

TARGETER TRAGTER-20 **KCPE TRIAL TWO**

CLASS OF KCPE NOVEMBER 2023

FOR MARKING SCHEMES:

ORDER ONLINE AT:

www.kenyaeducators.co.ke

OR

CONTACT:

Mr Machuki – 0724333200

KENYA EDUCATORS CONSULTANCY



ENGLISH
SECTION A: LANGUAGE

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes.

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. 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 paper.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.
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, D**. In each case, only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. 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:-

In the Question Booklet:

For questions 20 to 23, choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the italicized word.

22. They dug a *shallow* hole in the ground
- A. wide
 - B. deep
 - C. long
 - D. broad

The correct answer is B.

On the Answer sheet:

20. [A] [B] [C] [D] 21. [A] [B] [C] [D] 22. [A] [B] [C] [D] 23. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number 22, the box with 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 7 printed pages.

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

Njoroge and his sister Njeri were 1 the school holiday. Their parents 2 them permission to 3 part of the holiday 4 their grandparents 5 lived in a neighbouring town. They loved it there for their grandmother cooked them all sorts of delicacies. 6 Njoroge was in form two and his sister in standard seven, their grandmother took care of them as if they 7 little children.

When the day of 8 came, Njoroge and Njeri were given 9 bus fare plus a thousand shillings with which to shop 10 their grandparents. They were given a shopping 11 and instructed to 12 the items in the supermarket 13 they were bound to be 14. They left home early and by nine o'clock they were 15 in Nyeri town.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. looking into | B. looking forward to | C. look up to | D. got down to |
| 2. | A. had given | B. has given | C. have given | D. been given |
| 3. | A. live | B. take | C. enjoy | D. spend |
| 4. | A. for | B. to | C. with | D. at |
| 5. | A. which | B. who | C. whose | D. whom |
| 6. | A. Although | B. And | C. Moreover | D. However |
| 7. | A. be | B. are | C. was | D. were |
| 8. | A. departure | B. arrival | C. embark | D. disembark |
| 9. | A. they | B. their | C. them | D. they're |
| 10. | A. of | B. in | C. on | D. for |
| 11. | A. basket | B. bag | C. list | D. receipt |
| 12. | A. sell | B. acquire | C. purchase | D. dispose |
| 13. | A. when | B. where | C. why | D. what |
| 14. | A. bigger | B. greater | C. better | D. cheaper |
| 15. | A. ready | B. available | C. already | D. present |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the alternative that best completes the statement given.

16. Not only was it very cold _____
A. and it was also raining.
B. but it was also raining.
C. again it was raining.
D. also it was raining.
17. Wafula bought _____
A. a beautiful, expensive, small bag.
B. a beautiful, small, expensive bag.
C. a small, beautiful, expensive bag.
D. an expensive, beautiful, small, bag.
18. The fire fighters fought hard and long to _____ the raging fire.
A. put off
B. molest
C. extinguish
D. exterminate

In questions 19 and 20, choose the alternative that sounds the same as the word in capitals.

19. THROUGH
A. Tug.
B. True.
C. Throw.
D. Though.
20. CHEW
A. so
B. due
C. now
D. sew

For questions 21 to 23, choose the alternative that best means the opposite of the underlined word.

21. They hesitated on their way to school.
A. hurried
B. stopped
C. lingered
D. padded

22. They denied stealing the laptop.
A. refused
B. decided
C. confirmed
D. protested

23. Mr. Otieno stared at him as he got into the classroom.
A. gazed
B. glanced
C. glared
D. looked

For questions 24 and 25, arrange the sentences to make a sensible paragraph.

24. (i) He had not slept at all
(ii) It had been a night of thinking
(iii) Mwashila got out of bed at dawn
(iv) His eyes were red with lack of sleep
A. i, ii, iv, iii
B. iii, ii, i, iv
C. ii, iii, iv, i
D. iii, i, ii, iv
25. (i) This helps you to give priority to the most essential things
(ii) In addition, it will help you to save time when you go out shopping
(iii) Before you go shopping, it is important that you make a list of items you require
(iv) Indicate the items you require in the shopping list
A. iii, i, ii, iv
B. ii, iii, iv, i
C. iii, iv, i, ii
D. i, iii, ii, iv

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

Oprah Winfrey is a household name in many parts of the world. She has one of the most successful talk-show programmes and is among the world's richest people. However, she had a very humble beginning.

Her early years were spent on her grandmother's farm tending pigs, chickens and cows. She often walked barefoot and she does not remember having a mother around. She only remembers grandmother and big Earless, the grandfather whom she describes as "a dark presence", slept in another room. Little is said about Earless other than that he was a menacing shadow to the little girl. She often feared that he would sneak into their room and strangle her.

Oprah's life centred around the farm and the faith United Mississippi Baptist Church and later, school. Determined that Oprah should get the best possible education. Hattie Mae the grandmother, tutored the little girl so that she could do arithmetic, read and write by the time she was three. There was no television in Hattie Mae's home and reading became a pleasure of Oprah that would always remain with her. Without playmates or toys or television, Oprah used to amuse herself by riding one of the pigs and reading bible stories out loud to the other animals on the farm.

At church Oprah made Hattie Mae feel proud. She had a natural talent for recitation and performance and she soon became the little darling of the adult congregation with her readings and acting in church plays. Years later, Oprah would recall those times to Jane Panley: "I started out speaking there, and it was a way of getting love. And you know, the sisters sitting in the front row would fan themselves and nod to my grandmother. And they would say, "Hattie Mae, this child is gifted. Somehow with no education, my grandmother instilled in me a belief that I could aspire to do great things in my life" Oprah would later remember: "At a Sunday performance, they would say, 'And little mistress" Winfrey is here to do the recitation... and I would have these little, little patent leather shoes. O, very proper"

In one of her first recitations before the entire congregation, three year old Oprah told the story of Jesus' resurrection on Easter. "Jesus rose on Eastern day. Halelu, halelu, all the angels did proclaim. She impressed the adults, who praised both Oprah and her grandmother.

Of course, the kids in the congregation thought she was a little show-off and they soon nicknamed her the preacher" and "Miss Jesus". It meant a lonely life for Oprah, she was for the most part accepted by adults and not by her schoolmates, some of whom would literally spit at her.

When she was an adult, she remembered those days in Mississippi: "All the kids hated me all through school. Children have always hated me, but teachers love me."

Just as Hattie Mae knew that the key to survival for a black female was education, she also understood that careful behaviour, self - discipline and God were important.

26. Which one of the following is true according to the first sentence?
- A. Oprah is a house in the world.
 - B. Oprah is found world wide.
 - C. Many parts of the world have house hold name.
 - D. Oprah is a famous personality in the world.

27. Despite being among the richest in the world
- A. Oprah is very humble.
 - B. Oprah's past was not rosy.
 - C. Oprah was brought up in a well-to-do family.
 - D. Oprah had a very good beginning.

28. Why do you think Oprah walked bare-footed?
- A. She liked it that way.
 - B. There were no shoes.
 - C. Her grandmother could not afford it.
 - D. The shoes were worn by adults only.
29. What made Oprah to fear the grandfather?
- A. She thought that the grandfather would kill her.
 - B. She feared the appearance of the grandfather.
 - C. She was once strangled by the grandfather.
 - D. She often remembered what the grandfather did to her.
30. Which one of the following place did not shape Oprah's life?
- A. Farm.
 - B. College.
 - C. School.
 - D. Church.
31. Why did Oprah engage in reading?
- A. She liked reading.
 - B. She had lots of friends.
 - C. There was television.
 - D. There was nothing else she could do.
32. What excited Oprah on the farm?
- A. Watching television.
 - B. Riding the horse.
 - C. Reading bible stories to the animals.
 - D. Playing with toys.
33. Which one of the following shows that Oprah was a talented actress?
- A. She acted in plays in the church.
 - B. She sang nicely.
 - C. She read the Bible.
 - D. She was lovely.
34. The adult congregation loved Oprah because
- A. she was highly disciplined.
 - B. she sang nice songs to the choir.
 - C. she respected all the adults.
 - D. she read and acted church plays.
35. The grandmother made the writer to
- A. have inferiority complex.
 - B. belief in herself.
 - C. become a proud child.
 - D. develop negative behaviour.
36. The phrasal verb show off can best be replaced by
- A. happy.
 - B. excited.
 - C. proud.
 - D. keen.
37. What made children to hate Oprah?
- A. Prejudice.
 - B. Boldness.
 - C. Faithfulness.
 - D. Honesty.
38. Which one of the following is the best title to the passage above?
- A. Oprah Winfrey Show.
 - B. A Talented Three-year-old Girl.
 - C. How Humble Beginning Made Oprah Successful.
 - D. The Greatest Actress.

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

“Everyone takes drugs” This sweeping statement may be used to **lure** the naive to experiment with illicit drugs. But depending on how we define drugs” this statement contains an element of truth.

The term drug is defined as, “Any chemical substance, whether of natural or synthetic origin which can be used to alter perception, mood or other psychological state. “This definition does not cover many medical drugs used for physical ailments.

According to that definition, alcohol is a drug. The danger is in its excessive use, which is evidently increasing.

Like alcohol, tobacco is legally available although it contains a powerful substance called nicotine which is poisonous. According to the World Health Organisation, smoking kills about four million people a year. Cigarette smoking is also highly addictive. Perhaps more so than the use of many of the illegal drugs.

In recent years, numerous countries have curbed tobacco advertising. Nevertheless, many people still see smoking as an acceptable social activity. Smoking continues to be glorified by the film and television industry.

Medicinal drugs have certainly benefitted many, but they can be abused. Doctors may at times prescribe drugs too easily or they are pushed by patients to prescribe drugs that are not necessary. Even non - prescription drugs, those that you can buy without a doctor’s prescription such as panadol, if abused can lead to serious health problems. Over two thousand people worldwide die each year as a result of misusing panadol.

The fact is that today the use of drugs including illicit ones, is rampant and has become acceptable to many. Considering the widely publicised damage caused by illicit drugs as well as tobacco and alcohol, the obvious question is, why do people abuse them?

As we ponder this question, it is wise to reflect on our own views about drugs. Peer pressure is leading reason among the young who are vulnerable. In addition, they are confronted by people who they consider as role models in the entertainment world who wield a powerful influence over their young fans. Sadly, entertainers can give drugs a false glamour and appeal that young people seem to find irresistible.

Numerous other factors contribute to the increasing drug abuse. Among these are disillusionment, depression and a lack of purpose in life, economic problems, unemployment and inadequate parental guidance.

Some who have difficulty with human relationships use drugs to help them cope in social situations. They believe that drugs boost their confidence, making them feel witty and likeable. Boredom and lack of parental supervision is another reason youths turn to drugs. Boys and girls come home after school to empty houses. Not surprisingly, they are lonely and do not want to be alone. Friends join them but even together they are often bored. They watch endless television and music videos or browse the internet in rural areas, the young idle about at the shopping centres looking for excitement. Before long, drugs can easily become part of this picture.

39. Which one of the following is not true according to the first paragraph?
- A. Drugs can be defined in a variety of ways.
 - B. One can easily be influenced to take drugs.
 - C. Experiments can be done with illicit drugs.
 - D. Drugs are illicit.

40. The word **lure** can best be replaced by
- A. persuade.
 - B. discourage.
 - C. trap.
 - D. force.

41. A drug is likely to interfere with
A. physical state.
B. psychological being.
C. spiritual life.
D. reception state.
42. What makes tobacco to be one of the most dangerous drugs?
A. It is readily available.
B. It is very cheap.
C. Many people smoke tobacco.
D. It is very addictive.
43. Why was the advertisement of tobacco stopped?
A. In order to lure people to smoking.
B. In order to get rid of smoking.
C. In order to minimize the number of people who are smoking.
D. In order to make smoking an acceptable activity.
44. Young people are attracted to smoking through
A. films that show smoking is fun.
B. observing their peers smoking.
C. parental smoking.
D. increase of chain smokers.
45. Which one of the following is true about medicinal drugs?
A. They cannot be abused.
B. Cannot be harmful no matter how many times you take them.
C. They can only be prescribed by a doctor.
D. Can lead to serious health problems when abused.
46. The word illicit can not be replaced by
A. illegal.
B. allowed.
C. prohibited.
D. banned.
47. Which one of the following is the main cause of drug abuse?
A. Depression.
B. Unemployment.
C. Peer pressure.
D. Economic problems.
48. People who have problems with their relationships
A. take drugs in order to raise their self confidence.
B. take drugs in order to forget their problems.
C. take drugs in order to hide their weakness.
D. to forget about their past.
49. How does boredom lead to drug abuse?
A. They do not want to be alone.
B. They lack guidance.
C. They solve all their problems.
D. They take drugs to keep them busy and engaged.
50. Which one of the following is the best title to the passage above?
A. Types of Drugs.
B. Causes of Drug Abuse.
C. How to Overcome Drug Addiction.
D. Effects of Smoking.



**ENGLISH
COMPOSITION
SECTION B**

Time: 40 minutes.

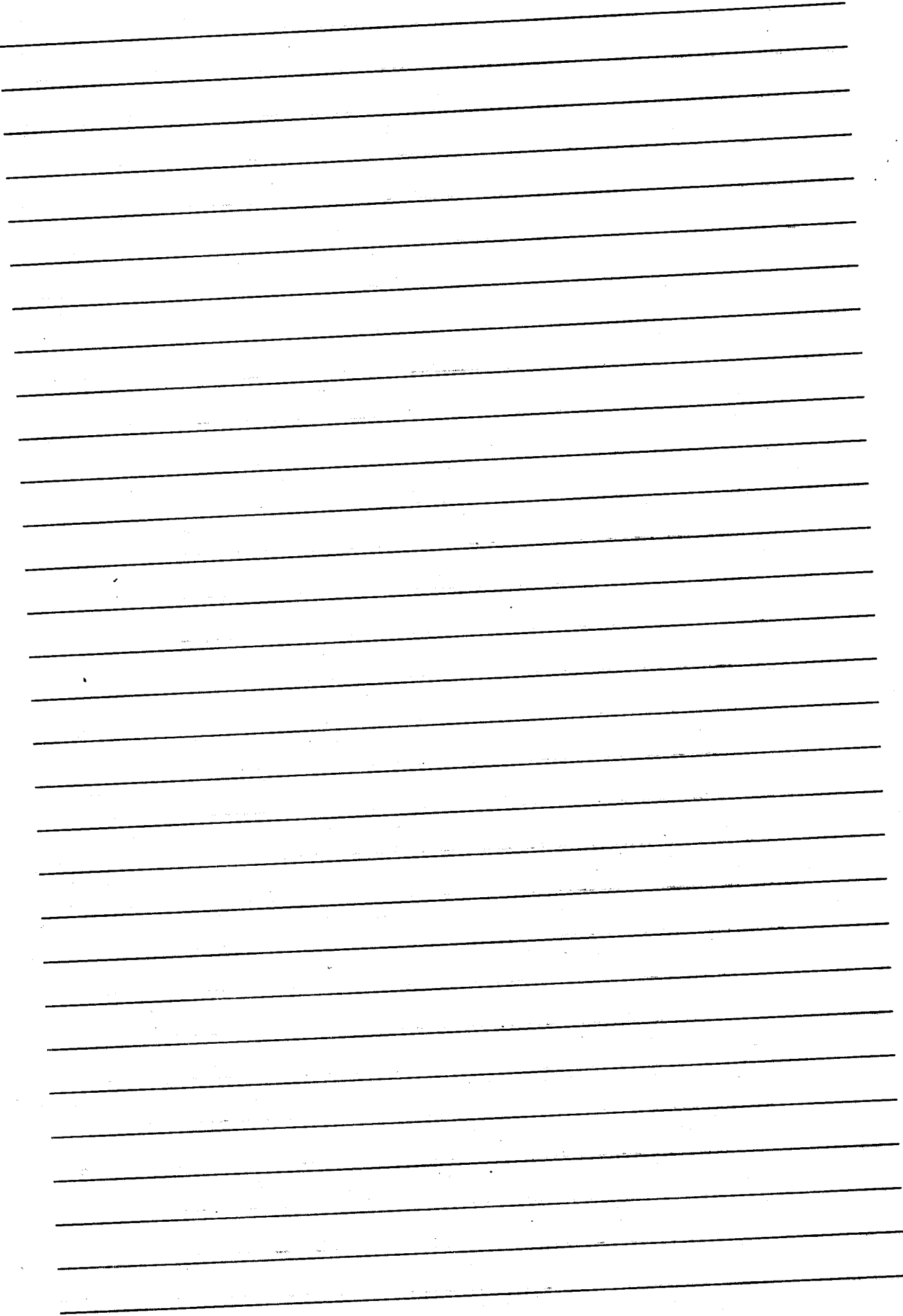
INDEX NUMBER	
YOUR NAME	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

1. In the spaces provided above, **write your name and the name of your school.**
2. Now open the page, read the instructions of the composition carefully and write your composition on the lines provided.

This Question Paper consists of 4 printed pages.

Lined writing area with 25 horizontal lines.





KISWAHILI
SEHEMU YA KWANZA:LUGHA
Muda: Saa 1 Dakika 40.

MAAGIZO KWA WATAHINIWA
SOMA MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO KWA MAKINI.

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

JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU.

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

NAMBARI 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 nambari 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, na usiikunje.
9. 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 ambalo ni sahihi. Chagua jibu hilo.
10. Kwenye karatasi ya majibu, jibu sahihi lionyeshe kwa kuchora kistari katika kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndilo jibu.

Mfano

Katika kijitabu cha maswali:

Kutoka swali la 18 - 21, chagua jibu sahihi.

21. Nomino 'nywele' ipo katika ngeli gani?

- A. I - ZI
B. LI - YA
C. U - ZI
D. A - WA

Jibu sahihi ni C

Katika karatasi ya majibu

18. [A] [B] [C] [D]

19. [A] [B] [C] [D]

20. [A] [B] [C] [D]

21. [A] [B] [C] [D]

21, 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.

Kijitabu hiki cha maswali kina kurasa 8 zilizopigwa chapa.

Huchapishwa na kuratibiwa na taasisi ya uchapishaji ya Targeter Educational Publishers Ltd.

Email: info@targeterpublishers.co.ke

GEUZA UKURASA

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

Baadhi ya Wakenya 1 tamaduni zao 2 hawajivunii kuwa wakenya. Hawajui maana ya uzalendo; 3. Mtoto 4 anapokua ni muhimu alelewe mazingira yakuzayo tamaduni nzuri. Huenda akapata ufahamu zaidi hata kuliko 5 umri kwani 6. Mila na tamaduni ni 7 maswala nyeti yanayofaa kuzingatiwa na kila mlezi.

1. A. hushuhudia B. hawahusudu C. uhusudu D. uhusudiwa
2. A. ila B. bali C. na D. wala
3. A. hali ya mtu kuwa tayari kuifia nchi yake B. hali ya mtu kutoipenda nchi yake
C. hali ya kutoa msaada kwa wanaouhitaji D. kuwahurumia na kuwasaidia wenzetu
4. A. yoyote B. wowote C. yeyote D. chochote
5. A. wanamzidi B. wanaomzidi C. wanaomzidishi D. wangezidi
6. A. bahati hutaka ujasiri B. mwacha mila ni mtumwa
C. mwana mtamba kule hupita wazee wa kale D. kila mja ana ujawe
7. A. miongoni mwa B. baadhi ya C. katika D. mithili ya

Matatizo aliyokuwa 8 pendo 9 kuanza 10 lugha ya Kiswahili. Alijikakamua kadiri 11. Baadaye 12 kushirikiana na wenzake ili afanikiwe. Silabi zilizo na sauti mbili kama vile 13 hazikumkanganya. Aidha alijifunza kuwa maneno kama vile wema, amani na upendo ni 14, sauti ghuna hazikuwa ngumu tena mifano ni 15. Kwa kweli juhudi zake ziliza matunda.

8. A. nao B. nayo C. naye D. navyo
9. A. ndio ilifanya B. ndilo lililofanya C. ndiyo yaliyofanya D. ndipo yaliofanya
10. A. kukithamini B. kuidhamini C. kukidhamini D. kuithamini
11. A. alivyoweza B. aliweza C. aliyoweza D. anaweza
12. A. alikata kalima B. alikata shauri C. alikata kauli D. alikata mate
13. A. ndi B. a C. ng'a D. ndwa
14. A. nomino jumuishi B. nomino za jamii C. nomino dhahania D. nomino za pekee
15. A. ny, j, d B. r, s, t C. th, g, b D. ny, h, f

Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, chagua jibu sahihi.

16. Maneno yafuatayo yanafuatana vipi katika kamusi?

(i) Mshumaa

(ii) Mshawasha

(iii) Mufti

(iv) Mtomoko

A. i, ii, iv, iii

B. iv, iii, ii, i

C. ii, i, iv, iii

D. ii, iii, i, iv

17. Bainisha aina za maneno katika sentensi ifuatayo

Wachezaji wetu ni bora kuliko wao.

A. Nomino, kivumishi, kitenzi, kivumishi, kihusishi, kiwakilishi.

B. Nomino, kiwakilishi, kitenzi, kihusishi, kiunganishi, kivumishi.

C. Nomino, kitenzi, kiwakilishi, kivumishi, kihusishi, kivumishi.

D. Nomino, kielezi, kitenzi, kihusishi, kiunganishi, kivumishi.

18. Akisami $\frac{5}{6}$ kwa maneno ni

A. tusui sita.

B. tusui tano.

C. humusi sita.

D. sudusi tano.

19. Ikiwa Jumapili ilikuwa mtondo, juzi itakuwa siku gani?

A. Ijumaa.

B. Jumanne.

C. Jumatatu.

D. Jumamosi.

20. Chagua sentensi iliyo katika hali ya mazoea

A. Shangazi anakuja nyumbani.

B. Dawati halijatengenezwa na seremala.

C. Maria huenda kanisani.

D. Musa atasafiri mwaka ujao.

21. Ni sentensi gani iliyotumia kivumishi kiulizi?

A. Makabati haya yalitengenezwa wapi?

B. Hawa watacheza mpira lini?

C. Wageni watapikiwa nini?

D. Barabara ilikarabatiwa lini?

22. Chagua jibu lenye kitenzi kutokana na nomino

A. Uharibifu - haribu.

B. Angaza - angavu.

C. Kilimo - mkulima.

D. Tulia - tulivu.

23. Onyesha sentensi iliyounganisha sentensi zifuatazo ipasavyo

Mchezaji aliingia uwanjani kucheza

Mchezaji aliifungia timu yake bao

A. Lau mchezaji aliingia uwanjani kucheza aliifungia timu yake bao.

B. Mchezaji aliingia uwanjani kucheza lakini aliifungia timu yake bao.

C. Mchezaji aliingia uwanjani kucheza kwani aliifungia timu yake bao.

D. Mchezaji aliingia uwanjani kucheza na kuifungia timu yake bao.

24. Chagua usemi halisi wa sentensi ifuatayo:
Mwalimu alituonya kuwa tungekaidi amri tungeona cha mtema kuni
- A. "Mtakaidi amri na kuona cha mtema kuni", mwalimu alituonya.
B. "Msikaidi amri kwani mtaona cha mtema kuni", mwalimu alituonya.
C. "Mkikaidi amri mtaona cha mtema kuni", mwalimu alituonua.
D. "Mtakaidi amri mtaona cha mtema kuni", mwalimu alituonya.
25. Kinyume cha 'ziba' ni
- A. fungua.
B. zibua.
C. usizibe.
D. zibia.
26. Nahau, "*hawapikiki katika chungu kimoja*", huambiwa watu ambao hawasikilizani. "*kisebusebu na kiyoyo ki papo*", huambiwa:
- A. Mtu anayejifanya hataki kumbe anataka.
B. Mtu asiyetulia mahali pamoja.
C. Mtu mtukutu.
D. Mtu anayefanya mpango wa siri wenye nia mbaya.
27. Chagua umoja wa, "*makabati haya yao yalitengenezwa na maseremala wale.*"
- A. Kabati hilo lao lilitengenezwa na seremala yule.
B. Kabati hizi zao zilitengenezwa na seremala wale.
C. Kabati hili lao ilitengenezwa na seremala yule.
D. Kabati hili lao lilitengenezwa na seremala yule.
28. Tegua kitendawili:
Mfalme hushuka kwa kelele.
- A. Samaki.
B. Kifo.
C. Mvua.
D. Nzi.
29. Bainisha matumizi ya 'ki' katika sentensi
Mvua ilikuwa ikinyesha tulipowasili shuleni.
- A. Kuonyesha masharti.
B. Kuonyesha hali.
C. Kuonyesha ngeli.
D. Kuonyesha kielezi.
30. Chagua sentensi iliyoakifishwa ipasavyo
- A. Ajenda zote -zile zilizojadiliwa mkutanoni -zilifaa.
B. Shule hizo zilifungwa! tutajiunga na nyingine.
C. Mbunge (aliyechaguliwa) eneo bunge letu ni (mwenye) ujuzi.
D. Lahaula, joka hilo refu, utaliua?

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Elimu ni mojawapo ya mahitaji ya kimsingi katika maisha yetu. Taifa lisilowahakikishia wananchi wake elimu bora hujidunisha; hali hii si tofauti na kunguru mwoga anayekimbiza mbawa zake huku akiwaacha vifaranga wake kufa kwa njaa.

Malengo ya elimu shuleni ni yap? Kwa nini tunajizatiti kupata elimu? Yamkini tunatumia muda na rasilimali nyingi darasani ili kupata maarifa ambayo jamii itagharimia baadaye. Jambo hili litatuwezesha kujipatia riziki na hatimaye kuimarisha maisha yetu. Ingawa ni ukweli ulio wazi kuwa elimu hutupatia mbinu na maarifa yanayotuwezesha kuuweka mlo mezani, kuna manufaa mengi yanayotokana na elimu.

Elimu hukufanya kiumbe kamilifu kwa njia nyingi. Hupanua uwezo wako wa kuelewa mambo mbalimbali yanayoathiri maisha yako. Miongoni mwa mambo haya ni afya, uchumi na masuala ya kisiasa. Aliyeelimika ana uwezo wa kipekee wa kupata habari jinsi ya kuishi kwa siha njema. Aidha aliyeelimika ana uwezo wa kufanya maamuzi *tasawari* kuhusiana na uchumi na siasa hususan kutokana na mbinu anuwai za kupata habari na uwezo wa kuzitathmini.

Uwezo wako wa kuwazia mambo hupigwa msasa kupitia elimu. Kinyume na siku za kisogoni, kupata habari kumerahisishwa na ukuaji wa teknolojia mathalan mtandao wa kijamii. Changamoto iliopo ni jinsi ya kupata habari ya kweli na kubaini uyumi, habari iliyo muhimu na masihara; iliyokamilika na isiyo kamilifu. Bongo lililoelimika lina uwezo wa kuziweka habari kwenye mizani na kukata shauri ni zipi zinazofaa.

Jamii hunufaika na watu walioelimika. Jamii itakuwa katika hali gani bila ya madaktari, walimu, wahandisi, madereva au mawakili? Watu wenye taaluma tofauti tofauti hutekeleza majukumu yao katika jamii na kuifanya mahali pazuri pa kuishi. Ama kwa yakini, uvumbuzi uliowahi kufanywa kuimarisha jamii kwa asilimia kubwa umefanywa na mabongo ya watu walioelimika. Kwa kweli mtu aliyeelimika aghalabu hufikiria namna ya kuimarisha jamii kwa kuwasilisha mbinu mbadala na zifaazo za kufanya mambo.

Utangamano je? Tunapoelimika tunapata ufahamu zaidi kuhusu watu tofauti tofauti; utamaduni wao, mila na desturi zao na kuwakumbatia kama sehemu ya jamii pana. Kwa njia hii vurugu zisizofaa huepukika. Ushirikiano wetu huimarika ili kutimiza malengo yaliyo mazuri kwetu sote. Ni dhahiri kuwa kuna mengi yanayotokana na elimu. Sio ajabu kuwa serikali na familia zetu hutenga kiasi kikubwa cha pato kununua vitabu na vifaa vingine vya elimu, mishahara ya walimu na kukuza miundombinu. Yafaa sote tuelewe kuwa elimu ni bahari.

31. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza
A. taifa lisiloelimisha wananchi wake hupoteza heshima yake.
B. wananchi wasioelimika vizuri huathirika anapoachwa na mlezi.
C. taifa lenye ubinafsi huhatarisha maisha take.
D. mtu mwoga hushindwa kuwajibikia wanawe kama mlezi.

32. Kwa mujibu wa aya ya pili elimu
A. huimarisha hali ya maisha.
B. hutupatia riziki yetu ya kila siku.
C. hutusaidia kupata manufaa mengi maishani.
D. hutupatia ujuzi na maarifa ya kuishi maisha mazuri.

33. Elimu humsaidia mtu kuishi kwa siha njema namna gani?
A. Kuna habari za kutosha kuhusiana na siha njema.
B. Humwezesha mtu kuchunguza habari kwa makini zaidi.
C. Humwezesha mtu kupata pesa za kugharamia matibabu.
D. Mtu anaweza kutofautisha habari muhimu na masihara.

34. Watu waliopata elimu bora
A. hujitegemea.
B. huwa na afya nzuri kuliko wenzake.
C. huelewa mambo kwa mapana.
D. hufanya maamuzi bora zaidi.

35. Katika jamii, watu walioelimika
A. hupata faida tele kutokana na jamii.
B. hufanya uvumbuzi kutokana na mabongo yao.
C. hubuni mbinu mbadala za kuimarisha jamii.
D. hufanya kazi bora na hutekeleza majukumu yao kwa ufasaha.

36. Kulingana na kifungu utangamano hupatikana kwa njia gani?
A. Kwa kuwaelewa na kuwakubali wenzetu.
B. Kwa kuepuka vurugu zisizofaa.
C. Kupitia utimizaji wa malengo yetu.
D. Kwa kushirikiana pamoja.

37. Chagua maelezo yanayodhihirisha maana ya methali, "Elimu ni bahari."
A. Ni muhimu kila mtu kuwa na elimu.
B. Elimu huwezesha mambo yasiyoeleweka yakaeleweka.
C. Elimu ya mtu haiwezi kuibika.
D. Elimu haiishi na ni vizuri kuendelea kujifunza.

38. Mwandishi amedhihirisha kwamba elimu:
A. hutoshelesha mahitaji yetu.
B. ni ufunguo wa maisha bora.
C. hutuwezesha kupata habari.
D. huzuia migawanyiko katika jamii.

39. Chagua maana ya tasawari kwa mujibu wa kifungu.
A. Vutia.
B. Eleweka.
C. Pendeza.
D. Isiyofaa.

40. Mawazo makuu katika kifungu hiki ni
A. Elimu na manufaa yake kwa jamii.
B. Elimu na jamii iliyostaarabika.
C. Elimu na maisha bora kwa wananchi.
D. Vitabu na walimu shuleni.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Simba aliishi katika msitu mmoja mkubwa sana. Simba huyo alikuwa mfalme wa wanyama wote porini. Alilitawala pori hilo hivi kwamba wanyama wote walimpenda na kumtii. Kila mwanzo wa mwaka, wanyama wote walijumuika kwake ili kumlipa pango. Wengine walitoka mapangoni, chini ya mawe, miti, viota na kwenye milima na mabonde. Walisimama gwarideni na mfalme angeamua kodi ambayo kila mmoja angelipa. Gharama hiyo haikuwa ghali na simba alihakikisha kuwa ni ile ambayo kila mmoja angeimudu. Malalamiko yalikuwa muhali kuzuka ila mamba ndiye aliyekuwa akileta ghadhabu zake kila wakati. Tabia hii ya mamba iligeuka kuwa kia cha mwili.

Mwaka mpya ulipoanza, wanyama wote waliwasili nyumbani kwa simba kulipa kodi. Kama ilivyokuwa kawaida, mamba hakuwa miongoni mwao. Wakati huu tabia ya mamba ilikuwa imemfika mfalme kooni. Hakuwa tayari kupokea vijisababu vyake na alisisitiza kuwa lazima mamba alipe shilingi kumi kwa kuishi majini. Lakini maadamu simba alikuwa karimu, alimruhusu kulipa hela hizo kabla ya mwaka kukamilika. Mamba mwishowe alifika lakini aliondoka kwa mfalme kwa manunguniko. Mnyama wa mwisho kufika kwa mfalme alikuwa nyani mkondefu aliyeruhusiwa na mfalme kulipa senti kumi kwa kuishi kwa mti mrefu kuliko yote. Nyani alilipa senti hizo na kushika njia kuelekea makao yake.

Alipofika mwisho wa njia karibu na mnazi kwenye mto, nywele zilimsimama, woga mkubwa ukamtawala kwa woga akauliza, “kuna yeyote hapa?” hakutarajia jibu la swali hili. Kwa kuwa giza lilikuwa limeanza kubisha hodi, alijaribu kuyakodoa macho yake ili aone. Kwa mshangao macho yake yalikutana ana kwa ana na macho mawili mekundu.

“Ni mimi rafiki yako mamba. Nimekuwa nikipungo hapa ili nikuvushe mto huu. Nina jambo zuri la kukuambia. Ubongo wa nyani ukazubaa na kabla ya kurejelea fahamu zake, tayari alikuwa mgongoni pa mamba akielea juu ya maji. Walipofika katikati ya mto, mamba akaanza kuzama. Sehemu tu iliyobaki kwa nyani ni kichwa cha mamba alikokalia karibu na mdomo wake. Hapo ndipo mamba alipomwambia nyani alipe nauli ya shilingi kumi. Alifahamu wazi kuwa nyani hangeweza gharama hiyo. Nyani alimwambia kuwa alikuwa tayari amelipa kodi yake ya senti kumi. Nyani alijikuta mashakani, mamba alimtishia kumla iwapo hangemlipa.

Wazo likamjia nyani akafurahi sana. Akakumbuka jinsi mamba wanavyopenda nyama ya figo. “Acha aibu ndogo ndogo! wewe wajua nyani kweli?” wakati mamba alipouliza alichomaanisha, Nyani alimwambia kuwa siku hiyo Jumatatu ni siku ambayo nyani huosha figo zake na alikuwa ameziosha ili kukaushwa na jua. Akamwarifu kuwa tayari alikuwa karibu kuupanda mti ili aziagize kabla ya kukutana naye. Alimweleza kwa ufasaha kuwa angemrejsha kwenye mnazi wake, angepata figo za kula.

Ingawa mamba alikuwa mkubwa kwa kimo, akili zake zilikuwa ndogo. Alipowazia figo zilizoosha na kukaushwa kwa jua tamaa yake iliongezeka maradufu. Akasalimu amri na kumrejsha nyani alikomtoa. Baada ya kuupanda mti, nyani alimwambia mamba afungue mdomo ili azipokee figo zake. Nazi lilitua kwenye kinywa cha mamba. Mamba akalia kwa hasira na huzuni. Asubuhi iliyofuata, mamba hangeweza kumeza kitu chochote kutokana na uchungu mdomoni.

41. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza
 A. mfalme alitawala himaya yake kwa hekima.
 B. mfalme aliitaka tu kodi iliyolipwa na wanyama.
 C. mfalme aliitawala himaya yake kiasi kuwa wanyama waliishi kwa umoja.
 D. mfalme alipendwa na wanyama wote katika himaya yake.
42. *"Tabia hii ya mamba iligeuka kuwa kicha mwili"* ina maana kuwa
 A. ilikuwa tabia ya mamba kulalamika.
 B. mamba alikuwa na hasira.
 C. mamba alimdharau mfalme.
 D. yalikuwa mazoea mamba kutolipa kodi kila mwaka.
43. Mamba alilipa kodi yake
 A. mwanzoni mwa mwaka.
 B. mwisho wa mwaka.
 C. kwa kuwa mdaiwa mwaka mzima.
 D. wakati wowote wa mwaka.
44. Kwa nini nyani alifurahi sana wazo lilipomjia akilini?
 A. Aligundua kuwa mamba hawajui mengi kuhusu nyani.
 B. Alijua alikuwa salama bila figo zake.
 C. Alikumbuka jinsi mamba wanavyopenda nyama ya figo.
 D. Aligundua njia ya kujiokoa.
45. Mamba alianza kuzama majini kwa kuwa alitaka
 A. kumtia hofu nyani.
 B. alipwe nauli na nyani.
 C. kumla nyani.
 D. nyani apige mbizi majini.
46. Akili za nyani zilizubaa kwa kuwa
 A. aliogopa sana.
 B. alifurahishwa na mamba.
 C. alichanganyikiwa.
 D. alikuwa kwenye shida.
47. Ni siku gani ya jumla unabapo mamba hangeweza kumeza kitu chochote?
 A. Jumatatu.
 B. Jumanne.
 C. Jumatano.
 D. Jumapili.
48. Funzo hasa linalotokana na kisa hiki ni
 A. tuwasamehe wenzetu.
 B. tulipe kodi yetu inavyostahili.
 C. tuvune tulichopanda.
 D. tutumie akili zetu ipasavyo.
49. Ni dhahiri kwamba
 A. nyani alikuwa mwerevu.
 B. nyani alikuwa mwaminifu.
 C. nyani alikuwa katili.
 D. nyani hangeweza kuaminika.
50. Kauli, *"woga mkubwa ukamtawala"* imetumia tamathali gani ya usemi?
 A. Sitiari.
 B. Tashhisi.
 C. Nahau.
 D. Tashbihi.



KISWAHILI
SEHEMU YA PILI: INSHA
Muda: Dakika 40.

NAMBARI 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 maagizo yafuatayo kwa makini na uandike insha yako kwenye nafasi uliyoachiwa.**

Kijitabu hiki kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.



SCIENCE

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes.

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. 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 only.
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, D. In each case, only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. 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:-

In the Question Booklet:

15. The largest component of blood is

- A. red cells.
- B. white cells.
- C. plasma.
- D. platelet.

The correct answer is C.

On the Answer sheet:

14. [A] [B] [C] [D] **15.** [A] [B] [C] [D] **16.** [A] [B] [C] [D] **17.** [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number 15, the box with 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.

1. The following are signs and symptoms of sexually transmitted infections
- (i) Painful and swollen lymph glands
 - (ii) Hard lumps on the skin
 - (iii) Yellowish discharge from penis
 - (iv) Sores in the mouth and lips
- Which signs are for syphilis?

- A. i and ii
- B. ii and iv
- C. iii and iv
- D. i and iii

2. Which of the following shows the correct flow of urine?

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

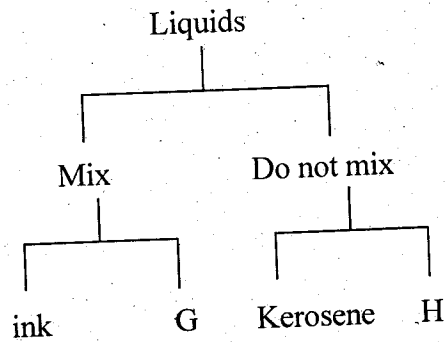
3. The force that opposes motion can be decreased by the following **except**

- A. using treads.
- B. streamlining.
- C. polishing surfaces.
- D. using lubricants.

4. Which one of the following pairs of parasites can be controlled by deworming?

- A. Ticks and tapeworms.
- B. Liverfluke and mites.
- C. Ticks and fleas.
- D. Roundworms and tapeworms.

5. The chart below represents a simple classification of liquids.



Which liquids are represented by H and G?

- | H | G |
|-----------|--------------------|
| A. Water | Milk. |
| B. Petrol | Methylated spirit. |
| C. Diesel | Milk. |
| D. Milk | Petrol. |

6. Which one of the following sources of electricity pollutes air?

- A. Dynamo.
- B. Diesel generator.
- C. Biogas driven generator.
- D. Solar panel.

7. Which of the following media can most effectively be used in the campaign against the spread of HIV and AIDS?

- A. Posters.
- B. Television.
- C. Newspapers.
- D. Radios.

8. Through which one of the following media can sound travel the fastest?

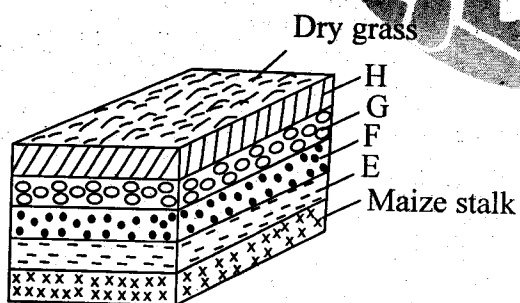
- A. Liquids.
- B. Vacuum.
- C. Air.
- D. Solids.

9. A plant with shallow roots and broad leaves is not likely to have
- flexible stem.
 - thin cuticles.
 - thick cuticles.
 - many stomata.

10. Which one of the following waste products is **not** excreted by the skin?
- Excess salts.
 - Excess water.
 - Carbon dioxide.
 - Lactic acid.

11. The purpose of salt in food preservation is to
- lower the temperature.
 - remove water.
 - hydrate the food.
 - remove air.

12. The diagram below shows a compost heap.



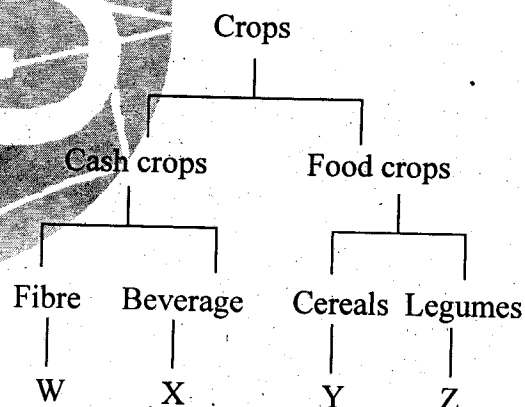
Which one of the above layers adds nutrients to the heap?

- G
 - H
 - E
 - F
13. Which one of the following pairs of blood vessels carries deoxygenated blood?
- Venacava and aorta.
 - Pulmonary artery and venacava.
 - Pulmonary vein and pulmonary artery.
 - Aorta and venacava.

14. Which one of the following crops is **not** a fodder crop?
- Sweet potato vines.
 - Oats.
 - Kikuyu grass.
 - Napier grass.

15. Which one of the following pairs consists of only living components of the environment?
- Water and air.
 - Soil and plants.
 - Animals and air.
 - Plants and animals.

16. The chart below shows how std. 4 pupils classified crops:



Which one of the following shows the crops W, X, Y, Z respectively?

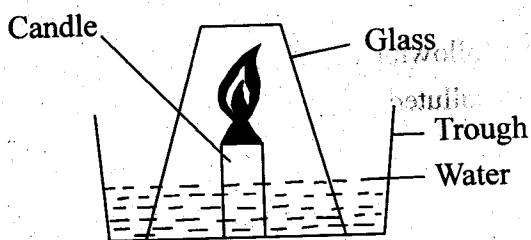
- Cotton, coffee, maize, peas.
 - Sisal, cotton, wheat, beans.
 - Palm tree, cotton, beans, sorghum.
 - Simsim, tea, millet, peas.
17. The following are natural sources of light **except**
- glowworms.
 - the sun.
 - candle.
 - stars.

18. The clouds that look like bundles of cotton wool are not likely to
- have a flat base.
 - be a sign of heavy rainfall.
 - be a sign of fine weather.
 - be found high in the sky.

19. Which of the following groups of activities only consists of recreational uses of water?
- Fishing, making fountains, surfing.
 - Boat racing, irrigation, making fountains.
 - Swimming, mixing chemicals, boat racing.
 - Surfing, swimming, boat racing.

20. Which of the following groups of foods consists of a balanced diet?
- Cassava, chicken, orange.
 - Spinach, lemon, beans.
 - Cabbages, pineapple, carrots.
 - Yams, kales, maize.

21. Standard 6 pupils set up an experiment as shown below.



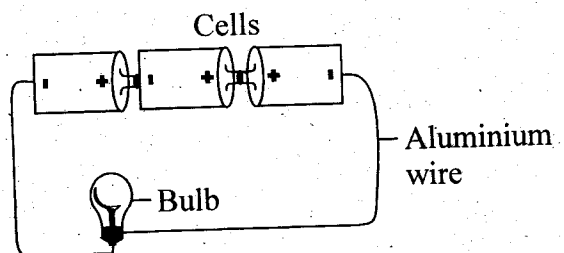
- After the experiment they concluded that
- air occupies space.
 - oxygen supports burning.
 - carbon dioxide supports combustion.
 - water supports burning.

22. Which one of the following plants is classified as both green and non-flowering?
- Sisal.
 - Grass.
 - Cypress.
 - Sugarcane.

23. The following are some characteristics of a certain vertebrate:
- Lays eggs that are externally fertilized.
 - Scales on the body
 - Varying body temperature
- The animal with the above characteristics is likely to be
- salamander.
 - lizard.
 - eagle.
 - tilapia.

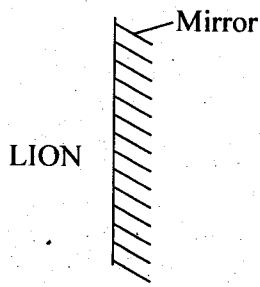
24. Which one of the following is an effect of HIV and AIDS to the nation?
- Congestion in hospitals.
 - Poor health.
 - Stigmatisation.
 - Lack of parental care.

25. Std. 7 pupils made a simple electric circuit as shown below.



- They found out that the bulb did not light. What mistake could they have made?
- Using aluminium wire instead of copper wire.
 - The connection of dry cells.
 - Using three dry cells.
 - Placing a wire at the lower part of the bulb.

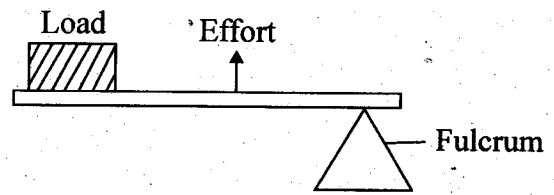
26. Simon wrote the word LION on a piece of paper and held a mirror in front of the paper.



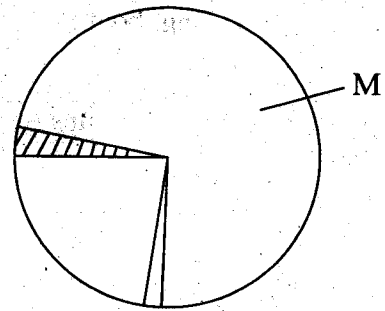
Which one of the following shows how the word appeared on the mirror?

- A. LION
 B. NOIL
 C. LION
 D. NOIL
27. Which one of the following pairs of foods can be used to prevent kwashiorkor?
 A. Fish and peas.
 B. Sweet potatoes and mutton.
 C. Oranges and bananas.
 D. Rice and beef.
28. Which of the following is a use of translucent materials?
 A. Partitioning walls of room in a house.
 B. Making windows in bathrooms.
 C. Making of vehicle windscreens.
 D. Making of window panes.
29. The soil that cracks when dry is also likely to
 A. have good drainage.
 B. have large air spaces.
 C. become waterlogged.
 D. be suitable for farming.
30. A river passing through a coffee plantation is **mainly** polluted by
 A. oil spillage.
 B. flooding.
 C. human waste.
 D. excess farm chemicals.

31. Which one of the following levers can fit in the illustration below?



- A. Spade.
 B. Wheelbarrow.
 C. Crowbar.
 D. Claw hammer.
32. The pie-chart below represents composition of air in the atmosphere.



Which of the following is the function of the gas labelled M?

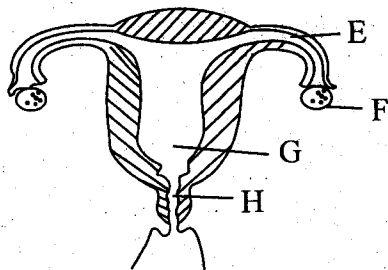
- A. Used in extinguishing fire.
 B. Used in electric bulbs.
 C. Used in photosynthesis.
 D. Used by legumes in making proteins.
33. The following are ways in which water gets polluted. Which one is **not**?
 A. Spills from oil tanker.
 B. Burning vegetation cover.
 C. Using farm chemicals excessively.
 D. Untreated sewage.
34. Which one of the following pests will destroy crops in the field?
 A. Weevil.
 B. White ant.
 C. Mice.
 D. Stalkborer.

35. Std. 6 pupils were to conduct an experiment on making a rainbow. Which of the following materials were they likely to use?
- Mirror and water.
 - Pencil and water.
 - Ruler and water.
 - Torch and ruler.

36. Which of the following fertilisers is **not** classified as straight fertilisers?
- Calcium ammonium nitrate.
 - Single superphosphate.
 - Diammonium phosphate.
 - Urea.

37. Clouds are classified according to all the following **except**
- appearance.
 - size.
 - height.
 - shape.

38. Use the female reproductive system below to answer the question that follows.



Implantation takes place in the part labelled

- E
 - H
 - F
 - G
39. Which one of the following external parasites attacks all domestic animals?
- Flea.
 - Mite.
 - Tsetsefly.
 - Tick.

40. Which one of the following is **not** a function of mulching?
- Control weeds.
 - Conserves soil moisture.
 - Encourages soil erosion.
 - Adds organic matter in the soil.

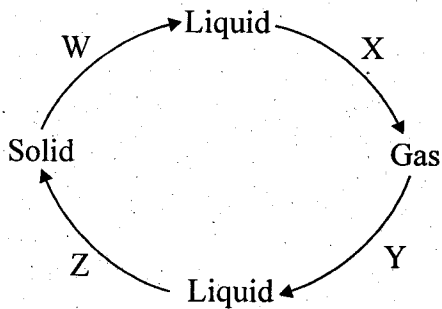
41. Which one of the following is the last stage of giving birth?
- Labour pains.
 - Elimination of the afterbirth.
 - Bursting of the amniotic fluid.
 - Contraction of the cervix.

42. Which of the following metals is **not** magnetic?
- Iron.
 - Silver.
 - Cobalt.
 - Steel.

43. Which vaccine is administered to protect the infant from whooping cough?
- B.C.G
 - Anti-polio.
 - Ant measles.
 - DPT

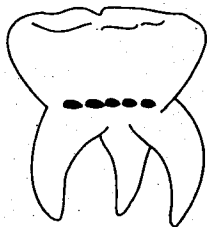
44. Which one of the following planet is the fourth from Mercury?
- Saturn.
 - Uranus.
 - Jupiter.
 - Mars.

45. Use the diagram below to answer the question that follows



Which two processes require absorption of heat from the surrounding?

- A. W and Z
 B. Y and Z
 C. W and X
 D. X and Y
46. The function of the amniotic fluid is to
- A. prevent mixing of the mother's blood and foetus blood.
 B. protect the foetus against shock.
 C. facilitate food passage from the mother's blood to the foetus' blood.
 D. facilitate the removal of waste products from the foetus to the mother's blood.
47. Which one of the following is false about the type of teeth shown below?



- A. They are twelve in an adult.
 B. They have cusps.
 C. They are used for grinding and chewing.
 D. They are part of deciduous teeth.

48. Which of the following is **not** a myth and misconception about HIV and AIDS?
- A. All people can be infected with HIV and AIDS.
 B. Mosquito bites can transmit HIV.
 C. Sexual intercourse with a child can cure AIDS.
 D. Sharing utensils can transmit HIV.

49. Which one does **not** function the same way as a petrol driven generator to produce electricity?
- A. Hydro-electric generator.
 B. Dry cells.
 C. Wind driven turbine.
 D. Bicycle dynamo.

50. Which method of grazing uses a temporary movable fence?
- A. Paddockging.
 B. Stall feeding.
 C. Tethering.
 D. Strip grazing.



MATHEMATICS

Time: 2 hours.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Please 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, D. In each case, only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. 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:

In the Question Booklet:

11. Find the value of 80% of $900 \div 0.8$

- A. 576
- B. 900
- C. 5760
- D. 720

The correct answer is B.

On the Answer sheet:

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]

In the set of boxes number 11, the box with 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 7 printed pages.

1. Write nineteen million nine thousand and nineteen in symbols
 A. 19900019
 B. 19009019
 C. 19090019
 D. 1990019

2. What is the place value of digit 2 in the product of 4239 and 102?
 A. Thousands.
 B. Tens.
 C. Hundreds.
 D. Ten thousands.

3. Which is the next number in the pattern 1, 9, 25, 49, ____?
 A. 81
 B. 121
 C. 100
 D. 169

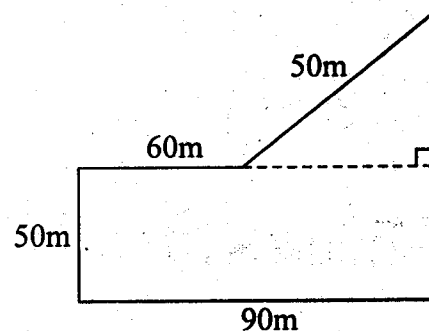
4. What is the value of $18 \times 6 - 106 + 288 \div 6$?
 A. 25
 B. 46
 C. 48
 D. 50

5. A carton weighs 4kg 500g. How many such cartons will weigh 9 tonnes?
 A. 500
 B. 2000
 C. 200
 D. 5000

6. Kelly paid sh. 450 for a shirt after receiving a discount of 10%. How much would he have paid if no discount was given?
 A. sh. 405
 B. sh. 495
 C. sh. 500
 D. sh. 510

7. The base of a rectangular water tank measures 2.2m by 1.5m. Its height is 3m. How much water can it hold when full?
 A. 9900L
 B. 990L
 C. 99L
 D. 9.9L

8. The figure below represents Mutiso's piece of land



What is its area in square metres?

- A. 4500
 - B. 1500
 - C. 5400
 - D. 5100
9. The difference in the squares of two numbers is 144. One of the numbers is 15. What is the other number?
 A. 12
 B. 9
 C. 81
 D. 225

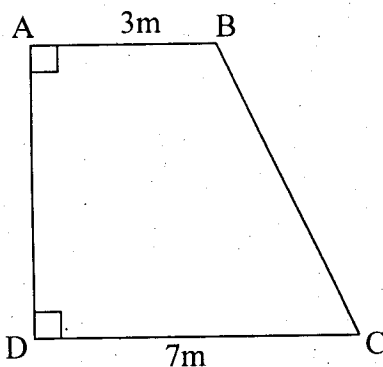
 10. The radius of a closed cylindrical container is 3.5cm. Its height is 6cm. Calculate its surface area
 A. 132cm^2
 B. 264cm^2
 C. 170.5cm^2
 D. 209cm^2

11. Arrange the following numbers from the smallest to the largest
5230, 5320, 5023, 5032
A. 5023, 5032, 5230, 5320
B. 5032, 5023, 5230, 5320
C. 5023, 5032, 5032, 5023
D. 5320, 5230, 5032, 5023

12. A meeting was attended by men, women and children. The number of children was half that of adults while the number of men was twice that of women. If there were 24 women, how many people were there altogether?
A. 48
B. 36
C. 72
D. 108

13. The area of a square carpet is 4m^2 . Four such carpets completely covers a square room. Calculate the perimeter of the room.
A. 16m
B. 12m
C. 8m
D. 24m

14. The area of the figure below is 30 square metres



- What is the length of line AD?
A. 3m
B. 10m
C. 6m
D. 5m

15. What is the value of $2 - 1\frac{1}{4}$ of $7\frac{1}{5} \div 45$?
A. $1\frac{4}{5}$
B. $1\frac{1}{5}$
C. 3
D. $3\frac{4}{5}$

16. A man bought 2 pairs of scissors at sh. 45, 4 bulbs for sh. 480 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ litres of methylated spirit at sh. 60 per litre. He paid for the items using sh. 1000 note. How much did he receive as balance?
A. sh. 660.00
B. sh. 340.00
C. sh. 330.00
D. sh. 300.00

17. Ahmed bought a typewriter on hire purchase. The deposit required was sh. 6300 followed by 6 equal monthly instalments of sh. 1200 each month. The total amount paid was sh. 2500 more than the marked price. Calculate the marked price of the typewriter.
A. sh. 12000
B. sh. 16000
C. sh. 13000
D. sh. 11000

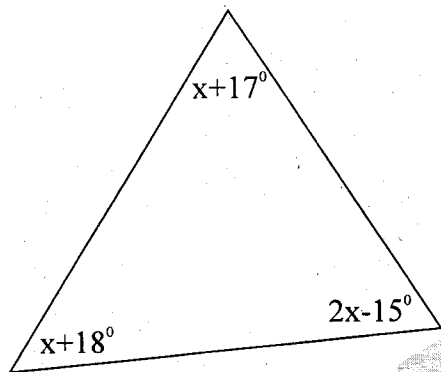
18. A man shared sh. 120000 such that the elder son got $\frac{3}{8}$ while the younger received $\frac{1}{6}$. How much money was he left with?
A. sh. 50000
B. sh. 55000
C. sh. 60000
D. sh. 45000

19. A society had 3.6 hectare piece of land. 0.6 hectare of the land was set aside for construction of roads. The rest was subdivided into equal plots each measuring 60m by 50m. How many plots were obtained?
A. 10
B. 5
C. 12
D. 50

20. Work out $\frac{6.4 \times (3.9 \div 1.3)}{0.24}$

- A. 0.8
- B. 0.08
- C. 80
- D. 8

21. What is the size of the largest angle in the triangle below?



- A. 57°
- B. 65°
- C. 58°
- D. 75°

22. The temperature of frozen ice was -15°C . It was heated until the temperature rose by 68°C . What was the final temperature of the water?

- A. 53°C
- B. -53°C
- C. 83°C
- D. -83°C

23. A bus took 2 hours to cover 144 km. Calculate its speed in metres per second

- A. 50 m/s
- B. 40 m/s
- C. 25 m/s
- D. 20 m/s

24. Marion had sh. 40000. She deposited the whole amount in a financial institution that pays simple interest at a rate of 4% per year. Calculate the total interest the money had earned by the end of 5 years?

- A. sh. 48000
- B. sh. 4000
- C. sh. 44000
- D. sh. 8000

25. If $w = 4$, $y = 9$ and $z = 7$, what is the value of $y - \frac{2y+z}{y-w}$?

- A. 9
- B. 5
- C. 4
- D. 7

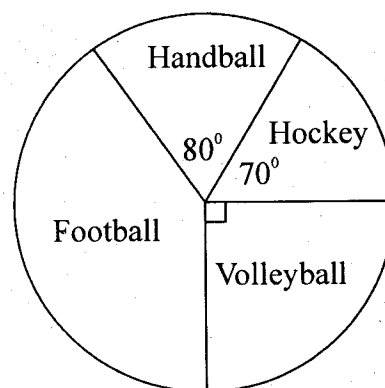
26. The area of the square formed on the hypotenuse side of a right angled triangle is 169cm^2 . One of the shorter side is 12 cm long. What is the perimeter of the triangle?

- A. 30 cm
- B. 35 cm
- C. 65 cm
- D. 40 cm

27. Round off 795.9875 to the nearest tenths.

- A. 796.0000
- B. 796.0
- C. 795.0
- D. 795.988

28. The pie chart below shows the number of pupils who participated in four games during the interschool games competition



If 24 pupils participated in football, how many pupils participated in volleyball?

- A. 6
- B. 12
- C. 18
- D. 16

29. A train took 40 seconds to pass through a tunnel. The length of the tunnel was 1.2km. What was its speed in m/s?

A. 30m/s
 B. 15m/s
 C. 25m/s
 D. 45m/s

30. The table below shows the number of boys and girls in grades 1 to 4 in a certain school.

Grade	No. of boys	No. of girls
1	12	23
2	8	15
3	15	10
4	17	16

What is the average number of pupils in the 4 grades?

31. What is the drawing scale in a map where 560m is represented by 7cm?

A. 1:80
 B. 1:800
 C. 1:8
 D. 1:8000

32. Construct triangle PQR in which angle $\angle PQR = 85^\circ$, line $QR = 8\text{cm}$ and line $PR = 9.2\text{cm}$. What is the length of line PQ?

A. 6.0cm
 B. 5.5cm
 C. 4.5cm
 D. 6.5cm

33. The table below shows a plane time table from Mombasa to Kisumu through Nairobi and Eldoret.

Town	Arrival	Departure
Mombasa	—	2230hrs
Nairobi	2315hrs	2350hrs
Eldoret	0040hrs	0130hrs
Kisumu	0215hrs	—

How long did the plane take to travel from Nairobi to Kisumu?

A. 2hrs 25mins
 B. 3hrs 45mins
 C. 3hrs 25mins
 D. 2hrs 45mins

34. There were green and red crayons in a packet. The ratio of red to green crayons was 5:3 respectively. If there were 24 crayons altogether, how many green crayons were there?

A. 15
 B. 9
 C. 12
 D. 40

35. A book seller bought 12 books for sh. 4800. At what price should he sell each book in order to make a profit of sh. 1200?

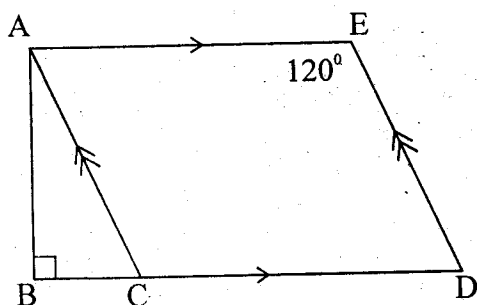
A. sh. 300.00
 B. sh. 400.00
 C. sh. 500.00
 D. sh. 450.00

36. Simplify the following

$$5(t + 2) + \frac{1}{2}(6t - 8)$$

A. $8t + 10$
 B. $8t + 6$
 C. $8t - 6$
 D. $8t + 14$

37. In the figure below ABC is a right angled triangle, ACDE is a parallelogram and angle AED = 120°.



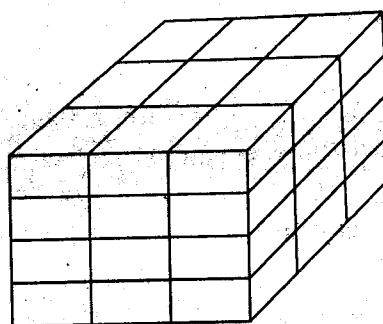
What is the size of angle BAC?

- A. 120°
 B. 90°
 C. 60°
 D. 30°
38. A man was employed by a certain company as a salesman. He was to earn a basic salary of sh. 8800. He was also to get a 15% commission on value of goods sold above sh. 120000. How much did he earn after selling goods worth sh. 160000 in one month?
- A. sh. 14000
 B. sh. 18000
 C. sh. 14800
 D. sh. 26800

39. Work out: $\sqrt{5\frac{4}{9}} \div \frac{1}{3}$
- A. 7
 B. $\frac{1}{6}$
 C. $\frac{1}{9}$
 D. $2\frac{1}{3}$

40. 8 identical taps can fill a tank in 40 minutes. How many minutes will 5 such taps take to fill the same tank?
- A. 25
 B. 64
 C. 60
 D. 65

41. The stack below was dipped in white paint. It was later removed and then dismantled. How many cubes had 3 faces painted white?



- A. 36
 B. 8
 C. 5
 D. 4

42. A bus left Meru at 5.50pm on Tuesday. After travelling for 3 hours 45 minutes, it arrived at Embu where it stopped for 1 hour. It then continued with the journey and arrived at Nairobi at 1.35 am on Wednesday. How long did the journey from Embu to Nairobi take?
- A. 3 hours.
 B. 3 hours 15 mins
 C. $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours
 D. 4 hours

43. Solve the value of p
- $$\frac{1}{3}(12p - 6) - 2p + 12 = 30$$
- A. 20
 B. 16
 C. 10
 D. 8

44. Twenty pupils scored the following marks during a Continuous Assessment Test.

Number of pupils	Marks scored
1	40
4	38
3	36
2	34
3	32
7	28

What was the modal mark of the 20 pupils in the class?

- A. 40
B. 35
C. 7
D. 28

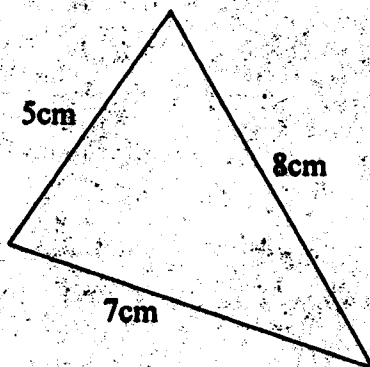
45. A cuboid measures 1m by 0.8m by 0.6m. Calculate its volume in cubic centimetres.

- A. 0.48
B. 480000
C. 480
D. 4800

46. Work out: $\frac{0.09 \times 1.2 \times 4.4}{1.1 \times 1.8 \times 2.4}$

- A. 0.1
B. 1
C. 10
D. 0.01

47. The figure below represents Halima's triangular piece of land drawn using the scale 1:2000



What is its actual distance round it in metres?

- A. 40000
B. 4000
C. 400
D. 40

48. Simplify the inequality below

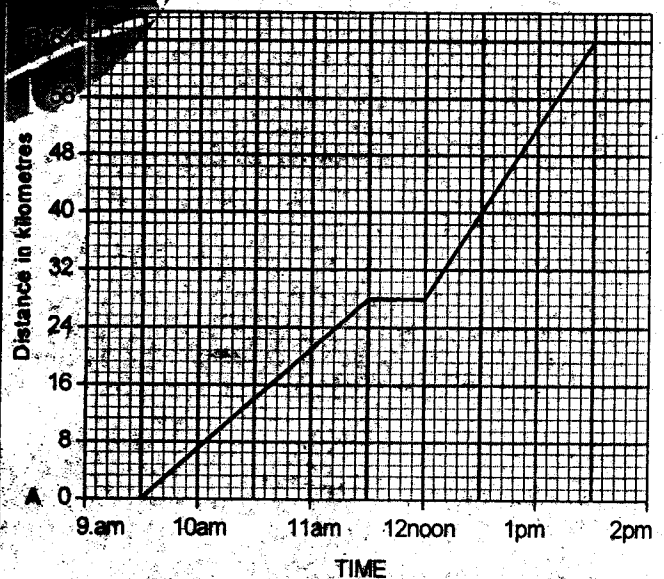
$$3t - 7 > t + 5$$

- A. $t < 6$
B. $t > 6$
C. $t > 2$
D. $t < 2$

49. The price of a coat was reduced by sh. 80. This represents 20% of its marked price. What was the marked price of the coat?

- A. sh. 400
B. sh. 160
C. sh. 16
D. sh. 4000

The graph below show the journey followed by a cyclist travelling from point A to B.



Calculate his average speed for the whole journey

- A. 64km/h
B. 12km/h
C. 8km/h
D. 16km/h



**SOCIAL STUDIES AND
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

Time: 2hrs 15 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (please 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 paper.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.
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, D**. In each case, only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. 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:-

In the Question Booklet:

31. Who founded the German East African Company?
- A. Karl Peters.
 - B. William Mackinon.
 - C. Captain Lugard.
 - D. Cecil Rhodes.

The correct answer is A.

On the Answer sheet:

31. A B C D

32. A B C D

33. A B C D

34. A B C D

In the set of boxes number 31, the box with letter A printed in it is marked.

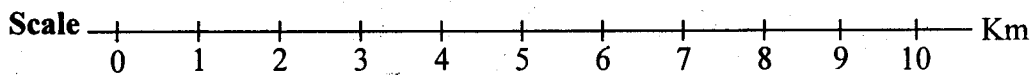
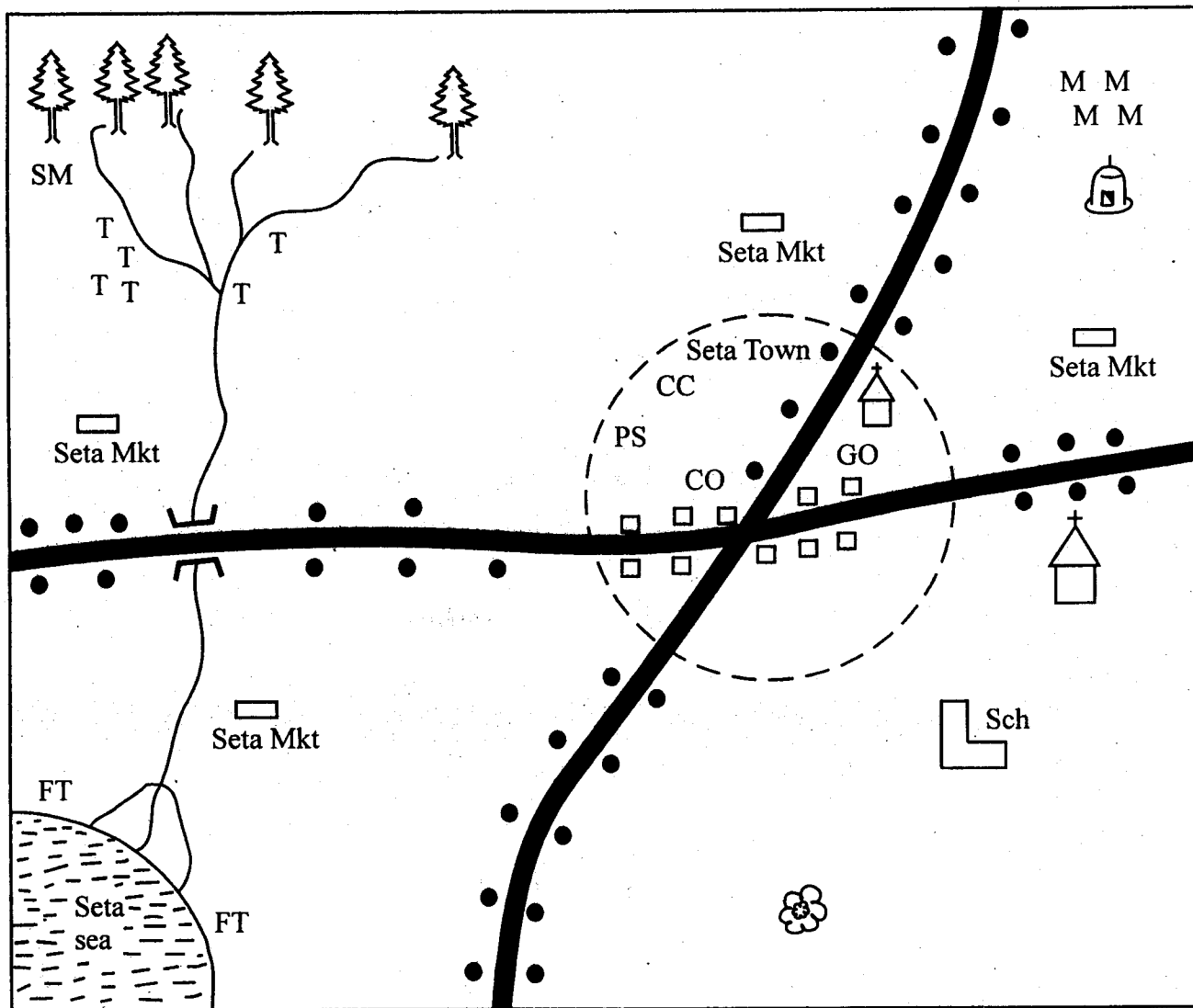
11. Your dark line **MUST BE** within the box.
12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.



This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.

PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES

SETA AREA



KEY

TTT	Tea	FT	Fish Trap		Forest
MM	Maize		Settlement		Tarmac road
	Church		Market	CO	County Office
	Mosque	CC	Count Commissioner	PS	Police Station
	Quarry	GO	Governor's Office	SM	Sawmill
			Sch		

Study the map of Seta Area and answer questions 1 - 7

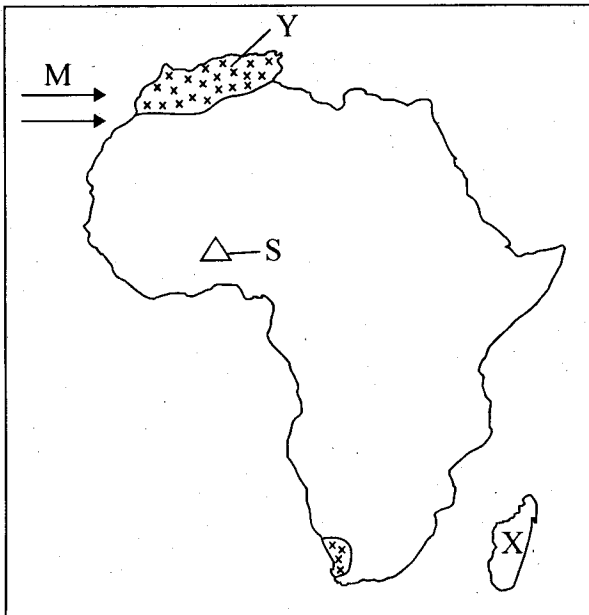
1. The land in Seta area slopes from
 - A. North.
 - B. East.
 - C. West.
 - D. South.
2. Which one of the following factors led to the growth of Seta town?
 - A. Economic activities.
 - B. Road junction.
 - C. Security.
 - D. Climatic conditions.
3. Traders in Seta area obtain their trading licences from
 - A. Sema market.
 - B. County offices.
 - C. Police station.
 - D. County commissioner's office.
4. The **main** religion in Seta town is
 - A. Islamic.
 - B. Christian.
 - C. Hinduism.
 - D. Judaism.
5. Which one of the following economic activities is **not** practised in Seta area?
 - A. Farming.
 - B. Lumbering.
 - C. Tourism.
 - D. Fishing.
6. What is the climate of the North of Seta area?
 - A. Cool and wet.
 - B. Hot and wet.
 - C. Hot and dry.
 - D. Hot and cool.
7. The administrative head of Seta area is a
 - A. county commissioner.
 - B. governor.
 - C. regional co-ordinator.
 - D. police officer.
8. Which one of the following language groups is **correctly** matched with the place of origin?
 - A. Cushites - Cameroon.
 - B. Bantus - Bar-el Ghazel.
 - C. Nilotes - Horn of Africa.
 - D. Semites - Saudi Arabia.
9. The following are descriptions of an early hominid
 - (i) Remains were discovered near lake Turkana and Olduvai Gorge.
 - (ii) Made simple tools
 - (iii) Made slurred speech
 - (iv) Lived in cavesThe hominid described above is
 - A. homo habilis.
 - B. homo erectus.
 - C. homo sapien.
 - D. homo sapien sapien.
10. Three of the following are traditional methods of education. Which method did the learner need an expert to learn through observation?
 - A. Story telling.
 - B. Use of riddles.
 - C. Use of proverbs.
 - D. Apprenticeship.
11. The following are types of soils. Which one is found in the flood plains through deposition?
 - A. Loamy soil.
 - B. Volcanic soil.
 - C. Alluvial soil.
 - D. Sandy soil.

12. The following are characteristics of a relief region in Kenya:
 (i) Lies between 250m and 1100m above sea level.
 (ii) It is generally flat
 (iii) Has some eroded hills
 (iv) It is generally dry
 The region described above is
 A. the highlands.
 B. the plateaus.
 C. the Rift Valley.
 D. the Coastal lowlands.
13. Among the Nandi community, people who were born almost the same time formed
 A. a clan.
 B. age group.
 C. age set.
 D. age mates.
14. The main aim of education in traditional African society was to
 A. prepare the youth for adulthood and become responsible members of the society.
 B. prepare the youth for employment in traditional industries.
 C. instill discipline and responsibility.
 D. instill knowledge and skills.
15. Which group of mountains below were formed through faulting?
 A. Atlas, Drakensberg, Cape ranges.
 B. Ruwenzori, Usambara, Kharas.
 C. Kilimanjaro, Kenya, Elgon.
 D. Ahagger, Tibesti, Homboli.
16. Which of the following groups consists of crops grown in traditional agriculture?
 A. Yams, sorghum, millet.
 B. Millet, cassava, wheat.
 C. Arrow roots, French beans, Yams.
 D. Sweet potatoes, cassava, rice.
17. The **main** problem facing poultry farming in Kenya today is
 A. high cost of poultry feeds.
 B. attacks by pests and diseases.
 C. over production of poultry products.
 D. competition from imported poultry products.
18. Which one of the following minerals is **not** correctly matched with its use?
 A. Soda ash - making toothpaste.
 B. Fluorspar - strengthening steel and aluminium.
 C. Diatomite - making paints.
 D. Limestone - making cement.
19. The government of Kenya is promoting fish farming **mainly** to
 A. improve the living standards of the farmers.
 B. increase food production.
 C. increase government revenue.
 D. make good use of unproductive land.
20. Which one of the following traditional methods of weather observation is used today?
 A. Croaking of frogs.
 B. Migration of ants.
 C. Observing the movement of the clouds.
 D. Phases of the moon.
21. The system used by Portuguese to rule her colonies in Africa was know as
 A. assimilation.
 B. association.
 C. direct.
 D. indirect.
22. The following are characteristics of population of Germany. Which one is **not**?
 A. Majority of the people are old.
 B. The population is not evenly distributed.
 C. There are slightly more males than females.
 D. The population has a small dependence ratio.

23. The **main** reason why the government of Kenya established settlement schemes in Kenya after independence was to
- improve the living standards of the people.
 - increase food production in the country.
 - settle the landless.
 - put more land under cultivation.

24. The method of irrigation used in Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme is
- canal.
 - furrow.
 - drip.
 - overhead.

Use the map of Africa to answer questions 25 to 28.



25. The winds marked **M** are known as
- Hamattan.
 - Westerlies.
 - North West trade winds.
 - Northerly winds.
26. The plateau marked **S** is called
- Bie plateau.
 - Fouta Djallon.
 - Jos plateau.
 - Nyika plateau.

27. The Island country marked **X** was colonized by
- French.
 - British.
 - Italians.
 - Germans.

28. The climatic region marked **Y** is experienced in the following countries **except**
- Morocco.
 - Libya.
 - Tunisia.
 - Chad.

29. Below is a description of a town in Eastern Africa:
- It is an industrial centre
 - It is the commercial capital of its country
 - It serves as the gateway of its country
 - It is the biggest city in its country
 - It is a tourist centre
- The town described above is
- Nairobi.
 - Arusha.
 - Mombasa.
 - Dar es salaam.

30. The **main** contribution of sugarcane growing in Sudan is that
- it has led to the growth of industries.
 - it has led to the development of infrastructure.
 - it has led to the creation of job opportunities.
 - it has led to the increment of government income.
31. Which one of the following is **not** a type of marriage recognized in Kenya?
- Civil marriage.
 - Religious marriage.
 - Eloping marriage.
 - Customary marriage.

32. The following are functions of the head teachers in a public primary school. Which one is **not**?
- A. Ensures that the day-to-day activities of the school are running smoothly.
 - B. Keeps important documents of the school.
 - C. Controls the ministry of education.
 - D. Admits new pupils in the school.

33. The **main** difference between horticultural farming in Kenya and Netherlands is that
- A. horticultural farming in Netherlands is carried out on arable land while in Kenya it is done on reclaimed land.
 - B. horticultural farming in Netherlands is highly mechanized while in Kenya it is less mechanized.
 - C. Netherlands practise monocropping while Kenya grow all the horticultural crops.
 - D. horticultural farming in Netherlands is done by the government while in Kenya it is done by individuals.

34. Which one of the following is the **main** benefit of forestry in Swaziland?
- A. Earns the country foreign exchange.
 - B. Creation of job opportunities.
 - C. Moderates the climate of the country.
 - D. Provides raw materials for paper industry.

35. The document issued by a court of law outlining the person who will manage the estate of the deceased person is known as
- A. a will.
 - B. testate.
 - C. letter of administration.
 - D. intestate.

36. The following are conditions favouring a crop grown in Africa:
- (i) High humidity throughout the year
 - (ii) High and well distributed rainfall of between 1500mm - 2000mm
 - (iii) High temperatures of between 24°c - 28°c
 - (iv) Protection from strong sunlight
 - (v) Low altitude of upto 750m

The crop whose conditions are described above is

- A. cocoa.
- B. cloves.
- C. cotton.
- D. sugarcane.

37. Three of the following statements are true about the white settlers in Kenya. Which one is **not**?
- A. They introduced cash crop farming in Kenya.
 - B. They introduced new methods of modern farming.
 - C. They introduced livestock keeping in Kenya.
 - D. They took the fertile land from the Africans.

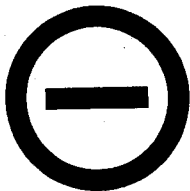
38. The **main** tourist attraction in the Rift valley region of Kenya is
- A. wildlife.
 - B. beautiful sceneries.
 - C. sandy beaches.
 - D. rich cultural practices.

39. In which two months of the year is the sun overhead the equator?
- A. March and September.
 - B. June and September.
 - C. September and December.
 - D. December and March.

40. Which one of the following methods of administration was used by the British in administering Northern Nigeria?
- Assimilation.
 - Direct rule.
 - Association.
 - Indirect rule.
41. Which one of the following is a social right of a citizen in Kenya?
- Right to work and earn a living.
 - Right to marry and raise a family.
 - Right to vote.
 - Right to do business.
42. Which one of the following is **not** a similarity between the government of Kenya and Swaziland?
- In both countries the heads of state are commanders of the Defence Forces.
 - In both countries parliament has two houses.
 - In both countries the head of government is the Prime Minister.
 - Both countries have civil servants.
43. Which one of the following is a form of child abuse?
- Forcing children to go to school.
 - Engaging children in household chores.
 - Enforcing moral laws in them.
 - Denying them food as a way of punishment.
44. Which one of the following is the most commonly abused drug in Kenya?
- Alcohol.
 - Bhang.
 - Cigarette.
 - Miraa.
45. During the Belgians rule in Congo the native Africans were referred to as
- prazos.
 - indigina.
 - evoluees.
 - assimilees.
46. Which one of the following river projects is **not** correctly matched with its source of water?
- Akosombo Dam - R. Volta.
 - Aswan High Dam - R. Nile.
 - Seven Forks Dams - R. Tana.
 - Kariba Dam - R. Niger.
47. Which one of the following methods of conflict resolution involves taking the matter to court?
- Litigation.
 - Mediation.
 - Arbitration.
 - Conciliation.
48. The **best** method of conserving wildlife is by
- passing strict laws against poachers.
 - banning trade that involves the selling of game products.
 - fencing game parks.
 - educating the people about the importance of wildlife conversation.
49. The **main** reason why the Europeans scrambled for colonies in Africa was
- search for raw materials for their industries.
 - search for markets for their industrial goods.
 - need to spread christianity.
 - need to settle the surplus population.

50. The bill of rights are guaranteed in the constitution in chapter
- A. Five.
 - B. Four.
 - C. Seven.
 - D. One.

51. The diagram below means



- A. no entry.
 - B. no road ahead.
 - C. stop.
 - D. road busy.
52. Who was the first President of Ghana when it gained independence?
- A. J.B Danguah.
 - B. Canaan Banana.
 - C. Kwameh Nkrumah.
 - D. Robert Mugabe.
53. In Kenya National Assembly debates are controlled by the
- A. sergent at arms.
 - B. leader of majority.
 - C. President.
 - D. speaker.
54. The body in charge of elections in Kenya is mandated to carry out the following functions **except**
- A. drawing and reviewing boundaries.
 - B. solving nomination disputes.
 - C. nullifying election results.
 - D. announcing election results.

55. Which group of countries used armed struggle during their struggle for independence in the colonial period?
- A. Kenya, Zimbabwe, Mozambique.
 - B. Ghana, Uganda, Tanzania.
 - C. Ghana, South Africa, Uganda.
 - D. Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya.

56. The **main** source of revenue for the county governments in Kenya is
- A. grants from the national government.
 - B. taxes.
 - C. rents.
 - D. loans.

57. The following are qualities of a good leader **except**
- A. intolerant.
 - B. patriotic.
 - C. impartial.
 - D. loyal.

58. Kenya became independent in
- A. 1960
 - B. 1963
 - C. 1964
 - D. 1978

59. HIV/AIDS can not be transmitted through
- A. sexual intercourse.
 - B. shaking hands.
 - C. sharing sharp objects.
 - D. kissing.

60. The head quarters of A.U are based in
- A. Addis Ababa.
 - B. Nairobi.
 - C. Arusha.
 - D. Cairo.

SECTION II

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Adam and Eve disobeyed God in the garden of Eden by
- killing the serpent.
 - eating from the tree of knowledge.
 - failing to take care of God's creatures.
 - hiding from God's presence.
62. Abraham's ancestral homeland was in
- Ur.
 - Haran.
 - Bethel.
 - Shechem.
63. Joseph became successful and famous in the land of Egypt mainly because he was
- hardworking.
 - forgiving.
 - faithful.
 - courageous.
64. During the passover feast in Egypt the Israelites ate bitter herbs to signify
- haste.
 - their suffering.
 - their long stay.
 - the blood of the lamb.
65. During the exodus the Israelites were guided by
- fire and holy spirit.
 - a pillar of clouds and smoke.
 - fire and clouds.
 - strong wind and clouds.
66. "I knew you before you were born"... Who among the following prophets was told these words?
- Elijah.
 - Hosea.
 - Jeremiah.
 - Isaiah.
67. Which one of the following miracles was performed by both prophet Elijah and Elisha?
- Changing water into wine.
 - Healing the lepers.
 - Multiplying oil.
 - Walking on water.
68. Saul the first king of Israel, was rejected by God as a king because he
- disobeyed the Lord's command.
 - killed the king of the Amalekites.
 - introduced idol worshipping in Israel.
 - destroyed the covenant box.
69. Which one of the following names was not used by Isaiah to describe Jesus ?
- Prince of peace.
 - Lamb of God.
 - Everlasting father.
 - Mighty God.
70. Which one of the following events took place in the life of Jesus when He was 8 days old?
- He was born again.
 - He was circumcised.
 - He attended the passover feast.
 - He was dedicated.
71. When Simeon saw Jesus and held Him on his hands, he described Him as
- saviour of the world.
 - king of the Jews.
 - lamb of God.
 - saviour of the gentiles.
72. "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that comes from God" Luke 4:4. These words were spoken by Jesus during
- baptism in the river Jordan.
 - trial before the council.
 - temptations in the wilderness.
 - death on the cross.
73. Which one of the following statements is a teaching of Jesus during the sermon on the mount?
- "Happy are the children, they will enter the kingdom of God".
 - "I am thirsty"
 - "Is it with a kiss you betray the son of the man?"
 - "Happy are the pure in heart, they will see God"
74. Which one of the following parables of Jesus teaches Christians that they should pray with humility?
- Parable of the judge and the widow.
 - Parable of the ten lepers.
 - Parable of the Good Samaritan.
 - Parable of the tax collector and the Pharisees.

75. Which one of the following miracles of Jesus teaches christians that they mind of other people's needs?
 A. Parable of the widow and judge.
 B. Parable of the Good Samaritan.
 C. Parable of the mustard seed.
 D. Parable of the pearl.
76. The disciples got afraid when they saw Jesus walking on water because
 A. it was at right.
 B. it was stormy in the sea.
 C. they thought it was a ghost.
 D. they did not recognize His face.
77. "Surely this man was the son of God" These words were spoken by the Roman Soldier when Jesus was
 A. on the cross.
 B. tempted.
 C. in the synagogue for the passover.
 D. resurrected.
78. On the day of pentecost the disciples were able to
 A. talk to Jesus.
 B. speak in strange languages.
 C. conquer sin.
 D. baptise people.
79. Stephen was stoned to death because he
 A. claimed to be the messiah.
 B. had refused to pay taxes.
 C. worked on the sabbath day.
 D. preached in Jesus name.
80. Who among the following was **not** among the seven deacons of the early church?
 A. Nicholus.
 B. Nicanor.
 C. Philip.
 D. Saul.
81. Who among the following specialists in African traditional societies offered sacrifice on behalf of the community?
 A. Prophet.
 B. Priest.
 C. Seer.
 D. Rainmaker.
82. The **main** quality taken into consideration in a christian marriage is
 A. love.
 B. faithfulness.
 C. wealth.
 D. religion.
83. In traditional African communities people appeased the ancestors **mainly** by
 A. naming children after them.
 B. offering sacrifices.
 C. pouring libation.
 D. asking for forgiveness.
84. Jane a standard 7 girl, comes from a rich family. She has many clothes that she doesn't use at home. What is the best advice you can give her as your friend?
 A. To donate to the needy children.
 B. Give the clothes to the relatives.
 C. Burn the clothes she doesn't need.
 D. Keep them for her unborn siblings.
85. Relatives who died long before our life time are called
 A. ancestors.
 B. living dead.
 C. living.
 D. the dead.
86. The **best** use of leisure for a standard 8 child after his/her K.C.P.E is
 A. reading story books.
 B. sleeping.
 C. watching christian movies.
 D. helping the aged.
87. As a christian, which advice can you give to a child in your class who has told you that he/she is suffering from HIV and AIDS? Tell her to
 A. leave school.
 B. avoid bad company.
 C. seek medical attention.
 D. wait to die as it has no cure.
88. Drug abuse is condemned by christians **mainly** because it
 A. leads to school drop out.
 B. leads to unwanted pregnancy.
 C. leads to ill health.
 D. leads to breakage of families.

74. The attribute of Allah. Al-Mutakabeer means
 A. *compelling.*
 B. *mighty.*
 C. *majestic.*
 D. *protection.*
75. The term Asmal-husna means
 A. *beautiful names.*
 B. *names.*
 C. *asmat bin Hassan.*
 D. *Jannah.*
76. Tayammum cannot be spoilt by
 A. *passing wind.*
 B. *fainting.*
 C. *entering bathroom.*
 D. *sleeping.*
77. Which one is **not** a pillar of religion?
 A. *Iman.* B. *Saum.*
 C. *Zakaat.* D. *Salat.*
78. Which one of the following acts can be said to demonstrate disobedience to one's parent?
 A. *Politeness towards them.*
 B. *Praying for their long life.*
 C. *Being annoyed with them.*
 D. *Praying for them after death.*
79. The prophet said, "join your relationship even if it is with a drink of
 A. *water.* B. *tea.*
 C. *juice.* D. *soda.*
80. Which one is **not** a quality of a good friend to hadith? One who
 A. *helps to remember Allah.*
 B. *increases your knowledge.*
 C. *reminds the hereafter.*
 D. *makes you laugh most.*
81. Calling someone Abdul-rasul is
 A. *very good.*
 B. *not acceptable.*
 C. *blessing.*
 D. *acceptable.*
82. Working is _____ in Islam.
 A. *evil*
 B. *waste of time*
 C. *ibaadah*
 D. *pleasure*
83. The Mercy of Allah or believers only is represented by the attribute of
 A. *Rahim.*
 B. *Rahman.*
 C. *Malik.*
 D. *Quddus.*
84. On 11th Ramadhan 9.A.H the prophet (S.A.W) led _____ number of sahabas to Makka.
 A. *100* B. *1000*
 C. *10000* D. *100000*
85. Which one of the following is **not** a sunnah fast?
 A. *Monday.*
 B. *Thursday.*
 C. *Bright days.*
 D. *Nadhir.*
86. Hoarding means
 A. *Istikara.*
 B. *Ihtikar.*
 C. *Ghush.*
 D. *Riba.*
87. Who was the grandfather of Nabii Issa from His mother's side?
 A. *Imran.*
 B. *Zakaria.*
 C. *Maryam.*
 D. *Yahya.*
88. Tuuri sinin is a place where Nabii Musa
 A. *met Al-Khidr.*
 B. *received Wahya.*
 C. *helped two ladies.*
 D. *killed Egyptian.*
89. How many idols were around the Kaabah during fathul makkah?
 A. *30* B. *50*
 C. *36* D. *365*
90. Most of the coastal tribes of Kenya embraced Islam because they
 A. *married Arabs.*
 B. *wanted to be Arabs.*
 C. *were forced by Arabs.*
 D. *admired Islamic culture.*