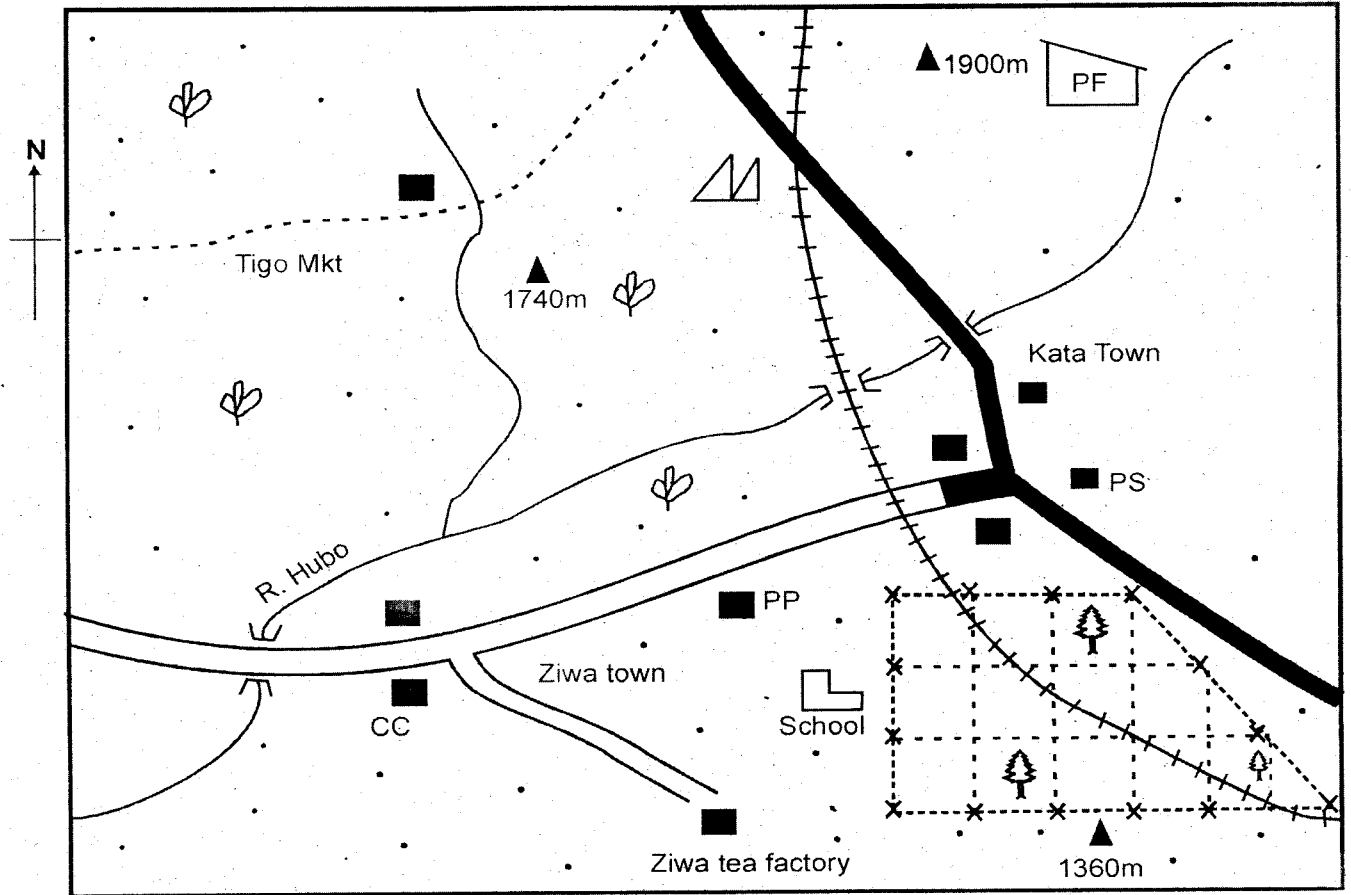


## ARAO AREA



Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Km

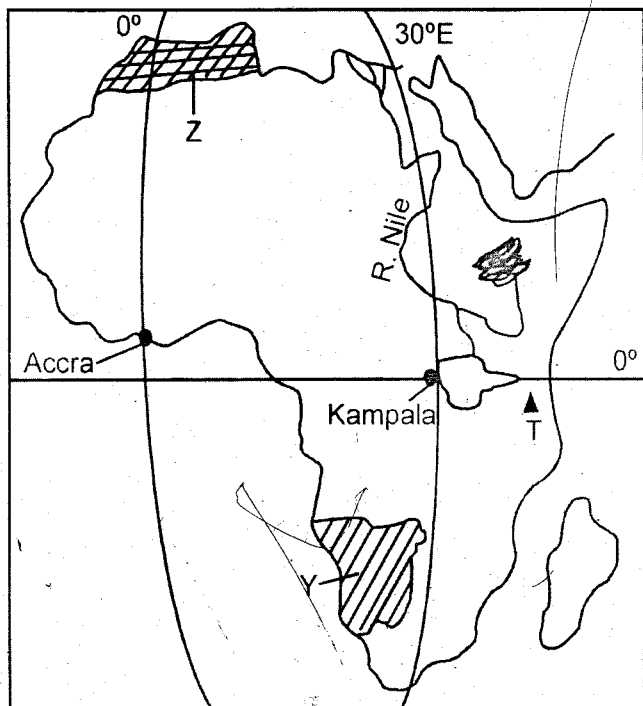
Tarmac road	Human settlement	Tea farms	Planted forest
Railway line	Footpath	Hill tops	Paper factory
Murram road	Poultry farm	Chief's camp	Built-up areas

Study the map of Arao area below and use it to answer questions 1 to 7

- The highest part in Arao area is around
  - Tigo market
  - the poultry farm
  - Ziwa tea factory
  - Ziwa town
- Land disputes between neighbours living near the school in Ziwa town should be reported to
  - the police post in Ziwa town.
  - the police station in kota town.
  - the chief in Ziwa town
  - the head teacher of the school
- The railway line is **MAINLY** used to transport
  - harvested tea leaves
  - tourists
  - beef animals
  - tree logs
- The approximate area in square kilometres of the planted forest is
  - 28km<sup>2</sup>
  - 13km<sup>2</sup>
  - 14km<sup>2</sup>
  - 10km<sup>2</sup>
- Land in Arao area rises towards
  - North - East
  - South - West
  - North - West
  - South - East
- The **MAIN** factor that influenced the location of Kata town was presence of
  - a road junction
  - a police station
  - reliable rainfall
  - high population
- Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes Arao area?
  - It is sparsely populated
  - It is in a highland region
  - It has few economic activities
  - It receives little rainfall

8. Which one of the following descriptions about Homo erectus is **CORRECT**? He
- grew crops
  - built shelters to live in
  - walked on two legs
  - made clothes from animal skins
9. Which one of the following countries in Africa borders the Mediterranean Sea?
- Cape Verde Islands
  - Mauritania
  - Sudan
  - Tunisia
10. Which one of the following groups of people belong to a nuclear family?
- Hassan, his sister, his mother.
  - Hassan, his nephew, his grandmother
  - Hassan, his brother, his cousin
  - Hassan, his father, his aunt.
11. Which one of the following livestock breeds is an exotic dairy breed reared in Kenya?
- Zebu
  - Fresian
  - Sahiwal
  - Light sussex
12. Which one of the following methods of communication was used to send messages over long distances before the colonial period?
- Writing letters
  - Use of smoke
  - Making telephone calls
  - Use of messengers
13. The **main** role of the Laibon in the Maasai community was to
- listen and decide cases
  - lead people to war
  - make laws in the community
  - divide land among families
14. Which one of the following minerals is **CORRECTLY** matched with the county where it is mined in large quantities?
- | Minerals     | Country        |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. Petroleum | - South Africa |
| B. Soda ash  | - Nigeria      |
| C. Copper    | - Zambia       |
| D. Gold      | - Kenya        |
15. Which one of the following communities in Eastern Africa belong to highland Nilotes?
- Sukuma
  - Pokot
  - Afar
  - Samburu

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 16 to 19



16. What will be the time in Accra when the time in Kampala is 11.20am?
- 2.00pm
  - 9.20am
  - 1.20pm
  - 1.20am
17. The mountain marked T is
- mount Kilimanjaro
  - mount Elgon
  - mount Kenya
  - mount Ruwenzori
18. During the partition of Africa the county marked Y was colonised by
- France
  - Spain
  - Britain
  - Germany
19. Which one of the following statements about the climatic region marked Z is **CORRECT**?
- There is high rainfall throughout the year
  - Rain mainly falls in winter
  - Temperature range is small
  - Rainfall is less than 250mm per year.
20. Which one of the following is a county government expenditure in Kenya?
- Paying health workers in the county
  - Construction of railway lines
  - Construction of an international airport
  - Rainfall is less than 250mm per year

21. Which one of the following methods was used to teach moral values to children in the past? Use of

- A. books
- B. apprenticeship
- C. pictures
- D. proverbs

22. Maize is grown in Kenya **MAINLY** for export

- A. export
- B. feeding livestock
- C. local consumption
- D. making cooking oil

23. Which one of the following statements about Seyyid Said is **CORRECT**? He

- A. controlled trade along the coast of Eastern Africa
- B. made Malindi his capital.
- C. established towns
- D. stopped trade in slaves

24. Which one of the following groups consists of fresh water lakes in Kenya **ONLY**?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. L. Bogoria<br>L. Magadi<br>L. elementaita | B. L. Nakuru<br>L. Bogoria                  |
| C. L. Nakuru<br>L. Magadi<br>L. Bogoria      | D. L. Baringo<br>L. Naivasha<br>L. Victoria |

25. Which one of the following pre - historic sites is **CORRECTLY** matched with the country it is found

- | Pre - historic site | Country    |
|---------------------|------------|
| A. Olorgesaille     | - Uganda   |
| B. Olduvai gorge    | - Kenya    |
| C. Hadar            | - Ethiopia |
| D. Ntusi            | - Tanzania |

26. Japan exports more fish than Kenya because

- A. more fish are caught in Japan than in Kenya.
- B. Japanese fish are of better quality.
- C. many Japanese eat imported foods.
- D. Japan has a small local fish market.

27. The **MAIN** reason for rural to rural migration in Kenya is

- A. search for employment in industries
- B. search for better farming land.
- C. outbreak of diseases in rural areas
- D. natural disaster in rural areas

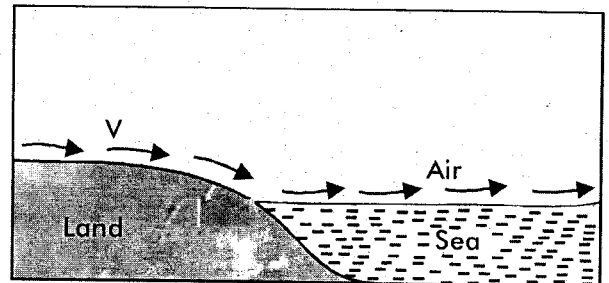
28. The deputy headteacher in a school is entitled to

- A. chair school committee meetings
- B. write minutes during a staff meeting.
- C. appoint the headteacher
- D. transfer teachers who do not perform

29. The **MAIN** reason why the youth were involved in ceremonies before the coming of the Europeans to Kenya was to

- A. acquire new skills.
- B. become clan elders.
- C. learn the culture of the community.
- D. please the elders

Use the diagram below to answers questions 30 and 31



30. Which one of the following statements about the wind marked V is **CORRECT**?

- A. It comes from hot areas
- B. It causes fog
- C. It is hot and moist
- D. It is cool

31. The process shown in the diagram illustrated above represents

- A. convectional rainfall
- B. a land breeze
- C. ocean currents
- D. a sea breeze

32. Three of the following statements about the National flag of Kenya are true. Which one is **NOT**?

- A. It was inherited from the British.
- B. It is a symbol of national unity.
- C. It promotes patriotism
- D. It symbolises the sovereignty of Kenya

33. Which one of the following countries in Eastern Africa is a member of the Commonwealth Organization?

- A. Ethiopia
- B. Uganda
- C. Djibouti
- D. Eritrea

34. Which one of the following groups consists of countries that are members of Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)?

A. Congo  
Gabon  
Cameroon

B. Eritrea  
Djibouti  
Somalia

C. Angola  
Mozambique  
Botswana

D. Comoros  
Chad  
Uganda

35. Below are facts about a certain mineral

(i) *It is used to make dyes.*

(ii) *It is obtained from water.*

(iii) *It is Kenya's main mineral export*

The mineral described above is

- A. limestone                      B. fluorspar  
C. salt                                D. soda ash

36. Which one of the following mountains is **CORRECTLY** matched with the country it is found?

Mountain	-	Country
A. Ras Dashan	-	Algeria
B. Tibesti	-	Chad
C. Adamawa	-	Ethiopia
D. Atlas mountains	-	Cameroon

37. Which one of the following resulted from the interaction of the Bantu and the Cushites before the 19th Century?

- A. Bantu adopted circumcision from Cushites  
B. They formed a new language  
C. Cushites taught Bantu crop farming  
D. Cushites learned pastoralism from Bantu

38. Pupils **BEST** obey school laws if

- A. those who break the laws are sent away  
B. the laws made favour the pupils  
C. the laws are written in their diaries.  
D. they are involved in making the laws.

39. Below are conditions for growing a certain crop

(i) *Cool highland temperature*

(ii) *Fertile volcanic acidic soil*

(iii) *High rainfall*

The conditions listed above favour the growing of

- A. cloves  
B. cocoa  
C. tea  
D. sugarcane

40. Which one of the following groups consists of crops grown by communities in Kenya during the pre-colonial period?

- A. Millet, sorghum, yams.  
B. Cabbages, carrots, potatoes  
C. Kales, tomatoes, oranges.  
D. Tea, coffee, sisal

41. Which one of the following methods is used to irrigate crops at Perkerra irrigation scheme?

- A. Sprinkling method  
B. Furrow method  
C. Canal method  
D. Drip method

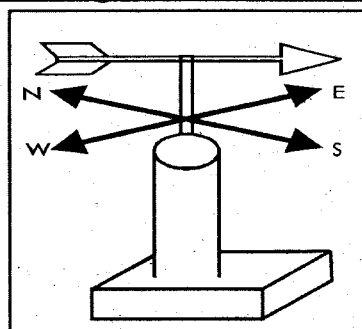
42. Which one of the following facts about population of Kenya is **TRUE**?

- A. Population growth rate is low  
B. Most people live in rural areas.  
C. Young people are few  
D. Most families have high standards of living

43. Road accidents can be prevented in Kenya if

- A. more traffic police officers are put on the roads  
B. all roads are tarmacked.  
C. vehicles do not travel at night  
D. vehicles are fitted with speed governors

Use the diagram below to answer question 44



44. The weather instrument illustrated above is used to

- A. record the speed of wind  
B. show the strength of wind  
C. indicate the direction wind is blowing from  
D. indicate direction of a place from another

45. Okite wants to set up a bread making factory. The **MOST** important factor to consider is

- A. nearness to market  
B. nearness to raw materials  
C. nearness to a river  
D. nearness to cheap labour

46. Which one of the following early political associations in Kenya is **CORRECTLY** matched with its leader?

A.	Kikuyu Central Association	Jonathan Okwiri
B.	Young Kikuyu Association	Harry Thuku
C.	East African Association	Paul Ngei
D.	Kavirondo Tax Payers Welfare Association	James Gichuru

47. Which one of the following countries got support from Organization of African Unity (OAU) in its armed struggle for independence?

- A. Algeria  
B. Ghana  
C. Tanzania  
D. Mozambique

48. Who among the following early visitors to Eastern Africa discovered that lake Victoria was the source of river Nile?

- A. John Speke  
B. David Livingstone  
C. Henry Morton Stanley  
D. Ludwig Krapf

49. As a result of their collaboration with the British the Maasai people

- A. were given jobs in the colonial government  
B. gave their land to white settlers  
C. were given free cattle  
D. had their children educated free

50. Which one of the following is a characteristic of subsistence farming?

- A. Most of the work is done by machines  
B. Crops are grown only for sale  
C. Crops are grown in small farms.  
D. Large labour is required

51. Which one of the following statements about Kalahari desert is **CORRECT**?

- A. It is found South of the equator  
B. It is along the Mediterranean sea  
C. It is found in North Africa.  
D. It is crossed by river Nile

52. Relief rainfall occurs when

- A. cool wind blows across a body of water.  
B. cold and warm winds meet.  
C. warm currents cross the equator  
D. warm moist air goes up a mountain.

53. The Cushites living in Kenya migrated from the horn of Africa in search of

- A. fertile farming lands  
B. pasture for their livestock  
C. iron for tool making  
D. goods for trade

54. A school assembly is important **MAINLY** because

- A. new teachers are introduced.  
B. pupils are told their marks.  
C. important announcements are made  
D. pupils sing and pray

55. Moraa a seven year - old girl has not been taken to school by her parents. She has been denied the right to

- A. education  
B. basic needs  
C. association  
D. assemble

56. Different neighbouring communities in Kenya can live in harmony if

- A. they become members of the ruling party  
B. the people are all employed  
C. the people are educated.  
D. they are taught the importance of peace

57. Which one of the following statements about the Attorney General in Kenya is **TRUE**? He

- A. advises the government on legal matters  
B. approves the government budget  
C. controls debates in the national assembly  
D. opens new parliamentary sessions.

58. Who among the following is **NOT** a member of the executive?

- A. Cabinet secretary.  
B. Speaker  
C. President  
D. Deputy president

59. Discussions in the county assemblies are controlled by

- A. the governor  
B. the senator  
C. the speaker  
D. the clerk

60. The **MAIN** functions of the regular police officers is to

- A. keep law and order  
B. rehabilitate convicted lawbreakers.  
C. try suspects in courts of law  
D. protect Kenya from external attacks

## CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. When God created Adam he gave him the work of
- offering sacrifices to God
  - making clothes from leaves
  - choosing the place to live
  - naming all the animals
62. Which one of the following was a promise of God to Abraham?
- He would have many descendants.
  - His descendants would live in Egypt.
  - His descendants would rule forever.
  - He would redeem Israelites from Egypt.
63. A lesson christians learn from the story of Joseph in prison in Egypt is that
- dreams have positive meanings
  - God protects the innocent
  - they should not break laws.
  - they should love their enemies.
64. Moses went to live in Midian because
- he wanted to marry the daughter of Jethro
  - he wanted to take care of Jethro's sheep.
  - he had killed an Egyptian
  - he wanted to visit the Israelites
65. The activities on the night of Exodus teaches christians that
- God saves his people.
  - they should treat their enemies well
  - they should worship God only
  - God is forgiving.
66. God guided the Israelites during the exodus by
- giving them able leaders.
  - giving them food and water
  - teaching them how to pray
  - leading them in a pillar of fire
67. "Do not commit adultery" (Exodus 20: 14)  
This commandment was broken by
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| A. Saul  | B. David  |
| C. Aaron | D. Joshua |
68. Which one of the following events took place during the reign of Joshua?
- A temple was built in Jerusalem
  - The covenant box was made
  - The Israelites settled in the promised land
  - Saul was appointed king of Israel.
69. Prophet Elijah multiplied the food of a poor widow in
- Zarephath
  - Jericho
  - Nain
  - Shunem
70. At the age of twelve years Jesus was taken to the temple in Jerusalem to
- be presented to the priest.
  - attend the Jewish passover feast
  - meet Simeon and Anna
  - be named and circumcised
71. When Anna received baby Jesus in the temple she said that the child would
- rule forever
  - be called the mighty God
  - be called the suffering servant
  - be the redeemer of Jerusalem
72. "Do not put God your Lord to test" (Luke 4)  
Jesus said these words to
- Peter when he denied him
  - the high priest during the trial
  - satan during the temptation
  - Judas when he betrayed him.
73. Which one of the following groups is made up of disciples who saw the transfiguration of Jesus?
- Peter, John, James.
  - John, Andrew, Thomas.
  - Philip, Simon, Judas.
  - Matthew, Nathaniel, Philip
74. From the healing of the paralysed man christians learn the value of
- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. tolerance | B. forgiveness |
| C. humility  | D. honesty     |
75. The parable of the widow and the judge teaches christians to be
- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| A. forgiving | B. patient |
| C. loving    | D. humble  |
76. Which one of the following events took place during the last supper?
- Peter denied Jesus.
  - Jesus shared bread with his disciples.
  - Jesus was arrested
  - The high priest questioned Jesus.

77. Which one of the following claims was brought against Jesus when he was tried before Pilate?
- Healing people on a Sabbath.
  - Driving traders from the temple.
  - Claiming to be king of Jews.
  - Claiming to destroy the temple.
78. Some women went to the tomb of Jesus early in the morning to
- put perfumes on the body of Jesus
  - check if he had resurrected.
  - talk to the two angels at the tomb.
  - keep the tomb guarded
79. The presence of the Holy spirit on the day of the pentecost was symbolised by
- fire
  - cloud
  - dove
  - water
80. The seven deacons were appointed **MAINLY** to
- take the gospel to the gentiles
  - distribute food to the widows.
  - protect the disciples
  - make tents for sale
81. Which one of the following books is **CORRECTLY** matched with its category?
- | Book         | - | category |
|--------------|---|----------|
| A. Proverbs  | - | laws     |
| B. Leviticus | - | history  |
| C. Ezra      | - | poetry   |
| D. John      | - | gospel   |
82. Which one of the following practices is done in traditional African worship?
- Offering sacrifices
  - Reading the scriptures
  - Baptising new converts
  - Exchanging gifts
83. In traditional African communities people who die are said to
- be forgotten by the living.
  - continue living in another world
  - join the living
  - come from cursed families
84. Names of ancestors are mentioned in traditional African societies in order to
- show that they are remembered.
  - they were great people
  - they were related to the living
  - they are founders of the clan
85. Some people in traditional African communities pray under some trees because
- the trees grow in high places
  - the trees grow into great heights
  - the trees are considered sacred
  - the trees provide herbal medicine
86. Charo picks a hundred shillings note near his classroom. As a christian he should
- find out the owner of the lost money.
  - buy food for a children's home.
  - share the money with other pupils
  - give the money to his mother.
87. Pupils should sweep their classrooms **MAINLY** because
- their teachers can punish them.
  - they should live in a clean environment
  - school do not have workers to do that.
  - they would be rewarded.
88. Sexual misuse in christianity is discouraged **MAINLY** because
- it defiles the human body.
  - it causes incurable diseases
  - it leads to pregnancy
  - it encourages prostitution
89. Christians can **BEST** use their wealth by
- organising birthdays
  - buying expensive clothes
  - donating to the needy
  - visiting places of interest
90. Christianity in Kenya was introduced by
- Arab traders
  - European missionaries
  - slave traders
  - railway builders

1. What is **seven million nine thousand and ninety less nine hundred thousand and four** written in figures?

- A. 6109186
- B. 6909086
- C. 6109086
- D. 6109084

2. What is total value of digit **4** in the number **75.346**?

- A. Hundredths
- B. 0.004
- C. Four hundreds
- D. Four hundredths

3. Round off **793954** to the nearest ten thousands

- A. 790 000
- B. 794000
- C. 80 0000
- D. 793000

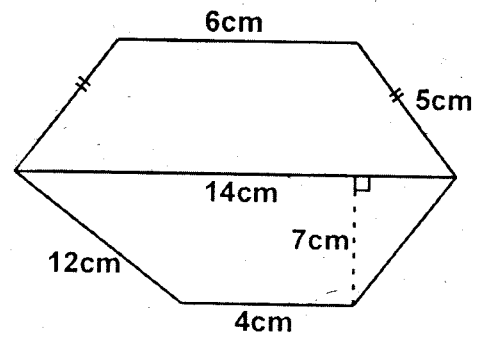
4. **1089** square tiles were used to cover a square room leaving a margin **0.5m** in the width all round the floor of the room. If the length of each tile was **30cm**, calculate the length of the room in metres

- A. 9.9
- B. 10.9
- C. 10.4
- D. 14.9

5. What is  $8\frac{1}{3}\%$  as a fraction in its simplest form

- A.  $\frac{25}{3}$
- B.  $\frac{25}{3}$
- C.  $\frac{1}{12}$
- D.  $\frac{1}{8}$

6. Calculate the area of the figure below.



- A.  $60\text{cm}^2$
- B.  $113\text{cm}^2$
- C.  $126\text{cm}^2$
- D.  $93\text{cm}^2$

7. A man had  $s$  sheep. He gave  $t$  sheep to his son. The daughter got **8** less sheep than his brother. How many sheep was he left with?

- A.  $s - (2t - 8)$
- B.  $s - (2t + 8)$
- C.  $s - t - 8$
- D.  $s - t + 8$

8. Work out

$$2\frac{4}{7} \times \left(12\frac{1}{4} \div 10\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1\frac{2}{3} + 3\frac{3}{5}$$

- A.  $5\frac{1}{15}$
- B.  $4\frac{14}{15}$
- C.  $5\frac{14}{15}$
- D.  $4\frac{1}{15}$

9. Dan borrowed sh. **20 000** from a bank that gave compound interest at the rate of **12% p.a.** He paid back the money in two years. How much money did he pay back altogether?

- A. sh. 5088
- B. sh. 24800
- C. sh. 12768
- D. sh. 25088

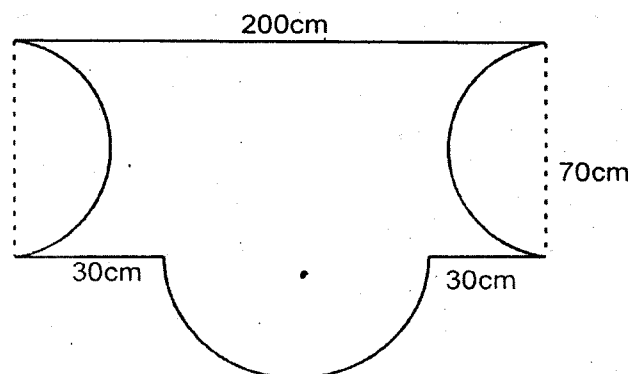
10. What is the least number that can be subtracted from **2736989** to make it divisible by **11**?

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



11. The marked price of an item was sh. 750. Pendo bought the item after being allowed a 20% discount. How much profit did he make if he sold it at a profit of 15%?
- A. sh. 600  
B. sh. 150  
C. sh. 90  
D. sh. 120

12. Calculate the perimeter of the figure below



- A. 700m  
B. 920m  
C. 860m  
D. 640m
13. A quarter of the number of pupils in a school are girls. What is the ratio of the number of girls to boys in the school

- A. 1:4  
B. 4:1  
C. 1:3  
D. 3:1

14. What is the next fraction in the sequence

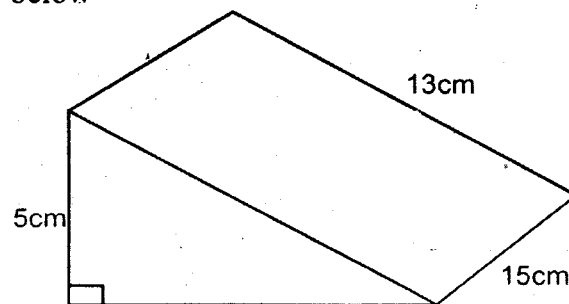
$$\frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{25}, \frac{11}{125}, \frac{15}{625}, \text{---}$$

- A.  $\frac{17}{1675}$   
B.  $\frac{19}{1675}$   
C.  $\frac{17}{3175}$   
D.  $\frac{19}{1875}$

15. A string 88cm long was wound round the curved surface part of a cylindrical tin ten times. Calculate the base area of the tin?

- A. 61.6cm<sup>2</sup>  
B. 6.16cm<sup>2</sup>  
C. 15.4cm<sup>2</sup>  
D. 154cm<sup>2</sup>

16. Calculate the volume of the wedge drawn below



- A. 450cm<sup>3</sup>  
B. 510cm<sup>3</sup>  
C. 460cm<sup>3</sup>  
D. 560cm<sup>3</sup>

17. A man was paid a total of sh. 8400 after selling a plot. His basic salary was sh. 3900. If the commission paid was 2.5% of the sales made above sh. 50,000, what was the value of the plot?

- A. sh. 180 000  
B. sh. 188400  
C. sh. 230000  
D. sh. 238400

18. Arrange the fractions

$\frac{4}{5}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{5}{7}$  and  $\frac{6}{7}$  from the smallest to the largest?

- A.  $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{7}$   
B.  $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{7}{8}$   
C.  $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{7}{8}$   
D.  $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{6}{7}$

19. A square whose area is 25cm<sup>2</sup> is used to represent a piece of land whose actual area is 100km<sup>2</sup>. What is the scale used in the map?

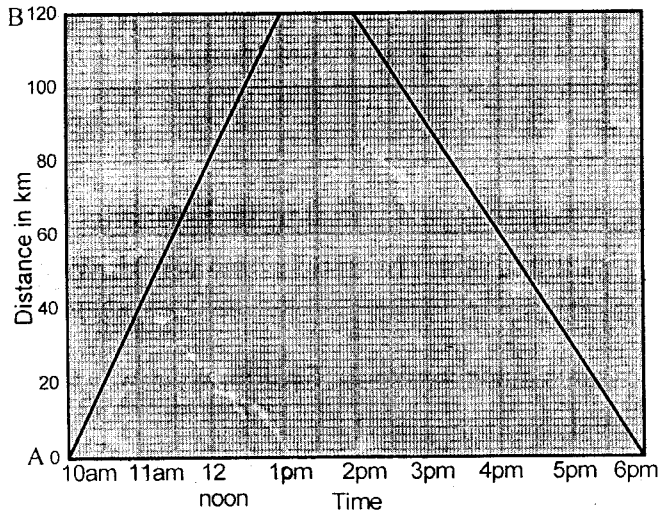
- A. 1:4  
B. 1:400 000  
C. 1:2000  
D. 1:200000

20. The ratio of blue to red biro pens in a packet was 6:13. If there were 42 more red than blue biro pens, how many pens were there altogether?

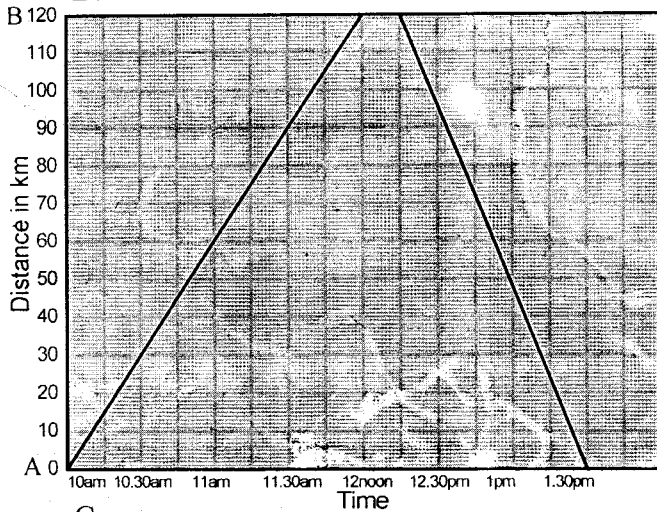
- A. 136  
B. 112  
C. 114  
D. 104

21. A motorist left town A for town B at 10.00a.m travelling at a speed of 30km/h. On his way back he increased his speed by 10km/h. He stayed in town for one hour. If the distance between the two towns is 120km which which of the following graphs represents this information?

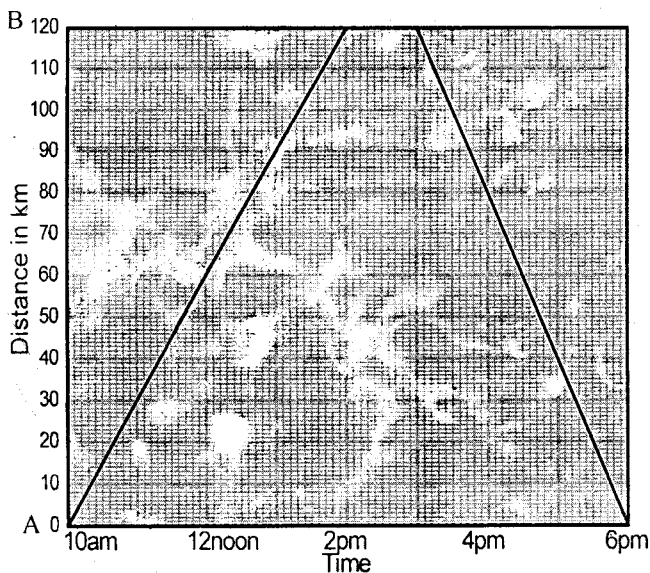
A.



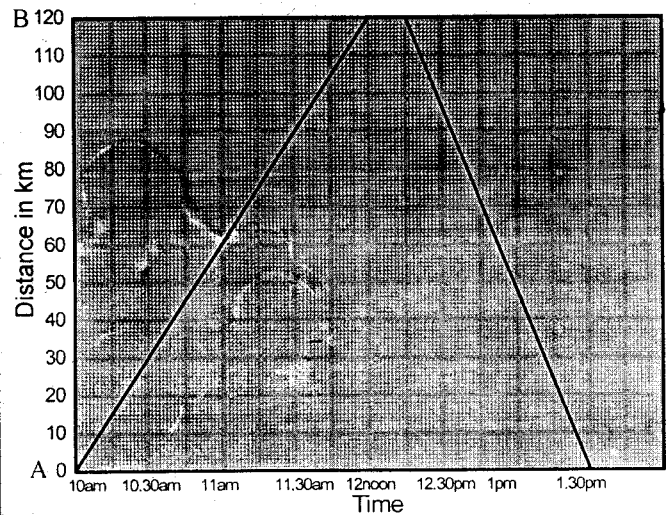
B.



C.



D.



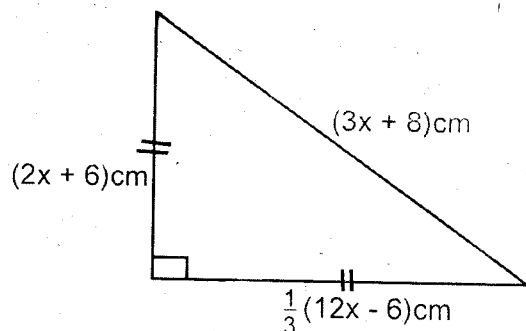
22. A bus travelling at a speed of 72km/h took 25 seconds to cross a bridge. What is the length of the bridge?
- A. 250m                      B. 20m  
C. 500m                      D. 200m

23. The marked price of a generator is sh. 11500. Japheth bought it cash and received a 10% discount. The hire purchase price of the same generator requires a deposit of sh. 6500 followed by 7 equal monthly instalments of sh. 1050 per month. how much more is the hire purchase price than the cash price?
- A. sh. 2350  
B. sh. 3300  
C. sh. 2500  
D. sh. 3500

24. A plane left Accra at 2045hrs. The journey to Johannesburg took  $11\frac{1}{2}$  hrs at what time in 12 hours clock system did the plane land at Johannesburg?
- A. 8.15a.m                      B. 8.15pm  
C. 6.15am                      D. 6.15pm

25. It takes 21 workers 20 days to complete a certain job. How many more days will it take to complete the same job if six of the workers failed to turn up?
- A. 8                                      B. 28  
C. 7                                         D. 30

26. Calculate the area of the triangle drawn below



- A.  $196\text{cm}^2$                                       B.  $169\text{cm}^2$   
C.  $98\text{cm}^2$                                      D.  $108\text{cm}^2$

27. Musa was sent to buy the following items from a shop.

4 exercise books for sh. 120

A 500g tin of blue band at sh. 180 per kg

2 - 5kg packet of unga @ sh. 150

$1\frac{1}{4}$  kg cooking fat at sh. 80 per kg

He paid for the items using a sh. 1000 note.

How much balance did he receive?

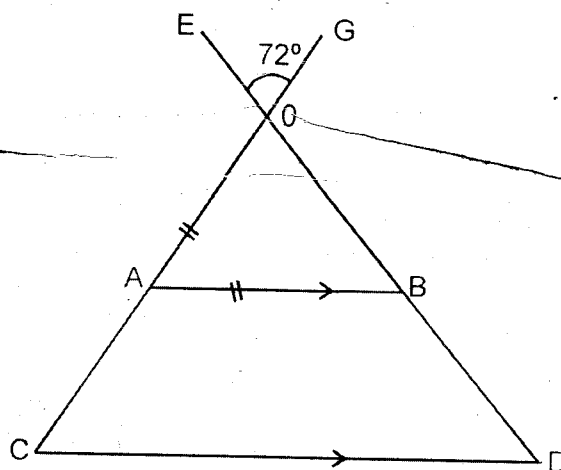
- A. sh. 610                                      B. sh. 370  
C. sh. 390                                     D. sh. 330

28. An empty pick up weighed 3.08 tonnes. It was loaded with 18 bags of cement each weighing 50 kg and 22 bags of maize each weighing 95kg. What was the total mass of the loaded pickup in tonnes?
- A. 6.07                                      B. 6.7  
C. 2.99                                         D. 5.97

29. In the year 2015 Membo harvested 7920 bags of maize. This was 20% more than the number of bags he had harvested in the year 2014. How many more bags of maize did he harvest in the year 2015 than year 2014?
- A. 1300  
B. 1320  
C. 660  
D. 6600

30. Construct a parallelogram ABCD in which line AD = 6cm DC = 7.5cm and acute angle ADC = 75°. What is the length of diagonal DB?
- A. 10.8cm  
B. 8.5cm  
C. 11cm  
D. 12.5cm

31. In the figure below line AB is parallel to CD. Angle EOG = 72° and line AO = AB



What is the size of angle ACD?

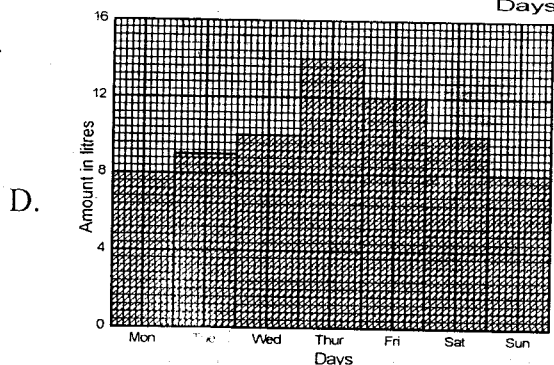
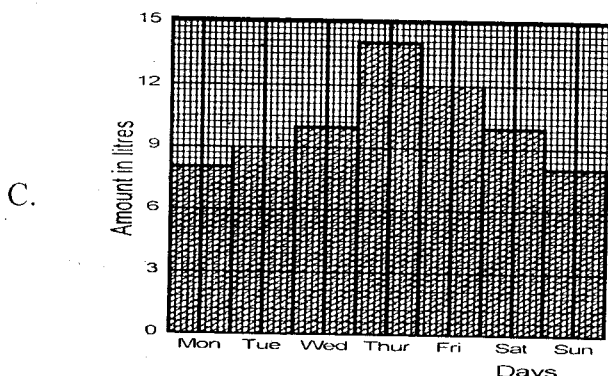
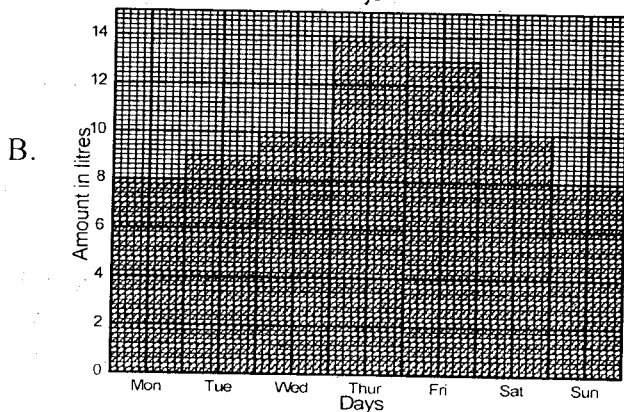
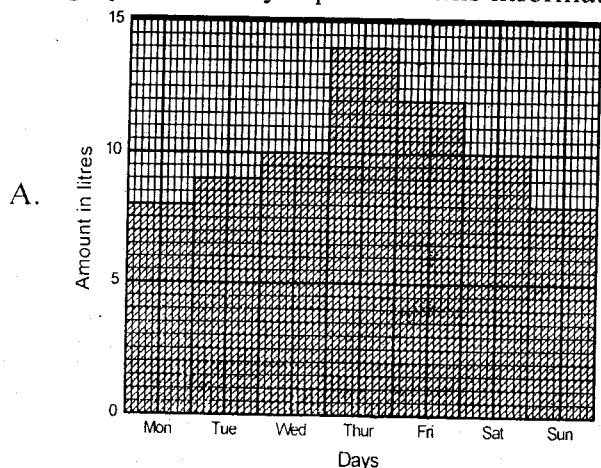
- A. 72°  
B. 58°  
C. 46°  
D. 36°



42. The table below shows the amount of milk delivered to K.C.C by a certain farmer in one week.

Days	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
Amount in litres	8	9	10	14	13	10	8

The above information was recorded on a bar graph. Which one of the following bar graphs correctly represents this information?



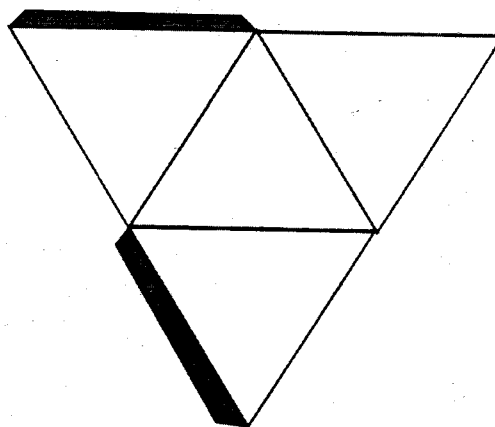
43. Hezzy travelled from his home to school at a speed of 2km/h. On his way back home he travelled at 4km/h. The total time taken was 3hours. What is the distance from Hezzy's home to school and back?

- A. 3km  
B. 4km  
C. 6km  
D. 8km

44. The area of a triangular plot is 0.6 hectares. One of its shorter sides is 75m. What is the measure of the other short side?

- A. 80m  
B. 60m  
C. 160m  
D. 120m

45. What is the name given to the solid formed after folding the net drawn below?

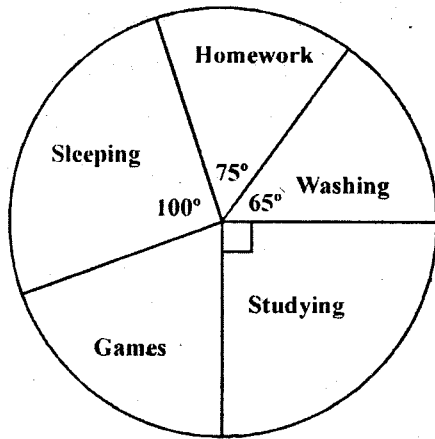


- A. Triangular prism  
B. Triangular pyramid  
C. Square pyramid  
D. Rectangular prism

46. A woman spends  $\frac{3}{10}$  of his land to grow maize and  $\frac{1}{5}$  to grow beans. He uses half of the remainder to grow vegetables and the rest to grow potatoes. If he uses 0.25 hectares to grow potatoes, calculate the total size of the woman's land.

- A. 8ha  
B. 1ha  
C. 10ha  
D. 12ha

47. The pie chart below shows how a pupil spends his day



If there are 24 hours in a day, how many hours does he spend studying and in games in five days?

- A. 8hrs                      B. 10hrs  
C. 40hrs                     D. 50hrs

48. The scale used in a map is 1:50 000. What is the drawing length of a square plot whose actual area is 100km<sup>2</sup>

- A. 500cm                    B. 50  
C. 2cm                        D. 20cm

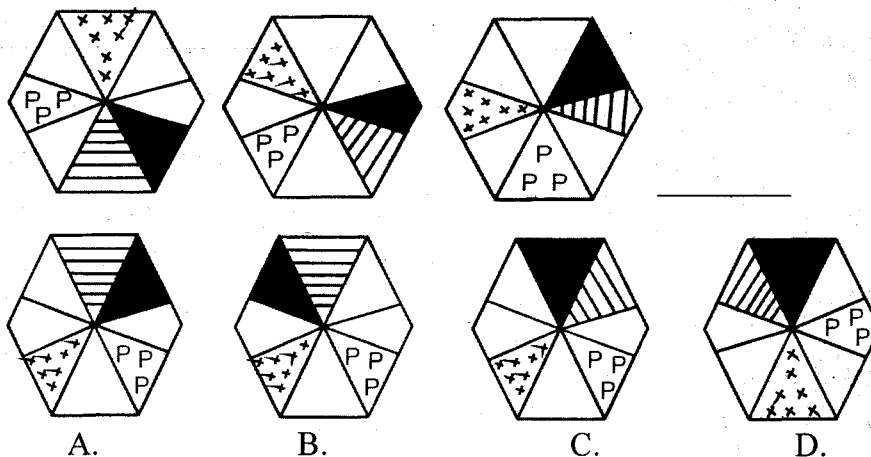
49. The table below shows part of inland and interstate money orders commission

Inland money order			Interstate money order	
Value of order	Ordinary commission	Express commission	Values of order	Commssion
Upto 500	50.00	85.00	Upto to 1000	155.00
501 - 1000	110.00	175.00	1001 - 2000	255.00
1001 - 5000	200.00	290.00	2001 - 4000	300.00
5001 - 10 000	290.00	370.00	4001 - 7500	490.00
10 001 - 15 000	380.00	540.00	7501 - 10000	610.00
15 001 - 20 000	500.00	600.00	10001 - 15000	840.00
200001 - 30000	650.00	78.00	15001 - 20 000	1000.00
30 001 - 50 000	800.00	98.00	20001 - 50 000	1250.00

A man sent money order worth sh. 10500 to his son at Kisumu by express commission. He also bought another one worth. sh. 18500 for his daughter who lives in Britain. How much money did he pay at the post office altogether?

- A. sh. 19000                      B. sh. 20540  
C. sh. 1540                        D. sh. 30540

50. What is the next shape in the pattern



**Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo.**

**Jaza kila pengo kwa kuchagua jawabu lifaalo zaidi.**

Jamii 1 kupiga hatua bila 2 vijana. Vijana hawa 3 vyema 4 wakayaingilia maovu mengi yaliyoenea 5 katika jamii. Kupewa elimu kwa mfano 6 kujengeka kitaaluma, kimaadili na hata kuzitunza siha zao. Aidha vijana watahadharishwe 7 kutumia njia ya mkato ili kujipatia utajiri. Watende kila jambo kwa utaratibu wake kwa kuwa 8.

1. A. wowote hawawezi    B. yeyote hawezi    C. yoyote haiwezi    D. yoyote hawawezi
2. A. kuwathamini    B. kuwadhamani    C. kudhamana    D. dhamini
3. A. wakitunzwa    B. wasipotuzwa    C. wakituzwa    D. wasipotunzwa
4. A. yakini    B. huenda    C. labda    D. pengine
5. A. vururu    B. twaa    C. fyu    D. kocho
6. A. tawawezesha    B. yatawawezesha    C. kutawawezesha    D. kutaweza
7. A. juu ya    B. mithili ya    C. badala ya    D. dhidi ya
8. A. haupandwi mti kutoka nchani    B. hauchi hauchi unakucha  
C. chelewa chelewa utapata mwana si wako    D. mchovya asali huchovya mzinga

Tabasamu hakutaka 9 kutokana na ukata 10 katika aila yao. Alijua kuwa penye nia 11 njia na njia ya pekee ilikuwa ni kupitia elimu yake. 12 ukosefu wa karo uliomfanya kutokuwa 13 mara kwa mara, alitia 14 katika kila mtihani 15.

9. A. kutia shime    B. kukata roho    C. kuenda nguu    D. kumeza mrututu
10. A. iliyokithiri    B. uliokithiri    C. uliyokithiri    D. iliokithiri
11. A. pana    B. kuna    C. mna    D. iko
12. A. Ijapokuwa    B. Sembuse    C. Angalau    D. Licha ya
13. A. shule    B. kwa shule    C. katika shuleni    D. shuleni
14. A. fora    B. fola    C. bora    D. ubora
15. A. aliyofanya    B. walifanya    C. alioufanya    D. angefanya

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

16. Chagua orodha ya konsonanti sighthuna pekee.  
A. b, d, g  
B. f, th, p  
C. j, ch, r  
D. k, dh, z
17. Unganisha sentensi zifuatazo kwa usahihi. Mwalimu hakucheleva. Mwalimu alitumia baiskeli.  
A. Mwalimu angetumia baiskeli asingecheleva  
B. Mwalimu angetumia baiskeli angecheleva  
C. Mwalimu hakutumia baiskeli wala kucheleva  
D. Mwalimu asingetumia baiskeli angecheleva.
18. Bainisha mfululizo ufaao zaidi  
A. Sauti, silabi, neno, sentensi.  
B. Silabi, sauti, neno, sentensi  
C. Silabi, neno, sauti, sentensi  
D. Neno, silabi, sauti, sentensi.
19. Ni sentensi gani iliyotumia kiambishi KI kuonyesha namna ya kutenda jambo?  
A. Kitoto kilitembea kwa haraka.  
B. Maji yakimwagika hayazoleki.  
C. Kikosi chetu kilipambana kishujaa.  
D. Nilimwona mjomba akimwoza bintiye.
20. Uchafu wa moshi kwenye chungu cha kupikia ni  
A. ufu  
B. jivu  
C. masizi  
D. utando
21. Tambulisha sentensi yenye kivumishi halisi  
A. Wazee wengine walitembea taratibu.  
B. Shule yao ina wanafunzi wengi.  
C. Duka kubwa limefungwa tena.  
D. Mwanafunzi mfupi ataruka kwa upondo.
22. Upi ni udogo wa sentensi ifuatayo. Mtu huyo alikuwa na mkoba wake  
A. Kijitu huyo alikuwa na mkoba wake  
B. Kijitu hicho kilikuwa na kikoba chake.  
C. Kitu hicho kilikuwa na kijikoba chake  
D. Kijitu hicho alikuwa na kikoba chake.
23. Kiongozi wa walimu wa jandoni au unyagoni huitwaje?  
A. Nyakanga  
B. Ngariba  
C. Mshenga  
D. Mzegazega
24. Chagua kiwakilishi katika sentensi ifuatayo. Wale husaidiana sana hasa wakati wa shida  
A. sana  
B. hasa  
C. wakati  
D. wale
25. Kanusha: Kujitetea kwake kulimfanya asamehewe.  
A. Kutojitetea kwake hakukumfanya asisamehewe  
B. Kujitetea kwake hakukumfanya asamehewe  
C. Kujitetea kwake kulimfanya asisamehewe.  
D. Kutojitetea kwake kulimfanya asamehewe
26. Tegua kitendawili kifuatacho. Ninaposema naye anaiga ninayoyasema  
A. Radi  
B. Kioo  
C. Mwangwi  
D. Chiriku
27. Eleza matumizi ya kivumishi - OTE katika sentensi ifuatayo. Wanafunzi wote wameenda uwanjani  
A. bila kubagua  
B. badala ya  
C. zaidi ya  
D. bila kusaza
28. Watu wameumbwa wakiwa na tofauti nyingi. Kuna wazuri na wabaya, werevu na wajinga, na kadhalika. Ni methali ipi inayojumuisha ujumbe huu vizuri?  
A. Kila mlango na ufunguo wake.  
B. Akili ni nywele kila mtu ana zake  
C. Kila chombo na wimbile.  
D. Vyote ving'aavyo si dhahabu
29. Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika umoja. Hamkudhani tungewapelekea vitabu vyao.  
A. Hukudhani ningekupelekea kitabu chako.  
B. Hakudhani ningempelekea kitabu chake  
C. Hukudhani ningempelekea kitabu chake.  
D. Hakudhani ningekuletea kitabu chako.
30. Mahali ambako watu wamehama ni  
A. maganjo  
B. magofu  
C. handaki  
D. bangwa.



## Yasome makala yafuatayo kisha ujibu maswali kuanzia 31 mpaka 40

Katika ulimwengu wa hayawani, ufanisi wa kupata chakula na mahitaji mengine hutegemea ubabe wa mnyama au kiumbe anayehusika. Wanyama dhaifu ambao hawana 'vifua' vya kuonyesha ubabe kwa wenzao huhasirika pakubwa kwa kufanywa kitoweo na wenye nguvu. Maisha nyikani huongozwa na falsafa ya mwenye nguvu mpishe, falsafa ambayo hutawala pasipo na sheria ya kudhibiti viumbe. Basi ni nini hasa kinachoyadhibiti matendo ya binadamu na kuzuia kuwepo kwa uhayani miongoni mwao? Jibu ni katiba.

Katiba ni mfumo wa kanuni ambao hulinda na kudhibiti utendakazi wa serikali. Kwa msingi huu katiba inakuwa kama roho ya nchi; ikiwa itakuwa mbaya, basi nao utendekazi wenyewe utakuwa mbaya. Katiba hupitishwa na bunge la nchi na hutambuliwa na mahakama, ambayo huhakikisha kuwa kanuni zilizo kwenye katiba zinafuatwa, bila mapendeleo wala ubaguzi, na kila raia.

Nchi ambayo inatawaliwa kwa msingi wa katiba hujulikana kama serikali ya kikatiba. Raia wa nchi kama hii hutarajiwa kuheshimu sheria na kanuni zilizowekwa na katiba kama msingi wa utendakazi. Kinyume cha serikali ya katiba ni serikali ya kiimla. Katika nchi iliyo na uongozi wa kiimla, sheria zinazowekwa hutumika kama nyenzo za kuhalalisha udhalimu na kulilinda tabaka la viongozi na vibaraka wao. Sheria za serikali ya aina hii zinaweza tu kulinganishwa na sheria za porini.

Serikali ya kikatiba huongozwa na kudhibitiwa vizuri kidemokrasia. Haki za kila raia huzingatiwa bila kujali rangi, jinsia, maumbile, dini, umri wala makazi yake. Jamii ya aina hii haiongozwi na falsafa ya mwenye nguvu mpishe na **mnyonge kupata haki ni mwenye nguvu kupenda**. Ikiwa mwenye madaraka atakiuka sheria, ataadhibiwa bila mapendeleo. Mnyonge naye akikiuka **sheria ataadhibiwa vivyo hivyo**, kwa mujibu wa sheria.

Nchi inayoongozwa na katiba nzuri huwa na wananchi wazalendo. Uzalendo ni hisia za kuipenda nchi yako na kuwa tayari kuilinda. Nchi iliyo na wananchi wazalendo haikubali kupofushwa na tamaa za muda tu za watu binafsi.

Katiba za nchi tofauti hutofautiana, kwa sababu ya tofauti katika historia, utamaduni na mila za watu wake. Kuna baadhi ya matendo ambayo, ingawa yamezoeleka na watu wa nchi fulani, kwa wengine huenda yakawa mageni na ya kutisha. Uhusiano wa kimapenzi kati ya jinsia moja kwa mfano unaweza kukubalika na katiba ya nchi fulani na wakati uo huo kupingwa vikali katika nchi nyingine.

Hakuna nchi ambayo inashabihiana na nyingine kwa mambo yote. Hata katiba nazo hazitarajiwi kushabihiana. Nchi inaweza kuwa imepiga hatua kubwa sana kimaendeleo, lakini ikawa na katiba kandamizi. Nchi nyingine nayo inaweza kuwa maskini hohehahe, lakini ikawa na katiba bora. Haiyamkiniki basi kuiga sheria na kanuni za nchi au mataifa mengine kwa kuwa yameendelea tu. Ni muhimu kufahamu kuwa kiini cha katiba yoyote ile ni uwezo wa jamii kujiamulia mambo yao na kuyaendesha ipasavyo, kwa imani yao.

31. Katika dunia ya wanyama
- wenye nguvu hawakosi mahitaji yao.
  - wanyonge hawapati mahitaji yao.
  - wenye nguvu huwadhulumu wanyonge
  - madume hupata nafasi bora zaidi
32. Hali hii katika ulimwengu wa hayawani huchangiwa na
- ukosefu wa sheria mahsusi.
  - baadhi ya wanyama kuwa wanyonge
  - uongozi wenye kukandamiza wengine
  - binadamu kushindwa kuwadhibiti
33. Kulingana na kifungu katiba ni
- sheria za serikali za kuwadhibiti raia.
  - sheria za kudhibiti utendakazi wa serikali
  - sheria za raia dhidi ya serikali
  - sheria za kuilinda serikali dhidi ya ubeberu
34. Kazi ya bunge ni
- kutunga sheria za nchi
  - kuhakikisha kuwa sheria zinafuatwa
  - kubadilisha katiba ya nchi
  - kupitisha sheria za nchi
35. Katika nchi inayoongozwa na katiba nzuri
- hakuna ukiukaji wowote wa sheria
  - raia huitetea na kuilinda nchi yao.
  - viongozi wote huzingatia uadilifu
  - raia huikashifu serikali wakati wote.
36. Sifa kuu za serikali ya kiimla ni
- kukosa kuwa na katiba yoyote
  - kuhalalisha udhalimu unaotendewa viongozi
  - katiba isiyozingatia usawa katika jamii
  - kutetea dhuluma zinazotekelezwa na wanyonge
37. "Mnyonge kupata haki ni mwenye nguvu kupenda." Maana yake ni kuwa
- mnyonge anapotendewa haki ni furaha ya mwenye nguvu.
  - mnyonge hawezi kutendewa haki kwa vyovyote vile
  - tajiri na maskini huridhiana mambo mbalimbali.
  - kupata haki kwa mnyonge hutegemea hiari ya mwenye nguvu
38. Maana ya **ataadhibiwa vivyo hivyo** ni kuwa,
- hatapendelewa
  - ataadhibiwa vikali zaidi
  - ataadhibiwa kijuujuu
  - sheria haitazingatiwa
39. Kulingana na aya ya mwisho
- mataifa yaliyoendelea yana katiba nzuri.
  - mataifa yasiyoendelea hayana katiba nzuri
  - baadhi ya mataifa yasiyoendelea yana katiba nzuri
  - ni vyema kuiga katiba za mataifa yale yaliyoendelea
40. **Inashabihiana** maana yake ni kuwa
- inatofautiana
  - inafanana
  - inahitilafiana
  - haifanani

**Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali kuanzia 41 mpaka 50**

Zilizala ndilo lililokuwa jina lake la msimbo; naye alikuwa zilizala kweli iliyotetemesha wenyeji kwa kitapo. Yeye mwenyewe alikuwa kinara wa genge la majambazi wengine sita, waliokubuhu katika uchu wao wa kuwakatia watu tiketi ya ahera. Hakuna aliyejua kitovu chao wala walikopiga kambi. Aidha majina yao halisi yalibaki kitendawili kwa wenyeji.

Zilizala mwenyewe alikuwa jitu la miraba minne lenye kifua cha ngao kilichosheheni chaka la malaika. Jicho lake la shimali lilikuwa na kingo na alikuwa na kovu kubwa pajini. Sauti yake ilikuwa na kitetemeshi aidha alipiga kithembe alipoonga. Wenzake vilevile walikuwa wakota wenye sura mbovumbovu. Yakini, maumbile haya ndiyo yaliyowatishia wahasiriwa wao wakawaya kwa hofu bila kuthubutu kujitetea. Waliowahi kukumbana nao walichelea hata kusimulia masaibu yao.

Mbio za sakafuni nazo huishia ukingoni. Siku moja, jua lilipokuwa likiaga mikoche, ulisikika usiahi mkali kwenye janibu za Kaskazini mwa kijiji. Wananchi wakajihami kwa silaha ainati kuenda kuitikia wito. Wa sime, wa manati, wa parange; wote waliitikia wito kwa kauli moja. Waama, mbiu ya mgambo ikilia kuna jambo.

Mujarabu wa kufika katika mastakimu ya mzee Chonjo tu, wakazi walikabiliana ana kwa ana na Zilizala na genge lake. Zilizala mwenyewe akafyatua risasi hewani. Hawafu **wakauponda wa fisi**. Hata hivyo baadhi yao waliopandwa na ghera ya kuwakomesha nduli hawa walikata shauri kukabiliana nao alaa kulihali. Mshale mmoja ukalengwa barabara kifuani pa Zilizala. Wenzake kuona hivyo wakawa mguu niponye. Hata hivyo, wanakijiji waliwawahi wote. Wakafungwa kifati na kuletwa kadamnasi.

Palijaa umati mkubwa wa adinasi. Wengi walitaka sana kumwona Zilizala waliyemsikia tu na kumchukulia kama kiumbe wa ngano za Alfu lela u lela. Waliowahi kuhasiriwa nao wakaja kuwaona watesi wao. Wengine wakashindwa kujizuia na kumvaa Zilizala mzimamzima huku wakimwongezea majeraha. Mzee mmoja akasimama na kuutuliza umati. Akautahadharisha dhidi ya kuchukua sheria mkononi.

Mara king'ora cha karandinga kikasikika kwa mbali. Walinda usalama wakawasili. Wakashangazwa na ujasiri wa wanakijiji wa kuwabamba nduli wale. Mrakibu akavirukwa na macho alipoliona tambo la Zilizala. Nusura amwulie mbali lakini akaagiza wote waingizwe karandingani. Hatimaye walifikishwa mbele ya hakimumu na kula kalenda wakisubiri kutiwa kitanzi.

41. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza

- A. Zilizala lilikuwa jina la kupanga
- B. Zilizala lilikuwa jina lake halisi
- C. Zilizala lilikuwa jina la ukoo
- D. Zilizala lilikuwa jina la sare.

42. Kundi la kina Zilizala lilikuwa na majambazi wangapi?

- A. Sita
- B. Hatujaambiwa
- C. Saba
- D. Tisa

43. Chagua maelezo yasiyo sahihi kuhusu Zilizala

- A. Alikuwa mwenye umbo kubwa
- B. Aliathirika kwenye jicho la kulia
- C. Alikuwa na alama ya jeraha lililopona
- D. Aliongea kwa ncha ya ulimi

44. Wanakijiji waliwaogopa akina Zilizala zaidi,

- A. kutokana na visa vya ukatili wao
- B. kutokana na vitisho vya maneno yao
- C. kutokana na maumbile yao ya kutisha.
- D. kutokana na silaha walizojibebea

45. Akina Zilizala walinaswa majira gani?

- A. Macheo
- B. Adhuhuri
- C. Alasiri
- D. Machwa

46. Methali 'mbio za sakafuni huishia

ukingoni' inabainika vipi kwenye makala haya?

- A. Wanakijiji wengine kutoroka kwa hofu.
- B. Baadhi ya wahasiriwa kumvaa Zilizala.
- C. Zilizala na wenzake kunaswa na wanakijiji.
- D. Zilizala kuuawa kwa kufumwa mshale.

47. Wakauponda wa fisi maana yake ni kuwa,

- A. wakatoroka kwa kasi
- B. wakanywea kwa hofu
- C. wakawafuata mbio
- D. wakapiga siahi

48. Wananchi waliopandwa na ghera,

- A. walianza kutoroka
- B. walianzua kupambana
- C. walifyatuliwa risasi
- D. walikomeshwa na nduli

49. Chagua kauli iliyo sahihi

- A. Baadhi ya majambazi walitoroka.
- B. Mrakibu aliwahi kumwona Zilizala
- C. Majambazi walifungwa na kunyongwa.
- D. Woga ulisababisha wananchi kuhangaishwa kwa muda.

50. Kichwa kifaacho zaidi kwa makala haya ni

- A. Asiyesikia la mkuu huvunjika guu.
- B. Majambazi waoga.
- C. Kwa shujaa huenda kilio.
- D. Ujasiri wa wakazi.

***Fill in the blank spaces numbered 1 to 15 with the best alternative from the choices given***

Baraza was 1 excited that day. He had won the 2 for the best composition in the District Essay writing composition. He knew he 3 a captivating story 4 he did not expect his story to be 5 the best by the judges. For him to write a good story, Baraza had embarked 6 serious reading. He spent 7 of time in the library reading as many books as he 8. He also 9 help from his teacher of English.

Now that his efforts had 10 fruit, he felt proud of himself. He was also 11 to his parents and teacher of English who had given him useful 12. Baraza had managed to beat all his fellow 13 some of 14 were his classmates. He could not help but smile as he 15 to the podium to receive his award.

1. A. rather                      B. fairly                      C. very                      D. very
2. A. prize                      B. present                      C. reward                      D. gift
3. A. was writing                      B. wrote                      C. had been writing                      D. had written
4. A. hence                      B. however                      C. but                      D. and
5. A. confirmed                      B. declared                      C. indicated                      D. stated
6. A. in                      B. on                      C. by                      D. at
7. A. a lot                      B. some                      C. most                      D. much
8. A. can                      B. would                      C. could                      D. might
9. A. enquired                      B. demanded                      C. asked                      D. sought
10. A. born                      B. borne                      C. developed                      D. beared
11. A. grateful                      B. greatful                      C. gratefull                      D. greatfull
12. A. advices                      B. advise                      C. advice                      D. advises
13. A. rival                      B. competitors                      C. enemies                      D. opponents
14. A. who                      B. which                      C. whose                      D. whom
15. A. pranced                      B. strolled                      C. tiptoed                      D. roamed

In questions 16 to 18 choose the best alternative

to fill blank space

16. All the people who will \_\_\_\_\_ registered as voters by May next year will not participate in the general elections
- A. have been not
  - B. have not been
  - C. not have been
  - D. not been have
17. A pedestrian got \_\_\_\_\_ when he was attacked by a wild dog
- A. wounded
  - B. injured
  - C. damaged
  - D. hurt
18. He claims that they were not given \_\_\_\_\_ assignment to do over the holidays
- A. a lot of
  - B. many
  - C. some
  - D. any

In questions 19 and 20, select the alternative that means the opposite of the underlined word.

19. Everybody talks about his pride
- A. arrogance
  - B. humility
  - C. courtesy
  - D. kindness
20. They intend to shift to a spacious house.
- A. confined
  - B. cheap
  - C. tidy
  - D. closed

Select the correct preposition to complete the sentences in questions 21 - 22

21. My elder brother seems to be content \_\_\_\_\_ his average performance in English.
- A. at
  - B. for
  - C. by
  - D. with
22. The man has been sentenced \_\_\_\_\_ four years imprisonment
- A. for
  - B. with
  - C. to
  - D. on

For questions 23 and 24, select the alternative that means the same as the underlined sentence

23. They seldom visit their grandparents
- A. They never visit the grandparents
  - B. They hardly ever visit their grandparents.
  - C. They occasionally visit their grandparents
  - D. They always visit their parents.
24. All the class eight but Mary play hockey
- A. Mary is the only class eight girl who doesn't play hockey
  - B. Mary and other class eight girls play hockey
  - C. Mary plays hockey unlike the other class eight girls
  - D. All class eight girls play hockey

For question 25, choose the odd one out

25. A. Celebrated
- B. Eminent
  - C. Infamous
  - D. Well - known

Read the passage below and use it to answer questions 26 to 38

Ochanda led a busy life. He hardly got time for himself. With teaching and organizing the school he had pioneered, he seemed to be busy every minute. He also acted as the clerk of a local welfare group which was certainly his brainchild. He was now known and loved all over the region. Everyone heaped praises on him. Children knew him and hailed him as 'Our Teacher' Old men and women called him 'the saviour.' He was a man who had magically transformed the lives of the locals. He had taught their children English, the white man's language. Through his efforts, people had started small business to earn income. He sensitized them to plant more trees and use their farms for crop production. Ochanda found pleasure in helping his people.

One day, he organized a meeting for all parents. He wanted to press for more schools although he had no idea how he would get teachers. He thought he might be able to persuade some to come from the city. He felt that by meeting the adults in the region, he would also find a chance to reconcile the two villages: Kamenya and Kadero. This ancient rivalry would cripple his efforts in fostering education and civilization in the region. He hoped to preach peace during the meeting hence eliminate any feelings of hatred between the two villages. Despite his strong **conviction** that he could be the instrument of peace, he knew it would not be so easy a mission.

On the day of the meeting, the whole grass compound was full of women and men from every corner of the region. Some came to hear the report on the progress of their children. Others came to see the well - known Got - Nyabondo school. But most came to see 'the Teacher' They had heard of this young man, but had never seen him. This was a chance not to be missed. Ochanda's fame had grown from ridge to ridge and spread like fire in dry bush. Everyone saw him as the redeemer of their land.

The school was neat. Everyone went round the school admiring the well - mudded building. Here and there on the compound were little gardens whose general look was the talk of all. Ochanda, along with his colleagues, mixed with the people freely. He personally took them round the school. In their chit - chats, he light - heartedly campaigned for his scheme before the real test came. He was digging out the seeds of discord and replacing them with the seeds of reconciliation. People admired his wisdom. They liked the way he freely mingled and the way he talked. He pleased many though not all. At such moments jealousy and ill - will are bound to work. A few of Ochanda's colleagues did not fancy the attention he was getting. They were beginning to develop hatred for him.

The meeting was scheduled to begin early. However, with the glamorous looks of the school, people spent a couple of hours feasting their eyes on such rare beauty. It was no wonder that the meeting began in the afternoon. Ochanda opened the proceedings amid great silence. Though his voice was calm, his heart beat inside him. He feared the number of eyes in front of him. He narrated a short story about the need of unity for the region to prosper. He told them the many demerits of hatred and selfishness. His words pierced through the hearts of many. Guilt was visible on their countenances. He had awakened them from their shortcomings. There was a new being created in them. They inwardly vowed to embrace unity.

*Adapted from the River Between by Ngugi wa Thiong'o*

26. Ochanda hardly had time for himself mainly because \_\_\_\_\_
- he was the clerk of a welfare group
  - he had started schools.
  - he interacted with people alot.
  - he had a lot of activities to do to help people.
27. In order to bring development to the locals, Ochanda did the following except \_\_\_\_\_
- inspired them to plant trees.
  - he started businesses for them.
  - he educated children.
  - he gave them the idea of starting a welfare group.
28. According to the first paragraph, Ochanda can be best described as \_\_\_\_\_
- popular
  - infamous
  - humble
  - learned
29. Why did Ochanda call for parents' meeting?
- To persuade them to bring their children to school.
  - To tell them the new education policies.
  - To share with them the need of building more schools.
  - To encourage them to start small businesses.
30. The word **conviction** as used in the passage means the same as \_\_\_\_\_
- decision
  - resolution
  - belief
  - suggestion
31. What does the writer say about Kamenya and Kadero?
- They were yet to build schools of their own.
  - They were doing everything possible to discourage Ochanda,
  - They were the only villages targeted by Ochanda
  - They were not in good terms
32. The adults who came for the meeting had the following intentions except \_\_\_\_\_
- meeting Mr. Ochanda
  - reconciling the warring villages
  - finding out how their children performed in school.
  - being eager to see the famous school
33. What shows that Ochanda was loved by many people?
- He taught a lot of children
  - He reconciled communities.
  - His fame had spread widely
  - He was a great preacher
34. As Ochanda interacted with the people before the meeting, he \_\_\_\_\_
- reminded them to pay school fees
  - tried to civilise them
  - showed off the school's beauty
  - encouraged them to be at peace with other villages
35. Why were some some people developing hatred for Ochanda?
- He had challenged their wisdom.
  - They envious of him
  - He did not treat his colleagues fairly
  - He had talked to them about sensitive issues.
36. The meeting began late because \_\_\_\_\_
- people arrived late
  - very few people had interest in it.
  - Mr. Ochanda was not in a hurry to begin the meeting.
  - people spent a lot of time enjoying the beauty of the school
37. How did people react when Mr. Ochanda narrated a short story about the need of peace?
- They felt guilty of their mistakes.
  - They promised him to change
  - They told him off
  - They left one at a time.
38. What is the best title for the above passage
- Rivalry between two villages
  - How Mr. Ochanda transformed the community
  - A very important meeting
  - The need for prosperity in the community



**Read the passage below answer questions 39 - 50**

Life is not a bed of roses. This saying holds true for Hellena who has been a polio victim since the age of three. This disease affected both her legs which has rendered her unable to walk. As a result, Hellena is now confined to a wheelchair which causes her to live the life of a disabled person. A life that is full of obstacles.

Hellena has had to overcome countless challenges and difficulties as she strives to remain alive. Although she holds a respectable job, things have not been easy for her. Success has not come easily to her due to her limited mobility. Hellena works for a well - known organization in the country in spite of her limitation. Her success in life can be attributed to her great determination, positive outlook and remarkable friends.

During her days in the university, she faced unbearable difficulties in accessing places, such as the library, computer labs, lecture halls and canteens. The lack of an elevator prevented her from going to the library and computer labs which were on the first floor. Furthermore, unlike the able-bodied students who used a short path to get to the lecture halls, Hellena had to cross a big field in her wheelchair. Sometimes, the field got muddy during the rainy season and the mud would stick to the wheels making it difficult for the wheelchair to move.

Eventually Hellena would reach the lecture hall with a smile on her face and without any complaints. The lack of facilities for disabled students on campus did not discourage her from obtaining her certificates from the university. It would be a lie to say that Hellena did not even shed a tear while handling the unfriendly campus environment. Each time she had to get through, she felt sad. But this made her more determined than ever to get what she wanted.

Hellena also has remarkable friends who have helped her be where she is today. She considers her friends as treasures who must be cherished. She doesn't have many friends, but the few friends she has are sincere, helpful and **trustworthy**. At university, her friends were there to support and help her since she was staying away from home. Hellena cannot deny the fact that she was very dependent on these close and understanding friends to help her borrow books from the library, buy her necessities from the shop and food from the canteen. Hellena was grateful since the help she got from her friends was extended over a long period of time.

Hellena's perseverance, positive outlook and wonderful friends have paved the way for success. Hellena has managed to achieve what she wants in life: having a good and stable job and also a circle of friends who bring much cheer to her.

39. How did polio affect Hellen?
- She lost both her legs
  - It left her crippled
  - It made her have no interest in moving about
  - It ruined her ability to move about normally
40. According to the first paragraph, we can conclude that:-
- Hellen became disabled in her adulthood
  - disabled persons face a lot of difficulties in life
  - most disabled persons were affected by polio
  - Hellen was born lame
41. The company Hellen works for can best be described as
- famous
  - respectful
  - international
  - extravagant
42. What enabled Hellen to be successful in life?
- Her education.
  - Her family.
  - People sympathized with her.
  - She was determined to succeed.
43. How did Hellen access the library books?
- She wheeled herself to the library
  - Her friends took her to the library
  - She used an elevator to get to the library
  - Her friends got her books from the library
44. When would Hellen find it hard to get to the lecture halls?
- When she lacked someone to push her there
  - During cold seasons
  - In case the ground was wet and muddy
  - When her wheel chair became too heavy
45. Why was life challenging to disabled students in Hellen's university
- There was no one to help them.
  - The university did not put up essential facilities for them.
  - They were often affected by bad weather conditions
  - They were made to learn in the same lecture halls as the other students.
46. Which one of the following statements is untrue about Hellen's experience in the university?
- Some students were cruel to her
  - She remained jovial despite the difficulties.
  - The hostile environment did not affect her emotionally.
  - She had close friends.
47. The word **trustworthy** has been underlined in the passage. It means \_\_\_\_\_
- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. reliable | B. generous    |
| C. humble   | D. industrious |
48. The friends that Hellen had helped her in the following ways except
- getting reading materials
  - buying her food
  - getting her essential things
  - helping her to get a job
49. What does Hellen consider as a success in life?
- Being able to move with ease
  - Having a source of income
  - Having a lot of friends of different personalities.
  - Proving to everyone that she is as good as they are
50. Which proverb best summarizes the above story?
- Necessity is the mother of invention.
  - All that glitters is not gold
  - Where there is a will there is a way
  - A friend in need is a friend indeed.

1. The following are signs and symptoms of a certain disease

(i) *Pain in the chest*

(ii) *Loss of appetite*

(iii) *Pain in the joint*

(iv) *Severe headache*

(v) *Prolonged dry cough*

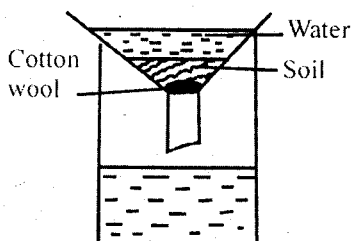
Which two signs are for tuberculosis?

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

2. Which one of the following statements about reproduction in human beings is **CORRECT**?

- A. Fusion of the female and male sex cells takes place in the womb.  
 B. Release of mature ovum take place twice in a month.  
 C. The foetus develops into a zygote  
 D. Uterine wall contracts during birth.

3. The diagram below shows a set - up used to investigate properties of different soils



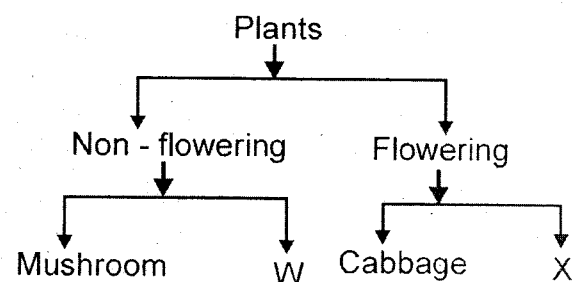
In the set up above, which among the following materials need **NOT** to be the same?

- A. Size of the container  
 B. Amount of soil  
 C. Amount of cotton wool  
 D. Amount of water

4. Which one of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of all living things? They

- A. excrete  
 B. move  
 C. react to changes in the environment  
 D. grow

5. The chart below is a simple classification of plants



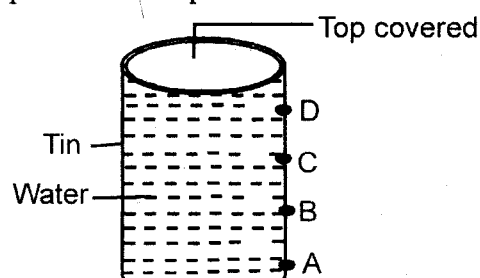
Which plants are represented by **W** and **X**?

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| <b>W</b>  | <b>X</b> |
| A. Cactus | Acacia   |
| B. Cedar  | Banana   |
| C. Moss   | Cypress  |
| D. Banana | Grass    |

6. In which of the following ways is water **not** used sparingly?

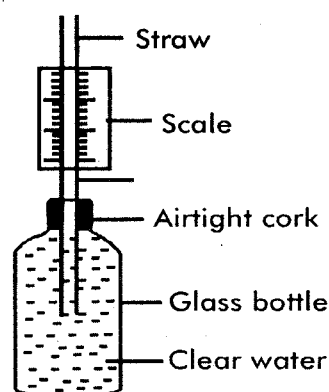
- A. Closing taps when not in use  
 B. Repairing leaking pipes  
 C. Collecting rain water from the roofs for domestic use  
 D. Using drip irrigation in a fruit garden

7. Std. 4 pupils carried out an experiment on pressure in liquids as shown below



Which one of the above holes will throw the water closer to the tin can?

- A. D                                      B. A  
C. B                                      D. C
8. The diagram below shows an improvised liquid thermometer



Which of the following measures can be done to improve the efficiency of the instrument?

- A. Use a wider straw.  
B. Colour the water  
C. Reduce the amount of water  
D. Loosen the cork
9. Which one of the following pairs of diseases are caused by virus?
- A. Syphilis and chancroid  
B. HIV/AIDS and syphilis  
C. Chancroid and gonorrhoea  
D. Genital Herpes and HIV/AIDS

10. Which one of the following shows the process of formation of shadows and rainbows respectively?

- A. Obstruction and dispersion  
B. Reflection and refraction  
C. Dispersion and obstruction.  
D. Refraction and reflection

11. The following are reasons for storing medicines in well labelled containers EXCEPT one. Which one? To avoid

- A. getting expired  
B. wrong usage  
C. wastage  
D. getting spoiled

12. Carnivorous mammals have well spaced carnassial teeth in order to

- A. tear flesh from bones easily  
B. fit well with those on the other jaw while slicing flesh.  
C. break bones easily  
D. prevent flesh from getting stuck between the teeth

13. The table below gives information about flowers Q, R, S and T

Flower	Characteristics
Q	Hanging out feathery stigma
R	Strong scent
S	Loosely attached anthers
T	Flat sticky stigma

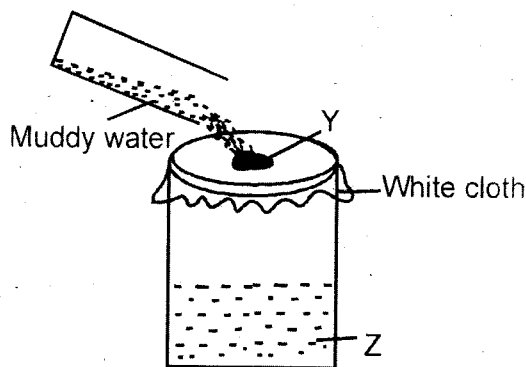
Which one shows a pair of insect pollinated flower ONLY?

- A. S and R                                      B. S and T  
C. R and T                                      D. Q and R

14. Which one of the following is **NOT** an adaptation of plants growing in arid areas?
- A. Leaves with a waxy surface.
  - B. Leaves covered with silvery hairs
  - C. Sunken stomata
  - D. Stomata close at night and open during the day

15. Which one of the following is **NOT** a physical change experienced by girls during adolescence?
- A. Menstrual flow begins.
  - B. Appearance of breasts.
  - C. Wide shoulders
  - D. Appearance of pimples on the face.

16. A group of class 7 pupil did the experiment below



Which one of the following represents Y and Z respectively?

- | Y           | Z        |
|-------------|----------|
| A. Solution | Mixture  |
| B. Filtrate | Residue  |
| C. Mixture  | Solution |
| D. Residue  | Filtrate |

17. In which of the following pairs of process has temperature been increased on the states of matter?
- A. Freezing and melting.
  - B. Evaporation and condensation.
  - C. Evaporation and melting.
  - D. Condensation and freezing.

18. Which one of the following does **NOT** happen when inhaling is taking place?
- A. The diaphragm relaxes.
  - B. Pressure in the lungs decrease
  - C. The diaphragm flattens
  - D. The ribs move outwards and upwards

19. A farmer who apply fertilizer excessively on his farm is **most** likely to pollute
- A. soil only
  - B. air and soil
  - C. water only
  - D. soil and water

20. The material used in making green manure should have three of the following characteristics **except** one. Which one is it?
- A. Have many leaves
  - B. Be quick in growth.
  - C. Be mature enough ready to harvest
  - D. Be quick in decomposition

21. Which one of the following **DOES NOT** function in the same way as a bicycle dynamo?
- A. Petrol driven generators.
  - B. Solar panel
  - C. Hydro - electric generators
  - D. Geothermal generators

22. In which of the following machines does the effort move through the same distance as the load when in use?

- A. Flag post
- B. Claw hammer
- C. Spade
- D. Crowbar

23. An expectant mother should ensure a high intake of proteins in her diet in order to

- A. protect the growing baby from illness.
- B. develop strong bones on the developing embryo
- C. have a balanced diet
- D. ensure proper growth of the foetus

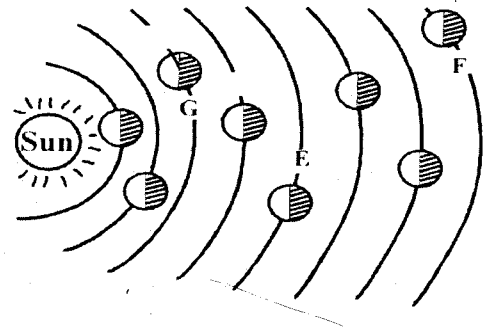
24. Which of the following substances cannot pollute air?

- A. Pollen grains
- B. Soot
- C. Dust
- D. Wind

25. Which one of the following diseases can be best controlled by covering pit latrines after use?

- A. Bilharzia
- B. Cholera
- C. Typhoid
- D. Malaria

26. The diagram below shows the solar system.



Which planets is represented by E, F and G?

- | E          | F       | G       |
|------------|---------|---------|
| A. Earth   | Jupiter | Neptune |
| B. Neptune | Jupiter | Earth   |
| C. Venus   | Mars    | Neptune |
| D. Jupiter | Neptune | Earth   |

27. The following activities are carried out when making a simple machine that can be used to compare masses of different objects but not in the correct order

- (i) *Suspend the arm to find balance point*
- (ii) *Make a base, a stand and the arm*
- (iii) *Fix the stand and the arm to the base*
- (iv) *Suspend tins on both sides of the arm*

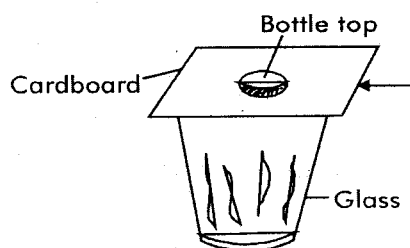
Which of the following is the second and the last activity to be carried out?

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

28. The following are reasons for preserving food **except**

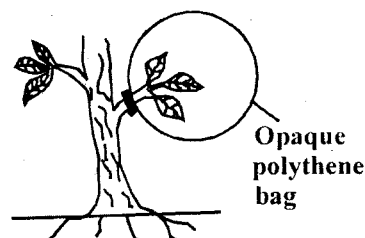
- A. to reduce wastage
- B. to add nutrients
- C. for easier transportation
- D. to fetch better price later

29. Which one of the following statements is **WRONG** about the force that hinders motion?
- Can be increased by using treads
  - Increases effort required to move a load
  - Can be reduced by using lubricants
  - Makes the load heavier
30. Which one of the following is **NOT** a reason for storing tools properly? To
- avoid accidents
  - make them last longer
  - prevent them from wearing out
  - prevent them from being stolen.
31. The diagram below shows a bottle top that was placed on the cardboard



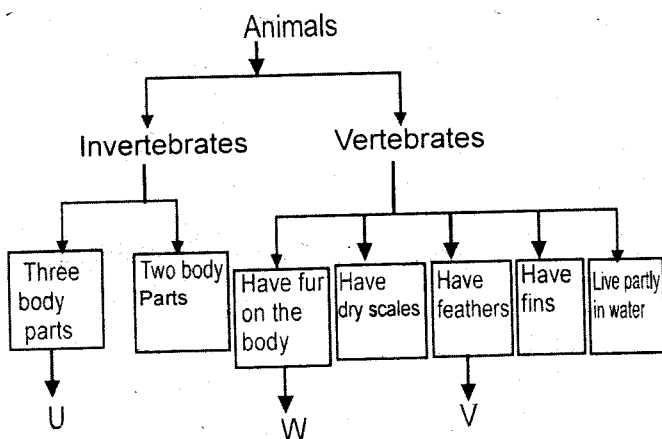
- Which one of the following statements explain what would happen if the card is pulled away abruptly in the direction shown by the arrow? The bottle top would
- move in together with the cardboard
  - fall in the glass
  - move in the same direction
  - move in the opposite direction

32. Which one of the following need **NOT** to be the same when investigating evaporation of different liquids? The
- type of liquids
  - size of the container
  - amount of the liquid
  - duration for doing the experiment
33. Which one of the following would not sink in water even when its shape is changed?
- Bottle top
  - Aluminium foil
  - Wood
  - A piece of metal sheet
34. In a pie chart that represents gases that make up air the gases that take the largest percentage are
- carbon dioxide and oxygen
  - inert gases and nitrogen
  - nitrogen and carbon dioxide
  - oxygen and inert gases
35. The diagram below shows a growing plant that was used by a group of class 5 pupils to investigate a certain process in plants



- What were they investigating?
- Transpiration
  - Evaporation and saturation
  - Photosynthesis
  - Condensation

36. The chart below shows classification of animals



Which animals would represent U, V and W respectively

- |           |                 |           |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| U         | V               | W         |
| A. Wasp   | Dove            | Platypus  |
| B. Bat    | Goat            | Butterfly |
| C. Mite   | Spiny ant-eater | Chicken   |
| D. Spider | Whale           | Bat       |

37. Which one of the following groups of animal feeds mainly provides a diet of fats, proteins and carbohydrates respectively?

- A. Bran, clover, sunflower
- B. Oats, napier grass, desmodium
- C. Bone meal, lucerne, Kikuyu grass
- D. Fishmeal, glycine, honey

38. Which one of the following statements about states of matter is **NOT CORRECT**?

- A. Solids have no change when heated.
- B. Gases expand when heated.
- C. Liquids have definite size.
- D. Matter change state when heated

39. Class 8 pupils added soap to equal samples of water from different sources W, X, Y and Z. They recorded the amount of soap used to lather the water as shown below

Source	Amount of soap used
W	15
X	20
Y	23
Z	7

Which water source would be the best to use in laundry?

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

40. Which one of the following components of blood is **CORRECTLY** matched with its function?

Blood component	Function
A. White blood cells	- Clotting of blood
B. Plasma	- Transport food
C. Red blood cells	- Fight germs
D. Platelets	- Transport oxygen

41. Which one of the following statements about cavities is **NOT CORRECT**? They

- A. are holes on teeth
- B. may lead to tooth loss
- C. are caused by acids
- D. are not caused by eating hard biscuits

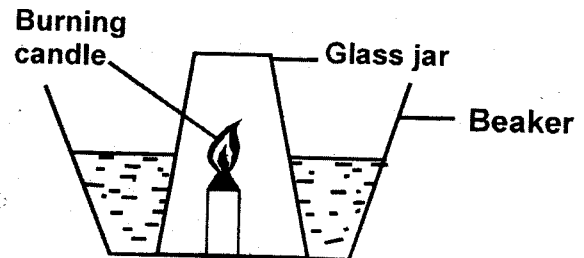
42. Which one of the following is **NOT** an effect of pests on crops?

- A. Lower the quality of produce.
- B. Transmit diseases to other pests
- C. Lower the quantity of produce
- D. Spread disease to consumers.



43. Which one of the following is **TRUE** about sound?
- Sound travels in a straight line.
  - The shape of the ears of a hare reduces the loudness of a sound.
  - The loudness of sound varies with height
  - Sound does not travel in gases
44. Which one of the following is **NOT** a source of light?
- A shiny mirror
  - Torch
  - Candle
  - Firefly
45. In which of the following activities is non-renewable energy in use?
- Using a windmill to grind wheat
  - Using charcoal in a traditional jiko to boil water
  - Using a solar panel to light a house
  - Using a power saw to cut trees
46. Which one of the following consists of foods that are **mainly** for protection against diseases?
- Pumpkins, tomatoes, carrots
  - Mutton, spinach, maize
  - Eggs, green grams, groundnuts.
  - Cassava, beef, kales
47. Which one of the following pairs of mixtures can be separated by decanting?
- Fresh milk and water
  - Salt and water
  - Sand and water
  - Kerosine and motor oil

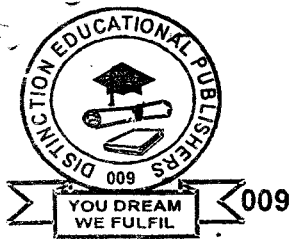
48. A candle was placed in a beaker of water and covered with a glass as shown in the diagram below



- After sometime the candle went off and water rose higher in the glass **mainly** because
- one fifth of the air was used up
  - water in the glass jar expanded
  - water was sucked by the candle heat.
  - air in the glass jar mixed with the water.
49. During cold weather birds fluff out their feather **mainly** to
- trap cold air from the atmosphere
  - prevent heat loss to the air
  - trap more heat from the atmosphere
  - lose more heat to the air
50. Which one of the following groups of food is **NOT** balanced?
- Orange, chips, sausage.
  - Kale, beans, maize
  - Milk, ugali, meat
  - Arrowroots, peas, spinach







# DISTINCTION NATIONAL EXAMINATION PANEL STANDARD EIGHT - 2016

8

## MARKING SCHEME - COLOURED

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