

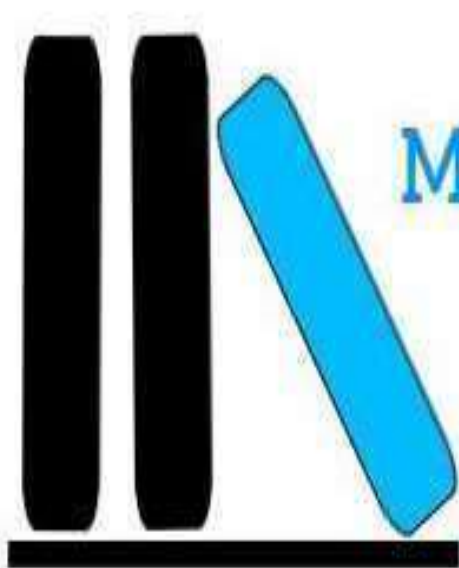
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ASSESSMENT TEST

CLASS 6

SERIES 001

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ASSESSMENT TEST

STANDARD 6 ENGLISH

Fill in the blank spaces 1 to 15 using the best answers from the choices given.

We were out 1 the Safari Rally. 2 usual our route 3 chosen. It must have been 4 to the twists and turns 5 our roads. It had been raining 6 the 7 day. The roads were very 8 . This is what made it 9 for us to watch the 10 cars. Due to the 11 they moved at, they 12 and skidded on the muddy road as we 13 them 14 . It was real fun for us. I even hoped that one day I 15 be a Safari Rally driver.

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. | watching | hearing | eyeing | looking |
| 2. | Like | As | Us | Of |
| 3. | had | had been | been | were |
| 4. | since | so | because | due |
| 5. | on | off | under | by |
| 6. | had | most | heavily | plenty |
| 7. | later | next | previous | present |
| 8. | slide | slippery | soft | safe |
| 9. | excite | exiting | existing | exciting |
| 10. | travelling | lace | running | rally |
| 11. | speed | fast | quick | speeding |
| 12. | swang | swerved | swinged | fell |
| 13. | clapped | cheared | cheered | encourage |
| 14. | at | by | on | for |
| 15. | can't | must | could | would |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the opposite of the underlined word.

16. The lesson was interesting.
A. Funny B. Boring C. Long D. Happy
17. My baby is sick.
A. Well B. Unhealthy C. Ill D. Health
18. The basket she carried was empty.
A. Bare B. Full C. Fool D. Heavy

Write the plural of the given words.

19. Chief
A. Chieves B. Chiefs C. Chiveses D. Chiefses
20. Journey
A. Journeys B. Journey C. Journies D. journeyes

21. Puppy
A. Puppyses B. Puppies C. Puppys D. Puppyses

Choose the correct conjunction to fill in the blanks.

22. It was hot _____ we did not remove our sweaters.
A. but B. and C. because D. so
23. Grace is both kind _____ generous.
A. because B. yet C. but D. and

For questions 24 and 25, choose the correctly spelt word.

24. A. Bycicle B. Bicycle C. Bycircle D. Bicile
25. A. Madgurd B. Mudguard C. Madgaud D. Mudgourd

Read the following passage carefully and then answer questions 26 to 38.

An old woman sat by the riverside. She was very thin and looked very sad. Whenever anybody passed by the river she pleaded with him/her to help her cross the river. By now, people in the area knew her very well. They all ignored her. One day however, Joni was on his way to visit his grandmother, he was accompanied by Mora his cousin. As they approached the river, they heard some noise from the dry leaves. On looking behind, they were very shocked to see the old woman. The old woman pleaded with Joni to help her cross the river. Joni felt pity on her. Mora on the other hand disagreed and told Joni not to try. Joni insisted on helping the old woman. Being a good Samaritan, he decided to help the poor old woman.

Just before the old woman could climb on his back, a tall huge man appeared. He pushed the old woman away. As she fell on the ground, she abused and cursed the man. Later, Joni learnt that the old woman was the witch who would never get off one's back. She would suck blood from her victim until the victim died. How lucky Joni was to have been saved at the last minute!

Questions

26. Where did the old woman sit?
A. In the river. B. On the river. C. At the river bank. D. At the beach.
27. The old woman was _____
A. very thin. B. very hungry. C. very happy. D. very fat.
28. What would she do whenever someone passed by?
A. Plead. B. Ask to be helped to cross the river.
C. Cross the river. D. Cry out for help.
29. Why did people ignore her?
A. They had seen her everyday. B. They had not known her.
C. They did not like her. D. They had known her tricks.

30. Where was Joni going?
A. To see his friend. B. To help the old woman.
C. To visit his grandparents. D. To visit the old woman.
31. What did they hear near the river?
A. A bark. B. A rustle. C. A clap. D. A shifting.
32. When did they hear the noise?
A. Before approaching the river. B. After approaching the river.
C. While approaching the river. D. Long after approaching the river.
33. What shocked the boys?
A. The noise they heard. B. The sight of the old woman.
C. On looking back. D. The old beggar.
34. Why did Joni have pity on the old woman?
A. She looked weak. B. She was not very old.
C. She was looking sick. D. She pleaded for help.
35. Who is a good Samaritan?
A. One who helps anyone in need. B. One who helps an old woman.
C. One who assists himself. D. One who helps you cross a river.
36. Who saved Joni?
A. Mora. B. The old woman.
C. A huge tall man. D. His father.
37. What did Joni learn later?
A. That the old woman was a wizard. B. That the old woman was a witch.
C. That the old woman needed help. D. That the old woman was dead.
38. The best title for the above passage is _____
A. Mora the kind boy. B. The kind twins and the old woman.
C. A narrow escape. D. How to help old women.

Read the following passage carefully and then answer questions 39 to 50.

We should all think of each other as Kenyans first and not as belonging to tribes. Tribalism in Kenya is a serious problem that should be addressed in all areas. Be it in the church, the schools our children go to or even the estates we live in.

It is each person's responsibility to treat other Kenyans like their brothers and sisters. Let us teach our children that we are all equal before God's eyes. It does not matter the height, size or colour. No one chooses what tribe to belong to. No one is in control of that. Let us therefore accept who we are. We can not change the tribe we belong to but we can change the way we think and treat everyone with respect and love. We should not have estates for certain tribes, such that if I belong to certain tribe, I will not be served. The habit of greeting a friend and asking which part of Kenya they come from should **come to an end**. We are all Kenyans and have a right to be

treated equally. Every Kenyan should be free to live wherever they choose as long as they can afford to buy the land.

Instead of tribalism, we need to join hands and make our country a better place to live in. We should join hands to ensure no one dies of hunger in our country. Let us work hand in hand to reduce the destruction of trees and save our environment. United we stand, divided we fall. Let us all preach peace for the benefit of our country.

Questions

39. How should we think of each other?
A. As tribes B. As friends C. As Christians D. As Kenyans
40. Tribalism in Kenya is _____
A. a major problem. B. no longer a problem.
C. a dying problem. D. not practiced.
41. The expression 'come to an end' in the passage means _____
A. begin. B. come. C. continue. D. stop.
42. What is an estate?
A. Where we go to church. B. Where tribalism is practised.
C. Where people live. D. Where shops are built.
43. We should teach our children that _____
A. they are special.
B. they are God's children.
C. they are all equal before God's eyes.
D. we need to know each other's tribes.
44. For us to belong to a certain tribe it is _____
A. our choice. B. God's plan.
C. depends on our colours. D. depends on our height.
45. What habit must we stop?
A. Greeting people. B. Asking a person his/her tribe.
C. Serving other tribes. D. Buying land anywhere.
46. As Kenyans we should be _____
A. treated well. B. treated differently.
C. treated with care. D. treated equally.
47. Where should people in Kenya live?
A. In their village. B. Where they cannot afford.
C. Anywhere as long as they can afford. D. In their tribal boundaries.
48. To "work hand in hand" means _____
A. to use our hands while working. B. to work together.
C. to join hands while working. D. to work all the time.
-
49. We can do the following for our country except _____
A. to feed the hungry. B. plant trees.
C. remain divided. D. save our environment.
50. The best title for the above passage is _____
A. Living in peace. B. Cutting down trees.
C. Planting trees. D. Tribalism in Africa.

ASSESSMENT TEST KISWAHILI DARASA LA SABA

Jaza mapengo kwa maneno sahihi.

Kenya ni __1__ ambayo imebarikiwa kuwa na __2__ zaidi ya arubaini na __3__. Watu wa maeneo mbalimbali hufuata mila na desturi mbalimbali hasa __4__ kutoka kwa mababu __5__. Jamii inayohamama huzingatia __6__ kwa sababu ni rahisi kuhama na mifugo. Wamaasai wanatambulika kila waendapo kwani hawakosi __7__ kiunoni na __8__ mkononi. Virungu hivyo wanavyovibeba ni silaha ambayo hawaitumii ovyo ovyo.

Jamii ya Wakaraba inasifika kwa ujuzi wa kurusha mishale. Si ajabu kuwaona wamebeba __9__ mikononi na mishale iliyojaa __10__. Ni rahisi __11__ adui kwa sababu unaweza kujificha mbali na mishale hautoi silaha. Serikali inashughulika __12__ la __13__ wa mifugo. Jambo hili limesababisha __14__ mengi kwa sababu hakuna anayekubali kuwapoteza mifugo __15__.

A.	B.	C.	D.
1. inchi	taifa	nchi	mahali
2. mataifa	makabila	kabila	majimbo
3. mawili	wawili	miwili	mbili
4. walizoridhi	waliozorithi	walizoziridhi	walizozirithi
5. zao	yao	wao	zako
6. ulimaji	ufugaji	ufungaji	ukulima
7. njora	mikuki	sime	mishale
8. gumbasi	ngao	mikuki	vimangare
9. uta	bunduki	nyuta	manati
10. ziafani	riaka	pongono	podo
11. kumfunga	kumpiga	kumtunga	kumfuma
12. swala	suala	sala	suhala
13. uibaji	wizi	uwizi	wezi
14. maafu	vifo	maiti	shida
15. wao	yake	yao	zao

Kutoka swali 16 hadi 30 jibu kulingana na maagizo.

16. Ni chakula gani ambacho hakiwezi kupikwa kwa kukaangwa?
A. Chapati. B. Wali. C. Ugali. D. Bajia.
17. Mkata hana _____.
A. mali B. kinyongo C. bahati D. uhuru
18. Manamba ni watu ambao ni _____.
A. wahudumu kwenye magari ya umma
B. watu wanaohesabu vitu
C. wafanyakazi wahamiaji katika mashamba makubwa
D. watu wanorandaranda bila mipango

19. Miradi mingine iliharibika kwa sababu ya kukosa mipango maalum. Neno lililopigiwa mstari ni _____
A. kitenzi B. kivumishi halisi.
C. kivumishi radidi. D. kielezi.
20. Mtu akiwa na mvi anaweza kurudisha weusi wa nywele zake kwa kutumia _____
A. kanta B. poda C. makaa D. ngeu
21. Ni sentensi ipi iliyoakifishwa sahihi.
A. Nataka kuzuru visiwa vya ngazija.
B. Lo! mbona hukuja jana.
C. Mzazi wangu alingamua ukweli.
D. Tutakula nyama, wali na matunda.
22. Mtembei ni mnene _____ Mwaluma.
A. kuliko B. kushinda C. kumliko D. kuzidi
23. Kamilisha sentensi ifuatayo.
Waraka _____ niliandikiwa ulikuwa mrefu.
A. ambayo B. ambao C. ambazo D. ambalo
24. Andika kwa maneno.
30,002.
A. Elfu thelathini na mbili.
B. Elfu thelathini na mbili na mbili.
C. Thelathini na mbili elfu.
D. Thelathini elfu na mbili.
25. Rangi inayofanana na utando wa maziwa wenye mafuta yanayoweza kutengenezwa samli au siagi huitwa _____
A. malai B. zafarani C. waridi D. zari
26. Chagua methali inayoafikiana na maelezo haya: Kitu kinachoweza kukusaidia n kile ulicho nacho karibu wala si kitu ambacho kiko mbali.
A. Aliye kando haangukiwi na mti.
B. Sanda ya mbali haiziki.
C. Jivuli la mvumo huwafunika walio mbali.
D. Msinacho hasidi ya mwenye nacho.
27. Chagua tashbihi inayofaa kukamilisha sentensi ifuatayo.
Msichana huyu ni msiri kama _____
A. giza B. mchawi C. mwizi D. kaburi
28. Mfupa wa kinywani unaoshikilia meno huitwa _____
A. ufizi B. taya C. gego D. choge
29. Tegua kitendawili.
Dhababu yangu haishuki bei.
A. Shamba. B. Pesa. C. Gari. D. Nguo.
30. Kamilisha sentensi kwa kuinganishi bora: _____ mtoto hulia akihi njaa.
A. Yakini B. Angalau C. Yamkini D. Maadamu

Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 31-40 .

Katika miaka ya hivi karibuni kumeshuhudiwa mabadiliko makubwa ya kijamii katika taifa letu. Miongoni mwa mabadiliko hayo ni kule kuendelea kwa taifa kuwa changa. Hii ina maana kuwa wananchi vijana walio na miaka chini ya thelathini na mitano ni wengi zaidi ya wale wenye umri mkubwa kuliko huo.

Kwa sababu ya juhudi kubwa ya serikaji, kufikia takriban miaka thelathini na mitano iliyopita, mbinu za kujua kusoma na kuandika huchukuliwa kuwa kitu cha kawaida kama vile kuvaa nguo.

Tukitupa macho nyuma kabla ya utawala wa kikoloni kuingia huku kwetu, yapata karne moja iliyopita, tutaona kuwa hali ilikuwa tofauti kabisa. Jumuiya zilizoishi katika sehemu ya bara hazikuwa zimeona wala kusikia mtu akiandika ama kusoma. Angetokea mtu awesome makala wangemwona kama mwehu anayeboboka ovyo kwani hicho kilikuwa kioja kikubwa.

Jumuiya za pwani zilikuwa na hali tofauti. Karne kadhaa hapo awali, wananchi hawa walikuwa wametembelewa na Waarabu kwa ajili ya kufanya biashara na kuwahubiria dini ya Kiislamu. Maingiliano haya yaliwanufaisha wananchi kwa njia ambayo labda haikukusudiwa. Walipata ujuzi wa kusoma na kuandika hati ya Kiarabu ili waweze kusoma Koran katika lugha ya Kiarabu. Baadaye walitumia hati hiyo kuandika lugha zao za kienyeji. Maandishi mengi yalikuwa na lengo la kuhifadhi mafunzo ya dini ya Kiislamu.

Tukizingatia wazo hili na kuzichunguza baadhi ya jumuiya zilizoishi bara tutaona kuwa zilikuwa na aina ya uandishi. Katika jumuiya mojawapo, kwa mfano, mgeni aliposema angekuja kutembea baada ya siku kumi, wenyeji wake walichukua ukambaa wakatengeneza mafundo kumi. Kila fundo liliwakilisha siku moja. Kila kulipokucha waliondoa fundo moja, mpaka fundo la kumi. Hii ilikuwa njia mahsusi ya kuhifadhi habari na ililingana na ile ya kuandika.

Tunaweza kusema kuwa ikiwa wakoloni hawakuja na mfumo mpya, labda kufikia sasa jumuiya hiyo ingekuwa imevumbua njia nyingine ya uandishi.

Maswali

31. Kwa nini taifa letu linasemekana kuwa ni changa?

- A. Kwa sababu lilipata uhuru hivi juzi.
- B. Ni taifa ambalo si kubwa sana.
- C. Idadi kubwa ya wananchi ni vijana.
- D. Halikui kimaendeleo kama mataifa mengine.

32. Neno jingine lenye maana sawa na mbinu kama lilivyotumiwa kwenye taarifa ni _____.

- A. mafunzo
- B. hati
- C. stadi
- D. wazo

33. Kulingana na taarifa hii _____

- A. watu wote walijua kuandika kuanzia zamani.
- B. wakoloni ndio waliokuwa wa kwanza kuwafunza watu kuandika.
- C. siku hizo kusoma na kuandika ni kitu cha kawaida.
- D. waarabu walikuja kutawala sehemu za pwani.

34. Waarabu walitaka watu wajue kuandika _____

- A. ili wapate elimu ya juu.
- B. iwe rahisi kwao kuwatawala.

- C. ili waweze kuendeleza dini yao.
D. ili wafanye biashara vyema.
35. Maana ya neno kioja ni
A. wendawazimu. B. ajabu.
C. ghasia. D. maarifa.
36. Watu wa pwani walijua kuandika _____
A. karibu miaka mia moja iliyopita.
B. miaka zaidi ya mia mbili iliyopita.
C. miaka hamsini iliyopita.
D. mkoloni alipowasili.
37. Chagua kifungu kilicho sahihi.
Wenyeji wa pwani walitumia hati ya Kiarabu
A. kusomea na kuandikia Korani na lugha zao.
B. kusomea na kuandikia Kiarabu na lugha zao.
C. kusomea na kuandikia Kiarabu.
D. kusomea na kuandikia Kiswahili.
38. Wananchi wengi wanajua kusoma na kuandika kwa sababu _____.
A. wananchi wenyewe wamefanya bidii.
B. kumekuwa na utulivu nchini.
C. kumekuwa na mpango uliotekelzwa kwa miaka mingi iliyopita.
D. wananchi wanaona faida ya kujua kusoma na kuandika.
39. Kabla ya watu kujua kusoma na kuandika.
A. Walikuwa hawajui chochote kuhusu idadi.
B. Walikuwa na mbinu zao za kujua idadi.
C. Walishindwa kuwasilisha ujumbe.
D. Walichukia elimu ya kuhesabu.
40. Habari hii inazungumza kuhusu _____.
A. Waarabu B. Waislamu
C. Wakoloni D. Uandishi

Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 - 50.

Vile tunavyoendelea kukua ndivyo tutakavyozidi kujifunza mambo mengi maishani. Kati ya hayo, muhimu zaidi bila shaka ni kazi na mapumziko mbali na pilkapilka nyinginezo.

Kuna kazi za aina nyingi. Hata hivyo, wajibu wetu mkubwa ni kuwasaidia wazazi kwa kazi kama vile kufua nguo, kuchunga mifugo, kutumwa dukani n.k. Lakini inasikitisha kuwa wengi wetu hupendelea uvivu na kucheza. Uzembe una ndugu yake katika kujisingizia ugonjwa; nako kucheza hakuwezi kutulisha wala kutuvisha. Ndiyo tunaambiwa kuwa uvivu ni adui wa maendeleo, na kucheza kutupu hakufai. Jambo la kusisitiza ni kwamba zile kazi, vikazi na vijikazi nyumbani ndivyo michango yetu katika kutafuta riziki.

Kupumzika kama sehemu nyingine ya maisha yetu hakuna haja kuzungumziwa sana. Kwa nini tupumzike? Hata katika maandishi matakatifu tunaelezwa kuwa katika kuumba ulimwengu, Bwana Mungu Mwenyezi alifanya kazi kwa siku saba. Sisi pia hali kadhalika tuna siku ya kupumzika kila juma.

Katika kufanya kazi huwa tunatumia nguvu. Kitumiwacho humalizika. Lakini kwa bahati nzuri nguvu zetu hujengeka na kupatikana upya baada ya mapumziko, matokeo yakiwa kuweza kufanya kazi vizuri na kwa moyo zaidi.

Maswali

41. Vijana huendelea kukua _____.
A. urefu na unene. C. urefu na kiakili.
B. kimwili na si kiakili. D. kimwili na kiakili.
42. Kazi na mapumziko ni muhimu mbali na pilkapilka nyinginezo. Neno pilkapilka linamaanisha _____
A. shughuli chache. B. shughuli mbalimbali.
C. shughuli za nyumbani. D. shughuli za kazini.
43. Njia nyingine pia ya kuwasaidia wazazi wetu ni _____
A. kutumwa dukani. B. kuchunga wanyama.
C. kuosha vyombo. D. kufua nguo.
44. n.k. ni ufupi wa _____
A. na kila kitu B. na kikomo
C. na kwisha D. na kadhalika
45. Kisawe cha neno uzembe ni _____
A. utepetevu B. uvuvi
C. kuchangamka D. ulemavu
46. Kwa maoni ya mwandishi _____
A. uvivu kidogo si vibaya. B. kucheza kiasi ni vibaya.
C. kucheza kiasi si vibaya. D. uvivu kidogo ni vibaya.
47. Ni jambo gani ambalo halijapendekezwa kufanywa kamwe?
A. Kucheza. B. Kufanya kazi.
C. Kupumzika. D. Kulegea.
48. Neno lenye maana sawa na riziki kulingana na habari hii ni _____
A. bahati B. chakula
C. gange D. kitoweo
49. Habari hii inatodokezea kuwa _____
A. Mola alifanya kazi mfululizo bila kupumzika.
B. watu huzembea kazi kwa sababu hata Mungu alipumzika.
C. watu wote hufanya kazi kwa bidii.
D. Mungu hachukii watu wakipumzika baada ya kufanya kazi kwa bidii.
50. Sababu maalum ya watu kupumzika ni _____
A. kuendeleza ulegevu kiasi.
B. wapate nguvu mpya ya kufanya kazi.
C. watumie pesa zao kustarehe.
D. kuwaruhusu wengine kufanya kazi.

ASSESSMENT TEST

STANDARD 6 MATHEMATICS

1. Write in words: 782 304

A. Seven hundred and eight two thousand and thirty four.
 B. Eight two thousand three hundred and four.
 C. Seven hundred and eighty two thousand three hundred and four.
 D. Seven million eighty two thousand three hundred and four.

2. What is the place value of 8 in 698 093?

A. Tens
 B. Thousands
 C. Thousandths
 D. Hundredths

3. What is the total value of digit 7 in the figure 975 608?

A. Ten thousands
 B. 7 500
 C. 7 000
 D. 70 000

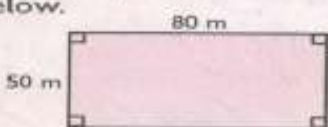
4. Write the following in symbols: seven million two hundred and eleven.

A. 7 000 211 B. 7 211 000
 C. 700 211 D. 7 020 011

5. Round off to the nearest thousands: 1 985.

A. 1 900 B. 2 000
 C. 1 985 D. 2 100

6. Find the perimeter of the figure below.


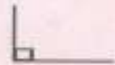




80 m

50 m

A. 400 m^2 B. 310 m
 C. 340 m^2 D. 260 m

7. Which one of these angles is a reflex angle?

A.  B. 
 C.  D. 

8. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 8?

A. 59 386 B. 909 183
 C. 3 264 D. 41 286

9. What is the square of 24?

A. 576 B. 168
 C. 676 D. 625

10. Add: $3\,465\,108 + 1\,453 + 421\,156$

A. 9 129 668 B. 3 887 717
 C. 5 333 264 D. 7 678 121

11. Work out:

$$\begin{array}{r} 519 \\ \times 823 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A. 6 747 B. 427 137
 C. 53 457 D. 427 037

12. 875 text books were given to seven schools. If each school received an equal share, how many books were given to each school?

A. 6 125 B. 882
 C. 125 D. 868

13. Divide: $14\,049 \div 7$

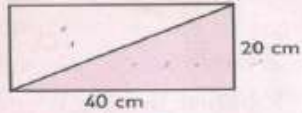
A. 207 B. 27
 C. 270 D. 2 007

14. Find the L.C.M of 24, 32 and 48.

A. 8 B. 6
 C. 48 D. 96



15. Find the area of the shaded part.



- A. 800 cm^2 B. 400 cm^2
 C. 400 cm^2 D. 800 cm^2

16. Work out: $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{6}$

- A. $1\frac{1}{6}$ B. $\frac{7}{9}$
 C. $1\frac{1}{2}$ D. $\frac{10}{18}$

17. $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{6} =$

- A. $\frac{11}{24}$ B. $\frac{1}{8}$
 C. $\frac{6}{24}$ D. $\frac{5}{24}$

18. What is the mass of three packets containing $24\frac{1}{3}$ kg, $10\frac{1}{2}$ kg and $15\frac{1}{4}$ kg of rice?

- A. $1\frac{1}{12}$ kg B. $50\frac{1}{12}$ kg
 C. $29\frac{1}{12}$ kg D. $30\frac{1}{12}$ kg

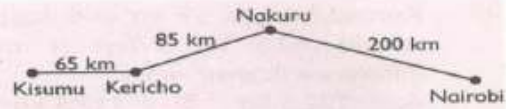
19. How many minutes are there in 4 hours 20 minutes?

- A. 260 min B. 240 min
 C. 220 min D. 80 min

20. What should be subtracted from 5.1 to get 2.9?

- A. 2.2 B. 8.0
 C. 3.2 D. 0.8

21. Jane drove from Kisumu to Nairobi and back. The distances between the towns she passed through are shown in the following diagram. Calculate the distance she covered.



- A. 350 km B. 351 km
 C. 702 km D. 700 km

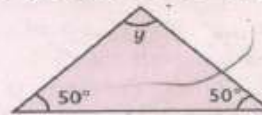
22. The product of 8 and 9 is the same as the product of 6 and _____

- A. 72 B. 17
 C. 23 D. 12

23. Subtract 356 from 100 000

- A. 100 356 B. 199 644
 C. 99 644 D. 64 400

24. Find the size of the angle marked y.

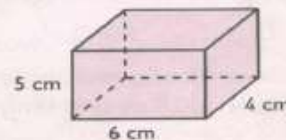


- A. 100° B. 80°
 C. 130° D. 50°

25. Find the square root of 441.

- A. 41 B. 22
 C. 21 D. 20

26. Find the volume of the figure below.



- A. 120 cm^2 B. 15 cm^3
 C. 120 cm^3 D. 15 cm^2

27. Add: $0.034 + 0.1 + 20 + 1.0001$

- A. 3.1341 B. 31.3411
 C. 30.001 D. 21.1341



28. Kamau weighs 59 kg and Joyce weighs 63.5 kg. What is the difference in their mass?
 A. 122.5 kg B. 112.5 kg
 C. 45 kg D. 4.5 kg

29. Add thirty six thousand nine hundred and fifty eight to four hundred and twenty thousand and seven.
 A. 456 955 B. 78 965
 C. 456 965 D. 78 957

30. $2\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} =$
 A. $\frac{3}{45}$ B. $\frac{8}{15}$
 C. $\frac{4}{9}$ D. $1\frac{1}{8}$

31. Susan carried 10 kg of sugar and James carried 10 kg of cotton wool. Who carried a heavier load?
 A. Susan B. James
 C. None D. 20 kg

32. Convert $\frac{47}{50}$ into a decimal.
 A. 0.47 B. 9.4
 C. 0.94 D. 4.7

33. Simplify $20y - 13y$.
 A. $33y$ B. 33
 C. $7y$ D. 7

34. Find the area of a rectangle whose perimeter is 28 m and length 8 m?
 A. 48 cm^2 B. 36 m^2
 C. 224 cm^2 D. 48 m^2

35. During Mwangi's birthday party $\frac{3}{5}$ of his cake was eaten. What fraction of the cake was left?

A. $\frac{1}{5}$ B. $\frac{3}{5}$
 C. $\frac{1}{10}$ D. $\frac{2}{5}$

36. Kipkorir bought a cow at sh 7 500.00 and sold it to Akingi at sh 10 500.00. What profit did he make?
 A. Sh 18 000
 B. Sh 3 000
 C. Sh 3 500
 D. Sh 10 500

37. Write the next number in the sequence below.
 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, ____
 A. 27 B. 22
 C. 28 D. 32

38. Find the value of x .

A. 80° B. 100°
 C. 45° D. 90°

39. Work out the following:

km	m	cm
64	735	70
+ 154	618	55

A. 218 km 1 343 m 125 cm
 B. 219 km 343 m 25 cm
 C. 219 km 354 m 125 cm
 D. 219 km 354 m 25 cm

40. Work out the following:

$$\sqrt{\frac{16}{81}}$$

A. $\frac{8}{9}$ B. $1\frac{1}{9}$
 C. $\frac{4}{9}$ D. $\frac{9}{4}$



41. Karegi travelled for $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours. For how many minutes did he travel?

- A. 330 min B. 330 hours
C. 30 min D. 300 min

42. Wanja bought 40 oranges. She later found $\frac{1}{8}$ of them were bad. How many oranges were good?

- A. 20 B. 25
C. 35 D. 5

43. What will be the time 30 minutes after the time shown on the clockface?



- A. 12.15 B. 12.30
C. 12.45 D. 1.45

44. The area of a square is 144 cm^2 . What is the length of one side?

- A. 36 cm B. 12 cm
C. 36 cm^2 D. 12 cm^2

45. What is the product of prime numbers between 20 and 30?

- A. 52 B. 667
C. 73 D. 79

46. Arrange in order from the largest to the smallest.

$$\frac{5}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}$$

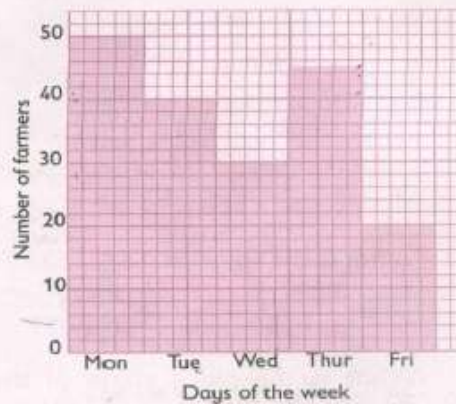
- A. $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{1}{3}$
B. $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}$
C. $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{3}$

D. $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{3}$

47. $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} =$

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

The graph below shows the attendance of farmers at a co-operative society meeting. Use it to answer Questions 48-50.



48. How many farmers attended the meeting on Monday.

- A. 55 B. 45
C. 40 D. 50

49. How many farmers attended the meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday?

- A. 70 B. 40
C. 30 D. 90

50. How many farmers attended the meeting for the whole week?

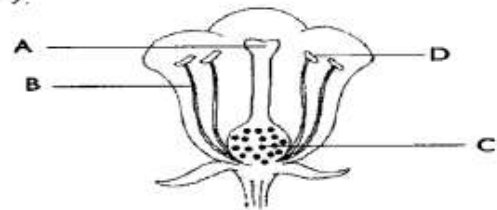
- A. 180 B. 190
C. 185 D. 200

ASSESSMENT TEST

STANDARD 6 SCIENCE

- Which one of the following is part of a human female reproductive system?
A. Cervix. B. Scrotum.
C. Ovules. D. Testis.
- Which one of the following diseases can be spread by drinking cow's milk infected with bacteria?
A. Malaria. B. Tuberculosis.
C. Bilharzia. D. Cholera.
- Which one of the following vaccines is given to a baby at the age of 10 weeks?
A. B.C.G.
B. Anti-measles.
C. 4th oral polio.
D. 2nd D.P.T.
- Which one of the following diseases is **not** immunisable?
A. Measles. B. Cholera.
C. Bilharzia. D. Pertussis.
- Below are physical changes during adolescence.
(i) Increase in weight and height.
(ii) Voice breaks.
(iii) Menstruation starts.
(iv) Hips broaden.
(v) Hair grows under the armpit.
Which changes occur in both boys and girls?
A. (ii) and (v) B. (i) and (v)
C. (ii) and (iv) D. (iii) and (iv)
- A tube with a funnel-like opening on each ovary in a human female reproductive system is referred to as _____.

- oviduct B. uterus
C. vagina D. cervix
- The first stage of adolescence is
A. maturity.
B. adolescent.
C. puberty.
D. reproduction.
- The male sex cells are formed in the _____.
A. sperms B. testis
C. scrotum D. penis



Which part of the flower labelled A, B, C and D does fertilisation take place?

- A. C B. A
C. D D. C
- Which one of the following parts of a flower makes up the female part?
A. Filament, anther.
B. Stigma, filament.
C. Sepals, petals.
D. Stigma, ovules.
- An astronomer left planet Venus and landed in planet Uranus. Which of the following planets did he **not** pass through?
A. Neptune. B. Earth.
C. Mars. D. Saturn.
- The tube that carries urine and



sperms out of the male body is known as _____.

- A. penis B. urethra
C. glands D. sperm duct

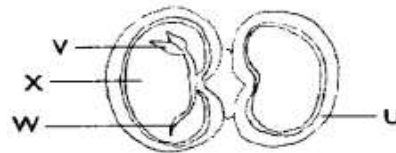
13. Which one of the following is **not** a sign of malaria?
A. Rise in body temperature.
B. Pain in the joints.
C. Lack of enough blood in the body.
D. Frequent and prolonged coughs.
14. The D.P.T vaccine protects a baby from all the following diseases **except**
A. Diphtheria.
B. Polio.
C. Tetanus.
D. Whooping cough.
15. Which one of the following is an effect of HIV infection on the family?
A. Sadness in the family.
B. Poor health and congestion in hospitals.
C. Low self-esteem.
D. Sickness associated with HIV and AIDS.
16. Which one of the following parts of a flower is **correctly** matched with its function?

	Part	Function
A.	Stigma	Fertilisation takes place.
B.	Corolla	Attracts insects.
C.	Filament	Produces pollen grains. *
D.	Ovary	Develops into seeds

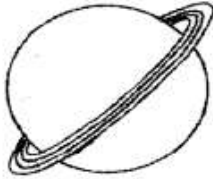
17. Which one of the following statements is **true**?

- A. Only planet earth rotates and revolves.
B. All planets are of the same size.
C. The sun is one of the many stars.
D. Mars is the smallest planet.

Use the diagram to answer Questions 18 - 20.



18. Which part protects the inner parts of a bean seed?
A. X B. W
C. U D. V
19. The parts that make up the embryo of a seed are labelled _____ and _____.
A. U and W. B. V and X.
C. W and X. D. V and W.
20. In dicotyledonous seeds food is stored in the part marked _____.
A. X B. V
C. W D. U
21. The female reproductive cells in flowering plants are known as
A. flower. B. Ova.
C. ovary. D. Ovules.
22. Jemima and her friend were reading a health magazine. They found the following description of a certain disease.
(i) Its germs may be found in rusty objects like nails.
(ii) The germs enter the body through cuts or bruises on the body.

- (iii) It causes stiffness of the body.
(iv) It is immunisable.
- Which disease did they read about?
- A. Poliomyelitis. B. Tetanus.
C. Diphtheria. D. Measles.
23. Which one of the following can result from teachers, parents and pupils suffering from HIV infection and dying of AIDS?
- A. Low agricultural production.
B. Poor health care.
C. Increase in the number of school dropouts.
D. Poor economy.
24. The long and narrow tube in the middle of a flower is called
- A. stigma. B. pistil.
C. filament. D. style.
25. Which one of the following changes can make boys shy?
- A. Increase in weight.
B. Shoulders broadening.
C. Voice breaking and becoming deep.
D. Increase in height.
26. During adolescence various visible changes take place in boys and girls. These are known as
- A. emotional changes.
B. physical changes.
C. social changes.
D. preparation changes.
27. At what age is the anti-measles vaccine given to a baby?
- A. 3 months. B. 9 weeks.
C. 9 months. D. At birth.
28. Which of the following is the **correct** name given to the powdery substance produced by the anthers in a flower?
- A. Filament.
B. Ovules.
C. Pollen grains.
D. Nectar.
29. Which one of the following is **not** an agent of pollination?
- A. Flower. B. Water.
C. Wind. D. Insects.
30. During a science lesson, Std. 6 pupils in Kaheti Primary School were asked by their teacher to model a planet like the one shown below.
- 
- Which statement is **not correct** about this planet?
- A. It is the 6th planet from the sun.
B. It is between Jupiter and Uranus.
C. It has a notable ring round it.
D. It is the largest of the eight planets.
31. Tuberculosis can be controlled in all the following ways **except**
- A. Draining stagnant water.
B. Avoiding dusty places.
C. Immunisation.
D. Boiling milk before drinking.
32. Three of the following statements are true about the oviduct **except**
- A. It produces the female sex cells.



- B. It is where fertilisation takes place.
- C. It is also known as fallopian tube.
- D. It is a tube with funnel-like opening to each ovary.

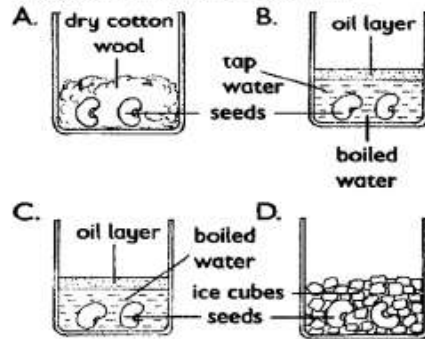
33. Parasites that cause malaria are called
- A. bacteria.
 - B. virus.
 - C. *Plasmodium*.
 - D. mosquito.
34. Which of the following plants have been matched **correctly** with their type of roots and leaves?

Plant	Root	Leaves
A. Maize		
B. Pea		
C. Wheat		
D. Bean		

35. Which one of the following is **not** a condition necessary for seeds to become seedlings?
- A. Oxygen.
 - B. Moisture.
 - C. Warmth.
 - D. Sunlight.
36. Which one of the following is **not** a characteristic of wind pollinated flowers?
- A. Loosely attached anthers.

- B. No nectar.
- C. Sticky stigma.
- D. Not brightly coloured petals.

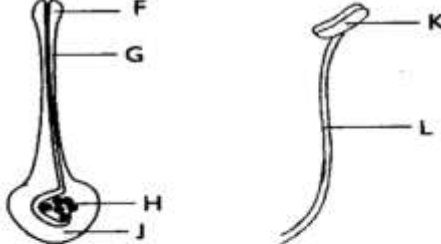
37. The transfer of pollen grains from the anthers of one flower to the stigma of another flower on the same plant is known as
- A. Self pollination.
 - B. Internal pollination.
 - C. Insect pollination.
 - D. Cross pollination.
38. Which one of the following containers will seeds germinate if they are left for one week?



39. The tiny hole that allows water and air to enter a seed during germination is called _____
- A. micropyle.
 - B. hilum.
 - C. testa.
 - D. radicle.
40. The malaria causing parasites are passed from one person to another through _____
- A. coughing.
 - B. mosquito bites.
 - C. sexual intercourse.
 - D. eating contaminated food.
41. Which one of the following is **not** an importance of HIV testing?

- A. To overcome fear.
 - B. To decide to change behaviour and avoid infecting others if HIV positive.
 - C. To know ones status and use the best medicine to cure the virus.
 - D. To campaign against the spread of HIV.
42. Which one of the following **best** explains why someone suffering from malaria may lack enough blood in the body leading to anaemia?
- A. The parasite causing malaria feed on the red blood cells of the human.
 - B. One sweats a lot leading to loss of water.
 - C. The female anopheles mosquitoes carry the *Plasmodium*.
 - D. One vomits and diarrhoea a lot.
43. Which one of the following diseases is **not** immunisable?
- A. Measles.
 - B. Tetanus.
 - C. Poliomyelitis.
 - D. Dysentery.
44. In which part of a flower does a pollen tube grow through?
- A. Anthers. B. Style.
 - C. Sepals. D. Ovary.
45. Which one of the following is the 4th and 7th planet respectively?
- A. Neptune and Saturn.
 - B. Uranus and Mars.
 - C. Earth and Jupiter.
 - D. Mars and Uranus.
46. Which one of the following

words is **not** correctly matched with its meaning?

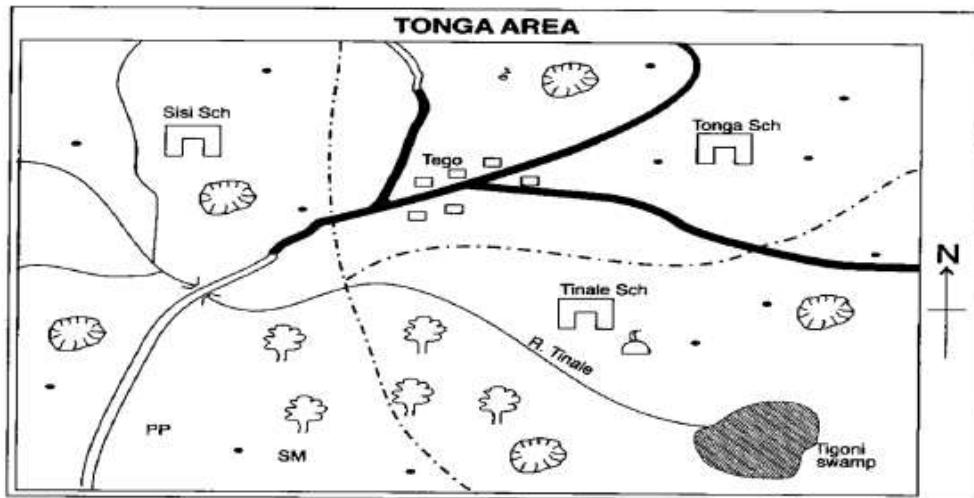
- A. Dicotyledons – seeds with two seed leaves.
 - B. Plumule – the leafy part of an embryo plant.
 - C. Hilum – a tiny hole in which air and water enters the seed.
 - D. Germination – a process in which a seed becomes a seedling.
47. When an ovum is released from the ovary it passes through the _____ to reach the _____.
- A. oviduct, vagina
 - B. uterus, vagina
 - C. fallopian tube, uterus
 - D. uterus, cervix
48. The diagrams below represent male and female parts of a flower.
- 
- Which parts produce the reproductive cells?
- A. F and K B. J and L
 - C. K and G D. J and K
49. Which one of the following planets has water and air on it?
- A. Mars. B. Earth.
 - C. Jupiter. D. Venus.
50. An insect pollinated flower must have the following characteristics **except**
- A. Being colorful
 - B. Producing scent
 - C. Producing large quantities of pollen
 - D. Having a sweet tasting liquid



ASSESSMENT TEST

STANDARD 6 SOCIAL STUDIES

Study the map of Tonga Area below answer questions 1–7.



Scale: 1 cm rep 1 km



KEY			
	Tarmac road		Settlements
	Murrum road		School
	Permanent buildings		Quarry
	Locational boundary		River and bridge
			Forest
			Mosque
			Police post
			Saw mill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. What is the direction of the swamp from Tonga School?
 A. South East. B. North West.
 C. North. D. South.</p> <p>2. The highest point on the map is likely to be around
 A. Sisi School.
 B. Forest.
 C. Tigoni town.
 D. Tigoni swamp.</p> | <p>3. The population distribution of Tonga area can be described as
 A. dense. B. linear.
 C. clustered. D. scattered</p> <p>4. The main economic activity of the people of Tonga area is likely to be
 A. farming. B. mining.
 C. fishing. D. pastoralism.</p> |
|---|---|



Which religion do people in Tonga area practise?

- A. Paganism. B. Hinduism.
C. Christianity. D. Islam.

The chief government officer of Tonga area is

- A. District Commissioner.
B. Senator.
C. Chief.
D. Governor.

The approximate length of River Tinala from the bridge to Tigoni Swamp?

- A. 10 km. B. 7.5 km.
C. 9 km. D. 7 km.

Which one of the following countries is the largest in Eastern Africa?

- A. Ethiopia. B. Sudan.
C. Nigeria. D. Kenya.

Which of the following best describes the desert climatic region?

- A. Hot and wet.
B. Cool and dry.
C. Cool and hot.
D. Hot and dry.

Which one of the following factors does not affect the climate of a place?


- A. Winds. B. Longitude.
C. Latitudes. D. Altitude.

The scientific instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure is called

- A. anemometer.
B. hygrometer
C. barometer.
D. thermometer.

Imaginary lines on the earth's surface that run from North to South are called

- A. latitudes. B. longitudes.
C. contours. D. isobars

The symbol shown alongside represents _____ on a map. 

- A. Waterfall. B. Bridge.
C. River and Bridge. D. Road.

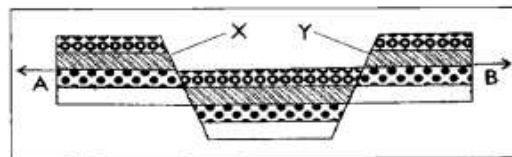
14. Areas of land that are low-lying and gently sloping are called

- A. highlands. B. plateaus.
C. plains. D. swamps.

15. Which one of the following mountains is correctly matched with the country where it is found?

- A. Elgon – Tanzania.
B. Ruwenzori – Sudan.
C. Kitimanjaro – Kenya.
D. Ras Dashan – Ethiopia.

Use the diagram to answer questions 16 and 17.



16. What are the parts labelled X and Y?

- A. Valleys. B. Escarpment.
C. Mountain. D. Lines.

17. Name the forces labelled A and B.

- A. Tensional forces
B. Compressional forces
C. Sinking forces.
D. Block forces.

18. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- A. Maasai, Iteso, Samburu – Plain Nilotes.
B. Nandi, Kipsigis, Tugen – River-lake Nilotes.
C. Pokomo, Pokot, Taita – Bantus.
D. Pokomo, Somali, Ogaden – Cushites.

19. Which one of the following lakes is not found in the Rift Valley?

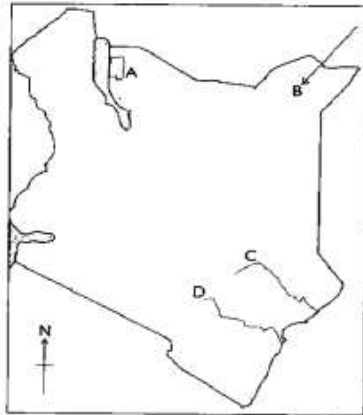
- A. Lake Kanyaboli.
B. Lake Natron.
C. Lake Turkana.
D. Lake Tanganyika

20. Which one of the following is the largest physical region in Kenya?

- A. Swamps. B. Highlands.
C. Plateau. D. Coastal plains.

21. Someone can become a Kenyan citizen by all the following except
- A. registration.
 - B. naturalization.
 - C. recommendation.
 - D. birth.

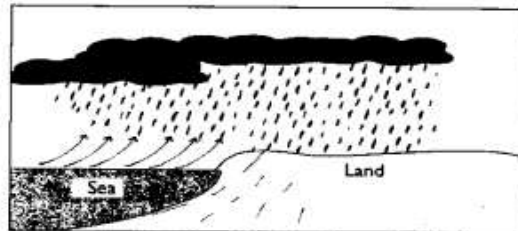
Use the map below to answer questions 22–24.



22. The main economic activity around the area marked A is
- A. pastoralism.
 - B. tourism.
 - C. mining.
 - D. trading.
23. Name the rivers marked C and D respectively.
- A. Tana, Athi.
 - B. Athi, Tana.
 - C. Tana, Ewaso Nyiro.
 - D. Turkwel, Athi.
24. The people who used the route marked B while migrating are likely to be
- A. Bantus.
 - B. Cushites.
 - C. Semites.
 - D. Nilotes.
25. Fishing that is done in freshwater lakes, dams and rivers is known as
- A. domestic fishing.
 - B. inland fishing.
 - C. commercial fishing.
 - D. marine fishing.
26. The most developed system of transport in Kenya is
- A. railway.
 - B. airways.
 - C. roadways.
 - D. waterways.

27. Which one of the following is true of equatorial climate?
- A. It is hot and wet.
 - B. It is warm and dry.
 - C. It is wet and dry.
 - D. It is dry and hot.
28. The daily changes in the atmosphere is called
- A. weather.
 - B. climate.
 - C. evaporation.
 - D. warming.
29. The growing of crops together with trees is called
- A. afforestation.
 - B. deforestation.
 - C. agriculture.
 - D. agro-forestry.
30. Which of these features is shared most by East African countries?
- A. Lake Victoria.
 - B. The Rift Valley.
 - C. The River Nile.
 - D. The Indian Ocean.
31. Most tourists come to Kenya to
- A. climb Mt. Kenya.
 - B. learn the Maasai culture.
 - C. visit the coast.
 - D. see wildlife.
32. Most road accidents in Kenya are caused by
- A. pot holes on the roads.
 - B. poor state of vehicles.
 - C. carelessness.
 - D. overspeeding.

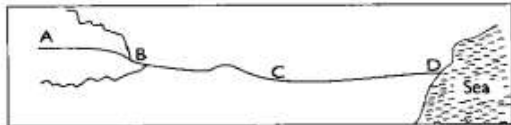
Use the diagram to answer questions 33 and 34.





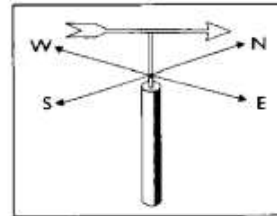
33. This kind of rainfall resulting from the above process is called
 A. relief. B. convectional.
 C. acidic. D. orographic.
34. Which of the following areas could experience this type of rainfall?
 A. Mt. Kenya. C. Marsabit.
 B. Mombasa. D. Kisii.
35. The population of Kenya has been increasing steadily because of
 A. good health facilities.
 B. enough food supply.
 C. marrying many wives.
 D. good education levels.
36. The leading mineral export of Kenya is
 A. tea. B. soda ash.
 C. gold. D. diatomite.
37. Which one of the following is not purely a pastoral community?
 A. Nandi. B. Maasai.
 C. Turkana. D. Samburu.
38. Which one of these countries is wrongly matched with its capital city?
 A. Eritrea – Asmara.
 B. Ethiopia – Khartoum.
 C. Uganda – Kampala.
 D. Somalia – Mogadishu.

Study this diagram and answer question 39.



39. Which part is the mouth of the river?
 A. A. B. B.
 C. C. D. D.
40. The most southerly point of Kenya is
 A. Vanga. B. Kibish.
 C. Mt. Kenya. D. Suguta.
41. What are the two main factors that influence the vegetation of a place?
 A. Rainfall and temperature.
 B. Soil and people.

- C. Temperature and soil.
 D. Rainfall and soil.
42. The growing of flowers for export is called
 A. floriculture.
 B. horticulture.
 C. agriculture.
 D. farming.
43. According to the diagram, the wind is blowing from



- A. North East.
 B. East.
 C. West.
 D. South-West.
44. In which year was Tanzania declared a republic?
 A. 1963. B. 1962.
 C. 1965. D. 1964.
45. Which of these is not a problem facing urban centres in Kenya?
 A. Insufficient labour.
 B. Insufficient jobs.
 C. Insufficient housing.
 D. Insufficient water.
46. People who have a common ancestor belong to the same
 A. clan. B. family.
 C. age-set. D. age group.
47. Which of the following is true of the Bantus?
 A. They originated from the horn of Africa.
 B. They are the largest community in Eastern Africa.
 C. They are the smallest community in Eastern Africa.
 D. They are mostly found in Ethiopia and Somalia.



48. Which one of these was **not** a reason for migration of people in the past?
- A. Search for fertile land.
 - C. Looking for employment.
 - B. Escaping from raids.
 - D. Search for pasture.
49.

Food	→	Shelter	→	X
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- Which one would correctly fill the gap X?
- A. House.
 - B. Education.
 - C. Clothing.
 - D. Leisure.
50. Marrying more than one wife is called
- A. monogamy.
 - B. single parent.
 - C. polygamy.
 - D. extended family.
51. Which year was Kenya declared a British Protectorate?
- A. 1895.
 - B. 1890.
 - C. 1888.
 - D. 1900.
52. The political party that led Kenya to independence was
- A. KANU.
 - B. KADU.
 - C. NARC.
 - D. FORD.
53. Which one of the following is a quality of a good citizen?
- A. Irresponsibility.
 - B. Justice.
 - C. Laziness.
 - D. Dishonesty.
54. The following are trees found in natural forests. Which one is **not**?
- A. cypress.
 - B. mahogany.
 - C. teak.
 - D. mvule.
55. Places with many people living in an area are said to be
- A. sparsely populated.
 - B. evenly populated.
 - C. lowly populated.
 - D. densely populated.
56. The government of Kenya gets **most** money to fund its activities from
- A. salaries.
 - B. taxes.
 - C. fires.
 - D. loans.
57. The following are facts about a certain African leader:
- (i) He was born in 1892.
 - (ii) He was a founder member of OAU.
 - (iii) He was widely known as Ras-Tafari.
 - (iv) He introduced a new constitution in his country.
- This leader was
- A. Julius Nyerere.
 - B. Jomo Kenyatta.
 - C. Tom Mboya.
 - D. Haile Selassie.
58. Mob justice is **not** accepted in law because
- A. it deals with suspects badly.
 - B. it does not give suspects a chance to defend themselves.
 - C. it happens so quickly.
 - D. it mostly uses tires to burn the suspect.
59. Human rights are divided into rights and freedoms. Which one is a freedom?
- A. Expression.
 - B. Life.
 - C. Education.
 - D. Own property.
60. Which one of the following is **not** **part** of the current Kenyan parliament?
- A. It has 188 members.
 - B. It makes laws for the nation.
 - C. It has 224 members.
 - D. It is headed by the speaker.

ASSESSMENT TEST

STANDARD 6 C R E

2. Who among the following Kings is famous for being wise?

- A. David B. Jeroboam
C. Rehoboam D. Solomon

2. The main message of John the Baptist to the people was to:

- A. become his disciples
B. repent their sins
C. love one another
D. feed one another

3. Which one of the following statements from the Apostle's Creed best teaches that Jesus is the Son of God?

- A. Descended into hell
B. Suffered under Pontius Pilate
C. Conceived by the Holy Spirit
D. Crucified, died and was buried

4. When Jesus raised Lazarus back to life, He showed that

- A. Lazars was half dead
B. He has power over life
C. The dead can answer when called
D. He came for those who are dead

5. Abraham's faith was tested by God when he was told

A. Sacrifice his wife

B. offer his only son as a sacrifice

C. killed he animal offered by God

D. go to Egypt

6. When Samuel was called by God, he went And talked to one of the following at night.

- A. Elijah B. Jacob
C. Eli D. Saul

7. According to Christian teaching, the greatest fruit of the Holy Spirit is

- A. joy B. love
C. hope faith

8. Jesus was taken to the Temple at twelve years of age to

- A. attend the Passover feast
B. be circumcised
C. be baptized
D. be blessed by a priest

9. Which of the following events took place last?

- A. Resurrection
B. Ascension of Jesus
C. Apostles receiving the Holy Spirit

D. Birth of John the Baptist

10. We learn _____ from the miracle of the feeding of five thousand by Jesus.

- A. generosity
- B. obedience
- C. courage
- D. honesty

11. Paul was called by God on his way to

- A. Damascus
- B. Antioch
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Bethlehem

12 The Kikuyu people worshipped under a Mugumo tree because according to them it

- A. Gave them fruits
- B. B. was God's dwelling place
- C. C. protected them from evil spirits
- D. D. was beautiful

13. The main reason Christian missionaries came to Kenya to _____

- A. introduce education
- B. spread the gospel
- C. stop slave trade
- D. stop tribal raids

14. The parable of the _____ teaches us to treat our neighbors well.

- A. Rich food
- B. Sower
- C. Lost Sheep
- D. Good Samaritan

15. _____ is not a Christian value

- A. Honesty
- B. Justice

C. Bribery

D. Peace- making

16 " Blessed are those who are humble, God will _____

- A. Comfort them
- B. Give them what He has promised
- C. Be merciful to them
- D. Call them His sons

17. The best way to use our abilities is by

- A. helping others
- B. Getting rich
- C. ruling others
- D. Getting recognized

18. Jesus used force when He _____

- A. walking on water
- B. chased people out of the Temple
- C. rebuke the sea
- D. rose from the dead

19. God gave man the order to _____

- A. start churches
- B. care for creation
- C. Kill others
- D. wipe out animals

20. _____ brought about the fall of man

- A. Worship
- B. Sacrifice
- C. Adultery
- D. Disobedience





21. When Saul was converted, he was healed after the prayer of _____

- A. Peter
- B. Paul
- C. Ananias
- D. Nathan

22. _____ and _____ were sent to prepare the Last Supper by Jesus

- A. Peter, John
- B. Mathew, Peter
- C. John, Judas
- D. Thomas, Peter

23. The disciples of Jesus were able to preach and perform miracles after the day of _____

- A. Crucifixion
- B. Ascension
- C. Pentecost
- D. Christmas

24. "blessed are the peace - makers for they _____"

- A. are honest
- B. shall be called sons of God
- C. shall be comforted
- D. are ready to be peaceful

25. The _____ introduced education in Kenya

- A. missionaries'
- B. chiefs
- C. explorers
- D. colonialists

26. _____ never happened to Jesus at the garden of Gethsemane

A. Seating blood

- B. Praying in pain
- C. Baptism
- D. The arrest

27. When Jesus was born, He was given all the following except

- A. Myrrh
- B. Gold
- C. Frankincense
- D. Silver

28. _____ was the high priest when Jesus was tried

- A. Caiaphas
- B. Ananias
- C. Herod
- D. Pilate

29 We celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ during _____

- A. Christmas
- B. Easter Monday
- C. Passover Feast
- D. Good Friday

30. The church is best described as a _____

- A. community of believes
- B. building of worship
- C. house of God
- D. crowd of people