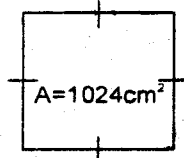


SIGNAL EXAMS 2016

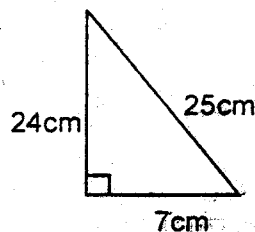
MATHEMATICS

Time: 2 hours

- Which value is one million four hundred and thirty three thousand six hundred and sixty six in figures?
A. 1433660 B. 1433666
C. 01433606 D. 1430666
- What is the total value of digit 5 after working out 523×862 ?
A. Ten thousands B. 5000
C. 500000 D. 50000
- Which one of the following numbers is not divisible by 8?
A. 164232 B. 73448
C. 98000 D. 148868
- The area of the square below is 1024cm^2 . What is its perimeter?



- | | |
|---------|----------|
| A. 32cm | B. 128cm |
| C. 64cm | D. 256cm |
- What is 1947875 rounded off to the nearest thousand?
A. 1947000 B. 1950000
C. 1948000 D. 1947900
- What is the sum of G.C.D. and L.C.M of 24, 36 and 48?
A. 156 B. 144
C. 132 D. 12
- Find the area of the triangle below



- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. 175cm^2 | B. 84cm^2 |
| C. 168cm^2 | D. 300cm^2 |

- In a village, the number of men was 10048 while that of women was five hundred less than the men. The number of children was twice that of women. How many people were there altogether?
A. 38692 B. 19096
C. 9548 D. 11548
- Kwamboka bought the following items from a supermarket;
2kg of sugar @ sh.120.00
1½kg of rice @sh.48.00
3litres of milk @ sh.50per litre
3packets of tea leaves at sh.30
If she paid using a one thousand shilling note, what balance did she get?
A. sh.552 B. sh.542
C. sh.448 D. sh.496

- What is the place value of digit 9 in the number 18.3694?
A. Tens B. Thousandths
C. Hundredths D. 0.009

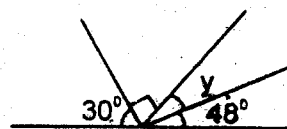
11. Work out : $4\frac{1}{8} + 2\frac{6}{7} + 1\frac{1}{2} =$

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. $7\frac{51}{56}$ | B. $6\frac{23}{56}$ |
| C. $8\frac{27}{56}$ | D. $6\frac{55}{56}$ |

- What is $\sqrt{1296}$?

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| A. 36 | B. 648 |
| C. 1679616 | D. 6 |

- What is the value of angle marked y?

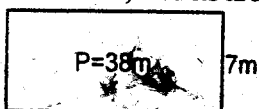


- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. 102° | B. 42° |
| C. 12° | D. 132° |

14. Kadogo slept for 8h 45min and woke up at 3.30pm. At what time had she slept?
 A. 8.45am B. 6.45pm
 C. 12.15pm D. 6.45am

15. What is $10\frac{4}{5}$ changed into improper fraction?
 A. $\frac{54}{10}$ B. $\frac{54}{5}$
 C. $\frac{5}{54}$ D. $\frac{50}{5}$

16. The perimeter of the rectangle below is 38m. If its width is 7m, find its area



- A. $84m^2$ B. $12m^2$
 C. $24m^2$ D. $15.5m^2$
17. Arrange $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ from the smallest to the largest

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

18. Express 48 as a product of its factors
 A. 6×8
 B. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$
 C. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$
 D. 24×2

19. A shopkeeper had 250 tins of cooking fat each weighing 500grams. How many kilograms did he have?

- A. 500 B. 125
 C. 1000 D. 75

20. What is the square of $2\frac{1}{4}$?

- A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ B. $4\frac{1}{16}$
 C. $5\frac{1}{16}$ D. $4\frac{1}{2}$

21. In a school there are x teachers, y boys and z girls. What is the total number of people in the school?

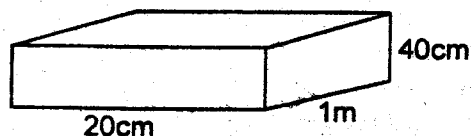
- A. $x+y+z$ B. xyz
 C. $x \times y \times z$ D. $x+yz$

22. What is the next number in the pattern below?

1, 4, 9, 16, 25, _____

- A. 36 B. 38
 C. 26 D. 49

23. Calculate the volume of the cuboid below in cubic centimeters



- A. $800cm^3$ B. $8000cm^3$
 C. $80000cm^3$ D. $800000m^3$

24. What is the reciprocal of $6\frac{1}{8}$?

- A. $\frac{49}{8}$ B. $\frac{8}{48}$
 C. $\frac{6}{49}$ D. $\frac{8}{49}$

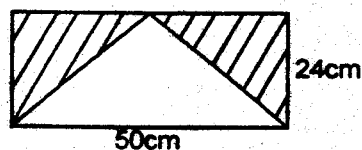
25. The following are properties of a certain triangle;

- (i) Has 2 equal sides
 (ii) Has 2 angles that are equal
 (iii) The sum of all the interior angles is 180°

Which one of the following triangles is described above?

- A. Isosceles
 B. Equilateral
 C. Right-angled triangle
 D. Scalene

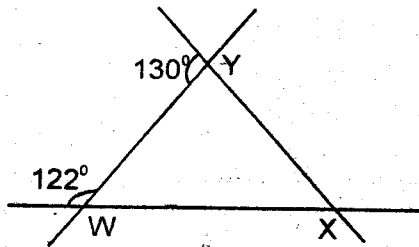
26. Calculate the area of the shaded part in the figure below



- A. $1200cm^2$ B. $600cm^2$
 C. $840cm^2$ D. $320cm^2$

27. The distance between town A and town B is 176kilometres. What is this distance in centimetres?
 A. 17600 B. 176000
 C. 1760000 D. 17600000

28. What is the size of angle WXY?



- A. 108° B. 50°
 C. 72° D. 58°
29. Koki is position 16 out of 20 pupils in his class. What position is he from the last pupil?
 A. 4th B. 5th
 C. 16th D. 3rd
30. If a river 18km is represented on the map by a line 6cm, what is the drawing length of path 72km on the actual ground?
 A. 24cm B. 12cm
 C. 4cm D. 24km
31. What is 6.25 converted into a fractio in its simplest form?
 A. $6\frac{25}{100}$ B. $\frac{625}{100}$
 C. $25\frac{6}{10}$ D. $6\frac{1}{4}$

32. Divide: $6 \overline{)14\text{km } 154\text{m}}$

- A. 2km 359m
 B. 3km 359m
 C. 6km 359m
 D. 2km 539m

33. How many $\frac{2}{3}$ kg can be obtained from 30kg?
 A. 35
 B. 15
 C. 45
 D. 36

34. Divide : 48192 ÷ 24

- A. 28 B. 208
 C. 280 D. 2008

35. What is the approximate height of a classroom door?

- A. 2cm B. 2000mm
 C. 20m D. 200m

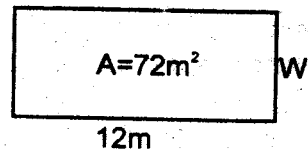
36. What is the product of 2.34 and 2.8?

- A. 6.552 B. 65.52
 C. 655.2 D. 6552

37. Work out : $6\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{1}{2} =$

- A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ B. $15\frac{5}{8}$
 C. $\frac{8}{125}$ D. $\frac{2}{5}$

38. What is the perimeter of the rectangle below?



- A. 6m B. 84m
 C. 18m D. 36m

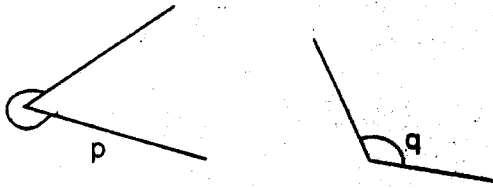
39. The table below shows an inland postal charges for sending letters

| Weight steps | commission | |
|---------------------|------------|-----|
| | sh | cts |
| Upto 20g | 5 | 00 |
| Over 20g upto 50g | 10 | 00 |
| Over 50g upto 100g | 18 | 50 |
| Over 100g upto 200g | 25 | 00 |
| Over 200g upto 500g | 38 | 00 |
| Over 500g upto 1kg | 45 | 00 |
| Over 1kg upto 5kg | 120 | 00 |

Koni sent 2 letters each weighing 200g and another one weighing 2.5kg. How much did she pay for sending the letters?

- A. sh.145.00
 B. sh.196.00
 C. sh.170.00
 D. sh.158.00

40. Name angle q and p respectively



- A. Reflex and obtuse
- B. Obtuse and reflex
- C. Reflex and right angle
- D. Acute and obtuse

41. What is the product of $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$?

- A. $81\frac{1}{8}$
- B. $84\frac{1}{2}$
- C. $21\frac{1}{8}$
- D. 2

42. How many groups of 100 are there in the total value of digit 8 in the number 168643?

- A. 8
- B. 8000
- C. 800
- D. 80

43. Subtract 99999 from 264008

- A. 164009
- B. 146009
- C. 235991
- D. 36400

44. What is the number immediately before 200000

- A. 199999
- B. 200001
- C. 1999999
- D. 299999

45. Work out: $0.763+0.21+2.34$

- A. 1.207
- B. 2.813
- C. 3.313
- D. 0.907

46. Work out: $\frac{3.6 \times 4.8}{6 \times 0.8}$

- A. 0.36
- B. 36
- C. 3.6
- D. 360

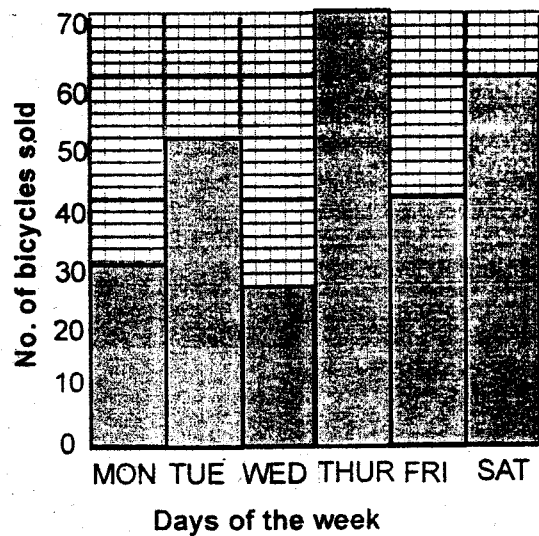
47. Joy had sh.1800, she gave Mercy $\frac{1}{5}$ of the money. How much was she left with?

- A. sh.1440
- B. sh.360
- C. sh.2160
- D. sh.300

48. Convert 0.375 into a fraction in its simplest form

- A. $\frac{375}{1000}$
- B. $\frac{75}{1000}$
- C. $\frac{3}{4}$
- D. $\frac{3}{8}$

The graph below shows the number of bicycles sold in one week



49. Which day was the sale of bicycles highest?

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

50. How many bicycles were sold during the week?

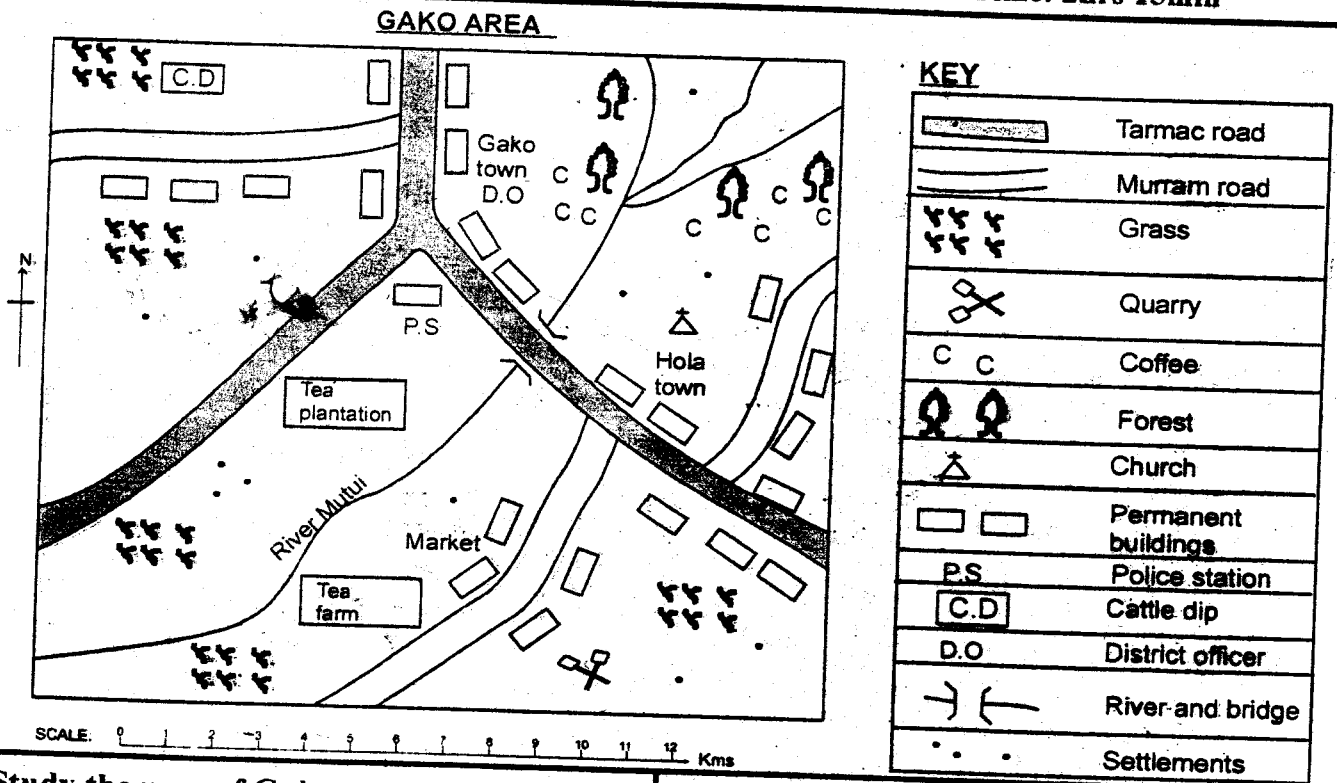
- A. 270
- B. 275
- C. 280
- D. 300

SIGNAL EXAMS 2016

SIGNAL 002

SOCIAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Time: 2hrs 15min

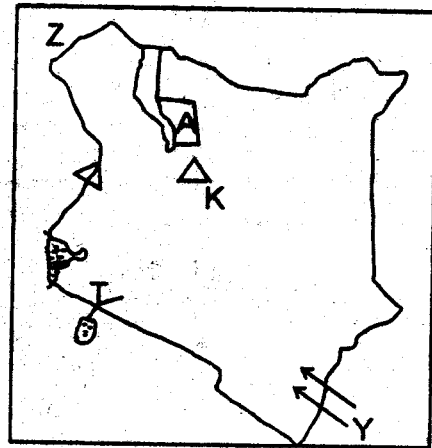


Study the map of Gako area and answer questions 1-7

- River Mutui rises from
 - North East
 - South West
 - North West
 - South East
- The **dominant** religion in the area is
 - hindu
 - islam
 - christianity
 - paganism
- The type of settlement in Gako area is
 - nucleated
 - cluster
 - linear
 - sparse
- The following economic activities are carried out in Gako area **except**
 - mining
 - tourism
 - crop farming
 - trade
- The **main** crop grown in Gako area is
 - Tea
 - Coffee
 - Pyrethrum
 - Maize
- The following are a physical features in Gako area **except**
 - quarry
 - forest
 - river
 - church
- The **main** means of transport in Gako area is
 - railway
 - road
 - air
 - water
- In which year was state of emergency declared in Kenya by British colonists?
 - 1963
 - 1954
 - 1952
 - 1964
- The **main** function of the national assembly is to
 - interpret laws
 - make-laws
 - fight corruption
 - make government policies

10. Which pair of lakes in Eastern Africa have flamingoes? Lakes
 A. Victoria and Baringo
 B. Bogoria and Turkana
 C. Nakuru and Elementaita
 D. Elementaita and Turkana
11. Which one of these cattle breeds is not a dairy cow?
 A. Ayrshire B. Fresian
 C. Guernsey D. Boran
12. The best way of promoting tourism in Kenya is by
 A. building more hotels
 B. improving security
 C. building more game parks
 D. discouraging poaching
13. Who among the following is an ex-officio member of the national assembly?
 A. Speaker B. Chief justice
 C. President D. Attorney general
14. Which of the following is not a factor favouring the growth of Mombasa town?
 A. Presence of sea port
 B. Presence of a variety of tourist destinations
 C. Plenty of water
 D. Construction of Kenya - Uganda railway
15. Papyrus reeds vegetation is mainly found in areas that are
 A. slopy B. swampy
 C. plateaus D. mountaineous
16. Who among the following was the first Kenyan to be nominated to the Legco in 1944
 A. Eliud Mathu B. Harry Thuku
 C. Jomo Kenyatta D. Paul Ngei
17. Traditional artefacts are kept in a place called
 A. archive B. museum
 C. game park D. sanctuary
18. Flowers in Kenya are transported from the farms to airport by
 A. roads B. water
 C. air D. railways
19. Which of the following pairs of deserts is found in Kenya?
 A. Sahara and Kalahari
 B. Taru and Chalbi
 C. Ogaden and chalbi
 D. Chalbi and Ogaden
20. The rift valley was formed as a result of
 A. folding
 B. faulting and uplifting
 C. downwarping
 D. faulting and sinking
21. Which one of the following is not an element of good citizenship?
 A. Smuggling
 B. Patriotism
 C. Hardworking
 D. Caring for people with HIV/AIDS
22. The following are riftvalley lakes in Eastern Africa except
 A. L. Tanganyika B. L. Kyoga
 C. L. Turkana D. L. Malawi

Use the map below to answer questions 23-26



23. The national park marked A is
 A. Arawale B. Marsabit
 C. Malka Mari D. Sibiloi
24. The capital of the country marked Z is
 A. Juba B. Ramciel
 C. Kampala D. Khartoum
25. The river marked T rises from
 A. Mt. Kenya
 B. Lake Natron
 C. Mau escarpments
 D. Abardare ranges

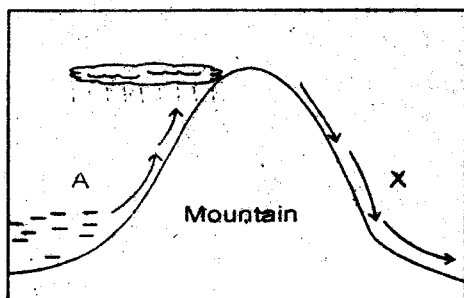
PART II: RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
SECTION A:
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. According to the Genesis stories of creation, which one of the following led to the fall of human beings?
A. Talking to the serpent, contrary to God's instructions
B. Eating many fruits in the garden of Eden
C. Disobedience to God in the garden of Eden
D. Being found naked by God
62. Which one of the following was the authority given to human beings after creation by God?
A. Obeying the serpent
B. Eating all the fruits in the garden
C. Giving offerings to God
D. Taking care of God's creation
63. God was pleased with Noah because
A. he lived a righteous life
B. he would be used to bless many nations
C. he was a faithful man
D. he was a descendant of David
64. Which one of the following was God's promise to Abraham?
A. To give him a land in Egypt
B. To make his name famous
C. To save him from the floods
D. To give him and Hagar a son
65. Which one of the following is the sixth commandment?
A. Do not commit adultery
B. Do not accuse anyone falsely
C. Respect your father and mother
D. Do not commit murder
66. Which one of the following lessons do Christians learn from the story of Jonathan and David?
A. We should help our friends only
B. We should develop good relationship with one another
C. We should not associate ourselves with sinners
D. We should desire to inherit God's kingdom
67. Who among the following people wrestled with an angel of God?
A. Israel
B. Nathan
C. Esau
D. David
68. From the story of Joseph and his brothers, Christians learnt to acquire the virtue of
A. hopefulness
B. fairness
C. gentleness
D. happiness
69. Which one of the following books of the Bible is an epistle?
A. Colossians
B. Psalms
C. Ecclesiastes
D. Proverbs
70. The annunciation of the birth of the prince of peace was done by prophet
A. Elijah
B. Jeremiah
C. Isaiah
D. Micah
71. During His baptism, John called Jesus
A. The most high
B. The lamb of God
C. The Prince of peace
D. The light to the Gentiles
72. Which one of the following is not a truth from the Apostles' creed?
A. God's will shall be done on earth as it is in heaven
B. God is the creator of heaven and earth
C. Jesus is the son of God
D. Jesus was conceived by the power of the Holy spirit
73. Who among the following people took gifts to baby Jesus?
A. The shepherds
B. The angels
C. The soldiers
D. The wisemen
74. Jesus was able to overcome the temptations from Satan mainly because
A. He had read the Bible
B. He was the son of God
C. He trusted in God
D. He was wise than Satan
75. Which one of the following parables did Jesus use to teach about repentance and forgiveness?
A. The parable of the Pharisee and the tax collector
B. The parable of the friend at midnight
C. The parable of the prodigal son
D. The parable of the ten maidens
76. Which one of the following miracles did Jesus perform on a Sabbath?
A. Healing a man with a crippled hand
B. Healing the ten lepers of leprosy
C. Healing the man with demons
D. Healing a Roman officer's servant

77. Who among the following people came to Jesus at night to learn more about being born again?
 A. Stephen B. Matthias
 C. Nicodemus D. Paul
78. When Saul received a call from God, he was on his way to
 A. Damascus B. Jerusalem
 C. Jericho D. Capernaum
79. The following are gifts of the Holy spirit except
 A. knowledge B. preaching
 C. working miracles D. faithfulness
80. One of the following beliefs is common in both christianity and African traditional society. Which one?
 A. God will judge the living and the dead
 B. God is the creator of humankind
 C. God exists in trinity
 D. God is the father of Jesus christ
81. Which one of the following is a way through which children in African traditional societies were taught their roles?
 A. Encouraging them to read stories
 B. Attaching them to a trained teacher
 C. Telling them to read and write
 D. Assigning some duties to them
82. The main reason why initiation was carried out in African traditional societies was to
 A. award the initiates
 B. prepare the youths for adult life
 C. choose the initiates who could lead others
 D. make the youths become responsible
83. Who among the following was not a specialist in African traditional societies?
 A. A prophet
 B. A priest
 C. A diviner
 D. The rich
84. Which one of the following is not an occasion that marks new life in African traditional society?
 A. Marriage
 B. Initiation
 C. Birth
 D. Confirmation
85. Which one of the following is not a way in which people showed respect for the ancestors in African traditional societies?
 A. Offering sacrifices to them
 B. Calling young children after them
 C. Calling them their creator
 D. Pouring libations
86. The following were ways of keeping good relationships with one another in African traditional societies except
 A. shaking hands
 B. punishing wrong-doers
 C. respecting others
 D. sharing possessions
87. Susan has been given some work by her mother. Her friend Joan came to call her so that they could play instead. As a christian, Susan should
 A. ask Joan to do the work for her
 B. ignore her mother and go to play
 C. do the work first and then play later
 D. go to play first and do the work later
88. Which one of the following is not a vice?
 A. Envy
 B. Faith
 C. Fear
 D. Anger
89. The best way in which christians can use their talents is by
 A. being proud about their talents
 B. showing off that they are able
 C. using them to help themselves and others
 D. using them to harm others
90. Christians can attract others to Jesus christ by doing all the following except
 A. talking ill about other religions
 B. being good role models
 C. taking part in community projects
 D. sharing their possessions with others.

26. The community that used the migration route marked Y were **mainly**
- A. pastoralists B. traders
C. farmers D. fishermen
27. The head of the court system in Kenya is the
- A. Chief justice B. President
C. Attorney General D. Judges
28. Dallol depression is found in which one of the following countries
- A. Tanzania B. Somalia
C. Ethiopia D. Eritrea
29. The main imaginary line of latitude is called
- A. Equator B. Cancer
C. Capricorn D. Prime Meridian
30. The activities that have been planned to take place in a school everyday are called
- A. school motto
B. school administration
C. school routine
D. school timetable
31. The capital city of Djibouti is
- A. Amhara B. Addis Ababa
C. Djibouti D. Kigali
32. The best form of transporting petroleum products is by
- A. road B. pipeline
C. tankers D. railways
33. The mouth of River Nile is found in which one of the following places?
- A. L. Victoria B. L. Tana
C. Mediteranean sea D. Victoria falls
34. Which of the following is an example of a cirque lake?
- A. Katwe B. Gambi
C. Albert D. Speke
35. The winds marked X are
- A. hot and dry B. cool and dry
C. cool and wet D. hot and wet
36. Which of the following towns is not likely to be found in side marked A?
- A. Meru B. Nyeri
C. Nanyuki D. Nairobi
37. Which one of the following communities is not a Cushitic speaker?
- A. Oromo B. Sandawe
C. Turkana D. Aramanik
38. The religious leader in the Ameru traditional form of government was called
- A. Nkomango B. Mugwe
C. Njuri Ncheke D. Ntiba
39. Which of the following rivers does not drain in Lake Turkana?
- A. Omo B. Kerio
C. Turkwel D. Sio
40. In which of the following regions in Kenya is nomadic pastoralism **mainly** practised?
- A. In the lake region
B. Along the coast
C. In semi arid areas
D. In the highlands
41. Eastern Africa lies between longitudes
- A. 22°E, 51°E
B. 22°W, 51°W
C. 12°S, 23°N
D. 22°S, 12°N
42. The planting and taking care of already existing forests is called
- A. forest
B. agro-forestry
C. forestry
D. afforestation
43. Which of the following factors does not affect the climate of a place?
- A. Winds B. Latitudes
C. Longitudes D. Altitude
44. The instrument used to measure air pressure is called
- A. hygrometer B. thermometer
C. barometer D. windvane

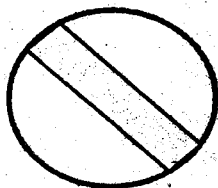
Study the diagram below and answer questions 35-36



45. Below are characteristics of a certain climatic region in Eastern Africa;
- Rainfall of over 1500mm per year
 - High temperatures throughout the year
 - Two rainfall peaks between April and October

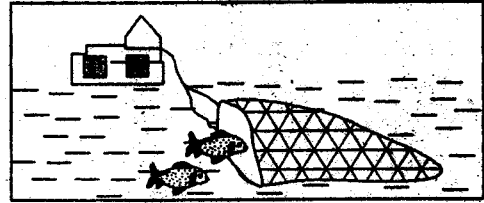
The region described above is

- semi desert climate
 - desert climatic
 - coastal tropical climate
 - equatorial climate
46. Which of the following is an example of marine fish?
- Tilapia
 - Nile perch
 - Trout
 - Tuna
47. Which of the following towns started as an industrial centre?
- Nairobi
 - Machakos
 - Thika
 - Mombasa
48. The title of the Nandi leader was
- Orkoiyot
 - Nabongo
 - Koitalel Arap Samoei
 - Kimnyole Arap Turkat
49. The **main** tourist attraction at the floor of Rift valley is
- wildlife
 - natural sceneries
 - culture
 - historical sites
50. Who among the following was **not** among the Kapenguria six?
- Fred Kubai
 - Bildad Kagia
 - Oginga Odinga
 - Achieng Oneko
51. Which of the following is **not** an economic activity?
- Trade
 - Mining
 - Lumbering
 - Education
52. The road sign below means



- no entry
- no parking
- drive with caution
- road closed

53. The following are characteristics of traditional agriculture **except**
- use of family labour
 - farmers owned their own land
 - use of simple tools
 - it is mainly for subsistence use
54. The fishing method drawn below is



- purse-seining
 - trawling
 - net drifting
 - long-lining
55. The following are ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen **except**
- birth
 - registration
 - naturalization
 - dual citizenship
56. Which one of the following is **not** a service industry?
- Insurance
 - Banking
 - Hair-dressing
 - Cement making
57. Which type of climate is experienced in the coastal region?
- Hot and dry
 - Hot and wet
 - Cool and wet
 - Cool and dry
58. During the election in Kenya, the following are elected by the electorates in the county **except**
- Member of parliament
 - Senator
 - Women representative
 - Governor
59. Which one of the following types of vegetation is **mainly** influenced by drainage?
- Mountain
 - Tropical rainforest
 - Swampy vegetation
 - Savanna grassland
60. Three of the following factors promote peace in our society **except**
- dialogue
 - ethnicity
 - equal distribution of resources
 - fairness

SIGNAL EXAMS 2016

SIGNAL 002

KISWAHILI
SEHEMU YA
KWANZA:
LUGHA

Muda: Saa 1 dakika 40

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila pengo umepewa majibu manne. Chagua jawabu lifaalo zaidi.

Wazazi wengine 1 na watoto wao hadi 2 maeneo ya starehe. Kufanya jambo kama 3 si vibaya lakini tu 4 si maeneo 5 ulevi na vurugu za kila aina. Tatizo 6 hapa ni 7 watoto kama hawa wakati 8 hupora pesa za wazazi wao ili kujipeleka wenyewe katika sehemu hizo.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. huandama | B. hufuatia | C. huandamana | D. hufuata |
| 2. A. kwa | B. kwenye | C. mbali na | D. juu ya |
| 3. A. hilo | B. hizo | C. hiyo | D. haya |
| 4. A. yawe | B. ziwe | C. liwe | D. yakuwe |
| 5. A. zenye | B. mwenye | C. wenye | D. yenye |
| 6. A. lililopo | B. iliyopo | C. lililopo | D. ililopo |
| 7. A. kua | B. kwamba | C. kuamba | D. kwani |
| 8. A. zingine | B. ingine | C. nyingine | D. mwingine |

Stalo aliamua kufanya bidii ya 9. Alielewa kuwa uzembe 10 manufaa yoyote 11 mwake. Pia alikuwa mwenye heshima kwa wote huku akielewa kuwa heshima 12. Walimu wake walimpa 13 mbalimbali shuleni kutokana na kazi yake 14. Wanafunzi wengine 15 kufuata mfano huo.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 9. A. mchwa | B. nzige | C. nzi | D. nondo |
| 10. A. haina | B. hakuna | C. hauna | D. hayana |
| 11. A. maishani | B. katika maisha | C. kwa maisha | D. maisha |
| 12. A. ni utumwa | B. haigombi | C. haifai | D. si utumwa |
| 13. A. ada | B. tuzo | C. nauli | D. mikopo |
| 14. A. zuri | B. mzuri | C. nzuri | D. vizuri |
| 15. A. walikanywa | B. walitishwa | C. waljuliza | D. walihimizwa |

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

16. Chagua sentensi yenye kivumishi cha kuonyesha
- Mtoto yule anacheza
 - Gari lake limeoshwa
 - Mwanafunzi mzuri anacheka
 - Shati lenyewe limechafuka

17. Andika kinyume cha:
Mzee alilala jioni
- Mama alilala jioni
 - Mtoto alilala jioni
 - Kijana aliamka asubuhi
 - Mama aliamka asubuhi

18. Mdudu yupi ni kikembe cha kipepeo?
A. Nondo B. Kiwavi
C. Kumbikumbi D. Panzi
19. Kamilisha kwa usahihi;
Tafadhali niletee shati _____ niva.
A. nyingine B. zingine
C. ingine D. jingine
20. Tumia kiulizi kifaacho zaidi
kukamilishia sentensi hii
Ni mwanafunzi _____ aliyeongoza
darasani?
A. mpi B. upi
C. gani D. mgani
21. Kuku ni kwa kizimba kama vile mchwa
ni kwa _____
A. kichuguu B. shimo
C. kifukofuko D. tundu
22. Maneno lakini, bali, ingawa na wala
huitwa _____
A. vitenzi B. viunganishi
C. vihusishi D. vielezi
23. Neno lipi huorodheshwa katika ngeli ya
U-I?
A. Uteo B. Muda
C. Ugali D. Mwiba
24. Tumia kivumishi '-ote' kwa usahihi.
Sisi _____ tulilala mapema.
A. yote B. zote
C. sote D. wote
25. Tunasema mwaninifu kama mchana
lakini nzito kama _____
A. jiwe B. nanga
C. sufi D. jitu
26. Mchezo wa kuonyesha vitendo visivyo
vya kawaida k.v. kutembelea juu ya
kamba ni
A. sarakasi B. sataraji
C. kwata D. naga
27. Kanusha: Kusoma kwa bidii kulinifaa
sana
A. kutosoma kwa bidii kulinifaa sana
B. kusoma kwa bidii hakutanifaa sana
C. kutosoma kwa bidii hakujanifaa sana
D. kusoma kwa bidii hakukunifaa
sana
28. Kimelea ambacho huganda kwenye
mikia ya ng'ombe ni
A. mende B. kupe
C. utitiri D. chawa
29. Andika udogo wa: Mbuzi amekufa.
A. Kibuzi amekufa
B. Kabuzi amekufa
C. Buzi limekufa
D. Kibuzi kimekufa
30. Mtu akiwa na mafua hutokwa na
_____ puani.
A. damu
B. usaha
C. kamasi
D. matongo

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha nitibu maswali 31 – 40

Mpira wa miguu umetokea kupendwa sana duniani. Ama baadhi ya watu hudai kuwa kandanda ndio mchezo unaopendwa zaidi ya michezo mingine duniani kama vile mpira wa vikapu, netiboli, mpira wa magongo na kadhalika.

Kila baada ya miaka minne, shirikisho la soka duniani huandaa mashindano ya kupambania kombe la dunia. Timu zinazoshiriki kwenye dimba hilo huwa zimefuzu kutoka Ulaya, Marekani, Marekani ya Kilatino, Asia na Afrika pia. Mradi mashindano hayo huwa yanawakilisha pembe zote za dunia.

Michuano ya dunia huanza kwa ufunguzi rasmi. Mbali na hotuba fupi fupi za ufunguzi wa michezo hiyo zinazotolewa na waandalizi wa mashindano pamoja na wanasiasa, ufunguzi wa kombe la dunia hupambwa kwa tamasha nzurinzuri kama vile nyimbo, mashairi na sarakasi za aina mbalimbali.

Yasome makala haya kwa makini kisha ujibu maswali 41 – 50

Hapo zamani za kale katika kijiji kimoja kilichoitwa Wahamile, jitu liliwala wanyama na watu wote isipokuwa mvulana mmoja, dada yake na mbwa wao wawili. Chomondole na dadaye waliishi kwenye kilima katika nyumba iliyozungukwa na uzio mrefu wa miba na kulindwa na mbwa wakali.

Kila jitu lilipojaribu kuingia lilitishwa na mbwa. Ukali wa mbwa hao ulitokea tu walipowekewa chakula kwenye gamba la kobe. Siku moja gamba hilo lilivunjika, kwa siku mbili mbwa walisusia chakula na kukataa hata kubweka. Chomondole alifunga safari kuenda nchi ya mbali kutafuta gamba jingine. Huko nyuma, jitu lilikuja na likaingia nyumbani bila tisho la mbwa. Lilimmezwa dadaye Chomondole na mbwa wao wawili.

Chomondole aliporudi alipigwa na butwaa. Mji ulikuwa kimya. Kutokana na namna vitu vilivyovurugika pale nyumbani alifahamu ukweli. Kwanza, woga ulimuaa. Baadaye, ukiwa na kisha huzuni ilimlelea. Akaangua kilio. Alilia akalia akalia. Kilio chake kilikatizwa na wimbo wa ndege. Alisikiliza na baada ya muda akaupata ujumbe wa wimbo. Alienda kwenye magofu alipopata mkuki wenye kigumba cha dhahabu na jambia. Hapo akafunga safari kuenda kwenye pango la jito. Alipofika langoni, alianza kutetemeka. Ndege aliyeandamana naye aliendelea kuimba na kumhimiza.

Jitu liliposikia harufu ya binadamu na sauti ya ndege lilitoka pangoni kwa hasira huku jinywa lake likitoa miale ya moto. Chomondole aliyekuwa amejibanza nyuma ya jabali, alilidunga jitu kwenye jicho lake la kisogoni. Jitu lilianguka lakini kabla ya kunyanyuka Chomondole alilikata shingo na mkono wa kushoto. Chomondole aligutuka kuona vitu vyote vilivyomezwa na jitu vikitoka. Wa kwanza alikua dada yake akifuatwa na mbwa wao. Watu walirudi kwao, wakajenga mji wao mpya, wakamtawaza Chomondole kama mfalme wao na wakaishi raha mustarehe.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>41. Katika kijiji cha Wahamile A. jitu lilimaliza kila mtu B. jitu liliwala watu wachache C. jitu liliwala watu wote ila wawili D. jitu liliwala watu na wanyama wote</p> <p>42. Jitu halikuweza kuingia kwa akina Chomondole kwa kuwa A. lilimwogopa Chomondole B. lilitishwa na mbwa C. lilidungwa na miba D. walikuwa juu ya kilima</p> <p>43. Hatimaye, jitu liliweza kuingia kwa kuwa A. mbwa waliishiwa na ukali B. Chomondole hakuweko C. lilipata mwanya likapenya D. hapakuwa na kobe</p> <p>44. Kwa nini Chomondole alipigwa na butwaa? A. Aliliona jitu B. Kombe lilivunjika C. Hakumwona dadaye wala mbwa D. Alikuta dadaye akiwa maiti</p> <p>45. Chomondole alifahamu vipi yale yaliyokuwa yamefanyika? A. Aliimbiwa wimbo na ndege B. Vitu vilikuwa vimevurugwa</p> | <p>C. Aliliona jitu likiondoka D. hakuweza kujua lolote</p> <p>46. Neno <u>magofu</u> lina maana ya A. shimo kubwa B. pango kubwa C. mabaki ya nyumba zilizobomoka D. watu waliokonda sana</p> <p>47. Silaha alizozitumia Chomondole dhidi ya jitu ni A. mkuki na upanga B. mkuki na jabali C. mishale na jambia D. jabali na jambia</p> <p>48. Jitu aliloliua Chomondole A. liliishi msituni B. liliishi magofuni C. lilikuwa na jicho nyuma ya kichwa D. lilikuwa na jicho juu ya kichwa</p> <p>49. Chomondole alituzwa na watu kwa A. kurudishiwa mbwa wake B. kujengewa jumba kubwa C. kupewa mifugo mingi D. kufanywa kiongozi wao</p> <p>50. Kifungu hiki kinatufunza kuwa A. tusiwe waongo B. tuwe jasiri C. tusiyaogope majitu D. tufuge mbwa</p> |
|---|---|

Baada ya ufunguzi, patashika za michuano huanza. Miamba ya soka hutoana jasho na kuumiza nyasi kwa kipindi cha mwezi mmoja. Timu inayoibuka kuwa mshindi wa kombe hilo huwa imeonyesha ujasiri mkubwa kwenye dimba hilo. Timu hiyo huonyesha ukakamavu wake kwa kuzipangua ngome za wapinzani wake na kuutikisa wavu kwa mikwaju au kiki zao kalikali.

Mbali na sifa hizo, timu inayotwaa ushindi huwa majogoo wanaoweza kufanya mambo manne miongoni mwa mengine. Kwanza timu hiyo huwa na wachezaji imara wa kulinda ngome yao: pili huwa wachawi wanaoweza kushambulia vizuri ngome ya wapinzani wao na kuipangua mara kwa mara. Tatu, wachezaji wa timu hiyo huwa wanaonana vizuri na kupeana pasi murua bila uchoyo. Aidha, inapasa timu nzuri kuwa na mlindalango asiyebabaika na aliye na uwezo wa kudaka mpira kukiwa na kizaazaa karibu na lango lake.

Mashindano ya soka ya dunia ni miongoni mwa mashindano yanayongojewa kwa hamu duniani. Si ajabu kwamba mashabiki au wapenzi wa mashindano haya huganda kwenye viti vyao usiku wa manane huku wakiangalia visanduku vyao vya televisheni.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>31. Mpira wa miguu pia huitwa A. soga B. kabumbu C. mechi D. kadada</p> <p>32. Maelezo yapi ni sahihi? A. Mpira wa miguu haupendwi kama michezo mingine B. Mchezo wa mpira wa miguu huchezwa na wote duniani C. Mpira wa miguu hauchezwi popote duniani D. Mchezo wa mpira wa miguu unapendwa na wengi</p> <p>33. Kila baada ya miaka minne A. michuano ya kombe la dunia huandaliwa B. watu huenda Marekani kucheza C. mashindano mbalimbali huandaliwa D. tamasha mbalimbali huandaliwa</p> <p>34. Kombe la dunia ni mashindano ya A. taifa B. kitaifa C. kimataifa D. shule</p> <p>35. Wanaopambania kombe la dunia hawatoki A. Wilaya B. Amerika C. Afrika D. Asia</p> <p>36. Hatua ya kwanza katika michuano ya dunia ni A. hotuba za ufunguzi B. michezo ya kuigiza</p> | <p>C. wachezaji kuingia uwanjani D. mpira kurushwa juu</p> <p>37. Timu inayoshinda huwa na A. bidii na ujeuri B. ujasiri na ukakamivu C. ujasiri na mchezo D. bidii na mbio</p> <p>38. Msemo '<u>kuutikisa wavu</u>' una maana ya A. kutetemesha wavu B. kumwangusha golikipa C. kufunga bao D. kuushika mpira</p> <p>39. '<u>Wachawi</u>' kulingana na kifungu ni wale A. wanaoroga watu B. wenye nia mbaya C. wenye ujuzi mwingi D. wanaozunguka uwanja</p> <p>40. Kulingana na kifungu, watu wengi hutazama mechi hizi A. uwanjani B. kwenye tarakilishi C. jukwaani D. runingani</p> |
|--|---|

SIGNAL EXAMS 2016

KISWAHILI INSHA

| | |
|-------|--|
| JINA | |
| SHULE | |

Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako. *Endeleza insha ifuatayo huku ukiifanya iwe ya kulisimua zaidi.*

Ilikuwa mara yangu ya kwanza kuenda katika mbuga ya wanyama.....

SIGNAL 002

SIGNAL EXAMS 2016

| | |
|---------------|--|
| NAME | |
| SCHOOL | |

COMPOSITION

You have 40 minutes to write your composition.
Write an interesting composition on :-

A DAY TO REMEMBER.



Lined writing area with horizontal lines.

SIGNAL EXAMS 2016

SIGNAL 002

ENGLISH
SECTION A:
LANGUAGE

Time: 1hr 40min

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

Having good manners 1 acting in a way that is acceptable and respectful. 2 manners can help you to have better relationships with people you know and those you will meet. Being 3 to others is always a good place to start and you can begin your journey to good manners by holding doors open for others when possible. Good manners 4 respect from those you interact with. Say "Please" and "Thank you," when you need to. People notice when 5 courteous and respectful toward them and it can count for a lot. You 6 say "Excuse me" whenever you accidentally bump into someone, or if you need to get into a place but someone has 7 the way. Hold doors open for 8 people. If someone 9 be entering the door shortly after you, pause a second and hold it open for them. Say, "May I get the door for you?" This gives the other person an opportunity 10 accept or decline.

Know how to answer the phone. Be pleasant and 11. Say "Hello." Avoid a lot of unnecessary words. It is 12 dangerous to use unnecessary words. Always 13 someone else is there if you are alone and somebody calls on the phone. If the call is for someone else, say something such as; "One moment please, I'll just go and call my father 14 you." Put the phone down gently without shouting to the speaker. If the person 15 the caller wants to speak to is unavailable, say, "I'm sorry, daddy isn't available right now. May I take a message for her and ask him to call you as soon as he can?"

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. means | B. defines | C. explains | D. definitions |
| 2. A. Bad | B. Dismal | C. Good | D. Questionable |
| 3. A. arrogant | B. friendly | C. cruel | D. sly |
| 4. A. gives | B. steals | C. earns | D. pays |
| 5. A. you're | B. you | C. your | D. yours |
| 6. A. should not | B. are | C. should | D. must not |
| 7. A. locked | B. covered | C. blocked | D. broken |
| 8. A. these | B. some | C. the | D. other |
| 9. A. won't | B. is | C. shall | D. will |
| 10. A. for | B. to | C. so | D. and |
| 11. A. stubborn | B. selfish | C. inquisitive | D. polite |
| 12. A. so | B. quite | C. too | D. very |
| 13. A. pretend | B. think | C. assume | D. imagine |
| 14. A. for | B. to | C. in | D. of |
| 15. A. that | B. which | C. who | D. whom |

For questions 16 and 17, complete the sentences with the best alternative

16. Paul is both
- generous but kind
 - clever although selfish
 - good mannered even less kind
 - able and willing

17. Lightning is to fast as sheep is to
- clever
 - foolish
 - lazy
 - lamb

For questions 18 and 19, write the past participle form of the underlined word

18. The teacher tells us to be early in school everyday
- telling
 - told
 - talked
 - tell



19. He sings jubilantly.

- A. sang B. singing
C. sung D. song

For questions 20 and 21, fill in the blank spaces with the correct words.

20. I do not want us to start playing pranks with class work, _____

- A. don't we? B. do we?
C. don't I? D. do I?

21. We do not have to go home early _____ we have what we wanted.

- A. unless B. less
C. lest D. so

For questions 22 and 23, complete the similes

22. As faithful as a _____

- A. dove B. pigeon
C. cat D. dog

23. This boy is as cool as _____

- A. an ice B. snow
C. a cucumber D. a grave

For questions 24 and 25, choose the plural of the underlined words.

24. Robbers attacked us and took the luggage we had.

- A. luggages B. luggagese
C. luggagess D. luggage

25. You are most likely to find this equipment in the farm.

- A. equipments B. equipmants
C. equipmentes D. equipment

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 38

Before our class visited the Lake Nakuru National Park, I had no idea on what conservation of the natural environment was like. I did not know that wild animals could be kept at a point. As much as I knew, wild animals had no owner and nobody can take care of them because they always attack human beings especially when they feel offended. Animals do not talk, so it is difficult to know when they feel you have wronged them and so I avoided wild animals like leprosy. As we entered the national park, a set of instructions was read to us; the things you must not do or you offend the animals kept. This is when I knew that in as much as the animals are wild; human beings still take care of them even as they maintain their natural home. Their home is conserved in the name of a park but still, human beings care for them.

As we entered the park, we were given an usher whose title we were told was a tour guide and every question, we were told, was known to them. I wondered how on earth one person would know everything about the whole large chunk of land and all the animals in it. Trying to get the usher's attention, you would find that a whole lot of people would have different questions at the same time, and he would not answer all of them at the same time, so you may be forced to wait for a lifetime. The curiosity I had led me to nonstop observation of these big elephants, rhinos, buffaloes and the medium-sized warthogs. Any clarifications would come when the turn of watching was done.

Food within the park area is not actually cheaper than in town. In fact food prices were as high as twice or thrice the normal prices you can find somewhere else. I think this was due to the continuous demand from the streaming tourists in the park. They said that the white people, who were the most common in the park, had a lot of money. I don't think anybody would buy from these vendors at the national park if the policy did not favour them. It was law in the park that no foodstuffs would be carried into the animal area and if one had to eat, only the foods sold within the area could be bought. The large area of land, and with the business of seeing the animals in their natural habitat, one would not stay without eating as the stomach would continuously complain.

There were several gates that entered the park area. No matter what gate you use to enter, you will see vendors selling food and magazines that contain descriptions of the animals you are likely to see in the park. They are quick to let you know that next to the gate you can buy a mango at one hundred shillings but you would be forced to spend thrice as high when you buy in the park. This is actually not true. The cost was equal everywhere around and in the park area. The price of an ordinary mango had shot up from one shilling for each as we used to buy it at Kumuinda, the place I was born, and now I had to spend a lot more! Everywhere around and in the park, the foodstuffs had the same prices, I think to avoid problems between vendors, but each of them would tell you how cheap his was. A vendor would tell you to buy from him or her because of this reason or that.

26. The writer visited Lake Nakuru National Park from
 A. home B. school
 C. a tour D. a bus
27. Before the visit to the national park, the writer did not know much about
 A. animals
 B. animal parks
 C. conserving the natural environment
 D. conserving the places where wild animals live
28. By saying "I avoided wild animals like leprosy," the writer means that
 A. he did not like leprosy
 B. animals have leprosy
 C. leprosy is an animal
 D. he feared wild animals
29. It was difficult to get the usher's attention because
 A. many people had questions
 B. the usher had little knowledge
 C. the usher was unfriendly
 D. the usher was always talking to teachers
30. "Any clarifications would come when the turn of watching was done" means that the writer preferred to
 A. ask questions first then watch the animals
 B. ask questions and watch the animals at the same time
 C. watch the animals first then ask questions later
 D. watch the animals and never ask any questions.
31. Food within the park area was
 A. cheaper than in town
 B. more costly than in town
 C. more delicious than in town
 D. meant for the animals
32. The word 'vendors' is used in the passage. It could mean
 A. buyers B. kiosks
 C. sellers D. consumers
33. The writer could not carry food from elsewhere into the park area because
 A. he was not hungry
 B. the teachers refused
 C. his parents refused
 D. the law did not allow
34. The phrase "...the stomach would continuously complain" as used in the passage could mean
 A. the stomach would talk
 B. you would feel hungry
 C. you would have stomachache
 D. animals would put you in their stomachs
35. The magazines sold around the park area contained the descriptions about
 A. every animal in the world
 B. the game wardens
 C. the animals and tour guides
 D. the animals found inside the park.
36. Which one of the following items were sold by the vendors at the gate?
 A. Food and magazines
 B. Drinks and ornaments
 C. Ornaments and newspapers
 D. Food and game trophies
37. Around the park area, the cost of a fruit was
 A. lower at some vendors
 B. lower than inside the park
 C. as high as inside the park
 D. lower than at Kumuinda
38. The best title for this passage would be:
 A. Vendors at National Park
 B. The importance of conserving the environment
 C. The animals in the environment
 D. A visit to the National Park

Read the passage below and answer questions 39 to 50.

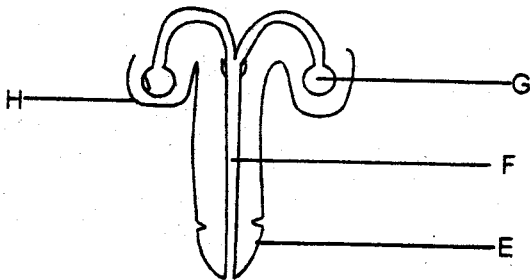
Malnutrition or malnourishment is a condition that results from eating a diet in which nutrients are either not enough or are too much such that the diet causes health problems. It may involve proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins or minerals. Lack of enough nutrients is called undernutrition or undernourishment while too much nutrients is called overnutrition. Malnutrition is often used specifically to refer to undernutrition where there are not enough proteins or other nutrients. If undernutrition occurs during pregnancy, or before two years of age, it may result in permanent problems with physical and mental development. Extreme undernourishment, known as starvation, may have symptoms that include: a short height, thin body, very poor energy levels and swollen body parts. People also often get infections and are frequently cold. The symptoms of nutrient deficiencies depend on the food that is lacking in the diet eaten by the person.

Undernourishment is most often due to not enough adequate quality food being available to eat. This often comes because of high food prices and poverty. Lack of proper breastfeeding may contribute, as may a number of infectious diseases such as pneumonia, malaria and measles, which increase nutrient requirements. There are two main types of undernutrition: protein-energy malnutrition and dietary deficiencies. Protein-energy malnutrition has two severe forms: marasmus which results from lack of all nutrients in the body and kwashiorkor which is a lack of proteins. Common mineral salt deficiencies include lack of iron, iodine and calcium. In some developing countries, overnutrition in the form of obesity is beginning to present within the same communities as undernutrition.

Efforts to improve nutrition are some of the most effective forms of development assistance that the USA has started in most of the African countries. Breastfeeding can reduce rates of malnutrition and death in children, and efforts to promote the practice increases the rates of breastfeeding. In young children, providing food in addition to breastmilk between six months and two years of age improves the health of the infant. There is also good **evidence** supporting giving extra of nutrients to women during pregnancy and among young children in the developing world, which the USA has included in their aid to African countries. To get food to people who need it most, both delivering food and providing money to people to buy food within local markets are effective. Simply feeding students and pupils at school is insufficient and one good step towards improving nutrition. Management of severe malnutrition within the person's home with ready-to-use foods is possible much of the time. In those who have severe malnutrition which has led to health problems, treatment in a hospital setting is recommended.

39. According to the first paragraph, malnutrition causes
- A. little food B. malnourishment
C. illnesses D. too much eating
40. According to the passage, undernourishment can be caused by
- A. too much nutrients
B. overnutrition during pregnancy
C. adequate breastfeeding of infants
D. lack of enough nutrients
41. Starvation may not lead to
- A. robust growth
B. swelling of body parts
C. general body weakness
D. lean bodies
42. The signs and symptoms shown by the person suffering from malnutrition will depend on the
- A. missing nutrient
B. present nutrient
C. person eating the food
D. immunity of the person
43. The writer says that malnutrition does not result from
- A. poverty B. expensive foods
C. little breastfeeding D. excess food
44. The food nutrient which is not a mineral salt is
- A. iron B. proteins
C. calcium D. iodine
45. The most common form of over nutrition is
- A. marasmus B. kwashiorkor
C. obesity D. starvation
46. To improve the health of an infant, the child should be properly allowed to lactate and be given
- A. additional food B. enriched porridge
C. bottle milk D. good breastfeeding
47. The word **evidence** is used in the passage. It is a synonym of
- A. symptom B. cause
C. prove D. result
48. The best way a school can help eradicate malnutrition in the society is by the students being
- A. sending students home for fees
B. asking students to bring food to school
C. reporting any food shortage
D. feeding the students at school
49. USA has helped fix the problem of malnutrition in Africa by
- A. offering assistance
B. transmitting AIDS
C. educating people
D. establishing school
50. The best title for this passage would be:
- A. Malnutrition in schools
B. USA gives aid
C. Malnutrition
D. food deficiency in Africa

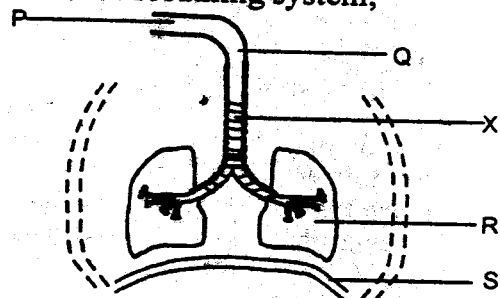
- Which one of the following plants consists of legumes?
A. Sorghum, rice, millet
B. Beans, groundnuts, peas
C. Yams, arrowroots, carrots
D. Tea, coffee, cocoa
- The following are soil components. Which one is **not**?
A. Broken bottles
B. Mineral particles
C. Organic matter
D. Living organisms
- The diagram below represents a male reproductive system;



Which part introduces the sperms to the vagina?

- | | |
|------|------|
| A. H | B. G |
| C. E | D. F |
- Which one of the following simple tools is used in cutting kales into small pieces?
A. Axe
B. Panga
C. Jembe
D. Knife
 - Peter was observed to have the following signs;
(i) Pain in the chest
(ii) Coughing blood
(iii) Loss of weight
Which one of the following is the best preventive measure of the above disease?
A. Vaccination
B. Avoiding dusty places
C. Cover pit latrines
D. Drain stagnant water

- Which one of the following factors **does not** affect the rate of evaporation?
A. Temperature
B. Wind
C. Surface area
D. Colour of the liquid
- The quantity of matter in a substance is known as
A. weight
B. inertia
C. mass
D. gravity
- The following parts are involved in digestion **except**
A. trachea
B. stomach
C. oesophagus
D. small intestines
- Which one of the following states of matter expand the least?
A. Nitrogen
B. Water
C. Steam
D. Metal rod
- Which one of the following are energy giving foods?
A. Yams, fish, kales
B. Honey, glucose, green bananas
C. Oranges, kales, pawpaw
D. Beef, sausage, mutton
- Which one of the following cannot be used in making rollers?
A. Rectangular rubber
B. Maize cobs
C. Round sticks
D. Pencils
- The diagram below represents the human breathing system;

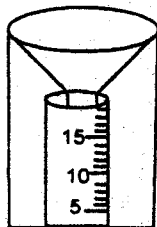


Air is cleaned in the part marked

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. Q only | B. P only |
| C. P and Q | D. R and S |

13. Which one of the following is not a simple tool used at home?
 A. Hammer
 B. Ferry
 C. Bottle opener
 D. Panga
14. Kinuthia saw a weed with purple flowers and yellow fruits. The weed was
 A. wandering jew B. blackjack
 C. sodom apple D. oxalis
15. A piece of wood floats on water while a nail sinks because of their difference in
 A. material B. shape
 C. weight D. size
16. When spraying chemicals one should spray towards the direction of the wind mainly to
 A. spray quickly
 B. avoid poisoning the crops
 C. prevent evaporation of the chemical
 D. avoid inhaling the chemical
17. Which one of the following materials are good conductors of electricity?
 A. Water, air, wood
 B. Nail, wire, metal rod
 C. Glass rod, plastic, rubber
 D. Pins, wood, stone
18. Which one of the following animals is not harmful?
 A. Mosquito
 B. Tick
 C. Termite
 D. Dog

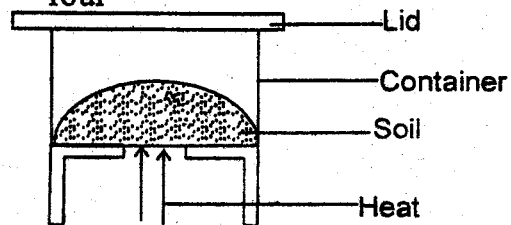
19. The diagram below represents a rain gauge;



Which one of the following materials cannot be used in constructing the above instrument?

- A. Inner tube of a biro pen
 B. Plastic bottle
 C. Cellotape
 D. Manilla paper

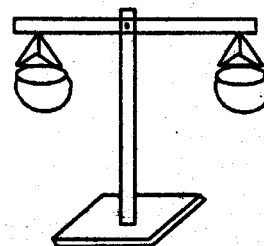
20. Sound is a form of energy that is produced by
 A. volume B. noise
 C. vibrations D. energy
21. Which one of the following is not a natural source of light?
 A. Sun B. Moon
 C. Glow Worm D. Stars
22. The following are characteristics of a certain tooth;
 (i) three roots
 (ii) has ridges
 The tooth is likely to be
 A. canine B. premolar
 C. incisor D. molar
23. The activity below on components of soil was carried out by pupils in class four



What were the pupils investigating?

Presence of

- A. water in the soil
 B. mineral particles in the soil
 C. organic matter in the soil
 D. air in the soil
24. Which one of the following objects cannot make a shadow?
 A. Car B. Stone
 C. Clear glass D. Wood
25. The teeth problem where holes form on the teeth is known as
 A. dental caries B. cavity
 C. gingivitis D. bad smell
26. The clouds that appear high in the sky and have a flat base are also likely to
 A. be dark grey in colour
 B. show fine weather
 C. bring rain
 D. have an irregular shape
27. The diagram below show a simple tool



Which one of the following materials is **not** used in constructing the above instrument?

- A. Nails B. Tin cans
C. Plank of wood D. Metal sheets

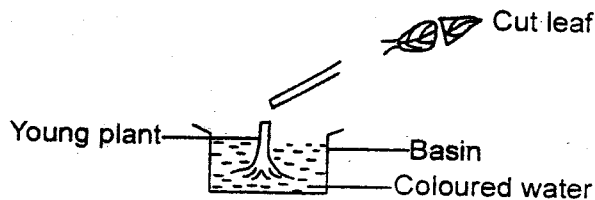
28. In which part of the digestive system is iron absorbed?

- A. Small intestine B. Stomach
C. Large intestine D. Mouth

29. The hotness or coldness of a place is measured in units known as

- A. degrees centigrade
B. newtons
C. centimetres
D. millimetres

30. Study the diagram below;



The activity is used to show

- A. absorption
B. transportation
C. transpiration
D. food storage

31. Which one of the following is **not** true about pressure in liquids? It

- A. it increases with depth
B. decreases with depth
C. increases with height
D. equal at the same level

32. A child in class four had the following signs;

- (i) *wrinkled face*
(ii) *crying alot*
(iii) *wastage of muscles*

The child was suffering from

- A. marasmus B. malaria
C. kwashiorkor D. rickets

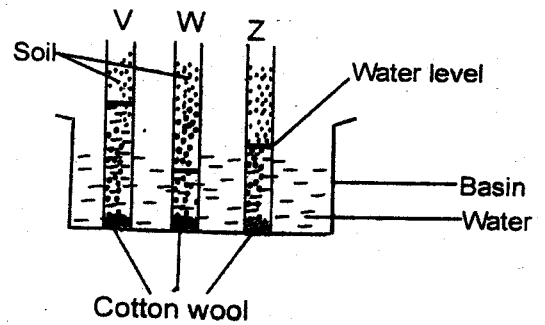
33. Standard five collected the following materials;

- (i) *strong wooden poll*
(ii) *wires*
(iii) *strong polythene bag*

What were the pupils likely to construct?

- A. Liquid thermometer
B. Windvane
C. Raingauge
D. Windsock

34. Study the diagram below



Which soil has the finest texture ?

- A. W B. Z
C. V D. V and Z

35. The method that can be used in controlling weeds in a plantation is

- A. spraying B. digging out
C. mulching D. uprooting

36. Which one of the following is **not** a good use of moving air?

- A. Sailing canoes
B. Winnowing
C. Driving windmills
D. Blowing soil away

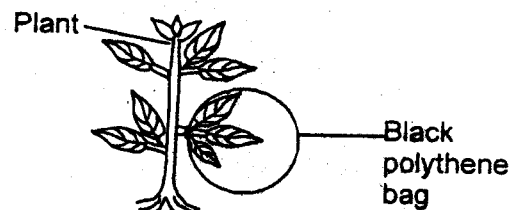
37. The following are ways of caring for animals at home **except**

- A. feeding them
B. overloading donkeys
C. watering them
D. housing them

38. Which of the following substances have definite volume and definite mass?

- A. Oxygen and steam
B. Vapour and water
C. Wood and oxygen
D. Toothpaste and flour

39. Mwaniki came across the activity below;



What was the activity used to investigate?

- A. Making food in plants
B. Transpiration
C. Absorption
D. Food storage

40. The following are characteristics of soils;
- (i) Large air spaces
 - (ii) Fine texture
 - (iii) Poorest capillarity
 - (iv) Sticky when wet
- Which characteristics describe sand soil?

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (iii) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i) and (iii)

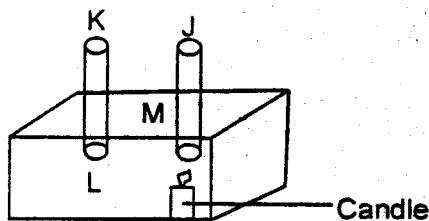
41. A teacher stood at the middle of the field and shouted at the pupils. The pupils got the teacher's instructions because

- A. sound travels best in air
- B. sound travels in one direction
- C. sound travels in all directions
- D. there was an echo

42. Which one of the following animals has dry scales and lays fertilised eggs?

- A. Turtle
- B. Whale
- C. Fish
- D. Toad

43. Study the diagram below;



For the demonstration to work effectively the burning rag should be placed at point

- A. J
- B. L
- C. M
- D. K

44. Which one of the following is a use of water in the farm?

- A. Cooling machines
- B. Cleaning farm tools
- C. Making fountain
- D. Cooking

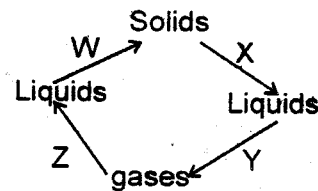
45. Which one of the following animal products do sheep produce?

- A. Mohair and mutton
- B. Beef and milk
- C. Mutton and wool
- D. Eggs and milk

46. Which one of the following is **not** a way of storing water? Using

- A. plates
- B. tanks
- C. pots
- D. dams

47. The diagram below shows changes of state of matter;



Which processes require decrease in temperature?

- A. Z and X
- B. X and Y
- C. Z and W
- D. Y and W

48. Which of the following animals are vertebrates?

- A. Snake and slug
- B. Whale and spinyant eater
- C. Tortoise and butterfly
- D. Fish and tick

49. Which one of the following diseases is caused by lack of protective foods?

- A. Kwashiorkor
- B. Marasmus
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Rickets

50. Which one of the following is **not** a use of light?

- A. Reading
- B. Warming
- C. Communication
- D. Seeing

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

NB: Teachers are requested to scrutinize this marking scheme before use, it is worth.