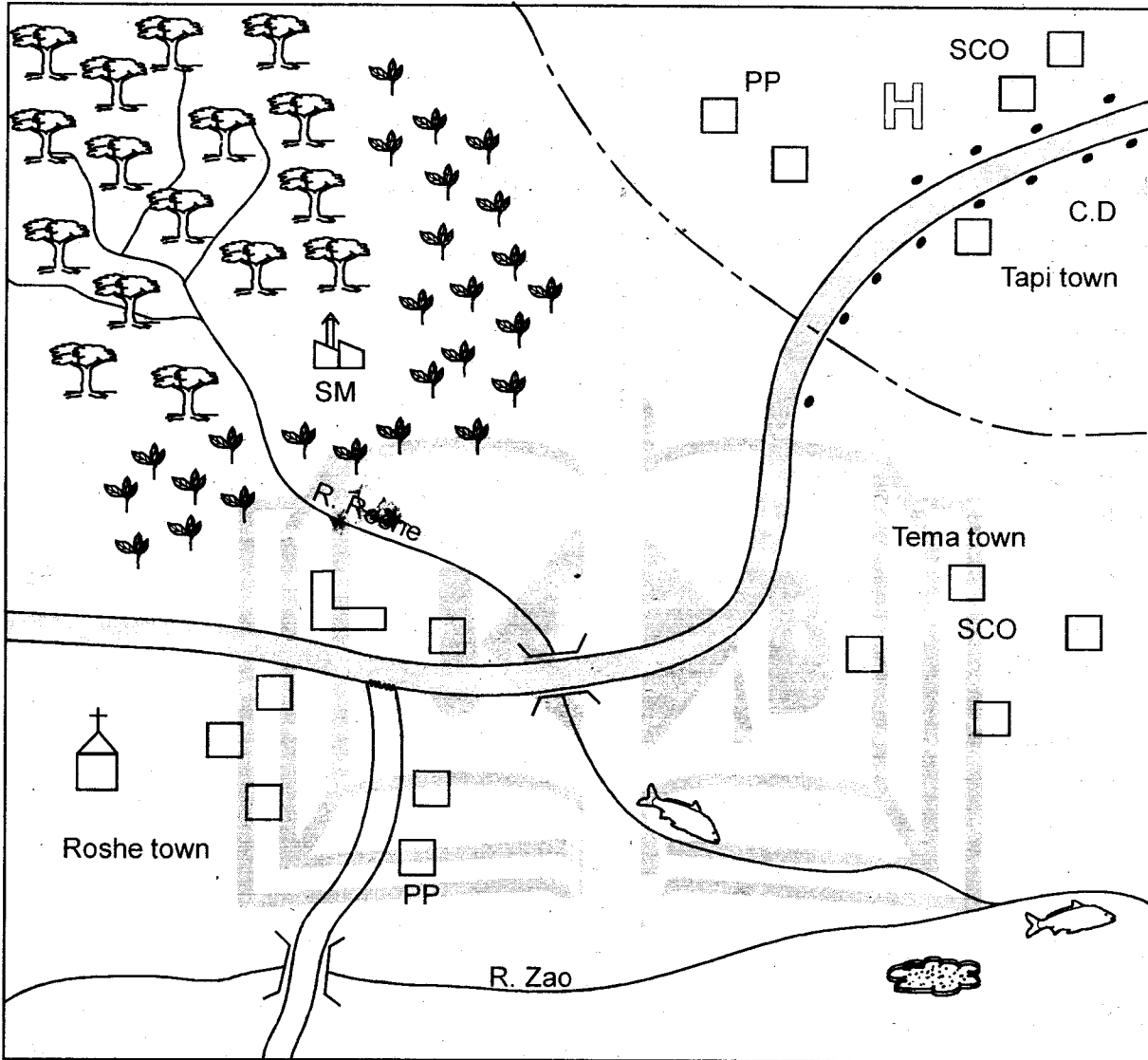


PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES

Roshe Area



SCALE: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 KM

KEY

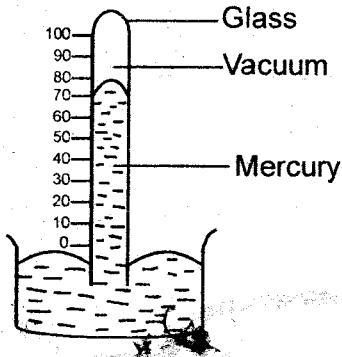
	Forest	SCO	Sub-county offices
	Tea		Fish traps
SM	Saw mill		Tarmac road
	sub-county boundary	H	Hospital
	Church	C.D	Cattle dip
PP	Police post		Settlement
	Bridge	L	School
	Quarry		Permanent buildings

Study the map of ROSHE area and use it to answer questions 1 to 7

1. What is the direction of the cattle dip in Tapi town from the church in Roshe town
 - A. North West.
 - B. North East.
 - C. South West.
 - D. South East.
2. The lowest point in Roshe area is **LIKELY** to be found around
 - A. the quarry.
 - B. the cattle dip.
 - C. Roshe town.
 - D. the saw mill.
3. The climate of the area north of Roshe town can be described as
 - A. hot and wet
 - B. cool and dry
 - C. hot and dry
 - D. cool and wet
4. Which one of the following services is **NOT** provided in Tapi town?
 - A. Administration
 - B. Health
 - C. Recreation
 - D. Security
5. Roshe area is **LIKELY** to be a
 - A. sub-county
 - B. county
 - C. region
 - D. district
6. Which one of the following economic activities is **NOT** practised in Roshe area?
 - A. Lumbering
 - B. Fishing
 - C. Tourism
 - D. Crop farming
7. The feature formed by River Zao and River Roshe near the quarry is known as
 - A. an estuary
 - B. a delta
 - C. an ox-bow lake
 - D. a confluence
8. Which one of the following groups of people consist of the Southern Cushites of Tanzania?
 - A. Sandawe, Hadza and Aramanik.
 - B. Aweera, Dahalo and Sanye.
 - C. Somali, Ogaden and Hawiyah.
 - D. Afar, Issa and Beja
9. Which one of the following was a traditional way in which communities interacted?
 - A. Birthday celebrations.
 - B. Initiation ceremonies.
 - C. Educational institutions.
 - D. The media.
10. The Mande language group is found in
 - A. East Africa
 - B. Northern Africa.
 - C. West Africa.
 - D. Southern Africa.
11. The following is a description of a certain marriage system in Kenya.
 - i) *It is conducted by a government official.*
 - ii) *The man and woman who plan to get married, register their intention with the government officer.*
 - iii) *A three weeks' notice is given.*
 - iv) *Polygamy is not allowed in this system.*The marriage system described above is
 - A. customary marriage.
 - B. religious.
 - C. traditional marriage.
 - D. civil marriage.
12. Which one of the following is **NOT** a cause of urban rural migration?
 - A. Availability of good infrastructure in rural areas.
 - B. Retirement from employment.
 - C. Difficulties in getting settled in towns.
 - D. Government policy.

13. Which mineral is **CORRECTLY** matched with its method of mining?
- Limestone - drilling.
 - Soda ash - dredging.
 - Salt - scooping.
 - Flourspar - deep shaft method.

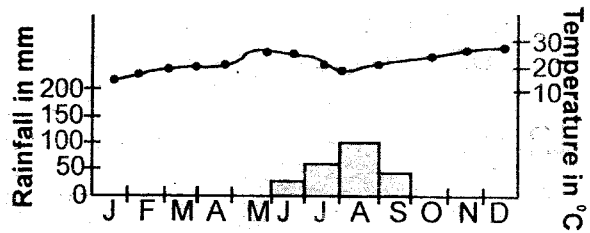
14.



The weather instrument shown above is used to measure

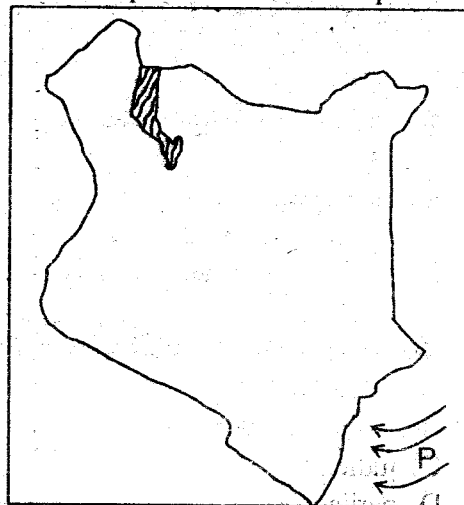
- atmospheric pressure.
 - humidity.
 - temperature.
 - rainfall.
15. The headquarters of COMESA are in
- Abuja
 - Gaborone
 - Lusaka
 - Arusha
16. Which one of the following was a positive effect of colonial rule?
- It led to loss of independence.
 - It resulted in great loss of lives and property
 - It led to exploitation of natural resources found in Africa.
 - It led to the introduction of new farming methods.
17. Below are responsibilities of children in a family. Which one is **NOT**?
- Providing protection and guidance.
 - Obeying and respecting parents.
 - Taking care of family property.
 - Carrying out responsibilities assigned to them by their parents.

18. Use the following diagram to answer question 18.



The type of climate shown above is **LIKELY** to be

- equatorial.
 - mediterranean.
 - semi-desert.
 - savannah
19. Which one of the following is **NOT** a way of demonstrating patriotism?
- Attending national celebrations.
 - Evading payment of taxes.
 - Talking good of our country.
 - Taking part in the government.
20. Three of the following lakes were formed through downwarping. Which one was **NOT**?
- L. Chad
 - L. Tana
 - L. Victoria
 - L. Bangweulu
21. Use the map below to answer question 21.



The people who used the route marked P **MAINLY** came to East African Coast to

- A. Trade.
- B. Colonise.
- C. Explore.
- D. Spread Islam.

22. i) It is used in making of toothpaste.
 ii) It is used in oil refineries.
 iii) It is mined through quarrying.
 iv) It is used to strengthen steel and aluminium.

The mineral described above is mined at

- A. Athi river.
- B. Kariandusi.
- C. Kerio valley.
- D. Lake Magadi

23. Lekina and Nanai got involved in a land dispute. They decided to invite Atuya to help them reach an agreement. This method of conflict resolution is known as

- A. negotiation.
- B. mediation.
- C. dialogue.
- D. judicial settlement.

24. Which one of the following is **NOT** a type of service?

- A. Banking
- B. The stock market.
- C. Tyre repairing.
- D. Glass making.

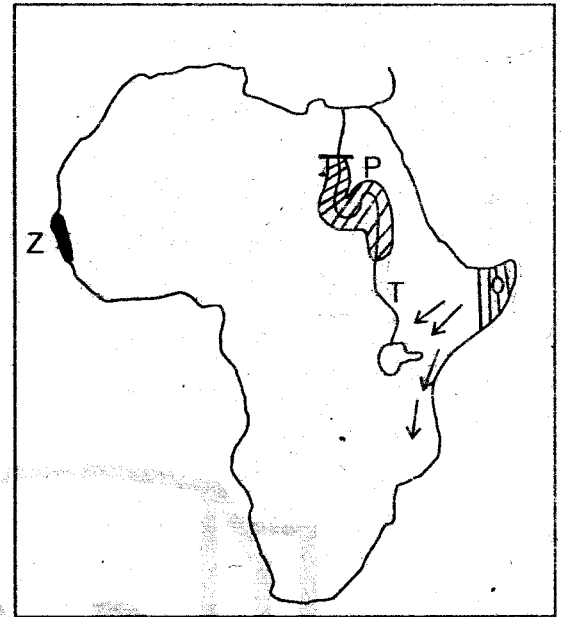
25. The **BEST** way of ensuring that people in Kenya respect and obey the law is

- A. recruiting more police officers to enforce the law.
- B. Giving rewards to those who obey the law.
- C. educating people on the benefits of observing the law.
- D. keeping law breakers in prison.

26. In Kenya, all human rights are found in

- A. courts of law.
- B. the constitution.
- C. judiciary.
- D. parliament.

Use the map below to answer questions 27 - 29.



27. The city marked Z is **LIKELY** to be

- A. Lagos
- B. Accra
- C. Dakar
- D. Abidjan

28. The multi-purpose river project marked P was established **MAINLY** to

- A. produce hydroelectric power (HEP).
- B. provide water for domestic use.
- C. control floods.
- D. provide water for irrigation.

29. The language group that originated from the shaded area marked O migrated to different parts of Eastern Africa in order to

- A. search for fertile land for cultivation.
- B. search for water and pasture for their animals.
- C. trade with other people in the region.
- D. fear from hostile neighbours.

30. The following are causes of soil erosion. Which one **MAINLY** causes siltation in rivers, lakes and the oceans?

- A. Deforestation.
- B. Mono-cropping.
- C. Over-stocking.
- D. Up-the-slope cultivation.

31. Which one of the following is a cause of lawlessness in a country?
- Religious differences.
 - Equal distribution of resources.
 - Provision of employment opportunities.
 - Provision of social facilities to all citizens.
32. The sun is overhead at midday at the Tropic of Cancer on
- June 21st
 - September 23rd
 - December 22nd
 - March 21st
33. Which one of the following is a negative effect of rivers on human activities?
- Rivers are sources of water for industrial use.
 - Flooding along some rivers cause people to abandon their homes.
 - Big rivers encourage establishment of irrigation schemes.
 - Rivers are used for cultural and religious functions such as circumcision and baptism.
34. Three of the following are benefits of peace in a society. Which one is **NOT**?
- Good relations are created among people and countries.
 - People's rights are denied and violated.
 - People enjoy their freedom of movement.
 - Tourists are encouraged to visit peaceful places.
35. Which one of the following types of fish is **NOT** caught in L. Victoria?
- Tilapia.
 - Dagaa.
 - Mullet.
 - Nile perch.
36. The **MAIN** reason for the defeat of the Hehe people by the Germans was that
- the Hehe had inferior weapons.
 - the Hehe were not supported by their neighbours.
 - the Hehe had weak leaders.
 - the Hehe were fewer in number than the Germans.
37. Kenya's **MAIN** lake port is
- Kisumu
 - Naivasha
 - Mombasa
 - Homa Bay
38. Below are requirements of becoming a Kenya citizen.
- A child who is not a citizen, but is adopted by a citizen shall be entitled on application to be a citizen.*
 - A person who has been lawfully resident in Kenya for a period of at least seven years and who satisfies the conditions prescribed by an Act of parliament may apply to be a citizen.*
- The way of acquiring Kenyan citizenship described above is by
- birth
 - registration
 - dual citizenship
 - naturalization
39. The **MAIN** tourist attraction along the East African Coast is
- beautiful scenery.
 - wildlife.
 - games and sports.
 - warm sandy beaches.
40. The Ameru of Central and Eastern Kenya had a religious leader in the past whose title was
- Ntuiko
 - Njuri Ncheke
 - Nkamango
 - Mugwe

41. Which one of the following factors leads to slow population growth?
- Favourable climate.
 - Low mortality rate.
 - Use of modern family planning methods.
 - Early marriages.
42. Among the Baganda, the role of minister for finance and treasurer was under the
- Katikiro
 - Omuwanika
 - Omulamuzi
 - Miruka
43. Which one of the following is a form of print media as a means of communication used in Kenya?
- Magazines
 - Radio
 - facsimile
 - Internet
44. The kingdom of the Old Ghana was founded by the
- Malinke people.
 - Fulani people.
 - Soninke people.
 - Mande people.
45. Which group of tourist attractions contain tourist destinations in Egypt?
- Kruger National Park
 - Table mountains
 - Berber villages
 - Victoria falls
 - Gedi Ruins
 - Lake Kariba
 - Cairo museum
 - Hwango National Park
 - Ancient town of Marakech
 - Atlas mountains
 - Robens Island
 - The pyramids at Giza
 - The Nile cruises
 - Pyramids at Giza
 - Valley of Kings
 - The library at Alexandria
46. Swaziland is ruled through a traditional system of government called
- Tinkhundla
 - Liqoqo
 - Libandla
 - Ngwenyama
47. The bill of rights is found in chapter _____ of the constitution of Kenya.
- two
 - eight
 - four
 - five
48. i) *It is the second-largest industrial town in Kenya.*
 ii) *It is a major agricultural collecting centre.*
 iii) *It is an educational centre as Mt. Kenya and Greetsa universities are located there.*
 The town described above is
- Nairobi
 - Thika
 - Nakuru
 - Eldoret
49. When did Kenya attain her independence from the British?
- 1st June 1963
 - 12th December 1964
 - 1st June 1964
 - 12th December 1963
50. Which one of the following is **NOT** a problem facing fish farming in Kenya?
- Fish poaching by foreign fishing companies.
 - Insufficient supply of water in the ponds.
 - Limited market for fish product.
 - Inadequate refrigeration facilities.
51. The following are tree species found in Mediterranean forests **EXCEPT**
- cedar
 - pine
 - cypress
 - camphor

52. Which arm of government in Kenya is responsible for making and implementing government policies and programmes?
- A. Judiciary
 - B. Parliament
 - C. Executive
 - D. Legislature
53. The MAIN reason for the construction of the Tazara railway was
- A. To promote farming activities in Zambia and Tanzania.
 - B. To make administration of the colonies effective.
 - C. To connect landlocked Zambia to harbour facilities in Dar es Salaam.
 - D. To promote trading activities between Zambia and Tanzania.
54. Which one of the following is the main factor that hinders trade in South Sudan and Somalia?
- A. Poor transport and communication network.
 - B. Political instability.
 - C. Trade barriers.
 - D. Lack of sea ports.
55. The MAIN reason for the establishment of Mwea-Tebere irrigation scheme was
- A. to increase food production in Kenya.
 - B. to put more land under agriculture.
 - C. to introduce cash crop growing in the area.
 - D. to settle landless people displaced during the state of emergency.
56. Which European nation colonised Western Sahara in the colonial era?
- A. Spain
 - B. Portugal
 - C. France
 - D. Italy
57. According to the new constitution, the senate consists of the following EXCEPT
- A. 47 elected members.
 - B. a speaker.
 - C. 12 nominated members.
 - D. 2 youth representatives.
58. Who has the responsibility of heading a state department in Kenya?
- A. Deputy president
 - B. Principal secretary
 - C. Attorney general
 - D. Cabinet secretary
59. Re-writing of a new constitution is known as
- A. referendum
 - B. ammendment
 - C. promulgation
 - D. constitutional review
60. The body in charge of conduction of electoral processes in Kenya is the
- A. IEBC
 - B. IIEC
 - C. ECK
 - D. EACC

PART II: RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

SECTION A

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. According to the story of creation, which one of the following is the **MAIN** reason why human beings are God's special creation?
- A. They were put on the garden of Eden.
 - B. They were created in God's image and likeness.
 - C. They were given authority over any other creation.
 - D. They were created male and female.
62. Which one of the following activities **DOES NOT** show Abraham's obedience to God?
- A. Moving from his native land to unknown land.
 - B. Circumcising all the male in his household.
 - C. Accepting to sacrifice his only son Isaac.
 - D. Accepting to have a child with Hagar.
63. The **MAIN** reason why Joseph became the governor of Egypt is because he
- A. believed in God.
 - B. was handsome.
 - C. was hardworking
 - D. was loved by his father
64. Which one of the following is a reason why God had refused to answer King Saul?
- A. God had already chosen David as the next king.
 - B. Saul had disobeyed God by not destroying the Amalekites.
 - C. Saul had made himself a priest.
 - D. Saul had killed the philistines.
65. Which one of the following is the **MAIN** reason why Noah built the Ark?
- A. To save himself and his family from the floods.
 - B. People had become so wicked.
 - C. To fulfill the will of God.
 - D. Because he was the strongest man.
66. The following statements are true about Moses **EXCEPT**
- A. he was a prophet.
 - B. he was a good leader.
 - C. he was a law giver.
 - D. he was an eloquent speaker.
67. Which one of the following activities forced Pharaoh to release the children of Israel from Egypt?
- A. When God sent darkness to the Egyptians.
 - B. When the Egyptian army drowned in the Red Sea.
 - C. When God's angel killed the Egyptian first borns.
 - D. When God made the Egyptians suffer from boils.
68. Who among the following was the only female judge in Israel?
- A. Rahab
 - B. Deborah
 - C. Rachael
 - D. Ruth
69. Which one of the following was **NOT** a temptation of Jesus by the devil?
- A. To turn water into wine.
 - B. To turn stones into bread.
 - C. To kneel and worship the devil.
 - D. To drop himself from the temple.
70. When Jesus was healing the sick people he emphasised on the importance of having
- A. patience
 - B. kindness
 - C. faith
 - D. trust
71. During the night when Jesus was arrested, Peter defended Jesus by
- A. praying for him.
 - B. cutting a man's ear.
 - C. saying that he did not know him.
 - D. saying that Jesus was innocent.
72. When Jesus was twelve years old, He went with his parents to Jerusalem for the feast of
- A. tabernacles.
 - B. dedication.
 - C. weeks.
 - D. unleavened bread.
73. According to Luke 23:8, why was King Herod pleased to see Jesus?
- A. He wanted to ask him many questions.
 - B. He wanted to see how Jesus looked like.
 - C. He hoped to see Jesus perform a miracle.
 - D. He wanted him to become his friend.
74. Which one of the following is a teaching of Jesus on judging others?
- A. Do not judge or you too will be judged.
 - B. Do not judge others for they will judge you.
 - C. Do not love those who judge you.
 - D. Judge only those people who judge you.

75. Remember me Jesus when you come as a King" Lk. 23:42. These words were said by
 A. Simon of Cyrene.
 B. Zacheus
 C. Roman soldier
 D. repentant thief
76. Which one of the following mountains is associated with prayer and proof that God is the only God? Mt.
 A. Monah
 B. Carmel
 C. Harmon
 D. Ararat.
77. He will go ahead of the Lord, strong and mighty like prophet Elijah. About whom did Angel Gabriel say these words?
 A. Jesus Christ
 B. Peter
 C. John the Baptist
 D. Zachariah
78. Among the following commandments given below, which one MAINLY explains that Christians should dedicate their time to worship God?
 A. Honour your father and mother.
 B. Do not accuse anyone falsely.
 C. Do not use the name of God for evil purposes.
 D. Keep the Sabbath day holy.
79. Which one of the following parables of Jesus teaches on humility in prayers?
 A. Pharisee and the tax collector.
 B. The persistent widow.
 C. The rich man and Lazarus.
 D. The prodigal son.
80. "This is my own dear son, with whom I am pleased. Listen to him!" Matthew 17:5. These words were said during
 A. the baptism of Jesus.
 B. the transfiguration.
 C. the last supper.
 D. the triumphant entry into Jerusalem.
81. Which one of the following beliefs is common to both traditional African religion and Christianity?
 A. They both believe in witchcraft.
 B. They both believe in angels.
 C. They both believe in resurrection.
 D. They both believe in life after death.
82. Which one of the following was the MAIN duty of priests in traditional African communities?
 A. Warn people against danger.
 B. To settle disputes.
 C. To give sacrifices.
 D. To bless the people.
83. Which one of the following is the CORRECT order of the rites of passage in African traditional heritage?
 A. Birth, naming, marriage, death.
 B. Birth, initiation, naming, death.
 C. Death, marriage, birth, initiation.
 D. Birth, initiation, marriage, death.
84. Which one of the following is the MAIN reason why the dead were respected in African traditional society? Because they
 A. would punish and hound the living if not respected.
 B. would rise again if not respected.
 C. would bring calamities to the people.
 D. they would not accept to be named after.
85. The following are the African practices that are not acceptable in Christianity EXCEPT
 A. use of charms and amulets.
 B. monogamy.
 C. female circumcision.
 D. polygamy.
86. Akinyi, Apiyo, Adongo and Asembi are very excited after their last K.C.P.E paper. As they walk home, they discussed how they will spend their leisure time. Who among them made the right choice?
 A. Asembi: visit her cousins in the upcountry.
 B. Apiyo: watch all the movies she has not been watching.
 C. Adongo: visit an orphanage centre to encourage those children.
 D. Akinyi: sleep most of the times and read novels.
87. Karimi is a lady who visits the elderly people in her village and help them with chores they are unable to attend. What Christian value does she practice?
 A. Humility
 B. Peace
 C. Faithfulness
 D. Kindness
88. "Do not get drunk on wine which leads to debauchery. Instead, be filled with the Holy spirit." The above words were said by
 A. Jesus Christ
 B. St. Paul
 C. St. Peter
 D. God
89. Which one of the following statements is NOT TRUE about the early missionaries in Kenya?
 A. They colonised Africans.
 B. They introduced formal education.
 C. They mainly came to spread Christianity.
 D. They were involved in translating the Bible.
90. Which missionary group sent the first group of missionaries to Kenya?
 A. The world missionary society.
 B. The church missionary society.
 C. The church of Scotland.
 D. The united methodist church.

SECTION B
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

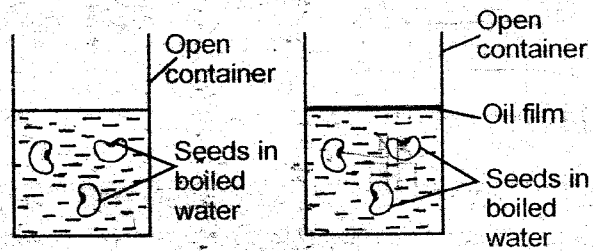
61. Which one among the following favours of Allah(s.w) to prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h) is **NOT** mentioned in the Surah Al-Inshirah?
 A. Eased for him burdens.
 B. Gave him guidance.
 C. Enlarged his heart.
 D. Raised his fame.
62. On which mountain did Nabii Issa(A.S) receive the Injil revelations?
 A. Mount Judy B. Mount Uhud
 C. Mount Sinai D. Mount Olive
63. Which piece of advice does Allah(s.w) give to Muslims over this other form of faith in surah Kaafirun?
 A. Should tolerate them.
 B. Should do away with them.
 C. Should join them in prayers.
 D. Should not listen to them.
64. We are informed that on the day of Qiyama, the earth will reveal secrets, It will shake until man will wonder, all forms of righteous and evil will get equal recompence. This is Surah
 A. Surah Al-Ghaashia B. Surah Al-Zilzalah
 C. Surah Al-Qiyama D. Surah Al-Qaria
65. Which one of the following verses of Surah Aadiyaat is **WRONGLY** completed?
 A. Fal-Mughiiraati → Sub-haa.
 B. Fa-Atharnabihi → Nak'-aa.
 C. Fal-Muuriyaati → Dhwabhaa
 D. Fawaswathnabihi → Jam'-aa.
66. Which of the following actions may **NOT** promote good neighbourliness with your neighbour?
 A. Paying them visits.
 B. Helping them when in difficulties.
 C. Giving them invitations in celebrations.
 D. Playing music loudly.
67. Hadiths are also a reliable source of Islamic Sharia because
 A. they give guidance in life matters in all generations.
 B. they narrate the history of Islam.
 C. they explain the teaching of the holy Qur'an.
 D. they tell the life history of the prophet.
68. Which of the following Ibaadaats will be the first requirement during Hisaab Yaumul Qiyama?
 A. Zakkat B. Salaah
 C. Swaam D. Leadership
69. Which of the following situation compares with praying five daily prayers according to the prophet (p.b.u.h)?
 A. Taking bath five times.
 B. A newly born baby.
 C. Leaves shading from a tree.
 D. A donkey carrying books.
70. While fasting Ridhwaan did the following activities. Which one among them nullified his Waum?
 A. Played volleyball.
 B. Slept during lunch hour.
 C. Swallowed some medicines.
 D. Argued with a teacher.
71. Which of the following comprises of pillars of Salaatu Janaza only?
 A. Sujud, Rukuu, Julus.
 B. Niyaat, Qiyam, Surah Fatiha.
 C. Qiyam, Julus, First Salaam.
 D. Niyaat, Itidaal, Sujud.
72. Which one among the following statements about Salaat Witr is **TRUE**?
 A. It is performed only in the month of Ramadhan.
 B. It is performed past midnight.
 C. It includes the recitation of Qunut.
 D. The last Rakaa must just be one.
73. The following are meals prepared in different occasions of Islamic Ibaadaats. Which one is **NOT**?
 A. Suhuur B. Walima
 C. Tahniq D. Iftaar
74. The following are confinements that compromise ones freedom for him/her to perform Salaat. Which one is **NOT**?
 A. Lack of water
 B. Menstruation
 C. Child birth
 D. Slavery
75. Which one of the following days are referred to as "Ayyamul Baith"?
 A. 9th, 10th or 11th Muharrum
 B. The six days of Shawwaal.
 C. Last ten days of Ramadhan.
 D. 11th, 12th and 13th every month.

76. Which one among the following extra steps taken in Wudhu is Fardh?
 A. Washing each recommended part three times.
 B. Performing Wudhu in the right procedure.
 C. Following it up with a dua for udhu.
 D. Starting with "Basmala".
77. The Sunna Prayers, Sunna fasts and Sunna acts of Ibaada over which the prophet insisted for us to perform are called
 A. Sunna Waajib B. Sunna
 C. Sunna Muaqada D. Suhuur
78. People who will choose to enter paradise are those who will have
 A. ticked paradise among other options.
 B. made decision after visiting paradise and hell.
 C. had believe that life in paradise is good.
 D. been obedient to the prophets teachings.
79. Having been swallowed by a fish and vomitted back on land alive, prophet Yunus was then entitled
 A. Swaahibul Huut. B. Hanifa Muslima.
 C. Assadullah. D. Saadiqul Amiin
80. Which Attibute of Allah(s.w) describes Him as "The Protector"?
 A. All-Mutakabbir.
 B. Al-Muhaimin.
 C. Al-Muswawwir.
 D. Al-Jabbaar.
81. The reason why allah(s.w) does not accept Israaf in the society is so that
 A. People cannot loose what's rightfully theirs.
 B. People can save more and grow rich.
 C. People can leave in peace and harmony.
 D. People can spend His rizq wisely.
82. Which one of the following concerns in Islam is total hospitality?
 A. Bad relation with relatives is just eyes blindness.
 B. Good friendhsip is like nice smelling perfume.
 C. Give a visitor full Iqram.
 D. Increase broth to mind about your neighbour.
83. Which of the following information about Jum'a and Idd prayers is **FALSE**?
 A. Both are two rakaat prayers.
 B. Both have Khutba sermons.
 C. Both are congregational prayers.
 D. Both are Fardh prayers.
84. Which of the following events was never planned to happen on the day of friday?
 A. The birth of Prophet Muhammad.
 B. Creaiton of Nabii Adam.
 C. Adam(A.S) entered paradise.
 D. The day of Qiyama.
85. Which of the following means of earning may be acceptable in Islam considering some guidelines?
 A. Exhorbitant profits.
 B. Monopoly.
 C. Usury.
 D. Hoarding.
86. Which of the following behaviour in Ummat Muhammad made Allah(s.w) to rank it the best Umma?
 A. Sacrifice for work.
 B. Justice to servants.
 C. Enjoying good and forbidding evil.
 D. Unity.
87. The peace deal signed during the treaty of Hudaibiya was meant to last for a period of
 A. Ages and ages.
 B. 13 years.
 C. 23 years.
 D. 10 years.
88. Which one of the following groups never followed the prophet's advice thus causing confusion in the battle of Uhud?
 A. Those who turned back at Ashawt.
 B. Those who ganged up around the prophet.
 C. Arrow shooters who were staged on a hill.
 D. Those who cut the limbs of the flag bearer.
89. Prophet Musa(A.S) married Prophet Shuaib's daughter whom he met at
 A. Madyan
 B. Samaria
 C. Sabaa
 D. Beit Laham
90. Which of the following was common between Nabii Ibrahim and Nabii Nuh's mission?
 A. They served as prophet under one king.
 B. They were prophets for the longest period of time.
 C. Their Ummats were perished with a common punishment.
 D. All their children were also prophets.

- Which one of the following does **NOT** take place when inhaling? The
 - chest moves outwards
 - diaphragm moves downwards
 - lungs expand
 - pressure in the lungs increase
- Medicines used to treat known diseases are also known as
 - antibiotics
 - pain relievers
 - preventive medicines
 - vaccines
- The transfer of heat through liquids and gases takes place through
 - conduction only
 - convection only
 - radiation only
 - radiation and convection
- Which one of the following nutritional diseases is **INCORRECTLY** matched with its preventive measure?

	Nutritional disease	Preventive measure
A.	Marasmus	- taking enough balanced diet
B.	Rickets	- taking enough vitamin D
C.	Anaemia	- taking enough iodine
D.	Kwashiorkor	- taking enough proteins

- The diagram below was done to investigate germination in seeds.

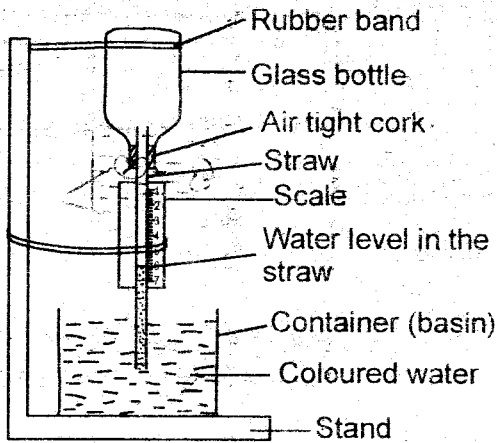


- Which one of the following basic requirements of germination was **LIKELY** being investigated?
- Water
 - Warmth
 - Light
 - Air
- Which one of the following **CORRECTLY** shows how blood flows from the lungs?
 - Aorta → pulmonary vein → vena cava → pulmonary artery
 - Vena cava → pulmonary artery → aorta → pulmonary vein
 - Pulmonary vein → aorta → vena cava → pulmonary artery
 - Pulmonary artery → aorta → vena cava → pulmonary vein
 - Which one of the following materials can change from being a floater to a sinker if shape is changed accordingly?
 - Metal
 - Plastic
 - Wood
 - Rubber
 - Below are characteristics of a certain type of cloud:
 - They form low in the sky
 - They look like mountains
 - They have flat bases

Which type of cloud is described above?

- Stratus
- Cirrus
- Cumulus
- Nimbus

9. The diagram below represents an improvised air thermometer.



Which one of the following statements is **CORRECT** about how the instrument work?

- A. drops the water level in the basin drops
 B. rises the water level in the basin drops
 C. drops the water level in the straw drops
 D. rises the water level in the straw rises
10. Which one of the following types of soil erosion is **INCORRECTLY** matched with its method of control?

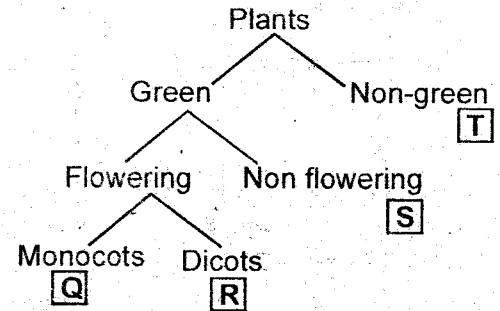
Type of erosion	Method of control
A. Sheet	- making bench terraces
B. Gully	- building gabions
C. Splash	- mulching
D. Rill	- planting cover crops

11. Which one of the following is **NOT** a recreational use of water?
- A. Swimming
 B. Fishing
 C. Surfing
 D. Making fountains
12. Which one of the following is **NOT** an oil crop?
- A. Cotton seeds
 B. Coconut
 C. Avocado
 D. Coffee

13. The following are methods of rotational grazing **EXCEPT** one. Which one?

- A. Stall feeding
 B. Tethering
 C. Paddock grazing
 D. Strip grazing

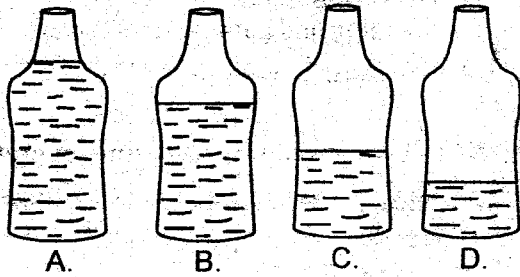
14. The diagram below shows classification of plants.



Which one of the following shows examples of 'R' and 'S' respectively?

- A. Maize and algae
 B. Beans and fern
 C. Groundnuts and cactus
 D. Rice and moss
15. Which one of the following is a modern method of food preservation?
- A. Salting
 B. Smoking
 C. Using honey
 D. Using low temperatures
16. Undigested food matter is temporarily stored in the
- A. anus
 B. colon
 C. small intestines
 D. rectum

17. Which one of the following bottles will produce the highest pitch when struck with an iron rod?

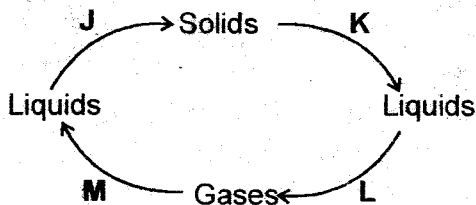


- A. **A**
 B. **B**
 C. **C**
 D. **D**

18. Which one of the following is the 6th planet in the solar planet?

- A. Saturn
 B. Uranus
 C. Neptune
 D. Jupiter

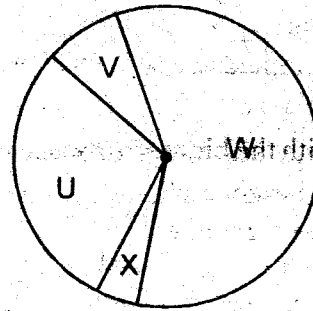
19. The illustration below shows how matter changes from one state to the other.



Which two processes require an increase in temperature?

- A. **M** and **J**
 B. **L** and **M**
 C. **K** and **L**
 D. **J** and **K**

20. The diagram below shows a chart representing different parts of air as found in the atmosphere.



Which part represents part of the air that can be used to put out fire?

- A. **U**
 B. **V**
 C. **W**
 D. **X**

21. In a certain school, a pre-school child was taken ill with the following signs and symptoms:

- (i) *Lack of breathe*
 (ii) *Whitish palms and fingernails*
 (iii) *Headache and feeling weak*

This child was **MOST LIKELY** suffering from

- A. kwashiorkor
 B. anaemia
 C. marasmus
 D. rickets

22. Which one of the following shows a pair of common communicable diseases?

- A. Diphtheria and tetanus
 B. Malaria and tuberculosis
 C. Polio and measles
 D. Bilharzia and typhoid

23. In an experiment set to investigate drainage in soil, which one of the following need **NOT** be the same?

- A. Amount of soil
 B. Size of funnels
 C. Amount of cotton wool
 D. Size of collecting jars

24. Which one of the following characteristics is **NOT** common among birds and reptiles?

- A. Have scales
- B. Breathe through lungs
- C. Lay eggs
- D. Body temperature not constant

25. The soil with the biggest air spaces has

- A. the smallest particles
- B. the slowest capillarity
- C. the best drainage
- D. smooth texture

26. Which one of the following farm products can be obtained from goats and cows?

- A. Wool
- B. Mutton
- C. Mohair
- D. Dairy milk

27. Study the food chain below:

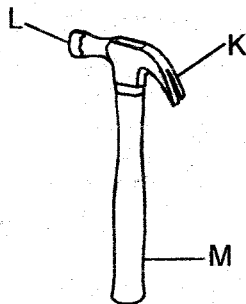
(The arrow points to the eater)

Cabbage → Maggot → Lizard → Snake

Which one of the following will **NOT** happen if a disease killed all the lizards?

- A. The number of snakes will increase
- B. The number of snakes will decrease
- C. The number of maggots will increase
- D. The number of cabbages will decrease

28. Which one of the following shows the **CORRECT** arrangement of the parts of the lever shown below?



- | K | - | L | - | M |
|------------|---|---------|---|---------|
| A. Load | - | fulcrum | - | effort |
| B. Load | - | effort | - | fulcrum |
| C. Fulcrum | - | load | - | effort |
| D. Effort | - | fulcrum | - | load |

29. Which one of the following particles may **NOT** lead to environmental pollution?

- A. Spilling oil on the lake
- B. Releasing treated sewage to the rivers
- C. Washing and bathing in the river
- D. Watering animals in the river

30. Which one of the following excretory products is excreted by the skin, lungs and kidneys?

- A. Excess water
- B. Urea
- C. Carbon dioxide
- D. Salts

31. Below is a list of sexually transmitted infections:

- (i) Chancroid
- (ii) Syphilis
- (iii) Gonorrhoea
- (iv) Genital herpes
- (v) HIV and AIDS

Which two of the above infections are caused by a virus?

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (iii) and (iv)
- D. (iv) and (v)

32. Which one of the following shows the **CORRECT** order of flow of urine from the kidneys?

- A. Ureter - bladder - urethra
- B. Ureter - urethra - bladder
- C. Urethra - bladder - ureter
- D. Bladder - ureter - urethra

33. Which one of the following processes takes place once the egg has been released from the ovary?

- A. Ovulation
- B. Fertilization
- C. Reproduction
- D. Implantation

34. The following are functions of the placenta **EXCEPT** one. Which one?
- Facilitates the transfer of waste matter from the mother to the child in the womb
 - Facilitates the transfer of oxygen from the mother to the child in the womb
 - Facilitates the transfer of carbon dioxide from the child to the mother's body
 - Facilitates the transfer of food from the mother to the child in the womb

35. Which one of the following shows a pair of major **NON-LIVING** components of the environment **ONLY**?
- Soil and buildings
 - Light and sound
 - Water and air
 - Plants and animals

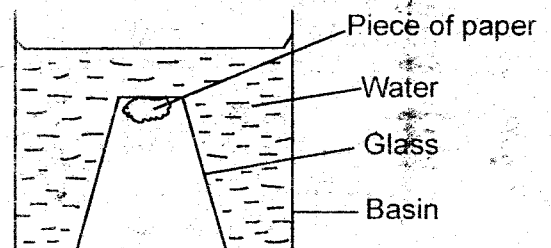
36. Which one of the following is the **BEST** method of controlling weeds in a nursery bed?
- Slashing
 - Uprooting
 - Digging out
 - Using chemicals

37. Which one of the following methods can effectively control ticks and tapeworms on farm animals?
- Dusting
 - Spraying
 - Deworming
 - Rotational grazing

38. Wood ash is added to a compost heap in order to
- introduce bacteria
 - speed up decomposition
 - supply additional nutrients
 - ensure even decomposition

39. Dry fodder can be
- hay
 - silage
 - pasture
 - concentrates

40. The illustration below shows an experiment set by a standard five pupil to investigate a certain property of matter.



The property of matter being investigated was that

- air has mass
 - air occupies space
 - liquids exert pressure
 - liquids occupy space
41. Which one of the following shows a substance with definite shape and size?
- Water
 - Soil
 - Air
 - Vapour
42. Which one of the following is a storage pest?
- Aphid
 - Cutworm
 - Stalkborer
 - Weevil
43. Which one of the following pairs of substances **CANNOT** be separated easily?
- Sand and salt
 - Soil and sugar
 - Milk and paraffin
 - Water and spirit
44. The following are sources of electricity **EXCEPT** one. Which one?
- Dam
 - Generator
 - Car battery
 - Solar panels

45. Which one of the following methods of separation can be used to separate a liquid substance from a solid one?
- A. Winnowing
 - B. Decanting
 - C. Sieving
 - D. Filtering
46. A weighing balance is used to compare and measure
- A. weight
 - B. mass
 - C. force
 - D. friction
47. Which one of the following measures **CANNOT** be done to reduce friction?
- A. Streamlining moving objects in water and air
 - B. Using rollers to move heavy loads
 - C. Making treads on vehicle tyres and shoe soles
 - D. Using lubricants on moving parts of machinery
48. Which one of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of an insect pollinated flower?
- A. Have sticky stigmas
 - B. Petals are brightly coloured
 - C. Have long stamens
 - D. Have large petals
49. The bottom of a swimming pool or a pond with water in it appears shallower because of
- A. reflection of light
 - B. reflection of water
 - C. refraction of light
 - D. refraction of water
50. Which one of the following is **NOT** the function of all leaves on plants?
- A. Photosynthesis
 - B. Transpiration
 - C. Respiration
 - D. Food storage

Soma vifungu vifuataavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi imepewa majibu manne hapo. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidi kati ya yale uliyopewa.

Vijana wanapaswa _____ 1 _____ kuhusu mambo kadhaa _____ 2 _____ katika maisha yao. _____ 3 _____ ni suala la _____ 4 _____ wa mhadarati mbalimbali. Maingiliano yao na wenzao _____ 5 _____ hayana budi kuangaliwa ili wasije kupotoshana _____ 6 _____. Nyendo mbaya kwa kuwa _____ 7 _____. Jukumu la wavyele _____ 8 _____ tu kutafuta mali bali wachukue mamlaka _____ 9 _____ katika mastakimu yao.

1. A. kuusiwa B. kusajiliwa C. kuelekeza D. kunaswa
2. A. yanaowaathiri B. inayowaathiri C. yanayowaathiri D. inaoowaathiri
3. A. Baadhi ya hayo B. Kati ya hayo C. Miongoni ya hayo D. zaidi ya hayo
4. A. ulaji B. mapendeleo C. kubugia D. uraibu
5. A. wala B. aidha C. ila D. ingawa
6. A. kwa vitendo vyao B. na vitendo vyao C. kwa vitendo zao D. na vitendo zao
7. A. samaki mkunje B. aibu ya maiti C. mchuma janga D. samaki huanza
angali mbichi aijua mwosha hula na wa kwao kuoza kichwani
8. A. liwe B. wasiwe C. lisiwe D. isiwe
9. A. kamili B. makamilifu C. ukamilifu D. makamili

Jiji _____ 10 _____ lilikuwa tulivu. Hata kwenye sehemu zenye njia panda kila moja ilikuwa na bango lililoashiria vizuri ilikoelekea. _____ 11 _____ yalikuweco kwa wingi ili kuzuia uandikaji ovyo wa _____ 12 _____ kila mahali. Vilabu vya starehe na viwanda _____ 13 _____ moshi _____ 14 _____ sehemu za viungani mbali sana na _____ 15 _____ ya watu.

10. A. mzima B. nzima C. lizima D. zima
11. A. Makoongo B. Majalala C. Majanga D. Mawe
12. A. vichala vya taka B. marobota ya taka C. mabiwi ya taka D. matopa ya taka
13. A. vilivyofusha B. vilivyovusha C. viliofusha D. vilivyovusha
14. A. vilitengwa B. zilitengezwa C. vilitengenezwa D. vilitengewa
15. A. nyumba B. makazi C. kazi D. vikao

Kuanzia nambari 16 mpaka 30, jibu kila swali kulingana na maagizo uliyopewa.

16. Chagua kiwakilishi katika sentensi ifuatayo. Yeye mwenyewe alikataa mwaliko wangu lakini mkewe alifika mapema.
- A. mkewe
 - B. mwenyewe
 - C. yeye
 - D. lakini
17. Sentensi gani imetumia kwa kuonyesha sababu?
- A. Tuliuvuka mto huo kwa mtatago.
 - B. Mvua iliponyesha tulijibari kwa jirani.
 - C. Kaka alimwendea mbunge kwa msaada wa kaka.
 - D. Mama yake alimkemea kwa hasira.
18. Andika wingi wa: Waya mrefu wa shaba imeletwa
- A. Nyaya mrefu za shaba zimeletwa.
 - B. Nyaya mirefu ya shaba imeletwa.
 - C. Nyaya ndefu ya shaba imeletwa
 - D. Nyaya ndefu za shaba zimeletwa.
19. Ngano, mawele na shayiri ni nafaka. Funza, nzi na mbung'o ni
- A. Vimelea
 - B. Wadudu
 - C. Vikembe
 - D. Viwavi
20. Tambulisha sentensi iliyo katika wakati uliopo hali isiyodhihirika.
- A. Mwanafunzi yuaja na wazazi wake.
 - B. Mwanafunzi anakuja na wazazi wake.
 - C. Mwanafunzi amekuja na wazazi wake.
 - D. Mwanafunzi angekuja na wazazi wake.
21. Jawabu lipi limetumia kivumishi cha idadi?
- A. Wazee wote walipewa msaada.
 - B. Wazee wengine walipewa msaada.
 - C. Wazee wengi walipewa msaada.
 - D. Wazee walipewa msaada mara tatu.

22. Tegua kitendawili kifuatacho
Nina useja ambao nimeshindwa kabisa kuvaa
- A. siafu
 - B. mkufu
 - C. moto
 - D. meno
23. Someni kwa bidii ili mfaulu. Kiambishi kilichopigiwa kistari kinaonyesha.
- A. Wakati
 - B. Ngeli
 - C. Nafsi
 - D. Wingi
24. Tunasema genge la wezi lakini jeshi la
- A. polisi
 - B. wanamaji
 - C. wachezaji
 - D. siafu
25. Fisi alishika njia kuenda karamuni. Neno karamuni limetumika kama
- A. nomino ya dhahania
 - B. kivumishi cha mahali
 - C. kielezi cha mahali
 - D. kielezi cha sifa
26. Maelezo yapi ni sahihi?
- A. Nyusi ni nywele za kipaji ilhali nyuzi ni aina ya kamba.
 - B. Nata ni kuganda mahali ilhali tata ni yenye maana moja.
 - C. Shime ni aina ya kisu ilhali sime ni tamko la kulimiza.
 - D. Jaa ni kufika nusu ilhali njaa ni kutaka kula.
27. Hali ya kutia chumvi katika kulieleza jambo ni
- A. nahau
 - B. istiara
 - C. tashbihi
 - D. chuku

28. Toa hukumu ni kuamua kesi. Kutaka kesi isikilizwe upya ni

- A. kupewa dhamani
- B. kukata rufani
- C. kuruka kesi
- D. kufunguliwamashtaka

29. Nomino woga inatupatia kitenzi kipi?

- A. oga
- B. ogopa
- C. mwoga
- D. ogofyo

30. Andika methali nyingine yenye maana sawa na kikulacho ki nguoni mwako.

- A. Ibilisi wa mtu ni mtu.
- B. Kanzu ya kuazima usiendee
- C. Aibu ya maiti aijuaye mwosha.
- D. Dawa ya moto ni moto.

Yasome makala yafuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 31 – 40

Wahenga waliocina kuwa ngoma ikilia sana hupasuka. Jinsi mponda alivyozidi kuwa na kiburi, tadi na inda. Akaanza kuwanyanyasa wafanyakazi waliokuwa chini yake na hata kuvutana na wakubwa wake. Haukupita muda mrefu kabla ya mponda kuanza kuwasahau wazazi na hata mfadhili wake wa shule ya upili. Kuwatembelea wazazi kukawa jambo la kufanyiwa sherehe kwani ilikuwa nadra kwake kufanya hivyo. Msaada wake kwa wavyele ukaanza kufifia polepole mwishowe ukawa haupo tena. Ndugu zake wakakosa wa kuwalipia karo huku yeye kibindo chake kikiwa daima kinatuna.

Mponda alijitosa katika anasa za mji, akawa anakesha vilabuni na majumba mengine ya starehe. Kuchelewa kazini kukawa ibada kwake. Mambo yalipochacha, mkurugenzi wa kampuni alimwita na kumshika sikio, akamwonya kwamba akiendelea na tabia hiyo atamwaga unga wake. Mponda aliyaona haya kama masihara ya uze. Alizidi kuzama katika kindi la anasa na tafrija za usiku, akasahau alikotoka na vidaaraja alivyotumia kupanda. Halikuwa jambo la kushangaza kumwona mponda akiwatusi na kuwadharau wafanyakazi wenzake. Wengine aliwatilia guu mambo yao wakawa hawawezi kupandishwa vyeo. Mponda akawa na mazoezi ya kupokea chai kutoka hata kwa raia ili awaharakishe malipo yao. Alikuwa kachovya asali na mchovya asali hachovyi mara moja. Aliendelea na mtindo huu hadi siku moja alipokwenda uchi akakutana na mkwe wake.

Siku hiyo Mponda alikuwa ameamka na kuelekea kazini kama kawaida. Alijipweteka kitini mlevi, hajifai, akaanza shughuli zake. Mara akaja mtu mmoja akadai kuwa yeye ni tarishi katika kampuni moja ya mafuta ambayo ilikuwa mteja wa kampuni ya akina Mponda. Bwana huyu alitaka kujua kama hundi ya kulipiwa hudumu fulani ilikuwa tayari. Mponda akajitia kupokea karatasi fulani ndani ya faili. Baadaye akainua kichwa chake na kusema "Bado Bwana tarishi akauliza la kufanya naye akaambiwa ajue mwenyewe kwani mkono mtupu haurambwi. Tarishi akaonyesha kutoa kitu kutoka mfukoni na kumkabidhi Mponda. Ghafla, mlango wa ofisi ukafunguliwa na mkurugenzi akajitoma ndani na kumfumania Mponda akila mlungula. Mponda, malaika yakasisimama, mate yakanganda kinywani asijue la kufanya. Mara kwa mbali akasikia sauti ya mkurugenzi ikinguruma, "Bwana Mponda nasikitika umepigwa kalamu"

31. Methali 'ngoma ikilia sana hupasuka' ina maana kuwa
- Jambo lolote likifanywa bila mwelekeo huharibika.
 - Jambo lolote likifanywa bila kipimo huenda mrama.
 - Jambo lolote likifanywa bila sababu halitengeni.
 - Jambo lolote likifanywa bila uangalifu huvurugika.
32. Hayakuwa mazoea ya mponda
- kuonyesha kiburi kwa wenzake.
 - kujibizana na wakubwa wake.
 - kuyasusia majukumu yake kazini.
 - kutekeleza wajibu wake ipasavyo.
33. Imebainika kwenye makala kuwa
- Mponda alikamilisha masomo kwa msaada.
 - Nduguze Mponda walipata wafadhili.
 - Mponda alitoa hongo akapata kazi.
 - Mponda alikuwa amepuuza wajibu kwa wazazi.
34. Kilipompotosha sana Mponda ni
- Mshahara mmono aliolipwa
 - Cheo chake kazini
 - Starehe za kupindukia
 - Marafiki walevi
35. "Kuchelewa kazini kukawa ibada kwake" maana yake ni kuwa
- Alifanya ibada kazini huku amechelewa.
 - Mponda alianza kuchelewa kazini.
 - Yalikuwa mazoea yake kuchelewa kazini.
 - Yalikuwa mazoea yake kutofika kazini.
36. Baada ya kuonywa na mkurugenzi
- Mponda hakulipuuza tukio hilo.
 - Mponda aliuona huu kama mzaha.
 - Mponda alibadili nyendo kwa muda.
 - Mponda aliuona udhaifu wake.
37. Lengo la kuwachongea wenzake kazini lilikuwa
- ili waweze kupigwa kalamu.
 - Kufurahia wakati wanapotaka.
 - Kujipendekeza kwa mkurugenzi kazini.
 - Kuwazuia wasiongezewe mamlaka.
38. Kazi ya tarishi ni
- kukarabati mitambo mbalimbali.
 - kupokea hesabu ya pesa za shirika.
 - kuweka hesabu ya pesa za shirika.
 - kupeleka ujumbe na barua.
39. Mkurugenzi alitokea ghafla kwa kuwa
- alizisikia vurugu ofisini mwa Mponda.
 - Mponda alikuwa amenaswa na mtego.
 - alikuwa na jambo la kumwambia Mponda.
 - Alitamani sana kumwachisha Mponda kazi.
40. Hatima ya Mponda ilikuwa
- kuachishwa kazi
 - kufungwa jela
 - kushushwa cheo
 - kutozwa faini

Utumiaji wa tumbako si jambo lililoanza hivi majuzi. Inaaminika kuwa mmca huu ulikuzwa na wamarekani wenye asili ya kihindi walioishi katika mabara mawili ya Amerika yapata miaka elfu sita kabla ya masihiya. Kufikia karne ya kwanza kabla ya masihiya, wenyeji hawa walikuwa wameimarisha matumizi ya tumbako kwa shughuli za kidini na matibabu. Kwa mfano, walitumia majani ya tumbako kutibu vidonda vya mwili na kijiondolea uchungu wa meno. Tumbako iliagizwa bara ulaya baada ya safari maarufu ya Christopher Columbus huko Amerika mnamo 1492. Tangu hapo tumbako imekuwa laana kubwa kwa kizazi cha binadamu na inatisha kuiangamiza dunia nzima.

Wadadisi wa afya wamegundua kuwa tumbako ina takribani kemikali elfu nne zenye sumu hatari inayodhuru afya ya binadamu anayeitumia. Zaidi ya watu bilioni moja duniani hutumia bidhaa za tumbako na kila uchao, idadi hiyo inazidi kuongezeka, licha ya matangazo kemkemu ya kuwatamausia watu.

Tatizo kubwa mno la utumiaji tumbako ni kuwa madhara ya kiafya hayatokezi au kudhihiri papo hapo bali huchukua muda mrefu kujiri, kama vile miaka kumi na mwili na kumi na sita. Hali hii imepelekea watumiaji wengi kujidanganya kuwa tumbako ni salama.

Vifo vingi vya watu wenye umri wa makamo kuanzia miaka thelathini na mitano kuendelea husababishwa na tumbaku. Asilimia themanini na tano ya vifo hivi hutokana na saratani ya mapafu, ugonjwa wapumu saratani ya mdomo, koo, figo, njia ya uzazi, ugonjwa wa moyo na kiharusi.

Moshi wa tumbaku pia huwadhuru watu wasiotumia tumbaku. Mama mjamzito kwa mfano akikumbana na moshi wa sigara husababisha taahira ya mtoto anayekua chupani au kifo cha mtoto huyo. Moshi wa sigara pia husababisha vifo vya watoto wachanga kwa kutatiza mapafu yao.

Tumbaku, kama dawa nyingine za kulevya, huathiri mwili, mwenendo, na akili ya mvutaji: wavutaji hutatizika sana, kila wanapojitahidi kuuambaa utegemea huu. Serikali nyingi duniani zimetenga mazingira na mashirika maalum ya kuwashauri na kuwaelekeza watumiaji wa tumbako walioghairi. Lakini baadhi ya tamaduni, mazingira na viwango vya uchumi wa nchi fulani fulani duniani hufifisha juhudi hizi kwa kuhimiza matumizi ya tumbaku.

41. Utumiaji wa tumbaku
- ulianza muda mrefu uliopita.
 - ulianza miaka ya hivi karibuni.
 - una madhara yasiyobainika.
 - ulikuwa na madhara kwa watu wote.
42. Matumizi ya tumbaku yalianzishwa na
- Waafrika
 - Wahindi
 - Wamarekani
 - Wachina
43. Hapo awali, matumizi ya tumbako yalikuwa ya
- kuvuta na kutafuna.
 - kuvuta na kunusu.
 - matibabu na uraibu
 - matibabu na kidini.
44. Bara ulaya lilipata tumbaku katika karne ya ngapi?
- Kumi na nne
 - Kumi na tano
 - Ishirini
 - Ishirini na moja
45. Tumbako imekuwa laana kubwa duniani kutokana na
- tijara zake anuwai
 - madhara yake mzo
 - kuvutwa na wote
 - kuwamatiza vijana
46. licha ya "matangazo kemkemu ya kutamausha watu". Haya ni matangazo yapi?
- Ya kutahadharisha dhidi ya matumizi ya tumbaku.
 - Ya kusifia matumizi ya tumbaku hasa sigara.
 - Ya kutahadharisha watu dhidi ya kuacha tumbaku.
 - Ya kupinga uzaji wa sigara nchini
47. Wanaotumia tumbaku hawaoni shinda kwa kuwa
- serikali haijaharamisha madhara yake.
 - raha yake ni kubwa kiliko madhara.
 - hawana habari yoyote kuhusu madhara.
 - athari zake hazijitokezi moja kwa moja.
48. Asilimia themanini na tano kwa tarakimu ni
- 8.5%
 - 85%
 - 0.85%
 - 8.5%
49. Ugojwa wa saratni pia huitwa
- kiharusi
 - surua
 - afkani
 - iri
50. Watumiaji wa tumbaku walioghairi ni wale ambao
- uraibu umewakolea kabisa.
 - wameathiriwa na kuhitaji matibabu.
 - wameamua kuacha kuitumia.
 - wamekataa kukomesha uraibu wao.

Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 - 15. For each blank space, choose the **BEST** alternative from the choices given.

Anger is _____ 1 _____ which is directed at someone for known and _____ 2 _____, unknown reasons. Depending on how _____ 3 _____ what caused it, the consequences _____ 4 _____ be serious and _____ 5 _____ often, regretful. _____ 6 _____ anger is a _____ 7 _____ emotion, it is not necessarily so. The real _____ 8 _____ with anger is how it is expressed and the _____ 9 _____. Expressing anger wrongly can _____ 10 _____ your relationship _____ 11 _____ the person it is directed at so, it is _____ 12 _____ to control yourself and express it in an acceptable way. You should be able to control yourself _____ 13 _____ you are angry. Do not pretend that when you are angry, the anger will _____ 14 _____ go away on _____ 15 _____ own. Talk to the person and sort out the difference as soon as possible.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. a thing | B. an emotion | C. an activity | D. a situation |
| 2. | A. mostly | B. anytime | C. always | D. sometimes |
| 3. | A. as | B. or | C. but | D. and |
| 4. | A. can | B. will | C. should | D. might |
| 5. | A. too | B. so | C. very | D. mostly |
| 6. | A. although | B. moreover | C. nevertheless | D. in fact |
| 7. | A. normal | B. positive | C. useless | D. negative |
| 8. | A. report | B. solution | C. issue | D. problem |
| 9. | A. end | B. result | C. conclusion | D. agreement |
| 10. | A. soil | B. loosen | C. block | D. hurt |
| 11. | A. with | B. against | C. to | D. for |
| 12. | A. safe | B. smart | C. important | D. hopeful |
| 13. | A. why | B. whenever | C. since | D. when |
| 14. | A. just | B. surely | C. only | D. really |
| 15. | A. their | B. its | C. his | D. it's |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the alternative that means the **OPPOSITE** of the underlined word.

16. Many rich people are actually busy most of the time.
A. free
B. calm
C. lazy
D. idle
17. Milk normally tastes rather sour if left unpreserved for some time.
A. sweet
B. fresh
C. bitter
D. stale
18. The pupils were gloomy as the guest speaker spoke to them.
A. jolly
B. frightened
C. excited
D. curious

For questions 19 to 21, select the alternative that **BEST** completes the sentence given.

19. The English test was difficult so only _____ pupils passed it.
A. few
B. some
C. a few
D. many
20. You _____ have to come alone if your brother can accompany you.
A. shouldn't
B. don't
C. needn't
D. didn't
21. If my grandfather visited me at school today, I _____ be surprised.
A. could
B. should
C. would
D. might

For each of the questions 22 and 23, choose the sentence that means the **SAME** as the given sentence.

22. You could easily lose your way in Nairobi if you are new there.
A. It wouldn't be surprising if you lost your way in Nairobi while new there.
B. Very many new people lose their way all the time while in Nairobi.
C. As long as you are new in Nairobi you must lose your way there.
D. You are expected to lose your way when new in Nairobi.
23. Should the match end on time, I will reach home before darkness.
A. I will reach home before darkness as the match will end on time.
B. Ending the match on time might enable us reach home before darkness.
C. The match should end on time so that I reach home before darkness.
D. Even if the match ends on time, we will reach home before darkness.

For questions 24 and 25, choose the **BEST** arrangement of the given sentences to make sensible paragraphs.

24. i) The scream from one of them made them panic
ii) It was, however, relieving when they realised there was actually no danger.
iii) The boys hurried excitedly to the river.
iv) None of them waited to be invited to swim.
A. iii, iv, i, ii
B. iii, ii, iv, i
C. iii, iv, ii, i
D. iii, i, ii, iv
25. i) The trees are cut into small pieces then crushed into pulp.
ii) Many different types of paper can be made from these.
iii) Even used paper can be recycled into and made into useful paper again.
iv) Paper is made from huge trees.
A. iv, i, iii, ii
B. iv, ii, iii, i
C. iv, iii, i, ii
D. iv, i, ii, iii

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

I liked looking after cattle. It gave me a rare opportunity to socialise with my friends from the other village. I had also got used to carrying my own food and eating it whenever I pleased, not being restricted to specific times as happened when I remained at home. It was also possible to supplement the food with wild fruits. Occasionally, we killed birds or hares and roasted them under trees. It was fun and an experience I still cherish.

Then in the afternoon, we went swimming. I did not know how to swim though my home was a stone-throw distance away from the lake. I, of course, bathed daily at the lake, tried to swim but never actually swam. I would stand at a safe distance where I could see any strange floating object and dash off in time. Even the in company of my friends who often mocked me to make me learn swimming, I just did my usual thing; wading in the water and splashing it here and there like a baby.

One day, we went to a different beach to give the cows an opportunity to graze there. The cows were close to the reeds and we decide to cool ourselves in the water before continuing with the usual task. The cows started straying away but we were just engrossed in our game and had Tali not realised that they were all out of sight, we would have continued a little longer.

We clumsily left the lake, walked towards where we believed they were but there was no trace of them. We decided to go in different directions in order to cover a wider search area. This, however, did not bear fruit so we knew we were headed for trouble back at home. The animals were all gone to where we could not tell. Returning home without them would be inviting trouble we were not ready for.

We then decided to go from home to home, asking if anyone had spotted all or part of the herd but sadly to us, most of those we asked wondered aloud why we were asking for animals we were supposed to have been herding in the first place. By dusk, we were in dilemma and decided to go back to our respective homes because it was becoming dangerous for us too to go out at that time. Soon, we too would be looked for and we were sure of that. Each of us would have to face their parents individually; very different from the fun when we were swimming.

I crawled under the fence then crept to the cow shed. To my astonishment, all the animals were there, tied to their respective posts! My fear was immediately replaced by uncertainty. I stood up and staggered to the house and when I entered, another shocking surprise met my eyes. My father welcomed me happily, praising me for having brought back the herd early, safely and well-fed.

It was the following day when I learnt of the truth. The cows had come back home on their own and everybody believed I had gone for sour milk at my grandmother's hut as I used to do from time to time when hungry. It was my father who had tied them to their posts that day!

26. The writer liked herding because
- he was given food which he could eat when he wished.
 - he did not like the strictness of his parents at meal times.
 - it gave him the freedom to do a number of things.
 - he could abandon his food and eat his own substitutes instead.
27. What would happen if the writer failed to get birds, hares or wild fruits?
- He would survive on what he had carried.
 - His friends would share with him their food.
 - He would skip his mid-day meal.
 - He would go on hunting until evening.
28. Why does the writer cherish childhood experiences?
- It made him become an expert at many things.
 - He misses his childhood friends.
 - It's no longer possible to get the wild fruits, birds and hares.
 - It was quite exciting.
29. The **MAIN** reason why the writer never knew how to swim is
- his home was too close to the lake.
 - he probably did not put in enough effort to learn it.
 - his parents discouraged him from learning how to swim.
 - he was always afraid of the floating objects in the water.
30. What do you think were the floating objects the writer used to dash away from?
- Reeds and other plants growing in water.
 - Bodies of animals after they die in water.
 - Dangerous creature that live in water.
 - Torn fishing nets abandoned by fishermen.
31. What does the writer mean by saying they decided to cool themselves in the water?
- They needed to bathe.
 - It was too hot for them to continue herding.
 - They were feeling very thirsty.
 - They decided to take their lunch.
32. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?
- The writer's friends contributed to his failure to learn swimming.
 - The writer liked watching how babies play in water while being bathed.
 - The boys saw the animals moving away but just ignored it.
 - The writer liked killing birds and hares but not herding.
33. As soon as the boys left the lake after swimming,
- they became hasty upon seeing no animal around.
 - they ran in all directions in search of the herd.
 - they knew where and how to locate the animals.
 - they seemed to be in no hurry to find the herd.
34. As the boys continued their search, they became
- curious
 - desperate
 - contented
 - ignorant
35. What dilemma did the boys find themselves in?
- It would be safer if they remained out in the wilderness.
 - They did not know how to tell a lie that their parents would believe.
 - They would still be in trouble whether they continued the search or not.
 - It was the first time they were being faced with such a situation.
36. When the writer crawled under the fence, it was because
- he wanted to reach home unnoticed.
 - he had missed way because of darkness.
 - he was afraid of being seen arriving without the herd.
 - they had all agreed to go to their homes that way.
37. How do you think did the writer feel upon seeing all the animals safely at home?
- Embarrassed
 - Heroic
 - Shy
 - Relieved
38. The writer's father never realized the mistake the writer had made because
- he never talked to his mother about the writer.
 - it was his duty to tie the animals to their respective posts.
 - the writer did not have a specific evening routine.
 - It was the first time the writer made such a mistake.

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

Every time the holiday season approaches, both parents and children receive it with gratitude. This is because holidays usually have less tight programs. It is the season when healthy habits are put aside and parents become lenient with their children.

Unhealthy, yummy treats and tasty snacks, high in sugar and fat, are served at birthday parties, graduation parties and Christmas festivities. With all the free time, children can easily develop poor dietary and lifestyle habits that they carry into the coming year.

While it is okay to allow your child to enjoy a few of his favourite holiday treats, diets high in fat and sugar coupled with lack of physical activity increase their risk of chronic illness like obesity, diabetes and sleep. Holidays also disrupt the normal daily schedule and leave children with a lot of free time.

More often than not, children are allowed to stay up late, which alters their sleeping pattern. When they sleep, they wake up past breakfast time, hungry and more likely to indulge in very little physical activity during the day. Maintaining normal sleeping and eating routine is key in helping your child sustain a healthier lifestyle and prevent chronic illness now and in adulthood.

It has become a trend for parents to buy their children phones and other electronic gadgets as a reward for good performance at school. The phones and other electronic toys have become their alternative form of entertainment when they are barred from watching television. Children rarely get time to be physically active during school days. Between waking up too early to board the school bus and going back home with a flood of homework leave them with little or no time for outdoor activities and their only option are ending up on the couch, eating snacks or dinner while watching television.

Parents are supposed to encourage their children to run around, climbing trees and being active instead of spending all their time glued on the television or face down transfixed on phone. Overweight and obesity are on the rise among pre-scholars and school-going children. Obesity is a risk factor of many chronic illnesses in childhood and adulthood and parents should empower children to make healthy lifestyle choices.

Children learn better through observation. Let them know all games people enjoy playing so that they can choose the ones that suit them most instead of spending the entire day eating chocolates and candy.

39. Why do both children and parents receive school holidays with gratitude?
- It does not have strict routines.
 - Both can stay up late and wake up late if they wish.
 - Healthy habits are put aside by parents.
 - Children do not do homework at that time.
40. What does the writer mean by saying that parents become lenient to their children?
- No work is given to children by their parents.
 - Parents give their children whatever they ask for.
 - The children are left under no control at all.
 - The children get some amount of freedom.
41. Children are **LIKELY** to develop poor dietary and lifestyle habits because
- they attend too many parties and graduation ceremonies.
 - poor choice of food and less physical activities.
 - they take too much time sleeping and watching television.
 - they have very little free time for eating and playing.
42. Children could be allowed to eat what they wish over the holidays only if
- the food is served at home and not at parties.
 - they sleep and wake up at the right time.
 - they can get time for playing and running around too.
 - know the quantity and quality of food that is good for their bodies.
43. Why is a lot of free time considered bad for children?
- They do not use it to make the body active.
 - It makes the children choose the wrong types of food.
 - It makes them attend parties to eat sugary food.
 - They develop the habit of eating more than necessary.
44. According to the passage, children should not watch television late into the night because
- the programmes they watch are not suitable for their age.
 - it stops them from concentrating when school reopens.
 - they end up waking up past breakfast time.
 - it makes them change their sleep pattern.
45. Phones and other electronic gadgets
- keep children active enough at home.
 - are better for children than school textbooks.
 - could end up promoting unhealthy lifestyle.
 - should not be given to children.
46. What is blamed for keeping children physically inactive during the school term?
- Parents and teachers.
 - School transport system and homework.
 - Television programs and the children themselves.
 - Choice of alternative activities as for children.
47. The more a child keeps himself active,
- the healthier he becomes.
 - the happier the parents become.
 - the earlier he wakes up daily.
 - the more he can relax and watch television.

48. When parents encourage their children to run around and climb trees,
- A. it keeps the children safe and within the home.
 - B. they become better at sports when schools resume.
 - C. it's one way of keeping them healthy
 - D. the children attend fewer parties and eat less.
49. Barring children from watching television for long hours
- A. can make the children develop poor dietary and lifestyle.
 - B. gives them time to run around and engage in physical activities.
 - C. ensures that children do better at their studies.
 - D. is not the only solution to keeping children inactive.
50. The **BEST** title for this passage would be
- A. How snacks eaten at parties affect children.
 - B. The disadvantages of school holidays.
 - C. What makes children lack concentration.
 - D. How sleep affects school-going children.

1. Which of the following number is thirteen million three hundred and thirteen thousand and thirteen?

- A. 13 013 313
- B. 13 113 313
- C. 13 013 313
- D. 13 113 013

2. What is the value of

$$\sqrt{\frac{256 \div 16}{4}}$$

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

3. Work out:

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 1\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}$$

- A. $\frac{8}{15}$
- B. $\frac{1}{3}$
- C. $7\frac{7}{8}$
- D. $\frac{37}{90}$

4. Work out the value of

$$0.2 \times 8 - 0.6 \text{ of } 0.4 + \sqrt{2.25}$$

- A. 2.76
- B. 3.76
- C. 3.61
- D. 2.86

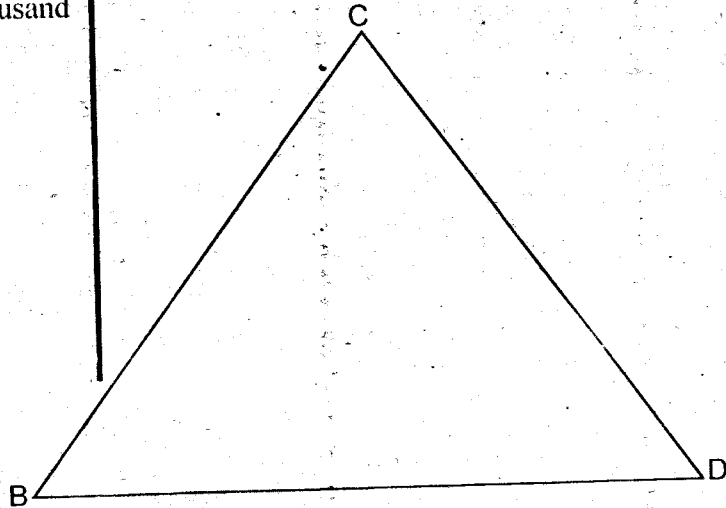
5. Round off 2 893 699 to the nearest tens

- A. 2 893 690
- B. 2 893 000
- C. 2 893 600
- D. 2 893 700

6. Work out the sum of the total value of 6 and 8 in the number 2 674 825

- A. 600 000
- B. 800
- C. 600 800
- D. 2 600 800

7. The diagram below is drawn accurately.



What is the size of angle BCD?

- A. 72°
- B. 108°
- C. 54°
- D. 64°

8. Which of the following statement is **NOT TRUE** about both square and a rhombus?

- A. All sides are equal.
- B. Diagonals are equal.
- C. Have two pairs of parallel sides.
- D. Diagonals bisect at an angle of 90° .

9. Solve for x in the equation.

$$\frac{x+1}{4} + \frac{x}{2} = 2$$

- A. $2\frac{2}{3}$
- B. 8
- C. 14
- D. $2\frac{1}{3}$

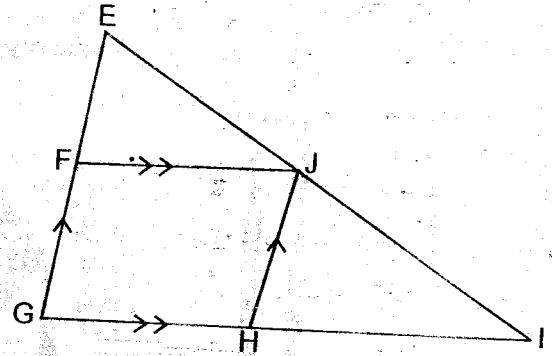
10. A rectangular tank measures 3.5m long and 2.0m wide and 1.2m high. How many litres does it hold when full?

- A. 8.4 litres
- B. 840 litres
- C. 8400 litres
- D. 84000 litres

11. In the year 2014 a total of 12 000 cows were sold at Burma market. In the year 2015 a total 16 000 cows were sold at the same market. What was the percentage increase?
- A. 25%
B. 20%
C. $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
D. 30%
12. A road measuring 6.4km is represented by 8cm. What is the scale used
- A. 1: 80 000
B. 1: 800 000
C. 1: 800
D. 1: 80
13. In a school 0.25 of the pupils chose football 0.35 chose volleyball and while the rest chose netball and basketball equally. What percentage of participant chose netball?
- A. 20%
B. 40%
C. 35%
D. 25%
14. Onyango made a 30% profit after selling a TV at sh.19 500. How much was the profit?
- A. Sh.5 850
B. Sh.5 000
C. Sh.15 000
D. Sh.4 500
15. Which of the following sets of measurements will form a right angle triangle.
- A. 9cm, 16cm, 25cm
B. 10cm, 24cm, 26cm
C. 8cm, 16cm, 17cm
D. 6cm, 8cm, 24cm
16. Ann bought the following items from a shop.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ kg of maize flour @ sh.80
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ kg of rice @sh.100
 $\frac{1}{2}$ butter@ sh.240
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ bar of soap for sh.140
- If she gave the shopkeeper two-five hundred shillings notes. What balance did she get?
- A. Sh.590
B. Sh.290
C. Sh.710
D. Sh.410

17. Tony bought a refrigerator on hire purchase by paying a deposit of sh. 4800 plus 15 equal monthly instalments of sh.1 500. How much more than cash price did he pay if cash price was sh.21 000
- A. Sh.27 300
B. Sh.6 300
C. Sh. 22500
D. Sh. 7 300

18. In the figure below, FGHJ is a parallelogram. Angle FEJ=72° and Angle JHI=68°.



What is the value of angle JHI?

- A. 40°
B. 72°
C. 68°
D. 112°
19. Which is the correct order of arranging the fractions $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{13}{20}$, $\frac{11}{15}$ and $\frac{7}{9}$ from the smallest to the largest.
- A. $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{13}{20}$, $\frac{11}{15}$, $\frac{7}{9}$
B. $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{11}{15}$, $\frac{13}{20}$, $\frac{3}{7}$
C. $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{11}{15}$, $\frac{13}{20}$
D. $\frac{13}{20}$, $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{11}{15}$, $\frac{3}{7}$

20. The table below shows the charges for sending money orders.

Value of the order	Commission
upto 500	62
501 - 1000	130
1001 - 3000	255
3001 - 5000	376
5001 - 10000	422
10001 - 20000	520

Mambo sent three money orders to his three children in school. Sh.12 500 to the first born, sh.8 200 to the second born and sh.4 800 to third born. How much money did he pay at the post office?

- A. Sh.25 500
 B. Sh.1 418
 C. Sh.26 918
 D. Sh.620
21. What is the value of $3(x^2y + zy)$ if $x = 2$, $y = x + 1$ and $z = 2x + 1$?
- A. 81
 B. 27
 C. 15
 D. 120
22. Joy is a salesday who earns 3% commission on the value of good she sells. She also earns a basic salary of sh.12 500. How much did she earn in a month she sold goods worth sh.240 000?
- A. Sh.19 700
 B. Sh.7 200
 C. Sh.5 300
 D. Sh.15 000
23. What is the next number in the sequence 5, 8, 13, 20, 31, _____?
- A. 46
 B. 44
 C. 48
 D. 40
24. A piece of work can be done by 36 men in 12 days. How many more days would it take if twelve men fail to turn up?
- A. 18 days
 B. 42 days
 C. 24 days
 D. 6 days

25. Modern coast bus started the journey from Mombasa to Kisumu on Tuesday at 9 45pm. If the journey took 20hrs 25 minutes. At what day and time in am/pm did the bus arrive Kisumu?
- A. Wednesday 1810hrs
 B. Thursday 1810hrs
 C. Wednesday 6:10pm
 D. Thursday 6:10am

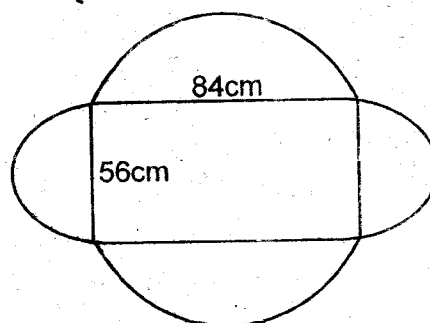
26. Mogambi deposited sh.80 000 in a bank that paid a simple interest. At the end of two years the money amounted to sh.89 600. At what rate per annum was the interest awarded?

- A. 60%
 B. 6%
 C. 12%
 D. 20%

27. How many post 5m apart are required to fence a rectangular plot 325m long and 230m wide if a space for the gate 15m wide is to be left?

- A. 220
 B. 219
 C. 221
 D. 222

28. The table below shows a rectangular table mat with semi circular parts joined.



Calculate the area of the material required to make the table mat.

- A. Sh.8 708cm²
 B. Sh.12 712cm²
 C. Sh.8 008cm²
 D. Sh.4 704cm²

29. Oloo is x years old. He is y years older than his wife. Which of the following expressions will show the sum of their ages 12 years to come

- A. $x - y + 12$
- B. $2x - 2y + 24$
- C. $2x - y + 24$
- D. $2x - y - 24$

30. In a school the ratio of boys to girls is 2:3. If there are 200 less boys than girls, how many pupils were in school a day when 60 boys and 75 girls went for a tour

- A. 865
- B. 600
- C. 1 000
- D. 135

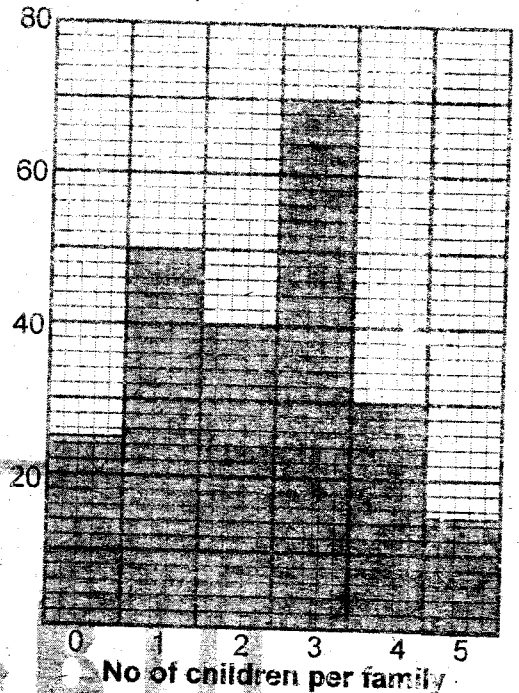
31. The mean mass of six pupils is 52kg. When two other pupils of the same mass join the group their mean mass becomes 54.5kg. What is the mass of each of the two pupils who joined the group?

- A. 124kg
- B. 116kg
- C. 58kg
- D. 62kg

32. Unilever company packed 1.2 tonnes of Omo in 1kg, 500g and 250g packets. If $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Omo was packed into 1kg packets. $\frac{1}{3}$ of it in 500 grammes packets and the rest into 250 grammes packets. How many packets in total were obtained?

- A. 3 000 packets
- B. 3 100 packets
- C. 12 000 packets
- D. 2 000 packets

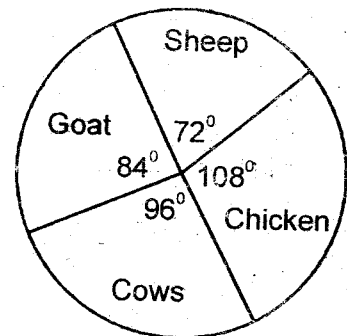
33. The graph below shows the number of children per family in a certain estate



What is the total number of children found in the estate?

- A. 555
- B. 240
- C. 535
- D. 540

34. The pie chart below shows the angles representing the number of animals at Mr. Gitimu's farm.



If the number of goats is 280, what is the difference between the number of chicken and cows?

- A. 1 200
- B. 360
- C. 320
- D. 40

35. What is the difference in the LCM of 18, 24 and 36 and GCD of 6, 12 and 15?

- A. 72
- B. 69
- C. 3
- D. 24

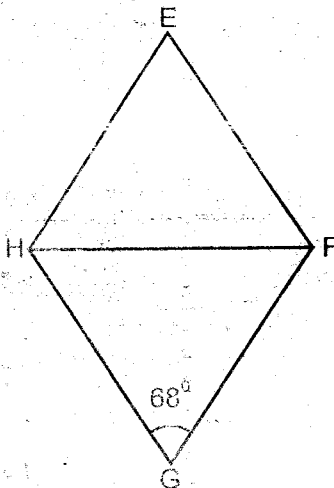
36. Construct a triangle PQR in which line PQ = 9cm angle PQR = 120° and line QR = 7cm. find the measure of angle QRP.
- A. 34°
B. 40°
C. 146°
D. 140°

37. The table below shows the fare in shs of a certain route.

Ilbisil					
70	Kajiado				
100	60	Isinya			
140	120	80	Kitengela		
180	140	110	40	Mlolongo	
240	200	170	80	50	Nairobi

How much fare was paid by Kasirimo and his brother if they travelled from Ilbisil to mlolongo via Kitengela.

- A. 140
B. 180
C. 360
D. 440
38. In the diagram below triangle EFH is an equilateral triangle, line FG = GH



What is the size of angle EHG?

- A. 56°
B. 116°
C. 60°
D. 112°

39. Solve the inequality below.

$$10 + 3x > 24 - x$$

- A. $x < 3\frac{1}{2}$
B. $x > 7$
C. $x > 8\frac{1}{2}$
D. $x > 3\frac{1}{2}$

40. Oyalo travelled at an average speed of 64km/h for 2 hrs 15 min from Uhuru bay to Kendu bay. He travelled back and took 3hrs to reach Uhuru bay. What was Oyalo's average speed for the whole journey?

- A. $54\frac{6}{7}$ km/h
B. 48km/h
C. 112km/h
D. $27\frac{3}{7}$ km/h

41. A wheel with a radius of 28cm made 2000 revolutions. What distance in km did the wheel cover?

- A. 352 000km
B. 1.76km
C. 176 000km
D. 3.52km

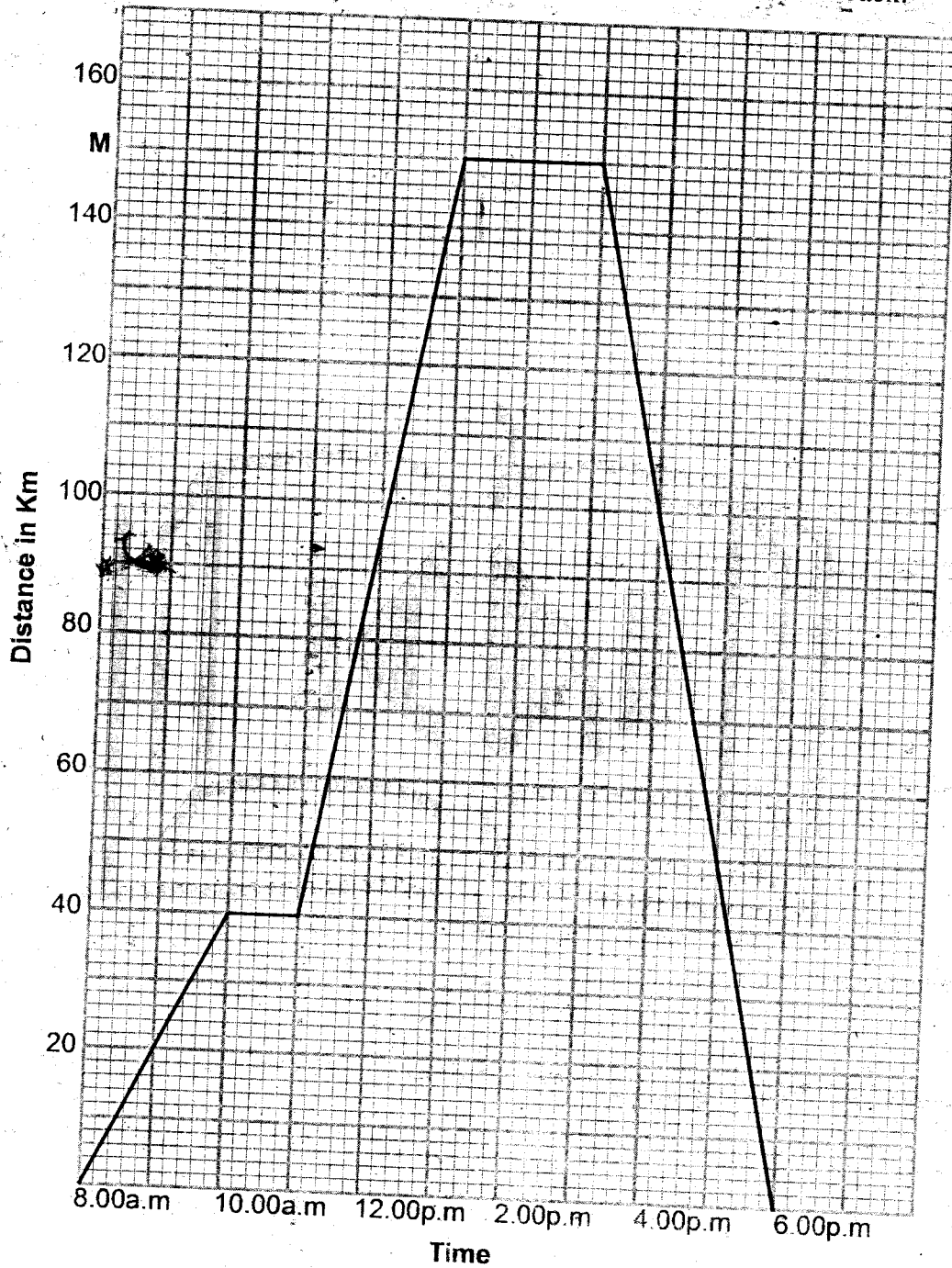
42. The price of a digital camera was reduced by sh.1 152. If this represented 12% discount. What was the price after the discount was given?

- A. Sh.9 600
B. Sh.7 434. 24
C. Sh.8 448
D. Sh.1 013.76

43. A family uses 3-500ml packets of milk daily. If the price of a packet of milk is sh. 45. How much money did the family spend in the month of November and December in the year 2015?

- A. Sh.8 100
B. Sh.8 235
C. Sh.2 745
D. Sh.2 700

44. The graph below shows the journey taken by Omari from town L to M and back.



What was his average speed for the whole journey?

- A. 15km/h
- B. $42\frac{6}{7}$ km/h
- C. 25km/h
- D. 30km/h

45. The table below shows the time table for a Bukinya bus from Nairobi to Kisumu

Station	Arrival	Departure
Nairobi	—	7.00am
Naivasha	9.30am	9.45am
Nakuru	11.30 am	12.00 noon
Kericho	3.20 pm	3.40pm
Eldoret	5.10pm	5.25pm
Kisumu	7.30pm	—

How long does the bus take to travel from Naivasha to Eldoret?

- A. 7hrs 25min
 B. 7hrs 45min
 C. 7hrs 40 min
 D. 7hrs 30 min

46. The area of a square is $3\,600\text{m}^2$, what is twice its perimeter?

- A. 60m
 B. 120m
 C. 240m
 D. 480m

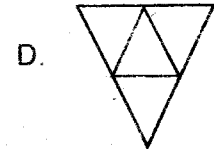
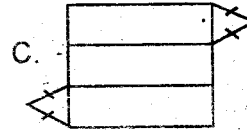
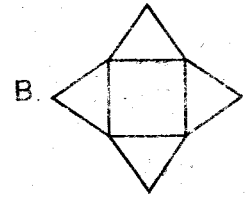
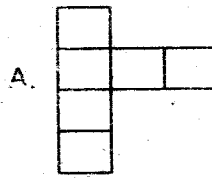
47. A bus travelled a distance of 320km from Isiolo to Nairobi. The bus consumes 1 litre of diesel for every 8km. If the price per litre is sh.75. How much money did the bus consume on diesel?

- A. Sh.24 000
 B. Sh.600
 C. Sh.3 000
 D. Sh.2 560

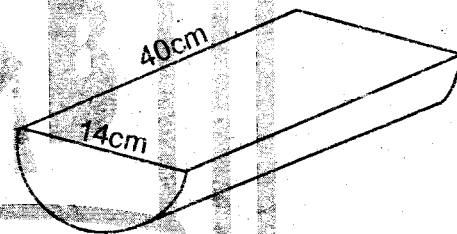
48. What number do you multiply with 60 to get 0.06?

- A. 0.01
 B. $\frac{1}{100}$
 C. 1 000
 D. $\frac{1}{1000}$

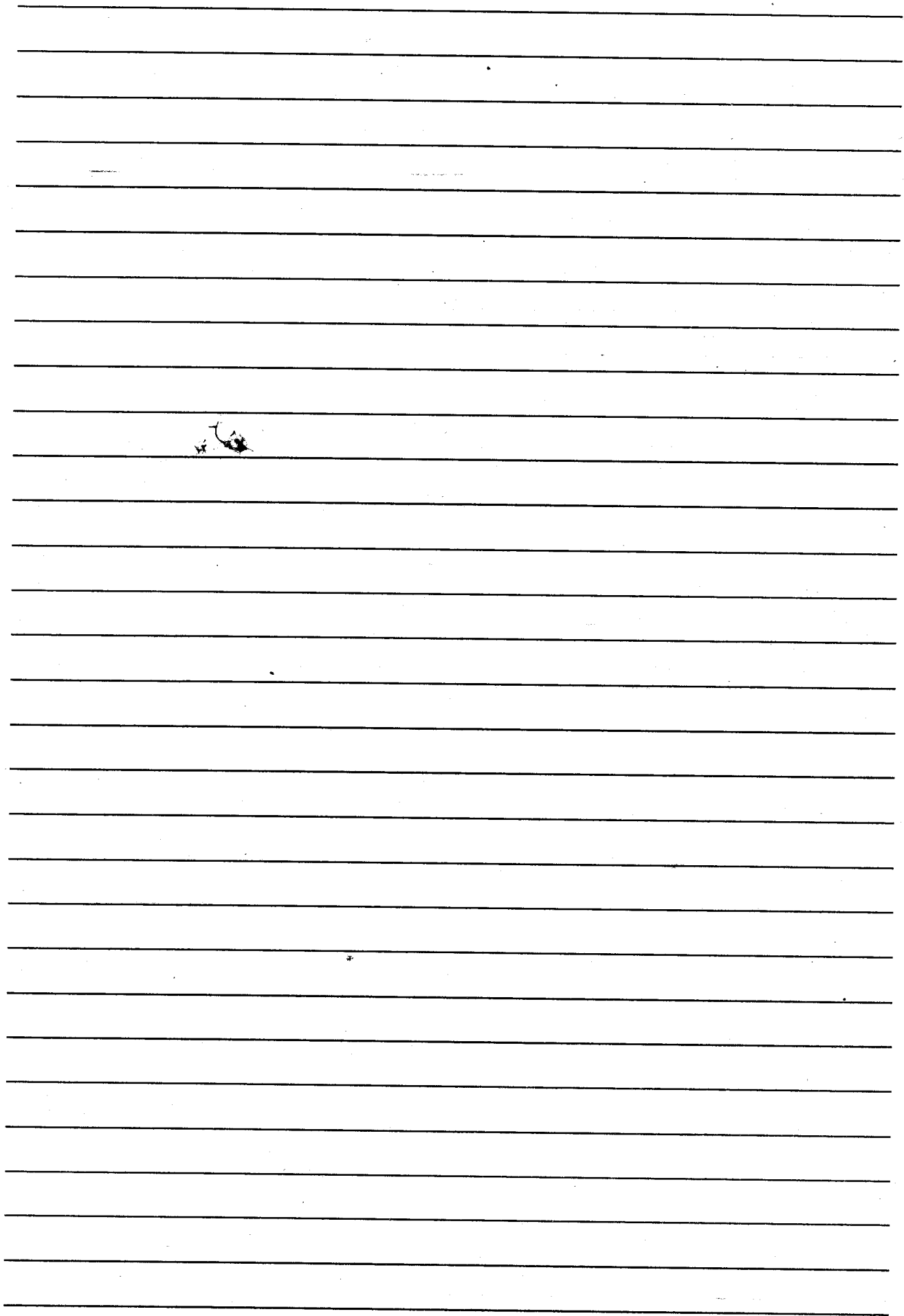
49. Which of the following nets below can be folded to form a square prism?



50. The figure below represent a water trough. How many litres does it hold when full?



- A. 6 160l
 B. 3.08l
 C. 3080l
 D. 6.16l



[The page contains approximately 25 horizontal lines, which are mostly blank or contain very faint, illegible text. There is a small, dark, irregular mark on the left side of the page, approximately one-third of the way down.]

K.C.P.E SECOND TRIAL
STANDARD EIGHT 2016
MARKING SCHEME

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