

FLYER EXAMS

CLASS 8

SERIES 001

www.kcsepdf.co.ke

FLYER STD 8 EXAMS

ENGLISH

TIME 1 HR 40 MINS

<i>NAME</i>	
<i>INDEX NUMBER</i>	
<i>NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL</i>	
<i>DATE</i>	

Read the following passage. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 – 15. For each blank space, select the best alternative.

The howler monkey is named for its ____1____ to make ____2____cries. When a group of howler monkeys cry, ____3____at dawn or dusk, their vocals can be heard up to five kilometers ____4____. Male monkeys use the ____5____ to send a clear ____6____that the territory is already occupied by a ____7____.Howlers ____8____ a prehensile tail

They ____9____ use this tail as an extra arm to grip or even ____10____ from branches. A gripping tail is ____11____ helpful to howlers because they can rarely ____12____ to the ground. They prefer to stay on top of trees, ____13____ on the leaves that make up ____14____ of their diet. Howlers have ____15____ hair.

- | A | B | C | D |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. skill | talent | strength | ability |
| 2. clear | laud | loud | audible |
| 3. often | especially | always | ever |
| 4. a way | far | away | farther |
| 5. sound | vocal | voice | noise |
| 6. news | message | information | indication |
| 7. troupe | troops | pride | herd |
| 8. have | has | own | posses |
| 9. may | could | can | should |
| 10.hung | swing | play | hang |
| 11.also | particularly | just | hang |
| 12.ascend | climb | descend | touch |
| 13.nibbling | biting | tearing | munching |
| 14.most | partly | many | a lot |
| 15.brown, thick, long
thick | thick, long, brown | long, thick, brown | brown, long, |

For question 16 and 17 choose the appropriate question tag

16. I could not believe it, _____?
 A. couldn't I
 B. can I
 C. cannot I
 D. could I
17. Come here. Let us eat, _____?

- A. will you
- B. shall you
- C. would you
- D. shall we

For questions 18 up to 20, choose the best alternative to fill in the blank space.

18. All my classmates got all the five sums correct, _____

- A. I also did so
- B. also I did so
- C. and so did I
- D. and I also did

19. Mary is yet to get over the _____ of her parents.

- A. lose
- B. loose
- C. loss
- D. lost

20. You _____ come so early as the meeting is yet to begin.

- A. shouldn't
- B. can't
- C. needn't have
- D. may

For question 21 and 22 choose alternative that can best replace the underlined word or phrase.

21. After the trial, the judge freed him of all the charges.

- A. forgave

- B. fined
- C. acquitted
- D. discharged

22. I was extremely sorry that I had been rude to her.

- A. confessed
- B. apologized
- C. regretted
- D. mourned

For question 23 to 25 complete the following sentences

23. If I were a doctor, _____

- A. I could treat people well.
- B. I would have treated people well.
- C. I could have treated people well.
- D. I would treat people well.

24. Had Esther seen the thief she, _____

- A. should have shouted for help.
- B. would have shouted for help.
- C. might have shouted for help.
- D. could have shouted for help.

25. The head teacher is not likely to call you to his office but be prepared in case he _____

- A. calls
- B. will
- C. does
- D. may

Read the passage below and then answer questions 26 to 38

King Buhere and his lovely queen Cheptoo finally had a son whom they named Ngugi. Soon after birth, the king was visited by a great seer named Akumbi. When the holy man set eyes on the baby, he **burst out in tears**. This caused the alarmed king to ask if the seer foresaw disaster for his son.

"Not at all", said the seer. "His future is **supreme**. Your son will become a Buddha and an enlightened one, and free the world from its bounds of illusion. "

Distressed that his only heir might turn to a life of religion, the king called upon eight Brahmin priests and asked for their counsel. They told him his son would become a universal king and rule the known world if only he followed in his father's footsteps. If he however, renounced home and family for the life of a seeker, he would become a Buddha and save the world from its ignorance and folly.

Puzzled, the king asked for what would cause his son to renounce home and family. The priest explained that seeing the four signs: old man, a sick man, a dead man and a holy man would be the cause. To prevent this, the king placed guards around the palace to keep all such persons away. Thanks to his father's effort, Ngugi became a creature of pleasure and seldom left the palace.

One day, Ngugi left to visit a park outside the royal city of Amalemba. The king arranged the outing with strict orders to his guards to keep the road clear of the old, sick, the dead and the holy.

The guards followed the king's orders as best as they could, but even so, the prince spied in the crowd a man with grey hair, weak limbs and bent back. Curious, he asked his driver what the matter was with the man. The driver explained that the frail man was old and explained what old was to the naive prince.

"And will I too become old?" asked the prince.

"Yes, my lord. To grow old is our common fate," replied the driver.

"If all must face old age," said the prince, "Then how can we take joy in your youth?"

Not long after, the prince spied a sick man then a dead man being carried along by four others. At last the prince spied a man with a shaved head and saffron robe. This he was told was a seeker who had renounced home and family to wander about, living on what he begs, avoiding pleasure and striving for freedom from this world of tears and the endless round of rebirth.

That very night, he left the palace and swore never to return until he had seen the farther shore of life and death.

26. According to the first paragraph, it is _____ true to say that:



- A. The seer foresaw disaster for the king's son.
B. The king had only one son.
C. Akumbi was the greatest seer of his time.
D. The baby burst out in tears when he saw the seer.
27. What do you think made the seer break down?
A. He was sad.
B. He had foreseen disaster.
C. He was afraid.
D. He must have been happy.
28. The phrase "*burst out in tears*" as used in the passage means?
A. The seer began to cry.
B. He ran out in tears.
C. Spoke angrily.
D. Tears burst out.
29. Why was king Buhere worried?
A. He loved his son so much.
B. Ngugi's future was supreme.
C. He did not understand why the seer was crying.
D. The son's future would be disastrous.
30. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word supreme as used in the passage?
A. Great
B. Successful
C. Bright
D. Promising
31. From the passage, we can tell that the king Buhere;
A. Was not liked by his subjects.
B. Was very old and unwise.
C. Loved Cheptoo more than anything else.
D. Valued power more than religion.
32. Why did the king issue strict orders to the guards?
A. To prevent Ngugi from accidents.
B. To protect Ngugi.
C. To ensure Ngugi never saw an old man.
D. To ensure tht Ngugi never died.
33. Which one of the following best summarizes the last paragraph?
A. The prince leaves the palace.
B. The prince spies.
C. The seer leaves.
D. The king dies.
34. The prince finally became;
A. The king
B. A seer
C. A seeker
D. Priests
35. How did the king arrive at the decision to place guards around the palace?

- A. He saw a sick man, a dead man and a holy man.
- B. After seeking the counsel of the seer.
- C. He followed the priest's advice.
- D. When he learnt that the son was going to renounce his home.

36. The following words could replace the word *puzzled* as used in the passage *EXCEPT*?

- A. Anxious
- B. Confused
- C. Perplexed
- D. Appalled

37. From the passage, we learn that the

prince was;

- A. Arrogant, naive and gullible.
- B. Sympathetic, determined and proud.
- C. Passionate, arrogant and rashy.
- D. Naïve, sympathetic and determined.

38. Which of the following would be the best title for this story?

- A. Religion is misleading.
- B. The alarmed king.
- C. The heir who never was.
- D. Queen Cheptoo.

Read the following passage and then answer questions 39 to 50

Has cancer recently become like the age – old Biblical leprosy? Cancer is a disease in which abnormal cells divide uncontrollably and destroy body tissues. The most common types of cancer include but are not limited to: breast cancer – a cancer that forms in the cells of the breast; prostate cancer – a cancer in a man's prostate and basal cancer – a type of skin cancer that begins in the basal cells.

In just one week, Kenya has lost two **prominent** personalities to cancer; Kibra MP Ken Okoth and Bomet Governor Joyce Labosso. There are reports that up to 60 parliamentarians are currently receiving treatment of cancer related conditions. There are certainly more poor Kenyans suffering silently, with tens of thousands dying each year from the deadly disease.

Cancer in Kenya has in recent years become a burning issue. Yet what is more worrying is the lack of urgency in how the government has sought to address this **scourge**. There have been proposals to build cancer screening centres countrywide for while now, yet this is yet to happen. Cancer incidents almost invariably start as misdiagnosis in many health facilities and by the time the patient gets to know what is ailing them, it is already too late. There are no doubt other cases that are unreported or undiagnosed until the patient dies. This can be attributed to the slow technological advancement in Africa. No wonder many cancer ailments are treated abroad, especially in India.

Cancer is caused by accumulated damage to genes. Such changes may be due to chance or exposure to a cancer causing substance. The cause of cancer may be environmental agents, viral or genetic factors. Another cause is lifestyle – related factors. This includes the abuse of drugs such as alcohol and tobacco, ultra – violet radiation in sunlight and consumption of some foods. Certain foods such as animal foods high in fats and proteins as well as highly processed foods are most likely to produce these harmful compounds when subjected to high temperatures. These include red meat, certain cheese, fried eggs, butter, margarine, cream cheese, mayonnaise oils and nuts.

We can do something to minimize the risk of contracting cancer. Foods that could lower the risk of cancer infection include carrots, broccoli, beans, berries, cinnamon, olive oil and turmeric. Physical exercise is so indispensable in the decreased risk of breast and colon cancer. Why did our forefathers rarely complain of diseases like cancer? We should try to ape the traditional feeding habits and choice of food and reduce of consumption of fast foods. The fight against cancer should not just be the government's initiative, it also includes you and I.


39. The first sentence of the passage suggests that;
- A. Cancer has become leprosy.
 - B. Leprosy has become cancer.
 - C. Leprosy in the recent time has become like ancient cancer.
 - D. Cancer in the recent time has become like ancient leprosy.
40. Which one of the following is **NOT** a type of cancer according to the passage?
- A. Breast cancer.
 - B. Prostate cancer.
 - C. Basal cancer.
 - D. Tissue cancer.
41. How many parliamentarians are currently receiving treatment of cancer?
- A. At most sixty parliamentarians.
 - B. Precisely sixty parliamentarians.
 - C. At least sixty parliamentarians.
 - D. Approximately sixty parliamentarians.
42. The expression '*a burning issue*' according to the passage means?
- A. An issue of great concern.
 - B. An issue that should be addressed.
 - C. An issue that burns.
 - D. A scalding issue.
43. Which one of the following can best replace the word '**scourge**' as used in the passage?
- A. Epidemic
 - B. Menace
 - C. Delinquent
 - D. Pandemic



44. According to the passage, which one of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the high cases of cancer fatalities?
- A. Misdiagnosis
 - B. Unreported or undiagnosed patients.
 - C. Technological advancements.
 - D. Failure to build cancer screening centres.
45. Which one of the following is not a cause of cancer?
- A. Environmental agents.
 - B. Rigorous physical exercise.
 - C. Life style – related factors.
 - D. Drug abuse.
46. How many types of cancer have been mentioned in the passage?
- A. Three
 - B. Four
 - C. Five
 - D. Six
47. The word 'indispensable' as used in the passage could mean all the following **EXCEPT**?
- A. Crucial
 - B. Vital
 - C. Trivial
 - D. Essential
48. Why is the mention of forefathers important in the passage above?
- A. To help us realize how important they were.
 - B. To make us appreciate and respect them.
 - C. In order to make us realize that we should eat healthy foods.
 - D. In order to help us know that rural life was vital.
49. What does the writer mean by the expression '**you and I**' in the last sentence?
- A. Every stakeholder in the fight against cancer.
 - B. The reader and the writer.
 - C. Any other person.
 - D. Everybody else.
50. What is the best summary of the passage above?
- A. The causes, types and remedies for cancer.
 - B. Everybody in the fight against cancer.
 - C. Technological advancement in relation to cancer.
 - D. The government is not concerned about cancer.

0733112061

FLYER STD 8 EXAMS COMPOSITION



Below is the beginning of a story. Make it as interesting as you can.

I was all set for the match with Kakamega primary school. Most of the other players had arrived. We were excited about the match. However our captain looked worried.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

FLYER STD 8 EXAMS

KISWAHILI

MUDA SAA 1 DAK 40

<i>JINA</i>	
<i>NAMBARI YA MTIHANI</i>	
<i>JINA LA SHULE</i>	
<i>TAREHE</i>	

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Chagua jibu lililo mwafaka zaki.

Jukumu la lugha kama wenzu wa mawasiliano ____1____ kupuuzwa. ____2____ kila kabila huwa na lugha yake ambayo ____3____ kitamaduni na kimila. Ni muhimu kufahamu kuwa kilini cha lugha yoyote ile ni sauti. ____4____ sauti hizi ni zile zinazotetemesha nyusi za koromeo yaani ____5____ ____6____, kuna lugha nyingi ____7____ ulimwenguni, lengo kuu hasa huwa ni ____8____ mawasiliano kwa namna ____9____. Kila jamii inafaa kuithamini lugha yake bila kuionea fedheha kwani ____10____.

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Haiwezi | hauwezi | haliwezi | hayawezi |
| 2. Angalau | lau | aghalabu | ingawa |
| 3. Hulitambulisha | huwatambulisha | huitambulisha | hututambulisha |
| 4. Mojawapo ya | baina ya | miongoni mwa | katikati ya |
| 5. Sighuna | mwambatano | changamano | ghuna |
| 6. Halikadhalika | minghairi ya hayo | ijapokuwa | waama |
| 7. Mote | pote | kote | kwote |
| 8. Kuyafaulisha | kutufaulisha | kuyatoshelezea | kututosheleza |
| 9. Yafaavyo | ifaavyo | ifaayo | yafaavyo |
| 10.A. | Mzigo u kichwani, kwapa lakutokeani jasho | | |
| | B. Mwenda tezi naomo marejeo ni ngamani | | |
| | C. Mwacha mila ni mtumwa | | |
| | D. Mtegemea cha nduguye hufa maskini | | |

Nilisimama tisti ____11____ mnara wa Babeli tayari kuwaelekeza wananafunzi wenzangu. Niliviweka vitabu ____12____ meza iliyokuwa mbele ya darasa. ____13____ kwa kuzamia msamiati wa kazi kama vile ____14____ ambayo ni kazi mtu hujitolea kuifanya bila malipo. Aidha, niligusia kivumishi cha pekee -enyewe ambacho hutumika kuonyesha ubinafsi na ____15____.

- | A | B | C | D |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 11. Licha ya | minghairi ya | bighairi ya | shabiku |
| 12. Kwenye | kwa | katika | ndani ya |
| 13. Nilitia fora | nilijizatiti | niling'oa nanga | nilikata kalima |



14. Makataa	msaragambo	ujima	kunga
15. Idadi	nafasi	kumiliki	kuashiria

Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30 jibu kulingana na maagizo.

16. Chagua sentensi ambayo imetumia kiwakilishi cha idadi kamili.
- A. Magari yale matatu yaliyohusika katika ajali yameungua.
 - B. Yeyote wa kwanza atakayewasili atatuswa vyema.
 - C. Juma alinunua machungwa mengi akanipa mawili.
 - D. Wao wanavyo vyakula haba ghalani.
17. Chagua maelezo yaliyo sahihi.
- A. Mkalimani ni anayetafsiri maandishi kutoka lugha moja hadi nyingine.
 - B. Nyakanga ni anayewapasha tohara wavulana.
 - C. Mjume ni mtu stadi wa kufua visu.
 - D. Manamba ni wafanyikazi wa kuhama katika mashamba makubwa.
18. Ni orodha gani iliyo na vielezi pekee?
- A. Lau, mno, bali, vile.
 - B. Kuliko, tena, aghalabu, kivivu.
 - C. Kadhaa, la kwanza, laiti, kivoloya.
 - D. Katu, kati ya, waama, nomi.
19. Chagua sentensi inayoonyesha hali ya kutendeka kwavitendo sambamba.
- A. Aliniita akanipa hela nikaenda dukani.
 - B. Mvuvi Yule anatembea akipiga miluzi.
 - C. Polisi walimfumania akihesabu pesa alizoiba.
 - D. Ataufeli mtihani asipofanya bidii za mchwa.
20. Teua mapambo ya miguuni pekee.
- A. Timbi, mafurungu, udodi, njuga.
 - B. Kidomwa, ngeu, kanta, hina.
 - C. Kigwe, kogo, kipini, mapete.
 - D. Kidani, jaribosi, hazama, wanja.
21. Chagua sentensi isiyo sahihi kisarufi.
- A. Majanadume wale wenye miraba minne ni hodari.
 - B. Mwimbaji mwenye kufurahisha ni Yule.
 - C. Mgonjwa dhaifu ametibiwa leo.
 - D. Popote pale penye miti panavutia mno.

22. Ni chombo kipi kinaambatana na matumizi yake sahihi?

- A. Jiriwa – kupima unyookaji wa ukuta.
- B. Kekee – kutobolea mashimo ya mviringo kwenye mbao.
- C. Maharazi – hufungwa kidoleni kwa mshonaji asidungwe na sindano.
- D. Hadubini – kufanya vitu vilivyo mbali vionekane kama vilivyo karibu.

23. Ni upi wingi wa sentensi hii?

Unastahili kumlipa yaya huyu wako kwa ulezi anaoufanya.

- A. Mnastahili kuwalipa mayaya hawa wako kwa malezi wanayokufanyia.
- B. Mnastahili kuwalipa yaya hawa wenu kwa malezi wanayowafanyia.
- C. Mnastahili kuwalipa mayaya hawa wenu kwa malezi wanayowafanyia.
- D. Mnastahili kuwalipa yaya hawa wenu kwa ulezi wanaowafanyia.

24. Chagua sentensi iliyoakifichwa isivyofaa.

- A. Nairobi – mji mkuu wa Kenya – una wakazi wengi.
- B. "Musa, niazime kalamu yako," Maria akasema.
- C. Shirika la msalaba mwekundu huwafaa wahasiriwa.

D. Ni nani asiyefahamu kuwa bahati ni chudi?

25. Chagua methali isiyolingana na maelezo haya.

Mtu hafai kujilingiza katika mambo yasiyomhusu.

- A. Jivu usilolilalia waliwingiani paka.
- B. Mzigo uko kichwani kwapa lakutokeani jasho.
- C. Mia ni mia leo mia jana kalani.
- D. Pilipili usiyoilala yakuwashiani.

26. Neno 'kinachomsiktisha' lina silabi ngapi?

- A. 15
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 13

27. Geuza kwa usemi halisi.

Mama aliniuliza mbona hatukuwa tumesafisha vyumba vyetu siku hiyo.

- A. "Mbona hukusafisha chumba chako leo?" Mama akaniuliza.
- B. "Mbona hamjasafisha vyumba vyenu leo?" Mama aliniuliza.
- C. "Mbona hamkuwa mmesafisha vyumba vyenu leo?" Mama alituuliza.
- D. "Mbona hamkusafisha vyumba vyenu leo?" Mama alituuliza.

28. Chagua maelezo sahihi.

- A. Taya ni nyama zinazoshikilia meno kinywani.

- B. Moyo husafirisha damu katika sehemu zote mwilni.
- C. Kichogo ni sehemu ya juu ya kichwa.
- D. Nso hutakasa damu kwa kuichuja.

29. Chagua sentensi iliyotumia chuku.

- A. Alipasua kicheko ja radi.
- B. Maimuna ni samaki kidimbwini.
- C. Kiatu cha Musa kinacheka daima.
- D. Nilishtuka moyo ukanisakama kooni.

30. Ni upi ukanusho wa:

Wanafunzi walio na bidii wanahitaji kutuzwa.

- A. Wanafunzi walio na bidii hawahitaji kutuzwa.
- B. Wanafunzi wasio na bidii hawahitaji kutuzwa.
- C. Wanafunzi walio na bidii hawahitaji kutotuzwa.
- D. Wanafunzi wasio na bidii hawahitaji kutotuzwa.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Misitu ni ya aina mbili. Ipo ile ya kiasili kama Msitu wa Mau na Msitu wa Kakamega. Halikadhalika, ipo misitu ya kupandwa kama vile Kinale, Webuye na Timboroa. Misitu ni hazina kubwa kwa jamii yoyote ile. Kila mwanajamii anapaswa kujivunia misitu.

Misitu husheheni miti ya aina nyingi ambayo, pamoja na kuwa makazi ya wanyama, hutoa vyakula kama vile matunda na majani ambayo huwafaidi binadamu na viumbe wengine. Bila misitu binadamu na wanyama wangeangamia.

Isitoshe, misitu ni ivutio aula cha watalii. Watalii kutoka ndani na hata nje ya nchi huzuru misitu na mbuga mbalimbali za wanyama kujionea na kuajabia uzuri wake. Watalii hawa hulipa fedha za kigeni ambazo hutumiwa kuanzisha miradi ya kiuchumi kama vile kustawisha miundomsingi na miradi mingine yenye manufaa kwa taifa.

Fauka ya hayo, misitu husafisha hewa na kurembeshamandhari wanayoishi adinasi. Rangi ya kijani kibichi na maua yenye rangi tofautitofauti huyafanya mazingira kupendeza hata yakitazamiwa kwa mbali. Mandhari yasiyo na miti hayakosi urembo tu, bali huwa wazi kiasi kwamba hata mapaa ya majengo yaliyo hapo wakati mwingine hupeperushwa na upepo mkali.

Aidha, vipindi virefu vya jua huwanyima viumbe starehe na huweza kusababisha saratani ya ngozi kwa binadamu. Miti hufanya vivuli ambavyo huwakinga watu na wanyama dhidi ya miale ya jua. Isitoshe, si ajabu kuwa mahali ambapo pana miti mingi kwa kawaida hupata mvua tele hata wakati usio wa majira ya kifuku.

Sekta ya afya imefaidika si haba kutokana na miti. Matibabu ya kienyeji na hata ya

kisasa hutumia mizizi, majani na magome ya miti hutengeneza dawa. Miti kama mwarubaini hutibu ndwele nyingi. Hivi sasa magonjwa kama bolisukari, shirikizo la damu na ugonjwa wa figo yameweza kudhibitiwa kwa kutumia dawa zitokanazo na miti. Inasemekana kuwa hata nyoka humtibu nyoka mwenzake kwa majani.

Miti hutumiwa viwandani kutengeneza bidhaa kama vile karatasi na samani. Viwanda hivi hutoa ajira kwa maelfu ya raia, hivyo kupunguza makali ya uhaba wa nafasi za kazi nchini.

Ni wazi kuwa uhifadhi wa misitu una marufaa tumbi nzima kwa binadamu. Hata hivyo, binadamu mwenyewe ndiye anayeangamiza misitu yenyewe. Watu wenye mate ya fisi wamekata miti kiholela kwa ajili ya kupata kuni na kuchoma makaa ya kuuza. La kusikitisha ni kwamba watu hawa hawadiri kupanda miti mingine kufidia ile waliyokata. Wengine kwa kutojua wanajipalia makaa, hupanda miti ambayo inakausha vyanzo vya maji na kuchangia kuenea kwa kasi kwa jengwa. Halikadhalika, wapo warina asali ambao katika juhudi zao za kurina husababisha kuteketea kwa misitu.

Kifungu cha katiba kinachohusu mazingira na mali ya asili kinasisitiza suala la uhifadhi wa mazingira. Kila mwanajamii basi ana jukumu la kuilinda misitu na kuepuka mazoea ambayo yanaiangamiza, Ise siyo tutakuwa tunajichimbia kaburi.

31. Kulingana na ufahamu, mchango wa utalii kwa jumla ni;

- A. Kuongeza fedha za kigeni kwenye mbuga.
- B. Kuboresha miundomsingi kwenye misitu.
- C. Kuimarisha uchumi wa nchi.
- D. Kuwekeza miradi ya nchi.

32. Ni ipi hasara za kutohifadhi misitu kwa mujibu wa kifungu?

- A. Kunyauka kwa majani, kupoteza urembo.
- B. Kuporomoka kwa majengo, kupoteza mvuto.
- C. Mahali pakavu, kuchukiza kwa mazingira.
- D. Upepo mkali, kunyauka kwa maua.

33. Ni jibu lipi sahihi kulingana na

kifungu?

- A. Dawa za kienyeji huponya kabisa magonjwa mengi sugu.
- B. Kuhifadhi misitu kunaweza kuchangia kuongezeka kwa nafasi za kazi.
- C. Mahali penye miti mingi hupata mvua inayotegemewa kila mara.
- D. Kuwa na vipindi vya jua kali kunaweza kusababisha saratani.

34. Kifungu kinasema kuwa miti hutumika:

- A. Kutengenezea kawi na kuwasetiri viumbe.
- B. Kuunda samani na kuhifadhi maji.
- C. Kusafisha hewa na kufanikisha majengo.



- D. Kuvuta mvua na kuburudisha viumbe.
35. Maana ya methali '**Mwiba wa kujichomea huambiwi pole**' imedhihirika katika kifungu kwa vile:
- A. Watu ndio wanaojisababishia hali mbaya ya ukame kwa kupuuza umuhimu wa miti.
 - B. Watu ndio wanaojisababishia hali mbaya ya kiangazi kwakupuuza umuhimu wa misitu.
 - C. Watu ndio wanaojisababishia visima kwa kupanda miti isiyofaa.
 - D. Watu ndio wanaojichomea misitu kwa kurina asali pasipostahili.
36. Mwandishi anaonyesha kichocheo kikuu cha kukata miti ni:
- A. Kuwa na haja ya kuuza makaa.
 - B. Kuwa na hamu ya kupata asali.
 - C. Kuwa na tamaa ya mali.
 - D. Kuwa na mahitaji ya kuni.
37. Ni jibu lipi ambalo si sahihi kulingana na **aya ya nane**?
- A. Ukataji wa miti unapaswa kuandamana na mpandaji miti upya.
 - B. Shughuli yenye faida huweza kuishia kuwa janga.
 - C. Ukosefu wa maarifa unaweza kusababisha hasara.
 - D. Jaribio la kupanda miti linastahili kuepukwa panapotolewa maji.
38. Kulingana na **aya ya mwisho**:
- A. Mazingira huhifadhiwa kupitia kwa kifungu cha katiba.
 - B. Mwanajamii hujiletea majuto kwa kutoepuka mienendo isiyokubalika.
 - C. Mazingira huharibiwa na hulka zisizofaa za binadamu.
 - D. Mwanajamii anastahili kufuata mshawasha wa katiba.
39. Kwa mujibu wa taarifa, 'yameweza kudhibitiwa' ina maana:
- A. Yameweza kuondolewa.
 - B. Yameweza kuzuliwa.
 - C. Yameweza kutibiwa yote.
 - D. Yameweza kupunguzwa yote.
40. Mada mwafaka ya kifungu hiki ni;
- A. Madhara ya ukataji wa miti.
 - B. Jinsi ya kupanda miti.
 - C. Uhifadhi wa mazingira.
 - D. Faida za misitu.

Soma Kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50

Mahafali ya kufuzu kwa mke wangu yalifana sana. Baada ya kusomea shule ya msingi kwa miaka minane, ya sekondari kwa mingine minane na chuo kikuu kwa minne zaidi, **siku ya ndovu kumlamwanawe** hatimaye iliwadia. Mwamu wangu na wavyele walikuwa

na furaha isiyo na kifani kumwona kifunguamimba wao na taji la ufanisi katika taaluma ya elimu

Baada ya hafla huko chuo kikuu cha Mlima Kenya – Thika, aila, jamaa na wandani wote tulijumuika nyumbani kwao. Mlolongo wa magari ulifuatwa hadi mtaa wa Songambebe. Nyamoita aliongoza njia pindi tu tulipofika akina nina kwa waume walimlaki kwa ngoma za kitamaduni nao mahirimu wakamwinua hobelahobela wakimshangilia kwa vifijo na nderemo si haba. Ndugu zake Jitihada na Bidii wasingeweza kuficha furaha yao; walimpiga pambaja na busu huku wakitirikwa na machozi michirizi. Nyamoita naye alionyesha **kongole** zake kwa kuchangamkia yeyote aliyekuwepo.

Tulikula maakuli yaliyoandaliwa hadi shibe yetu. 'Mcheza kwao hutuzwa' chambilecho wahenga. Sote tulibaki kuachama vinywa zawadi zilipoanza kutolewa. Mwana wa watu hakupokea kitita cha ngwenje tu; tarakilishi, rukono, mavazi, vinyago na nyinginezo alituzwa. Wazee nao walimpa mawaidha huku wakimsifu kwa bidii, ari na uwajibikaji wake. Wakembe na vijulanga walohudhuria sherehe walisihiwa wazifuata nyayo za Nyamoita, maadamu alikuwa kielelezo chema cha kuigwa. Hakika, jina jema hung'aa gizani.

"Ninayo furaha na buraha ghaya siku ya leo. Namshukuru Jalali Jalia kwa kunifikisha nilipo. Sina maneno kamili ya kuelezea hisia zangu kwa wazazi wangu. Kunizaa, kunipakata, kunikosha, kunilea na kunilipia karo hadi wa leo ni ukarimu usioelezeka. Kwa ndugu, jamaa na wasenangu nitawaomba Mola aendelee kuwanyea Baraka zake tolatola. Kwa maombi, uadilifu na kutia shime kutwa kucha. Niliamua kuacha raha ningi zizaazo karaha na kujifunga kibwebwe ili nivae gauni hili jeusi tititi. Kunao wale walioniona fala kwa kutokuwa bendera ifuatayo upepo wa shinikizo la rika. Uraibu wa vileo nikaukataa katakata na kujitwika mzigo wa nanga kwa kubukua mabuku anuwai.

Sijivishi kilemba cha ukoka wala kujishaua kuwaarifu kuwa sijatosheka na kisomo. Mwaka ujao nitarudi kuko huko chuoni kuongeza maarifa. Tayari nimepata ajira katika shule ya kibinafsi. Mwajiri wangu ameniahidi kuwa atafanya kila awezalo kufanikisha ndoto hiyo. Nitayawahi masomo hadi nikinai kiu yangu kwa kuitwa profesa kaski mosi. Nitatamatisha kwa kumshukuru kwa dhati na taadhima mpenzi wangu Kumbo aliyenitia mshawasha na makali ya kuyakumbatia masomo kama duduvule agotaye mkoche. Hati hii ya kwanza nimepata kwa busara hii yako mpenzi. Rabana awabariki nyote. Asanteni."

41. '*Siku ya ndovu kumla mwanawe*' inamaanisha:

- A. Siku ya kusafiri kwenda mjini.
- B. Siku ambayo wanyama wa mwituni hukutana.
- C. Siku ya kusherehekea na kufurahi.
- D. Siku ambayo ndovu humwua mwanawe.

42. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza, aliyefuzu;

- A. Ndiye mwandishi wa makala haya.
- B. Alipata ufanisi katika taaluma ya elimu.
- C. Alikuwa amesoma kwa miaka minane.
- D. Alikuwa na mke aliyefurahi



- sana.
43. Aila, jamaa na marafiki walijumuika;
- A. Kabla ya sherehe ya mahafali.
 - B. Jijini Thika katika sherehe ya mahafali.
 - C. Siku mbili baada ya sherehe ya mahafali.
 - D. Nyumbani baada ya sherehe ya mahafali.
44. Chagua jibu ambalo si kweli kulingana na **aya ya pili**.
- A. Akina mama na waume walimpiga pambaja Nyamoita.
 - B. Jitihada na Bidii walikuwa ndugu zake Nyamoita.
 - C. Waliompokea Nyamoita walifurahi sana.
 - D. Nyamoita alifurahia kila mmoja.
45. Maana ya kongole ni _____
- A. Huzuni
 - B. Hisia
 - C. Shukrani
 - D. Furaha
46. Kwa mujibu wa **aya tatu**;
- A. Maakuli yalikosekana katika sherehe.
 - B. Zawadi kochokocho zilitolewa kwa Nyamoita.
 - C. Vijana walimnasihii Nyamoita
 - D. Nyamoita alihutubia umati.
47. Ushauri uliotolewa kwa vijana ni ufuatao isipokuwa;
- A. Kuoma.
 - B. Kuwa waadilifu.
 - C. Kutia shime.
 - D. Kufuata shinikizo la mahirimu.
48. Maana ya '**kujishau**' ni
- A. Kujipenda
 - B. Kuringa
 - C. Kujirasha maua
 - D. Kujipodoa
49. Kwa mujibu wa **aya ya tano**, ndoto ya Nyamoita ilikuwa;
- A. Kutosheka na masomo
 - B. Kujivika kilemba cha ukoka na kujishaua.
 - C. Kupata kazi katika shule ya kibinafsi.
 - D. Kuendelea na msomo.
50. Kwa nini Nyamoita anamshukuru Bwana Kumbo?
- A. Kwa kumpa hati ya masomo.
 - B. Kwa kumtia motisha ya masomo.
 - C. Kwa kumlipia karo ili asome.
 - D. Kwa kumwoa

FLYER STD 8 EXAMS

MATHEMATICS

TIME 2 HOURS

<i>NAME</i>	
<i>INDEX NUMBER</i>	
<i>NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL</i>	
<i>DATE</i>	

1. Which number comes after 6,190,499 in words?

- A. Six million, one hundred and ninety thousand, four hundred and ninety nine.
- B. Six million, one hundred and ninety thousand and five hundred.
- C. Six million, one hundred and ninety thousand, four hundred and ninety eight.
- D. Six hundred and nine million and five hundred.

2. What is the value of:

$$120 \div (60 \times 2) + 11 \times 4 - 120 \div 30$$

- A. 7677.4
- B. 41
- C. 45
- D. 5

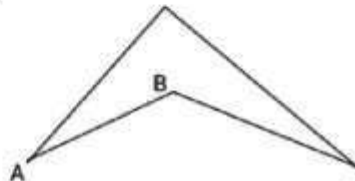
3. What is the value of: $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3}) \div 1\frac{2}{3}$

- A. $\frac{1}{3}$
- B. $\frac{12}{25}$
- C. $\frac{1}{6}$
- D. $1\frac{1}{3}$

4. Round off 2,809,998 to the nearest hundreds

- A. 2800000
- B. 2819990
- C. 2810000
- D. 2819000

5. D



C

Measure the size of interior angle

ABC

- A. 50°
- B. 230°
- C. 130°
- D. 100°

6. What is: $\frac{\sqrt{64 + 36} + (\frac{1}{2})^2}{4}$

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

7. Find the value of:

$$1.3 \times 0.13 + (1.24 + 0.102 + 0.06)$$

- A. 3109
- B. 0.3109
- C. 3.109
- D. 31.09

8. The table below shows how three pupils performed for their schools in a sport competition and the number of times each pupil was placed in their 1st, 2nd and 3rd position.

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
BASIL	2	3	1
IVY	2	2	2
VIVIAN	2	1	3

If 5 points were awarded for the first, 3 points for the second and 1 point for the third position, what was the total number of points scored by the three pupils for their school?

- A. 54
 - B. 90
 - C. 30
 - D. 20
9. Simplify the expression below to its simplest form

$$\frac{1}{3} (18x + 12y) - (4x + 2y)$$

$$\frac{\quad}{2}$$

- A. $x + y$
- B. $\frac{2(x+y)}{2}$
- C. $\frac{2x+2y}{2}$

$$\frac{\quad}{2}$$

$$D. x+3y$$

10. Which of the following is arranged in order from the largest to the smallest?

A. $\frac{17}{48}, \frac{13}{32}, \frac{5}{16}, \frac{5}{8}$

B. $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{5}{16}, \frac{13}{32}, \frac{17}{48}$

C. $\frac{17}{48}, \frac{5}{16}, \frac{13}{32}, \frac{5}{8}$

D. $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{13}{32}, \frac{17}{48}, \frac{5}{16}$

11. Njoki planted trees at intervals of 22m apart on the diagonal of a rectangular plot of land that measures 48m by 20m. How many trees were planted?

- A. 68
- B. 26
- C. 27
- D. 69

12. The marked price of a shirt was sh. 400. Juma bought it after being given a discount of 20%. He sold it making a profit of 20%. How much profit did he make?

- A. Sh. 160
- B. Sh. 64
- C. Sh. 384
- D. Sh. 80

13. What is the sum of the next two numbers in the pattern below

$$1, 1, 2, 8, 3, 27, 4, \dots$$

- A. 64
- B. 69
- C. 59
- D. 189

14. What is the value of:

$$\frac{1}{2}f(c-d) + k-d$$

Where $f = 5$, $d = 1/4c$, $k = f-2$ and $c = 8$

- A. 23
 - B. 14
 - C. 16
 - D. 9
15. Construct a parallelogram KLMN in which $KL = MN = 8\text{cm}$, $LM = KN = 6\text{cm}$, angle $KLM = 120^\circ$. What is half the shorter diagonal?
- A. 7.2cm
 - B. 12cm
 - C. 6cm
 - D. 3.6cm
16. Hire purchase price of a bed includes a deposit of sh. 2500 and thereafter 10 monthly installments each of sh. 750. The cost price is sh. 2000 less than the hire purchase price. By what percentage is the hire purchase price more than the cost price?
- A. 120%
 - B. 20%
 - C. 25%
 - D. 125%
17. STD eight pupils of Fesbeth Academy observed that their Mathematics Teacher put on a suit after every 3 days. Their teacher of English wore suits after every 4 days while their teacher of science wore suits after every 5 days. They were seen in suits on 12th March

2016. When had they been seen in the suits before?

- A. 12th January.
 - B. 13th January.
 - C. 10th May.
 - D. 11th May.
18. A charity group donated flour and sugar to the widows in Shitungu village. There were 200 beneficiaries of the donation. Flour was in 2kg packets while sugar in half kilogram packets. The distribution showed that 32 widows received sugar only. What was the total weight of sugar and flour donated?
- A. 436kg
 - B. 368kg
 - C. 352kg
 - D. 500kg
19. Khachiti earns a basic salary of sh. 4000 monthly. She is also given a 6.5% commission on the sales above sh. 15000. In the month of April she earned sh. 6925 after selling radios at sh. 2500. What was the number of radios sold by Khachiti in that month?
- A. 18
 - B. 240
 - C. 24
 - D. 40
20. The table below shows a truck route from Mombasa to Malaba border.

STATION	DISTANCE (KM)
MOMBASA	480
VOI	350
NAIROBI	230

NAKURU	150
KISUMU	—
MASENGO	40
KAKAMEGA	60
KABURENGU	75
BUNOMA	120
BUSIA	150
MALABA	270

The truck left Mombasa on Tuesday at 7.15 pm. After travelling for 5 hours 30 minutes, the truck driver took a rest of 30 minutes at Kisumu. What was the average speed of the truck if it reached Malaba at 0540h?

- A. $920\frac{4}{5}$ km/hr
- B. 80km/hr
- C. 46km/hr
- D. 72km/hr

21. A metallic cube has a volume of 1331cm^3 . What is the perimeter of its edges?

- A. 121
- B. 726
- C. 132
- D. 55

22. Construct a triangle WMN in which $WM = WN = 6\text{cm}$ and angle $MWN = 60^\circ$. Draw the bisectors of line MN and angle WMN. Let the bisectors meet at point O. What is the measure of angle WOM?

- A. 60°
- B. 120°

C. 30°

D. 150°

23. Ten children have a mean age of 7 years. The first six have a mean age of 6 years. What is the total age of the last four children?

- A. 34
- B. 36
- C. 8.5
- D. 13

24. The price of an item was sh. 300 after a decrease of sh. 150. What was the decrease as a percentage?

- A. 50%
- B. 25%
- C. 150%
- D. $33\frac{1}{3}\%$

25. Larissa had mangoes, apples, oranges and passion fruits in a bag. In total she had 180 fruits in equal measure. The table below shows the number of fruits that remained after some went bad.

FRUITS	APPLES	MANGOES	ORANGES	PASSION
NO.	25	15	10	—

If the information above was represented on a pie chart, what angle would represent the fruits that went bad?

- A. 260°
- B. 25°
- C. 100°
- D. 335°

26. The radius and the height of a cylindrical tin are the same. The tin has a volume of $3.14m^3$. What is the diameter of the tin in centimeters? (Take $\pi = 3.14$)

- A. 1
- B. 100
- C. 2
- D. 200

27. What is half the value of m in the inequality?

$$9 - 14m > 6m - 41$$

- A. $m > 2\frac{1}{2}$
- B. $m < 1\frac{1}{4}$
- C. $m < 2\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $m > 1\frac{1}{4}$

28. In a certain week the number of people who attended a special clinic according to gender and age was as seen in the table below

GENDER	TOTAL
MEN	240
BOYS	---
WOMEN	360
GIRLS	---

The information above was represented as a percentage and men were 30%. If the number of boys were 20 more than girls, how many girls attended the clinic?

- A. 200
- B. 90
- C. 800

D. 450

29. The digits 3, 0, 1, 2, 4 were arranged to form the smallest and greatest numbers possible. What is the sum of the two numbers formed?

- A. 32976
- B. 44435
- C. 54443
- D. 53444

30. Leah and Milkah shared some money in the ratio 60% respectively. If Milkah received sh. 1200 less than Leah, how much had they to share?

- A. Sh. 3000
- B. Sh. 6000
- C. Sh. 3600
- D. Sh. 2000

31. A father distributed sweets to his three children: Lorna, Joyce and Edgar. Lorna got $\frac{2}{5}$ of the sweets while Joyce got a sixth of the remainder. Edgar was given half of what was left. What was the share of Joyce as a ratio of Edgar's?

- A. 2:3
- B. 4:1
- C. 2:5
- D. 5:2

32. Mrembo is one metre high. The length that connects her head and the head of her shadow is $1\frac{1}{4}$ long. If her shadow is perpendicularly lying to her height, how long is her shadow in centimeters?

- A. 0.75
- B. $\frac{3}{4}$
- C. 75

D. 7.5

33. Five hundred and four cubes of side 5cm were arranged in a rectangular box. The box is 35cm wide and 45cm long. What is its height?

- A. 38cm
- B. 40cm
- C. 200cm
- D. 35cm

34. A long distance bus left Nairobi for Kampala. The journey took $1\frac{2}{3}$ days. The bus reached Kampala on a Tuesday at 4.20a.m. On what day and time had the bus started off from Nairobi?

- A. Monday 8.20 p.m
- B. Sunday 8.20 am
- C. Monday 8.20 am
- D. Sunday 8.20 p.m

35. The temperature of a liquid was 25°C before it was warmed at a rate of 10°C per minute for 5min. It was then cooled at 3.5°C per minute for 6 min. What was the temperature of the liquid after cooling?

- A. 71°C
- B. 35.5°C
- C. 54°C
- D. 60°C

36. In the figure below, lines WX and YZ are parallel. Lines AB and CD are transversals which intersect at P. Angle $\text{CRX} = 45^{\circ}$ and angle $\text{BTZ} = 65^{\circ}$

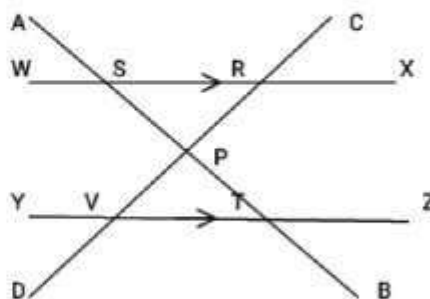
What is the size of angle RPT?

- A. 45°

B. 70°

C. 65°

D. 110°



37. One hundred and sixty crates of loaves of bread were delivered for a party. Each crate contained 20 loaves of bread. Each loaf of bread was divided into 5 pieces. If breads in 59 crates remained, how many pieces of bread were eaten?

- A. 21900
- B. 5900
- C. 16000
- D. 10,100

38. The table below shows inland postal charges for sending parcels.

ARTICLE	MASS	CHARGES
(limit of mass 30kg)	Upto 5kg	Sh. 70
	Upto 10kg	Sh. 120
	Upto 20kg	Sh. 240
	Each additional 1kg or part there of upto 30kg	Sh. 20

Weche sent two parcels weighing 8kg and 22kg and another one weighing 25kg. How much did he pay for the postage?

- A. Sh. 400
- B. Sh. 1080
- C. Sh. 740
- D. Sh. 600

39. 12 painters were expected to finish a job in 14 days. After working for 4 days, 3 more painters were hired. How many less days did they take to complete the job?

- A. 2
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 10

40. Which pair of solids below has the number of their faces equal to the number of vertices?

- A. Triangular prism and square prism
- B. Triangular pyramid and square pyramid
- C. Triangular pyramid and cuboid
- D. Open cuboid and closed cube

41. Chepkwony had a sh. 100 note. He bought two 250g packets of tea, two $\frac{1}{2}$ litre packets of milk, two loaves of bread and one kilogram of sugar. The prices of the items were as follows:

One kg of sugar sh. 9.50

One loaf of bread sh. 4.60

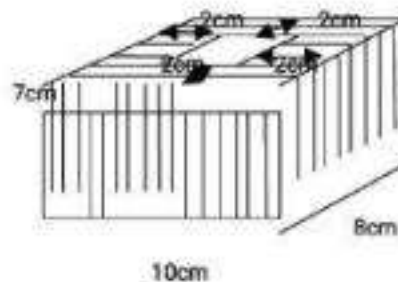
One $\frac{1}{2}$ litre packet of milk sh. 3.45

One 250g packet of tea sh. 9.15

How much balance did he get?

- A. Sh. 43.90
- B. Sh. 46.60
- C. Sh. 56.10
- D. Sh. 73.30

42. The following is a wooden rectangular container. Find the volume of the wood used to make the container.



- A. 168cm^3
- B. 392cm^3
- C. 560cm^3
- D. 440cm^3

43. The diagonals of a rhombus are 100cm and 240cm. What is the perimeter of the rhombus?

- A. 520cm
- B. 340cm
- C. 1040cm
- D. 12000cm

44. The cost of an English book was sh. X while that of Kiswahili was sh. 5 less. A mathematics book cost a quarter of the total cost of an English and Kiswahili books. Peter spent sh. 300 to buy the three books. Which one of the following

equations can represent the information given?

A. $2x + 5 + \frac{2x - 5}{4} = 300$

B. $2x - 5 + \frac{2x - 5}{4} = 300$

C. $2x + 5 + \frac{2x + 5}{4} = 300$

D. $2x - 5 + \frac{2x + 5}{4} = 300$

45. In one season, Mbaya hired land for sh. 5000. He sowed 3 bags of wheat he had bought for sh. 1200 each. He also spent sh. 2000 for ploughing, sh. 1000 for sowing, sh. 3400 for fertilizers and sh. 2000 for harvesting. He harvested 60 bags of wheat which he sold for sh. 900 per bag. What profit did he make from cultivation?

- A. Sh. 37000
- B. Sh. 39400
- C. Sh. 54000
- D. Sh. 17000

46. A trader made a loss of 25% after selling a bag of onions for sh. 3000. How much should she have sold the onions in order to make a profit of 10%?

- A. Sh. 3300
- B. Sh. 440
- C. Sh. 4000
- D. Sh. 4400

47. Ahmed deposited sh. 3000 in a bank which paid compound interest of 20% for 3 years. At the beginning of the 2nd year, he deposited a further sh. 1240 in

the same account. What was his total interest at the end of the third year?

- A. Sh. 2536
- B. Sh. 2729.60
- C. Sh. 3776
- D. Sh. 3969.60

48. Boke left town X at 6 am and travelled to town Y a distance of 280km through town W. She took 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours to travel from town X to town W at a speed of 80km/h. She rested for 30 min and continued the rest of the journey at a speed of 64km/h. At what time did she arrive at town Y?

- A. 10.30 am
- B. 10.00 am
- C. 8.00 am
- D. 11.00 am

49. Construct triangle EFG such that EF = FG = 6.5cm and line EG = 7.5cm. Draw the perpendicular bisector of FG to cut FG at D and EG at C. Which of the following statements is true about triangle CDG?

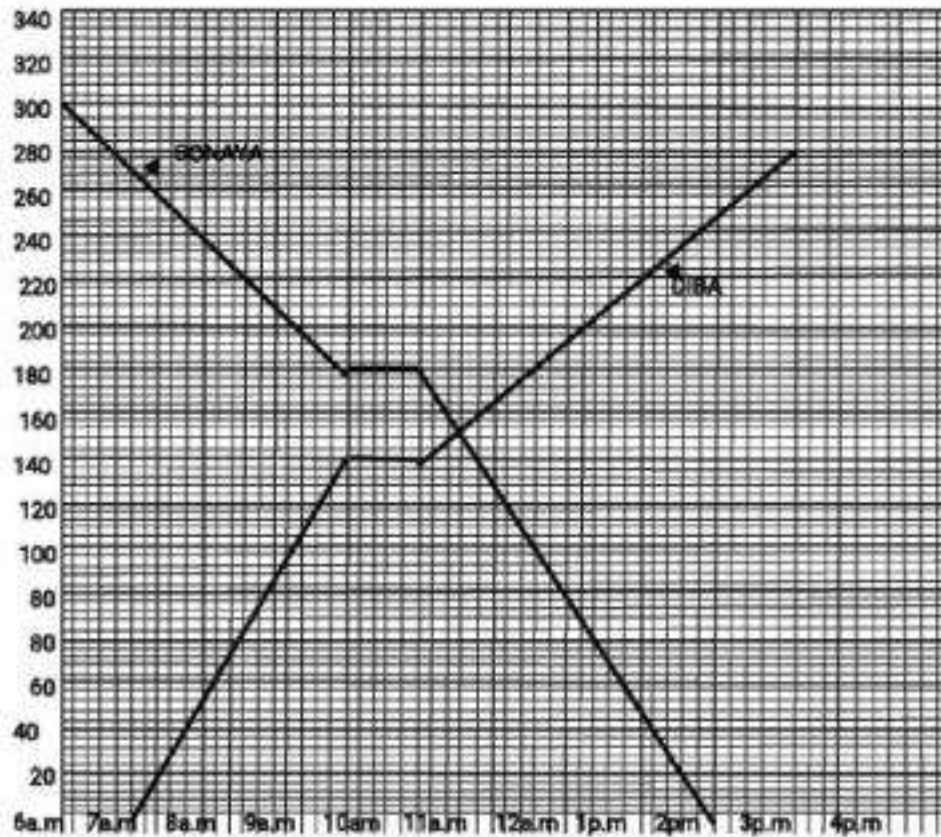
- A. It is a right - angled triangle.

B. It is an isosceles triangle.

D. Angle DCG is 45° .

C. Line DC is shorter than line CG.

50. The graph below shows the journeys made by Diba and Bonaya



How many more kilometers were Bonaya left with than Diba when they met?

A. 153km

B. 147km

C. 6km

D. 300km

FLYER STD 8 EXAMS

SCIENCE

TIME 1 HR 40 MINS

<i>NAME</i>	
<i>INDEX NUMBER</i>	
<i>NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL</i>	
<i>DATE</i>	

1. The main function of a swim bladder in fish is to _____

- A. Help the fish to float even when not swimming.
- B. Help the fish to balance in water and propel.
- C. Enable the fish to swim swiftly.
- D. Reduce friction when the fish is swimming.

2. The following changes take place during the process of breathing

- i. Diaphragm becomes dome shaped.
- ii. Diaphragm contracts.
- iii. Lungs shrink.
- iv. Chest volume increases.
- v. Chest volume decreases.

Which one of the following changes takes place during breathing out respectively?

- A. (i) ,(iii)
- B. (v) ,(i)
- C. (i) ,(ii)
- D. (v) ,(iii)

3. Which of the following drugs have similar effects to tobacco when abused?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Cocaine
- C. Khat
- D. Bhang

4. During which stage of HIV infection does the patient test positive with no visible signs of the infection?

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

5. If medicine remains after taking the recommended dose it is advisable to:

- A. Keep it safely for future use.
- B. Continue taking it until finished.
- C. Give it to someone with similar symptoms.
- D. Dispose of the medicine

6. The diagram below shows a maize seed. Name the part labeled X.



- A. Endosperm
- B. Plumule
- C. Cotyledon
- D. Radical

7. Which of the following statements about insectivorous plants is **INCORRECT**?

- A. They trap insects with their flowers.
- B. They grow in nitrogen deficient soils.

- C. They convert nitrogen to proteins.
- D. They trap insects with their leaves.
8. Which one of the following structures makes up the female parts of a flower?
- Anther, style, ovary
 - Stigma, filament, ovary
 - Anther, filament, ovary
 - Stigma, style, ovary
9. Which one of the following statements is **CORRECT** about fertilization in plants?
- When a pollen grain falls on the stigma fertilization takes place.
 - The pollen tube begins growing into the style after pollination.
 - Fertilization takes place when a pollen grain reaches the ovary.
 - The male gametes are called ovules.
10. The following are steps to be carried out when modeling the solar system.
- Model the sun and the planets using clay as plasticine.
 - Draw circles on Manila paper to show orbits.
 - Mount the planets on their orbits.
 - Paste the Manila paper on

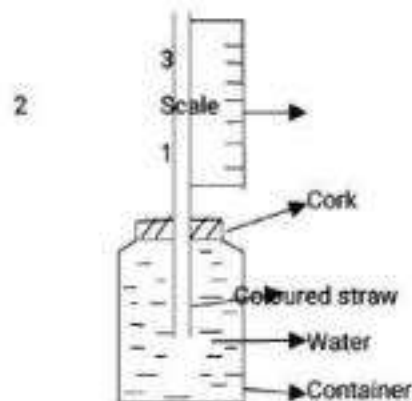
soft board using glue.

- Put name tags on models of planets and the sun.

Which arrangement shows the correct order from the last to the first step?

- (i),(iii),(ii),(v),(iv)
- (v),(iii),(ii),(iv),(i)
- (i),(iv),(ii),(iii),(v)
- (v),(ii),(i),(iii),(iv)

11. The diagram below shows an experiment that was set by pupils during a science practical lesson.



Pupils observed that the weather instrument was not functioning well. Which mistake were they likely to have made?

- Using a wrong scale.
- Using a thick walled glass bottle.
- Using a narrow tube.
- Using a coloured straw.

12. Which of the following livestock

parasites attack the liver and small intestines?

- A. Tapeworms and roundworms.
- B. Tapeworm and liver flukes.
- C. Hookworms and tapeworms.
- D. Roundworms and hookworms.

13. The diagram below shown a beak of a certain bird



The beak is likely to be of a

- A. Sunbird
- B. Hen
- C. Kite
- D. Duck

14. In strip grazing, a farmer is likely to feed his animal on:

- A. Fodder only
- B. Fodder and concentrates
- C. Pasture and hay
- D. Pasture and concentrates

15. Which one of following statements is TRUE about amphibians and reptiles?

- A. Are invertebrates
- B. Are cold blooded
- C. They live in water
- D. Have constant body

temperature

16. Which one of the following statements is CORRECT about the circulatory system?

- A. Deoxygenated blood flows from the heart to all parts of the body.
- B. Dark red blood enters the heart through the pulmonary vein
- C. The left ventricle pumps blood to all parts of the body
- D. The right ventricle is thicker than the left ventricle

17. Which one of the following attaches itself on the wall of the uterus?

- A. Zygote
- B. Foetus
- C. Embryo
- D. Baby

18. The work of the lungs in the breathing system is to:

- A. Clean air
- B. Expand and contract
- C. Expel oxygen from the chest cavity
- D. Allow exchange of gases

19. The flat and sharp teeth are used for:

- A. Cutting and biting
- B. Holding and tearing
- C. Chewing and grinding
- D. Crushing and grinding



20. Which one of the following pair of effects of drugs consists of social effects of drug only?

- A. Rape and addiction.
- B. Truancy and marital conflicts.
- C. Withdrawal symptoms and stealing.
- D. Coma and loss of concentration.

21. Three of the following are requirements of maintaining strong teeth **EXCEPT?**

- A. Eating balance diet
- B. Brushing teeth regularly and properly
- C. Exercising teeth by eating hard foods such as chocolates and sweets
- D. Flossing teeth regularly

22. Which one of the following is the most effective way of preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS from mother to child?

- A. Having voluntary counseling and testing
- B. Avoiding breastfeeding
- C. Being faithful
- D. Creating public awareness

23. Which one of the following is NOT a disadvantage of using hard water?

- A. May have a pleasant taste
- B. Wastes soap
- C. Wastes time and energy

D. Makes cleaning hard

24. Which one of the following is not a recreational use of water?

- A. Making fountains
- B. Surfing
- C. Swimming
- D. Watching fountains

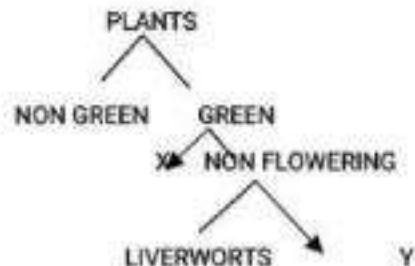
25. Typhoid can be controlled by:

- A. Covering pit latrines
- B. Wearing protective clothing
- C. Draining stagnant water
- D. Drinking boiled water

26. Which of the following shows using water sparingly?

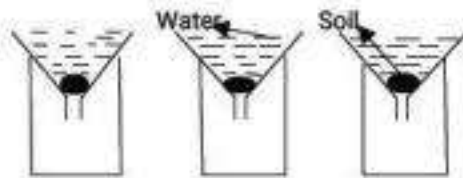
- A. Water in cleaning clothes is used to clean the floor
- B. Treating water so that it becomes safe for use
- C. Closing taps when not in use
- D. Trapping rain water from the roofs of a house and storing in tanks

27. Which groups of plants can be represented by Y and X respectively in the illustration below?



- A. Yeast, mushroom
- B. Pine, flowering
- C. Flowering, pine
- D. Algae, non flowering

28. Std five pupils added equal amount of water to three equal amounts of soil J, K, L in funnel as shown below.



J K L

After 10 minutes the pupils measured the amount of water that had drained through each sample and the results were as shown below.

Soil sample	J	K	L
Amount of water collected (cm ³)	28	19	3

Which of the following statements is the **CORRECT** conclusion from the results obtained?

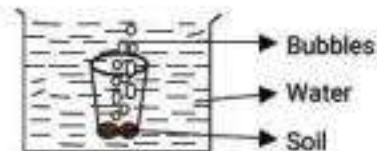
- A. J has larger particles than L
- B. L has larger particles than J and K

- C. K has larger particles than J and L
- D. L has smaller particles than K

29. Which one of the following pairs contains only macro nutrients?

- A. Potassium, calcium, boron
- B. Magnesium, phosphorus, nitrogen
- C. Carbon, magnesium, sulphur
- D. Oxygen, zinc, calcium

30. Bahati placed a lump of soil in a glass containing water. He then observed bubbles coming to the surface of the water.



After the bubbles stopped coming out, which one of the following statements would be **CORRECT** to make;

- A. The mass of the soil increased.
- B. The volume of the soil remained same.
- C. The volume of the water increased
- D. The volume of water decreased

31. Which of the following methods of food preservation is food preserved by making the bacteria inactive?

- A. Drying
- B. Smoking

- C. Canning
 - D. Use of low temperatures
32. Which pairs of diseases given below are caused by lack of minerals in the body?
- A. Marasmus and kwashiorkor
 - B. Anaemia and rickets
 - C. Rickets and marasmus
 - D. Anaemia and kwashiorkor
33. Which one of the following is not a main reason for including water to the diet?
- A. Helps in digestion of food
 - B. Helps in transportation of indigested food.
 - C. Helps in transportation of digested food
 - D. Helps in transportation of waste products.
34. The following materials were collected by pupils during a science practical lesson.
- a) Water in basin
 - b) A clean mirror
 - c) A white board

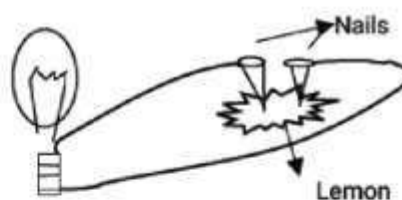
Which aspect of light were they investigating?

- A. Dispersion of light
- B. Refraction of light
- C. Reflection of light
- D. How light travels

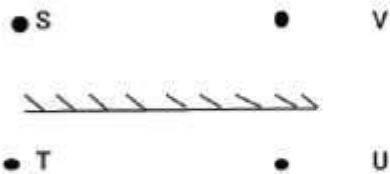
35. Which one of the following pairs of materials allows current electricity to pass through?

- A. Steel spoon and shoe sole
- B. Pin and paper
- C. Carbon rod and razor
- D. Glass and coin

36. Examine the set up below and state what is not likely to happen in the circuit.



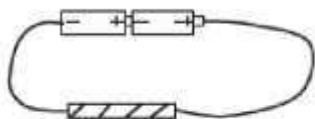
- A. Chemical energy will be changed to electrical energy.
 - B. Filament will glow
 - C. Heat energy will come after light energy.
 - D. Bulb will light.
37. Which one of the following groups of materials is opaque only?
- A. Oiled paper, frosted glass, sky lights.
 - B. Clear water, clear glass, clear air
 - C. Mirror, muddy water, milk
 - D. Oiled paper, air, metal
38. The diagram below represents a set up to investigate formation of images.



If the image is at position V, the observer is at position _____

- A. S
- B. T
- C. U
- D. V

39. Study the diagram below.



In order to reduce the power of a magnet in the nail one should _____

- A. Reduce the number of coils.
- B. Increase the number of coils.
- C. Use more dry cells.
- D. Put the switch closed all through.

40. Heat reaches a person settled by the fire **MAINLY** through _____

- A. Radiation only
- B. Convection only
- C. Conduction and convection
- D. Radiation and convection

41. Which one of the following groups consists of non – magnetic materials only?

- A. Paper clip, razor blade, steel wool.
- B. Sewing needle, metal scissors, staple pins.
- C. Cobalt rod, brass bowl, copper ring.
- D. Silver coin, aluminium plate, zinc strip

42. The following are substances mixed with water in drinking glasses labeled K, L, M, and N by some pupils.

K – Chalk powder

L – Salt

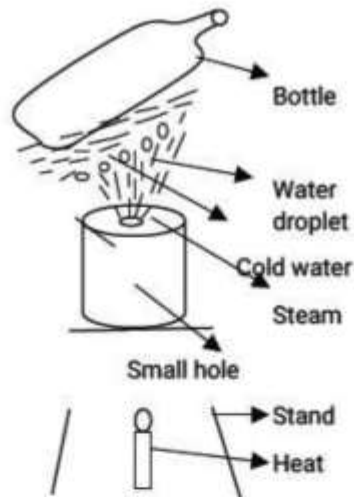
M – Wood ash

N – Glucose

Which two glasses contain substances that will form solutions when the mixture is stirred well?

- A. K and M
- B. L and N
- C. K and N
- D. L and M

43. The diagram below represents a set up that is used to demonstrate a certain process involved in change of state of matter.



The water droplets appear on the surface of the bottle due to _____

- A. Freezing and condensation.
- B. Evaporation and melting.
- C. Melting and freezing.
- D. Evaporation and condensation.

44. Liquids and gases have no definite:

- A. Volumes but have definite
- D. Passing the string through the pulley

47. A road winding up a hill makes work easier by _____

- A. Decreasing the effort distance
- B. Decreasing the load distance
- C. Decreasing the slope
- D. Changing direction of the force

48. The best method of managing waste

mass.

- B. Shape but have definite volume.
- C. Volumes but have definite shape.
- D. Shape but have definite mass.

45. Which lever given below has the effort between load and fulcrum.

- A. Wheelbarrow
- B. Spade
- C. Claw hammer
- D. Crowbar

46. Which one of the following is the second step when investigating the force required lifting the load using a single fixed pulley?

- A. Fixing the pulley on the support
- B. Pulling the spring balance and measuring
- C. Tying the load with a string

in urban centres is by _____

- A. Recycling
- B. Use of local authority
- C. Reducing
- D. Converting into compost

49. Excessive use of pesticides mostly pollute _____

- A. Air
- B. Soil

- C. Water
- D. Air and soil

50. The following are effects of force that opposes motion **EXCEPT** _____

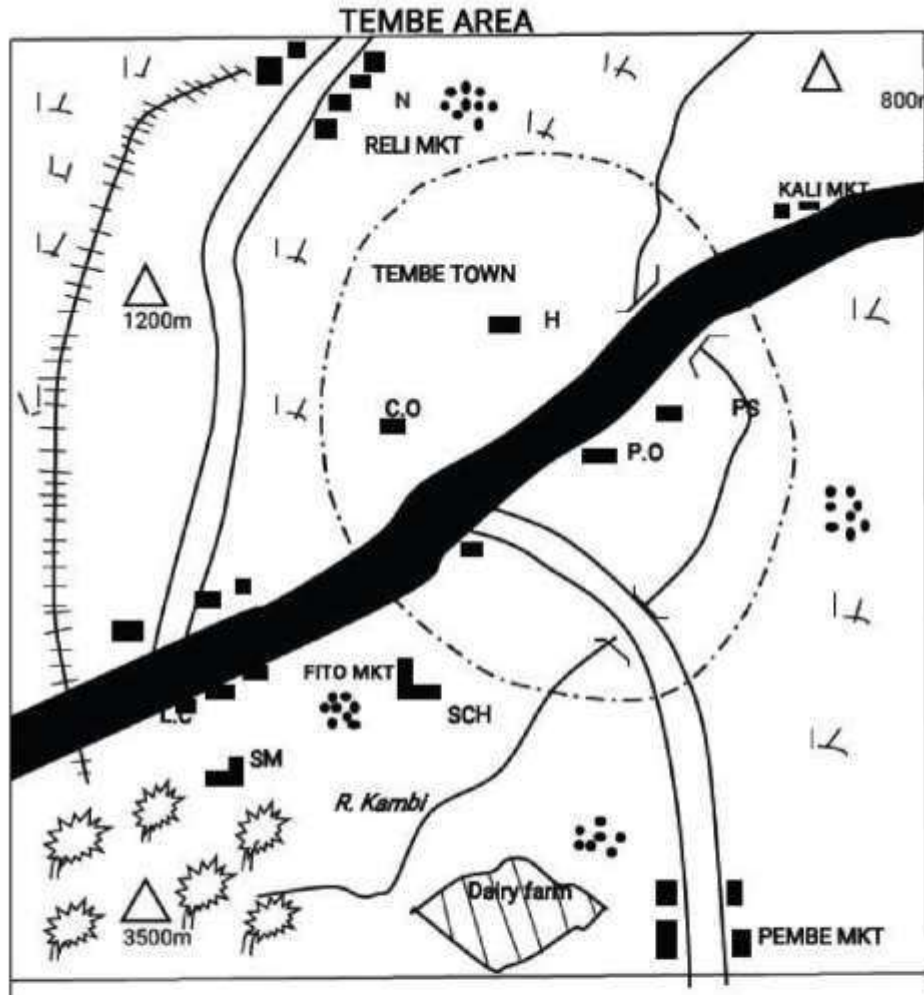
- A. It can be reduced by streamlining.
- B. It affects the speed of a moving object.
- C. It causes wear and tear
- D. It changes direction of a moving object

FLYER STD 8 EXAMS

SOCIAL STUDIES

TIME 2 HRS 15 MINS

<i>NAME</i>	
<i>INDEX NUMBER</i>	
<i>NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL</i>	
<i>DATE</i>	



KEY

SCALE: 1cm rep 2km

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Permanent buildings | P.O Post office |
| | Forest | P.S Police station |
| | Scrub | SCH School |
| | H Hospital | Settlement |
| | C.O County offices | SM Saw mill |

Study the map of Tembe area and answer questions 1 – 7

- A. North East.
B. South.
C. South West.
D. North West.
2. The main economic activity practiced in Tembe area is:
- A. Lumbering
B. Dairy farming
C. Pastoralism
D. Trading
3. The settlement pattern in Tembe area can be described as:
- A. Linear.
B. Clustered.
C. Sparse.
D. Dense.
4. Tembe town serves as all of the following *EXCEPT*?
- A. Administrative centre.
B. Educational centre.
C. Health centre.
D. Communication centre.
5. The main type of natural vegetation found in Tembe area is:
- A. Scrub.
B. Forest.
C. Mountain vegetation.
D. Papyrus.
6. A trader in Pembe market wants to start a shop. The appropriate authority he will be required to obtain permission is at:
- A. Police station.
B. Post office.
C. County offices.
D. The chief.
7. The railway in Tembe area is mainly used to transport:
- A. Timbers.
B. Goods to the market.
C. Scrub.
D. Traders.
8. The following are characteristics of traditional methods of farming. Which one is *NOT*?
- A. Individual land ownership.
B. Yields were sometimes low.
C. Elders allocated land.
D. Land was left to regain fertility.
9. The Masaai and Tswana have several facts in common. Which one of the following *LEAST* favours the two communities?
- A. All practice nomadic pastoralism.
B. Live in areas that receive little rainfall.
C. Depend on cattle for their livelihood.
D. Move with their animals

due to changes of seasons.

10. The following are descriptions of a crop in Eastern Africa.

- a) Annual rainfall of between 450 – 550mm
- b) Warm temperatures of about 18°C
- c) Grows in black cotton soils
- d) Dry sunny period during harvesting

The crop described above is:

- A. Cloves.
- B. Cotton.
- C. Tea.
- D. Wheat.

11. The **MAIN** problem affecting poultry in Kenya is:

- A. Poultry diseases.
- B. Poor markets.
- C. Feeds and inputs are expensive.
- D. Lack of space.

12. Which one of the following methods European settler farming had a negative impact on Africans?

- A. Plantation farming.
- B. Introduction of new cash crops.
- C. Development of infrastructure.
- D. Growth of urban centres.

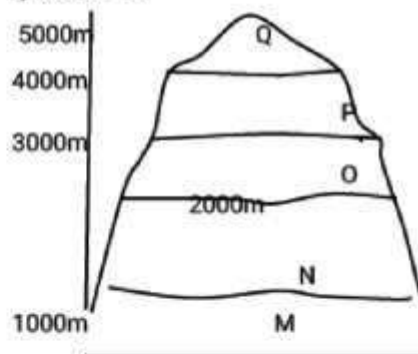
13. Below are characteristics of a certain species of human being

- a) He was upright.
- b) Made tools called hand arcs.
- c) Used to cook food
- d) Had a brain capacity of 800 – 1000 CC

The human species described above is:

- A. Homo sapiens
- B. Homo erectus
- C. Homo habilis
- D. Australopithecus

14. Use the diagram below to answer question 15.



In which of the zones marked M, N, O, P and Q is one likely to find vegetation with the following characteristics:

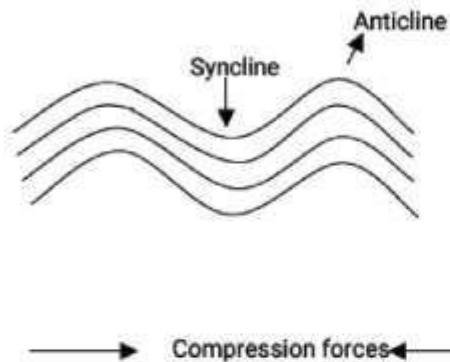
- i. Some thorny bushes and shrubs
- ii. Large areas covered by tall grass



- iii. Scattered umbrella shaped trees
- A. M
 - B. N
 - C. O
 - D. P
15. There of the following statements are true about Eastern Africa. Which one is **NOT TRUE?**
- A. It lies to the West of Indian Ocean
 - B. Lies approximately 23°N and 12°S
 - C. It is bordered by Sudan to the North
 - D. It is crossed by the equator.
16. Which one of the following best explains why the Kenya – Uganda railway was built?
- A. To enhance the transport of imports.
 - B. To provide transport for British administrators.
 - C. To promote communication in the country.
 - D. To provide cheap transport for Africans.
17. Rainmakers in the traditional Kikuyu community used the following weather observation methods to predict weather. Which one is the odd one out?
- A. Observing the sky.
 - B. Appearance of the rainbow.
 - C. Behavior of birds.
 - D. Reading the temperatures.
18. The time in Rabat 45° West is 12.00 pm. What will be the time in Mogadishu 15° East of the prime meridian?
- A. 8.00 am
 - B. 4.00 pm
 - C. 4.00 am
 - D. 8.00 pm
19. Places far away from the tropical regions experience four seasons. In which order do they occur?
- A. Summer – spring – winter – autumn
 - B. Summer – winter – spring – autumn
 - C. Spring – summer – autumn – winter
 - D. Winter – spring – summer – autumn
20. The following are characteristics of a certain type of vegetation in Africa:
- i. Consists of coniferous trees
 - ii. Trees have waxy and shiny leaves.
 - iii. Found in Tunisia, Morocco and South Africa
- The vegetation described above is:
- A. Equatorial.
 - B. Maquis.

- C. Alpine.
- D. Savannah.

21. The diagram below shows the formation of a certain type of mountain.



Which one of the following mountains was formed as a result of the above diagram?

- A. Ruwenzori
- B. Mt. Meru
- C. Tibesti
- D. Table mountains

22. The most common method of fishing used on L. Victoria is:

- A. Purse – seining
- B. Net drifting
- C. Trawling
- D. Harpooning

23. Which one of the following minerals is **NOT** correctly matched with the method used to mine it?

- A. Soda ash – dredging
- B. Alluvial gold – panning
- C. Petroleum – drilling
- D. Diatomite – shaft

24. The following are facts about a town in Eastern Africa:

- I. It is an administrative.
- II. It is centrally located.
- III. Found in a dry area.
- IV. Serves as an administrative capital

The town described above is **LIKELY** to be:

- A. Nairobi
- B. Addis ababa
- C. Kampala
- D. Dodoma

25. The following are reasons why fabrication industries are started **EXCEPT ONE**. Which one?

- A. To increase importation.
- B. Create self – employment.
- C. Make good use of local materials.
- D. Improve living standards.

26. Which one of the following is **NOT** a tourist attraction in Switzerland?

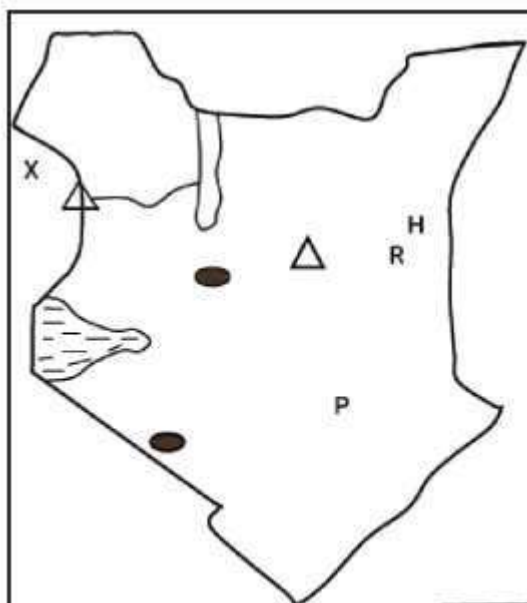
- A. Hot springs and geysers
- B. Skating and skiing

- C. Historical sites
 - D. Natural sceneries
27. The **MAIN** reason why first aid is administered to an accident victim is to:
- A. Promote recovery.
 - B. Reduce pain and suffering.
 - C. Take the affected person to hospital.
 - D. Save life.
28. The **MAIN** problem that resulted during the construction of Kariba dam is:
- A. Siltation
 - B. Lack of funds.
 - C. Displacement of people.
 - D. Outbreak of diseases.
29. Which one of the following countries is **NOT** a member of SADC?
- A. Tanzania
 - B. Malawi
 - C. Namibia
 - D. Congo
30. The **MAIN** reason why the government of Swaziland is conserving forest is:
- A. Protect rare species of trees.
 - B. Preserve water catchment areas.
 - C. Source of herbal medicine.
 - D. Earns revenue.

Study the diagram below and answer

questions 31 to 34.

31. The lake formed on top of the mountain marked H was formed as a result of:
- A. Depression.
 - B. Faulting
 - C. Volcanic activity
 - D. Deposition



32. The river marked X on the map is:
- A. R. Kerio
 - B. R. Nzoia
 - C. R. Turkwel
 - D. R. Omo
33. The pre – historic site located at the place marked P is called _____
- A. Fort Ternan
 - B. Hyrax hills
 - C. Koobi Fora.
 - D. Olorgesaille.
34. The **MAIN** crop grown in the irrigation scheme marked R on the

map is:

- A. Rice
- B. Onions
- C. Seed maize
- D. Chillies

35. The following are organizations of the San government in the traditional African society. Which one of them was an economic organization of the San

- A. Were hunters and gatherers
- B. Had agreement through consensus.
- C. Lived in small groups.
- D. Practiced nomadism.

36. The following are descriptions of a traditional prominent leader in Kenya.

- a) He was a medicine man
- b) Settled near Nairobi
- c) Could predict about the future
- d) Participated in long distance trade

The leader described above is **LIKELY** to be:

- A. Mekatilli wa Menza.
- B. Masaku
- C. Koitalele Arap Samoel
- D. Sakawa

37. One of the following was **NOT** a reason why the Agiriama revolted against the British in 1913. Which one?

- A. Forced cotton growing

- B. Desire to remain independent

- C. British dishonored their sacred places

- D. British were disrespecting their leaders

38. Which one of the following UN agency is **CORRECTLY** matched with its headquarters?

- A. UNHCR – Newyork
- B. WHO – Geneva
- C. UNESCO – Nairobi
- D. UNICEF – Paris

39. The following are contributions of a prominent African leader.

- I. Introduced a new constitution in his country
- II. Abolished slavery
- III. Fought for African liberation
- IV. Built many private schools

The leader described above is:

- A. Kwame Nkrumah
- B. Gamal Abdel Nasser
- C. Julius Nyerere
- D. Haile selassie

40. Which one of the following was the **MAIN** reason why the Mijikenda constructed high walls in their villages?

- A. To show the strength for their men.
- B. To protect themselves from the constant attacks from the Galla.

- C. To avoid conflicts over boundaries with other communities.
- D. To avoid destruction of crops by animals of their neighbors.
41. Which one of the following groups of people consists of the people who migrated from Congo – Cameroon forest found in Uganda?
- A. Batoro, Akamba, Iteso
- B. Bukusu, Bakuria, Basoga
- C. Banyankole, Bagisu, Banyoro
- D. Baganda, Batoro, Hawa
42. The following are effects of HIV/AIDS on population growth. Which one of the following is the **MAIN** effect?
- A. HIV/AIDS lowers life expectancy.
- B. HIV/AIDS increases the mortality rate in the country.
- C. HIV/AIDS has led to increase used of money to buy medicine that could have been used in doing other projects.
- D. It has led to straining of social facilities like hospitals where many patients floods in.
43. The interaction between the Masaai and Abagusii led the following **EXCEPT?**
- A. The Abagusii intermarried with the Masaai.
- B. The Masaai copied the art of farming from Abagusii.
- C. The Masaai traded with the Abagusii where they exchanged a variety of goods.
- D. The Abagusii learnt the crop farming from the Masaai.
44. Which one of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** about the population structures of Kenya and India?
- A. There is high rate of people who depend on others.
- B. In both countries, female are more than male.
- C. In both countries, infant mortality rate is very high.
- D. In both countries, many people are found in rural areas since they depend on agriculture.
45. Which one of the following is the role of the community in school development?
- A. Giving out teaches to teach in the school.
- B. Guiding and counseling pupils.
- C. Donating books for the school.
- D. Retaining the community culture through drama and music.
46. In the past, elders taught the youths in our communities using different methods. The main purpose of the education was:
- A. To ensure that youths acquire skills necessary for adult life.
- B. To ensure that community culture is passed from



- generation to generation.
- C. To make the youths to acquire knowledge and skills.
 - D. To engage the youths so that they could not participate in bad companies and social evils.
47. The traditional artefacts are usually kept in museums mainly because:
- A. They attract the tourists from different parts of the world.
 - B. They show the beauty and the nature of the country.
 - C. They remind us about rich cultural heritage.
 - D. They earn the country foreign exchange.
48. The following are roles of children in the family. Which one is **NOT**?
- A. Children take care of the family properties.
 - B. Children ask advices from their parents.
 - C. Children should give protection to the family.
 - D. Children should support and protect their parents at old age.
49. The following are reasons why citizens participate in electoral process in Kenya. Which one is **NOT**?
- A. Citizens practice their democratic rights.
 - B. Citizens get a chance of participating in the formation of the government.
 - C. Citizens get a good opportunity to choose popular leaders.
 - D. Citizens get a chance of determining the future of their country.
50. The following are duties of the government to its citizens. Which one is **NOT**?
- A. Provides security of its people.
 - B. Promotes and respects the rights of them in power.
 - C. Making good laws and implementing them fully.
 - D. To promote equality of all people before the eyes of the law.
51. Which one of the following statements shows the required expenditure of the civil?
- A. The government constructing roads in all areas of the country.
 - B. The government paying salaries of all civil servants.
 - C. The government allocating funds to all counties.
 - D. The government buying laptops for pupils in primary school.
52. The following shows the composition of county executive committee (CEC). Which one is it?
- A. The Governor, Deputy Governor, the speaker.
 - B. The speaker, the county

- representatives, the Governor.
- C. The Governor, Deputy Governor, members appointed by the Governor.
- D. Governor, Deputy Governor, Senator.
53. Which European country is **CORRECTLY** matched with its colonies in Africa?
- A. France – Senegal, Sierra Leone, Guinea
- B. Britain – Nigeria, Benin, South Africa.
- C. Italy – Somalia, Eritrea, Libya.
- D. Spain – Western Sahara, Morocco, Madagascar.
54. Geoffrey Shivachi a Kenyan citizen has adopted Lance Waingwe a child from Nigeria. Lance Waingwe may become a Kenyan citizen through:
- A. Being given a birth certificate.
- B. Upon being registered as a citizen.
- C. By parliamentary approval.
- D. By having a dual citizenship of Kenya and Nigeria.
55. The government of Kenya is coming up with many ways of curbing drug and substance abuse. Which one of the following is the **MAIN** way?
- A. Creating awareness on effects of drug abuse.
- B. Passing strict laws and penalties on drug abuse.
- C. Jailing all drug dealers in the country.
- D. Employing more police officers to curb drug abuse in the in the country.
56. Which one of the following statements demonstrates patriotism in Kenyan citizens?
- A. Giving employment to all people equally from your region.
- B. Working hard to get wealth in different parts of the country.
- C. Electing popular leaders during elections after handouts.
- D. Reporting the corrupt people to the relevant authorities.
57. Which one of the following factors may **NOT** cause a conflict in the family?
- A. Lack of involvement in decision making in the family.
- B. Parents favoring some children to others.
- C. Misunderstanding on wealth sharing in the family.
- D. Lack of money in the family.
58. The following pupils Buhere, Shivorje, Xander and Khaniri gave the importance of having national unity. Who gave a **WRONG** statement?
- A. Buhere – It develops national development and equality.
- B. Xander – it encourages mutual understanding among different communities


- C. Shivonje – it encourages equal sharing of land among people.
- D. Khaniri – it brings national cohesion and togetherness.
59. The following are features of Kenyan coat of arms. Which one of the following shows what it represents?
- A. Two lions – the rich wildlife heritage.
- B. Spears – shows the independence of country.
- C. Shield – a symbol of unity and strength.
- D. Harambee – the courage to protect our country.
60. The following are symbols of National unity *EXCEPT?*
- A. The national flag.
- B. The national language.
- C. The public seal.
- D. The coat of arm.
- CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**
61. Which one of the following actions by Adam shows that he had power over the creation?
- A. Tilling the land.
- B. Naming the animals.
- C. Marrying Eve.
- D. Eating the fruits.
62. The *MAIN* reason why Noah built an ark was to make him be able to:
- A. Fulfill God's wish.
- B. Keep the animals.
- C. Worship God there.
- D. Hide his family.
63. The *MAIN* virtue that children of Israel were required to have when crossing the Red Sea was:
- A. Honesty. C. Tolerance.
- B. Holiness. D. Obedience.
64. Moses was *NOT* willing to go back to Egypt when he was sent by God *MAINLY* because:
- A. He was not good in speaking.
- B. His family was in Midian.
- C. He was afraid of the Egyptian Pharaoh.
- D. The Israelites did not know him.
65. When the Israelites went to receive the ten commandments, God's presence was shown through:
- A. Fire. C. Flaming torch.
- B. Strong wind. D. Earthquake.
66. Which one of the following actions was carried out by Moses at Mount Sinai?
- A. Removing water from the stone.
- B. Building an altar.
- C. Performing miraculous deeds.
- D. Feeding people with manna.
67. The *MAIN* lesson Christians learn from the story king Ahab and Naboth is that:



- A. Lands belong to the community.
 - B. One should be truthful.
 - C. One should control his desires.
 - D. One should obey the laws of the land.
68. Prophet Elisha told the Shunemite woman that she was going to have a son because she:
- A. Was a kind woman.
 - B. Was a famous person.
 - C. Had asked for a miracle.
 - D. Was a hardworking woman.
69. But the lord said to me, "Do not say that you are too young, but go to the people I send you to...." (Jeremiah 1:7)
- The **MAIN** lesson Christians learn from this is that:
- A. They should be concerned about others.
 - B. They should obey the God's command.
 - C. God cares for his people.
 - D. God wants them to be Holy.
70. The reason why Joseph and Mary went to Bethlehem the night Jesus was born is because they wanted to:
- A. Meet their parents.
 - B. Be registered in their home town.
 - C. Meet King Herod.
 - D. Look for a place to deliver the baby.
71. What did Simeon say about baby Jesus when he was presented in the temple?
- A. He would feed the hungry.
 - B. He would show mercy to the people.
 - C. His name would be holy.
 - D. He would be a light to the Gentile.
72. "Happy are those who work for peace, God will call them his children" (Matthew 5:9). These words were spoken by Jesus:
- A. During the Sermon on the Mount.
 - B. During his temptation.
 - C. When choosing the disciples.
 - D. When attending the wedding at Cana.
73. The **MAIN** lesson Christians learn from the miracle of the miraculous catch of fish is that they should:
- A. Work with others.
 - B. Obey God's word.
 - C. Be committed to their work.
 - D. Be ready to serve God.
74. The parable of the widow and the judge teaches Christians to:
- A. Look for the lost.
 - B. Keep on praying.
 - C. Live in joy.
 - D. Be repentant.
75. Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus because he wanted to:



- A. Please the Roman authorities.
B. Become famous.
C. Get riches.
D. Please the Jewish leader.
76. The army officer who saw Jesus dying on the cross described him as a:
A. Kind person. C. Powerful man.
B. Good man. D. Humble person.
77. Who among the following groups of people were the first to know that Jesus had resurrected?
A. Mary Magdalene and Joanna.
B. Peter and James.
C. John and Philip.
D. Mary mother of James and Martha.
78. "These people are not drunk as you suppose, it is only nine o'clock in the morning" (Acts 2:15). Peter spoke these words during the:
A. Day of Pentecost.
B. Last supper.
C. Resurrection of Jesus.
D. Sermon on the Mount.
79. Who among the following people received a call from God on the way to Damascus?
A. Stephen. C. Saul.
B. Matthew. D. Cleophas.
80. Which one of the following sets of books contains **Wisdom books** of the Bible that are found in the Old Testament?
A. Judges, Esther, Job.
B. Timothy, Nehemiah, Matthew.
C. Amos, Ezra, Titus.
D. Job, Psalms, Ecclesiastes.
81. The early Christian chose the seven deacons because they wanted them to:
A. Distributed food among the widows.
B. Stop the persecution of believers.
C. Help Christians sell their property.
D. Witness to the believers in prison.
82. In the Traditional African communities, the best way to honour God is by:
A. Building shrines for him.
B. Offering sacrifices to him.
C. Dancing for him.
D. Praying to him.
83. The **MAIN** reason why people in traditional African communities share material things with others is because they want to:
A. Show concern.
B. Show off their wealth.
C. Avoid calamities.
D. Gain popularity.
84. In traditional African communities, hair of a new born baby is shaved to:

- 
- A. Show separation from the mother.
- B. Protect the baby from harm.
- C. Identify the baby with clan.
- D. Mark a new beginning.
- 85.** Which one of the following actions by the Christians shows the best way of helping reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS in the society?
- A. Praying for the people.
- B. Providing food to the infected.
- C. Becoming role models in the society.
- D. Teaching people on moral behavior.
- 86.** While emptying the class litter bin, Jamilla a standard eight girl tells you that she has found the teacher's lost wrist watch wrapped in a paper. As a Christian, what advice would you give her? Tell her to:
- A. Sell the watch very quickly.
- B. Take the watch home to the brother.
- C. Return the watch to the owner.
- D. Give you the watch to keep for her.
- 87.** You discover that your best friend Butichi has been stealing pencils from other pupils in the class. As a Christian, what is the best action for you to take?
- A. Report him to the class teacher.
- B. Tell him to stop the habit.
- C. Announce it in class.
- D. Keep quiet about it.
- 88.** Which one of the following is the best leisure activity for Darell as standard eight boy to engage in after sitting the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education examination?
- A. Visiting the sick.
- B. Listening to music.
- C. Playing football with the friends.
- D. Visiting former classmates.
- 89.** Cheptoo's classmates have been sneaking out of school during classtime to go and play. They asked her to join them. As s Christian, what shuld Cheptoo do?
- A. Accept to go with them.
- B. Ignore the request.
- C. Report them to their parents.
- D. Report them to their teacher.
- 90.** Which one of the following is the **MAIN** reason why Christian missionaries came to Kenya? To:
- A. Translate the Bible into local languages.
- B. Built missionary schools.
- C. Introduce modern farming.
- D. Preach the gospel of Jesus.