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DISTINCTION EXAMS

CLASS 7

SERIES 006-19

FOR MARKING SCHEMES CALL 0795491185

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Fill in the blank spaces numbered 1 to 15 with the best alternative from the choices given.

The 1 of the 32nd edition 2 the Africa Cup of Nations, the 3 men's football championship 4 by the Confederation of African Football, 5 underway on next Friday 6 one month in Egypt.

7 Harambee Stars are among the twenty-four national teams 8 for the 9 trophy. They are making 10 first appearance in the continent's top football diadem 11 fifteen years.

Harambee Stars 12 face the 1990 champions, Algeria, 2002 13 finalist, Senegal 14 regional 15 Tanzania in pool "C" of the tournament.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. final | B. finals | C. finalists | D. matches. |
| 2. A. in | B. of | C. for | D. at |
| 3. A. bianiel | B. bienial | C. bennial | D. biennial |
| 4. A. organised | B. prepared | C. composed | D. put up |
| 5. A. goes | B. gets | C. get | D. got |
| 6. A. with | B. in | C. by | D. for |
| 7. A. Kenya's | B. Kenyas' | C. Kenya | D. Kenyans |
| 8. A. plying | B. vying | C. dueling | D. gurning |
| 9. A. converted | B. covetted | C. coveted | D. covered |
| 10. A. that | B. this | C. there | D. their |
| 11. A. since | B. before | C. at | D. after |
| 12. A. will | B. shall | C. must | D. could |
| 13. A. loosing | B. lost | C. losing | D. last |
| 14. A. also | B. and | C. or | D. but |
| 15. A. strikers | B. rivals | C. enemies | D. foes |

For questions 16-18, choose the alternative that means the same as the underlined words.

For questions 19-21, add the correct question tag to the statements

16. My neighbour Derik **does not like to share.**
 A. is generous
 B. is ambitious
 C. is extravagant
 D. is miserly
17. The bus **burst into flames** on overturning
 A. exploded B. lit
 C. explosive D. went
18. He **fell unconscious** on receiving the bad news
 A. passed on B. passed out
 C. came round D. came to

19. They ought to hear this, _____?
 A. oughtn't we
 B. ought they
 C. oughtn't they
 D. shouldn't they
20. I am thirteen years old, _____?
 A. amn't I B. is it
 C. aren't I D. am I
21. He failed in his in his exam, _____?
 A. wasn't he
 B. did he
 C. isn't it
 D. didn't he

DISTINCTION 006 - 2019

STD 7

ENGLISH: LANGUAGE

PG 1

In questions 22-23, choose the correct

preposition.

22. "The earth is round," he said
- A. He said that the earth is round.
 - B. He says that the earth is round.
 - C. He said that the earth was round.
 - D. He says that the earth was round.
23. "Can I come?" Cate asked.
- A. Cate asked if she can go.
 - B. Cate asked if she could go.
 - C. Cate asked if she could come.
 - D. Cate asks if she would come.

in questions 24-25, choose the best

preposition

24. The soldier was honoured in death for dying _____ his country.
- A. in
 - B. on
 - C. with
 - D. for
25. We were angry _____ our prefect for reporting us to the class teacher
- A. at
 - B. with
 - C. about
 - D. in

Read the passage below and answer questions 26-38

An explosion and some screams were the first noises I heard. Believe it or not, my only reaction was, "I don't care. Let death come! I have nothing to live for anyway!" That will show you how terribly depressed I felt at seven thirty on that evening of the third September 1992.

I had been miserable the whole day and I got more and more angry with the whole world every time I remembered that tomorrow would be my fifteenth birthday; a very lonely birthday I expected. The whole family had gone to the Coast for a holiday and they had left me alone at home under the pretext that I needed all my time for my studies. The more I tried to concentrate, the less I seemed to understand anything and especially their heartless attitude: why was everything going wrong with me these days? Why was everybody against me?

I pulled a stool in front of my dressing table mirror and had another go at getting rid of a very persistent pimple just below my hairline. I should have felt good that this was the very last of the blemishes that had been disfiguring me for years. But there were so many other things wrong at home that I often thought of ending it all. Not one person on earth loved me. Mum and dad treated me like a kid: they just refused to let me dress like my **pals**. For them, decent clothes were those they used to wear in the early 1960's. Whenever I appeared in faded jeans or wearing one of dad's shirts, I was sent back to my room and told either to dress decently or stay at home. Shoes had to be shoes and not comfortable and trendy sandals.

My wardrobe was a shame: hardly a dozen dresses in the colours I liked and no more than thirty blouses and skirts. Shorts and trousers had to be hidden where mother would never find them. There were plenty of underthings or 'smalls' as the girls of my set used to call them. Conspicuous on top of the heap was my hated school uniform: brown skirt with cream top and stockings. I hated the colours: they made me feel heavy and clumsy.

I had spent part of that afternoon on the phone telling my friends about my tomorrow's birthday. Besides wishing me all the best, they had all said that they were sorry they had other engagements for that evening. No wonder I felt so gloomy and frustrated; a tear or two slipped down my cheeks.

26. According to paragraph one, it's true to say that _____
- some people were screaming.
 - a bomb had exploded.
 - it was at dawn.
 - it was at dusk.
27. When was the writer born?
- Third September 1992.
 - Forth September 1978.
 - Fourth September 1977
 - 3rd September 1977
28. On hearing the explosion and screams, the writer _____
- felt more depressed.
 - was unmoved.
 - felt frantic
 - thought about his family.
29. Why was she alone on this day?
- It was her birthday.
 - She was studying for exams.
 - She was indisciplined.
 - The rest of her family was away
30. 'I often thought of ending it all'... What does the statement mean?
- She wanted to commit suicide.
 - She wanted to remove all the pimples.
 - She wanted to confront his parents.
 - She wanted to kill everyone.
31. The word **pals** is underlined. What would it mean?
- Buddies
 - Rivals
 - Colleagues
 - Opponents
32. Early 1960's could be _____
- around 1958 and 1959.
 - between 1961 and 1968.
 - between 1960 and 1963.
 - 1960 only.
33. All the following are true about the writer's parents except
- they treated the writer like a baby.
 - they were born in 1960.
 - they dictated what the writer wore.
 - they did not approve of sandals.
34. The writer's wardrobe had all the following items of clothing except
- blouses
 - skirts
 - uniforms
 - shorts
35. How many dresses were in the wardrobe?
- Less than twelve dresses.
 - Half a dozen.
 - At least a dozen dresses.
 - At most a dozen.
36. What colours did the writer not like?
- A brown skirt.
 - A cream top
 - Brown and cream
 - Her uniform
37. How many of the friends confirmed they would attend her birthday?
- Few
 - A few
 - Quite a number
 - None
38. Which one of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- My fifteenth birthday.
 - Home alone
 - Vacation in Mombasa
 - The explosion

Read the passage below and answer questions 39-50

'As the symbol of peace and industry the beaver is worthy of his place as emblem of the Dominion of Canada. The beaver is the master engineer of the animal world, and many of his engineering feats are truly wonderful. He is most famous for his dam, which he builds across a stream so as to provide himself with a pond sufficiently deep to hide him from his **foes** and at the bottom of which he can anchor the green branches on which he feeds, without danger of the ice penetrating and sealing him in.

'Not only is the intelligence of the beaver shown by his dams and his lodges and his canals, but also he is one of the few animals to have learnt that if a feat is too heavy for one to achieve, two together may be able to do it, or if not two, three or even four. For example, a beaver may want to roll over a log or drag a heavy branch, but he finds that it is just too heavy for him. So he goes along and finds brother or sister or aunt or uncle and induces them to come

and lend a hand. Thus they both pull or push together and, more over, they both pull or push in the same direction. I once watched two oxen trying to push down a stump, but they were pushing in opposite directions, so that their efforts exactly counterbalanced each other.

Similarly, I have seen two dogs, and we regard our dogs as intelligent animals, trying to drag something along, but immediately it became hitched up they began to pull in opposite directions, although they both wanted to go the same way. The beaver knows, however, that you must pull or push together, and so he and his uncle try their united efforts. If they still cannot do it, they fetch a third beaver, and the three of them try. Then a fourth beaver happens to come along and lends a hand. Finally, half the beaver colony is pulling or pushing at that log, and so they eventually succeed. That is one reason for the beaver's success as an engineer.'

39. Which of the following words used in the passage means the same as symbol?
A. Peace
B. Beaver
C. Emblem
D. Dominion
40. According to paragraph one, it's true to say that _____
A. the beaver builds very impressive structures.
B. the beaver has studied engineering.
C. the beaver builds homes for other animals
D. the beaver has wonderful feet.
41. The **foes** as used in the passage means _____
A. friends
B. enemies
C. rivals
D. opponents
42. Which of the following is not among the structures the beaver builds?
A. Dams
B. Lodges
C. Canals
D. Ice
43. The beaver believes that _____
A. one man's meat is another man's poison.
B. all that glitters is not gold.
C. many hands make light work.
D. don't judge a book by its cover.
44. The phrase **to lend a hand** ' ... means
A. to pay for work done.
B. to borrow some money.
C. to assist.
D. to buy something.
45. What was the difference between the beavers working together and the oxen working together?
A. They both push and pull
B. The beavers push and pull in the same direction.
C. The oxen push in the same direction.
D. The oxen are more powerful.
46. How do we know that the beaver is intelligent?
A. His peace and industry.
B. He knows much can be achieved by working together.
C. He abandons a task if he is unable.
D. He is like an oxen
47. How many animals are mentioned in the passage?
A. Eight
B. Five
C. Four
D. Three
48. According to the passage, beavers live in a _____
A. colony
B. group
C. troop
D. gang
49. The work of an engineer is to _____
A. design and construct roads and bridges.
B. draw plans of buildings.
C. fix water pipes.
D. build using stones.
50. What could be the best title for the passage
A. Engineering
B. The beaver.
C. The animal kingdom.
D. The beaver and his uncle



Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi unepewa majibu manne hapo. Jaza kila pengo kwa kuchaqua jawabu lifaalo zaidi.

Jioni hiyo _____ 1 _____ redio yangu na kuanza _____ 2 _____ taarifa za habari. _____ 3 _____ alizungumza kwa sauti ambayo _____ 4 _____ kumtoa _____ 5 _____ pangoni. Alisema kuwa wezi _____ 6 _____ walitiwa _____ 7 _____ walipopatikana wakijaribu kuiba. Wezi hao ambao walikuwa _____ 8 _____ kwa silaha kali walikuwa na lengo _____ 9 _____ kuiba _____ 10 _____ ya pesa kutoka katika duka moja. Kumbe siku yao ya arubaini ilikuwa imefika.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. niliufungua | B. niliifungua | C. nilizifungua | D. nilifungua |
| 2. A. kutazama | B. kusikia | C. kusikiliza | D. kuangalia |
| 3. A. Mzungumzaji | B. Mtangazaji | C. Msemaji | D. Mwimbaji |
| 4. A. iliweza | B. inaweza | C. ingeweza | D. itaweza |
| 5. A. sungura | B. chatu | C. simba | D. nyoka |
| 6. A. kadhaa | B. chache | C. kadha | D. kadhalika |
| 7. A. mbaroni | B. pinguni | C. mahakamani | D. jela |
| 8. A. wamepigwa | B. wamejihami | C. wamejiringa | D. wamejiami |
| 9. A. la | B. ya | C. za | D. wa |
| 10. A. mabumba | B. bunda | C. kitita | D. mabunda |

Mtihani _____ 11 _____ unafaa kuchukuliwa na _____ 12 _____ kwa makini mno. Mwanafunzi asicheze _____ 13 _____ kulala wakati wa mtihani. Asume kila _____ 14 _____ na kuelewa _____ 15 _____ ya kutafuta jibu linalofaa.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 11. A. yoyote | B. zozote | C. wowote | D. zozote |
| 12. A. kukaliwa | B. kufanya | C. kukalia | D. kufanywa |
| 13. A. na | B. wala | C. lakini | D. bali |
| 14. A. tini | B. maswali | C. matini | D. swali |
| 15. A. kabla | B. badala | C. baada | D. halafu |

Kuanzia nambari 16 mpaka 30. jibu kila swali kulingana na maagizo uliyopewa.

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|---|---|
| <p>16. Chagua sentensi iliyotumia 'ki' kuonyesha masharti.</p> <p>A. Kitabu chake kimewekwa. B. Nilimpata akipika chakula. C. Kitoto kile kimeoga vizuri. D. Ukimpa zawadi atashukuru.</p> <p>17. Sentensi gani iliyo katika hali tegemezi?</p> <p>A. Alimtegemea kwa muda mrefu mno B. Nimeipanda miti mingi shambani C. Angesoma kwa bidii angefaulu D. Mnamjua mwalimu wenu wa Kiswahili</p> <p>18. Chagua wingi wa: Mkebe wangu umetoboka.</p> <p>A. Mikebe yangu imetoboka.</p> | <p>B. Mikebe yetu yametoboka. C. Mikebe zangu zimetoboka. D. Mikebe yetu imetoboka.</p> <p>19. Bakari ni baba wa Amina. Amina ni shangazi yangu. Je, nitamwitaje Bakari?</p> <p>A. Babu B. Mjomba C. Ami D. Baba</p> <p>20. Sentensi ipi ambayo ni sahihi kati ya hizi?</p> <p>A. Gari chache limeoshwa. B. Meza chache zitauzwa. C. Maji machache yamemwagika. D. Mikunga michache ilivuliwa.</p> <p>21. Chagua methali ambayo ni tofauti na nyingine.</p> <p>A. Polepole ndio mwendo B. Ngoja ngoja huumiza matumbo</p> |
|---|---|

- C. Mwenda pole hajikwai
D. Haraka haraka haina baraka
22. Kitenzi **chukua** kitaandikwaje katika hali ya kutendea?
A. Chukua B. Chukuea
C. Chukulia D. Chukulea
23. Kutokana na nomino **msasi** tunapata kitenzi gani?
A. Saka B. Aka
C. Suka D. Saa
24. Chagua sentensi iliyotumia **kwa** kuonyesha umilikaji.
A. Ukifika dukani kwa mjomba uniambie.
B. Tulisoma kwa bidii kisha tukafaulu.
C. Wageni wengi wamefika nyumbani kwake.
D. Wanafunzi wanapenda chapati kwa maharagwe.
25. Tegua kitendawili: **Hausimiki hausimami**.
A. Upepo B. Mkufu
C. Moshi D. Uchafu
26. Sentensi gani iliyotumia kiunganishi kwa usahihi?
A. Maadam ya kupita mtihani hakupewa zawadi.
- B. Sembuse umewasili tutaanza safari.
C. Ninaomba aghalabu shilingi hamsini niendee sokoni.
D. Usisafiri mighairi ya kubeba nauli.
27. **Panda** ni kwenda kuelekea juu ya kitu kama vile mti, gari au mlima. Panda pia ni;
A. Mgawanyiko katika kitu kama vile njia, mti au nguzo.
B. Sehemu ya juu ya nyumba.
C. Mnyama wa majini.
D. Chombo cha kuwekea vitu viowevu.
28. Maneno yenye maana sawa huitwaje?
A. Vitanzandimi B. Vitate
C. Vitawe D. Visawe
29. Chagua sentensi iliyoakifishwa kwa kutumia alama za mtajo.
A. Lo! Mvua bado inaendelea kunyeshal
B. "Mimi ni mgeni wenu," mwalimu alisema.
C. Nitanunua ndizi, machungwa na...
D. Tutaonana baada ya siku nyingi.
30. Orodha gani iliyo na maneno katika ngeli ya **YA - YA** pekee?
A. Maziwa, manukato, mate
B. Madereva, maseremala, machura
C. Mapishi, malezi, magonjwa
D. Makabati, makarai, makufuli

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali kutoka swali la 31 hadi 40.

Wanakijiji wa eneo la Jadi walijulikana sana kwa juhudi zao katika kilimo. Matunda, nafaka na mboga nyingi zilizouzwa katika soko la mji wa Mikanjuni zilikuwa na watu wa eneo la Jadi. Jadi lilikuwa eneo ambalo wakazi wake pia walijifunza kunyunyizia mimea maji wakati wa kiangazi. Hata hivyo, lile lililjulikana hata zaidi ya ukulima ilikuwa ni imani yao katika uchawi na ushirikina. Wengi waliamini kuwa matatizo yao ama yalisababishwa na waganga na wachawi au yangetatuliwa na waganga na wachawi. Licha ya mafundisho yaliyotolewa maabadini dhidi ya mawazo hayo, wengi wangetoka maabadini na **kuelekea walikozoea**.

Mtu alipokuwa mgonjwa, pengine malaria au hata kuumwa na nyoka, aliamini moja kwa moja kuwa mbu aliyesambaza malaria au nyoka aliyemwuma alitumwa na mchawi. Kutokea kwa maradhi ya UKIMWI kulifanya **washangae kama mtu aliyeona jua likiwaka usiku**. Ugonjwa huu uliwaangamiza wengi maadamu walitafuta suluhisho kwa waganga.

Vibanda navyo vilizidi kuongezeka. Si vibanda vya biashara bali vibanda vya waganga na waganguzi. Palikuwa na waganga kutoka Pembe, wengine kutoka Tanga na wengine kutoka Mombasa. Kati ya waganga hao, Profesa TibaTosha alijulikana kote, pote na mote. Si Magharibi, si Mashariki, si Kusini, si Kaskazini. Aidha, alijulikana na wote. Si wazee, si vijana, si ajuza, si shaibu, si mabwanyenye, si maskini. Pengine ni watoto ambao hawakuwa wamezaliwa ndio ambao hawakunjua.

Alijulikana kwa dawa yake aliyoiita umeme. Umeme ilikuwa dawa iliyosemekana kuponya magonjwa yote kwa kunywa kikombe kimoja tu. Profesa TibaTosha hakuchukua pesa zozote. Aliagiza kwamba wateja wote watoe malipo ya mbuzi. TibaTosha aliaminika kiasi cha kuanza kuwavutia watu kutoka nchi za mbali. Magari yalielekea pale pake. Licha ya kuwa Profesa mwenyewe hakumiliki hata baiskeli. Hili liliwashangaza wengi.

Siku moja Profesa alionekana akitembea katika kichaka kimoja. Kijana mmoja aliyekuwa juu ya mnazi alimwangukia kwa makini. Alimwona akichuma majani ovyoovyo pale kichakani. Kijana huyo alishuka poiepole na kuanza kumfuata. Jambo lililomshangaza ni kumwona Profesa

akiyatumiia majani yale kutengeneza dawa. Aia! Kumbwe kwenda hii hakutoka Zanibani! Kijana aliduwaa. Ujumbe ulipowafikia wanakijiji, walimshambulia Profesa TibaTosha karibu afe. Waganga wote walifukuzwa kutoka katika kijiji hicho.

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| <p>31. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza, ni kweli kuwa;</p> <p>A. bidhaa nyingi zilizouzwa katika soko la mji wa Jadi zilikuzwa katika eneo la Mikanjuni</p> <p>B. kilimo katika eneo lililotajwa kilirudishwa nyuma sana na kiangazi</p> <p>C. wakazi wa eneo hili hawakufunzwa kunyunyizia mimea maji wakati wa kiangazi</p> <p>D. imani ya wakazi wa eneo lililotajwa katika uchawi na ushirikina ilijulikana kuliko kilimo chao.</p> <p>32. Kwa mujibu wa aya ya kwanza, ni wapi ambako wakazi hawa walizoea kuenda baada ya kutoka maabadini?</p> <p>A. Nyumbani B. Kwa waganga</p> <p>C. Kanisani D. Hospitalini</p> <p>33. Maneno, 'washangae kama mtu aliyeona jua likiwaka usiku,' yametumia tamathali gani ya lugha?</p> <p>A. Tashbihi B. Nahau</p> <p>C. Istiara D. Methali</p> <p>34. Kulingana na ufahamu, kwa nini hasa ugonjwa wa UKIMWI uliwaangamiza wakazi waliotajwa?</p> <p>A. Haukuwa na tiba</p> <p>B. Walitafuta matibabu kwa waganga</p> <p>C. Hawakuwa na pesa za kununua dawa</p> <p>D. Ulikuwa ugonjwa hatari</p> <p>35. Vibanda vilivyojengwa katika eneo la Jadi vilikuwa vya nini?</p> <p>A. Kuendelezea biashara ya ushirikina</p> <p>B. Kuwatibu wale waliokuwa wagonjwa</p> <p>C. Kuuzia mboga na matunda</p> <p>D. Kufanyia biashara ya kinyozi</p> | <p>36. Gani si kweli kuhusu wakazi wa Jadi?</p> <p>A. Hawakuwa na ukweli wowote kuhusu UKIMWI</p> <p>B. Walikuwa wenye bidii mno katika shughuli zao</p> <p>C. Wote waliamini kuwa matatizo yao yalisababishwa na uchawi</p> <p>D. Walienda kanisani na msikitini lakini hawakuyafuata mafundisho waliyopewa.</p> <p>37. Ni nani kati ya hawa ambaye labda hakumjua TibaTosha?</p> <p>A. Mtoto asiyezaliwa</p> <p>B. Mzee</p> <p>C. Maskini</p> <p>D. Matajiri</p> <p>38. Unadhani kwa nini dawa ya TibaTosha iliitwa umeme?</p> <p>A. Ilikuwa kali sana</p> <p>B. Iliponya haraka sana</p> <p>C. Kikombe kimoja cha dawa kiliponya magonjwa yote</p> <p>D. Malipo ya dawa hayakuwa pesa</p> <p>39. Jibu gani linaloeleza ukweli kuhusu Profesa TibaTosha?</p> <p>A. Alikuwa na mbuzi wengi</p> <p>B. Alikuwa na pesa nyingi</p> <p>C. Alikuwa na magari mengi</p> <p>D. Alikuwa na baiskeli nyingi</p> <p>40. Methali gani inayoweza kutumika kuelezea funzo ambalo TibaTosha alipata?</p> <p>A. Baada ya dhiki faraja</p> <p>B. Mvumilivu hula mbivu</p> <p>C. Ujanja wa nyani huishia jangwani</p> <p>D. Mola hamwachi mja wake</p> |
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Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali kutoka swali la 41 mpaka 50.

Mahitaji ya kimsingi ya binadamu ni chakula, mavazi na makazi. Mtu yeyote yule anahitaji mlo wenye aina zote tatu za vyakula zinazohitajika. Mavazi pia ni muhimu ili kumfunika mtu uchi, kumkinga kutokana na baridi na joto. Makazi nayo humpa mtu ulinzi dhidi ya hatari ya wanyama na binadamu wahalifu. Aidha, humsitiri dhidi ya mvua na hata baridi ya usiku. Yapo mambo mengine ambayo japo si ya kimsingi, huchangia pakubwa kwa mtu kuwa na maisha bora. Matibabu husaidia sana kukabiliana na maradhi mbalimbali. **Matibabu pia huzuia magonjwa** kama vile polio na ukambi.

Jambo lolote ambalo ni muhimu maishani, lazima lifanywe kwa kipimo kinachofaa. Hata jambo hilo likiwa zuri kiasi gani, likifanywa bila mipaka litaishia kuleta matatizo si haba. Chakula kina umuhimu mkubwa sana katika maisha yetu. Chakula huongeza nguvu, hujenga mwili na huzuia magonjwa. Hata hivyo, mtu hafai kula ovyoovyoo bila kiwango wala kipimo.

Unashauriwa kuchagua chakula ambacho kinafaa katika mwili wako. Ni vizuri sana kuepuka vyakula vilivyo na kemikali nyingi. Vyakula hivi vyenye kemikali huweza kumletea mtu magonjwa

kama vile saratani, shinikizo la damu na ugonjwa wa moyo. Vyakula hivi ni kama vile vinywaji hasa soda. Japo vinywaji vingi huwa na ladha ya matunda, ladha hiyo huundwa kutokana na kemikali. Halikadhalika, si jambo la busara kubugia vyakula vyenye sukari nyingi. Kula vyakula kama vile peremende, keki na biskuti huweza kumletea mtu matatizo makubwa ya meno.

Vilevile, mtu anahitajika kula chakula kiasi kinachohitajika. Kuna watu ambao hula chakula ambacho ni kingi kupita kiasi. Watu hawa huweza kunenepa kupita kiasi. Unene wa mwili nao una matatizo yake. Huweza kumletea mtu maumivu ya miguu anapotembea hata kwa muda mfupi tu. Tunapendekezewa kula chakula kinachofaa kwa wakati unaofaa. Kwa mfano, si jambo jema kushambulia mlo na kushiba ndi wakati wa usiku unapoenda kulala.

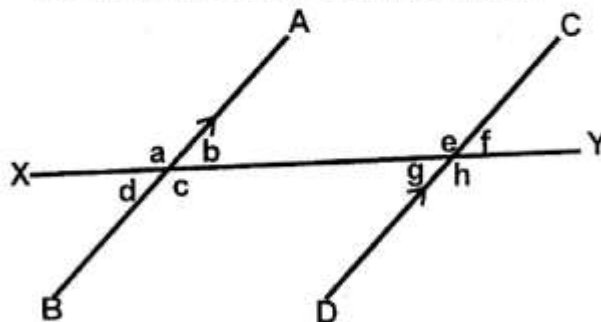
Unapochagua vyakula, epuka vyakula vinavyoiva haraka kama vile chipsi, kuku wa gredi na vinginevyo. Vyakula vilivyo katika paketi na mikebe huwa na kemikali za kuvihifadhi. Vyakula kama hivi visiliwe kila wakati. Vyakula vya kiasili kama vile viazi vikuu, mchicha, kunde, yugwa na vingine vingi ni muhimu sana. Afya yako ni bora hata kuliko mali. Mtu mwenye afya hata kama hana pesa, anaweza akafanya kazi na kupata pesa. Yule mwenye mali mengi naye anaweza akabaki bila chochote akipatwa na magonjwa. Tuitunze afya yetu usiku na mchana.

41. Mahitaji ya kimsingi ya binadamu **si** pamoja na
 A. mlo B. nyumba
 C. nguo D. mvua
42. **'Matibabu pia huzuia magonjwa...'** Methali gani inayoweza kuelezea kauli hii?
 A. Kinga ni bora kuliko tiba
 B. Asiyesikia la mkuu huvunjika guu
 C. Cha mlevi huliwa na mgema
 D. Mtoto umleavyo ndiyo akuavyo
43. Aya ya kwanza inaeleza kuwa;
 A. nyumba humfunika mtu uchi, kumkinga kutokana na baridi na joto
 B. mtu asiyelala ndani ya nyumba anaweza akashambuliwa na wanyama na binadamu hatari
 C. matibabu husaidia sana mwili kukubali maradhi mbalimbali
 D. kuna mambo ambayo japo si ya kimsingi, huchangia kidogo sana kwa mtu kuwa na maisha yote.
44. Kulingana na kifungu, **si** kweli kuwa;
 A. vyakula vyenye kemikali nyingi havifai
 B. chakula huzuia afya, hujenga nguvu na kuongeza mwili
 C. kiasi cha chakula kinacholiwa ni muhimu
 D. vyakula vya kiasili ni muhimu kushinda vyenye sukari nyingi
45. Ufahamu unamshauri msomaji kula chakula gani?
 A. Chakula chochote wakati wowote
 B. Chakula chote wakati wote
 C. Chakula kinachofaa wakati unaofaa
 D. Chakula kingi wakati wa kulala
46. Yapi **si** matatizo yanayoweza kuletwa na chakula kulingana na kifungu?
 A. Shinikizo la damu
 B. Kuwa na damu nyingi mwilini
 C. Kupatwa na saratani
 D. Kuwa na ugonjwa wa moyo
47. Vyakula gani vinavyoweza kumletea mtu shida ya kuwa kibogoyo?
 A. Pombe, sigara, bangi
 B. Soda, keki, chipsi
 C. Chipsi, kripsi, soda
 D. Peremende, keki, biskuti
48. Kwa nini mwandishi anamshauri msomaji kuepuka vyakula vilivyo katika paketi na mikebe?
 A. Vyakula hivyo huweza kuwa na sumu
 B. Vyakula hivyo huhifadhiwa na kemikali
 C. Vyakula hivyo huwa vimeharibika
 D. Vyakula hivyo huuzwa kwa bei ya juu.
49. Mwandishi wa makala haya anapendekezaje?
 A. Tule vyakula vya kiasili zaidi
 B. Tusile vyakula vya kiasili
 C. Tusile vyakula vyenye sukari kama ndizi
 D. Tusile vyakula vya paketi kama mchicha
50. Aya ya mwisho inadhihirisha kuwa;
 A. afadhali uwe maskini lakini mwenye afya nzuri
 B. afadhali usiwe maskini lakini uwe mgonjwa
 C. afadhali uwe mgonjwa lakini mwenye mali nyingi
 D. afadhali usiwe na afya lakini uwe maskini

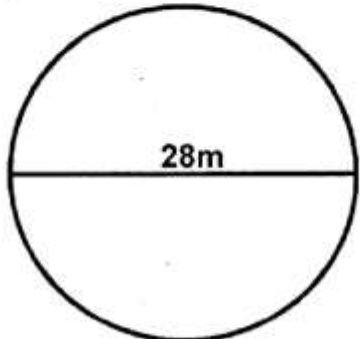


- Write **thirteen million three hundred and twenty thousandths** in figures.
 - 13003000.20
 - 13030000.200
 - 13032000
 - 13003000.020
- What is **9.9986** rounded off to the nearest hundredths?
 - 10.00
 - 10
 - 9.99
 - 9.999
- A kitchen garden measuring **12m** by **8m** was fenced round using **4** strands of barbed wire. What was the total length of the wire used?
 - 40m
 - 160m
 - 80m
 - 384m
- What is the value of:
 $2\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} \div (3\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{4})$
 - $3\frac{1}{5}$
 - 4
 - $3\frac{7}{10}$
 - $9\frac{3}{4}$
- Peace gave $\frac{1}{6}$ of her salary to Peter. She gave $\frac{2}{5}$ of the remainder to her brother and remained with the rest. What fraction of her salary did she remain with?
 - $\frac{1}{2}$
 - $\frac{3}{5}$
 - $\frac{5}{6}$
 - $\frac{1}{3}$
- What is the value of:
 $140 + 196 \div 28 \times 2?$
 - 154
 - 77
 - 48
 - 308
- How many times is the total value of digit **4** greater than the total value of digit **5** in **64853**?
 - 800
 - 80
 - 3950
 - 8

- In the figure below line **AB** and **CD** are parallel. Line **XY** is a transversal.



Which of the following statements is not correct?

- $b + e = 180^\circ$
 - $b + g + a + h = 360^\circ$
 - $c = e = a$
 - $180^\circ - c = h$
- In a hall there are **85** rows of chairs. In each row there are **25** chairs. One day $\frac{2}{5}$ of the chairs were occupied. How many chairs were occupied altogether?
 - 850
 - 2125
 - 1275
 - 1062
 - What is the least number that can be subtracted from **6598** to make it divisible by **11**?
 - 2
 - 5
 - 4
 - 9
 - What is the area of the circle below?
 $(\pi = \frac{22}{7})$

 - $2464m^2$
 - $154m^2$
 - $88m^2$
 - $616m^2$

12. What is $7 \div 31$ correct to three decimal places?

- A. 0.258 B. 0.225
C. 0.226 D. 2.228

13. What is the GCD of 96, 72 and 48?

- A. 48 B. 24
C. 288 D. 144

14. In a school the population of pupils decreased by 20%. If there were 2400 pupils after decrease, how many pupils were there at the beginning?

- A. 1920 B. 3000
C. 2000 D. 2880

15. Simplify: $3(2x + 2) + 2(3x - 3)$

- A. $12x - 12$ B. $12x + 12$
C. $12x - 6$ D. $12x$

16. Abdi bought the following items from a shop:

- 2 loaves of bread at Sh. 45**
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ kg of sugar at Sh. 120
2 - 250ml packets of milk for Sh. 80
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ kg of meat Sh. 300
3 match boxes @ Sh. 4.50

He paid for the items using two-five hundred shilling notes. How much balance did he get?

- A. Sh. 67.50 B. Sh. 13.50
C. Sh. 933.50 D. Sh. 66.50

17. Which statement is not true about the right angled triangle?

- A. The two shorter sides are perpendicular
B. The two smaller angles add up to 90°
C. One angle is a right angle
D. Exterior angles add upto 180°

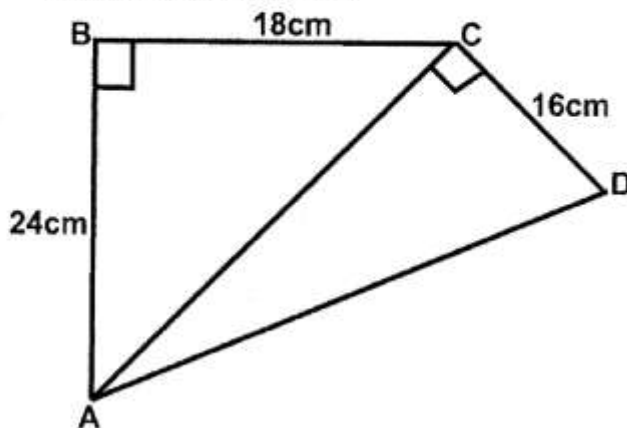
18. Construct triangle ABC, such that line $BC = 5\text{cm}$, angle $ABC = 30^\circ$ and angle $ACB = 60^\circ$. What is the length of line AC?

- A. 2.5cm B. 4.4cm
C. 3cm D. 2.1cm

19. The height of a square tank is 3m. It has a volume of 12m^3 and a square base. What is the area of the base?

- A. 40cm^2 B. 40000cm^2
C. 4cm^2 D. 400cm^2

20. The figure below shows two right angled triangles joined together. What is the measure of line AD?

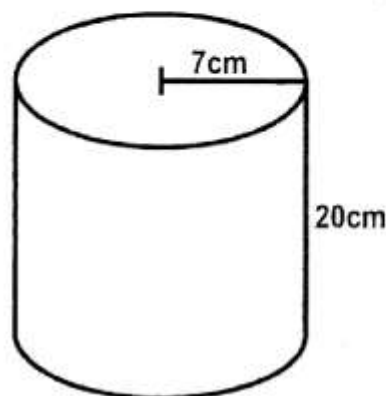


- A. 30cm B. 17cm
C. 34cm D. 26cm

21. Tonny bought a book for Sh. 300 and later sold it for Sh. 360. What was the percentage profit?

- A. 20% B. 80%
C. $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ D. 24%

22. What is the surface area of an open cylinder drawn below? ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)



- A. 880cm^2 B. 1034cm^2
C. 1188cm^2 D. 3080cm^2

23. Tom bought an item for Sh. 2800 after he was given a discount of 30%. What was the marked price of the item?

- A. Sh. 3640 B. Sh. 1200
C. Sh. 5200 D. Sh. 4000

24. A triangular plot has an area of 16ha. If the height is 400m, find the base line.

- A. 1600m B. 400m
C. 800m D. 80m

25. Njoroge is 1m 68cm tall. Kamau is 35cm shorter than Njoroge. What is the sum of their height?

- A. 3m 1cm B. 3m 10cm
C. 3m 36cm D. 3m 71cm

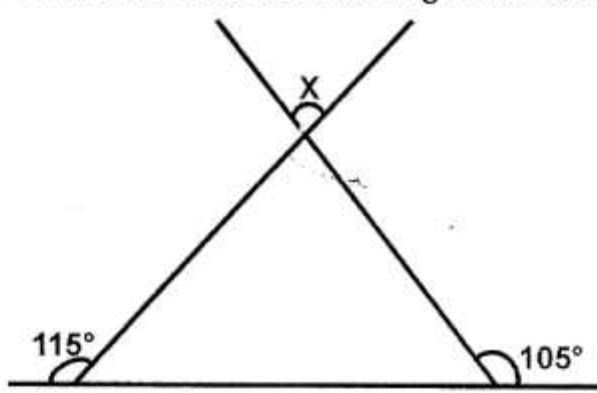
26. Alice had $\frac{1}{2}$ tonnes of sugar. She packed it into **250g** packets. How many packets did she obtain altogether?
 A. 20 B. 200
 C. 2000 D. 20000

27. What is the sum of edges, vertices and faces of an open cuboid?
 A. 26 B. 25
 C. 24 D. 18

28. Work out: $\frac{3.6 \times 0.072}{1.44 \times 0.2}$
 A. 9 B. 0.9
 C. 0.09 D. 90

29. The sum of two numbers is **66**. The bigger number is twice the smaller one. What is the value of the bigger number?
 A. 33 B. 22
 C. 44 D. 55

30. What is the measure of the angle marked **X**?



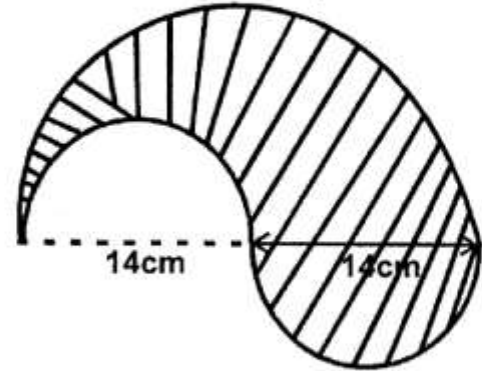
- A. 65° B. 75°
 C. 40° D. 140°

31. A train left town Q at **0200hrs** and took **12hrs** to arrive town Y. At what time did it arrive town Y in AM/PM hours system?
 A. 2:00pm B. 4:00pm
 C. 2:00am D. 3:00pm

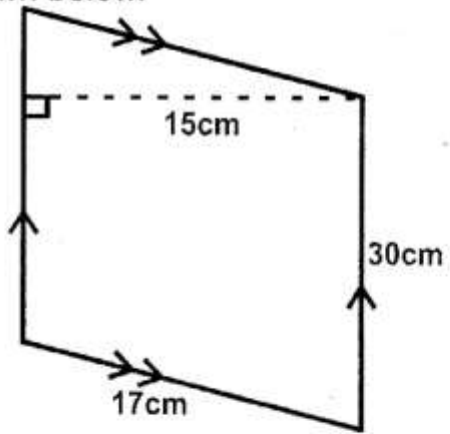
32. What is the value of:
 $\sqrt{12\frac{1}{4}} - \sqrt{2\frac{7}{9}} + \sqrt{2\frac{1}{4}}$
 A. 9 B. $3\frac{1}{3}$
 C. $10\frac{1}{4}$ D. 3

33. A sales girl made sales worth **Sh. 96000**. How much did she get if she was paid a commission of **4%** for the sales she made?
 A. Sh. 2400 B. Sh. 92160
 C. Sh. 3840 D. Sh. 4000

34. What is the value of **y** in equation?
 $5y + 2(3y + 2) = 26$
 A. 2 B. $4\frac{1}{11}$
 C. 22 D. $2\frac{1}{11}$
35. What is the perimeter of the shaded part in figure below. ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)



- A. 44cm B. 22cm
 C. 132cm D. 88cm
36. How many days are there from **6th June** to **6th August**?
 A. 60 B. 61
 C. 62 D. 63
37. What is the area of the parallelogram drawn below.



- A. 450cm^2 B. 510cm^2
 C. 255cm^2 D. 225cm^2
38. Anitta bought a T.V set on hire purchase. She paid a deposit of **Sh. 6000** followed by equal monthly installments of **Sh. 2400** for **8** months. How much did she pay for the T.V set?
 A. Sh. 19200 B. Sh. 25200
 C. Sh. 13200 D. Sh. 24200
39. The table below shows the number of bags of maize of each **90kg** sold in one week by a supplier.

| Days | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| No of bags sold | 4 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 24 | 15 |

How many kilograms were sold in the first three days?

- A. 24 B. 30
C. 2160 D. 216

40. A rectangular tank measuring **15m** by **14m** by **10m** is full of water. Some of this water is used to fill another rectangular tank measuring **8m** by **6m** by **4m**. How many litres of water remained in the bigger tank?

- A. 2100 B. 192
C. 1908 D. 1908000

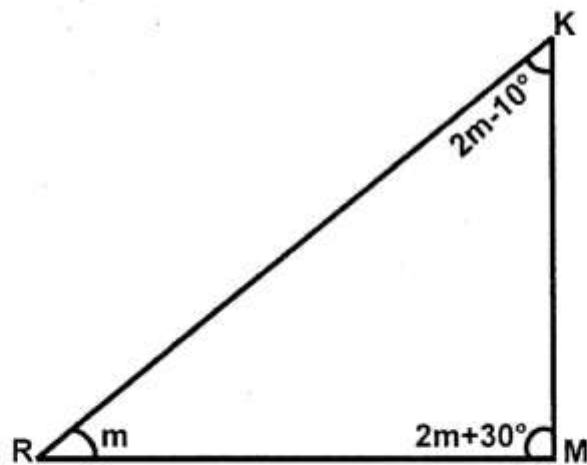
41. Change **25m/s** to **km/h**

- A. 90km/h B. 80km/h
C. 72km/h D. 5km/h

42. Ken deposited **Sh. 60000** in a bank that paid simple interest at a rate of **8%p.a.** After **2 years**, he withdrew all the interest. How much did he withdraw?

- A. Sh. 9600 B. Sh. 69600
C. Sh. 70200 D. Sh. 68600

43. What is the size of angle **RKM** in the figure below?



- A. 32° B. 54°
C. 94 D. 74

44. Find the squareroot of **0.0625** and write your answer in percentage?

- A. 0.25% B. 2.5%
C. 25% D. 250%

45. What is the next number in the pattern below? $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

- A. $\frac{5}{12}$ B. $\frac{5}{6}$
C. $\frac{3}{6}$ D. $\frac{7}{12}$

46. The radius of a wheel is **14cm**. How many revolutions does it make to cover **0.616km**?

- A. 700 B. 1400
C. 500 D. 7000

47. What is the place value of digit **9** in the number **47.6932**?

- A. Tenths B. 0.09
C. Thousandths D. Hundredths

48. The table below shows the Inland postal charges.

| Type of article | Weights | Sh. |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|
| Letters | Upto - 30g | 20.00 |
| | 31g - 70g | 28.00 |
| | 71g - 100g | 45.00 |
| | 101g - 200g | 80.00 |
| | 201g - 500g | 110.00 |
| | 501g - 1kg | 200.00 |

Mbithe sent **2** letters each weighing **224g** and another one weighing **840g**. How much did she pay for postage?

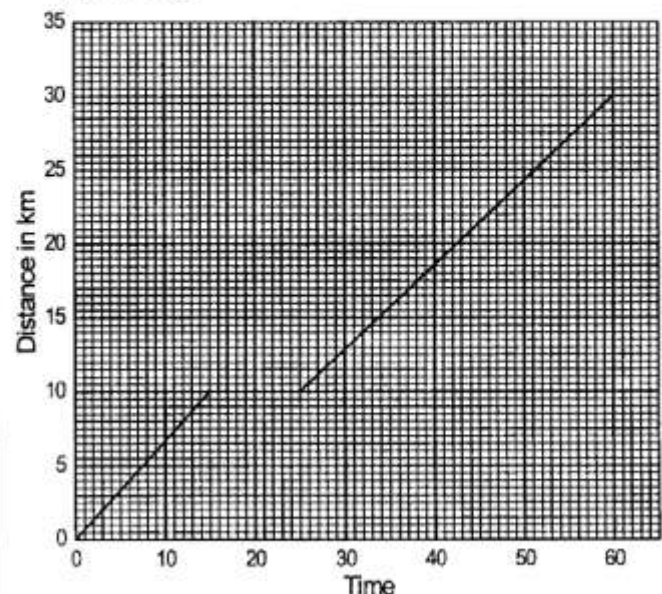
- A. Sh. 310 B. Sh. 220
C. Sh. 420 D. Sh. 520

49. What is the value of:

$2x + y - x$ if $x = 4$ and $y = 5$?

- A. 9 B. 5
C. 8 D. 4

50. The graph below shows the journey of a cyclist from home to the market. How many **km** did he cover in the last **40** minutes?



- A. 12.5km B. 20km
C. 15km D. 30km



- Which statement below is **not** correct about red blood cells?
 - They are smaller in size than white blood cells.
 - They contain blood colouring matter.
 - They have a definite shape.
 - They carry oxygen and fight disease causing organisms.

- Which one of the following parts of the reproductive system is **not** correctly matched with its function?

| | Part | Function |
|----|---------|------------------------------------|
| A. | Testis | Produce male sex cells |
| B. | Oviduct | Allow fertilization |
| C. | Vagina | Allow development of foetus |
| D. | Penis | Introduce sex cells in birth canal |

- Which one of the following is **not** a physical change in girls during adolescence?
 - Menstruation starts
 - Wet dreams
 - Broadening of hips
 - Growth of pubic hair

- DPT vaccine is administered to infants to prevent all of the following diseases **except**
 - polio
 - pertusis
 - lock jaw
 - diphtheria

- Among the following crops which one consists of cereals only?
 - Beans, peas, millet
 - Sorghum, millet, cow peas
 - Oat, barley, rice
 - Pigeon peas, groundnuts, avocado

- Which one of the following is **not** an effect of excessive abuse of tobacco?
 - Liver cirrhosis
 - Bad smell
 - Lung cancer
 - Staining teeth

- A tooth has two roots with cusps and ridges on the upper surface. What is its function?

- Tearing food
- Grinding food
- Cutting food
- Gripping food

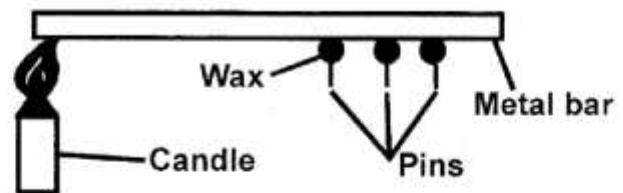
- Pollination in a pawpaw plant takes place when pollen grains are transferred from anther to the

- stigma of the same flower
- stigma of the flower on same plant
- stigma of another flower on a different plant of the same kind
- stigma of another flower on a different plant of different kind.

- Which one of the following methods of grazing is practised **mainly** by farmers with small pieces of land?

- Zero grazing
- Paddocking
- Herding
- Tethering

- The diagram below was used to demonstrate a certain property of matter.



After some minutes of heating pins were seen dropping. This was because

- solids have definite shape and size
- solids transfer heat through convection
- wax expand on heating
- solids conduct heat

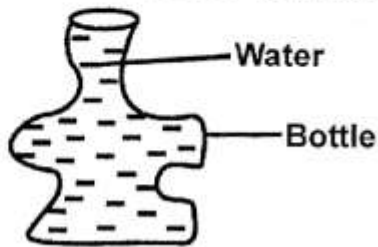
- Kenneth visited a V.C.T centre and confirmed that he was HIV positive. What would be the **best** step to take immediately?

- Stop sharing utensils with others
- Go for immunization
- Seek treatment to be cured
- Seek advice in a health centre

12. Which colour of the rainbow is found at the centre?

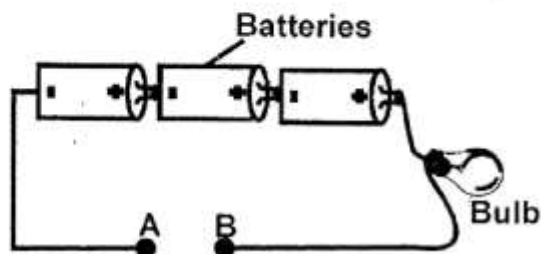
- A. Violet B. Green
C. Red D. Indigo

13. Water from a jug was poured into a bottle that looked like the diagram below.



Which property of water was being demonstrated?

- A. Water has definite mass.
B. Water has no definite shape.
C. Water has no definite size.
D. Water changes to three states of matter.
14. What is the reason for preserving food by use of a freezer?
- A. It kills bacteria
B. It dehydrates food
C. It suffocates the bacteria
D. It makes bacteria inactive
15. Which is the **most** effective method of controlling external livestock parasites?
- A. Dipping
B. Rotational grazing
C. Deworming
D. Proper sanitation
16. Which is the **most** abundant component of the environment on the earth's surface?
- A. Water
B. Air
C. Soil
D. Plants and animals
17. The set up below was used by Std 7 pupils to investigate conductors of electricity.



Which material below can be used to close the gap A - B to make the bulb to light?

- A. Graphite B. Plastic
C. Paper D. Dry stick

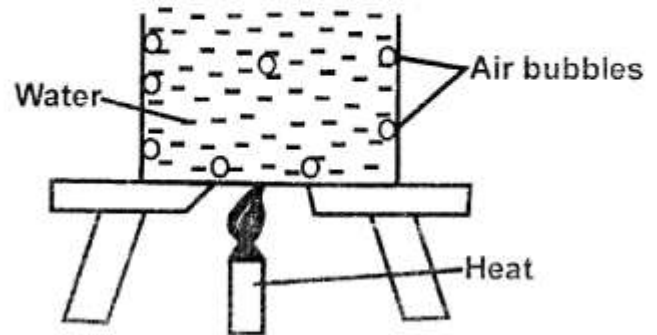
18. The following are stages of seed germination but **not** in their correct order.

- (i) *Radicle develops*
(ii) *Testa bursts*
(iii) *Absorbs water and air*
(iv) *Seed swells*
(v) *Plumule develops*

Which one of the following is the **correct** arrangement of their occurrences?

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

19. The experiment below was done by pupils during a science lesson.



What were they investigating?

- A. Air in soil B. Water in air
C. Water in soil D. Air in water

20. The part of air used by plants to make food during the day is approximately:

- A. 0.03% B. 78%
C. 21% D. 0.97%

21. Which one of the following does **not** pollute water?

- A. Oil spillage
B. Farm chemicals
C. Treated sewage
D. Floods

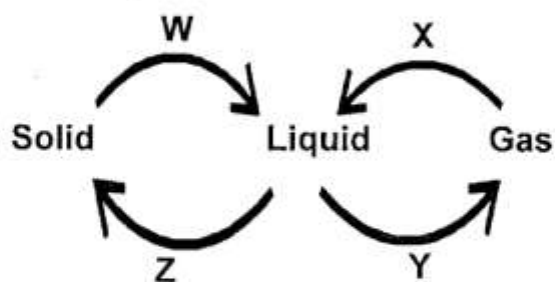
22. Which one of the following is source of current electricity?

- A. Cooking gas
B. Lightning
C. Dam
D. Wind generator

23. Which one of the following plants grows in soils without enough nitrogen?

- A. Water lily B. Cactus
C. Pitcher plant D. Rice

24. The diagram below shows changes in states of matter.



Which two processes involves absorption of heat by the environment?

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

25. Which one of the following animals is **not** a domestic animal?

- A. Fish B. Ostrich
C. Dog D. Horse

26. An animal has the following characteristics.

- (i) **Varying body temperature**
(ii) **Moist skin**
(iii) **Lays eggs**

The animal is likely to be

- A. hen B. lizard
C. snake D. toad

27. Which of the following drugs causes liver cirrhosis when abused?

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

28. In an experiment to investigate heat transfer in liquids, which one of the following materials is **not** required?

- A. Water
B. Sand particles
C. Candle wax
D. Fire

29. Anything that has mass and occupies space is known as

- A. machine B. matter
C. weight D. volume

30. When light from sun falls on a mirror;

- A. it forms a rainbow
B. it is refracted
C. it bounces back
D. it diffuses

31. Which of the following is **not** a requirement for good health?

- A. Warmth B. Rest
C. Exercise D. Sleep

32. Which one of the following crop pests attacks grains in store boring holes in them?

- A. Aphids B. White ants
C. Stalkborers D. Weevils

33. The diagram below shows a certain type of clouds.



The clouds are likely to be

- A. nimbus B. cumulus
C. cirrus D. stratus

34. Which one of the following diseases is caused by lack of iron mineral in the body only?

- A. Marasmus B. Kwashiorkor
C. Anaemia D. Bilharzia

35. The component of the diet that help in preventing constipation mainly comes from;

- A. legumes and milk
B. cereals and eggs
C. fruits and vegetables
D. fats and oils

36. Which one of the following diseases is communicable but **not** immunisable?

- A. Malaria B. Tuberculosis
C. Polio D. Measles

37. The following are signs of a certain disease.

- (i) **Fever**
(ii) **Lack of appetite**
(iii) **Pain in the joints**
(iv) **Mild diarrhoea**

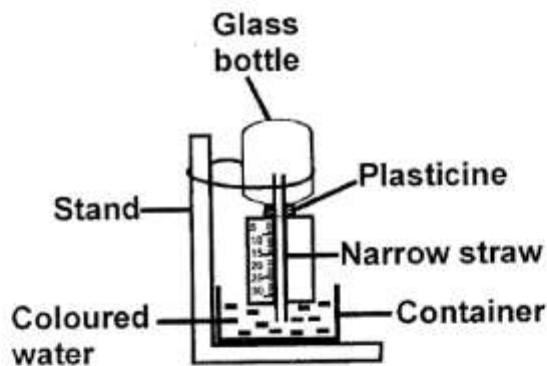
The above disease can be prevented by

- A. draining stagnant water
B. wearing protective clothing
C. drinking boiled water
D. immunization

38. Heat from a jiko placed at the centre of the room reaches the feet of people around it through

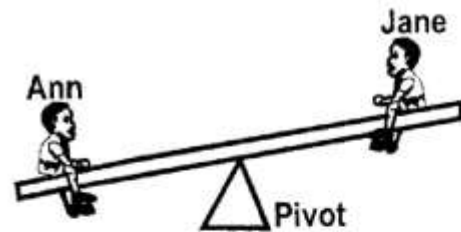
- A. conduction B. convection
C. evaporation D. radiation

39. Water can be made safe for drinking by
 A. filtering B. boiling
 C. sieving D. decanting
40. A group of pupils wanted to investigate how plants lose water. Which of the following materials was **not** required?
 A. Plant B. Polythene
 C. String D. Water
41. The planet which is between Mars and Saturn is
 A. Jupiter B. Uranus
 C. Venus D. Neptune
42. The type of manure made from animal wastes, animal bedding and kitchen wastes is referred to as
 A. compost manure
 B. organic mulches
 C. farmyard manure
 D. green manure
43. The diagram below shows a certain weather instrument.



Which statement is **not** true about the above instrument?

- A. It is used to measure temperature
 B. For visibility the straw should be narrow
 C. The scale reads from top to bottom
 D. When it is hot the level of water in the container goes up
44. Blood from the lungs enters the heart through which chamber of the heart?
 A. Left auricle
 B. Right ventricle
 C. Left ventricle
 D. Right auricle
45. Which of the following types of soil erosion is caused by raindrops on bare grounds?
 A. Gully B. Rill
 C. Splash D. Sheet
46. During a Science lesson pupils spread soil on the table. Which component of soil could they be investigating during the experiment?
 A. Water
 B. Humus
 C. Air
 D. Mineral salts
47. Which pair of materials behaves in the same way when light is directed to them?
 A. Clear water and oiled paper
 B. Frosted glass and waxed paper
 C. Air and skylights
 D. Mirror and clear water
48. Which one of the following is a saprophyte?
 A. Toadstool
 B. Cactus
 C. Pine
 D. Sugarcane
49. Two pupils were balancing on a see-saw as shown below

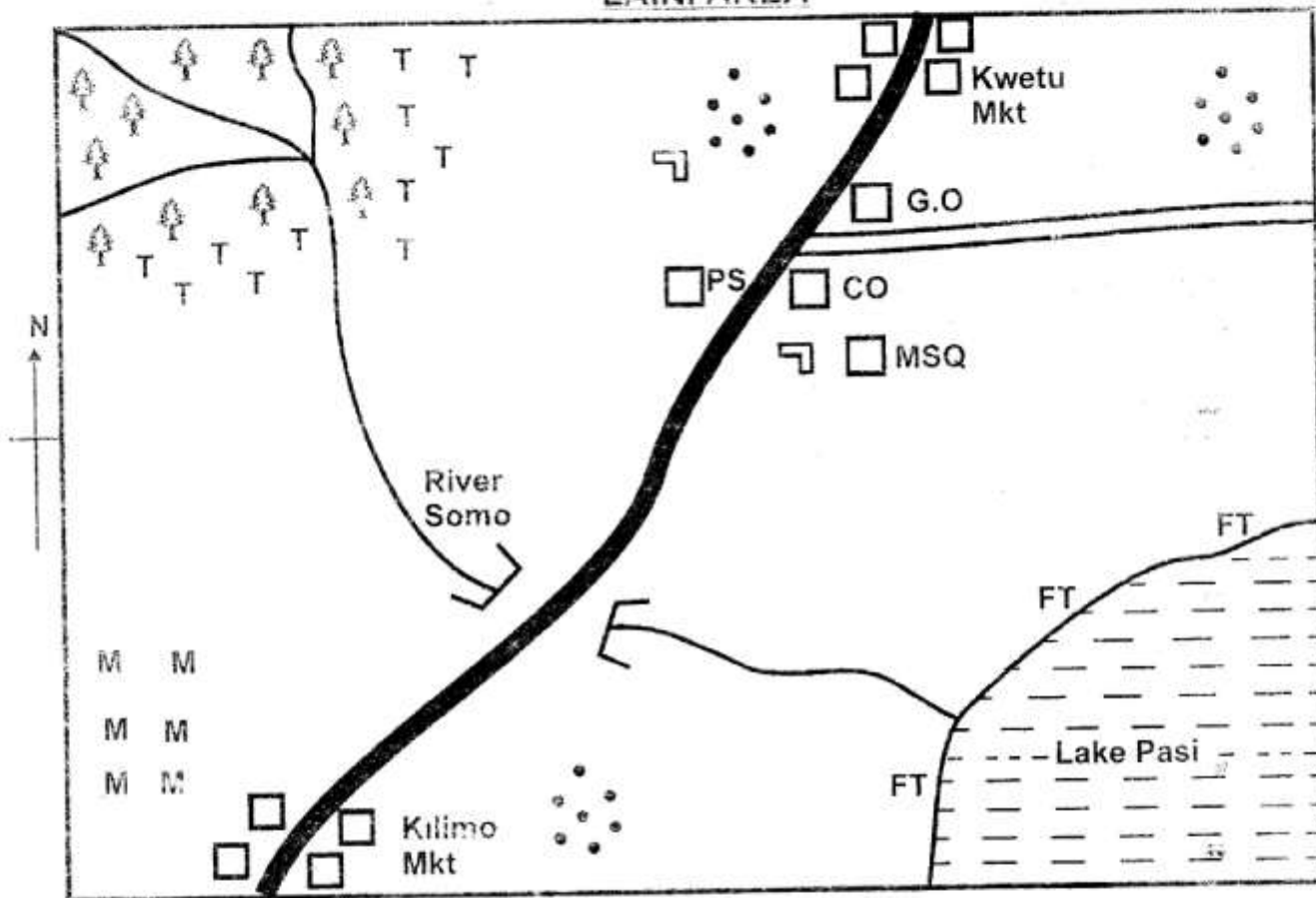


Which of the following statements is **correct**?

- A. Jane is heavier than Ann
 B. For them to balance Jane should move near the pivot
 C. For them to balance the pivot should be moved towards Ann
 D. For them to balance Ann should move farther away from the pivot.
50. A metallic basin floats on water **mainly** because of its
 A. material B. mass
 C. size D. shape



LAINI AREA



| KEY | | | |
|-----|------------------|--|----------------------|
| | Tarmac road | | Settlements |
| | Murrum road | | Permanent buildings |
| | Forest | | Tea farms |
| | School | | Maize farms |
| | River and bridge | | Police station |
| | | | GO Governor's office |
| | | | CO County offices |
| | | | MSQ Mosque |
| | | | FT Fish traps |

Study the map of Laini area above and use it to answer questions 1 to 7

- Which feature has been formed by river Somo at its mouth?
 - Delta
 - Confluence
 - Estuary
 - Tributary
- What is the climate of the North Western region of Laini area?
 - Cool and dry
 - Hot and wet
 - Hot and dry
 - Cool and wet

- Which economic activity is practised in the South Eastern region of Laini area?
 - Fishing
 - Cattle keeping
 - Mining
 - Crop farming
- What is the approximate length of the tarmac road in Laini area?
 - 16km
 - 14.5km
 - 12.5km
 - 11km

5. What is the **main** reason why tea is grown in the North Western region of Laini area?
 A. Availability of land
 B. High population density
 C. Favourable climatic conditions
 D. Good transport and communication network
6. The **main** religion of the people of Laini area is
 A. Christianity
 B. Islam
 C. Traditional
 D. Hinduism
7. Laini area is most likely to be a
 A. sub-county
 B. ward
 C. county
 D. location
8. Which of the following is the **main** factor influencing population distribution in Africa?
 A. Relief
 B. Government policies
 C. Type of soil
 D. Climate
9. The Great North Road runs from Cape Town to
 A. Tunis
 B. Algiers
 C. Lagos
 D. Cairo
10. Which of the following weather instruments is **correctly** matched with the element of weather it measures?
 A. Barometer - temperature
 B. Thermometer - atmospheric pressure
 C. Anemometer - speed of wind
 D. Windvane - strength of wind
11. The following are ways in which Kenyan communities interact
 i) trade
 ii) social media
 iii) intermarriage
 iv) education
 v) raids and wars
 Which group consist of ways in which people interacted in the pre-colonial era?
 A. i, ii, iv
 B. ii, iii, v
 C. ii, iii, iv
 D. i, iii, v
12. What was the title given to the Nyamwezi chief in their traditional government?
 A. Ntemi
 B. Wanyamphala
 C. Omuwanika
 D. Nabongo
13. The following are ox-bow lakes in Africa. Which one is **not**?
 A. Lake Kanyaboli
 B. Lake Shakabu
 C. Lake Gambi
 D. Lake Masinga
14. Which of the following winds cause dry conditions in Northern Africa?
 A. Westerly winds
 B. North East monsoon winds

- C. Harmattan winds
 D. South West monsoon winds
15. Which of the following statements about pastoralism among the Maasai is **not** true?
 A. They graze their animals in the savanna grasslands
 B. They use horses to transport their belongings
 C. The animals they keep is their main source of wealth
 D. Grazing animals is mainly done by men
16. Aswan high dam was built across river
 A. Nile
 B. Zambezi
 C. Volta
 D. Tana
17. Which of the following minerals is **correctly** matched with the method used to mine it?
 A. Copper - open cast
 B. Gold - drilling
 C. Petroleum - shaft
 D. Soda ash - panning
18. Which of the following communities was the last to migrate into Eastern Africa?
 A. Yao
 B. Abaluhya
 C. Ngoni
 D. Alur
19. Democracy is important because
 A. it encourages nepotism
 B. it enables citizens to elect leaders of their choice
 C. it forces people to join the ruling party
 D. it enables few people to benefit from national resources

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 20 - 23



20. The physical feature marked **W** is
 A. Tibesti mountains
 B. Ahaggar mountains
 C. Mount Ras Dashan
 D. Mount Cameroon

21. Which of the following people are mainly found inhabiting the region marked xxx?
 A. Zulu B. Hausa
 C. Berbers D. Bakongo
22. What is the name of the desert marked Y?
 A. Kalahari B. Namib
 C. Sahara D. Chalbi
23. Which European power colonised the country marked Z?
 A. France B. Germany
 C. Italy D. Britain
24. In which month is the sun overhead the Tropic of Capricorn?
 A. June B. March
 C. September D. December
25. Employment of children should be discouraged **mainly** because
 A. it leads to poor health
 B. it is against children rights
 C. it leads to high crime rate
 D. it leads to lawlessness
26. The **main** source of funds for the county government is
 A. allocation from the national government
 B. foreign aid
 C. court fines
 D. money collected when business licences are being issued
27. The following are factors favouring industrial development in South Africa. Which one is **not**?
 A. Presence of a wide variety of minerals
 B. A well developed transport system
 C. Lack of capital
 D. Availability of market
28. Where are the headquarters of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) located?
 A. Djibouti B. Addis Ababa
 C. Lagos D. Lusaka
29. Which of the following means of communication is a print media?
 A. Newspaper B. Radio
 C. Telephone D. Television
30. Which of the following measures in the transport sector **best** helps in reducing road accidents?
 A. Fitting seatbelts in vehicles
 B. Ensuring that drivers and conductors wear uniforms
 C. Fitting speed governors on vehicles
 D. Drawing a yellow line on a public service vehicle
31. How can members of the community living around the school help in school development?
 A. By ensuring that only bright pupils are admitted to the school
 B. By donating land to the school
 C. By employing qualified teachers
 D. By being in charge of discipline in the school
32. The government has come up with strict laws against poaching **mainly** to
 A. attract tourists
 B. control soil erosion
 C. protect rare species of trees
 D. conserve wildlife
33. Who is the head of the judiciary in Kenya?
 A. Chief justice
 B. Attorney general
 C. Speaker of the national assembly
 D. President
34. The following are conditions favouring the growth of a certain crop
 i) **High altitude between 1000m and 3000m above sea level**
 ii) **Well drained, fertile, volcanic and loamy soils**
 iii) **Moderate rainfall ranging from 1000mm to 1250mm per annum**
 iv) **Cool climate with temperatures ranging from 15°C to 19°C**
 The conditions above are for which crop?
 A. Cloves
 B. Sisal
 C. Pyrethrum
 D. Cocoa
35. Which of the following commodities are exports from Eastern Africa?
 A. Medicine and electrical equipment
 B. Flowers and coffee
 C. Tea and vehicle spare parts
 D. Machines and fertilizers
36. The following are traditional methods of fishing **except**
 A. purse seining
 B. traps
 C. hand lines
 D. fishing baskets

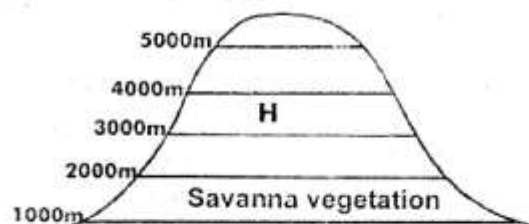
37. Below is a road sign



It shows

- A. pedestrian crossing
 - B. danger ahead
 - C. school ahead
 - D. no entry for pedestrians
38. What is the main reason why Europeans scrambled for Africa?
- A. To settle their people
 - B. To look for raw materials for their industries
 - C. To stop slave trade
 - D. To introduce Christianity
39. Which of the following is a tourist attraction in Zimbabwe?
- A. Victoria Falls
 - B. Robben Island
 - C. Fort Jesus
 - D. Valley of Kings
40. Which of the following is the capital city of Ghana?
- A. Monrovia
 - B. Luanda
 - C. Maseru
 - D. Accra
41. County governors are elected after a period of
- A. ten years
 - B. two years
 - C. five years
 - D. four years
42. Which of the following is the duty of the body in charge of elections in Kenya?
- A. Providing security on the voting day
 - B. Registering political parties
 - C. Campaigning for candidates
 - D. Counting votes
43. Which of the following is **not** a quality of a good citizen?
- A. Honest
 - B. Patriotic
 - C. Just
 - D. Corrupt
44. One of the following is a secondary need of a family. Which one is it?
- A. Shelter
 - B. Education
 - C. Food
 - D. Clothing
45. The following are problems facing forestry in Swaziland. Which one is **not**?
- A. High demand for timber
 - B. Forest fires
 - C. Pests and diseases
 - D. Illegal logging

Use the diagram below to answer questions 46 - 47



46. The vegetation marked **H** is known as
- A. heath and moorland
 - B. rainforest
 - C. snow and bare rock
 - D. bamboo
47. The distribution of vegetation on the above feature is mainly influenced by
- A. type of soil
 - B. height above sea level
 - C. human activities
 - D. amount of rainfall
48. Tony was born in Kenya to parents who are both Kenyan citizens. Tony became a Kenyan citizen by
- A. registration
 - B. dual citizenship
 - C. birth
 - D. naturalisation
49. The following are Kwa speakers. Which one is **not**?
- A. Nzima
 - B. Denkyira
 - C. Wassa
 - D. Wolof
50. Which of the following is **not** a member state of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)?
- A. Mali
 - B. Niger
 - C. Gabon
 - D. Senegal
51. Which of the following towns in Eastern Africa is the oldest?
- A. Malindi
 - B. Nairobi
 - C. Kampala
 - D. Dodoma
52. The **main** problem facing sisal farming in both Kenya and Tanzania is
- A. drought
 - B. lack of capital
 - C. competition from synthetic fibre
 - D. lack of land for planting sisal
53. Below are statements describing a region in Africa
- i) *It has hot days and cold nights*
 - ii) *It has little or no vegetation*
 - iii) *It has cloudless nights*
- The climatic region described above is
- A. desert
 - B. mediterranean
 - C. tropical
 - D. equatorial

54. in which of the following places are mangrove forests found?
 A. Ngong hills B. Machakos
 C. Lamu D. Eldoret
55. Which of the following game reserves is found in Uganda?
 A. Ruaha B. Awash
 C. Ol Donyo Sabuk D. Moroto
56. People move from rural areas to urban areas **mainly** to
 A. look for employment
 B. look for land for settlement
 C. trade
 D. search for good social amenities
57. Which of the following is a manufacturing industry?
 A. Fruit canning industry
 B. Vehicle assembly industry
 C. Glass making industry
 D. Tourism industry
58. Which of the following is an achievement of Haile Selassie?
 A. He helped establish modern schools
 B. He formed Ujamaa villages
 C. He was the first president of Ethiopia
 D. He formed many political parties
59. The following are importance of good citizenship **except**
 A. it promotes peace and harmony
 B. it promotes patriotism
 C. it promotes honesty and integrity
 D. it promotes taking of bribes
60. Who among the following people chairs meetings of the County Executive Committee?
 A. County assembly speaker
 B. County commissioner
 C. Governor
 D. County representative

C.R.E

61. After eating the forbidden fruit in the garden of Eden, Adam and Eve hid away from God **mainly** because
 A. they were naked
 B. satan was still in the garden
 C. they had become wise
 D. they were guilty
62. The following were Noah's sons **except**.
 A. Seth B. Ham
 C. Japheth D. Shem
63. God gave Abraham the following promises **except**
 A. he would get a son
 B. one of his descendants would be a king
 C. he would be blessed
 D. he would have **many** descendants
64. What is the reason **why** Jacob went to live with his uncle Laban?
 A. He wanted to acquire wealth
 B. There was famine in Canaan
 C. He went to look for a wife
 D. His father had sent him away
65. During the Passover feast in Egypt the Israelites did all the following **except**
 A. they drank wine
 B. they ate unleavened bread
 C. they roasted meat
 D. they ate bitter herbs
66. Jacob sent his sons to Egypt to
 A. look for Joseph B. visit Pharaoh
 C. sell their animals D. look for food
67. Who was Samuel living with when God called him?
 A. Elikanah B. Elizabeth
 C. Peninah D. Eli
68. Why did God reject King Saul?
 A. He wanted to kill David
 B. He began worshipping idols
 C. He disobeyed God
 D. He killed God's prophets
69. God sent John the baptist **mainly** to
 A. announce the birth of Jesus
 B. prepare the way for the coming of Jesus
 C. perform miracles
 D. condemn sinners in Israel
70. Where was Mary when angel Gabriel appeared to her?
 A. Bethlehem B. Nazareth
 C. Jerusalem D. Cana
71. When Jesus was born, the wisemen gave him the following gifts **except**
 A. myrrh B. silver
 C. gold D. frankincense
72. Who among the following people was present in the temple when Joseph and Mary presented Jesus at the temple?
 A. Elizabeth B. King Herod
 C. Simeon D. Zechariah
73. When Jesus was being baptised at river Jordan, the following events took place **except**

- A. a voice was heard from heaven
 B. John the baptist referred to him as the lamb of God
 C. a dove appeared
 D. he walked on water
74. After Jesus had been baptised he went to the wilderness to
 A. preach
 B. fast
 C. rest
 D. perform miracles
75. Who among the following disciples of Jesus was a tax collector before being called by Jesus?
 A. Bartholomew
 B. Thomas
 C. Andrew
 D. Matthew
76. The parable of the widow and the judge teaches about
 A. repentance and forgiveness
 B. being ready for the second coming of Jesus
 C. persistent prayers
 D. preaching God's word
77. Which miracle did Jesus perform at Cana of Galilee?
 A. Healing Simon Peter's mother-in-law
 B. Changing water into wine
 C. Raising a widow's son
 D. Healing a demon possessed man
78. When the good Samaritan helped the man who was beaten by robbers, he showed that he was
 A. proud
 B. wealthy
 C. kind
 D. hardworking
79. When Lazarus was sick, his sisters approached Jesus so as to
 A. ask Jesus to heal their brother
 B. ask Jesus for financial assistance
 C. ask Jesus to forgive their brother's sin
 D. ask Jesus to help them find where to stay
80. The following are fruits of the holy spirit **except**
 A. goodness
 B. faithfulness
 C. joy
 D. healing
81. Who among the following was one of the seven deacons in the early church?
 A. Paul
 B. Nicanor
 C. Timothy
 D. Matthias
82. The traditional name that the Abaluhya gave God is
 A. Nyasaye
 B. Mulungu
 C. Waq
 D. Were
83. The following are rites of passage in traditional African society **except**
 A. initiation
 B. death
 C. confirmation
 D. birth
84. The **main** virtue expected from children in the past was
 A. obedience
 B. wisdom
 C. hardwork
 D. responsibility
85. What was the **main** reason for marriage in traditional African society?
 A. Companionship
 B. Procreation
 C. Prestige
 D. To show maturity
86. Christians can **best** help improve education by
 A. building schools
 B. opening churches near schools
 C. praying for teachers and pupils
 D. giving out bibles to schools
87. Christians who are HIV positive can engage in all the following **except**
 A. attending church services
 B. donating blood
 C. cooking food
 D. cleaning the church
88. Which of the following **best** describes a pupil who is practising purity?
 A. He has good intentions in whatever he does
 B. He does not work together with members of the opposite sex
 C. He hates non-christians
 D. He goes to church everyday
89. What was the **main** reason why missionaries came to Kenya?
 A. To promote traditional African culture
 B. To teach Africans how to read and write
 C. To spread christianity
 D. To live in Africa
90. There is a group of pupils in your class who are stealing books in school. As a christian which advice can you give them?
 A. To take the books they steal to the needy
 B. To ask for forgiveness immediately after stealing
 C. Not to steal many books at once
 D. To stop stealing because it is wrong