

TARGETER EXAMS

CLASS 5

SERIES 004-19

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TARGETER WINGS STANDARD FIVE - YEAR 2019



CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST

ENGLISH



TIME: 1 hr 40 mins

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

Tim and Zuku jumped 1 the fisherman's boat. He 2 the small boat to the shore where 3 mother was waiting. 4 before they got to the shore, Tim had jumped 5 the water and 6 to the shore. 7 the time the fisherman and Zuku got to the shore 8 Tim was standing 9 to their mother. He was an 10 swimmer. Their mother had 11 all the way after 12 they were missing. 13 had called out 14 but her voice 15 have been swallowed by the water and the waves.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. into | B. on | C. onto | D. at |
| 2. | A. pushed | B. push | C. pulled | D. paddled |
| 3. | A. his | B. their | C. her | D. there |
| 4. | A. Just | B. Then | C. And | D. But |
| 5. | A. in | B. on | C. into | D. at |
| 6. | A. swim | B. swam | C. swam | D. swarm |
| 7. | A. At | B. By | C. On | D. For |
| 8. | A. ? | B. ! | C. , | D. , |
| 9. | A. next | B. near | C. by | D. beside |
| 10. | A. poor | B. excellent | C. good | D. terrible |
| 11. | A. comes | B. came | C. coming | D. come |
| 12. | A. feeling | B. seeing | C. discovering | D. thinking |
| 13. | A. she | B. they | C. he | D. we |
| 14. | A. allowed | B. laid | C. lowed | D. aloud |
| 15. | A. might | B. must | C. could | D. should |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the correct preposition.

16. Jane can write well _____ a pencil.
A. by
B. through
C. with
D. in
17. The baby is suffering _____ malaria.
A. from
B. of
C. by
D. with
18. We should not be ashamed _____ ourselves.
A. in
B. by
C. of
D. with

In questions 19 to 21, use the correct degree of the given adjectives.

19. Of the two roads, the lower one is the _____.
A. narrower.
B. narrowest.
C. narrow.
D. more narrower.
20. Malaika is the _____ pupil in class.
A. old
B. eldest
C. oldest
D. older
21. This work is _____ than that.
A. more worse
B. bad
C. worse
D. worst

In questions 22 to 24, choose one word for the underlined words.

22. I have a large group of sheep.
A. herd
B. pride
C. pack
D. flock
23. There is a group of fish in the pond.
A. shoal
B. school
C. litter
D. clutch

24. We saw a group of oxen yesterday.
A. pack
B. team
C. troop
D. gang

In questions 25 to 27, use the correct form of the given verbs.

25. The girls _____ in the river yesterday.
A. swum
B. swims
C. will swim
D. swam
26. I had _____ a letter to my friend.
A. wrote
B. written
C. writing
D. write
27. The school _____ the meeting next week.
A. is holding
B. will hold
C. holds
D. held

In questions 28 to 30, choose one word for the following.

28. A place where milk is sold is a _____.
A. shop.
B. diary.
C. dairy.
D. farm.
29. A place where football is played is a _____.
A. stadium.
B. play ground.
C. school.
D. field.
30. A person who is in charge of a hospital is a _____.
A. doctor.
B. patient.
C. nurse.
D. matron.

Read the passage below and answer questions 31 to 40.

Paul is one of my classmates and he lives near Rono's farm where we get our milk. His mother is not only the chairlady of our school committee but is also the richest lady around. She owns a big shop and a pick-up car. They live in a big house and keep hundreds of beautiful grade hens.

I think of Paul more often than I think of my other classmates. This is because he owns a bicycle, yet he is my enemy. I really like bicycles and sometimes I wish Paul was my friend. I do not think Paul ever wants to be my friend, though each time I try to make friends with him, he ignores my efforts. We never even greet each other and I think that is very sad indeed.

My classmates make friends by sharing books in class. It would be a bad thing to try to share books with Paul, however, because he would never allow me to use his. He is bigger than me and likes fighting. There are very few pupils in class who don't carry scars as a result of fighting with Paul.

One day, Paul forced me into a fight by tearing a picture I was drawing and hiding my school bag. I decided there was no use of fighting with anybody at all.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>31. What does the writer do at Rono's farm?
A. He plants crops there.
B. He keeps animals there.
C. He gets milk.
D. He plays there.</p> <p>32. A part from being rich, Paul's mother is also
A. a teacher.
B. a head teacher.
C. a fighter.
D. a chairlady.</p> <p>33. Paul's mother own all the following except
A. a big shop
B. a school
C. a huge house.
D. a pick up.</p> <p>34. Why does the writer think of Paul more?
A. He owns a bicycle.
B. They are best friends.
C. They are enemies.
D. They are rich.</p> <p>35. Why do you think the writer wishes to be Paul's friend?
A. So that he can be rich.
B. So that they share the books.
C. So that he could ride the bicycle.
D. So that he does not assume him.</p> | <p>36. What shows that Paul is not interested in the friendship?
A. He ignores the writer.
B. He has a bicycle.
C. He beats the writer.
D. He gives pupils scars.</p> <p>37. How does the writer and the classmates make friends?
A. By visiting each other.
B. By fighting.
C. By riding bicycles together.
D. By sharing books.</p> <p>38. Where do the pupils get scars from?
A. Falling off the bicycle.
B. Fighting with Paul.
C. Punishment from the teacher.
D. Working in the farm.</p> <p>39. What made the writer fight with Paul?
A. They were enemies.
B. Paul denied him the bicycle.
C. Paul tore his drawing.
D. Paul ignored him.</p> <p>40. The best title for this passage would be
A. my classmate Paul.
B. the village bully.
C. the rich neighbour.
D. Paul.</p> |
|--|---|

Animals with an unpleasant taste or which are poisonous often advertise themselves with their bright colouring. The bright colours warn the predators to avoid these animals and keep them at bay.

The cinnabar moth with its red and black bold markings is not touched by birds. The central American poison frogs have bright patterns on the body and its poison is used for arrow tips. Wasps too are brightly coloured.

Some animals mimic the warning colours of other animals to avoid being hunted. A cannibars moth-caterpillar mimics a wasp's colouring and a hoverfly too mimics a wasps to escape being hunted by birds.

The caterpillar changes into a butterfly by a very amazing process known as metamorphosis.

41. How do poisonous animals advertise themselves?
A. With their bright colours.
B. With their pleasant taste.
C. With their bold black lines.
D. By staying away from others.
42. What is a predator?
A. Animals that eat plants.
B. Animals that eat plants and animals.
C. Animals that eat others.
D. Animals that warn others.
43. How is the bright colour helpful?
A. He attracts other animals.
B. Warns the predators to stay away.
C. It makes the animals beautiful.
D. Makes the animals tasty.
44. Which of the following is not brightly coloured?
A. Central American poisonous frog.
B. Wasps.
C. Cannabar moth.
D. Caterpillars.
45. What is the frog's poison used for?
A. Smearred at the arrow's tips.
B. Killing their enemies.
C. Adding taste.
D. Scaring their enemies.
46. Why do animals mimic warning colours?
A. To look a like.
B. To warn others.
C. Not to be seen.
D. To avoid being hunted.
47. According to the passage, wasps are hunted by
A. moths.
B. wasps.
C. birds.
D. frogs.
48. What is metamorphosis?
A. The process in which a butterfly changes into caterpillar.
B. The process in which a caterpillar changes into butterfly.
C. The process in which animals avoid predators.
D. The process in which animals become bright.
49. The word mimic has been used to mean
A. copy. B. natural.
C. real. D. genuine.
50. The best title for this passage would be
A. How animals warn each other.
B. How caterpillars turn into butterflies.
C. Why some animals are brightly coloured.
D. How animals are created differently.

TARGETER WINGS STANDARD FIVE - YEAR 2019



CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST

SECTION B

Wings
004

ENGLISH: COMPOSITION

TIME: 40 mins

YOUR NAME	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

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

This Question Paper consists of 4 printed pages.

TARGETER WINGS DARASA LA TANO -MWAKA 2019



MTIHANI WA MJARABU KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA KWANZA

Wings
004

MUDA: Saa 1 dakika 40

Soma kifungu kifuatacho. Kina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne. Chagua jibu lililo sahihi.

Kuna msemu 1 kuwa mboga ni dawa. Msemu 2 unatuhimiza 3 mboga kwa wingi. Lakini watu wengi 4 mboga, hasa waifoto. Unapopika ugali na kitoweo 5 nyama na mboga vilivyopikwa mbalimbali, watu 6 watachanganya mboga 7 nyama na kutowelea na ugali. 8 watoto wengi watakula ugali 9 nyama; huku wakidai 10 kuchanganya nyama na mboga ni 11 ladha. Ukweli ni kuwa mboga 12 madhara 13 hata ukizila kwa wingi. Wataalamu 14 lishe wanatushauri tusile nyama 15 hasa nyama nyekundu kwani yaweza kuleta madhara.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. | A. usemalo | B. usemao | C. usemalo | D. usemawo |
| 2. | A. hii | B. ule | C. hili | D. huu |
| 3. | A. tule | B. tukule | C. tukulange | D. tulange |
| 4. | A. hatupendi | B. hampendi | C. hawapendi | D. wapendi |
| 5. | A. ya | B. wa | C. la | D. cha |
| 6. | A. wakutwa | B. wazima | C. wazito | D. kamili |
| 7. | A. pia | B. bila | C. na | D. wala |
| 8. | A. Lakini | B. Nao | C. Pia | D. Na |
| 9. | A. kua | B. na | C. kuwa | D. kwa |
| 10. | A. kwa | B. kuwa | C. kua | D. pia |
| 11. | A. kuwaribu | B. kuaribu | C. kuharibu | D. kuribu |
| 12. | A. hazina | B. hakuna | C. halina | D. hauna |
| 13. | A. zozote | B. yoyote | C. lolote | D. wowote |
| 14. | A. ya | B. la | C. cha | D. wa |
| 15. | A. nyingi | B. mingi | C. kingi | D. wengi |

Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, jibu kulingana na maagizo uliyopewa.

16. Tambua kiwakilishi katika sentensi ifuatayo:
Yeye ni mkulima hodari.
A. mkulima. B. ni
C. yeye D. hodari.
17. Kamilisha sentensi kwa kiunganishi sahihi.
Dawa hii ni bandia; haiui kunguni _____ mende.
A. au B. hata
C. bali D. wala

18. Ni sentensi ipi haikutumia -enye kwa usahihi?
A. Mwenye nyumba anakuja.
B. Mwenye atavunja sheria atashitakiwa.
C. Nguo yenye madoadoa hupendeza.
D. Penye wazee hapaharibiki neno.
19. Neno dawa liko katika ngeli gani?
A. I - I
B. LI - YA
C. I - ZI
D. YA - YA

20. **Andika umoja wa sentensi ifuatayo**
Mapapai haya ni mabovu.
A. Papai hili ni bovu.
B. Papai hii ni mbovu.
C. Papai hili ni libovu.
D. Papai hili ni mbovu.
21. Kinyume cha neno keti ni _____
A. inuka.
B. amka.
C. simama.
D. ondoka.
22. Tumia -ote kwa usahihi.
Mbwa amekula samaki _____
A. yote
B. wote
C. zote
D. lote
23. Neno sema katika hali ya kutendana litakuwa _____
A. semsha.
B. semeana.
C. semasema.
D. semana.
24. Tumia kirejeshi -ndi- kwa usahihi
Kitabu hiki _____ kilichopotea.
A. ndicho
B. ndio
C. ndilo
D. ndiko
25. **Andika idadi kwa maneno**
Mteja amemumua maembe (8) _____
A. minane.
B. nane.
C. manane.
D. vinane.
26. **Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo:**
Chakula kimeiva
A. Chakula hakiivi.
B. Chakula kijaiva.
C. Chakula haijaiva.
D. Chakula hakijaiva.
27. **Kamilisha methali ifuatayo.**
Jungu kuu halikosi
A. chakula.
B. ukoko.
C. wali.
D. makombo.
28. **Tegua kitendawili kifuatacho**
Mhuni wa ulimwengu
A. nzi
B. upepo
C. jua
D. mbu
29. **Kitanda kinachotumika kubeba mgonjwa**
huitwa _____
A. wodi.
B. machela.
C. sirinji.
D. ufuo.
30. **Mmea unaozaa kahawa huitwa** _____
A. mbuni.
B. mchai.
C. mkorosho.
D. mlimau.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Msitu ni eneo lenye miti mingi inayokua karibu pamoja. Watu wengi huhusisha msitu na wanyama wakali na hatari kama vile chui, simba duma ama nyoka wenye sumu. Hivyo basi neno msitu linapotajwa picha inayokuja katika mawazo ya watu wengi ni ile ya hatari, hofu na mauti. Lakini haifai kuwa hivyo kwani sote twajua faida za misitu.

Misitu ina faida nyingi sana pengine kushinda mali asili yoyote ile. Misitu ni kivutio kikubwa cha mvua. Wakulima hutegemea mvua katika kukuza vyakula mbalimbali. Mvua isiponyesha kutakuwa na ukame, na matokeo ya ukame ni njaa; nayo njaa ni mojawapo ya majanga mabaya zaidi kwa binadamu. Mara nyingi mianzo ya mito huwa imefunikwa kwa misitu. Misitu hiyo huikinga mianzo hiyo ya mito kutokana na kukauka. Hii huifanya mito kutiririka maji daima mwaka mzima bila kukauka. Mito isiyokauka maji huitwa mito ya kudumu; nayo ile inayokauka maji huitwa mito ya msimu.

Misitu husaidia kuzuia mmomonyoko wa udongo. Mvua inaponyesha miti huzuia maji ya mvua kuanguka kwa nguvu kwenye ardhi, kuulegeza na kisha kuubeba udongo. Vilevile miti huzuia kasi ya upepo. Upepo unapovuma kwenye ardhi tupu isiyokuwa na miti ni mimea huubeba mchanga wa juu wenye rutuba.

Viumbe kama vile binadamu, wanyama, samaki na wadudu hawawezi kuishi bila hewa ya oksijeni. Hewa hii hupatikana kutokana na miti. Hivyo basi twahitaji misitu ili tuweze kupata oksijeni kwa wingi.

Tunapokata miti na kuharibu misitu huwa tunahatarisha maisha yetu bila kujua.

Miti inayotoka kwenye misitu husaidia sana katika kuboresha maisha ya binadamu. Miti hiyo hutumika katika ujenzi wa nyumba. Vilevile mbao zinazotokana na miti hiyo hutumika kutengeneza samani kama vile viti, vitanda, makabati na kadhalika.

Tusisahau kuwa misitu ni makao ya wanyama wa aina mbalimbali. Ingawa baadhi ya wanyama hawa ni wakali na ni hatari lakini wana faida kubwa katika uchumi wa nchi. Watalii kutoka ulimwenguni kote huja kuwatazama wanyama hawa na kutuletea pesa nyingi za kigeni. Kwa hivyo tuhifadhi misitu kwani misitu ni rasilimali muhimu kwa nchi.

31. Ni maelezo gani si sahihi kuhusu misitu?

- A. Ni enco lenye miti mingi.
- B. Ni enco lenye miti inayokuwa karibu karibu.
- C. Ni enco lenye miti inayokuwa pamoja.
- D. Ni enco lenye miti iliyotapakaa.

32. Neno mauti limepigwa mstari. Kisawe chake ni _____

- A. maradhi.
- B. matatizo.
- C. shida.
- D. kifo.

33. Ni nini kimetwajwa kama mojawapo ya majanga makubwa zaidi kwa binadamu?

- A. Maradhi.
- B. Ukame.
- C. Vita.
- D. Njaa.

34. Mara nyingi _____ huwa imefunikwa kwa misitu.

- A. milima
- B. ardhi
- C. mianzo ya mito
- D. mikondo ya mito

35. Mito isiyokauka maji mwaka mzima huitwa

- A. mito ya daima.
- B. mito ya kudumu.
- C. mito ya kawaida.
- D. mito ya maji.

36. Misitu husaidia kuzuia _____

- A. mmomonyoko wa udongo.
- B. mtiririko wa maji.
- C. mvua kunyesha.
- D. wanyama wa porini.

37. Kulingana na hadithi, binadamu, wanyama samaki na wadudu hawawezi kuisha bila _____ inayotokana na miti.

- A. hewa
- B. oksijeni
- C. dawa
- D. naitrojeni

38. Ni vitu gani kati ya hivi havitengenezwi kutokana na miti?

- A. Viti.
- B. Vitanda.
- C. Makabati.
- D. Mahema.

39. Wanyamapori hutuleteaje pesa za kigeni?

- A. Huuzwa nchi ya kigeni.
- B. Nyama yao huuzwa hotelini.
- C. Watalii huja kuwatazama.
- D. Hatujaambiwa kwenye hadithi.

40. Mwandishi anatoa ushauri gani?

- A. Tuhifadhi misitu.
- B. Tupande miti.
- C. Tuzuie mmomonyoko wa udongo.
- D. Tutunze wanyamapori.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Ilikuwa tarehe kumi na tano mwezi wa Februari mwaka wa elfu mbili na kumi na tisa. Wakati wa breki ulikuwa haujafika bado. Kengele ya umeme ililia mfululizo kwa muda mrefu; ishara kuwa kulikuwa na jambo. Kweli wahenga hawakukosoa waliponena mbiu ya mgambo ikilia kuna jambo.

Wanafunzi walianza kufuatana kama siafu, mmoja baada ya mwingine; kutoka madarasani mwao wakielekea gwarideni. Ni kama viranja walielewa kilichokuwa kikiendelea. Waliwahimiza wanafunzi wafanye haraka. Baada ya muda usiozidi dakika kumi shule nzima ilikuwa imekusanyika gwarideni.

Walikuwa wakiongea kwa sauti za chini wakiwa wenye bashasha huku wakimngojea mwalimu mkuu kwa hamu na ghamu.

Muda si muda mwalimu mkuu Bwana Matano akijitokeza na kupanda kwenye jukwaa. Alikuwa amevalia suti ya rangi ya kijivu, shati jeupe na tai nyekundu yenye mistari mieupe. Alikuwa amevaa tabasamu usoni mwake. Wanafunzi walianza kubashiri kile atakachosema hata kabla aseme.

"Hamjambo wanafunzi. "Aliwaamkua wanafunzi kwa sauti ya wastani.

"Hamjambo Bwana Matano, Shikamoo." wanafunzi waliitikia kama ilivyokuwa desturi yao. Kisha wakanyamaza ji.

"Kama mnavyojua leo ni siku ya Ijumaa, Ijumaa ya kipekee na Ijumaa ya kihistoria.

Ni siku ambayo tunanza likizo ya kwanza ya katikati ya muhula. Hii ni likizo ya kihistoria kwa sababu hatujawahi kuwa na likizo kama hii katika shule za msingi za umma. Nachukua fursa hii kumshukuru waziri wa elimu Bi Amina na serikali kwa jumla kutuzawadia likizo hii. Hata hivyo nawauliza tuitumie likizo kwa njia nzuri na kwa manufaa yetu, wazazi na jamii kwa jumla. Mjiejepushe na maovu ambayo yanaweza kuwatia taabani. Muwe raia wema na wenye kuajibika. Nawatakia kila la heri katika likizo yenu hadi tutakapokutana tena tarehe ishirini na tano Februari. Asanteni na Mungu awabariki."

Baada ya hotuba fupi ya mwalimu mkuu wanafunzi walipiga makofi na kushangilia kwa kelele na vifijo. Kisha wakafumukana na kila mmoja kuelekea nyumbani kuanza likizo.

41. Kengele ya umeme ililia wakati gani?
A. Baada ya breki.
B. Kabla breki.
C. Wakati wa breki.
D. Wakati wa jioni.
42. Andika tarehe iliyotajwa kwenye aya ya kwanza kwa tarakimu.
A. 15/2/2016
B. 25/2/2019
C. 15/2/2019
D. 25/2/2016
43. Wanafunzi walifuatana mmoja baada ya mwingine kama
A. siafu.
B. nyuki.
C. konokono.
D. kobe.
44. Kwa nini viranja waliwahimiza wanafunzi wafanye haraka?
A. Walijituma wenyewe.
B. Waliagizwa na mwalimu wa zamu.
C. Waliagizwa na mwalimu mkuu.
D. Waliclewa kilichokuwa kikiendelea.
45. Jina la mwalimu mkuu lilikuwa ni Bwana
A. Matatu.
B. Matano.
C. Mutuku
D. Matata.
46. Ni vazi gani la mwalimu mkuu ambalo halikutajwa?
A. Suti.
B. Shati.
C. Viatu.
D. Tai.
47. Maneno wakanyamaza ji yamepigwa mstari. Maneno haya ni aina ya _____
A. tanakali za sauti.
B. vitendawili.
C. methali.
D. misemo.
48. Likizo hii ya kwanza ya kihistoria ilifanyika muhula gani?
A. Wa tatu.
B. Wa pili.
C. Ni vigumu kueleza.
D. Wa kwanza.
49. Mwalimu mkuu alimshukuru waziri gani wa elimu?
A. Bwana Matiang'i.
B. Bwana Magoha.
C. Bi. Amina.
D. Bwana Matano.
50. Mwalimu mkuu aliwapa wanafunzi ushauri ufuatao isipokuwa _____
A. wajiepushe na maovu.
B. wafanye vibarua.
C. wawe raia wema.
D. wawe wenye kuajibika.

TARGETER WINGS STANDARD FIVE - YEAR 2019

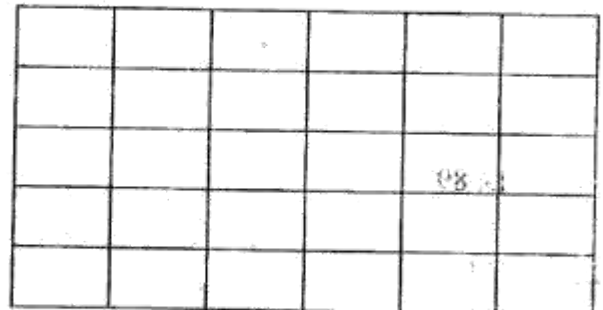
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST

MATHEMATICS



TIME: 2 hours

1. Write the following number in words 64960
A. Sixty four thousands and ninety six.
B. Sixty four thousands nine hundred and sixty.
C. Six hundred and four thousand and ninety six.
D. Six thousand four hundred and ninety six.
2. What is the total value of digit 2 in 492341?
A. Two thousands.
B. 200
C. 20
D. Thousands.
3. Which digit is in ten thousands place value in 429631?
A. 4
B. 9
C. 2
D. 3
4. Which number is not a multiple of 5?
A. 45 B. 30
C. 50 D. 52
5. Which number comes just before 10000?
A. 8888
B. 9999
C. 999
D. 10001
6. Round off 67895 to the nearest tens
A. 67890
B. 67000
C. 67900
D. 67800
7. What is the sum of prime numbers between 10 - 20?
A. 60 B. 75
C. 81 D. 56
8. Which one is not an even number?
A. 67892
B. 6890
C. 42616
D. 8961
9. Work out $9 \times 7 \times 6 =$
A. 368 B. 378
C. 42 D. 63
10. Kiprotich had 9642 cows due to drought 4201 cows died, how many cows remained?
A. 13843
B. 12843
C. 5441
D. 5431
11. What is the total value of digit 9 in 694213?
A. 90000
B. 9000
C. 900
D. 90
12. What is the next number in the series 4, 10, 16, 22, ____?
A. 24 B. 25
C. 30 D. 28
13. Find the area in square units in figure below.



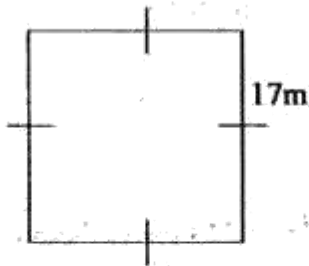
- A. 25 units. B. 30 units.
C. 11 units. D. 6 units.

14. Write 48 as a product of its prime factors
 A. 8×6
 B. 16×3
 C. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$
 D. $4 \times 4 \times 3$

15. What is the G.C.D of 18, 24 and 30?
 A. 8
 B. 12
 C. 2
 D. 6

16. Write 36 in roman
 A. XXXVI
 B. XXXIV
 C. XXVI
 D. XLVI

17. Find the area of the square below.



- A. 34m
 B. $289m^2$
 C. 68m
 D. $68m^2$

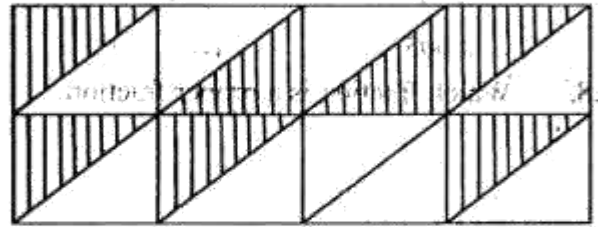
18. What is the L.C.M of 12 and 15?
 A. 3
 B. 30
 C. 60
 D. 90

19. Write XXIV in hindu Arabic
 A. 26
 B. 25
 C. 36
 D. 24

20. Which number is divisible by 9?
 A. 406
 B. 306
 C. 407
 D. 89

21. What is $\frac{1}{12}$ of 60?
 A. 5
 B. 6
 C. 12
 D. 120

22. What fraction is shaded?

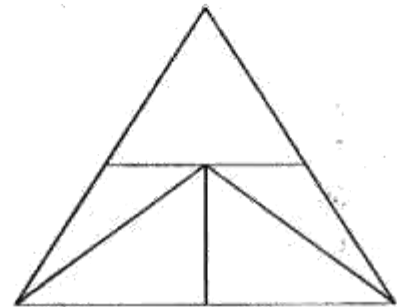


- A. $\frac{9}{16}$
 B. $\frac{5}{16}$
 C. $\frac{7}{16}$
 D. $\frac{7}{8}$

23. Work out 592×61
 A. 653
 B. 35012
 C. 36012
 D. 36112

24. Divide $12 \overline{)3648}$
 A. 34
 B. 304
 C. 3004
 D. 43

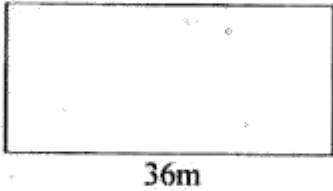
25. How many triangles are there in the figure?



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

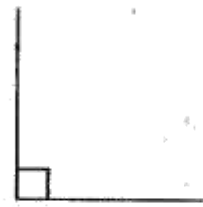
26. Add: $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{4}$

- A. $\frac{4}{5}$
 B. $\frac{17}{20}$
 C. $\frac{4}{20}$
 D. $\frac{4}{9}$

27. Convert $\frac{5}{100}$ into decimal.
- A. 0.05 B. 0.5
C. 0.005 D. 5.100
28. Which fraction is a proper fraction?
- A. $4\frac{2}{3}$ B. $\frac{14}{5}$
C. $\frac{3}{5}$ D. $\frac{5}{2}$
29. Convert $\frac{22}{7}$ into a mixed fraction.
- A. $2\frac{2}{7}$ B. $4\frac{1}{7}$
C. $2\frac{8}{7}$ D. $3\frac{1}{7}$
30. Find area
- 
- A. 432m^2
B. 332m^2
C. 96m
D. 96m^2
31. Add: $4\frac{1}{7} + 6\frac{3}{7}$
- A. $10\frac{1}{7}$ B. $10\frac{3}{7}$
C. $10\frac{4}{7}$ D. $2\frac{4}{7}$
32. What is the place value of digit 9 in 42.9?
- A. Tens.
B. Tenth.
C. Hundredths.
D. Ones.

33. Which angle is equal to 90° ?

A.



B.



C.

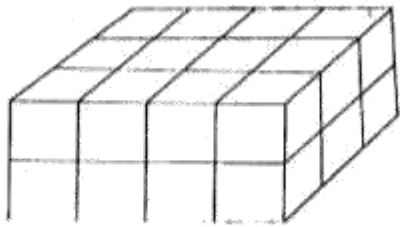


D.



34. Subtract 434.91 from 500.
- A. 66.09
B. 66.91
C. 65.09
D. 65.91
35. Which multiple of 13 comes before 78?
- A. 39 B. 65
C. 52 D. 91
36. What is the sum of the next two numbers 42, 44, 46, 48, _____?
- A. 52
B. 54
C. 2.
D. 102
37. Koeh had p sheep, he sold y of them, how many sheep was he left with?
- A. $p - y$
B. $p \times y$
C. $p + y$
D. py
38. How many years are there in 72 months?
- A. 12yrs B. 5yrs
C. 6yrs D. 8yrs
39. Add: $62.34 + 0.4 + 4.36$
- A. 66.00
B. 67.10
C. 66.10
D. 66.94

40. How many cubes makes the stack below?



- A. 12 B. 21
C. 24 D. 18

41. How many 50 shillings note make a 500 shillings note?

- A. 10 B. 5
C. 20 D. 2

42. Simplify: $\frac{21}{36}$

- A. $\frac{3}{4}$ B. $\frac{7}{12}$
C. $\frac{11}{18}$ D. $\frac{2}{3}$

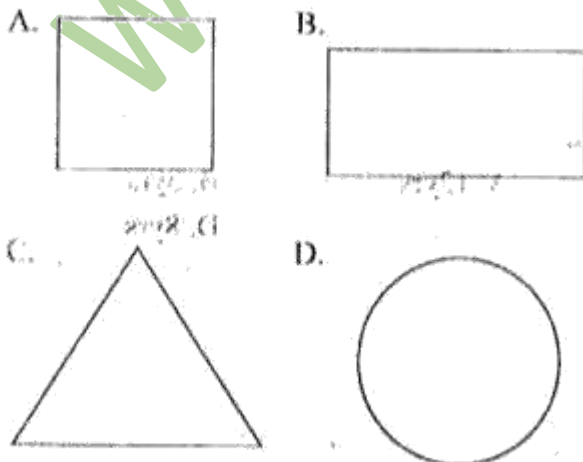
43. Which fraction is largest $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{4}$?

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

44. Which is the approximate weight of a class five boy?

- A. 10kg B. 80kg
C. 40kg D. 40m

45. Which shape can best make a wheel?



Use the table below to answer the questions that follow

Type of vehicles	Tally marks	Number
Cars	### ### //	12
Lorries	### //	7
Nissan	### ## ### IIII	_____
Buses	### //	_____
Pickups	### /	6
Motorbikes	### ### ## ### ## /	26

46. Which type of vehicle is most common?

- A. Motorbikes.
B. Nissan.
C. Pick-up
D. Lorries.

47. How many nissans were counted?

- A. 14
B. 19
C. 18
D. 15

48. How many lorries and motorbikes were seen altogether?

- A. 26
B. 7
C. 19
D. 33

49. How many buses were seen?

- A. 7
B. 9
C. 6
D. 12

50. Leap year comes after _____ years.

- A. 2yrs
B. 5yrs
C. 4yrs
D. 12yrs



- Which type of soil has coarse texture when touched?
 - Clay soil.
 - Loam soil.
 - Sandy soil.
 - Muddy soil.
- The diagram below shows part of a plant.



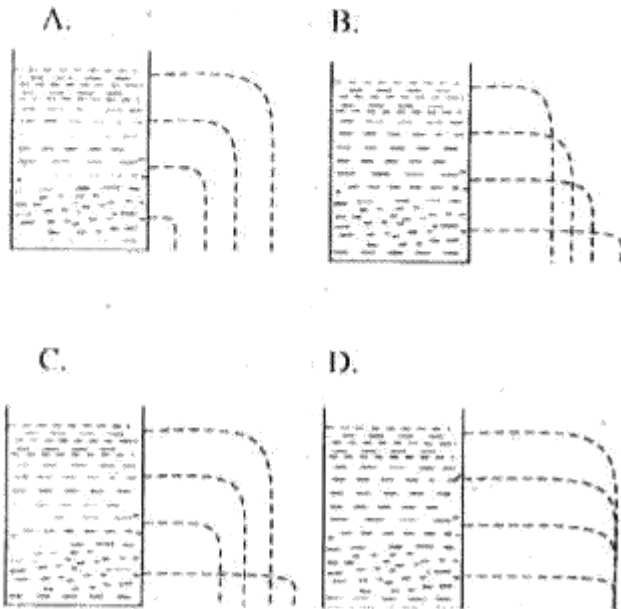
- What is the function of the above part of plant?
- Makes food for the plant.
 - Helps in reproduction.
 - Helps in releasing excess water.
 - Transports water and mineral salts.
- The animal drawn below is an example of



- amphibians.
 - reptiles.
 - mammals.
 - fish.
- Digestion of food takes place in the following parts of the digestive system **except**
 - stomach.
 - mouth.
 - small intestines.
 - oesophagus.

- A farmer uses water in the farm in the following ways **except** one. Which one?
 - Irrigating crops.
 - Cleaning tools.
 - Cooking food.
 - Watering animals.
- Which plant below grows well in dry places?
 - Banana.
 - Yams.
 - Acacia.
 - Maize.
- In AIDS letter S stands for syndrome which means
 - to get from.
 - ability to protect.
 - many diseases.
 - many signs and symptoms.
- Which of the following is the third stage of HIV infection?
 - Asymptomatic stage.
 - Symptomatic stage.
 - Window stage.
 - Full blown AIDS.
- HIV virus can be transmitted from one person to another through the following ways **except** one. Which one?
 - During blood transfusion.
 - By sharing cutting tools.
 - During breast feeding.
 - By sharing clothes.
- Which one of the following is **not** true about all animals?
 - They reproduce.
 - They move.
 - They die.
 - They give birth.
- Which one of the following is **not** needed when cleaning our teeth?
 - Chewed twig.
 - Warm salty water.
 - Toothpick.
 - Toothpaste.

12. Which of the following arrangements shows that pressure in liquids increases with depth?



13. Which body organ helps us to know good and bad smell?
 A. Nose. B. Ear.
 C. Eye. D. Tongue.
14. The shedding of teeth begins at the age of
 A. two years. B. birth.
 C. six years. D. ten years.
15. Which is the best place to put a rain gauge?
 A. Inside a structure.
 B. On top of a roof.
 C. Under a tree.
 D. In open field.
16. The weed drawn below is most likely to be



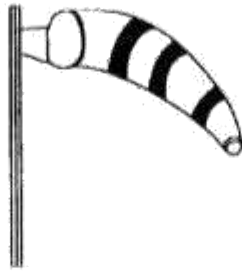
- A. mexican marigold.
 B. pigweed.
 C. wandering jew.
 D. thorn apple.

Use the weather chart below to answer questions 17 to 20.

Day	MORNING	AFTERNOON
MON		
TUE		
WED		
THUR		
FRI		

17. Which day was calm throughout?
 A. Friday. B. Monday.
 C. Tuesday. D. Wednesday.
18. Which day and time was the best to play a kite?
 A. Thursday morning.
 B. Monday afternoon.
 C. Friday morning.
 D. Thursday afternoon.
19. On which day did pupils go to school wearing heavy clothes?
 A. Thursday.
 B. Monday.
 C. Wednesday.
 D. Tuesday.
20. What time was the best to plant crops?
 A. Friday morning.
 B. Monday morning.
 C. Wednesday morning.
 D. Thursday morning.
21. Which of the following plants has green colouring matter but does not produce flowers?
 A. Cactus. B. Sugarcane.
 C. Cabbage. D. Cypress.
22. Which of the groups of food consists of protective foods only?
 A. Tomato, cabbage, guava.
 B. Cassava, chapati, yam.
 C. Bean, milk, egg.
 D. Orange, avocado, peas.

23. What is the weather instrument drawn below **mainly** used to measure?

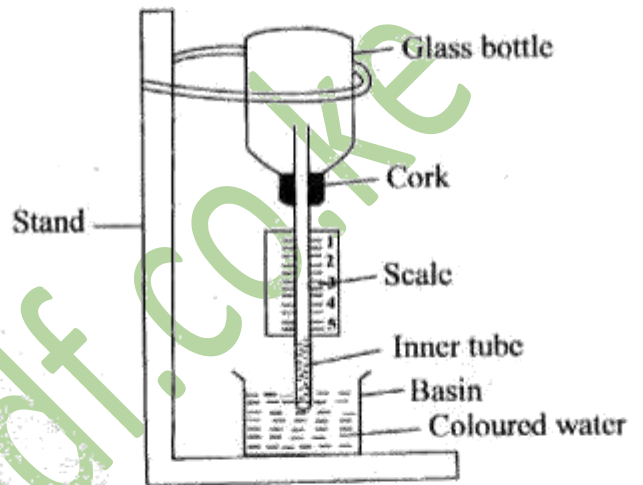


- A. Direction of wind.
 B. Strength of wind.
 C. Speed of wind.
 D. Temperature.
24. Which problem related to teeth makes the teeth to change their colour?
 A. Bad breath. B. Tooth decay.
 C. Tooth cavity. D. Gum disease.
25. The type of soil that has high capillarity also
 A. cracks when dry.
 B. has large particles.
 C. is good for farming.
 D. does not make long ribbons.
26. Certain group of vertebrates has the following characteristics:
 (i) Have scales
 (ii) Have constant body temperature
 (iii) Lay eggs fertilized internally
 (iv) Breathe through lungs
 Which group has the above characteristics?
 A. Reptiles. B. Mammals.
 C. Amphibians. D. Birds.
27. The animal drawn below moves by

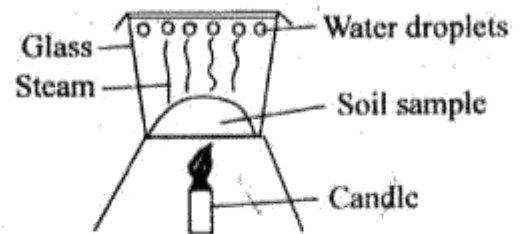


- A. running. B. flying.
 C. leaping. D. crawling.
28. Which of the following plants has a tap root?
 A. Onion. B. Kale.
 C. Millet. D. Banana.
29. Which of the following factors makes a small metal to sink in water?
 A. Size. B. Shape.
 C. Weight. D. Material.

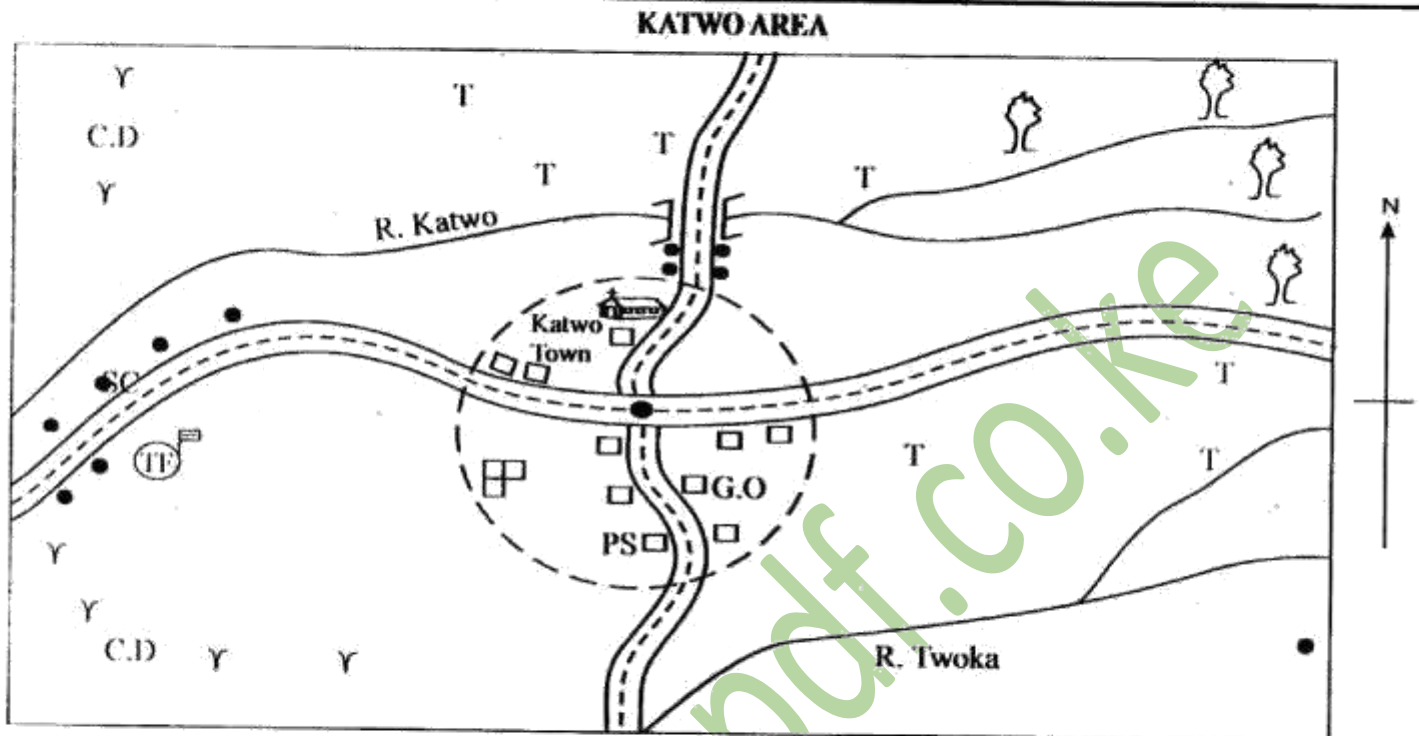
30. Mosquito spreads a disease called
 A. malaria. B. cholera.
 C. AIDS. D. typhoid.
31. Which one of the following is **not** a use of heat?
 A. Warming our bodies.
 B. Ironing clothes.
 C. For safety in the house.
 D. For drying grains.
32. What happens to the weather instrument drawn below when it is cold?



- A. Water enters the glass bottle.
 B. Water level rises in the inner tube.
 C. The glass bottle breaks.
 D. Water level drops in the inner tube.
33. Which of the following animals is **correctly** matched with its products?
 A. Bull - milk and beef.
 B. Sheep - mutton and milk.
 C. Goat - wool and mutton.
 D. Hen - eggs and meat.
34. Std. 4 pupils burnt a sample of soil in a glass as shown below.



- From the experiment they found out that
 A. soil contains water.
 B. soil contains air.
 C. soil has organic matter.
 D. soil has living organisms.



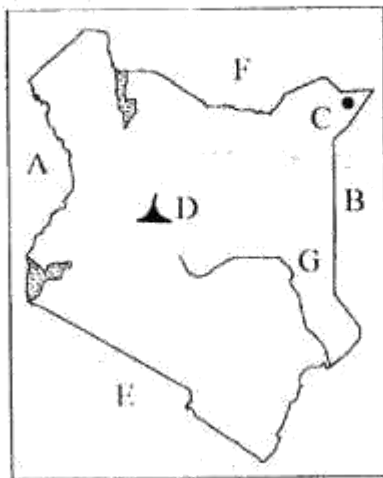
KEY

Forest	River and the bridge	Tea factory	Cattle Dip
Tea	Governor's Office	School	Settlements
Grass	Church	Buildings(shops)	

Study the map of Katwo Area above and then answer questions 1 to 7.

- River Katwo flows from _____ to _____.
A. North to South. B. South to north.
C. West to North East. D. North East to West.
- What is the **main** function of Katwo town?
A. Trading. B. Mining.
C. Farming. D. Tourism.
- People in Katwo area are likely to be
A. Pagans B. Hindus.
C. Christians. D. Muslims.
- Which of the following facilities is **not** found in Katwo town?
A. Church. B. Hospital.
C. School. D. Governor's office.
- Which of these is the **main** mode of transport in Katwo town?
A. Road. B. Railway. C. Air. D. Water.
- Who administers Katwo area?
A. Sub-chief. B. Pastor.
C. Chief. D. Governor.
- Which is the **main** cash crop grown in Katwo area?
A. Tea. B. Coffee. C. Maize. D. Grass.
- Which of the following is **not** a relief region in Kenya?
A. The Coastal plains.
B. The Highlands.
C. The river belt.
D. The lake Victoria basin.
- Which one of the following is **not** an age set among the Kalenjin?
A. Chuma. B. Maina. C. Sawe. D. Mwangi.
- Who among the following are **not** among the Bantu speakers?
A. Kikuyu, Taita, Ambeere.
B. Abaluhya, Abagusii, Abakuria.
C. Borana, Turkana, Luo.
D. Kamba, Amru, Aembu.
- Which lake below is **not** found in Kenya?
A. L. Nakuru. B. L. Natron.
C. L. Naivasha. D. L. Magadi.

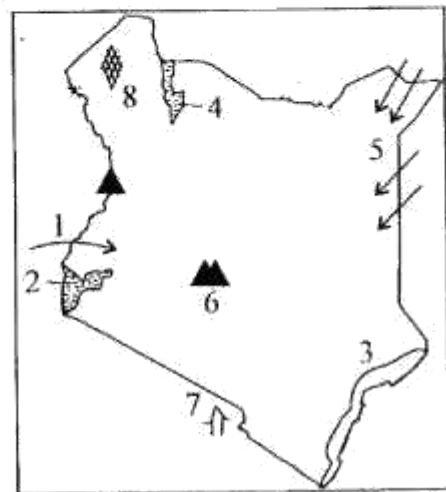
Use the map below to answer questions 12 to 15.



12. We can say that Kenya is to the South of the country marked
A. B B. A C. F D. E.
13. The town marked C is called
A. Moyale. B. Mandera.
C. Wajir. D. Marsabit.
14. A river that flows throughout the year without drying up like the one represented by letter G is called
A. permanent river. B. seasonal river.
C. occasional river. D. all-weather river.
15. Which country is marked B in the map?
A. Uganda. B. Tanzania.
C. Somalia. D. Ethiopia.
16. Mount Elgon which is on the boundary between Kenya and Uganda is _____ metres high.
A. 5199 B. 5349 C. 4321 D. 5109
17. Which of the following weather instruments is used to measure the amount of rainfall?
A. Thermometer. B. Rain gauge.
C. Windsock. D. Windvane.
18. What do we call the activity of watering plants during a dry season?
A. Irrigation. B. Harvesting.
C. Pouring water. D. Weeding.
19. In which of the following places can one experience convectional rainfall?
A. In a desert.
B. In a plain.
C. On the mountain slopes.
D. Near an ocean.
20. Which of the following is **not** a horticultural crop?
A. Tomatoes. B. Flowers. C. Sisal. D. Onions.
21. Where does River Ewaso Nyiro North drain its water?
A. Yala swamp. B. Lorian swamp.
C. L. Natron. D. Lake Naivasha.
22. In which of the following areas can one experience high population?
A. Near lake Victoria basin.
B. Near mountain tops.
C. At the plains.
D. In the swamp areas.
23. When one loves his or her own country, he or she is said to be
A. national. B. patient. C. loving. D. patriotic.

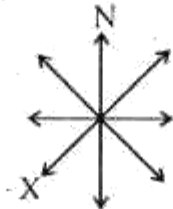
24. What name is given to lines that are drawn on a map that run from West to East?
A. Altitudes. B. Parallel lines.
C. Latitudes. D. Longitudes.
25. The growth of towns is known as
A. transportation. B. urbanization.
C. growth. D. towns.
26. How many governors are there in Kenya?
A. 290 B. 69 C. 47 D. 12
27. The places where wild animals are protected by the Kenya Wildlife Service in Kenya are called
A. National Parks.
B. National Assembly.
C. National Museum.
D. National Archives.
28. Who is the fourth President of Kenya?
A. Jomo Kenyata. B. Mwai Kibaki.
C. Daniel arap Moi. D. Uhuru Kenyatta.
29. Why do pupils go to school?
A. To grow big.
B. To learn how to be responsible citizens.
C. To make friends.
D. To defeat our neighbours in exams.
30. The vegetation that grows along the river valleys is called
A. riverine. B. equatorial forest.
C. grassland. D. woodland.

Use the map below to answer questions 31 - 36.



31. Which economic activity was carried out by the people who followed route 1 above?
A. Pastoralism. B. Mining.
C. Cultivation. D. Fishing.
32. Which natural feature is shown by letter 2 above?
A. L. Nakuru. B. L. Magadi.
C. L. Naivasha. D. L. Victoria.
33. Which natural vegetation is shown by letter 3?
A. Woodland savannah.
B. Mangrove forests.
C. The coastal plains.
D. The highland forest.
34. Which lake is marked 4 above?
A. L. Turkana. B. L. Natron.
C. L. Elementaita. D. L. Paradise.
35. Which mountain is marked with letter 6 above?
A. Mt. Kilimanjaro. B. Mt. Longonot.
C. Mt. Kenya. D. Mt. Elgon.

36. Which language group migrated through route 5?
 A. Abaluhya. B. Maasai.
 C. Gikuyu. D. Rendille.
37. The natural feature found at number 8 is called
 A. Lotikipi plains. B. Lorian swamp.
 C. I. Turkana. D. Awara plains.
38. What do we call a family which is made up of the father, mother and children?
 A. Nuclear family. B. Extended family.
 C. Big family. D. God's family.
39. What is the name given to the act of cutting trees without replacing them?
 A. Afforestation. B. Deforestation.
 C. Re-afforestation. D. Resettlement.
40. What is the name of the compass point marked X below?



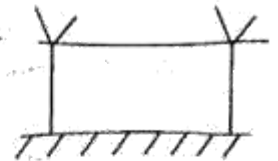
- A. West. B. North East.
 C. South West. D. South East.
41. Where did the Maasai people originate from?
 A. Ethiopia. B. Somalia.
 C. Congo. D. Southern Sudan.
42. Which factor below does **not** influence climate?
 A. Altitude. B. Longitude.
 C. Relief. D. Water bodies.
43. Which of the following is **not** a service that is provided by the county government in Kenya?
 A. Harmful drugs. B. Water.
 C. Houses. D. Education.
44. Which river below drains into Indian Ocean?
 A. R. Mara. B. R. Nzoia.
 C. R. Turkwel. D. R. Athi.
45. Which is the **main** economic activity to people who live in areas that are hot and dry?
 A. Tea growing. B. Coffee farming.
 C. Beef farming. D. Dairy farming.
46. Which crop below was **not** grown in traditional agriculture in Kenya?
 A. Sorghum. B. Sisal. C. Cassava. D. Millet.
47. Which one of the following is **not** a benefit of exchanging goods and services among people?
 A. It encourages nepotism.
 B. It creates employment.
 C. Towns develop.
 D. There is earning of foreign exchange.
48. What is poultry farming?
 A. Growing of crops only.
 B. Keeping of pigs.
 C. Keeping and rearing of birds.
 D. Keeping of dairy cattle.
49. What is the illegal killing of wild animals?
 A. Game trophy. B. Hunting.
 C. Killing. D. Poaching.
50. When a child is born by the Kenyan parents in Kenya, the child is a Kenyan by _____.
 A. birth. B. registration.
 C. appointment. D. recommendation.
51. When tourists come to Kenya, they bring all the following **except**

- A. new items of trade.
 B. new information.
 C. foreign money.
 D. wild animals like lions.
52. Why does the government carry out census after every 10 years in Kenya?
 A. To know their tribe.
 B. To be able to plan for its people.
 C. To know the amount of money they have.
 D. To keep people in the villages.
53. When one grows food crops **mainly** for family use, we say that he or she is practising _____.
 A. beef farming.
 B. bush fallowing.
 C. subsistence farming.
 D. commercial farming.
54. Which one of the following is the best form of communication to many people at the same time?
 A. Television. B. Sending a messenger.
 C. Phone. D. Radio.
55. Which cultural artefact below was used for storing liquids?

A.



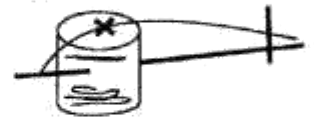
B.



C.



D.



56. Where is the instrument below best placed to get the best results?



- A. In the house. B. Under trees.
 C. Open place. D. In the box.
57. Which one of the following is an economic use of soil?
 A. Making bricks. B. Burying the dead.
 C. Decorating bodies. D. Decorating houses.
58. When rivers dry up, they mainly affect one of the following. Which one is it?
 A. Transport.
 B. Communication.
 C. Harvesting.
 D. Production of electricity.
59. What did the missionaries come to do in our country?
 A. To colonize Kenyans.
 B. To spread the Gospel.
 C. To tour the country.
 D. To explore the country.
60. Through which one of the following methods can one **not** use to preserve fish?
 A. Drying. B. Salting.
 C. Boiling. D. Smoking.

SECTION B

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Adam and Eve were sent out of the garden of Eden. Why did God send them away?
 A. They were good cultivators.
 B. They protected other animals.
 C. They obeyed God.
 D. They disobeyed God.
62. God created the world and all what was in it in _____ days and rested on the _____ day.
 A. 3, 4th B. 5, 7th C. 6, 7th D. 7, 6th
63. Who among the following spoke on behalf of Moses?
 A. Harun B. Joshua C. Caleb. D. Miriam.
64. God appeared to Moses in form of a _____
 A. dove. B. burning bush. C. snake. D. cloud.
65. Which is the other name for Genesis?
 A. Journey B. Exodus
 C. Beginning. D. Creation.
66. Samuel stayed with priest Eli at a place called _____
 A. Bethlehem. B. Bethel. C. Gaza. D. Shiloh.
67. What is the **main** teaching from the story of Daniel in the den of lions?
 A. We should be prayerful.
 B. We should be fearful.
 C. We should obey the king only.
 D. We should fear lions.
68. Why did David hide in the fields at the new moon festival?
 A. He had killed Goliath.
 B. He feared Jonathan.
 C. Saul wanted to kill him.
 D. He feared God.
69. "Do not commit murder". Who among the following people broke this commandment?
 A. Abel. B. Peter. C. Cain. D. Joshua.
70. Who was the step mother to Samuel?
 A. Hannah. B. Peninnah.
 C. Elizabeth. D. Mary.
71. Who among the following was the lamp of God?
 A. Jesus. B. Peter. C. James. D. Matthew.
72. The agreement between God and His people is also called _____
 A. temptation. B. rule.
 C. covenant. D. commandment.
73. We were sons of Zebedee. Who were we?
 A. Andrew and John. B. Matthew and John.
 C. John and Peter. D. John and James.
74. The widow's son who was raised by Jesus had come from a place called _____
 A. Nazareth. B. Nain.
 C. Jerusalem. D. Jericho.
75. Who among the following was a martyr?
 A. Stephen. B. Paul. C. Jesus. D. Moses.
76. How many baskets were collected as leftovers when Jesus fed 5,000 people?
 A. 11 B. 15 C. 10 D. 12
77. What can Christians learn from the story of Jesus washing His disciples' feet?
 A. We should serve others.
 B. We should be faithful.
 C. We should be prayerful.
 D. We should be obedient always.
78. How should Christians treat the people with special needs?
 A. Avoid them.
 B. Avoid discriminating them.
 C. Deny them some services.
 D. Exclude them from the society.
79. In which of the following places were disciples told to wait for the Holy Spirit?
 A. Nazareth. B. Antioch.
 C. Jerusalem. D. Judea.
80. A girl in Kusoma primary school was caught stealing her friend's food by the prefect. What should the prefect do as a Christian?
 A. Beat her up.
 B. Tell her friends to avoid her.
 C. Join her and eat the food together.
 D. Tell her that it is not good to steal.
81. Which one of the following can be a result of irresponsible behaviour between girls and boys?
 A. Contracting sexually transmitted infections.
 B. Good results in school.
 C. Use of their bodies responsibly.
 D. They are respected in the school.
82. Who among the following helps us to control our emotions?
 A. Friends. B. Holy spirit.
 C. Pastor. D. Parents.
83. Who helped a man who was attacked by robbers on the way from Jerusalem to Jericho?
 A. A priest. B. A levite.
 C. A samaritan. D. A disciple.
84. Where did the people in the traditional African societies worship their God?
 A. Mosques. B. Temples.
 C. Churches. D. Shrines.
85. What do we mean by the words "New life"?
 A. Getting new clothes.
 B. Changing the old ways to new ones.
 C. Celebrating.
 D. Learning together.
86. One of the following practices was carried out in traditional societies to bring new life. Which is it?
 A. Circumcision. B. Herding.
 C. Education. D. Dancing.
87. Why were the disciples of Jesus afraid of the storm?
 A. They did not have love.
 B. They did not have grace.
 C. They did not have faith.
 D. They did not have the Holy Spirit.
88. Njoroge, a std. 5, boy collected sh. 100 in the school compound. What was the best thing to do as a Christian?
 A. Buy sweets and other gifts.
 B. Share it with his friends.
 C. Hide it.
 D. Give it to the teacher on duty.
89. Which one of the following activities is an act of Christian service?
 A. Watching a football match.
 B. Visiting the sick.
 C. Cleaning the family house.
 D. Having a family gathering.
90. In which one of the following places was the first mission station established in Kenya?
 A. Mombasa. B. Kitui.
 C. Rabai. D. Dubai.