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KERUGOYA ASSESSMENT

CLASS 7

SERIES 001

FOR MARKING SCHEMES CALL 0795491185

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ASSESSMENT TEST

STANDARD 7 ENGLISH

LANGUAGE

Choose the BEST word to fill in the blank spaces numbered 1 - 15 in the passage below.

1 ago, the mice 2 a general council meeting to consider what measures they 3 take to outwit their common 4, the Cat. Some said this and some said 5; but at last a young mouse 6 and said that he had a proposal to make which he thought would 7 the case. "You will all agree," he said, "that our chief 8 is the sly and 9 manner in which the enemy approaches us. Now, if we could receive some 10 of her approach, we could easily escape from her. I stand here, therefore, to propose that a small bell be 11 and attached 12 a ribbon round the neck of the Cat. By this means, we will 13 know where she was and could easily hide while she was in the neighbourhood."

This proposal was met with general 14, until an old mouse got up and said, "That is all very well, but who is to put the bell round the neck of the cat?" The mice looked at one another and nobody spoke. Then the old mouse said, "It is always easy to propose 15 solutions."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. Once | B. Long | C. Very | D. Sometime |
| 2. A. sold | B. held | C. bought | D. met |
| 3. A. could | B. should | C. ought | D. shall |
| 4. A. friend | B. prey | C. enemy | D. victim |
| 5. A. this | B. that | C. nothing | D. how |
| 6. A. walked away | B. moved off | C. held on | D. got up |
| 7. A. kill | B. catch | C. break | D. see |
| 8. A. danger | B. guest | C. principal | D. cat |
| 9. A. trecherous | B. treacherous | C. treacheruos | D. treacharous |
| 10. A. sense | B. type | C. mode | D. signal |
| 11. A. created | B. modelled | C. procured | D. hatched |
| 12. A. at | B. by | C. over | D. through |
| 13. A. sometimes | B. always | C. usually | D. really |
| 14. A. applause | B. anger | C. apathy | D. laughter |
| 15. A. possible | B. probable | C. impossible | D. valuable |

For questions 16 - 17 choose the right word to complete the sentences

16. The horse's _____ is brown.
 A. mane B. mail
 C. main D. male
17. It's my _____ to obey the school rules and regulations.
 A. principal B. principle
 C. prinsiple D. principple

For questions 18 and 19 find the opposite of the underlined word

18. The pupils were forbidden to eat the unripe fruits
 A. accept
 B. permitted
 C. expected
 D. denied

19. Mr. Jones is a very humble businessman
A. cruel B. kind
C. good D. proud

For questions 20 - 21 choose the correct question tag to complete the sentences.

20. Jane should improve her handwriting, _____?
A. should she B. shouldn't she
C. isn't it D. is it
21. Please stand up, _____?
A. will you B. won't you
C. shall you D. willn't you

For questions 22 - 23 choose the correct order of adjectives that BEST complete the sentence

22. Mukuru bought a _____ car.
A. cheap, red, Japanese
B. red, Japanese, cheap

- C. Japanese cheap red
D. cheap Japanese red

23. He married a _____ girl.
A. big, swahili, beautiful
B. swahili, big, beautiful
C. beautiful, big, swahili
D. big, beautiful, swahili

For questions 24-25, complete the sentence with the correct alternative

24. All that glitters _____
A. is not silver B. is gold
C. is not gold D. has some value
25. The dead body was _____ to rest yesterday.
A. lain B. laid
C. lay D. lie

Read the following passage and then answer questions 26 to 38.

Tegla Loroupe, one of the greatest Kenyan female athletes, made headlines at the peak of her running career spanning from 1988 to 2006. Born in May 1973 in Kapsait village of Lelan in Pokof county. Tegla started school at the age of seven. She had to run a distance of 10 kilometres to and from school everyday. Tegla's experience as she grew up prepared her for her future career as an athlete.

Tegla grew up in a large family of 50 which was made up of her father, his four wives and 25 children. In addition to going to school, Loroupe looked after her young siblings and tended cattle. This must have been the foundation of the committed, zealous hard worker and lover of her people that Tegla was to become later.

In school, Tegla could easily beat other girls much older than her in running races held over distances of 800 and 1,500 metres. Having realized her great potential as an athlete, Tegla decided to pursue a career as a runner.

At first, the Kenya Athletic Federation, was not convinced that Tegla, who was very small and thin could make it as an athlete. However, she surprised everyone in 1998 when she won a prestigious cross-country race bare foot. The federation then nominated her for the junior world championship.

The young Tegla's first major marathon race was in 1994 in New York. Her spectacular win in this race catapulted her to international fame. Being the first African woman to win the race, she became a source of inspiration to other upcoming Kenyan female runners.

The Tegla went on to win many other major marathon races in the world. Her name became synonymous with such world acclaimed marathons as the Rotterdam Marathon, which she won three times between 1997 and 1999. She also won the London and Rome city Marathons in 2000. Tegla's last major win was in 2006 when she won the Hong Kong half marathon.

During the summer Olympics of 2000 in Sydney, Australia, Tegla was the world's favourite to win both the 10,000-metre race and the marathon. Unfortunately, she suffered from food poisoning. In spite of this, Tegla struggled through the two races. She managed to finish 13th in the marathon on the first day and 5th in the 10,000 metre race the next day. Later on Tegla said that she made the struggle for the love of her country Kenya.

Tegla has proved that she is more than an athlete. She is a crusader as well as an ambassador of peace. She is the founder of the Tegla Loroupe Peace Foundation in Pokot County. The foundation aims to bring about peace between Tegla's community, the Pokot and their neighbours. She also hopes to use sports to bring about peace, prosperity and justice not only among her people but also in the country and in the world.

Young men and women from different communities in North Western Kenya come from the centre to train in athletics. Complete in the sprint of fairness, showcase their cultures and to live peacefully as neighbours.

On 23rd June 2011 Tegla won the world Trophy during the 2011 international olympic committee (IOC) women and sports Awards. This was recognition of her support for women and girls in sports. She is an inspiration and a role for fellow women athletes in Kenya and the world over. Women athletes have a lot to thank Tegla Loroupe for.

26. According to the passage, Tegla Lorupe became famous because she
 A. excelled as an athlete
 B. came from a big family
 C. joined school at the age of seven
 D. ran 10 kilometres to school everyday
27. Tegla Lorupe's childhood experience played a big role in
 A. helping her learn to look after cattle
 B. preparing her for her future as an athlete
 C. helping her learn to live in a large family
 D. preparing her to look after her siblings
28. Which of the following is false? Tegla Lorupe
 A. ran and won 800 metre races
 B. beat older girls in running race
 C. won the race against male athletes
 D. made a decision to become an athlete
29. At first, the Kenya athletics federation
 A. nominated Tegla as a junior athlete
 B. was surprised by Tegla's ability as an athlete
 C. was disappointed by Tegla's performance
 D. under estimated Tegla's ability as an athlete
30. 'Catapulted' as used in the passage means
 A. threw Tegla very far
 B. made Tegla famous
 C. made tegla run away
 D. threw Tegla into the air
31. 'Became synonymous with' in this passage means
 A. became closely connected to
 B. became part of
 C. became related to
 D. became the same as
32. Which of the races named in this passage did Tegla win the highest number of times?
 A. The London half-marathon
 B. The Rome city marathon
 C. The Rotterdam marathon
 D. The New York marathon
33. In the Sydney races, Tegla proved to be an athlete who
 A. fell ill and gave up
 B. struggled for her country
 C. failed her country
 D. failed to win any medals
34. Tegla can be described as
 A. caring hard-working and selfish
 B. caring, persevering and lazy
 C. humble, harsh and wise
 D. hardworking, caring and persevering
35. Young people at the Tegla Lorupe Peace Foundation can
 A. become athletes who are well paid
 B. train as athletes and learn to co exist with others
 C. only learn about their neighbour's culture
 D. learn about running and also academic subjects
36. Tegla's foundation aims at
 A. using sports in the world
 B. developing speed
 C. promoting peace
 D. creating new neighbours
37. Tegla supports sports for
 A. women and girls
 B. girls and boys
 C. international olympic
 D. Rotterdam marathon
38. What is the best title for this passage?
 A. A peace foundation
 B. Tegla Lorupe, the athlete
 C. The Sydney marathon
 D. Support for athletes

Read the passage below and then answer questions 39-50.

Can you recall the last time you received a gift? How did you feel? We all love gifts and it is exciting to give or receive one. Gifts motivate us and remind us that there are still people who care about us. Parents, relatives and friends give us presents on important occasions. When we pass an examination, for example, those close to us may want to reward our efforts by showering us with gifts. Gifts strengthen relationships and encourage people to do well.

Gifts take many forms. Someone could offer to give you a ride to school or buy you lunch. Another may give you a watch, a goat or clothes. There have been cases of school boys and school girls being allowed to travel free of charge in buses and Matatus. All these are examples of gifts and they may be given out of pure motives. However, some people often give gifts with evil motives or intentions. Wicked people have used gifts to lure children whom they have then sexually abused or exploited in other ways.

Young people as well as adults can be deceived by those who pretend to be kind and generous. Such people may give expensive gifts intending to win the trust and friendship of those who they are planning to exploit. Then, when they think they can get what they have been waiting for, they strike mercilessly.

Those who easily become victims are the poor and the needy. Such people become grateful when someone shows them concern and offers to provide what they need most. Feelings of gratitude may make a person do regrettable things. For example if someone who has shown you great kindness asks you to do something which you know is wrong, you may find it very difficult to refuse. If a person pays your school fees and buys you

clothes, you may find it impossible to resist his sexual advances. So when a person is too good to you, ask yourself what his or her motives are.

A principal of a certain college began receiving a very generous visitor in his house. The visitor was very frequent and would come loaded with gifts. After some time, the principal's wife started becoming suspicious. Why does this person give us so many things, yet we don't know each other well? She asked herself. She suggested to her husband that everytime the person bought them things, they should calculate their value and send somebody to pay for them the following day. The man had a shop near the college. He would take the money reluctantly. After three months, he came to the principal's house accompanied by his daughter. He wanted the daughter admitted but she did not qualify. The principal explained why he could not admit her. If he had accepted the "gifts".....

Be careful. Many people have got into trouble because they accepted gifts without considering who the giver was or what he or she wanted in return. If you are careful, you can also consult your parents or older brothers or sisters if you find it difficult to decide. Many people will want to attempt you to accept favours from them. Say "No!" Be contented with what you have. Many of those who go astray want to have things they cannot afford and when someone comes and promises to provide what they cannot afford and what they long for, they fall into the trap.

39. Why do people love gifts?
 A. Gifts make people excited
 B. They make people important
 C. They make people know they are appreciated
 D. Gifts are used to mark important occasions
40. The expression "those close to us" means
 A. those who live very near to our homes
 B. people we meet every day
 C. people who are very interested in us
 D. our relatives and friends
41. Passing an examination is given as an example of
 A. a great achievement through effort
 B. occasions when one may receive gifts
 C. what happens when people are rewarded
 D. things that motivate people to celebrate
42. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word *lure*?
 A. Trap B. Attract C. Cheat D. Confuse
43. Which of the following best summarizes the information in the second paragraph?
 A. Boys and girls should not accept free things
 B. Some people give gifts with good intentions
 C. It is important to find out why someone is giving us gifts
 D. Wicked people use gifts as a way of exploiting children
44. Which of the following statements is true according to the third paragraph?
 A. Kind and generous people can pretend
 B. Only children can be deceived with gifts
 C. Anyone can be deceived through gifts
 D. Expensive gifts are very dangerous
45. Why do needy people easily become victims of abuse?
 A. They become very grateful and do not ask questions
 B. It is wrong to disobey someone who has been so good to you
 C. It is not always easy to know what they should do
 D. They may assume that those willing to meet their needs are really concerned about them
46. Which of the following is not true about the principal's wife?
 A. She was not sure why the man was bringing them gifts
 B. She gave her husband very good advice
 C. She did not want free things from strangers
 D. She knew the man had some evil intentions
47. How can we best complete the sentence beginning "if he had accepted the gifts....."?
 A. He would have saved his money
 B. He would have found it difficult not to admit the girl
 C. He would have been found guilty of corruption
 D. He would have hurt his wife
48. Why does the writer advise people to be contented?
 A. Those who are not can be misled easily
 B. They have never had everything they want
 C. Being discontented can make one unhappy
 D. It is the only way to enjoy life
49. We should reject gifts given with 'bad' intentions politely because
 A. we might get into trouble if we don't
 B. some people could harm us if we are rude
 C. it is important to practise good manners
 D. the giver may have good intentions after all
50. Why does the writer suggest that we should consult other people when in doubt?
 A. It is very important to know what others think
 B. Other people may sometimes help us to think
 C. It is never easy to know what to do
 D. Other people may have useful knowledge and experience

KISWAHILI DARASA LA SABA

Jaza mapengo kwa maneno sahihi.

Kenya ni __1__ ambayo imebarikiwa kuwa na __2__ zaidi ya arubaini na __3__. Watu wa maeneo mbalimbali hufuata mila na desturi mbalimbali hasa __4__ kutoka kwa mababu __5__. Jamii inayohamama huzingatia __6__ kwa sababu ni rahisi kuhama na mifugo. Wamaasai wanatambulika kila waendapo kwani hawakosi __7__ kiunoni na __8__ mkononi. Virungu hivyo wanavyovibeba ni silaha ambayo hawaitumii ovyo ovyo.

Jamii ya Wakaraba inasifika kwa ujuzi wa kurusha mishale. Si ajabu kuwaona wamebeba __9__ mikononi na mishale iliyojaa __10__. Ni rahisi __11__ adui kwa sababu unaweza kujificha mbali na mishale hautoi silaha. Serikali inashughulika __12__ la __13__ wa mifugo. Jambo hili limesababisha __14__ mengi kwa sababu hakuna anayekubali kuwapoteza mifugo __15__.

A.	B.	C.	D.
1. inchi	taifa	nchi	mahali
2. mataifa	makabila	kabila	majimbo
3. mawili	wawili	miwili	mbili
4. walizoridhi	waliozorithi	walizoziridhi	walizozirithi
5. zao	yao	wao	zako
6. ulimaji	ufugaji	ufungaji	ukulima
7. njora	mikuki	sime	mishale
8. gumbasi	ngao	mikuki	vimangare
9. uta	bunduki	nyuta	manati
10. ziakani	riaka	pongono	podo
11. kumfunga	kumpiga	kumtungu	kumfuma
12. swala	suala	sala	suhala
13. uibaji	wizi	uwizi	wezi
14. maafu	vifo	maiti	shida
15. wao	yake	yao	zao

Kutoka swali 16 hadi 30 jibu kulingana na maagizo.

16. Ni chakula gani ambacho hakiwezi kupikwa kwa kukaangwa?
A. Chapati. B. Wali. C. Ugali. D. Bajia.
17. Mkata hana _____.
A. mali B. kinyongo C. bahati D. uhuru
18. Manamba ni watu ambao ni _____.
A. wahudumu kwenye magari ya umma
B. watu wanaohesabu vitu
C. wafanyakazi wahamiaji katika mashamba makubwa
D. watu wanorandaranda bila mipango

19. Miradi mingine iliharibika kwa sababu ya kukosa mipango maalum. Neno lililopigiwa mstari ni _____
A. kitenzi B. kivumishi halisi.
C. kivumishi radidi. D. kielezi.
20. Mtu akiwa na mvi anaweza kurudisha weusi wa nywele zake kwa kutumia _____
A. kanta B. poda C. makaa D. ngeu
21. Ni sentensi ipi iliyoakifishwa sahihi.
A. Nataka kuzuru visiwa vya ngazija.
B. Lo! mbona hukuja jana.
C. Mzazi wangu alingamua ukweli.
D. Tutakula nyama, wali na matunda.
22. Mtembei ni mnene _____ Mwaluma.
A. kuliko B. kushinda C. kumliko D. kuzidi
23. Kamilisha sentensi ifuatayo.
Waraka _____ niliandikiwa ulikuwa mrefu.
A. ambayo B. ambao C. ambazo D. ambalo
24. Andika kwa maneno. 30,002.
A. Eflu thelathini na mbili.
B. Eflu thelathini na mbili na mbili.
C. Thelathini na mbili elfu.
D. Thelathini elfu na mbili.
25. Rangi inayofanana na utando wa maziwa wenye mafuta yanayoweza kutengenezwa samli au siagi huitwa _____
A. malai B. zafarani C. waridi D. zari
26. Chagua methali inayoafikiana na maelezo haya: Kitu kinachoweza kukusaidia n kile ulicho nacho karibu wala si kitu ambacho kiko mbali.
A. Aliye kando haangukiwi na mti.
B. Sanda ya mbali haiziki.
C. Jivuli la mvumo huwafunika walio mbali.
D. Msinacho hasidi ya mwenye nacho.
27. Chagua tashbihi inayofaa kukamilisha sentensi ifuatayo.
Msichana huyu ni msiri kama _____
A. giza B. mchawi C. mwizi D. kaburi
28. Mfupa wa kinywani unaoshikilia meno huitwa _____
A. ufizi B. taya C. gego D. choge
29. Tegua kitendawili.
Dhababu yangu haishuki bei.
A. Shamba. B. Pesa. C. Gari. D. Nguo.
30. Kamilisha sentensi kwa kuinganishi bora: _____ mtoto hulia akihi njaa.
A. Yakini B. Angalau C. Yamkini D. Maadamu

Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 31-40 .

Katika miaka ya hivi karibuni kumeshuhudiwa mabadiliko makubwa ya kijamii katika taifa letu. Miongoni mwa mabadiliko hayo ni kule kuendelea kwa taifa kuwa changa. Hii ina maana kuwa wananchi vijana walio na miaka chini ya thelathini na mitano ni wengi zaidi ya wale wenye umri mkubwa kuliko huo.

Kwa sababu ya juhudi kubwa ya serikaji, kufikia takriban miaka thelathini na mitano iliyopita, mbinu za kujua kusoma na kuandika huchukuliwa kuwa kitu cha kawaida kama vile kuvaa nguo.

Tukitupa macho nyuma kabla ya utawala wa kikoloni kuingia huku kwetu, yapata karne moja iliyopita, tutaona kuwa hali ilikuwa tofauti kabisa. Jumuiya zilizoishi katika sehemu ya bara hazikuwa zimeona wala kusikia mtu akiandika ama kusoma. Angetokea mtu awesome makala wangemwona kama mwehu anayeboboka ovyo kwani hicho kilikuwa kioja kikubwa.

Jumuiya za pwani zilikuwa na hali tofauti. Karne kadhaa hapo awali, wananchi hawa walikuwa wametembelewa na Waarabu kwa ajili ya kufanya biashara na kuwahubiria dini ya Kiislamu. Maingiliano haya yaliwanufaisha wananchi kwa njia ambayo labda haikukusudiwa. Walipata ujuzi wa kusoma na kuandika hati ya Kiarabu ili waweze kusoma Koran katika lugha ya Kiarabu. Baadaye walitumia hati hiyo kuandika lugha zao za kienyeji. Maandishi mengi yalikuwa na lengo la kuhifadhi mafunzo ya dini ya Kiislamu.

Tukizingatia wazo hili na kuzichunguza baadhi ya jumuiya zilizoishi bara tutaona kuwa zilikuwa na aina ya uandishi. Katika jumuiya mojawapo, kwa mfano, mgeni aliposema angekuja kutembea baada ya siku kumi, wenyeji wake walichukua ukambaa wakatengeneza mafundo kumi. Kila fundo liliwakilisha siku moja. Kila kulipokucha waliondoa fundo moja, mpaka fundo la kumi. Hii ilikuwa njia mahsusi ya kuhifadhi habari na ililingana na ile ya kuandikia.

Tunaweza kusema kuwa ikiwa wakoloni hawakuja na mfumo mpya, labda kufikia sasa jumuiya hiyo ingekuwa imevumbua njia nyingine ya uandishi.

Maswali

31. Kwa nini taifa letu linasemekana kuwa ni changa?
 - A. Kwa sababu lilipata uhuru hivi juzi.
 - B. Ni taifa ambalo si kubwa sana.
 - C. Idadi kubwa ya wananchi ni vijana.
 - D. Halikui kimaendeleo kama mataifa mengine.
32. Neno jingine lenye maana sawa na mbinu kama lilivyotumiwa kwenye taarifa ni _____.
 - A. mafunzo
 - B. hati
 - C. stadi
 - D. wazo
33. Kulingana na taarifa hii _____
 - A. watu wote walijua kuandika kuanzia zamani.
 - B. wakoloni ndio waliokuwa wa kwanza kuwafunza watu kuandika.
 - C. siku hizo kusoma na kuandika ni kitu cha kawaida.
 - D. waarabu walikuja kutawala sehemu za pwani.
34. Waarabu walitaka watu wajue kuandika _____
 - A. ili wapate elimu ya juu.
 - B. iwe rahisi kwao kuwatawala.

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- C. ili waweze kuendeleza dini yao.
D. ili wafanye biashara vyema.
35. Maana ya neno kioja ni
A. wendawazimu. B. ajabu.
C. ghasia. D. maarifa.
36. Watu wa pwani walijua kuandika _____
A. karibu miaka mia moja iliyopita.
B. miaka zaidi ya mia mbili iliyopita.
C. miaka hamsini iliyopita.
D. mkoloni alipowasili.
37. Chagua kifungu kilicho sahihi.
Wenyeji wa pwani walitumia hati ya Kiarabu
A. kusomea na kuandikia Korani na lugha zao.
B. kusomea na kuandikia Kiarabu na lugha zao.
C. kusomea na kuandikia Kiarabu.
D. kusomea na kuandikia Kiswahili.
38. Wananchi wengi wanajua kusoma na kuandika kwa sababu _____.
A. wananchi wenyewe wamefanya bidii.
B. kumekuwa na utulivu nchini.
C. kumekuwa na mpango uliotekelzwa kwa miaka mingi iliyopita.
D. wananchi wanaona faida ya kujua kusoma na kuandika.
39. Kabla ya watu kujua kusoma na kuandika.
A. Walikuwa hawajui chochote kuhusu idadi.
B. Walikuwa na mbinu zao za kujua idadi.
C. Walishindwa kuwasilisha ujumbe.
D. Walichukia elimu ya kuhesabu.
40. Habari hii inazungumza kuhusu _____.
A. Waarabu B. Waislamu
C. Wakoloni D. Uandishi

Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 – 50.

Vile tunavyoendelea kukua ndivyo tutakavyozidi kujifunza mambo mengi maishani. Kati ya hayo, muhimu zaidi bila shaka ni kazi na mapumziko mbali na pilkapilka nyinginezo.

Kuna kazi za aina nyingi. Hata hivyo, wajibu wetu mkubwa ni kuwasaidia wazazi kwa kazi kama vile kufua nguo, kuchunga mifugo, kutumwa dukani n.k. Lakini inasikitisha kuwa wengi wetu hupendelea uvivu na kucheza. Uzembe una ndugu yake katika kujisingizia ugonjwa; nako kucheza hakuwezi kutulisha wala kutuvisha. Ndiyo tunaambiwa kuwa uvivu ni adui wa maendeleo, na kucheza kutupu hakufai. Jambo la kusisitiza ni kwamba zile kazi, vikazi na vijikazi nyumbani ndivyo michango yetu katika kutafuta riziki.

Kupumzika kama sehemu nyingine ya maisha yetu hakuna haja kuzungumziwa sana. Kwa nini tupumzike? Hata katika maandishi matakatifu tunaelezwa kuwa katika kuumba ulimwengu, Bwana Mungu Mwenyezi alifanya kazi kwa siku saba. Sisi pia hali kadhalika tuna siku ya kupumzika kila juma.

Katika kufanya kazi huwa tunatumia nguvu. Kitumiwacho humalizika. Lakini kwa bahati nzuri nguvu zetu hujengeka na kupatikana upya baada ya mapumziko, matokeo yakiwa kuweza kufanya kazi vizuri na kwa moyo zaidi.

Maswali

41. Vijana huendelea kukua _____.
- A. urefu na unene. C. urefu na kiakili.
B. kimwili na si kiakili. D. kimwili na kiakili.
42. Kazi na mapumziko ni muhimu mbali na pilkapilka nyinginezo. Neno pilkapilka linamaanisha _____.
- A. shughuli chache. B. shughuli mbalimbali.
C. shughuli za nyumbani. D. shughuli za kazini.
43. Njia nyingine pia ya kuwasaidia wazazi wetu ni _____.
- A. kutumwa dukani. B. kuchunga wanyama.
C. kuosha vyombo. D. kufua nguo.
44. n.k. ni ufupi wa _____.
- A. na kila kitu B. na kikomo
C. na kwisha D. na kadhalika
45. Kisawe cha neno uzembe ni _____.
- A. utepetevu B. uvuvi
C. kuchangamka D. ulemavu
46. Kwa maoni ya mwandishi _____.
- A. uvivu kidogo si vibaya. B. kucheza kiasi ni vibaya.
C. kucheza kiasi si vibaya. D. uvivu kidogo ni vibaya.
47. Ni jambo gani ambalo halijapendekezwa kufanywa kamwe?
- A. Kucheza. B. Kufanya kazi.
C. Kupumzika. D. Kulegea.
48. Neno lenye maana sawa na riziki kulingana na habari hii ni _____.
- A. bahati B. chakula
C. gange D. kitoweo
49. Habari hii inatudokezea kuwa _____.
- A. Mola alifanya kazi mfululizo bila kupumzika.
B. watu huzembea kazi kwa sababu hata Mungu alipumzika.
C. watu wote hufanya kazi kwa bidii.
D. Mungu hachukii watu wakipumzika baada ya kufanya kazi kwa bidii.
50. Sababu maalum ya watu kupumzika ni _____.
- A. kuendeleza ulegevu kiasi.
B. wapate nguvu mpya ya kufanya kazi.
C. watumie pesa zao kustarehe.
D. kuwaruhusu wengine kufanya kazi.

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KISWAHILI DARASA LA SABA

Soma vifungu kifuatacho. Vina nafasi 1 - 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidi ya yale uliyopewa.

Elimu 1 manufaa chungu 2 katika sekta ya kilimo. Bila elimu hakuwezi kupatikana wataalamu wa kutoa 3 za kuongeza kilimo na kusimamia mikakati na mabadiliko 4 sekta ya kilimo. Ingekuwa vigumu kufanya 5 wa kisayansi 6 elimu. Utafiti 7 masuluhisho ya matatizo 8 wakulima kupatikana. Utafiti wa 9 aidha hutupatia mbinu mpya 10 kuimarisha kilimo nchini.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. haina | B. huwa | C. ina | D. hakuna |
| 2. A. zima | B. kizima | C. mzima | D. nzima |
| 3. A. sera | B. pesa | C. mikakati | D. zela |
| 4. A. kwa | B. katika | C. kuliko | D. na |
| 5. A. upekuzi | B. udadisi | C. upelelezi | D. utafiti |
| 6. A. kwa | B. madhali | C. pasi | D. katika |
| 7. A. haiwezeshi | B. huwezesha | C. huwa | D. huleta |
| 8. A. yanayowakumba | B. yanayosababisha | C. yanayomtinga | D. yanayo watuliza |
| 9. A. kimaabadi | B. kimaabara | C. kimandili | D. kitamaduni |
| 10. A. za | B. la | C. vya | D. wa |

11 nilifanya safari ya 12 pwanj za 13 hili la Afrika. Safari yenyewe ilianza 14 jahazi kutoka Mvita. Chombo hiki 15 upande Kusini.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 11. A. Mwakani | B. Mwaka ujao | C. Mwaka jana | D. Hivi karibuni |
| 12. A. kuchunguza | B. kupeleleza | C. zurura | D. kuzuru |
| 13. A. bara | B. tafa | C. nchi | D. kanda |
| 14. A. na | B. kati | C. kwa | D. wa |
| 15. A. kiliezekwa | B. kilielekezwa | C. kilitelekezwa | D. kiliendekezwa |

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

16. Andika sentensi hii katika ukubwa Nyumba hii ni yetu
- Majumba haya ni yetu
 - Nyumba hizi ni zetu
 - Jumba hili ni langu
 - Jumba hili ni letu

17. Ni nini maana ya msembo kuwa na mkono wa birika?

- Kuwa mkarimu
- Kuwa mchoyo
- Kuwa mwizi
- Kujipinda kwa mkono

18. Neno wimbo liko katika ngeli ya
A. A-WA
B. U-ZI
C. U-I
D. LI-YA
19. Kisu kinachochoemekwa kwenye mtutu wa bunduki huitwa
A. sime
B. mshale
C. singe
D. kisu
20. Badilisha katika wakati uliopita
Nitamsalimu nitakapomwona
A. Nimemsalimu nimemwona
B. Nilimsalimu nilipomwona
C. Singemsalimu ningemwona
D. Sikumsalimu wala sikumwona
21. Randa ni kifaa cha seremara. Pia randa ni
A. chombo cha kukunia nazi
B. nguo kuwa fupi baada ya kufuliwa
C. suka kama vile fulana
D. zunguka huku na huku bila kazi
22. Jumla ya miaka elfu moja huitwa
A. mwongo mmoja
B. karne moja
C. kikwi moja
D. alfeni
23. Jumba la kuhifadhi vitu vya kale huitwa
A. hadaki
B. majilisi
C. maktaba
D. makavazi
24. Andika kitenzi kifuatacho katika kauli ya kutendewa
Lia
A. lilishwa
B. liza
C. liliwa
D. lilia
25. Chagua sentensi sahihi
A. Motokaa wangu uliibiwa
B. Motokaa zangu ziliibiwa
C. Motokaa yangu ilibiwa
D. Motokaa yake ziliibiwa
26. Kanusha sentensi hii
Dada ameandika barua na amejibiwa
A. Dada ameandika barua na hakujibiwa
B. Dada hakuandika barua na amejibiwa
C. Dada hajaandika barua na hajajibiwa
D. Dada hajaandika barua wala kujibiwa
27. Kamilisha methali hii
Usile na kipofu
A. ukainamisha sahani
B. ukammaliza
C. ukamshika mkono
D. ukaguguna fupa
28. Kati ya maneno haya, ni lipi ni kielezi?
A. Bora
B. Mpya
C. Kiholela
D. Baina ya
29. Upweke _____ ulimzidi akapatwa na huzuni
A. nao
B. nayo
C. namo
D. nalo
30. Chagua kiunganishi mwafaka
Hajaimaliza kazi aliyopewa _____ alianza mapema.
A. walakini
B. maadamu
C. alimradi
D. ingawa

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali ya 31-40.

Tuliamba alfajiri hata kabla la kengele haijapigwa siku hiyo. Miale ya jua iliyoleta mapambazuko ilitukuta bwenini. Kila mmoja wetu alijiandaa kwa safari ambayo tungeanza mnamo saa moja asubuhi.

Tulitoka nje kwenda kupata kiamshakinywa. Lakini kule nje kulitukaribisha vingine kabisa safari hii. Tulimuona mwalimu mkuu, mwalimu wa michezo na dereva wakiongea pamoja maegeshoni pa gari. Naam! Dereva alikuwapo lakini basi halikuwapo! Tuka baki tukitazamana bila kusemezana kitu huku roho zikituendea kwa kasi vifuani.

Huku tukielewana ndani kwa ndani kuhusu kilichotokea, mwalimu mkuu aliondoka na dereva maegeshoni wakatoweka kwa mwendo wa taratibu. Mwalimu wa michezo alitujia akatueleza kuwa wameenda kupiga ripoti katika kituo cha polisi. Tukaanza kuwa na hakika kuwa safari tuliyoingoja kwa hamu..... katika hali hiyo, isipokuwa wachache, watu wengi tulirudi bwenini.

Baada ya muda wa kufumba na kufumbua, mwalimu mkuu na dereva walirudi wakiandamana na maafisa wawili wa polisi, safari yao ikaishia pale maegeshoni. Mmoja wa maafisa aliandika maneno ambayo hatukuyaelewa. Kisha polisi wakarudi zao kwa mwendo ule ule, wala hawakuonekana kuwa na wasiwasi kama sisi. Hivyo basi tukapata matumaini kuwa mambo ni mazuri na kwamba safari haikuwa imetumbukia nyongo.

Tulingojea na kungojea kwa hamu. Lakini wapi! Dakika, saa asubuhi nzima, pyu! mchana, kishamuda ulionekana kujipitia tu bila kujali kuwa tunazidi kuchelewa. Hapo ndipo tulijua, tulitambua kuwa matayarisho yetu yote, hamu zetu zote kuamka alfajiri kwetu kote, kungojea kwetu kote kwa ufupi yote haya yalikuwa kazi bure.

31. Ni sababu gani iliyowafanya wanafunzi kuamka alfajiri hata kabla kengele haijapigwa siku hiyo?
A. Walikuwa na hamu kubwa ya kusafiri
B. Walitaka kuona basi maegeshoni
C. Walitaka kupata kiamshakinywa
D. Walikuwa na hamu ya kuona nje
32. Kwa kawaida kengele ingepigwa asubuhi ili
A. wanafunzi wapige foleni
B. kuwaita nje wanafunzi
C. kuwaamsha wanafunzi
D. wanafunzi wajitayarisho kwa safari
33. Kwa kawaida nje kuliwakaribisha vipi wanafunzi kila asubuhi?
A. Walizoea kuona dereva na mwalimu mkuu maegeshoni
B. Walizoea kuona basi lao maegeshoni
C. Walizoea kuona polisi maegeshoni
D. Walizoea kuona walimu wao maegeshoni
34. Basi la shule lilikuwa wapi?
A. Lilikuwa kwa polisi
B. Lilikuwa kwa dereva
C. Likikuwa safarini
D. Lilikuwa limeibiwa
35. Kwa nini wanafunzi wachache hawakurudi bwenini?
A. Walikuwa wanangojea polisi
B. Hawakutaka kusafiri
C. Hawakuamini kuwa hawangesafiri
D. Hawakutaka kiamshakinywa
36. Muda wa 'kufumba na kufumbua' inamaanisha nini kulingana na kifungu?
A. Muda mfupi
B. Muda mrefu
C. Muda wa kutosha
D. Mda mfupi
37. "Asubuhi nzima pyu!" Maneno yaliyopigwa mstari ni aina gani ya fani katika kifungu?
A. Tashbihi
B. Tanakali
C. Methali
D. Istiara
38. Maneno, 'lakini wapi?' yanazititiza kuwa
A. hamu yao yote ilikuwa kazi bure
B. kuamka kwao kulikuwa kazi bure
C. asubuhi nzima ni bure
D. dakika zote bure
39. Neno jingine sawa na 'tukielewana' kulingana na kifungu ni
A. tukitazamana
B. tukijuana
C. tukijadiliana
D. tukisikizana
40. Maelezo ya jumla kuhusu taarifa nzima uliyoisoma ni:-
A. Polisi kupokea ripoti kuhusu safari
B. Dereva, mwalimu mkuu na mwalimu wa michezo maegeshoni
C. Kuvunjika kwa safari iliyongojewa kwa hamu
D. Wanafunzi kuamka alfajiri na mapema shuleni

Soma habari hii kisha ujibu maswali ya 41-50.

Bwana mmoja mtanashati mfuanji na miimbwende sana, aliona mke nadhifu mrembo na maridadi, zaidi. Ndoa yao ilikuwa murua na arusi yao ilinawiri na kushamiri sana. Kwa jumla tamasha ilifana waliishi. Baada ya siku kadhaa ndoa yao ikaingia doa.

Wakawa hawasemezani wala hawaongeleshani. Cheko na bashasha zao zikayeyuka kama mawingu ya jangwani.

Bwana akitoka kazini, kimya cha kaburi. Bibie naye kanuna kando watani husema kama jongoo, au kanuna kama shetani.

Siku moja Bwana alitoka matembezeni. Alichoka sana. Saa nane baada ya kishuka aliamua ajipumzishe kidogo kitandani akisuburi saa kumi na mbili aingie kazini shifti au zamu ya usiku. Alijua usingizi ungemwiba na huenda akalala fofofa achelewe kuenda kazini. Lakini afanyeje ilihali yeye na mkewe hawasemezani potelea mbali! Liwalo na liwe!

Akatwaa kipande cha karatasi akaandika! Mke wangu, zikifika saa kumi na moja unusu uniamshe niende kazini". Kikaratasi hicho chenye arafa akakitupa, wazi bila kukikunja juu ya meza. Akaenda kitandani na kujibwaga.

Mke alipokwenda ukumbini akakisoma. Mnh! Naam ilipotimu saa kumi na moja jioni mke alimwandikia arafa kuwa wakati uliwa umefika. Mume alipoamka alijipata kachelewa kazini tayari. Alipoamka, ni kwambie nini? Sijui tu. Labda wewe uniambie. Je ni kosa la nani?

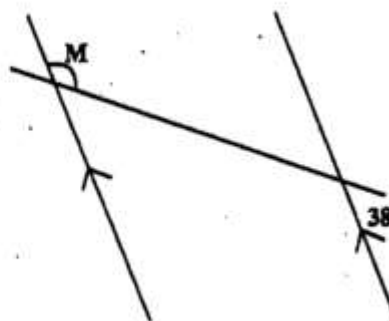
41. Kwa nini ndoa iliingia doa?
 - A. Ndoa yao ilikuwa murua
 - B. Walikuwa hawasemezani wala hawaongelehani
 - C. Ndoa yao ilikuwa ya kufana zaidi
 - D. Waliyeyuka kama mawingu ya jangwani
42. Bwana alienda kulala baada ya kufanya nini?
 - A. Kusoma arafa
 - B. Kula chakula cha aduhuri
 - C. Kula chanjio
 - D. Kuwaza na kuwazua mbinu za kuwasiliana mkewe
43. Kinyume cha 'usingizi wa pono' ni usingizi wa
 - A. shida
 - B. upesi
 - C. mang'amumang'amu
 - D. fofofa
44. Mke naye alipoandika kwenye karatasi, alikuwa
 - A. akilipiza kisasi
 - B. akimdharau
 - C. akimpenda
 - D. akimdhihaki
45. Kulingana na taarifa, kwa nini Bwana hakuweza kuamshwa na mkewe?
 - A. Hakuwa nyumbani
 - B. Hakuona ile arafa
 - C. Alikuwa mgonjwa
 - D. Walikuwa kama maji na mafuta
46. Bwana alipotoka matembezini, alikuwa na taabu ipi kubwa?
 - A. Usingizi
 - B. Uchovu
 - C. Njaa
 - D. Ukimya
47. Suluhisho mwafaka ambalo lingeweza kutatua doa ya wanandoa hawa lilikuwa gani?
 - A. Kukaa kama maji na mafuta
 - B. Kupigana kati ya Bwana na mkewe
 - C. Kulala fofofa
 - D. Kusemezana kati ya Bwana na mkewe
48. Bwana akitoka kazini, kimya cha kaburi. Maneno hayo yametamkwa kama
 - A. takriri
 - B. istiaru
 - C. tanakali
 - D. tashbihi
49. "Potelea mbali! Liwalo na liwe." Kwa neno moja ni
 - A. Haidhuru
 - B. Nitavumilia
 - C. Nitawaza
 - D. Nitatatua
50. Kichwa mwafaka cha taarifa hii ni kipi?
 - A. Hasara za ndoa
 - B. Kuvunja ndoa
 - C. Umuhimu wa mawasiliano
 - D. Umuhimu wa kukosana nyumbani

ASSESSMENT TEST
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STANDARD 7 MATHEMATICS

3

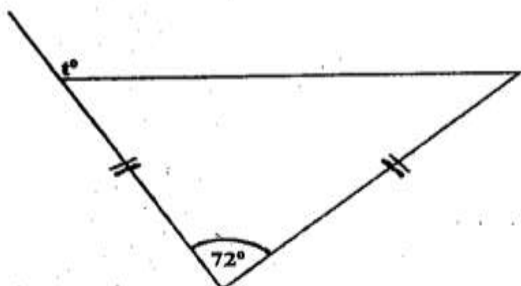
1. Which one of the following is the number just before twenty million and one thousand in symbols?
A. 20000999 B. 20001000
C. 20100000 D. 20099999
2. What is the place value of the digit 4 obtained after working out the value of 5273×457 ?
A. Millions
B. Hundred thousands
C. Thousands
D. Hundreds
3. The sum of two numbers is 325804, one of the numbers is 154793. What is the other number?
A. 171191 B. 271011
C. 171011 D. 480597
4. The area of a right angled triangle is 54cm^2 . If its height is 12cm, what is the length of the longest side?
A. 21cm B. 24cm
C. 9cm D. 15cm
5. A trader sold 650 avocados in piles of five at Sh. 40 per pile. How much money did he get from the sale?
A. Sh. 3250 B. Sh. 26000
C. Sh. 695 D. Sh. 5200
6. What is the area of a triangle whose base is $13\frac{1}{3}\text{cm}$ and height $5\frac{4}{5}\text{cm}$?
A. $65\frac{4}{5}\text{cm}^2$ B. $38\frac{2}{3}\text{cm}^2$
C. 116cm^2 D. 232cm^2
7. Work out:
 $3\frac{3}{4} - (\frac{2}{7} \text{ of } 14) \times \frac{1}{7} + 2\frac{3}{28}$
A. $5\frac{1}{7}$ B. $3\frac{3}{4}$
C. $1\frac{1}{4}$ D. $5\frac{2}{7}$

8. What is the size of angle M?

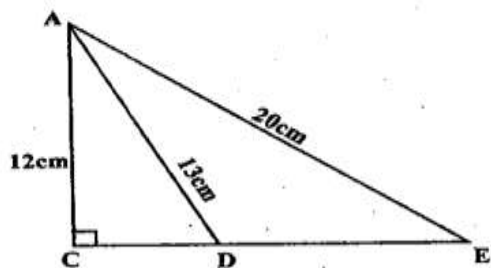


- A. 38° B. 138°
C. 152° D. 142°
9. Simplify the following inequality
 $11m - 14 < 7m + 14$
A. $4m < 28$ B. $m < 7$
C. $m < 28$ D. $m > 7$
10. What is the missing number to make $98 - 76$ divisible by eleven?
A. 0 B. 2
C. 3 D. 4
11. In a class of 50 pupils, each contributed Sh. 20 for an exam. The teacher contributed Sh. 200. How much money was contributed altogether?
A. Sh. 1000 B. Sh. 270
C. Sh. 1200 D. Sh. 800
12. What is the value of $5\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{8}$ of $12 + 1\frac{1}{8}$?
A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ B. $48\frac{3}{4}$
C. $3\frac{3}{4}$ D. $1\frac{1}{2}$
13. I am 30 years older than my daughter. If I am n years old, how old will my daughter be in 35 years time?
A. $n-5$ B. $n+5$
C. $n+65$ D. $n+35$

14. What is the size of angle t ?

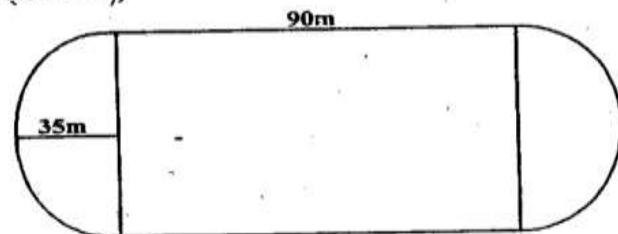


- A. 108° B. 54°
 C. 126° D. 134°
15. Which one of the following will not form a right angled triangle?
 A. 8cm by 15cm by 17cm
 B. 5cm by 12cm by 13cm
 C. 4.5cm by 6cm by 7.5cm
 D. 3.5cm by 12cm by 13.5cm
16. How many thousands are in the total value of digit 4 after getting the product of 220 and 156?
 A. 40,000 B. 400
 C. 34320 D. 4
17. Convert $\frac{3}{35}$ into a decimal correct to three decimal places
 A. 0.086 B. 0.857
 C. 0.045 D. 0.858
18. What is the length of line DE in the figure below?

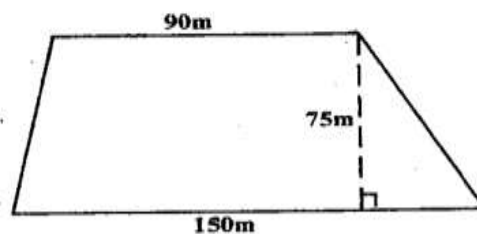


- A. 21cm B. 16cm
 C. 9cm D. 11cm
19. A racing car covered a distance of 540km from half past six to half past noon. What was the average speed in metres per second?
 A. 90m/s B. 60m/s
 C. 25m/s D. 10m/s
20. The diameter of a wheel is 80cm. How many revolutions will it make to cover 1256 metres? (Take π as 3.14)
 A. 5 B. 50
 C. 500 D. 5000

21. What is the perimeter of the field shown? ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)



- A. 290m B. 310m
 C. 420m D. 400m
22. A parallelogram has an area of 448cm^2 and a height of 14cm. What is the length?
 A. 16cm B. 32cm
 C. 64cm D. 42cm
23. The number of students in secondary schools in a county was 4500 in the year 2009. The number increased by 20% by the year 2012. How many students were in secondary secondary schools in that county by the year 2012?
 A. 900 B. 5400
 C. 3600 D. 4520
24. What is $\frac{9.1 \times 12.8}{0.07 \times 0.8}$
 A. 116.48 B. 1664
 C. 2080 D. 28
25. What is the area of the plot shown below in hectares?

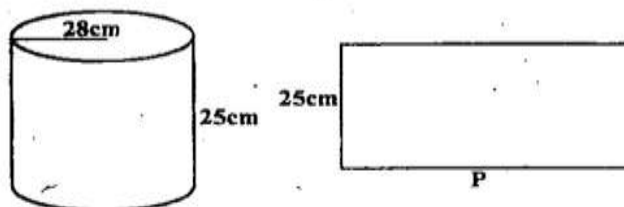


- A. 9000 B. 90
 C. 9 D. 0.9
26. A thermoflask has a capacity of 6 litres. How many cups of tea can be served from the flask, if each cup holds 120ml?
 A. 50 B. 500
 C. 5000 D. 5
27. A businessman had 4.5 tonnes of charcoal. He put the charcoal into bags each weighing 52kg. How many bags were used?
 A. 225 B. 9
 C. 25 D. 90

28. The floor of a room measures 5m by 4.5 m. A carpet laid on the floor is 0.5m from the wall all around. What area of the floor is left uncovered?

A. 22.5m^2 B. 4.5m^2
C. 8.5m^2 D. 10.5m^2

29. The rectangle below shows the open curved surface of the cylinder. (Take π as $\frac{22}{7}$.)



What is the area of the curved surface?

A. 56cm B. 2200cm^2
C. 176cm^2 D. 4400cm^2

30. Kelvin has 18 cows each producing 15 litres of milk per day. How much milk did the cows produce during the month of July?

A. 8.37 B. 8.1
C. 270 D. 8370

31. A plot was drawn using the scale of 1:1000. Find the real length if the drawing measurement were 3cm by 2cm.

A. 3m by 2m B. 300m by 200m
C. 30m by 20m D. 0.3m by 0.2m

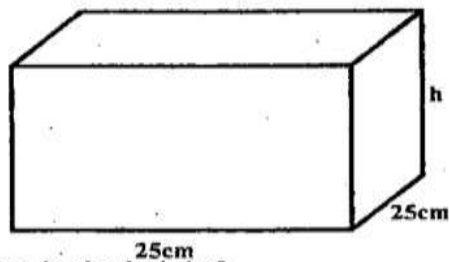
32. Ema paid Sh. 1840 for a mobile phone whose marked price was Sh. 2000. What was the percentage discount?

A. 16% B. $8\frac{16}{23}\%$
C. 8% D. 12%

33. In a certain month, a newspaper vendor sold 1250 copies at Sh. 40 each. If she was given 4% commission, how much was the commission?

A. Sh. 50000 B. Sh. 2000
C. Sh. 4000 D. Sh. 200000

34. The volume of the block below is 7500cm^3



What is the height?

A. 14cm B. 16cm
C. 625cm D. 12cm

35. The marked price of a plastic tank is Sh. 27500. Reuben bought it on hire purchase terms by paying a deposit of Sh. 6500 and then 15 monthly instalments of Sh. 1600 each. How much more than the marked price did he pay?

A. A. Sh. 3000
B. Sh. 3500
C. Sh. 30500
D. Sh. 24000

36. There are 480 boys and 560 girls in a school. What is the ratio of boys to girls in the simplest form?

A. 7 : 6 B. 6 : 7
C. 3 : 4 D. 5 : 4

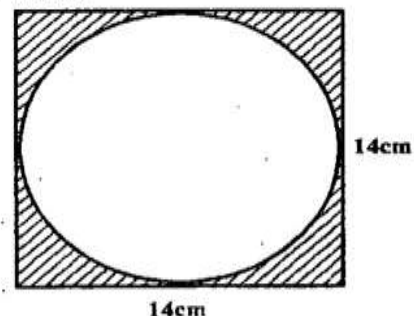
37. In what ratio must 60 be increased to be 84

A. 5 : 7 B. 5 : 2
C. 7 : 5 D. 2 : 5

38. A room measures 7m long 5m wide and 3m high. What is the surface area of the wall?

A. 36m^2 B. 107m^2
C. 105m^2 D. 72m^2

39. The figure shows a circle inside a square of sides 14cm



What is the area of the shaded part?

(Take π as $\frac{22}{7}$.)

A. 420cm^2
B. 154cm^2
C. 42cm^2
D. 196cm^2

40. A trader made a 20% profit by selling a pair of trousers for Sh. 600. At what price had she bought it?

A. Sh. 500 B. Sh. 720
C. Sh. 480 D. Sh. 580

41. A businessman deposited sh. 60,000 in a bank that charged simple interest at the rate of 12% p.a. How much money was in his account at the end of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years?

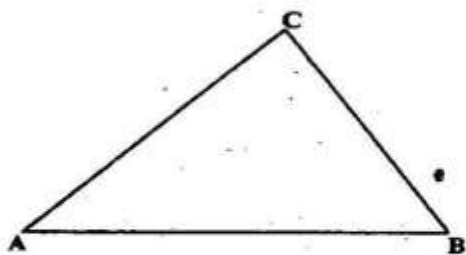
A. Sh. 7200
B. Sh. 18000
C. Sh. 16000
D. Sh. 78000

42. Susan bought the following:
 3 packets of maize flour @ Sh. 96
 $\frac{1}{2}$ kg sugar @ Sh. 104
 1 kg cooking fat for Sh. 120
 $\frac{1}{4}$ kg of salt @ Sh. 60 per kg
 2 loaves of bread @ Sh. 44
 She paid with a Sh. 1000 note. What balance did she get?
 A. Sh. 666 B. Sh. 566
 C. Sh. 437 D. Sh. 434

The table below shows postal rates for parcels. Use it to answer question 43.

Weight steps	Africa	Europe	The rest of the world
	Sh	Sh	Sh
Upto 15 kg	820	900	1100
Over 15 kg upto 30 kg	1200	1500	1800
Over 30 kg upto 50 kg	1600	1800	2000
Over 50 kg upto 90 kg	2000	2400	2600

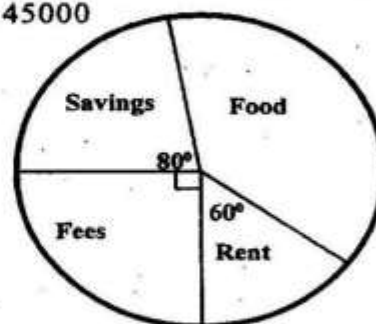
43. Priscah sent the following parcels:
 One of mass 25kg to Europe and another of mass 70kg to South Africa. How much did she pay for the postage?
 A. Sh. 3900
 B. Sh. 3500
 C. Sh. 3200
 D. Sh. 2900
44. Construct a circle passing through points A, B and C



What is the radius of the circle?

- A. 2.8cm B. 3.4cm
 C. 2.4cm D. 1.8cm
45. A car uses 8 litres of petrol for a journey of 120km. How far will it travel on 5 litres of petrol?
 A. 192km B. 75km
 C. 60km D. 95km

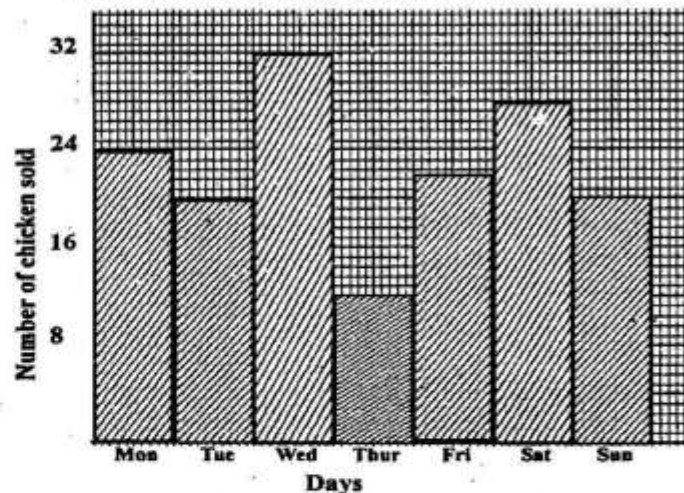
46. The marked price of an item was sh 10,000. The hire purchase price was 20% higher than the marked price. Njoroge bought the item after paying monthly installments of sh. 800 for 12 months. How much was the deposit?
 A. Sh. 12000 B. Sh. 2400
 C. Sh. 9600 D. Sh. 1600
47. The pie chart below shows how Charles used his sh. 45000



How much more did he use on food than on saving?

- A. Sh. 10000 B. Sh. 5250
 C. Sh. 16250 D. Sh. 6250
48. A tank has a diameter of 2.1m and a height of 2.8m. What is its volume in cube metres?
 A. 9.702 B. 4197.5
 C. 207.9 D. 307.9

The graph below shows the number of chicken sold by a farmer in a week. Use it to answer questions 49 and 50.

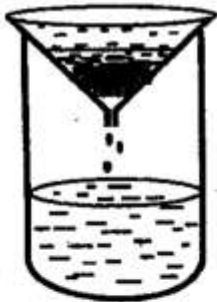


49. What was the mean number of chicken sold per day during the week?
 A. 22 B. 154
 C. 21 D. 24
50. How many more chicken were sold on Monday than on Friday?
 A. 24 B. 4
 C. 8 D. 6

ASSESSMENT TEST

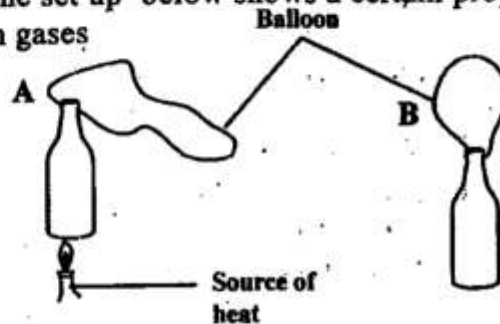
SCIENCE STANDARD 7

1. Which one of the following parasites affect all domestic animals?
A. Ticks B. Mites
C. Tsetse flies D. Fleas
2. Which one of the following is **NOT** a method of controlling weeds?
A. Ploughing B. Digging out
C. Contour farming D. Slashing
3. The diagram below shows separation of a liquid and a solid. This method is known as



- A. distillation B. decanting
C. filtration D. evaporation
4. Which one of the following statements about use of drugs is **NOT TRUE**?
A. Read instructions carefully before use
B. Medicine should never be shared
C. Medicines should be used after expiry date
D. Keep drugs out of reach of children
5. Which one of the following is a characteristic of a wind pollinated flower?
A. Brightly coloured petals
B. Have scent
C. Produce large quantities of pollen grains
D. Sticky pollen grains
6. The following are parts of a plant which one is involved in the making of plant food?
A. Leaves B. Roots
C. Flower D. Stems

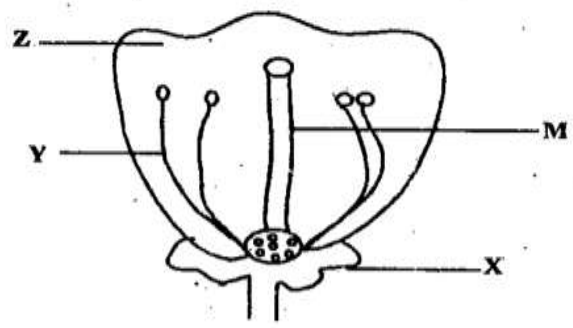
7. Which one of the following is **NOT** a myth about AIDS?
A. AIDS affects immoral people
B. AIDS has no cure
C. AIDS does not affect fat people
D. AIDS is a curse from God
8. Which one of the following plant nutrients is a micronutrient?
A. Chlorine B. Sulphur
C. Magnesium D. Phosphorus
9. Which one of the following is a nitrogenous fertilizer?
A. Potassium sulphate
B. Sulphate of ammonia
C. Potassium chloride
D. Diammonium phosphate
10. Which one of the following is **NOT** a problem related to teeth?
A. Cavity B. Dental caries
C. Dental floss D. Gingivitis
11. The set up below shows a certain property in gases



- Set up A shows the start of the experiment and set up B shows the experiment after ten minutes. Which one of the following **BEST** explains what conclusion was made after the experiment?
- A. When air is heated it occupies space
 - B. Gases expand when heated
 - C. Gases have weight
 - D. Gases have a definite volume

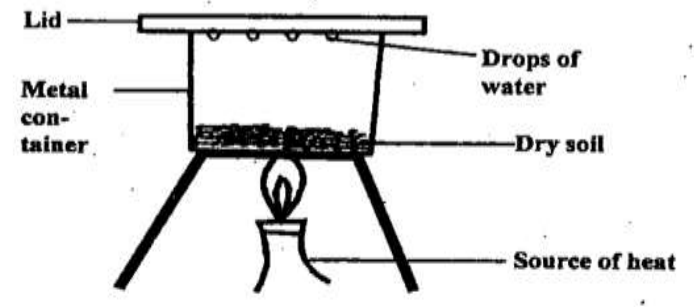
12. Which one of the following is not a social effect of drug abuse?
 A. Impaired judgement
 B. Wastage of money
 C. Marital conflicts
 D. Drug-induced accidents
13. Which one of the following pairs of component of the air that add up to 1%?
 A. Nitrogen and inert gases
 B. Carbon dioxide and oxygen
 C. Oxygen and inert gases
 D. Inert gases and carbon dioxide
14. Which one of the following is the MAIN artery and vein respectively?
 A. Venacava and aorta
 B. Pulmonary vein and aorta
 C. Aorta and venacava
 D. Pulmonary artery and pulmonary vein
15. Which one of the following methods of food preservation is both modern and traditional?
 A. Smoking
 B. Drying
 C. Canning
 D. Salting

The diagram below shows parts of a flower. Use it to answer questions 16 - 17.



16. Which part of the flower protects the flower during budding stage?
 A. Y
 B. Z
 C. X
 D. M
17. What is the function of the part marked M in the flower?
 A. To supports anthers in position to receive pollen grains
 B. To support the stigma in position to produce pollen grains
 C. It produces nectar that attracts insects for pollination
 D. To support stigma in position, to receive pollen grains

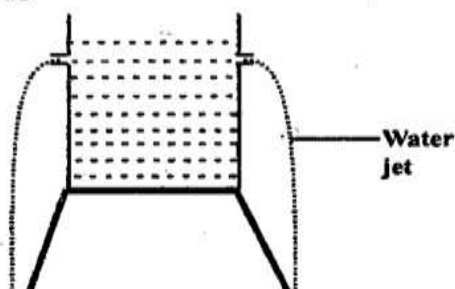
18. Which one of the following is the MAIN reason for mulching?
 A. To prevent splash erosion
 B. To prevent weeds from growing
 C. To conserve moisture
 D. To add nutrients to the soil
19. In which one of the following parts of the body does gaseous exchange take place?
 A. Trachea
 B. Nose
 C. Alveoli
 D. Diaphragm
20. The diagram below was used to investigate a certain component of soil.



Which component was being investigated?
 A. Soil has humus
 B. Soil has water
 C. Soil has air
 D. Soil has living organisms

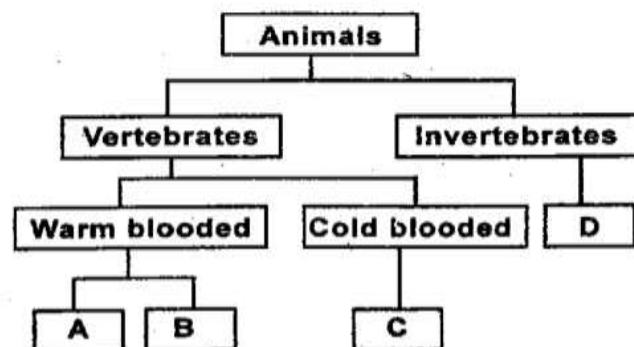
21. The process of an ovary releasing an egg every 28 days is known as
 A. conception
 B. implantation
 C. ovulation
 D. menstruation
22. Which one of the following levers is in the same class as the human arm?
 A. Tongs
 B. Door hinge
 C. Pliers
 D. Nut cracker
23. The temperature at which a substance freezes is the same temperature at which a substance
 A. condenses
 B. freezes
 C. evaporates
 D. melts
24. Which one of the following electrical appliances uses the heating effect of electricity?
 A. Radio
 B. Electric kettle
 C. Electric battery
 D. Fridge
25. Which one of the following explains the reason why top soil is added to the compost heap?
 A. To add nutrients to the soil
 B. To speed up decomposition
 C. To introduce bacteria to the heap
 D. To increase circulation of air in the heap

26. The diagram below shows that in pressure in liquids



- A. is exerted in all directions
 B. is equal at the same depth
 C. increases with depth
 D. makes water to move out in two jets
27. Which one of the following pairs of levers has the position of load, fulcrum and effort as the broom?
 A. Fishing rod and pliers
 B. Spade and tongs
 C. Bottle opener and wheelbarrow
 D. Scissors and pliers
28. Which one of the following is the MAIN function of fibre in the diet?
 A. Adds nutrients in the body
 B. Helps prevent constipation
 C. Helps in digestion
 D. It helps in repair of worn out body tissues
29. Which one of the following explains the use of vitamin K in the diet?
 A. It helps in muscle activity and fertility
 B. Helps in formation of bones
 C. Helps in blood clotting
 D. It helps repair of worn out body tissues
30. Which one of the following parts of a seed form the embryo?
 A. Seed coat, radicle
 B. Cotyledon, plumule
 C. Micropyle, seed coat
 D. Plumule, radicle
31. Which stage Of HIV infection is the immune system almost completely destroyed and more opportunistic infections?
 A. Window satge
 B. Asymptomatic stage
 C. Symptomatic stage
 D. Full blown AIDS
32. The following are characteristics of mercury as a planet in the solar system. Which one is NOT true?
 A. It is the smallest and nearer to the sun
 B. It is seen low in the sky just before dawn
 C. It is seen in the West just after sunset
 D. It is the hottest planet and does not appear bright

33. Which one of the following is TRUE about the type of soil that has high water retention? It has
 A. large air spaces
 B. low capillarity
 C. fine texture
 D. large particles
34. The following metals are magnetic EXCEPT
 A. steel and cobalt
 B. copper and iron
 C. nickel and steel
 D. nickel and cobalt
35. The chart below represent a chart showing classification of animals



Which animals would represents letter A, B, C and D?

- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|---------|------|-------|----------|
| A. | Fish | bat | frog | crab |
| B. | Man | bat | hen | mosquito |
| C. | Monkey | hen | fish | tick |
| D. | Gazelle | fish | snake | housefly |
36. In a food chain bacteria and fungi are also known as
 A. producers
 B. secondary consumers
 C. primary consumers
 D. decomposers
37. Which one of the following BEST explains a solvent?
 A. It is the solid that dissolves in a liquid
 B. A solvent forms a solution when filtered
 C. It is the liquid in which a solute dissolves
 D. It is a solid in which a solute dissolves
38. Which one of the following types of electricity is not a type of current electricity?
 A. Hydro-electricity B. Geothermal
 C. Static D. Solar
39. Which one of the following juice is responsible for digestion of fats and oils?
 A. Hydrochloric B. Pancreatic
 C. Bile D. Gastric

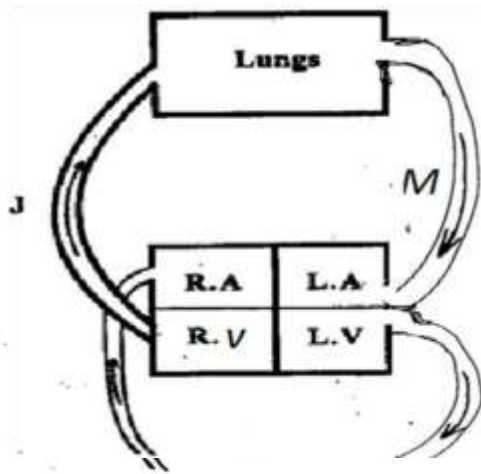
40. The following are characteristics of a certain drug:

- (i) It leads to loss of sleep
- (ii) It causes lack of appetite and sometimes stomach irritation
- (iii) The young shoots, leaves and its bark are chewed

Which one is it?

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

41. The diagram below shows a simplified mammalian heart and blood vessels



Which one of the blood vessels carry dark red blood?

- A. ML
- B. JK
- C. KL
- D. JM

42. Which one of the following gases is used to preserve soft drinks?

- A. Nitrogen
- B. Rare gases
- C. Carbon dioxide
- D. Oxygen

43. Which one of the following **BEST** explains the behaviour of two balloons that are charged with different materials?

- A. They repel each other
- B. They attract and then repel each other
- C. They neither attract nor repel each other
- D. They attract each other

44. Which one of the following is a way of increasing friction?

- A. Streamlining bodies
- B. Treading tyres
- C. Using lubricants
- D. Use of rollers

45. Which one of the following is the **BEST** way of preventing dental caries?

- A. Chewing carrots
- B. Using dental floss to remove remains of food between the teeth
- C. Brushing teeth after meals
- D. Drinking milk regularly

46. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** correct about weather instruments?

- A. A windsock should be open on both ends
- B. The arrow of the windvane always points the direction the wind blows to
- C. The amount of rain collected in the rain gauge should be measured at the same time everyday
- D. An anemometer measures the speed of wind

47. Which one of the following lists consists of storage pests only?

- A. Rats, weevils, termites
- B. Aphids, moths, mites
- C. Stalk borers, aphids, beetles
- D. Rats, aphids, stalkborers

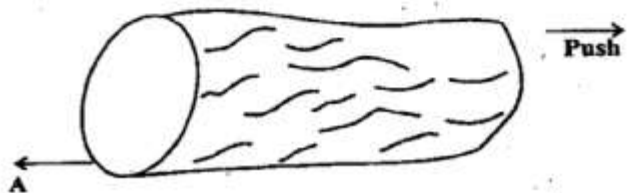
48. The state in which matter exists depends on

- A. pressure and density
- B. shape and pressure
- C. material and density
- D. pressure and temperature

49. Which one of the following should not be considered when comparing the solubility of solids?

- A. Amount of solid
- B. Size of the containers used
- C. The temperature of the liquid
- D. The amount of liquid

50. The force acting at position **A** below can be increased by applying on the ground surface

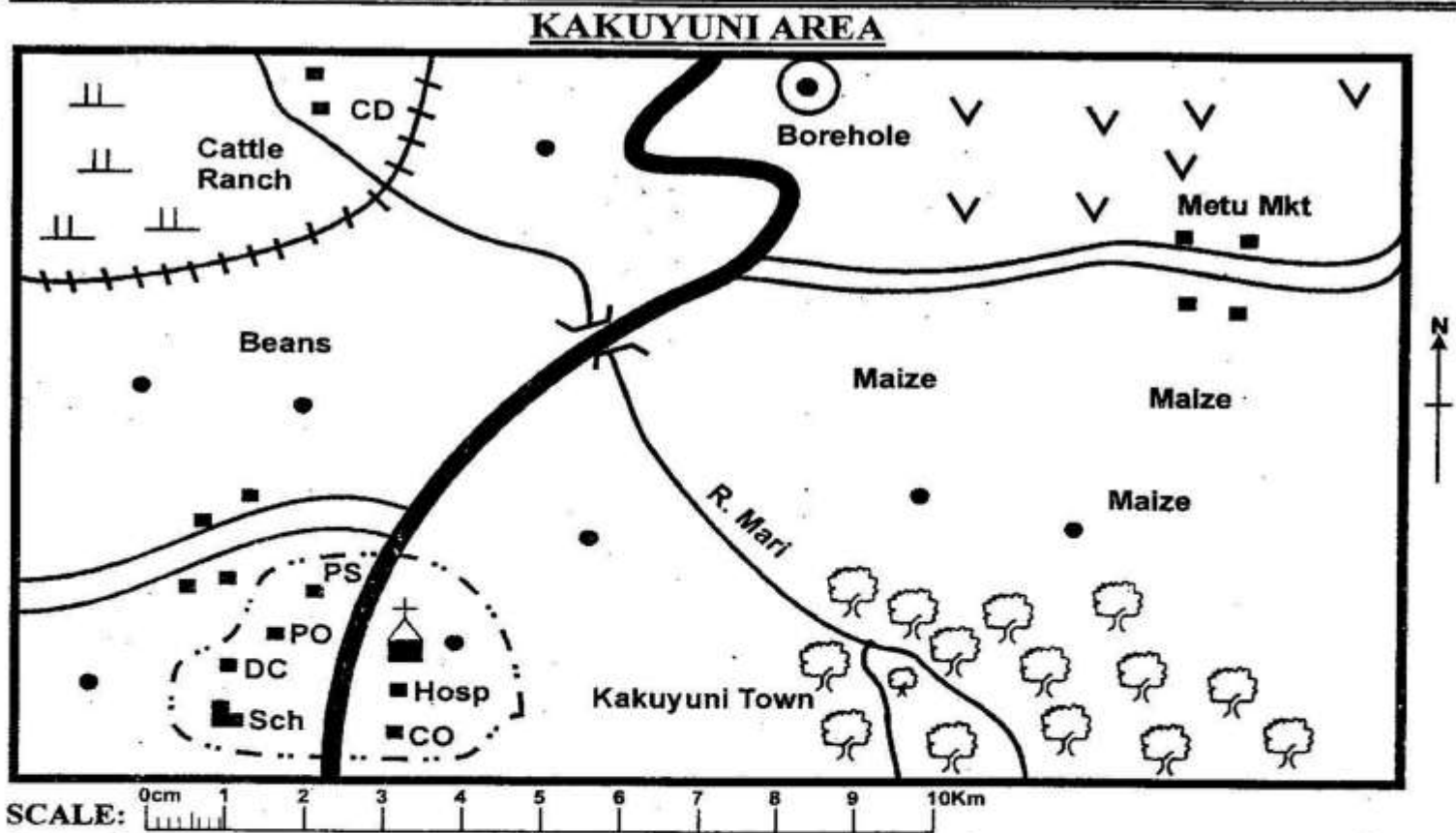


- A. oil
- C. coarse sand

- B. maize cobs
- D. Rollers

ASSESSMENT TEST

STANDARD 7 SOCIAL STUDIES



KEY					
	Tarmac road		Murrum road		Church
	Forest		Railway line		Hospital
	school		Town boundary		Police station
	Grass		River & bridge		Post office
	Scrub		Cattle dip		District Commissioner's Office
	Tarmac road		Level crossing		County offices

Use the map of Kakuyuni area to answer questions 1-7.

1. The climate to the Northern part of Kakuyuni area is likely to be
A. cool and wet B. hot and wet
C. hot and dry D. cool and dry
2. The land in Kakuyuni area rises from
A. North East to South West
B. South East to North West
C. North West to South East
D. East to West
3. Which is the **MAIN** economic activity in Kakuyuni area?
A. Trading B. Farming
C. Transport D. Fishing
4. The railway line in Kakuyuni area is likely to transport
A. timber B. minerals
C. maize D. beef cattle
5. All the following functions are served by Kakuyuni town except
A. An educational centre
B. An administrative centre
C. An industrial centre
D. A residential centre
6. What is the direction of Metu market from the cattle ranch?
A. South East B. South West
C. North West D. North East
7. A trader wants to start a business in Kakuyuni town. Where will he get his trading license from?
A. From the county offices
B. From the police station
C. From the DC's office
D. From the post office
8. Which one of the following does not belong to the west Atlantic group of people?
A. Fulani B. Tokolor
C. Wolof D. Mossi
9. The **MAIN** factor that influences pastoralism is
A. water and market
B. water and pasture
C. grazing land and market
D. fertile soil and suitable climate

10. What is the main benefit of the Volta river scheme?
A. It is a major inland water way
B. The dam is a major tourist attraction
C. It produces hydro-electric power
D. The dam and the lake are major water reservoirs
11. Which of the following countries is **CORRECTLY** matched with the European country that colonized it?
A. Nigeria-France
B. Senegal - Germany
C. Mozambique - Portugal
D. Tanzania - Italians
12. Where was Jomo Kenyatta and other freedom fighters imprisoned on October 22, 1952?
A. Kitale B. Lowdar
C. Kapenguria D. Shimo la Tewa
13. Akosombo dam in Ghana was constructed **MAINLY** to
A. trap water for irrigation
B. trap water for H.E.P
C. control floods
D. provide water for domestic use
14. The climate of a place is influenced by three of the following factors except
A. longitudes B. nearness to the sea
C. relief D. winds
15. Three of the following are done by the head teacher of a school. Which one is **NOT**?
A. Employing teachers
B. Ensuring the standards of the school are maintained
C. Ensuring that the school routine is followed
D. Taking care of school properly
16. Three of the following European countries were involved in the scramble for territories in Africa. Which one was **NOT**?
A. Britain B. Greece
C. Germany D. Italy
17. The **MAIN** challenge facing the African Union (AU) is
A. promoting democracy and human rights in member countries
B. promoting co-operation among member countries
C. exploiting natural resources for the benefit of Africans
D. how to defend well the independence of the member countries

18. The line of latitude that divides Kenya into two almost equal parts is
 A. the tropic of cancer
 B. the equator
 C. the Greenwich meridian
 D. the tropic of Capricorn

19. Three of the following pairs of communities are put together according to the language group they belong to. Which pair is NOT?
 A. Bemba, Shona B. Khoikhoi, Fulani
 C. Khoikhoi, San D. Acholi, Luo

20. The following are the conditions necessary for the growth of a crop grown in Kenya and Uganda
 (i) Temperature between 21°C and 26°C
 (ii) Rainfall of more than 1200mm
 (iii) Protection from strong winds by planting windbreakers
 Which crop is described above?
 A. Bananas B. Tea
 C. Sisal D. Maize

21. Navigation of African rivers has been difficult because of these factors EXCEPT
 A. presence of waterfalls
 B. presence of floating vegetation
 C. length of the river
 D. fluctuating volume of water

22. Who were the Ruga Ruga among the Nyamwezi?
 A. They were government officials
 B. They were farmers
 C. They were appointed chiefs
 D. They were mercenary soldiers

23. If the time at Mombasa 40°E is 4:10am, what is the time at Rabat 15°W?
 A. 12:30a.m B. 10:50a.m
 C. 4:10p.m D. 8:50p.m

24. Which of the following lakes was formed as a result of downwarping?
 A. L. Chad B. L. Tanganyika
 C. L. Malawi D. L. Turkana

25. The Konza to Magadi railway line was constructed in order to help in the transportation of
 A. glass B. sisal
 C. soda ash D. flourspar

26. The electoral officer in charge of elections a constituency is the
 A. presiding officer
 B. chairman of the electoral commission
 C. area chief
 D. returning officer

27. The point where a river joins another river is called
 A. a delta B. a confluence
 C. a tributary D. an estuary

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 28 - 31:



28. The human-made lake marked P is
 A. L. Kariba B. L. Nasser
 C. L. Volta D. L. Aswan

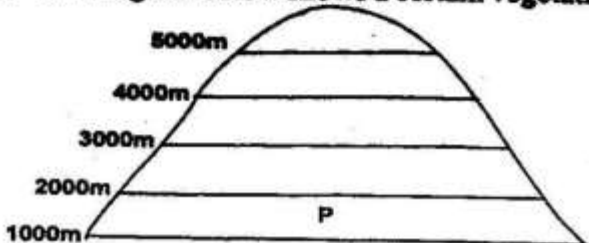
29. The road marked R is
 A. the trans-saharan highway
 B. the trans-African highway
 C. the Great North road
 D. Cotonou - Gao - Oudja highway

30. The winds marked J are
 A. South westerlies
 B. Westerly winds
 C. the Harmattan winds
 D. Monsoon winds

31. The pastoral group found in the area marked N
 A. the Fulani B. the Tswana
 C. the Turkana D. the Maasai

32. General elections in Kenya are held every
 A. five years B. two years
 C. three years D. four years

33. Which of the following officers is a member of the school committee?
 A. Head teacher
 B. Senior teacher
 C. Class teacher
 D. District children officer
34. Which of the following statements define transhumance?
 A. It is the keeping of beef cattle
 B. It is the keeping of mixed animals on the same farm
 C. It is the growing of crops and keeping of animals
 D. It is the movement of pastoralists with their animals in search of pasture and water
35. The MAIN tourist attraction in Africa is
 A. sandy beaches B. beautiful scenery
 C. historical sites D. wildlife
36. The following are types of marine fish except
 A. Mullet B. Trout C. Prawn D. Tuna
37. Who among the following is the head of the county government?
 A. Governor
 B. Senator
 C. County representative
 D. Member of parliament
38. The institution of marriage can be established through three of the following ceremonies except
 A. civic B. customary
 C. religious D. eloping
39. Below are problems facing forestry in Swaziland. Which one is NOT?
 A. Outbreak of frequent forest fire
 B. Attacks by pests and diseases
 C. Valuable species take long to mature
 D. Illegal logging
40. The diagram below shows a certain vegetation



- The MAIN economic activity likely to be dominant in the area marked P is
 A. mining B. pastoralism
 C. fishing D. forestry

41. The MAIN factor that influences the development of mountain vegetation is
 A. altitude B. latitude
 C. ocean currents D. type of soil
42. In Kenya human rights are found in the
 A. manifesto B. parliament
 C. constitution D. hansard
43. Which one of the following factors DOES NOT favour the industrial development in Kenya?
 A. Government policy
 B. Economic policy
 C. Unavailability of power
 D. Research information
44. I was born in Butiania in 1922.
 I was a son of a local chief,
 I changed the name of TAA to TANU.
 Who am I?
 A. Julius Nyerere B. Haile Selassie
 C. Laibon Lenana D. Kabaka Mutesá
45. The headquarters of IGAD are in
 A. Gaborone B. Nairobi
 C. Djibouti D. Eritrea
46. The highest mountain in Africa was formed through which process
 A. residual action B. folding
 C. volcanic actions D. uplifting
47. Which of the following BEST describes the climate of the Equatorial region in Africa?
 A. Cool and wet B. Hot and wet
 C. Cool and warm D. Hot and dry
48. The following are areas where pyrethrum is grown in Kenya. Which one is NOT a pyrethrum growing area?
 A. Kisii B. Nyandarua
 C. Molo D. Malindi
49. After the first world war, German East Africa was taken by the league of nations which later handed it over to
 A. Spain B. German
 C. Britain D. Belgium
50. Which one of the following practices of the school system in Kenya reminds pupils to become useful members of the society?
 A. School badge B. School uniform
 C. School bus D. School motto

51. The mining of flourspar which is used for making sulphuric acid is mined at
 A. Kariandusi near Gilgil
 B. Gicheru hills in Nyandarua
 C. Kimwarer in Kerio balley
 D. Fundiza near Malindi

52. The major mineral export of Nigeria is
 A. soda ash B. gold
 C. coal D. oil

53. The **MAIN** method which is being encouraged by the government to improve the quality of animals is
 A. inbreeding B. overstocking
 C. destocking D. cross breeding

54. Which combination of trees below consists of of trees species found in a natural forest?
 A. Gravilea, cedar, camphor
 B. Meru oak, teak, pine
 C. Pine, gravila, eucalyptus
 D. Mahogany, camphor, Meru oak

55. Which body protects Kenya from external attacks?
 A. Prisons department B. Armed forces
 C. GSU D. Kenya Police

56. How long does it take the earth to revolve around the sun?
 A. 365¼ days B. 12hrs
 C. 24 hrs D. 365½ days

57. Which one of the following rivers in Africa is **CORRECTLY** matched with the dam formed?

River	Dam
A. R. Zambezi	Kariba dam
B. R. Tana	Aswan high dam
C. R. Nile	Akosombo dam
D. R. Volta	Masinga dam

58. Who was the first African president to retire voluntarily?
 A. Nelson Mandela B. Julius Nyerere
 C. Daniel Moi D. Leopold Senghor

59. Which of the following is likely to undermine peace in the society?
 A. Politeness
 B. Lack of patience and tolerance
 C. Resolving conflicts peacefully
 D. Responsible leadership

60. Which of the following countries **DOES NOT** share border with Kenya?
 A. South Sudan B. Djibouti
 C. Somalia D. Ethiopia

SECTION II: C.R.E

61. The best meaning of the expression "*Created in the image of God*" is that
 A. God has a body like a man
 B. man as a special creature was given the right to live in the garden of Eden
 C. man was created by God to work
 D. man has a spiritual soul

62. The first four books in the new testament are called
 A. the gospels
 B screaming and running
 C. the major prophets
 D. the songs of Solomon

63. Which of the Apostles mainly preached to non-Jews?
 A. Peter B. Philip C. Paul D. James

64. Paul's command to those people who refuse to work is that they
 A. should be jailed
 B. should be beaten
 C. should not eat
 D. should not go to heaven

65. "*I was chosen by God to lead the Israelites to freedom from the Midianites, I was the youngest in my family and my tribe was the smallest*" Who was I?
 A. Gideon B. Samson
 C. Joshua D. Moses

66. When baby Jesus was presented in the temple Simon described Him as the
 A. Judge of the Gentiles
 B. King of Jews
 C. Saviour of Israel
 D. Shepherd of Israel

67. The prophet who challenged the worship of Baal at mount Carmel was
 A. Hosea B. Elisha
 C. Elijah D. Zedekiah

68. One of the following is a gift of the Holy Spirit. Which one?
 A. faith B. John the Baptist
 C. Joy D. Patience

69. Who among the following was **NOT** a writer of the gospel?
 A. James B. Mark C. Matthew D. Luke