

JESMA SET EXAM -22

KCPE TRIAL THREE

CLASS OF KCPE NOVEMBER 2023

FOR MARKING SCHEMES:

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K.C.P.E THIRD TRIAL STANDARD EIGHT 2022

ENGLISH SECTION A: LANGUAGE

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in the question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

YOUR INDEX NUMBER

YOUR NAME

NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. 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.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.
9. For each of the questions 1–50, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only ONE of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a dark line inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

In the Question Booklet:

In question 16, complete the sentence with the correct adjective.

16. I agreed _____ my mother that it was hot.

- A. to
- B. of
- C. with
- D. after

The correct answer is (C)

On the answer sheet:

6 (A) (B) (C) (D) 16 (A) (B) (C) (D) 26 (A) (B) (C) (D) 36 (A) (B) (C) (D) 46 (A) (B) (C) (D)

In the set of boxes numbered 16, the box with the letter C printed in it is marked.

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

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages.

Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing.

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

When you 1 an item of clothing to wear, it is because you need to 2 your body. However, this is not the only reason for it. We wear clothes so that we 3 like others. Actually, many people wear clothes to ensure they fit in the 4. Imagine if you 5 just one clothe of a specific colour and design, what 6 others say about you? It is possible that they could 7 you by the colour or design of that clothe. Since various types of clothes are meant for 8 occasions, it could be strange to wear the same clothes when working 9 the farm, travelling, going to worship places and even 10 a celebration.

The clothes you wear should be descent. They don't have to be new 11 have to be clean. Think 12 the fashion too as some clothes no longer 13 the public eye because the design has been 14. Do not also forget that the choice of 15 of other clothing items you wear should match.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. sell | B. buy | C. see | D. want |
| 2. A. decorate | B. colour | C. cover | D. wrap |
| 3. A. look | B. behave | C. think | D. live |
| 4. A. group | B. area | C. population | D. society |
| 5. A. had | B. get | C. have | D. use |
| 6. A. should | B. could | C. would | D. might |
| 7. A. call | B. described | C. know | D. praise |
| 8. A. special | B. specific | C. normal | D. different |
| 9. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. around |
| 10. A. planning | B. organising | C. attending | D. enjoying |
| 11. A. but | B. also | C. and | D. then |
| 12. A. over | B. about | C. above | D. across |
| 13. A. attract | B. appear | C. appeal | D. useful |
| 14. A. ignored | B. left | C. abandoned | D. thrown |
| 15. A. items | B. things | C. cloths | D. fashions |

For questions 16 to 18, select the word which best completes the sentence given.

16. The stranger denied that he had not stolen the radio but nobody _____ him.
- A. heard
 - B. supported
 - C. witnessed
 - D. believed
17. They all _____ for a meal in the restaurant.
- A. called
 - B. ordered
 - C. bought
 - D. strayed
18. The journey was so long _____ it took them a whole day travelling.
- A. that
 - B. and
 - C. quite
 - D. very

For questions 19 and 20, select the sentence which is correct.

19. A. The bird's nest was blown down by the wind.
B. Claris daughter scored the highest marks.
C. This house belongs to my neighbour's son.
D. Lets stop playing along the road.
20. A. A. His properties were destroyed by the floods.
B. We had a long talk along the road.
C. Timothy is quiet a brave boy.
D. I will come tomorrow weather I have money or not.

In questions 21 and 22, choose the word which least fits in the group.

21. A. card
B. hurt
C. but
D. heard
22. A. monitor
B. mouse
C. internet
D. keypad

23. The words below can be re-arranged to make a correct sentence if one word is omitted.

BAD PEOPLE IS PLAYING SOME NOISE AS BELIEVE GAMES AS NOT VIDEO

Which word should be omitted?

- A. NOISE
- B. PEOPLE
- C. AS
- D. VIDEO

24. There are three letters that are found in all the following words:

MOVEMENT ASSERTION CLIENT UNIVERSITY

Which English word can be made from these three letters?

- A. SET
- B. TEN
- C. SIN
- D. ONE

Choose the word which makes the sentence true.

25. Every person grows _____ on every single day.
- A. wiser
 - B. better
 - C. older
 - D. taller

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

All children feared Tika's home and we were no exception. He did not keep any marauding dogs. If you were sent to his home and you passed through to elsewhere, minding your own business, you were just safe but majority of us would not. The temptation was the two orange trees: one to the left and the other to the right of his main house. They were short and had fruits hanging low that even an infant could pick effortlessly. They looked juicy and yellowing almost all the time, as if begging to be picked. He hardly gave anybody even one fruit so how were we to test and confirm if they were juicy?

One afternoon, two of my friends and I were on our way to a neighbour's home. Taabu, the ever notorious one with suggestions that more often than not landed us in trouble, smiled as he looked at us. We immediately knew what was in his mind although he had not spoken. We looked left and right and once we were sure, we went on our bellies, moving like snakes towards the trees. We had used a short-cut that entered the home from behind the house so the distance to the trees was hardly thirty meters.

We were just about to reach the house when a dry cough jolted our thinking. Someone was around and it must be Tika! Instantly and noiselessly, Taabu motioned us to turn and head towards the hedge. No one waited for a second instruction for he was already moving so fast that for once we thought he was better at slithering than walking. We followed suit and were at the hedge and that's when we turned to look backwards.

We were in time to see a man - we all confirmed could not be Tika. He was too short and stout. He wore a green trouser and a black T-shirt with red sleeves. On his head he had an old slouch hat, the type that we only saw with chicken sellers. There was a game we used to play called 'Statue'; that's exactly what we remained.

We had intended to escape through the hedge but this new interesting development made us get glued to the ground. The man went straight to the trees with a sisal sack in the hand. Before we could recover from the shock, he started picking the oranges as we watched. He had the long pole with a wire hook at the end which Tika used whenever he picked the fruits. It was always hidden under the granary when not in use. How this stranger knew about it baffled us.

The sack was about quarter way full when Tika appeared from the gate and within seconds, the man retreated like a shadow, dragging the bag with him. Interestingly, he was heading directly to where we were hiding, lying as flat as an envelope. The man was so busy monitoring Tika that he never seemed to realise that he was heading directly to where I lay. Tika, too, seemed to have seen him and was moving towards him, partially hidden by the house and so when the man was almost crashing my head, I cried out and he stumbled down, too shocked to move! We pinned him to the ground just as Tika reached us.

Tika told him, "Mori, this you or am I dreaming?" The man looked down as Tika poured out about half of the oranges and told him, "Take your sack and go." Then he turned to us, "and you good boys, take all those oranges on the ground for a job well-done." We had never heard Tika praise anyone so, we took the oranges and melted away before he could think of asking us questions. Questions could lead us into fresh trouble.

26. No child ever went to Tika's home because
- previous experiences to those who were caught.
 - of the two orange trees in the home.
 - Tika was known to punish any child seen there.
 - Tika used to hide somewhere in there.
27. The children who passed through Tika's home
- are those he could not easily catch.
 - went when sure he was away.
 - never looked in the direction of the orange trees.
 - had no plans for mischief.
28. The children easily got attracted to the orange trees
- as those were the only orange trees known.
 - since they knew when Tika was in or out.
 - as they would not strain to pluck them.
 - since no one else ever touched them.
29. The phrase 'as if begging to be plucked' in the first paragraph means
- the fruits hang conveniently for picking.
 - the fruits moved in the wind.
 - they always begged for the fruits whenever they needed them.
 - the trees were bent towards the passing children.
30. The best answer to the question at the end of the paragraph one is
- wait for them to fall from the trees.
 - find out how he gave out the fruits.
 - by use of our common sense.
 - to grow our own trees.
31. Whenever Taabu made a suggestion to the boys,
- he warned them of the consequences.
 - majorly it landed them in trouble.
 - it was upon the boys to take it or not.
 - it made all of them smile.
32. What do you think made the boys look left and right?
- They were undecided on which tree to go to.
 - They were waiting for direction from Taabu.
 - The two trees were on different sides of the house.
 - To ensure no one was watching them.
33. How did the boys go towards the orange trees?
- crawling
 - sneaking
 - creeping
 - prowling.
34. As soon as the boys heard the dry cough, they
- ran very fast towards the hedge.
 - increased their speed towards the trees.
 - they felt trapped.
 - they realized Tika was watching them.
35. While the boys moved to their hiding place,
- the person who had coughed saw them.
 - the person continued with his business.
 - Tika arrived immediately.
 - somebody was dropping the fruits.
36. What do you think the game of 'statue' involved?
- being silent and stationary.
 - identifying people from the clothes they wear.
 - hiding around houses in the compound.
 - being keen on arrival of strangers.
37. The writer's head was almost crashed by
- the full bag of oranges.
 - the long stick for plucking oranges.
 - the feet of the short man.
 - Tika's stamping feet.
38. Which of the four questions below do you think did the boys fear?
- Where were you going to when you saw the thief?
 - Who else has been in this home?
 - How many oranges did the thief steal?
 - What had you come to do here?

Read the passage below and then answer questions 39 to 50

You might know or have a friend who is asthmatic. However, do you know what asthma is and how it affects a person?

Asthma is a condition that causes your airways to narrow and swell and create excess mucus. This can make breathing difficult, resulting in coughing, whistling (wheezing) on exhilaration and shortness of breath.

Asthma is a mild sickness for some people. For others, it can be a severe issue that prevents them from going about their daily lives. It can further lead to a life-threatening attack.

Asthma symptoms differ from one person to the next. You may have rare asthma episodes, only experience **symptoms** at specific times of the day, such as when exercising or experience symptoms any time it becomes colder.

Some of the indications and symptoms of asthma include; breathing problems, tightness or pain in the chest. Wheezing is a typical symptom of asthma in children.

When you have an asthmatic attack, your airways narrow and it gets hard to breathe. This can result from spasms of the muscles around the airways, inflammation and swelling of the mucosal membrane that lines them. You might have shortness of breath, wheeze or cough as your body tries to get rid of mucus.

Why do you have asthma and your friend doesn't? No one knows for sure. Allergies play a role in many cases just as genetics. It can be hard to diagnose asthma in children, especially if they are young. Asthma has similar symptoms as other childhood conditions. Some children may not have asthma symptoms often so it may seem like they are have respiratory infections instead.

If you have trouble when you exercise, you may only need to use an inhaler before a workout. Most people with asthma, however, need daily treatment. Medications are the main check for asthma control. You should note when your drugs are to be taken, their expected results and what to do in case that result is not achieved.

39. According to the first sentence of the passage.
- no one knows much about asthma.
 - asthmatic cases are not very common.
 - you can get asthma from your friends.
 - people know asthma as a matter of common sense.
40. When the airways narrow, the
- speed of breathing becomes slower.
 - person gets too much air.
 - airways expand and requires more air.
 - air passage allows only little air to pass.
41. What do you think causes the shortness of breath in asthma victims?
- fear of the patients to breath out.
 - failure to open the mouth to breathe out.
 - inadequate supply of air.
 - expansion of airways.
42. How does asthma affect people?
- Different people are affected differently.
 - The effect on different people is the same.
 - Majority of people can never be attacked by it.
 - It depends on the age of each individual.
43. If one gets an asthmatic attack,
- he should be left to recover on his own.
 - medical attention is necessary.
 - more air is needed to improve the breathing.
 - the person should ask what other people do.
44. Which of the four words below mean the same as 'symptoms' as used in the fourth paragraph?
- samples
 - treatment
 - cure
 - sign
45. Weather is not a very good determiner of asthma because
- it keeps changing from time to time.
 - people live at different places.
 - it does not affect people in the same way.
 - it is difficult to predict the weather of a place.
46. Wheezing is a common symptom of asthma
- which starts and ends at a specific time.
 - that comes and goes in children.
 - which is the easiest to detect.
 - in more of children than adults.
47. Coughing, shortness of breath, and wheezing are given as examples of
- examples of symptoms of asthmatic attack.
 - how asthma develops from one stage to another.
 - what doctors treat in asthmatic patients.
 - effects of poor treatment in asthmatic victims.
48. How does mucus formation affect an asthmatic victim?
- it opens up airways to allow a lot of air.
 - the mucus disappear within a short time.
 - it becomes thicker with time.
 - it occupies the same passage that the air passes through.
49. Majority of asthmatic cases can be attributed to
- traditions and lifestyle.
 - genetics and allergies.
 - failure to seek treatment in good time.
 - not engaging in exercises frequently.
50. The best title for this passage would be
- Allergies and disease that they cause.
 - Disease our friends can pass unto us.
 - Childhood and breathing diseases.
 - How asthma affects us.

KISWAHILI
SEHEMU YA
KWANZA:
LUGHA

Muda: Saa 1 dakika 40

SOMA KWA MAKINI MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO

1. Umepewa kijitabu hiki cha maswali na karatasi ya kujibu. Kijitabu hiki kina maswali 50.
2. Ikiwa utataka kuandika chochote ambacho si jibu andika katika kijitabu hiki.
3. Ukisha chagua jibu lako lionyeshe katika **KARATASI YA MAJIBU** na wala sio katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali.

JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU

4. Tumia penseli ya kawaida.
5. Hakikisha ya kwamba yafuatayo yameandikwa katika karatasi ya majibu:

NAMBA YAKO YA MTHANI

JINA LAKO

JINA LA SHULE YAKO

6. Kwa kuchora kistari katika visanduku vyenye namba zinazokuhusu, onyesha namba yako kamili ya mthani (yaani namba ya shule. Na zile namba tatu za mthaniwa) katika sehemu iliyotengwa mwanzo wa karatasi ya majibu.
7. Usitie alama zozote nje ya visanduku.
8. Iweke safi karatasi yako ya majibu.
9. Kwa kila swali 1 – 50 umepewa majibu manne. Majibu hayo yameonyeshwa kwa herufi A, B, C na D. Ni jibu **MOJA** tu kati ya hayo manne ambayo ni sahihi. Chagua jibu hilo.
10. Kwenye karatasi ya majibu, jibu sahihi lionyeshwe kwa kuchora kistari katika kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndilo jibu.



Mfano

Katika kijitabu cha maswali:

11. Chagua jibu lililo sahihi:

Huko nje kulikuwa _____

- A. peupe pepepe
- B. kweupe kwe kwe
- C. kweupe pepepe
- D. nyeupe pepepe

Jibu sahihi ni C

1 | A | B | C | D | **11** | A | B | C | D | **21** | A | B | C | D | **31** | A | B | C | D | **41** | A | B | C | D |

Katika visanduku vinavyoonyesha majibu ya swali namba 11, kisanduku chenye herufi C ndicho kilichochoywa kistari.

11. Chora kistari chako vizuri. Kistari chako kiwe cheusi na kisijitokeze nje ya kisanduku.
12. Kwa kila swali, chora kistari katika kisanduku kimoja tu kati ya visanduku vinne ulivyopewa.

Kitabu hiki cha maswali kina kurasa 8 zilizopigwa chapa

Watahiniwa ni lazima wahakikishe kuwa kurasa zote za karatasi ya mthani zimepigwa chapa sawasawa na kuwa maswali yote yamo.

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GEUZA UKURASA

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Jaza pengo kwa kuchagua jawabu lifaalo zaidi.

Haki ni 1. Mtu 2 haki husemekana kuwa amedhulumiwa. 3 haki za watoto ni lishe bora, mavazi na makazi. 4, ni vyema kumpeleka mtoto shuleni ili apate elimu 5 maishani mwake. Kumwajiri mtoto yeyote mahali popote ni 6 inayostahili kuadhibiwa kwa mujibu wa sheria. Mtoto naye 7 hata anapodai haki zake 8 awakabili wakubwa wake kwa heshima na unyenyekevu. Vilevile, asingoje tu kutendewa kila kitu maishani bali aji fanyie awezalo kwani 9.

1. A. hali ya kuwatendea wema wanaohitaji msaada.
B. jambo au kitu anachostahiki mtu kuwa nacho.
C. mambo anayotamani mtu kufanyiwa maishani.
D. hali ya kuwahudumia walio karibu nawe maishani.
2. A. asiotendewa B. asingetendewa C. asivyotendewa D. asipotendewa
3. A. kati ya B. miongoni ya C. baadhi ya D. mithili ya
4. A. Aidha B. Hata hivyo C. Ama D. Japo
5. A. itakayomwongoza B. yanayomwongoza C. kuongoza D. itakaomwongoza
6. A. kosa B. hatia C. adhabu D. dhambi
7. A. asipige vijembe B. asipige domo C. asione gere D. asivimbe kichwa
8. A. --- B. : C. ; D. .
9. A. atendaye wema hutendea nafsiye B. ukibebwa usilevyelevye miguu.
C. mtenda akitendewa hudhani kaonewa. D. ukiona vyaelea jua vimeundwa.

Licha ya Neema kutofanya vyema katika somo la Kiswahili, 10 moyo. 11 mwalimu wake ambaye 12 somo kuwa rahisi. Mwalimu alianza kwa kufunza kutamka na kutambua silabi katika maneno. Kwa mfano, alimweleza kuwa neno 'waliomsaidia' lina silabi 13. Vilevile, mwalimu alimwelekeza kutambua vihusishi kama vile 14. Lililomvutia zaidi Neema ni uimbaji wa mashairi yenye mishororo minne katika kila ubeti ambayo huitwa 15.

10. A. alikufa B. hakukufa C. hakufa D. akakufa
11. A. Alimwendea B. Angemwendea C. Akimwendea D. Amemwendea
12. A. aliifanya B. aliyafanya C. alikifanya D. alilifanya
13. A. 12 B. 8 C. 9 D. 7
14. A. hapo, bora, kingine B. lo! salaale, ala
C. katika, ndani ya kuliko D. tena, kando, polepole
15. A. tarbia B. tathnia C. takhmisa D. tasdisa

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

16. Bainisha matumizi ya kiambishi **ka** kwenye sentensi.
Fatuma ameenda mtoni akachote maji.
A. Kuonyesha kufuatana kwa vitendo.
B. Kuonyesha kuendelea kwa kitendo.
C. Kuonyesha kusudi la kitendo.
D. Kuonyesha kukamilika kwa kitendo.
17. Ni jibu lipi lenye mapambo yanayohusiana ipasavyo?
A. Kishaufu, kipini
B. Kikuku, kikuba
C. Mtali, hina
D. Kipuli, bangili.
18. Andika hali ya kutendea ya sentensi hizi.
Mika alisoma kitabu. Mika alikuwa maktabani.
A. Maktabani walimsomea Mika kitabu.
B. Kitabu kilisomewa maktabani na Mika.
C. Mika alisomewa kitabu maktabani.
D. Mika alisomea kitabu maktabani.
19. Upi ni udogo wa sentensi ifuatayo?
Nyumba hiyo ilijengwa kwenye mlima ule.
A. Kinyumba hicho kilijengwa kwenye kilima kile.
B. Kijumba hicho kilijengwa kwenye mlima ule.
C. Kijumba hicho kilijengwa kwenye kilima kile.
D. Jumba hilo lilijengwa kwenye lima lile.
20. Zipi ni sauti si ghuna pekee?
A. p, d, z
B. f, sh, th
C. dh, k, d
D. b, ng', j
21. Tegua kitendawili kifuatacho.
Pana visu vingi lakini mpini ni mmoja tu.
A. Chane ya ndizi
B. Nyasi
C. Mkonge
D. Mvua ya radi

22. Chagua sentensi yenye **kielezi cha mahali**.
A. Mji huo una wakazi wengi.
B. Sherehe hizo ziliandaliwa Nakuru.
C. Waliukwea mlima Kenya kwa ustadi.
D. Aliinywa chai yake polepole.
23. **Komba** ni mnyama mdogo jamii ya kima anayelialia wakati wa usiku. **Komba** aidha ni,
A. Chukua mali ya mtu anayedaiwa ili ilipie madeni yake.
B. Kusanya vitu na kuviweka mahali pamoja.
C. Kitu kilicho na kina kidogo kama vile sahani.
D. Chombo cha miyaa, ngozi au kamba kinachotumiwa kurushia mawe.
24. Nyuki ni kwa jana kama ilivyo **chura** kwa
A. kiwavi
B. kitungule
C. kiluwiluwi
D. kichengo
25. Kanusha:
Wali ulioandaliwa uliiva vizuri
A. Wali ambao haukuandaliwa haukuiva vizuri.
B. Wali ulioandaliwa haujaiva vizuri.
C. Wali usioandaliwa haujaiva vizuri.
D. Wali uliondaliwa haujaiva vizuri.
26. Nomino zipi ni za ngeli ya U -ZI pekee?
A. wimbo, uyoga
B. mbao, pesa
C. upishi, wembe
D. nyuta, wayo
27. Ikiwa juzi ilikuwa Jumatano, Mtondogoo itakuwa lini?
A. Jumanne
B. Jumatatu
C. Alhamisi
D. Jumapili

28. Andika usemi wa taarifa wa:

Komu: Mwanangu, utaenda shambani kesho asubuhi.

- A. Komu alimwambia mwanawe kuwa wangependa shambani asubuhi ambayo ingefuata.
- B. Komu alimwambia mwanawe kuwa ataenda shambani kesho asubuhi.
- C. Komu aliambiwa na mwanawe kuwa angeenda shambani asubuhi iliyofuata.
- D. Komu alimwambia mwanawe kwamba angeenda shambani asubuhi ambayo ingefuata.

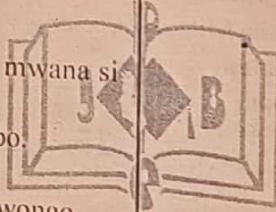
29. Tunasema mikcka mingapi lakini maji

- A. mangapi
- B. yapi
- C. magani
- D. ngapi

30. Ni methali ipi iliyo na maana sawa na:

Polepole ndio mwendo.

- A. Chelewa chelewa utakuwa mwana sisi wako.
- B. Ngoja ngoja huumiza matumbo.
- C. Haraka haraka haina baraka.
- D. Leo ni leo msema kesho ni mwongo.



Mabavu alikuwa kijana mnyamavu sana. Ni watu wachache sana waliowahi kuisikia sauti yake hasa darasani. Ilikuwa vigumu sana kumwona akicheza na wenzake seuze kuwachokoza. Waliojaribu kuasisi usuhuba naye walikata tamaa baada ya kugundua kuwa **mgomba changaraweni haushushi mizizi**. Daima dawamu alionekana pweke kama gendaaka.

Pengine ukisikia kuhusu kimya cha Mabavu utakimbilia kukata shauri kwamba alikuwa mwanagenzi wa kupigiwa mfano. Sisemi kwamba unyamavu ni mbaya, lakini tukumbuke kwamba kimya kingi kina mshindo mkuu. Mabavu hakupenda kuchokoza naye vilevile hakuvumilia usumbufu wa namna yoyote ile. Ole wako iwapo ungekichukua kitu chake au hata kumkanyaga kwa bahati mbaya! Ungekiona kilichomtoa kanga manyoya. Ungezabwa kofi au kugotwa mgoto ambao ungekutahadharisha dhidi ya kuthubutu tendo la aina hiyo wakati mwingine.

Siku moja, mwalimu aliwaambia wanafunzi wake wajiandae kwa somo la mjadala kwa kujiunga katika makundi walivyojichagulia wenyewe. Wanafunzi walijiunga mara moja kwa jinsi walivyotangamana. Ajabu ni kwamba Mabavu hakujiunga na kundi lolote. Mwalimu alibaki tutwe, lake likawa jicho tu. Kiranja wa darasa ndiye aliyeliokoa jahazi kwa kumwalika Mabavu ajiunge na kundi lao.

Mwalimu aliketi kwenye kiti chake nyuma ya darasa. Wanafunzi walianza kupingana vikali, wakakatana kalima kabla ya kupatana wakati wa kuchangia hoja zao. Hatimaye wakawa wanaelewana na kusikiliza hoja za wenzao kwa makini. **Mwalimu aliwaonca fahari kwa namna walivyotumia lugha kwa ufasaha huku wakisahihishana wenyewe kwa wenyewe.**

Mjadala ulipozidi **kupamba moto**, Mabavu alitoa hoja yake kwa mara ya kwanza. Wanafunzi walimsikiliza kwa makini kisha mmoja akajitokeza kuonyesha udhaifu wa hoja ya Mabavu. Lo! Kumbe Mabavu hakuwa tayari kwa hilo! Mwenzetu alizabwa kofi nusura aone vimulimuli. Mara darasa lote likawa kimya. Mwalimu walimwamuru Mabavu acende kamsubiri ofisini kisha akahitimisha somo jinsi alivyolipanga.

Alipofika ofisini, mwalimu alianza kwa kumsaili Mabavu ili kujaribu kufikia kiini cha hulka yake hiyo. Alibaini kuwa majibu mengi ya Mabavu yalitolewa kwa mkato huku Mabavu mwenyewe akionyesha ghadhabu za mara kwa mara. Hata hivyo, mwalimu hakufanya papara. Alimpa Mabavu nafasi ya kujibu kila swali pasipo kumharakisha.

Baada ya vikao kadhaa, mwalimu aligundua tatizo la Mabavu. Kwanza alikuwa amezoeshwa kuwa kila kosa alilolifanya lingemchumia adhabu kali. Basi akajua kuwa dawa ya moto ni moto; akutendaye mtende. Ilimbidi mwalimu awaite wazazi na kuwashauri dhidi ya jambo hili. Tatizo la pili lilikuwa udhaifu katika matumizi ya lugha. Hata alipotaka kujitetea, Mabavu hakupata maneno ya kufanya hivyo. Mwalimu alimhimiza asome vitabu na kuwasiliana zaidi na wenzake ili akuze uwezo wake wa kujieleza.

Awali, Mabavu aliliona alilosema Mwalimu kama lisilowezekana. Hata hivyo, papo kwa papo kamba kukata jiwe. Baada ya mazoezi ya muda, Mabavu aliinukia kuwa mmoja wapo wa wanafunzi wenye ufasaha mkubwa wa lugha pale darasani pao. Leo hii ukimkumbusha kuhusu hulka yake ya zamani atacheka na kusema, "Vipi wewe, kwani hujui kuwa yaliyopita si ndwele?"

31. Kwa mujibu wa habari hii, si kweli kusema kuwa,
- aghalabu sauti ya Mabavu ilisikika darasani tu.
 - haikuwa kawaida ya Mabavu kuchangia masomoni.
 - Mabavu hakuwa na mazoea ya kutangamana na wenzake.
 - baadhi ya wanafunzi walitafuta urafiki na Mabavu.
32. Kulingana na aya ya pili,
- unyamavu wa Mabavu ulikuwa kielelezo darasani.
 - Kila msomaji alivutiwa na kimya cha mabavu.
 - Mwandishi wa makala haoni shida ya mtu kunyamaza.
 - Walionyamaza mara nyingi husababisha vishindo vikubwa.
33. Methali **Mgomba changaraweni haushushi mizizi** ina maana kuwa,
- huwezi kumkaribia mtu asiye tayari kwa maendeleo.
 - uhusiano haufui dafu pasipo maafikiano ya wote.
 - mgomba hauwezi kustawi palipo na mawe mengi.
 - hatufai kujipendekeza kwa watu tusiowajua vizuri.
34. Kulingana na makala haya ni kweli kusema kuwa,
- wengi waliokosana na mabavu walimdhulumu kwa hiari yao.
 - licha ya kuchokoza, mabavu hakupenda kukosewa na wenzake.
 - kuchukiwa na wengine kulimfanya mabavu awe katili.
 - Mabavu alilipiza kisasi hata alipokosewa bila kukusudia.
35. Wazo lipi linalingana na maelezo katika aya ya tatu?
- Mwalimu alijua kuwa mabavu hakuwa na marafiki.
 - Kiranja alikitumia vyema kipawa chake cha uongozi.
 - Uwepo wa makundi mengi ulimfanya Mabavu ashindwe kuchagua.
 - Mwalimu aliwaagiza wanafunzi wajiunge na marafiki zao.
36. Umuhimu wa majadiliano kulingana na makala haya ni kuwa,
- huimarisha mawasiliano, hujenga mazoea ya uvumilivu.
 - hujenga mahusiano, huwafanya wasio waadilifu, kutengwa.
 - hukuza ubunifu, huwapunguzia walimu kazi.
 - hustawisha maelewano, huchangia umoja wa walimu.
37. Baada ya Mabavu kumzaba mwenzake kofi,
- mwalimu alimwadhibu na kumtuma ofisini.
 - mwalimu alilazimika kuhitimisha somo ghafla.
 - somo liliendelea kama kawaida huku Mabavu akiondolewa.
 - wanafunzi waliagizwa kukaa kimya mwalimu analize.
38. Msimamo wa mwandishi wa makala ni kuwa;
- wazazi wasipopata ushauri huwapa wana malezi yasiyofaa.
 - adhabu wapewazo watoto ni chanzo cha kuporomoka kwa maadili.
 - kuwa na udhaifu wa lugha huwafanya wengi wadharauliwe.
 - Mienendo anayoandama mtoto huathiriwa na malezi anayopewa.
39. Ufasaha wa lugha aliyotumia Mabavu ulichangiwa na
- mafunzo ya ziada aliyopewa na mwalimu.
 - juhudi alizofanya katika kujiimarisha.
 - kushiriki mijadala katika maeneo mbaalimbali.
 - vitabu vya hadithi walivyosoma na wenzake.
40. Msemo **kupamba moto** kulingana na muktadha ni,
- kuendelea kwa nguvu.
 - kupandwa na hasira.
 - kuwaka kwa nguvu.
 - kuimarika polepole

Visa vya uhalifu vimekithiri nusura kuvuka mipaka. Siku hizi, ni muhali kwa jua kuzama pasipo kusikia habari za kuatua moyo kuhusu mauaji, ubakaji, wizi wa mabavu na dhuluma dhidi ya watoto. Mambo hayo yakipuuzwa, huenda **tukaishia kujenga ukuta baada ya kushindwa kuudhibiti ufa.**

Kati ya maovu ambayo yanatisha sana wakati huu ni ulanguzi wa watu. Hii ni hali ambapo binadamu wanasafirishwa kisirisiri kutoka eneo moja hadi jingine kwa sababu mbalimbali. Ulanguzi huu unaweza kuwa na kutoka vijijini hadi mijini, nehi hadi nyingine au hata bara na jingine. Aghalabu watu hawa hughilibiwa kuwa aushi ya kule wanakoelekea ni aula yaani; **waendako ni peponi.** Hata hivyo, wengi wao huishia kujuma vidole mambo yanaposibu kwa kinyume na matarajio yao.

Je, ni mambo yapi yanayosababisha kuongezeka kwa ulanguzi wa binadamu? Umaskini ulioithiri ni kichocheo kikuu cha hali hii. Wazazi wanawauza watoto wao kwa walanguzi wanaposhindwa kuwakimu. Wengine ni watu wazima ambao angaa hujipeana kwa hiari ili wapate njia ya kujitosheleza.

Ukosefu wa elimu ni kisababishi kingine kikuu. Mtu asiye na elimu hujinyima nafasi nyingi za kujifundeza kiuchumi. Huku kukosa nafasi huenda kukamtia kiu ya kutaka kujaribu kwingineko. Waajiri wanaotafuta vibarua wa kulipwa ujira wa kijungujiko nao huwa tayari kuwapokea watu wa aina hii kwa mikono miwili. Wengi wa wale wanaosafirishwa huishia kufanyishwa kazi za mtulinga bila kujali kuwa wengi wao huwa wangali watoto.

Mila na tamaduni za baadhi ya jamii aidha zinaeneza hali hii. Baadhi ya jamii huwachukulia watoto kama kitegauchumi. Si ajabu katika jamii hizi kuwaona watoto wakiozwa au kutolewa wakatamikiwa huku wakisafirishwa bila hiari yao. Kwingineko hata biashara ya utumwa huhukuliwa kuwa shughuli halali katika jamii.

Ulanguzi huu wa binadamu una athari chungu nzima. Wahasiriwa hutenganishwa na jamaa zao huku wengine wakiachana wasikutane tena katika uhai wao. Kule walikoita kwao hubaki tu katika masimulizi huku wakikumbuka walivyoacha usalama na mapenzi ya jamaa zao.

Kule wanakohamishiwa waja hawa hushoheni dhiki za kila nui. Katika kutumikiwa, kuna wale wanaopata majeraha mabaya. Wakiugua hata hawatafutiwi huduma za matibabu. Wapo wanaodhulumiwa kimapenzi na kutishiwa usalama wao wakithubutu kutoa taarifa kwa vyombo vya dola. Watu hawa huishi kwa hofu isiyo na kifani. Utu wao hudhalilishwa hata wakakosa hamu ya kuendelea kuishi.

Wale wanaodiriki kukata minyororo na kuwa huru huwa wameshabadilika kabisa. Baadhi yao huingilia vitendo vya ukiukaji wa sheria kule ugenini. Wao hujiunga na magenge ya waporaji, ulanguzi wa mihadarati, usherati na maovu mengine mengi. Iwapo watu hawa wangesalia katika sehemu zao, labda wangekuwa na mchango mkubwa katika kuuinua uchumi wa eneo husika.

Kinga na kinga ndipo moto uwakapo. Serikali inapaswa kukabiliana na ulanguzi wa watu kwa kutoa nafasi za elimu, kufungua njia mbalimbali kwa wananchi ili wajiendelee kiuchumi na kuwakabili walanguzi wa binadamu. Vyombo vya habari viwamulike walanguzi ili wajulikane wazi na jamii. Wanajamii nao wakae ange kuwatambua walio na nia ya kujifaidi kwa njia haramu ya ulanguzi wa binadamu.

41. Chagua maelezo sahihi kulingana na aya ya kwanza.
- visa vya ukiukaji wa haki vimevuka viwango vinavyofaa.
 - Jua halizami hadi watu wajue kuhusu visa vya uhalifu.
 - kuongezeka vya utovu wa usalama kumesababisha huzuni.
 - Dhuluma za kimapenzi ndio uhalifu unaotendeka sana.
42. Maana ya 'tukaishia kujenga ukuta kwa kushindwa kuudhibiti ufa' ni;
- kufanya ujenzi baada ya ukuta wa nyumba kuanguka.
 - Mambo kuharibika kabisa kwa kukawia kutatua shida.
 - kuanza kuharibikiwa mambo bila kuwa na tahadhari.
 - kukosa kutambua hatari hadi pale inaponukia.
43. Ulanguzi wa binadamu ni,
- kusafiri kwa watu kutoka enco moja hadi jingine.
 - tabia ya kuwauzia watu dawa za kulevya.
 - kuwapa watu kazi kwa malipo ya chini.
 - kutumia njia haramu kuwapeleka watu wa schemu moja kwingine kwa hila.
44. Vifuatavyo ni visababishi vya ulanguzi wa binadamu isipokuwa,
- ajira za kifahari.
 - ukosefu wa mahitaji muhimu.
 - kukosa maarifa.
 - uhaba wa nafasi za kujiendeleza.
45. Kazi wanazofanya watu baada ya kulangukiwa;
- ni za kuchosha kwa malipo ya juu.
 - ni za lazima kwa malipo nafuu.
 - ni za hiari zinazochosha sana.
 - ni ngumu kwa malipo haba.
46. Mila zinazochangia ulanguzi wa binadamu si, pamoja na,
- ndoa za mapema.
 - biashara ya watumwa.
 - ajira ya watoto.
 - tohara ya wasichana.
47. Madhara makuu ya ulanguzi wa binadamu ni kuwa, watu
- hundolewa karibu na kwao.
 - watu hupoteza hadhi yao.
 - hupolekwa kusikojulikana.
 - huwaathiri walanguzi kimawazo.
48. Kifungu kinaonyesha kuwa;
- kuna wale wanajinasua kwenye dhiki wanazosababishiwa.
 - wanakopeleka wale waliolanguliwa hupokelewa kwa njia ifaayo.
 - watu wengi hushiriki maovu kwa hiari yao.
 - hamu ya kuishi hupungua mtu anapojinasua kwa wakandamizaji.
49. Maovu katika jamii yatakabiliwa zaidi kwa njia ya,
- ujasiri.
 - unyonyekevu.
 - ushirikiano.
 - imani.
50. Kauli waendako ni peponi imetumia tamathali gani ya usemi?
- Istiara.
 - Tashbihi.
 - Tashhisi.
 - Chuku.

K.C.P.E THIRD TRIAL STANDARD EIGHT 2022

SCIENCE

Time: 1hr 40mins

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in the question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

YOUR INDEX NUMBER

YOUR NAME

NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. 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.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.
9. For each of the Questions 1 – 50, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only ONE of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a dark line inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

In the Question Booklet:

14. The process by which plants lose water to the atmosphere is called

- A. capillarity
- B. diffusion
- C. transpiration
- D. evaporation

The correct answer is C. (transpiration)

On the answer sheet:

A B C D
 14 A B C D
 24 A B C D
 34 A B C D
 44 A B C D

In the second set, the box with the letter C printed in it is marked.

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

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages

Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing

1. Which one of the following part of male reproductive system produces sex cells?

- A. Penis
- B. Urethra
- C. Testis
- D. Sperm duct

2. The following are signs of a certain disease

- (i) *Dizziness*
- (ii) *Whitish palms.*
- (iii) *Getting out of breath.*
- (iv) *Feeling very tired.*

A child with above signs and symptoms should be fed on food rich in

- A. green vegetables and red meat.
- B. legumes and fruits.
- C. cereals and liver
- D. tubers and fruits.

3. The diagram below represents a beak of a bird



The beak is most likely to be of a

- A. flesh eater
- B. nectar feeder
- C. filter feeder
- D. grain eater

4. Which of the following plants have tap roots system?

- A. Peas and sodom apple
- B. Cabbage and wheat
- C. Millet and rice
- D. Cassava and maize

5. Which one of the following planets has the longest orbit?

- A. Saturn
- B. Uranus
- C. Mercury
- D. Earth

6. Which one of the following activities mainly pollute water?

- A. Mining activities.
- B. Disposing organic manure in the water.
- C. Controlled use of farm chemicals.
- D. Oil spillage.

7. Which one of the method of grazing is most practised in area with less pasture?

- A. Zero grazing
- B. Herding
- C. Paddocking
- D. Strip grazing

8. The following materials were collected during a science lesson.

- (i) *Strong wire*
- (ii) *Metal sheet*
- (iii) *Pieces of wood*
- (iv) *A nail*

The weather instrument likely to be constructed is

- A. raingauge
- B. windsock
- C. windvane
- D. liquid thermometer

9. Which one of the following statements describe a premolar tooth? It

- A. bites and crushes food.
- B. cut and grinds food.
- C. has ridges and two roots.
- D. has cusps and tear food.

10. Which of the following pairs of crops is correctly matched to its group?

Legumes	Cereals
---------	---------

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A. Millet | Groundnuts |
| B. Greengrams | Rice |
| C. Cassava | Wheat |
| D. Maize | Beans |

11. Liquids and solids mainly have definite

- A. volume and mass
- B. mass and shape
- C. shape only
- D. shape and volume

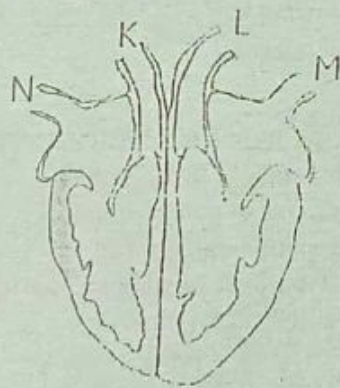
12. Which one of the following is a characteristic of all reptiles?

- A. Breathe through gills.
- B. Have external fertilization.
- C. Have constant body temperature.
- D. Lay fertilized eggs.

13. The following materials are attracted by magnet. Which one is not?

- A. Staple pins
- B. Razor blade
- C. Iron nails
- D. Copper fillings

14. The diagram below represents a section of a human heart.



Which of the labelled blood vessel N, K, L and M receives blood from the lungs?

- A. K
- B. M
- C. N
- D. L

15. The best way of controlling the spread of HIV and AIDS infection among newly married couple is by

- A. abstaining from sex
- B. being faithful
- C. using condoms
- D. visiting V.C.T centre

16. A flower that produces sticky pollen grains is also likely to have

- A. firmly attached anthers.
- B. dull petals
- C. feathery stigma
- D. large anthers

17. Which one of the following is not considered when taking medicine at home?

- A. Expiry date.
- B. Duration to complete the dose.
- C. Manufacturing date.
- D. How to store the medicine.

18. Which one of the following adaptive feature help plants that grow in water to remain floating?

- A. Flexible stems.
- B. Thin cuticle.
- C. Leaves with waxy surface.
- D. Large flat leaves.

19. The following are signs of ill health in livestock except

- A. rough coat
- B. reduced quality
- C. loss of weight
- D. irritation

20. The figure below shows a certain type of blood vessel



The blood vessel **mainly** carry

- A. deoxygenated blood.
- B. blood away from the heart.
- C. blood under high pressure.
- D. oxygenated blood.

21. Which ones among the following are reasons for lighting a house?

- A. Drying and warming the house
- B. Seeing clearly and ironing
- C. Discouraging pest and safety
- D. Cooking and taking photographs

22. Which of the following groups of plants consists of non flowering plants?

- A. Moss, grass, mould
- B. Cabbage, onions, sisal
- C. Cactus, mushroom, lichen,
- D. Cedar, cypress, pine

23. The type of soil erosion that is **not** easily noticed in the farm is referred to as

- A. sheet erosion
- B. gully erosion
- C. rill erosion
- D. splash erosion

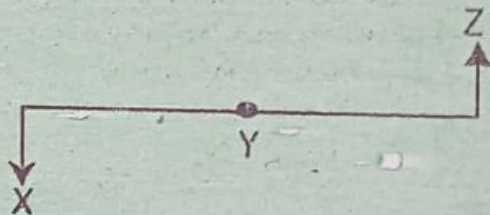
24. The **main** excretory wastes removed by the lungs are

- A. excess salt and carbondioxide
- B. excess water and sweat
- C. urea and water vapour
- D. water vapour and carbondioxide

25. Which one of the following statements does **not** describe cumulus clouds?

- A. Flat base.
- B. Feathery clouds.
- C. Appear low in the sky.
- D. Common in fine weather.

26. In the illustration below, describe the position of effort, load and fulcrum in a claw hammer.



- | | | | |
|----|---------|---------|---------|
| | X | Y | Z |
| A. | Effort | Load | Fulcrum |
| B. | Fulcrum | Effort | Load |
| C. | Load | Effort | Fulcrum |
| D. | Effort | Fulcrum | Load |

27. Which of the following **cannot** be measured in newtons?

- A. Friction
- B. Mass
- C. Weight
- D. Gravity

28. The amount of rainwater retained in the soil depends **mainly** on the

- A. size of particles in soil.
- B. amount of rainfall.
- C. amount of air space in soil.
- D. texture of the soil..

29. The following are activities carried out when making a simple beam balance.
- Make a base for the balance.
 - Fix nails on both sides of the plank of wood.
 - Fix the stand and arm to the base.
 - Suspend the plank of wood to find the balancing point.
 - Suspend tins on arms.

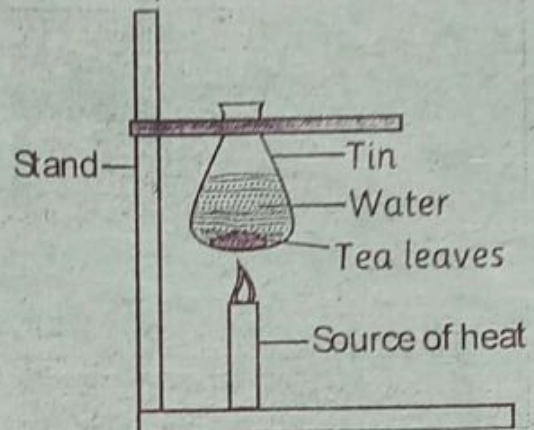
Which one of the following is the **correct** order in which the activities are carried out?

- (iv), (i), (iii), (v), (ii)
 - (i), (iv), (ii), (iii), (v)
 - (iii), (ii), (iv), (v)
 - (i), (iii), (ii), (v), (iv)
30. Animals depend on plants on the following **except** for
- food
 - medicine
 - shelter
 - support

31. Which is the **best** method of separating a mixture of salt solution?
- Evaporation
 - Filtering
 - Decanting
 - Handpicking

32. Which one of the following activities increases opposing force?
- Stream lining bodies.
 - Making treads on tyres.
 - Using ball bearing.
 - Smoothing surfaces.

33. The set up below was used to investigate a certain aspect of heat.

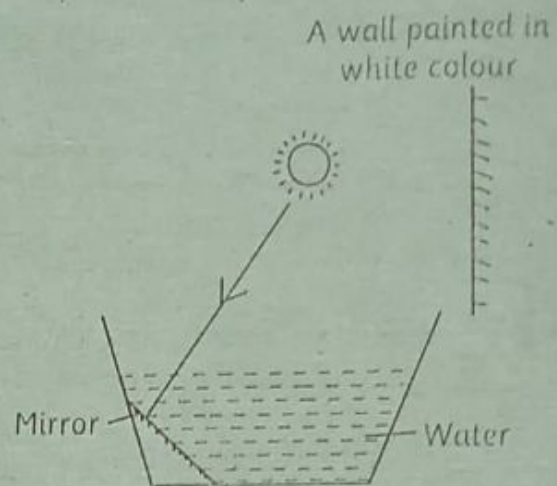


The two aspect of heat being investigated are

- conduction and radiation.
 - radiation and convection
 - convection and conduction
 - conduction and melting
34. Which one of the following pairs represents sources of animal fat?
- Cheese and sunflower
 - Margarine and coconuts
 - Cheese and salads
 - Butter and bacon
35. Which of the following activities increases the loudness of a sound?
- Speaking using folded paper.
 - Beating drums harder.
 - Using guitar when dancing.
 - Public vehicle, with loud music.
36. Which one of the following adaptation of flying animals help them to move easily in the air?
- Presence of wings.
 - Streamlined bodies.
 - Presences of air bladder.
 - They have webbed feet.

37. Which one of the following source of electricity uses light energy?
- Wind driven turbine.
 - Hydro-electric generator
 - Solar panel
 - Geothermal generator
38. Which is the best method of controlling weaver birds in the farm?
- Spraying
 - Pruning
 - Scaring them away
 - Hand picking
39. Which one of the following materials float on water due to their shape?
- Bowls and bottle tops
 - Papers and staples
 - Wires and sulfuria
 - Ships and candle wax
40. Which one of the following diseases is a child immunized against at birth, sixth week, tenth week and fourteenth week after birth?
- Yellow fever
 - Tuberculosis
 - Yellow fever
 - Polio myelitis
41. Which parts of a seed allows water and air to enter during germination?
- Endosperm
 - Micropyle
 - Hilum
 - Radicule

42. The diagram below represents a set up used to investigate a certain aspect of light.



The aspect being investigated is

- how light travels
 - reflection of light.
 - making a rainbow
 - refraction of light
43. Which one of the following is an advantage of using manures?
- Burn the plants if applied in large quantities.
 - Encourage the growth of edible weeds.
 - Improve the circulation of air in the soil.
 - Take long time to decompose in the soil.
44. Living things that live in water obtain the oxygen from
- water
 - air
 - soil
 - plants
45. Which one of the following is a sign of malaria?
- Chest pain
 - Prolonged coughing
 - Skin rashes
 - Loss of appetite

46. Which of the following activities is a modern method of preserving food?
- A. Use of honey
 - B. Use of low temperature
 - C. Salting
 - D. Smoking
47. The heart chamber that pump the blood to the lungs is the
- A. left ventricle
 - B. right auricle
 - C. right ventricle
 - D. left auricle
48. Which one of the following activities is water used in the industry?
- A. Surfing
 - B. Swimming
 - C. Boat racing
 - D. Mixing chemicals
49. Which one of the following practices will help to prevent the spread of typhoid?
- A. Washing fruits and vegetables thoroughly.
 - B. Spraying chemicals in stagnant water.
 - C. Wearing protective clothing.
 - D. Eating balanced diet.
50. Which one of the following animal is **correctly** matched with its products?
- | Animal | Products |
|----------------|----------|
| A. Beef cattle | Milk |
| B. Chicken | Skin |
| C. Goat | Mutton |
| D. Sheep | Eggs |

SOCIAL STUDIES
AND
RELIGIOUS
EDUCATION

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 90 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

YOUR INDEX NUMBER

YOUR NAME

NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. 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.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.
9. For each of the questions 1 – 90 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

In the question booklet:

- 33.** The **MOST** common form of transport used by many people in Kenya is
- A. water
 - B. railway
 - C. road
 - D. air

The correct answer is **B** (road)

On the answer sheet:

31 A B C D I **13** A B C D I **23** A B C D I **33** A B C D I **43** A B C D I

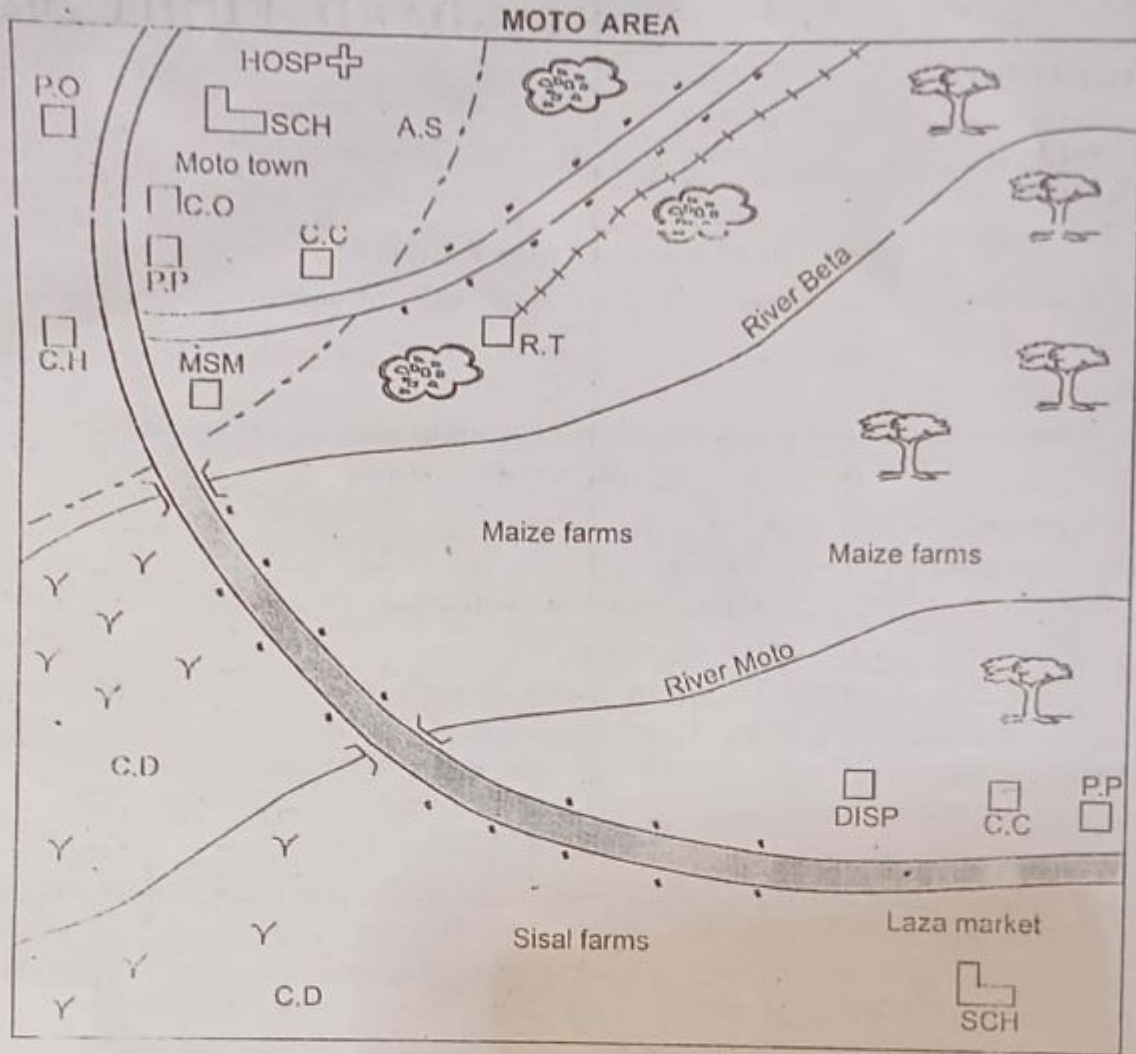
In the set of boxes numbered 33, the box with the letter **B** printed in it is marked.

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

This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.

Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing.

PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES



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

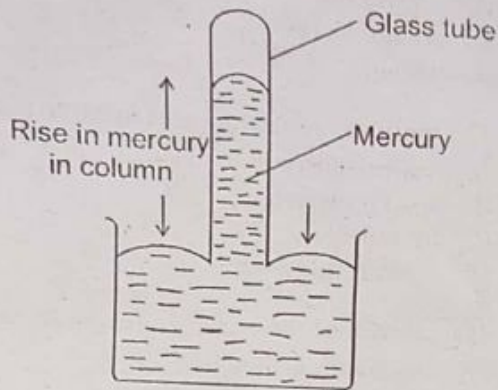
KEY

P.O.	Post office	Y Y Y	Grass
C.H.	Cinema Hall		Forest
HOSP	Hospital		Tarmac road
SCH	School		Murrum road
C.O.	County offices		Permanent buildings
P.P.	Police post		Human settlement
C.C.	Chief's camp		Railway line
MSM	Museum	R.T.	Railway terminus
DISP	Dispensary	A.S.	Air strip
C.D.	Cattle dip		

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

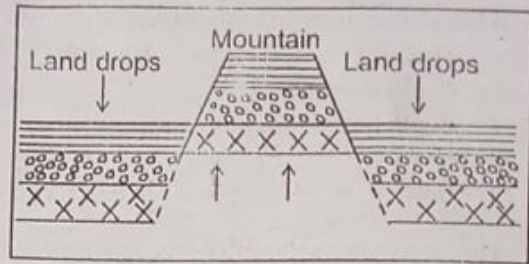
1. What is the direction of the sisal farms from Moto town?
 - A. North West
 - B. South East
 - C. North
 - D. South
 2. The approximate length of the tarmac road in Moto area is
 - A. 24km
 - B. 21km
 - C. 28km
 - D. 14km
 3. The human settlement in Moto area is **mainly** influence by
 - A. transport and communication networks.
 - B. mining activities.
 - C. trading activities
 - D. urbanisation
 4. Which one of the following is **not true** about Moto town? It is
 - A. a tourist centre.
 - B. an administrative centre.
 - C. an agricultural collecting centre.
 - D. a recreational centre.
 5. Most of the people in Moto area are
 - A. Muslims
 - B. Christians
 - C. Traditionalists
 - D. Pagans
 6. The **main** means of transport in Moto area is
 - A. water transport
 - B. road transport
 - C. air transport
 - D. railway transport
 7. The climate of the area Southwest of Moto area can be described as
 - A. hot and dry
 - B. cool and wet
 - C. hot and wet
 - D. hot and humid
 8. Cultural artefacts are preserved in museums **mainly** because they
 - A. bring foreign exchange through tourism.
 - B. were used by our ancestors.
 - C. show us how tools were developed by our forefathers.
 - D. help us to know our cultural heritage.
-
9. Which one of the following shows the **correct** sequence in the development of modern man?
 - A. Homo erectus → Homo habilis → Homo sapiens → Homo sapiens sapiens
 - B. Homo sapiens → Homo sapiens → Homo habilis → Homo erectus
 - C. Homo habilis → Homo erectus → Homo sapiens → Homo sapiens sapiens
 - D. Homo sapiens erectus → Homo sapiens → Homo habilis → Homo sapiens sapiens
-
10. The basic unit in the society is the
 - A. clan
 - B. community
 - C. school
 - D. family
 11. Who among the following Baganda leaders is **correctly** matched with his title?
 - A. Omuwaniika → Treasurer
 - B. Katikiro → Chief Justice
 - C. Omulamuzi → Attorney-General
 - D. Bataka → King
 12. Which one of the following systems of a colonial administration was used by the British in Northern Nigeria?
 - A. Direct rule
 - B. Indirect rule
 - C. Assimilation
 - D. Paternalism
 13. The sun is overhead at midday at the Tropic of Cancer in the month of
 - A. December
 - B. September
 - C. June
 - D. March

The diagram below shows an instrument of weather. Use it to answer question 14.



14. The instrument of weather shown above is used to
- determine the strength of wind.
 - record distance moved by mercury.
 - record amount of water vapour
 - measure atmospheric pressure
15. Which one of the following communities in Kenya make up the highland nilotes?
- Nandi, Sanye, Dahalo
 - Keiyo, Agikuyu, Ameru
 - Turkana, Maasai, Teso
 - Kipsigis, Tugen, Marakwet
16. Which one of the following is **not true** about the political organisation of the San?
- The San had a central government.
 - Decisions affecting the community were reached through consensus.
 - The San practised direct democracy.
 - Family heads made decisions on behalf of the family.
17. Three of the following are soil conservation measures. Which one is **not**?
- Mono-cropping
 - Contour ploughing
 - Dry farming
 - Terracing

Use the following diagram to answer question 18.



18. The type of mountain shown in the diagram above was formed as a result of
- accumulation of lava on earth's surface.
 - faulting and uplifting.
 - faulting and sinking.
 - folding of rocks.
19. Population distribution in Eastern Africa is **mainly** influenced by
- pests and diseases
 - drainage
 - climate.
 - employment opportunities
20. Three of the following are roles of the school development committee. Which one is **not**?
- Employing all government teachers.
 - Implementing development projects in the school.
 - Employing and dismissing school workers.
 - Maintaining the traditions and standards of the school.
21. Samori Toure lost the fight against the French **mainly** because
- the French used more superior weapons.
 - the French army had more soldiers than Samori's army.
 - he used the scorched earth military tactic.
 - he lacked support from other African communities.

29. Below are examples of human rights enjoyed by citizens in Kenya.

- (i) Right to information.
- (ii) Right to life.
- (iii) Right to health care.
- (iv) Freedom from discrimination.
- (v) Freedom of assembly.

Which one of the following combinations shows political rights **only**?

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

30. Rural-urban migrations take place **mainly** due to

- A. lack of industries in towns.
- B. availability of jobs in urban areas.
- C. shortage of land in rural areas.
- D. trading activities.

31. The river Tana Projects in Kenya were established **mainly** for

- A. production of electricity.
- B. controlling flooding in the lower Tana.
- C. provision of water for irrigation.
- D. provision of water for domestic use.

32. Mwalimu Julius Nyerere is remembered by Tanzanians **mainly** because he

- A. established Ujamaa villages.
- B. was a great teacher.
- C. led Tanganyika to independence.
- D. united Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

33. Below are factors that favour the growing of a crop in Kenya.

- (i) Gently sloping land to allow use of machines.
- (ii) Cool temperatures.
- (iii) Fertile well-drained soils.
- (iv) Warm dry and sunny weather during harvesting.
- (v) Moderate rainfall.

The factors listed above are **likely** to favour the growing of

- A. tea
- B. wheat
- C. coffee
- D. maize

34. Which one of the following minerals is **correctly** matched with its method of mining?

- A. Limestone – Evaporation
- B. Soda ash – Dredging
- C. Salt – Deep shaft method
- D. Flourspar – Adit mining

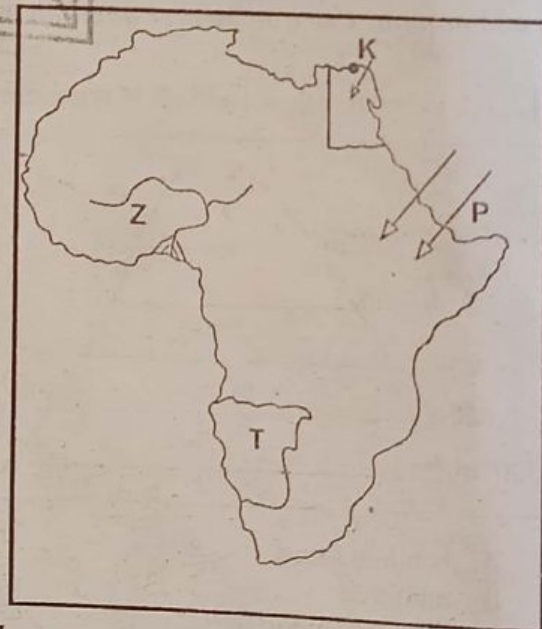
35. The **main** contribution of coffee farming to the economy of Ethiopia is that it has led to

- A. creation of job opportunities.
- B. rise in the standards of living for Ethiopians.
- C. earning of foreign exchange.
- D. improvement of infrastructure in Ethiopia.

36. The **main** problem facing beef farming in Kenya and Tanzania is

- A. shortage of water and pasture.
- B. lack of capital to maintain cattle ranches.
- C. inadequate slaughterhouses.
- D. attacks by wild animals.

Use the map of Africa provided below to answer questions 37 to 40.



37. The country marked 'T' is

- A. Angola
- B. Botswana
- C. Namibia
- D. Mozambique

38. The drainage feature marked Z is River

- A. Volta
- B. Nile
- C. Senegal
- D. Mozambique

39. The capital city of the country marked K is

- A. Alexandria
- B. Khartoum
- C. Tripoli
- D. Cairo

40. The winds marked P are known as

- A. North East Trade Winds
- B. The Westerlies
- C. Harmattan
- D. South East Monsoon winds

41. The following are functions of a town in Kenya.

- (i) It is a major sea port.
- (ii) It is the headquarters of the Kenya navy.
- (iii) It is a major tourist center.
- (iv) It is a cultural centre.

The town with the above functions is likely to be

- A. Kisumu
- B. Malindi
- C. Nairobi
- D. Mombasa

42. The main problem facing wildlife in Kenya is

- A. terrorism
- B. drought
- C. poaching
- D. pests and diseases

43. Karisa, a standard 7 pupil in Mazoea Primary School notices that a group of her schoolmates have started smoking cigarettes. The best action for Karisa to take to assist her schoolmates is to

- A. tell all other school pupils about her schoolmates.
- B. tell them the dangers of cigarette smoking.
- C. report them at the nearest police station.
- D. pray for them to change their behaviour.

44. Three of the following are objectives of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. (COMESA). Which one is **not**? To

- A. create a common market for exchange of goods and services.
- B. protect the independence of member states.
- C. promote peace among member states.
- D. enable member states to increase the use of their raw materials.

45. Most African rivers are **not** navigable **mainly** due to

- A. rapids and waterfalls.
- B. storms and heavy rainfall.
- C. dangerous water animals.
- D. fluctuation of water levels during drought.

46. The **main** problem facing sea fishing in Kenya and Tanzania is

- A. pollution by large oil carrying vessels.
- B. exploitation of fishermen.
- C. lack of enough market.
- D. lack of modern fishing equipment.

47. Which one of the following is **not** a traditional industry?

- A. Pottery
- B. Basketry
- C. Glass-making
- D. Iron-smelting

48. The government of Kenya encourages the establishment of Jua Kali industries **mainly** because Jua Kali industries

- A. produce goods that are affordable.
- B. require little capital to start.
- C. use locally available raw materials.
- D. create self-employment.

49. The **main** problem facing the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development. (IGAD) is

- A. misunderstandings among member states.
- B. instability and civil wars in the region.
- C. lack of enough funds to carry out its activities.
- D. drought and desertification.

50. Three of the following are similarities in the systems of government in both Kenya and Swaziland. Which one is **not**? In both countries
- there are many political parties.
 - parliament consists of two houses.
 - the heads of states are not members of parliament.
 - the armed forces are under the heads of state.
51. Which one of the following combinations of trees consists of hardwood species of trees only?
- Mahogany, eucalyptus and pine
 - Cypress, gravelea and blue gum
 - Teak, ebony and African cedar
 - pine, cypress and mvule
52. Three of the following are responsibilities of spouses in marriage. Which one is **not**? Spouses should
- care for family property.
 - help to create a good society.
 - provide for the needs of the family.
 - be unfaithful in marriage.
53. Which one of the following is **not** a principle of democracy?
- Promotion of freedom for all people.
 - Provision of justice for all.
 - Promotion of equality before the law.
 - Recognizing that power belongs to the politicians.
54. The **best** way of encouraging people in Kenya to obey the law is by
- arresting all law breakers and imprisoning them.
 - educating people on the importance of observing the law.
 - giving rewards to law-abiding citizens.
 - employing many police officers to maintain law and order.
55. Which one of the following is a way of becoming a Kenyan citizen? By
- Registration
 - Dualism
 - Naturalisation
 - Marriage
56. Which one of the following ways of resolving conflicts **does not** involve outside parties?
- Litigation
 - Mediation
 - Conciliation
 - Dialogue
57. Three of the following are true about direct democracy. Which one is **not**?
- It is a participatory type of democracy.
 - All individuals are involved in decision making.
 - Individuals elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf.
 - The government belongs to all people.
58. The first step towards conducting a general elections in Kenya is
- printing of ballot papers.
 - dissolution of parliament.
 - announcing the election date.
 - delivering election materials to the polling stations.
59. The **main** function of the Judiciary in Kenya is to
- administer justice.
 - formulate government policies.
 - amend laws.
 - maintain law and order.
60. Three of the following are ways in which one may lose a civic seat. Which one is **not**? If one
- is of sound mind.
 - is sentenced to death.
 - loses his or her Kenyan citizenship
 - gets convicted of an election offence by a court of law.

PART II: RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

SECTION A

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following came as a result of the disobedience of Adam and Eve?
- Women started giving birth.
 - Human beings brought suffering to themselves.
 - Human beings started feeding on plants and animals.
 - Human beings started to marry.
62. Which one of the following statement is true. The sign of circumcision in the covenant between God and Abraham showed that;
- Abraham would live to an old age.
 - Abraham had accepted to leave Haran.
 - Abraham's descendants would be special people.
 - God and Abraham had become great friends.
63. Which one of the following commands did God give Noah after the floods?
- Be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth.
 - Leave you native land and go to a place I will show you.
 - Remove your shoes, the place you are standing is Holy.
 - I am putting you in charge of all animals, fish and birds.
64. "I am who I am" Say this to the people of Israel. I am has sent me to you." God spoke those words when Moses was
- crossing the Red sea.
 - speaking to the king of Egypt.
 - receiving the ten commandments.
 - looking after his father-in-law sheep.
65. On the night of the Exodus God's power was seen when
- God killed all the Egyptian firstborns.
 - Moses performed miracles before the king.
 - the Egyptian army drowned in the sea.
 - water in the whole land of Egypt turned into blood.
66. Which one of the following is the main reason why God made a covenant with the Israelites on Mt. Sinai? To
- help them conquer the land of Caanan.
 - make them live holy lives.
 - choose them as God's special people.
 - make them respect their leader Moses.
67. Which one of the following commandments did the Israelites break when Moses went to meet God on Mt. Sinai?
- Do not commit murder.
 - Do not commit adultery.
 - Observe the Sabbath day and keep it holy.
 - Do not make yourselves any image to worship.
68. Who among the following prophet, anointed the first king of Israel?
- Nathan
 - Elisha
 - Samuel
 - Abijah
69. Who among the following Judges of Israel vowed to God that he would offer whatever would meet him as a burnt sacrifice if he would return victorious from the war?
- Jephthal
 - Gideon
 - Samson
 - Othniel
70. Who among the following old testament prophets is correctly matched with his prophecy?
- Micah: A virgin would become pregnant.
 - Joel: Out pouring of the Holy Spirit on everyone.
 - Isaiah: Birth of Jesus Christ in Bethlehem.
 - Hosea: God making a new covenant with his people.
71. From the visit of the shepherds to baby Jesus on the night he was born, Christians learn that
- they should present gifts to babies.
 - gifts offered to babies have special meaning.
 - Jesus was the expected Messiah.
 - they should visit mothers with new born babies.
72. Which one of the following events took place in the life of Jesus when he was a baby? He
- was dedicated in the temple.
 - was left behind in the temple.
 - attended the passover feast.
 - was baptized in river Jordan.
73. By going to John the Baptist to be baptised, Jesus showed that.
- John the Baptist was his relative.
 - everyone had to be baptized by John.
 - He recognized the work of John the Baptist.
 - John the baptist was forgiving sins.
74. "If you are the son of God, throw yourself down, for God will give his angels incharge of you to guard you". Luke 4: 9 - 10. What was Jesus response towards this temptation?
- You shall worship the Lord your God alone.
 - You shall not tempt the Lord your God.
 - Man shall not live by bread alone.
 - You shall honour God all the days of your life.

75. Which one of the following teachings was said by Jesus during the sermon on the mount?
 A. I am the way the truth and the life.
 B. I am the true vine and my father is the gardener.
 C. Love the Lord with all your heart, soul and mind.
 D. Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you.
76. From the healing of the Roman officer's servant by Jesus, Christians learn that
 A. Jesus came for all races.
 B. the Roman officer loved his servant.
 C. they should treat their servants well.
 D. some Romans were friendly to Jesus.
77. In the parable of the sower told by Jesus which one of the following represents people who hear God's message. When troubles come they give up at once seeds sown
 A. along the paths B. along the thorns
 C. tin good soil. D. on rocky ground.
78. Which one of the following is the most important value seen in the woman who touched Jesus' garment?
 A. Courage B. Faith
 C. Patience D. Kindness
79. Which one of the following events took place on the night Jesus was praying at the garden of Gethsemane?
 A. A voice was heard from heaven.
 B. A cloud came down and covered Jesus.
 C. His clothes changed to dazzling white.
 D. An angel talked to Jesus.
80. During the time of resurrection at the tomb, Mary Magdalene recognized Jesus when he
 A. prayed for her. B. broke the bread
 C. spoke to her. D. disappeared.
81. Which one of the following is the main reason why the disciples were in closed rooms in Jerusalem on the day of pentecost? Because they
 A. wanted to pray together.
 B. were electing the seven helpers.
 C. were waiting for the Holy spirit.
 D. feared persecution from the Jews.
82. From the incidence of Paul escaping from jail in Philippi, Christians learn
 A. that God protects his people.
 B. that their actions can lead them into jail.
 C. to respect decisions of their leaders.
 D. not to make those in authority angry.
83. Which one of the following gifts of the Holy Spirit was seen working in Peter when he visited Joppa?
 A. Wisdom
 B. Prophecy
 C. Speaking in tongues
 D. Working miracles
84. Which one of the following statements about prayer is true in both traditional African religion and Christianity?
 A. Prayers are said through ancestors.
 B. Prayers are read from holy scriptures.
 C. Prayers are said at different fixed times.
 D. There are prayers for special occasions.
85. Which one of the following actions in traditional African communities show respect to me?
 A. Praying for a dead person.
 B. Giving an expectant mother light duties.
 C. Isolating an expectant mother from the rest of the family.
 D. Dressing an expectant mother in a special cloth.
86. Which one of the following beliefs about life after death in traditional African communities is true?
 A. The spirits of the dead people go to heaven
 B. Death marks the beginning of a new life.
 C. The dead influence the life of the living.
 D. Names of the dead people are not mentioned
87. Mrs. Mwema and her family donates food stuffs and clothes to a nearby children's home. Which Christian value is seen in their actions?
 A. Humility B. Love
 C. Kindness D. Tolerance
88. Kimathi likes showing off and claiming how rich his parents are. As a Christian what advice can you give him?
 A. Use his money to buy other pupils lunch.
 B. Humble himself and get serious with his studies.
 C. Tell his rich father to donate money to school.
 D. Tell him to share some of his expensive things with you.
89. During the school holidays, four pupils spent their leisure time differently. Who among the four spent his well?
 A. Mogaka: Attended bible study lessons every Friday.
 B. Mwaniki: Went to Mombasa with his parents for a holiday.
 C. Opiyo: Went to visit his relatives who lived in the up country.
 D. Kiprono: Visited a home for the aged every Wednesday and helped in cleaning.
90. Which one of the following was the main work of European missionaries when they came to Kenya in the 19th century?
 A. Teaching Africans a new religion.
 B. Building homes for the freed slaves.
 C. Building of the railway line.
 D. Teaching Africans new farming methods.

K.C.P.E THIRD TRIAL STANDARD EIGHT 2022

MATHEMATICS

Time: 2 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in the question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use only an ordinary pencil.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. 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.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT**.
9. For each of the Questions 1 – 50, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a dark line inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

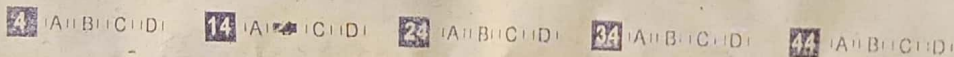
Example

In the Question Booklet:

14. What is the 899,998 rounded off to two decimal places.
- A. 899.99
B. 900.00
C. 999.00
D. 899.90

The correct answer is (B)

On the answer sheet:



In the set of boxes numbered 14, the box with the letter B printed in it is marked.

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

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.

Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing.

1. Which of the following numbers is nine hundred and ninety thousand, nine hundred and ninety and ninety hundredth?
- A. 990 990.900
 B. 990 909.900
 C. 990 909.90
 D. 990 990.90

2. What is the number 6 929.368 rounded off to two decimal places?
- A. 6 929.37
 B. 6 929.36
 C. 6 930.00
 D. 6 929.40

3. How many days are there between 5th June to 9th September?
- A. 93
 B. 94
 C. 95
 D. 97

4. What is the total value of digit 5 in the number 8 657 234
- A. Fifty thousand
 B. Ten of thousands
 C. Thousands
 D. Five thousand

5. What is the value

$$\frac{3(4^2 - 2^2) - 5 \times 6 \div 2}{2 \times 3 + 1} ?$$

- A. 21
 B. 36
 C. 7
 D. 3

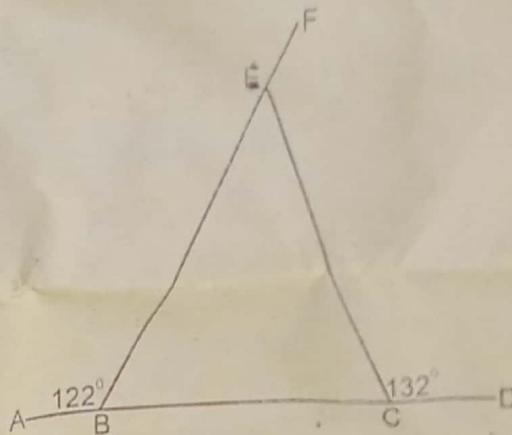
6. Kiprop bought the following items from a shop.

3kg sugar @ sh. 120
 250g of tea leaves for sh. 130
 2 bars of soap @ sh. 220
 3kg cooking fat @ sh. 155
 3½ kg rice @ sh. 120

If he paid using 2 - 1000 shilling notes, how much balance did he get?

- A. Sh. 1 815
 B. Sh. 185
 C. Sh. 1 715
 D. Sh. 285

7. In the figure below line ABCD is a straight line. Line BEF is a straight line.



Angle ABE = 122° and angle DCE = 132°. What is the size of angle CEF?

- A. 106°
 B. 48°
 C. 58°
 D. 74°

8. What is the sum of the square of 16 and the squareroot of 144?

- A. 16
 B. 256
 C. 268
 D. 12

9. Which of the following is the next number in the sequence 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1.6, 3.2, ...?

- A. 9.6
 B. 6.4
 C. 4.8
 D. 5.0

10. What is the simplest form of the expression

$$5a + \frac{1}{4}(8a - 2b)$$

- A. 37a - 8b
 B. 7a - $\frac{1}{2}b$
 C. 28a - 2b
 D. 7a - 2b

11. The table below shows the bus time table from town A to town E.

Town	Arrival	Departure
A		6:00am
B	8:30am	9:00am
C	10:15am	10:30am
D	11:15am	11:25am
E	12:10pm	12:20pm

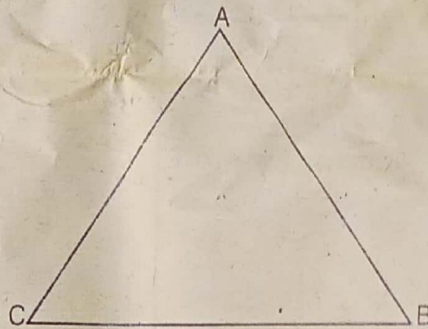
How long did it take the bus from town B to town E?

- A. 3hrs 10min B. 3hrs 20min
C. 3hrs 40min D. 6hrs 15min

12. The perimeter of a rectangular piece of land is 320m. If the width is 70m long, what is the area of the rectangle?

- A. 780m^2
B. 8400m^2
C. 22400m^2
D. 6300m^2

13. The triangle ABC drawn below is drawn to scale.



What is the complementary of angle ABC?

- A. 32° B. 58° C. 55° D. 75°

14. What is the value of

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

A. $1\frac{5}{12}$

B. $3\frac{1}{7}$

C. $2\frac{7}{12}$

D. $1\frac{7}{12}$

15. Jackline paid sh. 20 400 for a generator after getting 15% discount. What was the marked price?

A. 3 060

B. 23 460

C. 24 000

D. 17 340

16. Three bells ring at an interval of 6min, 12min and 18min. If they all rung altogether at 8:30am, what time will they ring again?

A. 9:06am

B. 9:42am

C. 10:06am

D. 10:42am

17. A rectangular water tank measure 1.6m by 1.2m by 1.0m. How many litres does it hold when half full?

A. 190l

B. 960l

C. 192l

D. 96l

18. The fraction $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ are to be arranged from the smallest to the largest

A. $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{5}$

B. $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{5}{8}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{5}{8}$

D. $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{1}{2}$

19. Which of the following is **not true** about rhombus?

A. Diagonals are equal.

B. Diagonals bisect at 90°

C. Diagonals are not equal

D. Two pairs of parallel sides.

20. The table below shows the number of children immunised against TB.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
No. of Children	220	246	312	186	288	262

Which two consecutive months had the mean of immunised children highest?

A. March and May

B. May and June

C. Feb and March

D. March and April

21. Construct a triangle ABC such that AB = 7.2cm BC = 5.8cm and AC = 6.2cm.

What is the size of angle ABC?

A. 125°

B. 75°

C. 55°

D. 50°

22. What is the value of

$$\frac{1}{2}(2x + 2) + \frac{1}{3}(4x - 2) = 10$$

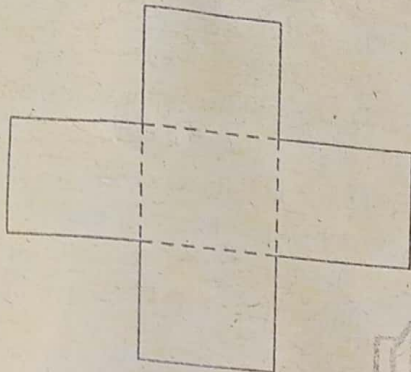
A. $4\frac{1}{7}$

B. $4\frac{2}{7}$

C. $4\frac{3}{7}$

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

23. Below is a net of a solid.



When folded, which solid will be formed?

A. Closed cuboid.

B. Square pyramid.

C. Square prism.

D. Open cuboid.

24. A factory hired 18 men to complete a certain job in 30 days. How many more days did it take them to complete the job if 3 men did not turn up for work?

A. 36 days

B. 6 days

C. 12 days

D. 24 days

25. Which of the following sets of measurement will form a right angled triangle?

A. 5cm, 12cm, 17cm

B. 8cm, 15cm, 19cm

C. 7cm, 24cm, 25cm

D. 10cm, 24cm, 25cm

26. A pickup was carrying 8 cartons of cooking fat and 50 bales of wheat flour. Each carton contained 12 - 500g tins of cooking fat and each bale had 24 - 1kg packets of wheat flour. What was the mass of the load in tonnes?

A. 1 248 tonnes

B. 124.8 tonnes

C. 12.48 tonnes

D. 1.248 tonnes

27. The area of a square piece of land is $1\ 764\text{m}^2$. It was to be fenced using five strands of barbed wire. What was the total length of the wire used?

A. 168m

B. 840m

C. 672m

D. 336m

28. A trader sold an item for sh. 3 400 making a loss of 15%. At what price should he sell the item to make a profit of 20%?

A. Sh. 3 550

B. Sh. 4 000

C. Sh. 4 080

D. Sh. 4 800

29. A pupil scored the following marks in an exam.

Maths	English	Kiswahili	Science	Social studies
40	42	45	39	34

If the information was placed on a pie-chart, what angle would represent Kiswahili?

A. 81°

B. 90°

C. 100°

D. 162°

30. What is 1:5 written as a percentage?

A. 20%

B. 25%

C. 40%

D. 80%

31. Harun deposited sh. 160 000 in a Commercial Bank that paid simple interest at the rate of 6% per annum. How much money was in his account after 2 years?

- A. Sh. 9 600
- B. Sh. 19 200
- C. Sh. 179 200
- D. Sh. 169 600

32. At a political rally, the number of men was 300. The number of girls was three times that of men and 120 more than women. The number of boys was half that of girls. How many people had attended the rally?

- A. 1 770
- B. 1 840
- C. 2 140
- D. 2 430

33. The cash price of a T.V is sh. 12 000. The hire purchase includes a deposit of sh. 3 000 and eight equal monthly instalments of sh. 1 500. How much more do one pay for hire purchase than cash price?

- A. Sh. 12 000
- B. Sh. 15 000
- C. Sh. 3 000
- D. Sh. 9 000

34. What is the value of $0.63 \div 0.9 + 0.2 \times 3.6$?

- A. 0.7
- B. 1.42
- C. 7.2
- D. 0.72

35. A rectangular plot of land has a width of 80m and a diagonal of 170m. What is the area of the plot in m^2 ?

- A. 1 2000 m^2
- B. 13 600 m^2
- C. 6 800 m^2
- D. 6000 m^2

36. A sales girl is paid a basic salary of sh. 15 000. She is also paid 4% commission on all the sales she makes. In one month she sold goods worth sh. 240 000. How much money did she earn that month?

- A. Sh. 9 600
- B. Sh. 17 400
- C. Sh. 2 400
- D. Sh. 24 600

37. On a map a road 36km is represented by 9cm. What is the scale used?

- A. 1:40
- B. 1:400
- C. 1:40000
- D. 1:400000

38. Ochieng bought x oranges and Saruni has four times as much oranges as Ochieng. Hassan has 7 oranges less than Saruni. How many oranges do they have altogether?

- A. $5x - 7$
- B. $6x - 7$
- C. $9x - 7$
- D. $9x + 7$

39. A bus left Busia for Nairobi at 1735 hours on Monday. The journey took 11 hours 55 minutes. What day and time did the bus get to Nairobi?

- A. 0530hrs Tuesday
- B. 0530hrs Wednesday
- C. 0540hrs Monday
- D. 1730hrs Tuesday

40. 750 children was born at Mama Lucy hospital in the month of February. In the month of March, the number increased by 20%. How many children were born in the hospital in the two months?

- A. 750
- B. 900
- C. 1 500
- D. 1 650

41. At Duale's farm there are 240 cows and 560 goats. Due to drought $\frac{1}{3}$ of cows died and a quarter of the goats died. How many animals were left on his farm?

- A. 640
- B. 580
- C. 800
- D. 720

42. A motorist travelled at a speed of 60km/h for 3 hrs. He travelled back taking two hours. What was the average speed for the whole journey?

- A. 90km/h
- B. 80km/h
- C. 120km/h
- D. 72km/h

43. Njirongo spends 0.36 of his salary on paying school fees, 0.24 on food, 0.5 of the remainder on transport and save the rest. If his salary is sh. 64 000, how much more does he spend on school fees than saving?

- A. Sh. 23 040
- B. Sh. 12 800
- C. Sh. 10 240
- D. Sh. 32 000

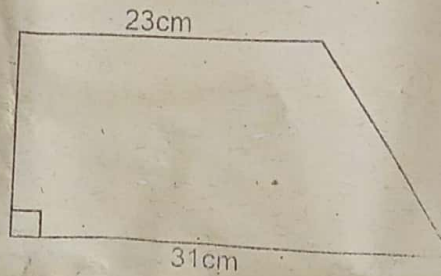
44. Wanjau and Karani shared some money in the ratio 3:4. If Karani got sh. 1 500 more than Wanjau, how much money were they sharing?

- A. Sh. 10 500
- B. Sh. 4 500
- C. Sh. 6 000
- D. Sh. 9 500

45. A cylindrical container has a diameter of 56cm and a height of 100cm. How many litres of water does it hold when full?

- A. 246 400l
- B. 24 640l
- C. 246.4l
- D. 21.6l

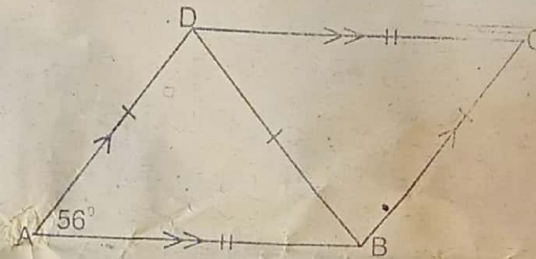
46. The area of the trapezium ABCD below is 486cm^2 .



What is the length of the perpendicular height?

- A. 16cm
- B. 36cm
- C. 18cm
- D. 24cm

47. In the figure ABCD below is a parallelogram. Line AD = DB. Angle DAB = 56°



What is the size of angle BCD?

- A. 56°
- B. 68°
- C. 124°
- D. 64°

48. Jamilla paid sh. 24 000 for a television set after getting 20% discount. What was the marked price?

- A. Sh. 19 200
- B. Sh. 20 000
- C. Sh. 28 800
- D. Sh. 30 000

49. What is the value of

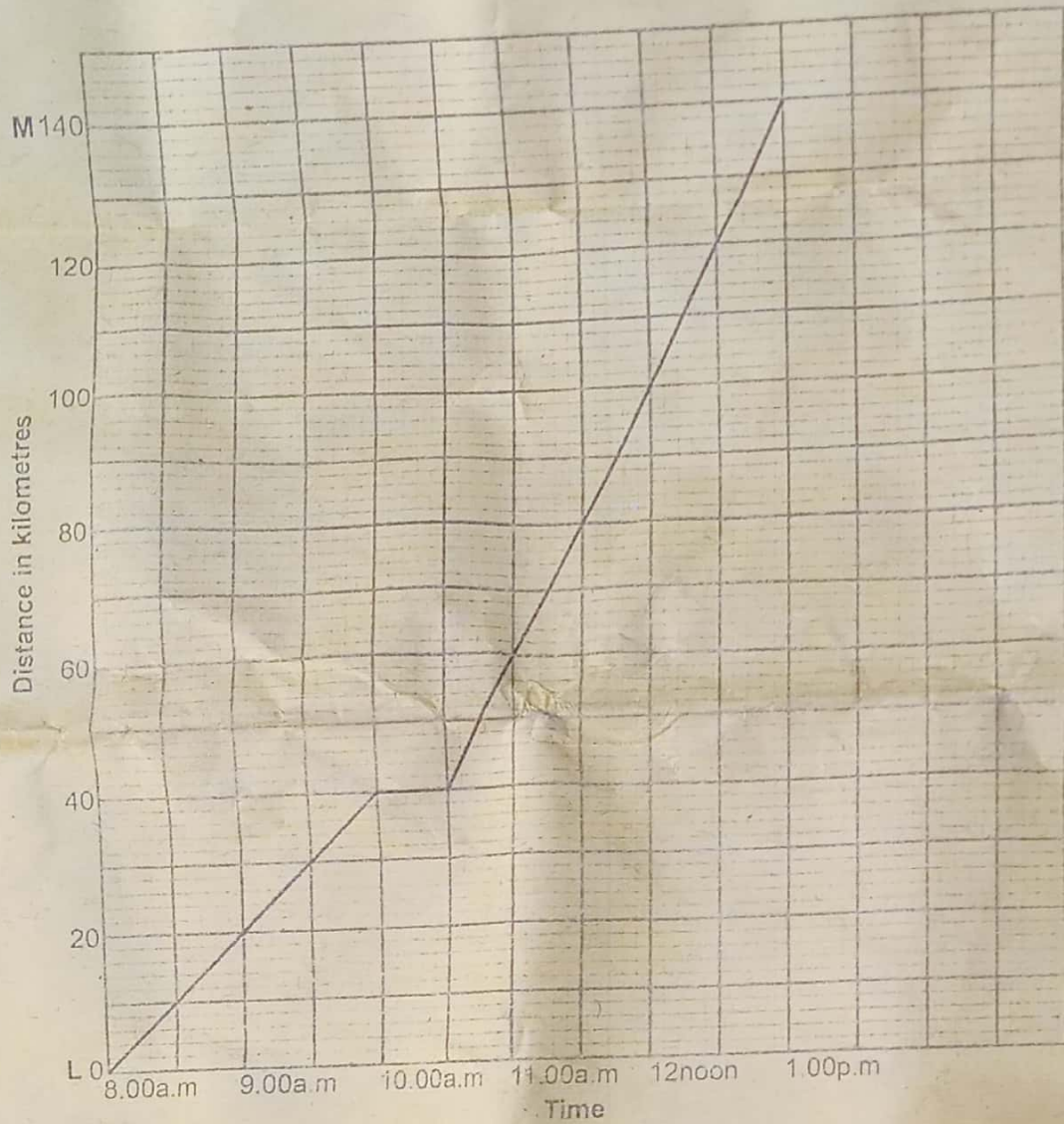
$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z - 1}$$

When $x = 3$, $y = x + 1$ and $z = y + 2$

- A. 4
- B. 3

- C. 5
- D. $3\frac{1}{2}$

50. The graph below shows the journey by Omwami from town L to town M a distance of 140km. After travelling for 40km he stopped for 30min than continued with the journey.



What was the average speed for the whole journey?

- A. 35km/h
- B. 56km/h
- C. 42km/h
- D. 28km/h