

EVALUATOR EXAM

CLASS 7

SERIES 001

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STANDARD 7 EXAMS

{7}

ENGLISH

Time: 1hr 40min

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

A female mosquito or grant 1 her eggs on top of stagnant 2. In a day or two the eggs 3 into larvae which you can 4 on ponds. The larvae 5 by pushing a long tube above the surface of the water.

6 effective way of 7 mosquitoes 8 to spray the water with paraffin, 9 suffocates the larvae.

If the larvae is not 10 it becomes 11 pupa. In a few days the pupa splits and a mosquito 12 out. It rests in the sun 13 a few minutes, then 14 out. Its life will last 15 two weeks.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. lay | B. lies | C. laid | D. lays |
| 2. A. water | B. ponds | C. seas | D. oceans |
| 3. A. break | B. burst | C. hatch | D. change |
| 4. A. search | B. find | C. seek | D. look for |
| 5. A. breath | B. breathes | C. hatch | D. change |
| 6. A. An | B. A | C. Our | D. The |
| 7. A. finding | B. with | C. hatching | D. controlling |
| 8. A. was | B. is | C. may be | D. will be |
| 9. A. which | B. and | C. or | D. that |
| 10. A. dead | B. alive | C. there | D. killed |
| 11. A. a | B. the | C. several | D. some |
| 12. A. sees | B. goes | C. comes | D. flies |
| 13. A. with | B. for | C. within | D. on |
| 14. A. flies | B. climbs | C. speeds | D. crawls |
| 15. A. within | B. in | C. like | D. for |

Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blank spaces.

16. The dog was run ___ by a passing car.
A. over B. out
C. off D. down
17. The poor girl broke _____ into tears.
A. up B. down
C. through D. out

Choose the correct question tag

18. They had not yet reported the matter to the police, _____

- A. are they? B. hadn't hey?
C. had they? D. have they?

Choose the correct alternative to fill the blank spaces.

19. Peter loves swimming. He always _____ swimming lessons.
A. look out for B. get on with
C. catch up with D. look forward to
20. The boys _____ to school early everyday.
A. coming B. come
C. comes D. came

Select the alternative that means the same as the underlined word

21. "Oxygen is essential for all living things," the teacher said.
A. Harmless B. Necessary
C. Useful D. Needy
22. The refugees had enough food to last a month.
A. Little B. Hard
C. Thoughtless D. Sufficient

Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete the sentence.

23. The matatu _____ passengers at the bus stop.
A. climbs up B. picks up
C. picks off D. turns up

24. Jane _____ the computer in the office.

- A. shutdown
B. shut off
C. turned down
D. shut up

Choose the best arrangement of the given sentences to make a sensible paragraph

25. (i) The fans cheered widely
(ii) We were the national champions
(iii) The referee blew the whistle
(iv) Our team had scored three goals
A. v, i, iii, ii
B. iii, iv, i, ii
C. iv, iii, ii, i
D. ii, i, iii, iv

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 38.

Along time ago, the mongoose and the mouse were friends. They lived in Nyondo river. The two of them spent most of their time fishing.

One day, however, during the rainy season there were heavy floods. The river was so flooded that their boat capsized and it was completely destroyed. The two could not fish anymore. Food was very expensive and they could not afford to buy it. The two went to the market and bought a large cassava. They were to make it into a boat. Mouse was very cunning. He wanted to dig out the cassava all by himself. He therefore asked the mongoose to go and fetch firewood. Mouse ate all the cassava since he was very hungry. The inside of the boat was very thin. On coming back Mongoose was disappointed to see the walls of the boat were so thin. But the mouse told him the thinner the walls of the canoe the better. The two friends decided to go fishing since the water was calm. The mongoose was able to catch a number of fishes. It was now the turn of the mouse, the mongoose was tired. As he struggled to catch the fish, mongoose fell asleep. Mouse felt hungry and decided to taste the fish. He ate one after the other until all of them were gone. Mouse did not feel satisfied, he started eating the walls of the boat. After eating so much the water entered into the boat and the boat capsized.

Mouse was very scared. He swarm away without alerting the mongoose. The cold water woke the mongoose. He almost drowned but he struggled to get to the bank of the river.

The two animals became enemies. The mongoose keeps looking for the mouse for revenge.

26. Where did the two animals live?
A. Near the river
B. On the bank of the river
C. On the river
D. In the river

27. What makes us know that the two animals were friends?
A. They spent time together giving stories
B. They lived near a river
C. They ate together
D. They went fishing together

28. What made their boat capsize?
 A. The river was over flowing
 B. They had been attacked by a shark
 C. There were strong waves
 D. The heavy rains
29. Why couldn't mouse and the mongoose fish anymore?
 A. There were no fish
 B. There were floods
 C. There were heavy rains
 D. Their boat had capsized
30. Why did they buy a cassava in the market?
 A. They were very hungry
 B. They needed it for fishing
 C. It was the only cheap thing in the market
 D. So as to make a boat out of it
31. What makes us know that the mouse was cunning?
 A. He made the boat
 B. He ate all the cassava pieces
 C. He accepted to go fishing
 D. He accepted to go to the market
32. Why were the walls of the boat very light?
 A. The mouse had eaten the side of the cassava
 B. To make it light and easier to move
 C. So that it may not sink
 D. To make it from the shape of a boat
33. Why was the mongoose disappointed?
 A. He did not eat the cassava
 B. The mouse had cheated him
 C. He was hungry
 D. The walls of the boat were very thin
34. Why did the two friends decide to go fishing?
 A. They had a boat
 B. The water was calm
 C. It had stopped raining
 D. They were hungry
35. While mongoose slept the mouse
 A. kept guard
 B. felt sad
 C. was fishing
 D. ate the fish
36. Why do you think the mouse started eating cassava?
 A. He was not satisfied
 B. He was greedy
 C. There was nothing else to eat
 D. He wanted to save his friend
37. Why did the two animals become enemies?
 A. The boat had capsized
 B. The mongoose almost died
 C. The mongoose was angry
 D. The mouse was a dishonest friend
38. The **best** title for the passage is
 A. The clever mouse
 B. The selfish mouse
 C. The cunning mongoose
 D. The foolish mongoose

Read the passage below and answer questions 39 to 50.

Tourism is one of the Kenyan's biggest foreign exchange earner. It also plays a very important role in the national economy in terms of employment. Visitors from far and wide come to our country to see different wild animals and interesting places that we have.

Our beautiful sceneries, such as the Rift valley and snow capped Mt. Kenya are our pride. The snow of Mt. Kenya is unusual sight. This is because the mountain is near the Equator where according to the geographers, the sun is always overhead. Despite this, the tip of the mountain has continued to fascinate visitors to our country. Our wildlife is part of our national heritage. Some of these animals are leopards, lions, cheetahs, rhinos and elephants among others.

In order to conserve this wildlife the government set aside large areas of land as national parks. People are not allowed to settle in these areas and human activity is restricted. Game reserves have also been set aside. Here people can settle down and use the land for cultivation. They are however not allowed to harm the wild animals. Kenya



National Parks and Game reserves include Nairobi, Tsavo, Maasai Mara, Amboseli, Sibiloi and Mt. Kenya to name but a few. Kenya also has marine national park along coast. The ocean has a beautiful variety of sea creatures which give an added attraction.

The government has taken strict measures on poachers who kill wild animals for financial gain. Among the animals killed are the rhino and the elephant. The government has employed guides and game wardens to provide security for the animals in the parks. These people also protect the visitors from being attacked by wild animals.

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39. How does tourism earn foreign exchange for Kenya?
A. Tourists pay a lot of money at different level
B. Tourists give the country money
C. Tourists bring money on foreign currency
D. Tourists pay the workers in foreign land
40. The expression "Tourism is one of Kenya's foreign exchange earner" means _____
A. it is the major foreign exchange earner
B. there are others like it
C. it is among the other foreign exchange earner
D. it is the only one of its kind
41. It is true to say that "tourists marvel at the sight of Mt. Kenya because _____
A. not many mountains have snow
B. it is not high enough
C. there is snow in equator
D. the mountains is snow capped though is near the equator
42. Why should we conserve our wildlife?
A. To earn more money
B. Because they are our pride of National heritage
C. To keep tourists coming
D. Because they contribute to the national economy
43. The government has set aside parks and game reserves in order to
A. protect wild animals
B. make our country attractive
C. attract tourists
D. earn foreign exchange
44. The main attraction for tourists in Kenya are _____
A. wildlife and buildings
B. beautiful sceneries and wildlife
C. beautiful sceneries and roads
D. people and wildlife
45. Why is human activity restricted in game parks?
A. To settle animals
B. To encourage tourism
C. To safeguard animals
D. To attract tourists
46. What is meant by "marine park?"
A. A place where tourists see fish well
B. A place where sea creatures are covered
C. This is where sea creatures are found
D. A place where creatures live in water
47. Poachers are _____
A. people who kill wild animals
B. people who shoot animals with arrows
C. people who trap animals
D. people who hunt animals
48. The following are examples of wild animals except _____
A. elephant, chimpanzee, leopard
B. cheetah, rhino, buffalo
C. lion, giraffe, leopard
D. goat, camel, sheep
49. Which one is not mentioned as a game park?
A. Mombasa B. Sibiloi
C. Nairobi D. Maasai Mara
50. The best title for the passage could be
A. Domestic and wild animals
B. Tourism in Kenya
C. Conservation of beaches
D. Natural parks in Kenya
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STANDARD 7 EXAMS

{7}

KISWAHILI

Muda: Saa 1 dakika 40.

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwakila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidikati ya yale uliyopewa.

Kuwatesa wanyama hivi 1 haki kabisa. Wanyama ni 2, hawawezi kusema 3 wajitete. Hawawezi kusema wanaumia wanapobebeshwa mizigo 4 migongoni 5. Wakiwa na n jaa 6 kiu hawana 7 wa kuomba chakula. Wanapomizwa au kuvunjwa viungo na watoto 8 hawawezi kulalamika 9 kuomba watibiwe.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. ni | B. si | C. na | D. kwa |
| 2. A. bubu | B. mabubu | C. viwizi | D. vipofu |
| 3. A. wala | B. ila | C. ili | D. ndio |
| 4. A. mingi | B. mizito | C. mazito | D. kubwa |
| 5. A. mwao | B. pao | C. kwao | D. yao |
| 6. A. au | B. wala | C. hata | D. ili |
| 7. A. wazo | B. uwezo | C. sauti | D. ulimi |
| 8. A. wazuri | B. wema | C. watundu | D. watiifu |
| 9. A. au | B. wala | C. naye | D. ila |

Basi ni 10 wetu tunapowaona watu wakiwafanyia wanyama vitendo vya 11 kuwakataza kwani wanyama hawa ni 12 na watiifu na 13 urafiki wao 14. Tusi ahahu kuwa wao ni kama sisi wanadamu. Wao na sisi ni viumbe 15 Mungu.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 10. A. mjibu | B. haki | C. majibu | D. wajibu |
| 11. A. ukatili | B. uadilifu | C. wema | D. kuwajali |
| 12. A. wakali | B. wapole | C. wadogo | D. wazuri |
| 13. A. wamedhibitisha | B. wamethibitisha | C. wamethubutisha | D. amedhibitika |
| 14. A. wetu | B. petu | C. kwetu | D. yetu |
| 15. A. wa | B. vya | C. ya | D. kwa |

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

16. Andika akisami³/₄ kwa maneno.
A. Thuluthi tatu B. Thumni nane
C. Thuluthi nane D. Thumni tatu
17. Umbo hilini?



- A. Mche
B. Duara
C. Kopa
D. Pia

18. Chagua wingi wa sentensi hii.
Abiria alimwelekeza dereva.

- A. Abiria waliwaelekeza dereva
B. Maabiria waliwaelekeza madereva
C. Abiria waliwaelekeza madereva
D. Waabiria waliwaelekeza madereva
19. Kiwavi huishi kwenye kifukofuku.
Majana huishi kwenye
A. kizimba B. kiota
C. pango D. masega
20. Karusha sentensi ifuatayo.
Kusoma kwake kulimfaa.
A. Kutosoma kwake hakukumfaa
B. Kusoma kwake hakukumfaa
C. Kutosoma kwake kulimfaa
D. Kutosoma kwake hakutamfaa

21. Tegua kitendawili.
Kisima changu hakitindiki maji.
A. Mto B. Pua
C. Kinywa D. Sikio
22. Mjomba alikata _____ wa ndizi jana.
A. mkungu B. mkonga
C. mgomba D. chane
23. Mshororo wa mwisho
unaorudiwarudiwa katika kila ubeti
huitwa _____
A. kimalizio B. kibwagizo
C. kiishio D. mleo
24. Kikundi kipi chenye nomino katika
ngeli ya U - I pekee?
A. Kinyango, mkono B. Nguo, ufunguo
C. Menge, umbwa D. Mgomba, mgodi
25. Andika kwa umoja.
Nywele zao ndefu ziliwavutia
A. Nywele yake ndefu iliwavutia
B. Nywele yake ndefu ilimvutia
C. Unywele wake mrefu ulimvutia
D. Unywele wake mrefu uliwavutia
26. Chagua neno ambalo ni tofauti na
mengine.
A. Wengu B. Kisugudi
C. Chango D. Ufizi
27. Tambua kielezi katika sentensi hii.
Wanafunzi wengi watafuzu mwakani.
A. Wanafunzi B. Wengi
C. Mwakani D. Watafuzu
28. Chagua kiunganishi mwafaka.
Sijala _____ sijashiba.
A. ila B. isipokuwa
C. bali D. wala
29. Andika $\frac{9}{17}$ kwa maneno.
A. Tisa na kumi na saba
B. Tisa kwa kumi na saba
C. Tisa gawa na kumi na saba
D. Tisa katika kumi na saba
30. Kati ya wadudu hawa ni gani ambaye
si kimelea?
A. Funza B. Chawa
C. Nzi D. Kupe

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujiibu maswali 31 hadi 40.

Sebuleni, mgonjwa ametulia tuli na kunyooka kitandani. Kawekwa pale ili kutosheleza idadi kubwa ya waja ambao walimiminika nyumbani kumfariji. Ni gofu hasa Labda ni kwa kupanda na kushuka kwa kifua chake ambapo utaweza kung'amua kuwa kitandani pana kiombe chenye uhai. Maskini baba yangu Mzee Tekelo!

Niliketi kwenye mfumbati wa kitanda chake, kama ilivyokuwa laiki yangu. Mkononi nilishika picha yake abu na nina, picha waliyopigwa siku ya arusi yao. Walikuwa wanavishana pete baada ya kula yamini kutotengana namna ilivyo ardhi na mbingu. Tabasamu yake mama wakaa huo ingeweza kuyeyusha fundo la chuki moyoni. Mara nilianza kutafakari kuhusu aushi walioishi wavyele wangu kabla nina kubisha lango la ahera.

Baba alikuwa njali mwenye uzuri wa tende. Alikuwa na rangi ya kahawia, na mwenye meno meupe pe! Sisemi kidari chake kipana na miguu miembamba. Yamkini uzuri na haiba hiyo vilimfanya kuhusudiwa na wanawake si kichele.

Abu hakujali be wala te kuhusu kiapo alichokula siku ya kuasi ukapera takriban nusu mwongo uliopita. Alishiriki anasa za kila nui. Alisahau kuwa anasa ikikunasa ni vigumu kujinasua. Wazee wenye vito vya hekima walijaribu alikulihali kumshika sikio lakini dah! **Ilikuwa kama kuuzima moto kwa mafuta ya taa. Alisisitiza kuwa jogoo kuwika ndiyo kawaida yake!**

Alivutiwa mno na mikahawa yote na sebule zenye tafrija na vileo. Akang'onga kama nzi kidondani. Akahitimu na kuwa mlevi chakari. Alikosa kurudi chengoni mara mojamoja. Maji yalizidi unga na akawa makao yake rasmi ni kwa mamapima. Lo! La kufa lina dawa?

Aliyenena kuwa mkataa pema pabaya pamwita anastahili heko jamani. Kumbe mbio za sakafuni za baba zilifikisha ukingoni! Starehe za dakika za kuhesabu zikamfikisha katika maumivu ya dhiki na dhurubu.

Alianza kuyeyuka kama jabali la barafu lililoangushwa kikaangoni. Mwili wote aliokuwa nao ulipotea na kubaki gofu la mifupa na figozi. Vidonda vikamwenea mfano wa nyanya mbivu. Alikuwa kalichumajanga ambalo hakuwa na budi kula na wa kwake. Wa kwanza kulionja janga lenyewe akawa nina kipenzi. Yalipomzidia masaibu, makali na

madhila ya ndwele, akafunganya virago vyake na kuihama dunia. Kwa yakini kifo cha nina kiliniatua moyo. Nililia. Nakwambia nililia lakini ifae nini? Kilio si dawa mujarabu.

Sasa nimebaki na baba. Milango ya hospitali zote imemkataa. Juhudi za waganga na waganguzi zimeambulia nunge. Kwa shujaa kumeenda kilio. "Koh! Koh! Koh! Koooh!" Nilizinduliwa katika bahari ya luja na kikohozi kikavu kilichomtoka baba. Kwa ishara ya mkono anaomba maji.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>31. Ni kwa nini mgonjwa alilazwa pale sebuleni?
A. Alikuwa karibu kufa
B. Ili aonekane kwa urahisi
C. Watu wengi walitaka kumwona na kumfariji
D. Alikuwa gofu hasaa</p> <p>32. Ilikuwa vigumu kumwona mgonjwa aliyekuwa kitandani kwa sababu
A. alikuwa mkondefu mno
B. alikuwa amejifunika gubigubi
C. kitanda kilikuwa kikubwa
D. watu walijaa sebuleni</p> <p>33. Maneno "kula yamini" yana maana kuwa _____
A. kupewa ushauri
B. kuapa
C. kuamua
D. kula njama</p> <p>34. Kwa mujibu wa ibara ya pili,
A. mama alikuwa na fundo la chuki moyoni
B. mama yake msimulizi aliaga dunia
C. picha aliyokuwa nayo msimulizi haikuwa na lolote la kukumbuka
D. hayakuwa mazoea ya msimulizi kuketi kando ya kitanda cha baba</p> <p>35. Kwa mujibu wa kifungu, baba alianza kushiriki anasa _____
A. kabla ya kufunga ndoa
B. baada ya kifo cha mama
C. baada ya miaka mitano katika ndoa
D. kabla ya kufunga pingu za maisha</p> | <p>36. "Tlikuwa kama kuuzima moto kwa mafuta ya taa." Ina maana kuwa
A. baba hakusikia makanyo ya wakuu wake
B. licha ya kushauriwa baba alizama katika anasa kuliko awali
C. mafuta ya taa hayawezi kuuzima moto
D. wazee waliyatumiya mafuta ya taa kuuzima moto</p> <p>37. Methali kuwa sikio la kufa halisikii dawa ilidhihirika wazi wakati
A. maji yalizidi unga
B. baba alihitimu na kuwa mlevi chakari
C. baba aliyapuza mawaidha ya wazee
D. baba alikosa kurudi chengoni</p> <p>38. Si kweli kusema _____
A. kiburi chake kilimdhuru mama
B. mama aliaga kutokana na mateso ya mumewe
C. kifo cha mama kilimhuzunisha msimulizi
D. baba na mama waliugua ugonjwa mmoja</p> <p>39. "Milango ya hospitali zote imemkataa" Hii ni fani gani ya lugha?
A. Tashbihi B. Istiara
C. Uhaishaji D. Semi</p> <p>40. Mwandishi anaposema kuwa "kwa shujaa kumeenda kilio" anamrejlea nani haswa?
A. Baba yake B. Mama yake
C. Wazee wake D. Msimulizi wa habari</p> |
|--|---|

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 hadi 50.

Utaratibu wa elimu yetu ni kuwaelimisha watoto wote, wa kike na kiurne bila kujali maumbile wala jinsia. Uchanguzi uliofanywa na wadadisi wa maswala ya kielimu ulibainisha bayana kwamba shule za wasichana huwa na matokeo bora sana hata kuzidi shule za wavulana. Utafiti huu ni ithibati kuwa uwezo wa mtoto wa kike na wa kiume kimasomo ni sawa. Wote wana akili sambamba za kutambua na kuelewa mafunzo ya masomo yote. Sisi huku kwetu hatushangai tukimwona ama kumsikia msichana akimshinda mvulana daraseni. Mkiwa nyirini huko mnashangaa mshangae? Cha ajabu ni nini?

Maadamu masomo na uwezo wa wasichana na wavulana ni sawa, basi hatuna budi pia kuwapa nafasi sawa vivyo hivyo za kazi. Kazi zinazohitaji akili, maarifa na utaalamu

wa kielimu, hazina haja ya ubaguzi. Mtu aajiriwe kulingana na kiwango cha ujuzi, uwezo na tajriba zake kikazi bila kuleta porojo na maneno ya uongo ya umenke. Usichana na uvulana, umama na ubaba, udada na ukaka na dhana zake za ubaguzi wa umenke ni ndoto za zamani zilizopitwa na watemi ambapo uwezo na nguvu za mtu zilitajwa kulingana na uzito wa mkono wake wa kurushia mikuki, mishale au rungu. Ushujaa wa mtu wa enzi hizo ulijulikana kwa kuhesabu idadi ya watu ambao waliwaua vitani au burebure njiani.

Kwa sasa, ushujaa ni vitendo vya akili, elimu, ubongo, busara na uadilifu na silika za mtu. Tuna furaha nyingi kuona kwamba sera na siasa ya nchi yetu hazimbagui mama katika ajira. Labda matatizo madogo madogo ni kujitosheleza kwa wingi kwa akina mama katika kupigania nafasi hizo haba za kazi. Kwa hivyo, tunawahimiza dada zetu na mama zetu kutobaki nyuma katika kupigania nafasi za kazi na uongozi nchini. Hivi si vita vya mabavu kama vya zamani. Hapa ni kutumia akili na maarifa tu. Ni vita vya kalamu na karatasi. Hatuna budi kuipongeza serikali ya nchi yetu, hasa serikali ya awamu ya tatu kwa kutilia maanani swala zima la haki za kina mama. Idadi ya kina mama kazini na uongozini imeongezeka. Sasa tunao wabunge na waziri wengi zaidi katika serikali ya awamu ya tatu. Ajira za kina mama zimeongezeka. Shime kina mama. Jitokezeni uwanjani wakati ndio huu. Kina dada raukeni mwende shuleni kusoma kwa dhati ili mje kuajiriwa pamoja na kina kaka. Tuimbe, "Kenya Oyeel Serikali Oyeel"

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>41. Sera ya elimu ya nchi yetu ni kwamba</p> <p>A. watoto wote wasome bila kujali jinsia</p> <p>B. swala la umenke lipewe kipaumbele</p> <p>C. wasichana wapelekwe shuleni kabla ya wavulana</p> <p>D. shule za wasichana hupaswa kufanya vyema zaidi.</p> <p>42. Ukweli ni kwamba</p> <p>A. wasichana ni werevu kuliko wavulana</p> <p>B. wavulana hawawezi kushindana na wasichana</p> <p>C. tunataka wasichana wawashinde wavulana</p> <p>D. watoto wote wa kike na kiume wana akili sawa kielimu</p> <p>43. Akina mama wanafaa kuajiriwa baada ya masomo yao kwa sababu gani?</p> <p>A. Wana bidii za kazi</p> <p>B. Wana busara zaidi ya wanaume</p> <p>C. Wana silika sawa na wanaume</p> <p>D. Wana taadhima na ubinadamu</p> <p>44. Nafasi za kazi ili mtu aajiriwe, si lazima</p> <p>A. asome</p> <p>B. awe na nguvu za mikono</p> <p>C. awe na akili</p> <p>D. awe na ujuzi</p> <p>45. Nchi yetu kwa sasa imepiga hatua kubwa mbele katika</p> <p>A. kuwanyanyasa kina mama</p> <p>B. kujali maslahi ya kina mama</p> <p>C. kuwaelimisha wavulana</p> <p>D. kuwajiri wanawake bila kujali masomo yao</p> | <p>46. Nyadhifa ni _____</p> <p>A. cheo B. makadara</p> <p>C. kazi D. kadaraka</p> <p>47. Hatuna budi maana yake ni</p> <p>A. si lazima B. hatuna lazima</p> <p>C. hatuhik'i D. t unalazimika</p> <p>48. Mwandiana maana gani anaposema, "hivi si vita vya mabavu?"</p> <p>A. Watu wasitumie nguvu kuwajiri wanawake</p> <p>B. Wenye mabavu waache kuwapiga vita kina mama</p> <p>C. Kuajiriwa kwa kina mama hakuhitaji nguvu ila elimu</p> <p>D. Wanaume na wanawake wajiriwe</p> <p>49. Serikali ya awamu ya tatu maana yake ni _____</p> <p>A. serikali iliyoanza tangu nchi ipate uhuru</p> <p>B. serikali iliyoongozwa na rais wa tatu baada ya marais wengine wawili kuachia nyadhifa</p> <p>C. serikali inayoongozwa na watu watatu kama vile rais, makamu na waziri mkuu</p> <p>D. serikali inayoongozwa kwa miaka mitatu</p> <p>50. Taarifa hii inatoa wito wa dhati wa</p> <p>A. kuwajiri wanawake bila kuwa bagua</p> <p>B. kuwahimiza wanaume wasishindane na wanawake</p> <p>C. kuwaambia wanawake wajiunge na serikali ya awamu ya tatu</p> <p>D. serikali yetu kuwaelimisha wasichana wengi kuliko wavulana</p> |
|---|--|



STANDARD 7 EXAMS

{7}

INSHA

Muda: Dakika 40

*Andika Insha isiyopungua ukurasa mmoja na nusu uki fuda maagizo uliyopewa.
Ufutaao ni mwanzo wa insha, lendeleze kwa maneno yako mwenyewe ukil fanya hwe ya kusisimua zaidi.*

Kila kitu kilikuwa tayari. Hatimaye baada ya staftahi, tuling'oa nanga. Hatukuwa tumefika mbali wakati.....

INSHA/DARASA LA SABA

Write **40404.05** in words.

- A. Forty thousand four hundred and four point zero five
- B. Forty thousand four hundred and four and five hundredths
- C. Forty thousand four hundred and four and five
- D. Forty forty four point zero five

Write the place value of digit **6** in **0.762**.

A lorry offloaded **16** tonnes of cement from a factory. The cement was then packed in **50** kg bags. How many bags were obtained?

- A. 320
- B. 32
- C. 0.320
- D. 0.32

Convert **25%** into a fraction in simplest form.

- A. $\frac{25}{100}$
- B. 0.25
- C. $\frac{3}{4}$
- D. $\frac{1}{4}$

A wheel of diameter **28** cm made **10000** revolutions. What distance in kilometres did it cover?

- A. 88
- B. 0.88
- C. 880
- D. 8.8

Three politicians donated beans to schools to be shared equally without a remainder. The first politician donated **200** bags, the second **360** bags and the third **480** bags. What was the highest number of schools that could share the bags of beans without a remainder?

- A. 1040
- B. 7200
- C. 4
- D. 40

- C. 49.99
- D. 49.00

A map was drawn to scale **1:20 000**. What would be the length of a road **2** km on the map?

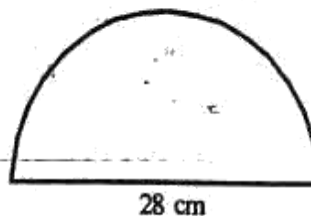
- A. 0.1 cm
- B. 1 cm
- C. 5 cm
- D. 10 cm

- C. Sh. 1 280
- D. Sh. 1 570

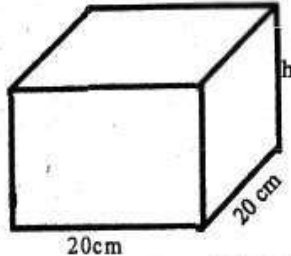
What is the smallest number that must be added to **181197** to make it divisible by **11**?

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

Find the circumference of the figure below.



13. The volume of a rectangular container is 1000 cm^3 .



If it has a square base of side 20 cm, find its depth.

- A. 2.5 cm B. 10 cm
C. 50 cm D. 20 cm
14. What is the total value of digit 5 obtained in $362437 + 1490780$?
A. 50 000
B. 5 000
C. Tens of thousands
D. Thousands
15. Convert 58% into a decimal.
A. 5.8 B. 0.058
C. 0.58 D. 58
16. What is the place value of digit 4 in 833.347 ?
A. Hundreds
B. 40
C. Tenths
D. Hundredths
17. A primary school has 480 pupils. If $\frac{1}{3}$ of the school are boys, what percentage of the pupils are girls?
A. $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
B. 30%
C. $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
D. 25%
18. 40% of the pupils in a class are boys. If there are 30 girls, what is the total number of pupils in the class?
A. 75 B. 20
C. 50 D. 60
19. Work out: $18 - 2 \times 7 + 15 \times 3$
A. 103 B. 49
C. 111 D. 589

20. The price of a car was Sh. 500 000. It was later increased by 20%. What was the new price of the car?
A. 520 000 B. 600 000
C. 560 000 D. 620 000

21. Ann read $\frac{1}{6}$ of pages in her book on Monday, $\frac{1}{8}$ on Tuesday. How many pages remained if the book had 60 pages?

A. 10 B. 38
C. 22 D. 30

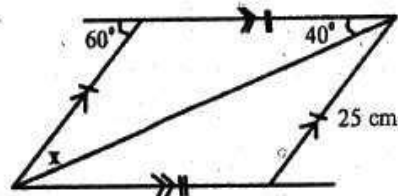
22. A meeting ended at 5:10 pm after taking 4 hours 55 minutes. At what time had it started?

A. 12:15 pm B. 12:15 am
C. 1:15 pm D. 10:05 pm

23. Simplify: $5(a + b) + 4(2a - b)$

A. $3a + b$ B. $13a - b$
C. $13a + b$ D. $13a + ab$

24. Find the size of angle x .



A. 40° B. 120°
C. 100° D. 20°

25. The perimeter of a rectangular plot is 140 m. The width of the plot is 30 m. Find its length.

A. 40 m B. 110 m
C. 170 m D. 80 m

26. Find the value of: $3(4a - b + c)$

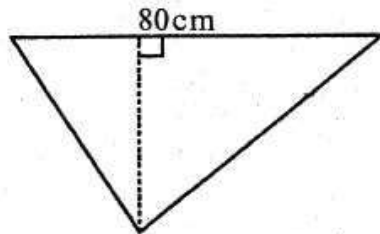
$a = 2, b = c - 2, c = 3$

A. 31 B. 33
C. 30 D. 34

27. Round off 89 735 672 to the nearest hundred thousand.

A. 89 000 000 B. 90 000 000
C. 89 700 000 D. 89 740 000

28. Calculate the height of the figure if it has an area of 120 cm^2 .

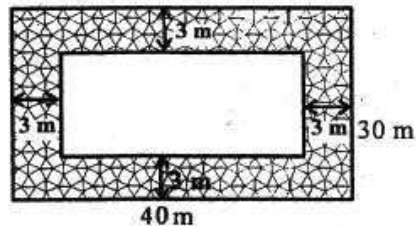


- A. 30 cm B. 3 m
C. 30 m D. 3 cm
29. A pick up carried **40** crates each holding **20** mangoes. An empty crate weighs **0.5 kg** and each mango weighs **400 g**. How many kilograms did the pick-up carry?
- A. 340 kg
B. 320 kg
C. 210 kg
D. 150 kg
30. If **20%** of a quantity of textbooks is **40**, what is **75%** of the quantity?
- A. 200 books
B. 400 books
C. 150 books
D. 30 books
31. Arrange the fractions in order from the largest to the smallest.

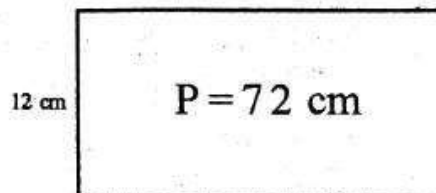
- $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}$
- A. $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{6}$
B. $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{8}$
C. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{6}$
D. $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}$

32. Forty cartons were loaded on to the lorry. Each carton weighed **125 kg**. What was the total mass of the cartons in tonnes?
- A. 0.5 tonnes
B. 0.05 tonnes
C. 5 tonnes
D. 50 tonnes

33. Caleb paid Sh. **680** for a dress after she was given a **15%** discount. What was the marked price of the dress?
- A. Sh. 800
B. Sh. 782
C. Sh. 695
D. Sh. 750
34. Calculate the area of the unshaded part in the figure below.



- A. 1 200 m B. 864 m
C. 384 m D. 816 m
35. The perimeter of the rectangle below is **72 cm**. What is the area of the rectangle?



- A. 24 cm^2 B. 72 cm^2
C. 864 cm^2 D. 288 cm^2
36. What is the value of: 0.21×3.5
- A. 5.25 B. 52.5
C. 525 D. 0.525
37. Evaluate: $15 - 18.64 + 7.82$
- A. 4.18 B. 11.46
C. 25.82 D. 41.46
38. The area of a square is 400^2 cm^2 . Calculate its perimeter.
- A. 20 cm B. 400 cm
C. 80 cm D. 1 600 cm

39. In a forest, 48% of the trees were blue gum. What fraction of the forest were the other types of trees?

A. $\frac{12}{25}$ B. $\frac{8}{25}$
C. $\frac{12}{13}$ D. $\frac{14}{25}$

40. Find the next number in the sequence.

$\frac{1}{2}, 2\frac{1}{2}, 5\frac{1}{2}, 7\frac{1}{2}, 10\frac{1}{2}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

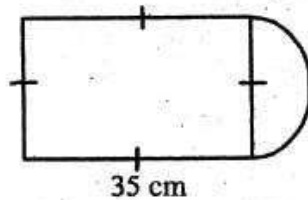
A. $13\frac{1}{2}$ B. $15\frac{1}{2}$
C. $12\frac{1}{2}$ D. $11\frac{1}{2}$

41. Calculate: 0.056×8.4

0.49

A. 96 B. 0.96
C. 4704 D. 9600

42. The figure below is made up of a square and a semi-circle. Find the distance round the figure.



A. 160 m B. 140 m
C. 55 m D. 250 m

43. What is $4\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$?

A. $2\frac{21}{20}$ B. $1\frac{7}{10}$
C. $1\frac{10}{16}$ D. $3\frac{2}{5}$

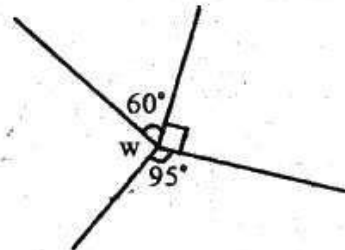
44. Work out the following $\sqrt{4.41 + (3.5)^2}$

A. 143.5
B. 14.35
C. 0.1435
D. 14350

45. A farmer produced 6000 litres of milk in the year 2017. Due to bad weather the production decreased by 20% in year 2018. How many litres were produced in the year 2018?

A. 7200 l B. 4500 l
C. 4800 l D. 1200 l

46. What is the value of the angle marked w?



A. 90° B. 120°
C. 115° D. 155°

47. A farmer's bill of Sh. 2000 was reduced to Sh. 1650. How much was he allowed as discount?

A. Sh. 3650 B. Sh. 450
C. Sh. 350 D. Sh. 650

48. Which symbol will make the following inequality true?

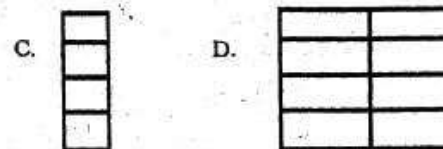
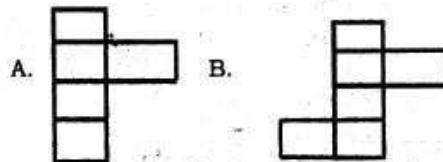
42 days _____ 7 weeks

A. < B. >
C. = D. None

49. Using a ruler and a protractor, draw triangle PQR such that angle PQR = 42° , angle RPQ = 75° and line PQ = 7cm. Measure angle PRQ.

A. 1170 B. 1270
C. 530 D. 630

50. Which of the following nets will make an open cuboid?





STANDARD 7 EXAMS

{7}

SCIENCE

Time: 1 Hr 40 Min.

1. All the following are physical changes in both boys and girls. Which one is **not**?

- A. Shoulders and chest broaden
- B. Increase in height and weight
- C. Hair grows under the armpits
- D. Pimples may appear on the face

2. The following are effects of noise pollution **except**:-

- A. it can lead to deafness
- B. noise make people uncomfortable
- C. noise make people alert
- D. noise make people irritated

3. Which of the following shows a set of permanent teeth for an adult?

	Incisors	Canines	Premolar	Molars
A.	4	8	12	8
B.	8	4	8	12
C.	12	8	4	8
D.	4	8	8	12

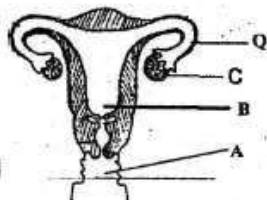
4. HIV/AIDS infection progress in four main stages. Among the four stages, which one is the most dangerous?

- A. Window stage
- B. Full blown
- C. Incubation stage
- D. Symptomatic stage

5. DPT vaccine is used to prevent the following diseases **except**:-

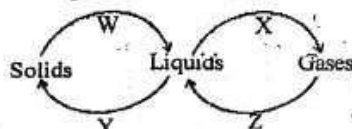
- A. diphtheria
- B. whooping cough
- C. polio
- D. tetanus

6. The diagram below shows parts of the female reproductive system. Egg production takes places in the part labelled _____



- A. Q B. C C. A D. C

7. The diagram below shows changes of states of matter. Which one of the changes indicates decreasing in temperature?



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

8. Which one is the invisible phase of the moon?

- A. Crescent
- B. New moon
- C. Last quarter
- D. Gibbous

9. The following are characteristics of a certain animals.

i) It has scales

ii) It lays eggs

iii) It is warm blooded

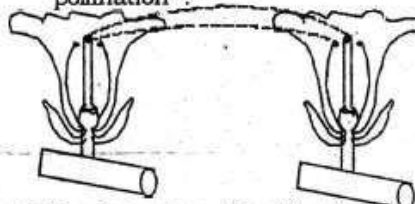
The above described animal is **likely** to be:-

- A. snake
- B. salamander
- C. eagle
- D. spiny ant eater

10. Which one of the following methods of grazing is cheaper?

- A. Herding
- B. Paddocking
- C. Zero grazing
- D. Tethering

11. The diagram below shows a type of pollination



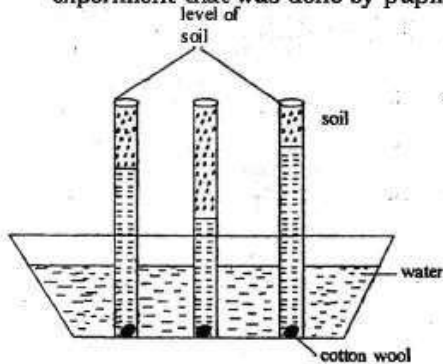
The above type of pollination is called

- A. inter - crop pollination
- B. cross - pollination
- C. crop - pollination
- D. self - pollination

12. Which of the following is a cereal crop?

- A. Rice
- B. Groundnut
- C. Yam
- D. Bean

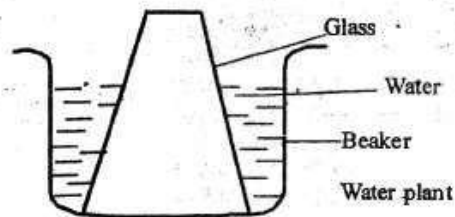
13. Which one of the following is **true** about cumulus clouds?
 A. Bring rainfall
 B. Are found low in the sky
 C. Are dark grey in colour
 D. Show fine weather
14. The diagram below shows an experiment that was done by pupils.



Which one of the following need not to be the same for the experiment to work effectively?

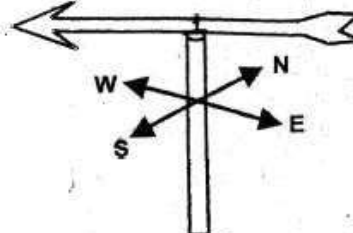
- A. Amount of soil B. Time taken
 C. Amount of cotton wool D. Type of soil
15. Which one of the following human activities does **not** lead to soil erosion?
 A. Cultivating across the contours
 B. Deforestation
 C. Cultivating across the slope
 D. Overgrazing
16. A child was showing the following signs and symptoms.
 i) *Itching of anus*
 ii) *Skin rashes*
 iii) *Blood in urine and stool*
 iv) *Pain in the abdomen*
 Which waterborne disease was the child suffering from?
 A. Bilharzia B. Cholera
 C. Malaria D. Typhoid
17. Which one of the following is a living part of environment?
 A. Heat B. Stone
 C. Mushroom D. Light
18. What is the **main** importance of fibre in the diet?
 A. Boosts body immunity
 B. Helps in digestion
 C. Helps in food absorption
 D. Prevents constipation

19. Which one of the following are statements about vertebrates. Which one of them best explains about the reptiles?
 A. They are warm blooded animals
 B. They live partly in water and partly on land
 C. They have mammary glands
 D. Their bodies are covered with scale
20. Which one of the following is made up of soluble solutes only?
 A. Chalk dust, sugar, soil
 B. Flour, glucose, salt
 C. Sugar, chalk dust, salt
 D. Glucose, sugar, salt
21. Pupils in St. Mary Academy did the following experiment.



Pupils were investigating whether _____

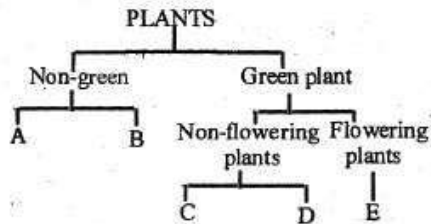
- A. air exerts pressure
 B. air occupies space
 C. air has volume
 D. air has weight
22. The following diagram shows a windvane.



It is true to say that:-

- A. the arrow point the direction the wind is blowing from
 B. the arrow point the direction the wind is blowing to
 C. the arrow shows the strength of wind
 D. the instrument measures speed of wind

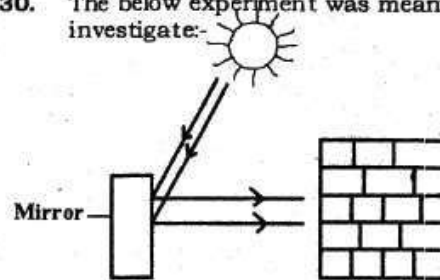
23.



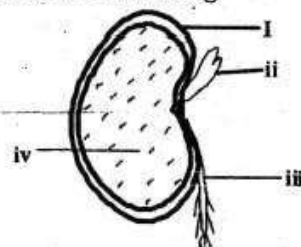
Which of the following plants can represent A, B, C, D and E respectively?

- A. toadstool, algae, cedar, bean, maize
 B. toadstool, mushroom, cedar, cypress, bean
 C. maize, puffball, cedar, maize, bean
 D. puffball, moulds, toadstool, maize, bean
24. Which of the following plants is green but non-flowering?
 A. Algae B. Cotton
 C. Coconut D. Jacaranda
25. Which of the following is true about gases?
 A. They have weight
 B. They have definite shape
 C. Heat moves through conduction
 D. They have definite volume
26. Which one of the following groups of food stuffs consists of only those that protect the body against diseases?
 A. Maize, rice, potatoes
 B. Beans, groundnuts, fish
 C. Lemon, cabbage, carrot
 D. Orange, meat, spinach
27. When breathing in, the diaphragm flattens. What happens to the ribs? They move:-
 A. upwards and inwards
 B. upward and outwards
 C. outwards and downwards
 D. downwards and inwards
28. Which of the following farm animals is **incorrectly** matched with its products?
 A. Poultry - eggs and meat
 B. Sheep - wool and dairy
 C. Goats - dairy and mutton
 D. Cattle - beef and dairy
29. Which of these is a social effect of drug abuse?
 A. Fits B. Withdrawal
 C. Blackout D. Truancy

30. The below experiment was meant to investigate:-



- A. formation of a rainbow B. reflection
 C. opaque materials D. refraction
31. The following are special sound **except**:
 A. screaming B. fire engine siren
 C. hooting D. singing
32. The following are uses of some component of air.
 i) Germination
 ii) Preserving soft drink
 iii) Electric bulbs
 iv) Burning
 Which two uses are for the component that makes up 21% of air?
 A. iv and i B. ii and iv
 C. iii and ii D. i and ii
33. In the human body digested food is absorbed in the:-
 A. large intestines B. small intestines
 C. rectum D. stomach
34. The purpose of salt in food preservation is used to
 A. remove water B. add flavour
 C. remove air D. lower the temperature
35. The diagram below shows parts of a bean seed in the table. Which shows the **correct** labelling?



- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| i | ii | iii | iv |
| A. Micropyle | Testa | Cotyledon | Hilum |
| B. Seed coat | Hilum | Testa | Cotyledon |
| C. Testa | Plumule | Radicle | Cotyledon |
| D. Cotyledon | Testa | Hilum | Micropyle |

36. Which one of the following is not true about reptiles and amphibians?
- Both are vertebrates
 - Both lay fertilized eggs
 - Some are covered with scales while others have moist skins
 - Both have varying body temperature

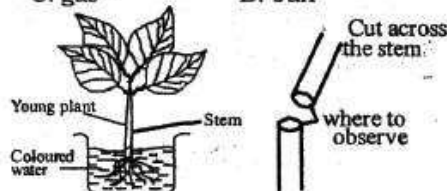
37. The following are uses of water in the body **except**
- dehydrate the body cells
 - remove waste matter
 - helps in digestion
 - make the blood

38. Which of the following is **not** a water borne disease?

- Malaria
- Cholera
- Typhoid
- Bilharzia

39. The following are sources of heat **except**
- fire
 - glow worm
 - gas
 - sun

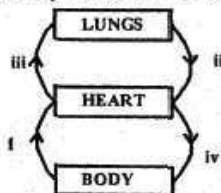
40.



The above experiment was set by class five pupils of Kalwa primary school. What were they investigating?

- Absorption in plants
 - Food storage in plants
 - Transportation of water and mineral salt in plant
 - Food and water storage in plants.
41. Which of these diseases is its vaccine given at birth?
- Polio
 - Measles
 - Tetanus
 - Whooping cough
42. The following are characteristics of all arteries **except** one. Which one is it?
- They have thick walls
 - They carry blood from the heart
 - They carry oxygenated blood
 - They have no valves

43.



The above diagram shows a blood circulation in a mammalian heart. Which two blood vessels carry deoxygenated blood?

- i and ii
- i and iii
- i and iv
- ii and iv

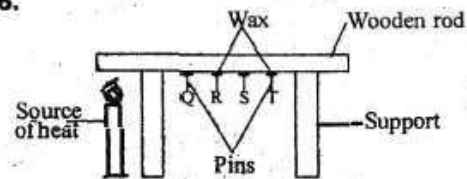
44. Which one is **not** an example of rotational grazing?

- Strip grazing
- Paddocking
- Tethering
- Stall grazing

45. Which of the following is **not** a major component of environment?

- Air
- Water
- Houses
- Soil

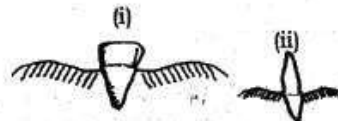
46.



The above experiment was set to investigate conduction of heat in solids. Which pin fell down first?

- Pin Q
- Pin S
- Pin R
- None

47.



The teeth drawn above respectively are used for:-

- tearing and chewing
- Grinding and cutting
- Bitting and tearing food
- Tearing and grinding

48. Which two methods of preserving food is both traditional and modern?

- Using low temperature and freezing
- Drying and canning
- Drying and smoking
- Drying and using low temperature

49. Which type of soil become water logged quickly after rain?

- Loam
- Clay
- Sand
- None

50. Which one is **not** a condition necessary for germination of seed to take place?

- Warmth
- Carbon dioxide
- Oxygen
- Moisture

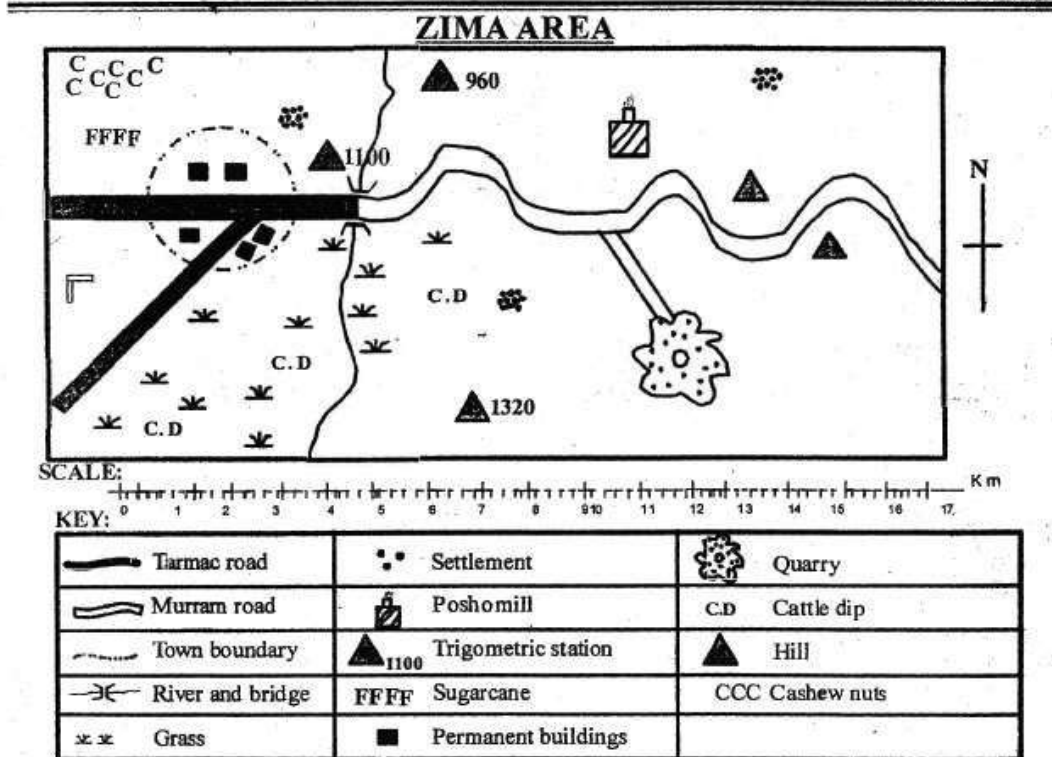


STANDARD 7 EXAMS

7

SOCIAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Time: 2 Hr 15 Min.



Study the map of Zima Area and answer questions 1 to 7.

- Which of the following economic activities is **not** carried out in the area?
 - Mining
 - Crop farming
 - Pastoralism
 - Tourism
- The type of settlement found in Zima is mainly:-

A. dense	B. nucleated
C. linear	D. clustered

- The most developed form of transport in Zima areas is:-

A. railway.	B. water.
C. road.	D. air.
- Which of the following soils is found in North Western side of Zima area?

A. Red volcanic	B. Sand
C. Alluvial	D. Black cotton
- What is the appropriate length of tarmac roads in Zima area?

A. 15 km	B. 12.5 km
C. 10 km	D. 20 km



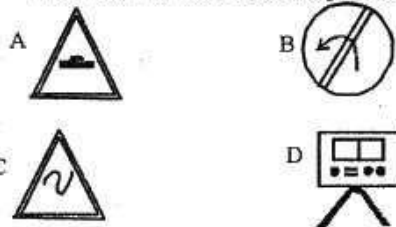
6. The river in Zima area rises flows from:-
A. North B. West
C. South D. East
7. The road on the Eastern side of Zima area meanders because the area is:-
A. with rivers B. hilly
C. with plains D. flat
8. Three of the following are qualities of a good citizen. Which one is **not**?
A. hardworking B. being fair
C. being disloyal D. promotion of peace
9. Three of the following are positive results of colonial administration in Eastern Africa. Which one is **not**?
A. Erosion of Africa culture
B. Development of infrastructure
C. Introduction of new crops
D. Introduction of western education
10. The main contribution of sugarcane farming to the economy of Sudan is that it has led to:-
A. creation of job opportunities
B. development of social amenities
C. earning of foreign exchange
D. development of transport network
11. The main tourist attraction along the coast of Kenya is
A. sandy beaches B. beautiful scenery
C. historical sites D. wildlife
12. Which of the following is not a cause of soil erosion?
A. Over cropping
B. Ploughing along the slope
C. Digging along the contours
D. Cultivation across the contours
13. The original home of the Ngoni people of Tanzania was:-
A. South Africa B. Bah-el-Ghazal
C. Congo forest D. Horn of Africa
14. Below are functions of a major town in Eastern Africa.
i) It is a commercial capital
ii) It is connected to Zambia by railway
iii) It is an industrial centre
iv) It is a tourist centre
- The town described above is:-
A. Arusha B. Dar-es-Salaam
C. Kampala D. Nairobi
15. Cultural artefacts are preserved in museums because they:-
A. reflect the culture of our people
B. were introduced to our forefathers by Europeans
C. attract tourists
D. show popular communities in Kenya
16. Africa is connected to the Sinai Peninsula by the:-
A. strait of Babel Mandeb
B. strait of Gibraltar
C. Suez canal
D. Red sea
17. Three of the following statements are true about the kingdoms of Buganda and the Abawanga. Which one is not? Both kingdoms:-
A. had strong armies
B. practiced hereditary leadership
C. had powerful kings
D. prosper due to trade
18. Lake Tana was formed as a result of
A. downwarping
B. volcanic activity
C. faulting activity
D. human activity
19. The equatorial climate is experienced in all the following countries except
A. Congo B. Sierra Leone
C. Angola D. Gabon
20. Which one of the following communities of Kenya is wrongly matched with the title of their traditional leader?
- | Community | Title of leader |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A. Nandi | Orkoiyot |
| B. Abawanga | Nabongo |
| C. Maasai | Laibon |
| D. Ababukusu | Ntemi |
21. Most rivers in Africa are polluted by
A. animal droppings B. domestic wastes
C. industrial chemicals D. soil particles



22. Which one of the following plateaus is correctly matched with the country of origin where it is found?

Plateau	Country of location
A. Nyika	Central Africa Republic
B. Jos	Nigeria
C. Fouta Djallon	Angola
D. Bie	Guinea

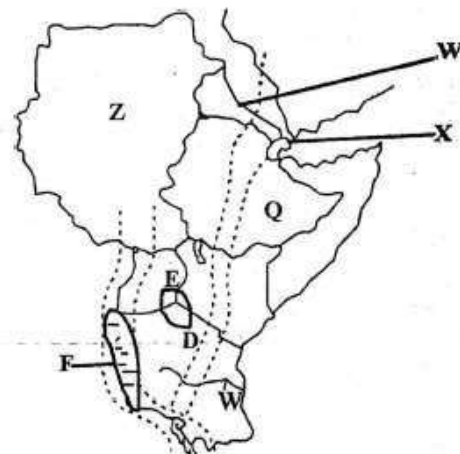
23. The symbol of the spears on the National flag of Kenya represents-
- A. unity of Kenyans
B. protection of the flag
C. readiness of Kenyans to defend their nation
D. cultural artefacts for some communities
24. Which of the following road signs shows a motorist that there is a sharp bend ahead?



25. The German East Africa company that ruled Tanganyika was headed by
A. Cecil Rhodes B. Sir William Mackinnon
C. Carl Peters D. Captain Fredrick Luggard
26. Which one of the following statements is not true about the Acholi and the Lango people of Uganda?
- A. They form the largest communities in Uganda
B. They were mainly fishermen and pastoralists
C. They live around lakes and rivers
D. They originated from Bahr-el-Ghazal in southern Sudan
27. The main duty of IEBC is to:-
A. identify polling station
B. register and update voters register
C. conduct free and fair elections
D. demarcate electoral boundaries

28. When Kenya attained internal self rule in 1963, Kenyatta assumed the position of a:-
A. king B. president
C. governor D. prime minister
29. A large area of high and level land is called
A. flour B. escarpment
C. plains D. plateau
30. The most easterly point in the region of Eastern Africa lies at about _____ degrees
A. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North B. 120° South
C. 51° East D. 22° East
31. The language group that migrated from Southern Sudan is:-
A. Cushites B. Semites
C. Nilotes D. Bantus
32. The sun is overhead along the latitude marked 0 on:-
A. 21st April B. 21st June
C. 21st March D. 21st December
33. Where is the headquarters of East Africa Community?
A. Dodoma B. Jinja
C. Addis Ababa D. Arusha

Use the map below to answer questions 34-38.



34. The part marked W is in the country called
A. Rwanda B. Somalia
C. Djibouti D. Eritrea
35. The country marked X is
A. Rwanda B. Sudan
C. Burundi D. Djibouti

36. River Q is known as:-
 A. Shebelle B. Nile
 C. Ruvuma D. Tana
37. The lake marked F is known as:-
 A. Kyoga B. Malawi
 C. Natron D. Tanganyika
38. The major economic activity around the lake marked E is:-
 A. mining B. fishing
 C. farming D. lumbering
39. The staple food for the Uganda people is:-
 A. Beans B. Coffee
 C. Banana D. Maize
40. Census in Kenya is done after _____ years.
 A. 40 B. 20 C. 10 D. 5
41. Which of the following list belong to plain Nilotes only?
 A. Pokot, Nandi, Keiyo
 B. Iteso, Karamajong, Njemps
 C. Maasai, Samuru, Rendille
 D. Sebei, Sanye, Sabaot
42. The following are characteristics of a certain relief region in Kenya:
 i) *It is the largest*
 ii) *It is wide in North and narrow in South*
 iii) *The Inselbergs are the common features in the area*
 The relief region described above is likely to be:-
 A. highlands B. plateau
 C. lake basin D. coastal lowland
43. The following are facts about a prominent leader:-
 i) *The leader administrated oath to the people*
 ii) *Deported to Kisii by colonial government*
 iii) *Wanted to protect traditional worship places*
 The leader described above is:-
 A. Mekatilili wa Menza B. Masaku
 C. Orkoiyot D. Oloibon Lenana
44. Who among the following is not a member of county assembly?
 A. Ward representative B. Youth leader
 C. Deputy governor D. Speaker
45. Who among the following established good relationships with the colonialist?
 A. Waiyaki wa Hinga
 B. Koitalel arap Samoei
 C. Mukite wa Nameme
 D. Mekatilili wa Menza
46. The following are characteristics of a certain soil:-
 i) *It is mainly found in highlands*
 ii) *It is slightly acid*
 iii) *Well drained and fertile*
 The soil described above is likely to be
 A. loam soil B. alluvial soil
 C. black cotton soil D. volcanic soil
47. The following are methods used in mining in Kenya. Which one is the best for mining flourspar?
 A. Evaporation B. Open cast
 C. Scooping D. Dredging
48. The main problem facing beef farming in Tanzania is:-
 A. shortage of veterinary services
 B. shortage of water
 C. drought
 D. shortage of market
49. Which of the following is the main cause of disagreements among the pupils in school?
 A. Poor performance
 B. Failure to respect teachers
 C. Good performance
 D. Limited resources
50. The main factor influencing population distribution in Eastern Africa is:-
 A. urbanization B. transport
 C. soil D. climate
51. Which of the following is not an arm of the government in Kenya?
 A. Judiciary B. Executive
 C. Legislature D. Cabinet
52. The head of a country is:-
 A. Deputy president B. Senator
 C. Governor D. President
53. The best method of controlling soil erosion on hilly cultivated area is:-
 A. contour ploughing B. crop rotation
 C. building gabions D. planting trees

54. Which of the following communities does not belong to the Western Bantu?
A. Abaluhya B. Abasuba
C. Iteso D. Abakuria
55. The first action to take when you find a child who has been raped is to:-
A. tell the child not to tell anybody
B. inform the chief
C. take the child to hospital
D. inform the patient and the teachers
56. Which one of the following statements is true about education in traditional African societies?
A. Learners were allowed to choose the subjects
B. Learning was guided by a timetable
C. Learning took place throughout person's life
D. Learners acquired skills in number work
57. Democracy is a system of government in which leaders
A. are elected by people
B. impose themselves on people
C. have inherited their post
D. are nominated by the president
58. The following types of industries have existed in Kenya since the pre-colonial period **except**:-
A. metal working B. paper making
C. wood carving D. leather processing
59. The head of Judiciary in Kenya is the
A. the speaker B. high court judge
C. Attorney General D. Chief justice
60. In Kenya the executive is headed by:-
A. President B. Governor
C. Attorney General D. Chief Justice
63. God called Moses while he was living in
A. Midian B. Egypt
C. Israel D. Bethany
64. Which of the following is the third commandment of God?
A. Do not steal
B. Observe the Sabbath day and keep it holy
C. Worship no other gods but me
D. Do not use my name for evil purposes
65. Which of the following events in the life of King Saul failed him as a King in Israel?
A. Trusting David
B. Disobeying God
C. Failing to build God's temple
D. Failing to worship God
66. Jonathan showed his loyalty to his best friend David by:-
A. helping David to play music
B. helping David to learn songs
C. being close to David
D. helping David to escape from Saul
67. Prophet Jeremiah talked of the new covenant. In which of the following places would the laws be written?
A. In God's book of laws
B. In people's hearts
C. In people's minds
D. On the stone tablets
68. Who among the following prophets of God raised a widow son at a place called Zarephath?
A. Elisha B. Obadiah
C. Isaiah D. Elijah
69. David's home town was:-
A. Galilee B. Bethlehem
C. Nazareth D. Jerusalem
70. The first King of Israel was
A. Saul B. Solomon
C. Ahab D. David
71. One of the following prophets prophesied that Jesus would be born in Bethlehem. Who was he?
A. Ezekiel B. Micah
C. Jeremiah D. Isaiah
72. Who warned the wise men and told them to use a different route on their way back?
A. Emperor Augustus B. An angel
C. Shepherds D. King Herod

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which of the following was a punishment to the woman after the fall in the garden of Eden?
A. To work hard in order to eat
B. To crawl on the belly
C. Pain while giving birth
D. Pain while working in the house
62. Who among the following was Isaac's father?
A. Esau B. Joseph
C. Abraham D. Noah

73. In Luke 2:41-52, Jesus attended the first Passover festival in Jerusalem at the age of
 A. 8 days B. 12 years
 C. 12 days D. 8 years
74. During the baptism of Jesus three of the following happened except:-
 A. a voice came from heaven
 B. the Holy Spirit landed on him
 C. the heaven opened
 D. the Holy Spirit came on him like fire.
75. The parable of the lost son teaches us about:-
 A. rejoice of angels in heaven
 B. repentance and forgiveness
 C. faith and growth of Kingdom
 D. humility while praying
76. During the dedication of Jesus, His parents were to offer
 A. ox and two sheep
 B. two goats or two ram
 C. three doves or three pigeons
 D. two doves or two pigeons
77. The first miracle of Jesus Christ was:-
 A. raising of Lazarus
 B. feeding of four thousand
 C. feeding of five thousand
 D. changing water into wine
78. In Luke 5:1-12, the miraculous catch of fish teaches us that Jesus has power:-
 A. to heal B. over death
 C. over nature D. to forgive things
79. The first pair of disciples to be called by Jesus Christ were:-
 A. Simon Peter and Andrew
 B. Philip and Matthew
 C. John and Thomas
 D. James and John
80. Which of the following is not a gift of the Holy spirit?
 A. Teaching B. Joy
 C. Prophecy D. Knowledge
81. The Apostle's Creed says that Jesus was conceived of:-
 A. Joseph B. The Virgin Mary
 C. The Holy Spirit D. God
82. In traditional Africans, dowry was a sign of
 A. to the girls parents B. separation
 C. buying D. appreciation
83. In traditional customs, new born babies were not shown to strangers because of people with:-
 A. good morals B. gifts
 C. an evil eye D. blessings
84. The following were the stages of life for the Traditional Africans. Which one is not?
 A. Baptism B. Birth
 C. Marriage D. Death
85. In African traditional religion, God was believed as the following except:-
 A. provider B. protector
 C. creator D. rude.
86. Which one of the following actions of Christians shows a fruit of the Holy Spirit?
 A. Preaching the good news
 B. Healing the sick
 C. Giving advice to others
 D. Giving food to the hungry
87. John a STD 6 pupil usually steals other pupils pens, rubbers and pencils. Which advice can you give him?
 A. Advice him to stop
 B. Beat him
 C. Encourage him to continue
 D. Pray to God
88. Tom was sent to the shop and found that the shopkeeper had given him more money. What advise would you give him as a Christian?
 A. Keep the money
 B. Buy items he needs
 C. Take the money back to the shopkeeper
 D. Take the money to the church
89. Ann spends most of her holiday sleeping. How best can you help her?
 A. Invite her for a walk
 B. Give her a book to read
 C. Invite her to stay in your home
 D. Advise her to be helping with housework.
90. Which one of the following actions does not lead to the spread of HIV/AIDS?
 A. Sharing injection needles
 B. Donating blood
 C. Shaking hands
 D. Sexual immorality