

SIGNAL SET EXAM-22
FINAL PREDICTION

CLASS OF KCPE NOVEMBER 2023

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SIGNAL EXAMS 2022
FINAL K.C.P.E SIGNAL
MATHEMATICS

Time: 2 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

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

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

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

Example:
In the question booklet:

11. What is 2%, expressed as a ratio?

- A. 14:500
B. 7:250
C. 14:5
D. 5:4

The correct answer is C (14:5)

On the answer sheet:

- A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D

In the set of boxes numbered 11, the box with the letter C printed in it is marked.

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

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages

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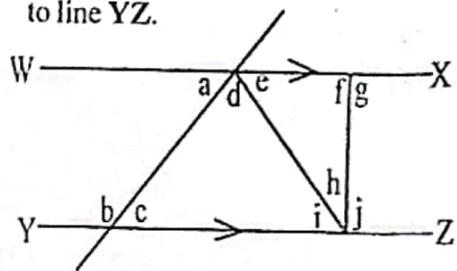
1. What is thirty six million forty seven thousand five hundred and seventy eight written in symbols?
 A. 36047578
 B. 360047578
 C. 360407578
 D. 364700578
2. Which of the following statements is correct?
 A. $\frac{1}{9} = 0.11$
 B. $\frac{1}{9} > 0.11$
 C. $\frac{4}{3} = 1.33$
 D. $\frac{2}{3} < 0.66$
3. A gubernatorial aspirant donated 6 tonnes of maize to a village. Each family received 2.5kg of maize. How many families benefited?
 A. 240
 B. 24
 C. 2400
 D. 1200
4. What is the difference between the total value of digits 5 and digit 7 in the number 2807549?
 A. 6500
 B. 14
 C. 650
 D. 7000
5. What is the value of;

$$\frac{6(24 - 18) + 6 \text{ of } 4 \div 2 \times 3}{3(8 \div 2) - 3 - 3}?$$

 A. 6
 B. 4
 C. 18
 D. 12

6. Construct a triangle ABC in which line $AB = 7\text{cm}$, angle $BAC = 70^\circ$ and angle $ACB = 75^\circ$. Drop a perpendicular from point C to meet line AB at point N. Mark point O on the perpendicular bisector 8cm from point C. Join O to B. What is the measure of angle BON?
 A. 90°
 B. 55°
 C. 35°
 D. 65°

7. In the figure below, line XW is parallel to line YZ.



Which of the following statements is true about the angles in the figure above?

- A. $d = c$
 B. $c = i$
 C. $g = i + h$
 D. $e = h$
8. Alice brought some bananas to her 15 classmates. She ate 3 bananas on the way and there after realized that she had to add 5 more bananas so that each of her classmates could get 3 bananas. How many bananas did she have initially?
 A. 45
 B. 72
 C. 48
 D. 43

9. Kinyajui deposited sh. 8000 in a bank that paid simple interest per annum. At the end of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, he withdrew all his money which had amounted to sh. 9200. At what rate was the interest calculated?

- A. 12%
- B. 6%
- C. $7\frac{1}{2}$ %
- D. 10%

10. Mitchell left town C at 8:15am and cycled at a speed of 12km/h for 2 hours. She then rested for 35 minutes before resuming the journey at a speed of 15km/h for 2 hours 20 mins to town B, then travelled back town C. How many kilometres did she cover altogether?

- A. 118km
- B. 59km
- C. 24km
- D. 148km

11. Omole planted trees around his square garden whose area is $1296m^2$ at a regular interval of 4m. He left a space of 8m for the gate. How many trees did he plant?

- A. 34
- B. 144
- C. 36
- D. 35

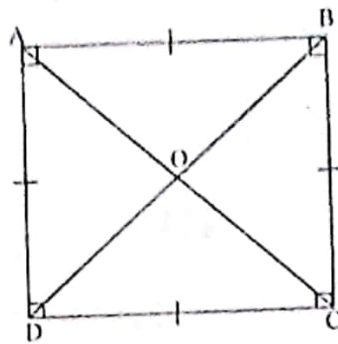
12. Halima slept at 7:25pm and woke up at 0915hrs the following day. For how long had she slept?

- A. 2hrs 50 min
- B. 10hrs 50min
- C. 13hrs 50min
- D. 12hrs 50min

13. Construct a rhombus WXYZ, in which line XY = 6.5cm and angle WXY = 110° . What is the length of line XZ?

- A. 7.5cm
- B. 10.5cm
- C. 6.4cm
- D. 8.6cm

14. Which of the following is true about the square below?



- A. All the sides of the triangle AOB are equal.
- B. Angle BOC = angle AOB.
- C. Triangle DOC is an isosceles triangle.
- D. One of the angles of triangle AOD = 60° .

15. Martha sold a dress for sh. 720 making a loss of 10%. How much profit would she have made if she had sold the dress at 20% profit?

- A. Sh. 960
- B. Sh. 160
- C. Sh. 800
- D. Sh. 80

16. What is the value of;

$$\frac{2a(b-2)^2}{c+1}$$

when $a = 2b + c$, $b = 5$ and $c = b + 3$?

- A. 36
- B. 12
- C. 18
- D. 72

17. In a meeting, $\frac{3}{5}$ of the attendants were men, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the remainder were women and the rest were children. How many children were there if there were 160 women in that meeting?
- A. 320
B. 480
C. 240
D. 640

18. What is 25.678 rounded off to the nearest tenths?
- A. 25.70
B. 25.7
C. 25.700
D. 26.0

19. What is the value of;

$$\frac{4}{5} \text{ of } \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{5} + \left(\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} \right)$$

A. $\frac{17}{30}$

B. $\frac{13}{30}$

C. $\frac{7}{10}$

D. $1\frac{3}{10}$

20. A man paid sh. 3800 for a suit after getting a 5% discount on the marked price. How much would he have paid if he had been given a 15% discount?
- A. Sh. 3600
B. Sh. 3400
C. Sh. 4000
D. Sh. 3750

21. Pupils in a school contributed money for a tour as follows;
Grade 1 - 3 contributed sh. 250 each.
Grade 4 - 5 contributed sh. 400 each
Class 6 - 8 contributed sh. 650 each.
How much money was contributed altogether if each class in the school was double stream with an everange of 40 pupils per stream?
- A. Sh. 130000
B. Sh. 140000
C. Sh. 140000
D. Sh. 280000

22. The table below shows matatu fare in shillings from town A to town E.

A	B	C	D	E
160	180	150	100	
250	200	250	100	
350	350	250	100	

Twelve passengers boarded the matatu at town A. Four of them alighted at town B and six more boarded. Two more passengers boarded the matatu at Town C and all proceeded to town E where they alighted. How much money was collected altogether?

- A. Sh. 6840
B. Sh. 7840
C. Sh. 6200
D. Sh. 6340

23. What is the sixth number in the sequence; 6, 13, 24, 37, _____, _____
- A. 69
B. 52
C. 54
D. 73

24. What is the value of y in the equation;

$$\frac{y}{4} + \frac{2}{3}(y+5) = 6?$$

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

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

C. $3\frac{1}{11}$

D. $2\frac{4}{9}$

25. The table below shows the number of pupils who were in standard 5 to 8 in a school from 2018 to 2021.

	Std 5	Std 6	Std 7	Std 8
2018	83	81	79	77
2019	78	80	76	73
2020	87	82	78	84
2021	80	84	69	75

How many pupils who were in class five in 2018 had dropped out of class by 2021?

- A. 8
B. 7
C. 2
D. none

26. The area of the curved surface of a cylinder is 968cm^2 and its height is 22cm . What is the radius of the cylinder?

- A. 14cm
- B. 28cm
- C. 7cm
- D. 3.5cm

27. What is the value of;
 $1637.44 \div 68$?

- A. 24.8
- B. 24.08
- C. 2.048
- D. 2.408

28. A jua kali artisan made a metallic box whose length was 80cm , height of 50cm and a width of 60cm . He painted the box on the outside all round. What area was painted in square metres?

- A. 236cm^2
- B. 23600m^2
- C. 2.36m^2
- D. 0.0236m^2

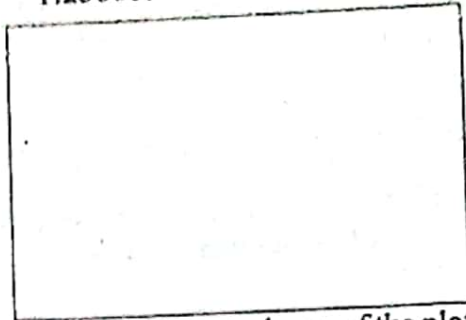
29. Judy bought the following items from a shop.

- 3 loaves of bread @ sh. 45
- $\frac{3}{4}$ kg sugar at sh. 120
- 3 - 2 kg packets of rice at sh. 130
- $\frac{1}{2}$ kg meat at sh. 100 per $\frac{1}{4}$ kg.

What balance was she given from 2 one thousand shilling notes?

- A. Sh. 335
- B. Sh. 565
- C. Sh. 665
- D. Sh. 465

30. The diagram below shows a scale drawing of a plot of land drawn to scale $1:25000$.



What is the actual area of the plot in hectares?

- A. 15ha
- B. 1.5ha
- C. 1500ha
- D. 150ha

31. What is the value of;

$$\frac{2.8 - 0.5 \times 3.2 + 3}{0.4} ?$$

- A. 10.5
- B. 42
- C. 21.0
- D. 0.5

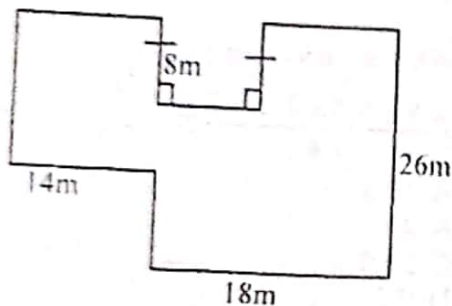
32. A salesman earns a basic salary of sh. 5000. He is also paid a commission of 3% on the value of sales made above sh. 20000. In one month, he sold 1500 items at sh. 240 each. What was his total earning that month?

- A. Sh. 10200
- B. Sh. 15800
- C. Sh. 15200
- D. Sh. 8200

33. A company shared dividends among its three shareholders such that Kipkotut received sh. 10 more than Abdalla, while Kivungi got twice the amount Kipkotut got. If Abdalla received sh. x , which of the following expressions represents the total amount of dividends received by the three?

- A. Sh. $(5x + 30)$
- B. Sh. $(4x + 30)$
- C. Sh. $(2x + 20)$
- D. Sh. $(3x + 30)$

34. The ratio of boys to girls in school is 3:4. If there 180 more girls than boys, how many boys are there in the school?
 A. 240
 B. 720
 C. 540
 D. 1260
35. What is the product of the vertices and the edges of a triangular prism?
 A. 54
 B. 45
 C. 270
 D. 15
36. What is the total distance round the figure below?



- A. 84m
 B. 74m
 C. 100m
 D. 132m
37. What is the difference between the LCM and the GCD of 24, 32 and 40?
 A. 480
 B. 248
 C. 12
 D. 472
38. A pick-up carried thirty-50kg bags of rice and twenty-20kg bags of flour. If the empty pick-up weighs 1.8 tonnes, what was the total mass of the loaded pick-up in tonnes?
 A. 3.7t
 B. 1.9t
 C. 3.6t
 D. 2.8t

39. Emmy had 240 litres of juice. She packed three quarters of the juice into 500ml bottles and the rest into 300ml bottles. What was the total number of bottles packed?
 A. 360
 B. 200
 C. 300
 D. 560
40. A rectangular water tank is 8m long, 6m wide and 6m high. How much water in litres does it hold when it is three-quarter full?
 A. 216000L
 B. 72000L
 C. 288000L
 D. 144000L
41. An isosceles triangle has a perimeter of 50cm and each of its equal sides measures 17cm. What is its area?
 A. 240cm²
 B. 120cm²
 C. 136cm²
 D. 67cm²
42. The marked price of a cooker was sh. 7500. The hire purchase price was 20% more than the marked price. Wambua bought the cooker on hire purchase terms. He paid a deposit of sh.3000 and the balance in monthly installments of sh. 750. In how many months did he pay the balance?
 A. 12
 B. 8
 C. 10
 D. 6

43. Eighteen people can take 72 days to dig a trench. If 2 people did not turn up for the work, how many more days would the remaining number of people take to complete the work working at the same rate?
- A. 81
B. 53
C. 19
D. 9

44. What is simplified form of the expression;

$$\frac{6(x+2y)+3x}{2(x+2y)-2y}?$$

A. $\frac{9x+12y}{2x+2y}$

B. $\frac{6x+6y}{2x}$

C. $\frac{9x+2y}{2x}$

D. $\frac{3+3x}{2y}$

45. In the year 2019, the enrollment of a school was 450. In the year 2020, the enrollment decreased by 10% but later increased by 20% in the year 2021. What was the enrollment in 2021?
- A. 405
B. 486
C. 540
D. 495

46. What is the value of;

$$\sqrt{2\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{7}{9} \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2}?$$

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

B. $\frac{6}{25}$

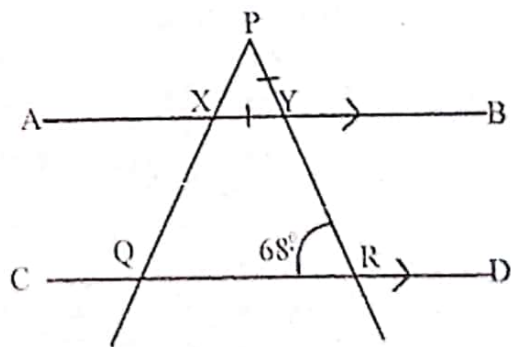
C. $\frac{2}{5}$

D. $1\frac{1}{9}$

47. John cycled from home to the market at an average speed of 5m/s for 20 minutes. He went back home cycling at an average speed of 10m/s. If he left the market at 2.00pm, at what time did he reach home in 24-hour clock system?
- A. 0210hrs
B. 1430hrs
C. 0230hrs
D. 1410hrs

48. Muchai went on leave from 16th Jan 2021 and reported back on 19th March the same year. For how many days was he away from work?
- A. 60
B. 61
C. 62
D. 63

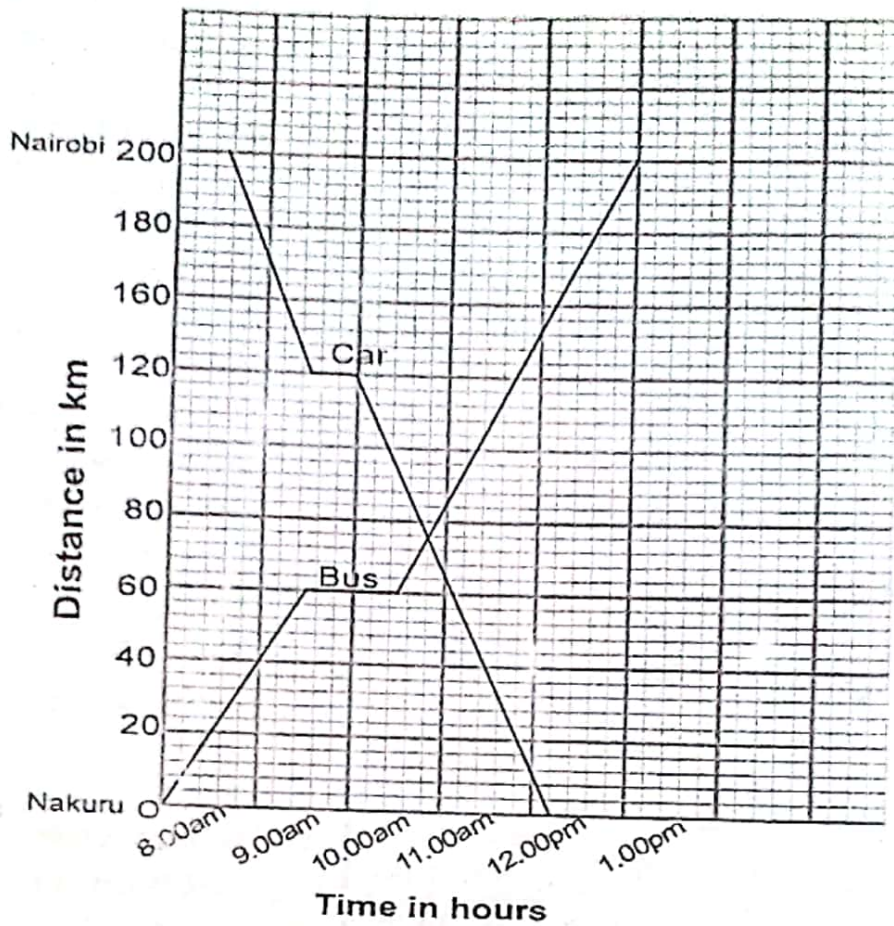
49. In the figure below, line AB is parallel to line CD. Line XY = PY and angle QRP = 68°.



What is the size of angle RQP?

- A. 46°
B. 48°
C. 56°
D. 44°

50. The graph below shows the journey made by a bus and a car.



How far from Nairobi was the bus when the car arrived in Nakuru?

- A. 40km
- B. 60km
- C. 80km
- D. 50km

NB: For a comprehensive revision in Mathematics get yourself a copy of 'SIGNAL K.C.P.E REVISION MATHEMATICS' from Signal Publishers. AVAILABLE AT BOOKSHOPS COUNTRYWIDE.

SIGNAL EXAMS 2022
FINAL K.C.P.E. SIGNAL

ENGLISH
SECTION A:
LANGUAGE

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

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2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in this question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

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

YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. By drawing a dark line inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid on 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. Check 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

For question 25, choose alternative that means the same as the underlined word.

25. Due to the long drought the animals are emaciated.

- A. fat
- B. huge
- C. slender
- D. thin

The correct answer is D (thin)

A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D

On the answer sheet

In the set of boxes numbered 25, 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.

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

When you find yourself in trouble, it is _____ 1 _____ to ask the right person the right question. There are _____ 2 _____ people who may see you in trouble _____ 3 _____ they may not _____ 4 _____ imagine that you are in _____ 5 _____ a problem. When you ask the right person to help you _____ 6 _____, you are likely to get out of it _____ 7 _____ soon. This is because that person is capable of taking _____ 8 _____ either alone or with others to ensure you are safe. There are _____ 9 _____ where other people, located very far away from where you are, could be the ones to _____ 10 _____ to your problem and just sort it out.

You must avoid _____ 11 _____ the wrong person the right question because you _____ 12 _____ not get the help you need from them. They may give you _____ 13 _____ trouble instead or make you _____ 14 _____ you will _____ 15 _____ get out of your current situation.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. A. good | B. obvious | C. better | D. easy |
| 2. A. all | B. plenty | C. many | D. any |
| 3. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. as |
| 4. A. even | B. then | C. also | D. than |
| 5. A. only | B. big | C. usual | D. such |
| 6. A. out | B. in | C. over | D. through |
| 7. A. too | B. very | C. just | D. rarely |
| 8. A. position | B. part | C. action | D. you |
| 9. A. situations | B. reasons | C. times | D. places |
| 10. A. reply | B. hear | C. solve | D. respond |
| 11. A. telling | B. asking | C. saying | D. applying |
| 12. A. can | B. would | C. will | D. should |
| 13. A. any | B. most | C. some | D. more |
| 14. A. believe | B. remember | C. think | D. plan |
| 15. A. always | B. never | C. rarely | D. barely |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the option which means the same as the underlined word.

16. The teacher came to school with her cute little son.
A. clever
B. beautiful
C. pretty
D. colourful
17. Heri hurt his knee when he fell off the bicycle.
A. injured
B. broke
C. cut
D. hit
18. Kisa owns a large piece of land.
A. fertile
B. great
C. expensive
D. vast

In questions 19 and 20, choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank space.

19. Joy was congratulated _____ writing the winning essay.
A. for
B. on
C. by
D. through
20. The thief was arrested after jumping out _____ the window.
A. into
B. of
C. by
D. through

For questions 21 and 22, choose the alternative that best completes the given sentence.

21. The visitor may not come but we shall prepare in case he _____.
A. comes
B. might
C. does
D. may

22. They only go to church once a week,

- _____?
A. don't they
B. isn't it
C. won't they
D. do they

Use the information below to answer questions 23 to 25.

Four pupils-Irene, Jacob, Betty and Samson each have a plot of land at home. Jacob grows tomatoes and onions while Samson has groundnuts and beans on his plot. Betty grows carrots, peas and onions while Irene grows kales, peas and beans. All the pupils except Samson grow cabbages but only Jacob grows watermelons.

23. Which of the following crops is the least popular with the pupils?
A. Beans
B. Cabbages
C. Onions
D. Groundnuts
24. Which pupil grows the fewest number of crops?
A. Samson
B. Jacob
C. Betty
D. Irene
25. Which of the following statements is true?
A. Only two pupils grow the same number of crops.
B. All the pupils grow a total of eight different crops.
C. Beans and cabbage are grown by one pupil only.
D. Half the total number of pupils grow cabbages.

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

It was unusual for people to gather at the river. Earlier that morning, a few women braved the darkness to go and fetch water and upon return, they had a strange report: The first light was just starting to appear in the Eastern horizon when a very peculiar sound made them take off at terrific speed, leaving their buckets behind. They stopped a few metres away and decided to investigate the cause of what had terrified them so much. They were surprised to see a normal harmless brown ram. What was disturbing about it is that it had no rope around its neck or leg and so, it had not escaped from its pen. It had to be taken where the owner could get it so they gave the responsibility to Ndeko, who seemingly was just passing by. He was a livestock trader and no doubt, could drive any animal in the direction wanted with ease.

Three days passed without any word and it looked as if the ram had strayed from a home far off. Since the ram was safe where it was, news about it was fizzling out slowly but when Kata bumped into one side of a tyre sandal commonly worn by men in that village, it rekindled the issue. He picked it up, planning to use it for repairing any of his when need arose. By some coincidence, one of Ndeko's daughters met him soon after and upon looking at the sandal, the little girl identified it and demanded that it be given to her to take home. She added that the other side with which it formed the pair was at home and the father was using an old pair.

The explanation convinced Kata, who had hesitated, to give in. However, since he too needed it, he asked the girl to bring the side that was at home as a proof before he could hand it over to her. In a few minutes and in company of her siblings, the girl soon returned and cleverly, he walked the children to the village elder's home. He then explained that he had picked the sandal at the very place the women had found the ram and therefore, the owner of the sandal is likely to know something about the ram. The village elder therefore asked the children to ask their father to go for the complete pair and they left happily.

It was Ndeko's failure to go for his sandals for another two days that led to his arrest. The interrogation was short as although Ndeko was not known to be a stammerer, he found it difficult to convince the elders how one of his sandals left his foot, went out of home and specifically to where it was recovered.

Upon realising he was trapped, he admitted having been given the ram by another man for sale and he would come for the money later that evening. However, the appearance of the women at the river that morning made them take off in different directions. He confessed and was asked to return with the person who had brought it to him.

26. What made the women's report to be strange?
A. The issue reported was not common.
B. They had woken up too early.
C. There was no witness to confirm if it was true.
D. They had gathered at the river earlier than expected.
27. At what time do you think the women went to the river?
A. Dusk
B. Sunrise
C. Twilight
D. Dawn.
28. Why did the women decide to investigate the cause of the noise?
A. It had become brighter.
B. They felt it could not be dangerous.
C. Ndeko had joined them.
D. They had realized it was ram.
29. Ndeko accepted to take the allocated responsibility because
A. no one else could handle the ram
B. the ram had got used to him
C. it was the safest thing to do
D. the owner would take it from him.
30. When Kata bumped into the tyre sandal
A. he became suspicious at once
B. he knew who could have been involved in the theft
C. it reminded him of the lost ram
D. he had no idea of what it would lead to.
31. Ndeko became a suspect in the theft when
A. his daughter confirmed the sandal was his
B. he accepted to take the ram to the elder's home
C. his daughter left home one day
D. he dropped his tyre sandal at the river.
32. The phrasal verb 'give in' as used in the third paragraph means
A. Kata gave the girl the tyre sandal
B. Ndeko's daughter was stubborn
C. the girl told Kata the truth
D. Kata demanded too much information from the girl.
33. The tyre sandal was used against Ndeko as
A. evidence
B. suspect
C. witness
D. case.
34. By saying the other sandal was at home, the girl intended to
A. state how the father's sandal had got lost
B. prove that her father had many pairs of sandals
C. confirm that indeed she was being genuine
D. stop people from picking items lying on the path.
35. As Kata waited for the girl to return with the sandal he
A. feared she could easily return with the father
B. felt quite unhappy as he had a plan with the sandal
C. was sure the girl would not return
D. intended to take the matter legally.
36. The village elder sent Ndeko's daughter home
A. so that Ndeko would come for the ram
B. to help solve the ram and sandal puzzle
C. in order for them to know he was indeed the thief
D. to confirm if the father had a complete pair of sandals.
37. What would have saved Ndeko from being suspected of stealing?
A. Throwing away the remaining sandal.
B. Escaping from his home after being suspected.
C. Stealing the ram from the village elder's home.
D. Buying a new pair of sandals.
38. In the end, we learn that Ndeko
A. was completely unable to talk
B. punished his children for embarrassing him
C. was tasked with returning the ram to the owner
D. the women stopped going to the river early in the morning.

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

After a long day at school, there is only one thing the body needs, sleep. However, as we sleep, so many things happen in our bodies. How do our bodies know when we should get up?

While we are asleep, every single part of our body is working to better ourselves. Let us talk about some parts of our bodies and what they do while we are asleep.

First, the most important part of our system is the brain. While we are asleep, our brain allows our neurons and nerve cells to reorganize themselves. This prompts the cleaning system to clean out any waste in the nervous system.

The brain also turns all the information we took during the day from short-term reserves to long-term memories. It is like the brain downloads them to its storage. The brain also removes the unnecessary information. All this happens during the first phase of sleep called REM (Rapid Eye Movement) stage.

Then we have the immune system which protects us from sickness and infections. The system releases proteins called cytokines, which help us fight illnesses or trauma. It also produces antibodies which keep us healthy and protected.

Next is our muscles which are controlled by a part of our brain called the frontal cortex. When we are asleep, especially in REM sleep, this part of our brain shuts down. So then, what happens to our muscles? They shut down as well, which is shocking. However, it is because while we are in REM sleep, we dream vividly and it feels super real. So the brain shuts down our muscles so that we do not start acting what is happening in the dream. This is what stops us from hurting ourselves or others by mistake. However, this depends on what we are dreaming about.

Finally, we have our nervous system, which is important as it is how our different body parts communicate with one another. Our nervous system relaxes when we are asleep and in turn, lowers the body temperature, blood pressure and our breathing slows down. When we are ready to wake up, the opposite takes place.

Now that we know what happens to our bodies as we sleep, it's important to make sure you have enough sleep. Children between the ages of 9 to around 14 need an average of 9 to 12 hours sleep per day.

39. According to the first sentence of the passage, being at school makes
- the needs of the body increase
 - a person to become sleepy fast
 - sleeping to be done only at night
 - the body to require some amount of sleep.
40. Why is sleeping important for our bodies?
- It makes the body functions improve.
 - We become more active while sleeping.
 - It makes the body to know when to get up.
 - All functions of our body parts stop temporarily.
41. A person who does not sleep is likely to
- remain active throughout the day
 - react faster in different situation
 - be tired and forgetful
 - be at peace with himself.
42. One of the things that happen as we sleep is
- our brains switch-off till morning
 - we forget some things while others are stored
 - we grow in height and weight
 - some parts of our bodies remain dormant.
43. How is the information we take during the day treated as we sleep?
- It is all stored in the short-term reserves.
 - Frightening ones are stored in the long term memories.
 - They are organized depending on how they affected us.
 - The brain stores just some of it in long term reserves.
44. We forget things
- as the brain releases them
 - because they are unnecessary
 - as long as we want to
 - if we decide not to remember them.
45. At what point in time do we dream?
- When any part of our body shuts down.
 - Immediately information is turned from short-term to long-term reserve.
 - The moment our muscles shut down.
 - When the frontal cortex shuts down as we sleep.
46. If the brain did not shut down as we dream
- we would forget the dream immediately
 - all the dreams would be permanently stored
 - we would do whatever we dreamt about
 - we would also dream even when awake.
47. How can sleep help us to fight illness or trauma?
- Diseases do not multiply when we are active.
 - The immune system releases chemicals as we sleep.
 - The medicines we take work best when we are asleep.
 - The brain shuts down any form of disease movement.
48. What makes our body temperature to drop as we sleep?
- The whole body becomes inactive.
 - Comparison between what we do in the day and at night.
 - The relaxation of our nervous system.
 - The drop in temperature at night.
49. Just before we wake up
- memory of what we dreamt about flashes on
 - the brain goes blank and ready to absorb information
 - the body prepares by cooling down the temperature
 - our breathing and blood pressure accelerates.
50. The best title for this passage would be
- What happens in our bodies while we sleep.
 - Functions of different parts of the body.
 - Overworking the brain in the day and at night.
 - How one should sleep after a hard day's work.

NB: For a comprehensive revision in English get yourself a copy of 'SIGNAL K.C.P.E REVISION ENGLISH' from Signal Publishers. AVAILABLE AT BOOKSHOPS COUNTRYWIDE.

SIGNAL EXAMS 2022
JARIBIO LA MWISHO

KISWAHILI
SEHEMU YA
KWANZA:
LUGHA

Muda: Saa 1 dakika 40

SOMA KWA MAKINI MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO

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

JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU

4. Tumia penseli ya kawaida.
5. Hakikisha ya kwamba yafuatayo yameandikwa katika karatasi ya majibu:
NAMBA YAKO YA MTHANI
JINA LAKO
JINA LA SHULE YAKO
6. Kwa kuchora kistari katika visanduku vyenye namba zinazokuhusu, anvesha namba yako kamili ya mthani (yani namba ya shule, na zile namba tatu za mthaniwa) katika sehemu yotengwa mwanzo wa karatasi ya majibu.
7. Usitie alama zozote nje ya visanduku.
8. Iweke safi karatasi yako ya majibu.
9. Kwa kila swali 1 – 50 umepewa majibu manne. Majibu hayo yameonyeshwa kwa herufi A, B, C na D. Ni jibu **MOJA** tu kati ya hayo manne ambayo ni sahihi. Chagua jibu hiki.
10. Kwenye karatasi ya majibu, jibu sahihi lionyeshe kwa kuchora kistari katika kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndilo jibu.
Mfano
Katika kijitabu cha maswali:
11. Viungo vilivyo ndani ya mwili huonekana kwa msaada wa
A. kioo
B. darubini
C. uyoka
D. kipakatalishi
Jibu sahihi ni C. (uyoka)

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

- 1** | A | B | C | D | **11** | A | B | C | D | **21** | A | B | C | D | **31** | A | B | C | D | **41** | A | B | C | D |
11. Chora kistari chako vizuri. Kistari chako kiwe cheusi na kisijitokeze nje ya kisanduku.
 12. Kwa kila swali, chora kistari katika kisanduku kimoja tu kati ya visanduku vinne ulivyopewa.

Kitabu hiki cha maswali kina kurasa 7 zilizopigwa chapa

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

Zawadi alikuwa msena wangu wa dhiti 1 kwa mengi. Hakika huyu ni 2 watu muhimu 3 kukutana 4 maishani mwangu. Alipoona nikikaribia kukata tamaa, alinihimiza niwe 5. Akanikumbusha kuwa 6; kulishinda jambo 7 humbitaji mtu kutia bidii na kujaribu tena na tena. Kwa njia hiyo, 8 masomoni hasa katika Kiswahili. Niliweza kuvitambua vihusishi kama vile, 9.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | A. alionifaa | B. alivyonifaa | C. aliyenifaa | D. aliponifaa |
| 2. | A. kati ya | B. baadhi ya | C. miongoni ya | D. dhidi ya |
| 3. | A. niliyewahi | B. niliowahi | C. aliowahi | D. ingewahi |
| 4. | A. naye | B. nawe | C. nami | D. nao |
| 5. | A. mwadilifu | B. mkakamavu | C. mtiifu | D. mwangalifu |
| 6. | A. Mchuma janga hula na wa kwao | B. Mkono mmoja haulei mwana | | |
| | C. Papo kwa papo kamba hukata jive | D. Kijaacho tele hutawanyika | | |
| 7. | A. ngumu | B. kali | C. nzito | D. gumu |
| 8. | A. niliimarika | B. niliimarisha | C. niliimarishwa | D. niliimarikia |
| 9. | A. sana, tele,
aghalabu | B. ingawa, japo,
almradi | C. kando ya, tangu,
katika | D. yule, hiki, hivyo |

Bara la Afrika lina 10 mataifa 11. Japo mengi ya haya yamebarikiwa kwa mafiasili kama vile 12, ni jambo la kusikitisha kuona kwamba 13 wa bara hili wangali 14 katika lindi la ufukara. 15 takwimu zinazotolewa mara kwa mara, umaskini huu unachangiwa pakubwa na uongozi duni.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 10. | A. takriban | B. yamkini | C. nusura | D. hadi |
| 11. | A. hamsini na nne | B. hamsini na tano | C. hamsini na tatu | D. hamsini na matano |
| 12. | A. dhahabu, mafuta
na miundomsingi | B. mito, mabonde
na madini | C. utandawazi, mbuga
na nyika | D. wanyamapori, uneme
na milangilangi |
| 13. | A. raia | B. walowezi | C. wakazi | D. wazalendo |
| 14. | A. wanajitosa | B. wanasisitiza | C. wanafarakana | D. wanaselelea |
| 15. | A. Kwa mujibu wa | B. Zipo | C. Kama | D. Angalau |

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

16. **Ainisha maneno yaliyoangaziwa katika sentensi hii.**
Mvulana huyo hodari alipanga kazi yake vizuri.
A. kiwakilishi, kielezi
B. kivumishi, kielezi
C. kivumishi, kiwakilishi
D. kiwakilishi, kihusishi.
17. **Andika wingi wa sentensi ifuatayo.**
Jiko hilo liliangukiwa na ua ulipobomoka.
A. Majiko hayo yaliangukiwa na maua yalipobomoka.
B. Meko hayo yaliangukiwa na ua ulipobomoka.
C. Majiko hayo yaliangukiwa na nyua zilipobomoka.
D. Jiko hizo ziliangukiwa na maua zilipobomoka.
18. **Malipo au zawadi inayotolewa katika sherehe ya kumshika mtoto mchanga huitwa**
A. arbuni
B. fola
C. koto
D. tapisho.
19. **Andika usemi halisi wa sentensi ifuatayo.**
Nokoa alisema kwamba angewaleta vibarua zaidi siku ambayo ingefuata.
A. "Kesho ninawaleta vibarua zaidi," Nokoa alisema.
B. "Tutawaleta vibarua zaidi kesho," Nokoa akasema.
C. "Angewaleta vibarua zaidi kesho," Nokoa alisema.
D. "Kesho nitawaleta vibarua zaidi," Nokoa alisema.
20. **Kipi ni kivumishi kilichoundwa kutokana na nomino?**
A. Uboreshaji - bora
B. Mwajiri - ajira
C. Mpishi - pikia
D. Refusha - urefu
21. **Neno 'walituhesabia' lina silabi ngapi?**
A. 7
B. 6
C. 13
D. 12
22. **Chagua sentensi inayoonyesha hali timilifu.**
A. Wageni wangefika mapema tungeanza sherehe.
B. Usipojiingiza katika maovu hutapatwa na madhara.
C. Mvua ya masika haijanyesha mapema mwaka huu.
D. Viti vilivyoletwa havitakaliwa na watoto.
23. **Upl ni udogo wa sentensi ifuatayo?**
Gari hilo ndilo lililowabeba wanawali hawa.
A. Kigari hicho ndicho kilichokibeba kijanajali hiki.
B. Vigari hivyo ndivyo vilivyovibeba vijanajali hivyo.
C. Vigari hivyo ndivyo vilivyobeba janajali hilo.
D. Kigari hicho ndicho kilichovibeba vijanajali hivi.
24. **Ni maelezo yapi yaliyo sahihi?**
A. Faa ni kuwa na maana lakini vaa ni kibao cha kufungia kamba ya tanga.
B. Chaa ni kikundi cha walimaji lakini jaa ni kufika mahali fulani.
C. Shinda ni kuwa wa kwanza lakini shida ni kitu ambacho hakijajaa.
D. Zusha ni kuanzisha jambo lakini chusha ni aina ya mkuki wa kuvulia samaki.
25. **Nahau 'pasuka moyo' ina maana ya**
A. kuaga dunia
B. kushituka sana
C. kuhuzunika
D. kujuta.
26. **Tegua kitendawili kifuatacho.**
Niliuona mkufu lakini sikuweza kuunyanyua.
A. Barabara
B. Moshi
C. Siafu
D. Nanga.
27. **Bainisha sentensi iliyotumia kiambishi 'ni' cha kuamuru.**
A. Vivekeni vyandarua hivyo pale.
B. Yarabi! Gari limetumbukia mtoni.
C. Maji haya ni moto sana.
D. Musa ameenda akalime shambani.
28. **Shairi lenye mishororo miwili katika kila ubeti ni**
A. Mloto
B. Tarbia
C. Tathnia
D. Utao.
29. **Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo.**
Shama alitumwa kwao akawaite wazazi.
A. Shama hakutumwa kwao wala hakuwaita wazazi.
B. Shama hajatumwa kwao akawaite wazazi.
C. Shama hatumwi kwao wala kuwaita wazazi.
D. Shama hakutumwa kwao akawaite wazazi.
30. **Chagua methali yenye maana sawa na hii.**
Teke la kuku hafimwumizi mwanawe.
A. Uchungu wa mwana aujaye ni mzazi.
B. Zimwi likujualo halikuli likakumaliza.
C. Ukupigao ndio ukufunzao.
D. Mwana humwua mzee, mzee hamwui mwana.

Soma Kilimo cha Kilimo cha Kazi na Maisha 21-22

Ukwenda vijana wengi wa siku hizi, husema wakakuambia klabugabuga kuwa hakuna jambo ambacho wachukua maishani kuliko kuishiwa na wazazi. Watakutolea orodha ndefu ya sheria kuli wanaoishiwa kufika kuwiza nyumbani, shuleni, mahali pa ibada na kwingineko. Jambo hili ni kero kwa vijana hivi kwamba wapo wanaoingilia matumizi ya dawa za kuleya alimachi wazazi kuipurukusha kutokana na kile wanachofu dhuluma za wazazi. Jambo la kusikitisha ni kawa wengine, kwa kutowahiwa kwa nasaha ifaayo, huweza hata kuifika wazazi wa kujitia kitani.

Jambo wachukua na kuwiza vijana hawa ni kuwa maisha yamejaa sheria ambazo zinafika kila uchao hata pasipo kujua. Hebu fikiria kwa mfano, kama mtu anayekulimisha kula, kuoga au kuenda haja? Bila shaka jibu la swali hili unajua. Kuwiza matokeo ya kukitika sheria fulani ndiko kunakomfanya mtu kutii bila kuuliza maswali. Hivyo hivyo unavyofika kuwa hata zile sheria za nyumbani au mahali pa kazi.

Katolara sheria maishani kama madhara chungu nzima. Wapo vijulanga ambao, kwa kodi, kuwa sheria inawapa haki ya kuodhulumwa. 'hujinyakulia' uluru au huishia kuwambakia kisimani. Pamoja na hawa ni wale wanaoingilia uraibu wa mihadharati na mapezi kiholela. Matokeo ya vitendo hivi ni kulia na chanda kili kinywani. Inasikitisha kuona tikiwawoteza vijana wachanga kutokana na madhara ya uavyaji mimba, magonjwa ya vimeo na ajali winaachangiwa na ulevi. Wengi nao wanajitia gereza ni banda ya kuhiriki vitendo ambavyo vilivapeleka kujipata upande ulio mkabala wa sheria. Lau wangezingatia nyandhi za wazazi, vijana hawa wangukuwa shuleni au vyaoni wakijiendeleza kimaomo na kitakama ili wafika jamii baadaye.

Upe ushauri wa aina nyingi na kanuni ambazo ni muhimu katika maisha ya kila siku. Hata hivyo kwa baadhi ya watu, kuzikiuka sheria hizi huwa ada. Ni mara ngapi tumeshauriwa kuhusu umuhimu wa lishe bora lakini tukajitia hamuazo? Chambilecho walienga, majuto ni mjukuu baadaye huja kinyume. Si ajabu kwamba hospitali zetu zimefurika furifuri waja wanaotafuta huduma kutokana na kuathirika kisihi. Hii ni licha ya elimu kutolewa kote kuwa njia kuu ya kutunza rai zetu ni lishe bora na kuandama hulka zifaazo. Matokeo ya jambo hili ni kuwa rasilimali nyingi hutumika kugharimu matibabu na kukwanisha juhudi zetu za kujiendeleza.

Ukiona vyaelea jua vimeundwa. Hatuwezi kuwa raia waidilifu iwapo hatutatii sheria za nyumbani tangu tukiwa wadogo. Jamii imara inawahitaji adinasi waadilifu wanaojali hisia za wenzao wanaojitahi na walio tayari kuwajibika kama jamii yao inavyowahitaji. Ukaidi hauwezi kujenga jamii thabiti bali hupromosha misingi yote iliyowekwa ya kuzisimamisha jamii zetu.

Wavyele nao wanahimizwa kuepuka utawala wa mabavu. Kusemezana huleta maelewano. Ni muhimu tuwaketisha kitako vijana wetu na kuwaeleza manufaa ya kuandama mienendo mizuri maishani. Kuwawakumbi tu sheria pasipo kuwashauri ipasavyo kunaweza kuzaa ukaidi mlongoni mwao.

31. Ni kweli kusema kuwa
- mwandishi amewahoji vijana kuhusu mambo yanayowachukiza
 - wengi wanawachukia wazazi wanaoingilia uhuru wa vijana
 - mienendo ya vijana hudhibitiwa katika maeneo mbalimbali
 - nyumbani ndiko kwenye sheria zinazochukiza zaidi.
32. Mwandishi wa makala anasema kuwa
- ushauri ukitolewa kwa wakati ufaao unaweza kuzuia kutokea kwa maafu
 - wengi wanaotumia dawa za kulevya ni wale wanaonyimwa uhuru wao
 - nasaha zikitolewa ulevini vijana watasahau kuhusu vitisho vya wazazi
 - tukiwapa vijana uhuru wanaotaka tutaepuka maovu mengi katika jamii.
33. Maneno 'kile wanachoita dhuluma za wazazi' yanaonyesha kuwa
- matendo ya wazazi kwa wanao ni ukiukaji wa haki
 - mwandishi hakubaliani kuwa matendo ya wazazi ni dhuluma kwa vijana
 - ni wazi kuwa wazazi wengi ni katili kotekote
 - mwandishi ana imani kuwa vijana wamekataa kudhulumiwa.
34. Wazo kuu katika aya ya pili ni kuwa
- mtu akijua kuwa amewekewa sheria ni rahisi kukaidi
 - sheria nyingi maishani zinahusu jinsi mtu anavyokula
 - sheria zinazopatikana nyumbani huchunguzwa mahali pa kazi
 - zipo kanuni tunazozingatia kila siku bila kuziwazia.
35. Chagua maelezo yaliyo sahihi kwa mujibu wa kifungu.
- Mtu akipewa uhuru anaotamani huishia kuwa kero kwa wengine.
 - Wanaopata uhuru maishani husikitikia maisha yao ya kisogoni.
 - Mtu akipata utulivu anaotamani huelewa maana ya kutodhulumiwa.
 - Matendo yetu ya sasa yanaweza kutuletea huzuni baadaye.
36. Watu wanaopuuza ulaji wa lishe bora
- hujipata mkabala wa sheria na kukimbilia hospitalini
 - hukimbilia hospitalini na kukumbuka ya wahenga
 - hupoteza rasilimali zao na kukosa kupiga hatua
 - huathirika kiafya na kukosa huduma hospitalini.
37. Methali 'Ukiona vya elea jua vimeundwa' inaonyesha kuwa
- wanaotii sheria wakiwa wadogo huiukia kuwa watu wa kutegemewa katika jamii
 - wanaopuuza sheria wakiwa wadogo hukosa kujali hisia zao
 - wananchi waadilifu ni wale waliodhulumiwa wakiwa wadogo
 - wanaojali hisia za wenzao huzingatia watoto walivyolelewa zamani.
38. Manufaa ya elimu kulingana na kifungu hiki ni
- kupata kazi na kutegemewa na familia
 - kujitendeleza na kusaidia jamii
 - kuepuka mienendo isiyofaa na kujiunga na vyuo
 - kuzingatia maadili na kuzijua sheria.
39. Kifungu hiki kimependekeza yote haya yafanyike ila
- sheria zitekelezwe kwa njia ya maafikiano
 - tuwazie madhara ya kukiuka sheria ndipo tuone umuhimu wa kuwajibika
 - vijana wakabiliane na wazazi katika kutetea haki zao
 - ushauri utolewe kwa vijana ili wazingatie mienendo ifaayo.
40. Neno 'kujipurukusha' jinsi lilivyotumika lina maana ya
- kujisabaulisha
 - kujiepusha
 - kujikumbusha
 - kujiliwaza.

Sema kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 - 50.

Baridi shadidi ya alfajiri ilitupata pale pambajioni tukisubiri zamu yetu ya kuonana na mheshimiwa mbunge wetu. Mama alijishika tama huku mawazo mchafukoge yakinwenda mbio akilini. Sijui hii ilikuwa safari ya ngapi kuja mahali hapa. Hata hivyo, kila mara tuliambulia kidole gutu huku tukipewa miadi ya kurejea wakati ujao. Pale tulipoketi, walikuwepo waja wengine ambao aidha waliletwa pale na matilaba yao. Sisi tulikuwa pale kujaribu bahati kuhusu udhamini wa masomo yangu.

Zamu yetu ilipofika, mhazili aliichukua fomu yangu akaisoma. Alitufungulia mlango tukaingia katika ofisi iliyopambwa vyema kwa samani za kisasa. Thamani ya vyombo hivi ililandana kama shilingi kwa ya pili na hadhi ya yule tuliyempata pale. Aliyasikiliza maneno ya mama ambaye alimweleza kuwa alikuwa amefika mahali pale mara kadhaa japo ni mara ya kwanza kupata nafasi ya kumwona mheshimiwa. Baada ya kusikiliza kwa makini mwenyeji wetu alitueleza kuwa ombi letu lisingeweze kana kwa wakati ule kwani kasma ya kustawisha maeneobunge iliyotolewa na serikali ilikuwa kichele sana. Tulipoondoka pale, nilikuwa nimeenda nguu kabisa. Sasa nilikuwa na uhakika kuwa dau langu la masomo lingegonga mwamba.

Tulifika kiamboni tukiwa hoi. Sikuwa hata na hamu ya kula. Juhudi za mama za kunidekudeku na kunikumbusha kuwa 'Ni heri kufa macho kuliko kufa moyo' ziliangukia masikio yaliyotiwa nta. Nilijifungia chumbani na kulia kama mtoto.

Jioni ilipofika, niliusikia mlango wa mbele ukifunguliwa. Mara nikamsikia mama amepiga vigelegele vya shangwe. Hapo nilivamiwa na shauku ya kupeleleza kiini cha furaha hiyo. Nilipofika sebuleni, baba alinikabidhi hundi ya shilingi laki moja. Nilichanganyikiwa niseweze kuelewa alikozipata fulusi nyingi kiasi kile. Ghafla niliingiwa na dhiki kwa kutuhumu kuwa huenda baba alikuwa amelipiga mnada shamba letu. "Je, ndugu zangu wataishi vipi? Tutapata makazi mengine?" Nilijisaili.

Ni katika hali hii ambapo baba alitueleza kinagaubaga kuwa hundi ile ilitokana na mchango wa mwajiri wake na wafanyakazi wenzake. "Ala! Kumbe watu wenye moyo wa wema na utu wanalipo?" Nilishangaa. Hata hivyo, baba alisema kuwa nilihitajika kutembea pale kazini ili nieleze jinsi nitakavyozilipa fulusi zile. Japo nilikuwa na wasiwasi kwa kutokuwa na jibu sahihi la kuwapa nilijikaza kisabuni na kujikumbusha kuwa mbwa hafi maji aonapo ufuko.

Siku iliyofuata nilifika pale tayari kujieleza. Niliwafahamisha kuwa nisingeisahau hisani yao, kwamba ningeinamia cha mvungu ili nifaulu masomoni na kufanikiwa maishani. Kwa njia hiyo ningewafaa wale wenye mahitaji katika jamii yangu. Isitoshe, ningehubiri uadilifu kwa matendo na maneno yangu ili niwe taa ya kuwaangazia walio nyuma yangu kiumri. Labda baadaye ningepata kiasi cha kuwalipa.

Nilipohitimisha maneno yangu, wote walishangilia kwa furaha. Mwajiri yule alinipiga pambaja akasema, "Ama kweli tunda halianguki mbali kutoka kwenye mti. Naona Bwana Adili amekulea vyema. Bila shaka ukitimiza yale uliyotuahidi utakuwa umetulipa hata pasipo kutoa fedha zozote". Baadaye nilipewa zawadi kochokocho kisha baba akanirudisha nyumbani kufanya maandalizi ya kuenda shuleni. Moyoni nilijua kwamba safari iliyokuwa mbele yangu ilihitaji uwajibikaji mkubwa.

41. Koliagana na aya ya kwanza
 A. pambajioni palikuwa na baridi kuliko sehemu zingine
 B. huenda kuna watu waliomtangulia msimulizi na mamaye
 C. hamu ya kumwona mheshimiwa ilimtia mama mawazo tele
 D. msimulizi alijua kuwa safari yao haingeleta manufaa yoyote.
42. Inaonekana wazi kuwa
 A. watu waliofika pale walitaka udhamini wa kimasomo
 B. wengi waliofika pale waliandamana na wazazi wao
 C. mheshimiwa anajua kuwa si mara ya kwanza kwa mama kuomba msaada pale
 D. msimulizi na mama yake walikuwa wamefika pale awali ila hawakusaidika.
43. Si kweli kusema kwamba
 A. samani zilifanana na kile alichovaa mheshimiwa
 B. ofisi ya mheshimiwa ilikuwa imepambwa vizuri
 C. hadhi ya mheshimiwa iliambatana na wadhifa wake
 D. msimulizi na mama yake hawakufungua mlango wa ofisini.
44. Msimulizi ameeleza wazi kuwa
 A. serikali haikuwajibika kwa kukosa kutoa pesa za maeneobunge
 B. kama awali, juhudi zao ziliambulia patupu
 C. ubaguzi ndio uliomfanya asisaidike ofisini
 D. kutosikilizwa ofisini kulimfanya mama ahuzunike.
45. 'Sasa nilikuwa na uhakika kuwa dau langu la masomo lingegonga mwamba.' Kauli hii inaonyesha kuwa msimulizi
 A. ana msimamo thabiti
 B. ni mwenye uhakika
 C. ni mwenye kukata tamaa
 D. hamwamini mtu yeyote.
46. Mama wa msimulizi ni mlezi mwema kwa sababu
 A. anajali hisia za mwanawe na kumtia matumaini
 B. anaenda kwa mheshimiwa licha ya kutofanikiwa awali
 C. anajua kuwa mtu hafal kukata tamaa kwa lolote
 D. anamhimiza msimulizi ale licha ya kuwa hana njaa.
47. Msimulizi hakuonyesha furaha awali licha ya pesa kupatikana kwa kuwa
 A. alikumbuka jinsi walivyodhalilishwa na mheshimiwa
 B. tayari alikuwa amechelewa kuingia katika shule
 C. baba alimfahamisha kuwa angelipa yeye mwenyewe
 D. alidhani zilipatikana kwa hali ambayo ingeiletea familia dhiki.
48. Ipi si kati ya ahadi alizoweka msimulizi?
 A. Kuwasaidia walio na mahitaji katika jamii.
 B. Kujitahidi masomoni ili apate ufanisi.
 C. Kuwalipa pesa pindi tu atakapohitimu masomo.
 D. Kuwa kielelezo kwa vijana katika jamii.
49. Aya ya mwisho inaonyesha kuwa
 A. baba alionyesha uwajibikaji mzuri pale kazini
 B. wenzake baba wanazijua tabia njema za msimulizi
 C. baba alijua kutoka awali kuwa mwanawe angesaidika
 D. mwajiri wa baba alihitaji hakikisho kuwa angelipwa.
50. Msemo 'Kujishika tama' kama ulivyotumika katika kifungu una maana ya
 A. kuwa na hofu nyingi
 B. kuwa na matumaini makubwa
 C. kukata tamaa kabisa
 D. kuwa na mawazo mengi.

TANBIHI: Ili kudurusu kwa kina katika somo la Kiswahili, jipatie nakala ya '**KICHOCHEO CHA KISWAHILI**' kutoka Signal Publishers. Kinapatikana katika maduka ya vitabu kote nchini.

SIGNAL EXAMS 2022
FINAL K.C.P.E SIGNAL
SCIENCE

Time: 1hr 40min

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

Example

In the question booklet:

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

- A. weight
- B. volume
- C. size
- D. mass

The correct answer is D (mass)

On the answer sheet:



In the set of boxes numbered 4, the box with the letter D is 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.

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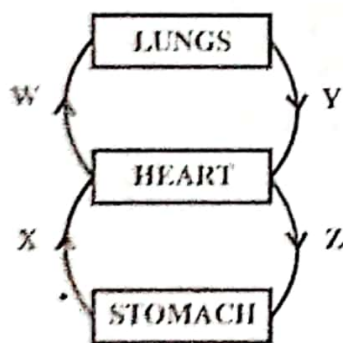
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1. Which one of the following excretory organs is not correctly matched with its excretory products?

Organ	Product
A. Lungs	Carbon dioxide
B. Skin	Sweat
C. Skin	Carbon dioxide
D. Kidney	Urine

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



Which pair of blood vessels carry oxygenated blood?

- A. W and X
 B. W and Z
 C. X and Y
 D. Y and Z

4. The most effective way of preventing sexually transmitted infections among the adolescents is by
- A. having one partner
 B. abstinence
 C. being faithful
 D. using condoms.

5. The following are signs of a certain deficiency disease.

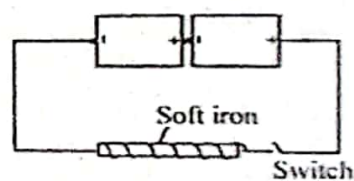
(i) *Thin brownish hair.*

(ii) *Swelling of the face and hands.*

(iii) *Protruding stomach.*

The deficiency disease described above is

- A. Rickets
 B. Marasmus
 C. Kwashiokor
 D. Anaemia
6. The figure below shows a simple electromagnet.

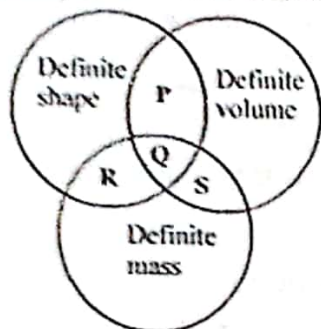


Which of the following describes the energy transformation in the figure above when the switch is on?

- A. Chemical → electrical → heat → Kinetic.
 B. Chemical → electrical → magnetic.
 C. Chemical → kinetic → magnetic.
 D. Chemical → electrical → kinetic.

7. Which of the following is **not** a way of controlling air pollution?
- Using well maintained engines in vehicles.
 - Avoid burning plastic materials.
 - Reducing the use of farm chemicals.
 - Avoid burning vegetation cover.

8. The chart below shows how Muchiri grouped certain materials.



Which pair of materials can be represented by letter S?

- Water and methylated spirit.
 - Water and smoke.
 - Oxygen and dust.
 - Stone and steam.
9. Which of the following crop pests is **not** correctly matched with the damage it causes?

Crop pest	Damage caused
A. Weevils	Bore holes in grain
B. Aphids	Suck plant sap
C. Stalk borers	Make holes in stems
D. Rodents	Cut stems of seedlings

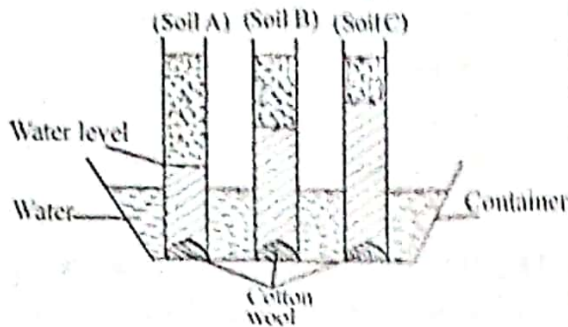
10. An astronaut travelled from Mars to Neptune. Which of the following planets did he **not** pass on his journey?
- Saturn
 - Earth
 - Jupiter
 - Uranus

11. Which one of the following is **not** true about hard water? Hard water
- forms scum in water pipes
 - requires alot of soap for washing
 - can cause bleaching of clothes
 - can be softened by boiling.

12. The following are signs and symptoms of a certain disease.
- Violent diarrhoea with mucus.*
 - Severe abdominal pains.*
- The disease described above is likely to be
- cholera
 - typhoid
 - malaria
 - bilharzia.

13. Which of the following groups of animal feeds constitutes of a balanced diet?
- Fish meal, molasses, cotton seed cakes, fruits.
 - Honey, molasses, maize germ, rice husks.
 - Banana stem, green fodder, fruits, succulents.
 - 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 tube.
15. Which one of the following is an effect of HIV and AIDS infection to an individual?
- A. School drop out.
 B. Low self-esteem.
 C. Poor economy.
 D. Low agricultural products.
16. Hamisi saw a cow sheltering under a big tree on a hot day. The characteristic of animals the cow demonstrated was
- A. reaction to changes in the environment
 B. movement
 C. protection
 D. feeding.

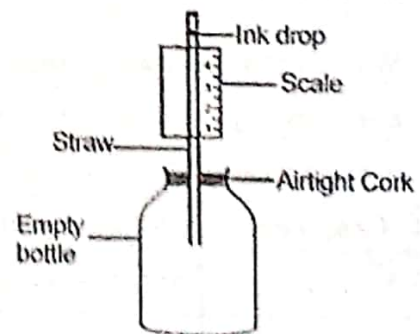
17. Which one of the following is a correct food chain?

- A. Nectar → butterflies → eagles → chameleon.
 B. Eagle → chameleon → butterflies → nectar.
 C. Butterflies → nectar → chameleon → eagle.
 D. Nectar → butterflies → chameleon → eagle.

18. Which one of the following materials can be made to float by changing its shape?

- A. Metallic ball
 B. Plastic
 C. Wood
 D. 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

- A. liquids expand when heated
 B. liquids change state when heated
 C. gases expand when heated
 D. air occupies space.

20. Which of the following pairs of components of environment consist of components which plants and animals depend on directly?

- A. Soil and water.
- B. Water and air.
- C. Air and soil.
- D. Buildings and rocks.

21. Which of the following is a social effect of drug abuse?

- A. Addiction
- B. Lack of concentration
- C. Truancy
- D. Fits

22. Which one of the following farming activities is done during the wet season?

- A. Land preparation.
- B. Weeding.
- C. Irrigation.
- D. Harvesting.

23. Which of the following pairs of liquids are immiscible?

- A. Milk and spirit.
- B. Water and ink.
- C. Spirit and kerosene.
- D. Cooking oil and kerosene.

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



The heat reaches his legs through

- A. convection
- B. expansion
- C. conduction
- D. radiation.

25. The following are characteristics of a certain type of cloud.

- (i) Has irregular shape.
- (ii) Appears low in the sky.
- (iii) Looks like mountains.

The cloud described above is also likely to

- A. have a flat bottom
- B. have rounded masses
- C. look like bundles of cotton wool
- D. cover the whole sky.

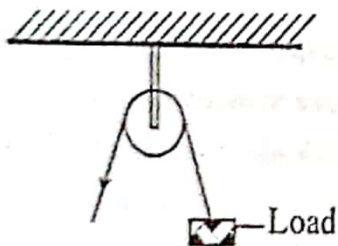
26. Which of the following statements is true about immunization schedule for infants?

- A. DPT is a vaccine given against tuberculosis at birth.
- B. BCG is a vaccine given against tuberculosis at birth.
- C. DPT is a vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tuberculosis.
- D. Measles vaccine is given at birth and nine months.

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

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

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



Which of the following statements is **not** true about the machine above?

- 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 contains food rich in 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**?
- Low quality products
 - Diarrhoea
 - Coughing
 - Blood in stool.

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 body immunity.

35. The experiment below was performed by standard four pupils.



Which of the following statements 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 part of air supports burning.

36. Flesh eaters have beaks that are

- A. short, straight and conical
- B. long, broad and serrated
- C. strong, short and hooked
- D. long, slender and curved.

37. Which one of the following pairs of animals consists of herbivores **only**?

- A. Chimpanzee and pigs.
- B. Horse and zebra.
- C. Lion and dog.
- D. Hyena and pigs.

38. The figure below shows a plant growing in a certain habitat.



- A. thick waxy cuticle
- B. succulent stem
- C. broad leaves
- D. silvery shiny hairs.

39. In human reproduction, the fusion of male and female sex cells takes place in the

- A. uterus
- B. oviduct
- C. ovary
- D. vagina.

40. Which one of the following methods of separating mixtures is **best** in separating a mixture of wheat flour and husks?

- A. Winnowing
- B. Sieving
- C. Use of magnet
- D. Filtering.

41. Which one of the following is **not** a cause of food poisoning?

- A. Chemicals.
- B. Sprouting parts of Irish potato.
- C. Decomposing fruits.
- D. Sealed canned foods.

42. When modelling the solar system, which step comes after pasting the manilla paper onto a soft board?

- A. Putting name tags.
- B. Drawing circles to show orbits.
- C. Modelling the planets.
- D. Mounting the planets onto the orbits.

43. The following are functions of the stem in plants **except**
- transportation of water
 - supporting the crown
 - storage of food in some plants
 - absorption of minerals.
44. Which one of the following levers has the position of the effort between the fulcrum and the load when in use?
- Claw hammer
 - Spade
 - Wheelbarrow
 - Crowbar.
45. Which one of the following pairs comprises of sources of electricity?
- Torch and solar panels.
 - Dam and dry cells.
 - Bulb and geothermal generator.
 - Car battery and bicycle dynamo.
46. Which of the following groups of plants consists of **non-flowering plants only**?
- Sisal, cactus, cedar.
 - Carrot, onions, tomatoes.
 - Cypress, cedar, pine.
 - Millet, grass, cabbage.
47. Which one of the following is **not** an importance of lighting a house? To
- keep the house warm
 - keep off pests
 - read comfortably
 - avoid accidents in the house.
48. Which one of the following animals gives us mutton and milk?
- Sheep
 - Goat
 - Cow
 - Camels.
49. The following are conditions necessary for a seed to germinate **except**
- water
 - warmth
 - air
 - soil.
50. Which one of the following methods does **not** reduce friction?
- Using ball bearing.
 - Using rollers.
 - Treading
 - Oiling.

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SIGNAL EXAMS 2022
FINAL K.C.P.E SIGNAL
SOCIAL STUDIES
AND
RELIGIOUS
EDUCATION

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

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

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:
YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.
9. For each of the questions 1 – 90, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a dark line inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

In the question booklet:

- 33.** Which one of the following forms of communication is a print media?

- A. E-mail
- B. Radio
- C. Letters
- D. Newspaper.

The correct answer is "D"(Newspaper)

On the answer sheet:

- 31 A, B, C, D 32 A, B, C, D 33 A, B, C, D 34 A, B, C, D 35 A, B, C, D 36 A, B, C, D

In the set of boxes numbered 33, the box with the 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.

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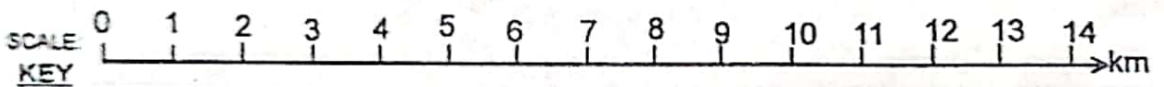
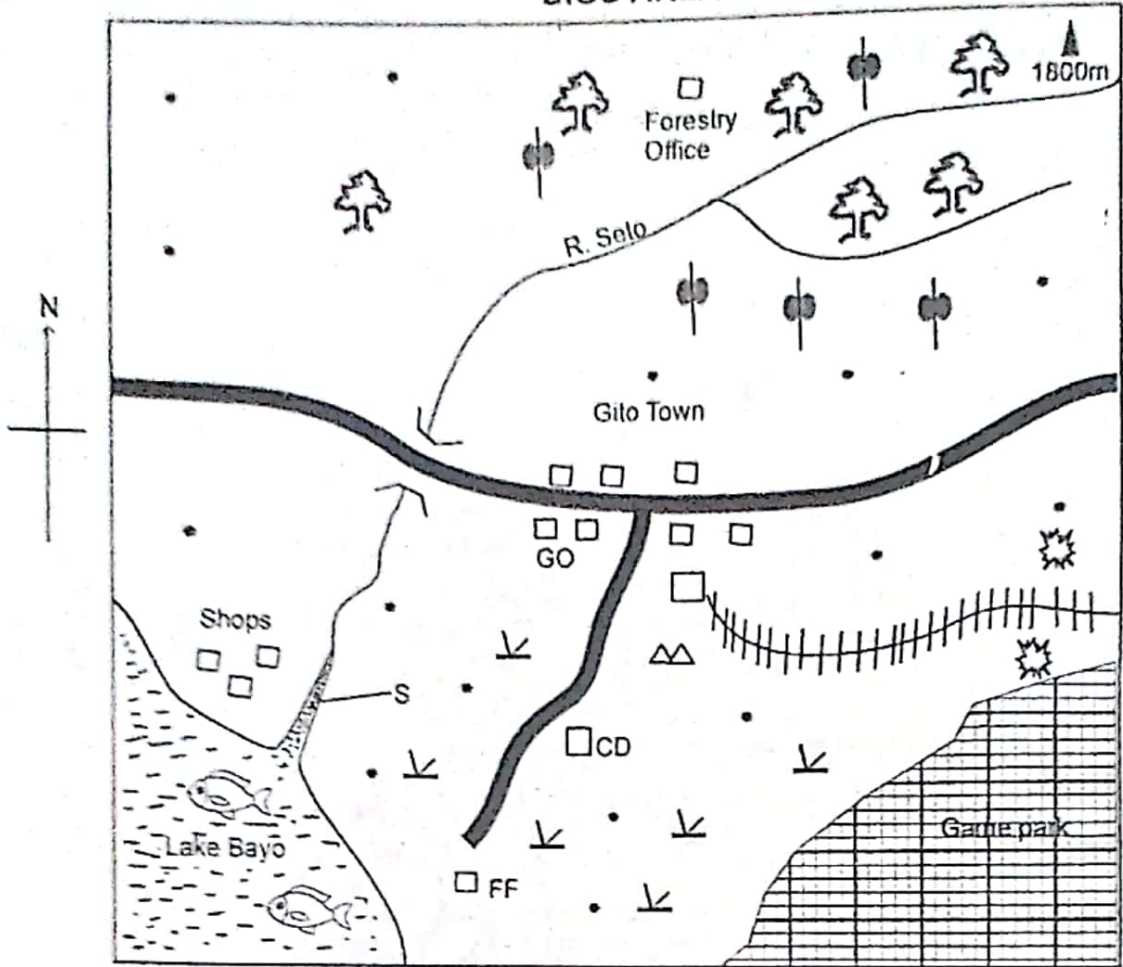


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DIGO AREA

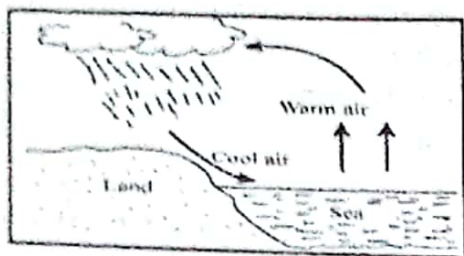


	Tarmac road		Scubs		Mining areas
	Fish traps		GO Office of the governor		
	Railway line		Cement factory		
	River and bridge		Tea		
	Permanent buildings		Cattle Dip		
	Settlements		Hill tops		
	Planted Forest		FF Fish Factory		

Study the map of Digo area and answer questions 1 - 7.

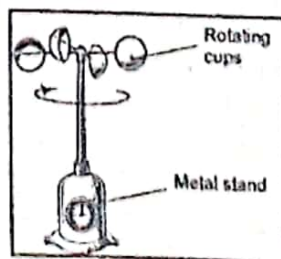
1. The general slope of the land in Digo area is from
 - A. North West
 - B. South West
 - C. South East
 - D. North East
2. The approximate area of the gamepark in Digo area in square kilometres is
 - A. 15km²
 - B. 22km²
 - C. 14km²
 - D. 6km²
3. Which one of the following products is transported along the railway line to Gito town?
 - A. Livestock
 - B. Fish
 - C. Limestone
 - D. Timber.
4. The following economic activities are practised in Digo area except
 - A. trade
 - B. lumbering
 - C. mining
 - D. tourism.
5. The type of soil in the North Eastern part of Digo area is likely to be
 - A. volcanic soil
 - B. alluvial soil
 - C. clay soil
 - D. sandy soil.
6. The type of climate in the southern part of Digo area can be described as
 - A. hot and wet
 - B. hot and dry
 - C. cool and dry
 - D. cool and wet.
7. The feature formed along River Seto at the place marked S is
 - A. an estuary
 - B. a delta
 - C. a confluence
 - D. a meander.
8. The Mijikenda migrated from the Shungwaya area because
 - A. they wanted fertile farming areas
 - B. there were internal conflicts
 - C. they were searching for better pastures
 - D. they were attacked by the Oromo.
9. The purpose of a school motto is to describe the
 - A. daily routine of a school
 - B. achievements of a school
 - C. aims of a school
 - D. history of a school.
10. Which one of the following pairs consists of mountains formed through erosion?
 - A. Tibesti and Ahaggar
 - B. Karras and Akwapim.
 - C. Danakil and Ruwenzori.
 - D. Atlas and Drakensburg.
11. Which one of the following groups consists of plain Nilotes in Eastern Africa?
 - A. Iteso, Samburu, Karamanjong.
 - B. Dinka, Japadhola, Borana.
 - C. Orma, Burji, Borana.
 - D. Sabaot, Ogiek, Tugen.

12. The diagram below shows the formation of convectional rainfall.



The type of rainfall shown above is experienced in the following areas except

- A. Accra on the coast of Ghana
 B. southern parts of Uganda
 C. areas around mount Elgon
 D. coastal lowlands of Tanzania.
13. Cultural artifacts that are kept in museums are important because they
- A. create jobs in museums
 B. preserve people's culture
 C. earn foreign exchange
 D. are symbols of national unity.
14. Below are factors that influence population growth in a country.
- (i) Cultural practices.
 (ii) Early marriages.
 (iii) Religious beliefs
 (iv) Government policies.
 (v) High education.
- Which one of the following groups is made up of factors that lead to rapid population growth?
- A. (i), (ii), (iii)
 B. (iii), (iv), (v)
 C. (i), (iii), (v)
 D. (ii), (iv), (v)
15. Who among the following traditional African leaders collaborated with the British during the pre-colonial period?
- A. Chief Mkwawa
 B. Kabaka Mwangi
 C. King Lewanika
 D. Samouri Toure.
16. Agroforestry is a term soil conservation that refers to
- A. planting of crops and trees together
 B. ploughing across a hill
 C. planting trees on bare land
 D. building gabions to block gullies.
17. The following are roles of prefects in school management **except**
- A. supervising pupils in school activities
 B. punishing pupils who break rules
 C. reporting cases of indiscipline to teachers
 D. taking care of school property.
18. A farmer whose maize farm has been destroyed by his neighbour's cattle should
- A. report at the nearest police station
 B. negotiate with his neighbour
 C. take his neighbour's cattle as compensation
 D. report his neighbour to religious leaders.
19. Which one of the following was a demand of Kenya African Union (KAU) to the colonial government?
- A. Release of Harry Thuku.
 B. Kenya to continue being a protectorate.
 C. Abolition of destocking.
 D. More African seats in the legco.
20. The diagram below shows a weather instrument.



The weather instrument shown above is used to measure

- A. speed of wind
 B. direction of wind
 C. strength of wind
 D. atmospheric pressure.

21. Mpanalo has witnessed a pedestrian being knocked down by a car. Which one of the following is the immediate action that he should take?
- Report the case to the police.
 - Give first aid to the victim.
 - Stop all vehicles using that road.
 - Detain the car that caused the accident.
22. Which one of the following statements about the policy of assimilation in Senegal is correct?
- All Africans were French citizens.
 - Some Africans had same status with the French.
 - Africans were allowed to rule themselves.
 - Africans were not elected to French parliament.
23. The following are characteristics of a type of soil.
- It has large particles.
 - It is easily eroded.
 - It has poor water retention.
- The type of soil described above is
- loam soil
 - clay soil
 - sandy soil
 - volcanic soil.
24. Which one of the following is a responsibility of persons with special needs in the society?
- Paying income tax.
 - Obeying safety rules.
 - Treating other people fairly.
 - Taking part in nation building.
25. Which one of the following traditional weather observation methods indicates the approach of a rainy season?
- Presence of a full moon.
 - Appearance of large swarms of locusts.
 - A clear sky with many stars.
 - Sprouting of leaves on trees.

26. A negative effect immigration of into Kenya is that it leads to
- introduction of new culture
 - growth of slum dwellings
 - growth of industries
 - expansion of health services.
27. Natural forests in Kenya are preserved mainly to
- get a source of firewood
 - make the landscape beautiful
 - protect water catchment areas
 - get a source of timber.
28. The following countries are crossed by the Trans African Highway except
- Tanzania
 - Uganda
 - Kenya
 - Democratic Republic of Congo.

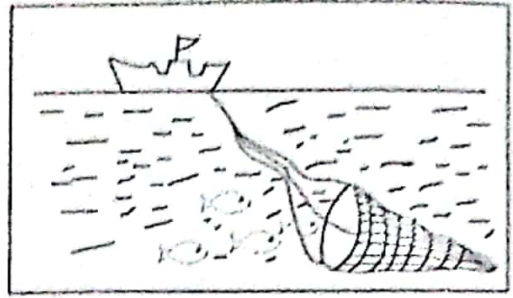
Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 29 to 32.



29. What is the time in Tamasina when the time in Banjul is 12:40am?
- 5:08pm
 - 7:58am
 - 5:08am
 - 7:58pm

30. The country marked N was colonized by
- German
 - Britain
 - France
 - Portugal.
31. The economic activity of the communities that followed the route marked T during the migration period was
- pastoralism
 - fishing
 - crop farming
 - hunting.
32. The winds marked S are
- Westerly winds
 - Harmattan winds
 - North East trade winds
 - South Westerly winds.
33. Who among the following African nationalists was a founder member of Kenya African National Union (KANU)?
- Ronald Ngala.
 - Daniel Arap Moi.
 - James Gichuru.
 - Martin Shikuku.
34. Which one of the following groups is made up of basic needs in a family?
- Food, shelter and clothing.
 - Education, house and land.
 - Land, food and money.
 - Water, love and television.

35. The diagram below shows a marine fishing method.



The fishing method illustrated in the above diagram is used

- in rivers with large volumes of water
 - in areas where fish are few
 - in areas where fish live in the deep sea
 - near the seashore.
36. One of the achievements of Gamal Abdel Nasser was that he
- distributed land to peasants
 - abolished slavery in Egypt
 - introduced communal farming
 - led Egypt to independence.
37. Which one of the following groups is made up of Voltaic speakers of West Africa?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Malinke
Mende
Soninke | B. Akan
Ewe
Fon |
| C. Wolof
Fulani
Iemme | D. Bergu
Egun
Mossi |
38. Which one of the following statements about wheat farming in Kenya is true? It is
- Kenya's main staple food
 - harvested using machines
 - the main export crop
 - grown under irrigation.

39. The petroleum refining industry was established in Mombasa mainly because of
- nearness to source of raw materials
 - nearness to supply of water
 - availability of transport
 - availability of a ready market.
40. The East African Community (EAC) was formed mainly to
- improve food security in the region
 - control the spread of deserts
 - make movement of people easy
 - promote trade among member states.
41. A manager in a government department who employs his relatives practices
- favouritism
 - nepotism
 - tribalism
 - racism.
42. Which one of the following statements about the Rift valley in Kenya is correct?
- It is the largest relief region.
 - It lies 3000 metres above sea level.
 - Some parts of the rift valley are dry.
 - It is dotted with inselbergs.
43. The following are characteristics of a poultry farming method.
- Eggs roll to one collection point.
 - Each bird is kept inside a cage.
 - There is a feeding trough in front of every cage.
- The method described above is
- free range system
 - fold system
 - battery system
 - deep litter system.
44. The main benefit of tea growing in Kenya is that it
- promotes development of towns
 - earns the country foreign exchange
 - leads to growth of service industries
 - improves standards of living in rural areas.
45. Mwangi wants to open a business opportunity in the service industry. The business is likely to open is
- buying and selling vegetables
 - establishing a bakery
 - opening a shop to sell clothes
 - opening a barber shop.
46. A foreigner who intends to register as a Kenyan citizen should
- have lived in Kenya continuously for seven years or more
 - register as a voter
 - own property in Kenya
 - get married to a Kenyan.
47. When children are walking from school, the most appropriate place to cross a road is where
- there is a road junction
 - there is a footbridge
 - the road is wide
 - there are speed bumps.
48. The following are statements about a form of transport.
- It is slow.
 - It is used for transporting crude oil
 - It is cheap.
- The form of transport described above is
- air transport
 - road transport
 - pipeline transport
 - water transport.

49. A possible solution to the challenges facing tourism in Kenya is
- increasing the number of hotels
 - allowing tourists free entry to gamepark
 - improving security in the country
 - construction of feeder roads.
50. A problem that has resulted from industrial development in both Kenya and South Africa is that it has led to
- shortage of skilled labour
 - decrease in food production
 - decline in growth of towns
 - increase in rural to urban migration.
51. Who among the following is **not** a member of the executive arm of the government?
- President
 - Speaker
 - Deputy president
 - Attorney general.
52. Which one of the following statements about the United Nations (UN) is **true**?
- It is headed by a British Monarch.
 - It has its own army.
 - It was formed after the second World War.
 - It is based in Addis Ababa.
53. When Lyttleton constitution of 1954 allowed eight regional heads to be elected in 1954, central region was represented by
- Jomo mKenyatta
 - James Gichuru
 - Harry Thuku
 - Bernard Mate.
54. Democracy is practised in Kenya when leaders
- impose themselves on the people
 - are nominated by the president
 - are elected by the people
 - inherit their posts.
55. The **main** reason why Kenyan citizens sing the National Anthem is to
- obey the laws of the country
 - express respect for their country
 - preserve their cultural heritage
 - please their leaders.
56. The **best** way for the government to use to promote national unity in Kenya is by
- encouraging domestic tourism
 - punishing people who break the laws
 - encouraging people to live in towns
 - engaging people in national activities.
57. A person is nominated as a member of the National Assembly by
- a political party
 - the president
 - the speaker
 - registered voters.
58. Cases involving members of the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) are handled by
- Kadhi's court
 - High court
 - Court Martial
 - Court of appeal.
59. In Kenya, the body in charge of elections is headed by
- a cabinet secretary
 - the president
 - a chairperson
 - the clerk of the National Assembly.
60. A by-election is held in Kenya when a member of parliament
- resides in a foreign country
 - is jailed for more than six months
 - becomes a leader of a political party
 - gets a vote of no confidence.

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