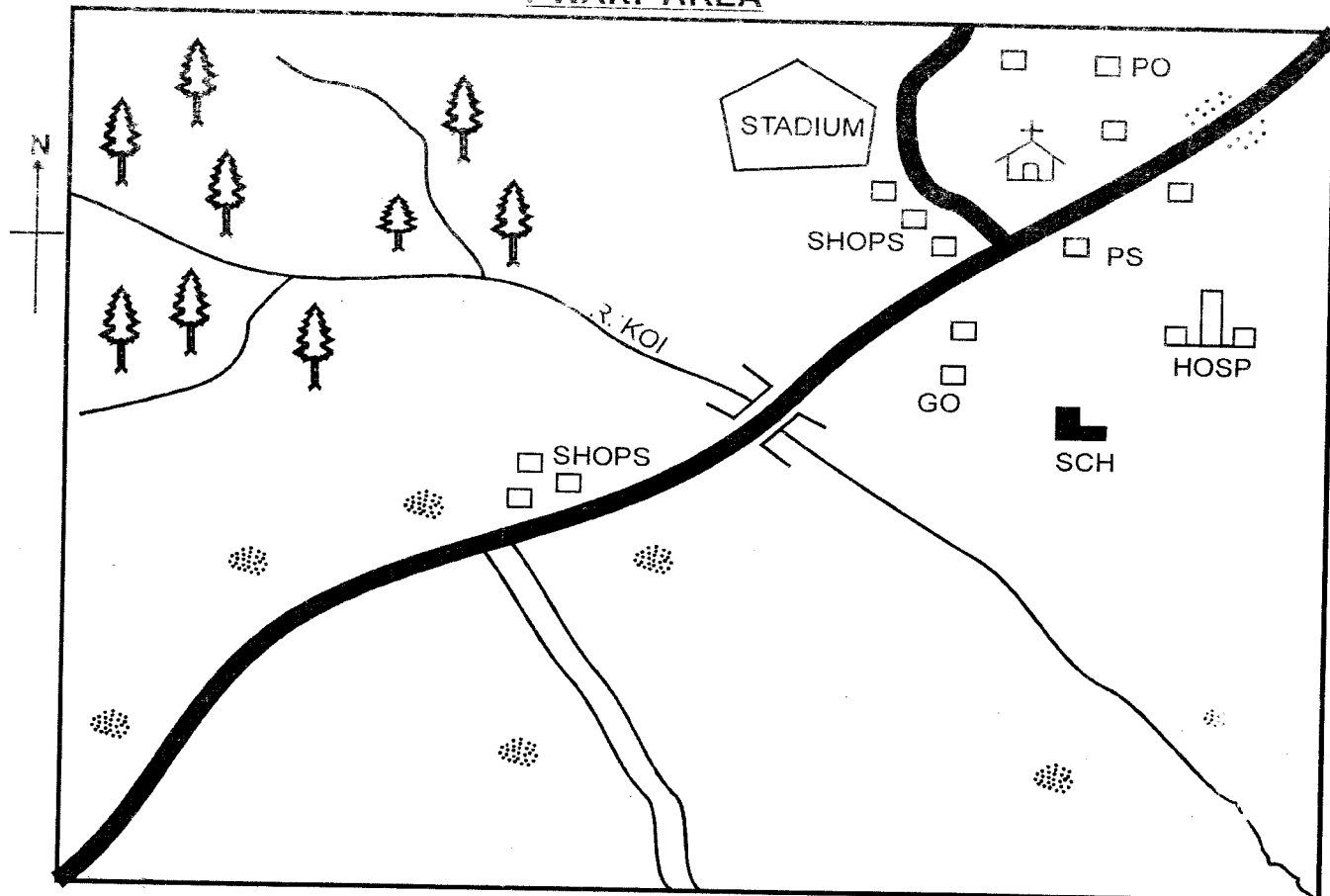


## PWANI AREA



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

|             |                   |                 |                       |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Tarmac road | Murram road       | SCH School      | G.O Governor's office |
| Settlements | River             | P.O Post office |                       |
| Forests     | PS Police station | HOSP Hospital   |                       |

**Study the map Pwani area and use it to answer questions 1-7**

- The land in Pwani area rises towards.
  - South West
  - North West
  - South East
  - North East
- The approximate length of the tarmac road from the bridge towards South West is
  - 13km
  - 11km
  - 9km
  - 15km
- The settlement pattern in Pwani area has **mainly** been influenced by.
  - the transport network in the area
  - the drainage pattern
  - availability of jobs
  - the security provided by the police in the area
- Which one of the following social amenities is **not** available in Pwani area?
  - Sports
  - Education
  - Healthcare
  - Piped water
- What evidence from the map shown shows that Pwani area enjoys security from the government?
  - Presence of the post office
  - The chief's camp
  - The government hospital
  - The Kenya police
- Traders in this area would get trading licences from the.
  - the police station
  - the post office
  - county office
  - the chief of the area

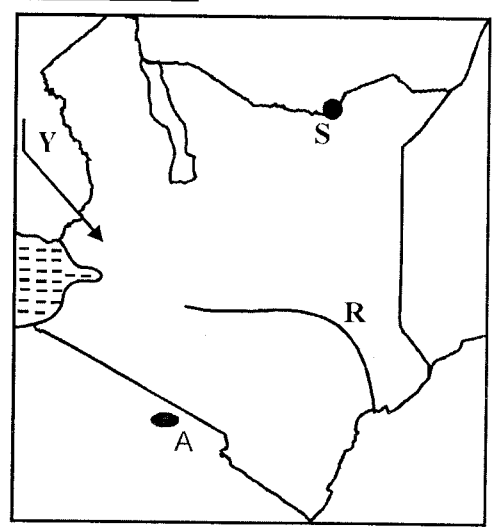
7. If the natural vegetation in the North West is cleared which one of the following crops would not be grown there?
- Tea
  - Arabica coffee
  - Pyrethrum
  - Rice
8. In which of the evolution stages named below did the early man make the Oldowan tools.
- The late stone age
  - The early stone age
  - The middle stone age
  - The late iron age
9. The following are Cushitic speakers living in Eastern Africa.
- Burungi*
  - Aramanik*
  - Sanye*
  - Dahalo*
  - Iraqw*
- Which of the above are Southern Cushites living in Kenya?
- i and ii
  - ii and iii
  - v only
  - iii and iv
10. The following are ways of predicting weather.
- Using the windsock*
  - Observing the clouds*
  - Observing the behaviour of animals*
  - Using the weather balloons*
- Which of the above was used in the past and even today?
- iii
  - iv
  - ii
  - i
11. Which one of the following would be the **best** explanation for the rapid growth of urban centres in Kenya?
- Developed infrastructure in towns
  - Movement of people into the towns
  - Big market in the urban centres
  - Industrialization
12. Shikuku has found Wangila's cows destroying his crops in his big farm. The **best** action Shikuku can take to solve the matter is
- report the matter to the police station
  - report the matter to the area chief
  - beat up Wangila
  - poison Wangila's cows to teach him a lesson.

13. Which one of the following countries of Africa is **correctly** matched with the capital city?
- |             |   |                   |
|-------------|---|-------------------|
| A. Angola   | - | Windhoek          |
| B. Tanzania | - | Dar - es - Salaam |
| C. Uganda   | - | Bujumbura         |
| D. Zimbabwe | - | Harare            |
14. Three of the following statements about British rule in Kenya are true **except**
- the British appointed a resident administrator
  - the colonial government used the local leaders to implement their policies throughout the country.
  - they appointed local people as chiefs to recruit Africans to work in the white farms
  - African were denied the chance of growing cash crops.
15. The following are causes of the many death on our roads.
- vehicles that are not properly maintained*
  - untrained drivers*
  - drunken drivers on our roads*
  - exceeding the required speed limit*
  - road users who are not keen about traffic rules*
- Which of the above could be termed as the major cause?
- i
  - ii
  - v
  - iv and iii
16. The following are the people found in the National assembly in Kenya.
- clerk of the National assembly*
  - members of parliament*
  - hansard editor*
  - sergent at arms*
- Which one of the above is the accounting officer of the National assembly?
- i
  - ii
  - iii
  - iv
17. Which one of the following is **NOT** a function of the school management committee.
- Enhance the physical development of the school
  - Improve and maintain the academic standards of the school
  - Organise fundraising for the establishment of facilities such as classrooms, toilets and repairs
  - Employ enough teachers in the school



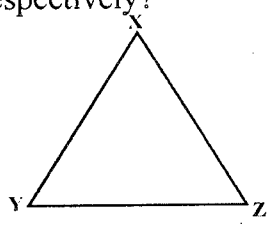
29. Why should Kenyans take part in National elections?
- To obey the laws of Kenya
  - To elect credible leaders of their choice
  - To be given money by the candidates
  - Elect our friends into the national positions
30. Which is the **most** commonly abused drug across Eastern Africa?
- Cigarettes ( tobacco)
  - Marijuana
  - Curative drugs
  - Alcohol
31. Traditional governments in Kenya were weakened when
- colonial rule was introduced
  - new leaders came in
  - colonial rule ended
  - missionary work begun
32. The cheapest method of poultry keeping is free range system while the most expensive is
- the deep litter system
  - the backyard method
  - the ark fold system
  - the battery system

Use the map of Kenya below to answer questions 33 to 36.



33. The prehistoric site marked A in the map is.
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. Hyrax hill | B. Fort Ternan |
| C. Peninj     | D. Engarika    |
34. Which one of the counties named below is **NOT** crossed by the river marked R in the map.
- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| A. Garissa | B. Tana River |
| C. Mombasa | D. Kirinyaga  |

35. The town marked S in the map is likely to be
- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| A. Elwak   | B. Kibish |
| C. Mandera | D. Moyaie |
36. The language group that used the route marked Y in the map is likely to be
- River lake nilotes
  - Highland nilotes
  - Plain nilotes
  - Cushites
37. A person who has left a document stating how his or her estate will be shared is said to have died
- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| A. estate    | B. testate |
| C. intestate | D. state   |
38. The country that leads in the production of crude oil in Africa is
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A. Angola  | B. Niger   |
| C. Algeria | D. Nigeria |
39. The office that collected taxes in the Nyamwezi chiefdom was under the
- Mugwe
  - Minule
  - Mgawe
  - Muyasi
40. Which one of the following places is fish farming **not** carried out in Kenya?
- Bamburi
  - Borabu
  - Chavakali
  - Isiolo
41. Which one of the following groups of crops are produced in horticultural farming in Kenya and Netherlands?
- Vegetables, flowers and fruits
  - Sugarcane, beans and fruits
  - Sorghum, millet and cotton
  - Pyrethrum, coffee and tea
42. The following are conditions necessary for the growth of a certain crop in Kenya.
- requires temperatures of over 24°C
  - does well in areas receiving 680mm of rainfall and below
  - requires a lot of sunshine during the drying
- The crop whose conditions are stated above is **likely** to be
- cloves
  - sisal
  - bananas
  - Arabica coffee

43. Which one of the following is **not** an importance of the school administration?  
 A. Ensures that pupils are enrolled in the school as per the rules  
 B. Ensures that the pupils, support staff and the teachers welfare are catered for.  
 C. Chooses the best books, equipment and any material that supports learning  
 D. Ensures that it has employed enough teachers in the school.
44. Which one of the following is **NOT** the result of deforestation in Kenya?  
 A. Drying up of rivers  
 B. Loss of the soils in the deforested areas  
 C. Reducing water levels in the lakes  
 D. Increased hydro electric power generation
45. The following are tertiary industries except  
 A. paper making  
 B. hotel and catering  
 C. transport and communication  
 D. shoe shining
46. Which one of the following will be the best practice of protecting soils from erosion in cultivated hill slopes.  
 A. digging cut off drains  
 B. digging terraces  
 C. applying mulching  
 D. constructing gabions
47. The following are positive and negative experiences in the urban centres in Kenya.  
 (i) *congestion in hospitals and public schools*  
 (ii) *a big market for the industrial goods*  
 (iii) *availability of cheap labour*  
 (iv) *pressure on the social facilities*  
 (v) *uncollected heaps of garbage*  
 Which of the above have promoted industrialization?  
 A. i only  
 B. ii and v  
 C. v and iv  
 D. ii and iii
48. The following statements are true about Jua kali industries **except**  
 A. they are also called cottage industries  
 B. they produce durable and affordable goods  
 C. they were established in order to offer job opportunities to the hundreds of jobless school leavers  
 D. they produce products mainly for export
49. Regional trading blocs promote trade among members states by ensuring that member countries do all the following **except**  
 A. upgrade the existing roads and construct new ones  
 B. increase the tariffs on all imports and exports  
 C. promote peace and harmony in the region  
 D. reduce or zero rate tariffs charged on goods imported and exported
50. The following are types of trees found in the equatorial rainforest and tropical rainforest in Africa.  
 (i) *Mvule and Meru oak*  
 (ii) *Obeche and Sapele*  
 (iii) *Pine and Eucalyptus*  
 (iv) *Rosewood and Elgon teak*  
 Which one of the above groups of trees is **NOT**?  
 A. iii  
 B. iv  
 C. ii  
 D. i
51. Which cocoa growing areas in Ghana are represented by the letters X, Y, Z in the triangle below respectively?
- 
- A. Kumasi, Accra, Koforiduah  
 B. Kumasi, Takoradi, Accra  
 C. Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi  
 D. Takoradi, Accra, Kumasi
52. Which one of the following commodities is **NOT** exported through the port of Mombasa?  
 A. Coffee  
 B. Tea  
 C. Cloves  
 D. Soda ash
53. The following are countries of Africa which elect their president **except**  
 A. Kenya  
 B. Swaziland  
 C. Zimbabwe  
 D. Uganda
54. The time in Dakar 17°w is 12.00 noon. What is the time in Accra at the Greenwich meridian?  
 A. 13.08am  
 B. 10.52pm  
 C. 13.08pm  
 D. 10.52am
55. The following were officials of KANU when it was formed in 1960. Who is **NOT**?  
 A. Jomo Kenyatta  
 B. James Gichuru  
 C. Jaramogi Oginga Odinga  
 D. Tom mboya

56. In which year in Kenya were the first multiparty elections after independence held?  
A. 1992                                      B. 1997  
C. 2002                                      D. 2007

57. Which one of the following was not done by Kenyans in the struggle for independence in the 1950s?  
A. Forming political parties  
B. Sending people with memoranda to the colonial secretary in London  
C. Holding conferences away from Kenya  
D. Signing friendship agreements with colonial representatives

58. Below are sources of revenues in Kenya .  
*(i) sale of revenue stamps*  
*(ii) money paid by traders who sell fruits and vegetables in the markets*  
*(iii) money paid as taxes by employers for their employees*  
*(iv) money paid by people who park their vehicles in the towns*  
Which of the above are sources of revenue benefit the county governments in Kenya?  
A. i and ii                                      B. i and iv  
C. ii and iii                                      D. ii and iv

59. The **main** function of the Kenya Defence Forces is  
A. protecting Kenya from external aggression  
B. maintaining law and order in Kenya  
C. carrying out rescue missions during calamity  
D. transporting senior government officials by air

60. The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission is mandated by the constitution of Kenya to do three of the following **except**  
A. cancel election results  
B. recruit election officials  
C. review electoral boundaries  
D. conduct civic education

### CRE

61. From the Genesis stories of creation, human beings are the **MOST** important of all creation because  
A. they were to give names to all animals  
B. they were created on the last day  
C. they were provided with what to eat  
D. God created them in his image

62. When God created Abraham in Haran he told him to  
A. move and go and live in strange lands  
B. sacrifice his son  
C. separate with Lot  
D. circumcise all the males in his family

63. From the story of the call of Moses in Midian, Christians learn to  
A. serve other people well  
B. do the will of God  
C. welcome strangers  
D. respect their leaders

64. The Israelites escaped death in Egypt by  
A. offering animal sacrifices  
B. requesting Moses not to kill them  
C. smearing blood on their door posts  
D. moving out of Egypt at night

65. When the Israelites camped near mount Sinai they  
A. worshiped an idol  
B. fought the Egyptian army  
C. ate bitter herbs  
D. appointed judges

66. When Deborah was a judge in Israel she  
A. appointed the first king  
B. led people in worship  
C. decided cases in Israel  
D. appointed Samuel as a priest

67. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** about Saul when he was king of Israel?  
A. God rejected him as king  
B. He married Uriah's wife  
C. He made false gods  
D. He brought the covenant box to Jerusalem

68. King Solomon disobeyed God when he  
A. built a temple in Jerusalem  
B. appointed his son as king  
C. decided a case of two women  
D. allowed people to worship idols

69. "Someone is shouting in the desert, get the road ready for the Lord" (Luke 3:4). This prophesy about John the baptist was made by  
A. Jeremiah                                      B. Isaiah  
C. Ezekiel                                      D. Jeremiah

70. On the night Jesus was born, his parents had visited the town of  
A. Bethlehem                                      B. Jericho  
C. Nazareth                                      D. Jerusalem

71. King Herod wanted to kill Jesus when he was born because he feared that Jesus would  
A. convert many people  
B. stop people from paying taxes  
C. take power away from him  
D. stop people from going to places of worship

72. While Jesus was sitting in a boat he taught the parable of the  
 A. mustard seed                      B. good Samaritan  
 C. talents                                D. sower
73. The value Christians should show from the story of Jesus healing ten lepers is  
 A. thankfulness                      B. humility  
 C. honesty                                D. obedience
74. When Jesus changed water into wine in Cana he had gone there to  
 A. pray at the synagogue  
 B. attend a wedding  
 C. chase traders from the temple  
 D. visit Lazarus
75. Zacchaeus said he would give half of his property to the poor. This shows he was  
 A. a rich man  
 B. sympathetic to the poor  
 C. sorry for acquiring wealth illegally  
 D. obeying what Jesus had told him
76. Jesus identified the disciple who would betray him when they were  
 A. eating the last supper  
 B. walking to Emmaus  
 C. praying at Gethsemane  
 D. fishing in lake Galilee
77. The action that Jesus did to show that there is life after death is  
 A. driving out demons    B. healing lepers  
 C. calming a storm        D. raising Lazarus
78. When Jesus resurrected he first appeared to  
 A. Cleopas                                B. Mary Magdalene  
 C. Salome                                 D. Joanna
79. Ananias and Sapphira were punished by God because they were  
 A. liars                                    B. corrupt  
 C. proud                                  D. greedy
80. Saul was converted and became a believer in  
 A. Damascus                              B. Antioch  
 C. Caesarea                                D. Joppa
81. Which one of the following is a gift of the Holy spirit?  
 A. Meekness                              B. Prophecy  
 C. Gentleness                              D. Self-control
82. It is believed in traditional African societies that when people die they  
 A. have been punished by God  
 B. should not be mentioned by the living  
 C. curse the living  
 D. go to live in another world as spirits
83. People reconcile with ancestors in traditional African societies when they  
 A. perform initiation ceremonies  
 B. pay dowry  
 C. name children after ancestors  
 D. have birthday parties
84. The **MAIN** work of grandparents in bringing up children in traditional African societies is  
 A. punishing naughty children  
 B. teaching them moral values  
 C. providing food  
 D. protecting the children
85. Catherine takes money from her parents without permission. As your classmate the **best** action to take is to  
 A. share the money with her  
 B. tell her to buy food for the hungry  
 C. announce to the whole class  
 D. tell her to seek forgiveness from the parents
86. Pupils who break school rules should be advised to  
 A. transfer to other schools  
 B. change their habits  
 C. change the school rules  
 D. ask the teachers to punish them
87. The **BEST** social activity to do with your classmates during the school vacation is to  
 A. watch television  
 B. attend birthday parties  
 C. visit children's home  
 D. visit places of interest
88. Children should obey their parents in order to  
 A. get respect in the society  
 B. pass their school tests  
 C. be rewarded with presents  
 D. obey what God requires
89. Husbands are advised to love their wives just as  
 A. Christ loved the church  
 B. they love themselves  
 C. they would like to be loved  
 D. all Christians love one another
90. Christians preach against misuse of drugs because it **MAINLY** leads to  
 A. increase in poverty  
 B. disunity in families  
 C. addiction to the users  
 D. criminal activities

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Jaza kila pengo kwa kuchagua jawabu lifaalo zaidi

Nchi yetu imepiga hatua kubwa 1 kutetea usawa wa jinsia. 2 mbinu zilizotumiwa kufanikisha jambo hili ni kuwaelimisha wanawake kuhusu haki 3 anuwai. Nyadhifa mbalimbali serikalini aidha 4 kwa 5 wa katiba yetu 6 jinsia yoyote ile haifai kutwaa zaidi ya thuluthi mbili ya nafasi zilizopo. Wazazi waliokuwa 7 mabinti zao wachanga nao 8 vikali kisheria. Atakayepatikana na hatia kama hii atashtakiwa na 9.

1. A. kwa                                      B. kwenye                                      C. katika                                      D. kwani
2. A. Baadhi ya                                      B. Kati ya                                      C. Mbali na                                      D. Kama
3. A. yao                                      B. vyao                                      C. zenu                                      D. zao
4. A. zinatolewa                                      B. zingetolewa                                      C. zitatolewa                                      D. zilitolewa
5. A. wajibu                                      B. mujibu                                      C. ukiukaji                                      D. hiari
6. A. ambavyo                                      B. ambalo                                      C. ambapo                                      D. ambao
7. A. wakiwaoza                                      B. wakiwaolea                                      C. wakiwaolesha                                      D. wakiwaoa
8. A. wanabidhiwa                                      B. wanakabili                                      C. wanakabidhiana                                      D. wanakabiliwa
9. A. kupigwa jeki                                      B. kula kalenda                                      C. kupewa mkono                                      D. kupiga maji wa tania

Maneno 10 na majonzi tele. Wazazi wake walikuwa wameaga dunia na kumwacha 11. Lakini alipiga moyo konde. 12; huu haukuwa wakati wa kuketi na 13. Alikata shauri kulishughulikia 14 lililoachwa na marahemu wavyele wake ili angaa 15.

10. A. alijawa                                      B. alijaa                                      C. alijaza                                      D. alijaziwa
11. A. mjane                                      B. mfaruku                                      C. yatima                                      D. kizuka
12. A. Ukibebwa usilevyelevye miguu                                      B. Ushikwapo shikamana  
C. Adui aangukapo mnyanyue                                      D. Baada ya dhiki ni faraja
13. A. kumhurumia                                      B. kukuhurumia                                      C. kunihurumia                                      D. kujihurumia
14. A. nyumba                                      B. konde                                      C. mgunda                                      D. mimea
15. A. ayakidhi mahitaji yake                                      B. aikidhi mahitaji yake  
C. amkidhi mahitaji yao                                      D. ajikidhi mahitaji yake



Kuanzia nambari 16 mpaka 30, chagua  
jawabu lifaalo zaidi

16. Chagua sentensi iliyo katika hali ya kutendesha.  
A. Mtoto ataoshwa na mama yake  
B. Chanda chema huvishwa pete  
C. Mtego ulimnasa paa mkubwa sana  
D. Viazi vilivyoachwa katika gunia vimeoza
17. Mhasibu anapofanya hesabu za pesa hutumia-  
A. kiyoyozi                      B. kitenzambali  
C. hadubini                      D. kikokotoo
18. Andika kinyume cha sentensi ifuatayo:  
Mjakazi aliteleka chungu akapika wali.  
A. Mjakazi aliteleka chungu akapakua wali.  
B. Kitwana aliepua chungu akapakua wali.  
C. Kitwana aliepua chungu akapika wali.  
D. Mjakazi aliepua chungu akapakua wali
19. Eleza matumizi ya **ka** katika sentensi ifuatayo.  
**Dada ameingia bafuni akaoge**  
A. Kuonyesha kusudi  
B. kuonyesha kufuatana kwa matokeo  
C. Kuonyesha kuendelea kwa matukio  
D. Kuonyesha amri
20. Orodha gani inaonyesha **vivumishi** pekee?  
A. Pengine, zaidi ya, halafu, sita  
B. Yule, safi, polepole, kwani  
C. Maadamu, ghafla, zuri, tamu  
D. Kipi, gani, dhaifu, lile
21. Mtu akikuambia ‘**karibu tule**’ nawe utamjibu \_\_\_\_\_  
A. karibu                      B. asante  
C. starehe                      D. hongera
22. **Tegua kitendawili:** Mwarabu mweupe amesimama kwa mguu mmoja.  
A. Ghala                      B. Uyoga  
C. Kamasi                      D. Kima
23. Chagua mapambo ya shingoni pekee.  
A. Kikuba, ushanga      B. Kidani, kugesi  
C. Kipini, mkufu          D. Kipuli, uvoo
24. **Kiwakilishi ni kipi katika sentensi ifuatayo:**  
Kiazi hiki kitatupwa lakini vile vitahifadhiwa vizuri.  
A. hiki                      B. vizuri  
C. lakini                      D. vile
25. Maelezo yapi ni sahihi?  
A. Thamani ni ubora wa kitu lakini dhamana ni malipo atoayo anayekabiliwa na kesi asiwekwe rumande  
B. Rithi ni kufurahishwa na jambo lakini ridhi ni kutwaa mali ya marehemu  
C. Ardhi ni nchi kavu lakini radhi ni sheria za utunzi wa mashairi  
D. Dhambi ni kufanya makosa lakini adhabu ni nidhamu nzuri
26. **Kamilisha tashbihi:** Kijana yule ni mwaminifu kama \_\_\_\_\_  
A. malaika                      B. majira  
C. mchana                      D. jua
27. Sauti zinazofanana katikati au mwishoni mwa mshororo ni \_\_\_\_\_  
A. ukwapi                      B. vina  
C. mizani                      D. kibwagizo
28. **Geuza katika usemi wa taarifa.**  
“Mtaenda kumtembelea bibi yetu kesho?”  
Muasya aliwauliza kakaze.  
A. Muasya aliwaambia kakaze kuwa wangeenda kumtembelea bibi yao siku iliyofuata  
B. Muasya alituuliza kama tungeenda kumtembelea bibi yetu siku iliyofuata  
C. Muasya aliwauliza kakaze kama wangeenda kumtembelea bibi yao siku iliyofuata  
D. Muasya aliwauliza kakaze kama wataenda kumtembelea bibi yao kesho yake
29. Kiingizi kipi huonyesha furaha?  
A. Ala!                      B. Shabash!  
C. Ole wangu!                      D. Yarabi!
30. **Iandike sentensi ifuatayo katika hali ya udogo.**  
Mkono ulioumia utafungwa tata  
A. Kono lililoumia litafungwa jitata  
B. Kikono kilichoumia kitafungwa jitata  
C. Mkono ulioumia utafungwa kijitata  
D. Kikono kilichoumia kitafungwa kijitata

## Yasome makala yafuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 31-40

Ajira ya watoto ni tatizo moja linalokumba jamii ya leo, hasa katika nchi za ulimwengu wa tatu. Watoto wengi siku hizi wamenyimwa utoto wao kwa kujikuta katika hali ambapo wanalizimika kufanya kazi wakiwa na umri mdogo. Kwa sababu kadhaa, takriban nusu ya watoto katika nchi zinazoendelea huwa hawasomi. Moja ya sababu zinazosababisha hali hii mbaya ni umaskini. Familia nyingi hasa zile ambazo zina watoto wengi zimelazimika kuwatumia watoto kufanya kazi ili kujipatia mkate wao wa kila siku.

Ni umaskini uliokithiri ambao umechangia wengi wa watoto hawa kutohudhuria shule kwa sababu wazazi wao hawawezi kupata karo ambayo inahitajika. Kwa sababu ya kuwepo nyumbani bila ya kufanya chochote, wazazi wao wanawatumia katika kutafutia familia zao chakula na mahitaji mengine ya kila siku. Wengi wa watoto hao huwa wanalazimika kuingia katika hali hii kwa sababu hawana lao.

Aidha, kuna wale watoto ambao ni vibarua wakati ambapo shule zimefungwa. Wao hufanya vibarua ili kujinunulia vitabu, kalamu na mahitaji mengine ya masomo ambayo wanajua wazazi wao huenda wasiyamudu. Sababu nyingine kuu ya watoto kuwepo katika ajira ni ugonjwa wa ukimwi. Kutokana na uele huu, watoto mayatima wanaendelea kuongezeka.

Kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa ushauri na kukidhiwa mahitaji na wazazi wao, watoto mayatima hugeukia kujitafutia chakula kwa kufanya kazi katika maeneo mbalimbali.

Kuna watoto wengine ambao huingilia vibarua kwa sababu ya kuporomoka kwa mshikamano wa familia. Kuvunjika kwa familia nyingi kwa sababu za kijamii na kiuchumi kumepelekea kuteseka kwa watoto. Watoto wengi siku hizi huzaliwa nje ya ndoa. Pia kuna wale ambao wavyele wao huwaacha tu bila ya kuwashughulikia. Wengine huwatupa watoto mapipani au kuwaacha hospitalini.

Watoto hao wasipopata walezi wazuri hurandaranda mijini na kufanya vibarua ili kujitosheleza kimaisha. Wengine huweza kuwa makahaba katika miji, hali ambayo inachangia kusambaa kwa maradhi ya ukimwi.

Takwimu zaonyesha kuwa kuna watoto wapatao milioni moja na laki tisa wanaofanya kazi katika maeneo mbalimbali. Kati ya watoto hao, zaidi ya elfu ishirini wanafanya kazi katika maeneo yanayohatarisha maisha yao, kama vile uchimbaji madini, ujenzi, uvuvi, kilimo na sekta ya matatu.

Wanaharakati wa haki za watoto wamependekeza mojawapo ya suluhu kama kutolewa kwa elimu ya bure, hasa ya msingi. Hatua hii itahakikisha kuwa watoto watakuwa watu wazima na kuamua ni lipi lililo zuri kwa **mustakabali** wao. Wengine wanasema kuwa watoto wengi hutoroka shuleni kwa sababu wanaona mazingira ya shule kuwa ya kuchosha na yasiyopendeza, hivyo wanakosa ari ya kusoma. Kundi hili linapendekeza kuwa shule zianzishwe taratibu mbalimbali kuhakikisha kuwa watoto wanafurahia hali yao shuleni.

Wengine wanasema kuwa kuwepo kwa sheria za kuwatetea watoto dhidi ya ajira kunaweza kusaidia pakubwa. Hata hivyo, kuhakikisha kuwa wazazi wa watoto hawa wana kazi ndilo suluhisho pekee la kupambana na tatizo hili, **kwani tusipofanya hivyo tutakuja kujenga ukuta.**

31. Nchi za ulimwengu wa tatu ni zipi?

- A. Mataifa yenye ustawi mkubwa
- B. Mataifa yenye maendeleo haba
- C. Nchi zenye kima cha kati kimapato
- D. Nchi zilizo kwenye sayari ya tatu.

32. Katika nchi zinazoendelea,

- A. karibu nusu ya watoto wote hawapati elimu
- B. nusu ya watoto wote hawapati elimu
- C. zaidi ya nusu ya watoto wote hawapati elimu
- D. takriban watoto wote hawapati elimu

33. Familia zenye watoto wengi hulazimika kuwatumia kutafuta mkate wa kila siku kwa sababu

- A. wanaweza kuleta kipato kikubwa
- B. haiwezekani kuwahudumia watoto wengi
- C. ya ugumu wa kukidhi idadi yao
- D. wazazi wote huwa na kipato cha chini

34. Umaskini uliokithiri umesababisha wazazi kushindwa kuwaelimisha watoto wao.

Chagua methali inayolingana na kauli hii.

- A. Nzi kufia tuini si hasara
- B. Maskini akipata matako hulia mbwata
- C. Maskini halali mchana
- D. Dau la mnyonge haliendi joshi

35. Kipi si kiini cha watoto kushiriki ajira?

- A. Kufiwa na wazazi
- B. Kujinunulia nyenzo za masomo
- C. Ukosefu wa mahitaji muhimu
- D. Kuvunjika kwa ndoa zao

36. Wazazi wengine huwatupa watoto wao mapipani au kuwaacha hospitalini kwa sababu ya,

- A. kuogopa jukumu la malezi
- B. kuachwa na baba wa watoto
- C. kukosa mshikamano katika familia
- D. kushauriwa kufanya hivyo na wenzao

37. Kulingana na aya ya sita,

- A. kukosa walezi huchangia kuporomoka kwa maadili
- B. watoto wasio na walezi huingilia ukahaba
- C. kurandaranda mjini huchangia kusambaa kwa maradhi
- D. ukinwi umetokana na watoto makahaba

38. Neno **mustakabali** limetumika kwa maana ya,

- A. maisha ya kisogoni
- B. maisha ya nyuma
- C. maisha ya usoni
- D. maisha ya vijana

39. "Kwani tusipofanya hivyo tutakuja kujenga ukuta." Kauli hii inatodokezea kuwa,

- A. sheria zisipowekwa watoto wataanza kuajiriwa
- B. wazazi wasipopata kazi mambo yataharibika kabisa
- C. watoto wasipopewa mahitaji mambo yataingia kasoro
- D. ajira ya watoto isipokomeshwa watoto watapitia maisha magumu.

40. Kichwa kifaacho zaidi kwa makala haya ni,

- A. Haki za watoto
- B. Umaskini kote duniani
- C. Madhara ya ukosefu wa mshikamano
- D. Ajira za watoto

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Badili alikuwa danga la mwana. Wazazi wake wenye nemsi walimlea kwa uelekezi uliofaa, wala hawakuwa na shaka kuhusu hatima ya mwana wao. Shuleni, walimu walimpenda kwa kuwa pamoja na sura yake ya kupendeza, alipendeza hata masomoni. Matokeo ya mtihani yalidhihirisha kuwa Badili angepita vyema katika mtihani wa kitaifa. Pamoja na hayo, alikuwa katika kikundi kidogo cha washauriwenza, kikundi kilichofunzwa masuala ya kimsingi kuhusu ushauri hili kuwafaa wenzao. Wanafunzi wengi walimwendea na kufaidika, wakawa wa kunyoka. Mtu wa aina hii si rahisi kufikiria kuwa aweza kubadilika na kuchukua mkondo mwingine. Lakini husemwa kuwa kimumunye huharibika ukubwani.

Badili alifunga shule na kuelekea kiamboni mwao mashambani katika likizo ya Disemba. Sasa alikuwa akielekea darasa la nane. Wanafunzi waelekeapo katika darasa hili aghalabu hujihisi wakiwa tofauti kabisa na walio chini yao. Huwa ni mwaka wa kukamilisha mafunzo ya shule ya msingi. Wenzao **huwastahi** na hata wengine kuwaogopa. Zamu yao ya kuingia mtihanini huwa imewadia. Kuna baadhi yao wanaoanza kumea pembe. Hakuna aliyedhani kuwa Badili angeliabiri dau hili. Hata hivyo, mambo ni kangaja huenda yakaja.

Akiwa likizoni, alitangamana na mabanati waliokuwa wameasi masomo hapo awali, akafunzwa kuwa kulikuwa na mambo aliyozuiliwa na elimu kuyajua. Katika mizani yake, mambo yale yalikuwa na faida. Kwanza yalimdhahirishia kuwa alikuwa mtu mzima. Aliziangalia siku zake za awali na kujidharau sana alipotambua jinsi maisha yalivyojaa raha. Lakini alijishawishi kuwa maadamu ni mtu mzima, angeweza kusawazisha yale na elimu. Aliamini kuwa angefanya kiasi tu cha yale. Lakini kwa kuwa mchovya asali hachovyi mara moja, aliendelea kushiriki matamu ya likizoni na kusahau kufanya lolote la shuleni. Wavyele wake walijaribu kumshauri na kumwelekeza ila **akageuka kuwa mkia wa nguruwe**, hali iliyomfanya wakosane na wazaziwe kila uchao.

Walipofungua shule, Badili aliona kuwa shule ilikuwa jela ambayo haikumruhusu kuponda raha ya likizoni. Tena marafiki wa jinsia zote mbili walikuwa nyumbani. Akaanza kuwaasi walimu akitafuta namna ya kuuona mlango wa shule ili akatangamane nao huko nje. Walimu wake walimpeleka katika idara ya ushauri nasaha. Mudiri alijaribu juu chini ila kila uchao, Badili alizidi kudorora kitabia na kimasomo. Mjarabu waliofanya ulikuwa dhahirisho kuwa Badili **alikuwa amebadilisha dira kabisa**. Alipata alama za kufutia machozi tu.

41. Badili alikuwa danga la mwana ni kusema,  
 A. alikuwa ametunzwa vizuri  
 B. alikuwa mwenye sura jamali  
 C. alikuwa mkubwa wa umbo  
 D. alikuwa mwana mtundu sana
42. Sifa halisi za Badili kulingana na aya ya kwanza ni,  
 A. uzuri wa sura, ukaidi uliokithiri  
 B. ukubwa wa umbo, uzuri wa sura  
 C. kichwa chepesi, uso wa kuvutia  
 D. umaarufu shuleni, hulka ya kupenda raha
43. Kulingana na kifungu, hulka za wanafunzi shuleni zinaweza kuwa waadilifu kwa,  
 A. kuwaepuka wenzao na kushauriana na walimu  
 B. kushauriana miongoni mwao na idara ya ushauri nasaha  
 C. kuonywa na wazazi, kushauriana nyakati za likizo  
 D. kuepuka vishawishi, kufanya kazi za shuleni
44. Maana ya **huwastahi** ni  
 A. huwatweza                      B. huwahusudu  
 C. huwabagua                      D. huwaheshimu
45. Chagua kauli **isiyo** sahihi kulingana na makala.  
 A. Baadhi ya wanafunzi hupotoka wanapojiunga na darasa la nane  
 B. Wanafunzi kadha wa kadha hupotoka pindi tu wanapojiunga na darasa la nane  
 C. Badili alionekana kuwa mwanafunzi mwenye mwelekeo imara hapo awali  
 D. Makundi yasiyofaa yanaweza kumwathiri mwanafunzi vibaya
46. Ni methali gani inayoweza kujumuisha ujumbe wa aya ya tatu?  
 A. Nazi mbovu ni harabu ya nzima  
 B. Mchelea mwana kulia hulia mwenyewe  
 C. Asiyesikia la mkuu huvunjika guu  
 D. Nzi kufia tuini si hasara
47. Maana ya ..... **akageuka kuwa mkia wa nguruwe** ni akawa \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. mtu ovyo  
 B. mtukutu  
 C. mzuri  
 D. mwamba ngozi
48. Baada ya likizo, Badili hakuipenda shule kwa kuwa,  
 A. aliyaona masomo yakiwa magumu  
 B. walimu walianza kuwa wakali  
 C. hakuwa ameponda raha ya kutosha  
 D. alihisi kuwa alinyimwa uhuru wake
49. Kwa nini Badili alianza kuyatemea mate maagizo ya walimu?  
 A. Alijihisi kuwa amekomaa na hafai kutishwa  
 B. Alikuwa ameshauriwa na marafikize kufanya hivyo  
 C. Alikuwa akitafuta sababu ya kufukuzwa shule  
 D. Alihisi kuwa masomo yalikuwa yamemchosha
50. '**Alikuwa amebadilisha dira kabisa**' ndiko kusema alikuwa na  
 A. msimamo tofauti  
 B. mwelekeo tofauti  
 C. mtindo tofauti  
 D. sifa tofauti

***Fill in the blank spaces 1- 15 with the best alternative***

The archerfish is a 1 of fish known for its habit of 2 on insects and other small animals on a branch above water's surfaces by 3 shooting them down. The fish 4 waters around mangroves, but can also be found in the open ocean. It shoots down the insects with water droplets, from their specialized 5.

Archerfish are very 6 in their shooting and adult fish almost always hit the 7 on the first shot. They can bring down grasshoppers, spiders and butterflies on a branch overhanging the water, three metres 8 the water's surface.

1. A. type                      B. form                      C. method                      D. example
2. A. praying                      B. looking                      C. preying                      D. chasing
3. A. physically                      B. literally                      C. practically                      D. naturally
4. A. involves                      B. invades                      C. inhibits                      D. inhabits
5. A. scales                      B. fins                      C. mouths                      D. eyes
6. A. accurate                      B. observant                      C. trained                      D. serious
7. A. waves                      B. fingerling                      C. ally                      D. target
8. A. under                      B. above                      C. below                      D. across

Kwisha market 9 a free film show every month and many children would do anything to attend the show. Parents were 10 this because there were 11 boys who got 12 and insulted others while the shows went on. 13, Mike and Malik were determined to attend this one. The two brothers made sure that all the housework had been done to perfection. When this did not 14, they decided to do it their way by sneaking out after their parents 15 to sleep.

9. A. hosted                      B. hold                      C. hoisted                      D. bought
10. A. for                      B. worried                      C. against                      D. over
11. A. well-mannered                      B. ill-mannered                      C. ill-trained                      D. well-trained
12. A. drinking                      B. drunkard                      C. drank                      D. drunk
13. A. Moreover                      B. Suddenly                      C. Nonetheless                      D. Consequently
14. A. work out                      B. work up                      C. add up                      D. add out
15. A. had gone                      B. had been going                      C. has gone                      D. have gone

In questions 16 - 18, choose the alternative that best completes the statement.

16. Although she hurt her finger \_\_\_\_\_
- A. they continued walking
  - B. she kept on with her working
  - C. he refused to go to school
  - D. she did not know her way home
17. For my present, I can have either a phone
- A. nor a calculator
  - B. and a calculator
  - C. neither a calculator
  - D. or a calculator
18. Haven't you finished your work?
- A. Yes, I have
  - B. No, I haven't
  - C. Yes, I haven't
  - D. No, I have

In questions 19 and 20, select the sentence that is grammatically correct.

19. A. Put the milk on the container.  
B. It rained last in the month of December.  
C. How many of you has finished eating?  
D. Ashas' aunt drives an aeroplane.
20. A. It is the more expensive of all watches.  
B. The measles she had have got cured.  
C. Marjorie is as tall like his father.  
D. There are more trees than crops in this forest.

In questions 21-23, select the best alternative to complete the sentence.

21. The protesters could not put up with the teargas.
- A. accommodate
  - B. tolerate
  - C. pick
  - D. wash
22. Timothy and Tom finally made up with one another.
- A. reconciled
  - B. broke up
  - C. agreed
  - D. fought
23. The guests turned up in large numbers for the graduation ceremony.
- A. arrived
  - B. gathered
  - C. attended
  - D. celebrated

In questions 24- 25, choose the passive voice.

24. Obiero is cleaning the dining hall.
- A. Obiero cleaned the dining hall
  - B. Obiero had cleaned the dining hall
  - C. The dining hall is being cleaned
  - D. The dining hall has been cleaned.
25. Julia chased the barking dog
- A. The barking dog chased Julia
  - B. The barking dog was chased
  - C. The barking dog was chasing Julia
  - D. The barking dog had been chased by Julia

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

The headmaster wasn't hurt. Kicking aside the mosquito net, he raved, ranted and yelled, threatening to fire Kigoli and expel me. He gave us no chance to explain, and I don't know what would have happened next if Mr Kanja had not arrived on the scene.

It was Mr Kanja who finally led Mokami away, though we could still hear him long after the two were out of sight. We had been told to await Mr Kanja's return, so instead of hanging about on the doorstep, we went inside the hut and gloomily wondered what would be the outcome of Kigoli's misfired intention to catch a ghost. I tried to cheer up Kigoli by telling him about the three strangers King Kong and I had seen and what they had said, but he wasn't interested.

It was almost an hour before the deputy head came back, and I had never before seen him so serious. Tersely, he demanded to know what we were playing at, how Kigoli came to be involved, and what we meant by trying to suffocate the headmaster 'who as you know is a very sick man — too sick even to come down to the school very often these days'.

I bitterly noted that it would have to be the one night in history that Mokami decided to visit Kigoli. In view of the number of rules we'd been breaking one way and another, there wasn't much I could say without making things tough for the rest of our dorm, but Kigoli was in a totally different position. For one thing, he was in danger of losing his job as gatekeeper which he valued too dearly to bother about our schoolboy code of ethics. Without hesitation he told the deputy head everything he knew, including all he had heard from us, and also what I had told him less than half an hour ago. Mr Kanja listened quietly and then turned to me. "Is this true, Kibaya?" he asked. "Yes, Sir," I nodded miserably, for what else could I say without calling Kigoli a liar? "And why was this peculiar business never reported to me?"

When I failed to answer, Mr Kanja told Kigoli not to worry, that he was sure his job was safe, and ordered me to accompany him to the dormitory. He continued to question me as we walked along, and I did my best to reply truthfully without bringing the others into it — a difficult task, in the circumstances. I was beginning to squirm like mad, and I was ready to sink through the ground as we turned a corner and walked slap-bang into Itchy Fingers. "Ooh!" Itchy Fingers said, never to open his lips again after he was ordered to join us in the trek back to Dorm3.

The others were stunned to see us come through the doorway with the deputy head, and there was a mad rush to stub out cigarettes as well as hide other belongings which we were not supposed to keep in our sleeping quarters.

Mr Kanja persistently questioned everybody until he had a clear picture of our adventures with the ghost jokers. He was no longer angry and discussed the matter with us in a way that made us realize we had gained a valuable ally. It was no surprise when we found ourselves revealing our plan to trap the three men by posting people around to watch out for them. He thought it was a good idea.



26. Who among the following was the cause of the scene witnessed in the first paragraph?
- A. Kigoli                                      B. Mr. Kanja  
C. The writer                                    D. Mokami
27. Which of the following did Kigoli risk as his punishment from the school?
- A. Losing his post as a head boy  
B. Being stopped from attending assemblies  
C. Being expelled from school  
D. Being fired in the school's kitchen
28. Why was the group's members in trouble with Mr. Mokami?
- A. They were his die-hard enemies  
B. They had mistaken him for a ghost  
C. They had threatened to burn the school's dormitory  
D. They had not completed their homework
29. What made the headmaster not attend school as often according to his deputy?
- A. He was old and almost retiring  
B. He engaged in several business activities  
C. He used to attend school heads' meeting  
D. His health deteriorated day by day
30. The seriousness shown by the deputy on his return showed that:
- A. he was an able leader to succeed the headmaster  
B. he was dealing with a serious situation  
C. he feared the boys could attack him too  
D. he felt the boys could lie to him
31. What would happen to Kigoli in case the case went against him?
- A. He would be jobless  
B. He would repeat his class  
C. He would be suspended for a term  
D. He would exchange his dormitory
32. The deputy demanded the truth because;
- A. the boys were renown liars  
B. the school's motto demanded truth too  
C. he risked losing his job from the headmaster  
D. the boys had broken the school's code of ethics
33. Which of the following words can best replace peculiar as used in the passage?
- A. New    B. Common  
C. Strange                                         D. Booming
34. Why do you think the writer never wanted to bring others into the story?
- A. He feared for his life in school  
B. He knew the students would not love him  
C. He feared landing more people into trouble  
D. He knew the school authorities were already aware
35. ----- ready to sink through the ground--- why did the writer feel that way?
- A. He felt very afraid and ashamed  
B. He could not see clearly into the dark  
C. He was very tightly held by the deputy  
D. He had seen an opportunity close to the pit latrine
36. The boys that later went in to hiding were likely to be:
- A. dancing                                         B. night running  
C. smoking                                         D. drinking
37. The boys found it easy to reveal their plans to the deputy because:
- A. they felt relaxed and trusted  
B. he showed them love and care  
C. they knew he would defend them  
D. he promised to support their plans
38. The best title for this passage is likely to be:
- A. Students in a drinking spree  
B. The headmaster and the deputy  
C. The 'ghosts' unlucky ordeal  
D. The privileged students

Read the following passage carefully and use it to answer questions 39-50

It is not much bigger than your finger and looks like a leftover from an electronics factory, but its makers believe their sh.2100 computer could help a new generation discover programming.

Games developer David Braben and some colleagues visited the BBC to demonstrate something called Raspberry Pi. It is a whole computer on a tiny circuit board — not much more than an ARM processor, a USB port, and an HDMI connection. They plugged a keyboard into one end and hooked the other into a TV they had brought with them.

The result, a working computer running on a Linux operating system for very little and a device that will, like the kit computers of the 1970s and 1980s, encourage users to tinker around under the bonnet and learn a bit of programming. And it is a yearning to return to those days that is driving Braben and the other enthusiasts who are working to turn this sketchy prototype into a product that could be handed to every child in Britain.

They believe that what today's school children learn in ICT classes leaves them uninspired and ignorant about the way computers work. David Braben says the way the subject is taught today reminds him of typing lessons when he was at school — useful perhaps in preparing pupils for office jobs, but no way to encourage creativity.

Raspberry Pi is a non-profit venture whose founders are mostly part of Cambridge's thriving technology sector. Their hope is that teachers, developers, and the government will come together to get the device into the hands of children who may not have access to a computer at home or would not be allowed by parents to "muck about with it".

In some ways, the project resembles the One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) scheme, which sought to create a laptop for children in the developing world at a cost of \$100 (Sh8,500). OLPC was successful in promoting the idea of cheap computing, spawning lots of net book imitators, but has struggled to get the price as low as they promised and to convince governments to back the idea.

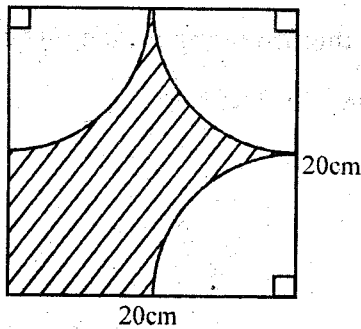
There is a lot of work for Raspberry Pi to do. The volunteer team has to produce a better working prototype, show that it really can be manufactured for around Sh. 2100, and capture the imagination of the people in the educational establishment who will decide whether to give it the thumbs up.

So there is no guarantee that a new generation will discover that there is more to a computer than turning it on, updating your Facebook status, and making a Powerpoint presentation. But would it not be great if an idea dreamed up by a group of Cambridge enthusiasts ended up inspiring young people here and perhaps across the world to engage with computers in a new way?

39. The makers of the Raspberry Pi believe it because;
- it is cheaper than most computers
  - it has been sold to several countries
  - it could help in the new generation programming
  - it is available cheaply in most countries
40. Which of the following is not part of the Raspberry Pi?
- USB port
  - Keyboard
  - ARM processor
  - HDMI connection
41. What is the aim of the team working to succeed with the Raspberry Pi?
- To inspire children to learn programming
  - To build up a big technology company
  - To encourage schools to purchase latest computers
  - To teach children how to work with new computers
42. Which memories does David Braben have with today's teaching of computers?
- Making small computers
  - Typing using laptops
  - Preparing for office jobs
  - Typing lessons he took part in
43. Who among the following is least targeted by the Raspberry venture according to the passage?
- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. Teachers    | B. Parents    |
| C. Governments | D. Developers |
44. From the passage, we can conclude that Raspberry computers
- are the cheapest in Kenya
  - would benefit unfortunate parents
  - are targeting children of any background
  - have the potential of tracking vehicles
45. Which of the following is a similarity between the Raspberry project and the One Laptop Per Child scheme?
- They both target African nations
  - They both are cheaper computers
  - They are both government projects
  - They both aim to promote computer illiteracy
46. Which challenge has the OLPC faced since its creation?
- Promoting world trade
  - Dealing with internet connections
  - Lowering the prices to attract a bigger market
  - Competing with the cheaper phone markets
47. What must the Raspberry Pi innovators work on?
- To volunteer to produce cheaper computers
  - To produce better performing and cheaper computer
  - To advertise their product in major world sports
  - To show people how to use their small computer
48. The underlined phrase ----- **thumbs up**--- can mean:
- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| A. disqualify | B. approve |
| C. discredit  | D. promote |
49. The following can all be done by basic computer students **except**:
- turning it on
  - making Powerpoint presentations
  - updating social sites
  - programming and inventions
50. The most suitable title for this passage would be:
- The ICT millennium achievements
  - The free computer project
  - The Raspberry Pi inspiration
  - The benefits of small computers



10. Calculate the area of the shaded part in the figure drawn below. (Use  $\pi = 3.14$ )



- A.  $235.5\text{cm}^2$   
 B.  $400\text{cm}^2$   
 C.  $196\text{cm}^2$   
 D.  $164.5\text{cm}^2$

11. Hurliet borrowed sh. 23000 from a bank. The bank charged simple interest at a rate of 10% p.a. The total amount paid back was sh. 29900. How long did she take to pay back?

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

12. Work out:  $\frac{2.56 \times 2.88 \times 2.25}{3.6 \times 4.5 \times 3.2}$

- A. 32  
 B. 3.2  
 C. 0.32  
 D. 0.032

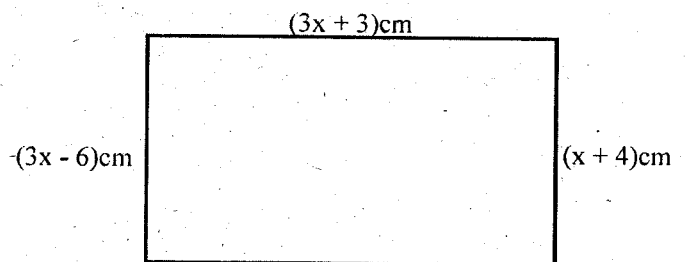
13. The area of a square formed on the longest side of a right angled triangle is  $289\text{cm}^2$ . One of the shorter side is 8cm. Calculate the area of the triangle.

- A.  $120\text{cm}^2$   
 B.  $60\text{cm}^2$   
 C.  $68\text{cm}^2$   
 D.  $136\text{cm}^2$

14. A hawker spent  $\frac{4}{5}$  of his earnings to pay rent and  $\frac{1}{6}$  to pay his children's school fees. He still remained with sh. 3500. How much money had he earned that month?

- A. sh. 1400  
 B. sh. 12000  
 C. sh. 10500  
 D. sh. 9000

15. What is the perimeter of the figure below.



- A. 54cm  
 B. 27cm  
 C. 36cm  
 D. 45cm

16. Construct triangle JKL in which line KL = 7cm, angle JKL =  $75^\circ$  and angle K LJ =  $60^\circ$ . Draw a circle touching the three lines. What is the radius of the circle?

- A. 1.5cm  
 B. 4cm  
 C. 2.3cm  
 D. 3.8cm

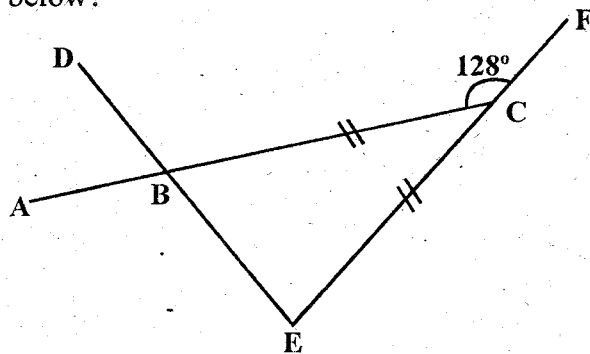
17. Simplify the following.

$$\frac{3}{4}(4x + 24) > 2(2x - 5)$$

- A.  $x > 28$   
 B.  $x > 8$   
 C.  $x < 8$   
 D.  $x < 28$

18. Janet's salary was increased by sh.1440. This represented 6%. How much money does she earn after the increment?
- A. Sh. 22000  
 B. Sh. 24000  
 C. Sh. 24400  
 D. Sh. 10800

19. What is the size of angle ABE in the figure below?



- A.  $128^\circ$   
 B.  $104^\circ$   
 C.  $116^\circ$   
 D.  $114^\circ$
20. The area of a trapezium is  $192\text{cm}^2$ . The two parallel sides measures 18cm and 14cm. Calculate the perpendicular distance between the parallel sides.

- A. 12cm  
 B. 16cm  
 C. 24cm  
 D. 18cm
21. Arrange the fractions in descending order.

$$\frac{7}{9}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{5}$$

A.  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{4}{5}$

B.  $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{2}{3}$

C.  $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{4}{5}$

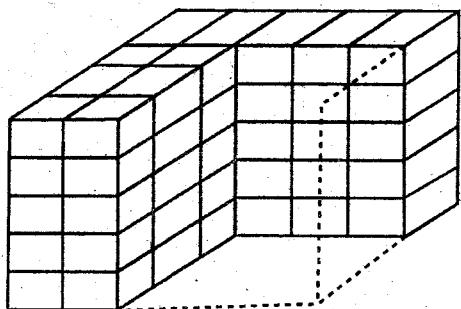
D.  $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{2}{3}$

22. A clock gains 2.5 seconds every hour. It was set right on Monday at 11.55am. What time did it show on the following Sunday when the correct time was 11.55am?
- A. 11.49am  
 B. 12.01am  
 C. 12.07pm  
 D. 12.01pm

23. Swaleh paid sh. 1080 for a pair of shoes after being given a 10% discount. How much would he have paid if he was given a discount of 15%?
- A. Sh. 1242  
 B. Sh. 918  
 C. Sh. 1020  
 D. Sh. 980

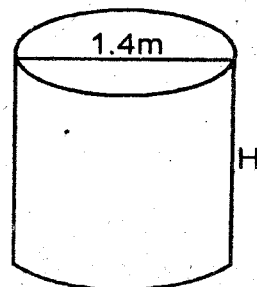
24. The distance from town X to town Z through town Y is 290km. A motorist left town X at 10.30am travelling at a speed of 60km/h. He arrived at town Y at 1.00pm where he stopped to fuel for 30minutes. He then continued with his journey and arrived at town Z at 3.30pm. At what speed was he driving from town Y to town Z?
- A. 140km/h  
 B. 70km/h  
 C. 60km/h  
 D. 65km/h

25. How many more cubes would be required to complete the stack drawn below?



- A. 45  
B. 40  
C. 55  
D. 60
26. Work out:  
 $3\frac{1}{2}$  of  $(6\frac{2}{3} \div 3\frac{1}{3}) \div 1\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{3}{4}$
- A.  $2\frac{11}{12}$                       B.  $3\frac{11}{12}$   
C.  $3\frac{1}{12}$                          D.  $2\frac{1}{12}$
27. A carton measures 1.2m by 1m by 90cm. Rectangular boxes measuring 30cm by 30cm by 50cm were fully packed in the carton. How many boxes could the carton hold?
- A. 36                                B. 24  
C. 120                               D. 60
28. A sales lady is paid a basic salary of sh. 7000. She is also paid 7% commission on sales of goods sold above sh. 50000. In one month she earned sh. 13300. What was the value of the goods sold that month?
- A. Sh. 90000  
B. Sh. 40000  
C. Sh. 140000  
D. Sh. 120000

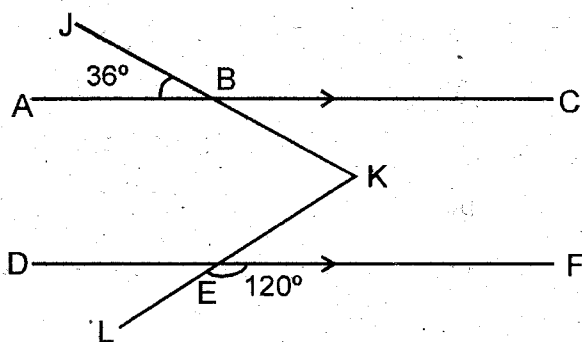
29. The cylindrical container drawn below holds 4620litres when full. Calculate the height of the container.



- A. 3cm                                B. 2.5m  
C. 250cm                            D. 300cm
30. Michael bought a 70kg bag of maize for sh. 2500. She packed the maize into 2kg packets. If she sold each packet at sh. 100, what percentage profit did she make?
- A. 40%                                B. 30%  
C. 35%                                D. 20%
31. A Mathematics textbook costs sh. 38 more than an English book. A Science book costs half the cost of the Mathematics book. The English book costs sh. 2x. Which one of the following expressions represents the total cost of the three books?
- A. Sh. (5x - 57)  
B. Sh. (4x + 38)  
C. Sh. (5x + 57)  
D. Sh. 4x - 38)
32. A bus left Isiolo at 1845hrs on Sunday. The journey to Nairobi took  $8\frac{3}{5}$ hrs. At what time and day did the bus arrive at Nairobi.
- A. 3.21am on Sunday  
B. 3.21am on Monday  
C. 3.21pm on Sunday  
D. 3.21pm on Monday

33. The area of a square kitchen garden is  $5\frac{1}{16}m^2$ . What is the length of two its sides?
- A. 4m  
 B. 2m  
 C.  $4\frac{1}{2}m$   
 D.  $2\frac{1}{4}m$

34. In the diagram below line **ABC** is parallel to line **DEF**. Angle **JBA** =  $36^\circ$  and angle **LEF** =  $120^\circ$



What is the size of the reflex angle **BKE**

- A.  $96^\circ$   
 B.  $84^\circ$   
 C.  $156^\circ$   
 D.  $264^\circ$
35. The mean weight of 12 boys is 36kg. The mean weight of the 12 boys and two of their teachers is 42kg. If the heavier teachers is 6kg more than the lighter teacher, what is the weight of the heavier teacher?
- A. 81kg  
 B. 75kg  
 C. 69kg  
 D. 84kg

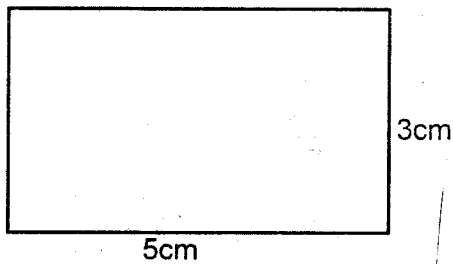
36. Simplify the following.

$$\frac{0.02 \times 10.24 \times 6.5}{6.4 \times 1.3 \times 3.2}$$

- A. 5  
 B. 0.05  
 C. 0.5  
 D. 0.005
37. The charges of sending a telegram is sh. 15 for the first ten words or less. Each extra word is charged 50cents. A tax of 10% is charged on the total amount. Fullstops and commas are also counted as words. How much did Salim spend on the following telegram?
- AMINA JUMA BOX 60072 MOMBASA  
 YOUR EXAMINATION RESULTS  
 ARE OUT PICK THEM IN THE MAIN  
 OFFICE. SALIM**
- A. Sh.19.00  
 B. Sh. 21.90  
 C. Sh. 19.90  
 D. Sh. 20.90
38. Hezron deposited sh. 20000 in a bank that gave compound interest at a rate of 10% p.a. How much interest had his money earned at the end of 2 years?
- A. Sh. 24200  
 B. Sh. 4000  
 C. Sh. 4200  
 D. Sh. 24000



39. The figure below represents a game park found in a map whose scale reads **1:30000**

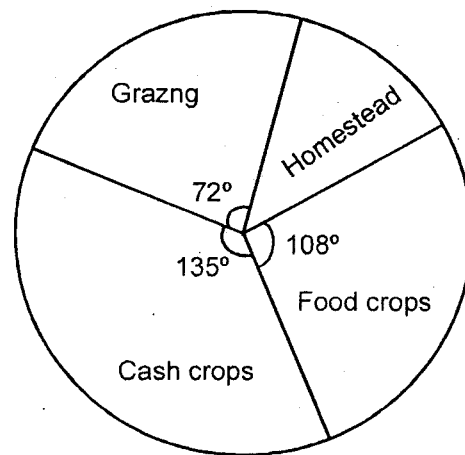


Calculate its area in hectares.

- A. 15  
 B. 135  
 C. 13.5  
 D. 1350
40. The marked price of a wardrobe is **15%** less than the hire purchase price. Jasho bought the wardrobe on hire purchase terms. He paid a deposit of sh. **11000** followed by **8** equal monthly installment of sh. **1500**. Calculate the marked price of the wardrobe.
- A. Sh. 19550  
 B. Sh. 23000  
 C. Sh. 20000  
 D. Sh. 26450
41. A rectangular container whose volume is  **$7.5\text{m}^3$**  was two thirds full of milk. The milk was packed into **125ml** packets. How many packets were obtained?
- A. 4000  
 B. 40 000  
 C. 400  
 D. 40

42. A woman bought two trays of eggs @ sh. **280**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  kg packet of flour at sh. **54**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bars of soap for sh. **320** and **2** packets of biscuits @ sh. **35**. How much money did she pay for the items?
- A. Sh. 1058  
 B. Sh. 1023  
 C. Sh. 1004  
 D. Sh. 977

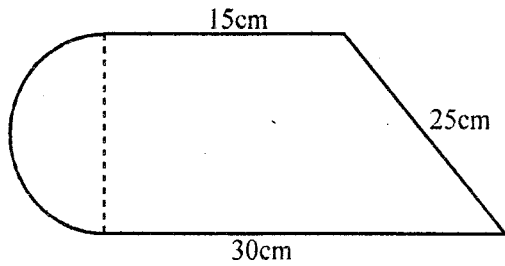
43. The pie chart below shows how a farmer utilizes his farm.



If **0.5** hectares is under homestead, what is the size of his farm?

- A. 40ha.  
 B. 4ha  
 C. 60ha  
 D. 6ha
44. A pupil added  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{2}{15}$  and  $\frac{4}{5}$ . Which one of the following numbers did he use as the least common divisor.
- A. 60  
 B. 120  
 C. 90  
 D. 180

45. Calculate the area of the figure below  
(use  $\pi = 3.14$ )



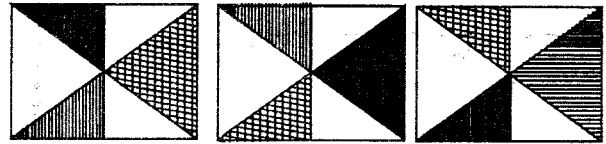
- A.  $764\text{m}^2$                       B.  $480\text{m}^2$   
C.  $481.4\text{m}^3$                       D.  $607\text{m}^2$
46. The temperature of water was  $18^\circ\text{C}$  below the boiling point. It was allowed to cool at a rate of  $2.5^\circ\text{c}$  per minute for half an hour. What was the final temperature of the water?
- A.  $20.5^\circ\text{c}$                       B.  $7^\circ\text{c}$   
C.  $15.5^\circ\text{c}$                       D.  $57^\circ\text{c}$
47. What is the sum of the faces vertices and edges of a triangular prism?
- A. 26                      B. 18  
C. 20                      D. 24
48. The table below shows a train timetable travelling from town A to town F.

| STATION | TIME                        |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| A       | Dep. 10.30am                |
| B       | Arr. 12.0pm<br>Dep. 12.05pm |
| C       | Arr. 1.00pm<br>Dep. 1.10pm  |
| D       | Arr. 2.50pm<br>Dep. 2.55pm  |
| E       | Arr. 3.30pm<br>Dep. 3.50pm  |
| F       | Arr. 4.40pm<br>Dep.         |

Between which two towns did the train take the longest time?

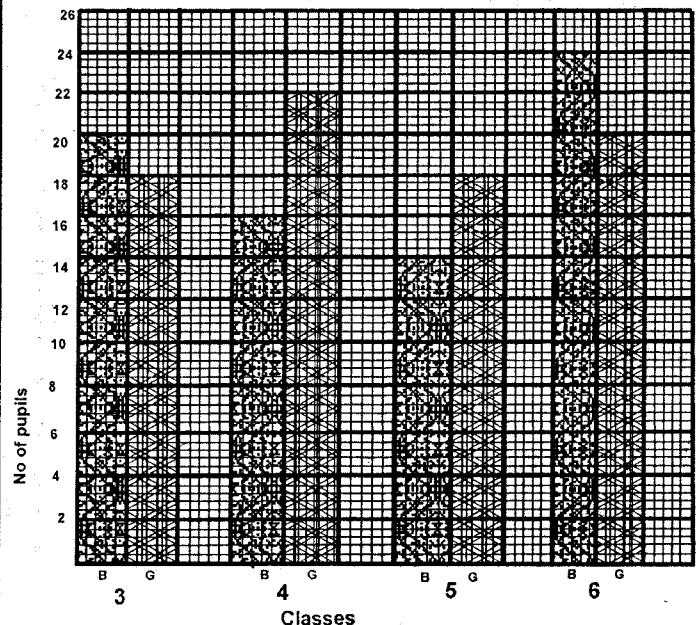
- A. AB  
B. BC  
C. CD  
D. DE

49. What is the next shape in the pattern



- A.      B.
- C.      D.

50. The bar graph below represents the number of pupils found in classes 3-6 in a school.

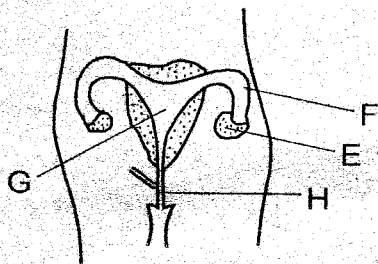


What is the difference between the number of boys and girls in the four classes?

- A. 6                      B. 74  
C. 78                      D. 4

- Which one of the following statements about blood circulation is true? -
  - Pulmonary artery receives oxygenated blood from the right ventricle
  - Aorta receives oxygenated blood from the left auricle
  - Pulmonary vein takes oxygenated blood to the lungs
  - Vena cava receives deoxygenated blood from the stomach

- The diagram below represents the reproductive system in the female human body.



Fertilization and ovulation respectively take place in the parts labelled.

- F and G
  - E and H
  - H and F
  - F and E
- The following are processes that take place during birth in human beings.
    - Amnion breaks*
    - Contraction of the uterine wall*
    - Pushing out of the baby*
    - Release of after birth*
    - Widening of the cervix*
    - Tying and cutting the umbilical cord*

Which of the following is the correct order of the processes?

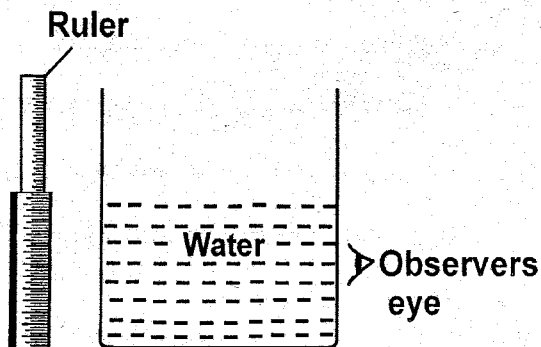
- ii, v, i, iii, vi, iv
  - ii, i, v, iii, iv, vi
  - v, ii, i, iv, iii, vi
  - i, iii, ii, iv, vi, v
- Which one of the following statements is **not** true about HIV/AIDS? HIV/AIDS may be spread by.
    - being shaved by an infected barber
    - sharing unsterilised nail cutter
    - exchange of saliva
    - breast milk
  - In order to make a certain weather instrument, a group of pupils assembled the following materials; **stand, biro pen tube, rubber band, glass bottle, manila paper, ink and water.** Which of the following instruments were the pupils likely to make?
    - Windsock
    - Liquid thermometer
    - Air thermometer
    - Rain gauge
  - Which one of the following activities is **not** necessary when investigating drainage of the soils?
    - Observing the soil that will allow the first drop.
    - Measuring the amount of water to determine the drainage
    - Observing that the time for the experiment is the same for the three soils
    - Using funnels of the same size

7. Which one of the following does **not** work the same way as a bicycle dynamo when producing electricity?
- Petrol generator
  - Solar energy panels
  - Geothermal generator
  - Diesel driven generator
8. Which one of the following plants are all plants that survive in the dry areas?
- Duckweed, buttercup, lettuce, aquatic fern
  - Cactus, water hyacinth, euphorbia, rice
  - Euphorbia, sisal, baobab, prickly pear
  - Baobab, acacia, duckweed, sisal
9. Which one of the following parts consists of planets with the longest and shortest orbits respectively?
- Mercury and Neptune
  - Neptune and Jupiter
  - Mercury and Venus
  - Neptune and Mercury
10. Which one of the following problems related to teeth is associated with bleeding gums?
- Cavities
  - Dental carries
  - Plaque
  - Gingivitis
11. Which one of the following is **not** a type of rotational grazing?
- Paddock grazing
  - Herding
  - Tethering
  - Strip
12. Which one of the following practices is the **most** suitable for controlling pollution in air, soil and water?
- Burning wastes in incinerators
  - Avoid excess use of fertilizers
  - Treating chemical wastes from industries
  - Avoiding dumping metal scraps and rubber materials
13. Which one of the following is **not** important when comparing solubility of solutes in a solvent?
- Warmth of the liquid
  - Amount of solute
  - Amount of the solvent
  - Size of containers used
14. Which one of the following statements describes soft water? Soft water,
- is the best for drinking
  - requires a lot of fuel when boiling
  - easily forms foam with soap
  - is clean and pure

15. Which one of the following groups consists of only foodstuffs that are used for protection against disease infection?

- A. Beef, milk, groundnuts
- B. Oranges, spinach, grapes
- C. Potatoes, honey, pork
- D. Fish, wheat, maize

16. The diagram below represents a set up used to demonstrate a certain property of light.



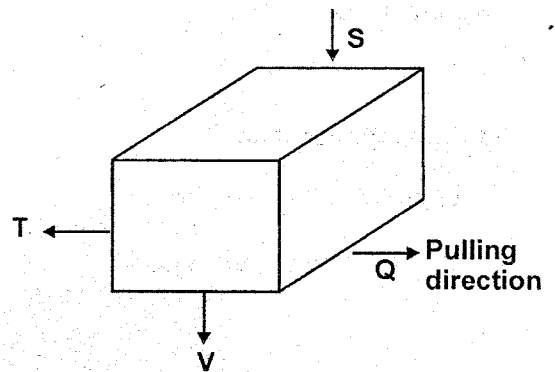
The part of the ruler below the water level appeared to be enlarged because the rays of light were

- A. dispersed
- B. absorbed
- C. reflected
- D. refracted

17. Which one of the following plants consists only of non-flowering and green?

- A. Algae and moss
- B. Sisal and algae
- C. Moss and yeast
- D. Cedar and mushroom

18. The diagram below shows a heavy carton of books being pulled on the floor.



In which direction was the force that opposes movement acting towards?

- A. V
- B. T
- C. S
- D. Q

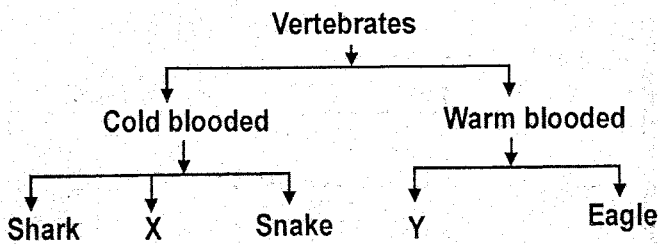
19. Which one of the following shows the correct order of energy changes in an electromagnet?

- A. Chemical energy → electrical energy → heat energy → light energy
- B. Mechanical energy → electrical energy → heat energy
- C. Chemical energy → electrical energy → magnetic energy
- D. Chemical energy → electrical energy → light energy → heat energy

20. Which component of the environment is found everywhere?

- A. Water
- B. Plants
- C. Soil
- D. Air

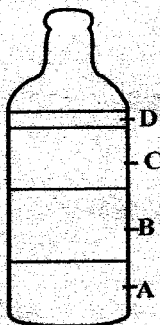
21. The chart below shows a simple classification of vertebrates



Which animals are represented by X and Y?

- | X               | Y        |
|-----------------|----------|
| A. Newt         | bat      |
| B. Hippopotamus | dog      |
| C. Whale        | tortoise |
| D. Duck         | sheep    |

22. A class four pupil filled a transparent container with soil and water. He shook the container and left it to stand for about half an hour. Layers formed as shown below.



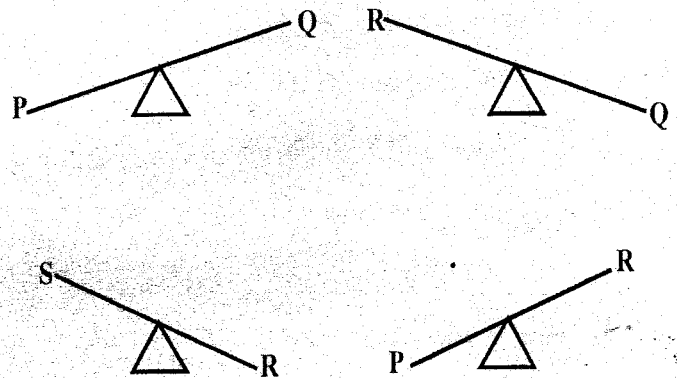
The layer that is composed of the component which hold the soil particles together is

- A. B
- B. C
- C. D
- D. A

23. Which of the following materials **cannot** change state even after increasing temperature?

- A. Kerosene and cooking fat
- B. Water vapour and steam
- C. Carbon dioxide and wax
- D. Oxygen and water

24. Objects P, Q, R and S were balanced on a see saw as shown below



The **correct** order from the heaviest to the lightest object is

- A. S, R, P, Q
- B. Q, P, R, S
- C. S, R, Q, P
- D. P, Q, R, S

25. Which one of the following is a way of maintaining tools?

- A. Oiling tools made of steel
- B. Using them safely
- C. Storing them properly
- D. Sharpening all tools

26. Which one of the following activities **cannot** help in conserving soil and water at the same time?

- A. Construction of gabions
- B. Mulching
- C. Digging terraces
- D. Planting cover crops

27. Which one of the following pairs consists only health effects of drug abuse?

- A. Rape and fits
- B. Addiction and blackout
- C. Truancy and accidents
- D. Withdrawal and loss of income

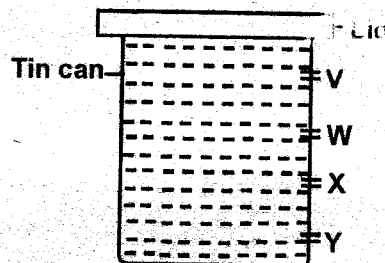
28. Which one of the following diseases is **correctly** matched with its method of prevention?

- A. Marasmus - food rich in calcium
- B. Rickets - eating enough proteins
- C. Anaemia - eating food rich in iron
- D. Kwashiorkor - eating enough food

29. Which of the following livestock parasites can be controlled effectively by practising rotational grazing?

- A. Ticks, fleas, tsetse fly
- B. Fleas, tapeworms, ticks
- C. Tsetse fly, liverflukes, hookworms
- D. Roundworms, ticks, tapeworms

30. The diagram below shows a set up made by class 4 to investigate about pressure exerted in a liquid.



Which hole threw the water nearest to the tin can?

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

31. The following are some methods of controlling diseases.

(i) *Bolling drinking water*

(ii) *Proper sanitation*

(iii) *Wearing gumboots when walking in stagnant water.*

Which of these diseases can be controlled using the above methods?

- A. Malaria, typhoid, measles
- B. Bilharzia, cholera, typhoid
- C. Tetanus, tuberculosis, bilharzia
- D. Malaria, typhoid, cholera

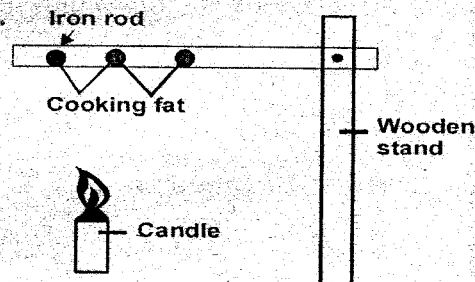
32. Which one of the following characteristics will make it possible for pollination to take place in a maize plant?

- A. Light powdery pollen grains
- B. Presence of nectar
- C. Bright coloured petals
- D. Large flower parts

33. When constructing a railway line gaps are left in between the rail bars **mainly** to \_\_\_\_\_
- reduce friction
  - give room for contraction
  - give room for expansion
  - allow water to pass through

34. Which one of the following farm animals is **not** correctly matched with its product?
- Camel - milk, skin, meat
  - Poultry - meat, eggs
  - Goats - milk, mohair, meat
  - Sheep - mutton, wool, milk

35. The diagram below shows a set-up made by class 5 pupils to investigate heat transfer methods.



What methods of heat transfer will make the cooking fat melt respectively?

- Radiation and conduction
  - Convection and convection
  - Convection and radiation
  - Convection and conduction
36. Which one of the following set of crops is composed of legumes only?
- Peas, maize, wheat
  - Beans, groundnuts, peas
  - Cabbages, beans, tomatoes
  - Yams, groundnuts, potatoes

37. Which one of the following is the **main** reason why expectant mothers should eat food rich in fibre? To
- help in blood formation
  - maintain strong teeth and bones
  - prevent constipation
  - help in blood formation

38. Which one of the following is **not** an adaptation to animals that fly?
- Light and hollow bones
  - Presence of wings
  - Streamlined bodies
  - Bone marrow

39. The following are activities that pollute the environment,
- Oil spillage*
  - Acid rain*
  - Spraying farm chemicals*
  - Dumping industrial wastes on soil*
- Which activities pollute air and water respectively?

- iii and i
- iv and iii
- ii and i
- i and iv

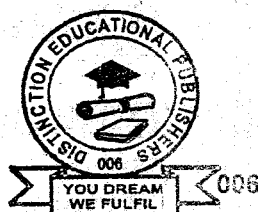
40. Which one of the following does **not** work the same way as a screw jack?
- Ladder
  - Single fixed pulley
  - Road winding a hill
  - Staircase



41. Animals provide plants with \_\_\_\_\_
- oxygen and shade
  - shade and support
  - carbon dioxide and pollination
  - support and habitat
42. The following statements are **untrue** about a windsock **except**
- its mouth is wider than the tail
  - it is open at one end and should be placed in an open field.
  - it measures direction and speed of wind
  - it is painted with bright colours to decrease visibility
43. Which one of the following is **not** a way of lighting a house?
- Using skylights
  - Using artificial lighting
  - Using translucent materials
  - Using transparent materials
44. Circular plates were piled together and then the one at the bottom was knocked out suddenly with a finger. What was being investigated in this experiment?
- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| A. Friction | B. Inertia |
| C. Weight   | D. Gravity |
45. Which one of the following is **not** a use of thermometers? Measures-
- body pressure
  - air temperature
  - liquids temperature
  - body temperature
46. Which component of air is taken by the plant roots to make food?
- Oxygen
  - Carbon Dioxide
  - Nitrogen
  - Inert gas
47. Which one of the following is the **best** method to use when separating a mixture of fine sand and rice?
- Winnowing
  - Use of a magnet
  - Picking
  - Sieving
48. When bell is rang in school everyone within the school hears the sound. This shows that sound,
- travels in all directions
  - can be amplified
  - can be reflected
  - is produced from a point
49. Which one of the following factors makes a moulded boat from plasticine float on water?
- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| A. Size     | B. Shape |
| C. Material | D. Mass  |
50. Which one of the following materials **cannot** allow electricity to pass through?
- Graphite
  - A piece of wet twig
  - A piece of steel wool
  - A plastic pipe







# DISTINCTION NATIONAL EXAMINATION PANEL STANDARD EIGHT - 2016

# 8

## MARKING SCHEME - COLOURED

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

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