COMPASS SET EXAM-21
KCPE TRIAL TWO

CLASS OF KCPE NOVEMBER 2023

FOR MARKING SCHEMES:

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KENYA EDUCATORS CONSULTANCY

KCPE SECOND TRIAL
STANDARD EIGHT - 2021

Time: 1hr. 40 Mins.

ENGLISH
SECTION A: LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Read these instructions carefully)

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

2. When you have chosen your answer mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET,** not in the question paper.
   HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. Use an ordinary pencil only.
4. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
   YOUR INDEX NUMBER
   YOUR NAME
   NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
5. By drawing a **dark** line inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
6. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
7. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT.**
8. For each of the questions 1-50 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C, D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
9. On the answer sheet show the correct answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

Select the word that least fits in group for question 22 - 23.

22.   A. cutlery
      B. crockery
      C. shirts
      D. bedding
      The correct answer is **C**

   On the answer sheet:

   22. [A] [B] [C] [D]   23. [A] [B] [C] [D   24. [A] [B] [C] [D]   25. [A] [B] [C] [D]

   In the set of boxes number 22, the box with letter **C** printed in it is marked.
10. Your **dark line MUST BE** within the box.
11. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

5012002

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.

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TURN OVER

Fill in the blank spaces numbered 1 to 15 with the best alternative from the choices given

_____1_____ years of public awareness campaigns, speed _____2_____ the biggest killer on our roads. When you are _____3_____, it is not easy to stop your vehicle or _____4_____ it in case of an emergency. _____5_____, it is not easy to respond swiftly to _____6_____ conditions or situations. The mobile phone is another contributor _____7_____ road accidents. Not only is using your mobile phone while driving illegal _____8_____ it is also dangerous. The use of a mobile phone while behind the wheels _____9_____ distraction among the motorists. _____10_____, some motorists still enjoy chatting _____11_____ different social media platforms while driving. If only they _____12_____ what dangers they are exposing themselves _____13_____ ...

Drunk driving often _____14_____ in accidents. A motorist who drives under the influence of alcohol _____15_____ to make good judgement on the road.

1. A. Despite   B. Inspite   C. In spite   D. Although

2. A. becomes   B. emerges   C. remains   D. appears

3. A. overspeeding   B. speeding   C. accelerating   D. racing

4. A. manouver   B. manouvre   C. manoevre   D. manoeuvre

5. A. Moreover   B. Therefore   C. Nevertheless   D. Nonetheless

6. A. bad   B. unexpected   C. unplanned   D. unrealistic

7. A. to   B. in   C. towards   D. upon

8. A. then   B. since   C. and   D. but

9. A. brings   B. causes   C. shows   D. allows

10. A. Unfortunately   B. Certainly   C. Already   D. Amusingly

11. A. with   B. at   C. on   D. in

12. A. know   B. have known   C. knew   D. could know

13. A. in   B. upon   C. with   D. to

14. A. results   B. leads   C. creates   D. amounts

15. A. cannot be able   B. would not be able   C. is unable   D. cannot

16. The new mobile I bought last week _____ me a lot of money.
    A. costed
    B. has costed
    C. costs
    D. cost

17. Neither my younger brother nor I _____ planning to travel during the holidays.
    A. is
    B. are
    C. am
    D. were

18. It was not until he looked outside the house _____ he realised darkness had crept in.
    A. when
    B. that
    C. then
    D. than

Choose the alternative that means the same as the underlined words in questions 19-21.

19. The meeting was put off indefinitely.
    A. postponed
    B. cancelled
    C. stopped
    D. delayed

20. The boy regained consciousness after a few hours.
    A. came off
    B. came about
    C. came on
    D. came to

21. It is cruel to look down on other people.
    A. hate
    B. despise
    C. mistreat
    D. ignore

In questions 22 and 23, choose the correct question tag.

22. The boy claimed that he had left his book at home, _____?
    A. didn't he
    B. did he
    C. had he
    D. hadn't he

23. George hardly ever arrives at school late, _____?
    A. is it
    B. does he
    C. doesn't he
    D. isn't it

For questions 24 and 25, select the word that least fits in the group.

24. A. stationary
    B. jewellery
    C. crockery
    D. equipment

25. A. boar
    B. buck
    C. bitch
    D. stallion

I had heard a great deal about Miss Beam's school. It was the talk of the town. Many parents wished they could secure a slot there for their children. However, it was not everyone who applied got the nod. I had a burning desire to visit the school and see for myself what happened there. It was not until last week that the chance to visit it came. I was full of mirth as I readied myself for the visit.

When I arrived, there was no one in sight but a girl of about twelve. Her eyes were covered with a bandage and she was being led carefully between the flower-beds by a little boy who was about four years younger. Suddenly, the girl stopped and it appeared as she had asked the boy who had come. He seemed to be describing me to her. Then they passed on.

Miss Beam was all that I had expected - middle-aged, full of authority, yet kindly and understanding. Her hair was beginning to turn grey and she had the kind of plump figure that is likely to be comforting to a homesick child. She received me with open arms as soon as I had introduced myself. Of course she had been expecting me. I asked her some questions about her teaching methods which I had heard were both unique and exciting.

She briefly explained how the school started and what prompted her to employ practical methods of teaching. "Our principal goal is to equip learners with special skills that will enable them demonstrate kindness to others and to be responsible citizens. Take a minute and look out of the window."
I went to the window which overlooked a large garden and a playground at the back. "What do you see?" Miss Beam asked.

"I see some very beautiful grounds," I said, "and a lot of jolly children. It pains me, though, to see that they are not all so healthy and active-looking. When I came in, I saw one poor little girl being led about. She has some trouble with her eyes. Now I can see two more with the same difficulty. And there's a girl with a crutch watching the others at play. She seems to be a hopeless cripple."

Miss Beam laughed. "Oh, no!" she said. "She's not really lame. This is only her lame day. The others are not blind either. It is only their blind day." I must have looked very surprised, for she laughed again.

"This is a very important part of our system. To make our children appreciate and understand misfortune, we make them share in misfortune too. Luckily, they are always eager to take part in the activities. Each term every child has one blind day, one lame day, one deaf day, one injured day and one dumb day. During the blind day, their eyes are bandaged absolutely and they are on their honour not to peep. The bandage is put on overnight so they wake blind. This means that they need help with everything. Other children are given the duty of helping them and leading them about. They all learn so much this way - both the blind and the helpers. There is no misery about it. Everyone is very kind and it is really something of a game. Before the day is over, though, even the most thoughtless child realizes what misfortune is. The blind day is, of course, really the worst, but some of the children tell me that the dumb day is the most difficult. We cannot bandage the children's mouths, so they really have to exercise their will-power. Come into the garden and see for yourself how the children feel about it."

Miss Beam led me to one of the bandaged girls. I spent some time talking to them as well as the other children who appeared to have different forms of disabilities. I enjoyed interacting with them and even offered to play the role of a helper whenever necessary.

When I finally had to leave, I told Miss Beam that I was very sorry to go. I wished I had spent the entire term there to learn more essential life skills. As I left Miss Beam's School, I was a changed man. Now I understood why many adults wished to enroll their children there.

26. Which statement is true about Miss Beam's School according to the first paragraph?
A. It was the best school in the neighbourhood.
B. It was popular with people.
C. It admitted learners from humble background.
D. It had very creative teachers.

27. The parents who sought admission for their children to Miss Beam's School:
A. had to visit the school prior.
B. had limited chances of success.
C. were expected to pay a lot of school fees.
D. were not guaranteed a slot.

28. The phrase **I was full of mirth** as used in the passage shows that the writer:
A. was very happy.
B. had been looking forward to the visit.
C. hoped to have a successful day.
D. was rather anxious.

29. Why did the 'blind' and her guide stop suddenly?
A. They had both seen the visitor.
B. They had been interrupted.
C. They wanted to have a conversation.
D. Their attention was probably drawn to the writer.

30. How best can we describe Miss Beam?
A. Impatient but kind
B. Authoritative but warm
C. Understanding but authoritarian
D. Fair and effective

31. Which statement is true about the meeting between Miss Beam and the writer?
A. It was coincidental.
B. The duo had been eagerly awaiting it.
C. It was meant to help the school.
D. It had been preplanned.

32. The word **principal** has been used in the passage to mean the same as:
A. important
B. insignificant
C. main
D. serious

33. The methods of teaching used in Miss Beam school are aimed at:
A. making the school famous.
B. helping learners to discover their hidden talents
C. promoting key virtues among the learners.
D. helping learners to be social.

34. When the writer saw the children demonstrating different kinds of disability, he:
A. probably sympathised with them.
B. understood why they were in Miss Beam's school.
C. knew they were acting.
D. wished to offer them assistance.

35. Why did Miss Beam laugh when she heard the writer's opinion of her school?
A. The writer had a sense of humour.
B. The writer was ignorant of what was actually happening in the school.
C. She was trying to be friendly.
D. The writer had thought of her as cruel.

36. When a child had a blind day, he or she was expected to:
A. limit the movement around the school.
B. spend more time on their own.
C. undergo a moment of misery in life.
D. learn to be kind and helpful to the visually impaired.

37. What shows that the learners approved of the practical methods of teaching used in the school?
A. They knew they would always have a helper.
B. They did not experience discomfort of any kind.
C. They were always ready to play the roles assigned.
D. The methods were very important for the school.

38. Why was the writer a changed man as he left Miss Beam's School?
A. He had a day full of fun.
B. He had learnt very important skills.
C. He now understood why parents took their children to that school.
D. He liked what Miss Beam had told him about the school.

Thanks to scientific advances over the last several decades, we human beings are able to lead healthier lives than ever before. We know how important it is to exercise regularly. We know which foods are the best for our bodies. And we certainly know one habit that we shouldn't pick up, because it's unhealthy and can even be fatal. What are we talking about? Smoking, of course! Have you ever read the warning labels on a pack of cigarettes? Laws now require cigarette packages to contain warnings about the many bad side effects that can be experienced as a result of smoking.

If you look around you, though, you still see people smoking cigarettes. In many areas, it's no longer lawful for people to smoke cigarettes in restaurants and other public places. These laws help protect non-smokers from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

If you stand in line at a convenience store, you're also likely to see several people purchase packs of cigarettes. Although the number of people who smoke is on the decline, there are still millions of people around the world who smoke cigarettes, despite the obvious health risks. Why do they do that? One of the main reasons people still smoke today is that they started smoking in the first place. People start smoking for many reasons: advertisements, easy availability of cigarettes, peer pressure, among other reasons. And as most smokers already know, once you start smoking, it can be very, very hard to stop.

The fact that smoking is dangerous to your health is well-known today. Smoking has been linked to an increased likelihood to develop cancer and heart disease. Some studies show that smoking can decrease your lifespan by a decade or more. Smoking can also be a huge financial burden, costing thousands of shillings per year.

So why do people continue to smoke despite these negative effects? The answer is addiction. One of the primary ingredients of cigarette tobacco is nicotine, which is highly addictive. Like many addictive illegal drugs, nicotine makes a smoker continue to crave cigarettes if they try to stop smoking. Even smokers who are highly-motivated to stop smoking can have a difficult time kicking the habit. Nicotine withdrawal symptoms can make a smoker feel sick and lead to continuing to smoke despite a desire to quit.

The best way to quit smoking is never to start in the first place! Of course, that advice only helps those who have never smoked before or tried cigarettes. For those who have smoked for some time, it is possible to quit, but it can be a tougher battle than many people realize.

There are many products and strategies available today to help smokers kick the habit. For example, nicotine gum and patches can be used to slowly wean smokers off of the addictive substance. Many smokers, however, find that quitting "cold turkey" is the only way to go. That means that they simply stop smoking cigarettes one day and never smoke again. For people who try to quit smoking in this way, it is often helpful to rely on support groups, such as family, friends, or local groups of former smokers.

If you have someone in your life who smokes, you can help them quit by providing the support and encouragement they need. The first few days are always the hardest, and relapses are common. But, with support, many people are able to break the bonds of nicotine addiction to become smoke-free. When they do, they feel better and can begin to reverse some of the damage done by smoking.

39. According to the first paragraph, it is true to say that:
   A. there are uncountable effects of scientific advances.
   B. regular exercise leads to good health.
   C. all types of foods are suitable for our bodies.
   D. it is everybody's desire to stop smoking.

40. Why do cigarette packages have warning labels?
   A. To reduce the dangers of smoking.
   B. To discourage people from buying cigarettes.
   C. To educate the potential smokers on the best brands of cigarettes.
   D. To sensitize the public on the dangers of smoking.

41. The word **fatal** has been used in the passage to mean:
   A. dangerous
   B. hazardous
   C. deadly
   D. disastrous

42. Why is it unlawful to smoke in public?
   A. To avoid air pollution.
   B. To reduce the effect of smoke on the non-smokers.
   C. To promote good behaviour among smokers.
   D. To ensure non smokers get more information about smoking.

43. From the passage, it is true to say that:
   A. the number of smokers is negligible.
   B. few people buy cigarette in public places.
   C. some laws on smoking are not effective.
   D. there are fewer smokers nowadays.

44. People start smoking due to:
   A. influence from friends.
   B. advertisements of cigarettes.
   C. the fact that cigarettes are easily available.
   D. different reasons.

45. It is true to say that smokers:
   A. know the dangers of smoking.
   B. cannot stop the habit at all.
   C. regret starting the habit.
   D. have little information about the dangers of smoking.

46. Which one is not a problem associated with smoking? It leads to:
   A. ill health
   B. negative economic impacts.
   C. shorter lifespan
   D. arrogance among smokers.

47. It is not easy for smokers to stop the habit mostly because of:
   A. lack of commitment
   B. the withdrawal symptoms
   C. the addictive substance in cigarettes.
   D. cigarettes are readily available

48. In order to avoid the effects of smoking, a person should:
   A. smoke less often.
   B. avoid starting the habit.
   C. smoke in private.
   D. buy cigarettes from the licensed dealers.

49. People who manage to quit smoking:
   A. require some support
   B. often pick up the habit again
   C. find it hard to fit in the society.
   D. do not show withdrawal symptoms.

50. The best title for the above passage is:
   A. Dangers of smoking
   B. How to avoid smoking.
   C. Effects of smoking.
   D. Facts about smoking.

502

ENGLISH
SECTION B:
COMPOSITION

Time: 40 Minutes.

INDEX NUMBER	
YOUR NAME	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Read these instructions carefully)

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

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

3. The composition must be written in English.

This Question Paper consists of 4 printed pages.

5022002

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.

You have 40 minutes to write your composition.

Below is a beginning of a composition. Complete if in your own words and make it as interesting as you can.

    The stadium was packed to capacity. People had come from far and wide to watch what promised to be an entertaining football match ....

_____

_____

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504

KISWAHILI
SEHEMU YA KWANZA: LUGHA

MAAGIZO KWA MTAHINIWA (Soma kwa makini maagizo yafuatayo)

1. Umepewa kijitabu hiki cha maswali na karatasi ya kujibu. Kijitabu hiki kina maswali 50.

2. Ukisha chagua jibu lionyeshe katika **KARATASI YA MAJIBU** na wala sio katika kijitabu cha maswali.
   JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU

3. Tumia penseli ya kawaida.

4. Hakikisha ya kwamba yafuatayo yameandikwa katika karatasi ya majibu: -
   NAMBARI YAKO YA MTIHANI
   JINA LAKO
   JINA LA SHULE YAKO

5. Kwa kuchora kistari katika visanduku vyenye nambari zinazokuhusu, onyesha namba yako kamili ya mtihani (yaani nambari ya shule. Na zile namba tatu za mtahiniwa) katika sehemu iliyotengwa mwanzo wa karatasi ya majibu.

6. Usitie alama zozote nje ya visanduku.

7. Iweke safi karatasi yako ya majibu

8. Kwa kila swali 1-50 umepewa majibu manne. Majibu hayo yameonyeshwa kwa herufi A, B, C, D. Ni jibu **MOJA** tu kati ya hayo manne ambayo ni sahihi. Chagua jibu hilo

9. Kwenye karatasi ya majibu, jibu sahihi lionyeshwe kwa kuchora kistari katika kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndilo jibu.
   Mfano:
   Katika kijitabu cha maswali:
   <u>Kutoka swali 16 - 30 chagua jibu sahihi.</u>

17. Kamilisha methali ifuatayo;
    Ukali wa moto ni_____
    A. kukuchoma
    B. kuunguza
    C. kuuchochea
    D. kuteketeza
    Jibu sahihi ni C.
    <u>Katika karatasi ya majibu</u>

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

Katika visanduku vinavyoonyesha majibu ya swali namba **17**, kisanduku chenye herufi C ndicho kilichochorwa kistari.

10. Chora kistari chako vizuri. Kistari chako cheusi na kisijitokeze nje ya kisanduku.

11. Kwa kila swali, chora kistari katika kisanduku kimoja tu kati ya visanduku vinne ulivyopewa.

5042002

Kijitabu hiki kina kurasa 8 zilizopigwa chapa.

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Wahenga ___1___ waliposema kuwa ___2___. Watahiniwa wengi huandika insha ___3___ mithili ya vipofu pasi na kutambua ___4___ uandishi wa insha. Kama yalivyo maswali mengine katika mitihani ___5___ uandishi wa insha vilevile ni ___6___ kujibiwa kwa kuzingatia ___7___ yanayotolewa kabla ya swali lenyewe. Jambo la ajabu ni kwamba, wengi wa wanafunzi huanza tu kuandika ___8___ ya kuisoma sehemu hii muhimu. Amri ya mtahini ni muhimu sana na ni sharti ifuatwe kikamilifu.

1. A. hawakukosea   B. walikosea   C. hawakutuandaa   D. walituandaa

2. A. asiyekujua hakuthamini   B. kuyumbayumba sio kuanguka
   C. mla nawe hafi nawe ila mzaliwa nawe   D. jambo usilolijua ni usiku wa kiza

3. A. kitamaduni   B. kilevi   C. kipopo   D. kijuzi

4. A. sintofahamu inayoikumba   B. suitafahamu inayoukumba
   C. suitafahamu inayoikumba   D. sintofahamu inayoukumba

5. A. ;   B. ,   C. :   D. ?

6. A. maswali ambalo yanafaa   B. swali ambalo halifai
   C. maswali ambayo hayafai   D. swali ambalo linafaa

7. A. mashauri   B. maonyo   C. maagizo   D. ushauri

8. A. minghairi ya   B. sembuse   C. maadamu   D. mintarafu

Fisi alikuwa amezoea ___9___ kwa muda mrefu sana. Maisha yake ya kuiparamia ___10___ na wanyama wengine yalikuwa yamemshinda. Hii ni ___11___ wanyama kama simba na chui waliyateketeza mabaki ya mawindo yao. Aliamua kuanza kufanya ___12___. Alitengeneza silaha kama mishale ili kuwawinda wanyama wengine; jambo ambalo lilikuwa limepingwa vikali na mfalme wao. Tendo hilo lilikuwa ___13___. Juhudi zake ___14___ kwani mishale yake ilikuwa ___15___ na haingemudu kumfuma mnyama yeyote.

9. A. kuvuna mahali ambapo hakupanda   B. kupanda mahali ambapo alivuna
   C. kupanda kabla ya kwenda kuvuna   D. kuvuna mahali ambapo alipanda

10. A. vyakula vilivyoliwa   B. mizoga iliyosazwa
    C. wanyama waliouwawa   D. nyama zilizoliwa

11. A. kwasababu   B. kwakuwa   C. kwa sababu   D. kwa minajili

12. A. jambazi   B. ujambazi   C. ujangili   D. jangili

13. A. halali   B. lilikataliwa   C. likiharamia   D. haramu

14. A. hazikufua dafu   B. zilizaa matunda
    C. hazikuambulia patupu   D. zilifua dafu

15. A. si butu   B. butu   C. kali   D. bora

16. Chagua sentensi isiyoakifishwa vizuri.

    A. Mwanafunzi bora-aliyeongoza katika mtihani-alituzwa.

    B. Mtu anayeipenda nchi yake (kwa dhati) huitetea zaidi.

    C. Sokoni mlikuwa na matunda mengi: mapera, maparachichi na karakara.

    D. "Usilijibu swali lolote," mtahini alielekeza.

17. Tambua sentensi yenye viyumishi vya pekee

    A. Mwanariadha hodari alizawidiwa.

    B. Wageni wenyewe waliula mkate wote.

    C. Mtu mzuri ni anayevifanya vitendo vizuri kwa kuradidi.

    D. Shuleni palikuwa na bawabu mwenye maarifa tele.

18. Ni kitenzi gani kilichoradidiwa katika sentensi zifuatazo?

    A. Anayetembea upesiupesi hufika kwa haraka.

    B. Ukiwasemasema watu utakuwa mfitini.

    C. Machungwa yale yale ndiyo yaliyoliwa.

    D. Tulitembea asteaste kuelekea madhabahuni.

19. Bainisha usemi wa taarifa wa:

    "Wanafunzi wawa hawa ndio waliotia fora mtihanini," mwalimu mkuu alisema.

    A. Wanafunzi wale wale ndio waliotia fora mtihanini mwalimu mkuu alisema.

    B. Mwalimu mkuu alisema kuwa wanafunzi wale wale ndio waliotia fora mtihanini.

    C. "Mwalimu mkuu alisema" wanafunzi wawa hawa ndio waliotia fora mtihanini.

    D. Mwalimu mkuu atasema kuwa wanafunzi wale wale ndio watakaotia fora mtihanini.

20. Neno *mwanasesere* ina silabi ngapi?

    A. 9

    B. 5

    C. 7

    D. 4

21. Neno *karibu* limetumikaje katika sentensi ifuatayo?

    Wastaafu wote walilipwa zaidi ya karibu milioni moja.

    A. Kuonyesha nusura

    B. Kuonyesha maagano

    C. Kuonyesha umbali

    D. Kuonyesha makisio

22. Tumia kiunganishi kifaacho.

    Ni kwa nini umempa funguo za nyumba yako ____ unajua kuwa yeye ni mwizi?

    A. maadamu

    B. ilhali

    C. ingawa

    D. isitoshe

23. Andika sentensi ifuatayo bila kirejeshi
-amba-

Mfanyakazi ambaye atafanya bidii atapandishwa madaraka.

A. Mfanyakazi afanyaye bidii atapandishwa madaraka.

B. Atakayefanya kazi kwa bidii atapandishwa madaraka.

C. Mfanyakazi ambaye atakayefanya kazi kwa bidii atapandishwa madaraka.

D. Mfanyakazi anayefanya kazi kwa bidi atapandishwa madaraka.

24. Ni upi wingi wa sentensi hii?

Ubavu wa mnyama wangu umevunjwa na jirani mwenye wivu.

A. Ubavu wa wanyama wangu umevunjwa na majirani wenye wivu.

B. Mbavu za wanyama wetu zimevunjwa na majirani wenye wivu.

C. Ubavu za wanyama zangu zimevunjwa na jirani wenye wivu.

D. Mabavu ya wanyama wetu yamevunjwa na jirani wenye wivu.

25. Kama juzi ilikuwa Jumatano tarehe kumi na nane, mtondo itakuwa siku gani tarehe ngapi?

A. Jumatatu tarehe ishirini na tatu

B. Alhamisi tarehe ishirini na tisa

C. Jumapili tarehe ishirini na mbili

D. Ijumaa tarehe ishirini.

26. Ni sentensi ipi yenye maana sawa na

Si nadra wao hutembeleana.

A. Wao hutembeleana mara chache

B. Wao hutembeleana mara nyingi

C. Si mara kwa mara wao hutembeleana

D. Kutembeleana kwao ni adimu

27. Ni methali gani yenye maana sawa na:

Ngoja ngoja huumiza mtu matumbo?

A. Asiyesikia la mkuu huvunjika guu

B. Pole pole ndio mwendo

C. Chelewa chelewa utakuta mwana si wako

D. Haraka haraka haina baraka

28. Chagua sentensi iliyotumia sitiari.

A. Maua ni sungura siku hizi.

B. Moyo wake ulimshauri asikate tamaa.

C. Alice alijifungua salama salimini.

D. Ondigo ni mweusi mithili ya masizi.

29. Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika kauli ya kutendewa.

Kaguai alienda uwanjani akaucheza mpira.

A. Mpira ulichezwa na Kaguai uwanjani.

B. Kaguai aliuchezea mpira uwanjani.

C. Mpira ulichezwa na Kaguai.

D. Uwanjani ulichezwa mpira na Kaguai.

30. Makao ya mchwa si

A. kingulima

B. kinyago

C. kishirazi

D. kichuguu

Akiba ni nini? Kwa kifupi, akiba ni kitu kilichotengwa kwa ajili ya manufaa ya baadaye. Watu wanaoamini akiba huwa wanafahamu kuwa maisha yana nyuso mara mbili: wakati wa mavuno mema na wakati wa mavuno hafifu. Wanazaraa hawa wanafahamu fika kuwa kuna uwezekano wa kupata mavuno kama hayo mbeleni. Taifa linalowajali wazalendo wake huhakikisha kuwa maghala yamejaa vyakula nomi. Akiba maarufu zaidi ni ya kuhifadhi pesa benkini.

Watu wengi duniani wamebakia kuwa walalahoi kwa kutojua wala kutambua namna ya kuweka akiba. Utawasikia wengi wakisema kuwa hakiba huwekwa na waja wenye vipato vikubwa. Kabla ya kufikiria hivyo ni vyema ujue kuwa waliokuwa au walionavyo, mwanzoni hawakuwa navyo. Mtu anaweza kuweka akiba hata kama kipato chake ni cha chini kabisa. Kumbuka kuwa hakiba haiozi na kidogo kidogo hujaza kibaba.

Wengine hulalamika eti hawawezi kuweka akiba kwani mapato yao huishia tu wanapokidhi matakwa yao ya lazima. Hawajui kwamba iwapo wanataka kuwa na uchumi thabiti katika siku za usoni ni sharti kujinyima. Kukosa kuweka akiba eti kwa kusingizia mshahara mdogo ni kujipumbaza tu. Kuna baadhi ya watu vilevile wanaodhani kuwa wao ni wachanga zaidi kuanza kuweka hifadhi. Kuna wanaofanya mipango mizuri zaidi ya kuzitumia pesa zao lakini tamaa na uchu huwafanya tena kupotoka kabisa. Kupanga kufanya jambo na kisha ukakosa kulitekeleza ni kupoteza muda. Utawaona watu wanalipwa mshahara, wanatumia kila kitu na kuendelea kufanya kazi kungojea mshahara mwingine. Huku ni kuzungukia sehemu moja kama tiara bila kupiga hatua.

Ni jambo la busara sana kuanza kuweka akiba kutoka utotoni. Akiba hizi zinaweza kufanywa kwa njia ayami. Mwanzo mtu anawezakuwa na mkebe mdogo uliotengenezwa kwa njia ya kipekee. Mkebe huo huwa na kishimo kidogo kinachomwezesha mtu kuweka pesa bila kutoa. Njia nyingine ni kuwa wazazi au walezi wao kuwawekea. Wazazi na walezi wanaweza kuwafungulia watoto wao akaunti kwenye benki. Kuweka pesa benkini ni bora zaidi kuliko akiba nyingine zozote. Hii ni kwa sababu ya ulinzi wa pesa pale benkini. Isitoshe, pesa zinazowekwa kwenye benki huzaa riba. Vilevile pesa hizo zinaweza kuwekezwa kwa njia ambazo faida zitaonekana na mtoto mwenyewe. Mtoto anaweza kununuliwa mifugo kama vile; kuku, sungura, mabata ambao watazaana na kumletea mtoto faida zaidi.

Mtoto anapoona kuwa pesa zake zinaweza kuendelea kuzaa huwa na motisha wa kuendelea kuweka akiba. Mwana akilelewa kwa tamaduni hizi za kuwekeza, kamwe hataacha hata akiwa mtu mzima. Atakuwa na mshawasha wa kuendelea kuzalisha milele. Kuweka akiba kutoka utotoni humfanya mtoto kuwa na pesa za kutosha hata kuyaendeleza masomo yake bila kutegemea wafadhili. Huku ndiko kujitegemea. Mtu anayejitegemea huishi maisha ya amani na raha mstarehe.

Je, wewe tayari una akiba au utaanza kuweka leo? Kumbuka kuwa kuweka akiba ni ishara kubwa zaidi ya kuwa na nidhamu.

31. Kwa mujibu wa aya ya kwanza,
    A. akiba muhimu zaidi ni za vyakula vya wakulima
    B. akiba huwekwa baada ya kupata mapato mengi
    C. mtu anafaa kuweka akiba hata kama mapato yake ni finyu
    D. maisha kamwe hayana nyuso mbili

32. Ni kwa nini watu wengi wameishia kuwa maskini kulingana na taarifa uliyoisoma?
    A. Mapato yao ni machache
    B. Wanafahamu fika maana ya kuweka akiba
    C. Wanachelea kuweka akiba wakidhani hawana vya kutosha
    D. Walalahai wameyachukua mapato makubwa wakawamalizia

33. Chagua methali iliyo kinyume na methali iliyotumiwa katika sentensi ya mwisho wa aya ya pili.
    A. Chururu si ndo! ndo! ndo!
    B. Papo kwa papo kamba hukata jiwe
    C. Haba na haba hujaza kibaba
    D. Mchumia juani hulia kivulini

34. Serikali inawezaje kuwahakikishia watu wake uthabiti wa kiuchumi kulingana na ufahamu?
    A. Kuwashauri watu wake kuweka akiba
    B. Kuwalazimisha wananchi wake kuweka akiba
    C. Kuwapa wananchi wake mapato makubwa ili waweke akiba
    D. Kuwawekea wananchi wake vyakula vya kutosha kwenye maghala

35. Watu wengi hawapendi kuweka akiba kwa sababu zote hizi ila
    A. wanadhani kuwa mapato yao hayatoshi
    B. wanaona kuwa umri wao ni mdogo mno
    C. wanafanya mipango mizuri lakini hawaitekelezi
    D. mapato yao yanawaruhusu kuweka akiba ndogo mno

36. *Huku ni kuzungukia sehemu moja kama tiara...* Ni tamathali gani ya lugha iliyotumiwa hapa?
    A. Tashbihi
    B. Methali
    C. Istiara
    D. Semi

37. Ni jambo lipi linalowazuia watu wenye mipango mizuri kuweka akiba?
    A. Mipango yao huwa na kasoro fulani.
    B. Wanayapangia mapato bila kufahamu kuwa hayatoshi
    C. Mshahara wao mdogo kukosa kuwaruhusu kuitekeleza mipango yao
    D. Hulka zao za kuvitamani sana vitu vingine

38. Kati ya mbinu zifuatazo, ni mbinu gani si bora katika kuweka akiba kwa watoto wadogo?
    A. Kuweka pesa kwenye mkebe maalum
    B. Kuwapa wazazi wao pesa wawawekee
    C. Kuzitumia pesa ili kukirimia matakwa yao
    D. Kuweka pesa kwenye akaunti za benki

39. Ni kwa nini mtu anafaa kuanza kuweka akiba akiwa na umri mdogo?
    A. Atakuwa tajiri kwa haraka mno
    B. Atakuwa na utamaduni huo maishani
    C. Pesa zake zitakuwa maradufu
    D. Mtu hahitaji kujipanga akiwa ameweka akiba

40. Mtu anayepoteza kazi yake ilhali hakuwa ameweka akiba;
    A. atakuwa mtegemeaji wa wengine
    B. anaweza kuanzisha biashara
    C. ataanza kuweka akiba kidogo kidogo
    D. ataweza kwenda ziarani kuvinjari na familia

Nyanya Matinda alikuwa ametualika twende kumsalimia. Mwanzo aliwauliza wazazi wetu iwapo sote tungepatikana wakati wa sikukuu ya Krismasi. Wengi waliitikia ualishi huo isipokuwa shangazi ambaye alijitetea kuwa binamu yetu Juma angekuwa na shughuli muhimu chuoni. Baada ya majadiliano ya kina na watu wote wa ukoo, uamuzi ulitolewa kuwa twende kumtembelea wakati wa kiburunzi.

Mimi sikuwa nimemwona bibi huyu kwa zaidi ya nusu mwongo. Nilikuwa na mchanganyiko wa furaha na maswali. Furaha kwa kuwa ningepata nafasi ya kuzuru watu wa nyumbani na maswali ya kutaka kujua tuliloitiwa. "Je, nyanya anataka kuishia ahera ama vipi? Niliwaza na kuwazua. Nilitaka kuingojea siku hiyo ili nijue dhahiri shahiri. Bibi alikuwa ametayarisha kuchinja ndume wake kwa kitoweo chetu.

Kufikia saa tisa alasiri tarehe thelathini na moja Desemba, kila mmoja alikuwa amewasili. Mimi ndimi niliyefika karibu na mwisho. Nilipofika kwa nyanya nilishangazwa na wingi wa watu. Ukweli ni kwamba, singewajua wala kuwatambua wote. Wengi walikuwa ajinabi machoni pangu. Kulikuwa na harufu nzuri ya vyakula hewani. Nilianza kudondokwa na mate bila kujua. Punde si punde, tuliombwa na ami mkuu tuingie ndani sote. Nyumba ya nyanya ilikuwa na bahari ya sebule. Tulimezwa sote na hakukuwa aliyetapikwa hata mmoja. Ilikuwa ni nyumba ya kisasa iliyojengwa kwa teknolojia mpya.

Pale sebuleni, kila mmoja alionekana akishughulika na simu za mkononi. Wengine walikuwa kwenye mtandao, wengine wakicheza michezo, wengine wakiandika jumbe na wengine wakipiga picha almaarufu 'selfie'. Mara nyanya Matinda alinyererka asteaste na kuingia ndani. Cha ajabu ni kwamba, hakuna aliyemwona isipokuwa mimi. Wote walikuwa na shughuli. Nyanya alionekana kukasirika. Alitoka shoti na kuingia katika chumba chake cha kulala. Aliporudi alikuwa amebeba gunia. Alikohoa. Kila mmoja aliinua kichwa na kumwangalia. "Hata hamna muda wa kuzungumza mjuane? Simu...simu...simu tu! Kila mmoja aiweke simu yake kwenye gunia hili." Nyanya alifoka kwa ukali. Tulitii amri ingawa kwa shingo upande.

Sote hatukufurahia lakini tukajibu, "Pole nyanya Matinda kwa kukuudhi" kwa kauli moja. "Ni kwa nini mmechangamkia elimu ya ulimwengu na huku elimu ya ukoo mmeipoteza? Ni kwa nini hamuwezi kuzungumza mkajuane? Hamjui kwamba dunia imeharibika siku hizi? Hamjawaona ndugu wa damu wakioana kwa kutojua? Ni kwa nini dunia hii inawapotosha wajukuu wangu? Ama nyote mnajuana?" "Hapana nyanya," tulijibu kwa pamoja. "Haya hebu sasa mwangalie mwenzako," alitoa kauli nyingine.

"Ah! Wajukuu wangu, mmedanganyika na kupotoka kabisa. Hebu tazameni humu mwangu, ni kitu gani cha kisasa ambacho hakiko? Angalieni runinga yangu na simu yangu. Hivi vyote si vya kisasa? Sasa hebu mniambie iwapo vimenikatiza kujua watu wa ukoo wangu?" Nyanya alisimulia kwa masikitiko. "Vyombo hivi vyote vya teknolojia ni vyema. Nyinyi ndinyi mnavitumia isivyofaa. Mimi nilipozaliwa nilipata kuwa kulikuwa na magazeti na televisheni. Baba yangu alikuwa na kijiredio cha mbao ambacho hakuna hata mmoja aliyeruhusiwa kukigusa." Tuliangua kicheko. "Acheni kucheka. Hata tulikuwa na televisheni ya 'Sanyo' ambayo ilionyesha rangi nyeusi na nyeupe." tulicheka tena. "Isitoshe, kijiji kizima kilifika kwetu wakati wa Magharibi kutazama taarifa ya habari!"

Wakati huo wote tulishindwa kuzuia vicheko. Nyanya pia aliongezea kuwa baba yake alikuwa na saa kubwa sana. Saa hiyo iliyotajwa kuwa ya 'Majira' ilikuwa kubwa zaidi kiasi kwamba iliwekwa sakafuni. Alidokeza kuwa saa hiyo haikutumia betri. Kila mara ungesikia ikitoa sauti kwa akrabu zake, ch! ch! ch! saa ishirini na nne.

'Wajukuu wangu, nimemaliza mizungu. Sasa karibuni tule na tufurahie kuwa watu wa ukoo mmoja." Sinia za minofu zilianza kuletwa mezani.

41. Familia ya nyanya Matinda ilimtembelea lini kulingana na aya ya kwanza?
    A. Wakati wa Krismasi
    B. Mkesha wa mwaka mpya
    C. Mkesha wa Krismasi
    D. Siku yake ya kuzaliwa

42. Ni nani aliyetoa sababu ya mwanawe kutopata nafasi tarehe kamili za awali za ualishi?
    A. Binamu yake shangazi
    B. Mtoto wa kiume wa shangazi
    C. Ndugu wa kiume wa mama
    D. Ndugu wa kike wa baba

43. Msimulizi hakuwa amemtembelea nyanya yake kwa muda wa
    A. zaidi ya miaka mitano
    B. takribani miaka kumi na miwili
    C. zaidi ya miaka kumi
    D. zaidi ya nusu ya mwaka

44. Unafikiri ni kwa nini mwandishi wa makala haya alifurahia baada ya kupata ualishi?
    A. Alikuwa anajiuliza sababu kuu ya nyanya kuwaita
    B. Alidhani kuwa siku za nyanya zilikuwa zimeyoyoma
    C. Binamu yake alikuwa na shughuli na kwa hivyo hawangeenda
    D. Angepata nafasi ya kutembea nyumbani na kuwaona watu wao

45. Kifungu, *bahari ya sebule*, kimepigiwa mstari. Kinamaanisha kuwa
    A. nyumba ya nyanya ilikuwa na bahari ndani
    B. sebuleni palikuwa na kidimbwi kikubwa cha maji
    C. sebule ilikuwa kubwa zaidi
    D. bahari iliyokuwapo ilitumeza sote tukapotea

46. Kulingana na aya ya nne
    A. nyanya Matinda anaonyeshwa kutoipenda mitambo yoyote ya teknolojia
    B. nyanya Matinda anashangaa ni kwa nini wajukuu wamekuwa watumwa wa simu badala ya kujuana
    C. nyanya Matinda anadhani kuwa simutamba huhifadhiwa kwenye gunia
    D. wajukuu wale waliziweka simu zao kwenye gunia kwa hiari

47. Ni jambo gani linaloonyesha kuwa wajukuu wale walikuwa na heshima?
    A. Hawakuwa wanazungumziana kwa hivyo waliheshimiana
    B. Walimwambia nyanya Matinda pole baada ya kumkasirisha
    C. Walikubali kuziweka simu zao kwenye magunia kwa furaha
    D. Wajukuu wote walikuwa wamemiliki simu ya mkononi.

48. Kifungu ulichokisoma kimebainisha kwamba elimu ya ukoo
    A. hutuwezesha kufahamu jamaa na koo zetu
    B. hutuwezesha kufahamu ulimwengu wa tovuti
    C. huturahisishia kujua elimu ya dunia
    D. haijapuuzwa na vijana hata kidogo

49. Kauli zifuatazo zinazotolewa na nyanya zinaonyesha ucheshi isipokuwa masimulizi kuhusu
    A. kuwepo kwa magazeti yaliyosomwa na wakongwe
    B. saa kubwa ajabu ambayo haikutumia betri
    C. runinga iliyotazamwa na karibu kijiji kizima
    D. kuwepo kwa kijiredio cha mbao ambacho hakikuguzwa na yeyote

50. Ni kauli gani iliyo sawa kulingana na makala uliyoyasoma?
    A. Elimu ya ukoo hufunzwa pamoja na elimu za dunia
    B. Hapakuwa na vyombo vya teknolojia hapo zamani
    C. Vyombo vya kiteknolojia ni vyema lakini vinatumiwa visivyo
    D. Vyombo vya teknolojia vililetwa ili kupoteza ukoo wa watu

505

KISWAHILI

Muda: Dakika 40

SEHEMU YA PILI:

INSHA

NAMBA YAKO YA MTIHANI	
JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI

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

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

5052002

Kijitabu hiki kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.

FUNGUA KURASA
INSHA DAR. LA NANE

Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako

Mwandikie rafiki yako barua ukimwelezea ubora wa utunzaji wa mazingira. Insha yako isipungue ukurasa mmoja na nusu.

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MATHEMATICS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Read these instructions carefully)

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

2. When you have chosen your answer mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET,** not in the question paper.
   HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. Use an ordinary pencil only.
4. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
   YOUR INDEX NUMBER
   YOUR NAME
   NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
5. By drawing a **dark** line inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
6. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
7. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT.**
8. For each of the questions 1-50 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C, D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
9. On the answer sheet show the correct answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

   Example
   6. Find the value of
   $8\frac{1}{3} - 5\frac{7}{8} + 2\frac{1}{4}$
   A. $4\frac{17}{24}$
   B. $5\frac{7}{12}$
   C. $5\frac{5}{24}$
   D. $4\frac{5}{24}$
   The correct answer is A
   On the answer sheet:
   6. [A] [B] [C] [D]   7.   [A] [B] [C] [D]   8. [A] [B] [C] [D]   9.   [A] [B] [C] [D]

   In the set of boxes number **6**, the box with letter **A** printed in it is marked.

10. Your **dark line MUST BE** within the box.
11. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

5032002

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.

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TURN OVER
MATHS STANDARD 8

1. What is 7090315 written in words?
   A. Seventy million ninety thousand three hundred and fifteen
   B. Seven million ninety thousand three hundred and fifteen
   C. Seventy million nine thousand three hundred and fifteen
   D. Seven million nine thousand three hundred and fifteen

2. What is the value of $\dfrac{300 - 75 \div 15}{5}$?
   A. 3
   B. 15
   C. 59
   D. 295

3. What is the value of: $\dfrac{4}{5} - \dfrac{1}{3}$ of $\dfrac{3}{4} + \dfrac{5}{6}$?
   A. $\dfrac{21}{50}$
   B. $\dfrac{3}{8}$
   C. $\dfrac{7}{54}$
   D. $\dfrac{1}{2}$

4. What is the value of $0.324 \div (0.03 \times 0.6)$?
   A. 0.18
   B. 1.8
   C. 18
   D. 180

5. What is 570.9685 correct to the nearest tenth?
   A. 570.0
   B. 570.9
   C. 570.96
   D. 571.0

6. What is the measure of the obtuse angle KLM drawn below?
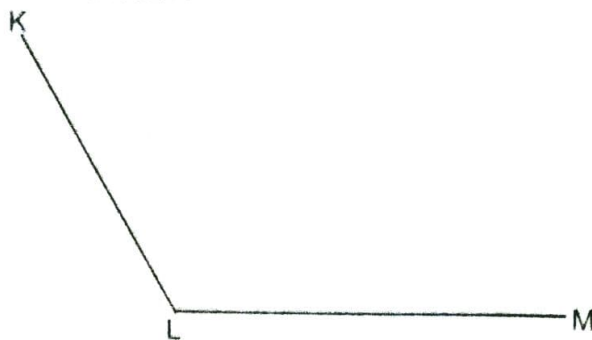
   A. 117°
   B. 123°
   C. 77°
   D. 63°

7. What is the square of $2\dfrac{1}{4}$?
   A. $1\dfrac{1}{2}$
   B. $4\dfrac{1}{16}$
   C. $5\dfrac{1}{4}$
   D. $5\dfrac{1}{16}$

8. Mavia bought the following items from the shop.
   4 packets of sugar @ sh 107
   2kg tomatoes @ sh 88
   $\dfrac{1}{2}$ kg of meat @ sh 400
   3 bottles of soda @ sh 35
   How much balance did she get from sh 1000?
   A. Sh 91
   B. Sh 370
   C. Sh 630
   D. Sh 909

9. What is $\dfrac{3}{8}(24x - 16y) + 4y$ in the simplest form?
   A. 9x - 10y
   B. 9x + 2y
   C. 9x - 20y
   D. 9x - 2y

10. What is $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{7}{20}, \frac{3}{10}$ arranged in ascending order?

A. $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{7}{20}, \frac{3}{10}$

B. $\frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{20}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{8}$

C. $\frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{20}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{4}{5}$

D. $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{7}{20}$

11. The semi circle below represents a vegetable garden. It was fenced with five strands of wire.

84m
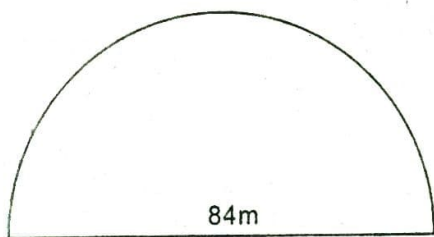
What length of wire was used? (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

A. 132m

B. 216m

C. 660m

D. 1080m

12. Mwakio bought an item after being offered a discount of 30%. If this discount represented a reduction of sh 210, what was the price of the item before the discount?

A. Sh 700

B. Sh 490

C. Sh 143

D. Sh 63

13. What is the next number in the pattern

5, 12, 19, 26, _____ ?

A. 33

B. 35

C. 37

D. 40

14. What is the value of $\frac{6c-(b-a)}{b+c}$ when $a = 4$, $b = a+2$ and $c = \frac{1}{2}a+3$?

A. $2\frac{6}{11}$

B. $2\frac{10}{11}$

C. $1\frac{9}{11}$

D. $\frac{10}{11}$

15. The figure below is an incomplete triangle PQR. Complete the triangle such that line PQ=6cm and PR=7cm. Draw a circle whose circumference touches the points P, Q and R.

P
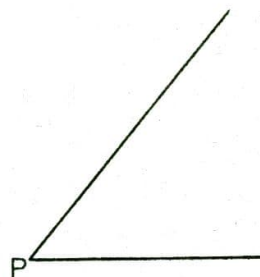
What is the radius of the circle?

A. 1.8cm

B. 2.5cm

C. 3.5cm

D. 7.0cm

16. The marked price of a table is sh 20000. The hire purchase price is 40% more than the marked price. Wasike bought the table on hire purchase terms by paying a deposit of sh 15000 and the balance in 5 equal monthly installments. How much was each monthly instalment?

A. Sh 7000

B. Sh 5600

C. Sh 4000

D. Sh 2600

17. What is the Least Common Multiple of 24, 30 and 60?
    A. 6
    B. 120
    C. 180
    D. 540

18. A trader had a tonne of salt. He repacked the salt into equal number of 200g and 300g packets. How many packets did he get altogether?
    A. 40000
    B. 20000
    C. 4000
    D. 2000

19. Onyango earns a basic salary of sh 40000 per month plus a commission of 6% on the sale of goods above sh 50000. In one month he sold goods worth sh 300000. How much altogether did he earn that month?
    A. Sh 18000
    B. Sh 55000
    C. 58000
    D. Sh 61000

20. A bus left town Q for town R a distance of 240km. It was driven at a speed of 80km/h. If it arrived at 2:40am, at what time did it depart from town Q?
    A. 11:40pm
    B. 5:40am
    C. 2:43am
    D. 2:37am

21. A rectangular tank measures 3m long, 2.8m wide and 2.5m high. What is the capacity of the tank in litres?
    A. 21
    B. 2100
    C. 21000
    D. 210000

22. In the triangle EFG below, bisect angle EGF to meet line EF at P.
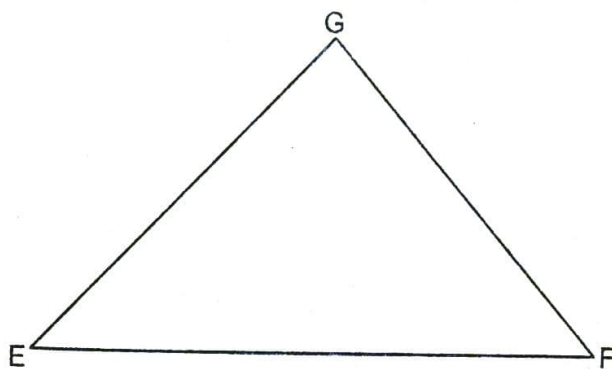
What is the length of line GP?
    A. 1.8cm
    B. 2.8cm
    C. 3.4cm
    D. 3.9cm

23. The median of eight numbers is 7. Seven of the numbers are 11, 4, 9, 4, 5, 8 and 10. What is the eighth number?
    A. 6
    B. 8
    C. 10
    D. 14

24. The price of a laptop decreased by sh 15000 to 25000. What was the percentage decrease?
    A. $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
    B. 60%
    C. 40%
    D. $37\frac{1}{2}\%$

25. Wahondo performed as follows in a test; Maths 80%, English 75%, Kiswahili 85%, Science 70%, SSTRE 90%. If he represented his scores in a pie chart. How many more degrees would represent SSTRE than Maths?
A. 9°
B. 36°
C. 72°
D. 81°

26. The volume of a cylindrical tin is 2816cm³ and the height is 14cm. What is its diameter? (Take $\pi=\frac{22}{7}$)
A. 8cm
B. 16cm
C. 32cm
D. 64cm

27. What is the value of x in the inequality
$5x - 20 > 3x + 8$?
A. $x > 14$
B. $x < 14$
C. $x > 1\frac{1}{2}$
D. $x < 3\frac{1}{2}$

28. The table below shows how three teams performed in sports competition. The number of times each team was placed in either 1st, 2nd or 3rd position is as shown.

	1st	2nd	3rd
Star	3	2	1
Elite	3	3	5
Shine	2	4	2

If 6 points were awarded for the first position, four points for the second position and 2 points for the third position. What was the total points scored by the three teams?
A. 26
B. 92
C. 96
D. 100

29. How many groups of a hundred are there in the total value of the digit in the thousands position in the smallest six-digit number formed using the digits 4, 3, 0, 5, 7, 1?
A. 30
B. 40
C. 3000
D. 4000

30. Magelo and Olwande shared some fruits in the ratio 5:3 Magelo received 30 more fruits than Olwande. How many fruits did Magelo get?
A. 18
B. 45
C. 75
D. 120

31. Milkio sold some of his properties to three people as follows: Kavunga got $\frac{1}{4}$ while Meso got $\frac{1}{6}$ while Kioko received $\frac{1}{2}$ of the remainder. What fraction of the properties did he sell?
A. $\frac{11}{12}$
B. $\frac{17}{24}$
C. $\frac{5}{24}$
D. $\frac{7}{24}$

32. Which one of the following sets of measurements will form a right angled triangle?

A. 4cm, 5cm, 12cm

B. 8cm, 15cm, 20cm

C. 7cm, 12cm, 25cm

D. 10cm, 24cm, 26cm

33. The figure below shows a stack of cubes. The stack was painted all over.
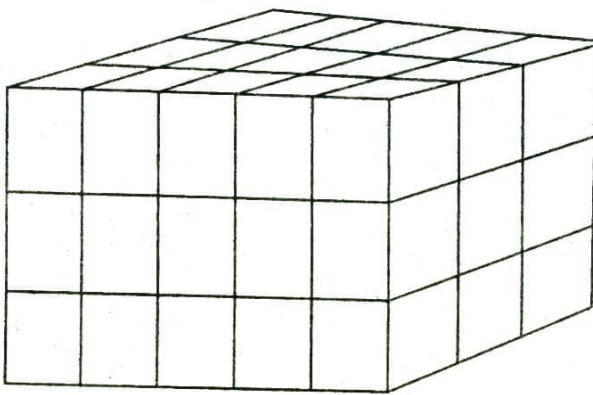
How many cubes had paint on two faces only?

A. 14

B. 22

C. 30

D. 45

34. A plane reached town Q from town R on a Sunday at 0240hrs after travelling for 6 hrs 55mins. On what day and time did it leave town R?

A. Sunday 7:45am

B. Sunday 4:15am

C. Saturday 7:45pm

D. Monday 4:15pm

35. The length of road is 4.5km. The road is represented on a map by 3cm. What is the scale of the map?

A. 1:1500000

B. 1:150000

C. 1:15000

D. 1:500

36. In the triangle below angle ABD is 30° and CDE=40°. Angle CED is 55°
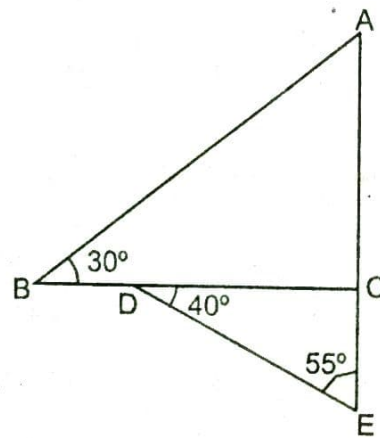
What is the size of angle BAC?

A. 55°

B. 85°

C. 95°

D. 125°

37. At a function the number of women was twice that of men. The number of children was half the total number of men and women. The function was attended by 270 people. How many children attended the function?

A. 180

B. 120

C. 90

D. 60

38. The table below shows the postal charges in shillings for small packets in a certain year.

Mass of packet	East Africa	Rest of Africa	Rest of the world
Not over 20g	49.00	54.00	68.00
Not over 100g	98.00	170.00	154.00
Not over 250g	187.00	214.00	275.00
Not over 500g	319.00	375.00	482.00
Not over 1kg	529.00	618.00	768.00
Not over 2kg	728.00	850.00	1019.00
Each additional 1kg upto 5kg	364.00	430.00	553.00

Mutunga sent the following packets

A 600g packet to Tanzania

A 4kg packet to Nigeria

A 260g packet to America

How much did he pay altogether?

A. Sh 2493

B. Sh 2501

C. Sh 2711

D. Sh 2721

39. Twelve people can complete a piece of work in 20 days. How many more days will 8 people working at the same rate require to complete the same work?

A. 30

B. 18

C. 10

D. $6\frac{2}{3}$

40. The following properties describe a certain quadrilateral
- *Diagonals are not equal*
- *Sum of interior angles is 360°*
- *Has a pair of parallel sides*
- *Diagonals do not bisect each other.*
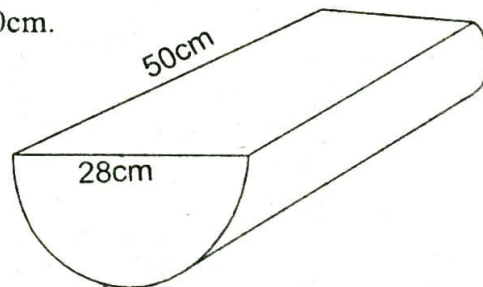Which quadrilateral has the above properties?
A. Square
B. Trapezium
C. Rectangle
D. Rhombus

41. The figure below represents a flower lawn.
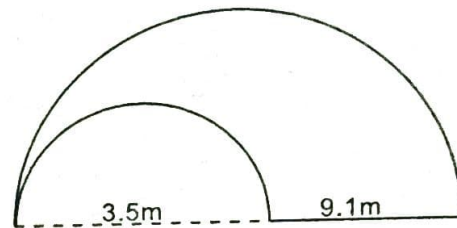
What is its perimeter? (Take $\pi=\frac{22}{7}$)
A. 32.4m
B. 34.4m
C. 41.4m
D. 37.9m

**42.** The figure below shows a half cylindrical solid whose diameter is 28cm and length 50cm.

What is its surface area in square centimetres. (Take $\pi=\frac{22}{7}$)
A. 4256
B. 4216
C. 15400
D. 30800

43. A rectangular plot of land is 80m long and the length of one diagonal is 100m. What is the area of the plot in hectares?
A. 0.8
B. 4.8
C. 48
D. 0.48

44. Makau bought f fruits. Obach bought 5q more fruits than Makau while Ongeri bought three times the total bought by both Makau and Obach. How many fruits were bought by the three people altogether?

A. 8f + 16q

B. 8f + 20q

C. 6f + 15q

D. 8f + 10q

45. The graph below shows Sarah's journey from town A to town B.
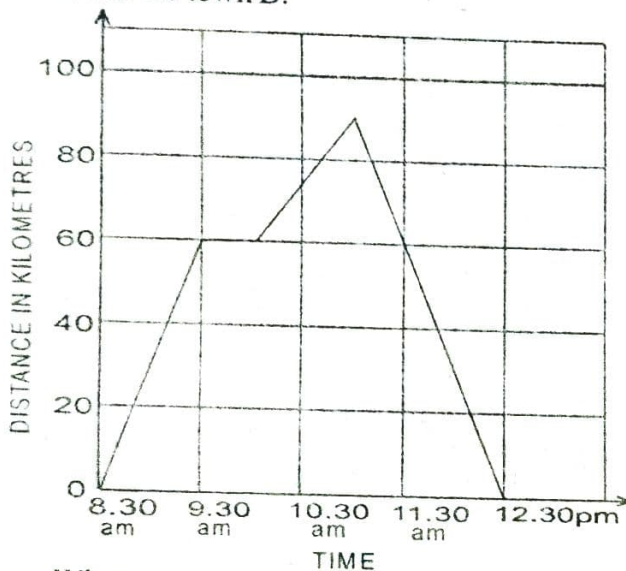

What was her average speed for the whole journey?

A. 18km/h

B. $22\frac{1}{2}$ km/h

C. 36km/h

D. 45km/h

46. Special porridge is made by mixing sorghum and millet in the ratio 2:3. Sorghum costs sh60 per kg and millet costs sh40 per kg. If Aisha made 10kg of special porridge, how much money did she spend on sorghum and millet altogether?

A. Sh 450

B. Sh 240

C. Sh 400

D. Sh 480

47. Muunda bought 40 plates for sh 4160. He sold all the plates at a profit of 120%. How much did he sell each plate?

A. Sh 104

B. Sh 124.80

C. Sh 228.80

D. Sh 152

48. Bongonko borrowed sh250000 from a bank that charged a simple interest at the rate of 20% per annum. How much interest did she earn altogether after $2\frac{1}{2}$ years?

A. Sh 125000

B. Sh 146000

C. Sh 375000

D. Sh 396000

49. Mutua left Machakos at 8:15am and took $1\frac{1}{3}$ hours to travel to Emali. He stayed in Emali for $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours then travelled back to Machakos. The time taken to travel back to Machakos was half the time taken to travel to Emali. At what time did he arrive at Machakos?

A. 12noon

B. 12:10pm

C. 1:00pm

D. 1:40pm

50. On triangle PQR drawn below, construct a perpendicular line from point Q to meet PR at S
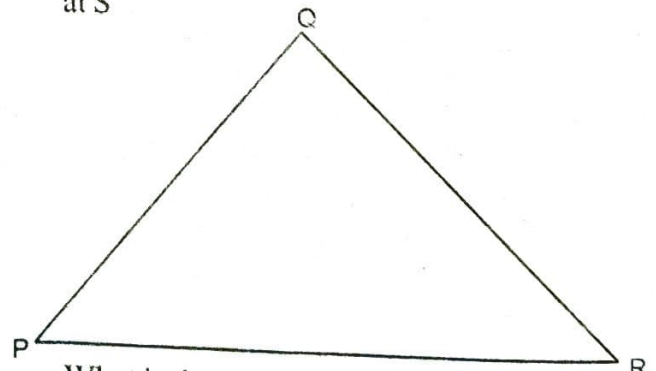
What is the size of angle SQR?

A. 40°

B. 45°

C. 55°

D. 145°

KCPE SECOND TRIAL
STANDARD EIGHT - 2021

Time: 1hr. 40 Mins.

SCIENCE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Read these instructions carefully)

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

2. When you have chosen your answer mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question paper.
   HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. Use an ordinary pencil only.
4. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
   YOUR INDEX NUMBER
   YOUR NAME
   NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
5. By drawing a **dark** line inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
6. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
7. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT.**
8. For each of the questions 1-50 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C, D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
9. On the answer sheet show the correct answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

17. Which of the following mixture cannot be separated using a magnet?

    A. Iron and steel
    B. Aluminium and iron
    C. Zinc and steel
    D. Silver and steel

    The correct answer is A
    On the answer sheet:
    17.   [A] [B] [C] [D]   18.   [A] [B] [C] [D   19.   [A] [B] [C] [D]   20.   [A] [B] [C] [D]

    In the set of boxes number **17**, the box with letter **A** printed in it is marked.

10. Your **dark line MUST BE** within the box.
11. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

5072002

1. Materials which allow some light to pass through them but one cannot see through them clearly are used to make the following except

   A. skylight

   B. vehicle windscreens

   C. toilet window panes

   D. bathroom window panes

2. Absorption of water and mineral salts in human being takes place in the

   A. stomach

   B. duodenum

   C. small intestine

   D. large intestine

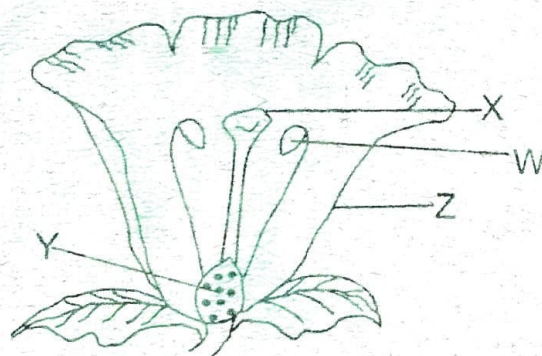3. Broilers are ready for slaughter after being fed for how many months?

   A. Six

   B. Two

   C. Twelve

   D. Eight

4. Some mammals feed on both flesh and vegetables. Which one of the following is an example of such a mammal?

   A. Dog

   B. Pig

   C. Goat

   D. Cat

5. The following are examples of tuber crops except

   A. sweet potato

   B. carrot

   C. irish potato

   D. onion

6. The diagram below shows parts of a flower.

   Which one of the labelled parts is not correctly matched with its function?

Part		Function
A. W	-	Receives pollen grains
B. X	-	Receives pollen grains
C. Y	-	Develops into a seed
D. Z	-	Attracts insects

7. Which one of the following parts of a bean seed is correctly matched with its function?

 | Part | | Function |
   | --- | --- | --- |
   | A. Micropyle | - | Attaches seed to a pod |
   | B. Plumule | - | Develops into roots |
   | C. Cotyledon | - | Stores food |
   | D. Testa | - | Allows in water |

8. The diagram below represents the model of the breathing system.
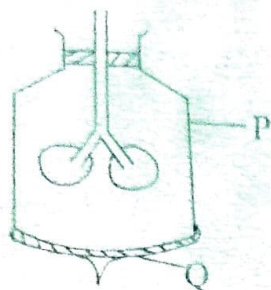

The part marked Q represents the

A. diaphragm

B. lungs

C. ribs

D. bronchus

9. Which one of the following are the percentages of rare gases and carbon dioxide in the air?

A. 0.03% and 78%

B. 0.97% and 0.03%

C. 21% and 0.03%

D. 78% and 0.97%

10. The diagram below shows processes which cause changes in the state of matter.
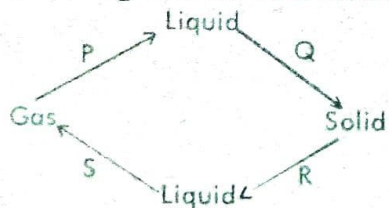
Which two processes absorb heat from the surrounding?

A. R and S

B. P and Q

C. Q and R

D. P and S

11. The set-up below was used to investigate a certain property of matter.
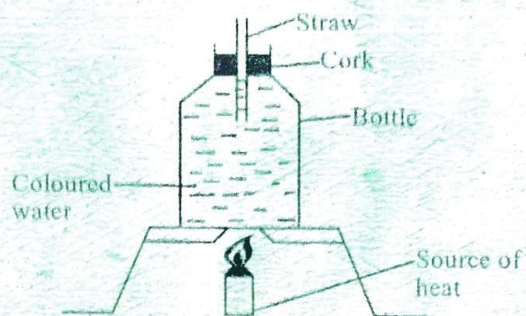
Which one of the following is the correct observation that will be made in the set-up above when the source of heat is removed?

A. The coloured water will drop in the straw

B. The coloured water will turn colourless

C. The coloured water will rise up the straw

D. The coloured water will boil

12. Which one of the following factors does not affect sinking and floating of a material in water? The

A. weight of the material

B. type of the material

C. shape of the material

D. volume of the material

13. In which of the following is friction most needed?

A. Streamlining

B. Using rollers

C. Polishing the surface

D. Skating

14. Which one of the following sentences is not correct?

A. Tools should be cleaned after use

B. Tools should be stored in a clean dry place

C. Tools should be handled carefully

D. Tools should be thrown away when they break down

15. Which two physical properties of soil can be investigated using the set-up below?
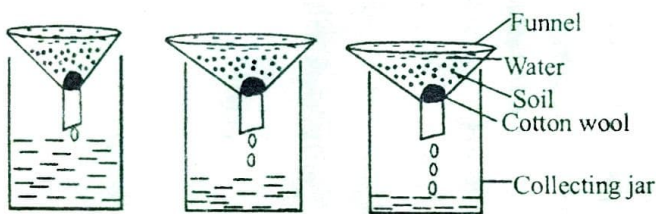
A. Capillarity and drainage

B. Drainage and soil texture

C. Water retention and drainage

D. Capillarity and water retention

16. Which one of the following consists of materials which cannot be separated using a magnet?

A. Tin and copper

B. Zinc and aluminium

C. Steel and zinc

D. Brass and iron filings

17. When breathing out, the

A. diaphragm relax

B. lungs expand

C. volume of the chest increases

D. diaphragm moves downwards

18. Which is the best way of controlling splash erosion?

A. Mulching

B. Building gabbions

C. Contour ploughing

D. Terracing

19. The diagram below shows Aringo and Regina balancing on a see-saw.
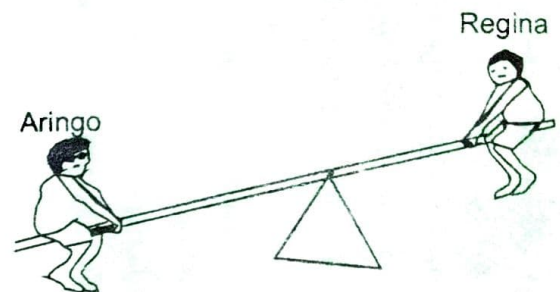
For Aringo to balance with Regina,

A. Aringo should move away from the fulcrum

B. both of them should stand

C. Regina should move away from the fulcrum

D. Regina should move towards the fulcrum

20. Which one of the following is not a proper storage of medicines?

A. Always complete the dosage given by the doctor

B. The medicine cupboard should be lockable

C. All medicines should be kept beyond the reach of children

D. Medicines should not be stored together with foodstuffs

21. Weeds should be

A. planted in the field

B. mixed with other crops

C. controlled

D. encouraged to grow in the field

22. The diagram below represents a set-up that can be used to demonstrate a certain mode of heat transfer.
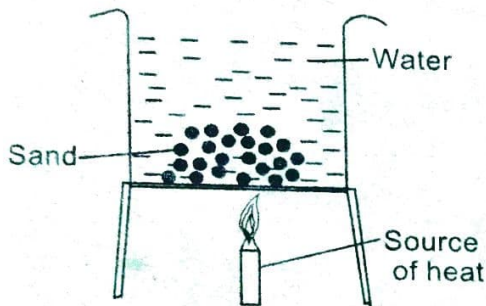
The process demonstrated is

A. convection

B. conduction

C. diffusion

D. radiation

23. Which one of the following statements is not true about the solar system?

A. Mars is the fourth planet from the sun

B. Jupiter is the largest planet

C. We use glue to mount the planets to the orbit

D. Venus is the brightest planet

24. Which one of the following is not an effect of noise?

A. Irritability

B. Deafness

C. Madness

D. Ringing in the ear

25. Which one of the following consists of only characteristics of wind pollinated flowers?

A. Small amount of pollen grains, dull in colour

B. Loosely held anthers, sticky stigma

C. Feathery stigma, no scent

D. No nectar, brightly coloured petals

26. Which one of the following is not a source of light?

A. Firefly

B. Moon

C. Star

D. Sun

27. Which one of the following is an effect of excessive use of fertilizer as a water pollutant?

A. Excessive growth of water weeds

B. Water-borne diseases

C. Suffocation of water animals

D. Increase of water animals

28. The last stage when separating a mixture of sand and salt after addition of water is
A. decanting
B. evaporating
C. filtering
D. sieving

29. Class three pupils placed a glass of water outside in the sun on a hot day as shown below.
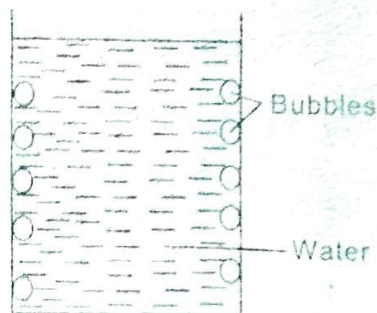
What conclusion did the pupils make?
A. Water has no air
B. Air contains water
C. Water evaporated
D. Water contains air

30. Given below are descriptions of a certain stage of HIV infection
i) It lasts between 6 weeks to 12 years
ii) If a medical test is done, the presence of HIV are discovered in the sample of blood.
iii) The infected person looks normal and healthy
iv) Can infect other people
Which stage of HIV is described above?
A. Full blown
B. Window
C. Incubation
D. Symptomatic

31. Which constituent of balanced diet do animals get when they are fed on bone meal?
A. Minerals
B. Protein
C. Carbohydrates
D. Fats and oils

32. Which one of the following activities is not a way of using water sparingly?
A. Using drip irrigation
B. Closing taps after use
C. Repairing leaking pipes
D. Mulching

33. Pale skin, dizziness, white palms and eyelids are treated by eating a lot of
A. ripe banana
B. spinach
C. sweet potato
D. bacon

34. Given below are nutrients needed by plants for a healthy growth. Which one of them is a micro-nutrient?
A. Chlorine
B. Hydrogen
C. Magnesium
D. Phosphorus

35. Which one of the following is a function of vitamin A in the diet?

A. For good eyesight

B. Making strong bones

C. Helps to make the blood healthy

D. Helps in the clotting of blood

36. A person suffering from cholera loses a lot of water through

A. diarrhoea and sweating

B. diarrhoea and vomiting

C. vomiting and sweating

D. diarrhoea and tears

37. The following are characteristics of image formed on a plane mirror. Which one is not?

A. Image is upright

B. The image forms behind the mirror

C. Image is inverted

D. Image is same size as object

38. Which one of the following animals is correctly matched with how it feeds?

	Animal	How it feeds
A.	Grasshopper	pecking
B.	Spider	sucking
C.	Rabbit	chewing
D.	Butterfly	chewing

39. Which one of the following animals belong to the same group as a scorpion?

A. Crab

B. Locust

C. Millipede

D. Tick

40. The diagram below shows a windsock. The suitable material for making part X is
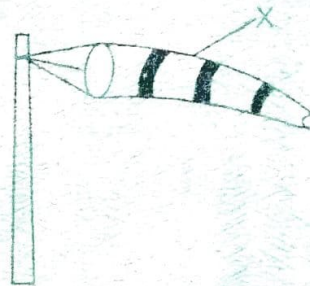
A. mosquito net

B. plastic sheet

C. polythene paper

D. manilla paper

41. Which one of the following examples of levers has the position of load between the positions of effort and fulcrum when in use?

A. Wheelbarrow

B. Spade

C. Lid opener

D. Crowbar

42. The diagram below represents a set-up that is used to investigate a certain property of light.
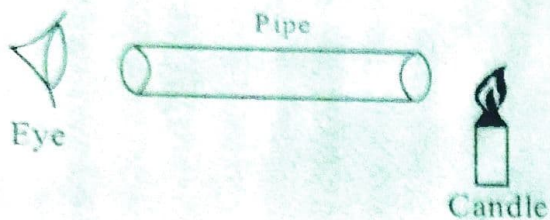
The property investigated is that light
A. is refracted
B. travels in a straight line
C. is dispersed
D. does not pass through opaque materials

43. Which one of the following sentences about a hurricane lamp is not correct?
A. It has chimney that prevents the flame from flickering
B. It uses paraffin
C. It can safely use spirit
D. It has a wick

44. Which one of the following is not a reason for lighting a house?
A. For safety
B. To scare away pests
C. To warm the house
D. To read comfortably

45. An object is pulled towards the ground by the
A. weight
B. force of gravity
C. inertia
D. force of magnet

46. Which one of the following effects of drug abuse consists of only health effects?
A. Theft and lack of concentration
B. Induced accidents and truancy
C. Rape and withdrawal symptoms
D. Addiction and loss of consciousness

47. A grade four pupil was observing the sky. She saw a thick white feathery clouds. These were signs of
A. heavy rain falling soon
B. low temperature
C. fine weather
D. strong winds blowing

48. Which one of the following groups of foods make a balanced diet?
A. Milk, bread, sweet potato
B. Meat, cabbage, ugali
C. Meat, beans, fish
D. Rice, green grams, milk

49. The component of soil that improves its water holding ability is
A. mineral salts
B. air
C. organic matter
D. living organism

50. Which one of the following consists of pairs of biotic components of environment?
A. Elephant and maize plants
B. Soil and water
C. Air and plants
D. Animals and water

506

SOCIAL STUDIES
& RELIGIOUS
EDUCATION

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Read these instructions carefully)

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

2. When you have chosen your answer mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET,** not in the question paper.
   HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. Use an ordinary pencil only.
4. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
   YOUR INDEX NUMBER
   YOUR NAME
   NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
5. By drawing a **dark** line inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
6. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
7. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT.**
8. For each of the questions 1-50 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C, D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
9. On the answer sheet show the **correct** answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example
15. Which one of the following is **not** a factor that influence population distribution in Eastern Africa?
    A. Relief
    B. Soils
    C. Climate
    D. Religion

   The correct answer is D

   On the answer sheet:
   13. [A] [B] [C] [D]   14. [A] [B] [C] [D   15. [A] [B] [C] [D]   16. [A] [B] [C] [D]

   In the set of boxes number **15,** the box with letter **D** printed in it is marked.

10. Your **dark line MUST BE** within the box.
11. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

5062002

SECTION I : SOCIAL STUDIES

ULUMBI AREA

Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 KM
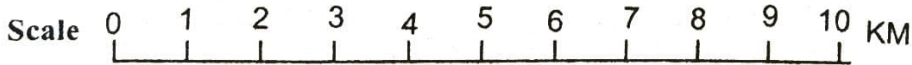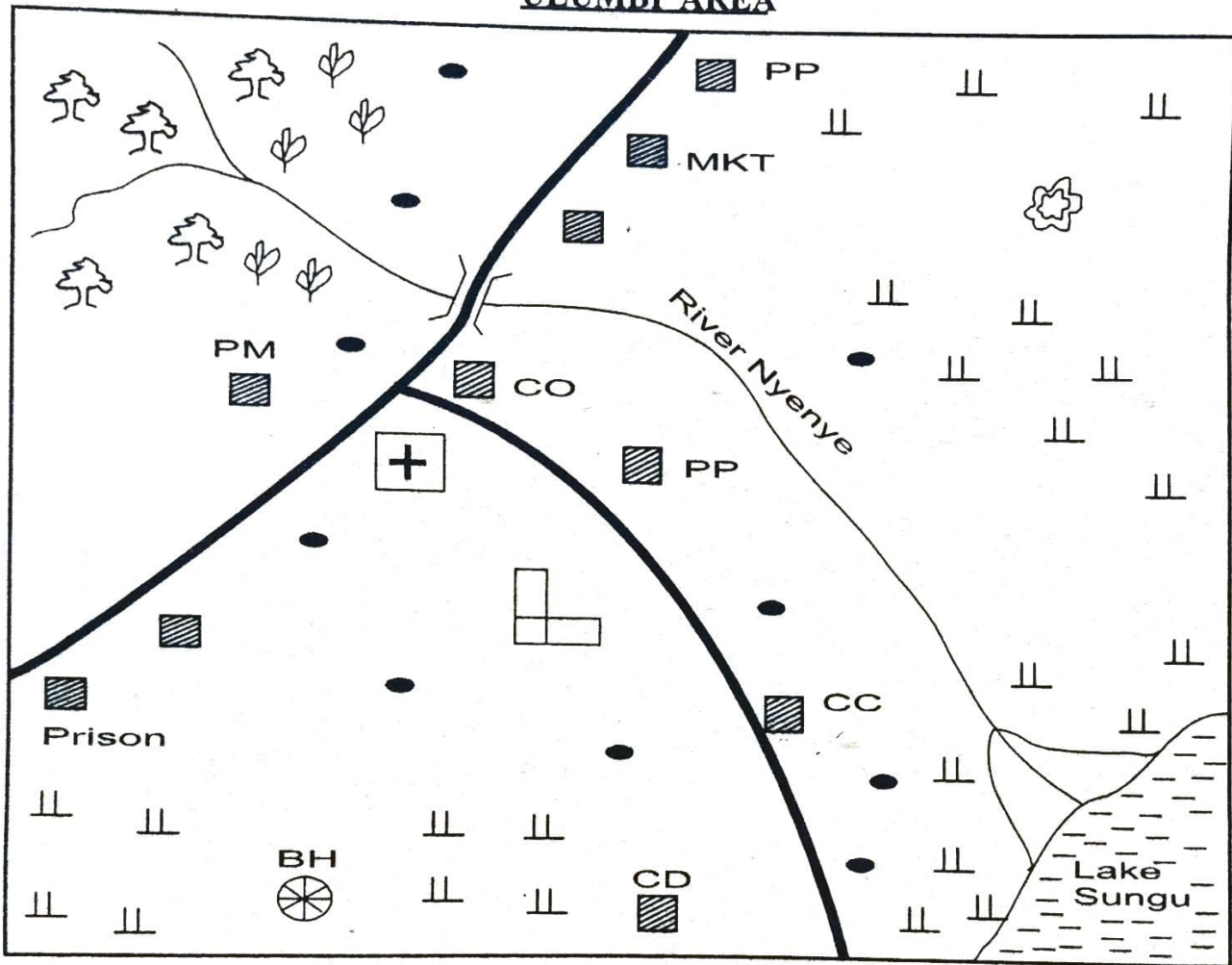
KEY

Forest		Mosque		Scrubs	
Tarmac road		PP Police post		School	
PM Posho mill		Coffee farm		Huts	
Murram road		Health centre		CC Chief's camp	
BH Bore hole				Permanent building	
CO County offices		CD Cattle dip		Sand pit	

1. River Nyenye flows towards
   A. South East
   B. North West
   C. South West
   D. North East

2. Ulumbi Area is likely to be headed by
   A. appointed Sub-county Officer
   B. elected County Commissioner
   C. elected Governor
   D. elected member of County Assembly

3. What is the staple food for the residents of Ulumbi Area?
   A. Maize
   B. Rice
   C. Coffee
   D. Fish

4. The following economic activities are carried out in Ulumbi Area except
   A. crop farming
   B. mining
   C. lumbering
   D. livestock keeping

5. The residents of Ulumbi Area are dominantly
   A. Pagans
   B. Traditionalists
   C. Christians
   D. Muslims

6. What is the climatic condition of the North Eastern part of Ulumbi Area?
   A. Cool and wet
   B. Hot and dry
   C. Cool and warm
   D. Hot and wet

7. A thief was arrested in Ulumbi Area trying to break into a shop. What would be the best action to be taken?
   A. Take him to the prison in Ulumbi
   B. Beat him to death
   C. Take him to the Chief's office in Ulumbi
   D. Take him to the Police post in Ulumbi

8. Which one of the following sets of communities consists of River-Lake Nilotes found in the same country?
   A. Alur, Lugbara, Nuer, Shilluk
   B. Langi, Acholi, Japadhola, Anuak
   C. Nuer, Shilluk, Dinka, Anuak
   D. Toposa, Dinka, Ankole, Luo

9. The most important factor to be considered when establishing a sugar mill in an area is
   A. availability of raw materials
   B. availability of ready market
   C. availability of water
   D. availability of good roads

10. A group of people in a society who are able to trace their common forefathers form a
    A. clan
    B. family
    C. tribe
    D. age set

11. The diagram below shows a weather instrument.
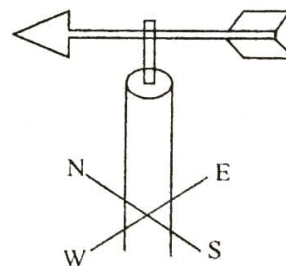
The instrument above is mainly used to
    A. measure strength of wind only
    B. measure the speed and direction of wind
    C. show direction of wind only
    D. measure strength and direction of wind

12. The time at Arusha along longitude 45°E is 11:00am. What time would it be at Goma along longitude 45°W?
    A. 11:00pm
    B. 11:00am
    C. 5:00pm
    D. 5:00am

13. Which one of the following planted forests in Swaziland is owned by the government?
    A. The Peak Timber Forest
    B. The Swazi Plantation Forest
    C. The Great Usutu Valley Forest
    D. The Piggs Peak Forest

14. Three of the following mountains have a common characteristic. Which one is an odd one out?
    A. Pare mountains
    B. Usambara mountains
    C. Drankenberg mountains
    D. Ruwenzori mountains

15. The diagram below shows a fishing method.
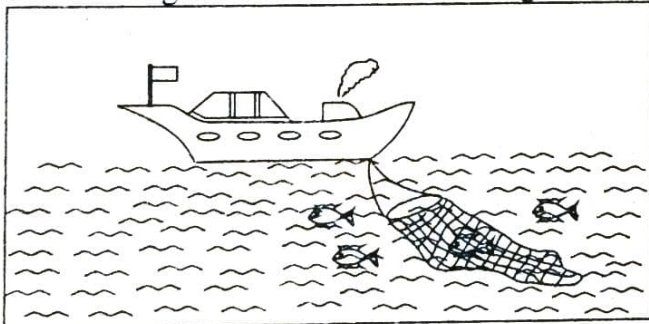
The above method of fishing is known as
    A. trawling
    B. long lining
    C. net drifting
    D. purse seining

16. Three of the following are oil refineries in Nigeria. Which one is not?
    A. Niger Delta
    B. Kaduna
    C. Warri
    D. Elesa Eleme

17. Which of the following vegetations are mainly found in the Mediterranean region of North African Coast only?
    A. Eucalyptus, pine, cypress
    B. Thyme, lavender, rosemary
    C. Baobab, acacia, elephant grass
    D. Conical trees, Meru oak, Mvule

18. Which of the following countries is not correctly matched with its capital city?
    A. South Africa - Pretoria
    B. Mauritius - Port Louis
    C. Niger - Niamey
    D. Lesotho - Mbabane

19. In June 1st 1963, Kenya attained internal self rule. Which title did the Kenyan leader get?
    A. President
    B. Governor
    C. Vice President
    D. Prime Minister

20. Which of the following is the main reason why most people in Kenya rely on radios for information than other media?
    A. Other media are expensive
    B. Other media are mainly found in urban centres
    C. Radio news are entertaining
    D. Radios are owned by most people

21. Which one of the following African countries was colonised by Germany?
    A. Nigeria
    B. Guinea
    C. Tanganyika
    D. Eritrea

22. Which one of the following Kenya's philosophies was adopted on the principle of honesty, generosity and equal distribution of national resources?
   A. Vision 2030
   B. Nyayoism
   C. Harambee
   D. African socialism

23. Which one of the following is a religious institution of marriage that allows a man to marry up to a limited number of four wives?
   A. Customary marriage
   B. Civil marriage
   C. Christian marriage
   D. Islamic marriage

24. The Arabs came to Eastern Africa in the 15th century mainly to
   A. build the Kenya -Uganda railway
   B. spread christianity
   C. carry out trading activities
   D. discover the interior of Eastern Africa

Use the diagram below to answer questions 25-26.
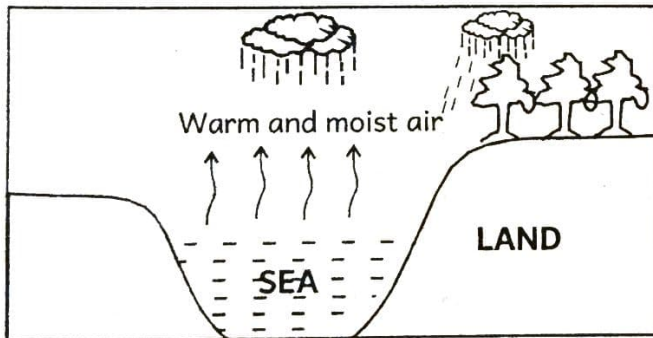
25. The above feature shows the formation of
   A. sea breeze
   B. land breeze
   C. convectional rainfall
   D. relief rainfall

26. Three of the following towns experience the above feature. Which one does not?
   A. Accra
   B. Kampala
   C. Mwanza
   D. Kilifi

27. Which of the following best describes location of the Namib desert? It is located
   A. South of the Drakensberg mountains
   B. West of the Red Sea
   C. North of the Equator
   D. East of the Atlantic Ocean

28. The following are all responsibilities of parents in a family except
   A. being role models
   B. working hard in school
   C. advising children
   D. provision of basic needs

29. Which one of the following communities is incorrectly matched with the title of their traditional leader?
   A. Maasai - Oloibon
   B. Nyamwezi - Ntemi
   C. Buganda - Kabaka
   D. Ameru - Njuri Ncheke

30. Which one of the following communities are found in West Africa?
   A. Herero, Gurma, Xhosa
   B. Yoruba, Malinke, Balunda
   C. Songhai, Akyem, Susu
   D. Ovambo, Bambara, Asante

31. Below are descriptions of a certain river in Africa.
   i) It drains into Atlantic Ocean
   ii) It forms a political boundary
   iii) It forms an estuary at its mouth
   iv) It has the most number of tributaries
   The river described above is likely to be
   A. River Zambezi
   B. River Congo
   C. River Niger
   D. River Limpopo

32. During a school staff meeting, minutes are taken by
    A. the Deputy headteacher
    B. the headteacher
    C. the senior teacher
    D. the school chairperson

33. Which one of the following countries are members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)?
    A. Comoros, Guinea, Mauritius
    B. Congo, Botswana, South Africa
    C. Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe
    D. Uganda, Malawi, Lesotho

34. The diagram below shows a road sign

    The road sign indicates that there is
    A. a bump ahead
    B. a railway crossing
    C. a pedestrian crossing ahead
    D. no entry for motorists

35. Below are conditions favouring the growing of a certain crop.
    i) Requires hot and wet climate
    ii) High humidity all year round
    iii) Protection from strong winds
    iv) High and reliable rainfall of between 1500mm-2000mm throughout the year.
    The above conditions favour the growing of
    A. cotton
    B. pyrethrum
    C. cocoa
    D. cloves

36. Which colonial system of administration was used by the British in Northern Nigeria?
    A. Indirect Rule
    B. Paternalism
    C. Assimilation
    D. Direct Rule

37. Which one of the following is a depositional lake?
    A. Lake Utange
    B. Lake Bangweulu
    C. Lake Shalla
    D. Lake Catherine

38. Three of the following methods were used in the struggle for independence in Ghana except
    A. armed struggle
    B. strikes and boycotts
    C. forming political parties
    D. peaceful demonstrations

39. Which one of the following colours of our National flag represents the land of plenty?
    A. Black
    B. Green
    C. White
    D. Red

40. The following are statements about a certain African leader.
    i) Promoted unity in Africa
    ii) He abolished sharia laws
    iii) He brought land reforms
    iv) He initiated the establishment of a multi-purpose project in his country
    The leader described above is
    A. Mwalimu Julius Nyerere
    B. Kwame Nkurumah
    C. Haile Selassie
    D. Gamal Abdel Nasser

41. Which one of the following is a qualification for a person who wishes to be elected as a member of National Assembly in Kenya?
    A. He/she must be a civil servant
    B. He/she must be over 35 years
    C. He/she must be a registered voter
    D. He/she must be a Kenyan by birth

42. Who among the following early visitors to Eastern Africa named a lake after the Queen of England?
   A. Henry Morton Stanley
   B. John Speke
   C. Dr. David Livingstone
   D. Sir William Mackinon

43. Which of the following is both modern and traditional method of preserving fish?
   A. Salting
   B. Smoking
   C. Canning
   D. Sundrying

44. Which one of the following is an element of a good citizenship?
   A. Partiality
   B. Nepotism
   C. Patriotism
   D. Ethnicity

45. The diagram below shows the cocoa growing regions in Ghana, marked P, Q and R.
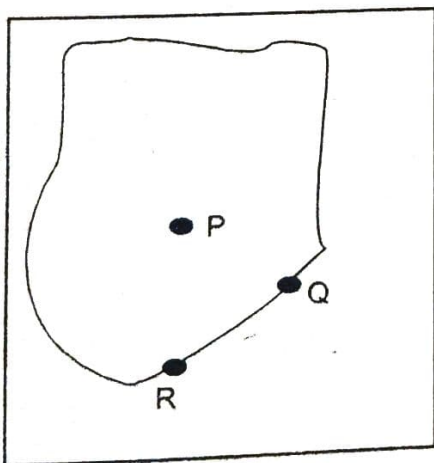

What is the correct order of the regions marked P, Q and R respectively?
   A. Kumasi, Takoradi, Accra
   B. Kumasi, Accra, Takoradi
   C. Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi
   D. Takoradi, Accra, Kumasi

46. The highest court of the land in Kenya is headed by
   A. the Chief Justice
   B. the President of Supreme
   C. the High Court Judge
   D. the Attorney General

47. The headquarters of the East African Community is located at
   A. Nairobi in Kenya
   B. Arusha in Tanzania
   C. Addis Ababa in Ethiopia
   D. Gaborone in Botswana

48. The county representative in the National Assembly is
   A. the Senator
   B. the Speaker
   C. the Governor
   D. the Women Representative

49. The main problem facing regional trading blocs in Africa is
   A. insecurity
   B. political instability
   C. production of unique products
   D. production of similar goods

50. Which one of the following was not a method of interaction among traditional African communities?
   A. War
   B. Trade
   C. Marriage
   D. Formal learning

51. Road accidents in Kenyan roads can be effectively reduced by
   A. educating all the road users
   B. tarmacking all the roads
   C. employing more traffic officers
   D. removing all the unroadworthy vehicles on the road

52. The following African traditional leaders did not resist the colonial rule in their territories except
   A. Kabaka Mutesa I
   B. King Lewanika
   C. Mekatilili wa Menza
   D. Nabongo Mumia

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 53-55.
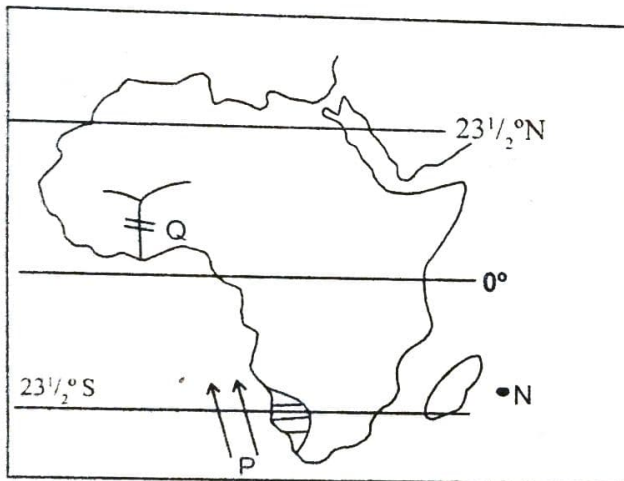
53. Which Island country is represented by N?
   A. Mauritania
   B. Comoros
   C. Seychelles
   D. Mauritius

54. The ocean currents marked P are called
   A. Warm Benguela currents
   B. Cold Walvis Bay
   C. Cold Canary
   D. Cold Agulhas currents

55. The multi-purpose river project marked Q was mainly established to
   A. control floods at the lower Volta
   B. generate hydro-electric power
   C. provide water for irrigation in Ghana
   D. provide fishing grounds in Ghana

56. Which one of the following is mainly transported by the TAZARA railway line?
   A. Livestock and their products
   B. Minerals
   C. Timber and products
   D. Agricultural produce

57. Which of the following pre-historic sites are found in Tanzania?
   A. Nariokotome, Kidepo Valley, Hyrax Hill
   B. Chesowanja, Ngoloba, Olduvai Gorge
   C. Meroe, Omo valley, Peninj
   D. Ngoloba, Peninj, Olduvai Gorge

58. The Indepedent Electoral and Boundaries Commision (IEBC) in Kenya is headed by
   A. the President
   B. the Chairperson
   C. the Returning Officer
   D. the Presiding officer

59. Who among the following was not among the Kapenguria six?
   A. Dedan Kimathi
   B. Fred Kubai
   C. Bildad Kaggia
   D. Kungu Karumba

60. The traditional system of government used to rule Swaziland is known as
   A. Libandla
   B. Ndlovukazi
   C. Liqoqo
   D. Tinkhundla

61. From the story of the fall of man in the garden of Eden, christians learn that
    A. people should avoid talking to their enemies
    B. human beings should have many children
    C. sin separates human beings from God
    D. man should work without resting

62. Which one of the following best explains why Abraham is called the father of faith?
    A. God changed his name from Abram to Abraham
    B. He was blessed by God
    C. He was kind to his nephew Lot
    D. He agreed to sacrifice his only son Isaac

63. Among the following sons of Jacob, who was the eldest?
    A. Joseph
    B. Benjamin
    C. Reuben
    D. Levi

64. Three of the following activities were carried out by the Israelites on the night of the Passover in Egypt. Which one is not? They
    A. ate roasted meat
    B. drank wine
    C. ate bitter herbs
    D. ate unleavened bread

65. Which one of the following statements best describes the Sabbath day?
    A. It was a day on which God rested before creation
    B. It is the first day of the week
    C. It is a day on which christ appeared to his disciples
    D. It is a day set aside for rest and worship

66. "You created every part of me, you put me together in my mother's womb." These words are found in the book of
    A. Ecclesiates   B. Psalms
    C. Matthew   D. Exodus

67. King David was called a man after God's own heart, however, he annoyed God because of one of the following reasons. Which is it?
    A. He fought many wars
    B. He killed Uriah and took his wife
    C. He did not kill Saul when he had the opportunity to
    D. He worshipped idols

68. Which prophet of God tested the prophets of Baal on mt.Carmel to show that God is powerful?
    A. Elisha   B. Isaiah
    C. Jeremiah   D. Elijah

69. "The time is coming," declares the Lord, "when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah." Who among the following prophets prophesied this?
    A. Isaiah
    B. Samuel
    C. Hosea
    D. Jeremiah

70. Which one of the following activities were Mary and Joseph going to fulfil in Bethlehem just before Jesus was born?
    A. To worship God
    B. To present the baby to the Lord
    C. To register in their home town
    D. To offer sacrifices to the Lord

71. According to the customs of the Jews, Jesus was circumcised on the_____
    A. first day
    B. eighth day
    C. ninth day
    D. seventh day

72. When he saw Jesus, he fell with his face to the ground and begged him, "Lord if you are willing, you can make me clean." Who said these words?
    A. The woman with withered hand
    B. The widow's son at Nain
    C. The paralytic man
    D. The man with leprosy

73. Which one of the following parables below did Jesus use to teach that we should love our neighbours as we love ourselves?
    A. The friend at midnight
    B. The widow and the judge
    C. The unforgiving servant
    D. The Good Samaritan

74. In the temple at Jerusalem, Jesus did all the following except
    A. overturning the tables
    B. whipping with the teachers of the law
    C. teaching people
    D. chasing people out

75. "My father is always working and I too must work." These words were spoken by Jesus when
    A. he healed a man who had been sick for 38 years
    B. he healed a woman with the flow of blood
    C. he calmed the storm
    D. he raised Lazarus

76. Which of the following is a lesson we learn from the actions of Jesus of washing the feet of his disciples? That we should
A. humble ourselves
B. obey God's commands
C. always pray without stopping
D. be faithful in our actions

77. Which one of the following is not true about Jesus according to the Apostles' Creed?
A. He is the ruler of the Kingdoms
B. He suffered and died
C. He went to heaven
D. He went to hell and came back

78. Which one of the following statements about the temptation of Jesus is correct?
A. Satan asked Jesus to turn bread into stones
B. Satan told Jesus to give him part of the Roman empire
C. Satan asked Jesus to drop himself from a cliff
D. Satan asked Jesus to turn stones into bread

79. Arrange the following events as they happened in the day of Pentecost.
i) Apostle Peter spoke to the congregation
ii) There was a strong wind
iii) The disciples spoke in tongues
iv) People thought they were drunk
v) Wind broke into tongues of fire
A. iv, i, ii, iii, v
B. i, ii, iii, iv, v
C. ii, v, iii, iv, i
D. ii, i, iii, iv, v

80. A community of believers worshipping together is called
A. a nation
B. a synagogue
C. a church
D. holy communion

81. Three of the following wedding practices are found in both christian and traditional African communities. Which one is not?
A. Prayers are offered to the couple
B. Blessing of the bride and the bridegroom
C. Singing and dancing
D. Offering animal sacrifices to thank God

82. Who among the following specialists would mainly be consulted when there is drought in traditional African society?
A. Priest   B. Diviner
C. Rainmaker   D. Seer

83. Marriage in traditional African communities was considered important because it
A. provided cheap labour
B. provided a sense of belonging
C. ensured continuity of the clan
D. promoted peace and harmony

84. Girls and boys should keep their bodies from immoral activities mainly because
A. they might get HIV and AIDS
B. their bodies are still young and tender
C. they are still in school
D. their bodies are the temple of the holy spirit

85. The practise of employing people from the same family in an organization is called
A. nepotism
B. tribalism
C. racism
D. corruption

86. Japheth is rude and occasionally steals from his parents. What should his parents do?
A. Guide and counsel him
B. Beat him up
C. Send him away from home
D. Forget about him

87. Which one of the following is not done by the christian community as peace agents?
A. Feeding people affected by natural calamities
B. Clothing the models in beauty contests
C. Providing drinking water in drought stricken areas
D. Comforting people who have lost their possessions through fire

88. You have noticed that your friend Kaguai has been avoiding some lessons in school and you would like her to stop. As a christian, the best way to go about it is to
A. report her to her parents
B. report her to the classteacher
C. tell her that you no longer want to be her friend
D. help her understand the importance of taking her studies seriously

89. Which one of the following is the best way for christians to use their leisure time according to christian teaching?
A. Sleep
B. Watch television
C. Serve God and others
D. Take a walk with friends

90. Which of the following is true of the missionaries who came to Kenya? They
A. built the railway
B. translated the Bible into local languages
C. colonised the country
D. taught traditional African religion

61. Which verses among the following is found in suratul An-Nas?
   A. "So glorify the praises of your Lord"
   B. "Let them worship the Lord of this house"
   C. "Say I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind"
   D. "Pray to your Lord and sacrifice to him alone"

62. Which one of the following is a teaching of suratul Aadiyat?
   A. The night of power is better than a thousand months
   B. Human beings are at a loss except those who believe
   C. Human beings will be like moths
   D. All things will be exposed on the Day of Qiyama

63. The main lesson derived from surah Fiyl is
   A. Allah is the Most Powerful
   B. Birds can damage anything
   C. Backbiters and rumour mongers will perish
   D. Worldly things should not destruct us

64. The prophet (SAW) said, "Say the truth even if it is bitter." This hadith teaches us on the virtue of
   A. tolerance
   B. honesty
   B. patience
   D. responsibility

65. The first faradh part of wudhu is
   A. feet
   B. face
   C. head
   D. arms

66. Which surah teaches Muslims the importance of tolerance?
   A. Masad
   B. Ikhlas
   C. Kaafirun
   D. Maun

67. Which one of the following was a title given to Abubakar because he believed everything that the prophet(SAW) said?
   A. Assidiq
   B. Al-Amin
   C. Asadullah
   D. Abtar

68. How many extra takbiras does the Imam say in the first rakaat of swalatul Idd?
   A. Two
   B. Three
   C. Five
   D. Seven

69. The act of putting a sweet thing in the mouth of a newly born baby is known as
   A. Tahniiq
   B. Aqiqa
   C. Nikah
   D. Mahar

70. In which city did the prophet (SAW) die?
   A. Makkah
   B. Madinah
   C. Taif
   D. Jerusalem

71. Mwafulani sells clothes but when it is almost Ramadhan he hides some and sells them a few days to Idd at a very high price. This act is haram and it is called
   A. Israaf
   B. Ghush
   C. Hoarding
   D. Usury

72. "Say, He is Allah the One." This verse teaches us that
   A. we should avoid the shirk
   B. we should visit the sick
   C. Allah created everything
   D. guidance comes from Allah (SWT)

73. In emphasizing unity among Muslims, the prophet(SAW) compared them to
   A. a flowing river
   B. a mountain
   C. an army
   D. a building

74. How many animals are slaughtered during aqiqa for a baby girl?
   A. Two
   B. One
   C. Three
   D. Five

75. A station where pilgrims make niyyah and change to Ihram during Hajj is called
   A. Muzdalifa
   B. Minaa
   C. Miiqat
   D. Sawfa

76. The surah that was revealed to assure the prophet(SAW) of more revelation was
   A. Dhuha
   B. Inshirah
   C. Kauthar
   D. Falaq

77. Which of the following is considered hàlal even if it is found dead?
   A. Cow
   B. Fish
   C. Chicken
   D. Crocodile

78. Which act of worship is done before the prayer for Idul-Fitr?
   A. Fasting
   B. Giving zakatul Fitr
   C. Feasting
   D. Slaughtering

79. For how long was the treaty of Hudaibiyya supposed to last?
   A. Ten years
   B. Three days
   C. Five weeks
   D. Three years

80. Which pillar among the pillars of Islam is considered a shield?
   A. Shahada
   B. Zakah
   C. Saum
   D. Hajj

81. The prophet (SAW) said, "Whoever performs Hajj and commits no evil returns home___"
   A. as strong as a new born baby
   B. with thawaabs like a martyr
   C. very energetic ready for ibaada
   D. free from sins like a newly born baby

82. What is the correct recitation done after the third Takbira in swalatul-Janaza?
   A. Prayer for the deceased
   B. Prayer for the prophet
   C. Prayer for all Muslims
   D. Recitation of surah Fatiha

83. Who among the following wives of the prophet(SAW) was the daughter of Abubakar?
   A. Aisha (RA)
   B. Khadija (RA)
   C. Hafsa (RA)
   D. Zainab (RA)

84. What marks the end of prayer?
   A. Sujud
   B. Takbiir
   C. Taslim
   D. Julus

85. Which attribute of Allah(SWT) shows that He is the Most Forgiving?
   A. As-Swamad
   B. Al-Ghaffar
   C. Al-Khaliq
   D. AR-Rahiim

86. In which month did Musa (AS) save the Israelites from Firaun?
   A. Ramadhan
   B. Rajab
   C. Muharram
   D. Dhul-Hijja

87. Which one of the following nullifies both saum and swalah?
   A. Sleeping
   B. Backbiting
   C. Breast feeding
   D. Menstruation

88. Which action among the following shows respect to the dead?
   A. Standing up on seeing a coffin (Janaza)
   B. Talking about the dead in low voices
   C. Planting trees around the grave
   D. Building around their graves

89. What should a Muslim say on hearing news of death?
   A. Alhamdulillahi Alaa kulli haal
   B. Inna lillahi wa inna ilaihi rajiun
   C. Masha-Allah Tabaarakallah
   D. Astaghfirullah

90. Which one among the following is a similarity between Jumua and Idd prayers?
   A. Both are performed after midday
   B. Both have one takbiratul-ihram
   C. Both have two sermons
   D. Both are performed before sunrise