

TARGETER MERIT-20 **KCPE TRIAL THREE**

CLASS OF KCPE NOVEMBER 2023

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MERIT 003



TARGETER KCPE THIRD MERIT STANDARD EIGHT - YEAR 2020

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 correct word to complete the sentence.

17. Fresh milk is as harmless as _____
- A. honey.
 - B. sleep.
 - C. crystal.
 - D. ice

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 7 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.

When the music teacher announced that he wanted us to join the 1 Music Festival, there was great 2 and we spent 3 time after school 4 different songs. Some of them had complicated 5 and the words of the English songs were very strange. We also prepared some traditional dances. These were very energetic and 6 for a lot of concentration before the 7 became automatic.

8 the week of the festival came 9, we were brought to the Kenyatta International Conference Centre. We were not only excited because of leaving Kibarage 10 at the conference centre 11 we walked across a huge courtyard with fountains 12 water high up in the air and 13 of school children in 14 many different uniforms were moving about talking excitedly. When we got 15 the conference centre we were in the biggest building in the World.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. | A. schools | B. school's | C. school | D. schools' |
| 2. | A. enthusiasm | B. anxiety | C. worry | D. fight |
| 3. | A. a lot | B. much | C. a lot of | D. more |
| 4. | A. teaching | B. practising | C. rehearsing | D. playing |
| 5. | A. bits | B. harmonies | C. rhythm | D. tune |
| 6. | A. called | B. demanded | C. asked | D. desired |
| 7. | A. pace | B. dance | C. move | D. sequence |
| 8. | A. As | B. When | C. While | D. After |
| 9. | A. round | B. up | C. around | D. over |
| 10. | A. also | B. but | C. but also | D. and |
| 11. | A. where | B. which | C. as | D. wherever |
| 12. | A. sprinkling | B. oozing | C. flowing | D. gushing |
| 13. | A. crowds | B. throngs | C. mobs | D. congregations |
| 14. | A. so | B. very | C. too | D. quite |
| 15. | A. into | B. outside | C. inside | D. on |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the word that best fills in the blank space.

16. There is _____ hope left, is there?
A. a little
B. less
C. much
D. little
17. Our teachers try to _____ discipline in us.
A. insert
B. exert
C. instill
D. put
18. Both Mwende and Mulei _____ at the party yesterday.
A. were
B. are
C. was
D. is

In questions 19 and 20, choose the opposite of the underlined words.

19. She seldom comes to school late.
A. rarely
B. often
C. sometimes
D. always
20. The affluent politician paid school fees for all the needy children.
A. generous
B. mean
C. selfish
D. poor

For questions 21 to 23, choose the phrase that best completes the given sentence.

21. It was not until it started raining _____
A. when we stopped playing
B. so we left for home
C. that we ran back to class
D. and we bid them goodbye
22. His hard work finally bore fruits, _____?
A. didn't it
B. hasn't it
C. did it
D. had it
23. Had he shared his problems, _____
A. he would be helped.
B. he will be helped.
C. he would have been helped.
D. he could be helped.

For questions 24 and 25, choose the meaning of the given expression.

24. Sitting on the fence.
A. Suffering great discomfort.
B. Not taking sides.
C. Being the judge of other people's conduct.
D. Afraid of the future.
25. To lead a dog's life.
A. To be greedy and lazy.
B. To quarrel with everyone you meet.
C. To always follow behind the rest.
D. To have a miserable existence.

Read the following passage then answer questions 26 to 38.

He could think no more. He had spent the whole night thinking. Sleep had evaded him like a bad disease. He wished he could just catch some sleep.

Bongomaji had lost his job two years earlier. The government had announced that it would lay off redundant staff. This was commonly known as retrenchment. At first the employees did not know whether to accept the lump sum money that was being offered or not. As usual, the mention of three hundred thousand shillings made people think. Some got over seven hundred thousand. "What could not a man do with such a large sum of money?" They were heard asking.

"We are going to start a poultry project. We will buy two hundred one-day old chicks. Feed them well and in two to three months, sell the broilers to one of the many big hotels in town." said Bongomaji.

"Oh, yes," responded the wife. "I cannot wait to start the project."

The following day, Bongomaji and his wife ordered for two hundred one-day old chicks. They put them in the chicken house they had previously prepared. They started feeding them enthusiastically.

"These small things eat too much. From dawn to dusk, they are still pecking. The chicken feed I bought the other day is finished. I am feeling so exhausted," lamented Bongo's wife. "Take heart my wife, it will pay some day."

So husband and wife worked day-in-day-out. It was now time to sell the broilers.

"What? One hundred per head? I cannot believe my ears."

"Oh yes, you see when you were retrenched, you were not alone. So many of you went into chicken farming business. The market is overflowing with poultry products. You are lucky. You did not keep layers. One egg is going for two shillings," the hotel manager explained.

Bongo who by now not listening-left the hotel, furious. I will go to another hotel. Even if it means going to another town, I will. He swore. And so he went.

By the third day of his market search, there was so much supply that the highest price had gone down to eighty shillings and he could only sell half his stock.

26. Which of the following statements is true according to the first paragraph?

- A. Bongomaji could not sleep.
- B. He slept late that night.
- C. He had a bad disease.
- D. He had little sleep.

27. The word 'evaded' as used in the passage means

- A. although he wished to, he could not fall asleep.
- B. Bongomaji's sleep had escaped from him.
- C. he could not close his eyes.
- D. he avoided sleep.

28. Why couldn't Bongomaji sleep?
 A. He had lost his job.
 B. He had projects to think about.
 C. He had been thinking the whole night.
 D. Retrenchment plan had found him unaware.
29. The phrase 'lay off' as used in the passage means to
 A. punish lazy workers.
 B. stop employing somebody because there is no work.
 C. dismiss employees from work.
 D. reduce the number of workers in a company.
30. According to the second paragraph, we can say that
 A. the workers who were laid off had nothing to do with the money.
 B. each one of them was paid at least seven hundred thousand.
 C. the workers wanted to know what they would do with the money.
 D. the workers were satisfied with the amount the government was offering on the retrenchment.
31. Why were workers retrenched?
 A. The government could not pay them.
 B. There was no much work to be done.
 C. They were incompetent.
 D. They lacked sufficient skills.
32. How long does it take a chick to mature?
 A. About three months.
 B. Two or three months.
 C. Three months.
 D. Several months.
33. What was Bongomaji's target market?
 A. Western hotels.
 B. The neighbourhood.
 C. Big hotels in town.
 D. The meat commission.
34. The words 'dawn to dusk' could be replaced by
 A. all day long.
 B. every passing minute.
 C. day in day out.
 D. morning to evening.
35. What was the motivation behind feeding the chicken?
 A. They would sell them and get money.
 B. They would have plenty of meat to eat.
 C. It kept them busy.
 D. They fed continuously.
36. Why was Bongomaji dismayed by the market price of the broilers?
 A. It was unbelievable.
 B. It was twice the cost of a one-day-old chick.
 C. He had a lot of chicken to sell.
 D. It was extremely low and he would run at a loss.
37. Why was the market overflowing with poultry products?
 A. Many people had been retrenched.
 B. Many people had invested in poultry farming.
 C. Capital required to start the business was affordable.
 D. Most people in the area were vegans.
38. From the last paragraph we can conclude that
 A. Bongomaji incurred a huge loss.
 B. He did not sell his broilers.
 C. The chicken died.
 D. Bongomaji did not live long.

Read the following passage then answer questions 39 to 50.

Vast grasslands and farmlands in the Eastern and North Eastern regions have suffered the wrath of new invaders-the desert locust. The impact and implication of the flying dragons devouring plantations on the human population could be related to Biblical teachings. From the ancient times, a plague of desert locusts can result in natural disasters like famine. In prehistoric times, Egyptians carved them in their habitats - stories well captured in the Holy Books.

A nymph is the stage at which locusts grow into drifting swarms in definite conditions. Locusts are known to thrive in selected African countries, the middle East and parts of Asia. How did they choose Kenya? Well, climate can - and, it is believed, has - modified the distribution pattern of desert locusts. Kenya has, of late, experienced heavy rains. These conditions are interestingly, substituted by extreme temperatures within short spans.

Science has established that the extremes favour the two sub-species of desert locusts. One has for a long time colonised areas north of the Equator as the other oscillates in Southern Africa. The two are climate sensitive but their migration paths could easily be dictated by climate variations.

It is, therefore, necessary to study the weather and climate variations and appreciate locust species that Kenya could attract and how to rebuff the same. The government should declare the locust problem a national disaster. Having been discovered in Wajir, Marsabit and Garissa the other day, they have already been sighted in Isiolo and Meru.

The locusts could spread further, causing more destruction of crops that could lead to famine and human displacement. People can cultivate the soils where the locusts lay eggs to destroy the insects as the government uses insecticides and biological methods against them.

There is a huge health risk in the aerial spraying of locusts as there is no clear information on the chemicals being used. The residents of these areas need to know whether and when it is safe to graze their livestock. Also, how long should one stay away from sprayed areas to avoid inhaling these chemicals?

39. What is the impact of the invasion of locusts on human population?

- A. Death caused by diseases.
- B. Displacement and migration.
- C. Starvation and famine.
- D. Uncertainty.

40. Which word has been used to describe the destructive nature of locusts?

- A. Impact.
- B. Natural.
- C. Devouring.
- D. Implications.

41. The writer says, locust invasions were experienced
- only in Northern Kenya.
 - around the world.
 - South of the Sahara.
 - even in the days of yore
42. Locusts thrive best in
- any African country.
 - wet and hot climate.
 - green leafy areas.
 - Asia and Africa.
43. The word drifting means
- flying.
 - spreading.
 - moving.
 - going.
44. What has led to locust invasion in Kenya?
- Laxity on the side of the government.
 - Poor farming methods.
 - Climate change.
 - The position of Kenya on the globe.
45. To fight the locust menace, we must first of all
- declare the problem a national disaster.
 - identify affected areas.
 - acquire enough air craft.
 - study the weather and climate variations and determine the specific species that thrive here.
46. Where were the locusts first sighted this year?
- North Eastern.
 - Wajir, Marsabit and Garissa.
 - Isiolo and Meru.
 - In South Africa.
47. Why should the locust problem be declared a national disaster?
- Their effects affect a large population.
 - They are dangerous.
 - First time invasion.
 - They are only heard of in holy books
48. Which of the following cannot control further spreading of the locusts?
- Spraying them using insecticides.
 - Cultivating the soil to destroy the eggs.
 - Scaring them away.
 - Using biological methods.
49. The word 'risk' as used in the passage could be replaced by
- harm.
 - state.
 - condition.
 - danger.
50. The best title for the passage could be
- Effects of climate change.
 - Locust invasion in Kenya.
 - The flying dragon.
 - How to control spread of locusts.

TARGETER KCPE JARIBIO LA TATU STAHIKI DARASA LA NANE - 2020

STAHIKI 003



KISWAHILI:

SEHEMU YA KWANZA: Muda: Saa 1 Dakika 40.

LUGHA

**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, lionyeshe katika **KARATASI YA MAJIBU** na wala sio katika kijitabu cha maswali.

JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU.

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

**NAMBARI YAKO YA MTHANI
JINA LAKO
JINA LA SHULE YAKO**

6. Kwa kuchora kistari katika visanduku vyenye namba zinazokuhusu, onyesha namba yako kamili ya mthani (yaani nambari ya shule, na zile namba tatu za 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 lionyeshwe kwa kuchora kistari katika kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndilo jibu.

Mfano

Katika kijitabu cha maswali: Kamilisha tanakali ya sauti ifuatayo

18. Pepesa macho _____

- A. pepepe.
- B. rapurapu.
- C. kupekupe
- D. twaa

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.

*Huchapishwa na kuratibiwa na taasisi ya uchapishaji ya Targeter Educational Publishers Ltd.
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GEUZA UKURASA

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

Samani 1 Bidii zilimfanya 2. Watu walitoka karibu na mbali kujionea 3. Biashara yake ilinawiri kwa 4 udugu ambao ni 5. Hakuwa na 6 maadamu 7 aliyemwomba msaada, alimsabilia kwa mengi. Alijaribu kusaidia kulingana na uwezo 8. Hata wahenga walisema 9.

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|---|---------------|
| 1. | A. aliyeunda | B. iliyounda | C. zilizounda | D. alizounda |
| 2. | A. ajulikane kama mwanaharamu | | B. ajulikane kama pesa | |
| | C. atambulikane kama ugonjwa | | D. ajulikane kama kazi | |
| 3. | A. viti, vitanda na makabati | | B. masanduku, milango na bawaba | |
| | C. malango, nyua na mabeseni | | D. paa, kuta na mabati | |
| 4. | A. kudhamini | B. kuthamini | C. kutweza | D. kuvunja |
| 5. | A. hali ya kuwapenda walio karibu na wenzenu | | B. hali ya kutaka msaada wa wengine | |
| | C. hali ya kupenda kushirikiana na wengine | | D. hali ya kutaka kuhudumiwa na wenzako | |
| 6. | A. mkono mzito | B. mkono birika | C. mkono kono | D. mkono wazi |
| 7. | A. yoyote | B. wowote | C. yeyote | D. zozote |
| 8. | A. zake | B. chake | C. lake | D. wake |
| 9. | A. kutoa ni moyo usambe ni utajiri | | B. cha mwenzako si chako | |
| | C. hiari yashinda utumwa | | D. mtu hujikuna ajipatapo | |

10 limevamia maeneo 11 ya nchi. Wakulima wengi 12 hasara isiyo kifani. Lazima serikali ichukue hatua za haraka 13 baa la njaa 14. Inasemekana wadudu hawa wana uwezo wa kulifanya eneo 15 kuwa jangwa.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 10. | A. Biwi la nzige | | B. Wingu la nzige | |
| | C. Sisisi ya nzige | | D. Mkururo wa nzige | |
| 11. | A. mengi | B. nyingi | C. mingi | D. vingi |
| 12. | A. wanakadiriwa | B. wanakadirisha | C. wanakadiria | D. wanataka |
| 13. | A. kwa hivyo | B. hivyo basi | C. hata hivyo | D. la sivyo |
| 14. | A. itaonekana | B. itashuhudiwa | C. litashuhudiwa | D. zitaingia |
| 15. | A. lolote | B. yoyote | C. zozote | D. zote |

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

- 16.** Ni jibu gani lenye mpangilio sahihi wa aina za maneno katika sentensi ifuatayo?
Wazazi wetu ni wachochezi kuliko wenu
- A. Nomino, kivumishi, kitenzi, kivumishi, kihusishi, kiwakilishi.
- B. Nomino, kitenzi, kiwakilishi, kivumishi, kihusishi, kivumishi.
- C. Nomino, kivumishi, kiunganishi, kivumishi, kihusishi, kiwakilishi.
- D. Nomino, kielezi, kitenzi, kihusishi, kiunganishi, kivumishi.
- 17.** **Chagua usemi halisi wa sentensi hii**
Kamau alisema kwamba wangeenda kuogelea siku ambayo ingefuata
- A. "Tutaenda kuogelea kesho," Kamau alisema.
- B. "Mtaenda kuogelea siku inayofuata," Kamau alisema.
- C. "Nitaenda kuogelea kesho," Kamau alisema.
- D. "Utaenda kuogelea siku inayofuata," Kamau alisema.
- 18.** Hii ni tamathali gani iliyotumiwa hapa?
Kelele zake zingecitetemesha dunia
- A. Nahau.
- B. Sitiari.
- C. Chuku.
- D. Tashbihi.

19. Chagua wingi wa

- Baharia huyu hodari ni mgeni huku kwangu*
- A. Baharia hawa hodari ni wageni huku kwetu.
- B. Mabaharia hawa hodari ni wageni huku kwetu.
- C. Mabaharia hawa hodari ni wageni huku kwangu.
- D. Baharia hawa hodari ni wageni huku kwangu.

20. Badilisha sentensi ifuatayo katika kauli ya kutendewa

Omari alienda mtoni akayachote maji ya nyanya

- A. Maji ya nyanya yalichotwa mtoni na Omari.
- B. Omari alimchotea nyanya maji yake mtoni.
- C. Mtoni kulichochotwa maji ya nyanya na Omari.
- D. Nyanya alichotewa maji mtoni na Omari.

21. Unganisha sentensi hizi mbili

(i) Tuliivunja safari ya kwenda ughaibuni.

(ii) Hali ya usalama haikuwa shwari.

- A. Tuliivunja safari ya kuenda ughaibuni licha ya hali ya usalama kutokuwa shwari.
- B. Tuliivunja safari ya kwenda ughaibuni mathali hali ya usalama haikuwa shwari.
- C. Tuliivunja safari ya kwenda ughaibuni minghairi ya hali ya usalama kutokuwa shwari.
- D. Tuliivunja safari ya kwenda ughaibuni ilhali hali ya usalama haikuwa shwari.

22. Chagua sentensi yenye kiwakilishi cha pekee.
A. Mtoto huyu ni wangu, huyo ni wako.
B. Kitabu kingine kitatumika kufanya mazoezi.
C. Embe zuri limeliwa ilhali baya limetupwa.
D. Wengine watasafiri kwa ndege mpya.

23. Ni jibu lipi linaloonyesha sifa iliyoundwa kutokana na nomino?
A. Mcheshi - cheka
B. Kimbia - mbio.
C. Kilimo - ukulima.
D. Imani - aminifu.

24. Chagua jibu linaloonyesha aina za mashairi
A. Mizani, tathmina.
B. Tarbia, ukwapi.
C. Uteo, ukwapi.
D. Tathlitha, tarbia.

25. Chagua neno ambalo lina silabi changamano
A. Umuhimu.
B. Hakika.
C. Mtajo.
D. Mazingira.

26. Kiambishi **-ka-** kimetumiwa kuleta maana gani katika sentensi ifuatayo?
Atapelekwa ng'ambo akaendeleze masomo yake.
A. Kuonyesha kitendo kimoja kinasababishwa na kingine.
B. Kuonyesha nia ya kufanya jambo fulani.
C. Kuonyesha hali ya kuamrisha.
D. Kuonyesha vitendo vinavyofanyika pamoja.

27. Chagua sentensi yenye 'O' rejeshi awali.
A. Raia walimao shamba hili ni wa asili ya Kichina.
B. Maembe yanayopatikana shambani humu ni mazuri.
C. Bawabu alindaye pale ni askari wa magereza.
D. Mchwa wajengao kichuguu ni wale wa kiume.

28. Andika kwa maneno $\frac{7}{3}$
A. Subui tatu.
B. Theluthi tatu.
C. Sudusi tatu.
D. Theluthi tatu.

29. **Maana ya methali**

"Bura yangu sibatili na rehani," ni

- A. Jambo ambalo unaliona rahisi kwako kwa mwenzako huenda likawa gumu.
B. Hufai kudharau kitu chako duni kwa kutamani cha mwenzako.
C. Haifai kuwadharau watu waliokusaidia hapo awali huenda ukawahitaji baadaye.
D. Kitu unachokiona duni kwako huenda kikawa na manufaa kwa mtu mwengine.

30. Sehemu ya nyuma ya wayo ni
A. kiwiko.
B. kisugudi.
C. kiganja.
D. kisigino.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Nyumbani kwetu, nilikuwa mwanambee. Hivyo basi nilifaa kuwa kielelezo bora kwa wanuna wangu. Kinaya ni kuwa wanuna wangu ndio waliotumiwa kama mfano bora. Jambo hili likawa kichocheo cha mimi kugura nyumbani. Hapo nikawa kati ya wale watoto sugu wa kutajika mitaani. Watu walipopita walinitupia macho tu. Nikawa siambiliki sisemezeki. Si shuleni, si nyumbani. Uvivu ulinjiaa nikabaki nikipiga malapa pale nilipoipata nafasi.

Nyumbani nako, wazazi walisema mpaka wakachoka. Majirani nao walibaki tu vinywa wazi kwa kuona vile nilivyokuwa nikijitosa shimoni. Niliwadharau na kuwatweza kupita kiasi. Sikutaka wawe wakifuatilia mienendo yangu. Mimi nilijiona bora si kimaumbile tu lakini hata kifedha. Kiburi kiliota mizizi kipoponi mwangu kwa kuwa nilitoka katika maisha ya fawaishi. Walimu walijaribu kunipa makanyo lakini sikusikia la mwadhini wala la mteka maji msikitini.

Tabia yangu hii ilinifanya niwe na kichwa kikubwa. Nikaanza kuingiwa na matamano ya kila aina. Shuleni nikawa napatana tu na watu wa aina yangu. Nikajifunza tabia nyinginezo zisizofaa. Nikaanza kulewa na kuvuta visivyotakikana. Tabia hizi zilinfanya nikose makini darasani. Usisahau akili nilikuwa nazo kwelikweli. Hapo awali nilikuwa sipitwi darasani. Ningeshindwa sana ningeambulia nambari tatu darasani. Nilianza kuteremka mlima polepole. Siku za mwisho wa juma na za likizo nilizipenda sana. Badala ya kufanya kazi za likizo, nilizurura kama mbwakoko na wandani wangu wa ubawa mmoja nami. Wazazi waliniasia bila kuchoka lakini maneno yao yalipitia sikio moja na kutokoa lile jingine. Wanafunzi waliokuwa makini darasani niliwaona wazuzu wasiojua dunia. Hata niliwacheka kimoyomoyo nilipokuwa nikiwaona wakionyesha tabia zao nyofu kwa walimu na wanafunzi wengine wazuri kama wao.

Siku moja katika hizo pitapita zangu wakati wa likizo, nilijiingiza katika ukumbi uliomeza sisizi ya watu na kufura kama andazi lililotiwa hamira. Nilidhani kuwa huko ningewapata wale wenzangu lakini wapi? Hata hivyo sijui jinsi nilivyoshawishika na kujiunga na watu hao. Nilianza kutulia na kusikiliza yaliyojadiliwa. Mara mmoja wa majirani zangu akapanda jukwaani. Nilitamani kujiondokea lakini badala yake nikaanza kujizungumzia, "Sasa huyu naye ana lipi la kusema mbele ya watu?" Lakini hisia nyingine ikanikanya na kuniambia niache kufuata lisani ya nabii hana heshima kwao.

Amini usiamini, penda ukitaka. Jirani yule ambaye nilikuwa nikimdunisha siku zote kumbe alikuwa na kisima cha nasaha. Ingawa hakuwa ameniona, nilihisi kama aliyekuwa akinipiga vijembe. Alitoa kisa cha mwana mpotevu katika misahafu. Ingawa nilikifahamu kisa hicho, alikisimulia na kukitia chumvi pamoja na bizari duniani, kisiweze kufahamika moja kwa moja ati ndicho hicho. Kisa chenyewe kiliakisi maisha yangu na kiburi nilichokuwa nacho. Nilijiona mwenyewe katika kila sentensi aliyoitamka. Ulimi wa jirani ambaye daima nilimpuuza uliniwekea wazi maisha yangu kama mtazamaji sinema.

Nilijidadisi na kujiuliza maswali chungu nzima. "Mola amenipa kila kitu lakini najididiniiza shimoni? Mbona najitia matatani na kuwatia wazazi wangu uchungu na aibu? Mbona sikazani darasani kama zamani? Wakati wa mabadiliko ni huu. Lazima nijikunje mapema kwani hata udongo huwahiwa ukiwa maji.

Kuanzia hapo nikaanza kumthamini yule jirani yangu. Baada ya muda, mabadiliko yangu kitabia yalianza kudhihirika. Shuleni nikaonekana mwana mtiifu. Nilianza kupata alama nilizokuwa nikipata kabla ya maisha yangu kutiwa ufa.

31. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza
 A. ni msimulizi pekee aliyefaa kuwa na tabia nzuri katika familia yao.
 B. jirani aliyedharauliwa na msimulizi alitokea kuwa wa manufaa mengi.
 C. msimulizi alifaa kuwa mfano mwema kwa ndugu zake wadogo.
 D. msimulizi ndiye aliyekuwa mtoto wa mwisho kuzaliwa.

32. Walimu,
 A. waliweza kuona mabadiliko ya usimulizi na wakamwadhibu.
 B. walionyesha uwajibikaji wa hali ya juu kwa msimulizi.
 C. hawakugundua kuwa msimulizi alikuwa na shida.
 D. waliwaita shuleni wazazi wa msimulizi ili kuweza kurekebisha tabia zake.

33. Shuleni nikawa napatana tu na watu wa aina yangu. Yaani
 A. waliokuwa watovu wa nidhamu kama mimi.
 B. waliokuwa matajiri kama mimi.
 C. waliokuwa wanabee kama mimi.
 D. waliokuwa na wanuna kama mimi.

34. Ni wazi kuwa
 A. matokeo mazuri shuleni huweza kuathiriwa na rubaa.
 B. msimulizi hakuwa akielewa chochote darasani.
 C. msimulizi alipenda masomo kuliko starehe za mbwa kukalia mkia wake.
 D. msimulizi hakuwa na nia yoyote ya kuendelea na masomo.

35. Katika shule ya msimulizi
 A. wanafunzi wote hawakuwa na nidhamu.
 B. wanafunzi wote walikuwa na nidhamu.
 C. walimu walikuwa wanashindwa kutekeleza majukumu yao.
 D. kulikuwa na wanafunzi ambao walikuwa na misimamo imara ya kuwa waadilifu.

36. Kulingana na kifungu
 A. mtu unayemwona duni anaweza kuwa msaada mkubwa kwako.
 B. msimulizi asingeruhusiwa kufanya mtihani wake iwapo asingebadilisha tabia.
 C. watu wote wanaohutubia huokoa maisha ya wasikilizaji.
 D. msimulizi hakuwa na tashwishi yoyote kumhusu jirani yake.

37. Unadhani kwa nini jirani alitia chumvi kisa cha mwana mpotevu?
 A. Hakukielewa vizuri.
 B. Hadhira ilikuwa imechoka na kuanza kusinzia.
 C. Aliyemsimulilia kisa hicho alikitia chumvi.
 D. Alikidhamiria kiwiane na funzo alilokusudia.

38. 'Akinipiga vijembe' ina maana ya
 A. akinipiga kwa mpini wa jembe.
 B. akiniangalia kwa ukali.
 C. akizielewa shida zangu.
 D. akinisema kwa mafumbo.

39. Nilijiingiza katika ukumbi uliomeza sisizi ya watu na kufura kama andazi lililotiwa hamira.

Taja tamathali mbili zinazojitokeza katika kauli hii

- A. Janaza, tashbihi.
 B. Tashhisi, tashbihi.
 C. Chuku, tashbihi.
 D. Tashbihi, kinaya.

40. Kutiwa ufa ina maana ya kuwa
 A. maisha ya msimulizi yalianza kupata matatizo.
 B. maisha ya msimulizi yaliporomoka.
 C. maisha ya msimulizi yalianza kubadilika.
 D. maisha ya msimulizi yalianza kurekebika.

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Najua si mara moja umemuona mtu akichukua kitabu na kuanza kukisoma vivi hivi tu bila mpangilio wowote. Kile watu wanafaa kuelewa ni kuwa, usomaji ni taaluma tata inayohitaji maandalizi kabambe kabla ya mtu kujitoma katika bahari hiyo. Usomaji chapwa haumfaidi yeyote. Usomaji wowote ule unafaa kumsaidia msomaji kuelewa na kuyakumbuka yale anayoyasoma.

Itambulikane kuwa kabla ya kuanza kusoma, msomaji anafaa kuhakikisha kuwa mahali anaposomea pana mwangaza wa kutosha. Vilevile pahali penyewe panafaa kuwa hapamsumbui msomaji. Usumbufu wa aina yoyote huvuruga mkondo wa kuelewa ayasomayo. Hii ni kwa sababu unapotaka kusoma, mawazo yanatakiwa kulenga unachokisoma. Hivyo basi unahitaji mazingira shwari na yenye utulivu wa moyo na akili.

Baada ya kuteua mahali pa kusomea, lazima msomaji ateue na kuweka wazi lengo la usomaji wake. Ukweli ni kwamba usomaji una malengo mengi na kila lengo lahitaji mwelekeo tofauti na mwingine. **Mathalani** lengo la usomaji laweza kuwa ni kusoma mada maalum ili kupata mwanga zaidi baada ya mdahalo mkali kuhusu mada hiyo. Aidha lengo la usomaji laweza kuwa ni kujiburudisha.

Baada ya kuteua lengo, ni vyema ajue ni nini anachotaka kukisoma ili kufikia lengo lake. Inaweza kuwa ni kitabu cha uwanja mahususi kama vile ufundi, matibabu, siasa au makala ya kitaaluma, majorida na kadhalika. Uteuzi wa hicho anachotaka kukisoma kuteuliwa zaidi na lengo la usomaji. Ukurasa wa yaliyomo katika kitabu utamwauni sana msomaji kama huyu kwani ataweza kuipata mada hiyo kwa urahisi. Faharasha iliyomo mwanzoni au mwishoni mwa kitabu nayo itamrahisishia msomaji kurejelea na kupata mada yake kwa urahisi.

Huenda msomaji amebanwa na muda na angetaka kujua kama kitabu kitamsaidia kupata ujumbe autakao. Anaweza kusoma iksiri yaani ufupisho wa yaliyomo, dibaji na utangulizi wa kitabu. Vilevile ni vizuri pia kusoma blabu. Haya ni maelezo yalio nyuma ya jalada la kitabu. Vichwa vya mada kubwa na mada ndogo navyo vinaweza kumwashiria msomaji kama kitabu kina ujumbe autakao.

Ufikapo wakati wa kusoma, yafaa msomaji ajiulize maswali kadhaa kuhusu yale anayoyasoma. Maswali haya yafaa kujibiwa kwa kuandikiwa muhtasari msomaji anapoendelea kusoma. Mtindo huu wa kujiuliza na kuandika humsaidia msomaji kuzingatia lengo la usomaji wake na pia kumpa maandiko anayoweza kuyarejelea baadaye. Ni muhimu msomaji kubuni hati mkato yake ambayo ataitumia na ataiielewa hapo baadaye ili kuokoa wakati.

Lengo la msomaji pia hutawala kasi ambayo msomaji atakuwa nayo wakati wa kusoma. Kwa mfano, kusoma kwa minajili ya kujiburudisha kunahitaji kasi. Usomaji wa ufahamu nao huhitaji uangalifu na makini sana. Haya hufaa kutelekezwa kwa makini bila kazi kubwa. Vilevile kasi ya usomaji hutawaliwa na kiwango cha ujuzi alichonacho msomaji.

41. Ni wazi kuwa
 A. watu wote wanaojua kusoma husoma bila mpangilio wowote.
 B. ni mara moja tu mtu anaweza kuchukua kitabu na kusoma.
 C. usomaji ni elimu inayopatikana kwa kusoma na haihitaji kupapia.
 D. si lazima usomaji uwe na kigezo chochote.
42. Iwapo ulikuwa ukisoma kitabu, halafu ukasikia mayowe
 A. kuna uwezekeano kwa kushambulwa na mahasimu.
 B. kuna uwezekano mkondo wa kuyapata yale ulikuwa ukisoma utavurugika.
 C. kuna uwezekano utasingiziwa kuhusika katika kusababisha vurugu.
 D. wafaa kuacha kusoma na kujificha ili kunusuru maandishi yako.
43. Usomaji una malengo mengi na kila lengo
 A. lahitaji mwelekeo tofauti na mwingine.
 B. lahitaji mwelekeo sawa na mwingine.
 C. lafanana na malengo yale mengine.
 D. si muhimu kama msomaji mwenyewe.
44. Faharasa
 A. hupatikana mwanzoni pa kitabu pekee.
 B. ni muhimu sana kwa msomaji na hupatikana mwishoni mwa kitabu pekee.
 C. ni maandishi yanayopatikana kwenye jalada la kitabu.
 D. husaidia katika kuokoa wakati unapotafuta mada utakayo.
45. Mtu aliyebanwa na wakati anaweza kuokoa wakati kwa kutumia yafuatayo ila
 A. kusoma ufupisho wa yaliyomo.
 B. kusoma maelezo yaliyo nyuma ya jalada la kitabu.
 C. kusoma mada zote ndogo na kubwa.
 D. kumtambua mwandishi wa kitabu iwapo ni mashuhuri au la.
46. Dhima ya muhtasari katika usomaji
 A. ni kudhibiti lengo la usomaji lisipotee.
 B. ni kuokoa wakati wa kusoma hususan wakati kuna uchovu.
 C. ni kutoa maelezo mafupi na marefu kuhusu mada husika.
 D. humwezesha msomaji kuelewa haraka yale anayoyasoma.
47. Mambo mawili yanayotawala kasi ya usomaji ni
 A. uchovu, nguvu.
 B. ujuzi na lengo.
 C. afya na lengo.
 D. lengo na utamaduni.
48. Hati mkato hutumika pale
 A. msomaji ana muda wa kutosha wa kukisoma kitabu chake.
 B. maandishi ya kitabu si wazi na yanakanganya.
 C. msomaji amebanwa na wakati.
 D. panafaa kuwa na ushahidi wa yale uliyoyasoma.
49. Mathalani ina maana ya
 A. kwa mfano.
 B. hivyo basi.
 C. ingawa.
 D. huenda.
50. Chagua mada ifaayo kifungu hiki
 A. Mbinu za usomaji bora.
 B. Faida ya usomaji bora.
 C. Manufaa ya usomaji aali.
 D. Sifa za usomaji bora.

TARGETER KCPE JARIBIO LA TATU STAHIKI DARASA LA NANE - 2020

STAHIKI 003



KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI: INSHA

Muda: Dakika 40.

NAMBARI YAKO YA MTHANI	
JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI.

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

Kijitabu hiki kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.



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



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 squareroot of $\sqrt{625}$?

- A. 25
- B. 15
- C. 35
- D. 5

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. What is three million six hundred and forty two thousand eight hundred and six and twenty five hundredths written in symbols?

- A. 3642806.0025
- B. 3642806.025
- C. 30642806.25
- D. 3642806.25

2. What is the value of $\frac{3(36 - 26) + 18 \div 3}{3 \times 4}$?

- A. 15
- B. 3
- C. 6
- D. 9

3. How many groups of hundreds are there in the total value of digit 5 obtained in 236×23 ?

- A. 5428
- B. 5000
- C. 50
- D. 4

4. The fractions $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ are to be arranged in ascending order. Which one is the correct order?

- A. $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}$
- B. $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{2}{5}$
- C. $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}$
- D. $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{4}$

5. What is the value of $\frac{6.9 \times 9.8 \times 0.12}{2.3 \times 0.14 \times 0.06}$?

- A. 0.42
- B. 420
- C. 42
- D. 4.2

6. Which one of the numbers below is the square of $2\frac{1}{4}$?

- A. $5\frac{1}{16}$
- B. $4\frac{1}{16}$
- C. $1\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $\frac{2}{3}$

7. What is half of $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{2}{3}$?

- A. $\frac{3}{20}$
- B. $\frac{3}{10}$
- C. $\frac{3}{40}$
- D. $\frac{3}{5}$

8. What is the next number in the sequence below?

11, 13, 16, 21, 28, 39, _____

- A. 52
- B. 51
- C. 54
- D. 53

9. What is the difference between the smallest number that can be divided by 27, 36 and 54 and the largest number that can divide the same numbers without a remainder?

- A. 108
- B. 9
- C. 117
- D. 99

10. Kioko was admitted in hospital in the morning of 12th January 2016. He was discharged in the morning of 3rd March the same year. For how many nights was he in the hospital?

- A. 50
- B. 51
- C. 52
- D. 49

11. A school had two streams from std. 5 to std. 8. There were 35 pupils in each class. During the school opening day pupils were given pencils as follows
 std. 5 and 6 3 pencils each.
 Std. 7 and 8 4 pencils each.
 How many pencils were given to the pupils altogether?
 A. 245
 B. 980
 C. 490
 D. 390

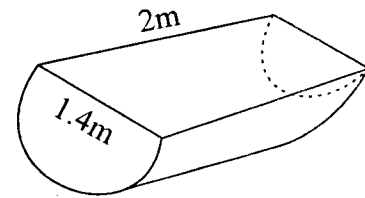
12. What is the number 469.99975 rounded off to the nearest thousandths?
 A. 469.999
 B. 469.000
 C. 470
 D. 470.000

13. Maina sold $\frac{1}{4}$ of his cows to Kirui, $\frac{1}{5}$ to Patel and $\frac{1}{8}$ to Wairimu. If he was left with 68 cows, how many cows did he sell?
 A. 92
 B. 160
 C. 272
 D. 72

14. In a school there were 1200 pupils in the year 2019. This was 20% more than the number of pupils in the year 2018. How many pupils were there in the year 2018?
 A. 1440
 B. 1000
 C. 240
 D. 6000

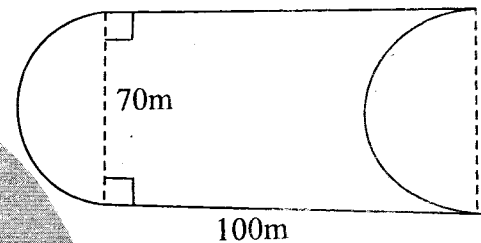
15. A rectangular container has internal length of 3.5m, width of 0.2m and a height of 0.5m. What is its capacity in litres?
 A. 35
 B. 0.35
 C. 3.5
 D. 350

16. What is the volume of the solid below?



- A. 3.08m^3
 B. 1.54m^3
 C. 0.77m^3
 D. 2.8m^3

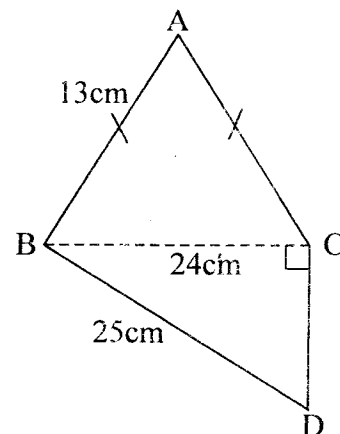
17. A piece of land is in the shape shown below



The piece of land was fenced using two strands of barbed wire. What was the total length of wire used?

- A. 680m
 B. 420m
 C. 840m
 D. 620m

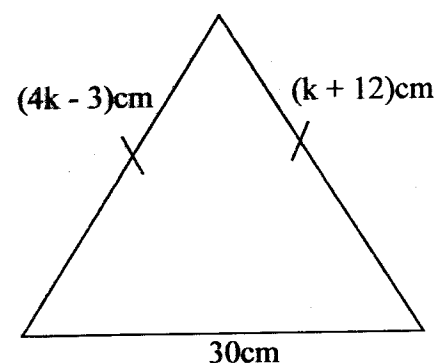
18. The figure below is made up of an isosceles triangle ABC and a right angled triangle BCD.



What is the area of the figure in cm^2 ?

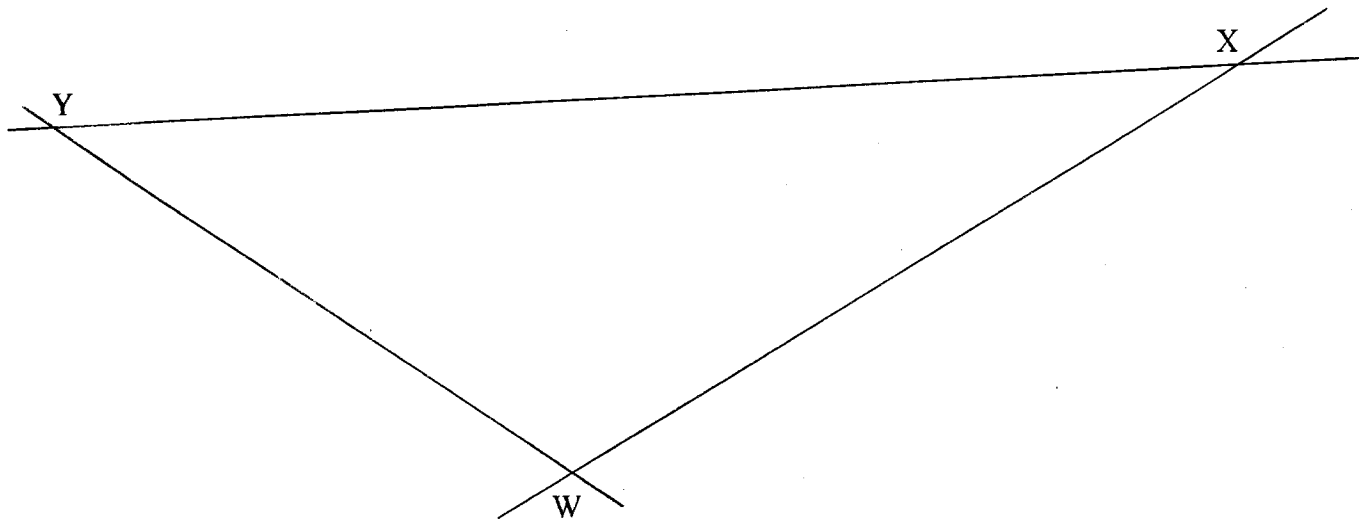
- A. 144
 B. 456
 C. 114
 D. 240

19. During a competition, John took $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to cycle from town W to X at an average speed of 24km/h. He cycled back to town W and took $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. What was his average speed for the round trip?
 A. 36km/h
 B. 24km/h
 C. 18km/h
 D. 30km/h
20. A cylinder pipe has a diameter of 14cm and a length of 20m. What is the total surface area of the pipe in cm^2 ?
 A. 1188
 B. 1034
 C. 12320
 D. 88000
21. A meeting began at 11.30am. After 1 hour 25 minutes, members went for a 55minute break. The meeting then continued for 1 hour 45minutes. At what time did it end?
 A. 1535pm
 B. 3.35pm
 C. 3.35am
 D. 1440h
22. The mass of an empty lorry is 5.4tonnes. A lorry weighs 12.6 tonnes when loaded with bags of green grams each 90kg. How many bags are loaded in such two lorries if they were loaded with equal load?
 A. 160
 B. 80
 C. 72
 D. 144
23. Which of the following sets of measurements can form a right angled triangle?
 A. 2.5m, 6cm, 8cm
 B. 0.3m, 0.4m, 5m
 C. 6cm, 8cm, 12cm
 D. 5cm, 12cm, 13cm
24. Tom is x years old now. He is 5 years older than his wife. What will be the sum of their ages after 10years?
 A. $x + 15$
 B. $2x + 25$
 C. $2x + 15$
 D. $x + 20$
25. What is the value of p in $\frac{p+2}{3} + \frac{p-1}{2} = 6$?
 A. 7
 B. $7\frac{2}{5}$
 C. 8
 D. $5\frac{4}{5}$
26. What is the value of $a^2(2b - c)$ if $a = 8$, $b = 6$ and $c = 4$?
 A. 64
 B. 512
 C. 8
 D. 128
27. The figure below is an isosceles triangle



- What is the distance round the triangle in cm?
 A. 5
 B. 34
 C. 64
 D. $5k + 45$

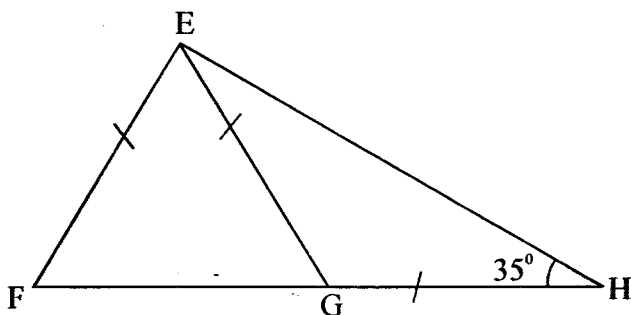
28. Triangle WXY shown below is drawn accurately



What is the size of angle XWY?

- A. 125°
- B. 65°
- C. 22°
- D. 115°

29. In the figure below $EF = EG = GH$. Angle $\text{EHG} = 35^\circ$.



What is the size of angle FEG?

- A. 40°
- B. 110°
- C. 70°
- D. 35°

30. Construct a triangle RST such that line $RS = 8\text{cm}$, angle $\text{RST} = 105^\circ$ and line $ST = 6\text{cm}$. Drawing a circle touching the three vertices. What is the length of the radius of the circle?

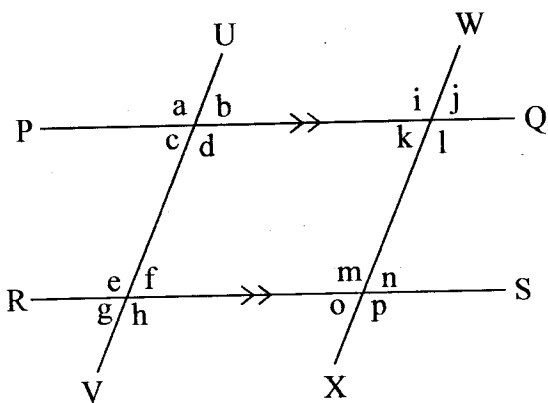
- A. 1.9cm
- B. 3.8cm
- C. 5.9cm
- D. 4.5cm

31. Which of the following statements are true about all triangles?

- (i) All angles are equal
- (ii) One angle is 90°
- (iii) Sum of exterior angles is 360°
- (iv) Sum of interior angles is 180°
- (v) Two angles are equal

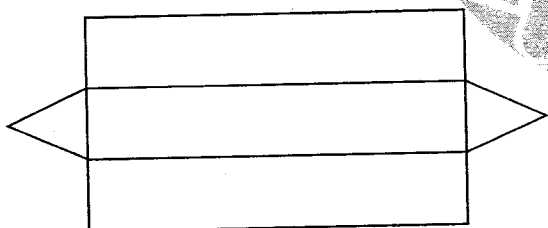
- A. i, ii
- B. iii, iv
- C. iii, v
- D. iv, v

32. In the figure below line PQ is parallel to RS and line UV is parallel to WX.



Which one of the following statements is not true about the figure?

- A. Angle b and l are alternate.
 B. Angle f = Angle k
 C. $d + f + m + k = 360^\circ$
 D. Angle h and o are co-interior
33. The following figure shows a net of which of the following solids?



- A. Triangular based pyramid.
 B. Square prism.
 C. Rectangular prism.
 D. Triangular prism.
34. In a certain school the number of boys was 360 and the total number of pupils was 640. What was the ratio of girls to boys in the school?
- A. 7:9
 B. 9:7
 C. 9:16
 D. 16:9

35. A certain piece of work can be done by 6 people in 24 days. How many more days can the work take if two people are absent?
- A. 36
 B. 48
 C. 72
 D. 12

36. What is the ratio $1\frac{1}{2} : 1\frac{1}{3}$ expressed as a ratio of whole numbers?
- A. 8:9
 B. 9:8
 C. 2:3
 D. 3:4

37. Akinyi paid sh. 480 for a dress after she was allowed a discount of 20%. How much would she have paid if the discount was 10%?
- A. sh. 540
 B. sh. 432
 C. sh. 720
 D. sh. 440

38. A sales agent is paid a basic salary of sh. 20000 plus a 4% commission on value of goods sold above sh. 50000. What was his total earning in a month he sold goods worth sh. 250000?
- A. sh. 32000
 B. sh. 30000
 C. sh. 28000
 D. sh. 8000

39. The marked price of a TV set was sh. 36000. The hire purchase price was $\frac{1}{4}$ more than the marked price. Kazungu paid a deposit of sh. 15000 and the rest in 15 equal monthly instalments. How much was each instalment?
- A. sh. 9000
 B. sh. 2000
 C. sh. 3000
 D. sh. 4500

40. Adaku bought the following items from a supermarket:

3kg of cowpeas @ sh. 180
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ litres of cooking fat for sh. 400
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ kg of meat @ sh. 300
 2 pineapples at sh. 60 per fruit
 Three loaves of bread @ sh. 75

She gave the cashier two-one thousand shilling notes. How much balance did she get?

- A. sh. 1735
- B. sh. 1635
- C. sh. 365
- D. sh. 265

41. Wanyama borrowed sh. 40000 from a bank that charged a simple interest at a rate of 10% per annum. After how many years did he pay back a total of sh. 48000?

- A. 4
- B. $2\frac{1}{2}$
- C. 2
- D. 12

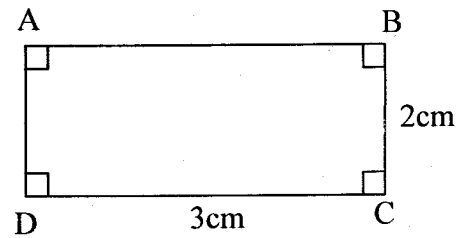
42. The table below shows postal charges for sending parcels

Parcels	upto 5kg	70.00
Limit of weight 50kg	over 5kg upto 10kg	105.00
	over 10kg upto 15kg	170.00
	over 15kg upto 20kg	210.00
For each additional 1kg or part thereof upto 50kg		10.00

Adaya sent two parcels one weighing 12kg and another one 21kg. How much did he pay for postage?

- A. sh. 390
- B. sh. 380
- C. sh. 430
- D. sh. 210

43. A rectangular piece of land is represented in a map by a rectangle measuring 3cm by 2cm.



If the scale used in the map is 1:10000, what is the actual length of side AB in metres?

- A. 3
- B. 30000
- C. 300
- D. 3000

44. Six pupils scored a mean of 84 in a mathematics test. Five of these pupils scored 90, 86, 72, 82 and 74.

Pupils	Ali	Maingi	Mutiso	Atieno	Agnes	Maria
Score(%)	90	86	___	72	82	74

What score did Mutiso get?

- A. 90
- B. 80
- C. 84
- D. 100

45. A shopkeeper had money in form of notes as follows

Value of note in shillings	1000	500	200	100	50
Number of notes	8	12	30	15	40

He changed the money in sh. 100 notes. How many notes did he get?

- A. sh. 23500
- B. sh. 235
- C. sh. 18.5
- D. sh. 225

46. The table below shows different types of animals in a farm

Type of animal	Cows	Goats	Sheep
Number	4	12	20

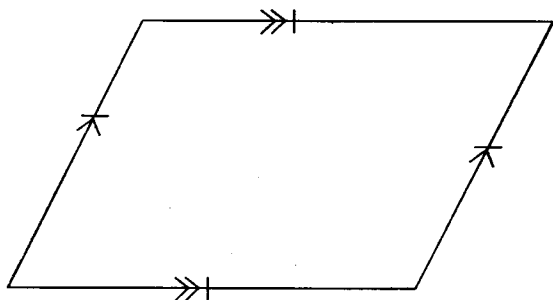
If this information is represented in a pie chart, how many more degrees will represent sheep than cows?

- A. 160°
 B. 40°
 C. 200°
 D. 240°
47. The table below shows distance in kilometres between town K and N.

K			
30	L		
40	50	M	
70	60	40	N

Kamau travelled from town K to N via L and M. What distance did he cover?

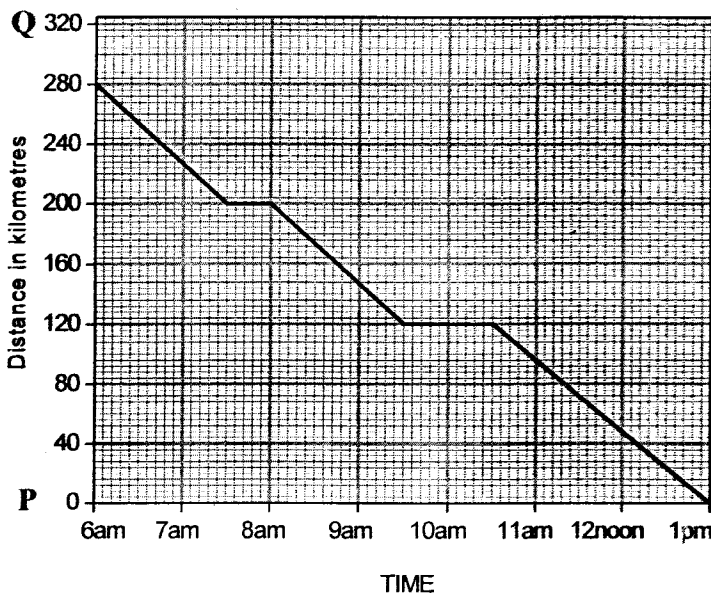
- A. 70km
 B. 120km
 C. 170km
 D. 110km
48. Which of the following statements is true about the quadrilateral below?



- A. Diagonals are equal.
 B. Diagonals bisect the angles perpendicularly.
 C. Interior angles add upto 180°
 D. Diagonals bisect each other

49. In a leap year 13th January was on Monday. What day of the week was 5th March?
 A. Wednesday.
 B. Friday.
 C. Thursday.
 D. Tuesday.

50. The graph below shows a journey by a motorist from town P to Q



What was his average speed from 8.00am to 1pm?

- A. 40km/h
 B. 80km/h
 C. 70km/h
 D. $53\frac{1}{3}$ km/h

**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 following are carnivores **except**
- A. leopard.
 - B. elephant.
 - C. hyena.
 - D. lion.
- 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.**

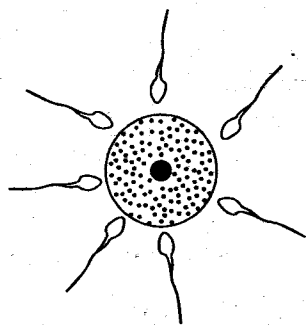
1. Internal livestock parasites cause the following on animals **except**
 - A. poor health.
 - B. anaemia.
 - C. irritation.
 - D. swollen stomach.

2. Hookworms in livestock **mainly** affect
 - A. poultry and fish.
 - B. sheep and goats.
 - C. cattle and sheep.
 - D. goats and pigs.

3. The attachment of the foetus to the uterine walls is called
 - A. gestation.
 - B. conception.
 - C. fertilization.
 - D. implantation.

4. The correct units for measuring force is
 - A. newtons.
 - B. spring balance.
 - C. kilograms.
 - D. grams.

5. The diagram below shows sperms surrounding an ovum during fertilization



- Which one of the following statements is **true**?
- A. All the sperms penetrate the ovum.
 - B. The fertilized ovum becomes the embryo.
 - C. Only one sperm enters the ovum and fertilizes it.
 - D. The head and the tail of the sperm penetrate and fuse with the ovum.

6. Excretory system consists of the following **except**
 - A. lungs.
 - B. skin.
 - C. kidneys.
 - D. anus.

7. Sound from a source travels
 - A. in all directions.
 - B. in one direction.
 - C. in waves.
 - D. upwards and downwards.

8. The following are all physical changes that occur in girls during adolescence **except** one. Which one?
 - A. Enlargement of breasts.
 - B. Hips broaden.
 - C. Growth of pubic hair.
 - D. Chest and shoulders broaden.

9. Among the following uses of water, which one is a use of water in recreation?
 - A. Irrigation.
 - B. Making fountains.
 - C. Sport fishing.
 - D. Watering animals.

10. Std.6 pupils carried the following materials to class:

Basin

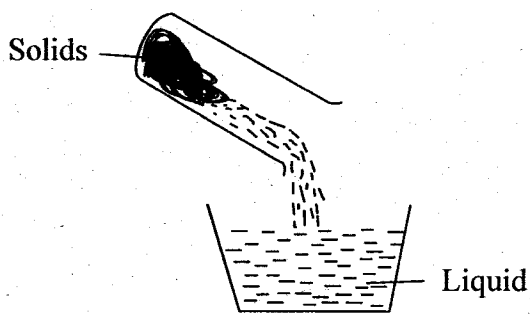
Water

Mirror

What were they likely to investigate?

- A. Refraction of light.
- B. Reflection of light.
- C. Bending of light.
- D. Making a rainbow.

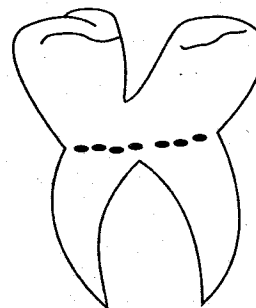
11. The diagram below shows a method of separating mixtures



The method is referred to as

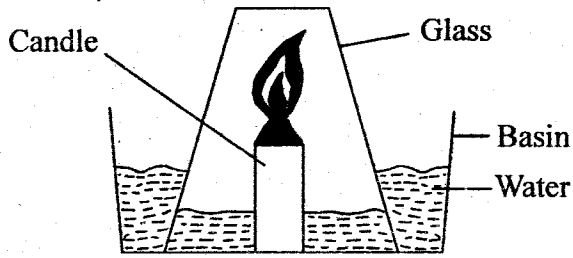
- A. pouring.
B. sieving.
C. decanting.
D. filtering.
12. The weather instrument that is used to determine both the direction and strength of wind is
- A. windvane.
B. thermometer.
C. windsock.
D. raingauge.
13. Which one of the following is the function of the amniotic fluid during pregnancy?
- A. Facilitates exchange of waste materials from foetus to the mother.
B. Exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the mother and the foetus.
C. Protects the foetus from shock and accidents.
D. Facilitates the transfer of food from the mother to foetus.

14. The problem related to tooth shown below is called



- A. dental caries.
B. cavity.
C. gingivitis.
D. bleeding gum.
15. The following are importance of water in the diet **except**
- A. keeps our bodies cool.
B. helps to prevent constipation.
C. helps in blood formation.
D. helps in removal of wastes.
16. A child with pale fingernails and feels tired easily is also likely to have
- A. swollen abdomen.
B. wrinkled face.
C. shortness of breath.
D. brownish hair.
17. Which one of the following is an artificial way of lighting a house?
- A. Using skylights.
B. Using glass windows.
C. Using gas lamps.
D. Using transparent roofs.

18. The set up below was used by std. 6 pupils.

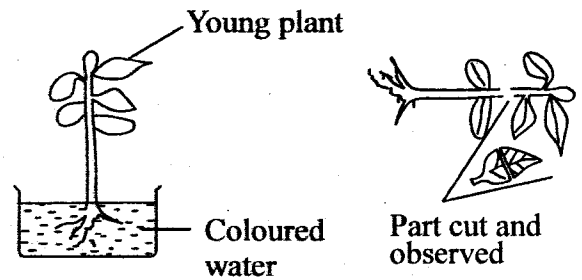


After the experiment, pupils concluded that

- A. air occupies space.
 B. air is denser than water.
 C. air is a mixture of gases.
 D. air has weight.
19. Beans and peas have taproots with root nodules that help in
- A. fixing oxygen into the soil.
 B. absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
 C. fixing atmospheric nitrogen into the soil.
 D. providing shelter to bacteria.
20. Which one of the following represents the correct steps on foetal development?
- A. Zygote → foetus → embryo → baby.
 B. Foetus → zygote → embryo → baby.
 C. Embryo → foetus → zygote → baby.
 D. Zygote → embryo → foetus → baby.
21. Which one of the following materials can be attracted by a magnet?
- A. Copper coin.
 B. Steel spoon.
 C. Aluminium plate.
 D. Silver coin.
22. Among the following materials, which will allow some light to pass but one cannot see through?
- A. Mirror.
 B. Frosted glass.
 C. Clean water.
 D. Wood.

23. Use of drip irrigation is a method of conserving water through
- A. using it sparingly.
 B. recycling.
 C. re-using.
 D. harvesting.

24. Std. 5 pupils performed the experiment shown below.



The experiment was set up to investigate

- A. absorption in plants.
 B. breathing in plants.
 C. food storage in plants.
 D. transportation in plant.
25. The following are characteristics of fish **except** one. Which one?
- A. Varying body temperature.
 B. Body covered with scales.
 C. Lay fertilized eggs.
 D. Breathe by gills.
26. Which plant below is a green and non-flowering plant?
- A. Cactus.
 B. Grass.
 C. Sunflower.
 D. Fern.

27. Solids which dissolve in liquids are called

- A. solutes.
- B. solvents.
- C. suspensions.
- D. solution.

28. The transfer of heat in liquids is **mainly** through

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

29. The soil that has the poorest drainage and floods easily is

- A. loam.
- B. clay.
- C. sandy.
- D. gravels.

30. Which one of the following animal feeds provides energy to animals?

- A. Sunflower seeds.
- B. Lucerns.
- C. Salt licks.
- D. Banana stems.

31. A certain drug when abused causes

- vomiting
- drowsiness
- difficulty in breathing
- poor thinking

The drug is most likely to be

- A. bhang.
- B. heroin.
- C. cocaine.
- D. alcohol.

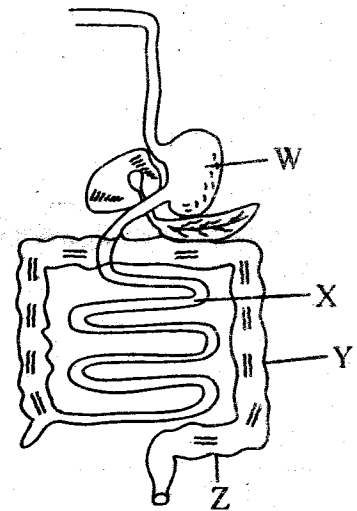
32. Which one of the following sexually transmitted infections causes yellow pus oozing out of the genitals and swelling of knees?

- A. Chancroid.
- B. Syphilis.
- C. Gonorrhoea.
- D. Genital herpes.

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

- A. Wheelbarrow.
- B. Spade.
- C. Clawhammer.
- D. Crowbar.

Study the diagram below



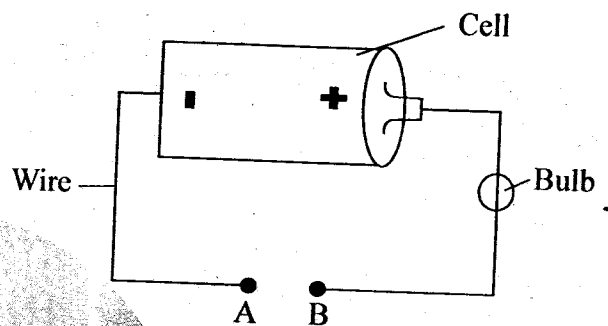
34. In which parts labelled above does absorption of foods take place?

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

35. All the following are excretory products **except**
- excess water.
 - excess salts.
 - urea.
 - faeces.
36. The surrounding of a living thing is its
- habitat.
 - shade.
 - shelter.
 - environment.
37. Which food below when eaten will provide the body with energy and proteins?
- Avocado.
 - Milk.
 - Ripe bananas.
 - Fish.
38. The crop pest that causes damage to crops by sucking sap from leaves and stems is
- cutworms.
 - aphids.
 - stalkborers.
 - weevils.
39. The following are special sounds **except**
- screaming.
 - car hooting.
 - fire siren.
 - people shouting.

40. Which pair of methods below can be used to separate a mixture of wheat flour, husks and wheat seeds?
- Winnowing and picking.
 - Seiving and winnowing.
 - Sieving and filtering.
 - Sieving and picking.

Study the diagram below



41. Which one of the following material when used to complete gap A, B will make the bulb light?
- Plastic cable.
 - Plastic ruler.
 - Graphite.
 - Sellotape.
42. Which one of the following statement **best** describes fertilization in plants? When
- pollen grains fall on the stigma and germinate.
 - pollen grains fall on the stigma.
 - pollen grains fuse with the ovules.
 - pollen grains are transferred from the anther.

43. Plants used in making green manure should not be

- A. very leafy.
- B. fast in growth.
- C. low in nitrogen content.
- D. quick in rotting.

44. The component of blood that helps in blood clotting is

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

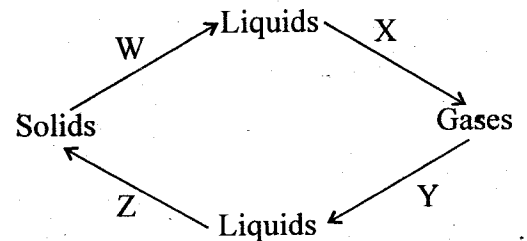
45. The main function of a diastema in herbivorous animals is to

- A. help in proper turning of food when chewing.
- B. tear grass materials.
- C. grind vegetables matter.
- D. prevent the herbivores from biting their tongue.

46. The best method to prevent the spread of malaria and bilharzia is by

- A. covering pit latrines.
- B. wearing protective clothing.
- C. boiling drinking water.
- D. clearing stagnant water.

47. The flow chart below shows changes of states of matter



Which two processes occur due to increase in heat?

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

48. Which one of the following is a characteristic of xerophytes?

- A. They have flexible stems.
- B. They have shallow root system.
- C. They have thick cuticles.
- D. They have many stomatas.

49. Which one of the following animals moves by hopping and flying?

- A. Flea.
- B. Cockroach.
- C. Kangaroo.
- D. Cricket.

50. The following are effects of drugs. Which one is a health effect?

- A. Truancy.
- B. Induced accident.
- C. Lack of concentration.
- D. Rape.



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 of the following countries borders Kenya to the North?

- A. Ethiopia.
- B. Somalia.
- C. South Sudan.
- D. Uganda.

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.

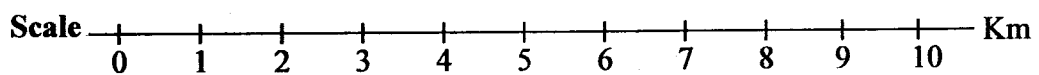
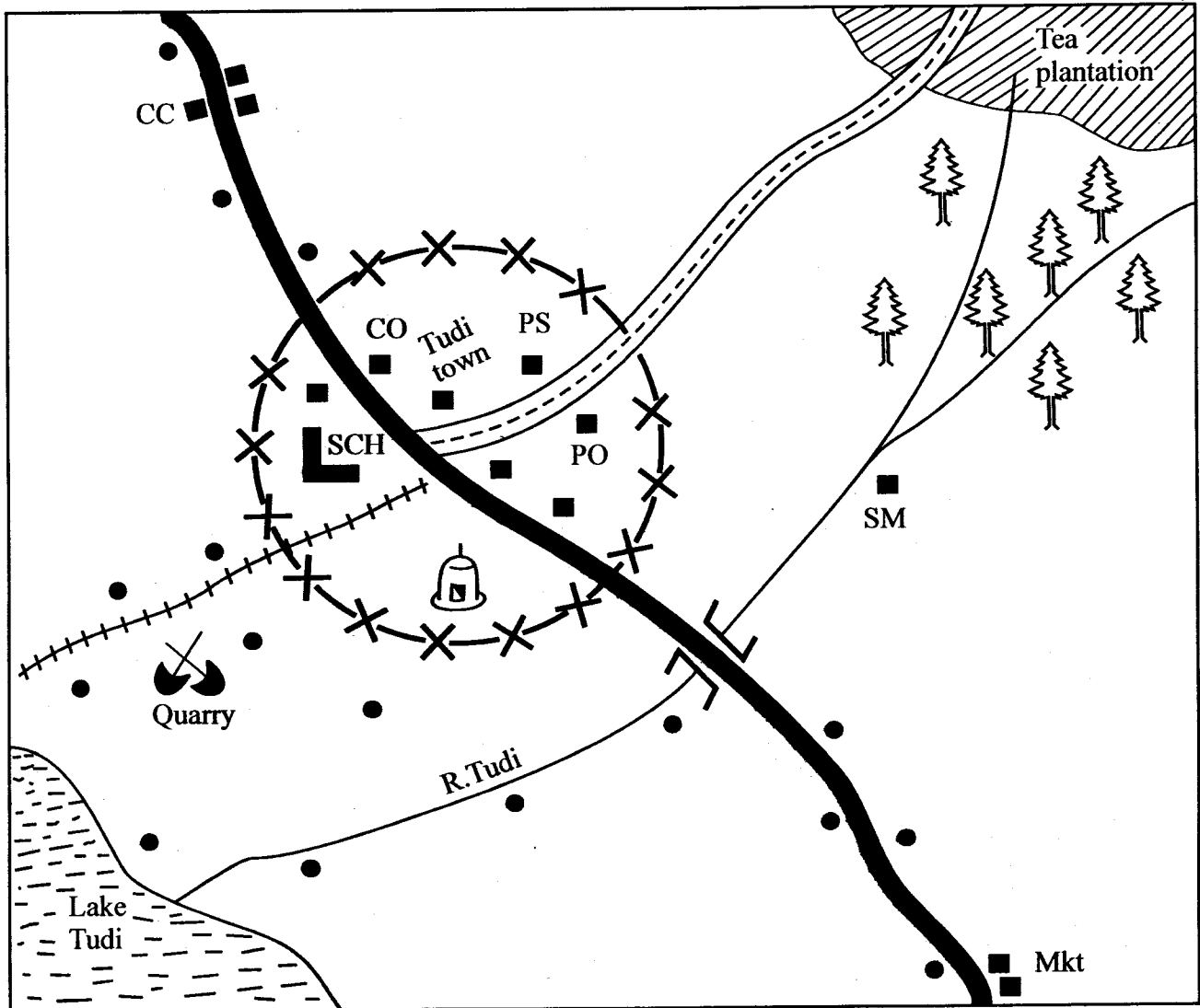
11. Your dark line **MUST BE** within the box.
12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.



This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.

PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES

TUDI AREA



KEY

	Tarmac road	Sch	School		A bridge and a river
	Murram road	PS	Police Station		Railway line
	Forest	SM	Saw mill	CO	County Offices
	Mosque		Build up areas	P.O	Post Office
CC	Chief's Camp		Settlements	Mkt	Market

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

1. The land in Tudi area rises from
 - A. South Western.
 - B. North Western.
 - C. South Eastern.
 - D. North Eastern.

2. Meda is planning to start a boutique at Tudi town. Where will she go to obtain a trading licence?
 - A. At the post office.
 - B. At the police station.
 - C. At the county offices.
 - D. At the chief's camp.

3. Three of the following are sources of livelihood in Tudi area. Which one is **not**?
 - A. Agricultural activities.
 - B. Fishing activities.
 - C. Trading activities.
 - D. Mining activities.

4. The climate of the South Western part is likely to be
 - A. hot and dry.
 - B. cool and dry.
 - C. cool and wet.
 - D. hot and wet.

5. The **main** means of transport in Tudi area is likely to be
 - A. road transport.
 - B. air transport.
 - C. railway transport.
 - D. water transport.

6. The **main** factor determining human settlement in Tudi area is
 - A. agricultural activities.
 - B. security.
 - C. road network.
 - D. availability of water.

7. Tudi area is headed by a
 - A. county commissioner.
 - B. governor.
 - C. police officer.
 - D. chief.

8. Which one of the following was **not** a function of a clan?
 - A. Comforting one another during sad occasions.
 - B. Giving someone a sense of belonging.
 - C. Providing formal education to the children of the clan.
 - D. Assisting the needy among the clan members.

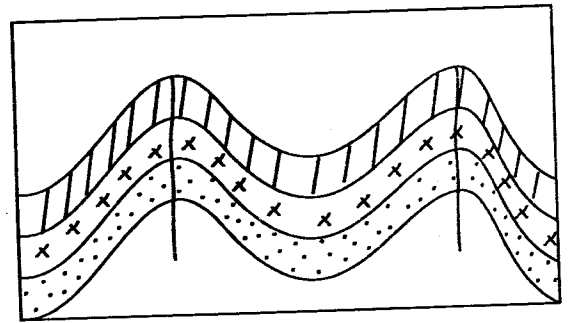
9. The following were functions of the king in the Old Ghana kingdom. Which one was **not**?
 - A. He was the final judge.
 - B. He led the army into war.
 - C. He headed the state.
 - D. He was the head of the army.

10. The following are duties of the county governor. Which one is **not**?
 - A. Implementing county policies.
 - B. Co-ordinating the county departments.
 - C. Appointing the speaker of the County Assembly.
 - D. Appointing the deputy governor.

11. The main advantage of a planted forest over a natural forest is
- there is thick undergrowth.
 - many species of trees grow together.
 - there is controlled harvesting.
 - trees mature at the same time.
12. The highest subordinate court in Kenya is
- Chief principal magistrate court.
 - Court of appeal.
 - Supreme court.
 - High court.
13. Which hominid is considered to be the earliest ancestor of human beings?
- Homo habilis.
 - Kenyapithecus.
 - Ramapithecus.
 - Homo erectus.
14. On which day did Kenya become a republic?
- 20th October 1952
 - 1st June 1963
 - 12th December 1963
 - 12th December 1964
15. Three of the following are elements of good citizenship in Kenya. Which one is **not**?
- Participating in the democratic process.
 - Promoting the spirit of ethnicity.
 - Obeying the laws of the country.
 - Respecting other people and their property.
16. The headquarter of SADC are located at
- Gaborone town.
 - Arusha town.
 - Lusaka town.
 - Abuja town.

17. Samouri Toure and Mukite wa Nameme are prominent traditional leaders who
- collaborated with the colonialists.
 - gave land to the whites.
 - resisted colonialism.
 - used Islam to unite their people.
18. The main reason why use of drugs should be discouraged is because
- it leads to addiction.
 - children drop from school.
 - it affects the health of the user negatively.
 - it promotes crime in the society.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 19 and 20.



19. The above diagram shows the formation of
- a block mountain.
 - a volcanic mountain.
 - a fold mountain.
 - a residual mountain.
20. Three of the following are examples of the above feature **except**
- table mountain.
 - Danakil Alps.
 - Cape Ranges.
 - Atlas mountains.

21. One of the most important economic developments of Gamal Abdel Nasser to the people of Egypt was
- the construction of the Suez canal.
 - nationalisation of the Suez canal.
 - construction of the Aswan High Dam.
 - resettlement of the peasants.
22. Settlement schemes were established for all the following reasons **except**
- to settle the landless.
 - to increase food production.
 - to solve the problem of squatters.
 - to remove the white settlers from the country.
23. One factor that favours horticultural farming in Kenya compared to the Netherlands is
- good transport network.
 - favourable climate.
 - sufficient government support.
 - large ready market.
24. The following are functions of the IEBC **except**
- registering eligible voters.
 - receiving nomination papers.
 - conducting and supervising elections.
 - appointing the chairman of the IEBC.
25. Three of the following are characteristics of a religious marriage **except**
- it can be polygamous.
 - a marriage certificate is issued.
 - it is strictly monogamous.
 - it is conducted by a religious leader.
26. The following is the description of a certain climatic region
- Rainfall is experienced when temperatures are low*
 - Dry conditions are experienced when temperatures are high*
- The above climatic region is likely to be
- equatorial.
 - mountain.
 - mediterranean.
 - temperate.
27. The south westerly part of Africa is sparsely populated because
- the area has many wild animals.
 - the area is too cold.
 - the area receives unreliable rainfall.
 - the area has water borne diseases.
28. Which one of the following statements explains why there are few natural harbours along the Coast of Africa?
- The coastline is regular.
 - The coastline is irregular.
 - Presence of mangrove forests.
 - Presence of sandy beaches.
29. The **most** common problem facing dams in Africa is likely to be
- frequent flooding.
 - floating vegetation.
 - frequent droughts.
 - accumulation of silt.
30. Which one of the following was a result of British colonial rule in Africa?
- Promotion of African cultural practices.
 - Loss of fertile land by Africans.
 - Appointment of Africans to be in charge of colonies.
 - Establishment of the same schools with Europeans.

31. The **main** foreign exchange earner of Somalia is likely to be
- bananas.
 - tea and coffee.
 - horticultural products.
 - livestock and livestock products.

32. A person becomes the speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya through
- appointment by the clerk.
 - nomination by the President.
 - election by members of parliament.
 - election by registered voters.

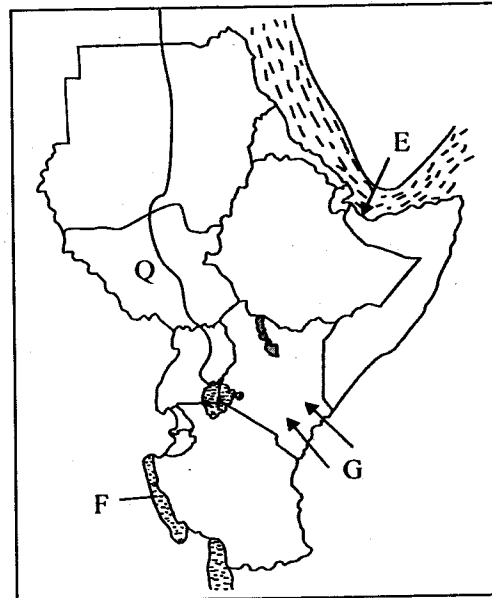
33. Conservation of forests in Kenya is important **mainly** because it
- makes the environment beautiful.
 - provides sources of herbal medicine.
 - protects water catchment areas.
 - provides raw materials for paper industry.

34. Which one of the following reasons **best** explains why the Fulani of Nigeria practise nomadic pastoralism?
- Availability of large tracts of land.
 - Search for pasture for their animals.
 - Need to control animal diseases.
 - Search for markets for their animals.

35. Which one of the following European countries used the policy of assimilation to rule her colonies?
- Portugal.
 - Germany.
 - Britain.
 - Belgium.

36. Three of the following are reasons why fish farms are started. Which one is **not**?
- To make harvesting of fish easy.
 - To provide people with jobs.
 - To provide people with drinking water.
 - To keep the type of fish one requires.

Use the map below to answer questions 37 to 40.



37. The part marked **E** is called
- Suez canal.
 - Strait of Gibraltar.
 - Strait of Babel Mandeb.
 - Gulf of Eden.

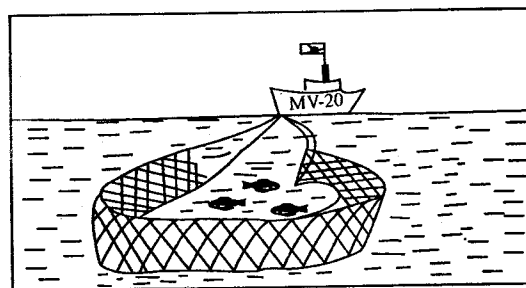
38. Which of the following statements about the lake marked **F** is true?
- It is the deepest lake in Africa.
 - It is a downwarped lake.
 - The main fish caught there is Tilapia.
 - It is shared by two countries.

39. Which language group used the route marked **G** during their migration into Kenya?
- The Cushites.
 - The Semites.
 - The Nilotes.
 - The Bantu.

40. The floating vegetation marked **Q** is likely to be called
- riverine vegetation.
 - mangrove.
 - alpine vegetation.
 - sudd.

41. Which one of the following is **not** a characteristic of the government of Swaziland?
- It is headed by a king.
 - Its parliament consists of two houses.
 - It has a prime minister.
 - The king is elected after every 5 years.
42. The **main** factor that made Old Ghana a strong kingdom was
- presence of a strong centralised government.
 - participating in long distance trade.
 - presence of a large standing army.
 - surrounded by weak neighbours.
43. The **main** cause of the migration of the Turkana was
- attacks from hostile neighbours.
 - inadequate water and pastures.
 - need for farming lands.
 - need for new trading areas.
44. The following are pairs of pre-historic sites found in Eastern Africa. Which pair is found in Sudan?
- Sango Bay, Magosi.
 - Naga, Meroe.
 - Ntusi, Nzongezi.
 - Omo valley, Axum.
45. Who among the following advises the government on legal matters?
- Attorney general.
 - Chief Justice.
 - The President.
 - The Speaker.
46. E-mail is **not** commonly used as a way of communication because
- it depends on mobile phones.
 - most people have no access to internet services.
 - internet services are very expensive.
 - most people are illiterate.
47. Most people transport their goods using roads **mainly** because
- road transport is the most developed.
 - roads are very cheap to construct.
 - road transport is the fastest means of transport.
 - use of roads is the cheapest.
48. The instrument that is used to measure the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere is called
- windsock.
 - hygrometer.
 - anemometer.
 - barometer.
49. One major problem facing Perkerra irrigation scheme is
- lack of human labour.
 - lack of seedlings and fertilizers.
 - inadequate water supply.
 - land fragmentation in the scheme.

Use the diagram below to answer question 50.



50. The fishing method described above is called
- net drifting.
 - purse seining.
 - long lining.
 - trawling.

51. Which one of the following is a safe practice for children when using roads in Kenya?
A. Walking on the right side of the road.
B. Walking on the left side of the road.
C. Getting out of a moving car.
D. Looking right and left before crossing the road.
52. (i) Started mainly to help increase agricultural production
(ii) It has led to the formation of one of the biggest man made lakes
(iii) It has promoted industrial development
The river project described above is
A. Kariba dam.
B. Akosombo dam.
C. Aswan high dam.
D. Tana river project.
53. The main clove growing areas in Tanzania are
A. Dodoma and Moshi.
B. Pemba and Zanzibar.
C. Arusha and Dar es Salaam.
D. Mwanza and Iringa.
54. Africans in Kenya were not allowed to grow cash crops because they
A. were taking care of their animals.
B. owned small pieces of land.
C. were required to provide labour for settlers.
D. lived in areas that had many crop diseases.
55. The most effective way of ensuring discipline in a school is by
A. making rules to govern the school.
B. promoting dialogue among school members.
C. punishing those who break school rules.
D. giving pupils freedom to choose what they want.

56. Traditional African societies predicted the coming of rains by
A. observing behaviour of some animals.
B. observing the readings on a rain gauge.
C. reading information from a weather chart.
D. listening to information from the radio.
57. (i) Small portions of land are cultivated at a time
(ii) Simple farming tools are used
(iii) Loss of soil fertility leads to movement of people to new areas
The characteristics listed above describe a traditional farming method known as
A. rotational farming.
B. crop rotation.
C. shifting cultivation.
D. bush fallowing.
58. The Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) had its members drawn from
A. English speaking states of Africa.
B. African states that struggled for independence.
C. Independent states of Africa.
D. States that trade together in Africa.
59. In Kenya, member of county assembly represents an area called
A. civic ward.
B. county assembly.
C. constituency.
D. senate.
60. Two communities have disagreed over ownership of a piece of land. The best way to solve the problem would be through
A. taking the matter to court.
B. negotiating over the matter.
C. teaching the community to live together.
D. moving one of the communities elsewhere.

SECTION II
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which surah was an answer to the Quraish request to prophet Muhammad(S.A.W) that they pray to Allah and idols in alternate?
A. *Al-Ikhlās.* B. *Al-Humaza.*
C. *Al-Dhuha.* D. *Al-Kafirun.*
62. "When the earth is shaken with its (final) earthquake". This verse is from surah
A. *Zilzala.* B. *Humaza.*
C. *Bayyina.* D. *Lahab.*
63. Surah Al-Fatiha is also known as 'dua' (supplication). Through it, Muslims do the following **except** one. Which one?
A. *Praise Allah's name.*
B. *Ask Allah (SW) to deny non-believers His blessings.*
C. *Ask Allah (SW) for guidance on the blessed path.*
D. *Recognize Allah as the supreme king of kings.*
64. Muslims are encouraged to have passion for the Masakeen(the poor). Which of the pairs of Surah carry this message?
A. *Dhuha and Maun.*
B. *Dhuha and Inshirah.*
C. *Al-Qaariah and Al-Gaashia.*
D. *Nas and Falaq.*
65. According to Surah Dhuha, Allah (SW) assisted the prophet in three of the following situations **except** when
A. *an orphan.* B. *poor.*
C. *foresaken.* D. *wondering.*
66. The prophet (S.A.W) said, "Muslim are like a single building, each side holds the other" This hadith teaches the importance of
A. *unity among Muslims.*
B. *congregation in prayers.*
C. *building strong houses.*
D. *social gathering.*
67. The prophet (p.b.u.h) said that "whoever performs Hajj and commits no evil"
A. *is rewarded abundantly.*
B. *will be admitted to Jannah straight.*
C. *will be loved by Allah.*
D. *returns home free from sin like a new born baby.*
68. Tawakul means
A. *obedience to Allah.*
B. *janaba.*
C. *mercy to Allah.*
D. *reliance of Allah.*
69. The following are factors that contribute to the use of intoxicants **except**
A. *good company.* B. *peer pressure.*
C. *idleness.* D. *frustration.*
70. Identify the correct order of rituals performed during a funeral
A. *Ghusul, kaifan, swalat, dafan.*
B. *Swalat, kaifan, ghusul, dafan.*
C. *Kaifan, ghusul, dafan, swalat.*
D. *Ghusul, swalat, kaifan, dafan.*
71. Three of the following are similarities between Idd and Friday prayer. Which one is **not** in both prayers?
A. *Are performed in the morning.*
B. *Have two rakaats.*
C. *Have khutbas.*
D. *Are performed in congregation.*
72. The prophet said, "whoever believes in Allah and the last day should not annoy his neighbours" By this he meant
A. *anybody else except neighbours can be annoyed.*
B. *believers should treat their neighbours with respect.*
C. *treating neighbours well is the most important act.*
D. *it is part of Iman to treat neighbours well.*
73. A seven year old Muslim child is forced to go to the mosque in order to
A. *make him form a habit of praying.*
B. *prevent him from sinning.*
C. *stop him from being too playful.*
D. *encourage him to mix with other children.*
74. Suleiman has found Hassan and Hussein discussing how to break into the library. The **best** action to take is
A. *move away from them.*
B. *tell them why it is wrong to steal.*
C. *report them to the head teacher.*
D. *make them stop the discussion.*

75. Asimah heard his friend Shimsia has been taken ill and admitted to hospital. Asimah should
 A. take flowers as a gift.
 B. offer dua for his recovery.
 C. extend his stay by his bedside.
 D. consult a witchdoctor.
76. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) said “seek knowledge even it is in China” The hadith wants us to
 A. go to China to learn their knowledge.
 B. learn other people’s language.
 C. go anywhere to get knowledge.
 D. go and invite the Chinese to Islam.
77. Which act will nullify your Wudhu and Salat?
 A. Turning away from Qibla.
 B. Laughing loudly during salat.
 C. Scratching your body during salat.
 D. Changing the order of salat.
78. The prophet (S.A.W) was taken to Isra Wal Miraj **mainly** to
 A. give him relief over the death of his wife.
 B. meet other prophets.
 C. see other prophets.
 D. have a ride on Buraq.
79. The correct order of the pillars of Islam is
 A. Swalat, Hajj, Zakat, Shahada.
 B. Saum, Swalat, Hajj, Shahada.
 C. Shahada, Swalat, Zakat, Saum, Hajj.
 D. Hajj, Swalat, Zakat, Saum, Shahada.
80. “Truly Allah loves to see His servant becoming tired in earning his daily bread in the right way” This hadith teaches us to
 A. depend on fellow Muslims.
 B. pray to Allah for help.
 C. receive Zakat.
 D. work hard.
81. When we do something wrong, we should always be ready to say
 A. Al-hamdullilah.
 B. Astaghfirullah.
 C. MaskaAllah.
 D. Ya Rabbi.
82. “The hand (support) of Allah (S.W) is with those who are united”. This hadith refers to
 A. co-operation. B. obedience.
 C. honesty. D. ignorance.
83. Below named are three consecutive days of Tashriq. Which one?
 A. 10, 11, 12 B. 11, 12, 13
 C. 12, 13, 14 D. 13, 14, 15
84. A girl is asked for her consent in marriage but she keeps quiet. What should be the conclusion?
 A. Be given more time to think.
 B. Avoid her and look for another.
 C. Force her to speak her mind.
 D. Declare consent accepted.
85. A person who sneezes is expected to praise Allah by saying
 A. Allahu Akbar. B. Alhamdulillah.
 C. Haailaha illa lah. D. Mashallah.
86. The prophet (p.b.u.h) declared 3 of the following people shall see paradise **except** one . Which one?
 A. One who cares for an orphan.
 B. Poor man who always begs for his family.
 C. A true and merciful king.
 D. Kinsman soft of heart.
87. Which statement is **not** correct on people with HIV and AIDS?
 A. Do not touch any fluid from them.
 B. Shake hands with them.
 C. Help console them.
 D. Keep away from them.
88. The act of moving between the two hills of Swafa and Marwa is called
 A. Tawaaf. B. Jamrat.
 C. Say. D. Qudum.
89. Khamis’ customer complained to him because of adding water to his milk. This practice is known as
 A. Ghush. B. Riba.
 C. Israf. D. Hoarding.
90. Allah’s attribute that describes Him as a source of knowledge is
 A. Al-Wahhab.
 B. Al-Fatah.
 C. Al-Aliim.
 D. Al-Qadr.