KCPE FIRST MERIT
STANDARD EIGHT - 2016

SOCIAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Read these instructions carefully.)

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 90 questions.

2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.

3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question paper.

    HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.

5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-

    YOUR INDEX NUMBER

    YOUR NAME

    NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes, mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.

7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT.**

9. For each of the questions 1-90, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case, only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

10. On the answer sheet, show the correct answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example:-

In the Question Booklet:

34. North Eastern part of Kenya is sparsely populated **mainly** because
    A. it receives unreliable amount of rainfall.
    B. it has infertile soils.
    C. it has no natural resources
    D. its inhabitants are nomadic pastoralists

The correct answer is A.

On the Answer sheet:

31. [A] [B] [C] [D]   32. [A] [B] [C] [D]   33. [A] [B] [C] [D]   34. [A] [B] [C] [D]

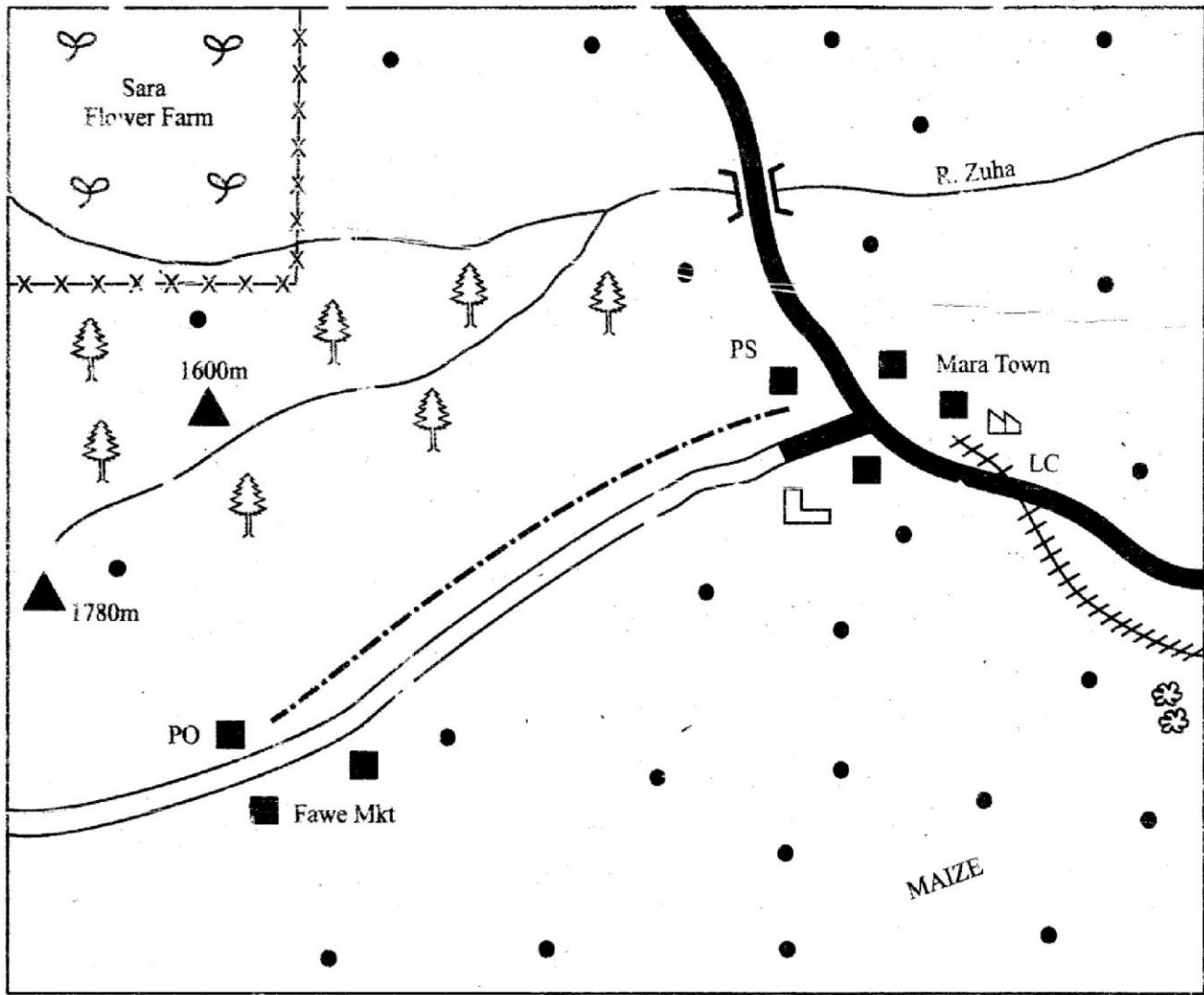In the set of boxes number 34, the box with letter **A** printed in it is marked.

11. Your dark line **MUST BE** within the box.

12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.
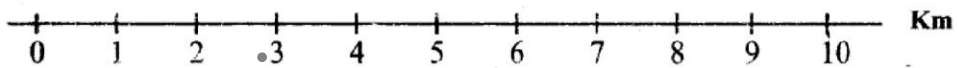
This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.

TURN OVER

RIMA AREA

SCALE

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

KEY:

▬▬ **Tarmac road**	■ **Built-up areas**	**PO** Post office	**PS** Police station
═ **Murram road**	● **Settled areas**	⬢ **Factory**	—·—·— **Telephone lines**
			LC Level crossing
+++++ **Railway line**	🌲 **Planted forests**	✿ **Limestone mines**	⌐ **School**
			▲ **Hilltops**

1. A shop has been broken into at Fawe market. The **quickest** method to use to report the crime at the police station is
   A. take a plane to Mara town.
   B. drive very fast to the police station.
   C. write a letter to the police station.
   D. make a telephone call.

2. What is **likely** to be carried by trains at the factory?
   A. Meat.
   B. Flowers.
   C. Cement.
   D. Timber.

3. What **mainly** influenced the location of Mara town at its present site? Presence of
   A. a road junction.
   B. a police station.
   C. a factory.
   D. fertile soil.

4. Land in Rima area generally slopes from
   A. North to South.
   B. West to East.
   C. South to North.
   D. East to West.

5. Which one of the following economic activities is **not** carried out in Rima area?
   A. Mining.
   B. Crop growing.
   C. Lumbering.
   D. Trading.

6. Trees have been planted in some parts of Rima area **mainly** to
   A. preserve water catchment areas.
   B. provide sources of firewood.
   C. create habitats for wild animals.
   D. provide fruits for sale.

7. The approximate area of the flower farm is
   A. 8km²
   B. 4km²
   C. 16km²
   D. 13km²

8. Below are traditional weather observation methods:
   i) Clear skies at night
   ii) Heavy dark clouds
   iii) High night temperature
   iv) Shedding of leaves
   Which combination indicates the approach of rain?
   A. (i) and (iv)
   B. (ii) and (iv)
   C. (i) and (iii)
   D. (ii) and (iii)

9. Which one of the following is a benefit of regional trade in Africa?
   A. There is increase of population in towns.
   B. Countries earn foreign exchange.
   C. Goods are sold at reduced prices.
   D. People cross borders without being checked.

10. Which pair consists of weather instruments that are placed in a Stevenson's screen?
    A. Thermometer and hygrometer.
    B. Windvane and windsock.
    C. Raingauge and anemometer.
    D. Barometer and anemometer.

11. Who among the following African nationalists led the struggle for independence in Ghana?
    A. Eduardo Mondlane.
    B. Joshua Nkomo.
    C. Leopold Senghor.
    D. Kwame Nkrumah

12. Which one of the following climatic changes is caused by excessive evaporation in the oceans?
   A. Harmful sun rays.
   B. Cooling effects along the Coasts.
   C. Rains above normal levels.
   D. Dry conditions on the land.

13. Soil erosion is **mostly** experienced in areas that
   A. are bare and steep.
   B. experience long hours of sunshine.
   C. are ploughed across the slopes.
   D. experience cool and wet conditions.

14. Below are facts about a certain vegetation zone in Africa;
   i) Trees have small leaves
   ii) Some trees shed leaves
   iii) Trees are of medium height
   iv) Rosemary and thyme plants are common
   The vegetation zone described above is
   A. desert vegetation.
   B. mediterranean vegetation.
   C. savannah vegetation.
   D. mountain vegetation.

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 15 to 18.
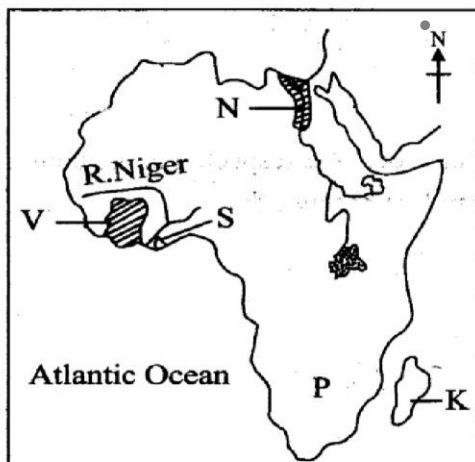
15. Agricultural production in the shaded area marked **N** is made possible by
   A. use of machines in farming.
   B. the high rainfall received in the area.
   C. cool temperatures experienced in the area.
   D. availability of water for irrigation.

16. The mineral mined at the place marked **S** is used in
   A. fueling machines.
   B. making salt.
   C. making electric wires.
   D. strengthening steel

17. Which one of the following communities live in the area marked **P** ?
   A. Dinka.
   B. Shona.
   C. Fulani.
   D. Tuaregs.

18. Which combination **correctly** matches the European nations that colonised the countries marked **V** and **K**?

	V	K
A.	Germany	Italy
B.	France	Britain
C.	Britain	France
D.	Spain	Portugal

**19.** The **main** effect of soil erosion on means of transport is that
   A. soils are deposited in river beds by water.
   B. lowland plains are flooded by water.
   C. trees fall blocking roads.
   D. gullies are cut across roads by running water.

20. Schools promote good discipline among pupils **mainly** by
   A. punishing pupils who break school rules.
   B. teaching them moral values.
   C. appointing prefects among them.
   D. making rules to be followed.

21. Which one of the following weather instruments is **correctly** matched with the element of weather it measures?

Instrument	Element of weather
A. Anemometer	Speed of wind.
B. Barometer	Temperature.
C. Thermometer	Humidity.
D. Hygrometer	Atmospheric pressure.

22. Heat waves that are harmful to human beings are caused by
   A. increase in rainfall.
   B. increase in temperatures.
   C. high wind speed.
   D. high evaporation rates.

23. People who live in areas that frequently flood can **best** be assisted by
   A. building dams along rivers to hold excess water.
   B. giving them temporary shelters.
   C. relocating them to higher grounds.
   D. educating them on effects of flooding.

24. Which one of the following climatic changes increases food production?
   A. Low humidity in the atmosphere.
   B. Increase in surface temperature.
   C. Long dry periods.
   D. Increase in amount of rainfall.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 25 and 26.
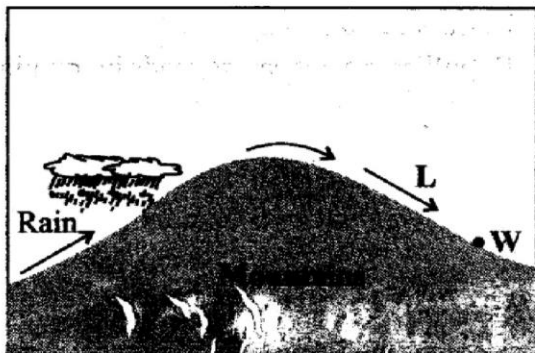
25. Which of the following statements about the winds marked **L** is **correct**?
   A. They blow over hot areas.
   B. They carry little moisture.
   C. They cause heavy convectional rainfall.
   D. They have high humidity.

26. A town in Kenya located at the place marked **W** is
   A. Meru.
   B. Embu.
   C. Isiolo.
   D. Nyeri.

27. Skills in iron working were taught to trainees before colonial period in Kenya through
   A. participating in practical work
   B. reading books of iron working
   C. listening to stories about iron working
   D. writing notes on iron working.

28. Bananas in Uganda are grown **mainly** for
   A. export.
   B. local consumption.
   C. making alcohol.
   D. making chemicals.

29. The original homeland of the Luo people before they came to settle in Kenya was
   A. the Nile Valley in South Sudan.
   B. the Horn of Africa.
   C. the Ethiopian Highlands.
   D. the Congo Basin in Central Africa.

30. Clan elders are respected in the communities they live because they
   A. are old people.
   B. are wise.
   C. are wealthy.
   D. are relied on during times of need.

31. Improved means of communication in Africa have **mainly** led to
   A. easier business transactions.
   B. increase in population in urban areas.
   C. increase in communication costs.
   D. stopping of writing letters.

32. Below are facts about a river in Africa;
   i) *It has a major water fall*
   ii) *It has the largest man-made lake in volume*
   iii) *It forms the boundary of two countries*
   The river described above is
   A. Volta.
   B. Nile.
   C. Zambezi.
   D. Niger.

33. Large river valleys attract high populations **mainly** because
   A. they have cool conditions.
   B. they have fertile soils.
   C. they are free from tsetse flies.
   D. they have flat land.

34. The soil that is most easily eroded is
   A. clay soil.
   B. alluvial soil.
   C. loam soil.
   D. sandy soil.

35. Swampy areas discourage human settlement because
   A. soil is waterlogged.
   B. there is scarcity of water.
   C. they are affected by drought.
   D. they have poor vegetation.

36. Construction of roads in areas that have plains is cheaper because
   A. the areas have hard rocks.
   B. the areas are flat.
   C. the areas do not have rivers.
   D. there is plenty of sand in the plains.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 37 and 38.

37. Kitsao was driving a matatu when he saw ahead of him the traffic sign illustrated above. The most appropriate action to take is
   A. to stop to pick passengers.
   B. to park the vehicle on the roadside.
   C. to reduce speed.
   D. to stop and turn back.

38. The traffic sign shown above can be found on the road where
   A. it passes near a school.
   B. it is not tarmacked.
   C. it has potholes.
   D. it is wide.

39. A common problem in the Budalangi area of Western Kenya and Kano Plains in Nyanza is
   A. frequent drought.
   B. presence of tsetse flies.
   C. high unemployment rate.
   D. flooding in the areas.

40. Three of the following about the Khoikhoi people before the 19th century are correct. Which one is **not**?
   A. They lived a nomadic life.
   B. They kept livestock.
   C. They lived in a dry area.
   D. The elected their kings.

41. Below are facts about a town in Kenya;

   i) It was started by the Europeans
   ii) It is served by a railway line
   iii) It is located on the edge of the highlands
   iv) It borders a national park

   The town described above is
   A. Nairobi.
   B. Eldoret.
   C. Nakuru.
   D. Thika.

42. Which pair consists of tourist attraction sites in Zimbabwe?
   A. Giza Pyramids, sandy beaches.
   B. Victoria Falls, Huango National Park.
   C. Kruger National Park, Rift Valley.
   D. Snow capped mountains, Murchison Falls.

43. Which one of the following statements about air pressure is **correct**?
   A. Air pressure is high at mountain tops.
   B. To measure air pressure mercury is used.
   C. Air pressure decreases when altitude increases.
   D. At the sea level, mercury in a barometer drops to 200mm.

44. The speed of wind at a weather station is recorded after every
   A. 24 hours.
   B. 3 hours.
   C. 12 hours.
   D. 48 hours.

45. Which one of the following is a responsibility of the Kenya government to the people?
   A. Establishing places of worship.
   B. Paying taxes for the people.
   C. Ensuring the security of the people.
   D. Forming political parties.

46. Which one of the following statements about Masaku of the Akamba people before colonial period is **correct**? He
   A. traded with other communities.
   B. led the Akamba people to fight the British.
   C. formed a political party.
   D. signed treaties with the British.

47. Which group consists of communities that had a similar economic activity before colonial rule?
   A. Maasai and Ameru.
   B. Mijikenda and Iteso.
   C. Pokot and Taita.
   D. Abagusii and Agikuyu.

48. A member of the National Assembly in Kenya is elected by voters in a
   A. county.
   B. constituency.
   C. ward.
   D. district.

49. Two liquids that are used in the six's thermometer are
   A. mercury and alcohol.
   B. alcohol and water.
   C. kerosene and diesel.
   D. water and mercury.

50. People who live in steep hilly parts of the highland regions are likely to be affected by
   A. landslides caused by heavy rains.
   B. frequent droughts in the areas.
   C. lack of safe drinking water.
   D. frequent flooding in the areas.

51. Stories and riddles were used in the past to teach children
   A. the history of their community.
   B. good moral values.
   C. technical skills.
   D. farming methods.

52. The African Union has its head office in
    A. South Africa.
    B. Nigeria.
    C. Ethiopia.
    D. Djibouti.

53. Which one of the following is an act of collective responsibility by Kenyans?
    A. Starting business opportunities.
    B. Use of Kiswahili language at home.
    C. Taking wrongdoers to court.
    D. Cleaning places of residence.

54. Samouri Toure fought the French in West Africa because he wanted the Mandinka people to
    A. remain uncolonised
    B. trade with the French.
    C. learn French language.
    D. be allowed to grow cash crops.

55. Leopold Sendar Senghor was the first African President of
    A. South Africa.
    B. Senegal.
    C. Zimbabwe.
    D. Ghana.

56. Which one of the following colonial systems of administration was used by the British in Northern Nigeria?
    A. Assimilado.
    B. Indirect rule.
    C. Assimilation.
    D. Association.

57. The **main** product of the forests of Swaziland is
    A. wood of charcoal making.
    B. raw material for making medicine.
    C. fruits for sale.
    D. pulp for paper making.

58. Nominated members of the National Assembly are appointed by
    A. the President.
    B. the Speaker.
    C. the political parties.
    D. the voters.

59. The judiciary in Kenya is headed by
    A. the Chief Justice.
    B. the Inspector General.
    C. the Attorney General.
    D. a Cabinet Secretary.

60. On a polling day candidates for parliamentary seats are allowed to
    A. vote.
    B. campaign.
    C. count votes.
    D. announce election winner.

SECTION II
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. God created human beings because he intended them to
    A. to be like him in image and likeness.
    B. offer sacrifices to him.
    C. keep the snake away from the garden of Eden.
    D. take care of all other creation.

62. Before Abraham went to live in Canaan he lived in
    A. Midian.
    B. Haran.
    C. Jordan Valley.
    D. Jezerel.

63. Joseph was the son of Jacob and
    A. Rachel.
    B. Rebecca.
    C. Leah.
    D. Bilhah.

64. The king of Egypt tried to have Moses killed because
    A. Moses was performing miracles.
    B. Moses was leading the Israelites out of Egypt.
    C. Moses had killed an Egyptian.
    D. Moses had turned water in Egypt into blood.

65. *"Worship no god but me"* (Exodus 20:3)
    God spoke these words to
    A. Moses on Mount Sinai.
    B. the Israelites when crossing the Red Sea.
    C. Noah after the flood.
    D. Abraham when he was called by God.

66. Who led the crossing of the Jordan river by the Israelites?
    A. Moses.
    B. Gideon.
    C. Samuel.
    D. Joshua.

67. Every year the family of Elkanah went to Shiloh to
    A. worship and offer sacrifices.
    B. visit their son Samuel.
    C. talk to priest Eli.
    D. plough the family farm.

68. The story of King David and Bathsheba teaches Christians the importance of
    A. sharing with the poor.
    B. being faithful.
    C. speaking the truth.
    D. sharing food.

69. Which prophet was fed by birds when there was a drought in Israel?
    A. Isaiah.
    B. Jeremiah.
    C. Elijah.
    D. Elisha.

70. Which one of the following events took place when angel Gabriel spoke to Zachariah?
    A. The temple was filled with smoke.
    B. Zachariah became dumb.
    C. A cloud covered zachariah.
    D. People ran away from the temple.

71. Which one of the following items was brought by the wisemen from the East?
    A. Spices.
    B. Nard.
    C. Wine.
    D. Gold.

72. In the first temptation, Jesus was told by the devil to
    A. change stones into bread.
    B. change water into wine.
    C. jump into River Jordan.
    D. destroy the temple.

73. Which miracle of Jesus teaches Christians to be kind to other people?
    A. Walking on water.
    B. Great catch of fish.
    C. Healing blind Bartimaeus.
    D. A coin from a fish.

74. Jesus preached that those who would see God are those who
A. are pure in heart.
B. pray everyday.
C. come from poor families.
D. are like little children.

75. The parable of the lost son teaches Christians to be
A. humble.
B. repentant.
C. honest.
D. patient.

76. When Jesus was praying at the garden of Gethsemane
A. his clothes changed to bright white.
B. he was covered by a cloud.
C. an angel come down and comforted him.
D. Elijah and Moses appeared.

77. Peter denied Jesus at the home of
A. Annas.
B. Pilate.
C. Herod.
D. Caiaphas.

78. The Roman officer who saw Jesus die on the cross said that Jesus
A. came from Nazareth.
B. was certainly a good man.
C. should be buried in a new tomb.
D. would resurrect.

79. What did the disciples do after Jesus was taken up to heaven?
A. They went to stay in Jerusalem.
B. They went to fish in Lake Galilee.
C. They went to different areas to preach.
D. They celebrated the passover feast.

80. When Saul became blind he was travelling to Damascus to
A. make tents.
B. get baptised.
C. arrest the believers in Christ.
D. preach the good news.

81. Paul advised Christians to work so that
A. they could become rich.
B. they could pay taxes.
C. they would not be a burden on other people.
D. they could be respected.

82. Babies are not shown to strangers in traditional African societies because
A. the strangers must give out gifts.
B. it is a way of protecting them from harm.
C. they cannot talk.
D. they can be stolen by the strangers.

83. The rite of passage in traditional African societies that is similar to starting a new life in Christianity is
A. baptism.
B. communion.
C. confirmation.
D. initiation.

84. People in traditional African societies reconcile with God by
A. offering sacrifices.
B. reading the scriptures.
C. reciting the Apostles' Creed.
D. shaking hands.

85. Children are taught the value of respect in traditional African communities **mainly** to
A. make them clan elders.
B. know the origin of their ancestors.
C. make them grow into responsible adults.
D. enable them get marriage partners.

86. In Christianity wives are advised to love their husbands
A. in order to avoid divorce.
B. just as Christ loved the church.
C. to enable them get children.
D. so as to be respected by their husbands.

87. Which one of the following is a Christian duty to the community?
A. Removing bad people from the community.
B. Cursing people who break rules.
C. Encouraging people to live in peace.
D. Punishing offenders in the community.

88. Christians are advised that when fasting they should
    A. wear torn clothes.
    B. lock themselves in their homes.
    C. let other people know.
    D. not show it to the public.

89. A Christian duty to people suffering from HIV and AIDS is to
    A. find out how they got infected.
    B. love them and show concern.
    C. condemn them for their acts.
    D. tell them to stop sinning.

90. Which one of the following is an act of self-control by a Christian?
    A. Avoiding revenge when someone makes you angry.
    B. Helping an old woman cross a road.
    C. Taking a sick person to hospital.
    D. Paying school fees for a poor child.

SECTION II
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following was **not** a holy book?
    A. Suhuf   B. Taurat
    C. Injeel   D. Quran

62. Which one of the following surahs of the Quran narrates the favours of Allah (SW) to prophet Mohammad (S.A.W)?
    A. Lahab.   B. Fiil.
    C. Dhuha.   D. Maun.

63. The prophet of Allah (S.W) who was sent to the people of madyan was
    A. Musa   B. Idris
    C. Nuh   D. Shuaib

64. How many Quraish soldiers died in the battle of Badr?
    A. 20   B. 14
    C. 313   D. 70

65. The act of hiding goods by traders to sell them when the prices go up is known as
    A. ghush   B. hoarding
    C. riba   D. profit.

66. Which one of the following surahs encourages muslims to search for knowledge?
    A. Alaq.   B. Maun.
    C. Ikhlas.   D. Falaq.

67. Who among the following prophets of Allah (S.W) was swallowed by a whale?
    A. Jibril.   B. Mohammad.
    C. Yunus.   D. Adam.

68. Which one of the following months is significant to both shias and sunni muslims?
    A. Ramadhan.   B. Muharram.
    C. Shaban.   D. Safar.

69. Who among the following was the last prophet of Allah (S.W) to be sent to the world?
    A. Mohammad.   B. Adam.
    C. Isa.   D. Zakaria.

70. Which one of the following surahs of the Quran says that on the day of Qiyamah people will be like scattered moth..?
    A. Al-Qaria.   B. Al-Zilzala.

C. *Al-Aadiyat.*   D. *Al-Fatiha.*

71. Which one of the following surahs is associated with the year the prophet (SAW) was born?
A. *Falaq.*   B. *Maun.*
C. *Fiil.*   D. *Nasr.*

72. A muslim says Alhamdulillahi
A. *when starting to eat.*
B. *after completing a task.*
C. *on seeing something good.*
D. *when asking for Allah's forgiveness.*

73. Which type of Najasaat is cleared to remove colour, smell and taste?
A. *Mukhafafa.*   B. *Mutawasita.*
C. *Mughalladha.*   D. *Hadath.*

74. How many khutbahs are said during Idd prayers?
A. *Four.*   B. *Three.*
C. *One.*   D. *Two.*

75. The hajj act of running around the kaaba seven times is known as
A. *Sa'ay*   B. *Tawaaf*
C. *Ihram*   D. *Arafat.*

76. When there is a prolonged drought and famine, muslims perform a sunnah prayer called
A. *Istikhalah.*   B. *Dhuha.*
C. *Tahajud.*   D. *Istisqai.*

77. Which surah was revealed to assure the prophet of Allah's victory?
A. *Nasr.*   B. *Ikhlas.*
C. *Falaq.*   D. *Quraish.*

78. Which one of the following drugs is commonly abused among the muslims in Kenya?
A. *Bhang.*   B. *Cocaine.*
C. *Heroin.*   D. *Miraa.*

79. Which of the following is the first pillar of Islam?
A. *Hajj.*   B. *Shahada.*
C. *Salat.*   D. *Zakat.*

80. Which one of the following parts of the body is **not** washed during udhu?
A. *Stomach.*   B. *Feet.*
C. *Arms.*   D. *Face.*

81. Which one of the following is the second battle to be fought in Islam?
A. *Uhud.*   B. *Badr.*
C. *Khandaq.*   D. *Hunain.*

82. What is the best thing for one to do in order to help young orphans?
A. *Give them food.*
B. *Give them shelter.*
C. *Take them to school.*
D. *Employ them.*

83. Who among the following was the first wife of prophet mohammad (S.A.W)?
A. *Aisha.*   B. *Khadijah.*
C. *Sauda,*   D. *Umu Salama.*

84. Which of the following days are known as the white days?
A. *14th, 15th, 16th*   B. *15th, 16th, 17th*
C. *13th, 12th, 11th*   D. *13th, 14th, 15th*

85. How old was the prophet (SAW) when his mother died?
A. *7years*   B. *6years*
C. *5years*   D. *4 years*

86. Which one of the following surahs is known as the mother of Quran?
A. *Fatiha.*   B. *Ikhlas.*
C. *Falaq.*   D. *Nas.*

87. Which one of the following statements is **not** true about swalatul Idd?
A. *It has two rakaat.*
B. *It is performed in the morning.*
C. *It has neither adhan nor Iqamah.*
D. *Two khutbahs are said before salat.*

88. How many idols were kept in the kaabah by the Quraish?
A. *160*   B. *60*
C. *260*   D. *360*

89. Which prophet of Allah (S.W) was put in a huge blazing fire but did not burn?
A. *Musa.*   B. *Shuaib.*
C. *Ibrahim.*   D. *Mohammad.*

90. The main pillar of hajj is
A. *Sa'ay.*   B. *Tawaaf.*
C. *Ihram.*   D. *Arafat.*

TARGETER
001

KCPE FIRST MERIT
STANDARD EIGHT - 2016

SCIENCE

Time: 1 hour 40 mins

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (read these instructions carefully)

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.

2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.

3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question booklet.

    ### HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.

5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-

    YOUR INDEX NUMBER

    YOUR NAME

    NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes, mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.

7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

8. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT.**

9. For each of the questions 1-50, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case, only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

10. On the answer sheet, show the correct answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box which has the letter you have chosen is written.

Example:-

In the Question Booklet:

16. The following types of teeth are all shed **except**
    A. premolars
    B. canines
    C. molars
    D. incisors.

    The correct answer is **C.**

On the Answer sheet:

14. [A] [B] [C] [D]   15. [A] [B] [C] [D]   16. [A] [B] [C] [D]   17. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number **16,** the box with letter **C** printed in it is marked.

11. Your **dark line MUST be** within the box.

12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages.

TURN OVER

1. Which one of the following is the **correct** order foetal development during pregnancy?
A. Zygote ⟶ foetus ⟶ embryo.
B. Embryo ⟶ foetus ⟶ zygote.
C. Foetus ⟶ embryo ⟶ zygote.
D. Zygote ⟶ embryo ⟶ foetus.

2. Which one of the following statement is **true**?
A. Fertilization takes place in the uterus.
B. Ovulation is movement of the ovum from the ovary.
C. Development of the foetus takes place in the uterus.
D. The ovaries normally release ova at the same time.

3. Which of the following levers have the positions of fulcrum, effort and load at the same point when in use?
A. Claw hammer and wheelbarrow.
B. Crowbar and spade.
C. Claw hammer and crowbar.
D. Spade and wheelbarrow.

4. Which of the following methods of separating mixtures can be used to separate solids that are of different size?
A. Winnowing and evaporation.
B. Picking and seiving.
C. Decanting and use of magnets.
D. Evaporation and picking.

5. Which of the following is **not** a likely measure to be taken against lightning?
A. Always walk on open fields when it is raining.
B. Never shelter under tall trees.
C. Always fit lightning arresters on tall buildings.
D. Always wear rubber shoes when walking on stagnant water.

6. Which of the following groups of objects consists of **only** objects that would sink in water?
A. Rubber, marble, piece of stone.
B. Aluminium foil, nail, plastic bottle.
C. Piece of glass, stone, nail.
D. Needle, polythene bag. Bottle top.

7. Which one of the following is **not** a recreational use of water?
A. Swimming.
B. Making fountains.
C. Boat racing.
D. Skiing.

8. Which of the following is **not** a function of the nose?
A. Absorbing air.
B. Warming air.
C. Cleaning air.
D. Trapping dust.

9. During a rainy season muddy roads were spread with rough stones. This was done **mainly** to
A. make the road long lasting.
B. absorb all the mud.
C. increase the grip between the road and the tyres.
D. make the road smoother and easier to travel on.

10. Which pair of livestock parasites can be controlled by spraying and deworming respectively?
   A. Liverflukes and roundworms.
   B. Tsetse flies and ringworms.
   C. Tapeworms and liverflukes.
   D. Hookworms and mites.

11. Transfer of heat from the jiko to the roof is mainly through
   A. convection and conduction
   B. conduction and radiation
   C. radiation and convection.
   D. convection only.

12. Which of the following animals include all those that have no backbones?
   A. Snail, mite, toad.
   B. Duck, salamander, snake.
   C. Slug, frog and newt.
   D. Spider, snail and centipede.

13. During a science practical lesson pupils fixed one end of a long ruler then pulled the free end to move up and down. The set-up was **mainly** used to investigate
   A. special sounds.
   B. loud and soft sound.
   C. direction of sound.
   D. sound pollution.

14. Which group of materials are all magnetic?
   A. Copper, iron, steel.
   B. Aluminium, steel, chromium.
   C. Zinc, bronze, iron.
   D. Cobalt, alnico, steel.

15. Which pair of food will be fed to a person to protect one from the disease that is characterised by protruding stomach and brown hair?
   A. Maize, beans and oranges.
   B. Fruits and vegetables.
   C. Meat and fish.
   D. Fruits and legumes.

16. The **main** reason why the collecting jar of a raingauge is dug 15cm in the soil is to
   A. prevent it from toppling.
   B. to collect the actual amount of water.
   C. to prevent evaporation of collected water
   D. to prevent running water from splashing into the funnel.

17. Among the characteristics of clouds, which one describes cumulus and nimbus respectively?
   A. Rain bearing and dark grey in colour.
   B. Mountainous in shape and white in colour.
   C. White in colour and mountainous in shape.
   D. Dark grey in colour and appear like bundles of cotton.

18. Soil that drains water easily
   A. has the lowest capillarity.
   B. has poor drainage.
   C. has few air spaces.
   D. has a lot of humus.

19. Which one of the following is the first step when separating pieces of iron nail and mixture of sugar solution?
   A. Use of magnet.
   B. Filtering.
   C. Picking.
   D. Winnowing.

20. Which animals are **correctly** matched with their products?

	Poultry	Goat	Sheep	Cattle
A.	Eggs	Milk	Milk	Mutton
B.	Eggs	Milk	Mutton	Beef
C.	Eggs	Mutton	Beef	Mutton
D.	Eggs	Beef	Mutton	Milk

21. The following materials were collected by pupils to prepare an instrument:
   (i) A base and a stand
   (ii) A long straight wood
   (iii) A ruler
   (iv) Two nails
   (v) Strings
   (vi) Small bags filled with soil
   The instrument to be made is used to
   A. show the mass of an object.
   B. measure the weight of different object.
   C. measure the length of objects.
   D. compare the masses of different materials.

22. Three of the following statements are **true** about a maize seed. Which one is **not**?
   A. The embryo consists of radicle and plumule.
   B. It stores food in the endosperm.
   C. It has one cotyledon.
   D. The plumule emerges first through the micropyle.

23. The diagram below shows a human heart.
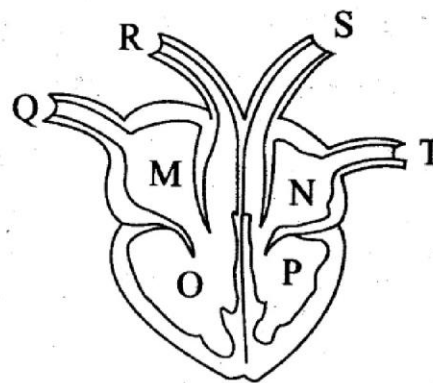
   Which statement is true?
   A. Blood vessel **S** and **T** carry blood away from the heart.
   B. Bloods vessel **Q** and **R** have deoxygenated blood.
   C. Chamber **M** pumbs blood to the lungs.
   D. Chamber **N** receives deoxygenated blood from the lungs.

24. Which list consists of legal drugs **only**?
   A. Cocaine, coffee, tobacco.
   B. Khat, bhang, tobacco.
   C. Alcohol, tobacco, khat.
   D. Alcohol, coffee, heroin.
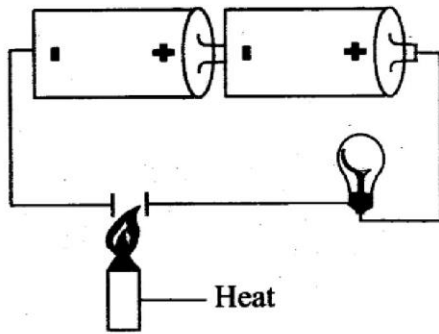
25. Tapeworms in livestocks usually attack the
   A. stomach
   B. small intestines
   C. lungs
   D. kidney.

26. Absorption of digested food takes place in the
   A. small intestines.
   B. large intestines.
   C. duodenum.
   D. rectum.

27. The diagram below represents a set-up that was used during a practical lesson.

— Heat

What was being investigated?
A. Conduction of heat in metal.
B. Expansion of matter.
C. Good conductors of electricity.
D. Transfer of electricity.

28. Which of the following types of fertilizer is **not** a straight fertilizer?
A. Muriate of potash.
B. Diammonium phosphate.
C. Double super phosphate.
D. Urea.

29. Which of the following is both modern and traditional method of food preservation?
A. Use of low temperature.
B. Salting.
C. Smoking.
D. Canning.

30. Which pair of diseases are both immunisable and communicable?
A. Tetanus and typhoid.
B. Tuberculosis and bilharzia.
C. Polio and tetanus.
D. Tuberculosis and typhoid.

31. In which of the following activities is friction **least** needed?
A. Raising a flag.
B. Riding a bike.
C. Washing clothes.
D. Braking a car.

32. The following materials were brought to class by pupils:
(i) Source of light
(ii) White board
(iii) Mirror
(iv) Water in a basin
The aspect to be investigated when the set-up was laid is
A. reflection of light
B. refraction of light
C. how light travels
D. making a rainbow.

33. During pregnancy a foetus
A. develops in the fallopain tube
B. blood mixes with that of the mother in the uterus
C. is HIV negative if the mother is positive
D. removes waste by sweating.

34. The diagram below represents a set-up that can be used to demonstrate aspect of heat.
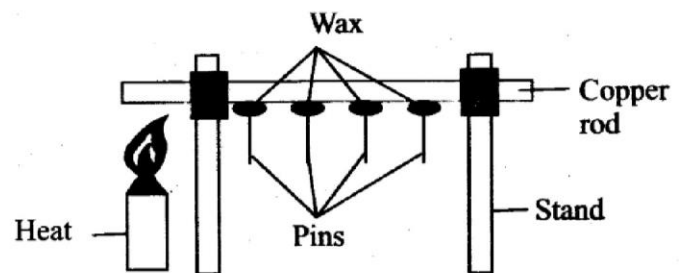
Which aspect was being investigated?
A. Solids expand when heated.
B. Solids exist in different states.
C. Solids conduct heat.
D. Wax melt when heated.

35. Which of the following crops are **correctly** grouped?

Cash crops	Food crops
A. Sisal	Coffee.
B. Coffee	Potatoes.
C. Sunflower	Tea.
D. Maize	Bean.

36. Which percentages of gases are used by plant for making food?

A. 0.97% and 21%

B. 0.97% and 78%

C. 0.03% and 21%

D. 78% and 0.03%

37. Which part of flower is **correctly** matched with its function?

A. Petals - protect the flower.

B. Sepals - attract insects.

C. Anthers - produce female sex cells.

D. Stigma - germination of the pollen grains.

38. During window stage of HIV and AIDS

A. the person can infect other people

B. the person tests positive

C. the person looks sick

D. the person has visible signs.

39. Which of the following is **most** likely to cause water pollution in high seas?

A. Acidic rain.

B. Soil erosion.

C. Factory effluents.

D. Oil spillage.

40. Which component of blood is responsible for fighting germs in a person?

A. Platelets.

B. White blood cells.

C. Red blood cells.

D. Plasma.

41. The diagram below represents a set-up used in demonstrating transfer of heat.
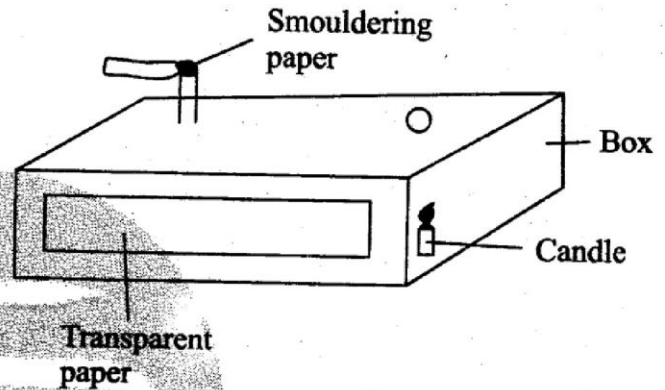
The aspect being investigated is

A. radiation and convection

B. convection only

C. radiation

D. conduction.

42. Which pair of materials will all reflect light?

A. Dirty water and black polythene paper.

B. Clear water and transparent glass.

C. Frosted glass and mirror.

D. Milk and skylight.

43. Which pair of nutritional deficiency diseases can be prevented by eating food rich in minerals?
A. Marasmus and kwashiorkor.
B. Anaemia and marasmus.
C. Rickets and anaemia.
D. Rickets and kwashiorkor.

44. Three of the following are reasons of lighting a house **except**
A. for warmth
B. to scare away pests
C. for comfort
D. for security.

45. Some garden soil was burnt in an open container. Some smoke that was smelling was observed coming out of the container. Which component was being investigated?
A. Air in soil.
B. Water in soil.
C. Humus in soil.
D. Living organisms in soil.

46. Which one of the following is a source of current electricity?
A. Friction.
B. Petrol
C. Dry cells.
D. Dam.

47. Which pair of crops have tap root system **only**?
A. Grass and sugarcane.
B. Black jack and tomato.
C. Onion and kale.
D. Coconut and wheat.

48. Plants provide animals with
A. oxygen and support
B. food and manure
C. habitat and support
D. oxygen and food

49. Which one of the following is the last activity when investigating expansion in liquids?
A. Closing the bottle tightly with cork.
B. Fixing a straw on the cork.
C. Filling a bottle with coloured water.
D. Placing the bottle on a source of heat.

50. Which plants make their own food but have no flower for reproduction?
A. Mushroom and fern.
B. Lucern and algae.
C. Liverwort and pine.
D. Maize and sunflower.

KCPE JARIBIO LA KWANZA STAHIKI DARASA LA NANE - 2016

KISWAHILI: SEHEMU YA KWANZA: LUGHA

Muda: Saa 1 Dakika 40.

MAAGIZO KWA WATAHINIWA
SOMA MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO KWA MAKINI .

1. Umepewa kijitabu hiki cha maswali na karatasi ya kujibu. Kijitabu hiki kina maswali 50.
2. Ikiwa utataka kuandika chochote ambacho si jibu, andika katika kijitabu hiki.
3. Ukiisha kuchagua jibu lako, lionyeshe katika **KARATASI YA MAJIBU** na wala sio katika kijitabu cha maswali.

JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU.

4. Tumia penseli ya kawaida.
5. Hakikisha ya kwamba umeandika yafuatayo katika karatasi ya majibu:

> **NAMBARI YAKO YA MTIHANI**
> **JINA LAKO**
> **JINA LA SHULE YAKO**

6. Kwa kuchora kistari katika visanduku vyenye namba zinazokuhusu, onyesha namba yako kamili ya
   mtihani (yaani nambari ya shule, na zile namba tatu za mtahiniwa) katika sehemu iliyotengwa mwanzo wa karatasi ya majibu.
7. Usitie alama zozote nje ya visanduku.
8. Iweke safi karatasi yako ya majibu, na usiikunje.
9. Kwa kila swali 1-50, umepewa majibu manne. Majibu hayo yameonyeshwa kwa herufi **A, B, C, D**. Ni jibu
   MOJA tu kati ya hayo manne ambalo ni sahihi. Chagua jibu hilo.
10. Kwenye karatasi ya majibu, jibu sahihi lionyeshwe kwa kuchora kistari katika kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndilo jibu.

Mfano

Katika kijitabu cha maswali:

17.   Jengo la kufanyia utafiti wa kisayansi huitwa

   A. maabadi

   B. maabara

   C. maktaba

   D. makavazi

Jibu sahihi ni **B**

Katika karatasi ya majibu

| 16. | [A] [B] [C] [D] | 17. | [A] [B] [C] [D] | 18. | [A] [B] [C] [D] | 19. | [A] [B] [C] [D] |

17, kisanduku chenye herufi B ndicho kilichochorwa kistari.
11. Chora kistari chako vizuri. Kistari chako kiwe cheusi na kisijitokeze nje ya kisanduku.
12. Kwa kila swali, chora kistari katika kisanduku **kimoja** tu kati ya visanduku vinne ulivyopewa.

Kijitabu hiki cha maswali kina kurasa 7 zilizopigwa chapa.

GEUZA UKURASA

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

Basi ___1___ kidogo ___2___ barabara za mji na kuniwezesha kuona mambo ambayo ___3___. Katika mitaa ___4___, watoto chokoraa ___5___ mabaki ya chakula ___6___ mbwakoko na korongo kwenye ___7___. Mchanganyiko wa huzuni, huruma na apizo ukanivaa. ___8___ vitoto vidogo, vikembe, kuwa katika hali kama hiyo.

1.   A. ilizunguka   B. ilizunguka   C. ilizungushwa   D. yalizunguka

2.   A. ndani ya   B. katikati   C. kwenye   D. kwa

3.   A. sikutazama   B. sikuyatazamia   C. sikutazamia   D. sikuyatazamiwa

4.   A. mengi   B. nyingi   C. kwingi   D. mingi

5.   A. walikuwa wanapigania   B. walikuwa wakipigana
      C. walikuwa wakipigania   D. walikuwa wakipiga

6.   A. pamoja na   B. kando na   C. mbali na   D. sembuse na

7.   A. mashimo   B. majalala   C. mapipa   D. maskani

8.   A. Ilihalisi   B. Marufuku   C. Kamwe   D. Haikuhalisi

Amani ni muhimu kwa jamii ___9___. Haileti utangamano tu. ___10___ pia utulivu na uelewano. Siku hizi si tukizi, yaani si ___11___ kuwaona ndugu ___12___ wakizomeana kama washairi wanaokariri shairi la majibizano yaani; ___13___. Ili nchi iweze kuwa ___14___, amani ___15___ kuzingatiwa na kila mtu.

9.   A. lolote   B. yoyote   C. yeyote   D. wowote

10.   A. hata   B. mbali   C. bali   D. kwani

11.   A. nadra   B. kawaida   C. ajabu   D. ibra

12.   A. mmoja   B. moja   C. vimoja   D. wamoja

13.   A. tathlitha   B. ngojera   C. takhmisa   D. tasdisa

14.   A. dhabiti   B. dhalili   C. tabiti   D. thabiti

15.   A. linafaa   B. inafaa   C. zinafaa   D. yanafaa

16. Chagua kiulizi kinachotumika kwenye maswali yanayohusu <u>nyakati</u>, <u>muda</u> au <u>vipindi</u> ikiwa majira yenyewe hayajatajwa.
    A. nani
    B. gani
    C. ngapi
    D. lini

17. Mtu anayetawala kwa nguvu bila Demokrasia ni
    A. Bepari.
    B. Mwinyi.
    C. Dikteta.
    D. Bwanyenye.

18. Chagua sentensi inayoonyesha kiambishi cha 'O' rejeshi awali.
    A. Maduka yanayofunguliwa leo ni mengi.
    B. Maduka yafunguliwao leo ni mengi.
    C. Maduka ambayo yanafunguliwa leo ni mengi.
    D. Maduka yafunguliwayo leo ni mengi.

19. Ni neno lipi ambalo ni sawa na 'mkwe'?
    A. Mke.
    B. Bavyaa.
    C. Mcheja.
    D. Kivyere.

20. Nini kinyume cha <u>tembe</u>?
    A. Mtetea.
    B. Jogoo.
    C. Jimbi.
    D. Pora.

21. Chagua **kuunganishi** kifaacho kukamilisha sentensi hii
    Kimani hakufuata maagizo ya mwalimu ____ hakutaka kuenda shuleni.
    A. licha ya
    B.
    C.
    D.

22. Laki tano, mia tano hamsini na tano huandikwaje kwa tarakimu?
    A. 5555
    B. 505055
    C. 5055
    D. 500555

23. Chagua sentensi iliyoakifishwa ipasavyo
    A. Alinunua vitu vifuatavyo: kalamu, kitabu na karatasi.
    B. Alinunua vitu vifuatavyo; kalamu, kitabu na karatasi
    C. Alinunua vitu vifuatavyo, kalamu, kitabu na karatasi
    D. Alinunua vitu vifuatavyo: kalamu, kitabu na karatasi?

24. Chagua pambo <u>lililo</u> tofauti na mengine
    A. Kigwe.
    B. Kishaufu.
    C. Hazama.
    D. Kikero.

25. Chagua nomino ambayo si kitawe.
    A. Chungu.
    B. Kata.
    C. Tunda.
    D. Fileti.

26. Chagua methali inayofanana kimaana na 'Adui mpende'
    A. Chombo cha kuzama hakina usukani.
    B. Zito hufuatwa na jepesi.
    C. Adui aangukapo, mnyanyue.
    D. Ajali haina kinga.

27. Chagua kundi linalojumuisha viunganishi pekee
    A. Aghalabu, ila, ingawa, katika.
    B. Kando ya, ndani ya, mkabala wa, katika.
    C. Mighairi ya, isipokuwa, licha ya, ijapokuwa.
    D. Hodari, safi, dhaifu, zuri.

28. 'Mdarisi wetu Owino, amesimama mbele ya darasa letu' chagua <u>kihusishi</u>.
A. Mdarisi.
B. Mbele.
C. Mbele ya.
D. Letu.

29. Chagua kivumishi cha 'a' unganifu katika sentensi
Viti vya walimu vimeibwa sasa hivi
A. Viti.

B. Vya.
C. Vimeibwa.
D. Sasa

30. Kukanusha kwa, '<u>mwizi ambaye alikamatwa alishtakiwi</u>,' ni:
A. Mwizi hakukamatwa wala hakushtakiwa.
B. Mwizi ambaye hakukamatwa hakushtakiwa.
C. Mwizi ambaye alikamatwa hakushtakiwa.
D. Mwizi ambaye hajakamatwa hakushtakiwa.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Hapo zamani, Nyani na mamba walikuwa marafiki wa chanda na pete. Kulikuwako na mwembe mkubwa kwenye ukingo wa mto. Wanyama wengine wa porini walishangazwa na urafiki huu usiokuwa wa kawaida. Hata hivyo wanyama wengine walitahadharisha watoto wao na uhusiano na mamba. Nyani alikuwa na mazoea ya kupitisha wakati wake mwingi akiruka kutoka tawi moja la mwembe huo hadi kwa jingine. Mamba naye alitoka majini wakati wa asubuhi na jioni halafu wangepiga soga la kirafiki kwa muda mrefu.

Licha ya urafiki wao, nyani hakuthubutu kumkaribia mamba. Alihofu kuwa huenda akamrukia na kumla alivyowala wanyama wengine waliokaribia majini. Siku moja mamba alitaka kujua ni kwa nini nyani haongelei. Nyani alimwangalia na kusema, "Sio kwamba sitaki kuongelea, ni kwamba unadokeza tu asubuhi na alasiri wakati maembe haya ni matamu mno." Mamba aliuliza tena, "Au ni kwa sababu unadhani ninaweza kuusaliti urafiki wetu na kuishia kukumeza?" Nyani alimweleza kuwa hakuwa na sababu ya kuwa na fikra mbovu kama hizo.

Tangu siku hiyo mamba alianza kumsisitizia nyani umuhimu wa kumtembelea yeye na jamaa yake. *Kila mara nyani alitoa udhuru wa kumtembelea.* Angesema alikuwa akiumwa, siku nyingine alidai kuwa wageni na visingizio hivyo vilikosa kikomo. Hata mamba *aliposhtakia hali* ya mke wake kwa Nyani, hakutetereka kamwe.

Siku moja baada ya shinikizo kubwa la mamba, nyani aliamua kumzuru mamba. Siku iliyofuata. Mamba hakuweza kuzuia furaha yake. Hatimaye lengo lake lilikuwa limetimia. Walikubaliana kuwa nyani angepanda mgongo wa mamba. Mamba alianza kuongelea kuelekea katikati ya mto. Ajabu ni kwamba hawakuwa na mengi ya kuzungumza kinyume na hapo awali. Nyani alifurahia mandhari ya sehemu hii. Ghafla Mamba alimgeukia nyani na kumwambia, 'mke wangu amekuwa akiugua kwa muda mrefu na mganga aliniambia kinachoweza kumponya ni nyani tu! Basi ninachotaka ni moyo wako. *Jasho lilimtiririka nyani kama maji kutoka kwenye chemchemi.*

Kumbe mamba alikuwa chui ndani ya ngozi ya kondoo. Nyani aliwaza haraka na kumwambia, wao akina nyani wanajua mioyo yao ni dawa na hawatembei nayo shelabela. Alimweleza mamba ampeleke alikomchukua ili atoe moyo wake mtini amsaidie kwani alikuwa rafikiye wa dhati.

Mamba alishawishika na kumrejesha nyani. Walipokuwa wakirudi, nyani alimweleza kuwa kulikuwa na mioyo mingine mtini. Jambo lililozidisha kasi ya mamba kumrudisha. Walipofika ukingoni, nyani alirukia mwembe ule kwa matumaini makubwa. Alipofika kileleni alimwambia nyani afungue kinywa chake aupokee moyo wake. Mamba alipofunga macho na kupanua kicha, nyani alimlenga mamba embe mbichi ambalo nusura liyavunje meno yake. Urafiki wao ukafikia kikomo.

31. Jambo linaloonyesha kuwa Nyani na Mamba walikuwa marafiki wakubwa ni
A. walitembeleana kila wakati.
B. mamba alitoka majini kila asubuhi na jioni.
C. walipenda kuzungumza kwa muda mrefu.
D. wanyama wa porini walifahamu urafiki wao.

32. Kwa nini Nyani alipenda mwembe uliokuwa kwenye ukingo wa mto?
A. Ili aweze kufanya mazungumzo na mamba.
B. Ili aweze kuyala maembe matamu.
C. Hakukuwa na miti mingine hapo karibu.
D. Aliyapenda madhari ya mto.

33. Lengo **kuu** la mamba kukaribia mwembe wakati wa asubuhi na jioni lilikuwa ni
A. ajaribu bahati yake kumrai nyani ili amle kama wanyama wengine.
B. amrai nyani ili amfunze jinsi ya kuongelea.
C. aweze kutazama maembe yakiwa matamu.
D. kutaka kumweleza nyani shida zake.

34. '*Kila mara nyani alitoa udhuru wa kutomtembelea.*' inamaanisha kuwa
A. nyani alimkataza kuwa hangemtembelea.
B. nyani alimwahidi kumtembelea baadaye.
C. nyani alikuwa na shughuli nyingi.
D. nyani alitoa sababu za kutomtembelea.

35. Kauli, '*jasho lilimtiririka nyani kama maji kutoka kwenye chemchemi*' imetumia tamathali gani ya usemi?
A. Kinaya
B. Istiara.
C. Tashbihi.
D. Nahau.

36. Kulingana na kifungu, maana ya '*aliposhtakia hali*' ni
A. alipomweleza namna wanavyoshirikiana na mke wake.
B. alipomweleza kuhusu hali ya mke wake.
C. alipomsifu mke wake
D. alipotoa malalamishi kuhusu mke wake.

37. Wanyama wengine walitahadharisha wana wao dhidi ya uhusiano na mamba kwa kuwa;
A. mamba aliwala wanyama wengine hivyo hakuaminika
B. mamba hakupenda kuzungumza na wanyama wengine ila nyani.
C. mamba hakupenda kuwa na uhusiano na watoto.
D. wanyama wengine hawangeweza kupanda juu ya mti.

38. Chagua jawabu **lisilo sahihi** kulingana na kifungu.
A. Furaha ya mamba iliongezeka alipombeba nyani mgongoni.
B. Mke wa mamba alikuwa mgonjwa.
C. Mamba alielekea katikati ya mto ili kumwangamiza nyani.
D. Moyo wa nyani haukuwa juu ya mti.

39. Kwa nini mamba alishawishika na kumrudisha nyani alikomtoa?
A. Aliamini kuwa nyani hawatembei na mioyo yao.
B. Nyani alimlazimisha warudi.
C. Nyani alitaka kumpa embe bichi.
D. Mioyo mingine mingi ya nyani ilikuwa juu ya mti.

40. Chagua tabia ya nyani kulingana na kifungu
A. mwenye msimamo, mwerevu.
B. mwenye kushawishika, mwerevu.
C. asiyekuwa na msimamo, mwenye kushawishika.
D. asiyeaminika, mdanganyifu.

Maadili ni uti wa mgongo wa jamii. Jamii iliyo imara ni ile izingatiayo maadili. Mikakati ya kuimarisha maadili katika jamii ni muhimu sana. Kinyume na ilivyokuwa siku za kisogoni, sasa maadili katika jamii zetu yanazidi kudidimia kila uchao kiasi cha kututia wasiwasi. Mtagusano wetu na mataifa ya kigeni kupitia teknolojia unaweza kuchangia utovu wa maadili. Watu wengi hufikiria kuwa mmomonyoko wa maadili ndio ustaarabu unaostahili. Kushabikia nyendo mbaya huchangia upalilizi wa uozo wa tabia. Hali hii inaweza kuzifuja jamii hizi.

Ni ukweli usiopingika kuwa umaskini wa jamii umewafanya vijana kwa wazee kutamani na kukumbatia njia za mkato za kujitajirisha. Kwa kuingiwa na ubinafsi na tamaa nyingi, wao hubuni miradi ya kifisadi. Watu hao hufanya kila wawezalo kutafuta mianya ya kujipenyezea pesa. Wao hufanya makosa haya ya jinai bila kujali madhara yake. Rushwa huzidi kutolewa ili kufunika njama ambazo huwa ni maradhi hatari kwa usalama wa nchi na wananchi wake.

Tamaa inapokithiri, roho za fisadi hao hazitulii bali huzunguka huku na huko kwa kasi isiyomithilika. Watu hujikaza kuwafikia na kuwapiku waliowashinda kiuchumi. Mathalani watu ambao juzi ya jana walikuwa hawana mbele wala nyuma ghafla huanza kuendesha magari ya kifahari na kuishi na kujijengea ghorofa katika mitaa inayotajika. Kama hali hiyo ingeletwa na **nyota ya jaha** ingeeleweka. Lakini utajiri huo ni zao la wizi wa kalamu au kuzunguka mbuyu, wahusika sharti walaaniwe na kutiwa mbaroni kwa mujibu wa sheria ya nchi. Vijana ambao hakika ndio mihimili ya taifa la leo na kesho wanapaswa kujitenga na vitendo hivyo vinavyoweza kudhalilisha utu wa jamii na kuleta aibu machoni pa jamii ya kimataifa.

Nchi nyingi za kiafrika hutafuta mikakati ya kukabiliana na ufisadi ili ziimarishe maadili. Mojawapo ya mikakati hiyo ni kuripoti visa vyovyote vya ufisadi kupitia arafa na wafanyakazi wa umma kujaza fomu za kuonyesha rasilimali zao. Hata hivyo wahusika bado huzua mbinu nyingine kuzuia juhudi za serikali. Jambo hili huwa gumu hasa wahusika wanapopata kinga kutoka serikalini.

Niwazi kuwa mtu hawezi kushindana na mkono mrefu wa serikali. Juhudi za kukomesha ufisadi hivi majuzi zimeanza kuzaa matunda. Wahusika wa mradi maarufu wa vijana walioshukiwa kushiriki ufisadi, walijiuzulu na uchunguzi dhidi yao kuanza. Tayari walishafunguliwa mashtaka. Mambo kama haya si mageni nchi nyingi barani Afrika. Kutokana na matamshi ya viongozi maarufu kama vile papa mtakatifu na rais wa Marekani dhidi ya ufisadi, nchi nyingi sasa zimeamka na kukaza kamba katika kuupinga ufisadi.

41. Chagua jawabu lililo sahihi kulingana na aya ya kwanza
    A. kutoelewana katika jamii kunatokana na ukosefu wa maadili
    B. hakuna haja ya kuweka mikakati ya kuimarisha maadili katika jamii
    C. jamii inaweza kusimama bila kuwepo maadili
    D. pasipokuwepo na maadili, jamii itayumbayumba.

42. Jamii zetu zinazidi kuharibiwa na
    A. kufuata na kushabikia ustaarabu wa kigeni na kupuuza maadili.
    B. watu na vijana kuiga maadili yanayofaa.
    C. watu kupenda maadili ya nchi yao.
    D. kutojua maana ya maadili.

43. Kulingana na aya ya pili, kiini cha ufisadi ni
    A. tamaa na ubinafsi.
    B. ufukara.
    C. uozo katika jamii.
    D. mtagusano wa watu na mataifa ya kigeni.

44. Jambo linalothibitisha kuwa ufisadi upo ni
    A. kutumia teknolojia ya kigeni kuchangia utovu wa maadili.
    B. kujenga nyumba na kuendesha magari ya kifahari.
    C. kuonekana kwa mabadiliko ya ghafla kiuchumi kwa wahusika.
    D. kuishi na kujenga ghorofa katika mitaa ya kujajika.

45. Nyota ya jaha ni sawa na
    A. kupata kwa haraka.
    B. kutuzwa kwa kushinda.
    C. mchezo wa bahati nasibu.
    D. kubahatika kihalala.

46. Kuendelezwa kwa tabia ya uozo hutokana na
    A. kuanzishwa kwa miradi bandia.
    B. kutamani na kukumbatia tabia za kifisadi.
    C. mtagusano baina ya mataifa kupitia teknolojia.
    D. kufikiria tu kuhusu upotovu wa maadili.

47. Kifungu kinabainisha kwamba:
    A. ustaarabu wote wa kigeni unapotosha maadili.
    B. vijana hufanya kila wawezalo kutafuta mianya ya ufisadi
    C. maadili yanafaulishwa na serikali husika na vijana.
    D. kuanza miradi ya vijana ni njia ya kutafuta ufisadi.

48. Madhara makuu yanayoipata jamii kutokana na mmomonyoko wa maadili ni
    A. kuporomoka kwa nchi na kuathiri wananchi wake.
    B. ufukara mkubwa unaorudisha nchi nyuma.
    C. vijana kuiga tamaduni za nchi za kigeni.
    D. kubuni miradi ya kifisadi.

49. 'Tamaa inapokithiri' maana yake ni
    A. inapotoweka
    B. inapoingia
    C. inapopungua
    D. inapoongezeka.

50. Ni methali gani inayoafikiana na kifungu hiki?
    A. Wanosha wana maisha marefu.
    B. Mtaka vingi kwa pupa hana mwisho mwema.
    C. Mwacha mila ni mtumwa.
    D. Kiingiacho mjini si haramu.

KCPE FIRST MERIT
STANDARD EIGHT - 2016

ENGLISH
SECTION A:
LANGUAGE

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Read these instructions carefully.)

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.

2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.

3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question paper.

   HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.

5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-

   YOUR INDEX NUMBER

   YOUR NAME

   NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes, mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.

7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT.**

9. For each of the questions **1-50,** four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C, D. In each case, only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

10. On the answer sheet, show the correct answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example:

   In questions 21 to 24, choose the correct alternative to complete the sentence.

22. Wekesa had hardly sat down

    A. when the teacher called him in front.

    B. than the teacher called him in front.

    C. but the teacher called him in front.

    D. that the teacher called him in front.

    The correct answer is **A.**

   On the Answer sheet:

   21. [A] [B] [C] [D]   22. [A] [B] [C] [D]   23. [A] [B] [C] [D]   24. [A] [B] [C] [D]

   In the set of boxes number **22,** the box with letter A printed in it is marked.

11. Your dark line **MUST be** within the box.

12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

TURN OVER

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.

Having ___1___ advice from the dentist, King'ori ___2___ up his mind to pull out his ___3___ molar. He had ___4___ a lot of pain for over a week. He regretted ___5___ he had not observed dental rules ___6___ childhood.

Now he was about to ___7___ his third tooth. He ___8___ not imagine the ___9___ gap that would remain. King'ori blamed this ___10___ sweets and biscuits he always ate. His mother ___11___ urged him to ___12___ the habit, but King'ori ___13___ her a deaf ___14___ . He ___15___ there anticipating the pain he would go through.

1.	A. sought	B. seek	C. found	D. met
2.	A. gave	B. showed	C. made	D. caught
3.	A. pained	B. painfull	C. cavity	D. paining
4.	A. bore	B. borne	C. born	D. bear
5.	A. when	B. how	C. what	D. why
6.	A. since	B. for	C. of	D. by
7.	A. loss	B. losse	C. lose	D. loose
8.	A. would	B. will	C. can	D. could
9.	A. angry	B. ugly	C. shallow	D. wider
10.	A. by	B. in	C. on	D. to
11.	A. usually	B. rarely	C. never	D. hardly
12.	A. quite	B. quit	C. quiet	D. quote
13.	A. tuned	B. showed	C. gave	D. turned
14.	A. shoulder	B. answer	C. ear	D. mouth
15.	A. lay	B. laid	C. lain	D. lied

16. Mwanyota was found ill _____ typhoid.
A. from
B. of
C. by
D. with

17. Richard was _____ by the size of the pyramids.
A. amused
B. scared
C. amazed
D. astonished

18. Her stepmother could not _____ her misbehaviour.
A. put up with
B. get away with
C. get over with
D. make up for

19. _____ the road accident was fatal, the victim survived narrowly.
A. Despite
B. Because
C. Since
D. Although

20. He is the right man to _____ the gift pack was awarded.
A. who
B. whom
C. whose
D. which

21. That old lady looks very <u>frail</u> while walking.
A. robust
B. slow
C. feeble
D. strong

22. The athlete won in marathon <u>as well as</u> steeplechase.
A. apart from
B. excluding
C. besides
D. notwithstanding

23. <u>**Children ought to be careful with strangers.**</u>
A. Children must be careful with strangers.
B. Children should be careful with strangers.
C. Children could be careful with strangers.
D. Children might be careful with strangers.

24. <u>**"I shall make a kite," said the boy.**</u>
A. The boy said that he will make a kite.
B. The boy said that he shall make a kite.
C. The boy said that he would make a kite.
D. The boy said that he can make a kite.

25. <u>**Naija rarely visits her grandmother.**</u>
A. Naija seldom visits her grandmother.
B. Naija never visits her grandmother.
C. Naija always visits her grandmother.
D. Naija occasionally visits her grandmother.

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

The drought in the animal kingdom had escalated so much that all animals risked dehydration. Fox could not put up with this anymore and resolved to try his luck. He roamed all over the plain to no success. He was about to give up when he stumbled upon a deserted well. The well had a little water but was rather too deep. Determined to quench his insatiable thirst, he plunged into the well. The water was cool and clean. He drank to his satisfaction wishing he could stay there for ever.

Reality struck him and suddenly he recalled his family back at home. He looked up the well only to realise that there was no possible way out. He was now in a complex web of confusion and resulted to calling for help. He cried and yelled for help until his voice became hoarse, almost inaudible.

The goat was also wandering the plain looking for a solution to his parched throat. Thinking he had heard a faint cry of distress from a distance the goat searched for its source. His concern led him to the well where the fox lay helplessly. He peered into the opening and saw the poor fox. The fox was finally happy that help was in the offing.

"Please, my friend goat, look for a rope or a ladder and get me out of this well," the fox begged. Full of pity the goat obliged. For several minutes he looked for a remedy but he was unlucky. He went back and informed the fox.

"You see my friend, with your long body and horns you can still help me if you wish. Jump right into the well then stand against the wall. By doing so, I shall climb out and get my own rope at home to help you out. After all you too need some water." Fox suggested this and totally convinced the goat.

The goat did not hesitate but jumped right in. He first gulped mouthfuls of water before standing against the wall of the well to save his friend. In the wink of an eye, fox was up there safe and sound.

"It's now your turn!" shouted the goat from inside the well. The fox let out a wicked smile.
"Thank you for your kindness, but I don't have or know any way to get you out of that place." Fox said at last and walked away.

---

26. According to the first paragraph, the fox could not put up with
    A. all the animals.
    B. the kingdom of dehydrated animals.
    C. too much drought.
    D. trying his luck anymore.

27. Which one of the following words best replaces the word 'roamed'?
    A. Scattered.
    B. Loitered.
    C. Complained
    D. Wandered.

28. What happened when the fox was about to lose hope?
A. He resolved to try his luck.
B. He came across a desolate well.
C. He found a well with a lot of water.
D. He stumbled upon a well in a desert.

29. Why did the fox plunge into the well?
A. He wanted to drink water to his fill.
B. He did not have a place to live.
C. He wanted to stay there forever.
D. He was looking for his family.

30. While the fox was in the well, he did not
A. drink water to his satisfaction.
B. remember his family at home.
C. discover that there was no way out of the well.
D. find out that the water was cold and clean.

31. Why did the fox's voice become hoarse?
A. He had drunk too much water.
B. He was totally confused.
C. He had yelled and cried for help without success.
D. He did not have a loud voice.

32. The word 'parched' has been used in the passage to mean
A. dry.
B. empty.
C. hungry.
D. greedy.

33. Which one of the following statements shows that the goat was considerate?
A. He wandered about the plain.
B. He decided to look for the source of the distress cry.
C. He was busy looking for a solution to his thirst.
D. He led the fox into a well that had a little water.

34. The goat saw '...*the poor fox...*' . This implies that the fox
A. did not own anything.
B. was born in a poor family.
C. was very desperate for help.
D. was drowning in the well.

35. Why was the fox finally happy?
A. He had drunk enough water.
B. The goat had come to join him in the well.
C. His voice had suddenly become audible.
D. There was a little hope of getting help.

36. What was the goat not looking for when he spent several minutes away?
A. Aid.
B. Solution.
C. Help.
D. Mecry.

37. The goat did not hesitate to jump into the well because
A. he had a long body and horns.
B. he was totally persuaded by the fox.
C. the fox had a rope at home to pull him out.
D. he needed to drink some water too.

38. What do you learn from the fox's final response to the goat after he was out of the well?
A. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
B. Too much of something is poisonous.
C. Think twice before you act.
D. Great minds think alike.

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

It has come to the limelight that most of our politicians rarely pursue the interest of the public. Therefore we need not take them seriously and should check each and every word they utter. Kenyans ought to keep a keen eye and ensure that the constitution is fully implemented. They should nor allow any attempt to interfere with the process. The relevant commission must lead and ensure that the process remains intact and on track. It must safeguard the true interest of Kenyans and avoid instances of confusion and political bias.

The young population has a major role to play here as agent of change. They should come out strongly and air their voice. In fact, the new law holds a bright future for the youth. Therefore, their active involvement and that of other civil society groups is necessary. Young people must be on the front line in opposing any ill attempt by the politicians to sabotage the implementation of the new constitution.

The youth have a responsibility to push for the realisation of the new laws and ensure the change that Kenyans voted for, in the referendum, is realised. Young people participated overwhelmingly for the new constitution. By doing so, the demonstrated that they needed a change of the old way of governance. Majority of the Kenyans believe that the new constitution will provide an opportunity for them to embrace a better future together. If properly implemented, the constitution provides an opportunity to fight corruption, ethnicity, impunity, poverty and inequality which have for many years hindered our growth and development.

It should be understood that the process of constitution is not a reserve of politicians and committees. Kenyans must not abandon their role and allow the politicians to control the process. Politicians have showed vested interest and thus cannot be trusted to be committed fully to the implementation. Quite a good number of politicians are beneficiaries of the old regime order and are afraid of the new constitution robbing them of some privileges they enjoy.

Finally, they whatsoever, must not be given a go-ahead to cause confusion and bar the implementation of the new constitution. In fact, members of senate and parliament need to realise that they are people's agents and depend on the tax payer's money. Therefore, they must do a good job. The citizens are their bosses and they have a duty to carry out their wishes.

| 39. | What is true about our politicians according to the first paragraph?
A. They have not all come to the limelight.
B. They are not really interested with politics.
C. They hardly pursue the public interest.
D. They are not taken seriously. | 40. | To make sure that the constitution is fully implemented;
A. every word spoken by the politicians should be listened.
B. the citizens should be very observant and involved.
C. the citizens should not interfere with the politicians.
D. politicians should check each and every word they utter. |

41. The commission meant to deal with constitutional issues should not be
A. relevant.
B. timely.
C. actual.
D. biased.

42. What is the main task of the commission appointed to oversee the matters of the constitution?
A. To safeguard the true interest of the citizens.
B. To pursue the interest of the public.
C. To use its authority boldly.
D. To create confusion and political bias.

43. The word 'major' has been used in the passage. It cannot be replaced by
A. chief.
B. main.
C. common.
D. principal.

44. *"... they should come out strongly and air their voice..."* This statement means that
A. the youths should work very hard to succeed.
B. the youths should give their opinions courageously.
C. the youths have a loud voice
D. the youths should not remain inside where they air their voice.

45. What should be done to avoid politicians sabotaging the process of constitution implementation?
A. Getting inactively involved.
B. Not acting as the agents of change.
C. Resisting any evil plan from the politicians
D. Promising the youths a bright future.

46. Why did a huge number of the youths vote for the new constitution?
A. Majority are registered voters.
B. They have the ability to push for new changes.
C. They were supporting the old way of governance.
D. They wanted an opportunity to ensure a better future.

47. The following social vices can hinder the development of a nation except
A. impartiality.
B. tribalism.
C. corruption.
D. impunity.

48. If the process of constitution implementation were left to the politicians
A. they would reserve it for the committees.
B. they would involve the young generation.
C. they would steer it for their selfish gain.
D. they would be trusted to guard their vested interest.

49. What is not evident according to the last paragraph?
A. Politicians are beneficiaries of the old regime order.
B. Politicians, given a chance, can interfere with the constitution.
C. Members of parliament and senate represent the people.
D. Citizens are loyal tax payers.

50. The best title for the passage should be
A. The Political Involvement in Kenya.
B. Politicians Vested Interest.
C. Implementation of the New Constitution.
D. Changing the New Constitution.

MATHEMATICS

Time: 2 hours.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Please read these instructions carefully).

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.

2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.

3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in the question booklet.

   HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil.

5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

   YOUR INDEX NUMBER

   YOUR NAME

   NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes, mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.

7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

8. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT.**

9. For each of the questions 1-50, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

10. On the answer sheet, the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

    Example
    In the Question Booklet:

41. If the circumference of a circle is 176cm, calculate half its radius.
    A. 56 cm
    B. 28 cm
    C. 7 cm
    D. 14 cm

    The correct answer is **D.**

    On the Answer sheet:

    1 [A] [B] [C] [D]　　**11** [A] [B] [C] [D]　　**21** [A] [B] [C] [D]　　**31** [A] [B] [C] [D]　　**41** [A] [B] [C] [**D**]

    In the set of boxes number 41, the box with letter **D** printed in it is marked.

11. Your **dark line MUST BE** within the box.

12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.

TURN OVER

1. What is Thirty million three hundred and thirty thousand and thirteen written in symbols?
   A. 303003013
   B. 30313013
   C. 30303013
   D. 30330013

2. Which one of the following pairs of numbers are divisible by 11?
   A. 309017, 52645
   B. 18161, 36299
   C. 43758, 942832
   D. 763521, 49820

3. The sum of two numbers is 10748. The difference between them is 1434. What is the largest number?
   A. 6091
   B. 4657
   C. 9314
   D. 3940

4. Calculate the area of the figure drawn below given that line **AB** is parallel to line **FC** and **ED. EF = FA**.
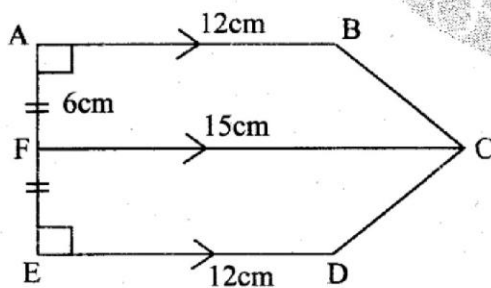
   A. 324cm^2
   B. 162cm^2
   C. 72cm^2
   D. 144cm^2

5. Muli arranged 48 rows of chairs. Each row fitted 102 chairs. 1230 chairs were not occupied. A third of the occupied chairs were occupied by children and the rest by adults. How many adults were there?
   A. 3666
   B. 1222
   C. 2444
   D. 3264

6. Work out
   $504 \div (286 - 262) + 7 \times 6$
   A. 21
   B. 63
   C. 42
   D. 48

7. What is the distance round a square estate whose area is 1225m^2?
   A. 140m
   B. 35m
   C. 70m
   D. 700m

8. Ahmed ran round the figure below twice. What distance in kilometres did he cover?

   A. 0.58
   B. 0.88
   C. 1.16
   D. 880
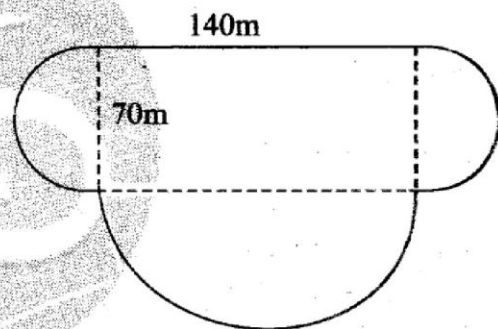
9. What is the sum of the next two numbers in the sequence below?
   15, 20, 27, 38, ____, ____
   A. 68
   B. 119
   C. 120
   D. 117

10. What is 149.998 rounded off to the nearest hundredths?
    A. 149.000
    B. 150.000
    C. 149.90
    D. 150.00

11. Work out

$$1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \text{ of } \left(7\frac{1}{3} \times 4\frac{1}{2}\right) - 3\frac{1}{4}$$

A. $3\frac{3}{4}$

B. $4\frac{3}{4}$

C. $5\frac{1}{4}$

D. $5\frac{3}{4}$

12. 144 exercise books were shared among the lower and the upper primary in the ratio 3:5 respectively. How many more books were given to the upper than to the lower primary?

A. 54

B. 72

C. 90

D. 36

13. Calculate the area of the shaded part in the figure below given that the length of line AC of the square ABCD is 28cm.
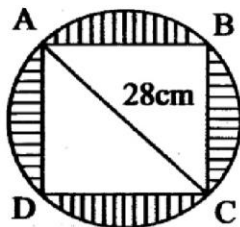
A. 616cm²

B. 168cm²

C. 224cm²

D. 392cm²

14. The marked price of an item is sh. 1200. Makena paid sh. 1000 for the item and received a balance of sh. 40. What percentage discount was she allowed?

A. 5%

B. 80 %

C. 25%

D. 20%

15. The scale reads 1:10000 on a map. A rectangular plot measures 8 cm by 6cm. Calculate its actual area in hectares.

A. 48

B. 480000

C. 4800

D. 480

16. A square based rectangular tank whose length is 1.2m has a height of 8m. Calculate the capacity of the water in the tank when two thirds full of water.

A. 3840L

B. 7680L

C. 640L

D. 320L

17. In the figure below line **AB** is parallel to line **DC** and **AD** is parallel to line **BC**. Calculate the area of the figure.
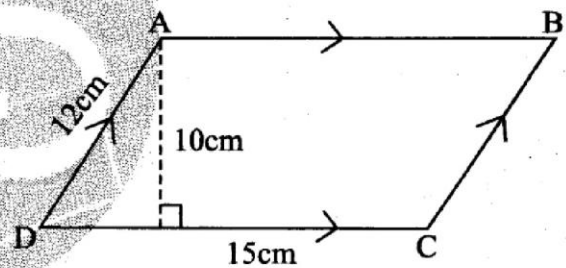
A. 75cm²

B. 90cm²

C. 180cm²

D. 150cm²

18. Kaleb bought 2 bags of maize each weighing 75kg for sh. 5000. He then sold the maize at sh. 50 per kilogram. What percentage profit did he make?

A. 50%

B. 25%

C. 10%

D. $33\frac{1}{3}$ %

TURN OVER

19. The mean weight of 6 packets of beans is 5.5kg. Four of the packets weigh 6kg, 7.5kg, 8kg and 4.5kg. The other two packets weigh the same. What is the weight of each of the other two packets?

A. 7kg

B. 8kg

C. 3.5kg

D. 4kg

20. Construct triangle **MNO** in which line **NO** = 6.5cm, angle **MNO** = 50^0 and angle **NMO** = 75^0. Bisect angle **MNO** to meet line **MO** at **P**. What is the length of line **MP**?

A. 3cm

B. 2.7cm

C. 2.4cm

D. 2.1cm

21. Patel sells goods for a certain company. He is paid sh. 5500 as basic salary and a certain commission on the value of goods sold above sh. 20 000. In one month he sold goods worth sh. 110000 and received sh. 10000 as his total earning. Calculate his percentage commission.

A. 5%

B. 20%

C. 15%

D. 10%

22. Calculate the surface area of the cylindrical pipe drawn below. $\left(\text{Take } \pi \, \dfrac{22}{7}\right)$
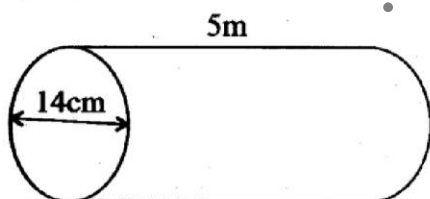
A. 220cm^2

B. 22000cm^2

C. 22308cm^2

D. 22154cm^2

23. Marende ate 0.25 of a loaf of bread in the morning and 0.37 in the evening. He ate the remaining piece in equal portion in the morning and in the evening of the following day. What percentage of the bread did he eat in the morning of the second day?

A. 38%

B. 17%

C. 62%

D. 19%

24. Below is a price list of some items found in a shop:

Unga sh. 76 per 2kg packet

Sugar sh. 98 per kg

Rice sh. 70 per kg

Bar of soap @ sh. 120

Mama Sofia bought the following items from the shop:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *kg of rice*

2 kilogram of sugar

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *kg of unga*

2 bars of soap.

She paid for items using 2 - sh. 500 notes, how much balance did she receive?

A. sh. 560

B. sh. 598

C. sh. 440

D. sh. 402

25. Solve the value of **w** in the equation

$$\frac{1}{7}(42w - 35) = 3w + 16$$

A. 17

B. 6

C. 7

D. 19

26. A 28 litre container was $\frac{3}{4}$ full of milk. The milk was packed into 0.3dl packets. How many packets were obtained?

A. 700

B. 93

C. 70

D. 7

27. In the figure below line **PQR** is parallel to line **STV**. Angle **RTV** = 46⁰ and **PQT** = 122⁰.
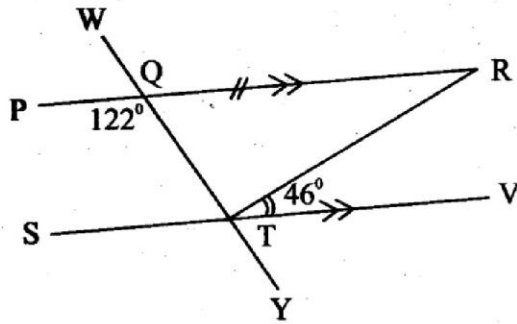
What is the size of angle **QTR**?
A. 46⁰
B. 76⁰
C. 58⁰
D. 56⁰

28. The length of an open cuboid is 9cm, its width is 5cm while its height is 7cm. It was painted all round its surface except its bottom. Calculate the surface area of the cuboid painted.
A. 196cm²
B. 216cm²
C. 241cm²
D. 160cm²

29. Kiplagat had 48 goats and 45 cows in his farm. By the end of the year his goats had increased in the ratio 4:3 while his cows had decreased in the ratio of 3:5. How many goats and cows were in his farm at the end of the year?
A. 93
B. 111
C. 119
D. 91

30. Martin sold 2 bulls each at sh. 12000. He deposited all the money in a bank that gave simple interest at a rate of 2.5% p.a. How much money was in his account at the end of 18 months?
A. sh. 24900
B. sh. 33000
C. sh. 24 000
D. sh. 24 090

31. The table below shows **the number of pupils** and the marks scored during a **continuous** assessment test.

Score	40-50	51-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	Over 90
No of pupils	3	7	12	18	12	2

What was the modal score in this test?
A. 18
B. Over 90
C. 12
D. 70 -79

32. Simplify the following

$\frac{1}{2}(10y + 4) < \frac{1}{3}(9 + 6y)$

A. 3y > 1
B. 3y > 5
C. $y < \frac{1}{3}$
D. $y < 1\frac{2}{3}$

33. A carton weighing $\frac{1}{4}$ kg was fully packed with textbooks whose mass was 650g each. What is the total mass of 20 such cartons if there were 25 books in each carton?
A. 0.0165t
B. 0.33t
C. 0.312t
D. 0.624t

34. A fifth of St. Martin primary school compound is used to construct classrooms. A half of the remainder is used to grow crops and the rest is used as the school's play ground. If 2 hectares is used as play ground, calculate the size of the school's compound in m².
A. 5
B. 500
C. 5000
D. 50000

35. How many cubes are used to make this stack?
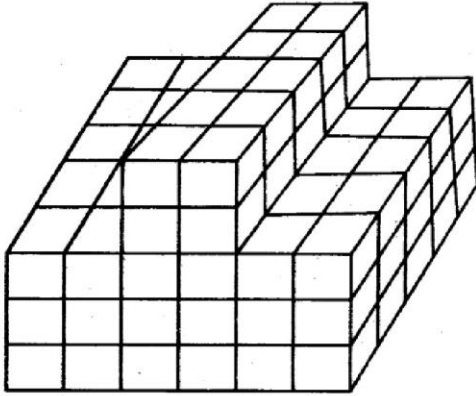
A. 90
B. 120
C. 110
D. 160

36. If a = 4, b = 5 and c = 3, what is the value of

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{b^2 - c^2}{a} \text{ ?}$$

A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 8

37. Work out

$$\frac{0.72 \times 2.25 \times 1.44}{4.8 \times 0.18 \times 0.9}$$

A. 0.3
B. 3
C. 30
D. 0.03

38. A train travelling from Magadi to Nairobi a distance of 162km took 3 hours to reach Nairobi. At what speed in m/s was it travelling?
A. 20m/s
B. 25m/s
C. 45m/s
D. 15m/s

39. The cost of a pen is sh. 2 x. The cost of an exercise book is sh. 10 more than that of a pen. A graph book costs half the total cost of an exercise book and the pen. Write an expression to calculate the total cost of the three items.
A. sh. 8x + 10
B. sh. 6x + 10
C. sh. 6x + 15
D. sh. 8x + 15

40. 20 machines can pack 24 tonnes of flour in one day. How many tonnes of flour will 15 such machines pack in one day?
A. 6
B. 32
C. 18
D. 8

41. The pie chart below represents the colours chosen by a std. 8 class as their favourite colours.
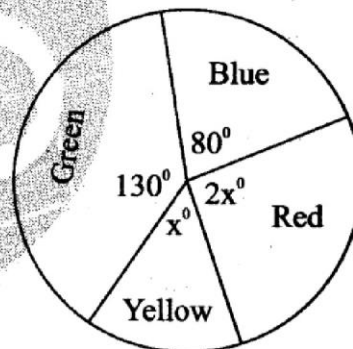
If only 5 pupils chose yellow as their favourite colour, how many people chose green?
A. 13
B. 20
C. 26
D. 17

42. What is the place value of digit 9 after working out 14.7 x 0.19?
A. Tens.
B. Hundredths.
C. Tenths.
D. Thousandths.

43. A string went round a rectangular house once. The length of the house is 6m. If the length of the string is 18m, calculate the area of the house.

A. 36m²

B. 108m²

C. 72m²

D. 18m²

44. Kamande paid sh. 3800 for a suit after being allowed a discount of 5%. Calculate the marked price of the suit.

A. sh. 3610

B. sh. 3990

C. sh. 4000

D. sh. 3600

45. What is the size of angle **p** in the figure below given that line **ED = CD** and **FB** is parallel to line **EC** and angle **ABF = 125°**?
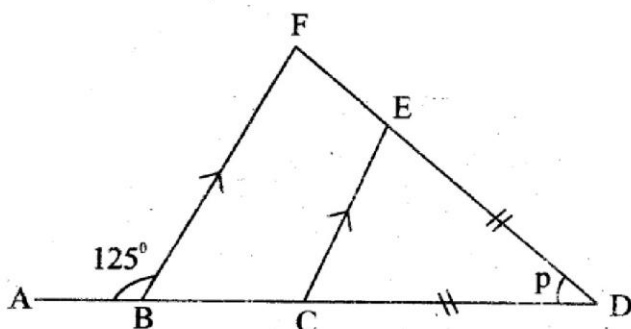
A. 55°

B. 70°

C. 125°

D. 60°

46. The table below shows postal charges for international parcels.

Mass of Parcel	Within East Africa	Rest of Africa	Rest of the world
not over 50 g	40.00	70.00	110.00
not over 100 g	75.00	120.00	250.00
not over 500 g	110.00	190.00	395.00
not over 750 g	139.00	250.00	501.00
not over 1kg	178.00	325.00	615.00
not over 1½kg	210.00	475.00	775.00
not over 2kg	350.00	535.00	850.00
Each additional 1kg upto 10kg	120.00	190.00	300.00

Susan sent the following parcels:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ kg parcel to Tanzania

510g parcel to Australia(Rest of the world)

4kg parcel to Nigeria

How much money did she pay altogether?

A. sh. 1626

B. sh. 1510

C. sh. 1246

D. sh. 1781

47. Three buses leave the station after 24 minutes, 30 minutes and 40 minutes. They left together at 11.45 am. At what time did they leave together next?

A. 1.45am

B. 11.47am

C. 1.47am

D. 1.45pm

48. A bag of wheat flour weighs 90kg. Wheat flour in 4 such bags was packed into 750g packets. How many packets were obtained?
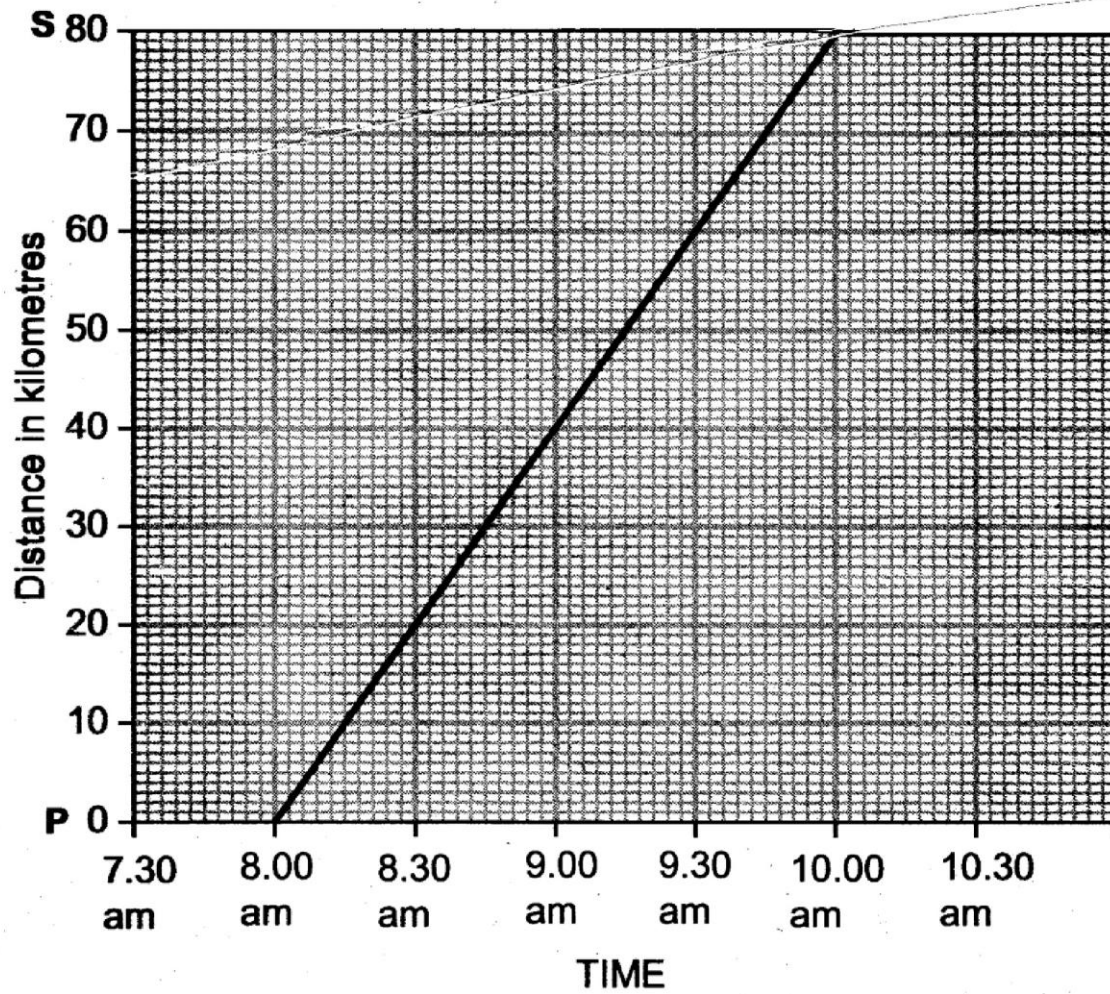
A. 120

B. 480

C. 330

D. 33

49. Awija went round the figure below twice. What distance in metres did he cover?
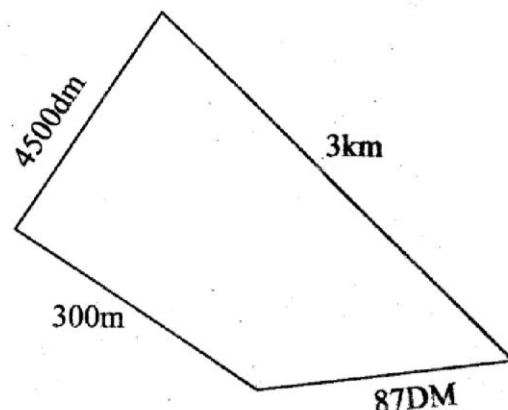
A. 4890

B. 4620

C. 7880

D. 9240

50. The graph below shows the journey followed by Kamande from town P to town S. Use it to answer question 50.

What was his average speed for the whole journey?
A. 20 km/h
B. 40 km/h
C. 16 km/h
D. 32 km/h

KCPE FIRST MERIT
STANDARD EIGHT - 2016

ENGLISH
SECTION B:
COMPOSITION

Time: 40 minutes.

INDEX NUMBER	
YOUR NAME	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

1. In the spaces provided above, write your full index number, your name and the name of your school.

2. Now open the page, read the instructions of the composition carefully and write your composition on the lines provided.

This Question Paper consists of 4 printed pages.

TURN OVER

You have 40 minutes to write your composition.

The following is the beginning of a composition. Write it in your own words making it as interesting as possible.

I cannot tell how I managed to rescue my friend but surely I did. It all began when ....

KCPE JARIBIO LA KWANZA STAHIKI
DARASA LA NANE - 2016

KISWAHILI
SEHEMU YA PILI:
INSHA

Muda: Dakika 40.

NAMBARI YAKO YA MTIHANI	
JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI.

1. Kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu, **andika namba yako kamili ya mtihani, jina lako na jina la shule yako.**

2. Sasa fungua karatasi hii, soma kichwa cha insha kwa makini na uandike insha yako kwenye nafasi uliyoachiwa.

Kijitabu hiki kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.

Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako.

Andika insha isiyopungua ukurasa mmoja na nusu ukifuata maagizo uliyopewa:

Andika insha itakayoanza kwa maneno yafuatayo.

Sote tulikuwa kanisani kushuhudia harusi ya ndugu yangu. Ghafla askari wawili wakaingia kanisani kisha .....

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TARGETER 001

YEAR 2016

MARKING SCHEME

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