GATUNDU DISTRICT EXAMINATION
STANDARD SIX END TERM I — 2016
KISWAHILI

Muda: Saa 1 dakika 40

Chagua jibu sahihi kujaza pungen 1 — 15

Sekta ya kilimo ndio

1 wa nchi yetu. Wakulima huanza kutayarisha

mashamba

2 mwakani na punde tu mvua ya

3 inapoanza

kunyesha

4 nao hufuatia. Mimea inapochipuka mkulima huanza

5 ili kuikinga dhidi ya magugu na vimelea hatari. Kuna pia ufugaji

6 wanyama ambao huendelezwa. Wanyama hawa huogeshwa kwenye

7 ili kuwaua wadudu waharibifu. 8 kilimo kitaendelezwa vyema

mashambani basi tutazuia

9 mnjini wa watu wanaotafuta kazi. Vijana wetu

watiwe

10 ya kustawisha kilimo ili tuempakane na janga la njaa.

A

1. Uti ya mgongo

2. Zao

3. Vuli

4. Upanzi

5. Kuivuna

6. Ya

7. Vidimbwi

8. Iwapo

9. Uhamaji

10. Hima

B

1 uti wa mgongo

2 vyao

3 mchoo

4 utifuaji

5 kuipalilia

6 kwa

7 majoshi

8 ngawa

9 uhamishaji

10 hamnazo

C

1 uti la mgongo

2 lao

3 masika

4 ukulima

5 kuipulizia

6 wa

7 mito

8 isipokuwa

9 hamishwaji

10 shime

D

1 mgongo

2 yao

3 kiangazi

4 ufyekaji

5 kuinyunyzia

6 la

7 maziwa

8 ila

9 uhamiaji

10 kapuni

Viumbe

11 wamepewa masikio

12 ya kunasia habari. Masikio

hutakiwa kusafishwa vizuri wakati

13 mtu anapooga au kunawa. Uchafu

wa masikioni yaani

14 hufaa kuondolewa kwa uangalifu. Baadhi ya watu

huyaharibu masikio kwa

15 kwa njiti za viberiti.

A

11.Vingi

12.Mbili

13.Wote

14.Ugaga

15.Kuyachokora

B

kingi

mawili

yote

matongo

kuyakwaruza

C

nyingi

nne

wowote

kutuzi

kuyachakura

D

wengi

manne

yeyote

nta

kuyakwatu
16. "KI" imetumikaje katika sentensi
ifuatayo: Nikila nitashiba.
A. kuonyesha hali ya masharti
B. kuonyesha hali ya kukanusha
C. a kuendelea
D. kuonyesha hali ya udogo

17. Tumia kiunganishi kifaacho zaidi
kukamilisha sentensi.
Vyumba vyote vina umeme
hiki.
A. iwapokuwa
B. Isipokuwa
C. Licha ya
D. Pasipo

18. Bumba ni la nyuki kama vile
thurea ni ya
A. nyota
B. noti
C. maua
D. ndizi

19. 'Kwa' imetumikaje katika sentensi
ifuatayo? Aliadhibiwa kwa
kumtusi mwalimu wake.
A. Kuonyesha matumizi
B. Kuonyesha sababu
C. Kuuliza swali
D. Kuonyesha sehemu ya kitu

20. Ziba mwanya kwa ustadi. Jona
anam kakaye na wote
wawili wanapenda ku kila
mahali.
A. rada, landa
B. Randa, landa
C. Landa, randa
D. Lada, rada

21. Akisami hii huitwaje \( \frac{3}{8} \)?
A. thuluthi nane
B. Thumuni tatu
C. Tatu kwa nane
D. Thumuni nane

22. Kamilisha methali: Mwenye
shibe hamjui mwenye
A. shida
B. furaha
C. njaa
D. kiu

23. Ni nini wingi wa
ifuatayo? Mtume amelete ujumbe.
A. watume wameleta jumbe
B. mitume wameleta jumbe
C. mitume ameleta ujumbe
24. Mahsii anaposimama mshitakiwa 
mahakamani anaposomewa 
mashtaka panaitwaje?
A. Jela
B. Jukwaani
C. Kizimbani
D. Seli

25. Shairi lenye mishororo minne 
katika kila ubeti huitwaje?
A. takhimisa
B. tarbia
C. tasidisa
D. ngonjera

26. Mzalendo ni mtu anayeipenda 
nchi yake sana. Je mtu 
anayetumwa na serikali yake 
kuiwakilisha katika nchi nyingine 
huitwaje?
A. Balaji
B. Mkimbizi
C. Msaliti
D. Rais

27. Nomino ‘Koti’ iko katika ngeli ipi?
A. I – ZI
B. U – 1
C. LI – YA
D. KI-VI

28. Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo:
Ukisoma kwa bidii utafaulu.
A. utasoma kwa bidii ndipo ufaulu
B. ukisoma kwa bidii hautafaulu
C. usiposoma kwa bidii utafaulu
D. usiposoma kwa bidii hutafaulu

29. Tegua kitendawili: Mzee wangu 
ana koti la chuma.
A. Bawabu
B. Kobe
C. Ndovu
D. Samaki

30. Tumia kiashiria sahihi.
Mikizi huibwa.
A. Hii
B. Hizi
C. Hawa
D. hiyo
Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 – 40

Ni jambo lisilopingika kuwa, elimu ni ufungua wa maisha. Aidha, elimu ni nguzo imara ya kuegema maishani. Hata hivyo yafaa ifahamike kuwa elimu itamfaidi mmiliki wayo yule ambaye ataitumia kwa ufasaha. La umuhimu zaidi, yule ambaye ataitumia kwa nidhamu, hekima na heshima.


31. Elimu bora ni ipi?
   A. ya chuo kikuu
   B. yenye uajibikaji
   C. inayoheshimiwa
   D. ya ngumbaru.

32. Mtu hutajika ameelimika ikiwa:
   A. amesoma matopa ya vitabu
   B. ana msururu wa shahada
   C. ana fuska
   D. ana ustaarabu

33. Ni kweli kusema
   A. yeyote aliye na elimu ni mustaarabu
   B. asiye na elimu ni mshenzi
   C. elimu si ufunguo wa maisha
   D. matendo mema hupita elimu.

34. Kisawe cha lebasi ni
   A. nguo
   B. elimu
35. Lengo kuu la elimu ni lipi?
   A. kūmtajirisha mmiliki
   B. kuvajibika
   C. kusifiwa kwa mmiliki
   D. kuelewa kufanya kazi mbalimbali

36. “Ni jambo aula.............’
inamaanisha
   A. ni jambo wazi
   B. si sawa
   C. ni muhimu
   D. ni jambo la kweli

37. Mwandishi ametaja aina ngapi za elimu?
   A. mbili
   B. moja
   C. tatu
   D. tano

38. Ni nani hunufaika kutokana na elimu?
   A. Aliye na elimu ya juu
   B. Anayepata kazi baada ya kuelimika
   C. Anayesoma kwa bidii
   D. Anayeandamanisha elimu na mienendo ifaayo.

39. Neno mwiko lina maana ipi?
   A. kifaa cha kusongea ugali
   B. jambo lisilokubaliwa
   C. tamaa
   D. jambo lisilofahamika

40. Toa mada mwafaka ya kifungu hiki.
   A. Elimu dunia
   B. elimu
   C. ustaarabu
   D. elimu mwafaka

Soma taarifa hii na ujibu maswali 41 - 50

Siku ya michezo mwetu iliadhimishwa mnamo tarehe kumi na moja mwezi wa tatu. Siku yenyewe ilisubiriwa kwa hamu na ghamu na wanagenzi, walimu na wavyele. Baada ya maandalizi ya muda mrefu hatimaye siku ilifika. Wimbo wa taifa uliongozwa na wanaskauti kwa ustadi mkuu na baada ya kukaguliwa kwa gwaride la heshima na diwani wetu tumpendaye Yakubo, michezo ilianza rasmi.
Skulini tumegawanywa katika makundi matatu na kupewa majina Fahali, Jogoo na Duma. Siku kama hii sisi huketi kulingana na makundi hayo na kushabikia timu zetu. Vigoli na wavulana wa chekechea wakatufungulia uwanja.
Magurudumu wakabingirisha wakarukuruka kichura wakiwa maguniani, wakakimbia huku vijiko vyenye gololi vi vinywani na kuruka kwa kamba.
Tuliramsia michezo yao kwa shangwe, nderemo na vigelegele. Wanajogoo waliwika kwa ushindi. Mafahali tutikuwata na duma wakivuta mkia.
Ikawa ni zamu ya wavyle na walimu. Sote tulikuwa roho mikononi tukihofia walimu wetu kushindwa kama mwaka uliopita. Madume yakajitolea mhanga huku walimu wetu wakiongozwa na mdarisi mkuu karembo wakashika upande moja wa kamba ile nene. Kila upande ulikuwa na wavutaji darzeni moja.

41. Waliokuwa na hamu siku ya michezo kufika ni
   A. Vigoli, wavulana na wasichana
   B. Wanafunzi, wavyle na walimu
   C. Walimu pekee
   D. Wanaskauti, vigoli na diwani.

42. Aliyekagwa gwaride la heshima
    anasimamia
   A. wodi
   B. eneo la bunge

C. wizara
D. halnasaria ya shule

43. kati ya michezo ifuatayo ni ipi
    haikuchezwa na watoto wa chekechea?
   A. Kukimbia, kurukuruka, kubingirisha magurudumu
   B. Kurukuruka kivyura kubingirisha magurudumu
   C. Kukimbia na vijiko mdomoni
44. Orodhesa washindi wa awamu ya kwanza.
A. Fahali, Jogoo, Duma
B. Jogoo, Duma, Fahali
C. Jogoo, Fahali, Duma
D. Duma, Jogoo, Fahali

45. Mchezo wa kandanda huitwa kabumbu au
A. soka
B. shoka
C. oka
D. choka

46. Neno tuliramsia kama ilivyotumika lina maana
A. tulipiga kamsa
B. tulicheza
C. tulipiga kelele
D. tulifurahia

47. Walioshiriki mchezo wa Kuvuta kamba kwa jumla walikuwa wachezaji wangapi?
A. 24
B. 12
C. 36

48. Mashabiki walikuwa roho mkononi inamaanisha
A. waliogopa wazazi wao wasije wakashindwa
B. Walihofia kushindwa kwa walimu
C. Timu zao zilikiwa karibu kupata ushindi
D. Walimu na wazazi wangeshinda.

49. Kulingana na aya ya mwisho
A. hapakupatikana mshindi
B. walimu walijilaza kifudifudi
C. wazazi waliwashinda walimu
D. furaha ya ushindi wa wazazi haikuwa na kifani.

50. Mchezo uliochezwa wa mwisho hutwaje?
A. Vuta ni kuvute
B. Kibemasa
C. Jugwe
D. Hololi
1. In the diagram below, what name is given to the parts labeled K and L respectively?

   ![Diagram](image)

   - A. Trachea, Oesophagus
   - B. Bronchus, diaphragm
   - C. Trachea, bronchus
   - D. Wind pipe, diaphragm

2. The following are the industrial use of water which one is NOT?
   - A. Cooling engines
   - B. Pulping coffee
   - C. Watering crops
   - D. Mixing chemicals

3. Which of the following physical changes occurs in both boys and girls during adolescence?
   - A. Voice breaks
   - B. Beards grow

4. Susan a Standard 6 pupil had a tooth problem illustrated below.

   ![Tooth](image)

   When she visited the dentist, it was identified as
   - A. Gingivitis
   - B. Plaque
   - C. Dental caries
   - D. Bleeding gums

5. The best method of making water safe for drinking is
   - A. Using piped water
   - B. Boiling water before drinking
   - C. Allowing solid particles in water settle before drinking
   - D. Sieving with a piece of cloth.
6. The quantity of nutrients added in commercial animal feeds depends of all the following EXCEPT _________.
   A. The health of the animal
   B. The type of the animal
   C. The age of the animal
   D. The climate in which the animal lives.

7. Std 5 pupils brought the following material in a science lesson. A rubber band, a thin-walled glass bottle, a scale, ink, water, wooden stand, inner tube of biro pen, cork, ink container. What were the pupils constructing?
   A. Air thermometer
   B. Liquid thermometer
   C. Rain gauge
   D. Wind vane

8. The collecting vessel in a simple rain gauge is placed 30cm above the ground level. Which one best explains why?
   A. Collect as much rainwater as possible
   B. Prevent the water on the ground from splashing into the funnel
   C. Make it visible.
   D. To withstand harsh weather conditions.

9. Which one of the following is not suitable for modelling the solar system.
   A. Clay
   B. Sand
   C. Wax
   D. plasticine

10. Which of the following methods of grazing is BEST suited for places with limited space?
    A. Herding
    B. Strip grazing
    C. Paddocking
    D. Stall feeding

11. Which one of the following is NOT a source of water?
    A. Streams
    B. Wells
    C. Taps
    D. springs

12. A dog belongs to a group of animals called _____________.
    A. Omnivores
    B. Herbivores
    C. Carnivores
    D. Ruminants

13. The tool shown below is used for measuring _________.

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C. Makes the spoon a better conductor
D. Serves as an insulator

42. The soil in a container covered with a lid was left under the sun one hot afternoon. Water droplets were observed on the lower side of the lid. This shows that soil contains
A. Air
B. Water
C. Humus
D. Small particles

43. Which one of the following components of soil is added to the soil when plants and animals die?
A. Minerals
B. Organic matter
C. Inorganic matter
D. Air

44. Identify soil XYZ respectively.

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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Z</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>clay</td>
<td>loam</td>
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</tbody>
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45. The ability of a type of soil to allow water to pass through it is known as
A. Drainage
B. Capillarity
C. Soil texture
D. Water retention ability

46. Which one of the following characteristics of pollination is correct.
A. Flowers which have no scent and no nectar are pollinated by insects
B. Flowers which have large feathers, stigmas are pollinated by insects
C. Flowers which have flat and sticky stigmas are pollinated by wind.
D. Flowers which have petals not brightly coloured are pollinated by wind.

47. Std 6 pupils set up the following experiment. The tin was placed in very low temperature.
Which one of the following was observed?
A. Pins fell off at the same time
B. Pin nearest to the source of heat dropped last
C. Pin furthest from the source of heat dropped first
D. Heat travelled through conduction.

49. Which one of the following is true about conductors of heat.
A. Glass, rubber and plastics are good conductors of heat
B. Metals are poor conductors of heat
C. Liquids are good conductors of heat
D. Materials which allow heat to pass through them are good conductors.

50. The following are ways of maintaining tools except
A. sharpening cutting tools
B. Using them always
C. Greasing or oiling
D. Cleaning after use.
16. Which one of the following is NOT a food crop?
A. Cereals
B. Vegetables
C. Fruits
D. Coconut

17. The coming out of the unfertilized egg in form of blood through the vagina is known as ________.
A. Ovulation
B. Ejaculation
C. Menstruation
D. Wet dreams

18. Which one of the following does not depend on the size of soil particles?
A. Texture
B. Colour
C. Drainage
D. Capillarity

19. The following are characteristics of animals. Which one is NOT?
A. All animals feed
B. All animals reproduce
C. All animals respond to changes in their environment
D. All animals make their own food.

20. A hoe is used for ________.
A. Digging stony grounds
B. Removing nails
C. Removing weeds
D. Digging hard grounds

21. Which of the following factors makes a loaded boat to float?
A. Material
B. Shape
C. Size
D. Mass

22. The top hole in the set-up below DOES NOT let out water because

A. It was tiny
B. Pressure was less
C. The tin was covered with a lid
D. The holes were at different positions

24. The gaps in railway lines are left so that _________.
A. The train produces rhythmic sound
B. There is room for contraction during cold weather
C. There is room for expansion during hot weather
D. The rails are kept cool.

25. The change of water from steam to liquid is called _________.
A. Evaporation
B. Condensation
C. Melting
D. Freezing

26. Which one of the following is NOT an effect of HIV to an individual?
A. Low esteem
B. Low living standards
C. Children become orphans
D. Person feels ashamed.

27. Damaris is heavier than Benedict. What should be done for the two to balance on a sea-saw? _________.

A. Mass
B. Type of material
C. Shape
D. size
30. Kim a Std. four boy was giving water to his animals, this is an example of
A. Industrial use of water
B. Recreation use of water
C. Domestic use of water
D. Farm use of water

31. Standard five pupils grouped some small animals. Which one of the following animals can be grouped together with mites?
A. Scorpion, tick, spider
B. Beetle, moth, spider
C. Spider, weevil, earthworm
D. Tick, moth, ant

28. The following are ways in which water is used for recreation. Which one is not?
A. Surfing
B. Sport fishing
C. Sailing
D. Boat racing

29. Which of the following foods is NOT used to cleanse our teeth?
A. Milk
B. Carrots
C. Apples
D. Sugarcane

32. Which one of the following diseases is correctly matched with its cause?
A. Kwashiorkor - Lack of iron
B. Anaemia - lack of calcium
C. Rickets - starvation
D. Marasmus - lack of enough food

33. A std 6 pupil has the following symptoms:
(i) Thin brownish hair
(ii) Swollen stomach, arms and feet
(iii) Body weakness
(iv) Pot-belly shape
The child was likely to be suffering from
A. HIV AIDS
B. Marasmus
C. Kwashiorkor
D. Rickets

34. Three of the following take place during breathing in. which one does NOT?
A. The volume of the chest cavity reduces
B. The volume of the chest cavity increases
C. The lungs expand
D. Ribs move upwards and outwards

35. The quantity of matter in an object is called
A. Volume
B. Newtons
C. Weight
D. mass

36. The instrument for measuring temperature is called
A. Barometer
B. Thermometer
C. Rain gauge
D. hygrometer

37. Gases have
A. Definite volume but no definite mass
B. Definite mass but no definite shape

38. A std. 6 boy was seated near fire. Heat reached his legs through
A. Radiation
B. Conduction
C. Radiation and conduction
D. Convection

39. Which one of the following best explains pollution of sound?
A. Making sound unpleasant
B. Making sound dirty
C. Speaking when the teacher is teaching
D. Reading in low voices

40. Which one of the following can be as a result of prolonged exposure to noise?
A. Blindness
B. Dumbness
C. Deafness
D. Death

41. When a metal spoon is fitted with a wooden handle, the wood
A. Makes the spoon longer
B. Makes the spoon last longer
1. Write three million, thirty thousand three hundred and thirty three in numerals.
   A. 3 033 333
   B. 3 030 333
   C. 3 300 333
   D. 3 330 333

2. What is the place value of digit 6 in 485.036?
   A. Thousandths
   B. Hundredths
   C. Ten thousandths
   D. Ones

3. Karanja harvested one hundred and eighty four bags of potatoes. He sold each bag at shillings eight hundred and sixty four. How much did he get from the sale?
   A. sh. 168 976
   B. sh. 148 976
   C. sh. 158 876
   D. sh. 158 976

4. Work out $(3\frac{3}{4})^2$
   A. $14\frac{1}{4}$
   B. $56\frac{1}{4}$
   C. $14\frac{1}{16}$
   D. $9\frac{9}{16}$

5. What is the sum of the LCM and GCD of 18, 24 and 36?
   A. 72
   B. 78
   C. 6
   D. 66

6. Work out: $496.024 + 7.6375 + 33.69$
   A. 537.3515
   B. 537.3415
   C. 575.768
   D. 526.3415

7. What is the next number in the series below? 196, 169, 144, 121,
   A. 96
   B. 104
   C. 81
   D. 100

8. If the perimeter of the rectangle below is 112cm, what is the width of the rectangle?
9. What is the reciprocal of $3\frac{3}{2}$?
A. $\frac{2}{5}$
B. $\frac{7}{2}$
C. $\frac{2}{7}$
D. $\frac{2}{3}$

10. Find the circumference of the circle.
Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$.

A. 88cm
B. 44cm
C. 56cm
D. 14cm

11. Simplify $6p + 8k + 2p + k$.
A. $9p + 8k$

12. Find the area of the triangle.

A. 65 cm$^2$
B. 60 cm$^2$
C. 48 cm$^2$
D. 78 cm$^2$

13. Work out: $3\frac{4}{5} + 2\frac{3}{10}$
A. $5 \frac{11}{10}$
B. $5 \frac{7}{10}$
C. $5 \frac{1}{10}$
D. $6 \frac{1}{10}$

14. What is the total value of digit 9 in the number below? 489275.4?
A. 9000
B. 900
C. 90 000
D. 90

15. The length of Kiondo's plot is 500m and the width is 400m. What is the area of the plot in hectares?
A. 0.2
The bar graph below shows the sales of fruit juice in a kiosk for one week. Use it to answer questions 48 and 49.

48.
49. What was the total sales for the whole week?
   A. 290
   B. 280
   C. 300
   D. 330

50. Which two days were the sales the same?
   A. Thursday and Sunday
   B. Monday and Saturday
   C. Tuesday and Friday
   D. Monday and Wednesday
51. What is the next shape in the pattern below?

A.  

B.  

C.  

D.  

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Fill in the blank spaces 1 to 15 with the choices below.

Everyone ______ 1 ______ forward to a holiday. This Christmas we went ______ 2 ______ the Coast. Mombasa is a favourite town ______ 3 ______ many people. Crystal hotel was our ______ 4 ______. ______ 5 ______ arrival a trumpet is ______ 6 ______ to welcome the guests. Traditional dances ______ 7 ______ at it. All ready to ______ 8 ______ us. We were served fresh juice ______ 9 ______ given wet towels to wipe away sweat from our ______ 10 ______ bodies. The heat was too much ______ 11 ______ us. After ______ 12 ______ we had lots of fun in the pool and played games. The ______ 13 ______ was also very welcoming. We had a chance to collect shells ______ 14 ______ we bought ______ 15 ______ our friends.

A
1. Looks
2. By
3. To
4. Distinction
5. On
6. Blowing
7. Is
8. Get
9. Because
10. Sticky
11. In
12. Checking out
13. Pitch
14. Which
15. At

B
look
at
for
destiny
at
blow
were
receive
yet
sticking
of
checking in
peach
where
in

C
looked
to
of
home
in
blew
are
gain
but
wetty
by

D
looking
in
with
destination
by
blown
had
receive
and
sweaty
for
Checking away
bitch
who
for
Use the correct degree of adjective to fill in the gaps.

16. His handwriting is ______ than yours.
   A. Bader  B. worse
   C. more bad  D. bad

17. What is the _____ news about the safari?
   A. Late  B. later
   C. lattest  D. latest

For questions 18 to 19, choose the opposite of the underlined word.

18. She is ______ to visit us today
   A. Unlikely  B. certain
   C. Possibly  D. probable

19. She is a very ______ girl.
   A. Coward  B. bold
   C. timid  D. proud

For questions 20 to 21 choose the word that means the same as the underlined word.

20. They had to maintain ______ in class
   A. Peace  B. noise
   C. quietness  D. order

21. The plane landed ______
   A. Suddenly  B. highly
   C. badly  D. lowly

   For questions 22 to 23 choose the best question tag.

22. Help me with a biro pen ______
   A. May you?  B. won’t you?
   C. can you?  D. will you?

23. You require a lot of practice, ______
   A. Do you?  B. don’t you?
   C. Isn’t it?  D. did you?

Write the sentence in passive voice

24. I am helping them
   A. They are being helped by me
   B. Me is helping them
   C. Them are being helped by me
   D. Me helping them

Give the home of the following

25. A peasant lives in a ______
   A. Igloo  B. Palace
   C. monastery  D. cottage

Read the passage below and then answer questions 26 – 38 choosing the best answer from the alternatives given.

Many years ago in a distant country there lived a sister and her young brother. Their parents had been killed in a car accident. A famine came when the rains failed. They
had a hard time getting enough to eat. One day the girl went to look for something to eat. She came to a farm which had a few surviving sweet potato vines. She started digging, but there were none. She started to cry and continued doing so as she carried her empty basket home.

On the way she met an old man. The man looked strange. He wore a long beard and had bangles on his arms and legs. He was as short as a child and his body was covered with scales. He was a dwarf. When the dwarf saw the crying girl he called her. ‘My daughter, why are you crying?’ I’m famished,” she answered. “I’ve not eaten anything for four days, and now I’ve nothing even for my brother. He is younger and is hungrier than I. That garden I visited with hope has yielded nothing”.

The listener felt pity. He took one bangle from his arm and gave it to the girl. “Take this bangle. When your basket and your brother need something to eat shake it thrice and say ‘let there be food,’ and there will be food immediately, and you and your brother will have enough to eat. When you’ve fed shake the bangle again saying ‘Bangle of the dwarf we have had enough’ and the rest of the food will vanish. Never tell anyone about the power of the bangle,” he concluded and disappeared.

The girl hurried home with the bangle, and told her brother the story. They did as advised, and there was food wherever they needed it. Famine and hunger were history to the orphans.

One day the girl went to visit a friend. When her brother needed to eat he took the bangle and shook it as her sister had always done. He asked for bread. He ate himself full and kept some for his sister. Soon the basket was full and overflowing. He started collecting the loaves and storing them. The room was full of bread and the boy became worried but he had forgotten the magic words to stop the bread. Soon the bread
overflowed even the outside, and beyond the compound. People were amazed. They did not know what to do with the excess bread. This was magic beyond their experiences.

The boy went to look for his sister. The bread had now spilled on to the road and was still pouring out. When he told his sister what was happening. She laughed loudly and took the bangle. Going to an isolated spot, she said, "Bangle of the dwarf, we have had enough," and the extra bread vanished. The people collected all they needed and the bangle disposed of the excess bread.

26. The two children were living alone because
   A. It was many years ago
   B. The rains had failed
   C. Their parents were dead
   D. The country was too far away.

27. Why did the girl go to the farm?
   A. She was looking for something to eat
   B. She was looking for sweet potatoes
   C. She was carrying an empty bag
   D. She wanted to cry alone.

28. Why does the girl find the old man strange?
   A. He was small and bearded
   B. He was bearded, bangled and shy
   C. He was unusually short and funnily dressed
   D. He was a dwarf

29. The dwarf called the girl "my daughter" because:
   A. That is what he called young girls
   B. The girl was young
   C. The girl was crying
   D. He liked the girl

30. What does the word famished mean?
   A. Starving
   B. Empty
   C. Exhausted
   D. famine

31. Which of the words below could mean the same as yielded?
   A. Surrendered
   B. Given
   C. produced
   D. released

32. The order of action to get food was:
   A. Shake the bangle three times and name your choice of your food.
B. Shake the bangle and say ‘Let there be food’
C. Shake the bangle three times and wait for the food
D. Shake the bangle and say ‘Bangle of the dwarf give us food’

33. Which other word in the passage means the same as vanish?
   A. Fade   B. dissolve   C. disappear   D. go

34. Why did the girl hurry home?
   A. To get some food for her brother
   B. To tell her brother the story of the dwarf
   C. The dwarf had left her
   D. She wanted to hide the bangle

35. Why did the bangle produce too much bread?
   A. Many people wanted bread
   B. The boy could not remember the words
   C. The girl had gone to visit
   D. The boy wanted to store some of the future

36. Why did the girl laugh?
   A. She found the situation simple to solve
   B. She had a habit of laughing at her brother
   C. She thought the bread was enough
   D. She wanted to put her brother at ease

37. Why did she go to an isolated spot?
   A. Only one person could speak to the bangle
   B. She did not want to keep on laughing in public
   C. She wanted to speak to the bangle alone
   D. She did not want people to know the secret.

38. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
   A. The boy who forgot
   B. The magic bangle
   C. The girl who laughed
   D. The strange dwarf

Read the passage below and answer questions 39 – 50

The ostrich is a very interesting bird. It is the largest bird in the world. It can grow to a height of 2.7 metres. Although it has wings, it does not fly. It uses its wings to balance itself as it runs.
Its eggs weight about 2 kilograms. This is about forty-five times the weight of a hen’s egg.

When an ostrich sees danger, it lies down and stretches its neck flat on the ground. From this position it is able to look around without being seen. When really frightened, it will get up and run very fast. It can run faster than the fastest horse.

The ostrich does not always run away from danger, if it has chickens or eggs in its nest, it can act bravely and do anything to protect its chicks or eggs.

It is said that when an ostrich sees fire near its nest, it runs very fast to the nearest river and gets water on its wings. Then it flaps its wings and sprays the area around the nest with water so that the fire does not reach the chick or eggs.

The ostrich keeps going to the river and back to protect its home.

If the fire is not too big, the ostrich may manage to put it out.

When an ostrich sees an enemy, it uses tricks to get the enemy away from its eggs or chicks. It may lie low, rise up quickly or pretend to run away and then stop again to draw the attention of the enemy away from the eggs.

Although ostriches are wild animals, some people in Kenya are now keeping them on farms.

These farms are called ostrich farms. The ostrich is kept on the farm for its meat and feathers. The feathers are used to make pillows which are very comfortable to sleep on. Ostrich feathers are beautiful. Some people use them as ornaments.
Many traditional chiefs and dancers like to wear it on their heads.

39. How does an ostrich use its wings?
A. To fly
B. To balance itself when running
C. To fight its enemies
D. To frighten and scare its enemies

40. According to the first paragraph, what is the weight of an ostrich egg?
A. 3kg
B. 45 kg
C. 2 kg
D. 1 kg

41. When ostrich sees danger, it
A. Hides its head in the sand
B. Uses tricks to draw the enemy away
C. Runs away
D. Lies down and stretches its neck on the ground

42. An ostrich acts bravely if it has chicks or eggs in its nest. The word bravely can be replaced by
A. Courageously
B. Cowardly
C. quickly
D. sincerely

43. When an ostrich sees an enemy, it uses three of the following except
A. It may lie low
B. Pretend to run away and stops
C. It rises up quickly
D. Flaps wings and runs very fast

44. Ostriches are important because they provide three of the following except one. Which one?
A. Eggs
B. Pillows
C. Meat
D. Feathers

45. Many traditional chiefs and dancers like to wear feathers on their heads because
A. They are easy to get
B. It is a tradition
C. They are beautiful
D. They are comfortable

46. When an ostrich sees fire near its nest, it
A. It puts it out
B. It flaps its wings and sprays the area
C. It keeps going to the river
D. It runs to the nearest river and gets water on its wings

47. What is the approximate height of an ostrich?
A. 2.5 metres
B. 3 metres
C. 2 metres
D. 4 metres

48. Why does an ostrich stretch its neck on the ground?
A. To protect its eggs or chicks
B. To frighten any enemy around  
C. To look around without being noticed  
D. To trick the enemy to get away from its chicks or eggs.

49. An ostrich could best be described as _______.  
   A. Interesting  B. wise  
   C. curious  D. coward

50. Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage.  
   A. An ostrich the fastest bird  
   B. How an ostrich uses its feathers  
   C. The myths about an ostrich  
   D. How an ostrich protects its chicks and eggs.
Study the map of Tayari Area and answer questions 1 – 7.

1. What is the direction of the chief’s camp from the church?
   A. South East  B. North  C. North East  D. South West

2. The main cash crop grown in Tayari area is
   A. Tea  B. Coffee  C. Beans  D. Cotton

3. The main economic activity carried out in the North Eastern part of Tayari area is
   A. Lumbering  B. fishing  C. mining  D. farming

4. Most people of Tayari area are likely to belong to ________ religion.
   A. Christianity  B. Hinduism  C. Pagans  D. Islam

5. The climate of North Western part of the map is likely to be
   A. Hot & dry  B. cool and wet  C. hqnt and wet  D. cool and dry

6. The type of settlement shown in the map is
   A. Linear  B. Nucleated  C. scattered  D. Sparse

7. The highest point of Tayari area is towards
   A. South  B. South East  C. North  D. North West

8. Imaginary lines that run from North pole to South pole are called
   A. Longitudes  B. Latitudes  C. Equator  D. Tropic of cancer

9. Lake Tana is found in
   A. Kenya  B. Uganda  C. Sudan  D. Ethiopia

10. In which direction is Uganda from Kenya?
    A. West  B. East  C. North  D. South West

11. Which one of the following communities belongs to the Cushites?
    A. Arab  B. Borana  C. Luo  D. Abaluyia

12. Kenya was declared a Colony in
    A. 1888  B. 1920  C. 1895  D. 1963

13. Which one of the following is the most expensive fish preservation method?
    A. Sun drying  B. Smoking  C. Canning  D. Freezing

14. The type of breeze is called ________ and comes at
    A. Sea, night  B. Land breeze, day  C. Land, night  D. Sea, day

Gatundu District Examinations End Term I
15. The main tourist attraction along the Kenyan Coast is ____________.
   A. Fort Jesus
   B. Wild life
   C. Vasco da Gama Pillar
   D. sandy beaches

16. A group of people related by blood or marriage forms a ________
   A. Clan
   B. family
   C. community
   D. age group

17. The features named below occur in the Rift Valley except one. Which one is it?
   A. Lake Tanganyika
   B. Mt. Longonot
   C. River Kerio
   D. Lake Victoria

18. The rearing of chicken, ducks and geese is called ____________.
   A. Poultry farming
   B. Beef farming
   C. Dairy farming
   D. Shifting farming

19. Which one of the following is Not part of the wildlife.
   A. Buffaloes
   B. Snakes
   C. Crocodiles
   D. sheep

20. Which one of the following is not a human right?
   A. Right to life
   B. Right to shelter
   C. Right to steal
   D. Right to fresh air

21. 

22. Which one of the following towns does not have a port?
   A. Mombasa
   B. Malindi
   C. Kisumu
   D. Thika

23. The Equator passes through the following countries except__________
   A. Sudan
   B. Somalia
   C. Kenya
   D. Uganda

24. Onyango, his father and his would belong to the same clan.
   A. Mother
   B. Grandmother
   C. Wife
   D. Sister

25. The first prime minister of Independent Kenya was ____________.
   A. Raila Odinga
   B. Uhuru Kenyatta
   C. Jomo Kenyatta
   D. Musalia Mudavadi

26. The population growth of Somali is mostly affected by ________
   A. Diseases
   B. Accidents
   C. Famine
   D. War

27. Which of the following countries is Not part of Eastern Africa?
   A. Eritrea
   B. Djibouti
   C. Egypt
   D. Sudan
28. The school motto is important because it _________.
A. reminds pupils to work hard at school and set good examples.
B. is written on the school badge
C. is produced by the school
D. is read by pupils and teachers.

29. The water body marked Z is known as _________.
A. Gulf of Aden
B. Mediterranean sea
C. Indian Ocean
D. Red Sea

30. The headquarters of the East Africa Community (E.A.C) are found in the country marked _________.
A. G
B. H
C. F
D. C

31. The capital city of the country marked C is _________.
A. Asmara
B. Djibouti
C. Juba
D. Addis Ababa

32. The last country to gain independence in the above region is labelled _________.
A. G
B. D

33. Who was the first Vice-President of the Independent Kenya?
A. Joseph Murumbi
B. Jaramogi Odinga
C. William Ruto
D. Jomo Kenyatta

34. Which of the following crops can be grown in areas receiving little rainfall?
A. Coffee
B. Tea
C. Sorghum
D. Pyrethrum

35. The type of rainfall received in the highlands is mainly _________.
A. Relief rainfall
B. Convectional rainfall
C. El nino rainfall
D. Highland rainfall

36. Thika town grew as a _________.
A. Agricultural centre
B. Sea port
C. Administrative centre
D. Industrial centre

37. Census in Kenya is held after every _________.
A. 5
B. 10
C. 18
D. 7

38. Which vegetation is found along the coast?
A. Baobab
B. Savannah
C. Mangrove forest
D. Equatorial

39. The soils found in Kapiti, Kano and Mwea plains are _________.
A. Black cotton
B. Volcanic
C. Alluvial
D. Sandy
40. The head of the Judiciary is the
   A. President
   B. Attorney General
   C. Chief Justice
   D. Speaker

41. Which one of the following National holidays is celebrated on 20th October every year in Kenya?
   A. Madaraka day
   B. Mashujaa day
   C. Labour day
   D. Jamhuri day

42. Which one of the following mountains is correctly matched with the country where it is found?
   A. Elgon - Tanzania
   B. Ruwenzori - Sudan
   C. Kilimanjaro - Kenya
   D. Ras Dashan - Ethiopia

43. Which one of the following trees is not found in natural forests?
   A. Eucalyptus
   B. Podo
   C. Elgon Teak
   D. Meru Oak

44. In which one of the following Eastern Africa countries would someone least expect to find Bantu speakers?
   A. Uganda
   B. Tanzania
   C. Kenya
   D. Somalia

45. Which one of the following is a mining town?
   A. Webuye
   B. Magadi
   C. Kisumu
   D. Somalia

46. Which one of the following does not affect climate?
   A. Winds
   B. Latitude
   C. Distance from large water bodies
   D. Longitude

47. The largest trading partner to Kenya is
   A. U.S.A
   B. China
   C. Japan
   D. Nigeria

48. Large farms where beef cattle are kept are called
   A. Estates
   B. Plantations
   C. Ranches
   D. Plots

49. The interaction between Arabs and Coastal people gave birth to
   A. Tiriki
   B. Abasuba
   C. Wanga
   D. Waswahili

50. One of the following is a staple food in Kenya and Tanzania. Which one is it?
   A. Maize
   B. Coffee
   C. Tea
   D. Bananas

51. Which one of the following is the best way of communicating to the majority of Kenyans?
   A. Newspapers
   B. Internet
   C. Radio
   D. Television

52. The weather instrument above is used to
   A. Measure the speed of wind

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Gatundu District Examinations End Term I
B. Observe the wind direction  
C. Measure atmospheric pressure  
D. Measure speed in knots  

53. Which among the following factors does not encourage having more children?  
A. Naming of relatives  
B. Early marriages  
C. Polygamy  
D. Family planning  

54. Which of the following is not a service industry?  
A. Insurance  
B. Shoe repairing  
C. Mining  
D. Banking  

55. The main economic activity of the Cushites is  
A. Cultivation  
B. Pastoralism  
C. Fishing  
D. Iron melting  

56. Sisal is grown as an export crop and it is also used to  
A. Make gunny bags  
B. Make juice  

57. Lake ______ is shared by three Eastern African countries.  
A. Turkana  
B. Natron  
C. Victoria  
D. Edward  

58. County Assembly representative in Kenya are elected by  
A. Senators  
B. Citizens  
C. Governors  
D. Members of parliament  

59. Lawlessness can lead to all the following except  
A. Respect  
B. Violence  
C. Death  
D. Wars  

60. Kenya was colonized by the  
A. French  
B. British  
C. Italians  
D. Spain  

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION  

61. According to Biblical story of creation, what did God create on the fourth day?  
A. Sky  
B. Day and night  
C. Heavenly bodies  
D. plants  

62. Which one is not a way of responding to God’s creation?  
A. Killing of ugly animals like chameleon  
B. Cleaning their compound  
C. Planting trees  
D. Taking proper care of animals  

63. Which among the following is a quality of a good leader?  
A. Arrogant  
B. Proud  
C. Corrupt  
D. Respectful  

64. The following events took place when Jesus was on the cross. Which one did not happen?  

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Gatundu District Examinations End Term I
65. Which one is not a Christian community in Kenya?
A. Jehovah witness
B. The Red cross
C. Salvation Army
D. The Legio Maria

66. During the birth of Jesus, which emperor ordered people to be registered?
A. Herod
B. Pilate
C. Augustus
D. Agrippa

67. Who prophesied the coming of the Holy Spirit?
A. Isaiah
B. Micah
C. Jeremiah
D. Joel

68. Which one is not an effect of irresponsible boy-girl relationship?
A. Good performance in school
B. School drop out
C. Unwanted pregnancy
D. Running away from school

69. Kamau stole Njorge’s pen. Which commandment did he break?
A. First commandment
B. Eighth commandment
C. Fifth commandment
D. Tenth commandment

70. The greatest commandment is about
A. Love
B. Kindness
C. Humility
D. Self-control

71. What marks New life in Christ Jesus?
A. Baptism
B. Marriage
C. Initiation
D. Death

72. Which prophet helped to seal the covenant between God and Israelites on Mount Sinai?
A. Aaron
B. Joshua
C. Samuel
D. Moses

73. The Apostles Creed says that Jesus was conceived of
A. Joseph
B. Virgin Mary
C. Holy spirit
D. God

74. Who among the following had his name changed to Paul?
A. Jonah
B. Saul
C. Jacob
D. Abraham

75. The wise men from the East carried the following gifts to baby Jesus EXCEPT
A. Gold
B. Myrrh
C. Frankincense
D. Silver

76. Paul and Silas were imprisoned in a place called
A. Phillipi
B. Antioch
C. Troas
D. Macedonia

77. The first Passover took place in
A. Wilderness
B. Canaan
C. Egypt
D. Deseret
78. Which one of the following is not the same as the last supper
   A. Holy Communion
   B. Passover meal
   C. Lord’s table
   D. Eucharist

79. Which rite of passage can be compared to Baptism in Christianity?
   A. Marriage
   B. Birth
   C. Naming
   D. Initiation

80. Who among the following was a great friend of Jonathan?
   A. Eliah
   B. Abinadab
   C. David
   D. Shamah

81. Who among the following persons does not have a special need?
   A. Mentally handicapped
   B. Spiritually poor
   C. Visually impaired
   D. Hearing impaired

82. The word Catholic as found in the Apostles’ creed is
   A. The Church of Kenya
   B. Community of believers
   C. Roman Catholic
   D. Universal Church

83. The parable of the prodigal son teaches about
   A. Forgiveness
   B. Honesty
   C. Humility
   D. Kindness

84. The following are fruits of the Holy Spirit except
   A. Love
   B. Joy
   C. Faith
   D. Peace

85. Gideon defeated the Midianites with

A. 32,000 soldiers
B. 300 soldiers
C. 10,000 soldiers
D. 9,700 soldiers

86. The books written by Paul are known as
   A. Prophetic books
   B. Gospel books
   C. Acts of Apostles
   D. Epistles

87. The best advice to give somebody suffering from HIV/AIDS is
   A. spread it to others
   B. commit suicide
   C. seek medical health
   D. look for herbal medicine

88. Odhiambos a class five boy was given more change by the shopkeeper. As a Christian Odhiambos should have
   A. Informed the shopkeeper about it
   B. Ran away without turning back
   C. Shared the money with his friends
   D. Kept the money for a church offering

89. Mary found two other girls fighting in the classroom. What action should she have taken immediately?
   A. Tell the teacher on duty
   B. Separate them and tell them fighting is not good
   C. Pretend that she had not seen them and leave
   D. Inform the class prefect without delay.

90. The time when Christians prepare for the Death and Resurrection of Jesus Christ is called
   A. Advent
   B. Christmas
   C. Lent
   D. Easter
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