KIBE AREA

SCALE

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

KEY:

▬▬▬	Tarmac road	▪	Built-up areas	⌐	School	▲ Hilltops
═══	Murram road	●	Settled areas	℘	Tea farms	BH Borehole
—X—	Ward boundary	DO	District Officer	◫	Milk factory	Swamp — PS Police Station

1. What is the approximate length of the tarmac
   road from the bridge on R. Mosa to Rodo
   market?
   A. 11km
   B. 8km
   C. 15km
   D. 22km

2. Land in Kibe Area rises towards
   A. North.
   B. East.
   C. West.
   D. South.

3. It is **true** to conclude from the map shown
   that Kibe area
   A. receives low rainfall.
   B. experiences hot and wet conditions.
   C. is a constituency.
   D. is sparsely populated.

4. Population in Kibe area is evenly distributed
   mainly because
   A. the land is flat.
   B. rainfall is well distributed.
   C. means of transport are available in all areas.
   D. trading centres are well distributed.

5. What is the general direction of the swamp
   from Rodo market?
   A. South - East.
   B. North - East.
   C. North - West.
   D. South - West.

6. The milk factory located in Kibe Area is an
   example of
   A. a processing industry.
   B. a service industry.
   C. a manufacturing industry.
   D. an assembling industry.

7. Three of the following statements about Babu
   town are correct. Which one is **not**?
   A. Has administrative offices.
   B. Is an industrial town.
   C. Started due to the road junction.
   D. Is found in a dry area.

8. The **main** mode of interaction among the
   youth in most communities in Kenya today
   is through
   A. mobile phones.
   B. trading.
   C. marriage.
   D. schooling.

9. Which one of the following groups consist
   of the Plain Nilotes in Kenya?

A. Orma Burji Galla	B. Pokot Dorobo Sabaot
C. Samburu Njemps Teso	D. Taita Pokomo Abasuba

10. Which one of the following factors does **not**
    influence climate change?
    A. Large scale plantation farming.
    B. Emission of smoke by industries.
    C. Damage to the ozone layer.
    D. Eruption of volcanic mountains.

11. Soil erosion on hilly cultivated slopes can
    best be controlled through
    A. mulching.
    B. terracing.
    C. agroforestry.
    D. paddocking.

12. A traditional weather observation that shows the approach of rain is
A. shedding of leaves by trees.
B. clear cloudless skies.
C. low temperatures at night.
D. presence of dew on the grass.

13. In which of the following physical regions is flooding **likely** to be experienced?
A. Steep slopes.
B. Highland regions.
C. Plains.
D. Plateau regions.

14. Which one of the following statements is **true** about a windsock?
A. It is placed in an open place.
B. It records the speed of wind.
C. It is placed away from direct sunlight.
D. The sack-like cloth points where wind is blowing from.

15. The institution of marriage is important **mainly** because it
A. is a source of basic needs.
B. is the foundation of belongingness.
C. gives a couple popularity.
D. is a source of wealth.

16. Residual mountains are formed when
A. parts of the earth sink.
B. parts of the earth are uplifted.
C. parts of the earth twist and fold.
D. parts of the earth are eroded.

17. In which month of the year is the sun directly overhead the Tropic of Cancer?
A. June.
B. December.
C. March.
D. September.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 18 and 19.
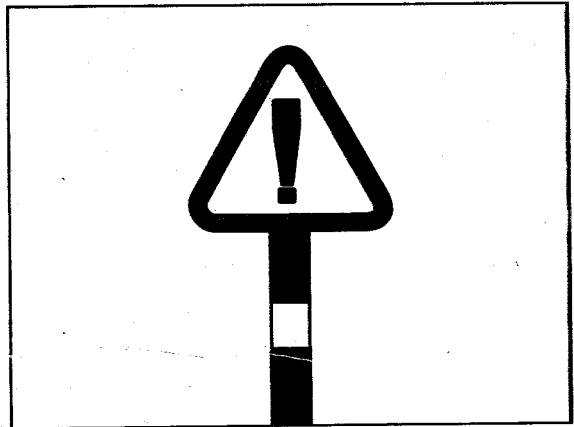
18. The most appropriate action to take when a driver comes across the road sign illustrated above is to
A. stop and turn back.
B. park the vehicle.
C. reduce speed.
D. call for help.

19. The road sign illustrated above is likely to be found at a place where
A. the road is not tarmacked.
B. the road has a sharp bend.
C. the road passes through a forest.
D. the road is wide.

20. Which one of the following communities is **correctly** matched with the person who led it to resist European colonial rule?
A. **Baganda** - Kabaka Mwanga.
B. **Hehe** - Koitalel arap Samoei.
C. **Ababukusu** - Chief Mkwawa.
D. **Nandi** - Mukite wa Nameme.

21. The Tana River projects in Kenya have benefitted the country **mainly** by
A. earning foreign exchange from export of electricity.
B. stopping flooding in the lower parts of River Tana.
C. increasing migration of people to towns.
D. providing electricty to set up industries.

22. Natural forests in Democratic Republic of Congo are **mainly** used for
   A. providing raw materials for making medicine.
   B. providing timber.
   C. providing habitat for wild animals.
   D. providing pulp for paper making.

23. The **main** reason for the establishment of Southern African Development Committee (SADC) was to
   A. reduce importation of goods.
   B. create common systems of government.
   C. increase trade among member states.
   D. assist member states attain independence.

24. Which one of the following climatic factors can disrupt means of transport **most**?
   A. Excessive rainfall.
   B. Low humidity.
   C. Decrease in temperature.
   D. Changes in wind direction.

25. Three of the following are differences between the governments of Kenya and Swaziland. Which one is **not**? In both countries
   A. members of parliament are appointed by the President.
   B. heads of state rule for 10years.
   C. elections are conducted every five years.
   D. heads of state appoint members of the cabinet.

26. Gamal Abdel Nasser is remembered in the history of Egypt because he
   A. led Egypt to independence.
   B. resisted racial discrimination in Egypt.
   C. introduced land reforms in Egypt.
   D. formed political parties in Egypt.

27. Most people in Africa live in the rural areas because
   A. they depend on farming.
   B. towns are overcrowded.
   C. there are no jobs in towns.
   D. they are not educated.

28. Which one of the following was the **main** aim of the Berlin Conference of 1884 in Germany?
   A. Europeans wanted to give Africans Western education.
   B. Europeans wanted to divide Africa to acquire colonies.
   C. Europeans wanted to abolish slave trade.
   D. Europeans wanted to give Africans independence.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 29 and 30.
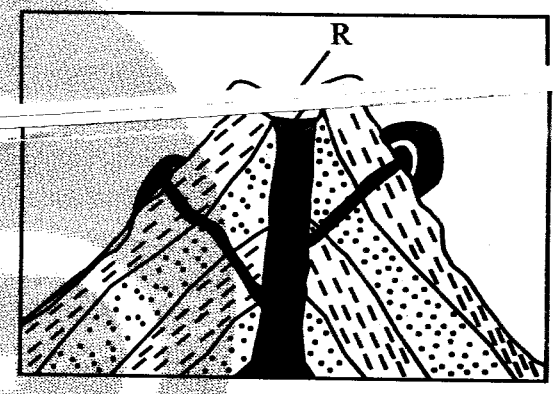
29. When water collects in the part labelled R it forms
   A. a caldera.
   B. a tarn lake.
   C. a crater lake.
   D. an oxbow lake.

30. Which one of the following mountains was formed through the process illustrated above?
   A. Mount Ruwenzori.
   B. Pare Highlands.
   C. Usambara Mountains.
   D. Mount Longonot.

31. Which one of the following activities is affected **most** by reduction in amount of rainfall?
   A. Decrease in agricultural production.
   B. Establishment of manufacturing industries.
   C. Construction of bridges.
   D. Establishment of schools.

32. Which one of the following statements about a Six's thermometer is **correct**?
A. It uses alcohol only.
B. It records atmospheric pressure in ^{0}C.
C. It uses a muslin cloth.
D. It records the highest and the lowest temperatures.

33. Struggle for independence in Tanganyika was led by
A. Kwame Nkrumah.
B. Julius Nyerere.
C. Haile Selassie.
D. Abeid Karume.

34. Below are facts about an early explorer to Eastern Africa;
(i) He travelled through Central Tanganyika
(ii) He met David Livingstone at Ujiji
(iii) He confirmed the source of River Nile.
The explorer described above is
A. Henry Morton Stanley.
B. Joseph Thompson.
C. Ludwig Krapf.
D. James Baker.

35. The importance of a school routine is that it
A. shows the direction to a school.
B. describes the aim of a school.
C. gives the address of a school.
D. shows the order of activities in a school.

36. Which one of the following problems faces beef farming in Eastern Africa?
A. Lack of sufficient market for beef products.
B. Scarcity of grass during times of drought.
C. Frequent attacks by hostile communities.
D. Frequent flooding in grazing areas.

37. Which one of the following is a negative impact of industries on the environment?
A. Growth of slum dwellings around industries.
B. Migration of people to industrial areas.
C. Release of harmful gases into the atmosphere.
D. Poor payments to workers in the industries.

38. Below are facts about a town in Eastern Africa:
(i) It is the country's administrative capital
(ii) It is a major seaport
(iii) It is the headquarter of a regional body
The town described above is
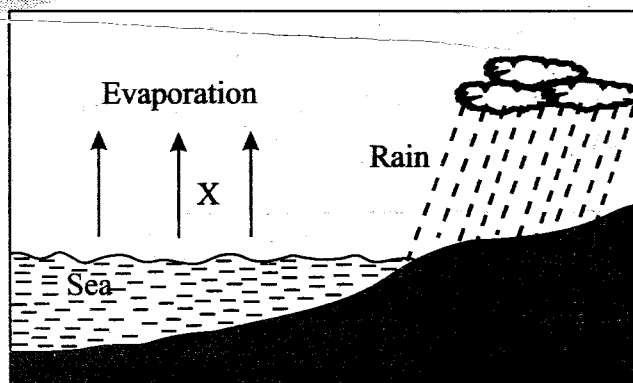A. Dar es Salaam.
B. Addis Ababa.
C. Djibouti.
D. Asmara.

39. Which of the following happened from the 19th century when Europeans arrived in Africa?
A. New crops were introduced in Africa.
B. Many Africans were sold as slaves.
C. Kingdoms started in the interior.
D. Islam was introduced in Africa.

40. One way of demonstrating patriotism is when a citizen
A. smuggles goods into a country.
B. attends independence celebrations.
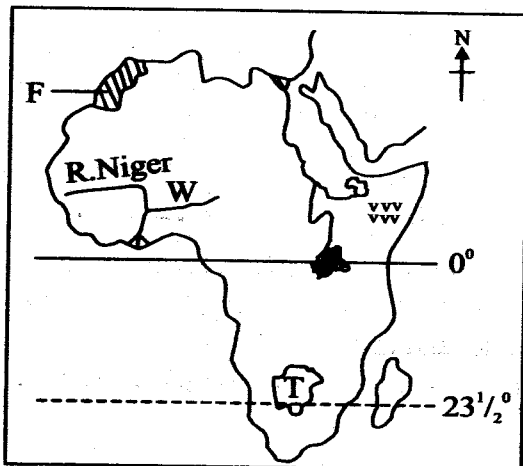C. gives out secrets of his country.
D. sells goods at higher prices.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 41 and 42.

41. The winds marked **X** are
A. warm and moist.
B. hot and dry.
C. cool and dry.
D. warm and dry.

42. The rainfall illustrated above is experienced in the following towns **except**
A. Kampala.
B. Dar es Salaam.
C. Arusha.
D. Mombasa.

43. Which one of the following communities is found living in North Africa?

A. Xhosa.
B. Ibo.
C. Dahalo.
D. Berbers.

44. The school contributes to the promotion of peace in the community by
A. teaching pupils to obey the laws of the country.
B. making laws to be followed in the community.
C. settling disputes in the community.
D. punishing those who break the law.

45. When Moffat's cows stray and destroy the crops of his neighbour, the best action for the neighbour to take is
A. take the cows to a police station.
B. lock up the cows.
C. drive the cows into Moffat's farm.
D. negotiate the issue with Moffat.

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 46 to 49.

46. The **main** economic activity in the country marked **T** is
A. livestock keeping.
B. copper mining.
C. tea growing.
D. sugarcane growing.

47. The tributary of River Niger marked **W** is
A. River Volta.
B. River Benue.
C. River Ubangi.
D. River Chari.

48. Natural vegetation in the area marked **vvv** **mainly** consist of
A. tall evergreen trees.
B. thick rainforests.
C. mountain vegetation.
D. short dry bushes.

49. The country marked **F** was colonised by
A. Germany.
B. Italy.
C. France.
D. Portugal.

50. It is important to respect the rights of other people in order to
A. show them that we love them.
B. enable them get jobs.
C. enable them do what they want.
D. obey the laws of the country.

51. Members of parliament are elected to represent
A. constituencies.
B. counties.
C. wards.
D. locations.

52. King Lewanika collaborated with the British during the colonial period because he
A. did not have superior weapons.
B. wanted protection from hostile communities.
C. wanted Europeans to spread the Christianity.
D. was lacking good fighting men.

53. The **main** challenge facing tourism in Kenya is
A. hunters that kill wild animals.
B. insecurity in parts of the country.
C. insufficient hotels in the game parks.
D. lack of trained tourist guides.

54. The rapid industrial development in South Africa has **mainly** been caused by
A. presence of many natural resources.
B. presence of a large white population.
C. availability of a large market for goods.
D. presence of a long coastline.

55. Which one of the following countries is **correctly** matched with its administrative capital?

Country	Capital
A. Niger	Accra.
B. Senegal	Niamey.
C. Guinea	Conakry.
D. Ghana	Dakar.

56. Petroleum in Nigeria is **mainly** mined
A. in the Jos Plateau.
B. in the Sahel region.
C. in the Rand region.
D. in the River Niger delta.

57. The **main** agricultural export from the island of Zanzibar is
A. cocoa.
B. cloves.
C. sisal.
D. coffee.

58. The **main** cause of conflicts in pastoral areas in Kenya is
A. competition for pasture.
B. differences in political opinions.
C. low levels of education in the areas.
D. lack of natural resources in the areas.

59. Which one of the following reasons does **not** cause a parliamentary by-election?
A. Arrest of a member of parliament.
B. Death of a member of parliament.
C. An MP being declared bankrupt by a court of law.
D. An MP being declared insane.

60. It is the role of a voter on a polling day in Kenya to
A. count votes cast at a polling station.
B. register in order to vote during elections.
C. mark parliamentary ballot papers.
D. create new constituencies.

SECTION II
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Creation of human beings was different from other creation because
A. they were created in God's image.
B. they were the last to be created.
C. God rested after he created them.
D. both man and woman were created on the same day.

62. The story of the call of Abraham teaches Christians to be
A. careful.
B. helpful.
C. grateful.
D. hopeful.

63. The brothers of Joseph sold him as a slave because
A. he was able to dream better than them.
B. they hated him.
C. they wanted money to buy food.
D. the Ishmaelite traders wanted him.

64. When Moses lived in Midian he worked as a
A. Shepherd.
B. Fisherman.
C. Carpenter.
D. Slave.

65. Which event by the Israelites made God angry when they camped near Mount Sinai?
A. Complaining about meat.
B. Getting water from a rock.
C. Demanding for a king.
D. Worshipping an idol.

66. Gideon defeated the Midianites because
A. he was a brave soldier.
B. he had a strong army.
C. he obeyed God.
D. the Midianites were weak.

67. King David made Jerusalem the centre of worship because
A. it was a big city.
B. he had brought the covenant box there.
C. it was centrally located.
D. it was protected by strong walls.

68. Who succeeded Solomon as the king of the Southern Kingdom?
A. Jehu.
B. Jeroboam.
C. Ahab.
D. Rehoboam.

69. The call of Jeremiah to be a prophet teaches Christians to
A. do the will of God.
B. help the poor.
C. share with the others.
D. speak the truth.

70. Angel Gabriel appeared to Mary when he was living the town of
A. Jerusalem.
B. Bethlehem.
C. Nazareth.
D. Jericho.

71. John the Baptist advised the people who went to him to be baptised to
A. pay taxes to Caesar.
B. repent their sins.
C. offer sacrifices.
D. obey Roman authorities.

72. A disciple of Jesus who left his father in a boat and followed Jesus was
A. James.
B. Peter.
C. Andrew.
D. Matthew.

73. The parable of the lamp under a bowl teaches Christians to
A. light lamps in their homes.
B. avoid walking in the darkness.
C. avoid lonely and dark paths.
D. set good moral examples in the society.

74. Jesus healed blind Bartimaeus in the town of
A. Jericho.
B. Capernaum.
C. Jerusalem.
D. Nain.

75. The healing of the woman who touched Jesus' cloak teaches Christians to

A. visit hospitals for treatment.
B. have faith in their actions.
C. heal the sick.
D. avoid contact with sick people.

76. **"Take this and share it among yourselves"** (Luke 22:17). Jesus said these words when
A. he shared a meal with his disciples.
B. he fed a large crowd of people.
C. his disciples caught many fish.
D. he was at the home of Lazarus.

77. Some women went to the tomb of Jesus early in the morning to
A. take the body to another place.
B. see if Jesus had resurrected.
C. apply perfumes on the body of Jesus.
D. worship at the tomb.

78. When Jesus was taken to Pilate, the Jews accused him of
A. healing people on a Sabbath.
B. resisting during his arrest.
C. chasing traders from the temple.
D. telling people not to pay taxes.

79. The resurrection of Jesus Christ gives Christians
A. courage.
B. hope.
C. humility.
D. tolerance.

80. Ananias and Sapphira were punished by God because they
A. did not speak the truth.
B. had sold their property.
C. refused to help the poor.
D. did not take money to the disciples.

81. The fruit of self-control helps Christians to
A. make new friends.
B. preach the gospel.
C. control their emotions.
D. help the needy.

82. People in traditional African societies describe God as
A. three in one.
B. a gift to them.
C. a great ancestor.
D. the source of life.

83. Rites of passage in traditional African societies are important because they
A. mark important stages of life.
B. are conducted by priests.
C. involve eating foods.
D. unite the people.

84. Moral values are taught to children in traditional African communities in order to
A. make them become clan elders.
B. make them grow into responsible adults.
D. make them get marriage partners.
D. make them get new friends.

85. Places of worship in traditional African religion are
A. only visited at night.
B. considered to be sacred.
C. inhabited by bad spirits.
D. not mentioned by name.

86. Christians can best show love to other people by
A. working hard to earn their living.
B. starting trading activities.
C. donating food to needy people.
D. taking their children to good schools.

87. Muchai saw a visually impaired woman trying to cross a road. He went and helped her, this was an act of
A. kindness.
B. loyalty.
C. humility.
D. patience.

88. Christians best strengthen their unity when they
A. build places of worship.
B. meet together to pray.
C. help other people.
D. get baptised.

89. Kerubo was told to name an element of prayer. The **correct** answer she gave was
A. judgement.
B. assertiveness.
C. ecumenism.
D. confession.

90. Apart from teaching Africans Christianity, the European missionaries also taught them
A. reading and writing.
B. some African customs.
C. the origin of their ancestors.
D. how to keep their shrines holy.

61. Which one of the following is the other name of Zabur?
A. Psalms.
B. Torah.
C. Gospel.
D. Quran.

62. The prophet's daughter, fatma was married to caliph
A. Abubakr.
B. Umar.
C. Uthman.
D. Ali.

63. The prophet of Allah(S.W) who saved the Israelites from the punishment and torture of Pharaoh was
A. Shuaib.
B. Musa.
C. Ibrahim.
D. Yusuf.

64. Who was the commander of the Quraish army in the battle of Uhud?
A. Abu Sufyan.
B. Muadh.
C. Utbah.
D. Khalid bin walid.

65. The act of charging interest on money lent is refered to as
A. Riba.
B. Ghush.
C. Ihtikar.
D. Nisab.

66. Which one of the following surahs mentions the three symbols of revelation?
A. Maun.
B. Lahab.
C. Tiin.
D. Quraish.

67. "You alone we worship and seek for help" The above quotation is a verse from surah
A. Asr.
B. Fatiha.
C. Ikhlas.
D. Zilzala.

68. Which one of the following is the 10th month of the Islamic calendar?
A. Dhul-hijjah.
B. Shaban.
C. Rajab.
D. Shawwal.

69. How many daughters did prophet Mohammad (S.A.W) have?
A. Seven.   B. Three.
C. Four.   D. Six.

70. Which one of the following surahs of the Quran discourages competition for worldly affairs.
A. Takathur.
B. Aadiyat.
C. Humaza.
D. Maun.

71. What should a muslim say after completing a task?
A. Bismillah.
B. Subhanallah.
C. Maashallah.
D. Alhamdulillahi.

72. Which one of the following was the most significant thing to happen during the night of decree?
A. Prophet Mohammad was born.
B. Makkah was conquered.
C. The holy Quran was revealed.
D. The muslim won the battle of Badr.

73. Which one is not an example of medium Najaasat?
A. Blood.
B. Urine.
C. Pig.
D. Pus.

74. The maximum number of rakaat performed in salatul Taraweh is
A. twenty
B. fifty
C. ten
D. eleven.

75. Which one of the following is not a type of Tawaaf?
A. Qudum.
B. Widaa.
C. Ifadha.
D. Sa'ay

76. Which one of the following sunnah prayers is performed when there is an eclipse of the moon?
A. Istikharah.
B. Kusuf.
C. Khusuf.
D. Istisqai.

77. How many verses are there in surah Al-Fatiha?
A. Four.
B. Seven.
C. Six.
D. Eight.

78. Which one of the following intoxicant is smoked?
A. Bhang.
B. Miraa.
C. Alcohol.
D. Glue.

79. The first pillar of Islam is
A. Hajj.
B. Shahada.
C. Zakat.
D. Saum.

80. Which one of the following faradh salat has three rakaat?
A. Dhuhr.
B. Asr.
C. Subh.
D. Maghrib.

81. An uncle of the prophet who was cursed by Allah (S.W) by name is
A. Abu Lahab.
B. Hamza.
C. Abbas.
D. Abu Talib.

82. What should a muslim say when promising to do something in future?
A. Subhanallah.
B. Bismillahi.
C. Inshallah.
D. Maashallah.

83. The father of Nabii Ibrahim (a.s) was known as
A. Azzar.
B. Abdullahi.
C. Abu Talib.
D. Zakaria.

84. Which one of the following is the second pillar of Iman?
A. Belief in Allah.
B. Belief in the angels.
C. Belief in the books.
D. Belief in the prophets.

85. Which town is masjid-ul-Aqsa found?
A. Jerusalem.
B. Makkah.
C. Madina.
D. Taif.

86. Which surah of Quran is referred to as the mother of the Quran?
A. Ikhlas.
B. Nas.
C. Fatiha.
D. Falaq.

87. Which one of the following statements is not true concerning Jumaa prayer?
A. It has two rakaat.
B. It is a faradh salat.
C. It has two khutbahs.
D. It is performed in the morning.

88. Who among the following angels of Allah (S.W) will blow the trumpet on the day of judgement.
A. Jibril.
B. Izrail.
C. Mikail.
D. Israfil.

89. Who was the mother of prophet Ismail (a.s)?
A. Hajar.
B. Maryam.
C. Khadijah.
D. Sarah.

90. The following are pillars of hajj. Which one is **not**?
A. sa'ay.
B. arafat.
C. mina.
D. tawaaf.

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.

Three ___1___ men ___2___ the banking hall. Like ___3___ other customer, they joined the long ___4___.

All ___5___ a sudden, one of them took ___6___ a pistol from his jacket and ___7___ everyone to ___8___ down.

I did not ___9___. I complied and waited for the ___10___ while still hoping for the best. A ___11___ gun shot

then followed and the man demanded all the cash from the bank ___12___. The ___13___ hardly took three

minutes and the robbers quickly ___14___ into thin ___15___.

1. A. tall, dressed-well   B. tall, well-dressed   C. tall, dressed, well   D. tall, well, dressed

2. A. entered   B. raided   C. broke into   D. visited

3. A. no   B. some   C. such   D. any

4. A. cue   B. queu   C. queue   D. que

5. A. over   B. of   C. off   D. on

6. A. out   B. away   C. down   D. up

7. A. ordered   B. requested   C. needed   D. beseeched

8. A. sit   B. sleep   C. kneel   D. lie

9. A. communicate   B. hesitate   C. violate   D. understand

10. A. worse   B. least   C. worst   D. less

11. A. huge   B. clear   C. loud   D. sharp

12. A. accounts   B. safes   C. guards   D. tellers

13. A. accident   B. incident   C. incidence   D. urgument

14. A. disappeared   B. surrendered   C. despaired   D. emerged

15. A. surrounding   B. hall   C. air   D. street

16. Maitha succumbed _____ death after the fatal accident.
A. by
B. with
C. to
D. of

17. The dates had to be shared _____ several friends.
A. among
B. by
C. through
D. between

18. They have to work extra harder, _____?
A. do they
B. have they
C. haven't they
D. don't they

19. Let us play indoors, _____?
A. shan't we
B. shall we
C. won't we
D. will we

20. **They need not come tomorrow.**
A. They must not come tomorrow.
B. They should not come tomorrow.
C. They may come tomorrow.
D. They could come tomorrow.

21. **I saw several warthogs at the park.**
A. I saw few warthogs at the park.
B. I saw too many warthogs at the park.
C. I saw more warthogs at the park.
D. I saw a few warthogs at the park.

22. She would have understood if she
A. had listened carefully.
B. listened carefully.
C. would listen carefully.
D. could listen carefully.

23. After the little conflict neither the referee
A. or the players could agree.
B. and the players could agree.
C. nor the players could agree.
D. but the players could agree.

24. The chief said that it was **mandatory** for all the residents to attend the meeting.
A. best
B. intentional
C. optional
D. compulsory.

25. That was quite a **dear** dress.
A. pretty
B. wonderful
C. expensive
D. attractive.

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

Mwololo was busy running his daily errands when he encountered an unusual scenerio. A lion sat under a tree shedding a torrent of tears. Furthermore, the lion seemed to be beckoning him to draw closer. Out of curiosity Mwololo thought about finding out why the king of the jungle looked so helpless. To his surprise, Mwololo realised that there was a sharp thorn through the lion's paw. He gathered courage and dared to pull the thorn out. The lion, though it could not speak, looked thankful and just disappeared into the woods.

Later after, the lion fell into the traps of the royal hunters who took it to the king for training. It was well-fed and taught to be one of the most dangerous man eater. It was put in a cage and could only be released once a year in an occasion loved by everyone. In this occasion one prisoner would be put in an arena and the lion released. The lethal animal would pounce on the prisoner and tear him down to death.

Many years later Mwololo was arrested by the king's soldiers for failing to bow down to the queen. He was put to the prison where he would serve for life. Mwololo was not lucky because one day he received sad news that he was the next victim of the lion.

The arena was packed to capacity when Mwololo was made to stand in the middle waiting for the lion to be released. Suddenly the lion was let loose. It came out running and roaring ready to devour what stood in the middle of the arena.

When the lion reached Mwololo, it sniffed at him and did not even open its mouth. Everyone in the arena could not believe. It seemed like a real circus. The king stood up to have a better view. Mwololo himself thought he was dreaming. The lion led Mwololo out of the palace into the free world. Most interestingly the lion did not return. It took Mwololo sometime to recollect the lion he had saved from a painful thorn.

26. What was unusual according to the first paragraph?
A. Daily errands.
B. An encounter.
C. A scenario.
D. A lion shedding tears.

27. Why did Mwololo draw near the lion?
A. It had sat under a tree.
B. It seemed to be calling him.
C. It was beckoning a torrent of tears.
D. The lion looked curious about him.

28. The lion was behaving differently due to
A. Mwololo's thoughts.
B. a thorn through its paw.
C. lack of courage.
D. being the helpless king of the jungle.

29. What did not happen after Mwololo removed the thorn out of the lion's paw?
A. The lion disappeared into the forest.
B. The lion seemed to be grateful after a little speaking.
C. The lion could not speak but was thankful.
D. The lion went away to look for wood.

4

30. Why was the lion captured by the royal hunters?

    A. To be executed by the king.

    B. To be trained as a maneater.

    C. To be the most dangerous royal servant.

    D. To be an entertainer at the royal circus.

31. The occasion mentioned in the second paragraph

    A. was meant to honour prisoners.

    B. was meant to honour the royal servants.

    C. was not held annually.

    D. was looked forward to by everyone.

32. What is the meaning of the word 'lethal' as used in the passage?

    A. Well-fed.

    B. Tame.

    C. Deadly.

    D. Experienced.

33. After Mwololo was arrested by the king's royal soldiers

    A. he was a prisoner for many years.

    B. he had failed to bow down to the king.

    C. he later learnt that he would be the next victim of the lion.

    D. he was put in an arena and the lion was released.

34. '... *The arena was packed to capacity...*' this implies that

    A. the arena was packed with lions.

    B. the arena was full of audience.

    C. the arena was parked with people.

    D. the arena was enough for Mwololo and the other prisoners.

35. What is true about the lion when it was let loose?

    A. It hardly pounced at Mwololo at once.

    B. It waited for Mwololo to make any move.

    C. It came out roaring and attacking the victim.

    D. It charged at what stood at the middle of the arena.

36. Contrary to the expectations of many who had flocked the arena,

    A. the lion came out running and roaring.

    B. the lion was lucky that someone stood at the middle of the arena.

    C. the lion reached Mwololo and didn't dare to attack.

    D. the lion made Mwololo sniff at it and not open his mouth.

37. It was not unbelievable that

    A. the lion spared Mwololo unlike other prisoners.

    B. the king was amused by what he saw.

    C. Mwololo was led out of the palace by the lion.

    D. the lion was the most dangerous man eater.

38. Which one of the following English saying best fits the story?

    A. Look before you leap.

    B. A good turn deserves another.

    C. Every cloud has a silver lining.

    D. Don't judge a book by its cover.

Once upon a time there was a farmer who grew a lot of wheat on his large farm. Every time after harvest, he stored the produce in his equally big granary. From there, he would sell and eat some. However, most of his harvest was eaten by the rat which resided in the granary. His attempt to use a cat did not bear fruits. The rat was too smart for the cat. Therefore he consulted a certain blacksmith who advised him to buy a snare. Since he had already made some, the farmer bought and headed back home. Following the blacksmith's instructions, he set up the trap at night expecting to bring an end to his problem.

The farmer's cock was a good friend of the rat. He sympathized with his friend, the rat, and told him about the farmer's plan to kill him. The rat thanked the cock and completely avoided the trap while carrying on with his havoc.

One night when everything was dead silent, the trap went off. The farmer heard and rejoiced that the nagging problem was now over. He slipped into his saddles and went to inspect his trap. Making use of the little moonlight, he peered into the store and confirmed that, indeed, there was something caught by the snare. He had hardly dragged the trap outside when a sharp bite sunk into his hand. It was a fatal bite from a poisonous snake that had stumbled on the trap.

Dawn found the farmer so weak that attempts by his wife to take him to the medicine man were futile. He succumbed and passed on. Mourners flocked to give their condolences to the farmer's wife. Since they needed something to eat, the widow decided to kill the cock on the first day. The number swelled day by day prompting the widow to slaughter a goat. On the burial day, the mourners doubled and the only bull that remained suffered the same fate.

39. Which of the following statement is not true about the farmer?

A. He grew a lot of wheat.

B. He had a big farm.

C. He owned a big granary.

D. He used to sell all his farm produce.

40. The biggest disappointment to the farmer was that

A. his granary was equal to his farm.

B. cats did not bear any fruits.

C. the rat was too small for the cat.

D. he lived once upon a time when there were no cats.

41. Despite the fact that the farmer could not catch the rat

A. a particular blacksmith had a solution for him.

B. he had a bounty harvest every time.

C. the rat grew smarter than the cat.

D. he used to sell and eat some.

42. Which one of the following words cannot replace the word 'snare'?

A. Trap.

B. Bait.

C. Catch.

D. Habitat.

43. How was the rat able to avoid the farmer's trap?

A. He knew the farmer's thoughts.

B. He had been earlier informed by the cock.

C. He was a friend of the cat.

D. The farmer did not have enough cats.

44. What does it mean by the word 'havoc'?

A. Destruction.

B. Construction.

C. Completion.

D. Anger.

45. Why did the farmer thought that his problem was over?

A. He had heard the trap going.

B. He had already caught the rat.

C. The nagging problem was now over.

D. The night trap set-up was not any helpful.

46. By using the little moonlight

A. the farmer could inspect his trap.

B. the farmer could peer into his store.

C. the rat was able to see the farmer and escape.

D. the farmer rejoiced that the rat was lucky.

47. The 'lethal bite' which has been mentioned in the passage

A. could cause death.

B. came from a dangerous trap.

C. was as a result of darkness.

D. was the only nagging problem to the farmer.

48. What happened when the farmer's wife tried to rescue her husband?

A. The farmer died instantly.

B. The farmer dragged the trap out of the store.

C. The medicine man's effort proved futile.

D. A sharp bite sunk into her hand.

49. The phrase 'passed on' as used in the passage means that

A. the farmer fainted.

B. the farmer was admitted to the hospital.

C. the farmer succumbed to death.

D. the farmer received condolences from mourners.

50. Which is the main message portrayed by the last paragraph?

A. Be your brother's keeper.

B. Never attempt getting out at night.

C. Do not kill any innocent creature.

D. Farmers should not dare to kill snakes.

1. What answer do you get after adding 7327901 to 2582089 written in words?
   A. Nine hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and nine.
   B. Nine million ninety thousand nine hundred and ninety.
   C. Nine million nine hundred and ninety thousand nine hundred and nine.
   D. Nine million nine hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and ninety.

2. What is the place value of digit 9 in the number 3928370?
   A. Ten thousands.
   B. Hundred thousands.
   C. Thousands.
   D. Millions.

3. Round off 789438 to the nearest ten thousands
   A. 790000
   B. 791000
   C. 800000
   D. 789000

4. Work out

   $$\sqrt{0.0169} + 2^2 - \sqrt{2^2}$$

   A. 013
   B. 6.13
   C. 8.13
   D. 2.13

5. $\frac{2}{3}$ of the number of pupils in a class are girls. What is the ratio of boys to girls in the class?
   A. 2:3
   B. 3:2
   C. 1:2
   D. 2:1

6. Karatina ran the first 100m race in a 400m race in 12 seconds. Calculate his speed in km/h.
   A. 36km/h
   B. 120km/h
   C. 30km/h
   D. 60km/h

7. In the figure below line AB=AC=25cm. The perimeter of triangle ABC = 90cm. Calculate its area.
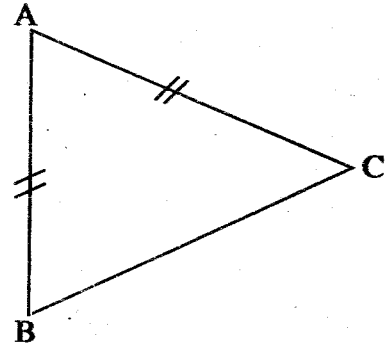
   A. 600cm²
   B. 175cm²
   C. 336cm²
   D. 300cm²

8. A lorry carries 240 pieces of stones. How many trips did the lorry make to transport 24480 pieces?
   A. 102
   B. 12
   C. 120
   D. 1002

9. Arrange the fractions $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{6}$ from the smallest to the largest.

   A. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{9}$

   B. $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}$

   C. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{5}{6}$

   D. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{6}$

10. The length of the longest side of a right angled triangle is 39cm. Which one of the following pairs of measurement are the possible lengths of the two shorter sides?
    A. 5cm 12cm
    B. 36cm 15cm
   C. 10cm 24cm
    D. 7cm 24cm

11. Solve the value of unknown in the equation below.

$$\frac{1}{2}y + 8 = 15 - 2y$$

A. $y = 4\frac{3}{5}$

B. $y = 7$

C. $y = 23$

D. $y = 2\frac{4}{5}$

12. Three bells ring at intervals of 30minutes, 45minutes and 1hour. The three bells rang together at 10.45am. At what time did they ring together next?

A. 12.15pm

B. 4.45am

C. 4.45pm

D. 1.45pm

13. Calculate the area of the shaded part in the figure below. The diameter of the larger circle is 28m.
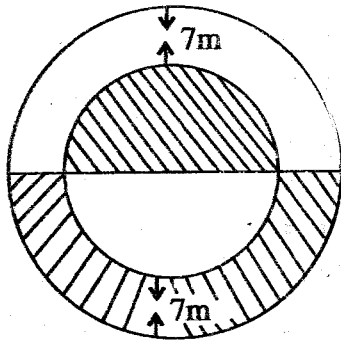
A. 616cm²

B. 308cm²

C. 154m²

D. 231cm²

14. The price of a textbook increased to sh. 360. If the original price was sh. 300, calculate the percentage increase.

A. 20%

B. 25%

C. 15%

D. 10%

15. Work out $\dfrac{0.42 \times 2.88 \times 7.5}{2.5 \times 4.8 \times 8.4}$

A. 9

B. 90

C. 0.009

D. 0.09

16. Wainaina collected an average of 18eggs in two weeks. He collected an average of 20 eggs in 12days. If he collected 2 more eggs on the 14th day than on the 13th day. How many eggs did he collect on the 14th day?

A. 5

B. 12

C. 7

D. 6

17. Work out $9 \times (108 \div 6) \div 6 - 30 + 5$

A. 2

B. 8

C. 7

D. 5

18. In the figure below line **BGE** is parallel to line CF. ABCD is a straight line. Angle EGC = 104° and FCD = 62.°What is the size of angle BCG?
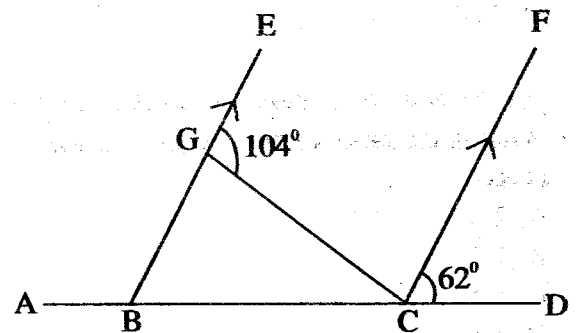
A. 138°

B. 118°

C. 76°

D. 42°

19. Duncan deposited sh. 9000 in a bank that gave simple interest at a rate of 5% per annum. After how long had his money amounted to sh. 9675?

A. 18 years

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

C. 2 years

D. 15 months

20. What is the value of $\dfrac{2(x^2 - 2w)}{x + y - z}$

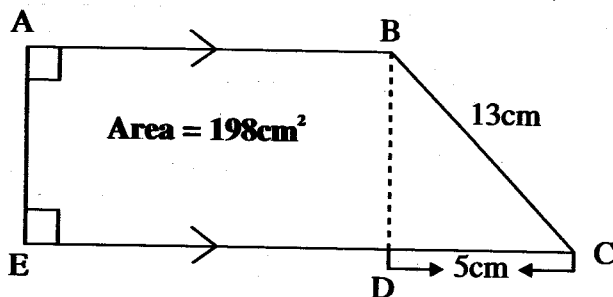Given that $w = 4$, $x = 6$, $y = 5$ and $z = 3$

A. 7

B. 8

C. 6

D. 9

21. Which one of the following sets of numbers increases by 101?

A. 7988, 8088, 8189

B. 7898, 7999, 8099

C. 7889, 8090, 8191

D. 7089, 7190, 7291

22. The area of the trapezium drawn below is 198cm².

Area = 198cm²

13cm

5cm

What is the length of line EC?

A. 14cm

B. 15cm

C. 19cm

D. 12cm

23. What is the next fraction in the sequence below?

$1\frac{1}{4}, 2\frac{3}{4}, 4\frac{1}{4}, 5\frac{3}{4},$ _____

A. $6\frac{1}{4}$

B. $6\frac{1}{2}$

C. $7\frac{1}{2}$

D. $7\frac{1}{4}$

24. Mutiso sold $\frac{1}{6}$ of his livestock in the month of June, $\frac{1}{3}$ in the month of July and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remainder in the month of August. What fraction of his livestock did he have at the beginning of the month of September?

A. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{1}{6}$

C. $\frac{2}{3}$

D. $\frac{5}{6}$

25. Construct triangle RST in which line RS = 4cm line ST = 5cm and angle RST = 80°. Bisect angle RST. Let the bisector meet line RT at point X. What is the measure of line SX?

A. 3.4cm

B. 2.6cm

C. 3.1cm

D. 5.8cm

26. A $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours meeting started 30minutes late. If the meeting ended at half past noon. When was it supposed to start?

A. 9.45pm

B. 9.45am

C. 9.15am

D. 10.15am

27. The table below shows the number of beef cattle slaughtered in a slaughter house in 6 days.

Days	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
No. of cattle	3	8	4	___	12	10

An average of 9 cattle were slaughtered in the 6 days. How many cattle were slaughtered on Thursday?
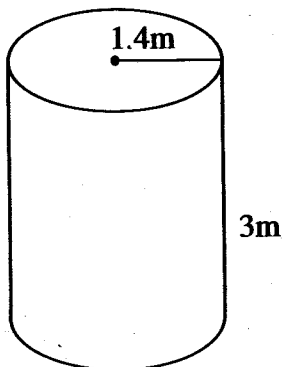
A. 45
B. 17
C. 37
D. 6

28. Work out

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} \text{ of } \left(7\frac{1}{2} \div 1\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}$$

A. $\frac{5}{6}$

B. $1\frac{1}{6}$

C. $1\frac{1}{3}$

D. $\frac{1}{6}$

29. Calculate the capacity of the water in the tank when two fifth full of water in litres.

1.4m

3m

A. 6160
B. 18480
C. 3080
D. 7392

30. Janet paid sh. 1000 for an item whose marked price was sh. 800 and received a balance of sh. 360. What percentage discount was she given?

A. 45%
B. 20%
C. 25%
D. 8%

31. The length of a carton is 18cm. Its width and height are 15cm and 12cm respectively. Calculate the total surface area of the closed carton.
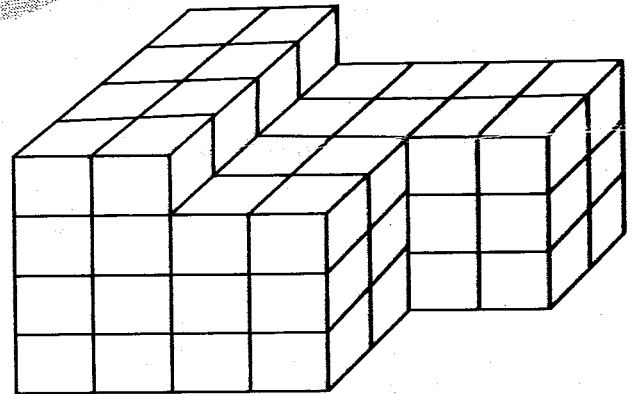
A. 666 cm²
B. 2664cm²
C. 3240cm²
D. 1332cm²

32. Solve the following inequality

$$8x - 7 < 3x + 3$$

A. x > 5
B. x > 2
C. 10 > x
D. 2 > x

33. How many cubes are used to make this stack?

A. 68
B. 64
C. 72
D. 74

34. A salesman earns a salary of sh. 9000 per month plus a 6% commission on the value of goods he sells in a month. In one month he sold goods worth sh. 50000. How much did he earn that month?

A. sh. 3000
B. sh. 59000
C. sh. 6000
D. sh. 12000

35. A shopkeeper sells rice in 250g packets, half ~~~m packets $\frac{3}{4}$ kg packets and 1kg kilog... . ~~ld 20 - 250g packets, packet. In one day he s... ~ber 14 - half kilogram packets and equal num... of $\frac{3}{4}$ kg and 1kg packets. A total of 50packets were sold that day. Calculate the total mass of rice the shopkeeper sold that day.

A. 26kg
B. 24kg
C. 56kg
D. 50kg

36. The area of a parallelogram is the sum of the two longer parallel sides is 24cm. Each of the shorter parallel sides is 8cm. The distance between the two longer parallel sides is 6cm. Calculate the area of the parallelogram.
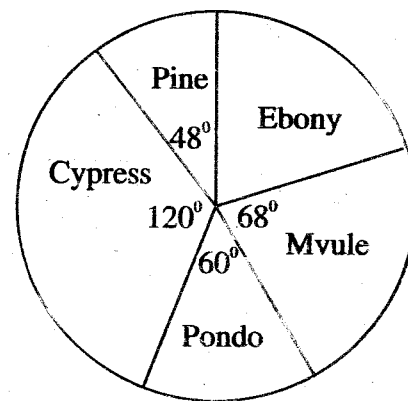
A. 144cm²
B. 72cm²
C. 192cm²
D. 48cm²

37. Round off 14.3976 to the nearest hundredths.

A. 14.39
B. 14.4
C. 14.40
D. 14.30

38. The temperature of frozen ice was -16°c. It was heated to boiling point. What was the rise of temperature of the water?

A. 84°c
B. 116°c
C. 32°c
D. 100°c

39. The pie chart below shows the number of different types of trees found at Kinari forest.

There are 8000 Ebony trees in the forest.
-- ~~mvule than pondo trees
How many more m... are there?

A. 8000
B. 1200
C. 1000
D. 1500

40. A line 1cm long is used to represent a road 3km long on a map. What is the drawing length of a line used to represent a river 18km long on the same map?

A. 6cm
B. 3cm
C. 9cm
D. 18cm

41. Omondi sold a goat for sh. 6900 making a profit of 15%. At what price had he bought it?

A. sh. 1035
B. sh. 6000
C. sh. 7935
D. sh. 5865

42. 20 workers were hired to complete some work in 28 days. How many more days would be required if 4 of the workers never turned up?

A. 35
B. 5
C. 8
D. 7

43. The table below shows bus fares for adults travelling from town P to town U

P					
50	Q				
90	50	R			
150	100	80	S		
200	160	110	70	T	
280	220	190	160	80	U

The fare for children is half that of adults. Mr and Mrs Kipruto left town P, dropped to pick their 3 children at town S and proceeded to town U. How much did they pay for their fare altogether?

A. sh. 1085
B. sh. 550
C. sh. 860
D. sh. 620

44. Karim shared some money among 3 children Tom, Misheck and Sofita. Sofita got sh. x. Tom got twice as much as Sofita while Misheck got sh. 6 less than Sofita. Write an expression to show the total amount of money the three children got altogether.

A. sh. (3x - 6)
B. sh. (4x + 6)
C. sh. (3x + 6)
D. sh. (4x - 6)

45. Which one of the following nets can not be folded to form a closed cube?

A.
B.
C.
D.
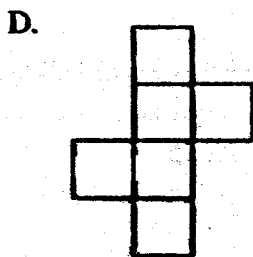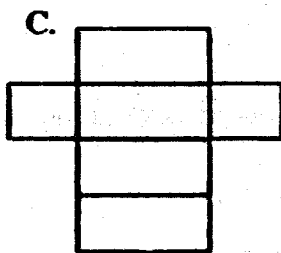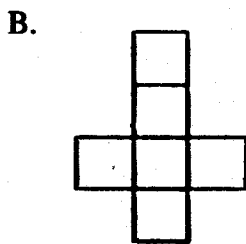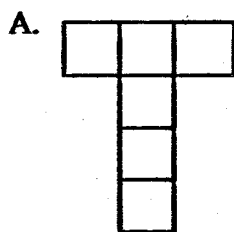
46. Simplify the following algebraic expression.

$$2(3x - 2 + 4y) + \frac{1}{4}(8 + 12y)$$

A. 6x + 2 + 11y
B. 6x - 6 + 5y
C. 6x + 6 + 11y
D. 6x - 2 + 11y

47. $\frac{5}{12}$ of a number is 60. What is a quarter of the number?

A. 15
B. 36
C. 240
D. 144

48. The table below shows commission charged on Inland money order.

Value of order (sh)	Ordinary commission	Express Money order
Not over 500	23 00	37 00
Not over 1000	35 00	59 00
Not over 2000	58 00	82 00
Not over 3000	77 00	128 00
Not over 8000	98 00	178 00
Not over 10000	133 00	245 00
Not over 15000	158 00	375 00
Not over 20000	240 00	425 00
Not over 25000	325 00	520 00

Fatuma bought a money order worth sh. 15001 to be sent by express means and two ordinary money order worth sh. 8800 each. How much money did she pay as commission?

A. sh. 558
B. sh. 641
C. sh. 691
D. sh. 508

49. What is the next shape in the pattern
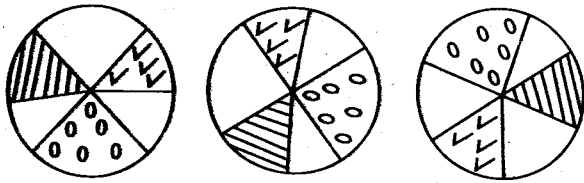
A.   B.   C. _____?   D.
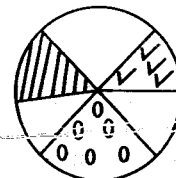
50. The graph below shows a journey followed by two motorists travelling from town **A** to **B**.

How many kilometres was motorist **X** remaining to cover when motorist **Y** arrived?

A. 27km

B. 30km

C. 53km

D. 50km

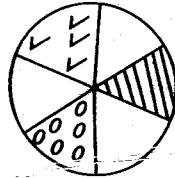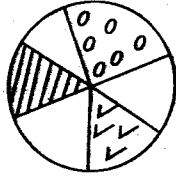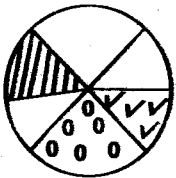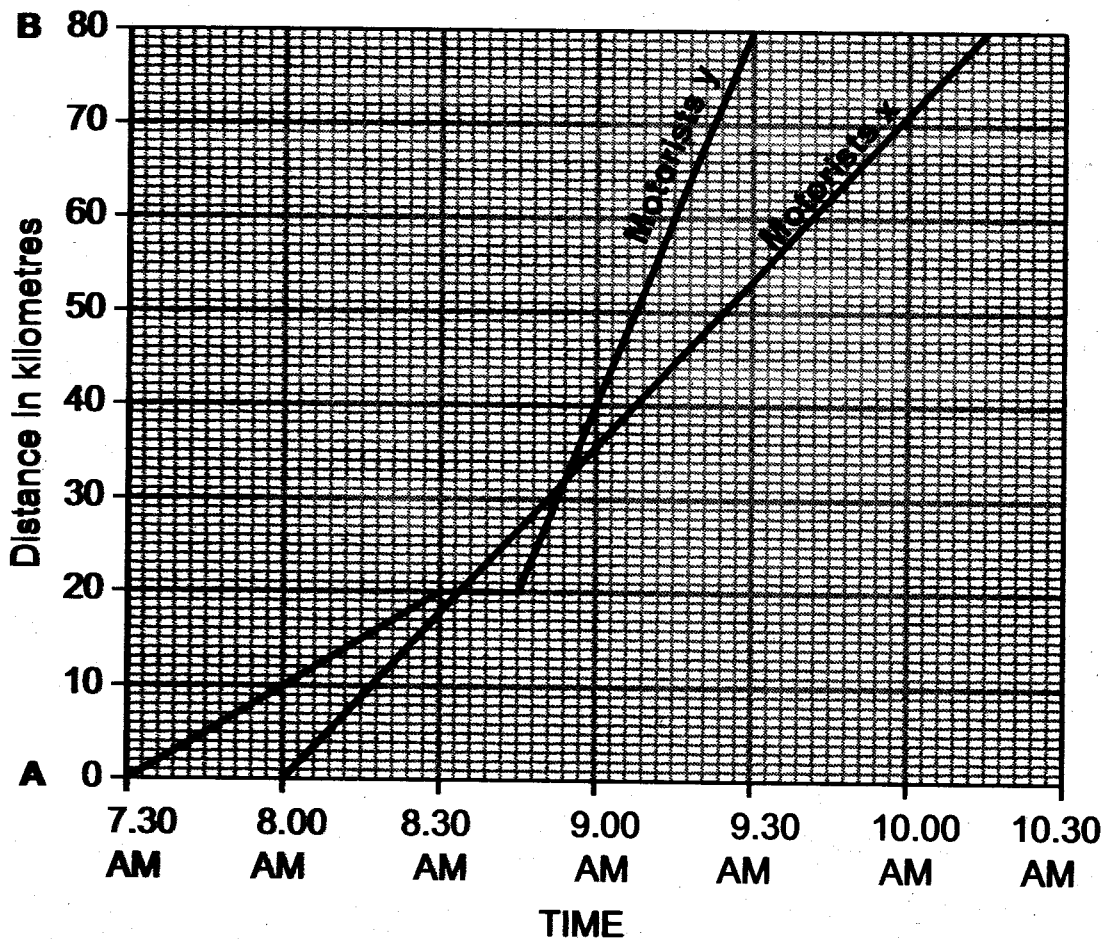Kwa kweli_____**1**_____, nayo afya nzuri haimjii tu mtu. Hukuzwa kwa vyakula na lishe ifaayo. Umuhimu wa afya_____**2**_____kupuuzwa. Taifa lenye_____**3**_____afya_____**4**_____kiuchumi. Afya ikidumishwa, watu huweza kutumia fedha_____**5**_____katika miradi badala ya kuzitumia_____**6**_____wenzao. Walio na mazoea ya kupuuza ushauri wa wanaotoa huduma za afya na lishe wajiase,_____**7**_____watakuja_____**8**_____.

1. A. mti hauendi ila kwa nyenzo   B. mshenzi ndiye asiyejua atok. _)
    C. ashibaye hamjui mwenye njaa   D. ibilisi wa mtu ni mtu

2. A. haiwezi   B. hauwezi   C. haliwezi   D. l. ziwezi

3. A. usasi wenye   B. kisasi chenye   C. kizazi chenye   D. kizazi wenye

4. A. hupotea   B. huzama   C. hudidimia   D. u istawi

5. A. zao   B. yao   C. chao   D. vyao

6. A. kujiunguza au kuwauguza   B. kujiuguza kwa kuwauguza
    C. kuwauguza na kujiuguza   D. kuwauguza na kujiunguza

7. A. hata hivyo   B. na hivyo   C. la sivyo   D. bil. hivyo

8. A. kujiuma vidole   B. kujiuma ulimi   C. kujiuma masikio   D. kujiuma midomo

Zubeda alikuwa ameupitia wakati_____**9**_____kujiandaa kuufanya mtihani wa kitaifa. Mazoezi kadhaa na adhabu kalikali hazikuwa_____**10**_____kufikia tamati. Anakumbuka_____**11**_____karatasi waliyoanza_____**12**_____. Ilikuwa ya somo la Kiswahili._____**13**_____ukumbini waliketi kila mtahiniwa sehemu yake. Moyo wake ulianza kudunda aliposhindwa kupata jawabu la swali lililouliza jinsi mtunzi wa mashairi_____**14**_____yaani_____**15**_____.

9. A. ngumu   B. mgumu   C. ugumu   D. gumu

10. A. na budi   B. budi   C. ni budi   D. si budi

11. A. mzuri sana   B. zuri sana   C. vizuri sana   D. nzuri sana

12. A. nalo   B. nawo   C. nao   D. nayo

13. A. Hapa   B. Huku   C. Humo   D. Humu

14. A. anaitwa   B. anavyoitwa   C. haitwi   D. nani

15. A. manju   B. mghani   C. sogora   D. malenga

16. Maneno haya hufuatana vipi katika kamusi?

(i) tita

(ii) tishali

(iii) tikisa

(iv) thibiti

A. iv, ii, iii, i

B. i, iii, iv, ii

C. iv, iii, ii, i

D. i, iv, iii, ii

17. Umoja wa, 'Nyusi zao ndefu zilikatwa,' ni

A. Nyusi yake ndefu ilikatwa.

B. Unyusi wake mrefu ulikatwa.

C. Nyusi zake ndefu zilikatwa.

D. Unyusi wake mrefu ilikatwa.

18. Chagua neno lenye silabi **changamano**.

A. Mvua.

B. Kalamu.

C. Twiga.

D. Tafsiri.

19. Chagua kauli ya kufanyiza ya sentensi ifuatayo

Mama alimnawisha mtoto wake.

A. Mtoto alinawishwa na mama.

B. Mama alimnavya mtoto wake.

C. Mama alimnawia mtoto wake.

D. Mama na mtoto walinawishana.

20. Ni jibu lipi lenye vihusishi pekee?

A. Hodari, safi, dhaifu, laini.

B. Katika, kando ya, mno.

C. Kwenye, mkabala wa, kando ya, katika.

D. Na, laiti, haraka, upesi.

21. Chagua sentensi yenye muundo wa nomino, kivumishi, kitenzi na kielezi.

A. Msasi na mbwa wake wanamfukuza swara.

B. Msichana mrembo amewasili.

C. Pombe hii inalevya.

D. Darasa langu lilifunguliwa mapema.

22. Kiunganifu '**cha**' kimetumikaje katika sentensi ifuatayo?

Kitabu cha kuandikia insha kimepotea.

A. Kuonyesha umilikishaji.

B. Kuonyesha matumizi.

C. Kutilia mkazo.

D. Kuonyesha jinsi au namna.

23. Ikiwa jana ilikuwa Jumanne, Jumamosi itakuwa

A. keshokutwa.

B. kesho.

C. mtondo.

D. mtondogoo.

24. **Kamilisha tashbihi:**

Chacha alikuwa ametulia

A. tuli.

B. kama mfungwa.

C. kama aliye kwenye usingizi.

D. kama mwanakondoo.

25. Chagua nomino ya jamii **isiyofaa**

A. kitita cha funguo

B. funda la maji

C. koja la maua

D. mkungu wa ndizi.

26. Chagua sentensi yenye '**kwa**' kuonyesha pamoja na

A. Amina alienda kwa shangazi.

B. Wanafunzi kwa walimu walisikiliza hotuba ya rais.

C. Mwanafunzi alipata maswali mawili kwa matano.

D. Nilikula wali kwa kijiko.

27. Bainisha matumizi ya maneno yaliyopigiwa mstari katika sentensi

Karatasi **hii** ni yangu, **ile** pale ni yako.

A. Kivumishi, kielezi.

B. Kiashiria, kivumishi.

C. Kielezi, kiwakilishi.

D. Kivumishi, kiwakilishi.

28. Chagua jawabu lisilo sahihi

A. Kuvua ni kuondoa nguo mwilini.

B. Kuvua ni kuondoa uchafu kwenye nguo kwa kutumia maji na sabuni.

C. Kuvua ni kuepusha kitu au jambo hasa baya.

D. Kuvua ni kutoa samaki baharini, ziwani au mtoni.

29. **Tegua kitendawili**

Mzungu anachungulia dirishani

A. Miba.

B. Nanasi.

C. Kamasi.

D. Firigisi.

30. Malimengi aliomba mkopo kwenye benki. Pesa za ziada ambazo angelipa yaani faida ya mkopo huitwaje?

A. Ushuru.

B. Pango.

C. Riba.

D. Mbiru.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Mapendekezo mbalimbali ambayo yametolewa na viongozi wa kisiasa na kidini kuhusiana na mbinu zinazofaa kutumiwa ili kukabili zimwi la ufisadi humu nchini ni ishara kwamba bado tunatapatapa.

Viongozi wakuu serikalini wanaamini kuwa ufisadi unaweza kuangamizwa iwapo masomo ya uadilifu yatajumuishwa katika mtaala wa elimu kuanzia darasa la kwanza hadi vyuo vikuu. Pendekezo sawa na hilo pia limekuwa likitolewa na wanasiasa. Kulingana na wanaounga mkono, watoto watakua wakiwa na maadili iwapo watafundishwa.

Hata hivyo, pendekezo hili huenda likaambulia patupu hasa ikizingatiwa kuwa mfumo wa elimu unasukuma wanafunzi kusoma ili kupita mitihani. Masomo ya dini yaliyojaa maadili tele yanafundishwa katika shule zote za msingi na za upili lakini tunachoona ni ongezeko la utovu wa maadili.

Masomo ya uadilifu shuleni yatakuwa na maana gani iwapo mwanafunzi atakamilisha masomo na kulazimika kuzunguka mbuyu ili kujiunga na huduma ya polisi? Masomo ya maadili yatakosa maana ikiwa serikali za kaunti zinawaajiri wafanyakazi kwa misingi ya ukabila au ukoo. Wanafunzi watakuwa wamepoteza wakati kusoma uadilifu shuleni, ikiwa wanasiasa lazima watoe hongo kwa wapigakura ili wachaguliwe. *Masomo hayo yatakuwa bure bilashi ikiwa wizi wa mitihani bado ni dondandugu kuanzia shule za msingi hadi vyuo vikuu.*

Mbinu nyingine ya kukabiliana na ufisadi ambayo imezua mdahalo nchini ni kuwataka wafanyakazi katika sekta za kibinafsi na za umma kutangaza mali yao. Miezi kadhaa iliyopita, Wakenya walishikwa na bumbuazi baada ya kusikia baadhi ya maafisa wakuu watendaji katika sekta ya kibinafsi wanapata mshahara wa mamilioni.

Matangazo ya aina hii yanaibua machungu miongoni mwa vijana ambao wamelazimika kufanya *kazi za mtulinga* ili kujipatia tonge licha ya kuhitimu elimu ya vyuo vikuu. Matangazo hayo yameweka wazi pengo pana lililopo baina ya mabwanyenye na maskini walio wengi.

Matangazo ya mali hayatasaidia lolote katika vita dhidi ya ufisadi iwapo asasi zilizopo za kupambana na janga hilo ni dhaifu. Baadhi ya viongozi wa kidini wanadai kuwa wafisadi wanapaswa kuruhusiwa kurejesha mali waliyoiba sawa na Zakayo wa Biblia ambaye alirudisha mara nne ya fedha alizokuwa amenyang'anya watu. Hata kama pendekezo hilo litatekelezwa, hakuna kamwe mtumishi wa serikali atakayekubali kurudisha fedha ambazo zimemfanya kuishi maisha ya kifahari.

Maafisa mafisadi wanastahili kushtakiwa na kula kalenda wala si kubembelezwa kurejesha mali ya wizi. Ikiwa mafisadi wataruhusiwa kurejesha mali ya wizi kutoka kwa Mkenya mlipa ushuru, majambazi pia waachiliwe huru

iwapo watakubali kurejesha mali ya wizi. Ikulu ina uwezo wa kuwatimua maafisa mafisadi jinsi alivyofanya rais wa Tanzania.

Viongozi wa upizani pia wanastahili kuangazia ufisadi katika serikali za kaunti na wala si kunyemelea serikali ya kitaifa pekee kwa lengo la kujinufaisha kisiasa. Ikiwa upinzani unapigania maslahi ya wananchi hauna budi kuzisakama serikali za kaunti ambazo zimekuwa zikifuja fedha. Jukumu ni la kila Mkenya kupambana na ufisadi.

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31. Aya ya kwanza inadhihirisha kwamba
   A. nchi inakabiliana na ufisadi vilivyo.
   B. mapendekezo yanayotolewa na viongozi jinsi ya kukabiliana na ufisadi hayafai.
   C. mapendekezo yaliyotolewa na viongozi wa kisiasa na kidini yatamaliza zimwi la ufisadi.
   D. mapendekezo yaliyotolewa na viongozi wa kisiasa na dini jinsi ya kuukabili ufisadi ni ya kutilia shaka.

32. Kulingana na kifungu, watu watakuwa na maadili ikiwa
   A. watapewa mafunzo ya uadilifu shuleni wakiwa wanafunzi.
   B. watakamatwa na kufunguliwa mashtaka.
   C. watasamehewa na kurudisha mali ya wizi.
   D. wafanyakazi wa umma na wa kibinafsi kutangaza mali yao.

33. Kifungu kimeeleza mbinu ngapi za kupambana na ufisadi?
   A. Moja.
   B. Mbili.
   C. Tatu.
   D. Nne.

34. '_Masomo hayo yatakuwa bure bilashi ikiwa wizi wa mitihani bado ni dondandugu kuanzia shule za msingi hadi vyuo vikuu_.
   Maana ya kifungu hiki ni
   A. wizi wa mtihani unaongezeka kama kidonda kisichopona.
   B. masomo hayo hayafai kwani wizi wa mitihani unazidi kuongezeka
   C. wizi wa mitihani ungalipo na unazidi kuongezeka.
   D. wizi wa mitihani unazidi kupungua kila uchao.

35. Kwa nini matangazo ya mali anayomiliki mtu haiwezi kuwa mbinu bora ya kukabiliana na ufisadi?
   A. Huleta hisia za machungu kwa waliosoma japo wanapata mishahara duni licha ya kazi ngumu.
   B. Mbinu hii huwafahamisha wezi mtu aliye na mali hivyo watu huweza kushambuliwa.
   C. Matangazo haya huweka wazi pengo kubwa baina ya maskini na matajiri.
   D. Matangazo hayo hayasaidii kamwe kupambana na usifadi.

36. Msemo, '_kazi za mtulinga_' umetumika katika kifungu hiki, kisawe chake ni
   A. kazi za shokoa.
   B. kazi za sulubu.
   C. kazi za msaragambo.
   D. kazi za ujima.

37. Msimulizi anapendekeza njia gani bora zaidi ya kukabiliana na ufisadi?
   A. Asasi za kupambana na ufisadi kupewa nguvu zaidi za kufanya kazi yao.
   B. Viongozi wakuu serikalini kuwatimua mafisadi.
   C. Viongozi wa upinzani kuangazia upinzani katika kaunti.
   D. Mafisadi kushtakiwa na kisha kuachiliwa huru

38. Pendekezo la viongozi wa kidini linaweza kupata upinzani mkali kwa kuwa
   A. mafisadi wote hawakubaliani na mafunzo ya kidini.
   B. mafisadi watahofia kurudi katika hali ya ufukara.
   C. mafisadi hawataishi tena raha mustarehe wakirudisha mali yao.
   D. hakuna atakayekubali kurejesha mali yaliyomtajirisha.

39. Aya ya mwisho inatudokeza kuwa

A. ufisadi hauwezi kumalizwa nchini Kenya.

B. serikali za kaunti hutumiwa pesa kwa njia ya uwajibikaji.

C. lengo la upinzani ni kujipatia umaarufu si kupigana na ufisadi.

D. jukumu la kupigana na ufisadi ni la serikali na viongozi wa kidini.

40. Ni ushauri gani unaotolewa kwa rais dhidi ya ufisadi?

A. Kutangaza ufisadi kuwa janga la kitaifa.

B. Kuiga mfano wa rais wa Tanzania na kuwapiga kalamu mafisadi.

C. Kurai walioiba mali ya umma kuyarudisha.

D. Kuwaachilia huru majambazi watakaorudisha mali ya wizi.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Makuu aliponunua runinga kubwa ya 'rangi' nyumba yake iligeuka uwanja wa soka kutokana na mashabiki wengi wa kandanda waliofurika humo furifuri. Watu walibanana ukumbini mwa Makuu msibaki hata nafasi ndogo ya kupumua. Macho ya mashabiki wengine yalichungulia kupitia dirishani. Ndugu Makuu alikuwa amemtangazia kila mmoja mafanikio yake mapya. Kweli limbukeni hana siri.

Kelele za kushangilia zilienea nje na ndani ya ukumbi. Jumatatu hiyo ilikuwa ya ndovu kumla mwanawe. Timu ya Arsenal na Chelsea zilikuwa zikichuana. Mechi ilikuwa ianze saa tatu ushei usiku. Mashabiki walianza kumiminika kwa Makuu kuanzia saa mbili kamili. Makuu shabiki wa Arsenal aliwakaribisha wenzake kwa mikono miwili. Waliopata pa kuketi waliketi ilhali waliochelewa walisimama nje huku wakipenyeza macho yao dirishani.

Sombombi, sahibu wa Makuu wa kufa kuzikana na shabiki sugu wa Chelsea, alikuwa miongoni mwa wale waliojipatia kiti ukumbini. Mkewe Makuu aliwahi kitanda mapema na kutekwa katika usingizi wa pono maadamu kandanda ilikuwa si chochote si lolote kwake.

Kinyang'anyiro kilianza kwa kasi. Ilikuwa *'gonga unipe nigone nikupe'*. Diego aliwapiga walindangome wa Arsenal chenga za maudhi na kuwaacha hoi. Aliangalia upande aliposimama kipa, akapiga kombora moja zito lililomwacha kipa amepiga mbizi kuelekea kulia nao mpira ukapenyeza kushoto. Wacha mashambiki wa Chelsea washangilie kwa sauti za juu! Sombombi alisimama na kurukaruka kwa mguu mmoja. Sauti yake ilisikika kuliko za wengine.

Kelele za mashabiki zilikatisha ndoto za Bi. Makuu. Alijitoma ukumbini akiwa kavalia pajama yake huku akitiririkwa na uderere. "Jamani! Nyama yenu, sumu kwangu," aliwasihi. Kila mmoja alinyamaza jii japo kwa dakika chache. Kadiri mechi ilivyopamba moto, ndivyo sauti nazo zilivyoongezeka. Bi. Makuu alipandwa na mori wa kwao na kumchungulia mumewe kwa jicho la hasira. Makuu alizima runinga kwa dakika mbili na kusisitiza mashabiki kuwa hawakuwa na budi kuitazama mechi kimyakimya ama runinga izimwe kabisa.

Amri hiyo iliwauma akina Sombombi ndani kwa ndani. Hata hivyo hawakuwa na budi kutii kwani usioweza kuukata, ubusu. Wachezaji wa pande zote mbili walijikakamua kupata ushindi lakini ikawa bure ghali. Mambo mawili yalimkatakata Sombombi maini. Kunyimwa uhuru wa kushangilia na timu yake kubaki katika sare ya bao moja kwa moja. Kila mara wachezaji wa Chelsea waliponyatia ngome ya mahasimu, Sombombi alijaribu kupiga shangwe lakini akakumbuka 'sheria' na kuufyata ulimi.

Dakika tisini zilikamilika na kubaki muda wa ziada. Mara Oscar aliwavisha kanzu wachezaji wawili wa Arsenal na kuvurunisha mkwaju uliowavunia ushindi. Sombombi alivunja sheria. Alipiga ukelele mkali wa goooli! Ambao ulipasua viwambo vya masikio ya Bi. Makuu ambaye alikimbia kama mbogo aliyejeruhiwa na kufunika kiwambo cha runinga kwa leso. Makuu alitoa amri nyingine, 'Sombombi, nyumba yangu u'one paa!'

41. Chagua kauli **iliyo sahihi** kulingana na aya ya kwanza
A. Makuu alikuwa na uwanja wa soka nyumbani kwake.
B. Nyumba ya Makuu ilijaa mashabiki na kuwatapika wengine.
C. Mashabiki wote walitazama mechi ndani ya ukumbi.
D. Mashambiki walitazama mechi kwa starehe bila shida.

42. Kulingana na kifungu, mechi ilitarajiwa kuanza saa ngapi?
A. Saa tatu kamili.
B. Muda mfupi kabla ya saa tatu.
C. Muda mfupi baada ya saa tatu.
D. Saa tatu unusu.

43. Jambo linaloonyesha kuwa mechi ilisubiriwa kwa hamu na ghamu ni
A. Makuu kuwatangazia mashabiki kuwa amenunua runinga.
B. Makuu kuwakaribisha mashabiki kwa mikono miwili.
C. mashabiki kuwasili mapema kabla ya mechi.
D. kelele za sauti ya juu kushangilia timu zao.

44. Aya ya tatu imebainisha kwamba
A. usingizi ulimlemea Bi. Makuu asiweze kutazama mechi.
B. Bi. Makuu hakuwa na hamu ya kutazama mechi kutokana na uchovu.
C. Sombombi alijipatia kiti cha mbele ukumbini.
D. Sombombi alikuwa mwandani wa Makuu.

45. Maana ya methali, *'daraja lililokuvusha usilitukane'* imejitokeza katika kifungu kwani
A. Sombombi alikaidi sheria na kupiga kelele mechi ilipokamilika.
B. Mashabiki walizidi kupiga kelele mechi ilivyoendelea.
C. mashabiki wengi walikaidi kukimya mechi ilipoendelea.
D. Bi. Makuu alikatiza sherehe za mashabiki kushangilia timu zao.

46. Kulingana na aya ya tano
A. Bi.Makuu alifurahia kelele za mashabiki.
B. Bi.Makuu alishtuliwa na kelele za mashabiki na kuzima runinga.
C. ndoto za Bi.Makuu zilikatizwa na bao lililofunga.
D. Bi.Makuu alighadhabishwa na kelele za mashabiki.

47. Kulingana na kifungu, Sombombi aliudhika kutokana na
A. kujaa kwa mashabiki ukumbini.
B. kuzimwa kwa runinga kwa dakika mbili.
C. kutoruhusiwa kushangilia kwa sauti na timu yake kuwa sare ya bao moja kwa moja.
D. kutazama mechi kimya na vitisho vya Bi. Makuu.

48. Maana ya methali, *"usioweza kuukata, ubusu,"* ni
A. usijivunie kitu ambacho si chako.
B. haifai kuzingatia msimamo wako nyumbani kwa wengine.
C. haifai kuwachokoza watu kama hakuna njia za kujitetea.
D. haifai kushindana na watu tusioweza kuwashinda.

49. Hatua ya Makuu kutoa sheria ya kufuata wakati wa utazamaji wa mechi ilitokana na
A. Bi. Makuu kutazama mume wake kwa hasira.
B. malalamiko ya majirani kuhusiana na kelele za mashabiki.
C. mashabiki kushangilia kwa sauti zilizomkasirisha Bi. Makuu.
D. Ukosefu wa usingizi uliotokana na mechi iliyokuwa ikiendelea.

50. Msemo, *'kuufyata ulimi'* umetumika kwenye kifungu. Maana yake ni
A. kukaa kimya.
B. kushindwa kuzungumza
C. kukosa jambo la kusema
D. kujikunyata kwa woga.

1. The **main** reason for using charcoal paste when making a home made water filter is to
   A. kill germs in water
   B. hold other materials
   C. filter dirty water
   D. absorb colour and smell from water.

2. To avoid inhaling chemicals while spraying, the best method is through
   A. wearing protective clothing
   B. spraying while near the plant
   C. spray when it is calm
   D. spraying in the direction of wind.

3. The function of part of food that we get from eating vegetables, fruits and has no nutritive value is to help in
   A. body building and repair
   B. absorption of digested food
   C. removal of undigested food
   D. production of digestive juice.

Study the chart flow below and answer question that follows.

Animals
Mammals Birds Reptiles Amphibians
W   X   Y   Z
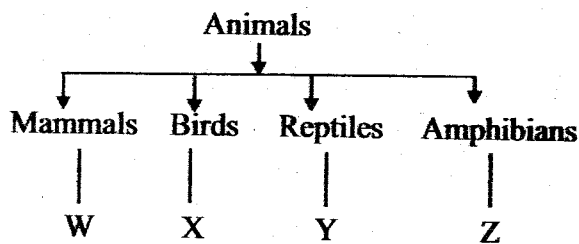
4. The animals that can **correctly** represent W, X, Y, Z respectively are
   A. shark, bat, crocodile, toad
   B. whale, eagle, alligator, newt
   C. pig, bat, snake, newt
   D. cow, ladybird, lizard, frog.

5. Which plants below have fibrous root system?
   A. Cabbage, grass, acacia.
   B. Peas, beans, groundnuts.
   C. Onion, sugarcane, rice.
   D. Rice, beans, mangoes.

6. The **main** reason why plants growing in wet areas have flexible stems is to
   A. absorb water and mineral salts
   B. support and balance in water
   C. increase water loss
   D. prevent breakage due to water currents.

7. The method of food preservation that keeps off bacteria and air is
   A. refrigeration
   B. use of honey
   C. drying
   D. salting.

8. Which of the following animal parasites affects the lungs, brains and stomach?
   A. Liverfluke.
   B. Lungworm.
   C. Roundworm.
   D. Tapeworm.

9. The following are properties of soil;
   (i) Fertility
   (ii) Water retention
   (iii) Colour
   (iv) Texture
   Which one of the following pairs of properties does **not** depend on size of the soil particles?
   A. (i) and (iv)
   B. (ii) and (iv)
   C. (ii) and (iii)
   D. (i) and (iii)

10. Which one of the following pairs of processes is as a result of the same change in temperature?
A. Evaporation and melting.
B. Freezing and melting.
C. Freezing and evaporation.
D. Evaporation and condensation.

11. Std. 5 pupils took clear glass bottle and filled it with small stones as shown,
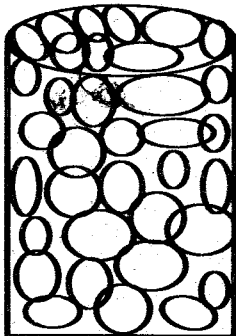
After the experiment, the pupils concluded that
A. matter occupies space
B. solids have definite mass
C. solids take the shape of the container
D. solids have definite shape.

12. Which one of the following sexually transmitted infections starts with a painful chancer and when not treated causes a pus filled bulge in the lymph glands called bubo?
A. Syphilis.
B. Chancroids.
C. Gonorrhoea.
D. HIV and AIDS.

13. The quantity of matter in an object is measured using an instrument known as
A. kilograms
B. spring balance
C. mass
D. beam balance.

14. Which one of the following plants has chlorophyll?
A. Mushrooms.
B. Algae.
C. Toadstools.
D. Yeast.

15. Which one of the following helps in transportation of digested food and salts to various body parts?
A. Haemoglobin.
B. Plasma.
C. Red cells.
D. Platelets.

16. The dew found on grass early in the morning is as a result of
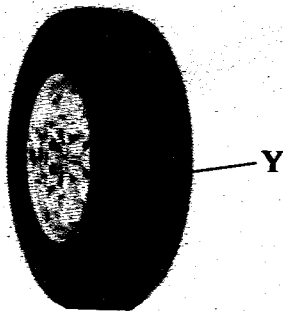A. transpiration
B. freezing
C. condensation
D. evaporation.

17. The following are characteristics of matter:

    (i) *Have definite shape*

    (ii) *Have definite volume*

    (iii) *Have no definite shape*

    (iv) *Take the shape of the container*

    (v) *Have no definite volume.*

    Which characteristics represents gases?

    A. i, ii

    B. ii, iv, iii

    C. iii, v, i

    D. v, iv

18. The diagram below shows a tyre of a vehicle.

    The part lebelled y is important because it

    A. reduces the force of friction

    B. increases grip while the vehicle is moving

    C. makes the vehicle light while moving

    D. increase the speed of the moving vehicle.

19. Which one of the following is **not** a reason as to why a house should be well lit?

    A. To keep away pests.

    B. To keep the house warm.

    C. To read comfortably.

    D. To avoid accidents in the house.

20. Two different sizes of wood were dipped in water. This can be used to prove that

    A. type of material affects floating and sinking

    B. both can float and sink at the same time

    C. size does not affect floating and sinking

    D. weight does not affect floating and sinking.

21. During the night, plants breathe in

    A. carbon dioxide

    B. nitrogen

    C. oxygen

    D. rare gases.

22. All the following are safety measures while dealing with electricity except

    A. never overload sockets

    B. never operate sockets with wet hands

    C. never play under electric mains

    D. always wear shoes with thick rubber soles.

23. The type of teeth used for cutting is

    A. incisors

    B. canines

    C. molars

    D. premolars.

24. The diagram below was set up by std. 5 pupils to investigate a certain effect of heat on matter.
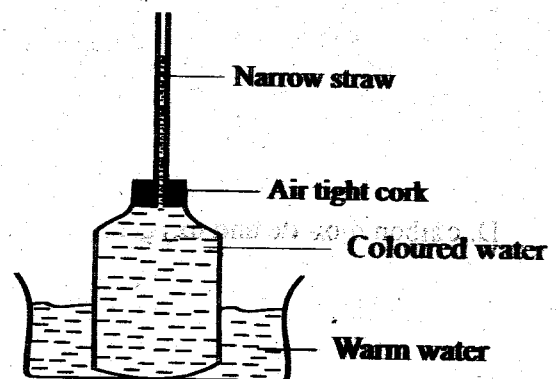
The property investigated was that

A. liquids occupy space

B. air expands when heated

C. liquids have definite volume

D. liquids expand when heated

25. Simple tools can be maintained in various ways. Which of the ways listed below is **not** a way of maintaining them?

A. Cleaning after use.

B. Repairing broken handles.

C. Storing tools safely.

D. Storing tools in dump places.

26. When investigating a certain type of soil erosion, pupils poured water in channels on the soil at a slanting surface. The type of soil erosion that they were making was

A. sheet erosion

B. rill erosion

C. gulley erosion

D. splash erosion.

27. Which one of the following is **not** a way in which plants depend on each other?

A. For habitat.

B. For food.

C. For support.

D. For shade.

28. Kamau breathed into a mirror and observed some mist forming on it. The main reason for doing this was to show that lungs excretes

A. urea and water

B. carbon dioxide and water vapour

C. salts and carbon dioxide

D. carbon dioxide and oxygen.

29. Which one of the following pairs of plants **cannot** make their own foods?

A. Mushroom and toadstools.

B. Grass and cactus.

C. Yeast and algae.

D. Rice and sodom apple.

30. The fusion of male and female sex cells is known as

A. reproduction

B. fertilization

C. ovulation

D. gestation.

31. The diagram below shows a type of a blood vessel.
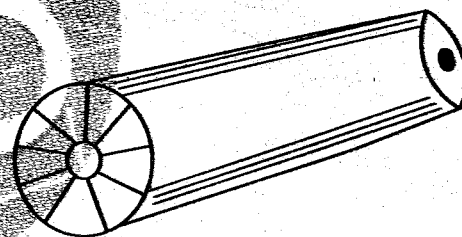
All the following statements are **true** about it **except**

A. all carry oxygenated blood

B. all carry blood under pulse

C. all carry blood away from the heart

D. all have no valves.

32. The **main** reason why plants growing in dry areas have silvery hairs is to

A. trap water vapour from the air

B. keep off desert animals that browse them

C. reflect heat and light away

D. absorb moisture from the atmosphere.

SCIENCE STD. 8

TURN OVER

33. Which one of the following plants are known as succulents?
A. Baobab and cactus.
B. Acacia and cactus.
C. Murramgrass and sandew grass.
D. Casaurina and euphorbia.

34. Which one of the following materials is **not** magnetic?
A. Office pins.
B. Hacksaw blade.
C. Copper coin.
D. Iron filings.

35. Which one of the following vaccines is given at birth 6weeks, 10weeks and 14weeks?
A. B.C.G
B. Anti-measles.
C. Anti-polio.
D. DPT

36. Decanting and filtration methods of separating mixtures are important because
A. both of them use filter paper
B. they are used to separate soluble substances
C. they are used to separate immiscible liquids.
D. they are used to separate an insoluble substance from a solvent.

37. Which animal feeds below consists of **only** concentrates?
A. Hay and silage.
B. Desmodium and luceme.
C. Chick mash and salt licks.
D. Chickmash and Kikuyu grass.

38. Which one of the following is **not** a sign and a symptom of typhoid disease?
A. Pain in muscles and joints.
B. Skin rash.
C. Sores in the intestines.
D. Violent diarrhoea with mucus.

39. The diagram below was set up by std. 6 pupils to investigate a property of light.
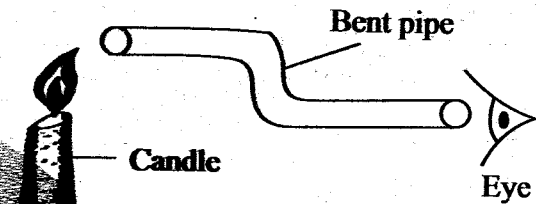
The property investigated is
A. formation of shadows
B. transparent and opaque materials
C. how light travels
D. sources of light.

40. A farmer can increase soil fertility and drainage in his farm by
A. adding artificial fertilizers
B. adding farmyard manure
C. irrigating crops
D. mulching crops.

41. Which gases dissolve in water to form acid rains?
A. Nitrogen and carbon dioxide.
B. Sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide.
C. Su'phur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
D. Hydrogen and oxygen.

42. During digestion of food in the alimentary canal, absorption of food takes place in the
   A. colon
   B. small intestines
   C. stomach
   D. rectum.

43. Lightning arresters are made up of
   A. dry wood
   B. thick copper wires
   C. thick plastic cables
   D. dry cells.

44. Study the food chain below and answer the question that follows.

   Maize ⟶ Grasshoppers ⟶ Lizards
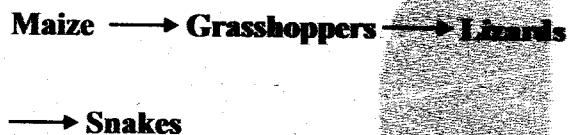
   ⟶ Snakes

   Which of the following will happen immediately if all lizards were killed?
   A. Maize would decrease
   B. Snakes would eat grasshoppers.
   C. Grasshoppers will decrease.
   D. Snakes would decrease.

45. Which one of the following materials allows light to pass through but one cannot see through?
   A. Stone.
   B. Milk.
   C. Skylights.
   D. Kerosene.

46. The following are ways of using water sparingly. Which one is not?
   A. Mulching.
   B. Repairing leaking taps.
   C. Drip irrigation.
   D. Turning off taps when not in use.

47. Which one of the following stages of foetal development appears after the zygote?
   A. Baby.
   B. Foetus.
   C. Embryo.
   D. Infant.

48. Which one of the following is a major component of the environment?
   A. Light.
   B. Heat.
   C. Air.
   D. Sound.

49. Which one of the following crops consists of only oil crops?
   A. Groundnut and simsim.
   B. Sunflower and coconut.
   C. Castor oil and peas.
   D. Maize and millet.

50. Which one of the following domestic animals provides a product known as mohair?
   A. Sheep.
   B. Camels.
   C. Cows.
   D. Goat.

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.

It was busy doing my chores when I suddenly heard a soft knock on the door. I carefully...

Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako.

Andika insha isiyopungua ukurasa mmoja na nusu ukifuata maagizo uliyopewa:

Wewe ni kiranja wa wanafunzi shuleni. Andika hotuba utakayowatolea wanafunzi wenzako kuhusu umuhimu wa kudumisha amani nchini.

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39. Ebony in degrees $= 360 - (48 + 120 + 60 + 68)$
$= 360 - 296 = 64^0$

If $\dfrac{64^0}{360^0} = 8000$

$\therefore \dfrac{68^0}{360^0} = \dfrac{68}{360} \times \dfrac{360}{64} \times \dfrac{1000}{8000} = 8500$

If $\dfrac{64^0}{360^0} = 8000$

$\therefore \dfrac{60}{360^0} = \dfrac{60}{360} \times \dfrac{360}{64} \times \dfrac{1000}{8000} = 7500$

Difference $= 8500 - 7500 = \mathbf{1000}$

Choice C is the correct answer

40. $3km = 1cm$

$18km = \dfrac{18 \times 1}{3} = \mathbf{6cm}$

Choice A is the correct answer

41. S.P $=$ sh. $6900 = 115\%$
If $115\% = 6900$

$\therefore 100\% = \dfrac{100 \times 6900}{115} = \mathbf{sh.\ 6000}$

Choice B is the correct answer

42. $20 = 28$

$\therefore 16 = \left(\dfrac{20 \times 28}{16}\right) = 35$

The more days required $= 35 - 28 = 7$

Choice D is the correct answer

43. Adults from P to S $= (150 \times 2) =$ sh. 300
Adults from S to U $= (160 \times 2) =$ sh. 320
Children from S to U $= (80 \times 3) =$ sh. 240
Total $= (300 + 320 + 240) = \mathbf{sh.\ 860}$

Choice C is the correct answer

44. Sofita $=$ sh. x
Tom $=$ sh. 2x
Misheck $=$ sh. x - 6
Total $=$ x + 2x + x - 6 $=$ sh. $(4x - 6)$

Choice D is the correct answer

45. Closed cube has 6 equal faces. C - can make a cuboid

Choice C is the correct answer

46. $2(3x - 2 + 4y) + \frac{1}{4}(8 + 12y)$
$= 6x - 4 + 8y + 2 + 3y$
$= 6x - 2 + 11y$

Choice D is the correct answer

47. $\dfrac{5}{12} = 60$

$1 = \left(\dfrac{12}{1 \times 60} \times \dfrac{12}{5}\right)$

$\therefore$ The number $= 144$
$\frac{1}{4}$ of the number $= \frac{1}{4} \times 144 = \mathbf{36}$

Choice B is the correct answer
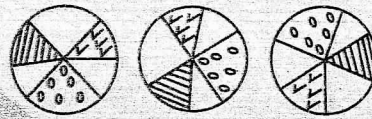
48. Express money order commission for sh. 15001 $=$ sh. 425
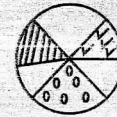Ordinary commission for sh. 8800 each $=$ sh. 133 x 2
$=$ sh. 266
Total $=$ sh. $(425 + 266) = \mathbf{sh.\ 691}$

Choice C is the correct answer

49.

The next shape is

Choice D is the correct answer

50. Distance remaining for motorist X when motorist Y arrived
$= (80 - 53)$ km $= 27$km

Choice A is the correct answer

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