

KCPE ASSESSMENT
SERIES 1

KCPE ASSESSMENT ONE



STANDARD EIGHT
FIRST TRIAL - 2020



TIME: 1HR 40MINS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question paper contains 50 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in this question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.
5. Make sure you have written on the answer sheet.
6. By drawing a dark line inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the brackets []
8. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT**.
9. For each of the questions 1-50 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A,B,C,D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a dark line inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example:-

In the question paper,

16. Select the correct verb to fill in the gap. The list of items _____ on my desk

- A. are
- B. it's
- C. is
- D. were

The correct answer is B. (it's).

On the answer sheet

8. [A] [B] [C] [D] 16. [A] [B] [C] [D] 18. [A] [B] [C] [D] 24. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the second set, the box with the letter A printed in it is marked.

11. Your dark line **MUST** be within the brackets.
12. For each question **ONLY ONE** bracket is to be marked in each of four brackets.
This question paper consist of 7 printed pages.

The broken passage below contains blank spaces numbered 1 to 15. For each blank space, choose the BEST alternative from the choices given.

Have you _____ 1 _____ wondered _____ 2 _____ kind of _____ 3 _____ is put into a circus to make it entertaining.

The _____ 4 _____ artiste trains seriously _____ 5 _____ the age of fifteen. According _____ 6 _____ most circus artistes, it _____ 7 _____ them three years to _____ 8 _____ just the basic technique of acrobatic _____ 9 _____. Their _____ 10 _____ lesson is _____ 11 _____ how to fall! You _____ 12 _____ think that is _____ 13 _____, but it is an important aspect of their training. Another _____ 14 _____ aspect is timing - any miscalculation _____ 15 _____ send the artiste hurthing down to his death.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. ever | B. never | C. not | D. only |
| 2. A. what | B. that | C. these | D. whose |
| 3. A. things | B. thing | C. effort | D. efforts |
| 4. A. trapieze | B. trapeze | C. trapeeze | D. trapeze |
| 5. A. in | B. from | C. at | D. by |
| 6. A. by | B. to | C. with | D. for |
| 7. A. took | B. take | C. takes | D. taken |
| 8. A. pick | B. muster | C. know | D. master |
| 9. A. feats | B. feet | C. foots | D. fits |
| 10. A. only | B. initial | C. second | D. last |
| 11. A. seeing | B. knowing | C. learning | D. facing |
| 12. A. will | B. could | C. should | D. might |
| 13. A. false | B. true | C. okay | D. stranger |
| 14. A. vital | B. once | C. few | D. little |
| 15. A. ought | B. can | C. often | D. should |



I had already had to report one of the former principals for smoking in his cubicle and that caused some resentment. Now, if I rushed to the trouble spot, I would be accused of being a busybody who thought nobody else could handle a crisis; if I delayed, there would be question asked and I would be blamed for lack of decision in an emergency.

I locked the door of my cubicle carefully: I knew some ill-intentioned rascal could profit by my absence to cause havoc in the place. There was some unusual activity around one of the chemistry lab where no student was supposed to be at that time of the day unless there was a teacher around. I strode purposely in that direction and was just in time to catch sight of the three most notorious defaulters of that year rushing out towards the classrooms. I had their names in my black notebook already for missing a roll call: Chobo, Fatso and Mangupithecus. They were trailing after them the nauseating whiff of rotten eggs combined with ammonia. I came within an ace of throwing up.

A smell of rotten eggs in a chemistry lab means some kind of sulphurous gas and I suspected this might be poisonous. If there was anyone left in that lab, he must come out immediately. I stood just outside the door and shouted, "Anyone in there?"

"Yes, come and help!" That was the voice of Justus, the former head boy better known as Hijacker.

He had obviously reacted very quickly to the emergency and rushed to the rescue. He soon appeared half-carrying and half-dragging a rather harmless fellow well known as 'Circular Motion' or C.M. for short. I gave a hand and together we carried the rubber-legged fellow some way off before laying him on the grass. I got my scout whistle out and blew an S.O.S. I knew my Simba patrol would respond quickly.

"Who else is in there?" I asked Justus.

"That Kajiwe fellow. Let's hurry!"

I had to muster all my courage before re-entering that den of putrefaction. We both rushed in holding our noses. Kajiwe is rather thin and apparently light, but it is surprising how difficult it is to lift and carry someone who just can't co-operate. I turned off a Bunsen burner I found going full blast under an evil-smelling concoction left there by the cowardly trio.

We made it outside with our burden, and as we both collapsed, skilful first-aiders took over. It must have been a good ten minutes later that I recovered consciousness: my tie was off, my chest bare and my belt undone. Someone was waving a blazer over my face.

26. What did the writer first hear according to paragraph one?

- A. Loud screams followed by an explosion.
- B. An explosion.
- C. Sound of trouble.
- D. Loud screams.

27. Which class do you think the writer was in?

- A. Form four.
- B. He was a candidate.
- C. He was probably in form two.
- D. He must have been a per-candidate.

28. The writer was determined to _____

- A. put the trouble shooters in their place.
- B. handle the situation with utmost wisdom.
- C. show the trouble rouser who the boss was.
- D. respect both the boys and teachers.

29. It is clear in paragraph three that the new head boy

- A. was at ease with the situation.
- B. knew exactly what he had to do.
- C. was between a rock and a hard place.
- D. did not care at all.

30. Why did the writer carefully lock the cubicle door?
 A. The cubicle had valuable electronics.
 B. Indisciplined boys would enter and destroy his things.
 C. To avoid being demoted from being Head Boy.
 D. There were criminals in the neighbourhood who would steal his stationery
31. At this time of the day
 A. the chemistry labs were out of bounds for everyone
 B. only the teachers were doing experiments in the chemistry labs
 C. the labs were a no-go zone for students and staff
 D. the chemistry labs were out of bounds unless there was a teacher.
32. "I was within an ace of throwing up..." means
 A. the write felt like giving up
 B. the write felt sick
 C. the write felt like an ace
 D. the write was taken ill
33. The former head boy's alias was
 A. Hijacker
 B. Justus
 C. Head Boy
 D. defaulter
34. Who had answered the distress call first?
 A. The New Head Boy.
 B. Circular motion.
 C. The former Head Boy.
 D. The latter Head Boy.
35. How many boys were in the lab during the incident?
 A. Three
 B. Four
 C. Five
 D. Two
36. When the rescue mission was over
 A. the writer started giving first aid
 B. the writer passed out
 C. the writer had lost his blazer
 D. the trio had been arrested
37. Why do you think the rescuer passed out?
 A. He was petrified.
 B. Must have inhaled poisonous fumes.
 C. He was very tired.
 D. The fire burnt him
38. Which one of the following would summarize the passage?
 A. Don't judge a book by its cover.
 B. Fighting a fire.
 C. A narrow escape.
 D. A thief's days are numbered.

Read the passage below and answer questions 39 to 41.

Many people lament the environmental degradation that we see all around us. But complaining is not enough. We need to discuss what needs to be done if our country is to avoid **irreparable** harm. Apart from the destruction of our forests, the pollution of the atmosphere through fumes emitted from vehicles and industries and the death of our rivers, we are faced with another crisis-garbage. In our towns and cities, on our roads and footpaths, in our estates and villages, garbage has become a **part of the landscape**. Heaps, nay, mountains of stinking garbage in varying degrees of rot, are an **eyesore** everywhere you turn. We thoughtlessly litter every open space, oblivious of the dangers we expose ourselves to.

This cannot go on for ever unless we are on a self-destructive mission. Change is possible when enough courageous people grasp the need for it and become willing to act. People can push for legislation that will make careless disposal of garbage a punishable offence or even lead campaigns to sensitize others about the need to change their behaviour. The government can also be made to take decisive measures in banning the use of any packaging materials that ruin the environment.

Disposing of garbage has been a problem since humans started producing it. As more and more people choose or are forced to live together, the waste disposal issue

becomes increasingly complicated. This is **compounded** by careless behaviour and lack of political will to deal with the problem. Communities can spot a dump site and residents can organise to transport all garbage to the site should be located at a place with the least risk to human, animal or plant life. Periodically, some of the trash can be burned and the rest buried.

Awareness of pollution hazards should convince people to manage garbage—responsibly. In fact, it is possible to reduce the amount of garbage we generate by taking simple measures like re-using packaging materials or taking with us baskets when we go shopping. Garbage contaminates our rivers, ground water, land and air. This is a price we can no longer afford to pay. Our water and air are already badly polluted, and water-borne and air-borne diseases are on the rise."

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|---|--|
| <p>39. According to paragraph one, it is true to say that</p> <p>A. everyone is complaining about loss of environment</p> <p>B. environmental degradation cannot be repaired.</p> <p>C. something needs to be done to salvage the environment</p> <p>D. garbage is the worst crisis so far.</p> <p>40. The word lament as used in the passage means</p> <p>A. to complain B. to say</p> <p>C. to discuss D. to review</p> <p>41. All the following are crisis we are facing apart from</p> <p>A. deforestation</p> <p>B. pollution of the atmosphere</p> <p>C. afforestation</p> <p>D. drying up of rivers</p> <p>42. Who according to the writer has contributed to the garbage menace?</p> <p>A. Those in town.</p> <p>B. Those in village.</p> <p>C. Everyone of us.</p> <p>D. Those in big estates.</p> <p>43. It is clear from the writer that garbage heaps are _____</p> <p>A. now tourist sites</p> <p>B. the only landscape</p> <p>C. an eye opener</p> <p>D. are so conspicuous everywhere.</p> <p>44. One way to change the state of affairs in as far as garbage is concerned is to</p> <p>A. be an a self-destructive mission</p> <p>B. make laws to make careless waste disposal an offence</p> <p>C. ban the use of garbage material</p> <p>D. make garbage part of our landscape.</p> | <p>45. What does the phrase 'an eyesore' mean?</p> <p>A. Something very ugly.</p> <p>B. Something huge.</p> <p>C. Something minor.</p> <p>D. Something very costly.</p> <p>46. Garbage disposal has been a problem</p> <p>A. created the other day</p> <p>B. from time immemorial</p> <p>C. of the last decade</p> <p>D. only in Africa</p> <p>47. What has made garbage disposal an even bigger challenge?</p> <p>A. Lack of political wisdom.</p> <p>B. Lack of political will and careless behaviour.</p> <p>C. Careless behaviour</p> <p>D. Communities designating a remote spot as dump-site</p> <p>48. A Public dump site should take care of the following except</p> <p>A. human beings being at risk</p> <p>B. animals life should be unaffected</p> <p>C. plant life should be sustained</p> <p>D. supporting non-degradable materials</p> <p>49. All the following are measures that can reduce the amount of garbage. Which one is not?</p> <p>A. Re-using packaging materials.</p> <p>B. Carrying baskets when going shopping</p> <p>C. Recycling some garbage.</p> <p>D. Eating less food.</p> <p>50. Which one of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?</p> <p>A. Managing irreparable harm</p> <p>B. Causes of pollution.</p> <p>C. Saying no to garbage.</p> <p>D. How to restore our garbage.</p> |
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KCPE ASSESSMENT ONE



STANDARD EIGHT
FIRST TRIAL - 2020

8

TIME: 40MINS

SECTION B: ENGLISH: COMPOSITION

YOUR NAME	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	
INDEX NO.	

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. In the spaces given above write your full index number, Your name and Name of your school
2. Read the heading of the composition carefully and write your composition on the lines provided.

ENGLISH : COMPOSITION
TURN OVER

Write an interesting composition about:

AN EXCITING TRIP TO THE COAST







KCPE ASSESSMENT ONE



DARASA LA NANE

8

JARIBIO LA KWANZA - 2020

Muda: Saa 1 Dak 40

KISWAHILI LUGHA

SOMA KWA MAKINI MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO

1. Umepewa kijitabu hiki cha maswali na karatasi ya kujibia. Kijitabu hiki kina maswali 50.
2. Ikiwa utataka kuandika chochote ambacho si jibu andika katika kijitabu hiki.
3. Ukisha chagua jibu lolote lionyeshe katika **KARATASI YA MAJIBU** na wala siyo katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali

JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU

4. Tumia penseli ya kawaida.
5. Hakikisha ya kwamba yafuatayo yameandikwa katika karatasi ya majibu:
Namba yako ya mtihani
Jina lako
Jina la shule yako
6. Kwa kuchora kistari katika visanduku vyenye namba zinazokufusu, onyesha namba yako kamili ya mtihani (yaani namba ya shule, na zile namba tatu zako wewe mtahiniwa) katika sehemu iliyotengwa mwanzo wa karatasi ya majibu.
7. Usitie alama zozote nje ya visanduku.
8. Iweke safi karatasi yako ya majibu na usikunje.
9. Kwa kila swali 1-50 umepewa majibu manne. Majibu hayo yameonyeshwa kwa herufi A, B, C, D. Ni jibu MOJA tu kati ya hayo manne ni sahihi. Chagua jibu hilo.
10. Kwenye karatasi ya majibu, jibu sahihi lionyeshe kwa kuchora kistari katika kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndilo jibu.

Mfano

21. Kamilisha methali: Ukiona vyaelea _____
A. vyaenda B. vyaundwa
C. vyazima D. vyaisha

Jibu sahihi ni B

Katika karatasi ya majibu

11 [A] [B] [C] [D] 21 [A] [B] [C] [D] 31 [A] [B] [C] [D] 41 [A] [B] [C] [D]

Katika visanduku vinavyoonyesha majibu ya swali 21, kisanduku chenye herufi B ndicho kilochochorwa kistari.

11. Chora kistari chako vizuri. Kistari chako kiwe cheusi na kisijitokeze nje ya kisanduku
12. Kwa kila swali, chora kistari katika kisanduku kimoja tu kati ya visanduku vinne ulivyopewa.

Karatasi hii ya maswali ina kurasa 7 zilizopigwa chapa.

Soma vivungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Chagua jibu lilelalo zaidi kati ya yale uliyopewa.

Juma Suleiman Mapunda alipojiunga na shule ya chekechea ya Amani, walimu wake walitambua kuwa alikuwa na kipawa cha 1. Baada ya muhula 2 tu 3 aliweza kusimama jukwaani kukariri na kughaini mashairi ya 4, yaani yenye mishororo mitatu katika kila ubeti; walimu na wanafunzi wenzake wakawa ndio 5 yake. Walimu walimpa mazoezi zaidi ili 6. Kadhalika, Juma 7 masomo kiasi kwamba katika darasa la tano aliweza kutambua aina za vivumishi kama vile: 8, pamoja na mifano ya vokali kwa mfano, 9.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A. kigani | B. kipekee | C. kihalili | D. klasili |
| 2. A. moja | B. mumoja | C. mmoja | D. mbili |
| 3. A. I | B. ... | C. , | D. ; |
| 4. A. tathnia | B. tarbia | C. tathlitha | D. takhmisa |
| 5. A. halaiki | B. msoa | C. mashabiki | D. hadhira |
| 6. A. aimarike | B. waimarische | C. aimarische | D. waimarike |
| 7. A. aliuthamini | B. alizithamini | C. aliathamini | D. aliithamini |
| 8. A. kijanja, tano, langu, leo | B. sana, nane, fupi, kam | C. nyingine, ajabu, mwenyewe, kisha | D. kadha, yule, chungu, lote |
| 9. A. a, b, ch | B. a, e, i | C. a, dh, e | D. a, ch, o |

Ukiwatembelea watoto katika wadi 10 hospitalini msimu wa masika utagundua 11 wao watakuwa wakiuguza 12 za kuepukika. Wale walioachwa vifua wazi wakati wa baridi watakuwa wakiugua 13 huku 14 ovyo.

Aidha kwingineko watu wazima wanaweza kubanwa na 15 ambao ni ugonjwa wa mapafu unasababishwa na bakteria wanaodhoofisha mfumo wa upumuaji.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 10. A. yote | B. zozote | C. wowote | D. yeyote |
| 11. A. baadhi | B. wengine | C. wengi | D. kati ya |
| 12. A. uwele | B. mawenge | C. mawele | D. ndwele |
| 13. A. ukambi | B. kifaduro | C. malaria | D. homa |
| 14. A. wakijikohoza | B. wakijikohohea | C. wakijiholea | D. wakikohoswa |
| 15. A. mkamba | B. mafua | C. kifuakikuu | D. kikohozi |

Soma kiungo kifuatacho kisha ulibu maswali 31 hadi 40.

Uamuzi uliofanywa na serikali wa kuhimiza watoto wote warudi shuleni ni jambo mwafaka. Watoto walifurika furufuri shuleni ili kusajiliwa. Wale waliokuwa wakirandaranda mitaani walifuatilizwa himahima na kupelekwa shule. Waliolewa wakubwa ki-umri walipelekwa kwenye shule za ufundi. Wakatabasamu kwa furaha kama mzazi aliyepata salama.

Kwa miaka mingi baadhi ya wazazi walikuwa wameshindwa kuwasomesha wana wao. Hii ni kutokana na umaskini uliokithiri mipaka. Hali hiyo ilichangia huzuni kuu miongoni mwa familia. Pengo la waliosoma na wasiosoma lilizidi kuwa pana kielimu na kichuoni. Uadui ukaingilia jambo ujumbani nao ukazidi.

Sasa watu wote walipewa haki sawa ya kusoma hata wale watoto wa maskini watembeo masomo watafinafina kila yao. Pia mengi ya matafitizo yalapingua. Si kweli kuwa taji ni mwerevu kuliko mitaani. Kila mwenajamii akipewa nafasi na asome kwa binti arafua dafu maishani.

Vijana watakeofuzu kufika shule za kifundi wataweza kuajiriwa kutika sebita mbalimbali. Mwishowe wakipata mtaji watajiendeleza kwa kuanzisha miredi madogomidogo ya kujitagemea. Hali kama hii ikienes kote nchini viwanda vidogovidogo vitaanzishwa na ajira itapatikana. Hilo itakuwa rida mojawapo kuu ya kuinua uchumi wa kuzalisha nafasi nyingi za kazi. Kila'uma, hawa vijana wataweza kuwa madaktari, Wasanii, walimu... na kazi zingine nyingi. Kisomo ni kitamu. Hakifai kutiliwa nanga.



31. Uamuzi uliofanywa na serikali... baadhi ya wazazi walikuwa wameshindwa
A. uisababisha kufurika kwa watoto shuleni...
B. uisababisha kupituka kwa vyuo vya ufundi na kuondoa umaskini.
C. uisababisha kuongezeka kwa watoto shuleni na kupata nafasi ya kujiendeleza
D. uisababisha kupingua kwa umaskini na kuwapa watoto nafasi ya kujiendeleza.
32. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza
A. watoto walifurika furufuri shuleni kulipa karo
B. wote waliingia shuleni na kusoma pamoja bila kuzingatia umri.
C. waliokuwa wachanga ki-umri walienda shule za ufundi
D. waliozidi umri wa kuingia shule za kawaida walipelekwa shule za ufundi.
33. ...
A. Maskini hatai mshana
B. Dua la mnyonge haliondi josni.
C. Maskini kupata ni mwenye nguvu kupenda
D. Ng'ombe wa maskini hazai pecha.
34. Ni ukweli kuwa watu wote wakipewa nafasi sawa
A. watoto wa maskini watakuwa werevu.
B. watoto maskini na tajiri watakuwa sawa.
C. watoto wote wapendao kusoma watakuwa matajiri.
D. watoto wote wapendao kusoma watapata kisomo.

35. Maneno matatu miongoni mwa haya ni visawe vya neno maskini isipokuwa
- A. fukara B. mlalaheri
C. mkata D. mlalahoi
36. Maana ya kusajiliwa ni
- A. kurekebishwa
B. kunufaishwa
C. kuandikishwa
D. kufundishwa
37. Kisomo hakifai kutiliwa nanga kwa sababu
- A. serikali itakigharamia
B. kina manufaa mengi
C. shule zitapanuka
D. watu watakuwa wataalamu
38. Ni sababu gani kuu inayowafanya vijana waliosomea kazi za ufundi wasifungue kazi zao za kujitegemea bali wao hutegemea kuajiriwa?
- A. Kukosa maarifa ya kufanya kazi wenyewe.
B. Kukosa mtu wa kuwaelekeza ifaavyo.
C. Ukosefu wa mtaji.
D. Ukosefu wa miradi midogomidogo
39. Kulingana na kifungu, pengo kubwa la kiuchumi limesababishwa na _____
- A. watoto kutopata kisomo kwa sababu ya umaskini.
B. uadui na ujambazi uliokumba jamii maskini
C. watoto kutopelekwa shule za ufundi kwa sababu ya umaskini
D. wazazi kushindwa kupambana na umaskini.
40. Kichwa kinachofaa zaidi kwa taarifa hii ni
- A. Ukarimu wa serikali.
B. Kypunguza ujinga.
C. Masomo ya kifundi.
D. Serikali kupanua masomo.

Soma kwa makini habari ifuatayo kisha ulibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Vijana ndio chumvi ya taifa. Wao ndio viongozi wa kesho. Wadau, wanataaluma na vinara wote wa kutegemewa wanatoka miongoni mwa vijana hawa. Taifa lisilo na vijana ni mfano wa gari bila mtambo au ujahazi bila tanga.

Ili taifa liwe bora la kutumaini, sharti vijana wake walefewe vyema, waelekezwe vizuri, wafunzwe adabu, nidhamu na maadili murua ili waje wawe waadilifu.

Katika kuwafunza na kuwaelekeza, vijana wahimizwe kusoma kwa bidii kwa juhudi na maarifa. Wawe wanyenyekevu na watiifu wa sheria za nchi na mataifa. Wawe na nidhamu mingoni mwao, wazee wao na watu wengine wa kila hirimu. Wasiwe washiriki wa ulevi wowote.

Vijana bora wenye nidhamu na wingi wa uadilifu hawarukii mambo ovyoovyo vururu mtende. Humakinika kwa kila walionalo na walisikialo. Hutenda baada ya kutafiti, kuchuja na kuchunguza. Naam, hapo ndipo hufanya na kufuata mambo yaliyo murua tu.

Ujana una vituko na vitimbi. Humfanya mwenye macho. Akawa hasikii ambapo anayo masikio yake mawili. Kumbuka kuharibika ujanani ni hasara na majuto ukubwani hasa uzeeni.

Tengeneza ujana wako leo ili unyooshe na kutakasa uzee wako kesho. Mustakabali wako au kesho yako ni muhimu kuliko leo yako ewe kijana. Sikia ujana ni kama moshi ukienda haurudi. Ama hujui hivyo?

41. Malezi mema kwa vijana ni
- utajiri kwa taifa
 - tumaini kwa taifa bora la baadaye
 - kufunzwa ili waje wawe viongozi
 - kuwapeleka shuleni
42. Kwa nini vijana wamemithilishwa na chumvi ya taifa?
- wao ni kiungo muhimu cha taifa.
 - wao ni wadogo au wachanga.
 - wao ndio tegemeo la kuleta maendeleo ya taifa.
 - Wao ndio wanaotumikia taifa.
43. Vijana bora ni
- waliosoma sana hadi vyo vikuu.
 - wanaoshikilia nyadhifa kubwa kubwa kazini.
 - wanaoshughulikia mambo ya kisasa kama vile, kucheza muziki na dayana za kulevya
 - wenye malezi mema, adabu nidhamu na uadilifu.
44. Baadhi ya vituko vya ujana ni
- michezo, riadha, masomo na muziki
 - ulevi, kiburi, ujeuri, uasi na kichwamaji
 - kusikia, kuona, kufuata na kushika
 - kuonea, kuzurura, kusaidia na kusoma.
45. Mambo yaliyo murua si pamoja na mambo
- shambiro shambiro
 - aula uala
 - mufti mufti
 - aali aali
46. Watu wa kila hirimu ni
- watoto wadogo
 - wazee wakongwe
 - watu wa makamo
 - wa umri wowote
47. Uadilifu wa vijana huwasaidia
- kuyachunguza na kuyachuja mambo kabla ya kuyatenda
 - kusoma kwa bidii hadi ng'ambo
 - kuishi maisha ya kisasa na kushiriki raha leo
 - kuungana pamoja kuwapuuza wazee wao.
48. Taifa lisilo na vijana
- ni kama gari au jahazi
 - chalina uongozi bora
 - chalina uhai
 - halitarajiwi kuendelea wala kupiga hatua kimaendeleo.
49. Mwisho mwisho tunaambiwa kwamba, maisha ya baadaye hasa uzeeni
- yanaweza kutengenezwa kuwa mema kuanzia umri wa ujana
 - huharibikia uzeeni baada ya kutoka katika ujana
 - huwa mema baada ya kuharibikia ujanani.
 - yana umuhimu kuliko ya ujanani.
50. Chagua kichwa kisichofaa kuhusu habari hii
- Ujana ni kama moshi.
 - Vijana ni tegemeo la taifa.
 - Vijana watakuwa sawa na wazee.
 - Ujana ni nguzo ya maisha.

KCPE ASSESSMENT ONE



DARASA LA NANE

8

JARIBIO LA KWANZA - 2020

SEHEMU B:
KISWAHILI: INSHA

Muda: Dak 40

JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	
NAMBARI YAKO	

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI

1. Kwenye nafasi zilizoachiwa hapo juu, andika namba yako kamili ya mtihani, jina lako na jina la shule yako.
2. Soma kichwa cha insha kwa makini na uandike insha yako kwenye nafasi ulioachiwa.

KISWAHILI: INSHA
FUNGUA UKURASA

Andika insha ya kulisimua itakayomalizika kwa maneno yafuatayo.

..... nilitanabahi kuwa dawa za kulevya huleta hasara nyingi mno.





KCPE ASSESSMENT ONE



STANDARD EIGHT
FIRST TRIAL - 2020

8

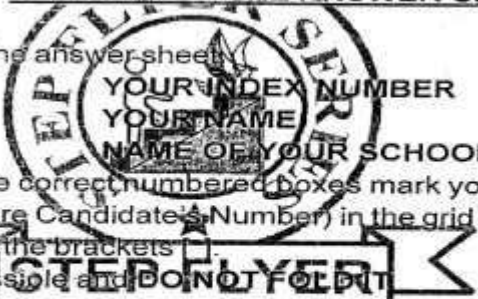
TIME: 2HRS

MATHEMATICS

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question paper contains 50 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in this question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.
5. Make sure you have written on the answer sheet:


YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
6. By drawing a dark line inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the brackets.
8. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT**.
9. For each of the questions 1-50 four answers are given. The answers are lettered **A,B,C,D**. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a dark line inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example:-

In the question paper.

4. Change three thousand hectometres into kilometres
A. 3
B. 300
C. 30
D. 0.3

The correct answer is **B. (300)**.

On the answer sheet

4. [A] [B] [C] [D] **14.** [A] [B] [C] [D] **24.** [A] [B] [C] [D] **34.** [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the first set, the box with the letter **B** printed in it is marked.

11. Your dark line **MUST** be within the brackets.
12. For each question **ONLY ONE** bracket is to be marked in each of four brackets.

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.

1. Which one of the following number is **twelve million one hundred and two thousand and twelve** in symbols?

- A. 12120012
- B. 12012012
- C. 12102012
- D. 12102102

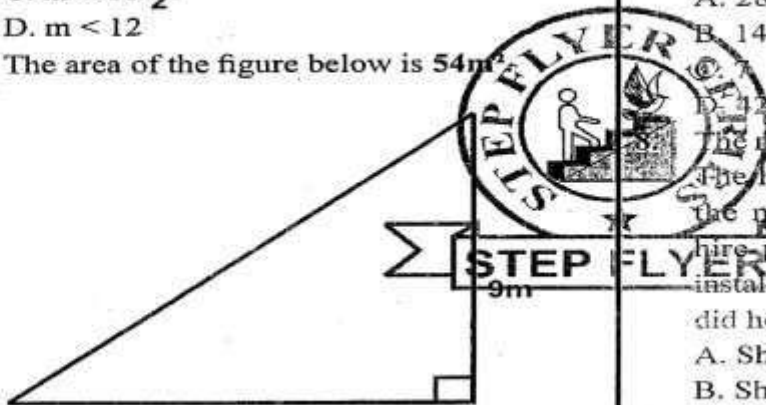
2. What is the total value of digit **6** in the number **105673**?

- A. Hundreds
- B. 6000
- C. Thousands
- D. 600

3. Simplify the inequality: $3m - 5 < 7$

- A. $m < 4$
- B. $m > 4$
- C. $m < 11\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $m < 12$

4. The area of the figure below is $54m^2$



Find its perimeter.

- A. 12m
- B. 15m
- C. 21m
- D. 36m

5. The average weight of **5** packets is **3.2kg**. The average weight of four of the packets is **3.1kg**. What is the weight of the fifth packets?

- A. 6.6kg
- B. 3.6kg
- C. 3.3kg
- D. 2.7kg

6. A car travelled **200m** in **5** seconds. What is the speed in **km/h**?

- A. 14.4km/h
- B. 40km/h
- C. 144km/h
- D. 80km/h

7. The circumference of the semi-circle below is **44cm**.



Calculate its diameter.

- A. 28
- B. 14

The marked price of a T.V set is **Shs. 36000**. The hire purchase price is **20%** more than the marked price. Timothy bought it on hire purchase. He paid **12** equal monthly installments of **Shs. 2500**. How much deposit did he pay for the T.V set?

- A. Shs. 13200
- B. Shs. 30000
- C. Shs. 36000
- D. Shs. 6000

9. What is the next number in the pattern below?

11, 13, 16, 21, 28, _____

- A. 37
- B. 39
- C. 41
- D. 38

10. A meeting that took $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs ended at **1.15p.m**. At what time did the meeting start?

- A. 8:30p.m
- B. 9:30a.m
- C. 7:30a.m
- D. 8:30a.m

21. A shopkeeper had money in form of notes as shown in table below.

No of notes	2	4	8	5	15
Value of notes in Shs.	1000	500	200	100	50

He changed all the money into Shs. 20 coins.
How many coins did he get?

- A. 342
B. 343
C. 342.5
D. 6850
22. Arrange $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ from the smallest to the largest.
A. $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ B. $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{2}{3}$
C. $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{3}$ D. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{5}{9}$
23. The price of a 2kg packet of wheat flour increased from Shs. 120 to Shs. 150. What was the percentage increase?

- A. 30%
B. 25%
C. 20%
D. 15%

24. 10 tonnes of maize were packed into small bags of 12.5kg. How many small bags were obtained altogether after packing?

- A. 80
B. 8000
C. 800
D. 125000

25. Karen poured 55 litres of water into a cylindrical container of diameter 50cm. What was the depth of the water in the container? (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

- A. 28cm
B. 24cm
C. 14cm
D. 35cm

26. What is the value of:
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of $10 - 4 \times \frac{1}{8} \div \frac{1}{4}$?

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

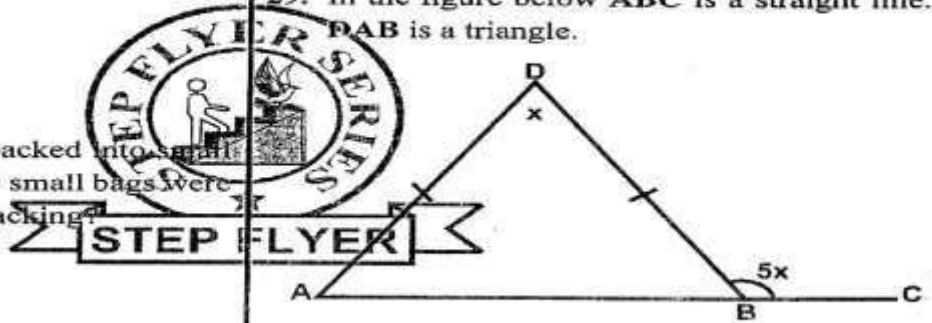
27. In a meeting the ratio of men to women was 3:2. In the afternoon $\frac{2}{3}$ for women left the meeting. If 12 women left. How many men attended the meeting?

- A. 18
B. 27
C. 36
D. 15

28. A boy cycled from home to market at a speed of 24km/h and took 30 min. He cycled back home the same distance at a speed of 16km/h, how long did he take to travel from market to home?

- A. 15 min
B. 1 hr
C. 45 min
D. $\frac{3}{4}$ min

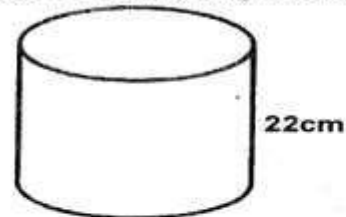
29. In the figure below ABC is a straight line. DAB is a triangle.



What is the size of angle DAB?

- A. 80° B. 20°
C. 70° D. 100°

30. The area of the curved surface of a cylinder is 1452cm² and the height is 22cm.



What is the radius of the cylinder?

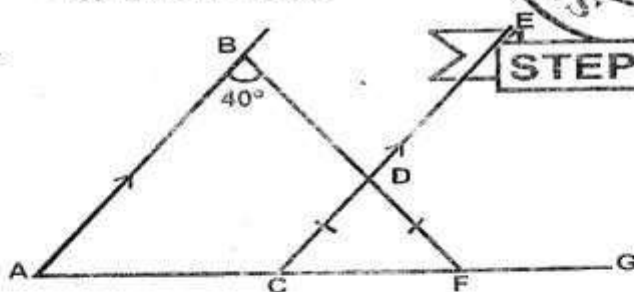
- A. 1.5cm B. 21cm
C. 14cm D. 10.5cm

31. In four years time Alice will be twice as old as her daughter and the sum of their ages will be 72 years. How old is the daughter now?
 A. 20 years
 B. 16 years
 C. 24 years
 D. 12 years

32. The scale of a map is 1:30000. What is the actual length of a road drawn 5cm on a map?
 A. 15km
 B. 6km
 C. 0.6km
 D. 1.5km

33. What is the place value of digit 3 in the product of 2.51 and 3.4?
 A. Ones
 B. Tenths
 C. Hundredths
 D. Thousandths

34. In the figure below line AB is parallel to line CE, line ACFG is a straight line, angle ABD = 40° line DC = DF.



What is the size of angle DFG?

- A. 140°
 B. 110°
 C. 70°
 D. 40°
35. 12 men can complete doing a certain job in 10 days. How many more men would be required if the same job is to be completed in 8 days?
 A. 15
 B. 3
 C. 2
 D. 4

001 - 2020

36. Simplify:
 $2(3 - x) + \frac{1}{3}(9x + 12 - 3)$

- A. $x + 9$
 B. $2x - 9$
 C. $5x + 11$
 D. $5x - 11$

37. The sum of two parallel sides of a trapezium is 32cm. The perpendicular distance between the two parallel lines is 14cm. Calculate its area.
 A. 448cm²
 B. 214cm²
 C. 224cm²
 D. 112cm²

38. Mr. Magu bought the following items from a shop.
 - 3 bars of soap for Shs. 420.
 - 2 - 2kg packets of maize flour at Shs. 40 per kg.
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ kg of sugar @ Shs. 120.
 - 2 packets of biscuits @ Shs. 45.

He paid for the items using Shs. 1000 note. How much balance did he receive?

- A. Shs. 320
 B. Shs. 240
 C. Shs. 300
 D. Shs. 280

39. Convert $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ into decimal.

- A. 1.25
 B. 12.5
 C. 0.0125
 D. 0.125

40. Kuria has x mangoes, Ann has 6 more mangoes than Kuria while Maxim has twice as many mangoes as Ann. Which expression below shows the total number of mangoes they all had?

- A. $4x + 18$
 B. $4x + 12$
 C. $3x + 12$
 D. $3x + 6$

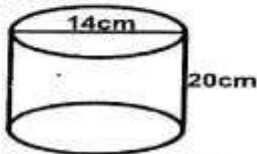
STD 8

MATHEMATICS

PG 9

41. Which one of the following statements is **not true** about a parallelogram?
 A. Has two pair of parallel lines.
 B. Diagonals are unequal.
 C. Diagonals bisect at an angles of 90° .
 D. Opposite sides are equal and parallel.

42. The diagram below represents an open cylindrical tin.



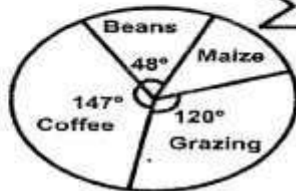
Evans wrapped a piece of paper on the curved part. What is the area of the paper that was wrapped?

- A. 154cm^2 B. 308cm^2
 C. 880cm^2 D. 1188cm^2

43. What is the difference in the number of edges and vertices of an open cuboid?

- A. 4 B. 5
 C. 6 D. 20

44. The chart below shows how a farmer used his farm.



If 0.9 ha of the farm was used to grow maize. What was the size of the whole farm?

- A. 7.5ha
 B. 7.2ha
 C. 9 ha
 D. 6 ha

45. Construct triangle PQR , line $PQ = 7\text{cm}$, $PR = 8.5\text{cm}$ and angle $PQR = 65^\circ$. Drop a perpendicular from point R to meet line PQ at T . Measure angle PRT .

- A. 48° B. 28°
 C. 23° D. 90°

46. A trader sold an item for Shs. 1200 making 20% loss, how much would he have sold the item in order to make 30% profit?

- A. Shs. 1500 B. Shs. 1560
 C. Shs. 2150 D. Shs. 1950

47. Work out: $40 - 2 \times (6 \text{ of } 13) \div 3 + 16$

- A. 4 B. 18
 C. 14 D. 28

48. Salima paid Shs. 600 for a shirt after he was allowed a discount of 20%. How much was the discount?

- A. Shs. 120 B. Shs. 720
 C. Shs. 750 D. Shs. 150

49. The table below shows the bus fare charged between town A and E in shillings.

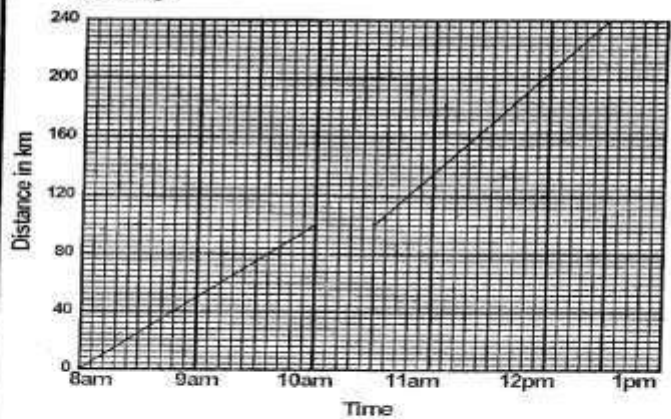
A				
50	B			
120	80	C		
160	100	30	D	
220	150	90	70	E

Kafnara travelled from town E to town A via

- C. How much did he pay?

- A. Shs. 220 B. Shs. 210
 C. Shs. 300 D. Shs. 200

50. The graph below shows a journey of a motorist. What was his average speed after resting?



- A. $53\frac{1}{3}\text{ km/h}$ B. 56 km/h
 C. 140 km/h D. 70 km/h

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KCPE ASSESSMENT ONE



STANDARD EIGHT
FIRST TRIAL - 2020

8


TIME: 1HR 40MINS

SCIENCE

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

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10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a dark line inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example:-

In the question paper.

4. Which one of the following is NOT a controlled method of grazing?
- A. Zero grazing
 - B. Strip grazing
 - C. Herding
 - D. Tethering

The correct answer is C. (Herding).

On the answer sheet

4. [A] [B] [C] [D] **14.** [A] [B] [C] [D] **24.** [A] [B] [C] [D] **34.** [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the first set, the box with the letter C printed in it is marked.

11. Your dark line **MUST** be within the brackets.
12. For each question **ONLY ONE** bracket is to be marked in each of four brackets.

This Question Paper consist of 8 printed pages.

- The following are function of skin. Which one is **not**?
 - It is a sensory organ.
 - Protection.
 - Filter and excrete urine.
 - Its a storage organ.
- Which group of materials below has definite size but no define shape?
 - Sand, stone, wool.
 - Water, kerosine, milk.
 - Air, water vapour, carbon dioxide.
 - Ash, toothpaste, soil.
- The following are signs and symptoms of a certain disease.
 - Pain in the joint.*
 - headache.*
 - Vomiting.*
 - Fever*

The disease with above signs and symptoms can **best** be prevented by;

 - destroying the breeding places for mosquitos.
 - immunization
 - eating balanced diet.
 - avoid eating contaminated food and water.
- An iron bowl float on water **mainly** due to;
 - materials
 - shape
 - size
 - mass
- Which instrument below can be used to demonstrate effect of heat on matter?
 - Windvane.
 - Raingauge.
 - Wind sock.
 - Air thermometer.
- Which one of the following animal feeds can **not** be fed on livestock under zero grazing?

A. pasture	B. fodder
C. silage	D. concentrates.

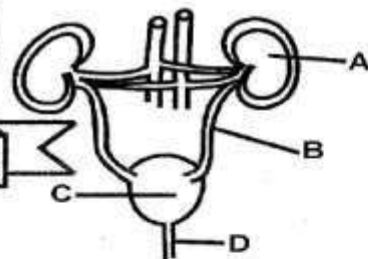
- The diagram below shows a certain type of a tooth.



Which statement is **true** about the tooth above?

- It is never shed off.
 - It is the last to grow in milk teeth.
 - It is bread and chisel shaped.
 - It is found between canine and premolars.
- Which stage of HIV infection does the victim test negative but can infect other persons?
 - Full blown.
 - Asymptomatic.
 - Window.
 - Symptomatic.

The diagram below shows a certain excretory

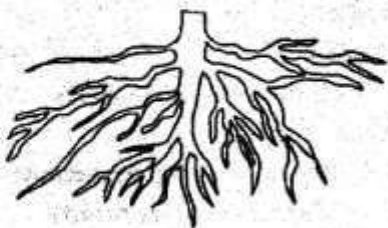


Name the part marked **A, B, C** and **D** respectively.

	A	B	C	D
A.	Right kidney	Ureter	Bladder	Urethra
B.	Left Kidney	Urethra	Blader	Ureter
C.	Right kidney	Blader	Ureter	Urethra
D.	Left kidney	Ureter	Blader	Urethra

- Which one of the following is an industrial use of water?
 - Cooking.
 - Irrigation.
 - Washing farm tools.
 - Fountain making.

11. Which of the following groups of plants have the type of roots shown below?

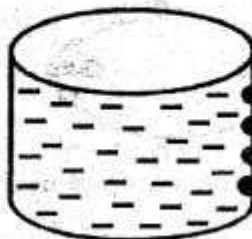


- A. Beans, grams, peas.
- B. Grass, barley, wheat.
- C. Avocado, sorghum, onion
- D. Pigweed, maize, cabbage

12. The transfer of heat through solids is called?

- A. Radiation.
- B. Expansion.
- C. Conduction
- D. Convection.

13. Grade Four pupils set-up an experiment as shown below.



Four pupils to get the correct conclusion, which of the following should be done?

- A. The container must be made of glass.
- B. Water container must be closed on the top.
- C. Water should be coloured.
- D. The distance between the holes should be the same.

14. Which of the following air components is correctly matched with its use?

	Component	Use
A.	Oxygen	Putting out fire
B.	Carbon dioxide	Food preservation
C.	Rare gases	Making soft drinks
D.	Nitrogen	Photosynthesis

15. Which of the following is **not** an interdependence between plants?

- A. Support.
- B. Habitat.
- C. Shade.
- D. Pollination.

16. Which one of the following are the third and fifth planet from the sun?

- A. Mars and Saturn.
- B. Venus and Jupiter.
- C. Earth and Jupiter.
- D. Mars and Saturn.

17. Which group of food below helps in removal of undigested food in the body?

- A. Fats and oil.
- B. Water
- C. Fruits and vegetables
- D. Milk and arrow roots

18. Which of the following is **not** an effects of parasites in livestock?

- A. Irritation.
- B. Poor health.
- C. Anaemia.
- D. High quality product

19. Which blood component is responsible for blood clotting?

- A. Platelets.
- B. White blood cells.
- C. Plasma.
- D. Red blood cells.

20. Why are the leguminous plants preferred when preparing green manure?

- A. They are rich in nitrate.
- B. They take long to decay.
- C. They release nutrients very fast.
- D. They release nitrogen to the air.

21. Livestock parasite can be controlled in the following ways **except**

- A. dipping
- B. spraying
- C. deworming
- D. using insecticides

22. The following are internal parasites, which one is **not**?

- A. tapeworm
- B. Ringworms.
- C. Roundworms.
- D. Livefluke.

23. In which part of alimentary canal does the absorption of water and minerals take place?

- A. Small intestines.
- B. Stomach.
- C. Mouth
- D. Large intestines.

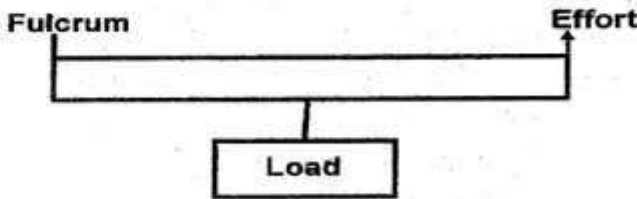
24. Which crop pest below sucks the sap in the leaves of the crops?

- A. Aphids.
- B. Stalk borers.
- C. Cutworms.
- D. Weevils.

25. Which one of the following is the best method of separating a mixture of large and small solids?

- A. Filtering.
- B. Evaporation.
- C. Use of magnet.
- D. Sieving.

26. The diagram below show a lever in use.



Which lever below is in the same class as the one drawn above?

- A. Spade.
- B. Claw hammer.
- C. Wheelbarrow.
- D. Fishing rod.

27. Which one of the following is a way of maintaining simple tools?

- A. Regular use of tools.
- B. Cleaning before use.
- C. Oiling and greasing wooden parts.
- D. Storing them properly.

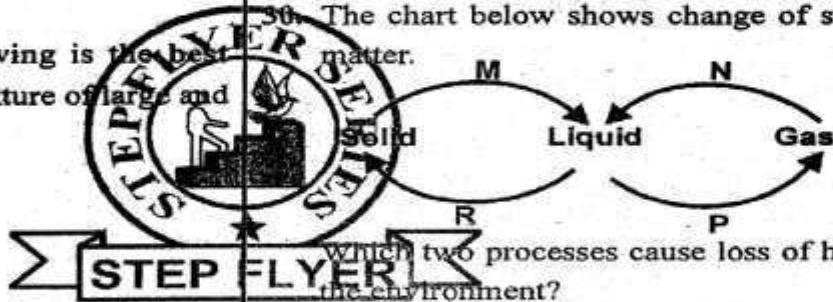
28. Which one of the following represent the correct order of foetal development?

- A. Baby → foetus → embryo → zygote.
- B. Zygote → embryo → foetus → baby.
- C. Foetus → embryo → zygote → baby.
- D. Embryo → zygote → foetus → baby.

29. Which pairs of food preservation below preserves food by dehydration?

- A. Drying and low temperature.
- B. Smoking and freezing.
- C. Salting and drying.
- D. Use of low temperature and freezing.

30. The chart below shows change of state of matter.



Which two processes cause loss of heat by the environment?

- A. M and P
- B. N and R
- C. M and N
- D. M and R

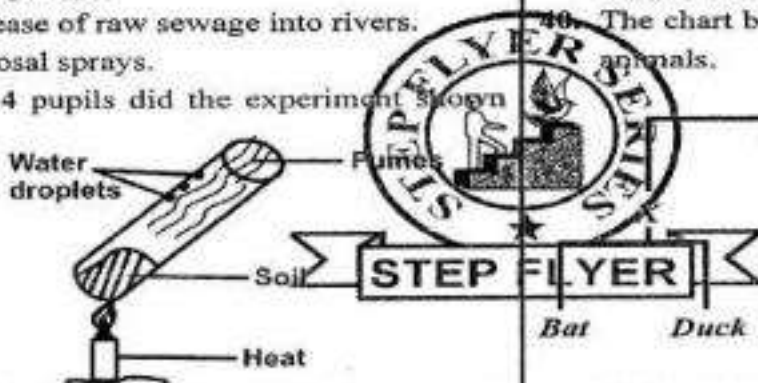
31. Which pairs of wastes is excreted by the lungs?

- A. Excess water and carbon dioxide.
- B. Excess water and urea.
- C. Carbon dioxide and urea.
- D. Carbon dioxide and salt.

32. Which one of the following does **not** help in water conservation?

- A. Construction of dams.
- B. Mulching.
- C. Water filtering.
- D. Recycling water.

33. Which one of the following is **not** a function of the placental during the pregnancy?
 A. Facilitate the transport of physical from the foetus to mother.
 B. Nourishing the foetus.
 C. Prevent the baby from shock.
 D. Facilitate the movement of oxygen from mother to the baby.
34. Which sexually transmitted infection below is **not** caused by the bacteria?
 A. Channchroid,
 B. HIV and AIDS.
 C. Syphilis.
 D. Gonorrhoea.
35. Which one of the following activities does **not** cause water pollution?
 A. Excess use of farm chemical.
 B. Oil spillage.
 C. Release of raw sewage into rivers.
 D. Aerosal sprays.
36. Grade 4 pupils did the experiment shown below.



From the experiment above, it is **not true** to conclude that;

- A. soil has humus
 B. soil has water
 C. soil has air
 D. the soil was obtained from garden.
37. The force that opposes motion can be reduced in the following ways **except**;
 A. smothering surface
 B. oiling the surfaces
 C. using rollers
 D. treading the surface.

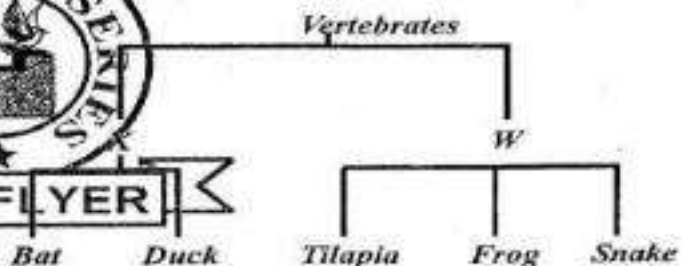
38. Std 5 pupils observed an animals with the following characteristics.

- (i) *Moist skin.*
 (ii) *Lay eggs.*
 (iii) *Breathing through lungs.*
 (iv) *Cold blooded.*

The animals is **likely** to be

- A. duck
 B. bat
 C. platypus
 D. salamander
39. Which one of the internal parasites below affects the small intestines of the animal?
 A. Hookworms.
 B. Lungworms.
 C. Liverfluke.
 D. Roundworms.

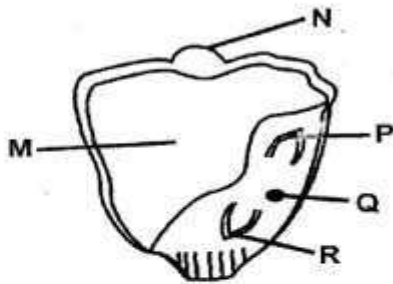
40. The chart below shows the classification of animals.



The classification of X and W above was base on;

- A. feeding habits.
 B. methods of reproduction.
 C. presence of backbones.
 D. body temperature.
41. Shallow V-shaped channels observed on steep bare land is **likely** to be
 A. Rill erosion.
 B. Gully erosion
 C. Sheet erosion.
 D. Splash erosion.

42. The diagram below shows a maize seed.



Which parts above shows the embryo of the seed?

- A. N and M B. P and R
C. Q and P D. Q and R

43. Std 6 pupils placed a glass of water near the window on a sunny day. They placed it on a white piece of paper. What were the pupils likely to be investigating?

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

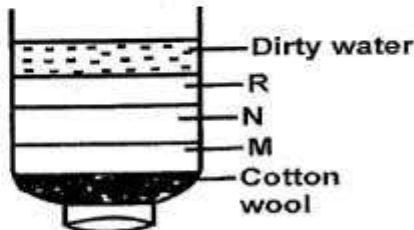
44. Which one of the following is not a part of the characteristics observed on a certain mass of a cloud?

- A. Found high in the sky.
B. Dark grey in colour.
C. Indicate fair weather.
D. Flat base.

45. Which one of the following plants is green no-flowering plant?

- A. Pine. B. Cactus.
C. Sugar cane. D. Mushroom.

46. The figure below shows a home made water filter.



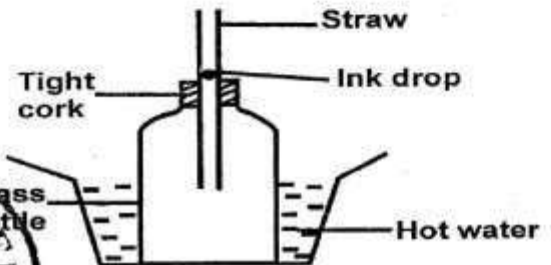
What is the function of the layer marked R?

- A. Remove colour.
B. Kills germs.
C. Trap organic matter.
D. Soften the hard water.

47. Which one of the following diseases is a child immunized against at the age of 6 weeks and 9 months respectively?

- A. 1st DPT and 3rd polio vaccines.
B. 1st DPT and measles.
C. 2nd DPT and yellow fever.
D. T.B and poliomyelitis.

48. The set up below was used by pupils to investigate a certain property of matter.



Which one of the following is correct observation after the glass bottle was removed from hot water?

- A. Glass bottle broke.
B. Glass bottle contacted.
C. Ink drop dropped in the straw.
D. Ink drop rose in the straw.

49. The flower that has feathery stigma also.

- A. has few stick pollen grain.
B. has powdery pollen grain.
C. is scented.
D. has brightly coloured petals.

50. Which liquids below will form one layer when put in one container?

- A. Water and oil.
B. Petrol and spirit.
C. Kerosine and cooking oil.
D. Milk and kerosine.

STEP FLYER ASSESSMENT TEST

STD 8 - YEAR 2020

SOCIAL STUDIES & C.R.E

8



STEP FLYER

002

Time : 2 Hours 15 min

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

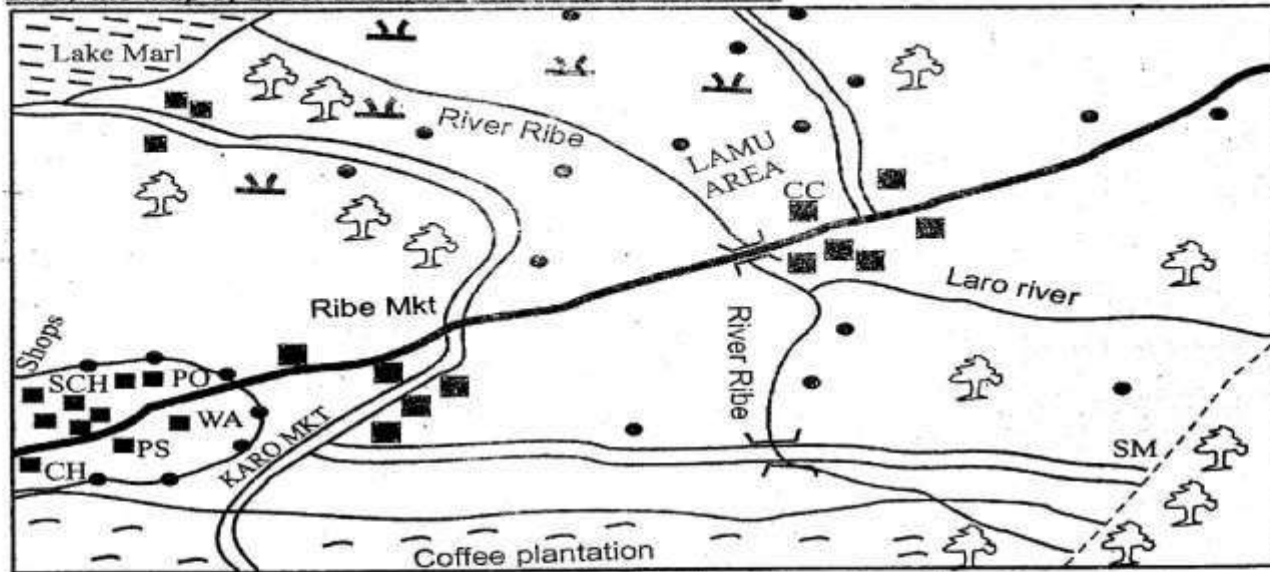
- You have been given this question paper and a separate answer sheet. The question paper contains 50 questions.
- Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet.

(i) Your name

(ii) Name of your school

RIBE AREA

Study the map of Ribe area and answer questions 1 - 7



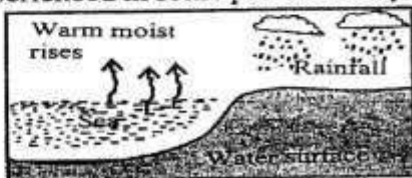
Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 KM

P.O Post Office	WA- Ward Administrator	Forest	Scrub	River and bridge
Permanent building	CH Court House	SCH - School	MKT- Market	Tarmac road
Murram road	Forest reserve boundary		House	
County boundary	SM- Saw Mill	CC- Chief's camp		

- The climate around the source of river Ribe is likely to be
 - cool and dry
 - hot and wet
 - cool and wet
 - hot and dry
- The lower part of Ribe area is likely to be
 - within the coffee plantation
 - around Ribe market
 - along the river valley
 - found in the coffee plantation
- The land in Ribe area rises from
 - South to North
 - East to West
 - North West to South East
 - South West to North East
- A mother has given birth in Lamu area. In which one of the following places should the birth of the child be reported?
 - the Chief's office
 - the police station
 - the school at Karo market
 - at the Court House

5. Which one of the following activities is **not** carried out in Ribe area?
 A. Crop farming B. saw milling
 C. Trading D. Mining
6. What evidence is there on the map to show that most part of Ribe area receive rainfall
 A. hills B. swamps
 C. crop farming D. forest
7. The physical feature which has been formed at the point where river Ribe enters lake Mari is called
 A. a spring B. a tributary
 C. an estuary D. a delta
8. Below are statements describing a region in Africa.
 i) *It has very cold nights and hot days*
 ii) *It has cloudless nights*
 iii) *It has scattered vegetation*
 The region described above is the
 A. Coastal plains of Eastern Africa
 B. The lake Victoria Basin
 C. Congo Basin
 D. Kalahari
9. The **main** economic activity of the Wagiriama during the pre- colonial period were trading and
 A. hunting B. iron smelting
 C. farming D. basket weaving
10. Which one of the following was a result of British rule in Nigeria?
 A. It promoted African traditional education
 B. It led to the development of roads
 C. It promoted unity among different African communities
 D. It encouraged African traditional religion
11. The head of government in Ethiopia is
 A. Queen B. King
 C. Prime minister D. President
12. One of the duties of a Chief in a location is to
 A. maintain security in a location
 B. supervise parliamentary elections in the location
 C. make the laws for governing a location
 D. appoint social development officers in the location
13. The system used by France people to rule her colonies in Africa was known as
 A. association B. direct rule
 C. indirect rule D. assimilation
14. Which one of the following Islands is the largest?
 A. Seychelles B. Mauritius
 C. Zanzibar D. Madagascar
15. Which one of the following groups of Kenyan communities share a common origin?
 A. Ameru
 Aembu
 Pokot
 B. Iteso
 Maasai
 Turkana
 C. Nandi
 Pokomo
 Taita
 D. Abakuria
 Agikuyu
 Terik
16. The **main** problem facing cattle farming in Kenya is
 A. attacks by wild animals
 B. pests and diseases
 C. scarcity of water
 D. inadequate market
17. Drug abuse is discouraged **mainly** because it
 A. encourages corruption
 B. pollutes the environment
 C. promotes illegal trade
 D. leads to ill health
18. African resistance against European colonisation failed **mainly** because the Africans
 A. had poor means of communication
 B. had small armies
 C. were disunited
 D. lacked modern weapons
19. Which one of the following factors explains why the Samburu practice nomadic pastoralism?
 A. They lack land for growing cash crops
 B. They have a liking for adventure
 C. They live in an area that receives little rainfall
 D. They own large numbers of livestock
20. The most important stage of law making is
 A. third reading
 B. committee stage
 C. presidential assent
 D. first reading
21. Three of the following were methods used by the Europeans to establish their rule in Eastern Africa. Which one was not?
 A. Marrying African women
 B. Use of force
 C. Signing treaties
 D. Use of company rule
22. Below are statements which describe ways through which communities interact
 (i) *They go to war*
 (ii) *They go to school together*
 (iii) *They intermarry*
 (iv) *They exchange goods*
 (v) *They compete in games*
 Which combination of statements above describes the interaction among traditional African communities
 A. i,iii and iv B. i, ii and iv
 C. ii, iii and v D. iii, iv and v

23. Mission stations were established the missionaries at various places in Eastern Africa in order to
 A. plant new crops
 B. sell Europeans goods
 C. colonise Africans
 D. spread Christianity
24. Below are statements about the traditional political organisation of a certain community in Eastern Africa.
 i) *The community was organised into chiefdoms*
 ii) *It was ruled by hereditary chiefs*
 iii) *The chiefdoms had very strong armies*
 The community whose political organisation is described above is
 A. The Nyamwezi B. The Wanga
 C. The Baganda D. The Akamba
25. Three of the following factors contributed to the development of Mombasa city. Which one did **not**?
 A. The construction of the Kenya- Uganda Railway
 B. The location on an Island
 C. The presence of a deep and well sheltered harbour
 D. The availability of wildlife
26. Which of the following problems has had the most effect on the use of railways in transporting agricultural produce?
 A. Stiff competition from other forms of transport
 B. Railway transport is slow
 C. Railway are expensive to construct
 D. Railway transport uses strict timetable
27. The following are benefits of trade in Eastern Africa **except** one. Which one is it?
 A. Improvement of democracy
 B. Increase in government revenue
 C. Creation of employment for people of Eastern Africa
 D. Improvement of transport and communication
28. The climate of the Congo Basin is generally
 A. hot and wet throughout the year
 B. hot and dry for most of the year
 C. cold and dry for most of the year
 D. cold and wet through the year
29. The diagram below shows a type of rainfall experienced in some parts of Kenya.

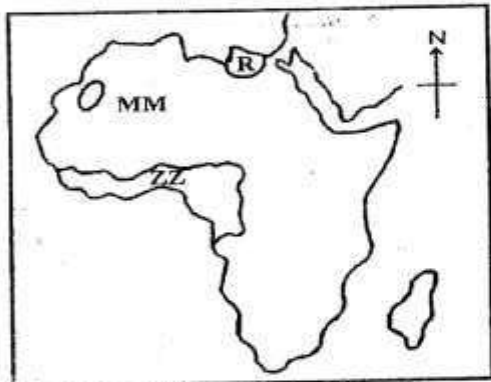


In which one of the following towns is the type of rainfall shown in the diagram is **not** likely to be experienced?

- A. Malindi B. Lamu
 C. Nyeri D. Kisumu

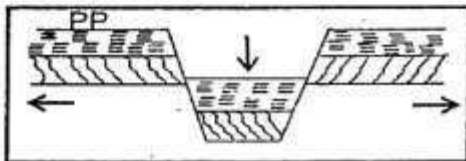
30. The headquarters of the African union is located at
 A. Nairobi B. Addis Ababa
 C. Harare D. Accra
31. Which one of the following is the **main** problem facing sugarcane farmers in Western Kenya?
 A. Lack of storage facilities for sugarcane in the factories
 B. Delayed payment for sugarcane delivered to factories
 C. Lack of labour during harvesting
 D. Lack of land to expand their farms
32. Three of the following are results of European colonial rule in Eastern Africa. Which one is **not**?
 A. Introduction of modern methods of farming
 B. Introduction of modern health facilities
 C. Promotion of African culture
 D. Creation of reserves for Africans

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 33 - 35



33. The capital city of the country marked **R**
 A. Algiers B. Cairo
 C. Tunis D. Tripoli
34. The mountains marked **mm** were formed through
 A. sinking and faulting
 B. volcanic eruption
 C. folding
 D. faulting
35. Which of the following statements is **true** about the climatic region marked **zz**?
 A. It is extremely hot during the day and extremely cold at night
 B. It has one rainy season
 C. It experiences cool and wet climate
 D. It receives convectional type of rainfall
36. Which one of the following forms of transport is **mainly** used to transport oil from Mombasa to Eldoret?
 A. Railway B. Pipeline
 C. Road D. Air

37. Which one of the following groups of communities in Kenya forms Southern Cushites?
 A. Dahallo and Sanye
 B. Maasai and Somali
 C. Galla and Rendille
 D. Aramanik and Iraqw
38. What time of the year is the sun overhead at the tropic of cancer?
 A. June
 B. December
 C. March and September
 D. July
39. The diagram below shows the formation of a relief feature.



The highlands West of the area marked PP is

- A. Aberdares
 B. Nyandarua
 C. Longonot
 D. Mau ranges
40. Which of the following weather instruments is used to measure humidity?
 A. Anemometer
 B. Hygrometer
 C. Windvane
 D. Barometer
41. Below are characteristics of a certain type of soil.
 i) Has fine particles
 ii) Is poorly drained
 iii) Has high water retention capacity
 iv) It cracks when dry
 The type of soil described above is
 A. loam soil
 B. alluvial soil
 C. red volcanic soil
 D. clay soil
42. A person becomes the speaker of the assembly in Kenya through
 A. nomination by the electoral commission
 B. election by registered voters
 C. election by members of the assembly
 D. nomination by the president
43. A clan refers to people who
 A. are friends
 B. are neighbours
 C. live together
 D. share a common ancestor
44. Three of the following are results of Maji Maji rebellion. Which one is **not**?
 A. It resulted in establishment of strict German control in some areas
 B. It resulted in destruction of property of the of the local people
 C. It resulted in division of Tanganyika among different Europeans power
 D. It resulted in loss of many lives in Southern Tanganyika

45. Which one of the following events in Kenya took place first?
 A. Nomination of the second African to the legislative council
 B. Release of Jomo Kenyatta from detention
 C. Election of eight African representatives to the legislative councils
 D. Formation of Kikuyu Central Association
46. Which one of the following is a result of colonial rule in Africa?
 A. Promotion of African traditional religion
 B. Introduction of crop farming
 C. Development of transport system
 D. Promotion of Africa traditional education
47. The diagram below represents a type of shelter used by community in Kenya during pre- colonial period?



The community lived in such shelter because

- A. the shelter was adequate for their small families
 B. the area they lived in experienced strong winds
 C. the shelter was suitable to their way of life.
 D. the people lacked skills for building stronger shelter.
48. The most commonly used means of transport between Eastern African countries is
 A. railway transport
 B. water transport
 C. road transport
 D. air transport
49. Which of the following regions in Kenya has the largest area under forest?
 A. The Nyika plateau
 B. The lake region
 C. The Coastal plain
 D. The Central highlands
50. Which one of the following would be the **best** way to encourage the youth to move from the urban centres to rural areas?
 A. Starting settlement schemes
 B. Offering good prices for agricultural products
 C. Restricting unemployed people in rural from going to urban centres
 D. Building up of more urban centres
51. Immediately after independence the government established settlement schemes mainly to
 A. create homes for the landless
 B. decongest over - populated areas
 C. establish trading centres in remote areas
 D. push people back to their ancestral lands

52. In traditional African societies festivals and ceremonies were held **mainly** for people to
- display their talents
 - mark major events
 - eat special food
 - meet their friends
53. Which one of the following statements is **true** about coffee growing in Kenya and Ethiopia. In both countries coffee is
- grown mainly in plantation
 - grown mainly for export
 - grown mainly in lowland areas
 - grown mainly through irrigation
54. The **most** common problem facing dams in Africa is:
- concentration of settlement around the dams
 - collection of silt in the dams
 - floating vegetation
 - frequent flooding
55. Which of the following groups comprises of people belonging to the same clan in the African community?
- Grandfather, grandmother, children
 - Grandfather, father, children
 - Father, mother, aunt
 - Father, mother, children
56. Below are characteristics of a type of vegetation found in Eastern Africa.
- It consists of a few trees and grass*
 - It covers large parts of Kenya and Central Tanzania*
 - It is found in areas with seasonal rainfall*
- The vegetation type described above is
- Savannah grassland
 - Semi-desert vegetation
 - Miombo woodland
 - Woodland savanna
57. What is the time in Kigali on longitude 30°E when it is 10.00 a.m in Accra on longitude 0°?
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. 12.00 noon | B. 2.00 a.m |
| C. 6.00 a.m | D. 8.00 a.m |
58. The **best** time to thresh millet is when the weather is
- cool and rainy
 - sunny and windy
 - cloudy and rainy
 - cool and calm
59. Which one of the following is **not** a recreational activity in traditional African communities?
- Playing football
 - Playing hide and seek
 - Wrestling
 - Dancing
60. The green sign of a person on the traffic control lights indicate that
- pedestrian should wait before crossing the road
 - pedestrians can cross the road
 - vehicles can get ready to move
 - vehicles should continue moving

SECTION B
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. The period between childhood and adulthood is called
- puberty stage
 - emotional stage
 - physical stage
 - maturity
62. Three of the following are ways through which we cope with conflict. Which one is **not**?
- Obeying authority
 - Overcoming envy
 - Revenge for ourselves
 - Overcoming fear
63. Sexual misuse is when sex is practised for wrong purpose. What does the Bible say about sexual misuse in Romans 1: 24 - 27?
- Those who engage in sexual misuse will not inherit the kingdom of God
 - God hates homosexuality
 - When we dishonour our bodies through sexual misuse we will be punished
 - The seventh commandment says "you shall not commit adultery"
64. Three of the following are true about the African Traditional Society view on use and misuse of God's creation. Which one is **not**?
- Rivers and lakes were considered sacred
 - Mountain areas and forests were used as places of worship
 - Taking care of the environment was a sign of respect and appreciation of God's creation
 - God created all creation
65. A symbol that is used to represent the Holy Spirit in the New Testament is
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| A. water | B. fire |
| C. clouds | D. storm |
66. According to James 1: 27, what God considers to be pure and genuine religion is
- taking care of widow and orphans
 - obeying the rules
 - spreading the gospel to all people
 - building many churches
67. All of the following substances contain alcohol **except**
- | | |
|------------|---------|
| A. khat | B. wine |
| C. changaa | D. beer |
68. What is the **main** reason as to why human beings are important of all of God's creation?
- Human beings were given the power and authority over His creation
 - Human beings were entrusted with the care of the environment
 - Human beings were created in the image and likeness of God
 - Human beings were commanded to multiply and increase in numbers

69. Three of the following are rites of passage in African traditional society. Which one is NOT?
 A. Initiation B. Death
 C. Living D. Marriage
70. According to Christians leaders who serve people
 A. should not be promoted
 B. are humble
 C. should have their feet washed
 D. lower their status
71. "I promise you today that you will be with me in paradise" (Luke 23: 43). Who among the people was told these words?
 A. Stephen B. Repentant
 C. The leper D. Peter
72. Which one of the following best explains the meaning of purposeful suffering?
 A. Suffering in a way that has a reason
 B. Suffering for cause we can prevent
 C. Suffering because we do not know
 D. Suffering for a cause we can't prevent
73. Who among the following loved his friend and through his loyalty saved his friend's life?
 A. David B. Merah
 C. Samuel D. Jonathan
74. Mary found two of his friends fighting after school. He stopped them from fighting and asked them to forgive each other and be friends once more. What did Jesus promise people whose actions are like Marys?
 A. They will see God
 B. They would inherit the earth
 C. They would inherit the kingdom of heaven
 D. They would be called God's children
75. Below are events that took place in the old testaments. Arrange them from the first to the last.
 i) David is crowned king
 ii) Moses sees a burning bush
 iii) Joshua crosses the river Jordan with the Israelites.
 iv) Samuel lives with priest Eli.
 A. (ii), (iii), (iv), (i) B. (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
 C. (ii), (i), (iv), (iii) D. (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
76. Jesus gave an example of a woman who went to a judge every day and begged him to hear her out until the judge agreed to help her. Which kind of prayer was this?
 A. Petition B. Supplication
 C. Thanksgiving D. Intercession
77. Who among the following was not chosen as a deacon?
 A. Permenas B. John
 C. Nicanor D. Stephen
78. One of the following is the best way of appeasing the dead relatives in African traditional society. Which one is it?
 A. Dancing for them
 B. Offering sacrifices to them
 C. Shouting their names
 D. Building shrines for them
79. Who among the following kings built God's temple in Jerusalem?
 A. David B. Saul
 C. Solomon D. Ahab
80. According to the Christian stories of creation, the heavenly bodies were created on the
 A. fourth day B. sixth day
 C. second day D. third day
81. Peter and John healed a crippled beggar at the
 A. beautiful gate
 B. road to Emmaus
 C. banks of river Jordan
 D. pool of Siloam
82. Which of the following is a common practise in Christianity and African Traditional Society?
 A. Killing the outcasts
 B. Marrying many wives
 C. Practising witchcraft
 D. Praying to God for forgiveness
83. Your classmate tells you that she has a pen she picked from the teacher's desk, as a Christian you should tell her to
 A. help you with it
 B. give it back to the teacher
 C. sell it to another classmate
 D. keep it because the teacher would not know
84. According to saint Paul there is no need to separate work according to gender because
 A. sharing work develops unity
 B. separating work results into fights and quarrels
 C. all of us are children of God.
 D. some people do not work as hard as others
85. The first disciples of Jesus to be chosen were
 A. fishermen B. craftsmen
 C. carpenter D. tax collector
86. Abraham's faith was tested by God when he was told to
 A. sacrifice his wife
 B. offer his son as a sacrifice
 C. go to Egypt
 D. kill the animal offered by God
87. Raising Lazarus from the dead by Jesus shows that Jesus had power
 A. to heal B. to create
 C. over evil spirit D. over life
88. Which one of the following was not an achievement of David?
 A. He sang and wrote Psalms
 B. He defeated the enemies of Israel
 C. His father was Amram
 D. He made Israel a powerful nation
89. Which one of the following is not a challenge faced by refugees?
 A. Shelter B. Enough food
 C. Medical facilities D. Clothing
90. The Holy Spirit came upon the disciples after the resurrection of Jesus on the day of
 A. Sabbath B. Pentecost
 C. Christmas D. Passover