

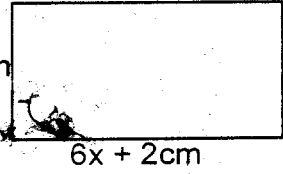
### SIGNAL EXAMS 2016 MATHEMATICS

Time: 2 hours

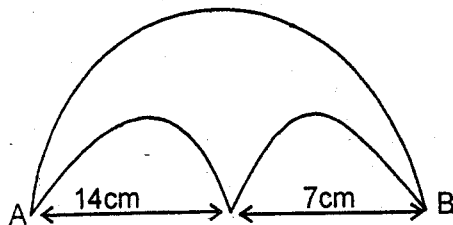
- Which of the following numbers is the smallest?  
A. 1001001                      B. 1101101  
C. 1011101                      D. 1110101
- What is the place value of 6 after working out  $789 \times 148$ ?  
A. Hundreds  
B. Thousands  
C. Ten thousands  
D. Hundred thousands
- Find the difference between the LCM and the GCD of 6, 18 and 27  
A. 51                                  B. 54  
C. 3                                    D. 6
- What is the value of;  
 $7.301 + 2.739 - 1.078$ ?  
A. 9.862                          B. 6.892  
C. 2.968                          D. 8.962
- What is the square root of;  $\sqrt{81}$ ?  
A. 9                                    B. 6  
C. 3                                    D. 18
- Which of the following statements is true?  
A.  $8 - 4 > 6 - 3$   
B.  $6 - 1 > 8 - 2$   
C.  $9 + 3 = 7 - 6$   
D.  $4 + 9 < 8 + 5$
- What is the height of a triangle whose base is 6cm and the hypotenuse is 10cm  
A. 12cm                          B. 8cm  
C. 24cm                          D. 4cm
- What is 99.996 rounded off to two decimal places?  
A. 99.99                          B. 100.00  
C. 99.00                          D. 90.00
- How many groups of hundreds are there in the total value of digit 5 in the value 856784?  
A. 50                                  B. 5000  
C. 50 000                          D. 500
- What is the value of  $\frac{0.75 \times 9.81}{0.25}$  rounded off to two decimal places?  
A. 29.43                          B. 7.36  
C. 294.3                          D. 73.6
- A rectangular floor measuring 12m by 8m is to be covered with square tiles measuring 50cm. How many such tiles are required?  
A. 960                                  B. 9600  
C. 384                                  D. 38.4
- Three alarm bells rings at the interval of 12mins, 15mins and 20minutes respectively. If they were rang together at 8.00am. When did they ring together again for the second time?  
A. 9.00am  
B. 10.00am  
C. 11.00am  
D. 8.30am
- A bicycle wheel has a radius of 17.5cm. How many revolutions will it make to cover a distance of 1.1km?  
A. 10                                    B. 1000  
C. 100                                  D. 10000
- The marked price of a trouser is sh. 510. If John bought it at sh. 425, how much percentage discount was he allowed?  
A. 85%                                  B. 5%  
C.  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$                           D. 16%
- If today is Thursday, which day was 13 days ago?  
A. Friday  
B. Wednesday  
C. Thursday  
D. Saturday
- Express 0.009 as a percentage;  
A.  $\frac{9}{100}\%$                           B.  $\frac{9}{90}\%$   
C. 0.9%                              D.  $\frac{9}{900}\%$

17. The table below shows the results of Maths test in a class of 45 pupils;

Score	50	60	68	64	70	74	76	84	90
No. of pupils	8	4	3	6	9	2	6	5	2

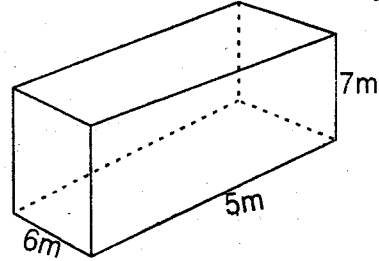
- What was the mode mark?  
 A. 74%                                  B. 90%  
 C. 70%                                  D. 50%
18. The perimeter of the figure below is 72cm what is the area of the shaded part?
- 
- A.  $300\text{cm}^2$                                   B.  $143\text{cm}^2$   
 C.  $230\text{cm}^2$                                   D.  $320\text{cm}^2$
19. To make a green paint yellow and blue paints are mixed in the ratio of 4:5. How many litres of blue paint were used to make 27 litres of green paint?  
 A.  $21\frac{3}{5}$                                   B. 15  
 C. 5    D. 12
20. What is the area in hectares of a plot of land measuring 500m by 1.6km  
 A. 800ha  
 B. 8000ha  
 C. 80ha  
 D. 80000ha
21. At what speed in m/s must Mr. John drive to cover a distance of 270km in 3hours?  
 A. 324m/s                                  B. 2500m/s  
 C. 25m/s                                      D. 250m/s

22. Calculate the perimeter of the figure below;

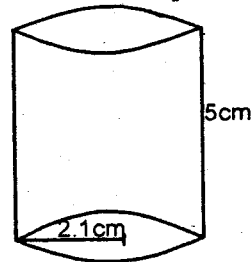


- A. 33cm    B. 22cm  
 C. 66cm    D. 44cm

23. What is the next number in the series; 2, 6, 11, 17, 24, \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. 32    B. 28  
 C. 30    D. 36
24. The pool below was three quarters full of the total capacity, what was the total amount of water in litres required to fill it?



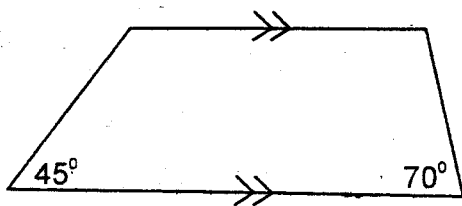
- A. 210L    B. 52500L  
 C. 525L    D. 5250L
25. What is the smallest number that can be subtracted from 8376 to make it divisible by 11?  
 A. 3    B. 6  
 C. 5    D. 2
26. Peter painted both sides of the open cylinder below. What is half the total surface area painted? ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



- A.  $13.86\text{cm}^2$   
 B.  $66\text{cm}^2$   
 C.  $79.86\text{cm}^2$   
 D.  $78.86\text{cm}^2$
27. A school has 480 boys and 320 girls. All pupils were each given a 2dl packet of milk. If one sachet contained 16 such packets. How many sachets did they use altogether?  
 A. 100    B. 10  
 C. 160    D. 50

28. Calculate the value of;  $\frac{p^2 - 2m}{k}$   
 if  $m = 2$  and  $p = k = m + 4$   
 A. 24    B. 4  
 C.  $5\frac{1}{3}$     D. 6

29. Mr. Juma fenced his round flower garden with poles 4m apart. He left a gate of 6m. How many poles were used if the radius of the garden was 17.5metres?  
A. 110                                    B. 26  
C. 27                                        D. 111
30. Six boys had a mean score of 72% in Mathematics. Four boys scored 78%, 66%, 80% and 88%. The other two boys had their marks in the ratio of 1: 2. How many marks did the boy with the highest mark score?  
A. 40%  
B. 80%  
C. 60%  
D. 120%
31. The scale used in a given map is 1:500000. What is the real length of a road in kilometres measuring 4.5cm in the map?  
A. 22.5km  
B. 225000km  
C. 225km  
D. 22500km
32. What is the name of the figure below?



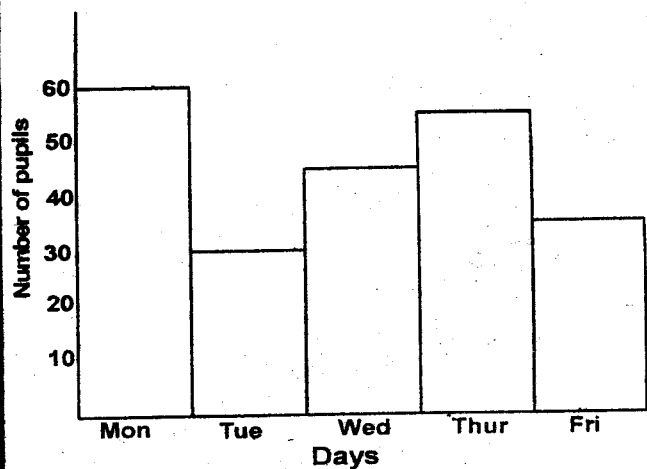
- A. Parallelogram  
B. Equilateral  
C. Trapezium  
D. Scalene
33. Arrange the following fractions from the largest to the smallest;  
 $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{2}{7}$   
A.  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{1}{4}$   
B.  $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}$   
C.  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{4}$   
D.  $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{1}{4}$

34. A meeting took 2hours 45minutes. If it had started at 9.15am at what time did it end?  
A. 11.00noon  
B. 11.45am  
C. 12.00noon  
D. 10.45am
35. In a boarding school, there is enough food for 160 boys to last 300 days. How long will the same food last if it is given to 240 boys?  
A. 100                                    B. 240  
C. 200                                    D. 360
36. Salt weighing 3 tonnes was repacked in 250g packets. How many such packets were obtained?  
A. 12  
B. 120  
C. 12000  
D. 1200
37. A factory packed 4500 litres of juice in 125 millilitre tins. How many tins were produced?  
A. 360  
B. 3600  
C. 36000  
D. 36
38. What is the value of y in the equation;  
 $3y \times 4 = 15y - 9$ ?  
A. 3                                        B. 5  
C. 30                                      D. 6
39. Mureithi's chicken increased by 25%, the number was 840. How many chicken had he before they increased?  
A. 210  
B. 670  
C. 672  
D. 700
40. A public rally was attended by 9000 people. If the number was twice as many women as men and 3000 children, what was the total number of women and children?  
A. 6000  
B. 4000  
C. 7000  
D. 5000

41. What is the value of:  $(16 - 12) \div 3 \times 2$ ?  
A.  $\frac{2^2}{3}$  B.  $\frac{2}{3}$   
C.  $\frac{4}{6}$  D. 2
42. Mary is thrice as old as her daughter. The total age now is 36 years. What will be twice the age of the daughter after 7 years?  
A. 9 years  
B. 16 years  
C. 32 years  
D. 15 years
43. What is the complement of  $38^\circ$ ?  
A.  $42^\circ$  B.  $62^\circ$   
C.  $52^\circ$  D.  $142^\circ$
44. Njeri bought the following items from a shop.  
-2kg of rice @ sh. 70  
- $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of sugar @ sh. 120  
-3kg maize flour for sh. 270  
- $\frac{1}{4}$ kg of meat @ sh. 400  
She gave the shopkeeper a one thousand shilling note. How much more was she supposed to give the shopkeeper so that she gets a balance of sh. 500?  
A. sh. 70 B. sh. 570  
C. sh. 430 D. sh. 470
45. Mr. Mutua's family consumes 3 packets of maize flour in 2 days. How many packets did they consume in the month of February 2011?  
A. 21 B. 12  
C. 42 D. 14
46. What is the reciprocal of  $3\frac{1}{3}$ ?  
A.  $\frac{10}{3}$  B.  $\frac{2}{3}$   
C.  $3\frac{3}{1}$  D.  $\frac{3}{10}$
47. Which among the following measurements shows a right angled triangle?  
A. 6cm, 8cm, 10cm  
B. 6cm, 3cm, 8cm  
C. 4cm, 5cm, 7cm  
D. 5cm, 4cm, 8cm
48. Which of the following statements best describes an equilateral triangle?  
A. Two sides are equal  
B. All interior angles are equal  
C. All interior angles add upto  $360^\circ$   
D. All interior angles are different

49. Which of the following statements is **correct**?  
A. The sum of an odd number and even number is even number  
B. The sum of two odd numbers is an even number  
C. The sum of two odd numbers is an odd number  
D. The sum of two even numbers is odd number

The graph below shows the number of pupils who attended school from Monday to Friday in a class of 60 pupils.



50. Which two consecutive days had the highest number of pupils;  
A. Monday and Tuesday  
B. Wednesday and Thursday  
C. Tuesday and Wednesday  
D. Thursday and Friday

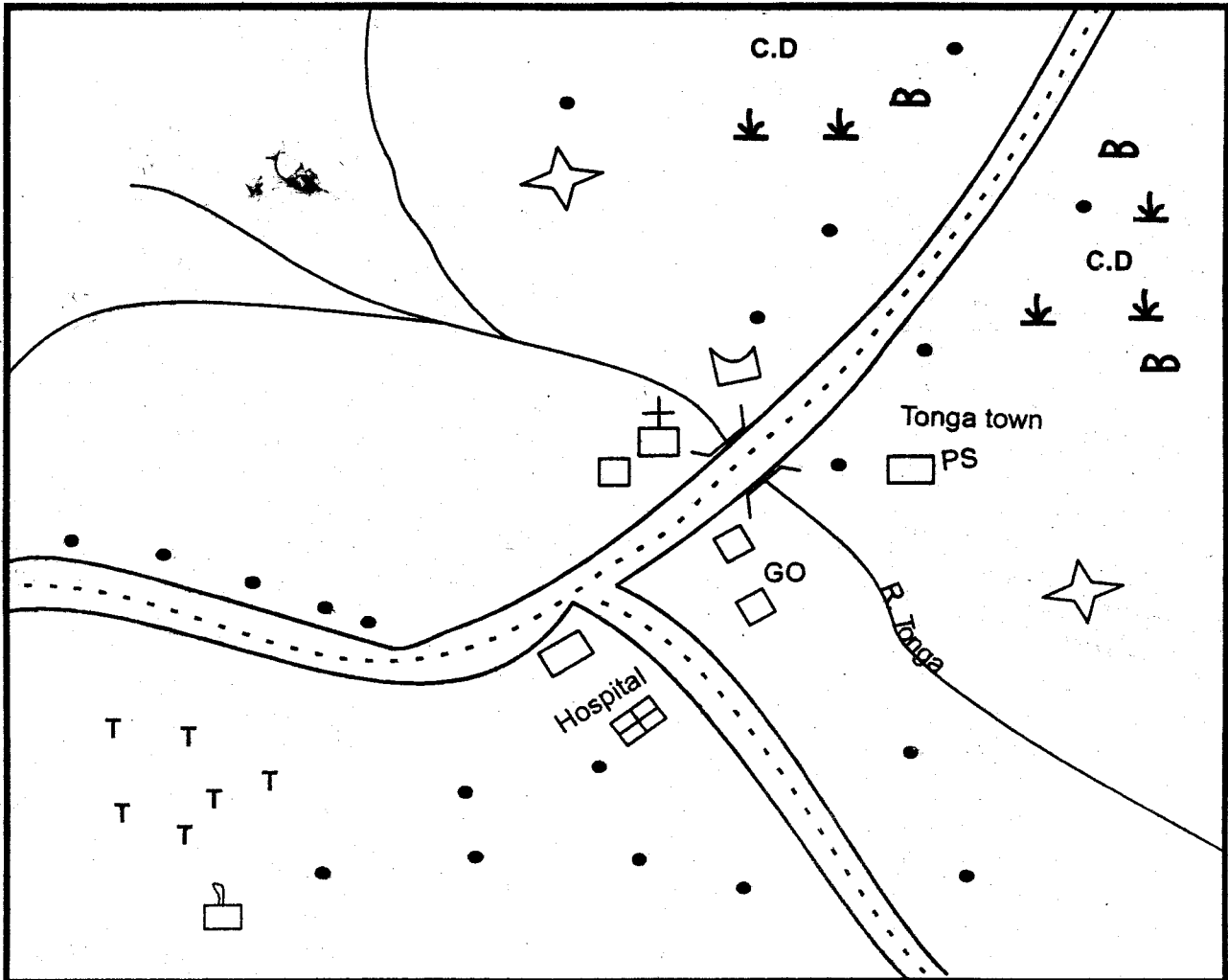
**SIGNAL EXAMS 2016**

**SOCIAL STUDIES AND  
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

**SIGNAL  
SPARKS 002**

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

**PART A: SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**TONGA AREA**



Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 km

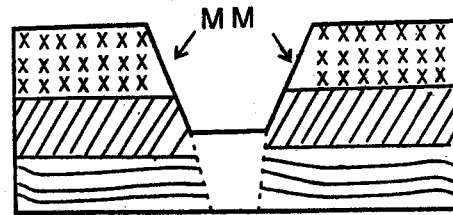
**Key**

	Tarmac road		Stadium		Scrubs
	River		Governor's office		Settlement
	Church		Factory		Quarry
	Police station		Short grass		Cattle dip
	Permanent buildings		Tea		

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

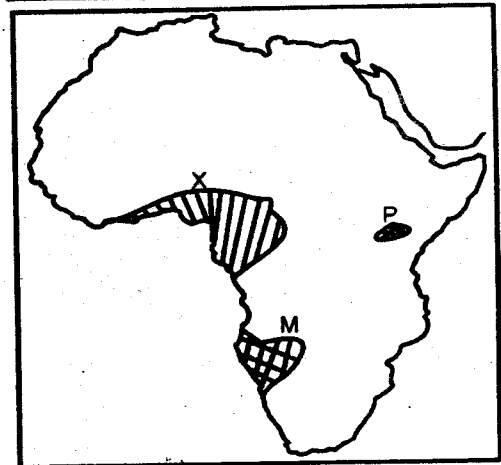
- Tonga area rises towards  
A. S. East                      B. N. East  
C. N. West                      D. S. West
- Which of the following important social amenities is missing in Tonga town?  
A. School                      B. Stadium  
C. Hospital                      D. Police station
- Which among the following cattle breeds is **not** likely to be found in the South Western part of Tonga area?  
A. Guernsey                      B. Jersey  
C. Fresian                      D. Hereford
- The factory found in Tonga area can be classified as  
A. manufacturing                      B. assembling  
C. processing                      D. jua kali
- Tonga town has grown **mainly** due to  
A. communication                      B. security  
C. trading                      D. administration
- The area towards North of Tonga area is sparsely populated **mainly** because  
A. it has no roads  
B. no farming activities  
C. no water source  
D. it is hot and dry
- Which among the following economic activities is **not** practised in Tonga area?  
A. Trading                      B. Tourism  
C. Mining                      D. Crop farming
- Which of the following is not an effect of earths drainage features to human beings  
A. Influences economic activities  
B. They are used in transport  
C. They are used for prestige  
D. They attract large population
- Among the following towns, which one is not crossed by the equator?  
A. Hagadera                      B. Nyahururu  
C. Nanyuki                      D. Nyeri
- Below are the elements of a good map. Whic one is used to interpret the symbols used in a map?  
A. Key                      B. Scale  
C. Margin                      D. Title
- Which of the following is **not true** about longitudes?  
A. They are not parallel  
B. They are used to calculate time  
C. They are closer at the equator  
D. They run from north to south

Use the diagram below to answer questions 12 and 13



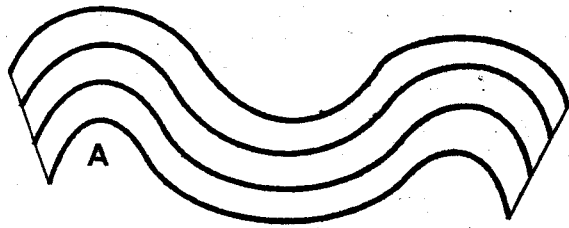
- The feature above was formed through a process called  
A. folding                      B. faulting  
C. volcanicity                      D. downwarping
- The lines marked M are called  
A. faltlines                      B. escarpments  
C. flow                      D. the rifts
- The largest relief region in Africa is  
A. plains                      B. plateau  
C. highlands                      D. the Rift valley
- Southern highlands are found in \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Tanzania                      B. Uganda  
C. Ethiopia                      D. Malawi

Use the map below to answer questions 16 - 18



- The **main** factor influencing the climate of the region marked M is  
A. Ocean currents                      B. wind  
C. shape of Coastline                      D. altitude
- The kingdom that was located at the part marked P was known as  
A. Od Ghana kingdom  
B. The Shona kingdom  
C. Buganda kingdom  
D. The Swazi kingdom
- Which of the following is **not true** about the vegetation zone marked X?  
A. Trees form a canopy  
B. There is tall elephant grass  
C. Trees are mainly hardwoods  
D. There is little or no undergrowth

Use the diagram below to answer question  
55 - 56



55. The feature above is formed through a process known as  
A. tensional process  
B. faulting process  
C. compressional process  
D. volcanic process
56. The part labelled A is known as  
A. anticline      B. syncline  
C. fold            D. dyke
57. In which year was British East Africa declared a British protectorate?  
A. 1895            B. 1920  
C. 1952            D. 1963
58. The following are oxbow lakes **except**  
A. L. Gambi        B. L. Bilisa  
C. L. Teleki        D. L. Shakababa
59. The poultry farming method where livestock are left to roam about freely in search of water and food is called  
A. pastoralism system  
B. battery system  
C. deep litter system  
D. free range system
60. In which of the following days do Kenyans celebrate their republic?  
A. 1<sup>st</sup> June            B. 20<sup>th</sup> October  
C. 12<sup>th</sup> December    D. 1<sup>st</sup> May

## Section II

### Christian Religious Education

61. Which statement best describes the form in which the earth was before creation?  
A. Formless and desolate  
B. Formless and dark  
C. Confused and dark  
D. Inorderly and old
62. What lesson should christians learn from Abraham arrival in the promised land of Canaan?  
A. We should obey God  
B. We should fear God  
C. We should always trust God  
D. We should love God
63. Which of the following statements **best** explains why Abraham and Lot separated?  
A. To show love to God  
B. To obey God's command  
C. To maintain peace  
D. To start their own families
64. In the land of Midian, Moses was hosted by Jethro who worked as  
A. herdsman            B. prophet  
C. priest                D. medium
65. What is the **main** lesson learnt from the incident of Joseph and his brothers in Egypt?  
A. Kindness            B. Honesty  
C. Charity              D. Forgiveness
66. The wife of Isaac was known as  
A. Zipporah            B. Hannah  
C. Rebecca            D. Peninah
67. Who among the following prophets prophesied to the valley of dry bones?  
A. Ezekiel              B. Jeremiah  
C. Ezekiah              D. Amos
68. Elijah held a contest with Baal's prophets at Mt. Carmel to  
A. prove the supreme Lord  
B. to show power  
C. to bring rain  
D. to please king Ahab
69. Which among the following was **not** a miracle performed by prophet Elijah?  
A. Raising widow's son  
B. Calling fire from heaven  
C. Stopping the flow of a river  
D. Making an axe head float
70. Which of the following bible books teaches christians on tithing?  
A. Leviticus            B. Numbers  
C. Malachi              D. Chronicles
71. The **main** purpose for the coming of John the baptist was  
A. to baptise people  
B. to warn people  
C. to prepare way for Jesus  
D. to baptise Jesus
72. "This is my only dearest son in whom am well pleased, listen to Him'....." These words were heard during \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Jesus' baptism  
B. Jesus' tranfiguration  
C. Jesus' death

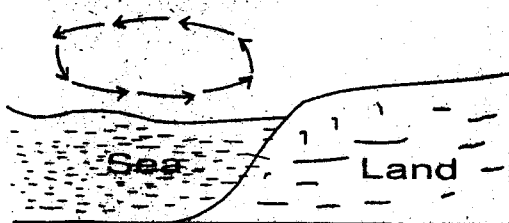
- D. Jesus' crucifixion
73. Which among the following incidences did **not** take place during Jesus encounter with Zaccheaus?  
 A. They shared a meal  
 B. Zaccheaus became a disciple of Jesus  
 C. Zaccheaus helped the poor  
 D. Zaccheaus was converted
74. Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus **mainly** because  
 A. it was the will of God  
 B. he loved money  
 C. he did not trust in Jesus  
 D. he was afraid of the Jews
75. At what incident did Cleopas and his friend realise they had been with the risen Christ?  
 A. When Jesus spoke to them  
 B. When they ate with Jesus  
 C. When Jesus broke the bread  
 D. When He left them
76. Why did the Jewish authorities guard the tomb of Jesus?  
 A. To stop the disciples from preaching  
 B. To protect the body from theft  
 C. To discourage his followers  
 D. To show their power
77. Which of the following was the **main** duty of Zachariah in the temple?  
 A. Interceding for others  
 B. Prophesying  
 C. Burning incense  
 D. Preaching
78. Among the following disciples of Jesus, who were called the sons of thunder?  
 A. James and John  
 B. Peter and Andrew  
 C. Batholomew and Philip  
 D. Peter and John
79. During the trasfiguration of Jesus on Mt. Olives, He was seen with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Jeremiah and Moses  
 B. Elisha and Elijah  
 C. Moses and Elijah  
 D. Moses and Elisha
80. Jesus taught the Christian values on the mountain. They are known by the following names **except**  
 A. plagues                      B. true blessings  
 C. beatitude                      D. true happiness
81. Which of the following incidents did **not** take place during the day of Pentecost?  
 A. Tongues of fire were seen  
 B. People spoke in tongues  
 C. Voice was heard from heaven  
 D. Strong winds blew
82. Who among the following prayed for Saul to gain his sight in Damascus?  
 A. John                              B. Peter  
 C. Matthews                      D. Ananias
83. Peter healed sick people at the Solomon's porch by  
 A. his shadow                      B. his touch  
 C. his annointing              D. his preaching
84. Which of the following reasons made the widows to mourn alot when Tabitha died?  
 A. She was a good preacher  
 B. She was a widow  
 C. Her kindness to widows  
 D. She was God fearing
85. Who among the following was **not** a deacon in the early church?  
 A. Nicanor                          B. Nicolaus  
 C. Philip                              D. Prochorus
86. In Africa traditional society, initiation was carried out **mainly** to  
 A. make initiates marry  
 B. phase out childhood  
 C. begin informal education  
 D. set the initiates **free to choose** what to do
87. Which of the following is a common belief between Christianity and African Traditional Religion?  
 A. Baptism                          B. Offering libation  
 C. Appeasing the ancestors D. Respect for life
88. What Christian values do we lack when we constantly tell lies to others?  
 A. Dishonesty                      B. Assertiveness  
 C. Self control                      D. Integrity
89. Jane a class three pupil at St. Marys school found a sick man on the road side on her way to school. What was the **best** thing for her to do?  
 A. Carry the man to the hospital  
 B. Check if the man is breathing  
 C. Report to her class teacher  
 D. Run away from the man
90. Njeri, a class seven girl who is your friend, tells you that she is pregnant. What advice would you give to her?  
 A. Carry out abortion  
 B. Run away from home  
 C. Give birth and continue with school  
 D. Commit suicide      SIGNAL/SOCIAL/STD.7



19. The main reason for the migration of the Ngoni from South Africa was \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. search for fertile land  
 B. spirit of adventure  
 C. population pressure  
 D. attack by hostile neighbours
20. The **main** economic activity in Uganda is  
 A. trading  
 B. tourism  
 C. agricultural activities  
 D. fishing
21. The **best** means of transporting bulky goods between neighbouring countries is  
 A. water transport  
 B. air transport  
 C. rail transport  
 D. road transport
22. Which of the following statements **best** explains why Nairobi is warmer than Nyeri?  
 A. High altitude  
 B. Relief  
 C. Low altitude  
 D. Nearness to large water body
23. The **main** factor influencing mountain vegetation is  
 A. latitude  
 B. altitude  
 C. shape of the mountain  
 D. nearness to large water body
24. What is the **main** similarity among mountains Kenya, Ruwenzori and Kilimanjaro?  
 A. They are found in Kenya  
 B. They are block mountains  
 C. They are all snowcapped  
 D. They are all volcanic mountains
25. Which of the following is **not** a common thing between the North most and South most points of Africa?  
 A. Both have similar climatic condition at the same time  
 B. Both have mountains formed in the same process  
 C. Both experience winter at the same time  
 D. Both have rainfall during summer
26. Which among the following language groups is **not** classified as a western Bantu in Kenya?  
 A. Luhya  
 B. Abakuria  
 C. Abasuba  
 D. Abagusii
27. Which among the following groups has all lakes **not** found in the Riftvalley?  
 A. L. Turkana, L. Naivasha, L. Victoria  
 B. L. Victoria, L. Magadi, L. Nakuru  
 C. L. Kyoga, L. Chala, L. Tana  
 D. L. Nakuru, L. Bogoria, L. Naivasha
28. The **main** coffee grown in Kenya and Ethiopia is known as  
 A. Arabica  
 B. Forestero  
 C. Robusta  
 D. Ruiru II
29. Which of the following is **not** a major maize growing region in Tanzania?  
 A. Morogoro  
 B. Kongwa  
 C. Rungwe  
 D. Arusha
30. The **main** staple food in Eastern Africa is  
 A. maize  
 B. rice  
 C. green bananas  
 D. wheat
31. Which of the following areas are beef cattle ranches **not** commonly found in Kenya?  
 A. Machakos  
 B. Kajiado  
 C. Limuru  
 D. Nakuru
32. Below are examples of fish species, which one is **classified** as marine fish?  
 A. Sword fish  
 B. Salmon  
 C. Tilapia  
 D. Trout
33. Trade involving more than two countries is known as  
 A. bilateral trade  
 B. international trade  
 C. multilateral trade  
 D. export trade
34. Which of the following countries of Africa is the **best** producer of sisal?  
 A. Botswana  
 B. Uganda  
 C. Zambia  
 D. Tanzania
35. Which of the following is **not** a benefit of industrialisation?  
 A. Use of local resources  
 B. Cheap imports  
 C. Self sufficiency  
 D. Improvement of transport
36. Three of the following countries received a portion of Somalia during European colonisation to Africa **except**  
 A. France  
 B. British  
 C. Germany  
 D. Italians
37. Which one of the following statements **best** explains why British was interested in Somalia?  
 A. To get fresh supplies  
 B. To stop slave trade  
 C. For prestige  
 D. To control the source of R. Nile
38. Which of the following Kenya's present towns was the headquarters of British East Africa?  
 A. Machakos  
 B. Mombasa  
 C. Nairobi  
 D. Kisumu

39. Which of the following was a positive effect of colonization in Africa?  
 A. Introduction of new crop  
 B. Neglect of traditional industries  
 C. Land alienation  
 D. Loss of African culture
40. Which among the following communities in Tanzania **did not** take part in the famous Majimaji uprising?  
 A. Wazaramo                      B. Wangoni  
 C. Wachagga                      D. Wamakonda
41. After Tanganyika gained independence, the ruling party TANU and the ruling party of Zanzibar, ASP merged to form the party called  
 A. TASP                              B. TAU  
 C. CCM                                D. URT

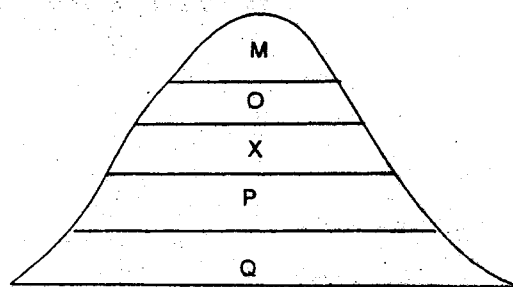
Use the diagram below to answer questions 42 - 43



42. Which among the following towns is **not** likely to experience the above condition?  
 A. Malindi                      B. Mombasa  
 C. Nakuru                        D. Homabay
43. The above breeze is likely to result to  
 A. warm conditions in the adjacent land  
 B. rainfall in the sea  
 C. rainfall in the adjacent land  
 D. relief rainfall
44. Three of the following are benefits of peace, which one is **not**?  
 A. Promotion of good relations  
 B. Employment of more police officers  
 C. Encouraging tourism  
 D. Enhanced trade
45. Which of the following is **not** a qualification for one to contest for a civic seat?  
 A. Must be a resident of the ward  
 B. Must be over 23 years old  
 C. Must be a registered voter  
 D. Must have a national ID card
46. Which among the following continents of the world is the largest?  
 A. Asia                                B. Europe  
 C. Antarctica                      D. South America

47. Below are bays round Africa. Which one is found in Mozambique?  
 A. Alexander                      B. Walvis  
 C. Agulhas                         D. Delagoa
48. Which among the following Islands are found adjacent to Gabon in Atlantic ocean?  
 A. Sao Tome and principle  
 B. Cape Verde  
 C. Seychelles  
 D. Comoros
49. How many countries are crossed by Tropic of cancer in Africa?  
 A. Five                                B. Four  
 C. Six                                 D. Seven

Use the diagram below to answer questions 50 - 52



50. The **main** factor influencing the above vegetation is  
 A. latitude  
 B. temperature  
 C. winds  
 D. altitude
51. The above vegetation is known as  
 A. alpine vegetation  
 B. tropical rain forest  
 C. savannah vegetation  
 D. relief vegetation
52. The **main** economic activity practised in the region marked Q is  
 A. crop farming  
 B. bee keeping  
 C. dairy farming  
 D. pastoralism
53. Which of the following is **not** a scale used in map reading and interpretation?  
 A. Statement scale  
 B. Linear scale  
 C. Sketch scale  
 D. Representative fraction
54. Which of the following plateaus is **not** found in Africa?  
 A. Bie                                 B. Atacama  
 C. Jos                                 D. Fouta Djalon

## SIGNAL EXAMS 2016

**KISWAHILI**  
**SEHEMU YA**

**KWANZA:**

**LUGHA**

Muda: Saa 1 dakika 40

**Soma kifungu hiki na ujibu maswali 1 - 15 kwa usahihi.**

Mara 1 redio na runinga 2 zimetangaza 3 za ulevi. Tumekanywa kuhusu 4 za kulevya kama bangi, sigara na pombe. Vitu 5 ndivyo vinavyosababisha au kueneza maafa na matatizo 6 kama vile wizi, ujambazi, uzururaji, wazimu na ugonjwa 7 wa ukimwi. Mtu 8 lazima ajifunze na kujilinda ili awe na 9 njema.

- |               |              |           |           |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A. nyingi  | B. mengi     | C. mwingi | D. mingi  |
| 2. A. zetu    | B. petu      | C. wetu   | D. yetu   |
| 3. A. hadhari | B. tahadhari | C. athari | D. hatari |
| 4. A. tawa    | B. dawa      | C. dawaa  | D. ndawa  |
| 5. A. hii     | B. hiki      | C. hizi   | D. hivi   |
| 6. A. makubwa | B. ukubwa    | C. mkubwa | D. kubwa  |
| 7. A. wowote  | B. yeyote    | C. hatari | D. kubwa  |
| 8. A. mdogo   | B. mzima     | C. razini | D. mkubwa |
| 9. A. sifa    | B. taadhima  | C. wasifu | D. siha   |

10 ni mahali 11 kuwatibu watu wenye 12 mbalimbali. Hospitali 13 huitwa 14. 15 hupatikana kwenye hospitali.

- |                 |              |                |              |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 10. A. Kiamboni | B. Maktabani | C. Hospitalini | D. Hospitali |
| 11. A. kwa      | B. mwa       | C. kwenye      | D. pa        |
| 12. A. ndwele   | B. utu       | C. tatizo      | D. mgonjwa   |
| 13. A. mdogo    | B. dogo      | C. padogo      | D. ndogo     |
| 14. A. maabarā  | B. zahanati  | C. wodi        | D. bweni     |
| 15. A. Muguzi   | B. Mwuguzi   | C. Mwinguzi    | D. Muuguzi   |

**Kutoka 16 - 18, jibu kulingana na maagizo**

16. Kanusha sentensi hii:-  
Shangazi akija tutaenda mjini.  
A. Shangazi akikataa kuja tutaenda mjini.  
B. Shangazi asipokuja hatutaenda mjini.  
C. Shangazi asipokuja tutaenda mjini.  
D. Shangazi akija hatutaenda mjini.
17. Je, jibu la maamkizi:-  
"Saalamu aleikum?" ni lipi?  
A. Marahaba B. Aleikum saalam  
C. Masalkheri D. Aleikum Aleikum
18. Nomino muhogo hupatikana katika ngeli ipi?  
A. I-ZI B. KI-VI  
C. U-I D. A-WA

19. Andika tarakimu ifuatayo kwa nambari.

Elfu mia mbili na kumi na moja.  
A. 201,001 B. 200,110  
C. 210,001 D. 200,011

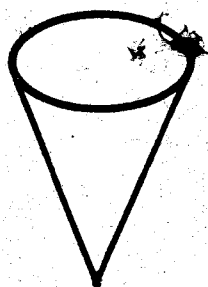
20. Mtoto wa nzige huitwaje?

A. Buu B. Kiwavi  
C. Kiluwilwi D. Kimatu

21. Ukiwa na barua nyingi pamoja huwa tunasema una nini?

A. Kicha cha barua  
B. Safu ya barua  
C. Kipeto cha barua  
D. Tita la barua

22. Ni nini wingi wa:-  
Ubua niliookota nilikupa wewe.  
A. Ubua tuliokota tuliwapa wao.  
B. Mabua tuliyookota tulimpa nyinyi.  
C. Mabua tuliyoyaokota tuliwapa nyinyi.  
D. Bua tulizoziokota tuliwapa nyinyi.
23. Mtu anayefanya kazi ya kuhifadhi vitabu maktabani huitwa \_\_\_\_\_  
A. mkutubi  
B. mkataba  
C. mkalimani  
D. mkadamu
24. Taja jina la umbo lifuatalo. \_\_\_\_\_



- A. kopa  
B. pia  
C. tiara  
D. hiram
25. Kamilisha methali:-  
Dondandugu laisha \_\_\_\_\_  
A. moto  
B. dawa  
C. daktari  
D. maji

26. Wahandisi huvalia vazi lipi ili mavazi yao yasichafuke?  
A. Jezi  
B. Surupwenye  
C. Tarbushi  
D. Kemori
27. Chagua orodha yenye mapambo pekee.  
A. herini, kuikuba, kigwe, kikuku  
B. jasi, jebu, hina, gagro  
C. ushanga, kipini, kishaufu, toroli  
D. herini, kugesi, johu, tarbushi
28. Mshukiwa huwekwa \_\_\_\_\_ kabla kesi yake haijamalizika.  
A. kizimbani  
B. kizuizini  
C. jela  
D. rumande
29. Koo ni kwa jimbi \_\_\_\_\_ nbi kwa buda.  
A. ajuza  
B. mseja  
C. binti  
D. ghulamu
30. Panga vifungu vifuatavyo kuunda sentensi sahihi:-  
(i) Huchafua mazingira  
(ii) Na karatasi ovyo ovyo  
(iii) Hayatamaniki  
(iv) Kutupa takataka  
(v) Yakawa  
A. iv, ii, i, v, iii  
B. i, ii, v, iii, iv  
C. i, v, iii, ii, iv  
D. iv, i, iii, v, ii

**Soma taarifa kisha jibu maswali 31 - 40.**

Wanafunzi wanaofeli mtihani ni wale ambao hawafuati kanuni za shule. Mwanafunzi huanguka mtihani kama hasikilizi kile kinachozungumzwa na mwalimu wake akiwa darasani. Mwanafunzi huanguka kwa kuwa hafanyi gange nyumbani. Unapokataa kufanya kazi za ziada, utaambulia patupu wakati wa kufanya mtihani. Kwani akili nyingi huondoa maarifa.

Mwanafunzi akiwa na shakawa kichwani, hataweza kuweka kumbukumbu ya anachofunzwa ubongoni, atasahau mara moja. Tunang'amua kuwa, ukijifunga kibwebwe, utafaulu lakini ukilaza damu, utajipalia makaa wewe mwenyewe. Ukitaka kusoma vyema, ni sharti utii walimu wako wote ukiwa mnyenyekevu. Utajitoa kwenye kindumbwedumbwe cha kuchekwa na walimwengu ikiwa umenoa katika mtihani. Walimu huwa wana majukumu ya kukunoa hadi unooke.

Wanafunzi wanaotoka kwenye koo zenye ukwasi au katika familia yenye mali nyingi huwa hawasikii la mwadhini wala mteka maji msikitini. Wanafunzi wanaotoka kwenye koo za ufukara wengine hutegea walimu wao sikio lakini wakianza kuhisi njaa, hawatasikia chochote maana wana vitu vikali matumboni. Mwanafunzi aliyeshiba na yule asiyeshiba, wote wakishauriwa, wataacha purukushani na kusoma bila tashwishi na watapasi na kusinga katika sekondari taibu au sekondari akhiyam.

31. Wanafunzi wanaoanguka mitihani huwa \_\_\_\_.
- hawafuati kanuni
  - wanafuata kanuni
  - ni walalaheri
  - ni wenye bidii
32. Kisawe cha kanuni ni \_\_\_\_\_.
- tamaa
  - wajibu
  - kifeli
  - sheria
33. Akikataa kufanya kazi ya ziada huonyesha \_\_\_\_\_.
- nidhamu
  - uwezo
  - uzembe
  - bidii
34. Shakawa kichwani humaanisha \_\_\_\_\_.
- raha
  - kisomo
  - shida ubongoni
  - adha hakuna
35. Ni kitu gani humfanya mtoto kusahau alilofunzwa?
- Taabu mawazoni
  - Shida koromeoni
  - Taabu kinywani
  - Taabu mdomoni
36. Kwa sababu gani ucheke na walimwengu?
- Kudunda mtihanini
  - Kwa kupasi mtihani
  - Kwa kupita
  - Kwa kutofeli
37. Kukunoa ndiko kusema \_\_\_\_\_.
- kukunasa
  - kukunyuka
  - kukubeza
  - kukuelimisha
38. Vita vikali matumboni hurejelea \_\_\_\_\_.
- elimu
  - wanafunzi
  - njaa
  - njama
39. Purukushani humaanisha \_\_\_\_\_.
- pusa
  - hamnazo
  - purutangi
  - puruka
40. Wanafunzi wabaya na wazuri wanafaa \_\_\_\_\_.
- wadunishwe
  - wabubutwe
  - washauriwe
  - wasishauriwe

**Soma taarifa kisha jibu maswali 41 - 50.**

Dunia haiishi visanga. Inashangaza kusikia madai yanayotolewa na watu mtu anapokwenda jongomeo, hasa mtu huyu aliyeaga kama alikuwa na mali mengi na pesa lukuki kwenye akaunti za benki zake. Utashangaa na kuduwaa kuwasikia watu mbalimbali wakidai wao ndio baba mzazi au mama mzazi. Watu huzuka tu kama mzuka wakidai kuwa marehemu alikuwa mwana wao au wanaume kudaiwa na wake zaidi ya wawili.

Swali kuu ni kuwa wadai hawa walikuwa wapi wakati marehemu alipokuwa hai. Mbona hawakujulikana wala kusikia. Ikawaje leo marehemu awe na baba wazazi zaidi ya watatu? Vituko na vitushi kamwe haviishi ulimwenguni. Utata huu unaweza kutatuliwa na mama mzazi aghalabu yeye humfahamu baba ya mwanawe.

Endapo miujiza ingefanyika na marehemu afufuke na kuwaona wazazi wake atapigwa na bumbuazi na butaa kuwa hajawasikia wala kuwaona wengi wao. Wale watakaokuwa ni waongo watazificha wapi nyuso zao.

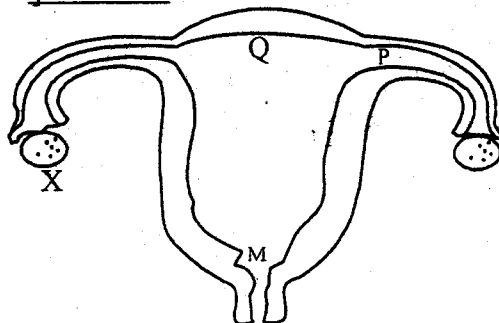
Kwa dhahiri tamaa ya mali yaliyoachwa na marehemu ndio huwa chanzo cha watu hawa kutaka kutambuliwa kama wazazi halisi au wake kudai maiti wakazike ili wapate kurithi mali ya mwendazake.

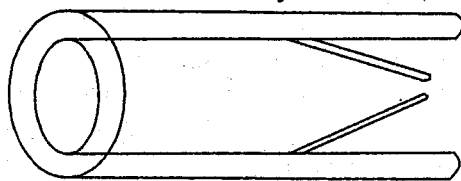
Wanaoaga dunia wakiwa mafukara hawana cha kuwarithi au kuridhishwa na basi aghalabu huwa hawana wa kuwang'ang'ania kwani mkono mtupu .....

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>41. Mwandishi asema kuwa madai hutokea lini?<br/>A. Kabla ya mazishi<br/>B. Mara inapojulikana kuwa marehemu ana akaunti zenye pesa<br/>C. Mali yakiwa mengi<br/>D. Marehemu akiwa hana chochote</p> <p>42. Pesa lukuki ni _____<br/>A. mali haba<br/>B. darahima nyingi<br/>C. pesa kichele<br/>D. pesa chache za marehemu</p> <p>43. Kulingana na makala haya ni nani anayeweza kumjua baba ya marehemu?<br/>A. Mama mzazi<br/>B. Wazee ambao ni viongozi<br/>C. Kifungua mimba wa familia<br/>D. Wake wenza</p> <p>44. Jina lilitotumika la heshima kwa mtu aliyeaga dunia ni _____<br/>A. binamu<br/>B. mkaza mwana<br/>C. mjane<br/>D. marehemu</p> <p>45. <u>Watu huzuka kama mzuka.</u> Haya maneno yana maana ya _____<br/>A. kwa kutarajiwa<br/>B. bila taratibu<br/>C. kwa ghafla<br/>D. kwa taratibu</p> | <p>46. Kupigwa na bumbuazi na butaa ni _____<br/>A. kubutaa na kusinyaa<br/>B. kutoduwaa na kufurahia<br/>C. kushangaa na kuburahi<br/>D. kushangaa na kuzuzuwa</p> <p>47. Ni nini huwa chanzo cha watu kutaka kutambuliwa kama wazazi halisi?<br/>A. Ugoigoi na uchochole<br/>B. Ujinga na tamaa<br/>C. Tamaa na uroho<br/>D. Tamaa ya upendo</p> <p>48. Kulingana na habari hii, mwenda zake ni nani?<br/>A. Aliyepotea<br/>B. Yule mja aliyeenda jongomeo<br/>C. Yule aliyeenda matembezi<br/>D. Wazazi wa marehemu</p> <p>49. Wale marehemu ambao huwa hawana watu wa kuwang'ang'ania ni _____<br/>A. matajiri wa kutajika<br/>B. walio walalahoi<br/>C. wale walio na pesa chungu nzima<br/>D. wenye mali mengi</p> <p>50. Habari hii inaweza kuelezewa kwa msembo _____<br/>A. Fimbo ya mbali haiwi nyoka<br/>B. Mkono mtupu haulambwi<br/>C. Mwenye macho haambiwi tazama<br/>D. Polepole ndio mwendo</p> |
|--|--|

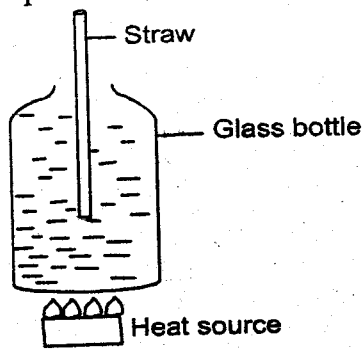
- Which of the following types of human teeth are used for biting and chewing respectively?  
A. Canines and premolars  
B. Premolars and molars  
C. Incisors and canines  
D. Incisors and molars
- The transfer of heat in vacuum is through a process known as  
A. convection  
B. conduction  
C. radiation  
D. convection and radiation
- Which of the following statements best explains why cooking sticks are made of wood or have a wooden handle?  
A. Wood is a good heat conductor  
B. Wood is a poor heat conductor  
C. Wood is easier to handle  
D. Wood is readily available
- Which of the following nutrients is digested in the stomach?  
A. Proteins                      B. Vitamins  
C. Carbohydrate              D. Fibre
- Which among the following conditions is **not** necessary for germination?  
A. Water  
B. Oxygen  
C. Warmth  
D. Soil
- Which part of the insect's body is used in breathing?  
A. Antennae  
B. Thorax  
C. Abdomen  
D. Head

Use the diagram below to answer question 7



- Ovulation takes place at the part labelled  
A. Q                                      B. P  
C. X                                      D. M
- Which of the following statements **does not** explain what happens to the air we breathe before it reaches the lungs?  
A. It is filtered  
B. It is warmed  
C. Gases are separated  
D. It is moistened
- The blood vessel shown in below illustration is likely to be  
  
A. a vein  
B. a capillary  
C. an artery  
D. a platelet
- Which of the following is **not** a part of the human breathing system?  
A. Wind pipe  
B. Bronchus  
C. Alveoli  
D. Oesophagus

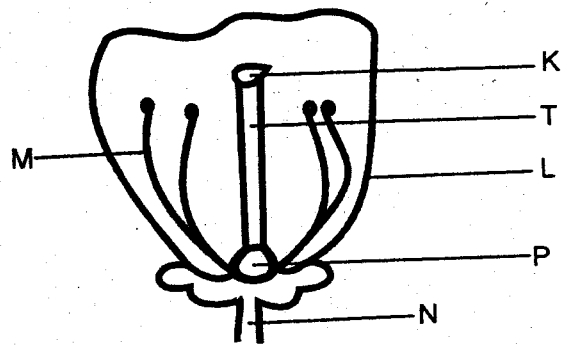
11. Which among the following is **not** a use of water in the body?  
 A. Cooling the body  
 B. Making blood  
 C. Enhancing dehydration  
 D. Helping in digestion
12. The largest amount of blood cells is  
 A. plasma  
 B. white blood cells  
 C. platelets  
 D. red blood cells
13. Which combination of vaccines are administered at the birth of the baby?  
 A. Oral polio and measles  
 B. BCG and oral polio  
 C. Measles and yellow fever  
 D. BCG and measles
14. Class five carried out the below experiment;



They could not get the desired outcome mainly because

- A. water was not coloured  
 B. they used glass instead of metal tin  
 C. the straw did not reach the bottom  
 D. there was no cork at the mouth of the bottle
15. Drugs mainly used to cure known diseases are called  
 A. vaccines  
 B. antibiotics  
 C. pain killers  
 D. preventive
16. Which of the following is **not** a narcotic drug?  
 A. Heroine  
 B. Cocaine  
 C. Cigarette  
 D. Bhang
17. The main addictive content in beers is  
 A. ethanol  
 B. methanol  
 C. nicotine  
 D. caffeine

18. Which of the following food preservation methods **does not** involve dehydration of food?  
 A. Salting  
 B. Sun drying  
 C. Smoking  
 D. Use of honey
19. Below are stages of HIV and AIDS infection. Which stage does one test positive but no signs and symptoms are evident?  
 A. Window stage  
 B. Symptomatic  
 C. Incubation stage  
 D. Full blown stage
20. A child was found with the following signs and symptoms;  
 (i) brownish and thin hair  
 (ii) swollen arms and cheeks  
 (iii) sores at the mouth corners  
 What nutrient was much necessary when preparing his diet?  
 A. Vitamins  
 B. Minerals  
 C. Proteins  
 D. Carbohydrates
21. Which of the following parts make up the carpel?



- A. K, T, P  
 B. K, T, N  
 C. M, K, T  
 D. N, P, L
22. Which of the following gases is used to put off fibre?  
 A. Inert gases  
 B. Carbon dioxide  
 C. Nitrogen  
 D. Oxygen
23. Below are solid materials, which of them is both opaque and a poor heat conductor?  
 A. Mirror  
 B. Clear plastic  
 C. Glass  
 D. Ice



24. A class four teacher led her pupils in an exercise where they were beating drums hardly and lightly. What aspect of sound were they investigating?

A. Pressure  
B. Pitch  
C. Volume  
D. Echo

25. Mr. Njuguna told his class pupils to assemble the following materials;

(i) Bottle  
(ii) Water  
(iii) Straw  
(iv) Cellotape  
(v) Manilla paper

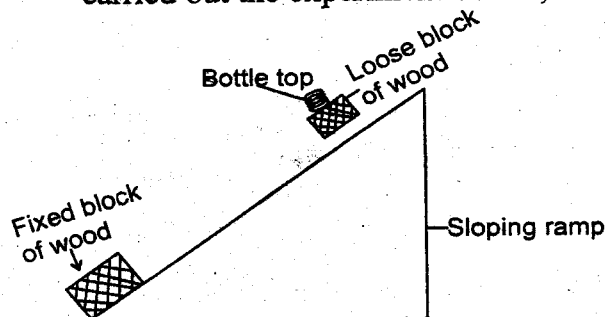
Which weather instrument were they going to make?

A. Windsock  
B. Rain gauge  
C. Air thermometer  
D. Liquid thermometer

26. Which one of the following is a living component of the environment?

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

27. Std 8 pupils at Kimaes Academy carried out the experiment below;



What were they investigating?

A. Inertia of motion  
B. Inertia of rest  
C. Friction  
D. Movement in objects

28. Which among the following is not a form of ear protection against harmful sound?

A. Ear plugs  
B. Ear defenders  
C. Ear phones  
D. Ear muffs

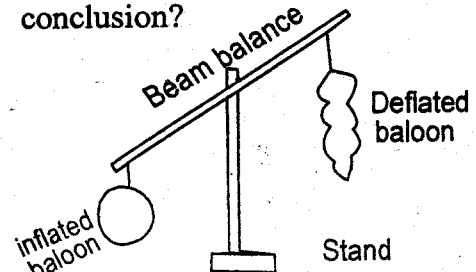
29. Which of the following statements best describes a convection box?

A. Burning papers cause convection currents  
B. The candle produces the smoke seen  
C. The smoke emerges above the candle  
D. The box should be made of opaque materials

30. Which statement best explains why metals feel colder than wood in the morning?

A. Metals are insulators  
B. Wood is a good conductor of heat  
C. Metals are good heat conductors  
D. Our hands are cold

31. The experiment below was carried out by class five pupils. What was their conclusion?



A. Air has volume  
B. Gases expand when heated  
C. Air has mass  
D. Deflated balloons are heavier than inflated ones

32. Which state of matter has definite mass but not definite volume of shape?

A. Ice  
B. Water  
C. Soil  
D. Carbon dioxide

33. Which of the following heating processes involve loss of heat to the environment?

A. Freezing and melting  
B. Melting and evaporation  
C. Condensation and freezing  
D. Evaporation and condensation

34. Below are animal products. Which one is not obtained from sheep?

A. Milk  
B. Wool  
C. Skin  
D. Mutton

35. Which is the last step when making a beam balance?

A. Finding the balancing point of the bar  
B. Fixing the stand  
C. Making a hole at the bar  
D. Hanging the weights

36. Some pupils found an animal with the following features in the environment;

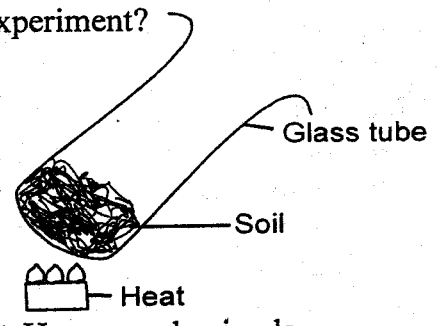
(i) It layed fertilised eggs  
(ii) It had fur on the body  
(iii) It had mammary glands  
(iv) It lived on dry land

The above animal was likely to be

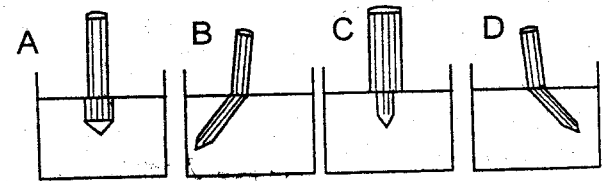
A. Duck billed platypus  
B. Spiny ant eater  
C. Warthog  
D. Snake

37. Which of the following signs during adolescence are only experienced in girls?  
 A. Appearance of acne  
 B. Growth of hair in the pubic areas  
 C. Production of female gametes  
 D. Increase in weight and height
38. Std 6 pupils observed the following types of soil erosion in their locality;  
 (i) *Deep V and U shaped trenches*  
 (ii) *Small holes on the ground*  
 (iii) *Shallow streams on the ground*  
 (iv) *Mud - slides on sloppy areas*  
 Which of the above description refers to sheet erosion?  
 A. (ii)                                      B. (iii)  
 C. (i)                                         D. (iv)
39. Dental plague can best be prevented by  
 A. brushing teeth regularly  
 B. avoiding sugary foods  
 C. eating hard foods  
 D. visiting dentist regularly
40. The rocky objects that fall from the solar system and reach the earth surface are known as  
 A. comets                                    B. meteors  
 C. meteorites                                D. asteroids
41. Salting preserves food by  
 A. improving flavour  
 B. dehydrating it  
 C. improving the colour  
 D. killing micro-organisms
42. Animals can feed on pasture while under the following grazing methods **except**  
 A. stall feeding  
 B. tethering  
 C. herding  
 D. paddocking
43. Which of the following waterborne diseases **cannot** be controlled by treating drinking water and eating clean food?  
 A. Cholera  
 B. Dysentery  
 C. Typhoid  
 D. Bilharzia

44. Which two soil components can be investigated by the following experiment?



- A. Humus and animals  
 B. Moisture and humus  
 C. Humus and air  
 D. Air and animals
45. Juma was basking in the sun drying break time. Heat from the sun reached him through \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. radiation                                B. convection  
 C. conduction                              D. evaporation
46. Which of the following is **not** a source of heat energy?  
 A. Sun                                         B. Fire  
 C. Moon                                        D. Heater
47. Which of the following statements best explains why we are able to see objects?  
 A. Our eyes produce light  
 B. Light is reflected by the objects  
 C. The objects produce light  
 D. Our eyes reflect light
48. Which of the following plants is a root tuber?  
 A. Onion                                        B. Sugarcane  
 C. Cassava                                    D. Pineapple
49. Which of the following diagrams shows the correct appearance of a pen when immersed in water upright and viewed from the side of the glass?



50. Light travels in a group of many rays called  
 A. echo  
 B. beam  
 C. refraction  
 D. reflection

**SIGNAL EXAMS 2016**

**ENGLISH  
SECTION A:  
LANGUAGE**

**SIGNAL  
SPARKS 002**

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

**Read the following passage and fill in the blank spaces numbered 1 - 15.**

If a person 1 a deep cut which is bleeding 2, the first aider must act quickly. The most 3 thing is to stop the bleeding and prevent germs 4 getting into the cut. The first aider can do this 5 tying a 6 of clean cloth tightly over it. If blood 7 comes through the bandage, tie another one on top 8 it. Of course 9 the patient should then be 10 to hospital as soon 11 possible for the cut to be cleaned properly. It may also need to be stitched. If the 12 has not 13 vaccinated against 14, he/she should be given a tetanus injection 15.

- |                 |               |                |               |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. having    | B. has        | C. had         | D. have       |
| 2. A. few       | B. many       | C. alot        | D. a lot      |
| 3. A. importing | B. important  | C. importantly | D. importance |
| 4. A. of        | B. from       | C. into        | D. for        |
| 5. A. over      | B. off        | C. of          | D. by         |
| 6. A. pace      | B. piece      | C. peice       | D. peace      |
| 7. A. still     | B. continuous | C. steel       | D. steal      |
| 8. A. below     | B. off        | C. of          | D. under      |
| 9. A. !         | B. ?          | C. .           | D. ,          |
| 10. A. taken    | B. takes      | C. token       | D. taking     |
| 11. A. and      | B. like       | C. as          | D. or         |
| 12. A. nurse    | B. patient    | C. doctor      | D. patience   |
| 13. A. be       | B. bean       | C. being       | D. been       |
| 14. A. tetanus  | B. fever      | C. typhoid     | D. malaria    |
| 15. A. !        | B. ?          | C. ,           | D. .          |

**For questions 16 - 17, choose a correct word which is the opposite of the underlined word.**

16. His people would rejoice if he went to war.  
A. regret                      B. fear  
C. refuse                      D. mourn
17. They decided to continue with the meeting in the absence of the chairman.  
A. presence  
B. existence  
C. middle  
D. company

**Choose the best phrases to complete the sentences.**

18. The man is too old \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. than the chief of our village  
B. and so he is very wise  
C. to go to the farm anymore  
D. than he has to walk with a stick
19. I am so happy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that I cannot help singing  
B. to win the match  
C. for winning the match  
D. than anybody else in school

**Choose the correct order of adjectives.**

20. She had bought a \_\_\_\_\_ coat.
- A. small, Italian, lovely, yellow
  - B. lovely, small, yellow, Italian
  - C. small, yellow, lovely, Italian
  - D. lovely, yellow, small, Italian

**Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentences.**

21. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ when we arrived at the station.
- A. will leave
  - B. leaving
  - C. left
  - D. had left
22. As he was not feeling well, he \_\_\_\_\_ in bed for three days.
- A. lied
  - B. lay
  - C. layed
  - D. laid

**In question 23, choose the best alternative to complete the given sentences.**

23. If I had wings, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. I would fly to America
  - B. I can fly to America
  - C. I will have flown to America
  - D. I will fly to America

**Re-arrange to make a sensible paragraph.**

24. (i) *Mr. Boho is a matatu driver*  
(ii) *He drives carelessly*  
(iii) *Sometimes he drives well*  
(iv) *But when he is in a hurry*
- A. i, iii, iv, ii
  - B. i, ii, iii, iv
  - C. i, ii, iv, iii
  - D. i, iv, iii, ii
25. (i) *The crocodiles, celebrate when they catch someone*  
(ii) *The river Tana looks peaceful*  
(iii) *However, such accidents do not happen very often*  
(iv) *But it is full of fierce crocodiles*
- A. ii, iv, i, iii
  - B. ii, i, iii, iv
  - C. ii, iii, iv, i
  - D. ii, iv, iii, i

**Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 26 - 38.**

Tourism is one of the Kenya's biggest foreign exchange earners. It also plays a very important role in the national economy in terms of employment. Visitors from far and wide come to our country to see the different wild animals and interesting places that we have.

Our beautiful sceneries, such as the Rift valley and the snow capped Mt. Kenya, are our pride. The snow on Mt. Kenya is a very unusual sight. This is because the mountain is near the equator where according to the geographers the sun is always overhead. Despite this the tip of the mountain has continued to fascinate visitors to our country. Our wildlife is part of our natural environment and should be presented as a national heritage. Foreigners come to see the animals in their natural habitat. Some of these animals are leopards, lions, cheetahs, rhinos and elephants among others.

In order to conserve this wildlife, the government has set aside large areas of land as national parks. People are not allowed to settle in these areas and human activity is restricted.

Game reserves have also been set aside. However, people can settle down and use the land for cultivation. They are however not allowed to harm the wild animals. Kenya national parks and game reserves include; Nairobi, Tsavo, Maasai Mara, Amboseli, Sibiloi and Mt. Kenya to name but a few. Kenya also has marine national parks along her Coast. The ocean has a beautiful variety of sea creatures which give and added attraction.

The government has taken strict measures on poachers who kill wild animals for financial gain. Among the animals killed are the rhino and the elephant. The government has employed guides and game wardens to provide security for the animals in the parks. These people also protect the visitors from being attacked by the wild animals.

26. The expression tourism is one of Kenya's biggest foreign exchange earner means \_\_\_\_\_.
- there are others like it
  - it is the major foreign exchange earner
  - it is the only one of its kind
  - it is among the other foreign exchange earners
27. How does tourism earn foreign exchange for Kenya?
- Tourists give the country money
  - Tourists pay alot of money at different level
  - Tourists pay the workers in foreign currency
  - Tourists bring money in foreign currency
28. It is **true** to say that tourists marvel at the sight of Mt. Kenya because \_\_\_\_\_.
- not many mountains have snow
  - it is not high enough to have snow
  - the mountain is snow-capped though it is near the equator
  - there is snow in Europe
29. Why would we conserve our wildlife?
- Because they are part of our heritage
  - To earn more money
  - Because they contribute to the national economy
  - To keep tourists coming
30. The government has set aside parks and game reserves in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
- make our country attractive
  - protect the wild animals
  - earn foreign exchange
  - attract tourists
31. The **main** attractions for tourists in Kenya are \_\_\_\_\_.
- wildlife and buildings
  - people and wildlife
  - beautiful scenery and roads
  - beautiful sceneries and wildlife
32. Why is human activity restricted in game parks?
- To encourage tourism
  - To attract tourists
  - To safeguard animals
  - To settle animals
33. What is meant by 'marine park'?
- A place where sea creatures are conserved
  - A place where tourists see fish well
  - A place where creatures live in water
  - This is where the sea creatures are found
34. Poachers are \_\_\_\_\_.
- people who hunt animals
  - people who shoot animals with arrows
  - people who trap animals
  - people who kill animals illegally
35. The following are examples of wildlife. Which group is **not** an example?
- Elephant, chimpanzee, leopard
  - Cheetah, rhino, buffalo
  - Goat, camel, sheep
  - Lion, giraffe, leopard
36. Three of the following statements are **true** according to the passage. Which one is **not**?
- People are not allowed to settle in game parks
  - Animals do not attract tourists in Kenya
  - Mt. Kenya is near the equator
  - Rift valley and Mt. Kenya are beautiful sceneries
37. Which one is **not** mentioned as a game park reserve?
- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| A. Sibiloi | B: Maasai Mara |
| C. Nairobi | D. Mombasa     |
38. The **best** title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Conservation of beaches
  - National parks in Kenya
  - Tourism in Kenya
  - Domestic and wild animals

**Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 39 - 50.**

Squirrels known as Prairie dogs in North America are burrowing rodents and despite the name they are not dogs. They live in underground burrows which have several chambers and can be five metres deep and 30 metres long. Interestingly, the tunnels have listening areas where the squirrels can safely follow the movement of predators outside.

They also trim the vegetation around their colonies to remove any cover for predators. Although their burrows have several routes of escape, predators like snakes, burrowing owls and the rare black-footed ferrets invade the burrows to hunt them for food.

The rodents live in a family group comprising a male, a few females and their young. The group members are very social and greet one another with a kiss of nuzzle. Squirrels emerge from their burrows in day time to forage and feed on grasses, roots and seeds.

39. From the first sentence we can say that squirrels \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are actually not dogs
  - B. look like dogs
  - C. despise their name
  - D. are like dogs
40. The rodent's habitations \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. holes
  - B. underground tunnels
  - C. chambers
  - D. burial sites
41. The listening areas help the squirrels to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. listen to their prey
  - B. hunt successfully
  - C. move with the predators
  - D. monitor their hunters
42. For safety, squirrels do the following except.
- A. invade their predators habitats
  - B. listen to their predators movements
  - C. trim the vegetation around their burrows
  - D. have several escape routes
43. The rare black-footed ferrets \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are not common
  - B. can be found easily
  - C. are the most in number of predators
  - D. are the worst predators
44. The word predator as used in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a small animal
  - B. an animal that kills another for food
  - C. an enemy
  - D. an animal that is hunted for food
45. The squirrels are social animals because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they are hunted for food
  - B. they kiss other animals
  - C. they live in groups
  - D. they live in burrows
46. In every group of squirrels, which members are least in number?
- A. Females and males
  - B. Males
  - C. Young ones
  - D. Females
47. Why do the rodents leave their burrows in broad day light?
- A. To bask
  - B. To look for food
  - C. To chase their hunters
  - D. To socialize
48. The following animals hunt the squirrels except.
- A. ferrets
  - B. dogs
  - C. owls
  - D. snakes
49. What is the opposite of the word 'predator'?
- A. Pray
  - B. Prey
  - C. Carnivore
  - D. Cannibal
50. A suitable title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Squirrels
  - B. The domestic dogs
  - C. Animals that greet each other by a kiss
  - D. Social dogs



Lined writing area with horizontal lines.



COMPOSITION

*You have 40 minutes to write your composition.*

*Below is the beginning of a story. Complete the story in your own words making it as interesting as possible.*

*Never before had the weekends been so interesting, I enjoyed every bit of last weekend. The most interesting was the football competition.....*

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Lined writing area with horizontal lines.

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

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