

**TARGETER MERIT-22**  
**KCPE TRIAL SIX**

**CLASS OF KCPE NOVEMBER 2023**

**FOR MARKING SCHEMES:**

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**KENYA EDUCATORS CONSULTANCY**

**MERIT 006**



# TARGETER KCPE SIXTH MERIT STANDARD EIGHT - YEAR 2021

## 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 16 to 19, choose the opposite of the underlined word.***

17. My book is very dear.

A. expensive

B. cheap

C. strong

D. valueless

The correct answer is **B**.

**On the Answer sheet:**

16. [A] [B] [C] [D]

17. [A] [**B**] [C] [D]

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

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

In the set of boxes number 17, 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 8 printed pages.**



Read the passage below carefully. It contains blanks numbered 1 to 15. For each blank, choose the best answer from the choices given.

Lake Nakuru is a beautiful 1. The pinkish hue of the flamingos is just too exquisite a view. An aerial view of the flamingos spark an interest. 2 look of the birds presents another thing unknown to 3. The 4 is a mixture of 5 presentations. It 6 be their signature pose, but how and why flamingos perch on one leg 7 a long standing puzzle. Scientists have 8 that the birds spend 9 energy standing on one leg than two. A team from the hunted states has shown that flamingos 10 no active muscular effort 11 they are standing on one leg, meaning they also spend less energy when they do so. A passive mechanism is engaged in the 12 position, allowing the birds to stand proud while having a doze. The scientists conducted the experiment with 13 live and dead birds. They also made another stunning discovery hardly believable. That flamingo cadavers could be made to stand one-legged without 14 external support. 15, dead birds cannot stand unsupported on to legs, suggesting a greater role for active muscle force in this posture.

- |     |               |                |                |                |
|-----|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1.  | A. scenery    | B. site        | C. scene       | D. cite        |
| 2.  | A. A close    | B. The closer  | C. A closer    | D. The closest |
| 3.  | A. a few      | B. few         | C. many        | D. all         |
| 4.  | A. brood      | B. flock       | C. group       | D. type        |
| 5.  | A. shocking   | B. astonishing | C. confusing   | D. amazing     |
| 6.  | A. may        | B. can         | C. should      | D. will        |
| 7.  | A. is         | B. was         | C. were        | D. has been    |
| 8.  | A. said       | B. thought     | C. confirmed   | D. wished      |
| 9.  | A. much       | B. less        | C. little      | D. a little    |
| 10. | A. employ     | B. acquire     | C. spend       | D. used        |
| 11. | A. while      | B. as          | C. when        | D. whilst      |
| 12. | A. one legged | B. one-legged  | C. one-leg     | D. one leg     |
| 13. | A. two        | B. either      | C. both of     | D. both        |
| 14. | A. some       | B. a           | C. any         | D. much        |
| 15. | A. However    | B. Moreover    | C. Furthermore | D. Despite     |

*For questions 16-18 choose the alternative that best completes the statement given.*

16. The break occasioned by the pandemic was so long,  
A. because pupils digressed from academics  
B. as the pupils digressed from academics  
C. since the pupils digressed from academics  
D. that the pupils digressed from academics
17. Would you have bought that book if you  
A. got money  
B. could have got money  
C. get money  
D. had got money
18. Birds of the same feather,  
A. perch together  
B. have the same colour  
C. will always repel  
D. flock together

*For questions 19 to 21, choose the word that means the same as the underlined words.*

19. The blossoming flowers had a delightful fragrance.  
A. happy  
B. pleasant  
C. monotonous  
D. tasty
20. The tenants were lucky because the firemen responded promptly.  
A. immediately  
B. punctually  
C. early  
D. soon

21. The anxious parents of the missing girls reported the matter to the police.  
A. nervous  
B. curious  
C. worried  
D. fearless

*For questions 22 and 23 choose the alternative that best completes the sentence.*

22. Since I missed the Monday morning flight, I will have to travel to Kisumu \_\_\_\_\_ a shuttle.  
A. by  
B. on  
C. with  
D. in
23. The president was angry \_\_\_\_\_ the activists' utterances. He said they would polarize the country.  
A. with  
B. for  
C. at  
D. after

*For questions 24 and 25, choose the sentence that is grammatically correct.*

24. A. The farmer, with his dog, was run over by a car whose brakes were faulty.  
B. He congratulated me for graduation.  
C. Everyone in the audience clapped for me as I received my hard earned Prize.  
D. We discussed about animal nutrition during the Science lesson.
25. A. Whose in the classroom?  
B. This is my cardigan. Your's is big.  
C. Lets keep in touch  
D. What a beautiful dress you have!

*Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow.*

What are they? This is a common question that precedes most conversations about pangolins. This shy creature, the only mammal covered in scales, is at risk of extinction, yet most people haven't heard about it. The protective scales, which account for almost 20% of their body weight are made of keratin - a protein that forms hair, feathers, horns and hoofs.

Pangolins are intensely hunted for their meat and scales, making them the most illegally trafficked animals in the world. The scales are a vital element in traditional Chinese medicine, despite the lack of scientific evidence proving their medicinal value. However, the belief that their scales cure illnesses such as arthritis, and promote breastfeeding has driven the illegal trade to pangolins across the world.

The international union for conservation of nature also states that the trade involves live animals and pangolin meat which is considered a luxury product in Asia, mostly in China and Vietnam.

There are eight pangolin species, four in Asia and four in Africa. Pangolins are found throughout much of Southeastern and eastern Asia, the Indian subcontinent, and across sub-Saharan Africa. They occupy a diverse array of habitats including tropical forests, grasslands, savannas and deciduous forests.

Kenya is home to three species of African pangolin. The African white-bellied species inhabit lowland rainforest areas while the giant ground pangolin is found in West Mara Plateau. The cape or ground pangolin is native to the savannah, rocky slopes and riverbeds in the country with a distribution extending through South Africa and up to Chad.

The ant-eating mammals lead solitary lives except when is time to mate. They produce only one offspring per year, making it all the more difficult for the species to recover from poaching pressure. Their scales act as their defense against predators but cannot protect them from humans. A pangolin will curl itself into a tight ball which is impenetrable to predators, but makes them easy to be captured by poachers as it remains immobile.

Their slow movement and living in shallow burrows further makes them vulnerable to poaching. Though overexploitation of pangolins is evident, data to determine their exact numbers and the rate of decline is scarce.

26. According to the first sentence, it is true to say that
- people do not know about pangolins
  - the existence of pangolins is questionable
  - many people know nothing about pangolins.
  - pangolins are a mystery.
27. Which of the following characteristics makes pangolins unique?
- Of all the mammals, it's covered in scales.
  - It is shy
  - Its body mass contains keratin.
  - It will soon be extinct.
28. What makes the illegal trade in pangolins rampant?
- It is light and so it can easily be carried about
  - Its meat is liked and the scales are believed to cure diseases
  - Its products fetch a good market price.
  - They're easy to hunt.
29. The word *vital* as used in the passage could be replaced by all the following except
- essential
  - key
  - crucial
  - secondary
30. Which of the following statements is **not true** according to the second paragraph?
- Pangolins lead in the number of illegally trafficked animals
  - There is no proof of the medicinal value in pangolin scales
  - Pangolins are trafficked across the globe
  - Pangolin scales cure arthritis and promote breastfeeding
31. In which of the following countries do the scales of pangolins form part of their herbal medicines?
- India
  - China
  - Vietnam
  - Pakistan
32. The word 'diverse' as used in the passage means
- pangolins can only survive in a limited number of climatic regions.
  - they live all over the world.
  - they live in a variety of habitats.
  - they only survive in specific places.
33. In which of the following countries are you **not** likely to find pangolins?
- Somalia
  - Burundi
  - Cameroon
  - South Africa
34. Why is the pangolin species unable to rise in numbers?
- They live in isolation.
  - They give birth only once a year.
  - They have very poor feeding habits.
  - The poaching pressure is too high.
35. What happens when a pangolin curls itself into a tight ball?
- It's captured by hunters.
  - It frightens predators.
  - It loses mobility.
  - It becomes slow in movement.
36. Complete the following analogy:  
Tiger is to lair as pangolin is to
- nest
  - dray
  - web
  - burrow

37. The word 'vulnerable' as used in the last paragraph means
- A. weak
  - B. at risk
  - C. dangerous
  - D. risky

38. From the last paragraph, we can conclude that
- A. data on the population of pangolins is hardly available
  - B. pangolins are scarce
  - C. the decline in the number of pangolins is alarming
  - D. no information about pangolins is available to the public.

Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow.

Ismailia was a comparatively new town, built about 1875, on the banks of the Suez Canal. Half-way through the canal, there were two salt water lakes, but there was no fresh water at all; and the Suez Canal itself, of course, was salt water, since it ran from one sea to another. The inhabitants of Ismailia, however, naturally could not live without fresh water, and the engineers had to think of some way to bring it to the town.

Egypt's great river, the Nile, was not far away, and so it was decided to cut a fresh-water canal across the desert in order to carry water from the Nile to Ismailia. This was the beginning of the mosquito nuisance. Mosquitoes rarely breed in salt water, and so there had previously been no mosquitoes in this desert land. But as soon as fresh water was brought there, mosquitoes somehow found their way to Ismailia and began to lay their eggs in the little pools and marshy ground which formed on each side of the fresh-water canal. In 1877, Ismailia had its first attack of malaria. There were only three hundred cases in the town that year, but the number steadily increased each year until there were 2,284 cases in 1900. This meant that almost every inhabitant suffered from the disease, and there was great alarm among the people living there. Ismailia soon had the reputation of being a plague centre, and it was even suggested that the place should be abandoned and a new town built in a more healthy area. In their anxiety, the local government authorities thought of Sir Ronald Ross, and asked for his advice.

Ross at once offered to visit the town in person so that he could examine conditions and offer the most suitable suggestions for anti-mosquito measures.

The Suez Canal Company gratefully accepted Sir Ronald Ross' offer to visit Ismailia, and he made arrangements to go at once. This was the month of September which was always the beginning of the malaria season in Ismailia: therefore it was obviously the height of the breeding season for mosquitoes,

and he should find proof for his theory that mosquitoes were the carriers of malaria. When he reached Ismailia he found the mosquitoes were terrible and he was bitten incessantly. The town itself was beautifully kept and perfectly clean; there were no possible breeding grounds among rubbish heaps and in muddy wayside pools. Ross realized, therefore, that the mosquitoes must be laying their eggs in the marshy ground on the banks of the fresh-water canal. He soon found countless anopheles larvae in the small muddy pools around the canal. These were dealt with at once, but he felt that there must be some other breeding places which he had not yet discovered; and he began to examine the drainage system. He found that there were no sewers: all the drainage ran into sealed pits under the houses. These pits had no outlets except for long air pipes opening above the roofs of the houses, but the mosquitoes had quickly discovered these outlets. The drainage pits were full of larvae, which, when they developed into mosquitoes, they flew up the ventilation pipes into the open air - returning later, by the same pipes, to lay more eggs in the pits.

Ross immediately organized a gang to put oil in the drainage-pits at weekly intervals, and the problem was solved at once. He returned to England after a fortnight, but the sanitary officials in Ismailia, having perfect faith in his theory, carried out all his instructions and victory was complete. Mosquitoes disappeared like magic, and malaria was greatly reduced within the first few months.

39. From the first paragraph, we can say that,
- A. Ismailia was built as soon as the Suez Canal was completed.
  - B. the Suez Canal is the source of the two seas
  - C. sea water is salty
  - D. the sea water was not sufficient for the people of Ismailia.

40. How old is the town of Ismailia?
- A. It's as old as the hills.
  - B. We cannot tell the exact age.
  - C. Two millenniums old.
  - D. About 14 and a half decades.

41. The word 'nuisance' shows that the mosquitoes were
- A. deadly
  - B. bothersome
  - C. all over
  - D. painful

42. Why did mosquitoes come to Ismailia?
- A. They were carried there by the canal that originated from the Nile
  - B. They were attracted by the supply of fresh water.
  - C. They could not survive in the desert.
  - D. Ismailia was densely populated and therefore the sanitation was poor.



43. Why do you think the inhabitants of Ismailia came up with the idea of building a new town?
- A. People had abandoned the town
  - B. The marshy ground was alarming
  - C. The inhabitants felt endangered
  - D. The authorities had discovered a more healthy area.
44. When was malaria at its worst in Ismailia according to the passage?
- A. From September onwards
  - B. Before September
  - C. During the dry season
  - D. All year round
45. What was Sir Ronald Ross' theory?
- A. That September was the breeding season of malaria.
  - B. That mosquitoes laid eggs in tunnels.
  - C. That the town had no open sewer.
  - D. That mosquitoes caused malaria.
46. Sir Ronald discovered that mosquitoes lay their eggs in
- A. in wayside pools.
  - B. marshy ground near the canal.
  - C. in rubbish heaps in the town.
  - D. in gutters on roof tops.
47. Why do you think oil was put in the breeding places?
- A. To close up the air holes on the roofs.
  - B. To make cleaning of the pipes easier.
  - C. To suffocate the mosquitoes.
  - D. To flush out the mosquitoes.
48. The word 'incessantly' as used in the passage could be replaced by
- A. immediately
  - B. fiercely
  - C. painfully
  - D. unceasingly
49. How often was the oil used?
- A. once a week
  - B. once every two weeks
  - C. occasionally
  - D. fortnightly
50. From the passage, we can conclude that
- A. Sir Ronald used magic to eradicate malaria
  - B. Ronald's discovery helped a great deal in fighting malaria
  - C. Ismailia is malaria free zone
  - D. Ismailia has grown into a big town

**MERIT 006**



**TARGETER KCPE SIXTH MERIT  
STANDARD EIGHT - YEAR 2021**

**ENGLISH  
SECTION B:  
COMPOSITION**

**Time: 40 minutes.**

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>INDEX<br/>NUMBER</b>        |  |
| <b>YOUR NAME</b>               |  |
| <b>NAME OF<br/>YOUR SCHOOL</b> |  |

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.**

1. In the spaces provided above, write your full index number, your name and the name of your school.
2. Now open the page, read the heading of the composition carefully and write your composition on the lines provided.

**This Question Paper consists of 4 printed pages.**

**TURN OVER**





# TARGETER KCPE JARIBIO LA SITA STAHIKI DARASA LA NANE - 2021

STAHIKI 006



**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 kujibu. Kijitabu hiki kina maswali 50.
2. Ikiwa utataka kuandika chochote ambacho si jibu, andika katika kijitabu hiki.
3. Ukiisha kuchagua jibu lako, lioneshe 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 MTIHANI  
JINA LAKO  
JINA LA SHULE YAKO**

6. Kwa kuchora kistari katika visanduku vyenye namba zinazokuhusu, onyesha namba yako kamili ya mtihani (yaani nambari ya shule, na zile namba tatu za mtahiniwa) katika sehemu iliyotengwa mwanzo wa karatasi ya majibu.
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 lioneshwe kwa kuchora kistari katika kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndilo jibu.

**Mfano**

**Katika kijitabu cha maswali: Jibu maswali kwa usahihi.**

**18.** Neno 'kirobotu' linapatikana katika ngeli gani?

- A. KI - VI
- B. I - ZI
- C. A - WA
- D. LI - YA

Jibu sahihi ni C

Katika karatasi ya majibu

**16.** [A] [B] [C] [D]

**17.** [A] [B] [C] [D]

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

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

18, 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.**



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

Basi wakati wa michezo ya 1 ulianza. Kulingana na ratiba 2, mchezo wa kuogelea ndio ungeanza. Ungefuata ule wa jugwe. Waziri wa michezo alikuwa ameahidi 3 ya wanafunzi ambao 4 washindi. Sote tulimaizi kuwa 5. Msaada huo usingepatikana 6 kuusumbukia.

1. A. kweta B. riadha C. viunzi D. mbio
2. A. lililowekwa B. iliyowekwa C. iliowekwa D. liliyowekwa
3. A. kuwadhamini masomo B. kuwathamini masomo  
C. kuthamini masomo D. kuyadhamini masomo
4. A. wataibuka B. wanaibuka C. wameibuka D. wangeibuka
5. A. mtaka la waridi sharti adhurike B. mbio za sakafuni huishia ukingoni  
C. asiyekujua hakuthamini D. safari ya kesho hufungwa leo
6. A. kando ya B. mithili ya C. minghairi ya D. lau ya

Msimu huu wa Covid-19, maajabu 7. Tumeona jinsi vijana 8 maisha yao ya 9. Vijana tuelewe kuwa ndio msingi 10 wa jamii yoyote ile. Wazazi wana 11 12 vijana hawa kuhusu maisha yao yajayo. Lilikuwa jambo la 13 yaani kuhuzunisha kuona kuwa baadhi ya wazazi wanawakusanyisha vijana wa shule ili watende mawi. Ni vipi mzazi mwenye 14 atakubalia mtoto wa shule 15 nyumbani kwake na hata kuifanya ufuska?

7. A. imeshuhudia B. imeshuhudiwa C. yameshuhidiwa D. yameshuhudia
8. A. wanaharibu B. wanaojiharibia C. wanavyojiharibu D. wanavyojiharibia
9. A. kisogoni B. usoni C. kisugudini D. kwapani
10. A. thabiti B. dhabiti C. thibiti D. thubutu
11. A. jukumu ya B. majukumu la C. dhima ya D. wajibu ya
12. A. kuwahusisha B. kuwauzia C. kuwausia D. kuwahusu
13. A. kuatua moyo B. kutia kihoro C. kuvunja moyo D. kukata maina
14. A. akili punguani B. akili razini C. akili taahira D. akili mbovu
15. A. kupiga maji B. kupiga deki C. kupiga moyo konde D. kupiga chafya

Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, chagua jibu lililo sahihi.

16. Chagua sentensi yenye kivumishi kiulizi.  
A. Leo wameapishwa wabunge wangapi?  
B. Nyinyi, mnaelekea wapi?  
C. Huyu atavikwa na nani?  
D. Mashubaka haya yalitengenezwa lini?
17. Mke wangu anaitwa Aisha naye dadangu ni Halima. Je, Halima na Aisha wataitanaje?  
A. Mwamu  
B. Halati  
C. Wifi  
D. Mbiomba
18. *Andika kwa usemi wa taarifa.*  
“Mtihani wenu utaanza kesho,” mwalimu akamwambia.  
A. Mwalimu aliwaambia kuwa mtihani wao ungeanza siku ambayo ingefuata.  
B. Mwalimu alimwambia kuwa mtihani wake angeanza siku ambayo ingefuata.  
C. Mwalimu alimwambia kuwa mtihani wao ungeanza siku ambayo ingefuata.  
D. Mwalimu alimwambia kuwa mtihani wao utaanza kesho.
19. Chagua sentensi yenye ‘na’ ya mtendaji.  
A. Maria na Tamasha ni umbu.  
B. Gwiji ana matatizo tele.  
C. Nyanya alielekezwa na Juma.  
D. Wazazi wana mali nyingi.

20. Ni sentensi ipi yenye matumizi mazuri ya nusu koloni?  
A. Insha; ya Kiswahili haupendwi na wengi.  
B. Je; ulifika nyumbani mapema?  
C. Tulienda dukani tukanunua; mkate, maziwa na sukari.  
D. Ali ni ndumakuwili; usimpe siri zako.
21. Chagua neno lenye silabi funge.  
A. Mvua  
B. Mwalimu  
C. Daftari  
D. Fahamu
22. Teua sentensi yenye **-ki-** ya namna.  
A. Changuchangu alikinyakua chungu kisicho chake.  
B. Terry akifanya kazi hiyo kitoto hataepuka adhabu.  
C. Ukitembea usiku hutakosa kupatana na wahalifu.  
D. Kijumba chake hicho kiliporomoka pindi baada ya mvua kunyesha.
23. *Uganisha sentensi zifuatazo:*  
i) *Unaweza kulinunua gari lolote.*  
ii) *Usimalize akiba yako.*  
A. Unaweza kulinunua gari lolote angalau usimalize akiba yako.  
B. Unaweza kulinunua gari lolote mradi usimalize akiba yako.  
C. Unaweza kulinunua gari lolote ilhali usimalize akiba yako.  
D. Unaweza kulinunua gari lolote seuze usimalize akiba yako.

24. Chagua kauli ya kutendewa ya sentensi hii:

Ninga aliimba wimbo akiwa kwa Auma.

A. Auma aliimbua Ninga wimbo kwake.

B. Wimbo uliimbiwa kwa Auma na Ninga.

C. Ninga aliimba wimbo akiwa kwa Auma.

D. Auma aliimbiwa wimbo na Ninga kwake.

25. Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo:

Nguo ilishonwa vizuri ikapendeza.

A. Nguo haikushonwa vizuri wala haikupendeza.

B. Nguo ingeshonwa vizuri ingependeza.

C. Nguo haijashonwa vizuri wala haijapendeza.

D. Kutoshonwa kwa nguo vizuri kuliifanya isipendeze.

26. Chagua kihisishi kilichotumiwa vizuri.

A. Kefule! Atoe gari kama hili wapi?

B. Oyee! Wamejeruhiwa abiria sita katika mkasa huo wa ndege.

C. Pukachaka! Ametoa wazo zuri sana.

D. Hamadi! Nitakusaidia kwa kuwa umekuja.

27. Andika kwa wingi:

Nyani alimwona mtume akakimbilia mtini.

A. Manyani alimwona mtume akakimbilia mitini.

B. Nyani aliwaona mitume wakakimbilia mitini.

C. Nyani waliwaona watume wakakimbilia mitini.

D. Manyani waliwaona mitume wakakimbilia mitini.

28. Ni jibu lipi lisilolingana na mengine?

A. Alamsiki - Binuru

B. Shikamoo - Marahaba

C. Maslkheri - Sabalkheri

D. Hodi - Karibu

29. Uaminifu ni kwa mbwa kama vile matumaini ni kwa

A. tai

B. chiriku

C. kasuku

D. ninga

30. Kutokana na kitenzi 'cheka' tunapata kivumishi

A. mcheshi

B. kicheko

C. ucheshi

D. kucheka



Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Kwa kawaida binadamu huzaliwa na maumbile yake. Kumtuka aliye na nguvu ya haya ni Mola pekee. Sisi sote tumeumbwa kwa njia za kipekee na twafaa kukubali tofauti hizo. Tukijikubali, tutapiga hatua.

Basi katika kijiji cha Kinia, palikuwa na jamaa mmoja kwa jina Tuli. Naye alikuwa kijana munyamavu sana. Ni watu wachache sana waliwahi kusikia sauti yake. Ilikuwa nadra na tukizi kumwona akicheza na wenzake hata kuwachokoza. Wengi waliotaka urafiki wake walikata tamaa baada ya kugundua kuwa ngomba changeraweni haupandwi ukamea. Baada ya jitihada zao kugonga mwamba, waliamua kumtupa jongoo na mti wake.

Usije ukakimbilia kukata shauri kuwa Tuli alikuwa mwanafunzi wa kupigiwa mfano kutokana na unyamavu wake. Usinielewe visivyo. Sijasema unyamavu ni mbaya. La hasha! Hata hivyo tukumbuke ya kuwa kimya kingi kina mshindo mkuu. Haya si yangu. Hata wewe waelewa fika waliosema hivyo. Tuli hakupenda kuchokoza naye hakuvumilia usumbufu wa aina yoyote ile. Ole wako iwapo ungekichukua kitu chake au kumkanyaga kwa bahati mbaya. Ungekiona kile kilichomtoa kanga manyoya. Ungezabwa kibao ua upigwe ngoto ambayo ingekuwa kumbukumbu kwako.

Nakumbuka siku moja ambapo mwalimu wa Kiswahili Bwana Ngeli aliwaambia wanafunzi wake wajiandae kwa somo la mjadala. Aliwataka wajiweke kwenye makundi. Wanafunzi waliungana kulingana na ushuba wao. Ajabu ni kuwa Tuli hakujiunga na kundi lolote. Bwana Ngeli akaamua kumpa jicho tu. Kiranja wa darasa kuona hivyo, aliamua kumwalika katika kundi lao.

Kama ilivyo katika vipindi vya mjadala, Bwana Ngeli alichukua kiti chake na kuketi mbele ya wanafunzi. Wanafunzi nao walianza kwa kupingana vikali, wakakatana kalima na kuafikiana huku wakitoa hoja zao. Hatimaye wakaanza kuelewana na kusikilizana hoja za wenzao kwa makini. Bwana Ngeli aliwaonea fahari wanafunzi wake kwa jinsi walivyozungumza kwa ufasaha huku wakikosoana wenyewe kwa wenyewe.

Huku mjadala ukizidi kupamba moto Tuli alitoa hoja yake kwa mara ya kwanza. Wanafunzi walimsikiza kwa makini kisha mmoja akajitolea kuonyesha udhaifu wa hoja yake. Lo! Kumbe Tuli hakutaka hayo. Mwenzetu alipigwa kibao mpaka akaona vimulimuli na vinyota. Papo hapo darasa zima likawa kimya. Hata ungeangusha pamba kidogo ungesikia mlio wake. Papo hapo mwalimu alimwagiza Tuli amngoje ofisini kisha akalihitimisha somo lake jinsi lilivyoratibiwa.

Baada ya kufika ofisini, Bwana Ngeli alianza kumsaili Tuli ili kuelewa kwa nini akamzaba mwenziwe kofi. Hapo ndipo aligundua kuwa Tuli aliyatoa majibu mengi kwa mkato na kuonyesha ghadhabu za mara kwa mara. Kwa bahati nzuri, mwalimu hakufanya papara. Aliamua kumpa Tuli nafasi ya kujibu kila swali alilouliza.

Baada ya vikao kadhaa, mwalimu aligundua tatizo la Tuli. Kwao nyumbani alikuwa amezoesha kuwa kila kosa alilolifanya lingemchumia adhabu kali. Hapo akajua kuwa, kila kosa lazima liadhibiwe. Hapo ilibidi Bwana Ngeli kuwaita wazazi wake na kuwashauri dhidi ya jambo hili. Shida ya pili ya Tuli ilikuwa udhaifu wake wa lugha. Hata alipotaka kujitetea, alikosa maneno ya kufanya hivyo. Dawa yake kulingana na Bwana Ngeli ikawa ni avisome vitabu na kuwasiliana zaidi na wenzake ili akuze uwezo wake wa kujieleza.

Mbeleni Tuli hakuona kama Bwana Ngeli alijua ugumu wa yale aliyoyasema. Kwake aliona hayo kama yasiyowezekana. Hata hivyo, hatufai kukata tamaa tulifanyalo jambo hata kama ni gumu kiasi gani. Tukiendelea kujaribu tutaishia kufanikiwa hatimaye. Baada ya mazoezi ya muda, Tuli aliinukia kuwa mmojawapo wa wanafunzi waliomudu Kiswahili vyema na kwa ufasaha mkubwa. Bora nia. Nia ikiwa kilicho mbali huja karibu.

31. Msimulizi anaanza kwa kutuhimiza  
 A. tusiwe na tofauti yoyote ya kimaumbile kwa kuwa mweza yote ni Mola.  
 B. tuwe na tofauti za kimaumbile kwa kuwa binadamu hana uwezo wowote juu ya hayo.  
 C. tofauti za kimaumbile zisiwe chanzo cha mgogoro maishani.  
 D. tofauti za kimaumbile huchangiwa na tabia ya mtu katika maisha yake.
32. Kwa mujibu wa kifungu hiki;  
 A. mtu anayenyamaza mara nyingi husababisha kishindo kikubwa.  
 B. kwa kweli kila mwanafunzi alivutiwa na unyamavu wa Tuli.  
 C. unyamavu wa Tuli ulikuwa wa kupigiwa mfano.  
 D. msimulizi haoni shida yoyote ya kuwa mnyamavu.
33. .... kumtupa jongoo na mti wake. Kauli hii ina maana ya kuwa  
 A. waliamua kumwelewa jinsi alivyokuwa.  
 B. walaimua kuachana naye kabisa.  
 C. walijaribu kumvutia upande wao.  
 D. walianza kumchongoa.
34. Mwandishi anaposema kuwa mgomba changaraweni haupandwi ukamea anamaanisha kuwa  
 A. mtu hafai kujipendekeza kwa mtu asiyefahamu vizuri.  
 B. mgomba hauwezi kustawi palipo na mawe mengi.  
 C. uhusiano haufui dafu pasipo maafikiano ya wote.  
 D. ni vigumu kumkaribia mtu asiye tayari kwa maendeleo.
35. Kile kimejidhihirisha katika kifungu hiki ni kuwa  
 A. Tuli alilipiza kisasi hata alipokosewa bila kukusudia.  
 B. licha ya kuchokoza, Tuli hakupenda kukosewa na wengine.  
 C. wengi waliokosana na Tuli walimdhulumu kwa hiari yao.  
 D. kuchukiwa na wengine kulimfanya Tuli akose utu.
36. Kauli iliyo halisi ni kuwa  
 A. Bwana Ngeli alijua kuwa Tuli hakuwa na marafiki.  
 B. kiranja alidhihirisha kwamba alikuwa na kipawa cha uongozi.  
 C. Bwana Ngeli aliwaagiza wanafunzi wajiunge na marafiki zao.  
 D. kuwa na makundi mengi, kulifanya Tuli ashindwe kuchagua.
37. Ni nini hasa kilichochangia Tuli kuwa gwiji wa lugha?  
 A. Jitihada zake katika kujiimarisha.  
 B. Mafunzo ya mbadala aliyopewa na Bwana Ngeli.  
 C. Kushiriki katika mijadala ya madarasa anuwai.  
 D. Vitabu vya riwaya walivyosoma na wenzake.
38. Kifungu hiki kimeweka wazi kuwa  
 A. adhabu wapewazo watoto ni chanzo cha tabia zisizofaa.  
 B. tabia ya mtoto huathiriwa na malezi aliyopewa.  
 C. kuwa na udhaifu wa lugha hufanya wengi kudharauliwa.  
 D. wazazi wasipopata ushauri huwapa wana malezi yasiyofaa.
39. Ukweli ni kuwa, baada ya Tuli kumzaba mwenzake kofi,  
 A. Bwana Ngeli alimwadhibu na kumtuma ofisini.  
 B. Bwana Ngeli alilazimika kuhitimisha somo ghafla.  
 C. somo liliendelea kama kawaida huku Tuli akiondolewa.  
 D. wanafunzi wote waliagizwa kukaa kimya ili mwalimu amalize somo.
40. Taja methali inayoafiki kauli hii: Hatufai kukata tamaa tulifanyalo jambo hata kama ni gumu kiasi gani. Tukiendelea kujaribu tutaisha kufanikiwa hatimaye.  
 A. Abadi abadi kamba hukata jiwe.  
 B. Bidii hulipa.  
 C. Paka hashibi kwa wali matilabaye ni panya.  
 D. Aliyetota hajui kutota.

Ulimwengu tuishio uko na mabara saba. Bara letu la Afrika ndilo la pili kwa ukubwa nyuma ya Asia. Ukweli ni kwamba bara letu la Afrika lina rasilimali nyingi. Kinaya ni kwamba licha ya rasilimali hizi, waafrika wengi ni hohehahe. Asilimia kubwa ya raia wake haiwezi kupata chakula cha siha, malezi ya kutajika, kusoma na kuandika. Usisahau kuwa Afrika ni bara lenye madini, vyakula na misitu hata kama raia wake wanateseka. Ajabu ni kuwa chanzo cha shida za Afrika ni Waafrika wenyewe. Tunaweza kusema ndio wamelisaliti kwa ubinafsi, ufisadi, unafiki na kuiga kiholela tabia za kigeni.

Waafrika wengi ni mafisadi. Katika mataifa mengi ya Afrika ni muhali kuhudumiwa bila kupigana konde la nyuma. Kila saa taarifa zinazotolewa ni kuhusu rushwa kwa polisi, mahakimu, maafisa wa afya na watumishi wa serikali. Kawaida ni kuwa, mahakama inafaa kutoa mwongozo wa sheria bila kuagizwa wala kushinikizwa na mamlaka yoyote. Lakini haya si kweli katika mahakama za Afrika. Uamuzi hutolewa kulingana na dola husika.

Korti zetu zinafaa kutatua kesi kuambatana na sheria pamoja na kutekeleza utawala wa sheria. Wananchi wanatarajia mahakama kuimarisha ukuu wa kubatilisha kanuni zinazokiuzana nayo. Miongoni mwa wananchi wengi hata hivyo, mahakama si mahali ambapo haki hutawala. Ni dhuluma tupu. Ukand. mizaji wa hali ya juu hasa kwa walalahoi.

Shida ni nyingi sana kortini. Kuna masuala ya kulimatia kwa kesi, gharama na ufisadi. Haya yote huwatia watu hofu. Wengi wanahisi kuwa usuluhishaji wa migogoro na wazee pamoja na njia nyingi za kitamaduni huenda ukasaidia katika kurejesha imani kuwa haki inaweza kutendeka. Wengi wangetaka uteuzi wa majaji uwe wazi, dhahiri shahiri na wenye uwajibikaji wa hali ya juu. Majaji hawa pia yafaa wapigwe msasa na bunge, huduma ya mahakama na vituo vya wanasheria. Majaji pia wanafaa kuteuliwa kwa misingi ya elimu na maadili. Lakini je, barani Afrika haya hutendeka? Jibu lako unalijua fika.

- Shida ipo pia katika mfumo wa polisi na magereza. Wahalifu wengi huachiliwa huru baada ya kuhongana. Tuko hata na baadhi ya maafisa wa polisi ambao hushiriki katika jinai. Polisi wanafaa kuwa taa ya kumlikia wengine. Wawe na uwajibikaji na watoe huduma kwa wote bila upendeleo. Hata katika magereza yetu, pawe na njia mbadala ya kuwaadhibu wahalifu. Waanze sasa kuwatumikia watu kwa kuwa kwa kufanya hivi wataona haya na labda kuacha tabia zao mui.

Nikimalizia, ufisadi unawanyima wananchi wasiokuwa na uwezo mwingi fursa ya kujiendeleza vyema. Ni vyema tule kikoa kumenyana na adui huyu.

41. Chagua kauli isiyo ya kweli.  
 A. Bara Asia ndilo kubwa zaidi ya mabara mengine yote.  
 B. Baadhi ya Waafrika ni matajiri wakubwa.  
 C. Tabia zote za kigeni hazifai asilani kuigwa na Waafrika.  
 D. Bara la Afrika liko na utajiri mkubwa sana wa mali.
42. Ni kweli kuwa,  
 A. shida za waafrika hupulizwa na raia kutoka mataifa ya nje.  
 B. adui mkubwa wa bara la Afrika ni Waafrika wenyewe.  
 C. barani Afrika umaskini umekita mizizi kutokana na ukosefu wa rasilimali.  
 D. hakuna bara tajiri kama letu la Afrika.
43. Shida zinazowakumba Waafrika ni kama vile  
 A. ukosefu wa mavazi na makazi duni.  
 B. vilio na malazi yasiyoridhisha.  
 C. afya mbovu na uhaba wa nafasi.  
 D. ukosefu wa lishe bora na elimu.
44. Korti zetu zina kasoro ya  
 A. kudhibitiwa na serikali na kutoa uamuzi unaoegemea upande mmoja.  
 B. kuwa chini ya bunge na kila mara hulipendelea bunge.  
 C. kuwa huru na kutoa mwongozo ufaao.  
 D. kutaka kuona haki ikitendeka wakati wowote.
45. Kwa mujibu wa makala haya,  
 A. njia za kitamaduni ni bora kuliko huduma za mahakama.  
 B. wazee wana ujuzi wa kutafuta suluhisho wakilinganishwa na mahakimu.  
 C. hakuna kesi inayofaa kusuluhishwa katika mahakama zetu.  
 D. pendekezo linatolewa baadhi ya kesi zitatuliwe nje ya korti.
46. Hii ni tamathali gani ya lugha?  
 Lakini je, Barani Afrika haya hutendeka?  
 A. Majazi  
 B. Balagha  
 C. Nidaa  
 D. Chuku
47. Kulingana na kifungu ulichosoma,  
 A. hakuna haki inayopatikana mahakamani.  
 B. maafisa wote katika mahakama ni mafisadi.  
 C. wananchi wanaamini kuwa mahakama itawatetea.  
 D. wananchi wengi hawana imani na makahama
48. Kupigana konde la nyuma ni sawa na  
 A. kuhongana  
 B. kuumia  
 C. kuangamizwa  
 D. kuumizwa
49. Ukweli ni kuwa  
 A. maafisa wengi wa polisi ni wahalifu wa jinai.  
 B. polisi huwaondolea hatia wahalifu wale wanashtakiwa kortini.  
 C. watu wanaohudumia jamii bila malipo huona aibu.  
 D. baadhi ya polisi wamekosa uwajibikaji.
50. Maoni ya msimulizi ni kuwa  
 A. kila bara lafaa kupigana na ufisadi wa aina yake.  
 B. wahalifu waliofungwa jela watabadilika iwapo watahudumia jamii zao.  
 C. iwapo ufisadi utaondolewa wengi watapata nafasi za kujiendeleza.  
 D. tamaa si chanzo cha ufisadi katika bara letu la Afrika.

# TARGETER KCPE JARIBIO LA SITA STAHIKI DARASA LA NANE - 2021

STAHIKI 006



## KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI: INSHA

Muda: Dakika 40.

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| NAMBARI YAKO<br>YA MTHANI |  |
| JINA LAKO                 |  |
| JINA LA<br>SHULE YAKO     |  |

### SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI.

1. Kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu, andika namba yako kamili ya mthani, jina lako na jina la shule yako.
2. Sasa fungua karatasi hii, soma maagizo ya insha kwa makini na uandike insha yako kwenye nafasi uliyoachiwa.

Kijitabu hiki kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.





Lined writing area with horizontal lines.



# TARGETER KCPE SIXTH MERIT STANDARD EIGHT - YEAR 2021

## 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:**

31. What is the total of prime numbers between 20 and 30?

- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| A. 125 | B. 77 |
| C. 79  | D. 52 |

The correct answer is **D**.

**On the Answer sheet:**

**1** [A] [B] [C] [D]    **11** [A] [B] [C] [D]    **21** [A] [B] [C] [D]    **31** [A] [B] [C] [D]    **43** [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number 31, the box with letter **D** 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.,**





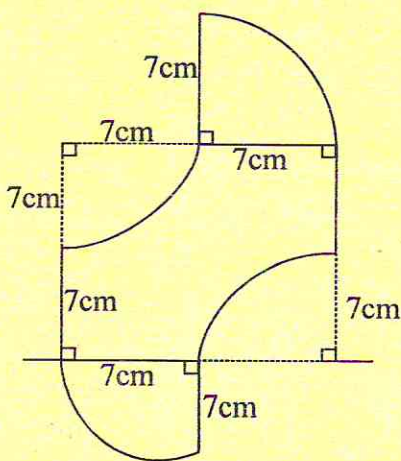
1. Which of the following numbers is eight hundred and six thousand four hundred and six and fourty six thousandths?  
 A. 806406.46  
 B. 806406.0046  
 C. 806604.046  
 D. 806406.046
2. What is the number 7898.4995 rounded off to the nearest hundredths?  
 A. 7899.00  
 B. 7898.5000  
 C. 7898.50  
 D. 7898.5
3. How many days were there between 11<sup>th</sup> January and 11<sup>th</sup> May in the year 2018?  
 A. 150  
 B. 149  
 C. 152  
 D. 151
4. What is the value of  $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}(6 - 3\frac{1}{2}) \div 1\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{3}$ ?  
 A.  $2\frac{11}{12}$   
 B.  $1\frac{11}{12}$   
 C.  $\frac{15}{32}$   
 D.  $1\frac{1}{6}$
5. Three bells are set to ring at intervals of 15 minutes, 20 minutes and 25 minutes respectively. If they all ring together now, after how long will they ring together again?  
 A. 300 seconds  
 B. 300 hours  
 C. 5 hours  
 D. 5 minutes
6. What is the value of  $\frac{24 \times 16 \div (30 + 18) \times 2}{2^2}$ ?  
 A. 8  
 B. 4  
 C. 16  
 D. 2
7. In a farm  $\frac{2}{3}$  of animals are cows,  $\frac{1}{8}$  are goats,  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the remainder are donkeys and the rest are sheep. If there are 36 sheep, how many cows are there?  
 A. 144  
 B. 216  
 C. 2880  
 D. 72
8. What is the value of  $\frac{(0.8+1.2) \times (2.4+3.6)}{0.2 \times 0.3}$ ?  
 A. 0.2  
 B. 20  
 C. 0.02  
 D. 200
9. A family tank was full of water. The family used  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the water in one week. How much water remained as decimal?  
 A. 93.5  
 B. 0.935  
 C. 9.35  
 D. 0.0935
10. What is the product of  $\sqrt{1\frac{7}{9}}$  and  $(1\frac{1}{2})^2$ ?  
 A. 3  
 B.  $3\frac{7}{12}$   
 C. 2  
 D.  $1\frac{2}{3}$
11. In a meeting there were men, women and youths. The number of men was 120. The number of women was half that of men but 100 less than youths. How many people were there altogether?  
 A. 220  
 B. 280  
 C. 340  
 D. 460

12. A farmer harvested 600 bags of maize in the year 2018. This was 20% more than the number of bags he harvested in the year 2017. How many bags less did he harvest in 2017.
- A. 500  
B. 720  
C. 120  
D. 100

13. What is the total value of digit 3 in the smallest 6 digit number formed using the symbols 4, 2, 0, 8, 3 and 6?
- A. 3000  
B. Thousands  
C. Three thousand  
D. 300

14. What is the next number in the pattern below?  
3, 4, 8, 17, 33, 58, \_\_\_\_\_
- A. 91  
B. 94  
C. 96  
D. 93

15. The figure below is a design. What is the area of the design in  $\text{cm}^2$ ?



- A. 196  
B. 77  
C. 154  
D. 42

16. A farmer used 880m of barbed wire to fence his circular pond. He used 4 strands. What was the radius of the pond?

- A. 70m  
B. 3520m  
C. 140m  
D. 35m

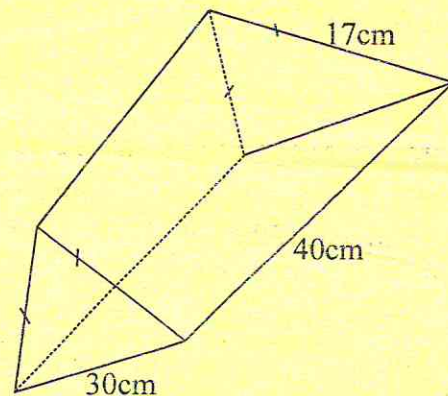
17. A tank contained  $40\text{m}^3$  of water. More water was pumped in the tank at a rate of  $4\text{m}^3$  per minute. The tank was full after 20 minutes. What was the capacity of the tank in litres?

- A. 120000  
B. 120  
C. 80000  
D. 80

18. The perimeter of a rectangular piece of land is 440m. The width is 80m. What is half its length?

- A. 360m  
B. 140m  
C. 280m  
D. 70m

19. What is the volume of the solid below in  $\text{cm}^3$ ?

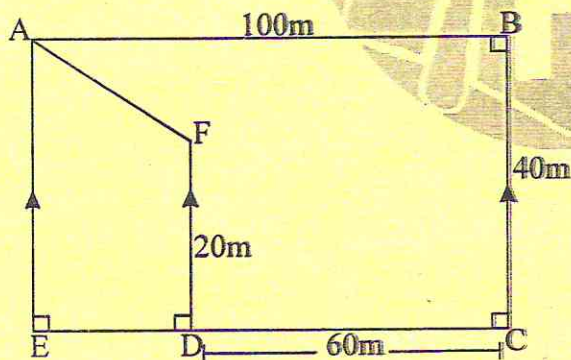


- A. 10200  
B. 9600  
C. 4800  
D. 20400

20. The mass of an empty carton is 300g. Each carton is packed with 40 packets each 500g. A pick up was loaded with 100 such cartons. What was the total load in tonnes?  
 A. 203000000  
 B. 203000  
 C. 2  
 D. 2.03

21. A pipe has a radius of 14cm and a length of 2m. What is its surface area?  
 A.  $88\text{cm}^2$   
 B.  $176\text{cm}^2$   
 C.  $17600\text{cm}^2$   
 D.  $8800\text{cm}^2$

22. The figure below represents Wambui's piece of land. AE is parallel to DF. AEDF represents homestead and the rest is planted with tea.



What is the area under tea in ares?

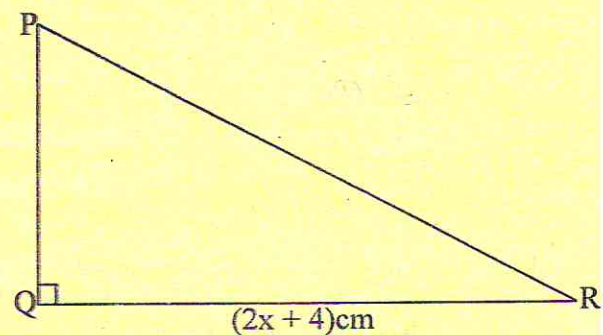
- A. 40  
 B. 52  
 C. 12  
 D. 28
23. A watch loses 5 seconds every hour. It was set correct on Tuesday at 8.20p.m. What time was it showing on Tuesday the following week at 8.20p.m?  
 A. 8.06p.m.  
 B. 8.34p.m.  
 C. 8.06a.m.  
 D. 8.34a.m.

24. Muga drove from town P to town Q at an average speed of 80km/hr and took  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Rono drove from town Q to P and took 4 hours. At what average speed was Rono driving in km/hr?  
 A. 280  
 B. 70  
 C. 74  
 D. 140

25. What is the value of m in  $2m + 6(m + 8) = 72$ ?  
 A. 8  
 B. 15  
 C. 3  
 D. 6

26. What is the value of  $w \frac{(x^2 + y)}{3}$  given that  $w = 6$ ,  $x = 4$  and  $y = w - x$ ?  
 A. 18  
 B. 64  
 C. 6  
 D. 36

27. The area of triangle PQR below is  $54\text{cm}^2$ .  $PQ = 9\text{cm}$  and  $QR = (2x + 4)\text{cm}$ .



What is the value of x?

- A.  $21\frac{1}{2}\text{cm}$   
 B. 4cm  
 C. 15cm  
 D. 8cm

28. What is  $\frac{2(3e + 4f) + 8e - 8f}{2(4e + 3f) + 8f - 8e}$  in simplest form?

- A.  $\frac{e}{f}$
- B.  $\frac{14e}{14f}$
- C.  $\frac{14e + 16f}{14f + 14f}$
- D.  $\frac{7e + 8f}{8e + 7f}$

29. In a cupboard the number of plates is represented by  $w$ . That of cups is half of plates. There are 8 spoons. How many plates, cups and spoons are there?

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

30. Asha paid shs. 2700 for a dress after she was allowed a discount of 10%. How much less would she have paid if the discount was 30%?

- A. shs. 2100
- B. shs. 2430
- C. shs. 600
- D. shs. 270

31. A company pays a commission on value of goods sold above shs. 40,000. In one month a sales agent was paid a commission of shs. 24000 after selling goods worth shs. 340000. What was his percentage commission?

- A. 8%
- B. 6%
- C.  $17\frac{1}{7}\%$
- D. 7%

32. Biden borrowed a loan of shs. 50000 from a bank that charged a compound interest at a rate of 10% p.a. How much did he pay after 2 years?

- A. shs. 10500
- B. shs. 60500
- C. shs. 10000
- D. shs. 60000

33. A fruit vendor bought 180 pawpaws at shs. 120 for 3 pawpaws. He later sold the pawpaws at shs. 50 each. How much profit did she make?

- A. shs. 1800
- B. shs. 7200
- C. shs. 9000
- D. shs. 16,200

34. The hire purchase price of a machine involves a deposit of shs. 8000 followed by 14 equal monthly instalments each shs. 2000. The hire purchase price is 20% more than the marked price. How much was the marked price?

- A. shs. 36000
- B. shs. 28000
- C. shs. 33600
- D. shs. 30000

35. After selling a T.V. set at shs. 2400 Anita made a loss of 40%. For how much would he have sold it to make a profit of 40%.

- A. shs. 2400
- B. shs. 1600
- C. shs. 5600
- D. shs. 4000

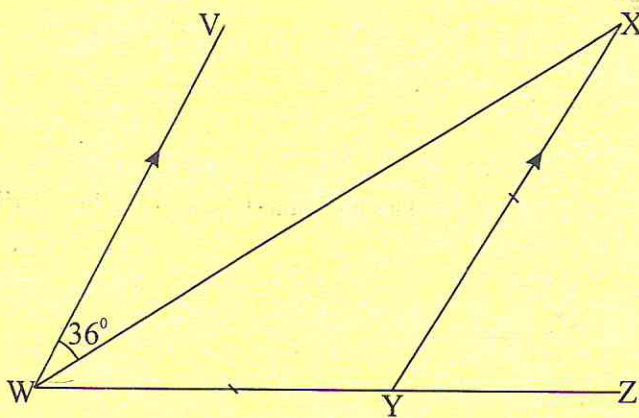
36. The table below shows postal charges for small packets.

| Small packets       | Countries within East Africa zone | Countries within rest of Africa zone | Countries within Europe, middle and far East zone | Australia, America and far East zone |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Upto 20g            | 35.00                             | 40.00                                | 45.00   | 60.00                                |
| Over 20g upto 100g  | 50.00                             | 100.00                               | 120.00  | 140.00                               |
| Over 100g upto 250g | 160.00                            | 185.00                               | 220.00  | 260.00                               |
| Over 250g upto 500g | 280.00                            | 330.00                               | 390.00  | 470.00                               |
| Over 500g upto 1kg  | 470.00                            | 550.00                               | 640.00  | 780.00                               |
| Over 1kg upto 2kg   | 650.00                            | 760.00                               | 900.00  | 1090.00                              |

Tom sent two small packets. One 340g to Europe and another one  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kg to Uganda. How much did he pay for postage?

- A. shs. 390  
 B. shs. 1040  
 C. shs. 650  
 D. shs. 930

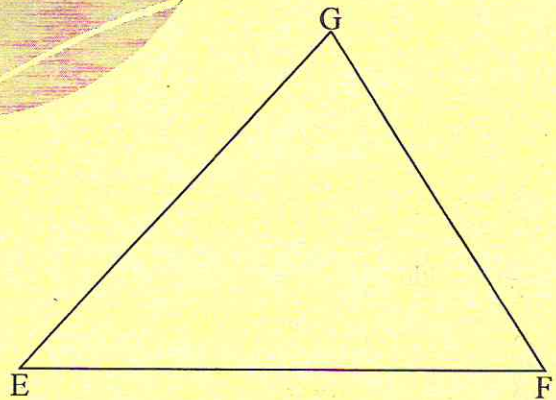
37. In the figure below line  $WV$  is parallel to  $YX$ .  
 Line  $WY = YX$  and angle  $VWX = 36^\circ$ .



What is the size of angle  $WYX$ ?

- A.  $108^\circ$   
 B.  $144^\circ$   
 C.  $36^\circ$   
 D.  $72^\circ$

38. On triangle  $EFG$  below drop a perpendicular line from point  $G$  to meet line  $EF$  at  $H$ .



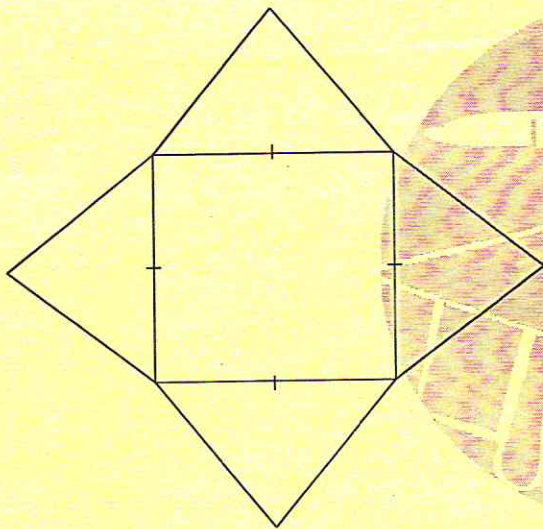
What is the size of angle  $HGF$ ?

- A.  $76^\circ$   
 B.  $90^\circ$   
 C.  $33^\circ$   
 D.  $44^\circ$

39. Which of the following statement is **true** about a square and a rhombus?  
 A. Diagonals bisect each other at  $90^\circ$ .  
 B. Diagonals are equal.  
 C. Some angles are equal.  
 D. Some sides are equal.

40. Construct triangle ABC such that  $AB = 8\text{cm}$ ,  $BC = 5\text{cm}$  and  $\angle ABC = 120^\circ$ . Draw a circle touching the three vertices. What is the radius of the circle?
- A. 1.6cm  
B. 6.6cm  
C. 3.2cm  
D. 13.2cm

41. The figure below shows a net of a solid.



What is the name of the solid formed when the net is folded?

- A. Square based pyramid.  
B. Triangular based pyramid.  
C. Square prism.  
D. Triangular prism.
42. In a meeting the ratio of women to men was 3:7 respectively. If the number of women was 36 less than that of men, how many men were there?
- A. 90  
B. 144  
C. 27  
D. 63

43. Nine workers can complete a piece of work in 18 days. How many more workers can complete the same work in 6 days?
- A. 18  
B. 3  
C. 6  
D. 27

44. A road measuring 4cm on a map has an actual distance of 20km. What is the scale used in drawing the map?
- A. 1:5  
B. 1:500000  
C. 1:5000  
D. 1:50000

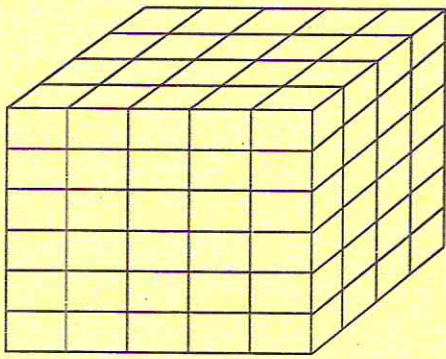
45. The table below shows number of rabbits each pupil has. That of Akinyi is not shown.

| Pupils         | John | Pharis | Amina | Akinyi | Kyalo | Njeri |
|----------------|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| No. of rabbits | 5    | 8      | 7     |        | 10    | 9     |

The mean number of rabbits is 8. What is the sum of the modal and mean number?

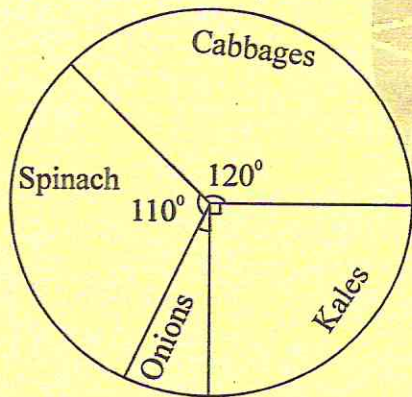
- A. 9  
B. 48  
C. 1  
D. 17

46. The stack below is made of cubes. The stack was painted all over. How many cubes were painted on one face only?



- A. 8                      B. 120  
C. 52                     D. 16

47. The pie chart below shows different types of vegetables planted by a farmer.



If the area under onions is 8ha, how big is the area under spinach?

- A. 22                      B. 18  
C. 24                     D. 72

48. The table below shows towns A to E train fare for adults.

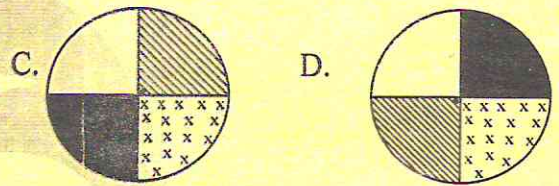
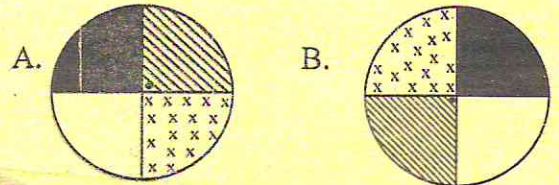
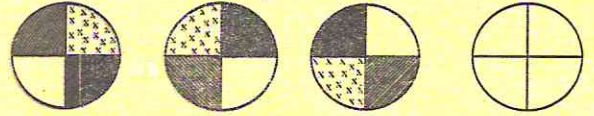
| Station | A   | B  | C  | D  | E   |
|---------|-----|----|----|----|-----|
| A       |     | 50 | 70 | 90 | 110 |
| B       | 50  |    | 50 | 70 | 90  |
| C       | 70  | 50 |    | 50 | 70  |
| D       | 90  | 70 | 50 |    | 50  |
| E       | 110 | 90 | 70 | 50 |     |

The fare for children is half that of the adults.  
Maria and her 2 children travelled from town A

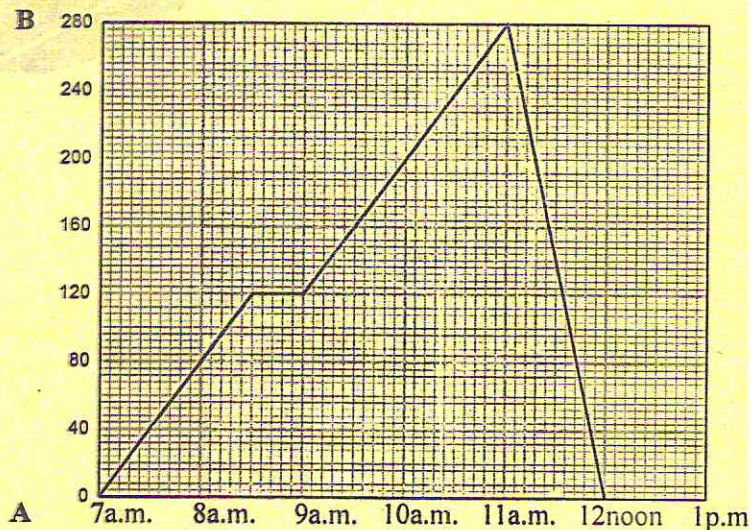
to E via C. How much did they pay altogether?

- A. shs. 140              B. shs. 280  
C. shs. 330              D. shs. 420

49. What is the next shape in the pattern below?



50. The graph below shows a motorist's journey from town A to B and back.



What was the motorist's average speed for the whole journey?

- A. 56km/hr  
B. 120km/hr  
C. 60km/hr  
D. 112km/hr



# SCIENCE

Time: 1 hour 40 mins

### 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:

16. The blood cell used in blood clotting is \_\_\_\_\_

A. red blood cell

B. platelet

C. white blood cell

D. plasma

The correct answer is B.

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 16, 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.



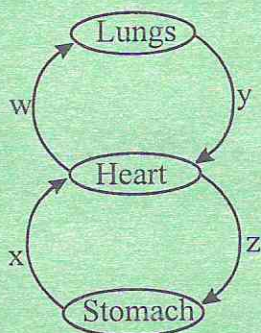
This question paper consists of 7 printed pages.



1. Which one of the following excretory products is **not** correctly matched with its excretory organ?

| <u>Organs</u> | <u>Product</u> |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. Lungs      | Excess water   |
| B. Skin       | Excess salts   |
| C. Kidney     | Carbon dioxide |
| D. Kidney     | Urea           |

2. The teeth that have three roots and uneven tops are used for
- tearing and gripping.
  - chewing and grinding.
  - cutting and holding.
  - chewing and cutting.
3. The diagram below shows a simplified blood circulatory system.



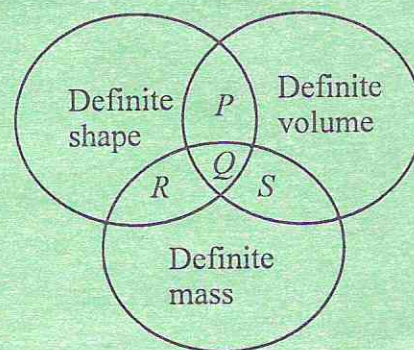
Which blood vessels carry oxygenated blood?

- w, x
  - w, z
  - x, y
  - y, z
4. The **most** effective way of controlling sexually transmitted infection among the adolescents is by
- having one partner.
  - abstinence.
  - being faithful.
  - using condoms.

5. The following are signs of a deficiency disease.
- Thin brownish hair.*
  - Swelling of the face and hands.*
  - Protruding stomach.*

The deficiency disease described above is:

- Rickets
  - Marasmus
  - Kwashiorkor
  - Anaemia
6. Simple machines make work easier in all the following ways **excepts**
- changing the direction of force.
  - increasing the speed at which a task is performed.
  - transferring force from one point to another.
  - decreasing the effort applied.
7. Which of the following is **not** a way of controlling air pollution?
- Use of lead free fuels.
  - Using aerosol sprays.
  - Using mechanical method of weed control.
  - Not smoking in public places.
8. The chart below shows how Muchori grouped the properties of certain matter.



Which pair of matter will be represented by **S**?

- Water and methylated spirit.
- Water and smoke.
- Oxygen and dust.
- Stone and steam.

9. Which crop pest is **wrongly** matched with the damage it causes?

| <u>Crop pest</u> | <u>Damage caused</u> |
|------------------|----------------------|
|------------------|----------------------|

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| A. Weevils     | Bore holes in grains.   |
| B. Aphids      | Suck plant sap.         |
| C. Stalkborers | Make holes in stems     |
| D. Rodents     | Cut stems of seedlings. |

10. The quantity of matter in an object is referred to as

- A. weight
- B. mass
- C. newton
- D. kilograms

11. Which of the following statements is **not** true about hard water? Hard water

- A. forms scum in water pipes.
- B. requires a lot of soap for washing.
- C. can cause bleaching of clothes.
- D. can be softened by boiling.

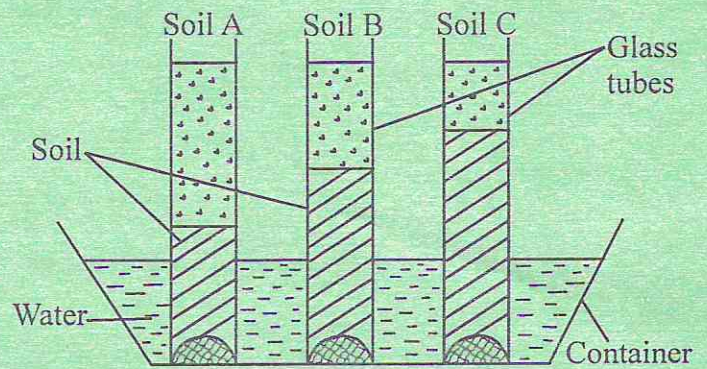
12. The following are signs and symptoms of a certain disease:

- i) *Violent diarrhoea with mucus.*
- ii) *Severe abdominal pains.*

The disease is **likely** to be:

- A. cholera
  - B. typhoid
  - C. malaria
  - D. bilharzia
13. Among the following groups of animal feeds, which **one** consists of a balanced diet?
- A. Fish meal, molasses, cotton seed cake, fruits
  - B. Honey, molasses, maize germ, rice husks.
  - C. Banana stems, green fodder, fruits, succulents.
  - D. Sunflower seeds, legumes, fish meal, cotton seeds.

14. The diagram below represents a set-up that can be used to investigate capillarity in different types of soils.

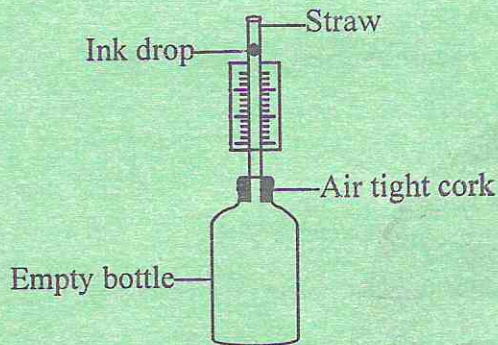


Which one of the following should not be the same in order to make the **correct** conclusion?

- A. Amount of soil.
  - B. Type of soil.
  - C. Size of cotton wool.
  - D. Size of glass tubes.
15. Which one of the following is an effect of HIV and AIDS to an individual?
- A. School drop outs.
  - B. Low self-esteem.
  - C. Poor health services.
  - D. Low Agricultural production.
16. The characteristics of animals demonstrated by a cow sheltering under a big tree on a hot day is
- A. reaction to changes.
  - B. movement.
  - C. protection.
  - D. feeding.
17. Which one of the following is the **correct** food chain?
- A. Nectar → Butterflies → Eagles → Chameleon
  - B. Eagle → Chameleon → Butterflies → Nectar
  - C. Butterflies → Nectar → Chameleon → Eagle
  - D. Nectar → Butterflies → Chameleon → Eagle

18. Which of the following materials can be made to float by changing its shape?
- Iron
  - Plastic
  - Wood
  - Paper

19. The diagram below shows a set up that can be used to investigate a certain effect of heat on matter.



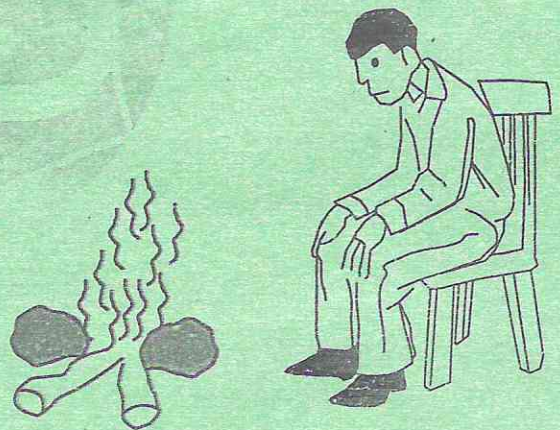
The aspect being investigated is that

- liquids expand when heated.
  - liquids change state when heated.
  - gases expand when heated.
  - gases change state when heated.
20. Which pair of the component of the environment below consists of those which plants and animals depend on **directly**?
- Soil and water.
  - Water and air.
  - Air and soil.
  - Rocks and buildings.
21. Which among the following is a social effect of drug abuse?
- Addiction
  - Lack of concentration
  - Truancy
  - Fits

22. Domestic waste products can best be managed by the following ways **except**
- re-using
  - using local authority services.
  - recycling.
  - depositing in pit latrines.

23. Which of the following pairs of substances are **immiscible**?
- Milk and spirit.
  - Water and milk.
  - Spirit and kerosene.
  - Cooking oil and kerosene.

24. The diagram below shows a man warming himself beside a fire.



The heat reached his legs through

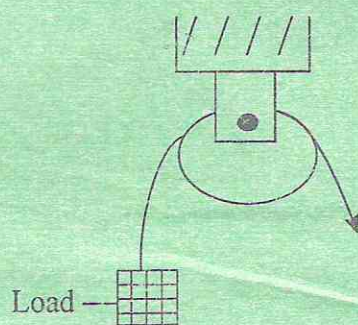
- convection
  - expansion
  - conduction
  - radiation
25. Conversion of food into energy can be represented by
- Chemical  $\rightarrow$  Kinetic  $\rightarrow$  Heat energy
  - Chemical  $\rightarrow$  Heat  $\rightarrow$  Sound energy
  - Chemical  $\rightarrow$  Heat  $\rightarrow$  Kinetic energy
  - Chemical  $\rightarrow$  Heat  $\rightarrow$  Light energy

26. Which of the following statements is true about immunization schedule for infants?
- DPT is a vaccine given against tuberculosis at birth.
  - BCG is a vaccine against tuberculosis given at birth.
  - DPT is a vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and T.B.
  - Measles vaccine is given at birth.

27. Which one is a use of water for recreation?
- Washing farm tools.
  - Rearing fish.
  - Drinking.
  - Boat racing.

28. Energy can be conserved in the following ways **except**
- using energy sparingly.
  - using non-renewable sources of energy.
  - using energy efficient devices.
  - using renewable energy.

29. The diagram below shows a machine that can be used to make work easier.



Which statement below is **not** true about the machine?

- The effort distance is equal to the load distance.
- It can be used to raise a flag.
- The effort applied is equal to the load lifted.
- The effort and the load moves in the same direction.

30. Which of the following groups of food is a source of proteins?

- Meat, sweet potatoes, rice.
- Groundnuts, peas, eggs.
- Cheese, bananas, fish.
- Maize, kales, meat.

31. All the following are special sounds **except**

- car hooting.
- ambulance siren.
- screaming.
- an aeroplane flying low in the sky.

32. The following are signs of ill health in animals. Which one is **not** immediate?

- Blood in stools.
- Diarrhoea.
- Coughing.
- Loss of weight.

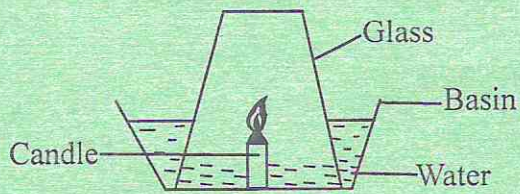
33. Soil can be conserved through all the following ways **except**

- ploughing across the slopes.
- terracing steep slopes.
- planting cover crops.
- clearing bushes by burning vegetation.

34. Lactating mothers need foods rich in roughages in their diet in order to

- make a lot of breast milk.
- help in getting rid of undigested food.
- help to prevent dehydration.
- boost baby immunity.

35. The experiment below was performed by std. 6 pupils.



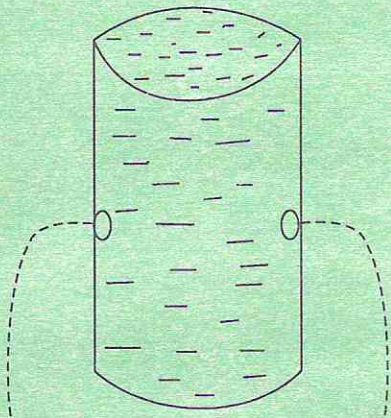
Which statement is **not** true about the above set-up?

- A. The candle went off immediately.  
B. The level of water in the basin dropped.  
C. The level of water in the glass rose.  
D. They concluded that air is a mixture of gases.
36. All the following are illegal drugs **except**
- A. cocaine  
B. heroin  
C. alcohol  
D. mandrax
37. Which pair of animals below consists of **only** herbivores?
- A. Chimpanzee and pigs.  
B. Hippopotamus and zebra.  
C. Lion and dog.  
D. Hyena and pigs.
38. The following are characteristics of plants adapted to survive in dry areas **except**
- A. have thick waxy cuticle.  
B. have succulent stems.  
C. have broad leaves.  
D. have silvery shiny hairs.

39. In human reproduction the fusion of male and female sex cells takes place in the
- A. uterus  
B. oviduct  
C. cervix  
D. vagina
40. A mixture of wheat flour and husks can be separated by
- A. winnowing  
B. sieving  
C. use of a magnet  
D. filtering
41. Which one of the following is **not** a cause of food poisoning?
- A. Inner part of cassava.  
B. Sprouting part of Irish potatoes.  
C. Decomposing fruits.  
D. Sealed canned foods.
42. Among the following, which one is **not** a source of light?
- A. Sun  
B. Stars  
C. Moon  
D. Glow worms

43. The following are functions of plant stem **except**
- A. transportation of water.
  - B. supporting the crown.
  - C. storage of food.
  - D. absorption of minerals.

44. The diagram below shows that pressure in liquids



- A. is equal at the same level.
  - B. is exerted in all directions.
  - C. increases with depth.
  - D. is exerted on the sides of the containers.
45. Which of the following pairs is a source of electricity?
- A. Torch and solar panel.
  - B. Dam and dry cell.
  - C. Bulb and geothermal generator.
  - D. Car battery and bicycle dynamo.
46. Which plants given below consists of non flowering plants **only**?
- A. Sisal, cactus, cedar.
  - B. Carrot, onion, tomatoes.
  - C. Cypress, cedar, pine.
  - D. Millet, grass, cabbage.

47. Which one of the following is **not** an importance of lighting a house? To
- A. keep the house warm.
  - B. keep off pests.
  - C. read comfortably.
  - D. avoid accident in the house.

48. Among the following animals which one gives us mutton and milk?
- A. Sheep
  - B. Goat
  - C. Cow
  - D. Camel

49. The following are conditions necessary for a seed to germinate **except**
- A. water
  - B. warmth
  - C. air
  - D. soil

50. The component of air that can be used in preservation of soft drinks is
- A. 0.03%
  - B. 78%
  - C. 0.97%
  - D. 21%



SOCIAL STUDIES AND  
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Time: 2 hour 15 mins

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. Which mineral is mined in Kariandusi near Gilgil?

- A. Diatomite
- B. Fluorspar
- C. Soda ash
- D. Limestone

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.

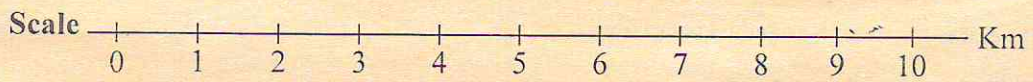
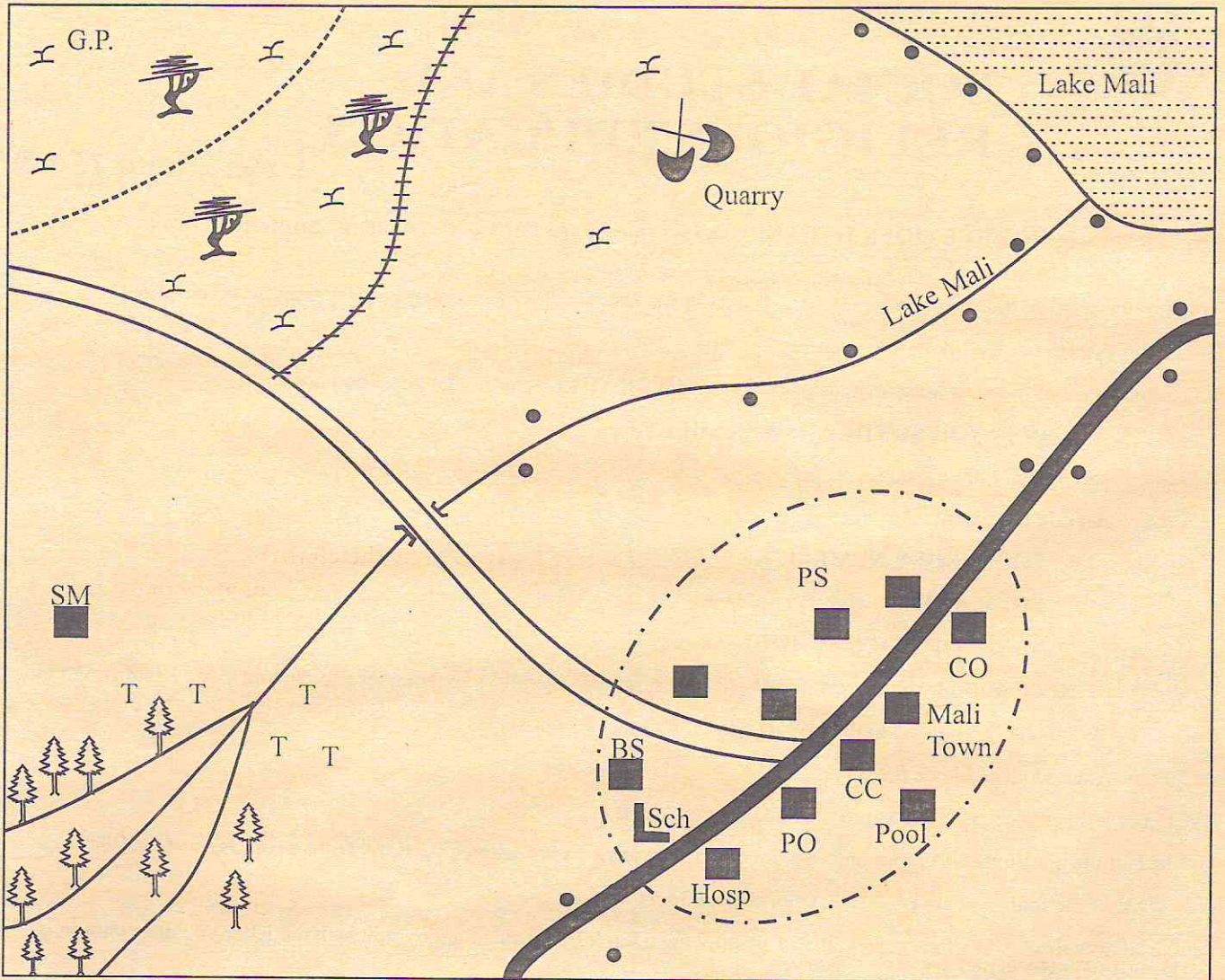
11. Your dark line **MUST BE** within the box.
12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.



This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.

**PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES**

**MALI AREA**



**KEY**

|  |                  |    |                |      |               |
|--|------------------|----|----------------|------|---------------|
|  | River and Bridge |    | Tarmac road    | CO   | County Office |
|  | Quarry           |    | Murrum road    | Mkt  | Market        |
|  | Settlement       |    | Sch            | Hosp | Hospital      |
|  | Forest           | CC | Chief's Camp   | BS   | Bible School  |
|  | Scrub            | PS | Police Station | PO   | Police Office |
|  | Town boundary    | TT | Tea            | GP   | Game Park     |



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

1. The land in Mali area rises towards  
A. South Eastern  
B. North Eastern  
C. South Western  
D. South
2. Which of the following combinations of economic activities are **not** carried out in Mali area?  
A. Fishing and cattle keeping.  
B. Mining and trading.  
C. Lumbering and trading.  
D. Agriculture and tourism.
3. The length of the murram road is approximately  
A. 13km  
B. 8km  
C. 11km  
D. 9km
4. Mali area is administered by  
A. chief  
B. county governor  
C. police officer  
D. governor
5. What evidence shows that Mali area receives low amounts of rainfall?  
A. Presence of the scrub.  
B. Presence of forests.  
C. Presence of a lake.  
D. Presence of tributaries.
6. Three of the following statements about Mali town are true. Which one is **false**?  
A. It is a recreational centre.  
B. It is a trading centre.  
C. It is a religious centre.  
D. It is a mining centre.
7. The physical feature which has been formed at the mouth of the rive Mali is  
A. confluence  
B. estuary  
C. tributary  
D. delta
8. Which one of the following is a benefit of rapid population growth in the urban centres?  
A. An expanded market for the industrial goods.  
B. Pressure on the existing social facilities.  
C. High unemployment rate.  
D. Expensive labour.
9. Which is the first duty of a speaker after being sworn in by the clerk?  
A. Chairing the parliamentary debate.  
B. Appointing his / her deputy.  
C. Declaring the parliamentary seats vacant.  
D. Swearing the members of the National Assembly.
10. The IEBC officer in charge of elections at the constituency level is the  
A. presiding officer  
B. polling clerk  
C. returning officer  
D. chairman of IEBC
11. Which one of the following is a characteristic of Equatorial rainforests?  
A. The forest has thick undergrowth.  
B. The forest is evergreen.  
C. All the trees grow to the same height.  
D. All the trees shed their leaves once a year.
12. Which **one** of the following Kenyan courts has the power to hear election petitions involving members of parliament?  
A. The high court.  
B. The court of appeal.  
C. The chief magistrates court.  
D. The resident magistrates court.

13. Below are some conditions necessary for growing of a crop.

- i) High and well distributed rainfall.
- ii) Deep and well drained soils.
- iii) An altitude between 1800m and 3000m.

The conditions described above are suitable for growing of

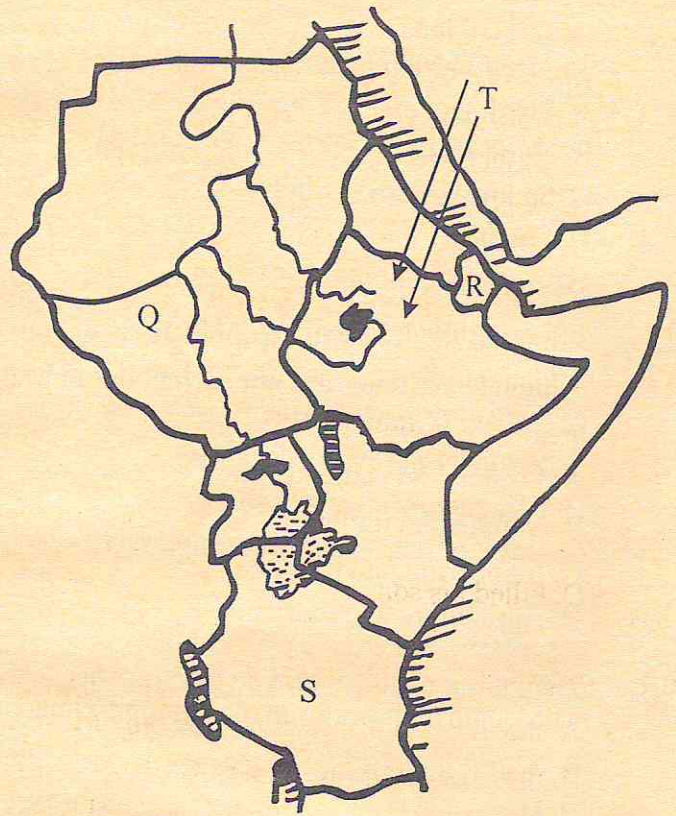
- A. cotton
- B. tea
- C. wheat
- D. cocoa

14. Zimbabwe and Kenya had one thing in common during the colonial period. It is that
- A. they were administered using indirect rule.
  - B. they were colonised in the same year by one European power.
  - C. they used armed struggle against the colonial power.
  - D. they became independent the same year.

15. Tree planting day is held in Kenya every year. The main reason for this is to
- A. encourage people to plant shade trees.
  - B. show people how to plant trees.
  - C. educate people on the importance of trees.
  - D. enable the forest department to give out tree seedlings.

16. Co-operation among the countries of Eastern Africa was promoted trade mainly through
- A. encouraging use of a common language.
  - B. encouraging barter trade.
  - C. allowing free movement of trade goods.
  - D. improving air transport.

Use the map to answer questions 17 to 20.



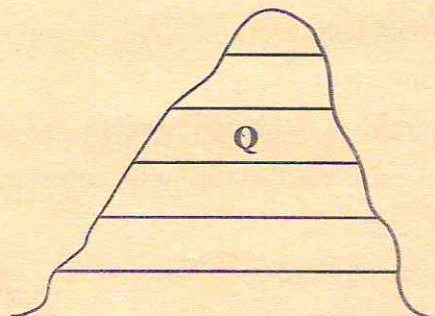
17. The capital city of the country marked Q is called
- A. Mogadishu
  - B. Addis Ababa
  - C. Khartoum
  - D. Juba
18. Which regional organization has its headquarters located in the country marked R?
- A. O.A.U.
  - B. IGAD
  - C. COMESA
  - D. EAC
19. The country marked S was granted independence by the
- A. Germans
  - B. French
  - C. British
  - D. Italians

20. The winds marked **T** are most likely to be  
 A. North East trade winds.  
 B. South West monsoon winds.  
 C. South East trade winds.  
 D. Harmattan winds.
21. Which one of the following is **true** statement regarding the common wealth meetings?  
 A. The meetings are held yearly.  
 B. The official languages are English and Kiswahili.  
 C. Meetings are only held in London.  
 D. Agreement is reached through consensus.
22. The following are duties of the county governor. Which one is **not**?  
 A. Implementing county policies.  
 B. Coordinating the county departments.  
 C. Appointing the deputy governor.  
 D. Appointing the speaker of the county assembly.
23. The **biggest** disadvantage of a regular Coastline like the one in Africa is that  
 A. it will be too risky to fish.  
 B. there will be few natural harbours.  
 C. there will be no beaches.  
 D. it will be too risky to swim.
24. The **main** reason why Kariba dam was constructed was  
 A. to control floods in the area.  
 B. to promote industrialization.  
 C. to avail water for irrigation.  
 D. to increase food production in the country.
25. Which one of the following is **true** of the self-employed Jua Kali artisans?  
 A. They use modern and expensive tools.  
 B. They produce cheap goods mainly for export.  
 C. They are controlled by the government.  
 D. They require little capital to start.
26. Three of the following are statements about Samori Toure are true **except**  
 A. he belonged to the Mandinka ethnic group.  
 B. he signed a treaty with the French.  
 C. he used scorched earth policy to fight the French.  
 D. he abolished slave trades.
27. Below are statements about the political organization of a certain community in the pre-colonial period. The community described below is:  
 i) *It was organised into hunting bands.*  
 ii) *It solved dispute through mutual agreement.*  
 iii) *The group led a nomadic life style.*  
 A. The Khoikhoi      B. The Nyamwezi  
 C. The Maasai      D. The San
28. All the following characteristic relate to Germany's population structure **except**  
 A. there is low dependency rate.  
 B. the growth rate is high.  
 C. there are high living standards.  
 D. most people have small families.
29. The leading exporter of fresh water fish in Africa is  
 A. Uganda      B. Tanzania  
 C. South Africa      D. Kenya
30. Which one of the following is not **correctly** matched?  
 A. Katikiro - Prime Minister  
 B. Omulamuzi - Chief Justice  
 C. Lukiiko - Parliament  
 D. Omwanika - Chief Minister
31. Which one of the following is **not** a result of the coming of the Arabs to the Coast of East Africa?  
 A. The rise of a new language.  
 B. Introduction of clove plantation farming.  
 C. Spread of kingdoms in the interior of Kenya.  
 D. The spread of Islam along the Coast.

31. Which one of the following is **not** a result of the coming of the Arabs to the Coast of East Africa?
- The rise of a new language.
  - Introduction of clove plantation farming.
  - Spread of kingdoms in the interior of Kenya.
  - The spread of Islam along the Coast.
32. A type of democracy where people elect representative to speak and make decisions on their behalf is known as
- indirect democracy
  - direct democracy
  - participatory democracy
  - elective democracy
33. Below are problems associated with poultry farming in Kenya. Which one is **not**?
- Lack of market for poultry products.
  - Lack of skills and knowledge.
  - High cost of poultry feeds.
  - Poultry diseases.
34. Three of the following are functions of the school management committee **except**
- raising money to develop the school.
  - maintaining school traditions.
  - initiating development projects.
  - employing and dismissing teachers.
35. Which one of the following factors **least** influenced the settlement of people in Kenya during the pre-colonial period?
- Availability of land.
  - Reliable sources of food.
  - Low occurrence of pests and diseases.
  - Nearness to transport routes.
36. Calculate the time at Kilifi  $40^{\circ}\text{E}$  if the time at Yaounde  $5^{\circ}\text{E}$  is 9.00a.m.
- 11.20p.m.
  - 2.20a.m.
  - 11.20a.m.
  - 6.40a.m.

37. In traditional Kenyan society, members of an age set had one factor in **common**. It was that they
- belonged to the same clan
  - were initiated around the same time.
  - were born in the same year.
  - lived in the same village.

Use the diagram to answer question 38.



38. The vegetation strip marked Q is likely to be
- bamboo
  - rainforest
  - heath and moorland
  - savannah grasslands.
39. Three of the following are reasons why people should vote in national elections. Which one is **not**?
- To exercise their democratic rights.
  - To elect leaders of their choice.
  - To obey the laws of the country.
  - To elect a new government.
40. Which one of the following statements is **true** about the Organization of African Union (O.A.U)?
- It was formed by Independent African Countries.
  - It controls trade between African countries.
  - It supervises elections between member countries.
  - All African countries are members of O.A.U.

41. i) It was formed as a result of volcanic activity.  
 ii) It is located near the boundary of two countries.  
 iii) It is covered by snow at the peak.  
 The mountain described above is
- Mt. Elgon
  - Mt. Kilimanjaro
  - Mt. Ruwenzori
  - Mt. Kenya

42. One of the following was an achievement of president Mwai Kibaki. Which **one**?
- He abolished taxation in the country.
  - Development of infrastructure.
  - Promoting soil conservation measures.
  - Starting free university education.

43. Suspected criminals are kept in cells before being taken to court in order to
- punish them for offences they have committed.
  - ensure criminals get fair trial.
  - allow time to carry out investigation.
  - give them time to inform their relatives.

44. The **best** way of controlling pollution of lakes in Kenya is by
- removing water weeds from the lake.
  - preventing soil erosion from occurring along the rivers.
  - building industries away from the lakes.
  - discouraging people from bathing in the lake.

45. Which group of communities found in Eastern Africa is made up of Cushitic speakers?
- |  |       |      |         |  |          |       |         |
|--|-------|------|---------|--|----------|-------|---------|
| A. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>Dinka</td></tr><tr><td>Nuer</td></tr><tr><td>Shilluk</td></tr></table> | Dinka | Nuer | Shilluk | B. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>Rendille</td></tr><tr><td>Oromo</td></tr><tr><td>Gabbara</td></tr></table> | Rendille | Oromo | Gabbara |
| Dinka  |       |      |         |  |          |       |         |
| Nuer   |       |      |         |  |          |       |         |
| Shilluk  |       |      |         |  |          |       |         |
| Rendille   |       |      |         |  |          |       |         |
| Oromo  |       |      |         |  |          |       |         |
| Gabbara  |       |      |         |  |          |       |         |

- |   |         |        |            |   |         |        |        |
|---|---------|--------|------------|---|---------|--------|--------|
| C. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>Samburu</td></tr><tr><td>Njemps</td></tr><tr><td>Illichamus</td></tr></table> | Samburu | Njemps | Illichamus | D. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>Aramaik</td></tr><tr><td>Dahalo</td></tr><tr><td>Dorobo</td></tr></table> | Aramaik | Dahalo | Dorobo |
| Samburu   |         |        |            |   |         |        |        |
| Njemps  |         |        |            |   |         |        |        |
| Illichamus  |         |        |            |   |         |        |        |
| Aramaik   |         |        |            |   |         |        |        |
| Dahalo  |         |        |            |   |         |        |        |
| Dorobo  |         |        |            |   |         |        |        |

46. The **main** contribution of the Jua Kali industry to economic development in Kenya is
- creation of job opportunities.
  - earning of foreign exchange.
  - reduction in importation of goods.
  - production of affordable goods.

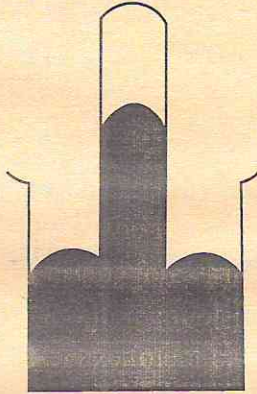
47. The **best** way of transporting horticultural crops from farms to the airport is by
- air transport
  - water transport
  - railway transport
  - road transport

48. Mwea Tebere and Ahero irrigation schemes have one factor in common. It is that they
- both are located at Kirinyaga county.
  - both use furrow method to water the crops.
  - both grow the same crop.
  - both were started to settle freedom fighters.

49. The following are factors promoting national unity in Kenya. Which one is **not**?
- National language.
  - National holidays.
  - The constitution.
  - Games and sports.

50. Three of the following are methods of conserving forests in Kenya. Which one is **not**?
- Gazettement of forest reserve.
  - Degazettement of forest reserves.
  - Establishing of tree nurseries.
  - Practising agroforestry.

*Use the diagram to answer the question below.*



51. Which weather element is measured using the above weather instrument?
- Humidity
  - Temperature
  - Atmospheric pressure
  - Speed of wind
52. One **major** factor that has promoted human dense settlement along Nile Valley in Egypt is
- availability of water for irrigation.
  - reliable rainfall and good climate.
  - good soils and good transport network.
  - availability of warm and wet climate.
53. Judges serving in the high court of Kenya are appointed by the
- Chief Justice
  - Attorney General
  - Judicial Service Commission
  - President
54. Which one of the following factors shows the **main** cause of climate change in Kenya?
- Development of many industries.
  - Cutting down of trees to create land.
  - Use of inorganic fertilizers in farming.
  - Planting trees in arid and semi arid areas.
55. Three of the following factors have helped to promote fish farming in Japan **except**
- well developed fishing co-operatives.
  - a large domestic fish market.
  - reliable financial support from the government.
  - presence of many inland lakes.
56. One major function of civil servants is to
- implement government policies.
  - make government policies.
  - maintain law and order.
  - control government expenditure.
57. One of the negative effects of colonial rule in Africa was
- the undermining of African cultural practices.
  - the introduction of Western education.
  - the introduction of commercial farming.
  - the introduction of exotic animal breeds.
58. The **main** factor that led to the migration of the Cushites into Kenya was
- search for fertile land for cultivation.
  - search for trading commodities.
  - escape from hostile communities.
  - search for pastures and water for their animals.
59. Which one of the following statements is **true** about horticultural farming in the Netherlands?
- It is practised in the highlands.
  - It is practised in large scale.
  - It is practised in the lowlands.
  - It relies heavily on immigrant workers.
60. In Kenya, for one to take part in parliamentary voting he / she must be aged,
- 35 years old
  - 18 years old
  - 21 years old
  - 45 years old

## SECTION II

### CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. According to Genesis stories of creation, which one of the following reasons **best** explains why God created Eve?
- A. To take care of the garden and Eden.
  - B. To give Adam companionship.
  - C. To serve Adam.
  - D. To help Adam to fill the earth.
62. Which one of the following statements is **not** true about Abraham? He
- A. has great faith in God.
  - B. became a good friend of God.
  - C. was the ancestor of the Jewish race.
  - D. killed his son Isaac for his love for God.
63. The family of Jacob moved to Egypt because
- A. the Pharaoh of Egypt needed labourers.
  - B. they were looking for pasture and water.
  - C. God wanted to protect them against hunger.
  - D. they were conquered by their enemies.
64. Which one of the following is the **main** reason why Moses left Median for Egypt? He
- A. wanted to escape the wrath of Pharaoh.
  - B. had killed an Egyptian.
  - C. was commanded by God.
  - D. wanted to visit the Israelite.
65. Samson, the strongest judge **mainly** annoyed God by
- A. his love for women.
  - B. cutting off his hair.
  - C. worshiping idols.
  - D. grinding wheat for Midianites.
66. Which one of the following events took place when Solomon was the king of Israel?
- A. Bringing back the ark of the covenant.
  - B. The killing of Goliath.
  - C. Building of the temple.
  - D. Destroying all the enemies of Israel.
67. The **greatest** achievement of king David was
- A. killing a lion and bear empty handedly.
  - B. bringing the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem.
  - C. uniting all tribes of Israel.
  - D. killing Goliath the Philistine.
68. Which prophet destroyed the gods of Baal with fire at Mt. Carmel?
- A. Elijah
  - B. Moses
  - C. Elisha
  - D. Jeremiah
69. The **main** work of prophets of Israel was to
- A. point out king's mistakes.
  - B. perform miracles to show God's power.
  - C. foretell the future disasters.
  - D. pass God's message to people.
70. When baby Jesus was presented in the temple, Simeon described him as the
- A. Shepherd of Israel
  - B. Judge of the Gentiles.
  - C. King of the Jews.
  - D. Saviour of the world.
71. During the transfiguration of Jesus, which of the following disciples were with Jesus?
- A. Andrew, Peter, Philip
  - B. Philip, Peter, James
  - C. John, James, Andrew
  - D. Peter, John, James
72. Three of the following miracles were performed by Jesus **except**
- A. healing of the man with a paralyzed hand.
  - B. healing a boy with a demon.
  - C. feeding five thousand men.
  - D. drowning a flock of pigs into a lake.
73. Which one of the following is a teaching of Jesus on fasting?
- A. Fasting should be done publicly.
  - B. Those fasting should look unhappy.
  - C. Fasting should be done secretly.
  - D. Those fasting should wear rags.

74. Which parable teaches Christians to show concern for others? The parable of the  
 A. mustard seeds  
 B. rich man and Lazarus  
 C. Pharisees and tax collector  
 D. the ten virgin
75. In which one of the following towns did Jesus go to live when He left His hometown?  
 A. Bethlehem                      B. Nazareth  
 C. Capernaum                      D. Bethany
76. Pilate washed his hands after trying Jesus to show that  
 A. Jesus was the king of the Jews.  
 B. he had nothing to do with the case.  
 C. he was afraid of the Jews.  
 D. he was obedient to Jewish laws.
77. Christians celebrate Easter **mainly** to commemorate,  
 A. Jesus' victory over death.  
 B. ascension of Jesus.  
 C. arrest and suffering of Jesus.  
 D. the healing power of Jesus.
78. Where had Jesus promised to meet His disciples after resurrection? In  
 A. Jerusalem                      B. Judea  
 C. Bethlehem                      D. Galilee
79. Whom did Simon Peter raise from the death at Joppa?  
 A. A woman called Deborah.  
 B. A woman called Sapphira.  
 C. A woman named Dorcas.  
 D. A young boy at Nain.
80. Which activity by the early church shows how their members lived in unity?  
 A. Singing praises.  
 B. Baptizing new converts.  
 C. Sharing meals.  
 D. Studying the Bible.
81. In traditional African religion children were told folk tales **mainly** to  
 A. teach them moral values.  
 B. entertain them as they await supper.  
 C. teach them the history of their community.  
 D. expose them to the outside world.
82. Which one of the following is a way of disciplining disobedient children in traditional African society?  
 A. Denying them food for sometime.  
 B. Taking them to children's home.  
 C. Reporting them to the village elder.  
 D. Sending them away from home.
83. A practice that is common to **both** Christianity and traditional African marriage is the  
 A. exchange of rings between couples.  
 B. cutting of the wedding cake.  
 C. signing of the marriage certificate.  
 D. blessing of the bride and bridegroom.
84. You are seated in the church and through the window you have seen a house is on fire. The **best** thing to do as a Christian would be to  
 A. pray for the house to stop burning.  
 B. go out and try to put out the fire.  
 C. inform the pastor about the fire.  
 D. run for safety.
85. The **main** reason why Christians care for trees is  
 A. it is part of God's creation.  
 B. trees are sources of rivers.  
 C. some trees are used as sacred places.  
 D. we depend on trees for our livelihood.
86. The **best** way to use your leisure as a Christian is by  
 A. singing in the church choir.  
 B. reading the whole Bible.  
 C. spending time with orphans.  
 D. fasting in the church.



87. The **best** way a Christian can show care for the people in need is by  
 A. educating them.  
 B. building homes for them.  
 C. helping them acquire employment.  
 D. giving them food everyday.
88. Natasha feels depressed because she has repeated classes several times. The **best** advice to give is  
 A. to drop and look for a job.  
 B. to continue with learning until she completes.  
 C. to seek advice from a classmate.  
 D. to tell her parents to take her to another school.
89. What should a Christian do for his / her country?  
 A. Feed the hungry and the needy.  
 B. Attend all National celebration.  
 C. Voting for the president.  
 D. Pray for his / her country.
90. The **main** reason why the missionaries came to Kenya was to  
 A. stop the spread of Islam.  
 B. colonise Africans.  
 C. start schools.  
 D. collect raw materials.

## SECTION II

### ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Surah \_\_\_\_\_ talks about the victory and success of Islam.  
 A. *A l-Nasr*                      B. *Al-Falaq*  
 C. *Al-Asr*                         D. *Al-Nas*
62. \_\_\_\_\_ became a Khalifa after the death of the prophet. (AS)  
 A. *Uthman bin affan*    B. *Ali bin Talib*  
 C. *Abu Bakar*                D. *Omer Bil Al-Khatab*
63. The first revelation at cave Hira to the prophet stressed on the importance of  
 A. *knowledge*                B. *unity and brotherhood*  
 C. *Adhan*                      D. *fasting*

64. "Then what causes you disbelievers to deny the day of judgement?" This is a verse in Suratul  
 A. *Alaq*                              B. *Tiyn*  
 C. *Masad*                          D. *Qadar*
65. Which one of the following places is **not** mentioned in Suratul tyn?  
 A. *Jabul-tur*                        B. *Syria*  
 C. *Jerusalem*                      D. *Taif*
66. "Nay, do not obey him but prostrate and draw nearer to Allah" this is a verse from Suratul  
 A. *Maun*                              B. *Ikhlas*  
 C. *Alaq*                              D. *Humaza*
67. The word Qadr means  
 A. *night of power*                B. *power of Allah (S.W.)*  
 C. *power of Rut*                  D. *night of blessings*
68. The ritual of putting a sweet thing in a newly born baby in the mouth is called  
 A. *Talbiya*                          B. *Tashriq*  
 C. *Tahniq*                          D. *Aqiqah*
69. Which is the **most** likely night lailatul Qadr may appear?  
 A. *27<sup>th</sup> Ramadhan*                B. *10<sup>th</sup> Ramathan*  
 C. *27<sup>th</sup> Rajab*                      D. *10<sup>th</sup> Muharram*
70. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first battle fought by the Muslims against the Quraish.  
 A. *Uhud*                              B. *Khabar*  
 C. *Khandaq*                         D. *Badr*
71. Baitul atiq is another name for Masqid \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. *Magdis*                          B. *Aqsa*  
 C. *Nabawi*                         D. *Haram*
72. In which of the following fields did the prophet give fairwell speech? It was field of  
 A. *Aqsa*                              B. *Arafat*  
 C. *Rubaa*                          D. *Kaaba*
73. \_\_\_\_\_ is the fundamental source of Islamic law.  
 A. *Qiyam*                          B. *Isra*  
 C. *Quran*                          D. *Hadith*