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TARGETER EXAM CLASS 6

SERIES 001

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TARGETER WINGS STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2020**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.

The sky was getting darker by the minute 1 strong wind was blowing 2 the field. Soon, drops of water 3 falling down from the overcast 4. Peter did not 5 the rain at all. It was 6 than playing in the hot sun. He liked the feeling of rain on his face and the cold sensation when it 7 through his football jersey.

His team had been 8 hard for the 9. It had been two years 10 they last won the Inter-Constituency Football Cup. Last year, in the game 11 Rockingham, their team had lost 12 just one goal. "Goal 13 "

14 team had scored again. Peter wanted to score the next goal. If only he could get 15 the two defenders, he would be able to kick the ball into the goal easily.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. and | B. but | C. also | D. then |
| 2. A. on | B. in | C. across | D. through |
| 3. A. was | B. is | C. were | D. are |
| 4. A. clouds | B. environment | C. heaven | D. sky |
| 5. A. care | B. mind | C. bother | D. want |
| 6. A. better | B. good | C. worse | D. best |
| 7. A. drained | B. soaked | C. ran | D. went |
| 8. A. trying | B. waiting | C. looking | D. practising |
| 9. A. tournament | B. turnament | C. tournament | D. tournerment |
| 10. A. since | B. when | C. white | D. as |
| 11. A. with | B. together | C. over | D. against |
| 12. A. in | B. by | C. for | D. to |
| 13. A. , | B. . | C. ! | D. ? |
| 14. A. His | B. He's | C. There | D. Out |
| 15. A. passed | B. beyond | C. past | D. away |

For questions 16 and 17, choose the opposite of the underlined word.

16. Mum's new coat was quite expensive.

- A. dear B. unique
C. valueless D. cheap

17. We always hurry home from school.

- A. slow B. rush
C. drug D. loiter

For questions 18 - 20 fill in the blank spaces with the correct choice.

18. Uncle Julius sent a sticker for dad and _____

- A. me B. I
C. we D. they

19. Kate is the _____ singer in the school choir.

- A. better B. best
C. good D. worse

20. The _____ who crossed the road without looking both ways was knocked down by a car.

- A. vandal B. motorist
C. rider D. pedestrian

For questions 21 and 22 choose the word that best completes the simile.

21. Every player in the team was as fit as a _____

- A. whistle B. pin
C. fiddle D. button

In walked Jacob as _____ as brass.

- A. bold B. brave
C. quickly D. bright

For questions 23 - 25, choose the sentence that means the same as the given one.

23. "Can I have a toy car for my birthday?" asked Nur.

- A. Nur asked if he can have a toy car for his birthday.
B. Nur wants to know if he could have a toy car for his birthday.
C. Nur asked if he could have a toy car for his birthday.
D. Can I have a toy car for my birthday Nur asked.

24. My mother said that she was feeling unwell.

- A. "My mother said," I was feeling unwell.
B. "I am feeling unwell," my mother said.
C. "My mother said that she was feeling unwell."
D. My mother said that "I am feeling unwell."

25. The children are singing a song.

- A. A song is being sung.
B. A song was being sung.
C. A song is sung.
D. Children sing a song.

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 40.

My mother accompanied me to school on the first day. Other parents accompanied their children as well. We all waited in front of the school office.

Soon a teacher came and led us to some classrooms. There we were put into four separate classes. This was when some children began to cry as the parents were not allowed into the classrooms. I did not cry because I have been to kindergarten before. Actually my mother went home soon after for she knew I would be alright.

It was an enjoyable time for me as I got to know my new classmates. The teacher was very busy writing down our particulars so we had plenty of time to ourselves. In the meantime, some children continued to sob. While their parents looked in anxiously through the windows.

Soon recess came. Some of us headed for the tuck shop while the rest headed for their parents. I bought a drink with the money my mother gave me. Getting to know my new friends had made me thirsty.

After recess, we went back to our classroom and my new friends and I managed to coax two boys to stop crying. Infact, soon we were laughing and playing together. Once in a while the teacher had to tell us to keep quiet as we were making too much noise.

Still some parents looked in anxiously through the windows. Finally the bell rang for us to go home. Some of us were very relieved to be reunited with our parents. I too was glad to see my mother waiting for me at the school gate. I had made many friends. It had been a wonderful first day at school.

26. Why did parents take their children to school?
 A. The children did not want to go alone.
 B. The office was closed.
 C. The senior pupils were bullies.
 D. It was their first day at school.
27. What shows that the pupils were many in number?
 A. They could not fit in one class.
 B. The four classrooms were full.
 C. The teacher could not control them.
 D. Their parents helped the teachers.
28. Why did the writer's mother leave soon after?
 A. She did not like the noise from the crying.
 B. The teacher asked her to leave.
 C. She knew the writer would be fine.
 D. The writer had been to kindergarten before.
29. Which of the following is the reason why the children cried?
 A. Their classmates were not friendly.
 B. They felt afraid with strangers.
 C. They were afraid of the strict teacher.
 D. They were lonely.
30. What made the writer enjoy on the first day?
 A. Learning
 B. Playing
 C. Singing songs.
 D. Meeting and getting to know his new classmates.
31. Which word has been used in the passage to mean cry?
 A. Anxiously B. Coax
 C. Sob D. Noise
32. Why didn't the teacher pay much attention on the pupils that morning?
 A. She was writing down information about them.
 B. She knew the parents were watching.
 C. She was a careless teacher.
 D. She was writing notes for the lesson.
33. The word recess as used in the passage could be replaced by?
 A. Games B. Break
 C. Eating D. Uniting with parents
34. What made the writer feel thirsty?
 A. Continuous talking
 B. His friend.
 C. The high temperatures.
 D. Excitement.
35. Which of the following statements is true according to the fifth paragraph?
 A. The writer was outgoing and friendly.
 B. The writer and his friends made other children cry.
 C. Only two boys were still crying in class
 D. The two boys were great pretenders.
36. The children were so absorbed in the game that they did not realize
 A. that the teacher kept calling them.
 B. their parents were around.
 C. that it was time to go home.
 D. that they were making noise
37. How did the children feel when the bell rang?
 A. Excited B. Relieved
 C. Worried D. Anxious
38. The best title for the passage could be?
 A. My first day at school.
 B. My new friends.
 C. Why I dislike school.
 D. Our new teacher.

Read the passage below and answer questions 40 to 50.

Everyone knows that people, animals and plants must breathe air in order to live. Also, we know that astronauts, when they go up into space, find air becoming thinner (has less oxygen) the higher they go up. They cannot breathe and so they have to take up with them the air they will need. Even climbers of very high mountains, such as Mount Everest, have to take up oxygen with them since the higher you go, the thinner air becomes. To make your fire burn, you must blow air on it with bellows. Again, it is the oxygen that is needed to make flames.

Air is a gas. Infact, it is really a mixture of many different gases, of which by far the largest amount is nitrogen followed by oxygen. There are very tiny amounts of other gases, such as argon. There is always a certain amount of dust in air, and also water vapour - more when the 'humidity' is high, that's when the atmosphere is humid or damp.

Since air is a gas, we know it has no fixed shape, but fills up other shapes, pouring into them, as a liquid does. When we take a deep breath, we know we are filling our lungs with air, even though we cannot see anything going in. We can feel our chests swell and when we let the air out again, we feel our lungs empty and shrink, rather as a balloon swells. When we blow it up and shrinks when we let the air out. The same happens when we pump air into a bicycle tyre. If there is a puncture and the air comes out, the tyre collapses.

We say air flows into any available space just as water might.

39. From the first sentence, we can say that?
- A. Living things feed on air.
 - B. Living things produce air.
 - C. Living things cannot survive without air.
 - D. Without living things there would be no air.
40. What reduces as one gains height?
- A. The quantity of air in the environment.
 - B. Amount of oxygen in the air.
 - C. The plant cover.
 - D. Living things.
41. Who is an astronaut?
- A. A person who travels to outer space in a space craft.
 - B. A person who carries oxygen.
 - C. A person who climbs mountains.
 - D. A person who studies stars.
42. What can you say about oxygen gas according to the first paragraph?
- A. It causes fires.
 - B. It is limited in amount.
 - C. It is not sufficient for all living things.
 - D. It supports burning.
43. Which is the correct order of the gases in terms of quantity (from the highest to the lowest).
- A. Argon - oxygen - nitrogen
 - B. Oxygen - argon - nitrogen
 - C. Nitrogen - oxygen - argon
 - D. Argon - nitrogen - oxygen
44. Humidity can be defined as?
- A. The amount of water vapour in the air.
 - B. A certain amount of dust particles in the air.
 - C. The quantity of rain.
 - D. An unusual mixture in the atmosphere.
45. The word tiny can be replaced by all the following except?
- A. Small
 - B. Little
 - C. Minute
 - D. Large
46. The following describe air except?
- A. It has no definite shape.
 - B. It disappears whenever it is exposed.
 - C. It cannot be seen.
 - D. It is a fluid.
47. When we breathe in air, it goes to the?
- A. Lungs
 - B. Mouth
 - C. Nose
 - D. Stomach
48. What happens when we pump air into a bicycle tyre?
- A. It swells
 - B. It shrinks
 - C. It collapses
 - D. It lets the air out
49. The last sentence shows that air is?
- A. Found anywhere.
 - B. Occupies little space in the atmosphere.
 - C. Should be controlled.
 - D. A fluid.
50. The best title for this passage could be?
- A. The breathing system.
 - B. Air in the atmosphere.
 - C. Characteristics of air.
 - D. Why living things take in air.

TARGETER WINGS STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2020
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST



SECTION B



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.

Lined writing area for composition.

Lined writing area consisting of multiple horizontal lines for text entry.

TARGETER WINGS DARASA LA SITA -MWAKA 2020



MTIHANI WA MJARABU



KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA KWANZA

MUDA: Saa 1 dakika 40

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

Kucheza ni kuzuri, 1 kucheza kupita kiasi hakufai. Mwanafunzi 2 ni yule anayejua 3 wakati wake vizuri. Anajua wakati wa kucheza na wakati wa 4, 5 tunajua kuwa mchezo 6 kuimarisha afya zetu na kuchangamsha akili 7 ziweze kufanya kazi 8 zaidi. Lakini ni mwanafunzi 9 awezaye kufaulu katika mtihani kwa kucheza tu peke yake 10 kusoma 11. Jibu ni 'hakuna.' Kwa hivyo basi twapaswa kuwajibika 12. Mwanafunzi anayewajibika hahitaji kufuatwa na mwalimu ama mzazi wake kila wakati. 13 hujua jambo la kufanya wakati wa jambo hilo. Mwanafunzi wa aina hiyo hawezi kuwa na shida 14 na walimu wala wazazi 15.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. wala | B. lakini | C. na | D. ama |
| 2. A. mazuri | B. nzuri | C. muzuri | D. mzuri |
| 3. A. kuutumia | B. kuitumia | C. kuyatumia | D. kukitumia |
| 4. A. kulala | B. kupumzika | C. kusoma | D. kuimba |
| 5. A. Wote | B. Zote | C. Nyote | D. Sote |
| 6. A. utasaidia | B. umesaidia | C. husaidia | D. ulisaidia |
| 7. A. bali | B. ili | C. wala | D. ama |
| 8. A. vizuri | B. njema | C. nzuri | D. vibaya |
| 9. A. wapi | B. yupi | C. kipi | D. vipi |
| 10. A. na | B. ama | C. bila | D. wala |
| 11. A.! | B. , | C. , | D. ? |
| 12. A. wenyewe | B. mwenyewe | C. chenyewe | D. lenyewe |
| 13. A. Sisi | B. Wao | C. Yeye | D. Mimi |
| 14. A. yeyote | B. wowote | C. lolote | D. yeyote |
| 15. A. wao | B. wake | C. wangu | D. wako |

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

16. Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika hali ya wingi:

Nitakuja na rafiki yangu.
A. Nitakukuja na rafiki zangu.
B. Tutakuja na rafiki zetu.
C. Tutakuja na marafiki zetu.
D. Tutakuja na marafiki wetu.

17. Jaza kwa kiambishi kinachofaa:

Ameniuza tunda lili _____ oza.
A. o B. yo
C. lo D. cho

18. Tumia -o-ote kwa usahihi:

Tutakula mikate _____
A. yoyote B. woyote
C. zozote D. lolote

19. Ni sentensi gani iliyotumia 'ki' ya ndogo?

A. Kiti kimevunjika.
B. Kijana ameumia.
C. Kitoto kinaba.
D. Kloo kimevunjika.

20. Tumia kiwakilishi badala ya maneno yaliyopigwa mstari:

Usicheze na Juma na Yohana.

A. Usicheze na sisi.
B. Usicheze na mimi.
C. Usicheze na hao.
D. Usicheze na wao.

21. Ni matumizi gani ya yenyewe yanayoonyesha 'bila msaada'?
- A. Nguo yenyewe yapendeza.
B. Usicheze na simu ya wenyewe.
C. Mwenyewe ni mtu karimu.
D. Nimeichora picha hii mwenyewe.
22. Tumia kiashiria sahihi:
Mahali _____ panapendeza.
A. hapa B. humu
C. huku D. kule
23. Tumia -ote- kwa usahihi:
Chui amewaua mbuzi _____.
A. yote B. wote C. zote D. lote
24. Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo:
Mtoto anakula chakula.
A. Mtoto hali chakula.
B. Mtoto hakuli chakula.
C. Mtoto haali chakula.
D. Mtoto hajala chakula.
25. Ni sentensi ipi iliyotumia kivumishi -refu- mwa usahihi?
A. Safari ilikuwa mrefu.
B. Ana nywele refu.
C. Kucha zake ni ndefu.
D. Shati hili ni lirefu.
26. Neno ukuta liko katika ngeli gani?
A. U - I B. U - U
C. U - YA D. U - ZI
27. Kamilisha methali ifuatayo:
Asiyefunzwa na mamaye hufunzwa na ____
A. babaye B. ulimwengu
C. dunia D. mwalimu
28. Jibu maamkizi yafuatayo:
Alamsiki _____
A. binuru B. aliukum salaam
C. nawe pia D. alkheri
29. Dada ya mama yako utamwita _____
A. nyanya B. shangazi
C. mavyaa D. halati
30. Sehemu ya juu ya nyumba iliyo chini ya paa huitwa _____
A. ukuta B. sakafu
C. dari D. kiambaza

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Mawasiliano ni upashanaji wa habari. Nj upitishaji wa habari ama ujumbe kutoka kwa mtu mmoja hadi kwa mwingine. Mawasiliano hufanyika kupitia njia ama vyombo vya mawasiliano. Tunaweza kuzigawanya njia za mawasiliano mara mbili kama ifuatavyo:

i) Njia za mawasiliano za kale na

ii) Njia za mawasiliano za kisasa.

Zamani kabla ya uvumbuzi wa vyombo vya kisasa vya mawasiliano, watu walikuwa wakituma ujumbe wakitumia ngoma, baragumu, moto ama mkimbiaji. Jambo lilipotokea kijijini, kwa mfano msiba ama uvamizi wa adui, wenyeji wangepiga ngoma ama kupuliza baragumu kwa mtindo fulani ili kuwapasha habari waliombali. Nao walio mbali wangesikia sauti ya ngoma ama baragumu, basi wangejitayarisha kwenda matanga, ama wangejihami kwa silaha zao tayari kwenda vitani.

Iwapo watu wangeenda kuwinda msituni na kupotelea humo, wasijue njia ya kurudi nyumbani, wangepiga moto ili kupeleka ujumbe. Watu walio kijijini wanguona moshi na kuufwata hadi mahali ulipotokea. Kwa njia hiyo wangepata waliopotea na kuwasaidia.

Iwapo ujumbe ulitakikana ufike haraka, na sauti ya ngoma ama baragumu haingezeweza kufika, ama moshi haungeweza kuonekana, basi mkimbiaji alitumwa. Huyu alikuwa mtu hodari wa mbio ambaye angeweza kukimbia kasi na kwa masafa mrefu.

Tatizo la njia za mawasiliano za kale ni kuwa ujumbe mara nyingine haungeeleweka kwa urahisi ama kufika kwa haraka kwa sababu ya umbali. Vile vile mkimbiaji angeweza kupotosha, ujumbe kwa kuabadilisha ama kusahau mambo mengine.

Njia za kisasa zimeleta mabadiliko makubwa kupitia uvumbuzi na teknolojia ya kisasa. Kuna vyombo vya kisasa vya mawasiliano kama vile radio, televisheni na simu. Kupitia radio tunaweza kupata habari ya yale yanayoendelea katika sehemu yoyote ya nchi au hata dunia. Televisheni nayo hutusaidia kupata habari ya yaliyotokea na kuona matukio yenyewe.

Simu na hasa simu tamba imeleta mageuzi makubwa katika mawasiliano. Kabla simu tamba, ambayo hujulikana kama rununu ana rukono, kulikuwa na simu iliyotumia nyaya. Nyaya ziliunganishwa kutoka mji mmoja hadi mwingine ama nchi moja hadi nyingine.

Simu inayotumia nyaya ilikuwa na kasoro moja kubwa. Nyaya zinapokatika mawasiliano pia yamekatika. Lakini tatizo hilo limeondolewa na simu za kisasa za rununu. Hizo hazihitaji nyaya bali sauti hupitia tu hewani na mawasiliano kufanyika kwa haraka, shukrani kwa teknolojia ya kisasa.

31. Ni nini kati ya haya si maana ya mawasiliano?
 A. Uulizanaji wa maswali.
 B. Upashanaji wa habari.
 C. Upitishaji wa habari.
 D. Upitishaji wa ujumbe.
32. Tunaweza kuzigawanya njia za mawasiliano mara
 A. nne B. mbili
 C. tatu D. tano
33. Ni gani kati ya hizi si njia ya mawasiliano ya kale?
 A. Ngoma B. Baragumu
 C. Redio D. Mkimbiaji
34. Waliopotelea msituni wangepanya nini ili wajulikane mahali walikokuwa?
 A. Wangepiga ngoma
 B. Wagepuliza baragumu
 C. Wangepiga simu.
 D. Wangewasha moto.
35. Iwapo ujumbe ungetakikana ufike haraka mahali ambapo palikuwa mbali watu wa zamani watumia
 A. ngoma B. mkimbiaji
 C. baragumu D. moto
36. Matatu kati ya haya yalikuwa matatizo ya mawasiliano ya siku za kale. Ni gani halikuwa tatizo?
 A. Nyaya za mawasiliano zilikatika.
 B. Ujumbe haungeeleweka kwa urahisi.
 C. Ujumbe haungefika kwa haraka.
 D. Mkimbiaji angepotosha ujumbe.
37. Kati ya vyombo vya mawasiliano vya kisasa ni gani hakikutajwa?
 A. Redio B. Televisheni
 C. Tarakilishi D. Rununu
38. Ni kifaa gani cha mawasiliano ambacho kimeleta mageuzi makubwa katika mawasiliano?
 A. Redio B. Simu tamba
 C. Televisheni D. Tarakilishi
39. Ni kifaa gani kati ya hivi huchezwa kwa kupuliza?
 A. Ngoma B. Gitaa
 C. Kinubi D. Firimbi
40. Kichwa kifaacho zaidi taarifa hii ni:
 A. Njia za mawasiliano.
 B. Mawasiliano ya kale.
 C. Mawasiliano ya kizazi kipya.
 D. Mamba ya kale.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Ilikuwa tarehe tatu mwezi na Mei mwaka wa elfu mbili na kumi na tisa mwalimu Alwenya alipoingia katika hospitali ya Wanawake ya Nairobi (HWN). Alidhami kuwa angeingia na kutoka siku hiyo hiyo. Hakuiona shida yake kuwa kubwa na kuwa ingehitaji alazwe ili ashughulikiwe vyema na madaktari. Alipigwa butwaa alipoambia ajaze formu za bima ambayo ingesimamia gharama ya matibabu na kitanda.

“Haidhuru,” mwalimu alisema kimoyomoyo. Bora uzima, afya ni kitu cha maana.:

Baada ya kujaza formu na kutia sahihi, mwalimu aliongozwa na mwuguzi hadi kwenye wodi. Hapo alingoja zamu yake ifike ili aende kwenye thieta kufanyiwa upasuaji ili kuondoa uvimbe uliokuwa kwenye pua yake.

Ilipofika saa kumi, mwalimu pamoja na wagonjwa wengine walipelekwa thieta. Huko thieta walikaa muda mrefu kabla ya madaktari kuanza kazi yao, pengine walikuwa wakifanya matayarisho ya kazi.

Huko thieta kulikuwa na watu wengine wanne, mwalimu akiwa watano. Kulikuwa na watoto wawili, mwanamke mmoja na mwanamume mmoja. Mwalimu ndiye aliyekuwa wa mwisho kufanyiwa upasuaji. Madaktari wakiongozwa na Dkt. Ochungo walimshughulikia mwalimu vizuri na upasuaji ukafaulu. Kisha baada ya kupumzika kwa muda mfupi akarejea mwenye wodi.

Alipokuwa kwenye wodi mwalimu na wenzake walihudumiwa vizuri na wauguzi. Wauguzi wote wake kwa waume walikuwa na roho nzuri. Mwalimu alishangazwa na kujiuliza maswali yafuatayo. “Kwa nini hii inaitwa hospitali ya wanawake ya Nairobi na inawahudumia wanaume kama sisi? Kwa nini watu wengine huwaita wanawake ‘mashetani’ na hali hawa wauguzi wa kike wanaonekana kuwa wenye roho safi?”

Katika hiyo wodi alimokuwa mwalimu, kulikuwa na askari polisi wawili na daktari aliyekuwa amelazwa. Hawa walikuwa Koplo Michael, Koplo Wamalwa na Daktari Odera. Mwalimu alifanya urafiki nao; wakaanza kuongea mambo mbalimbali ya kimaisha. Wote waliongea kuhusu kazi zao na mchango wao katika jamii. Wanaume hawa wote walionekana waungwana; hata askari polisi. Tabia zao zilimfanya mwalimu ajiulize maswali yafuatayo: "Kwa nini watu wengine huwaita wanaume wanyama? Kwa nini polisi hudhaniwa kuwa wakatili?"

Kutokana na yale mwalimu aliyoona alijifunza kuwa kuna watu wabaya na wazuri duniani; na tusiwahukumu watu wote kiujumla kutokana na kazi, jinsia, dini au makabila yao. Baada ya siku tatu mwalimu aliruhiswa kwenda nyumbani huku akiwa na shukrani tele kwa Mwenyezi Mungu na kwa wahudumu wa hospitali ya wanawake ya Nairobi.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 41. Mwalimu Alwenya alilazwa katika hospitali ya wanawake ya Nairobi tarehe gani?
A. 3/5/2016
B. 5/5/2019
C. 3/5/2019
D. 5/3/2016 | 46. Ni daktari gani aliongoza wengine katika upasuaji?
A. Dkt. Odera
B. Dkt. Wamalwa
C. Dkt. Ochungo
D. Dkt. Michael |
| 42. Kwa nini mwalimu alidhani kuwa angeingia na kutoka siku hiyo hiyo hospitalini?
A. Hakuwa anasikia maumivu.
B. Alikuwa amemeza dawa.
C. Hakuwa na shida yoyote.
D. Hakuiona shida yake kuwa kubwa. | 47. Mambo matatu yalimshangaza mwalimu na kumfanya ajiulize maswali isipokuwa
A. madaktari wa kiume kufanya kazi katika hospitali ya wanawake.
B. hospitali ya wanawake kuwahudumia wanaume.
C. watu wengine kuwaita wanawake mashetani.
D. wauguzi wanawake wenye roho safi. |
| 43. Baada ya kujaza fomu na kutia sahihi, mwalimu aliongozwa na mwuguzi hadi kwenye
A. thieta
B. wodi
C. ofisi
D. maabara | 48. Ni nani kati ya hawa hakutajwa kuwa alikuwa kwenye wodi?
A. Polisi
B. Mwanasheria
C. Mwalimu
D. Daktari |
| 44. Mwalimu na wagonjwa wengine walipelekwa thieta saa ngapi?
A. Saa kumi
B. Saa nne
C. Saa tisa
D. Saa sita | 49. Mwalimu aliwataja wanaume waliokuwa kwenye wodi kama
A. wanyama
B. wakatili
C. washenzi
D. waungwana |
| 45. Ni wagonjwa wangapi walioenda thieta mwalimu akiwa mmoja wao?
A. Watatu
B. Saba
C. Wanne
D. Watano | 50. Mwalimu alipokuwa hospitali alijifunza kuwa:
A. Wanawake ni mashetani.
B. Tusiwahukumu watu wote kiujumla.
C. Wanaume ni wanyama.
D. Polisi ni katili. |

TARGETER WINGS DARASA LA SITA -MWAKA 2020



MTIHANI WA MJARABU
KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI
KISWAHILI:INSHA



MUDA: Dakika 40

JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI

1. Kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu andika jina lako na jina la shule yako.
2. Sasa fungua karatasi hii, soma kichwa cha insha kwa makini na uandike insha yako kwenye nafasi uliyoachiwa.

Kijitabu hiki kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.

Blank lined paper for writing.

TARGETER WINGS STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2020**CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST****MATHEMATICS**
**Wings
001**

TIME: 2 hours

1. Write the following number in figures seven hundred and eighty nine thousand, six hundred and forty two.
A. 79642 B. 789642
C. 7809642 D. 78962
2. Which digit is in ten thousands place value in 975,301?
A. 7 B. 3
C. 9 D. 0
3. What is the total value of digit two in 423,614?
A. 200 B. 2000
C. 20,000 D. 200,000
4. Which of the following digits is divisible by three?
A. 8002 B. 9040
C. 4201 D. 6036
5. Which of the following numbers comes just before 98,999?
A. 98998 B. 99000
C. 98989 D. 99990
6. Write the following in roman 46.
A. LXVI B. XLVI
C. LIV D. XLIV
7. What's the sum of the prime numbers between 40 and 50?
A. 84 B. 90
C. 131 D. 126
8. Round off the following number to the nearest tenth. 467
A. 460 B. 500
C. 450 D. 470
9. What is the prime product of 72?
A. 9×8 B. $4 \times 2 \times 9$
C. $12 \times 3 \times 2$ D. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$
10. Which one of the following is not a prime number?
A. 15 B. 2
C. 7 D. 23
11. Write in hindu arabic XXXIX.
A. 29 B. 31
C. 39 D. 49
12. What is the perimeter of the figure below?
-
- A. 72cm B. 56cm
C. 48cm D. 24cm
13. Round off the following to the nearest hundreds 9642.
A. 9600 B. 9700
C. 9640 D. 9000
14. What is HCF 12, 18 and 24?
A. 72 B. 36
C. 3 D. 6

15. What is the LCM of 6, 15, 12? www.kcsepdf.co.ke What is the place value of digit 5 in 42.052?
- A. 3 B. 60
C. 30 D. 120
- A. Tens B. Hundredths
C. Hundredths D. Tenth

16. What is the place value of digit 8 in 987,391?
- A. Thousands B. Hundred thousands
C. Ten thousands D. Tens
24. What is the next number in the pattern?
23, 29, 31, 37, ___
- A. 39 B. 43
C. 41 D. 35

17. Write the following number in fraction, 0.07.
- A. $\frac{7}{100}$ B. $\frac{7}{10}$
C. $\frac{70}{100}$ D. $\frac{0.7}{10}$
25. Simplify $\frac{18}{24}$
- A. $\frac{3}{4}$ B. $\frac{9}{12}$
C. $\frac{6}{8}$ D. $\frac{12}{24}$

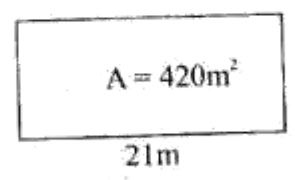
18. Multiply $96 \times 100 =$
- A. 960 B. 96000
C. 9600 D. 961
26. Write as decimal $\frac{15}{100}$
- A. 15 B. 0.15
C. 0.015 D. 15.100

19. Which one of the following is an even number?
- A. 47 B. 96
C. 81 D. 79
27. Add $\frac{2}{11} + \frac{3}{11} + \frac{5}{11} =$
- A. $\frac{8}{11}$ B. $\frac{5}{11}$
C. 1 D. $\frac{10}{11}$

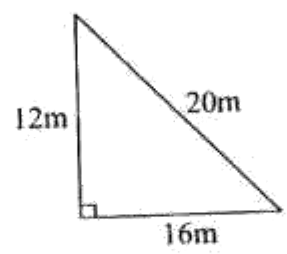
20. Which one of the following is **not** a factor of 48?
- A. 4 B. 6
C. 12 D. 13
28. Which of the following fractions is equivalent to a whole number?
- A. $\frac{5}{11}$ B. $\frac{6}{7}$
C. $\frac{9}{9}$ D. $\frac{10}{11}$

21. What multiple of 13 comes after 169?
- A. 182 B. 196
C. 143 D. 170
29. What is the area of the figure below?

22. The area of the figure below is 420m^2 its length 21m. What is its width?



- A. 398m B. 441m
C. 40m D. 20m



- A. 320m^2 B. 160m^2
C. 192m^2 D. 96m^2

30. Which of the following number is divisible by 2, 5 and 10?

- A. 15 B. 28
C. 40 D. 56

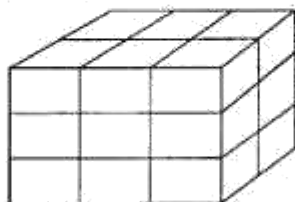
31. Which of the following fractions is the smallest?

- A. $\frac{2}{5}$ B. $\frac{2}{3}$
C. $\frac{2}{7}$ D. $\frac{1}{3}$

32. Add: $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{4} =$

- A. $\frac{3}{5}$ B. $\frac{3}{9}$
C. $\frac{3}{30}$ D. $\frac{13}{20}$

33. How many cubes make up the stalk.



- A. 6 B. 9
C. 24 D. 18

34. Convert to an improper fraction $3\frac{4}{5}$

- A. $\frac{19}{5}$ B. $\frac{34}{5}$
C. $\frac{19}{9}$ D. $\frac{13}{5}$

35. Convert into mixed fraction $\frac{24}{5}$

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

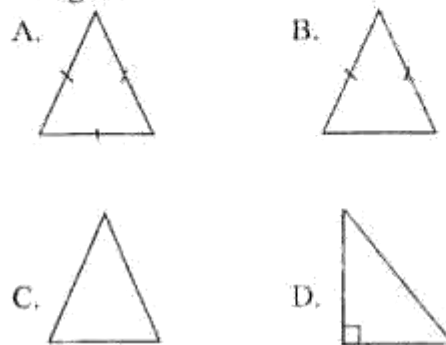
36. Simplify $2a + 3b + 4a + 5b =$

- A. $6a + 5b$ B. $6a + 3b$
C. $6a + 8b$ D. $7a + 8b$

37. What is the value of $2y + 2 = 10$

- A. 12 B. 4
C. 6 D. 8

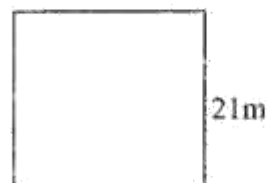
38. Which one of the following is an equilateral triangle?



39. Add: $2\frac{1}{5} + 3\frac{3}{5} =$

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

40. What is the area of a square whose length is 21m?



- A. $84m^2$ B. $42m^2$
C. $421m^2$ D. $441m^2$

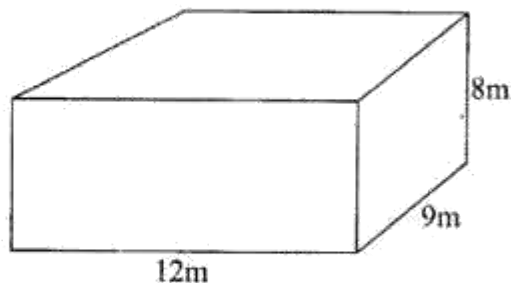
41. How many metres and kilometres are there in 4241m?

- A. 42km 4m
B. 424km/m
C. 4km 241m
D. 4km 41m

42. Convert into cm 42m.

- A. 4200cm B. 420cm
C. 42cm D. 42000cm

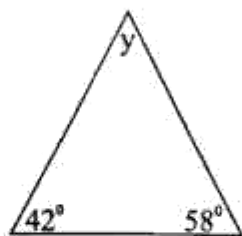
43. Find the volume of the cuboid www.kcsepdf.co.ke Which of the following angle is less than 90° ?



- A. $864m^2$ B. $864m^3$
 C. $96m^3$ D. $108m^3$
44. How many litres are there in 84000ml?
 A. 84L B. 840L
 C. 8400L D. 8.4L
45. How many $\frac{1}{4}$ kg are there in 24kg.
 A. 6 B. 96
 C. 48 D. 12
46. What is the time on the clock face below?



- A. Quarter past 9
 B. Quarter to 3
 C. 3min past 9
 D. 45min past 2
47. Find the angle marked y .



- A. 100°
 B. 80°
 C. 138°
 D. 180°

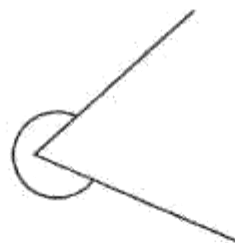
A.



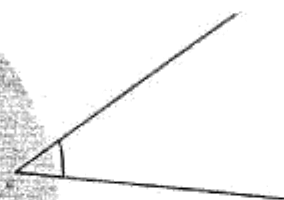
B.



C.



D.



49. What is the missing number in the pattern
 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, _____?
 A. 25
 B. 29
 C. 27
 D. 21

50. What is the value of
 $43.96 + 324.21 + 0.86 = ?$
 A. 369.03
 B. 368.17
 C. 68.17
 D. 367.03



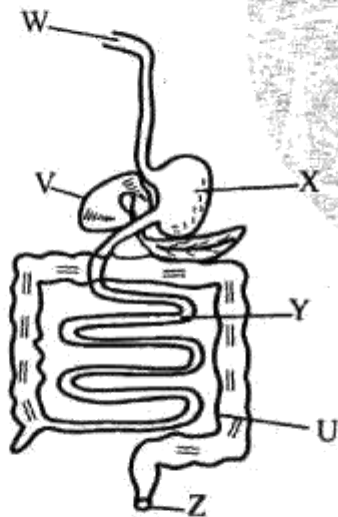
SCIENCE

TIME: 1 hr 40 mins

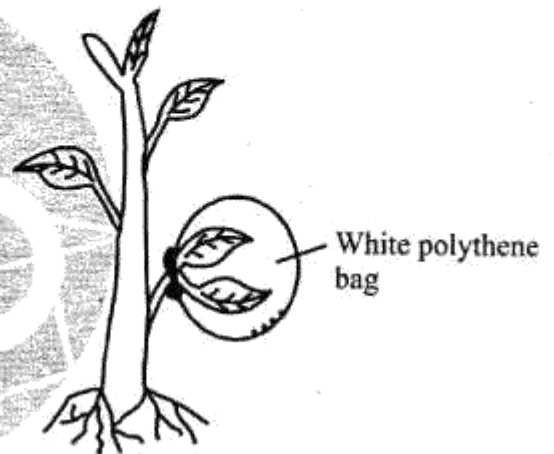
1. The exchange of gases in the breathing system takes place in the
 A. lungs B. nose
 C. trachea D. bronchi
2. The breakdown of solid food in the body is also known as
 A. ingestion B. egestion
 C. digestion D. indigestion
3. Bile juice is produced in the _____
 A. gall bladder B. pancreas
 C. duodenum D. liver
4. Ovum is a female reproductive cell produced in the _____
 A. testis B. ovary
 C. oviduct D. urethra
8. Which in the first stage of HIV infection?
 A. Asymptomatic B. Full blown
 C. Symptomatic D. Window
9. Drugs used to treat known diseases are known as _____
 A. vaccines
 B. antibiotics
 C. pain relievers
 D. supplements
10. A pupil set up the experiment below on a sunny day for 3 hours.

Study the diagram below and answer questions

5 - 7.



5. Mineral salts are absorbed in the part labelled
 A. V B. U
 C. Y D. X
6. Which part does **not** produce digestive juice?
 A. Y B. W
 C. U D. X
7. Digestion of food ends at the part labelled ____
 A. Z B. U
 C. Y D. W

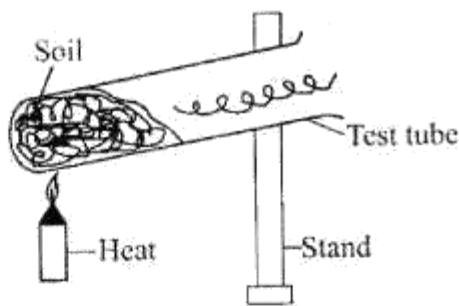


- He was investigating _____ in plant.
- A. photosynthesis
 - B. breathing
 - C. transpiration
 - D. food storage
11. The _____ helps in the chewing and grinding of food.
 A. roots B. gum
 C. cusps D. neck
 12. The sperms are produced in the
 A. fallopian tube
 B. penis
 C. sperm duct
 D. testis

13. The process of transferring clean and checked blood to a patient in hospital is known as
- blood donor
 - blood transfusion
 - blood screening
 - blood recipient
14. Mulch helps to control weeds in the farm by
- limiting water to weeds.
 - preventing air supply.
 - denying food supply to weeds.
 - preventing them from getting sunlight.
15. The tooth below is **mainly** used for

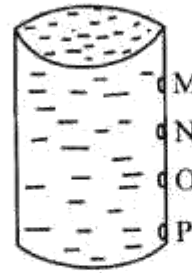


- chewing
 - tearing
 - biting
 - piercing
16. The following plants can make their own food **except** _____
- bananas
 - pine
 - mildew
 - algae
17. The experiment below was used to investigate a component of soil.



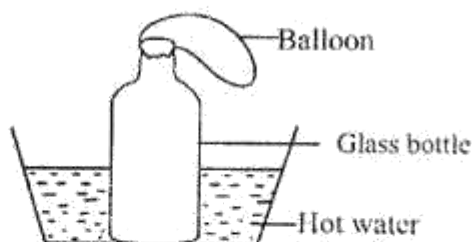
The component being investigated is

- air
 - water
 - living organisms
 - organic matter
18. Birds fluff their feathers during cold seasons in order to _____
- retain heat on their feathers.
 - insulate their bodies against heat loss.
 - absorb heat from the surrounding.
 - trap heat from the surrounding.



19. Which hole threw water nearest?
- M
 - O
 - N
 - P
20. Pressure is greatest at point _____
- M
 - N
 - O
 - P
21. Which pair of animals consists of invertebrates **only**?
- Crab, slug
 - Snake, ostrich
 - Bees, hen
 - Gecko, lizard
22. The gut is a tube that runs from the _____ to the _____
- stomach, anus
 - gullet, rectum
 - mouth, ileum
 - mouth, anus
23. Heat from the sun reaches the earth surface by
- conduction
 - convection and radiation
 - convection only
 - radiation
24. The following are characteristics of mammals. Which statement is **incorrect** about all mammals?
- They are warm blooded.
 - All mammals give birth.
 - They are covered with hair or fur.
 - Breathe through lungs.
25. Which of the following weather instruments can measure two aspects of weather?
- Windsock
 - Liquid thermometer
 - Windvane
 - Raingauge

26. Sound is a form of energy produced as a result of
- A. hitting B. vibrations
C. reflection D. plucking
27. The _____ are the reproductive organs in plants.
- A. stem B. leaves
C. roots D. flowers
28. The following are characteristics of a certain soil:
- i) Makes ant hills.
ii) It is a heavy soil.
iii) It is easily waterlogged.
- The type of soil described is likely to be
- A. Clay soil B. Sand soil
C. Silt D. Loam soil
29. Mass is measured using a _____
- A. newton B. spring balance
C. beam balance D. standard weight
30. Which state of matter expands the **most** on heating?
- A. Water B. Water vapour
C. Candle D. Wire
31. The process where water changes into steam is called
- A. freezing B. melting
C. condensation D. evaporation
32. Powel set up the experiment below.

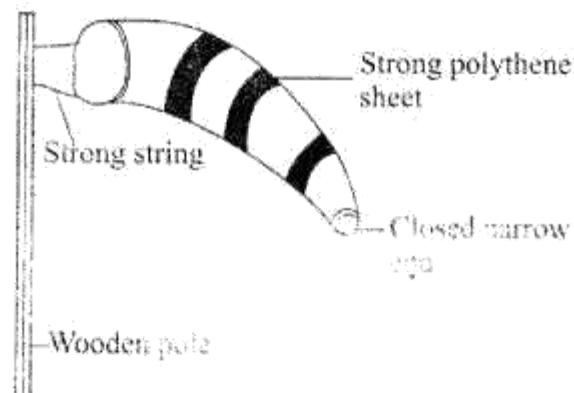


- From the above experiment it is **true** to say that
- A. liquids turn into water vapour on heating.
B. gases contract on cooling.
C. liquids expand on heating.
D. gases expand on heating.

- The following steps are followed when investigating a certain property of soil.
- i) Pouring equal amounts of soil in funnels.
ii) Putting cotton wool in each funnel.
iii) Placing funnels in the mouths of each bottle
iv) Pouring water in the funnels at the same time.

Arrange the steps in order.

- A. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
B. (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
C. (iii), (ii), (I), (iv)
D. (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
34. Which food below is **correctly** matched with the part that is eaten?
- A. Yams - Stem
B. Onions - Roots
C. Peas - Leaves
D. Cabbage - Roots
35. Which pair of nutritional deficiency diseases below is caused by lack of mineral salts?
- A. Anaemia and rickets.
B. Rickets and kwashiorkor.
C. Marasmus and anaemia.
D. Kwashiorkor and marasmus.
36. Std. 5 pupils made an improvised weather instrument shown below.



- Which mistake did the pupils make in the construction?
- A. Using wooden pole instead of metal.
B. Using a strong polythene sheet.
C. Using thin wooden pole.
D. Closing the narrow end

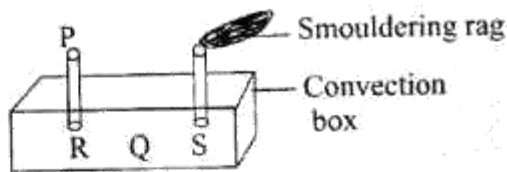
37. In which one of the following activities is water used in industries?

- A. Swimming.
- B. Making fountains.
- C. Washing car.
- D. Watering plants.

38. The common adaptative feature in fish and eagle is that both

- A. have scales.
- B. breathe by gills.
- C. have hallow bones.
- D. lay fertilized eggs.

39. The activity below was carried out by class five pupils to investigate heat transfer.



At which point should a burning candle be placed for the experiment to work **effectively**?

- A. Q
- B. P
- C. R
- D. S

40. Which one of the following is the **best** place for placing a rain gauge?

- A. Flat area near building.
- B. Slopy open area.
- C. Flat open area.
- D. Area under a tree.

41. The following are good conductors of heat **except**

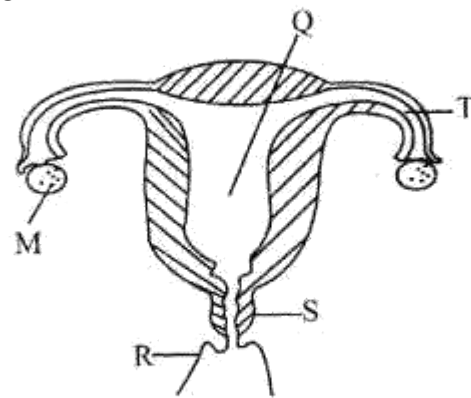
- A. pin
- B. razor blade
- C. wood
- D. nail

42. Which of the following processes do **not** require heat to take place?

- A. Condensation and melting.
- B. Contraction and freezing.
- C. Melting and evaporation.
- D. Expansion and contraction.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 43 and

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43. Ovulation takes place at the part labelled ____

- A. M
- B. S
- C. T
- D. Q

44. Fusion of the male and female reproductive cells takes place at the part labelled ____

- A. R
- B. M
- C. T
- D. S

45. Coarseness or fineness of soil is known as

- A. capillarity
- B. drainage
- C. retention
- D. texture

46. Why is fibre needed in the diet?

- A. To add nutrients to the body.
- B. To prevent constipation.
- C. To provide energy to the body.
- D. To fight diseases in the body.

47. The following are sources of iron in the diet **except**

- A. milk
- B. spinach
- C. beans
- D. kales

48. Which plant given below has tap root system?

- A. Wheat
- B. Rice
- C. Sugarcane
- D. Cabbage

49. The following are parts of the alimentary canal **except**

- A. oesophagus
- B. stomach
- C. trachea
- D. large intestine

50. The extend of loudness or softness of sound is known as _____

- A. sound
- B. pitch
- C. volume
- D. noise

TARGETER WINGS STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2020



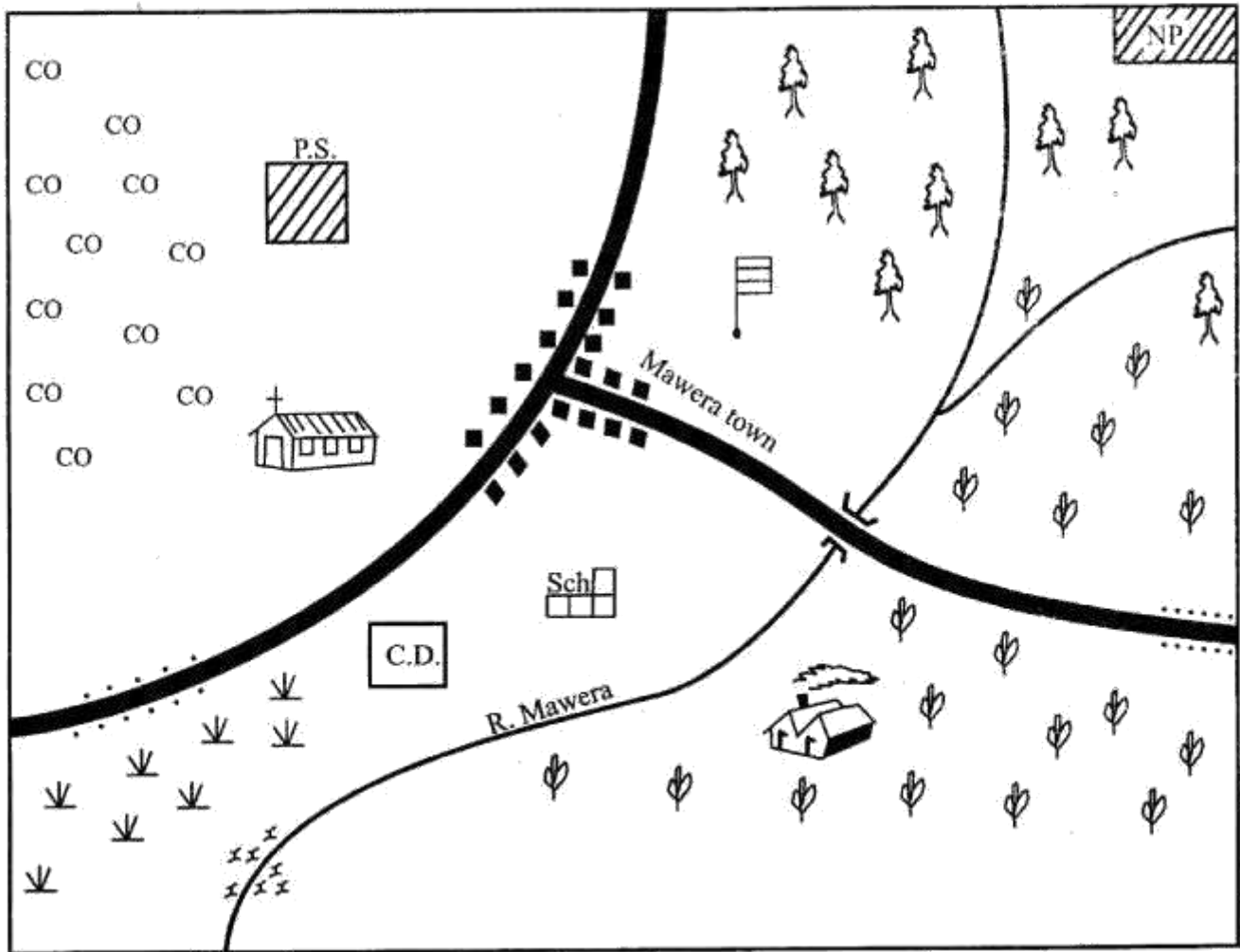
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST

Wings
001

SOCIAL STUDIES & R.E

TIME: 2hrs 15 mins



MAWERA AREA



KEY

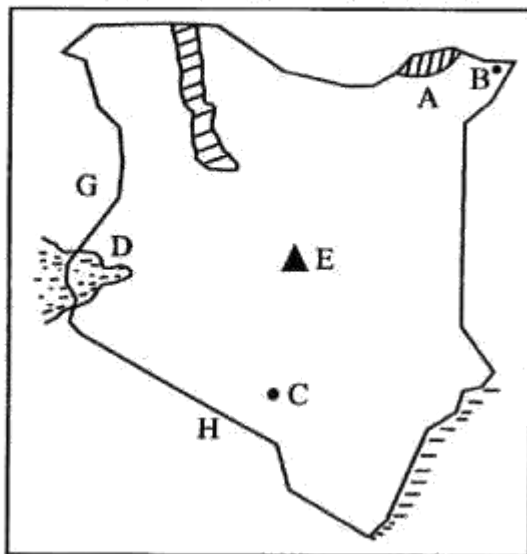
	Forest	CO CO CO	Coffee		National Park		Factory
	School		Church		Buildings		Cattle Dip
	Police Station		Chief's Camp		Tea		Settlement
	Swampy area		Grass				

Study the map of Mawera Area above www.kcsepdf.co.ke and answer questions 1 to 7.


- What is general direction of river Mawera?
 - From N.W. to S.E.
 - From S.E. to N.W.
 - From N.E. to S.W.
 - From S.W. to N.E.
- The people in Mawera area are likely to be
 - Christians
 - Muslims
 - Pagans
 - Hindus
- Which economic activity is carried out at the part marked  above?
 - Transport
 - Trade
 - Poaching
 - Tourism
- What is the climate of Mawera area?
 - Hot and dry
 - Cool and wet
 - Hot and wet
 - Cool and dry
- Which type of vegetation is likely to be found at the part of river Mawera marked ?
 - Bamboo forest
 - Acacia
 - Papyrus reeds
 - Mangrove
- Mawera area is likely to be a
 - county
 - location
 - division
 - district
- What is likely to be processed in the factory in Marewa area?
 - Tea
 - Sisal
 - Maize
 - Pyrethrum
- Who among the following are examples of Southern Cushites?
 - Iteso and Luo
 - Kalenjin and Maasai
 - Kamba and Rendille
 - Dahalo and Sanye
- All the following are Bantu speakers **except**?
 - Pokot
 - Pokomo
 - Abakuria
 - Ameru
- What was the **main** economic activity of the Arabs?
 - Pastoralism
 - Trading
 - Cultivating land
 - Mining
- Which is the staple food in Kenya?
 - Rice
 - Cabbages
 - Beans
 - Maize

- What type of vegetation is commonly found along the river valleys?
 - Thick forest
 - Coffee plants
 - Riverine
 - Swamp
- Which type of industry below is an example of a traditional industry?
 - Basket weaving industry.
 - Canning industry.
 - Baking industry.
 - Motor vehicle assembly.
- Which method of poultry farming below is a free range method of farming?
 - Chickens are enclosed in a cage.
 - Chickens move freely to look for food.
 - Chickens are locked in one big room and fed.
 - Chickens are locked in a moveable structure.
- What is likely to happen when the society becomes lawless?
 - There is fast development.
 - There is no fear.
 - People destroy property.
 - Roads are built.
- Who among the following members is **not** found in the county assembly?
 - Speaker
 - Nominated MCAs
 - Members of the county assembly
 - Senator
- Which one of the following economic activities can be carried out in the leeward side of a mountain?
 - Tea growing
 - Pyrethrum growing
 - Dairy farming
 - Irrigation farming
- Which one of the following is the major problem facing forest cover in Kenya today?
 - Destruction of forests by wild animals.
 - Lumbering.
 - Human settlement.
 - Drought.

Use the map below to answer questions



19. The tourist attraction site marked A is called
 - A. Malka Mari
 - B. Sibiloi
 - C. Aberdare National Park
 - D. Boni
20. Which border town is marked B above?
 - A. Moyale
 - B. Mandera
 - C. Wajir
 - D. Elwak
21. Which mineral is mined at the place marked C above?
 - A. Diatomite
 - B. Gold
 - C. Soda ash
 - D. Flourspar
22. Which neighbouring country above is marked G?
 - A. Somalia
 - B. Ethiopia
 - C. Tanzania
 - D. Uganda
23. Why do we have many people settled around the area marked D above? Because of
 - A. fishing
 - B. reliable rainfall
 - C. mining
 - D. airport
24. Which river below drains into the Indian Ocean?
 - A. R. Athi
 - B. R. Nzoia
 - C. R. Sio
 - D. R. Mara
25. Which of the following groups of communities belong to the plain Nilotes?
 - A. Kikuyu, Maasai, Turkana
 - B. Ilchamus, Maasai, Samburu
 - C. Turkana, Tugen, Luo
 - D. Ameru, Iteso, Maasai

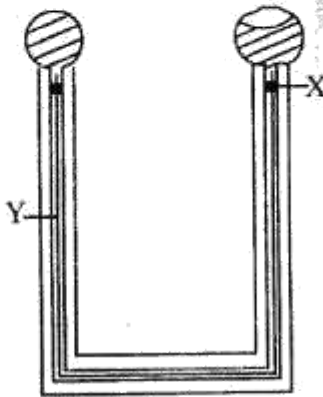
26. Which units are used to measure rainfall of a place?
 - A. Litres
 - B. Metres
 - C. Millimetres
 - D. Centimetres
27. Which one of the following is **not** a benefit of having good Kenyan citizens?
 - A. National development is promoted.
 - B. National security is promoted.
 - C. Nepotism is promoted.
 - D. Patriotism is promoted.
28. Which one of the following areas can one get natural forests?
 - A. Kaptagat
 - B. In the Kenya highlands planted by farmers
 - C. Londian
 - D. Mau ranges
29. Two people have been having conflict. How **best** that they resolve that conflict?
 - A. Negotiating
 - B. Fighting
 - C. By doing a revenge
 - D. Keeping quiet forever
30. 

The sign alongside is placed by a motorist on the road so that the other motorists can _____

 - A. overtake
 - B. drive with caution
 - C. stop
 - D. have a U turn
31. Which one of the following is the **best** method of fishing in Indian Ocean?
 - A. Use of herbs
 - B. Use of traps
 - C. Trawling
 - D. Harpooning
32. Who among the following controls the parliament when it is in session?
 - A. Speaker
 - B. MPs
 - C. Senator
 - D. President
33. Which is the **most** economical way of preserving fish?
 - A. Salting
 - B. Canning
 - C. Freezing
 - D. Sun-drying

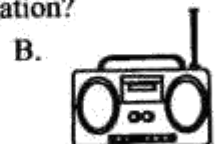
34. Which condition below does **not** favour dairy farming in Kenya?
 A. High temperatures and dry conditions.
 B. Cool climatic conditions.
 C. Good and reliable pasture.
 D. High and reliable rainfall.
35. Which one of the following is an importance of cultural artefacts?
 A. They can be preserved in a museum.
 B. They are made by special people.
 C. They are expensive.
 D. They help to preserve culture of a community.
36. Which one of the following methods of teaching was **not** applicable in traditional education?
 A. Apprenticeship.
 B. Giving stories.
 C. Reading and writing.
 D. Imitation.

Use the instrument below to answer questions 37 - 39.



37. What is the name of the weather instrument above?
 A. Maximum and minimum thermometer.
 B. Air thermometer.
 C. Rain gauge.
 D. Anemometer.
38. The part marked X is the metal index. What is used to bring the reading back to 0°C ?
 A. Water B. Magnet
 C. Metal D. Metal rod
39. Which type of liquid below can be used in the instrument at the part marked Y?
 A. Milk B. Spirit
 C. Water D. Mercury or alcohol

40. How many counties are there in Kenya according to the new constitution of 2010?
 A. 30 B. 290
 C. 47 D. 12
41. Which point of the compass is between North and West?
 A. South East B. North East
 C. South West D. North West
42. After how many years is the general election held in Kenya?
 A. 5 years B. 10 years
 C. 2 years D. 7 years
43. When we plant trees in a place where there were once trees we say that we are doing ____
 A. re-afforestation B. afforestation
 C. deforestation D. planting trees
44. Which one of the following **cannot** cause soil erosion?
 A. Overgrazing B. Deforestation
 C. Afforestation D. Mono cropping
45. Areas which have few people settled there are said to have one of the following. Which one is it?
 A. Densely populated area.
 B. Desert area.
 C. High population density.
 D. Low population density.
46. Which one of the following should **not** be done by a Kenyan citizen?
 A. Give bribes.
 B. Pay taxes.
 C. Love their country.
 D. Participate in elections.
47. Which type of governance involves all the people in making decisions in the country?
 A. Rule of law B. Governance
 C. Democracy D. Authority
48. Which one of the following is **not** a modern method of communication?



49. Who among the following is in charge of keeping law and order in Kenya?
A. Judges B. Civil servants
C. The Kenya Police D. The President
50. Which county below in Kenya has a high population density?
A. Wajir B. Turkana
C. Mandera D. Kiambu
51. Which one of the following is the **main** reason as to why flowers are taken to the market using air transport?
A. They are perishable.
B. They are durable.
C. They are heavy.
D. They are expensive.
52. Which of the following factors **mainly** influences the population distribution of a place?
A. Soil B. Climate
C. Winds D. Minerals
53. Which of the following is the **main** function of the judiciary?
A. Implementing policies.
B. Arresting criminals.
C. Interpreting the law.
D. Making the law.
54. Which type of fish below is found in the Indian Ocean?
A. Omena B. Nile perch
C. Tilapia D. King fish
55. In which one of the following places are raw materials changed into useful products? In
A. a market B. an industry
C. a house D. a health facility
56. Which one of the following is **not** a Kalenjin ageset?
A. Mwangi B. Sawe
C. Chumo D. Maina
57. Who among the following elected leaders represents all the constituents in the National Assembly?
A. M.C.A.
B. Senator
C. Member of parliament
D. Governor

58. Which one of the following is **not** among the electronic media in communication?
A. Computer B. Telephones
C. Television D. Newspapers
59. Which is the **major** problems facing tourism today in Kenya?
A. Insecurity B. Poaching
C. Drought D. Famine
60. Which country below does **not** neighbour Kenya?
A. Sudan B. South Sudan
C. Uganda D. Somalia

SECTION B

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which of the following is **true** about creation?
A. God created man on the first day.
B. God rested on the sixth day and then created man.
C. God was assisted by man to create some things.
D. God created everything and rested on the seventh day.
62. Who among the following people assisted Moses in his work in the Old Testament?
A. Caleb B. Joshua
C. Aaron D. Elijah
63. What can Christians learn from the story of Abraham and Isaac?
A. We should have faith.
B. We should be ready to kill.
C. We should have joy always.
D. We should have peace.
64. What made God to decide to destroy everything during the time of Noah?
A. People's way of sacrificing things to God.
B. People's disobedience to God.
C. People's faithfulness.
D. Peoples kindness to each other.
65. Who among the following worshiped God through singing and dancing?
A. David and his men
B. Joshua
C. Moses
D. Elijah

66. I tricked my brother. I also stole his blessings. Whom am I?
 A. Isaac B. Joel
 C. Jacob D. Esau
67. Who among the following people had gone to Egypt to get food because their land had famine?
 A. Samuel and his father
 B. Ruth and Orpha
 C. Joseph's brothers
 D. Cain and Abel
68. Who was with Samuel in the temple when Samuel was called four times by God?
 A. Priest Elikana B. Priest Eli
 C. Priest Zacharia D. John the Baptist
69. What happened when God accepted Abel's sacrifice?
 A. Cain killed Abel.
 B. Abel killed Cain.
 C. Cain's sacrifice was accepted also
 D. Abel and Cain went home happily.
70. I was a very great friend of David. Whom am I?
 A. John B. Saul
 B. Jonathan D. Matthew
71. Which one of the following is **not** a fruit of the Holy spirit?
 A. Love B. Patience
 C. Faith D. Faithfulness
72. Which one of the following made the woman who was bleeding to be healed by Jesus?
 A. Faith B. Joy
 C. Peace D. Obedience
73. What made the wisemen from the East visit baby Jesus?
 A. To be blessed by him.
 B. In order to worship him.
 C. To be seen by Jesus' mother.
 D. To give him gifts.
74. What is the **main** teaching to Christians from the story of Jesus washing disciples' feet?
 A. Service and humility to others.
 B. Faith and hope.
 C. Joy and peace.
 D. Selfishness and unkindness to others.
75. When was Jesus recognized by Cleopas and his friend? When
 A. Jesus ran away.
 B. they saw Jesus.
 C. Jesus broke the bread.
 D. they talked to Jesus.
76. What do Christians understand by 'New Life'?
 A. Having good marks in class.
 B. Being an adult.
 C. Being wealthy.
 D. Being obedient to God's commandments.
77. Which one of the following is the **main** reason that made Paul and Silas being jailed?
 A. They were preaching God's word.
 B. They sang God's songs.
 C. They healed a slave girl.
 D. They were Jews.
78. Which one of the following **cannot** cause disunity among people?
 A. Corruption
 B. Unfaithfulness
 C. Forgiveness
 D. Unkindness
79. One of the following is **not** an effect of irresponsible sexual behaviour. Which one is it?
 A. Getting pregnant.
 B. Dropping out of school.
 C. Acquiring HIV and AIDS.
 D. Passing the examinations well.
80. Why should Christians use their time in a good way?
 A. They fail exams.
 B. They become responsible people.
 C. They may annoy their parents.
 D. They get bad company.
81. Which is the **best** lesson that Christians learn from the story of the good Samaritan?
 A. A neighbour is anyone in need.
 B. A neighbour is my deskmate.
 C. A neighbour is my friend.
 D. A neighbour is my mother and relatives.
82. When two or more people disagree, it means that there is a
 A. faith B. joy
 C. conflict D. an agreement

72. The Surah which talks **mainly** on oneness of God is
 A. *Ikhlās* B. *Falaq*
 C. *Dhuha* D. *Fajar*
73. Kauthar means
 A. *dawn* B. *a river*
 C. *the last day* D. *father of flame*
74. Which name is **not** greatly connected with Suratul Qurayish?
 A. *Kaabah* B. *Sana'a*
 C. *Egypt* D. *Syria*
75. Surah Al-Quraysh teaches us
 A. *to be grateful to Allah for his favours.*
 B. *to be kind to our neighbours.*
 C. *to avoid back biting.*
 D. *not to be overtaken by our wealth.*
76. Which one of the following refers to the inheritor?
 A. *A-waarith* B. *AR-Rashed*
 C. *Ah-Aliabidi* D. *Al-Layil*
77. Angels are
 A. *250,000*
 B. *created after man*
 C. *not known in number*
 D. *are two times number of people*
78. Tayamuum is performed if
 A. *there is no water for udhu*
 B. *there is no water for istayaa*
 C. *one wants to pay*
 D. *water is far.*
79. The first Muslim visitors to the Coast of Kenya came as
 A. *traders* B. *farmers*
 C. *pioneers* D. *preachers*
80. All the following are sunnah fast **except**
 A. *Ashura*
 B. *Saum Ramādhan*
 C. *Sittatul Shawwa*
 D. *Ayyamu Beidh*
81. Which one of the following is **not** a condition of Swallah?
 A. *Cleanness* B. *Being sure of time*
 C. *Hearing Adhan* D. *Facing Qibla*
82. In Surah Aadiyat, the term "aadiyat" refers to
 A. *Camel* B. *Horses*
 C. *Elephants* D. *unbelievers*
83. Which one of the following is **not** a pillar of Islam?
 A. *Swaum* B. *Swala*
 C. *Zakat* D. *Sadaqa*
84. The word "swamad" means
 A. *the king*
 B. *the helper*
 C. *the everlasting*
 D. *the self sufficient*
85. When one sneezes we should say
 A. *sorry* B. *Allah Akbar*
 C. *Yaramukallah* D. *Alhamdulillah*
86. Who was the father of the prophet Suleiman?
 A. *Yaqub* B. *Idris*
 C. *Daūd* D. *Abraham*
87. Nabii Nuh was
 A. *a farmer* B. *an iron manger*
 C. *a fisherman* D. *a carpenter*
88. Al-Adiyat means
 A. *the wealth* B. *the noise*
 C. *the earthquake* D. *horses that run*
89. The mosque in Jerusalem is called
 A. *Masjidul Aqsa*
 B. *Jamiah mosque*
 C. *Masjidu Nabawi*
 D. *Baitul-Haram*
90. Allah gave the mother of Nabi Musa _____ assurance.
 A. *3*
 B. *4*
 C. *5*
 D. *6*