

SECTION II
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. The statement that is **true** according to Genesis 1 and 2 is that
A. the whole universe was created in six days.
B. Adam and Eve committed idolatry.
C. Eve was created from the soil.
D. Adam and Eve helped God in creation.
62. Before the start of the great flood Noah
A. moved his family to distant hills.
B. put animals in the ark.
C. offered a sacrifice to God.
D. made a covenant with God.
63. When Joseph son of Jacob was living in the land of Canaan he
A. resisted the temptation of Potiphar's wife.
B. gave his brothers food.
C. married Asenath daughter of Potiphar's wife.
D. interpreted dreams to his brothers.
64. Which event in Egypt made the king to allow the Israelites to go?
A. Drowning of his army in the Red Sea.
B. Turning of water into blood.
C. Death of Egyptian firstborn children.
D. Appearance of locusts.
65. What did the Israelites do near Mount Sinai that made God angry?
A. Demanding for water from Moses.
B. Worshipping a golden bull calf.
C. Attacking the Egyptian army.
D. Rejecting Moses as their leader.
66. The twelve stones placed in the middle of River Jordan reminded the Israelites of
A. their suffering in the desert.
B. God's covenant on Mount Sinai.
C. the food they ate during the exodus.
D. how the river stopped flowing.
67. Which duty was done by Deborah when she led the Israelites? She
A. led the people in offering sacrifices.
B. made Jerusalem the centre of worship.
C. settled disputes among the people.
D. made the covenant box.
68. When David was anointed as the king of Israel he was living in the town of
A. Bethlehem.
B. Shiloh.
C. Ramah.
D. Jericho.
69. Prophet Hosea had prophesied that Jesus would
A. be the king of the Jews.
B. escape to Egypt.
C. be born in Bethlehem.
D. pour out his spirit on the people
70. Mary was surprised by Angel Gabriel's message because she
A. was young.
B. was barren.
C. was old.
D. was a virgin.
71. When the soldiers came to John to be baptised he told them to
A. be contented with their pay.
B. work hard to serve the people.
C. repent their sins first.
D. offer burnt offerings.
72. The parable that Jesus taught while seated in a boat was the parable of
A. the lost son.
B. the lost sheep.
C. the sower.
D. the lost coin.
73. What surprised the Samaritan woman **most** when she met Jesus at a well?
A. Jesus asked her for water.
B. Jesus knew her past life.
C. Jesus said he was the living water.
D. Jesus claimed to be the Messiah.
74. The blind man healed by Jesus was ordered to
A. wash his face in the pool of Siloam.
B. show himself to the priest.
C. keep quiet about the healing.
D. offer a sacrifice to God.
75. Jesus fed a large crowd with fish and bread to teach Christians the value of
A. openness.
B. obedience.
C. unity.
D. sharing.

76. What did people do when Jesus was riding on a donkey as He entered Jerusalem? They
 A. sang songs of praise.
 B. offered burnt sacrifices.
 C. slaughtered young lambs.
 D. asked Jesus to perform a miracle.
77. When Pilate questioned Jesus during the trial, he found that Jesus
 A. had twelve disciples.
 B. came from the the province of Galilee.
 C. could perform miracles.
 D. was really the king of the Jews.
78. The crowd of people and soldiers who went to arrest Jesus were led by
 A. a Roman Centurion.
 B. Roman soldiers.
 C. Judas Iscariot.
 D. the High priest.
79. The place of Judas Iscariot among the disciples was taken by
 A. Matthias.
 B. Stephen.
 C. Paul.
 D. Barnabas.
80. The prophecy of a severe drought during the time of the early believers was made by
 A. Simon the sorcerer.
 B. Paul.
 C. Aquilla.
 D. Agabus.
81. When Peter visited the town of Caesarea he
 A. baptised Cornelius and his family.
 B. raised Tabitha back to life.
 C. healed Aeneas of leprosy.
 D. had a vision of clean and unclean animals.
82. Love is the greatest fruit of the Holy Spirit because
 A. it was given by Jesus.
 B. it is one of the commandments.
 C. it includes all the other fruits.
 D. it is shown through good deeds.
83. Initiation ceremonies are important in traditional African societies because
 A. the initiates are taught moral values.
 B. mark important stages in life.
 C. a lot of food is eaten.
 D. they are marked with songs and dances.
84. It is a belief in Traditional African Societies that places of worship are
 A. inhabited by evil spirits.
 B. dwelling places for angels.
 C. guarded by spirits of ancestors.
 D. considered holy.
85. When some food is poured on the ground in Traditional African Societies, it is believed that
 A. the ancestors share with the living.
 B. the ancestors are hungry.
 C. the food is sacred.
 D. rains are about to begin.
86. The elderly should be respected in Christian societies because
 A. they are wise people.
 B. it is God's command.
 C. they may be sick.
 D. they advise the community.
87. The reason why Nashipai should refuse to be married off by her parents after primary school is that
 A. she may not be able to give birth.
 B. her classmates would laugh at her.
 C. it is against the laws of the country.
 D. she may be married by an old man.
88. The main reason why the church has started industrial training centres is to
 A. equip young people with technical skills.
 B. teach young people moral values.
 C. make young people not be idle.
 D. get money for other projects.
89. Christians who are in leadership positions should mostly show
 A. courage.
 B. pride.
 C. wisdom.
 D. responsibility.
90. European Christian missionaries taught Africans how to read and write in order to make them
 A. teachers.
 B. preachers.
 C. farmers.
 D. politicians.

SECTION II
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following is a verse from surah Al-Kauthar?
A. "He is Allah the one".
B. "And turn to your Lord in prayer and sacrifice".
C. "Until you visit the graves".
D. "Who has gathered wealth and wanted it".
62. According to the holy Quran, the night of power is better than
A. 1000months.
B. 100nights.
C. 1000weeks.
D. 100 years.
63. Which one of the following surahs of Quran encourages oneness of Allah?
A. Maun.
B. Nas.
C. Ikhlas.
D. Falq.
64. The main teaching of surah Al-zilzala is
A. importance of knowledge.
B. evils of backbiting.
C. importance of worship.
D. events of the day of judgement.
65. The uncle of the prophet (S.A.W) who was cursed in surah masad was
A. Abbas.
B. Abu Lahab.
C. Abu Talib.
D. Hamza.
66. Complete the following hadith with the correct word; "paradise lies under the feet of...."
A. mothers.
B. parents.
C. fathers.
D. people.
67. Maimuna a standard Eight pupils arrived in school and found the lesson going on. What was the right course of action for her to take?
A. Go back home.
B. Hide in the toilets.
C. Go in and tell the teacher why she is late.
D. quietly sneak into the classroom and continue with the lesson.
68. Which one of the following combination shows the third and fourth obligations towards the dead respectively?
A. Salat, ghusl.
B. Kafan, ghusl.
C. Dafan, salat.
D. Salat, Dafan.
69. How is the light Najasaat removed according to the teachings of Islam?
A. By washing.
B. By ironing.
C. By sprinkling water.
D. By washing.
70. Which one of the following acts of hajj signals the end of hajj?
A. Tawaaful-Ifadha.
B. Tawaaful-Widaa.
C. Tawaaful - Qudum.
D. Stoning - Jimaar.
71. Who among the following is not a recipient of zakat?
A. Al-yatima.
B. Al-gharimeen.
C. Maulafatul -Qulub.
D. Fil-riqaab.
72. Which of the following acts is likely to nullify swalah?
A. Standing.
B. Breathing.
C. Laughing.
D. Reciting Quran.
73. Which one of the following is **not** a reason why alcohol is haraam?
A. It is a waste of money.
B. It is a waste of time.
C. It is a cause of poor health.
D. It is a source of peace and satisfaction.
74. Which one of the following is the **best** way of preventing the spread of HIV and AIDS according to the teachings of Islam?
A. Using condoms.
B. Abstaining.
C. Marrying one wife.
D. Not marrying.
75. Which one of the following is **not** a right of a neighbour?
A. Quarelling.
B. Visitation.
C. Greetings.
D. Helping.

76. Who among the following angels of Allah (S.W) is in charge of blowing the trumpet on the day of Qiyamah?
 A. Israfil.
 B. Izrail.
 C. Mikail.
 D. Jibril.
77. Tasmeena, a standard eight pupil found her father's cat put inside a bucket as a punishment for drinking her father's milk. What was the right course of action for her to take?
 A. Beat up the cat thoroughly.
 B. Leave the cat alone.
 C. Remove the cat from the bucket.
 D. Add a huge stone on the bucket.
78. Why did Nabii Musa (a.s) request Allah (S.W) to be accompanied by Harun?
 A. He was a afraid.
 B. He never used to walk alone.
 C. Harun was fearless.
 D. Musa had a bad speech.
79. Who among the following prophets of Allah lived for ever 900years?
 A. Nuh.
 B. Ismail.
 C. Mohammad.
 D. Isa.
80. The act of hiding goods by traders in order to sell them when the prices go up is referred to as
 A. ghush. B. riba.
 C. usury. D. hoarding.
81. The psalms were given to prophet
 A. Daud.
 B. Mohammad.
 C. Ibrahim.
 D. Isa.
82. Who among the following prophets of Allah (S.W) had the powers of commanding wind?
 A. Salih.
 B. Suleiman.
 C. Yaqub.
 D. Yahya.
83. What was the initial intention of the prophet going to makkah before the signing of the treaty of hudaibiyah?
 A. He wanted to perform umrah.
 B. He wanted to visit his relatives.
 C. He wanted to clean the kaabah.
 D. He wanted to attack the Quraish.
84. Which one of the following holy battles were the Muslims defeated?
 A. Badr.
 B. Khandaq.
 C. Hunain.
 D. Uhud.
85. Who among the following accompanied the prophet during Hijrah?
 A. Umar.
 B. Uthman.
 C. Abubakr.
 D. Ali.
86. How old was prophet Mohammad when he received the first revelation?
 A. 63years.
 B. 40years.
 C. 25years.
 D. 8years.
87. Which one of the following dates are referred to as ayamul-baidh?
 A. 13th, 14th, 15th
 B. 14th, 15th, 16th
 C. 11th, 12th, 13th
 D. 15th, 16th, 17th
88. The customary act of putting a sweet substance on the tongue of a baby after birth is referred to as
 A. Tahnik.
 B. Adhan.
 C. Aqiqqa.
 D. Walima.
89. What did the stars represent in the dream of Nabii Yusuf (a.s)?
 A. His mother.
 B. His father.
 C. His brothers.
 D. His uncles.
90. According to the teachings of Islam the day of judgement is likely to take place on
 A. Monday.
 B. Thursday.
 C. Sunday.
 D. Friday.

Study the map of Daho Area and answer questions 1 to 7.

1. The approximate area of the rice farm in Daho area is
A. 8km²
B. 20km²
C. 3km²
D. 5km²
2. Which one of the following statements about River Koli is **not** correct? The river
A. has water only during the rainy season.
B. provides water for irrigation.
C. is a source of fish.
D. has been dammed to provide electricity.
3. What **mainly** shows that land around Lake Sebo is fairly flat?
A. Presence of human settlements.
B. Presence of towns.
C. Presence of fish in the lake.
D. Meandering of River Koli.
4. Electricity generated at Lamu dam is **mainly** used for
A. expanding industries.
B. pumping water into canals.
C. domestic use.
D. driving trains along the railway line.
5. Which one of the following forms of transport is **not** offered in Daho area?
A. Cable transport.
B. Road transport.
C. Railway transport.
D. Air transport.
6. What **mainly** shows that livestock keeping is carried out in Daho area? Presence of
A. cattle dips.
B. a railway line.
C. tall grass.
D. low human population.

7. What is the approximate distance in kilometres between the two cattle dips?
A. 15kilometres
B. 5kilometres
C. 9kilometres
D. 13kilometres

8. Which one of the following communities **correctly** fills the space marked T?



- A. Borana.
- B. Shilluk.
- C. Amharic.
- D. Sandawe.

9. Below are facts about a mountain in Africa;
(i) *It has snow at the peak*
(ii) *It formed when land between faults was uplifted.*

(iii) *It is on the border of two countries*

The mountain described above is

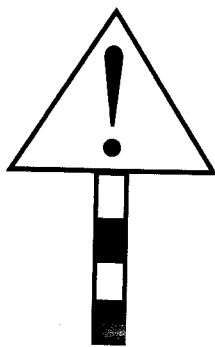
- A. Mount Kilimanjaro.
- B. Mount Kenya.
- C. Atlas mountain.
- D. Mount Ruwenzori.

10. Which one of the following was a result of the interaction between the Akamba and the Coastal Arabs in the pre-colonial period?
A. Establishment of Swahili language.
B. Acquisition of trade goods.
C. Starting of the railway.
D. Growth of towns in the interior.

11. Before the coming of Europeans in Kenya growth of new leaves on plants meant that
A. the rainy season was approaching.
B. there would be no rain.
C. the dry season was approaching.
D. the end of the rainy season was approaching.

12. Which one of the following crops is grown at Perkerra Irrigation Scheme?
- Cotton.
 - Rice.
 - Seed maize.
 - Sugarcane.
13. According to the law in Kenya a man and woman in marriage have the responsibility to
- earn equal salaries.
 - take parental care of the children.
 - do whatever they like.
 - beat one another when offended.
14. Which one of the following statements about the San people before the coming of Europeans is **correct**?
- They lived a nomadic life.
 - They elected their chiefs.
 - They kept camels for transport.
 - They lived in a high rainfall area.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 15 and 16.



15. The road sign illustrated above informs motorists that
- it is important to reduce speed.
 - there is no entry.
 - they should turn back.
 - there are bumps ahead.

16. The road sign illustrated above is **mostly** found in
- areas where the road passes near a school.
 - densely populated areas.
 - areas where the road passes in lonely places.
 - areas where accidents frequently occur.
17. Before the coming of Europeans to Kenya **most** communities migrated in search of
- iron for tools making.
 - areas with many trade goods.
 - better farming and grazing land.
 - peace in unoccupied areas.
18. Tourists who visit Egypt are **mostly** attracted by
- pyramids and sandy beaches.
 - pyramids and River Nile.
 - pyramids and wild animals.
 - pyramids and the Rift Valley.
19. In Eastern Africa the remains of Australopithecus were **discovered** at
- Omo valley.
 - Olduvai Gorge.
 - Ntusi.
 - Koobi Fora.

20. Three of the following statements about flower growing in Netherlands are **correct**. Which one is **not**?
- Some flowers are grown in reclaimed areas.
 - Some flowers are exported.
 - Flowers are grown in the cool wet highlands.
 - Modern scientific technology is used.

21. Which one of the following methods is used to conserve natural forests in Kenya?
- Planting trees where others have been cut.
 - Settling people in forest reserves.
 - Starting sawmills in forests.
 - Creating small farms around forests.

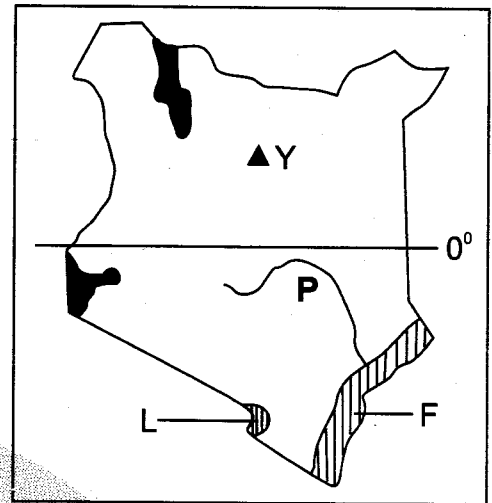
22. Which political party did Jonathan Okwiri start in 1921?
- Kikuyu Central Association.
 - Young Kikuyu Association.
 - East African Association.
 - Kavirondo Taxpayers Welfare Association.

23. The **main** pollutant of water in most rivers in Kenya is
- soil particles.
 - waste from industries.
 - people bathing in rivers.
 - fertilizers from farms.

24. What will be the time in Arusha 38°E when the time in Abuja 8°E is 12.40pm?
- 2.40pm
 - 10.40am
 - 2.40am
 - 10.40pm

25. Which one of the following reasons explains why population growth rate in Germany is lower than in Kenya?
- Kenya has a lower total population.
 - The productive age in Germany is low.
 - Germany is an industrialized country.
 - Germany has more males than females.

Use the map of Kenya below to answer question 26 to 29.



26. The **main** economic importance of the river marked P is
- provision of water for domestic use.
 - provision of fish for export.
 - generation of hydro-electric power.
 - provision of water for irrigation.

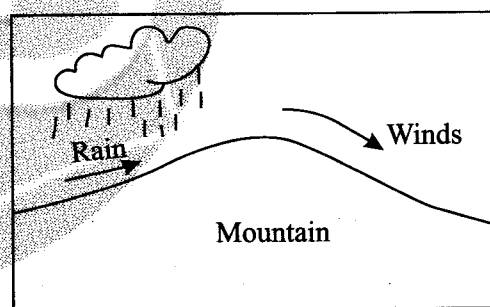
27. The mountain marked Y is
- Mount Kulal.
 - Mount Elgon.
 - Mount Kenya.
 - Mount Marsabit.

28. Three of the following statements about the region marked F are **correct**. Which one is **not**?
- The region has low temperature all year round.
 - Average altitude is 200 metres.
 - The region experiences convectional rainfall.
 - Some parts have mangrove forests.

29. Which one of the following communities settled in the area marked L during the migration period?
- Pokomo.
 - Taita.
 - Galla.
 - Abakuria.
30. Forests in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) **mainly** consist of
- trees planted in rows.
 - short maturing trees.
 - natural hardwood trees.
 - coastal mangrove forests.
31. The head teacher of a public primary school in Kenya is supposed to
- employ teachers in a school.
 - chair school committee meetings.
 - identify and implement school projects.
 - keep school records.
32. Which group consist of fish caught in salty water fishing grounds?
- | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------|---|---------|------------|------------|
| A. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <tr><td>Catfish</td></tr> <tr><td>Tuna</td></tr> <tr><td>Kingfish</td></tr> </table> | Catfish | Tuna | Kingfish | B. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <tr><td>Tilapia</td></tr> <tr><td>Trout</td></tr> <tr><td>Nile Perch</td></tr> </table> | Tilapia | Trout | Nile Perch |
| Catfish | | | | | | | |
| Tuna | | | | | | | |
| Kingfish | | | | | | | |
| Tilapia | | | | | | | |
| Trout | | | | | | | |
| Nile Perch | | | | | | | |
| C. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <tr><td>Trout</td></tr> <tr><td>Mud fish</td></tr> <tr><td>Dagaa</td></tr> </table> | Trout | Mud fish | Dagaa | D. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <tr><td>Mullet</td></tr> <tr><td>Nile perch</td></tr> <tr><td>Tuna</td></tr> </table> | Mullet | Nile perch | Tuna |
| Trout | | | | | | | |
| Mud fish | | | | | | | |
| Dagaa | | | | | | | |
| Mullet | | | | | | | |
| Nile perch | | | | | | | |
| Tuna | | | | | | | |
33. A common problem that faces **most** pastoral communities in Africa is
- inadequate market for livestock.
 - frequent attacks by wild animals.
 - inadequate pasture during the dry season.
 - outbreak of diseases among livestock.
34. The French used the policy of assimilation in West Africa because they wanted to
- make Africans equal to the French.
 - give jobs to educated Africans.
 - have few Europeans to administer the area.
 - make Africans adopt French culture.

35. Continuous emission of smoke by industries has **mainly** led to
- increase in atmospheric temperature.
 - pollution of water in rivers.
 - death of fish in the seas.
 - changes in seasons.
36. Most Kenyans who have gone out of the country go there in search of
- better education institutions.
 - employment opportunities.
 - better health facilities.
 - peace and political stability.
37. Who among the following Africans became a member of the legislative council in Kenya in 1957?
- Paul Ngei.
 - Oginga Odinga.
 - Jomo Kenyatta.
 - Ochieng Oneko.

Use the diagram below to answer question 38.



38. Three of the following statements about the rainfall illustrated above are **correct**. Which one is **not**?
- Some slopes receive low rainfall.
 - It is experienced in highland areas.
 - It is experienced near oceans.
 - The rising winds condense into clouds.
39. Most industries making cement are located in Athi River town **mainly** because
- limestone is mined around the town.
 - the town is served by a railway line.
 - many people in the town provide labour.
 - there is ready market for cement in Nairobi.

40. Below are some events that took place in Kenya;
 (i) *Multi-party democracy was returned*
 (ii) *Jomo Kenyatta became Prime Minister*
 (iii) *Kenya attained independence.*
 The **correct** order in which these events took place from the first to the last is
 A. (iii), (i), (ii)
 B. (ii), (iii), (i)
 C. (i), (iii), (ii)
 D. (ii), (i), (iii)
41. The **best** method to use to improve tourist activities along the coast of Kenya is by
 A. improving security in the region.
 B. building more hotels in the region.
 C. establishing more game parks.
 D. repairing roads in the region.
42. In a democratic country it is the role of political parties to
 A. make laws in the country.
 B. announce election results.
 C. nominate candidates to vie for seats.
 D. prepare election materials.
43. Which one of the following reasons **best** explains why radios are used to make public announcements?
 A. Everyone owns a radio.
 B. Messages are made in Kiswahili.
 C. There are many radio stations in Kenya.
 D. Messages reach many people at once.
44. Which one of the following mountains formed when molten lava solidified on the earth's surface?
 A. Mount Pare.
 B. Mount Elgon.
 C. Mount Ruwenzori.
 D. Usambara mountains.
45. Slow population growth in a country can lead to
 A. increase in agricultural activities.
 B. strain on health facilities.
 C. decrease in human labour.
 D. overcrowding in urban centres.
46. The **main** reason why the Nandi people did not want the British presence in their land was that
 A. the British interfered with their freedom.
 B. the British killed their leaders.
 C. the British took their children to school.
 D. the British employed their youth in the army.
47. Which one of the following United Nations (UN) organs is concerned with restoring peace in areas where there is fighting?
 A. Trusteeship council.
 B. The secretariat.
 C. Security council.
 D. International criminal court.
48. A person who is **not** a Kenyan citizen can register to become a citizen if the person
 A. can speak Swahili language well.
 B. has continuously lived in Kenya for 7 years.
 C. has been working in Kenya.
 D. registers as a voter.
49. The following facts refer to a certain type of marriage;
 (i) *Banns are put up in public places.*
 (ii) *A government official conducts the marriage*
 (iii) *A man can only marry one wife*
 The marriage described above is
 A. Islamic marriage.
 B. Christian marriage.
 C. Customary marriage.
 D. Civil marriage.

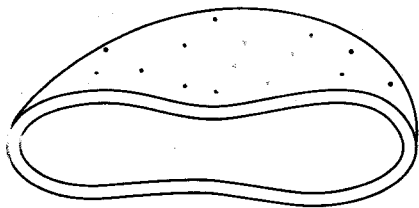
50. The contribution of Gamal Abdel Nasser that benefitted Egypt most was
A. giving farming land to peasants.
B. winning the war against Israel.
C. building the Suez Canal.
D. leading the country to independence.
51. The constitutional change that took place in 1991 in Kenya was that
A. voting age was lowered to 18 years.
B. the post of Prime Minister was created.
C. a new constitution was promulgated.
D. Presidential term limit was put at 10 years.
52. The government supports Jua kali industries by
A. buying jua kali products.
B. giving loans to the youth.
C. lowering prices of jua kali products.
D. exempting jua kali products from taxation.
53. Three of the following security organs are part of internal security. Which one is **not**?
A. Administration police.
B. Tourist police.
C. The Kenya Navy.
D. Criminal Investigation Department.
54. Which group consist of member countries of the commonwealth organization?
A. Kenya, South Africa, Ghana.
B. Egypt, Gabon, Senegal.
C. Somalia, Angola, Congo.
D. Chad, Mali, Cameroon.
55. An example of a symbol of National Unity in Kenya is
A. the national currency.
B. national schools.
C. political parties.
D. the national flag.
56. The spinning of the earth on its own axis causes
A. seasons.
B. ocean waves.
C. days and nights.
D. phases of the moon.
57. Which one of the following is a democratic right exercised by Kenyan citizens?
A. The right to own property.
B. The right to vote.
C. Freedom of movement.
D. The right to marry.
58. Which one of the following crops were grown in Kenya before the coming of Europeans?
A. Sorghum, cassava, millet.
B. Irish potatoes, wheat, lemons.
C. Sisal, tea, coffee.
D. Kales, potatoes, sugarcane.
59. The body in charge of elections in Kenya is responsible for
A. creating county governments.
B. registering political parties.
C. registering voters.
D. swearing in elected leaders.
60. The **main** source of revenue for county governments in Kenya is
A. taxes on imported goods.
B. parking fees from vehicles.
C. fee from trading licences.
D. allocations from the national government.

1. The presence of thick dark grey clouds which are mountainous in shape is a sign of
 - A. low temperatures during the day.
 - B. strong winds blowing soon.
 - C. fair weather during the day.
 - D. heavy rainfall coming soon.

2. Which one of the following pairs of energy consists of **only** renewable sources?
 - A. Firewood and kerosene.
 - B. Petrol and coal.
 - C. Biogas and charcoal.
 - D. Kerosene and coal.

3. Which of the following pairs of levers is the arrangement of load, fulcrum and effort the same?
 - A. Pair of scissors and nut-cracker.
 - B. Wheelbarrow and scissors.
 - C. Crowbar and claw hammer.
 - D. Wheelbarrow and spade.

4. The diagram below shows a blood component



The blood component above is responsible for

- A. fighting disease causing germs.
- B. transporting food substances.
- C. clotting of blood.
- D. transporting oxygen.

5. BCG vaccine is given to immunize someone against
 - A. Polio.
 - B. Malaria.
 - C. Measles.
 - D. Tuberculosis.

6. All foods when cooked and stored badly provide favourable conditions for the growth of bacteria. This leads to
 - A. food decay.
 - B. diarrhoea.
 - C. food poisoning.
 - D. indigestion.

7. Fountain is best described as a use of water
 - A. in the farm.
 - B. for recreation.
 - C. for transport.
 - D. in industries.

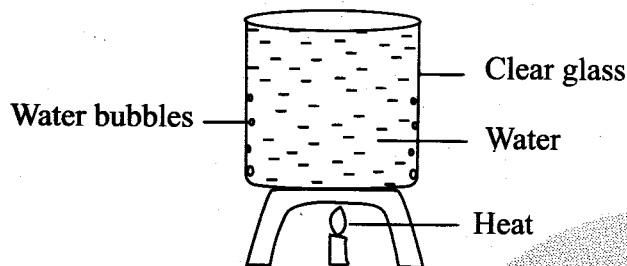
8. The following are plants nutrients. Which one is required by plants in small quantities?
 - A. Potassium.
 - B. Boron.
 - C. Phosphorus.
 - D. Nitrogen.

9. The **main** purpose of using high temperatures in food preservation by canning is to
 - A. kill germs only.
 - B. remove air only.
 - C. remove water only.
 - D. kill germs and remove air.

10. A beam balance is used to compare
 - A. force acted in an object.
 - B. lengths of objects.
 - C. weights of objects.
 - D. masses of objects.

11. During adolescence, boys and girls
- start experiencing wet dreams.
 - develop deep voice.
 - increase in height and weight.
 - develop broad hips.

12. The experiment below was carried out by std. 3 pupils:



After the experiment, pupils concluded that

- soil has air.
 - water has bubbles.
 - water has air.
 - water expands when heated.
13. All the following are necessary in an experiment while making a rainbow using clear water in a basin **except**
- sunlight.
 - clear drinking glass.
 - plane mirror.
 - white paper.
14. Which one of the following methods of grazing is **not** a rotational method?
- Strip grazing.
 - Paddockging.
 - Herding.
 - Tethering.

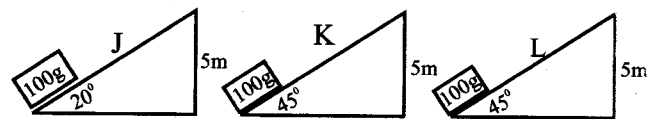
15. The following are ways of preserving food:

- Canning
- Smoking
- Drying
- Freezing
- Salting

Which ones are **not** traditional methods?

- iii and iv
 - ii and v
 - ii and iii
 - i and iv
16. Which pair of liquids below does not mix?
- Paraffin and water.
 - Milk and water.
 - Spirit and water.
 - Water and ink.
17. Water in the diet is important in all the following **except**
- controlling the body temperature.
 - repairing body tissues.
 - removing body wastes.
 - assisting in digestion.

18. The diagram below shows inclined planes which a load can be moved up. The surface of L is rougher than that of J and K.



Which of the following statements about the inclined plane is **not** true?

- The amount of effort used to move the load is different in J and K.
- The same effort is required in L and K.
- Less effort is required in J than in L.
- The distance moved by the load is same in K and L.

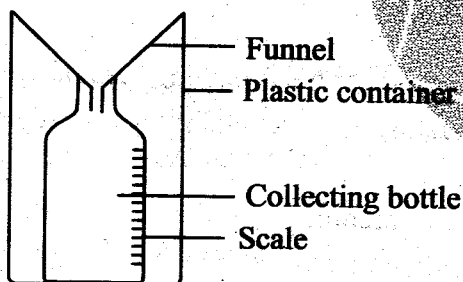
19. The most effective method of handling used and waste plastics so as to conserve the environment is through

- A. burning them away from homestead.
- B. recycling them.
- C. making compost heap.
- D. burying them in the soil.

20. A farmer wanted to have his soil circulated with air for easier farming. The best animals found in the environment that are good in circulating air in the soil are

- A. insects.
- B. snakes.
- C. earthworms.
- D. monkey.

21. The diagram below shows an improvised rain gauge.



The collecting bottle in the above should

- A. have the funnel sealed to its mouth.
- B. be wide to collect enough water.
- C. be placed above the ground.
- D. be transparent for easy reading.

22. The following are signs of certain sexually transmitted infections:

- (i) - Irregular sore at the genitals.
- Rash all over the body that disappears.
- Ring shaped patches on the skin.

- (ii) - Pain while urinating
- Pus oozing out from genitals.
- Swelling of knees.

The diseases whose signs are listed above respectively are

- A. Gonorrhoea and chancroid.
- B. AIDS and syphilis.
- C. Syphilis and gonorrhoea.
- D. Chancroid and AIDS.

23. Which one of the following drugs causes sleeplessness when abused?

- A. Bhang.
- B. Tobacco.
- C. Khat.
- D. Alcohol.

24. Vegetation cover is useful in soil conservation due to all the following except

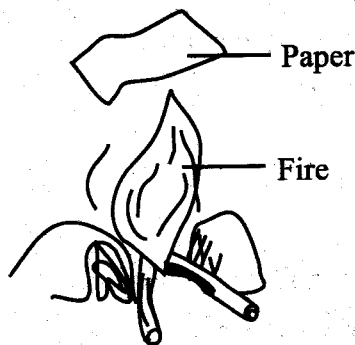
- A. leaves of plants prevent rain drop hitting the soil thus prevent splash erosion.
- B. roots hold the soil particles together and firmly.
- C. leaves form humus after decomposition.
- D. vegetation cover speed up the rate at which water evaporates.

25. When two objects of different masses are dropped from the same height

- A. they collide on the air.
- B. they reached ground at the same time.
- C. the heavier one reaches the ground first.
- D. the lighter one reaches the ground first.

26. Hookworms in sheep and goats are found in the
- lungs.
 - liver.
 - small intestines.
 - stomach.

27. The diagram below shows a set up used by std. 5 pupils.



The paper was dropped down to the fire.

What happened?

- The paper burnt.
 - The paper moved downwards then upwards due to conduction of heat.
 - The paper moved upwards due to radiation current of air.
 - The paper was pushed upwards by the convectional currents of air.
28. Which one of the following statements is **not** true about the human excretory organs?
- Kidneys excrete chemical substances from the blood.
 - Lungs excrete excess water from the blood.
 - Sweat is made up of water and urine.
 - Sweat is made up of water, lactic acids and salts.

29. One of the following methods of improving soil fertility takes the longest time to release nutrients to plants. Which one?
- Spreading mulch on base of plants.
 - Using green manure on the farm.
 - Adding compost manure on the farm.
 - Using inorganic fertilisers on the farm.

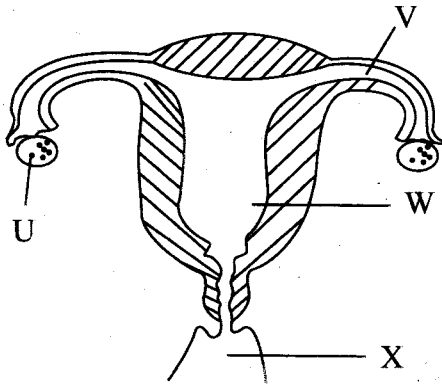
30. Which one of the following is **not** an effect of ticks on livestock?
- They transmit diseases.
 - They are found on the skin of cattle.
 - They cause irritation to the cattle.
 - They cause anaemia to the cattle.

31. Cholera can be prevented by doing all the following **except**
- covering pit latrines
 - filtering drinking water
 - washing hands before meals
 - washing foods eaten raw thoroughly.

32. Which one of the following methods of separating mixtures is **only** one substance recovered?
- Evaporation.
 - Decantation.
 - Filtration.
 - Using a magnet.

33. Which one of the following pairs of plants consists of legumes?
- Beans and potatoes.
 - Peas and green grams.
 - Cabbage and millet.
 - Maize and rice.

34. The diagram below shows the human reproductive system.



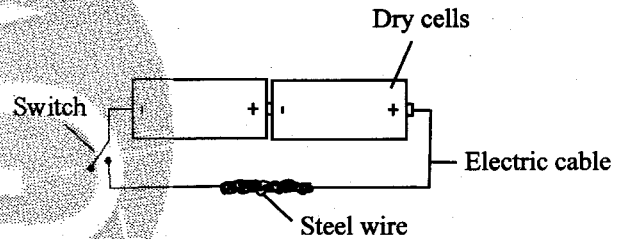
Which letter represents the part where fertilization takes place?

- A. V
B. X
C. W
D. U
35. The type of reflection that takes place on a smooth shiny surface is called
- A. irregular reflection.
B. diffuse reflection.
C. mirror reflection.
D. regular reflection.
36. The following are signs and symptoms of a certain deficiency disease:
- (i) Peeling off of skin
 - (ii) Swollen stomach
 - (iii) Thin upper arm
 - (iv) Thin weak hair
- The disease is likely to be
- A. Anaemia.
B. Kwashiorkor.
C. Marasmus.
D. Rickets

37. Which one of the following crop pests is correctly matched with the part it attacks?
- A. Aphids - grains.
B. Rodents - leaves.
C. Cutworms - stem.
D. Weaver birds - leaves.

38. After pollination, fertilization takes place in the
- A. style.
B. stigma.
C. ovary.
D. anthers.

39. The diagram below shows a simple circuit:



The energy transformation involved in the above when switched on until the steel wire glows is

- A. mechanical - electrical - heat - light.
B. chemical - electrical - heat - light.
C. chemical - electrical - light - heat.
D. electrical - chemical - heat - light.
40. A bird that feeds on grains has a beak that is
- A. short, strong with conical shape.
B. thin, long and slightly curved.
C. long, strong and serrated.
D. short, sharp and curved.

41. Which one of the following pairs of substances has no definite shape but definite volume?

- A. Ice, water.
- B. Sawdust, chalkdust.
- C. Air, water vapour.
- D. Toothpaste, oil.

42. The main reason why bees are kept in an orchard is to

- A. provide nutrients for farm crops.
- B. control insect pests on the farm.
- C. help in pollination of plants.
- D. control honey birds in the farm.

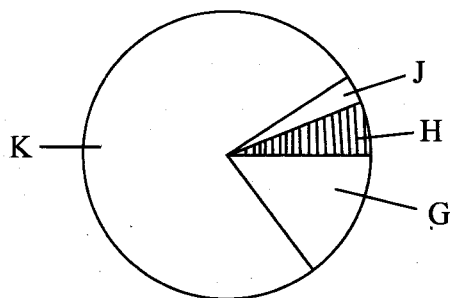
43. Which one is a characteristic of clay soil?

- A. Rough texture.
- B. Cracks when dry.
- C. Lowest capillarity.
- D. Large air spaces.

44. Which one of the following parts of reproductive system is correctly matched with its function?

- A. Testes - produce sperms.
- B. Oviduct - where foetus develops.
- C. Penis - produces fluid in which sperms swim.
- D. Urethra - the female reproductive cells.

45. The pie-chart below shows proportions of G, H, J and K that represent the components of air.



Which proportion correctly represents a gas used in photosynthesis and a gas used in an electric bulb respectively?

- A. H and K
- B. J and G
- C. K and H
- D. J and H

46. Three of the following are signs of unhealthy crops except

- A. curled leaves.
- B. wilting.
- C. stunted growth.
- D. low yield.

47. The following are all the functions of leaves in green plants except

- A. breathing
- B. transpiration
- C. photosynthesis
- D. reproduction.

48. Which one of the following pairs consists of objects that can be attracted by a magnet?

- A. Aluminium plate, needle.
- B. Scissors, copper coin.
- C. Steel wire, razor blade.
- D. Nail, Zinc plate.

49. Which one of the following is an importance of lighting a house properly?

- A. Keep the house warm.
- B. Keeping off thieves.
- C. Making the house clean.
- D. Keeping away pests.

50. The type of energy present in food and fuels is

- A. kinetic energy.
- B. chemical energy.
- C. potential energy.
- D. heat energy.

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

Askari walipiga doria 1. Tuliungana nao tukiwa na silaha za kila aina. Si mishale, si mapanga, si rungu, si 2 na ngao. 3 zilizokuwa silaha zetu. Tuliwangoja majambazi hao kwa tahadhari kubwa. Kwa kweli 4. Usiku mkuu tulisikia vishindo. Tulizingira sehemu hiyo 5 uangalifu. Majambazi wale 6 kwa kuona maji yamezidi unga. Waliziweka silaha zao chini na kuanza 7. Hatukuwaonea huruma katu. Tuliwatia pingu 8 zilikuwa thabiti vilivyo. Ama kweli uhalifu ni uovu.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | A. mchana kutwa | B. usiku kutwa | C. kucha kutwa | D. usiku kucha |
| 2. | A. kombeo | B. baragumu | C. buruji | D. koleo |
| 3. | A. Hizi ndio | B. Hizo nazo | C. Hizo ndizo | D. Hivyo navyo |
| 4. | A. tahadhari kabla ya hatari | B. enga kabla ya kujenga | C. kata pua uunge wajihi | D. msema kweli hakosi |
| 5. | A. na | B. katika | C. kwenye | D. kwa |
| 6. | A. walipiga hatua | B. walipiga siahi | C. walipiga mbweu | D. walipiga siwa |
| 7. | A. kusalimika | B. kusalimiana | C. kujisalimisha | D. kujisalimia |
| 8. | A. ambazo | B. ambavyo | C. ambao | D. ambayo |

Ingawa ugatuzi 9 na changamoto tele, wengi 10 nami kuwa 11 kitaifa limesambazwa kote nchini na uongozi 12 tu jijini Nairobi kama 13 hapo awali. Maamuzi muhimu yalifanyiwa Nairobi na kutokana na 14 wa baadhi ya viongozi wetu, makosa mengi yalifanyika na 15 sehemu nyingi za nchi fursa ya kujiendeleza. Walijilimbikizia mali.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 9. | A. umeletwa | B. imekumbwa | C. imeletwa | D. umekumbwa |
| 10. | A. wataukemea | B. watapinga | C. wataafikiana | D. watakataa |
| 11. | A. keki ya | B. pato la | C. matunda ya | D. utajiri wa |
| 12. | A. haupatikani | B. unapatikana | C. hauongozi | D. haushindi |
| 13. | A. yalivyo | B. ilivyokuwa | C. ilivyo | D. kawaida |
| 14. | A. uhasama | B. ubwanyenye | C. ukabwela | D. ukiritimba |
| 15. | A. kuzinyima | B. kuyanyima | C. kulinyima | D. kuinyima |

Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, chagua jibu lililo sahihi.

16. Chagua **kiwakilishi** katika sentensi hii Changu ni bora kuliko ulichoninunulia.
A. ulichoninunulia.
B. kuliko.
C. changu.
D. ni
17. Chagua sentensi **sahihi kisarufi**
A. Mwalimu mwenye amekuja si wetu.
B. Mama alituambia tusilale kwa kanisa.
C. Ua mzuri lilizunguka darasa letu.
D. Majogoo yaliwika alfajiri na mapema.
18. Kucheza ngoma goya ni
A. kufanya jambo lisilo na faida.
B. kufanya jambo mapema kabla ya wakati.
C. kushiriki ngoma kwenye dansi.
D. kufanya jambo lisilokubalika kisheria.
19. Chagua neno lisiloambatana na ngeli yake.
A. Tuzo - I - ZI
B. Huzuni - I - ZI
C. Ukumbi - U - U
D. Kufuli - LI - YA
20. Nomino dhahania kutokana na kivumishi 'chafu' ni
A. chafuka.
B. uchafu.
C. chafulia.
D. chafua.
21. Chagua neno lililo katika kauli ya **kutendeshwa**.
A. Jufya.
B. Makinika.
C. Andikisha.
D. Nawishwa.
22. Ni sentensi gani iliyoakifishwa sawasawa?
A. Lo! Kumbe wewe ni mwizi? Nimekuhurumia.
B. Lo, kumbe wewe ni mwizi? Nimekuhurumia.
C. Lo! kumbe wewe ni mwizi, nimekuhurumia.
D. Lo, Kumbe wewe ni mwizi? nimekuhurumia!
23. Chagua jibu lenye maelezo **sahihi**
A. Zabuni ni kuuza kwa kushindania bei.
B. Zaka ni kafara inayotolewa kwa Mungu.
C. Kizazi ni tendo la kumlipizia mtu kosa alilotenda.
D. Danga ni sehemu anayokaa rubani ndani ya ndege.
24. Utulivu ni kwa kaburi ilhali _____ ni kwa kimya.
A. debe shinda
B. mtungi mkubwa
C. maji mtungini
D. shimo refu
25. Chagua sentensi inayounganisha sentensi zifuatazo ipasavyo.
Darasa lilikuwa dogo. Darasa halikuwatoshea wanafunzi wote.
A. Darasa lilikuwa dogo japo halikuwatoshea wanafunzi wote.
B. Mathalani ya darasa kuwa dogo halikuwatoshea wanafunzi wote.
C. Darasa lilikuwa dogo lau kuwatoshea wanafunzi wote.
D. Licha ya darasa kuwa dogo, halikuwatoshea wanafunzi wote.
26. **Geuza katika kauli halisi:**
Mwalimu aliwaamuru wanawe kuviweka vyumba vyao safi kila wakati.
A. Mwalimu aliwaambia wanawe, "Mviweke vyumba vyenu safi kila wakati."
B. Mwalimu aliwaambia wanawe, "Viwekeni vyumba vyenu safi kila wakati."
C. Mwalimu aliwaambia wanawe, "Nyinyi mviweke vyumba vyenu safi kila wakati".
D. Mwalimu aliwaambia wanawe, "Mtaviweka vyumba vyenu safi kila wakati."

27. Chagua sentensi iliyotumia kielezi cha kutilia mkazo.

- A. Baada ya kutembea safari hiyo yote, wanafunzi walichoka sana.
- B. Juma alijibu maswali kitaalamu.
- C. Wananchi walishirikiana bega kwa bega.
- D. Chakula kilikwama kooni alipojaribu kula haraka haraka.

28. Kanisa lipo upande wa mashariki nikiwa kwetu, nayo shule ipo upande wa kusini. Nikitoka shuleni kuelekea kanisani nitaelekea upande gani?

- A. Kaskazini.
- B. Magharibi.
- C. Kusini.
- D. Mashariki.

29. Ni pambo gani ambalo huvaliwa puani?

- A. Kikuba.
- B. Kibanio.
- C. Kikero.
- D. Kishaufu.

30. Chagua maelezo **yasiyo sahihi**

- A. Ufu ni nazi iliyokunwa.
- B. Susu ni kambakamba zinazoning'inizwa darini kuwekea chungu.
- C. Bariyo ni chakula kilichosazwa baada ya mtu kula.
- D. Koka moto ni kuwasha moto.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Katika mataifa mengi hasa barani Afrika yaliyo fukara, vijana wengi wanaokamilisha shule za msingi hutosheka na kiwango hicho cha elimu. Hata wale wanaomaliza shule za upili wembe ni huo huo. Wengi hujidanganya kuwa wanaweza kufanya wanayotaka.

Baadhi yao hudhania kuwa wamekuwa watu wazima wanaoweza kuo na kuolewa. Wanalosahau ni kuwa; bado ubwabwa haujawatoka shingoni. Bila kujimudu kifedha ni kujitosa bahari ya umaskini. **Wengine hulemewa na masomo wakadai kuwa hayana faida na ni mzigo usio na maana na huchosha tu.** Elimu ni bahari. Haimaliziki

Inavunja moyo kuona, baadhi wanaotaka kuendelea na masomo lakini hawajifungi kibwebwe. Wanafikiri kuwa wazazi hawana mbele wala nyuma. Kutamauka si kuzuri kamwe. Ni heri kusoma kwa bidii maadamu tumeshuhudia watoto wengi maskini waliofaulu sana wakipata **ufadhili**. Ni heri kufa macho kuliko kufa moyo. Waliosoma na kufaulu huthaminiwa na jamii zao na hutumia elimu hiyo kujiimarisha na kuyaimarisha maisha ya wengine. Wanaoipatia ajira kipaumbele hukosa kufanikiwa maishani. Ni sawa na mbio za panya ambazo humwacha akiwa panya tu. Hubaki namna walivyo kiuchumi.

Baadhi ya wanafunzi hufaulu lakini karo ikawa finyu. Hata hivyo serikali inafanya juu chini kuwalipia wanafunzi karo kwa kutoa elimu ya dezo. Vijana hasa wanaokamilisha elimu ya msingi wanahimizwa wasome tu kwani hata kama hawatamudu karo inayotozwa, wataweza kusomea kwenye vyuo vya ufundi. Kadhalika wanaweza kujiingiza katika masomo ya watu wazima na wakajisomea hadi chuo kikuu watakapopata namna. Badala ya kupakata mikono eti hawana karo heri kujizatiti kuitafuta. Wayasome majarida, magazeti, riwaya, tamthilia na wasikilize taarifa za habari na hata kutazama runinga. Watumie maktaba za umma zilizopo kusoma kwani ni rahisi sana mtu kuwa kisubutu. Wasemao husema kinolewacho hupata. Aidha mchezea chuma huchuma, kama hakuchuma tumbo hunguruma.

Vijana wasiojiendeleza kielimu hutetereka na kujiingiza katika anasa wasiozimudu. Kukosa elimu ni chanzo cha maovu. Vijana wanaweza kuendelea kuwa vimelea katika jamii badala ya kujitegemea. Wito wangu kwa vijana ni kuwa watekelezaji na si wategemeaji.

Kwa kweli, mataifa yoyote yanayotaka kupiga hatua sharti yahimize vijana wasome kwa bidii. Wapasuliwe mbarika kuhusu ukweli mchungu kuwa kisomo hafifu si lolote si chochote. Serikali lazima ijizatiti kuondoa ufukara ili kila mtu aweze kumsomesha mwanawe. Ikiwezekana, elimu ya msingi na ya shule ya upili iwe ya lazima. Hili

likitendeka, wanafunzi hawatakua tu kimwili bali pia kiakili. Matendo yao yatakuwa yanaonyesha hekima za di na watapiga hatua kubwa katika kulisukuma gurudumu la maisha.

31. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza
A. vijana kutoka mataifa maskini hawaendelei na masomo baada ya elimu ya msingi.
B. vijana wanaokamilisha elimu ya shule ya upili huridhika na kiwango hicho.
C. vijana hutosheka na elimu ya msingi na huweza kufanya lolote.
D. masomo bora ni ya shule ya msingi na ya upili.
32. Kwa nini kutoimarika kiuchumi kumelinganishwa na mbio za panya?
A. Mbio za panya hazina tofauti na mtu aliyeajiriwa.
B. Maisha ya mtu ni sawa na mbio za panya.
C. Juhudi zinazofanywa na mtu aliyeajiriwa hazimbadilishi kiuchumi.
D. Ajira haimnufaishi mtu kwa njia yoyote.
33. *'Wengine hulemewa na masomo wakadai kuwa hayana faida na ni mzigo usio na maana na huchosha tu!'* Kifungu hiki kinaafikiana na methali;
A. Nyani akikosa bungo husema li chungu.
B. Njia mbili zilimshinda fisi.
C. Ulimwengu ni ngwe mbovu, mtu hajetei nao.
D. Usishindwe na kupika ukisingizia jiko lina moshi.
34. Vijana wanapoanza kuoa na kuolewa hawakumbuki kuwa
A. maisha ni magumu bila kazi.
B. hawana elimu ya ndoa hasa kulea watoto.
C. ujana wao ni kama moshi unapoenda hauridi.
D. wangali wadogo kiumri.
35. Kisomo hafifu huwafanya vijana
A. kusoma katika maktaba za umma.
B. kuwategemea watu katika jamii.
C. kuoa mabongo yao.
D. kujiunga na vyuo vya ufundi.
36. Kulingana na kifungu, manufaa ya kusoma riwaya, tamthilia, majarida, magazeti na kutazama runinga ni yapi?
A. Kuondoa ulegevu miongoni mwa vijana.
B. Kuwazuia kujiingiza katika anasa wasiomudu.
C. Huburudisha vijana vilivyo.
D. Huwasaidia vijana kukomaa kimawazo.
37. Wito kwa vijana kuwa watekelezaji na si wategemezi unaafikiana na methali kuwa
A. kidole kimoja hakivunji chawa.
B. tamaa mbele mauti nyuma.
C. mtegemea cha ndugu hufa maskini.
D. bahati ni chudi.
38. Wanafunzi wengine hawafanyi bidii ingawa wangependa kuendelea na masomo kwa sababu
A. hata wakipita, wazazi wao hawatapata karo ya kuwalipia.
B. wanadhani wazazi wao hawana uwezo wa kuwalipia karo.
C. wanafikiria kuwa wataolewa na kuoa.
D. hukata tamaa na kuacha shule.
39. Chagua jawabu **lisilo sahihi** kulingana na kifungu
A. Vijana wasiojiunga na taasisi za juu za elimu wanaweza kusoma elimu ya watu wazima.
B. Vijana wengi wakimaliza elimu ya msingi na ya shule za upili hutosheka.
C. Baadhi ya vijana hawafanyi bidii shuleni.
D. Vijana wote wanaokosa nafasi ya kujiendeleza kielimu hujiingiza katika anasa.
40. *'Maana ya vijana wasiojiendeleza kielimu hutetereka'* ni
A. huzoroteka kwa haraka.
B. hupoteza mwelekeo na msimamo.
C. hukumpatia kwa upesi.
D. hukubali kwa haraka.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Kila mja duniani hujiatiti kuwa bora. Sote hujibidiisha kila uchao ili leo yetu iwe bora kuliko jana yetu, tukitumainia kuwa kesho itakuwa hata bora, nao mtondogoo ujae ufanisi. Hata hivyo, kuna changamoto zinazojikita mbele yetu na kuzikatisha jitihada zetu. Azionaye changamoto hizi kama majitu yanayokingama na ambayo hawezi kuyakabili hupoteza matumaini. Aelewaye kuwa mbwa hafi maji akiona ufuko hujitahidi. Masomoni kuna changamoto tele. **Kikwazo kikubwa zaidi ni kuwa na akili butu zisizopata mwalimu anapofunza.** Ajijuaye kuwa hakuumbiwa akili za mnato, hufa moyo na huwiwa na ugumu wa masomo.

Kumwita Zumbu 'mwanafunzi' ingechukuliwa kuwa kejeli. Wenzake walimwona kuwa kisu butu kisichokata hata! Walipozungumza kuhusu masomo, Zumbu alifyata ulimi. Siku zilisonga akajishindia mizaha kutoka kwa wanafunzi wenzake kwa kuwa aliviona visogo vyao katika mitihani yote. Nyumbani kwao hakuwa na cha kuwapelekea wazazi. Baada ya kuzikagua ripoti kadha, wazazi walijua walichotarajia kila mwisho wa muhula. **Wakazoea kubeta mabega** na kumeza mate machungu. Walijua amekuja kuchukua karo nyingine akaitupe shuleni. Wakafa mioyo.

Kulingana na walimu, kusahihisha kazi ya Zumbu kulikuwa na urahisi na ugumu wake. Urahisi ulikuwa kupiga mstari na kumwandikia sufuri, nao ugumu ulikuwa kusunoneka kuwa juhudi zao hazikuzaa matunda. Baada ya mihula kadha ya hali hii mwalimu wa ushauri nasaha alimwita na kumshauri Zumbu kwa siku kadha. Zumbu alishangaa kuwa mwalimu alikuwa bado na matumaini kumhusu. Akaupokea ushauri na nasaha ile kwa machozi yaliyokilowesha kidari chake.

Alisoma vitabu vingi vya kiada vikiwemo vya darasani na vya ziada. Wenzake walizoea kumdhihaki na kumwona zuzu. **Waliziona jitihada zake kama za sisimizi kujaribu kushindana na ndovu.** Wengine walisikika wakizipiga mishale jitihada zake kuwa si chochote si lolote. Hukujali. Siku baada ya siku alipiga hatua. Kila alipofanya zoezi aliwapelekea walimu wake. Mwanzo walimu waliiona kazi yake ikiwa ya kuwachosha kwa kuwa hakuambulia chochote.

Zumbu aliwauliza wenzake maswali, walioumbiwa nyoyo wakamsaidia. Maktaba ya shule ikawa makao yake kila alipopata wakati wa ziada. Walipofanya mtihani wa muhula wa kwanza darasa la nane aliwashangaza wengi kwa kuambulia alama za haja, wala hakuvuta mkia ilivyokuwa destruri yake. Mwalimu wa darasa lake pamoja na mwalimu mkuu walimsifu si haba na kumzawadia mbele ya wenzake. Jambo hili lilizivuvia cheche ilizokuwa tayari zimeanza kuunga moto moyoni mwake. Ukawa moto mkubwa ulioulamba uzamani wa kuanguka na kufukuza uzembe kabisa.

Nayo ndo!ndo!ndo! si hujaza ndoo? Hatua kwa hatua aliendelea kuimarika. Wenzake waliokuwa wamembandika lakabu 'sikujua' wakajiona kujikejeli wenyewe. Sasa Zumbu akawa miongoni mwa wanafunzi bora darasani. 'Wenye hekima' walimwandama ili awafae, hata waliokuwa wakimkebehi awali. **Wengine waliotwa na chuki na unyambi nyoyoni.** Wengine wakabaki kuachama tu. Zumbu akawa nyota mpya na angavu ya kuangazia kote kulikokuwa na utusitusi.

Hayawi hayawi huwa. Zumbu hakukoma kushiriki mjadala. Mtihani ukabisha. Zumbu alikuwa mwanafunzi bora gatuzini na wa pili katika nchi nzima! Walimu walipata mfano bora wa kutolea wanafunzi wengine shuleni. Katika chuo kikuu alidumisha sera yake.

41. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza, jambo linalomfanya mtu kupoteza matumaini ni
 A. changamoto nyingi.
 B. kuchachawizwa kwa jitihada.
 C. majitu yanayokingama.
 D. kutojipa moyo kukabiliana na changamoto.
42. *'Kikwazo kikubwa zaidi ni kuwa na akili butu zisizopata mwalimu anapofunza'* ina maana kuwa
 A. kuwa na akili tambuzi.
 B. kutoelewa yanayofunzwa darasani.
 C. kuwa mjinga kabisa darasani.
 D. kujifanya hujali mwalimu anapofunza.
43. Chagua jawabu lisilo sahihi kulingana na aya ya pili
 A. Zumbu hakujihusisha na mazungumzo yaliyohusiana na masomo.
 B. Zumbu alikuwa akishika mkia darasani.
 C. kila mwisho wa muhula Zumbu aliwawunja mioyo wazazi wake.
 D. Zumbu alikuwa akipoteza karo ya wazazi shuleni.
44. Msemo, *'kubeta mabega'*, umetumiwa kwenye kifungu, maana yake ni
 A. kuridhika japo kwa uchungu.
 B. kuhuzunika sana.
 C. kutokubaliana na jambo.
 D. kupata aibu kubwa.
45. Aya ya tatu imedhihirisha kuwa
 A. Zumbu alishauriwa kwa ukali hadi akalia.
 B. walimu hawakuwa na kazi kusahihisha yaliyoandikwa na Zumbu.
 C. walimu walipoteza matumaini kuwa Zumbu hangeimarika masomoni.
 D. ushauri na nasaha ni nguzo muhimu kwa mwanafunzi.
46. *'Waliziona jitihada zake kama za sisimizi kujaribu kushindana na ndovu.'* sentensi hii imetumia tamathali gani ya lugha?
 A. Istiara.
 B. Tashbihi.
 C. Nahau.
 D. Methali.
47. Hali ya Zumbu kuimarika hatua kwa hatua na hatimaye kuwa hodari masomoni haiwezi kuelezewa kwa methali gani?
 A. Chovyachovy humaliza buyu la asali.
 B. Bandu bandu hisha gogo.
 C. Chururu si ndondondo.
 D. Tone na tone bahari hujaa.
48. *'Wengine waliotwa na chuki na unyambi nyoyoni'* ina maana kuwa
 A. wanafunzi waliomkejeli awali walishikwa na chuki na inda moyoni.
 B. wanafunzi wote walishikwa na kinyonyo na gere mioyoni.
 C. wengine walishikwa na chuki na wengine furaha mioyoni.
 D. baadhi ya wanafunzi walishikwa na kinyonyo na inda mioyoni.
49. Kulingana na kifungu, ni kweli kuwa;
 A. Zumbu aliogopa kutangamana na wanafunzi wenzake awaulize maswali.
 B. walimu hawakupendezwa na hali ya Zumbu kutoimarika masomoni hapo awali.
 C. Zumbu hakuwa kielelezo baadaye kwa wanafunzi sampuli yake shuleni.
 D. kichocheo cha Zumbu kuimarika masomoni kinatokana na zawadi alizopata baada ya matokeo mazuri.
50. **Funzo** linalotokana na kifungu hiki ni
 A. Jitihada za mtu haziondoi kudura.
 B. Wanafunzi wote wana uwezo wa kufanya vizuri masomoni.
 C. Kusoma vitabu vingi vya ziada na kiada huimarisha matokeo.
 D. Changamoto ni sehemu ya maisha kwa kila mtu.

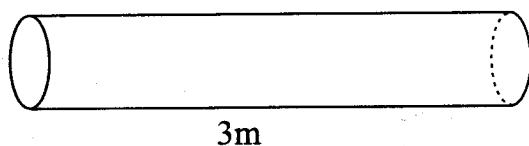
1. What is the sum of 20307907 and 1099907.8 written in words?
- A. Twenty one million four hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and fourteen.
 B. Two hundred and fourteen million seventy eight thousand one hundred and forty eight.
 C. Twenty one million four hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and fourteen and eight tenths.
 D. Twenty one million four hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and fourteen and eight hundredths.

2. What is the place value of digit 3 after working out $27 - 26.25 + 7.087$
- A. Thousandths.
 B. Tenths.
 C. Hundredths.
 D. Hundreds.

3. Work out the square root of $\sqrt{324} \times 3 - \sqrt{5^2}$
- A. 49
 B. 6
 C. 7
 D. 8

4. Arrange the numbers 8.5036, 8.5360, 8.5063, 8.5630 and 8.5603 from the largest to the smallest.
- A. 8.5036, 8.5063, 8.5360, 8.5603, 8.5630
 B. 8.5036, 8.5063, 8.55603, 8.5630, 8.55360
 C. 8.5036, 8.5063, 8.5360, 8.5630, 8.5630
 D. 8.5630, 8.5603, 8.5360, 8.5063, 8.5036

5. The circumference of the pipe drawn below is 66cm.



It was painted both on the inside and the outer parts. Calculate the total area painted

- A. 198cm^2
 B. 396cm^2
 C. 154cm^2
 D. 308cm^2

6. The area of one square tile is $6\frac{1}{4}\text{m}^2$. Calculate the total area of a square room covered by 16 such tiles.
- A. 100m^2
 B. 225m^2
 C. $39\frac{1}{25}\text{m}^2$
 D. $39\frac{1}{4}\text{m}^2$

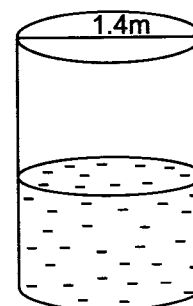
7. A shopkeeper bought 2 tonnes of salt lick. He packed it into 125g packets. He sold it to his customers such that each customer received 32 packet. How many customers bought the salt lick?
- A. 5
 B. 50
 C. 500
 D. 16000

8. Work out: $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\left(1\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{2}{3}\right) \times 1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$
- $$\frac{3\frac{7}{12} - 1\frac{1}{3}}{3}$$

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

9. The cylindrical tank drawn below was two fifth full of water. When 4620 litres of water was added it became completely full.

(Take $\pi \frac{22}{7}$)



Calculate the height of the tank?

- A. 0.5m
- B. 5m
- C. 50cm
- D. 3m

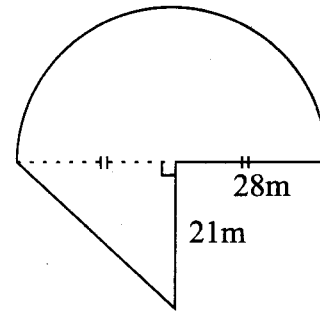
10. 45 seater buses were used to transport 4725 people from Nairobi to Mombasa. If each bus charged sh. 50000, how much money was paid to the buses altogether?
- A. sh. 5250000
 - B. sh. 52500
 - C. sh. 525000
 - D. sh. 750000

11. 45 labourers were hired to weed a maize farm in 24 days. However 5 of them never tuned up right from the first day. How much longer did it take for the work to be complete?
- A. 27days.
 - B. 7days.
 - C. 3days.
 - D. 30days.

12. Langat deposited sh. 10000 in a bank. After 3 years she withdrew sh. 2500 which was the interest that remained after the bank had deducted a service charge of sh. 200. At what rate percent per annum was the bank giving the interest?
- A. 10%
 - B. 5%
 - C. $11\frac{1}{9}\%$
 - D. 9%

13. A cyclist left home at 10.30am. By 11.00am when he stopped to rest he had covered 18km. At what speed in m/s was he travelling?
- A. 5m/s
 - B. 20m/s
 - C. 15m/s
 - D. 10m/s

14. Calculate the distance round the figure drawn below.

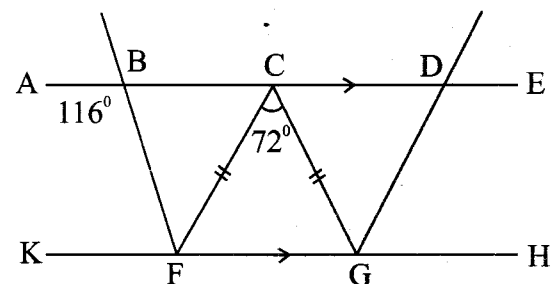


- A. 172m
- B. 200m
- C. 195m
- D. 382m

15. The distance from town A to town C through town B is 350km. A motorist left town A at 7.00am travelling at a speed of 100km/h and arrived at town B at 9.00am. He rested at town B for 30minutes. He then continued with his journey at a speed of 50km/h. At what time in 12hours clock system did he arrive at town C?

- A. 12.00am
- B. 12.00pm
- C. 12.30pm
- D. 12.30am

16. In the diagram below line AE is parallel to line KH. Line CF = CG Angle ABF = 116° and angle FCG = 72° .



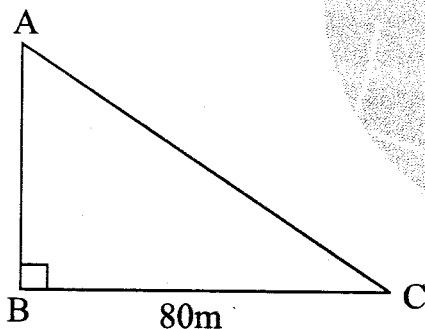
What is the size of angle BFC?

- A. 54°
- B. 62°
- C. 64°
- D. 54°

17. The marked price of an item is sh. 15000, Joshua bought it after receiving a 10% discount. Mendrin bought the same item on hire purchase terms. He paid a deposit of sh. 8000 followed by 9 equal monthly instalments of sh. 900. How much more did Mendrin pay than Joshua?
- A. sh. 1100
 B. sh. 16100
 C. sh. 13500
 D. sh. 2600

18. A watch gains 6 seconds every hour. It was set right on Monday at 11.50am. What time did it show on Friday that week when the correct time was 11.50am
- A. 12.02am
 B. 11.56am
 C. 12.02pm
 D. 11.56pm

19. The area of the triangular piece of land represented in the figure below is 0.24 hectares.



Calculate the actual length of line AC.

- A. 100m
 B. 60m
 C. 120m
 D. 90m
20. The ratio of camels to goats to donkeys in Kimeu's farm is 3:5:2 respectively. If there are 21 camels, calculate the total number of animals in the farm.
- A. 63
 B. 70
 C. 630
 D. 140

21. Round off 39.9996 to the nearest thousandths.
- A. 40
 B. 40000
 C. 40.00
 D. 40.000

22. Solve the value of x in the equation.

$$\frac{3}{4}x + 6 + \frac{1}{2}x = 8 + x$$

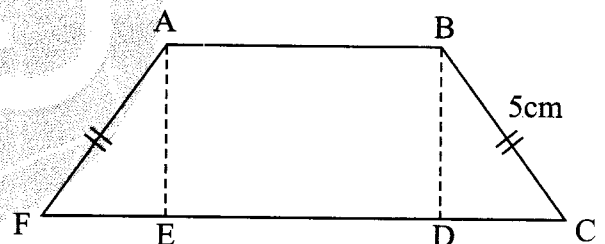
A. 2

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. 8

D. 4

23. In the figure below line AB is parallel to line FEDC. Line AF = BC = 5cm. The perpendicular distance between the parallel sides is 4cm.



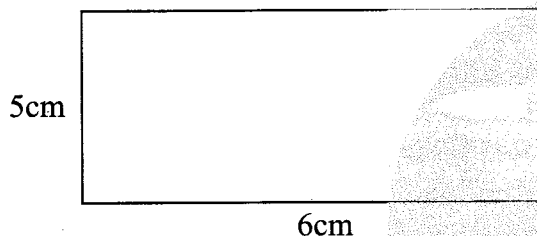
If the area of the figure is 60cm^2 , calculate the length of line FD.

- A. 18cm
 B. 15cm
 C. 12cm
 D. 27cm
24. A lady spend $\frac{1}{5}$ of her monthly earning to pay school fees. The rest is shared equally between paying rent and buying food. She spends sh. 3200 more on food than paying school fees. Calculate half of her monthly salary?
- A. sh. 16000
 B. sh. 6400
 C. sh. 8000
 D. sh. 9000

25. Work out:

$$3\frac{2}{3} - \left(6\frac{1}{9} \times \frac{6}{11}\right) \div 1\frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{3}{4}$$

- A. $2\frac{5}{12}$
B. $3\frac{11}{12}$
C. $2\frac{11}{12}$
D. $3\frac{5}{12}$
26. The extract drawn below represents a piece of land found in a map whose scale reads 1:3000.



- Calculate the actual area of the land in hectares.
- A. 2.7ha
B. 9ha.
C. 30ha.
D. 3ha.

27. What is the place value of digit 6 after working out $1.272 \div 12$?
- A. Tenths.
B. Ones.
C. Thousandths.
D. Hundredths.
28. Given that $x = 4$, $y = x + 1$ and $z = 3$, work out the square root of

$$\frac{y^2 - 3z}{x}$$

- A. 16
B. 4
C. 8
D. 2

29. Construct a quadrilateral $ABCD$ in which line $AB = DC = 6\text{cm}$, Line $AD = BC = 4.5\text{cm}$ and acute angle $ADC = 55^\circ$. What is the measure of diagonal AC ?

- A. 5.1cm
B. 6cm
C. 8cm
D. 11cm
30. In six subjects a pupil scored a mean score of 72%. In five subjects he score 80%, 62%, 64%, 68% and 90%. What is the difference between his median and highest score?
- A. 12%
B. 20%
C. 10%
D. 28%

31. Antony was sent to buy the following items from a shop;
- 2 packets of biscuits @ sh. 55
 $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of rice @ sh. 80
3 loaves of bread for sh. 150
2 - 2kg packets of unga at sh. 90 per packet
He paid for the items using sh. 1000 note.
How much balance did he receive?
- A. sh. 480
B. sh. 520
C. sh. 160
D. sh. 120

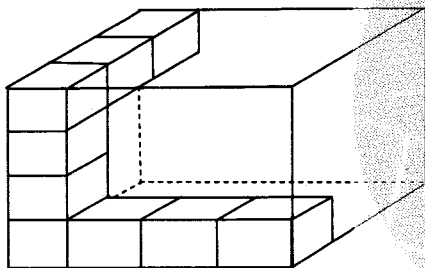
32. What is the next number in the sequence? 0.9, 0.27, 0.81, _____
- A. 65.61
B. 6.561
C. 2.43
D. 0.0243

33. During Salome's birthday party all the 28 children received a 300ml bottle of soda. The number of adults was a quarter less the number of children. If the adults drunk the half litre bottle of soda each. Calculate the capacity of soda drunk by all the attendants in litres.
- A. 18.9L
B. 17.2L
C. 19.0L
D. 189L

34. Simplify the following algebraic expression.

$$3(3x - 5) + \frac{2}{3}(15x + 18)$$

- A. $19x + 3$
 B. $19x - 3$
 C. $19x + 27$
 D. $19x - 27$
35. A crate contains 24 bottles of soda. A hawker bought two such crates @ sh. 500 each. He then sold each soda at sh. 30. What percentage profit did he make?
- A. 20%
 B. 24%
 C. 40%
 D. 44%
36. How many more cubes would be needed to complete this stack?

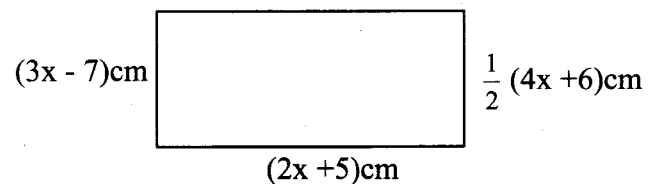


- A. 48
 B. 39
 C. 36
 D. 27
37. A farmer delivers 9 litres of milk everyday. A litre of milk costs sh. 35. How much money did he collect from the sale of milk delivered in the first quarter of year 2016?
- A. sh. 3185
 B. sh. 28665
 C. sh. 3150
 D. sh. 28830

38. Simplify the following inequality.

$$\frac{3x + 6}{5} > \frac{x + 3}{2}$$

- A. $x > 3$
 B. $x < 3$
 C. $x < 27$
 D. $x > 27$
39. Calculate the perimeter of the figure drawn below.



- A. 48cm
 B. 66cm
 C. 96cm
 D. 72cm
40. In the year 2015, A farmer produced 6600kg of coffee. This was 10% more than what he had produced the previous year. What was the difference in the mass of coffee produced in the two years?
- A. 660kg
 B. 600kg
 C. 560kg
 D. 720kg
41. The area of a square formed on the hypotenuse side of a right angled triangle is 42.25cm^2 . The perimeter of the square formed on the base length is 10cm. Calculate the height of the triangle.
- A. 8cm
 B. 12cm
 C. 16cm
 D. 6cm

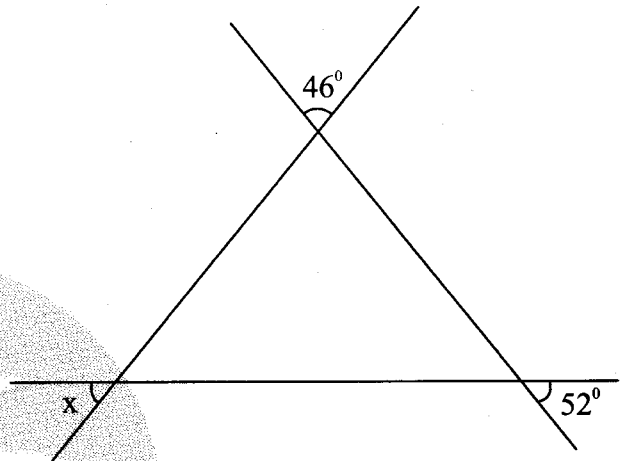
42. During the 2009 National census, an enumerator compiled the following table on the number of families and the number of children counted in one day?

No. of families	5	7	2	9	6
No. of children	5	4	8	3	2

Calculate the total number of children counted by the Enumerator that day?

- A. 108
 B. 22
 C. 29
 D. 51
43. A sales girl earns sh. 10000 per month as basic salary pay. She is also paid a 10% commission on the value of good she sells above sh. 40000. In one month she received a total of sh. 15000. What was the value of goods sold?
- A. sh. 50000
 B. sh. 60000
 C. sh. 90000
 D. sh. 65000
44. Kelvin is 27years younger than his father. In 10years to come Kelvin's father will be 67years old. How old is Kelvin now?
- A. 20years.
 B. 37years.
 C. 30years.
 D. 40years.

45. Calculate the size of the angle marked x in the figure below.



- A. 98°
 B. 82°
 C. 134°
 D. 128°
46. Samson can dig a piece of land in 5 hours. His father can dig the same piece of land in 3hours. If they worked together. What fraction of land would they dig in one hour?
- A. $1\frac{7}{15}$
 B. $\frac{3}{8}$
 C. $\frac{5}{8}$
 D. $\frac{8}{15}$

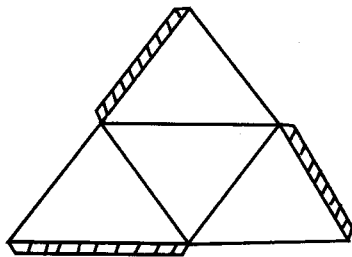
47. The table below shows commissions charged for Inland money order, use it to answer the questions that follows.

Value of order (sh)	Ordinary commissions (sh)	Express money order commissions (sh)
upto 500	38.00	73.00
501 - 1000	99.00	141.00
1001 - 2500	152.00	210.00
2501 - 5000	270.00	375.00
5001 - 7500	360.00	510.00
7501-10000	475.00	625.00
10001 - 15000	580.00	790.00
15001 - 20000	690.00	995.00
20001 - 30000	810.00	1015.00

Jirus sent two money orders. One by ordinary and the other by Express money order to his son and daughter respectively. If he sent sh. 16350 to each one of them, how much money did he pay at the post bank altogether?

- A. sh. 32700
- B. sh. 1685
- C. sh. 18035
- D. sh. 34385

48. What is the name of the solid formed when the following net is folded?

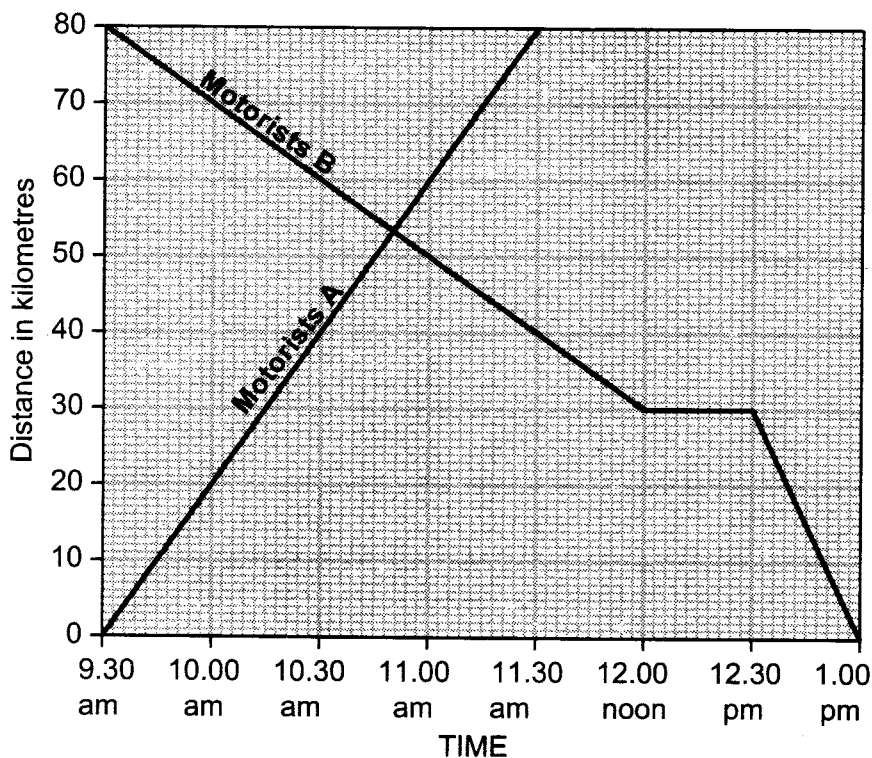


- A. Triangular prism.
- B. Cuboid.
- C. Triangular pyramid
- D. 4 sided pyramid.

49. A business man deposited sh. 50000 in a bank that pays compound interest at a rate of 10% p.a. How much interest had his money earned by the beginning of the third year?

- A. sh. 60 500
- B. sh. 16550
- C. sh. 10500
- D. sh. 10000

50. The graph below shows two motorist travelling along the same route but from different directions.



How many kilometres had motorists B covered when motorist A arrived?

- A. 80km
- B. 35km
- C. 32km
- D. 45km

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

When Ahadi primary school dancers 1 for the county music festival they were 2 they 3 win. Mr. Karisa had promised to take them 4 a visit to the national zoo 5 they won. He had 6 written a letter to Mr. Oyugi, the zoo attendant, 7 had replied and given him a date for the visit.

You can imagine their 8 when they emerged second place. They 9 Kasee whose costume fell 10 causing the audience to laugh 11 loudly that the soloist 12 concentration.

“Don’t 13,” reassured Mr. Karisa, “we 14 still visit 15 zoo.”

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. | A. go | B. went | C. tried | D. played |
| 2. | A. certain | B. known | C. unsure | D. doubtful |
| 3. | A. could | B. might | C. would | D. should |
| 4. | A. on | B. to | C. at | D. for |
| 5. | A. since | B. while | C. as | D. if |
| 6. | A. never | B. yet | C. already | D. just |
| 7. | A. whom | B. who | C. which | D. what |
| 8. | A. anger | B. joy | C. shame | D. disappointment |
| 9. | A. blamed | B. praised | C. advised | D. punished |
| 10. | A. down | B. off | C. out | D. in |
| 11. | A. too | B. rather | C. so | D. such |
| 12. | A. lost | B. gained | C. losed | D. reduced |
| 13. | A. care | B. worry | C. bother | D. wish |
| 14. | A. will | B. can | C. should | D. shall |
| 15. | A. that | B. a | C. the | D. some |

For questions 16 and 17, choose the alternative that best completes each sentence.

16. My elder brother is.....
A. taller like my father.
B. so tall than my father.
C. as tall as my father.
D. quite tall like my father.
17. Since the weather was unfavourable.....
A. the athletes would not finish the race.
B. the athletes could not finish the race.
C. the athletes should not finish the race.
D. the athletes might not finish the race.

For questions 18 to 20, fill in the blank spaces using the most suitable alternative.

18. _____ took part in the debate competition.
A. Both Wekesa and I
B. Both Wekesa and me
C. Both Wekesa and myself
D. Both myself and Wekesa
19. Our football team was not well prepared, _____, we won the coveted trophy.
A. although
B. more so
C. furthermore
D. nevertheless
20. A _____ was saved by a lioness.
A. delicate, small, newborn deer
B. small, newborn, delicate deer
C. newborn, delicate, small deer
D. small, delicate, newborn deer

For questions 21 and 22, select the alternative that means the same as the underlined.

21. Maimuna need not go for the party.
A. Maimuna ought not to go for the party.
B. Maimuna may go for the party.
C. Maimuna must go for the party.
D. Maimuna might not go for the party.
22. Grevy's zebras are few in the park.
A. There are no Grevy's zebras in the park.
B. There are several Grevy's zebras in the park.
C. Grevy's zebras are hardly seen in the park.
D. There are a few Grevy's zebras in the park.

For questions 23 to 25, choose the alternative that best completes the sentence.

23. If she had revised enough, she _____ better in the exams.
A. will have passed
B. would pass
C. could have passed
D. would have passed
24. Between the two players, who is the _____?
A. more experienced.
B. most experienced.
C. much experienced.
D. experienced.
25. Never in my life _____ a beautiful song like that.
A. am I hearing
B. I have heard
C. have I heard
D. I am hearing

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

The piece of land found in the Maasai Mara Game Reserve and the adjoining Serengeti National Park in the North-West of Tanzania is rich in wild life. There are over a million head of game in these spreading plants. Tens of thousands of wildebeests, thousands of zebras and gazelles, numerous giraffes, black rhinos and antelopes large and small of over twenty species. There are also the famous lions and cheetahs. The grasslands of Africa are capable of supporting this great **variety** of carnivores and herbivores.

Distinguished by their eating habits, these wild animals are either browsers, grazers or predators. The long neck of the giraffes enable them to be good browsers. Among the grazers, different animals have different requirements. A zebra will eat the tough outside stems of plants because of their strong sharp teeth. Gazelles on the other hand eat right down to the base of a plant. This ensures that the plant will grow again.

Animals such zebras, gazelles, antelopes or wildebeests must be wary of predators whenever grazing. These animals have mastered a survival running technique which enables them to run great distances often at high speeds.

Predators, too, are adapted to unique speeds and body forms to catch their preys. For instance, the cheetah has a streamlined body capable of reaching atleast an amazing speed of 110 kilometres per hour. However, this speed is very energy-consuming. It can only maintain such speed for a minute or two. Either it succeeds in outrunning its prey within a few hundred metres and makes a kill, or it has to retire of exhaustion, whereas the antelope, with its more rigid back and long lever-legs, proceeds to gallop off to a safer part of the plains.

Lions are nowhere near as fast as the cheetah. Their top speed is about 80 kilometres per hour the same as that of the wildebeests which can keep it up for much longer. So these predators have to devise more complicated tactics. Sometimes they rely on stealth and team work. After creeping towards their victim the team pounces forcing the prey towards the centre.

Lions rarely hunt. This is the work of the females. Though it is strong enough to break a zebra's neck with a single paw-strike. However, extinction is threatening these magnificent animals. Environmental changes including population increase, poaching, pollution and lack of sufficient food are a major concern. Wild animals need greater protection so that the future generation will also be able to witness this great variety of wildlife in our nation.

26. Which one of the following is not part of the wildlife found in Maasai Mara and Serengeti?
- A. Several giraffes.
 - B. Millions of wildebeests.
 - C. At least twenty species of antelopes.
 - D. Thousands of gazelles.

27. The term '**variety**' as used in the passage means
- A. number.
 - B. difference.
 - C. similarity.
 - D. amount.

28. An animal is either a grazer or a predator
 A. depending on their habitats.
 B. depending on their sizes.
 C. depending on their numbers.
 D. depending on their habits of eating.
29. Which character of gazelles makes them environment friendly?
 A. They don't have long necks.
 B. They feed on plants right down to the base.
 C. They don't eat the tough outside stems of plants.
 D. They don't have strong sharp teeth.
30. To counter attacks made by the predators, most herbivores do not
 A. run at a very high pace.
 B. cover long distances quite fast.
 C. have more rigid backs and longer running stamina.
 D. have a streamlined body.
31. A cheetah differs from a lion in that
 A. it can run at an amazing speed of 100 kilometre per hour.
 B. it is not as fast as a lion.
 C. it runs at the same speed as the wildebeest.
 D. it has no spots and tear marks.
32. How does a cheetah manage to catch its prey?
 A. By consuming its energy.
 B. By running at an amazing speed.
 C. By outrunning its prey within a short distance.
 D. By making a kill immediately after exhaustion.
33. We say that animals that are suited or fit to survive in a given environment are said to be
 A. available.
 B. adapted.
 C. adopted.
 D. assimilated.
34. Which one of the following statements does not describe the wildebeests?
 A. Their speed is no different from that of lions.
 B. They are generally grazers.
 C. They are animals of prey.
 D. They can maintain their speed much longer than lions.
35. To subdue their preys, predators
 A. have decided to increase their speed.
 B. have changed their eating habits.
 C. have stopped consuming a lot of energy.
 D. have devised more complicated strategies.
36. '*... lions rarely hunt...*' this phrase implies that
 A. lions seldom hunt.
 B. lions never hunt.
 C. lions always hunt.
 D. lions are male animals.
37. What is not a contributor of extinction according to the last paragraph?
 A. Population increase.
 B. Insufficient food.
 C. Environmental pollution.
 D. Threatening animals.
38. The most appropriate title for this passage is
 A. Dangers of Extinction.
 B. Preserving Our Wildlife.
 C. Eating Habits of Animals.
 D. Predators' Style of Hunting.

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

Long time ago, messages from one person to another were sent in a number of ways. The commonest was someone to travel with the message and deliver it personally and verbally. This was mainly due to very few people being literate. Other ways were for someone to tap out a message on a drum or to send smoke signals.

Nowadays messages and other information can be transmitted in a number of different ways. These include the postal and telephone system, radio, telegrams, to name just a few.

The letter had been dominant for a long time. It may be either a personal or a business letter. A personal letter is a purely friendly letter usually sent to a friend, a relative or a person you know quite well. The main content of such a letter is how one is getting along with studies or life in general. The latter, on the other hand, is much more formal or official. It is usually written to a person you don't know personally. Such letters include apologies, letters of inquiry, application letters, complaint, recommendations or letters requesting information or advice. They ought to be clear and brief.

Occasionally, one may need to send an urgent message. A letter may somehow take a little longer. The post office operates the telegram service for such messages. A telegram is a kind of communication which requires one to use as few words as possible, because they are quite expensive. However, a telegram travels more quickly than a letter. Businessmen find this method convenient and quick.

The telephone method of sending messages took the communication technology by storm. It is possible to talk to someone who is very far away by just a press of a button or a touch. Once you are connected it is wise to be brief on what you want to say; give your message clearly and don't waste time in talking about other irrelevant things. It is expensive making lengthy calls.

Another way of sending a message to reach many people in many different parts of the region is over the radio. For instance, if there is a national tragedy or someone at home has died, an announcement can be made over the radio to reach many people at the same time.

There are still more contemporary and advanced modes of communication. The sophisticated technology has paved in the use of mobile telephones, satellites and international network via the computers. The world today is like a web connected all over by a network. Accessing and sending of information is rapid and efficient.

39. Which was the most efficient way of sending a message in the past?
- A. Sending a messenger to deliver it.
 - B. Tapping out a message on a drum.
 - C. Sending someone with a letter to deliver personally.
 - D. Sending smoke signals.

40. A letter has not been
- A. cited as a modern form of communication.
 - B. transmitted through the postal system.
 - C. neither friendly nor formal.
 - D. in existence for a long time.

41. Which of these is not a feature of an official letter?
 A. It is addressed to a person you know very well.
 B. It makes use of formal language.
 C. It is usually sent to unknown persons.
 D. It should be brief and to the point.
42. Which kind of letter should one write to express a difficulty or a problem?
 A. A recommendation letter.
 B. An apology letter.
 C. A complaint letter.
 D. A letter of inquiry.
43. Why is the use of a telegram favourable?
 A. It is suitable for sending occasional messages.
 B. It somehow takes a little longer.
 C. It is a service operated by the post office.
 D. It delivers the message fast and without difficulty.
44. The use of the telegram service is convenient and quick
 A. however, few words as possible are used.
 B. because it is quite expensive.
 C. though it is only used by businessmen.
 D. but the letter travels more slowly than the telegram.
45. Which statement does not describe the telephone method of sending messages?
 A. It has taken over the communication technology.
 B. It is the most modern means of communication.
 C. It makes it possible to communicate with distant people.
 D. It requires one to be brief when passing the information.
46. Why should a caller waste no time when giving a message?
 A. Extended calls are boring and unclear.
 B. The receiver on the other side may be busy.
 C. Long calls consume a lot of money.
 D. Lengthy calls are always irrelevant.
47. Which words below can best replace the term 'irrelevant'?
 A. Not related.
 B. Difficult.
 C. Not official.
 D. Not general.
48. The advantage of using the radio over the telephone is that
 A. making telephone calls is very expensive.
 B. pressing of a button or a touch is quite easy.
 C. national tragedies and deaths are very frequent.
 D. many people in many different parts are reached.
49. What has caused rapid and efficient accessing and sending of information?
 A. Mobile telephones.
 B. International network.
 C. Advanced radios and telegrams.
 D. Sophisticated satellites.
50. The **most** appropriate title for the passage would be
 A. Modern Communication Methods.
 B. Sending Messages to Many People.
 C. Passing Information in the Past.
 D. Personal and Official Communication.



TARGETER
008

YEAR 2016

MARKING SCHEME

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

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N.B: Please, teachers are requested to scrutinize this marking scheme before use. It is worth.