### THE PERIOD AFTER THE EXAM

- List down what worked, and hold onto these strategies
- List what did not work for improvement
- Review your timetable for the next exam
- Avoid a long discussions of how you did the exam outside of the exam hall
- Use this time to calm down
- Remind yourself there is more in life than exams

## MANAGING EXAMINATION ANXIETY

It is normal to feel anxious during exam period. This is a state of worry and nervousness that occurs due to something you are waiting for. You might experience:

- Unexplained worry and fear over the awaited exam
- Feeling angry, hopeless and discouraged
- Keeping away from friends and family
- Constant headache
- Increased heart rate
- Crying easily
- Losing concentration
- Becoming irritable
- Low self-esteem
- Fatigue
- Unusual mistakes
- Reduced performance
- Loss of appetite

### How can examination anxiety affect you?

Examination anxiety can affect you in various ways. You may:

- Be unable to concentrate on reading and understanding
- Have problems in making decisions
- Develop fearful thoughts about the consequences of failing
- Find it difficult to understand simple questions during exam
- Blank out during exam
- Fail to realise your full potential

### How can you reduce examination anxiety?

Exam anxiety can be handled through various ways. They include:

- Being prepared from the start
- Developing good study methods
- Eating a balanced diet
- Having time to exercise
- Developing positive thoughts

- Having time for healthy social interaction
- Developing high self-esteem
- Prioritizing tasks
- Learning how to say "No" and knowing your limits
- Having enough sleep
- Approaching the exam with confidence
- Developing the right exam taking strategies
- Avoiding negative thoughts
- Believing in yourself
- Avoiding putting yourself under too much pressure
- Stopping worrying and instead taking action
- Getting support and guidance from your friends, family or teachers when necessary
- Expecting some anxiety during exam period

Identifying what is stressing you and what you can change about the situation

### MATHEMATICS (SET 3)

1. Which one of the following numbers is seven million, one thousand and one, and one hundredths?

- A. 7010001.001    B. 7001001.001  
C. 70011001.01    D. 7001001.01

2. A number was divided by 8 and the result was 4 remainder 1. What was the number?

- A. 32    B. 33    C. 36    D. 39

3. What is the total value of digit 2 in 37946.802?

- A. 0.002    B. 0.02  
C. 0.0002    D. 2

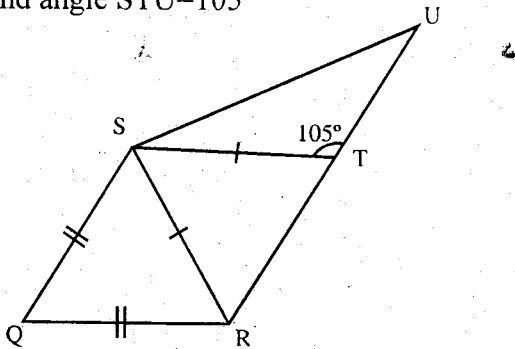
4. What is the value of  $4\frac{1}{4} - 2\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}$  of  $1\frac{5}{7}$ ?

- A.  $\frac{13}{28}$     B.  $\frac{5}{28}$   
C.  $\frac{15}{28}$     D.  $\frac{5}{14}$

5. In a village, the population of people was 320. The ratio of male to female was 3:2. After 12 male left and 12 female joined the village, what was the new ratio of male to female?

- A. 45:41    B. 2:3    C. 3:2    D. 9:7

6. In the figure below  $QS=QR$ ,  $QS$  is parallel to  $RT$ ,  $SR=ST$  and angle  $STU=105^\circ$



What is the measure of angle  $SQR$ ?

- A.  $75^\circ$     B.  $30^\circ$   
C.  $60^\circ$     D.  $150^\circ$

7. A square plot with an area of  $2,025 \text{ m}^2$  was to be fenced with three strands of wire leaving a gate of 5 m in length. What was the total length of wire needed to fence the plot?

- A. 540 m    B. 180 m  
C. 45 m    D. 525 m

8. Mary walks  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a distance from her home to school in 6 hours. How many hours does she use to cover half the total distance?

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

9. In Mikiki village, the number of livestock was represented by the table below:

PIGS	COWS	GOATS	SHEEP	DUCKS
2000	6000	650		4000

The above information was represented in a pie chart and the angle for cows was  $60^\circ$ . How many sheep were in the village if the mean of the animals is 3,330?

- A. 40    B. 4000  
C. 2000    D. 3000

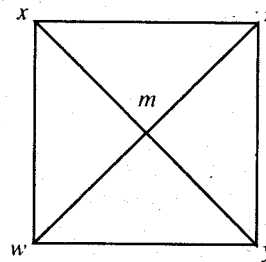
10. Ann drew a road from her home to school on a book which measured 2.5 cm. If on the ground the road was 5 km, what scale did she use?

- A. 1:20,000    B. 1:50,000  
C. 1:200,000    D. 1:100,000

11. What is the value of  $x$  in:  $\frac{2}{3}(4x+8) + 12 = 20$

- A. 4    B. 3  
C. 2    D. 1

12. The diagonals of the square below intersect at point M.



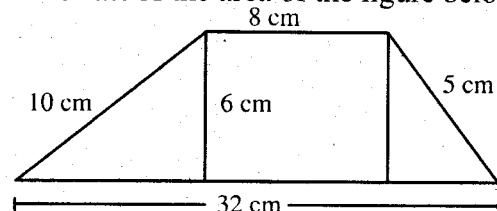
Which one of the statements below is false?

- A. Triangle WMY is right angled.  
B. Diagonals are equal.  
C. Line XY is a bisector of ZXW.  
D. Angle XMZ is equal to MYW.

13. Seven girls had a mean age of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  years. Five of the girls were aged 8.5, 9.0, 12.0, 8.5, and 2.5. The sixth and seventh girls had the same age. What was the modal age of the girls in years?

- A. 7.5 years    B. 45.5 years  
C. 2.5 years    D. 5.0 years

14. What is half of the area of the figure below?



- A.  $120 \text{ cm}^2$     B.  $48 \text{ cm}^2$     C.  $60 \text{ cm}^2$     D.  $54 \text{ cm}^2$



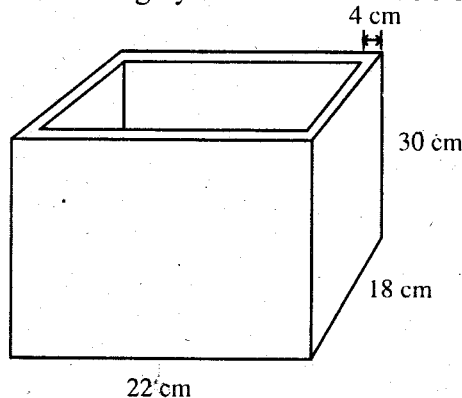
15. A square playing field has a perimeter of 148 meters. What is double the area of the field?

- A.  $37 \text{ m}^2$       B.  $1,369 \text{ m}^2$   
 C.  $2,738 \text{ m}^2$       D.  $5,476 \text{ m}^2$

16. A meeting started at 8:15 am and took 2 hours 35 minutes before a 45 minutes tea-break. It continued for another 3 hours 20 minutes before proceeding for a 1 hour 15 minutes lunch break. If the meeting ended 3 hours 10 minutes after resuming, at what time in a 24 hours system did the it end?

- A. 6:05 am      B. 1805 hours  
 C. 6:05 pm      D. 1850 hours

17. The box below is made up of a uniform timber of 4 cm thickness. The external measurements of the base are 22 cm long by 18 cm wide and 30 cm high.



What is the volume of the timber used to make the box?

- A.  $3,080 \text{ cm}^3$       B.  $8,240 \text{ cm}^3$   
 C.  $3,640 \text{ cm}^3$       D.  $11,880 \text{ cm}^3$

18. A circular swimming pool was fenced with two equal strands of rope whose total length was 1,760 m. What was the diameter of the pool?

- A. 140 m      B. 280 m  
 C. 560 m      D. 70 m

19. A shopkeeper spent sh 24,000 to buy 6 tables after which he sold them making a 20% loss. How much did he sell each table?

- A. Sh 4,000      B. Sh 32,000  
 C. Sh 15,000      D. Sh 11,200

20. Peter Chuma bought the following iron for his metal business:

- 2½ inch round rods @ sh 430
- 1.75 inch welding iron for sh 2,010
- 4 four-meter open sheet @ sh 1,060 per miter
- 2 tins 4-litre oil paint at sh. 1,200 per tin.
- Sh 600 shillings for transport

If he had sh 30,000 before the above purchase and three of his workers were paid sh 2,000 each, how much was he left with at the end of the day?

- A. Sh 29,045      B. Sh 955  
 C. Sh 23,525      D. Sh 6,477

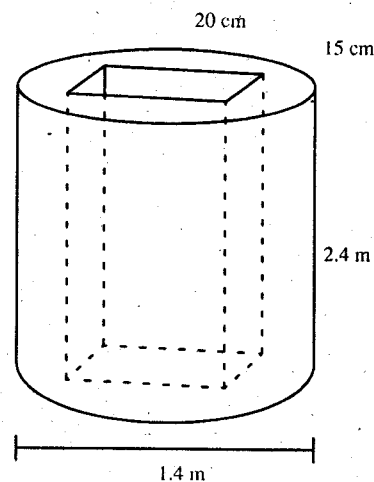
21. A clock gains 10 seconds every 2 hours. If it was set right on Monday at 8:45 am, what time will it show the following Monday at 8:45 am?

- A. 8:59 am      B. 8:59 pm  
 C. 8:31 am      D. 8:31 pm

22. What is the perimeter of a square with an area of  $3,844 \text{ m}^2$ ?

- A. 62 m      B. 248 m  
 C. 1,922 m      D. 124 m

23. What is the volume of the wood left after a rectangular hole measuring 2 cm by 15 cm is drilled through a log of diameter 1.4 m and height of 2.4 m?



- A.  $14,784,000 \text{ cm}^3$       B.  $15,370 \text{ cm}^3$   
 C.  $3,688,800 \text{ cm}^3$       D.  $33,570 \text{ cm}^3$

24. A boy and a girl shared some balls in the ratio of 8:3. If the girl got 10 balls less than the boy, how many balls were there to be shared by both of them?

- A. 16      B. 20  
 C. 15      D. 22

25. Find the radius of a cylindrical tank which has a capacity of 6.16 litres and a height of 0.1 m.

- A. 1.4 cm      B. 14 cm  
 C. 0.14 cm      D. 140 cm

26. What is the value of  $0.048 \times 2.16 \times 0.004$ ?

- A. 0.496      B. 496  
 C. 4.96      D. 49.60

27. A tap discharges water at the rate of 1.5 litres per second. How long will the tap take to discharge water from a rectangular tank measuring 1.2 m long by 0.05 m wide and 0.6 m high?

- A. 2,400 minutes B. 40 minutes  
C. 24 minutes D. 4 hours

28. Construct a triangle CDE such that  $CD=DE=CE=6$  cm. Draw a circle touching its vertices. What is the measure of the diameter?

- A. 3.4 cm B. 6.8 cm  
C. 1.7 cm D. 15.6 cm

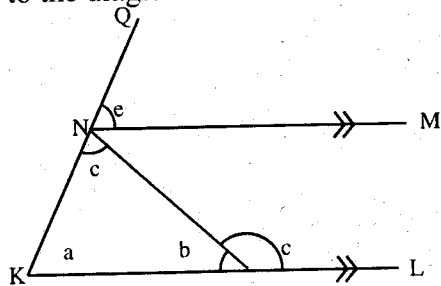
29. Halima ate  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a loaf of bread while her sister ate  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the remainder. Their brother ate  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the bread left, a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of what they had left was eaten by an unknown child and the rest got spoilt. What fraction was eaten by the unknown child?

- A.  $\frac{1}{36}$  B.  $\frac{8}{9}$   
C.  $\frac{7}{9}$  D.  $\frac{1}{9}$

30. If 24<sup>th</sup> January 2003 was on a Tuesday, which day was April 21<sup>st</sup> the same year?

- A. Thursday B. Wednesday  
C. Monday D. Tuesday

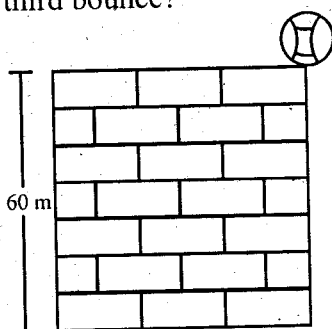
31. Which one of the following is **NOT TRUE** according to the diagram below?



- A.  $a=e$  B.  $a+d=c$   
C.  $a+b+d=180^\circ$  D.  $b+d=e$

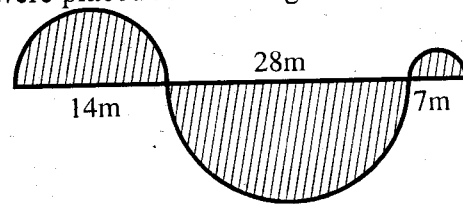
32. A ball is placed on a wall at the position shown below. When dropped, it bounces and hits one fifth less the previous position.

What is the height of the position it will hit in the third bounce?



- A. 12 m  
B. 39.4 m  
C. 31.42 m  
D. 48 m

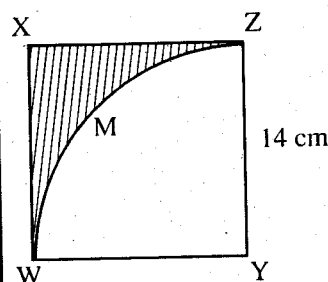
33. A flower garden is in the shape drawn below. Stones were placed round the garden 3.0 m apart.



If each stone was bought at 20 shilling and the transport cost for all of them was Ksh. 1,200, what was the total cost incurred for all the stones?

- A. 2,040 B. 840 C. 1,360 D. 1,403

34. A square piece of land drawn below XWYZ has a perimeter of 560 m. WMY is an arc with centre Y. What is the area of the shaded part in hectares?



- A. 1.96  
B. 1.54  
C. 0.0042  
D. 0.42

35. The hire purchase price of a boat is 20% more than the cost price. The hire purchase price is a deposit of Ksh. 12,000 plus 15 equal monthly installment of Ksh. 800 each. The cash price is 20% more than the cost price. What is the cash price of the boat?

- A. Sh 20,000 B. Sh 30,000  
C. Sh 24,000 D. Sh 25,000

36. A tailor had 14.25 m of material to make a big and a small table clothes. He made two big table clothes each taking 4.75m of material and three small table clothes each taking 1.05 m of the material. The rest was a waste. What was the size of the waste material?

- A. 12.65 m B. 6.80 m  
C. 1.60 m D. 7.45 m

37. A man bought cows, goats and sheep. He bought 16 more cows than goats. The number of sheep bought was twice the number of cows and goats. All the animals bought were 96. Which expression below shows the number of goats bought?

- A.  $4x+32$  B.  $7x+48$  C.  $6x+48$  D.  $4x+16$

38. What is the double LCM of 30, 40 and 60?

- A. 120 B. 130 C. 240 D. 260

39. What is the seventh number in the pattern 3,4,7,11,18?

- A. 47 B. 29 C. 19 D. 25

40. The height of water in a tank was 1.4 m. A family was using water from the tank which made the height to decrease by 20% every day. What was the height of the water in the tank after two days, if the usage was at the same rate each day?

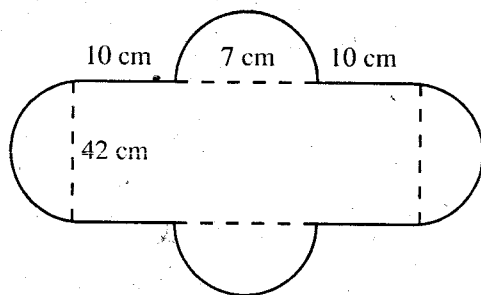
- A. 89.6 m      B. 201.6 m  
C. 97.6 m      D. 5.6 m

41. The travel table below shows the bus fare from town G to M through others. Moses travelled from town I to M direct while Mary travelled from town I to M via town K. Who paid more and by how much?

G									
20	H								
40	30	I							
60	40	30	J						
80	60	60	40	K					
100	80	80	60	20	L				
120	110	100	80	60	40	M			

- A. Mary by Sh 140  
B. Moses by Sh 120  
C. Moses by Sh 60  
D. Mary by Sh 20

42. Find the area of the figure below.



- A. 712.25 cm<sup>2</sup>      B. 2,558.5 cm<sup>2</sup>  
C. 1,279.25 cm<sup>2</sup>      D. 1,424.5 cm<sup>2</sup>

43. A customer deposited 20,000 Kenya shillings in Family Bank which offered a certain simple interest rate per year. After 18 months, the customer withdrew all the money which was Ksh. 21,500. What was the interest rate offered by the bank?

- A.  $\frac{5}{12}\%$       B.  $7\frac{2}{3}\%$       C. 4%      D. 5%

44. The length of a 16 m<sup>2</sup> square table cloth decreased by 20%. What was the new area of the decreased table cloth?

- A. 3.2 m<sup>2</sup>      B. 0.0016 m<sup>2</sup>      C. 256 m<sup>2</sup>      D. 10.24 m<sup>2</sup>

45. Four taps are used to fill and empty a cylindrical tank of water. Tap x and w take 3 hours and 4 hours respectively to fill the tank. Tap k and q take 4 hours and 6 hours respectively to empty the tank. If the tank is empty and all the four taps are opened at the same time, how long will it take to fill the tank?

- A. 6 hours      B. 12 hours  
C. 17 hours      D. 18 hours

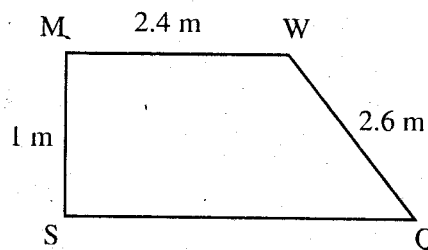
46. To build a classroom for 5 days, a school needs 18 workers. If the school used all the 18 workers for the first 2 days and added 9 more workers, how many less days did the work take to be completed?

- A. 1 day      B. 2 days  
C. 3 days      D. 4 days

47. In a farm,  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the animals were cows, while  $\frac{1}{4}$  were sheep. The fifth of the remainder were goats and the rest were pigs. What fraction of the total animals were pigs?

- A.  $\frac{11}{20}$       B.  $\frac{11}{50}$   
C.  $\frac{3}{20}$       D.  $\frac{33}{100}$

48. Find the length of line SQ in the figure below:

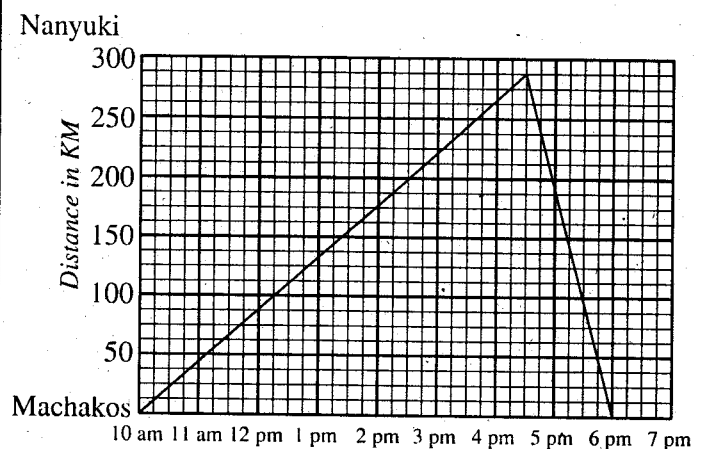


- A. 2.4 m      B. 4.8 m  
C. 24 m      D. 48 m

49. A student paid sh 400 for 10 pairs of socks after being given a discount of sh 10 on each pair. What percentage discount did she get?

- A. 25%      B. 20%  
C. 50%      D. 5%

50. The graph below shows Mary's movement from Machakos to Nanyuki and back.



Using the graph, what was the average speed of the whole journey?

- A. 60 km/h      B.  $42\frac{6}{7}$  km/h  
C.  $71\frac{3}{4}$  km/h      D. 35.9 km/h

## ENGLISH (SET 3)

### COMPOSITION

The following is the beginning of a story. Write and complete the story. Make your story as interesting as you can.

I waved goodbye to my parents as we left...

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE

#### Question 1 to 15

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

Mastering public speaking is a relatively 1 task for 2 individuals. These individuals 3 need careful coaching before they finally 4 the art of public speaking. Through practice and careful research 5 the topic, public speech can be easily handled. After all, public speech is practically an activity wherein a person stands in front of the crowd to explain a point, state some facts or 6 a story.

7, there are individuals 8 have a hard time dealing with the fact that they will be standing in front of a crowd for a short speech. Some are just anxious or do not 9 completely comfortable on creating and 10 public speech. Others however, are completely 11 when they think 12 the 13 that they will be talking to a crowd. They would 14 ways just to get 15 of the responsibility of doing public speeches.

- |                 |               |                |              |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. difficult | B. delicate   | C. easy        | D. delicate  |
| 2. A. most      | B. few        | C. some        | D. all       |
| 3. A. just      | B. might      | C. do          | D. even      |
| 4. A. know      | B. master     | C. recognise   | D. enjoy     |
| 5. A. on        | B. in         | C. about       | D. of        |
| 6. A. say       | B. pass       | C. tell        | D. develop   |
| 7. A. But       | B. However    | C. Also        | D. Besides   |
| 8. A. who       | B. whom       | C. whose       | D. which     |
| 9. A. fill      | B. become     | C. be          | D. feel      |
| 10. A. passing  | B. delivering | C. sending     | D. talking   |
| 11. A. sad      | B. happy      | C. shocked     | D. terrified |
| 12. A. about    | B. of         | C. off         | D. on        |
| 13. A. option   | B. choice     | C. possibility | D. chance    |
| 14. A. device   | B. invent     | C. devise      | D. start     |
| 15. A. out      | B. off        | C. of          | D. away      |

For questions 16 and 17 select the alternative that best fills the blank spaces in the sentences below.

16. I am feeling unwell, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. don't I      B. aren't I  
C. do I      D. am I not

17. He rarely goes to Nairobi, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. doesn't he      B. do he  
C. he does      D. does he

For questions 18 and 19 choose the sentence that means the same as the underlined one.

18. You should respect your parents.

- A. You may respect your parents.  
B. You will respect your parents.  
C. You have to respect your parents.  
D. You ought to respect your parents.

19. Neither Kamau nor Otieno likes mangoes.  
A. Kamau and Otieno do not like mangoes  
B. Either Kamau or Otieno likes mangoes  
C. Kamau and Otieno sometimes like mangoes  
D. Both Kamau and Otieno like mangoes

For questions 19 to 22, choose the alternative that means the same as the underlined word.

20. He died in mysterious circumstances.  
A. funny            B. worrying  
C. unclear          D. difficult
21. She turned against her friend  
A. became unfriendly  
B. fought her  
C. attacked  
D. went to
22. The boy resembles his father.  
A. is like            B. takes after  
C. behaves like    D. similar to

23. The meeting was put off to the following week  
A. stopped            B. cancelled  
C. postponed        D. abandoned

For questions 24 to 25, choose the that is correctly punctuated.

24.  
A. "The meeting took place at Matata Restaurant, he said."  
B. "The meeting took place at Matata Restaurant", he said.  
C. "The meeting took place at Matata restaurant," he said.  
D. "The meeting took place at Matata Restaurant," he said.
25.  
A. Ouch! It really hurts.  
B. Ouch, it really hurts!  
C. Ouch! It really hurts  
D. Ouch, it really hurts.

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

It is common knowledge that despite increases in income, easy access to information and major advances in medicine, people all over the world are facing huge health challenges. Lifestyle diseases are on the rise, and most health institutions are stretched to the limit.

The quantity of resources being channeled into trying to treat the symptoms of these preventable diseases is enormous. I say treatment of symptoms because modern medicine, in most cases, does not focus on helping the body heal itself, but on suppressing the symptoms.

The suffering that people go through as a result of poor health cannot be described in words. One fundamental mistake many people make, and which almost guarantee them untold pain and suffering in future is self poisoning. Yes, you read it right. Most people poison themselves and their families on a daily basis. They do this out of ignorance or because their bodies have been manipulated by food companies that use the three most addictive elements — sugar, salt and fat — in a way that ensures the brain reward centre continuously craves their products. You find yourself eating more of these products, even when you know they are bad for you.

Under self-poisoning, one of the highly destructive foods that people put into their bodies constantly is sugar. Unfortunately, sugar, which is highly addictive, is found in large quantities in many products on the supermarkets shelves. Many drinks, which contain artificial sweeteners, are loaded with sugar and are more dangerous than table sugar. Indeed, there is evidence to show that artificial sweeteners cause more weight gain than table sugar.

Second, highly processed foods can poison our bodies. As our lives become more sophisticated, our desire for highly refined foods increases. We have moved away from eating whole foods, which are rich in fibre and nutrients. Highly refined foods such as white flour and white rice release huge amounts of glucose in the body. The body then tries to bring down the blood sugar levels by producing insulin. Over time, your body may become insulin-resistant, and diabetes type 2 sets in.

Cooking oil can also poison your body. When you cook with this oil, cholesterol is introduced into your system. As the oil is heated and mixed with oxygen, it becomes acidic that can lead to vein disease.

Besides self poisoning, over eating is another major mistake people make causing a lot of harm to their bodies. Most people overload their system with too much food. As we continue to eat more sugary, fatty and salty foods, our appetite increases and we lose control over the amount we eat.

This habit leads to an overloaded system, which hardly gets time to rest and refresh. The digestive system, therefore, becomes sluggish and inefficient. Assimilation of nutrients and elimination of waste is adversely affected. This is why more people have potbellies, which is basically excess and waste that never left the body.

(Adapted from *The Standard on Sunday*, March 16, 2014)

**26.** According to paragraph one, what is making people face big health problems?

- A. Increase in income
- B. Increase in lifestyle ailments
- C. Major advances in medicine
- D. Lack of health institutions.

**27.** Most health institutions are 'stretched to the limit' means they are

- A. not functional.
- B. not enough
- C. more than enough
- D. unable to cope

**28.** Which word best means the same as 'enormous' as used in the passage?

- A. plenty
- B. huge
- C. small
- D. oversize

**29.** Which of the following is TRUE about modern medicine?

- A. Holds back signs of illness.
- B. Cures all diseases.
- C. Treats symptoms.
- D. Heals the body.

**30.** The suffering people go through cannot be described in words means it is

- A. too detailed.
- B. too much.
- C. too difficult.
- D. uncommon.

**31.** The following are reasons why people poison their bodies EXCEPT that they

- A. do not know the risks.
- B. do not like the products.
- C. long for the products.
- D. are influenced by food companies.

**32.** Why do you think it is right to say that people are ignorant? They

- A. like sugar, salt and fat.
- B. fail to go to hospital.
- C. eat products they know are bad for them.
- D. are cheated by big companies.

**33.** Which one of the following is NOT a reason why sugar is dangerous? Its

- A. very sweet.
- B. highly addictive.
- C. causes weight gain.
- D. readily available.

**34.** The most regrettable thing about sugar is that it is

- A. very sweet.
- B. causes weight gain.
- C. highly addictive.
- D. readily available

**35.** What is the direct cause of vein diseases?

- A. Cooking oil
- B. Cholesterol
- C. Acidity
- D. Oxygen

**36.** What is the danger of eating too much sugary, fatty and salty foods? They

- A. cause self poisoning.
- B. lead to increase in urge to eat more.
- C. cause a lot of harm.
- D. lead to overloading of systems.

**37.** The word 'besides' can best be replaced by

- A. except
- B. also
- C. beside
- D. in addition to

**38.** A sluggish system means it works

- A. poorly.
- B. slowly.
- C. fast.
- D. ineffectively

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

Father is with the army. He had been away for months in Somalia on a mission. All of us missed him terribly. Finally, we heard that he was coming home. We planned a special welcome for him.

The special day was a Saturday. We got up early to help with the preparations. Each of us was given a task. I was in charge of decorations since I was good at art. My sister helped my mother with the cooking. My two brothers tidied up the living and dining rooms and the compound.

Suddenly, someone screamed from the kitchen. 'The taps are dry!' That must have been my sister.

My mother appeared, looking dismayed. Having no water on a day like this was most unfortunate. There was still a lot of cooking and washing to be done. We checked with the neighbours -- their taps were dry too. My grandfather tried to telephone the water department but there was no answer. So we had no idea whether the water cut was for a short period of time or not.

Mother had no choice but to leave the food uncooked and the dishes unwashed. We decided to finish the decorating and cleaning up. But it was difficult not having water to wash after dusting, mopping and decorating.

My older brother was sent to buy bottled water and our lunches. He said jokingly, 'Father might decide to return to Somalia when he sees the state of our house.' After my brother came home, it started to rain heavily. Mother was now really worried. So was Grandfather. We did not want father to arrive in bad weather.

Then the fans stopped. We now had no water and no electricity. No actually, we did have water - it was coming through a leak in the roof above the dining table! The boys moved the table and we placed a huge bucket underneath the leak.

We were so busy that we forgot the time. It was Grandfather who pointed out that Father's plane had already arrived. This time, Mother screamed. It was then that the tap started running and the fan started turning. Water and electricity were back. The rain also stopped and the sun came out. The telephone rang. It was Father. He had arrived safely and was wondering why there was no one at the airport to welcome him home. Half-laughing and half-crying, Mother told Father briefly what had happened.

Father came home by taxi. We ran to hug him, all of us talking at the same time and no one listening. We were so thankful that the most important event of the day did not go wrong -- Father's safe arrival home!

39. From the first paragraph, we can say the

- A. father is hardworking.
- B. family is longing to see the father.
- C. family does not like the father.
- D. father is always away.

40. How many siblings did the writer have?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

41. The significance of lack of water this particular day was that

- A. there would be no water for cooking and washing.
- B. no one knew how long the it would take.
- C. this was a special day.
- D. there would be no work to do.

42. The word 'dismayed' means

- A. shocked
- B. disappointed
- C. sad
- D. happy

43. What choice did the mother have after the taps went dry?

- A. To leave the food raw
- B. To ask for a reconnection
- C. To wash the dishes
- D. To start decorating and cleaning.

44. The mother was really worried because

- A. the grandmother was worried
- B. the father would arrive in bad weather.
- C. there was no ready food.
- D. it was raining heavily.

45. How did they know that there was no electricity?

- A. The fans stopped.
- B. The lights went off.
- C. Somebody reported.
- D. There was darkness.

46. Which one of the following made this day least miserable?

- A. The rain
- B. Lack of electricity
- C. Leaking roof
- D. Lack of food

47. The mother screamed because

- A. there was no food in the house.
- B. the tap started running
- C. they had forgot to receive the father at the airport.
- D. they had forgot the time.

48. Half-laughing and half-crying means the mother

- A. was crying at the same time laughing.
- B. had both a happy and a gloomy mood.
- C. would laugh first and then cry.
- D. was shedding tears while laughing.

49. What shows that the family was finally happy?

- A. The father had arrived home safely.
- B. Electricity was back.
- C. They would cook food now that the taps were running.
- D. Father came home by taxi.

50. Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. When taps went dry
- B. Day when things went wrong
- C. Father's arrival
- D. A funny day



## KISWAHILI (JARIBIO LA TATU)

### A. INSHA

*Andika insha juu ya methali: MTAKA CHA MVUNGUNI SHARTI AINAME.*

### B. LUGHA

*Chagua jibu sahihi ujazie nafasi wazi 1-15.*

Miaka mingi iliyopita, madola yanayostawi yamekuwa 1 wazalendo kutilia maanani mipango ya 2 uzazi na kupata wana wanaoweza 3 barabara. Ni muhimu kwa vijana 4 vyema kabla ya kufunga ndoa hususan enzi kama hizi za janga 5 ukimwi. Zama za zama vijana 6 kuhusu maisha ya ndoa katika kila jamii. Vijana wa Mambosasa wanahitaji kuongozwa. Ni jambo la kushangaza na kusikitisha kuona kuwa 7 wavyele wamewatwika walimu jukumu 8. Badala ya wazazi kuwa 9 bora kwa watoto, wengine wao huwapotosha kwa vitendo vyao. Kila mtu 10 kufahamu kuwa vijana ndio tegemeo la taifa la baadaye.

1. A. ikiwahimiza B. yakizingatia C. yakiwahimiza D. yakiwazingatia
2. A. kudhibiti B. kuavya C. kudhibitisha D. kudhibitisha
3. A. kuwakidhi B. kuwatuza C. kuwatuzisha D. kuwahamasisha
4. A. kuwashurutisha B. kushauriwa C. kuwashauri D. kushurutishwa
5. A. za B. ya C. na D. la
6. A. waliusiwa B. walihusika C. walitolewa D. walihusishwa
7. A. kati ya B. baina ya C. baadhi ya D. miongoni mwa
8. A. hizo B. hiyo C. hii D. hilo
9. A. kiashiria B. kielelezo C. kielezi D. mwelekeo
10. A. hanabudi B. ana budi C. hawana budi D. hana budi

11 Hadi maskanini pao kujipumzisha na kusubiri usiku ambao, kama usiku wa siku, 12 ulifika na kuleta huzuni na simanzi. Usiku huo ilifunika kote kwa weusi na kurudisha wasiwasi na hofu nyonyoni 13 Maria na Aisha. Hawakujua uhayawani upi ingewafika 14 mastakimu yao. Majambazi wabakaji walikuwa 15 siku atu mtawalia.

11. A. Waliongozeana B. Waliongozana C. Waliongozea D. Waliongoza
12. A. nyingineo B. zingineo C. zinginezo D. nyinginezo
13. A. pa B. kwa C. mwa D. za
14. A. na B. juu ya C. katika D. kwa
15. A. wakiwavamia B. waliwavamia C. watawavamia D. wamewavamia

*Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30 jibu swali kulingana na maagizo.*

16. Darasa kwa wanafunzi ni kama \_\_\_\_\_ kwa walimu.

- A. pambajio
- B. majilisi
- C. ofisi
- D. maegesho

17. Ugonjwa wa kutokwa na damu puani ni

- A. mjusti
- B. mjuzi
- C. kisunzi
- D. ria

18. Chagua sentensi isiyo sahihi kisarufi:

- A. Darasani mlimofagiliwa ni safi.
- B. Uwanja kubwa kuna wachezaji wengi.
- C. Shambani palipolimwa panapendeza sana.
- D. Barabarani yote imejaa wasafiri.

19. Chagua sentensi inayoonyesha wingi wa: "Jiko la kupikia limenunuliwa mjini."

- A. Majiko za kupikia zimenunuliwa mjini.
- B. Meko ya kupikia yamenunuliwa mijini.
- C. Majiko ya kupikia yamenunuliwa mijini.
- D. Meko za kupikia yamenunuliwa mjini.

20. Ni sentensi ipi iliyoendelezwa vizuri?  
A. Linda alistakiwa kwa kuimba linda la Maria.  
B. Aisha alifaa nguo inayovaa akatunzwa  
C. Moshi alivuka majambazi waliowasha walipofuka barabara.  
D. Gharama ya maisha imepanda sana nazo bidhaa zimekuwa ghali.

21. Sina \_\_\_\_\_ mtu huyo endapo aliuawa na majambazi.  
A. yakini  
B. yamkini  
C. mujibu  
D. majibu

22. Mfano wa kimilikishi katika sentensi: "Magazeti yetu mazuri ndiyo yaliyoteketea." Ni:  
A. yaliyoteketea  
B. ndiyo  
C. yetu  
D. mazuri

23. Ni methali gani isiyo sawa na: 'Si vyote ving'avyo ni dhahabu.'  
A. Heri nusu shari kuliko shari kamili.  
B. Uzuri wa mkakasi ndani kipande cha mti.  
C. Si vyote viowevu ni dhahabu.  
D. Uzuri wa kuyu ndani mabuu.

24. Mtu akikuaga kwa kusema, 'Tuonane wiki ijayo!' Utaamjibu  
A. aheri  
B. inshallah  
C. salmini  
D. binuru

25. Chagua orodha ya maneno ambayo yote ni vielezi.  
A. Asubuhi, pu, kijinga, maskanini  
B. Leo, kipofu, kimaskini, taratibu  
C. Dukani, mzuri, gundi, haraka  
D. Mara nyingi, kidogo, kula, au

26. Mifano ya vivumishi vionyeshi hapa ni:  
A. Mimi, yeye, wao, nyingi  
B. hizo, change, lini, kumbe.  
C. humo, hivyo, hizi, lile  
D. zozote, nyingine, jingi, chenyewe.

27. Nomino chuma inaorodheshwa katika ngeli ya:  
A. KI-VI  
B. LI-YA  
C. I-ZI  
D. I-I

28. Ni neno gani lenye maana sawa na kumi?  
A. karne  
B. kikwi  
C. alfeni  
D. mwongo

29. Ni neno gani inayoonyesha kauli ya kufanyiza?  
Simba  
A. anagopeka  
B. anaogofya  
C. anaogopewa  
D. anaogopea

30. Taja orodha ya vivumishi tasa.  
A. Mgani, msafi, mkarimu, mnadhifu  
B. Mbona, gani, lini, nini.  
C. Ghali, safi, dhaifu, gani.  
D. Mrembo, mdogo, virefu, zuri.

**Soma habari hii kisha ujibu maswali 31 – 40**

Nisemayo si dhihaka, tahadhari binadamu,  
Mvuta bangi hakika, alozivuta wazimu,  
Avuta akizunguka, huku zapanda stimu,  
Bangi zinapomshika, huwapa mbuzi salamu.

Bangi zikikudhibiti, ulevi wake tumbaku,  
Kofia hufanya koti, bata ukadhani kuku,  
Kikaka cha kiberiti, ikafikiri sanduku,  
Na usemapo husiti, wanena kama kasuku.

Waupoteza uhai, tahadhari makwambia,  
Uivutapo hukai, ovyo wajiboboeka,  
Na chakula hakikai, ukilacho chapotea,  
Wataka sima karai, au chapati tisia.

Kuna nayo tembo, ulevi ulo na zani,  
Una udhia na mambo, na baa nyingi mwilini,  
Tena huharibu umbo, na heshima kuwa duni,  
Na mwendo huwa wa kombo, kwa pozi huwezekani.

Tamati ni miujiza, uwapo u sakarani,  
Akili hukugeza, hujui wafanya nini,  
Na ungi wa kuyajaza, masimbi mwako tumboni,  
Na lugha Kiingereza, kama mtu wa Landani.

(Kutoka: Kusoma na Kufahamu Mashairi. Na S. Karama na Kamal Khan. Uk wa 27)

31. Shair hili lina vifungu vingapi?  
A. Vitano  
B. Vinane  
C. Kumi na sita  
D. Vinne

32. Shairi hili ni la muundo gani?

- A. Tarbia                      B. Takhmisa  
C. Utenzi                      D. Ngonjera

33. Mshororo wa mwisho katika kila ubeti hauwezi kuitwa:

- A. Kituo                      B. Kiiitikio  
C. Mkarara                      D. Lakabu

34. Malenga anatuonya kuwa:

- A. Bangi humpa mtu siha njema.  
B. Bangi humfanya mtu kuwa razini.  
C. Bangi humfanya mvutaji punguani.  
D. Bangi humshangamsha mvutaji.

35. Madhara ya bangi si pamoja na:

- A. Kuongea bila kikomo.  
B. Kula zaidi ya kiwango.  
C. Kuwa na ndoto za mchana.  
D. Kupenda chapati na ugali.

36. Mtumwa wa ugimbi kwa kawaida:

- A. Ana mwendo wa upogoupogo  
B. Hadhuriki kamwe.  
C. Hapati staha katika jamii.  
D. Hudhoofika na kuwa mgonjwa.

37. Ubeti wa pili una mizani mingapi?

- A. Sitini na minne  
B. Kumi na sita  
C. Minane  
D. Minne

38. Vina vya kati na vya mwisho katika ubeti wa mwisho ni:

- A. za-ka  
B. za-ni  
C. ni-za  
D. za-u

39. Shairi hili lina mishororo mingapi?

- A. Sitini na minne  
B. Kumi na sita  
C. Mitano  
D. Ishirini

40. Anwani mwafaka kwa shairi hili ni:

- A. Balaa ya ulevi  
B. pokea salamu mbuzi  
C. Mtu wa Landani  
D. Balaa ya Bangi

### **Soma habari hii kisha maswali 41-50**

Mwalimu mkuu aliamuru kengele ya dharura igongwa. Kufumba na kufumbua wanafunzi wote wakajumuika kwenye uwanja wa gwaride. Walimu nao wakaandamana sanjari kama mchwa vichuguuni.

Wengine kutoka madarasani na wengine majilisini. Bila shaka walipiga foleni mbele ya wanafunzi jinsi ilivyokuwa ada na desturi. Uwanja ukafurika furifuri. Ungewaona ungedhania nyuki mzingani au nzi mzogani. Yakini mtu hakatai mwito aitwalo. Nayo mbiu ya mgambo ikilia kuna jambo.

“Walimu na wanafunzi,” alianza baada ya kukwangua mate kooni. “Kuanzia saa tatu na dakika kumi na saba, nimepigaa marufuku matumizi ya Kiswahili hapa shuleni. Nyinyi walimu, nikimsikia mwalimu yeyote akiongea Kiswahili nitamkata mshahara. Shule ni yangu na kama hutaki kuwa hapa milango i wazi”. Alifafanua kwa Kiingereza uchwarauchwara kilichochanganyikana na Kiswakinge na lughamama.

“Wanafunzi wa shule hii sikilizeni, Kiswahili ni lugha ya Waarabu na wapumbavu. Haiwezi kukupelekea popote. Mtu yeyote akiongea lugha hii ni mshenzi. Hata wazazi wenu wangeulizwa wangesema wana wao wasifundishwe lugha hii,” alifafanua kinaganaga.

“Mwalimu wa Kiswahili Bwana Mufti!” Alinigeukia, “Sitaki kusikia vipindi hivyo vya redio hapa vikisikilizwa na wanafunzi. Aidha nimekukataza kuzungumza na mwanafunzi yeyote nje ya darasa. Endapo utazungumza lazima utumie Kimombo. Pia sitaki kusikia wimbo wa taifa ukiimbwa kwa Kiswahili tena.

Muda si muda akawaita vikaragosi wake na kuwauliza wampe mjina ya wanafunzi waliozungumza Kiswahili asubuhi hiyo. Alipowapata wavulana watano, aliwaamuru wavue kaptura hadharani. Kisha aliwaadhibu kwa bakora ya ngozi ya kifaru.

Ama kwa hakika lugha ya Kiingereza ikikuwa imeshikilia mkia miaka mitatu mtawalia katika mtihani wa kitaifa. Jambo hili lilimkera Bwana Kiburi.

Je, ungalikuwa mwalimu Mufti na wanafunzi katika shule ya msingi ya Walakini ungalifanyaje? Ewe mwanafunzi hapo ulipo, utakapoadhibiwa usinyamaze. Ni haki yako kuongea Kiswahili mufti. Nenda kwenye kituo cha polisi uandikishe taarifa.

Wewe mhini hapo ulipo mtoto wako angekuwa mtangazaji kama Kaka Jos, Ken Walobora, Esther Githui na Jamila Muhammed, ungefanyaje? Na endapo angekuwa mtaalamu wa lugha kama Guru Ustadh Wallah, Dkt. K.W. Wamitila na Mathias Mumanyi? Dhuluma zii!

41. Kengele iligongwa ili:

- A. Wanafunzi wajumuike kwenye paredi.
- B. Wanafunzi wafumukane kutoka gwarideni.
- C. Wanafunzi wahutubiwe na mwalimu Mkuu.
- D. Walimu na Wanafunzi wahutubiwe na Mwalimu Mkuu.

42. "Walimu nao wakaandamana sanjari" maana ya kauli hii ni:

- A. enda sawasawa ubavu kwa ubavu
- B. kuandamana mmoja nyuma ya mwengine
- C. mkabala
- D. sambamba

43. 'Bila shaka walipiga foleni mbele ya wanafunzi.' Ndiko kusema walimu:

- A. Walipanga mlolongo
- B. Walipiga magoti
- C. Waliketi mbele ya wanafunzi
- D. Waliwaadhibu waliopiga makelele

44. Dharura hizi zote zilikuwa za:

- A. Kuimarisha Kiswahili
- B. Kuwaadhibu waliozungumza Kiswahili
- C. Kukataza ufundishaji wa Kiswahili
- D. Kukataza matumizi ya Kiswahili.

45. Adhabu kwa walimu walioongea Kiswahili ingekuwa

- A. Kukatwa ujira
- B. Kuwafurusha kazini
- C. Kupiga deki sakafu
- D. Viboko na kukatwa mashahara

46. Lugha za Mwalimu mkuu hazikuwa:

- A. Shaghalabaghala
- B. Uchwarauchwara
- C. Mufti na aula
- D. Ovyo ovyo

47. Kwa mujibu wa Mwalimu Mkuu lugha ya Kiswahili ni ya:

- A. Wataalam
- B. Zumbukuku na Waarabu
- C. Wasomi na waandishi
- D. Wakoloni

48. Jambo lililomwudhi Mwalimu mkuu ni:

- A. Kiingereza kushika mkia shuleni
- B. Kiswahili kushikilia mkia katika taifa.
- C. Kiingereza kuwa nafasi ya mwisho kwenye mtihani wa kitaifa shuleni.
- D. Kiingereza kuwa cha mwisho shuleni na wilayani.

49. Mwandishi anawashauri wanafunzi:

- A. Wakiadhibiwa waende kwenye kituo cha polisi.
- B. Kujua na kufahamu haki zao na kuzitetea.
- C. Kutoroka shuleni na kwenda kwenye kituo cha polisi.
- D. Kuwapiga wanaowaadhibu kwa kuongea Kiswahili.

50. Kaka Jos, Ken Walobora, Dkt. Wamitila wote ni:

- A. Walimu wa Kiswahili
- B. Watangazaji
- C. Wataalam wa Kiswahili
- D. Walimu na watangazaji

**SCIENCE (SET 3)**

1. Which one of the following blood vessels transports oxygenated blood to the heart?

- A. Aorta
- B. Pulmonary Artery
- C. Venacava
- D. Pulmonary vein

2. Which one of the following should be most abundant in food chain?

- A. Producers
- B. Secondary consumers
- C. Primary Consumers
- D. Tertiary consumers

3. Landslide is a form of

- A. splash erosion
- B. sheet erosion
- C. gully erosion
- D. rill erosion.

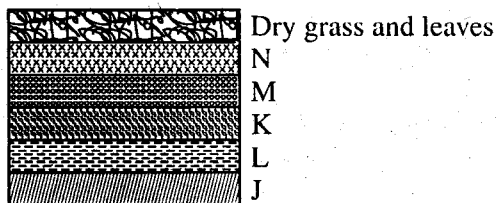
4. Doctor Moses saw a boy with the following symptoms in his clinic.

- i) Fever
- ii) Abdominal pains
- iii) Diarrhea
- iv) Dehydrated skin

The boy was mostly suffering from

- A. malaria
- B. typhoid
- C. bilharzia
- D. cholera.

5. The diagram below shows arrangement of materials in a compost pit.



Which material is represented by letter K?

- A. Kitchen refuse
- B. Maize stalk
- C. Ashes
- D. Farmyard manure

6. Which one of the following pairs represents the smallest and the brightest planets in the solar system?

- A. Venus and Jupiter
- B. Mercury and Mars
- C. Venus and Mars
- D. Mercury and Venus

7. When investigating drainage in the soils, what should **NOT** be the same?

- A. Amount of cotton wool
- B. Amount of water
- C. Size of funnel
- D. Size of collecting jar

8. Which one of the following methods of food preservation would be the **BEST** to preserve kales in very hot areas?

- A. Salting
- B. Use of honey
- C. Drying
- D. Use of chemical

9. Fertilizers are grouped in to either straight or compound. Among the following types, which one is a compound fertilizer?

- A. Urea
- B. Diammonium Phosphate
- C. Single super phosphate
- D. Calcium Nitrate

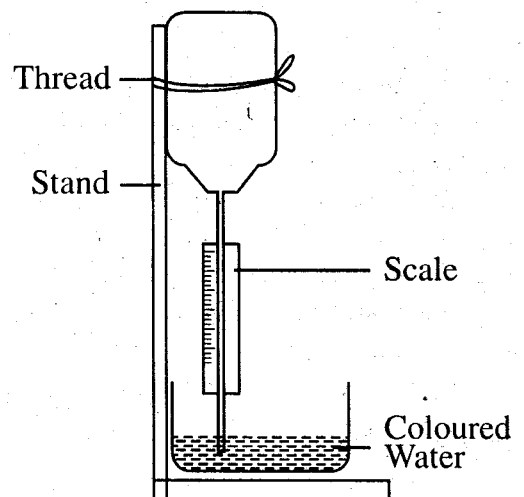
10. Which of the following may **NOT** lead to water pollution?

- A. Floods
- B. Acid rain
- C. Treated water
- D. Raw sewage

11. Which of the following groups of plants consist of green non-flowering and non-green non-flowering plants respectively?

- A. Sorghum and Mushroom
- B. Algae and puffball
- C. Pine and cedar
- D. Puffball and mushroom

12. The experiment shown below was made by Std 5 pupils during a science lesson.



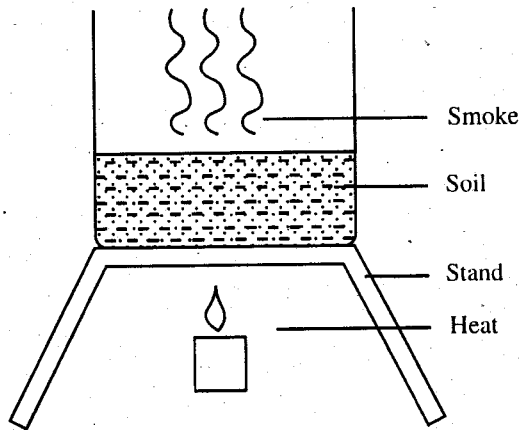
Which statement is true about the experiment if it was left outside in an open place on a sunny day?

- A. Coloured water in the tube was pushed down
- B. A lower reading on the scale was recorded
- C. Coloured water in the container was sucked in
- D. Level of coloured water in the container rose

13. Fish and birds are vertebrates. Which statement is **CORRECT** about both of them? They

- A. live in the water.
- B. lay fertilized eggs.
- C. have scales.
- D. are warm blooded.

14. Std 5 pupil of Huruma Primary School heated soil as shown below.



Which component of soil was mostly affected?

- A. Humus
- B. Air
- C. Water
- D. Living organism

15. Which one of the following is **NOT** a use of light?

- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Keeping off Pests
- C. Photography
- D. Warming

16. When choosing a method of separating solid mixtures, which one of the following is **NOT** a factor to consider?

- A. Size of the particles
- B. Magnetic nature of particles
- C. Color of the particles
- D. Temperature of the particles

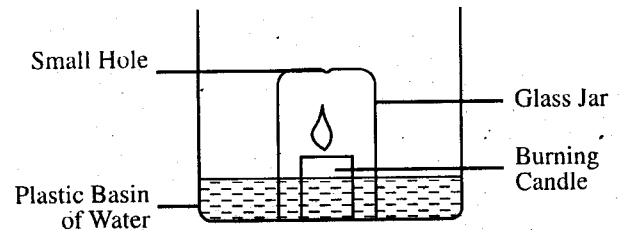
17. The following are characteristics of vertebrates:

- i) They lay eggs
- ii) Bodies are covered with feathers
- iii) have moist skin with no scales
- iv) Have scales
- v) Have backbones

Which characteristic describes both birds and reptiles?

- A. i, ii, iv
- B. ii, iv, v
- C. i, iv, v
- D. ii, iv, iii

18. Class six pupils set the experiment shown below during a science lesson.



If the aspect demonstrated was the part of air used in burning, which mistakes did the pupils make?

- A. Using a small candle
- B. Using a plastic basin
- C. Making a hole on the glass
- D. Inverting the glass upside down

19. Which among the following drugs would cause hallucinations if abused?

- A. Cocaine
- B. Bhang
- C. Heroine
- D. Mandrax

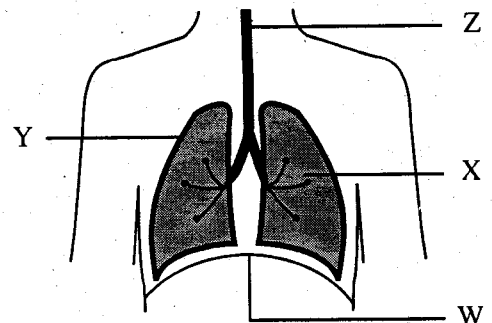
20. The following are all ways of conserving water **EXCEPT**

- A. Recycling
- B. Using sprinkle irrigation
- C. Mulching
- D. Harvesting rain water

21. Which group consist of storage pest only?

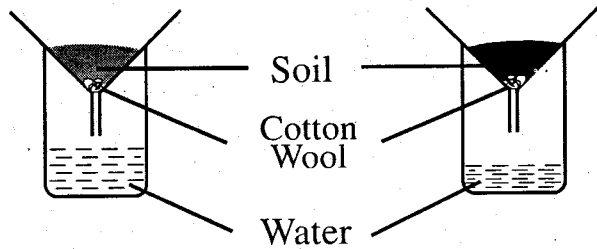
- A. Rats, aphids, moles
- B. Rats, boring insects, white ants
- C. White ants, cutworms, rats
- D. Boring insects, rats, cutworms

22. When we exhale the part marked



- A. X inflates
- B. W becomes dome shaped
- C. Z expands
- D. Y moves upwards and inwards

23. The set below was used by class 5 pupils to investigate a certain aspect in the soil.

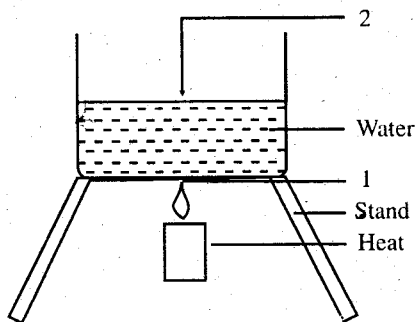


Which aspect was being investigated?  
 A. Soil drainage B. Soil capillarity  
 C. Soil texture D. Soil profile

24. Germs cause diseases in our bodies. Which disease has the following signs and symptoms?

- i) Loss of weight
  - ii) Prolonged cough
  - iii) Chest pains
  - iv) Passing out sputum with blood
- A. Malaria B. Typhoid  
 C. Tuberculosis D. Cholera

25. The diagram below shows a water container being heated.



Heat is transferred from point 1 to point 2 through

- A. convection and conduction
- B. conduction and convection
- C. convection and radiation
- D. radiation and conduction

26. My Munyao was seen one morning giving his domestic animals solid drugs through the mouth. The method in practice was

- A. deworming B. dosing
- C. drenching D. medicining

27. Which one of the following is **NOT** true about pressure in liquids? It

- A. increases with depth
- B. is exerted in all direction
- C. is the same at the same level
- D. is greatest at the highest point

28. Which one of the following consists of external parasites only in animals?

- A. Flea and liver-flukes
- B. flea and tsetse fly
- C. Aphids and Cutworms
- D. Tapeworm and termite

29. Below are characteristics of clay soil.

- i) Has the best capillarity
- ii) Has the smallest air spaces
- iii) Does not spread easily
- iv) Spreads easily
- v) Cracks when dry
- vi) Best in drainage

Which pair of characteristics is **INCORRECT**?

- A. i, v B. ii, iv
- C. i, iii D. iv, vi

30. During soil erosion, soil is carried away. Which among the following is **NOT** a factor influencing the process?

- A. Amount of rainfall
- B. Vegetation cover
- C. Type of soil
- D. Mining

31. Which one of the following is **NOT** a source of electricity?

- A. Bicycle dynamo
- B. Dam
- C. Diesel generator
- D. Wind mill

32. Which group of plants given below has the same type of roots?

- A. Sugarcane
- B. Coconut acacia carrot
- C. Maize, onion, Lucerne
- D. Tomato, grass, groundnut

33. From the list of animals given below, which one represents amphibians, fish and reptiles respectively?

- A. frog, kingfish, snakes
- B. Salamander, shark, newts
- C. Gecko, Nile perch, lizard
- D. Newts, trauts, gecko

34. During germination of seeds, the parts that grow into a new root and shoot are collectively known as

- A. radicle B. cotyledon
- C. plumule D. embryo.

35. Which one of the following tools is in the same group as claw hammer while in use?

- A. Shovel
- B. Fishing line
- C. Lid opener
- D. Nut cracker

36. The following are effects of pests on crops EXCEPT?

- A. Transmission of discloses to consumers
- B. transmission of diseases to crops
- C. Facilitates robust growth
- D. Reduce quality of crops

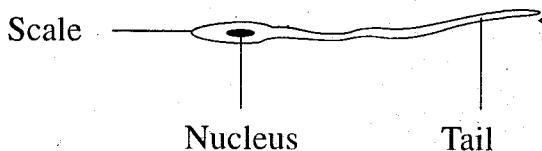
37. Which one of the following MAINLY explains why an improved jiko conserves heat? The

- A. inner walls are metallic.
- B. outer casing is metallic.
- C. inner walls are made of insulators.
- D. jiko has a conical shape.

38. The type of animal feed that provides specific nutrients to the livestock is

- A. silage
- B. pasture
- C. concentrate
- D. fodder

39. Which one of the following statement is CORRECT about the diagram shown below?



- A. It is produced by the testis.
- B. It forms a zygote when it fuses with ovum.
- C. It is stored in the seminal vesicle.
- D. It is a male reproductive cell.

40. Which one of the following organs prevents the blood of the mother from mixing with that of the foetus?

- A. Uterus
- B. Umbilical cord
- C. Placenta
- D. Amniotic fluid

41. The MAIN reason why tyres of the tractor are big and broad is to

- A. increase the friction on the ground.
- B. decrease the pressure on the ground.
- C. make them heavier.
- D. make them last longer.

42. Which one of the following is CORRECTLY matched with its function?

PART	FUNCTION
A Skin	Removes excess water and salt
B Ileum	Absorption of water and mineral salts
C Trachea	Exchange of gases
D Uterus	Fertilization takes place here

43. The horny pad found in the herbivorous animals is for

- A. making the animal to look attractive.
- B. preventing the animal from biting its tongue
- C. holding and cutting food
- D. turning plant material for proper chewing

44. Which one of the following methods in food preservation does NOT dehydrate food?

- A. Salting
- B. Smoking
- C. Sun drying
- D. Low temperature

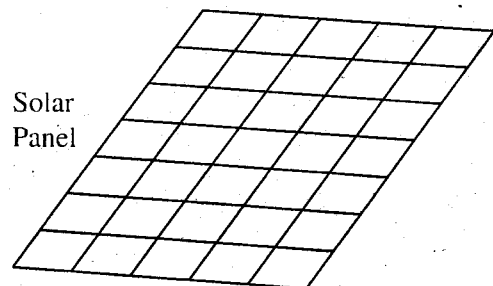
45. Which one of the following statement CANNOT be used to define the term pollution?

- A. Harmful substance to animals
- B. To contaminate air
- C. Burying of organic matter in the soil
- D. Burying of inorganic matter in the soil

46. Inclined planes make work easier by three of the following EXCEPT

- A. increase the effort distance.
- B. reduce the amount of work done.
- C. decrease the slope.
- D. increase the slope.

47. The diagram below shows a solar panel.

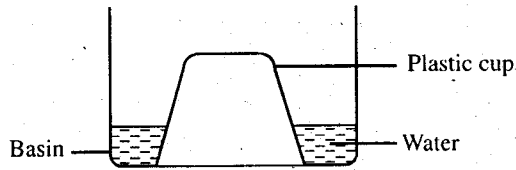


Which one of the following shows how energy is transformed?

- A. Heat - electricity
- B. Heat - Light
- C. Solar - Heat
- D. Solar - Electricity



48. A plastic cup was inverted over water as shown below.



It was observed that water did not enter the cup because

- A. air is lighter than water.
- B. liquid takes the shape of the container.
- C. matter occupy space.
- D. water was not heated to expand.

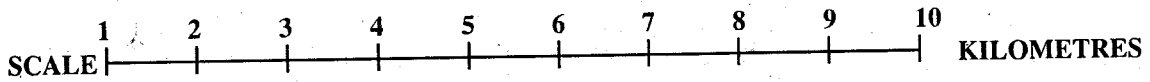
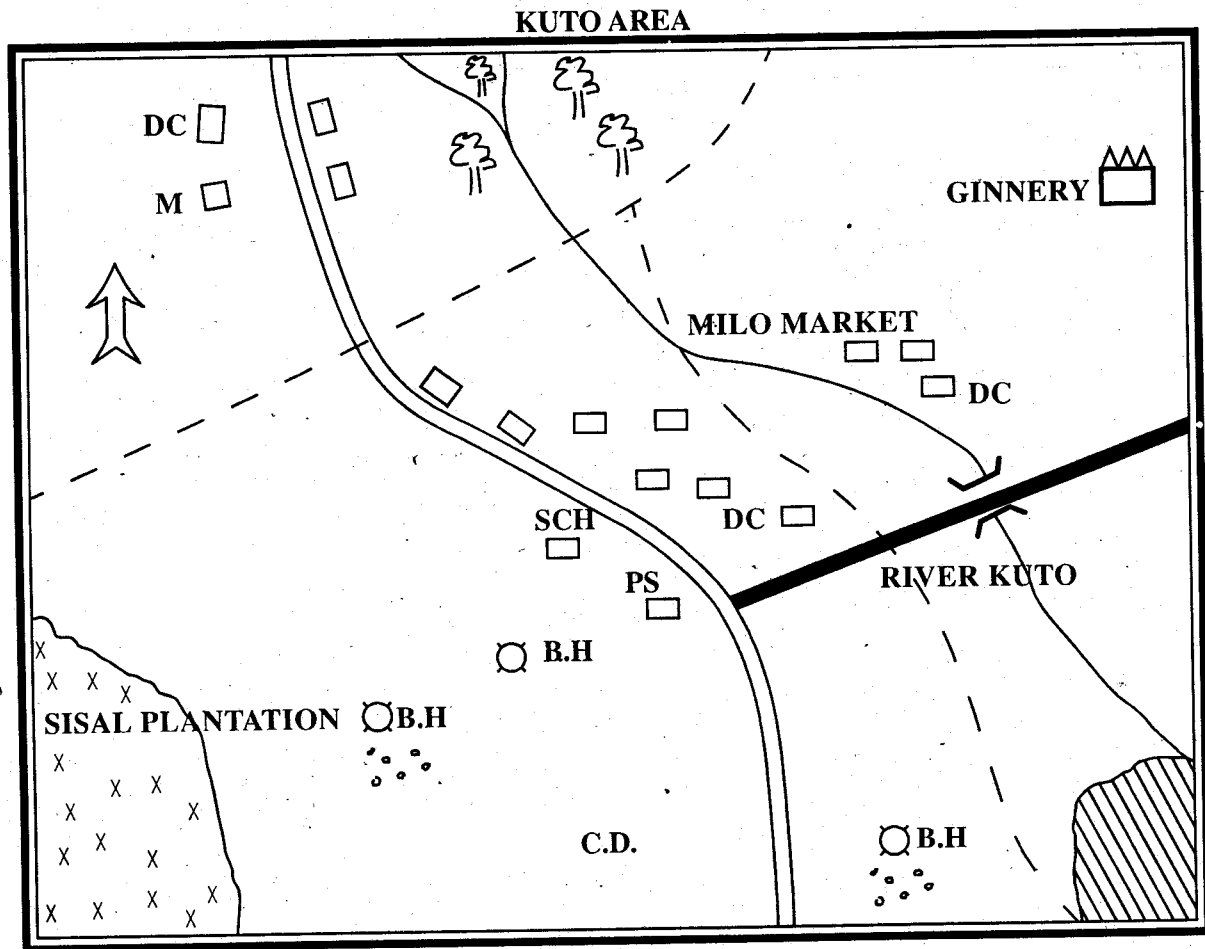
49. Which one of the following is a physical change occurring in boys and girls?

- A. Production of female sex cells
- B. Enlargement of hips
- C. Production of male sex cells
- D. Production of sex cells

50. The tube-like passage of food that runs from the mouth to the anus is known as the

- A. bronchus
- B. oesophagus
- C. alimentary canal
- D. small intestines.

# PART 1: SOCIAL STUDIES (SET 3)



## KEY

	Forest		B.H. Bore Hole
	Murrum Road		D.C. District Commissioner
	Tarmac Road		SCH School
	Permanent Buildings		- - - District Boundary
	Airstrip		C.D. Cattle Dip
	Ranch		M Museum
	Settlement		P.S. Police Station

Study the map of Kuto Area provided and answer questions 1-7.

1. The chief administrator of Kuto area is likely to be a

- |              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| A. Chief.    | B. District Commissioner. |
| C. Governor. | D. District officer.      |

2. Which one of the following crops is likely to be grown in the North Eastern part of Kuto Area?

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| A. Sugarcane | B. Tea    |
| C. Sisal     | D. Cotton |

3. Which one of the following breeds of animals is **NOT** likely to be reared in Kuto Area?  
 A. Aberdeen Angus B. Charlois  
 C. Guernsey D. Hereford
4. The climate in Southern part of Kuto Area is likely to be:  
 A. hot and dry B. cool and wet  
 C. cool and dry D. hot and wet
5. Which one of the following economic activities is **NOT** carried out in Kuto Area?  
 A. Crop growing B. Trading  
 C. Fishing D. Cattle keeping
6. The main factor that has influenced the distribution of settlement in Kuto area is  
 A. Transport network  
 B. Agricultural activities  
 C. availability of water  
 D. availability of jobs
7. What is the direction of the ginnery from the cattle dip?  
 A. North West B. North East  
 C. South East D. South West
8. Which one of the following is the **MAIN** reason why the youth were taught moral laws in traditional African societies?  
 A. To grow into respectable adults  
 B. To promote unity among themselves  
 C. To show kindness to other people  
 D. To become courageous
9. Which one of the following communities in Eastern Africa was ruled by chiefs during the pre-colonial period?  
 A. Wanyamwezi B. Oromo  
 C. Nandi D. Baganda
10. Which one of the following was the title given to ruler of the Nyamwezi chiefdom  
 A. Ntemi B. Chief  
 C. Katikiro D. Kabaka
11. Which one of the following countries of Eastern Africa is the second largest?  
 A. Ethiopia B. Somalia  
 C. Tanzania D. Sudan
12. During the pre-colonial period, the Baganda were rule by a  
 A. council of elder B. chief  
 C. king D. queen
13. The **MAIN** economic activities of the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period were farming and  
 A. iron smelting B. hunting  
 C. trading D. fishing
14. In traditional African society the events of future were foretold by  
 A. diviners. B. rainmakers.  
 C. blacksmith. D. prophets.
15. Which one of the following islands is the largest of all?  
 A. Comoro B. Zanzibar  
 C. Canary D. Madagascar
16. Which one of the following is not a Kalenjin age set?  
 A. Maina B. Sawe  
 C. Keiyo D. Nyongi
17. A farmer joining agricultural co-operative society is likely to benefit from  
 A. getting loan to building a house.  
 B. building school for member's children.  
 C. marketing of farm produce.  
 D. getting school fees freely for members children.
18. The time at town Y  $60^{\circ}\text{E}$  is 11:00 am. What will be the time at town X  $40^{\circ}\text{W}$ ?  
 A. 4:20 am B. 10:00 am  
 C. 10:20 am D. 4:20 pm
19. Which one of the following is the main problem facing coffee farming in Kenya?  
 A. Shortage of seedlings  
 B. Frequent flooding  
 C. Lack of markets  
 D. Attacks by pest and diseases
20. Which one of the following is the main problem facing livestock farming among pastoral communities in Kenya?  
 A. Pest and diseases  
 B. Attack by wild animals  
 C. Lack of veterinary services  
 D. Lack of pastures and water

21. Which one of the following countries is correctly matched with its capital city?

Country	Capital City
A. Egypt	Khartoum
B. Tanzania	Dodoma
C. Sudan	Addis Ababa
D. Eritrea	Cairo

22. The following are characteristics of a certain climatic region.

- i) High humidity
  - ii) Presence of canopy
  - iii) Little underground vegetation
- The climatic region with the above characteristics is
- A. Mediterranean
  - B. semi desert
  - C. tropical
  - D. equatorial.

23. Which one of the following is the **MAIN** problem facing sugar cane farmers in western Kenya?

- A. Lack of land for farming
- B. Shortage of labour
- C. Lack of storage facilities for sugar cane
- D. Delayed payment for sugar cane deliveries

24. Which one of the following is the **MAIN** cause of rural-rural migration in Kenya today?

- A. Search for land for settlement
- B. Lack of water
- C. Search for employment
- D. Political instability

25. Revolution of the earth causes

- A. day and night
- B. ocean currents
- C. seasons
- D. winds

26. Which one of the following is the **MAIN** tourist attraction along Kenya Coast?

- A. Mangrove forest
- B. Sand beaches
- C. Flamingoes
- D. Wildlife

27. The daily condition of the atmosphere is known as

- A. climate
- B. temperature
- C. weather
- D. meteorology

28. Which one of the following weather recording instrument is wrongly matched with the element of weather it measures?

Instrument	Element of weather
A. Rain gauge	Rainfall
B. Thermometer	Humidity
C. Wind sock	Strength of wind
D. Barometer	Air pressure

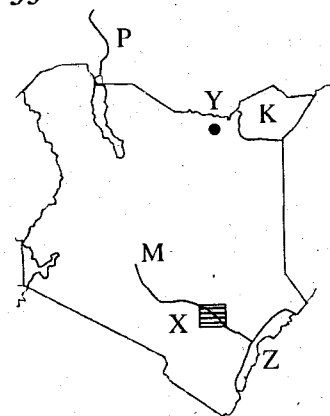
29. Who among the following was a prominent Nandi leader?

- A. Koitalel Arap Samoei
- B. Masaku
- C. Sakawa
- D. Waiyaki wa Hinga

30. Which one of the following is not an element of weather?

- A. Sunny
- B. Wind
- C. Clouds
- D. Sun

Study the map of Kenya below and answer questions 31 to 35



31. The irrigation project marked x is used for the growing of

- A. onions
- B. fruits
- C. cotton
- D. rice

32. The district marked K is sparsely populated because

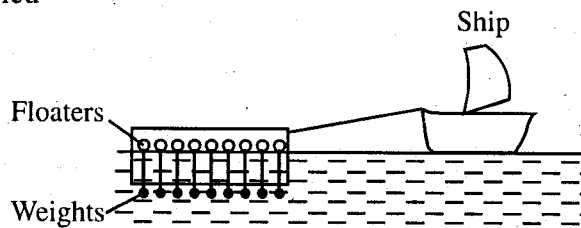
- A. it receives little rainfall
- B. it has poor soils
- C. it has wild animals
- D. it is set for cattle ranching

33. Rivers P and M respectively are

- A. Kerio, Athi
- B. Omo, Tana
- C. Turkwell, Athi
- D. Tana, Omo

34. The vegetation marked Z is likely to be  
 A. equatorial forest B. highland  
 C. mangrove forest D. papyrus
35. Samore Toure and Lobengula are remembered in the history of Africa because they  
 A. welcomed the Europeans  
 B. assisted Europeans to settle in Africa  
 C. encouraged other African leaders to accept Europeans  
 D. resisted the establishment of colonial rule
36. Which one of the following is not an inland fishing ground in Africa?  
 A. Lake Victoria B. Red sea  
 C. Lake Chad D. Lake Tanganyika
37. Which one of the following is not a game park?  
 A. Maasai Mara B. Lake Nakuru  
 C. Tsavo D. Boni
38. The United Nation (UN) was formed MAINLY to  
 A. take care of refugees.  
 B. promote world peace.  
 C. conserve environment.  
 D. promote trade.
39. The following political associations were formed before 1939. Which one was formed first?  
 A. Kikuyu central association.  
 B. Ukambani welfare association  
 C. Kikuyu association  
 D. Young kikuyu association

40. The diagram below shows a fishing method called



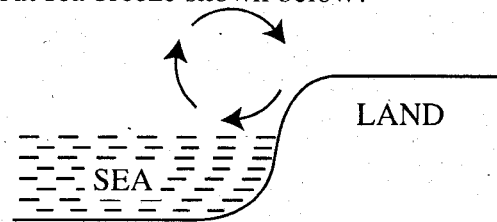
- A. Trawling B. Long lining  
 C. Purse seining D. Net drifting

41. Who among the following declared the state of emergency in Kenya in 1952?  
 A. Sir Everlyn Baving  
 B. Daniel Arap Moi  
 C. Charles Eliot  
 D. Jomo Kenyatta

42. A large, high and fairly flat ground is referred to as  
 A. savanna  
 B. plateau  
 C. rift valley  
 D. plain

43. Which one of the following is the main opposition party in Kenya today?  
 A. URP B. UDF  
 C. CORD D. TNA

44. Which one of the following statement is true about sea breeze shown below?



- A. It takes place during the day  
 B. It takes place at night  
 C. It causes cooling of the land night  
 D. It causes seasons
45. General elections in Kenya are held after how many years?  
 A. 5 years  
 B. 4 years  
 C. 8 years  
 D. 10 years

46. Which one of the following commodities did the coastal traders obtain from the Akamba traders during 19th century

- A. Cloth B. Gun  
 C. Ivory D. Beads

47. Which one of the following was the main reason for scramble and partition of Africa by the Europeans?

- A. Introduce education  
 B. Build schools and hospitals  
 C. Help Africans to grow cash crops  
 D. Secure market for their goods

48. African resistance against European colonization failed mainly because the Africans

- A. had small camels  
 B. were illiterate  
 C. were disunited  
 D. had poor means of communication

49. Which one of the following manages game parks in Kenya?
- Kenya wildlife services
  - Police services
  - Local government
  - County government
50. Who among the following is the ward representative?
- Member of National Assembly
  - Senator
  - Governor
  - Member of County Assembly
51. Which one of the following is **NOT TRUE** about parliament of Kenya?
- Speaker is an ex-officer member
  - Member of the house elect speaker
  - Speaker is elected by the president
  - It is made up of two house
52. Which one of the following is the main reason why Kenyans celebrates Madaraka Day on 1<sup>st</sup> June.
- To remember when self government was attained
  - To remember freedom fighters
  - To remember when Kenya become a colony
  - To remember when Mau-Mau started
53. Which one of the following is the mouth of river Nile?
- Mediterranean sea
  - Lake Chad
  - Indian Ocean
  - Lake Victoria
54. Which one of the following is the most serious threat facing elephants in Kenya?
- Draught
  - Diseases
  - Poaching
  - Fires
55. Who among the following killed Koitatel Arap Samoei of Nandi in 1905?
- Charles Eliot
  - Sir everlyne Baving
  - Richard Meinetzshagen
  - Lord Delamare
56. Elections in Kenya are managed by
- Electoral Commission on Kenya
  - High court
  - Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
  - Supreme court
57. Which one of the following freedoms is not guaranteed in the constitution of Kenya?
- Association
  - Corruption
  - Movement
  - Expression
58. The International Criminal Court is located in?
- Cairo
  - Addis Ababa
  - Hague
  - London
59. Below are statements about a political party formed in Kenya before independence.
- Its first president was James Gichuru
  - Its leaders were arrested in 1952
  - It supported Mau Mau freedom fighters
- The party described above is
- Kenya African National Union (KANU)
  - Kenya peoples Union (KPU)
  - Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)
  - Kenya African Union (KAU)
60. Which arm of the Kenyan government is responsible for interpreting the laws
- Parliament
  - Judiciary
  - Executive
  - County Government
- PART 2: SECTION A: CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (SET 3)**
61. The main effect of man's disobedience from creation stories is that it led to
- hard work for the man
  - pain during childbirth for the woman
  - a broken relationship between God and man
  - snake bites for the children
62. The sign of the covenant between God and Noah was
- circumcision
  - rainfall
  - the ten commandments
  - rainbow
63. When Abraham accepted to go to a stage land he mainly demonstrated
- faith
  - obedience
  - courage
  - honesty

64. The main lesson Christians learn from Joseph when he was working in Potiphar's house is  
 A. courage      B. obedience  
 C. faithfulness      D. love
65. God appeared to Moses in form of  
 A. thunder      B. a dream  
 C. thick cloud      D. burning bush
66. From the Passover night, the main lesson Christians learn about God is that  
 A. God is kind      B. God is a savior  
 C. God is caring      D. God is good
67. Gideon saved the Israelites from the  
 A. Egyptians      B. Syrians  
 C. Midianites      D. Philistines
68. The virtue that Jonathan demonstrated to David when he saved him from King Saul is  
 A. loyalty      B. kindness  
 C. mercy      D. courage
69. The king who brought the Ark of the Covenant back to Jerusalem is  
 A. Solomon      B. David  
 C. Saul      D. Jeroboam
70. The prophet who raised the son of the Shunamite woman back to life is  
 A. Elisha      B. Elijah  
 C. Samuel      D. Nathan
71. The killing of baby boys below two years when Jesus was born the fulfillment of the prophecy of  
 A. Isaiah      B. Micah  
 C. Hosea      D. Jeremiah
72. Joseph took Mary to be registered in Bethlehem because  
 A. it was near the town of Nazareth  
 B. it was a religious centre  
 C. it was his ancestral home town  
 D. he had been commanded by an angel
73. The presentation of gifts to baby Jesus by the wise men teaches Christians to  
 A. take gifts to new born babies  
 B. welcome new converts into the Christian family  
 C. be kind  
 D. love one another
74. Blessed are the pure in heart  
 A. they shall see God  
 B. God will call them his children  
 C. the kingdom of heaven belongs to them  
 D. they shall be comforted
75. The healing of the ten lepers mainly shows that  
 A. Jesus is a universal savior  
 B. Jesus is the savior of the Jews  
 C. Jesus has power to heal  
 D. Jesus is merciful
76. During the transfiguration of Jesus, Moses represented  
 A. the prophets      B. the law  
 C. Jesus      D. Commandments
77. The main accusation brought to the Jewish religious leaders about Jesus was that  
 A. he was planning to destroy the temple.  
 B. he was inciting people against paying taxes.  
 C. he claimed to be the messiah.  
 D. he was planning a rebellion.
78. The resurrection of Jesus gives Christians  
 A. faith  
 B. Courage  
 C. Holy spirit  
 D. hope
79. The disciples were first called Christians at  
 A. Antioch      B. Jerusalem  
 C. Nazareth      D. Samaria
80. The healing of the beggar at the gate called beautiful shows that  
 A. we should carry money when going to church  
 B. healing is more precious than gold and silver  
 C. we should donate money to beggars  
 D. sick people should go to church
81. A common belief in both Christianity and African traditional stories of creation is that  
 A. God is three in one  
 B. God lives in special places  
 C. God is the creator  
 D. God lives in heaven
82. The rite of passage in Christianity similar to initiation is  
 A. marriage  
 B. birth  
 C. naming  
 D. baptism

83. All the following are leisure activities in traditional African societies **EXCEPT**

- A. story telling
- B. bull fighting
- C. communal dances
- D. football

84. Who among the following people is not a religious specialist in traditional African societies?

- A. Sorcerers
- B. Rainmakers
- C. Medicine men
- D. Diviners

85. Christians and traditional African communities have one common belief. Which one?

- A. belief in eternal life
- B. Belief in life after death
- C. Belief in ancestral spirits
- D. Belief in existence of hell

86. John your classmate does not want to share his items with others. As a Christian you should

- A. report him to the class teacher
- B. stop talking to him
- C. Tell him the importance of sharing
- D. Tell him he will go to hell

87. George, a standard eight boy has been persuaded by his friends to sneak into a stadium to watch a football match without paying. What should he do as a Christian?

- A. Accept to sneaks into the field
- B. Report his friends to the officials
- C. Tell them the importance of honesty and refuse to sneak
- D. Refuse and break friendship

88. You have discovered that your friend Millicent is H.I.V positive. What advice would you give her as a Christian? Ask her to

- A. commit suicide
- B. repent her sins
- C. pray always
- D. visit V.C.T centre for counseling

89. We should obey our leaders because

- A. authority comes from God
- B. they are good
- C. the law requires us to do so
- D. they can punish us

90. Which one of the following is the best leisure activity for a Christian?

- A. Visiting the sick
- B. Watching gospel music
- C. Reading the Bible
- D. Playing football

### SECTION B: ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (SET 3)

61. The teaching from *Surah At- tiin* is

- A. Allah is one.
- B. Allah is knowledgeable.
- C. Allah is the protector of the *Al-Kaaba*.
- D. Allah is self sufficient.

62. '*Innal insana Lafikhusiri*', this is a translation from *Surah*

- A. *Nasri*
- B. *Alaq*
- C. *Quraysh*
- D. *Asri*

63. The *Surah* that talks about slaughtering is

- A. *Kauthar*
- B. *Zilzalah*
- C. *Asr*
- D. *Kafirum*

64. The importance of *Surah Qadar* is emphasized in

- A. descending of angels
- B. thousands months
- C. peace
- D. Ruh's leadership

65. The days of slaughtering are referred to as

- A. *Ayammul beidh*
- B. *Ayammul Tashriq*
- C. *Ayammul Arafa*
- D. *Ayammul Hajj*

66. The giving of what you have to the poor is called

- A. *Swallah*
- B. *Saum*
- C. *Zakat*
- D. *Hajj*

67. The signs of a hypocrite are

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 5

68. 'Worshiping of Allah as if you see Him and if you don't see Him then He is seeing you' is called

- A. *Tajweed*
- B. *Shukr*
- C. *Tauheed*
- D. *Ihsan*



69. The angels/teacher of the (P.b.u.h. ) was called  
 A. *Israil* B. *Israfil*  
 C. *Jibril* D. *Mikhail*
70. Which one is not a pillar of Islam?  
 A. *Shahada* B. Believe in angels  
 C. *Zakat* D. *Hajj*
71. Which one is the odd one out?  
 A. Rinsing the nostril  
 B. Washing the head  
 C. Washing the face  
 D. Washing the feet
72. We congratulate by saying  
 A. *Allahu akbur* B. *Bismillah*  
 C. *Inshallah* D. *Mashallah*
73. The postures of *Swallah* in their order of performance is  
 A. *Itidal, Rukuu, Sujud, Qiyam.*  
 B. *Qiyam, Rukuu, Itidal, Sujud.*  
 C. *Sujud, Qiyam, Rukuu, Itidal.*  
 D. *Rukuu, Qiyam, Sujud, Itidal.*
74. The day undesirable for fasting is  
 A. Monday. B. Sunday.  
 C. Friday. D. Saturday.
75. The virtue learned while in Mecca is  
 A. unity B. honesty  
 C. kindness D. tolerance
76. The attributes of Allah that describes Him as one is found in *Surah*?  
 A. *Qaria* B. *Fatiha*  
 C. *Kauthar* D. *Al - Ikhlas*
77. Hiding of goods and selling them later is referred to as  
 A. gush B. profit  
 C. hoarding D. riba
78. Generosity can be demonstrated in  
 A. *Shahada* B. *Zakat*  
 C. *Hajj* D. *Saum*
79. The night of power has the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ months.  
 A. 100 B. 10000  
 C. 10 D. 1000
80. The best way of showing love to the sick is by  
 A. sending them flowers.  
 B. calling them.  
 C. sending them cards.  
 D. visiting and praying for them.
81. The peace treaty in *Hudaibiya* was to last for  
 A. 100 years B. 1 year  
 C. 10 years D. 1000 years
82. (i) He accompanied the prophet (P.b.u.h.) during Hijra  
 (ii) He accepted when the prophet talked of going to heaven  
 (iii) His daughter married to the prophet (P.b.u.h.)  
 (iv) He was the caliph
- Who is he?  
 A. Ali (r.a) B. Abubakr (r.a)  
 C. Uthman (r.a) D. Umar (r.a)
83. The first visitors at the coast came as  
 A. traders B. missionaries  
 C. explorers D. farmers
84. The prophet of Allah whose sons was the 1<sup>st</sup> to commit murder was  
 A. Habil B. Adam  
 C. Qabil D. Luqman
85. The grand mosque in *Makka* is also known as  
 A. *Baitul Atiq*  
 B. *Baitul Madqis*  
 C. *Masjidul Qubaa.*  
 D. *King Fahad Masjid*
86. The ceremony of *Aqiqa* is performed to the baby at the age of  
 A. 7 years B. 17 days  
 C. 7 days D. 17 years
87. The prophets miraculous journey to the 7<sup>th</sup> heaven is called  
 A. *Hijra* B. *Isra*  
 C. *Miraj* D. *Isra wal Miraj*
88. The prophet of Allah who was thrown in the well and picked was  
 A. Yusuf B. Yunus  
 C. Jacob D. Benjamin

89. The Sura that cannot miss in any *Swallah* is

- A. *Nas*
- B. *Fatiha*
- C. *Nasri*
- D. *Yasin*

90. *Nakir* and *Munkar* are

- A. Children of the prophet
- B. Prophet of Allah
- C. Angels of Allah
- D. Angels who record deeds

