KENYA NATIONAL ASSESSMENT TEST{KNAT}
CLASS 8
KCPE THIRD TRIAL
2021

For making schemes call Mr Machuki 0795491185/0778626409.

KENYA NATIONAL ASSESSMENT TESTS
Kenya Certificate of Primary Education

503

– MATHEMATICS –

2020 – 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Please read these instructions carefully)

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.

2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.

3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in this question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4 Use an ordinary pen.

5. Confirm that the answer sheet that you have been provided with has the following:
    YOUR INDEX NUMBER
    YOUR NAME
    NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

7. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.

8. For each of the questions 1–50, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

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

Example:

In the Question Booklet.

2. What is the value of $\dfrac{549 - 243 \div 27}{27}$?

 A. 540

 B. $\dfrac{34}{81}$

 C. $182\frac{2}{3}$

 D. 20

The correct answer is D (20)

On the answer sheet:

2 [A] [B] [C] → **12** [A] [B] [C] [D] **22** [A] [B] [C] [D] **32** [A] [B] [C] [D] **42** [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes numbered **2**, the box with the letter D printed in it is marked.

10. Your **dark line MUST** be within the box.

11. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This Question Paper consists of 8 printed pages.

RRP
Kes 65/Set

503

000503

Turn over

1. What is 6075080 written in words?

    A. Sixty million seven hundred fifty thousand and eighty.
    B. Six million seven hundred fifty thousand and eighty.
    C. Sixty million seventy five thousand and eighty.
    D. Six million seventy five thousand and eighty.

2. What is the value of $\dfrac{10 + 48 \div 2 - 4}{5}$?

    A. $4\frac{1}{5}$
    B. $4\frac{2}{5}$
    C. 6
    D. 5

3. What is the value of $\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5} \div \frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{3}{8}$?

    A. $1\frac{19}{20}$
    B. $1\frac{1}{5}$
    C. $\frac{37}{40}$
    D. $\frac{2}{5}$

4. What is the value of $(11{\cdot}42 - 2{\cdot}15) \div 0{\cdot}9$?

    A. $1{\cdot}03$
    B. $0{\cdot}103$
    C. 103
    D. $10{\cdot}3$

5. The table below shows prices of stationery in a school kiosk.

Price of items in shillings

Item	Pencil	Envelope	Exercise book	Rubber	Biro pen	Pencil sharpener	Ruler
Price	15	10	40	20	25	35	30

A group of eleven pupils bought stationery in the kiosk as follows: Four pupils bought exercise book, biro pen and pencil each; and the rest bought pencil sharpener and rubber each. What was their total bill?

    A. sh 705
    B. sh 810
    C. sh 645
    D. sh 135

6. What is 30894 rounded off to the nearest hundred?

    A. 31000
    B. 30890
    C. 30000
    D. 30900

7. What is the square of the number obtained when multiplied by 4?

    A. 6
    B. 36
    C. 72
    D. 1296

8. What is the measure of the reflex angle **XYZ** drawn below?
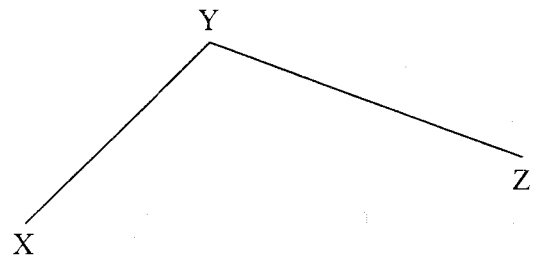
    A. 60°
    B. 245°
    C. 115°
    D. 240°

9. Which one of the expressions below is the simplest form of $7(x + 4y + 2) + 5(2x - y - 3)$

    A. $3x + 3y + 29$
    B. $17x + 23y + 29$
    C. $9x + 27y + 17$
    D. $17x + 3y + 5$

10. A piece of sugarcane was shared among three pupils. Kioko, Rhoda and Mwite. Rhoda got one third while Mwite got $\frac{2}{7}$ of the sugarcane. Kioko got the remaining part of the sugarcane. Which is the correct order of writing the fractions of the sugarcane each pupil got from the smallest to the largest piece?

A. $\frac{8}{21}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{7}$

B. $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{8}{21}$

C. $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{8}{21}$

D. $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{8}{21}, \frac{1}{3}$

11. A circular field was fenced using 66 posts placed 2 metres apart. What is the area of the field in square metres?
$\left(\text{Take } \pi = \frac{22}{7}\right)$

A. 1386
B. 2464
C. 616
D. $346\frac{1}{2}$

12. The price of an article was reduced by sh 630. This represented a 30% discount. What was the price of the article after the discount?
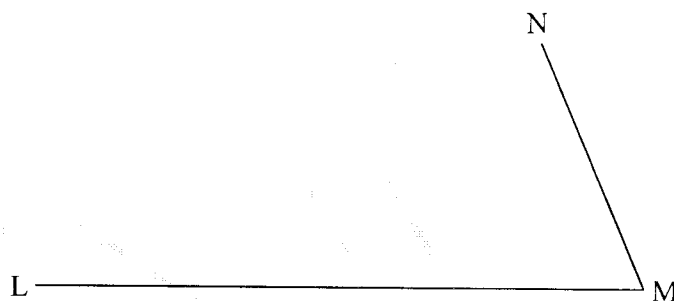
A. sh 441
B. sh 1470
C. sh 2100
D. sh 2730

13. What is the next number in the pattern 15, 36, 67, 108, 159, _____?

A. 267
B. 220
C. 200
D. 169

14. What is the value of $ST^2 + 3SR$ if $S = 2$, $T = 3$ and $R = \frac{1}{2}$?

A. 15
B. 39
C. 30
D. 21

15. The figure below is an incomplete quadrilateral **KLMN**. Complete the quadrilateral such that angle **KLM** = 56°.

What is the length of side **KN** in centimetres?

A. 7·3
B. 8·0
C. 3·5
D. 4·5

16. The cash price of a T.V set was sh 30000. The hire purchase price of the T.V was 25% more than the cash price. Musa bought the T.V set on hire purchase terms. He paid a deposit of sh 16500 and 12 equal monthly instalments. How much was each monthly instalment?

A. sh 625
B. sh 1125
C. sh 1750
D. sh 3125

17. Three trucks collect garbage from a residential estate at intervals of 3 days, 4 days and 6 days respectively. If they all collected garbage on 7th May 2015, on which date the same year did they collect garbage together again?

A. 19th May
B. 20th May
C. 11th May
D. 10th May

18. In a certain function the number of children was 200. The number of students was three times that of children and 160 more than that of female adults. The number of male adults was 100 less than that of students. What was the total number of people in the function?

A. 549
B. 1740
C. 1940
D. 2060

19. A company gives a commission on sales above sh 100000. In a certain month a saleslady received a commission of sh 22000 after selling goods worth sh 400000. What was the percentage commission offered?

A. 22

B. $5\frac{1}{2}$

C. $4\frac{2}{5}$

D. $7\frac{1}{3}$

20. Below is a train time table from station **P** to **T**.

Station	Arrival Time	Departure Time
P		0200 h
Q	0250 h	0345 h
R	0500 h	0800 h
S	0930 h	1300 h
T	1440 h	1800 h

What is the difference between the longest time and the shortest time that the train stops at the stations?

A. 2 h 15 min

B. 1 h 45 min

C. 1 h

D. 30 min

21. The volume of a rectangular container is 7104 cm³. What is the capacity of the container in litres?

A. 710·4

B. 71·04

C. 7·104

D. 0·7104

22. The mean height of five pupils in a certain class is 1·38 m. The total height of three of the pupils is 4·26 m. What is the mean height of the remaining two pupils?

A. 2·64 m

B. 1·44 m

C. 1·42 m

D. 1·32 m

23. On the triangle **JKL** drawn below, construct line **LM** parallel to line **KJ**. Draw a perpendicular from **J** to meet line **LM** at **N**.
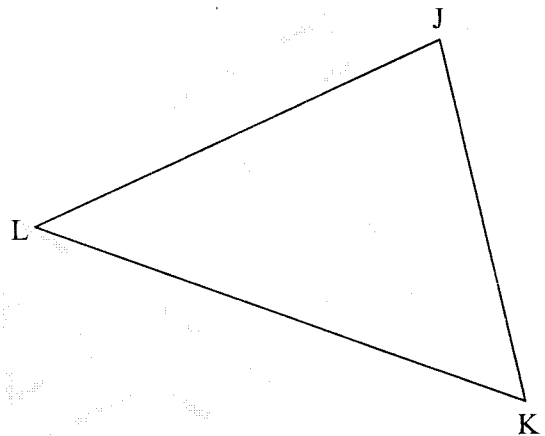
What is the length of line **JN** in centimetres?

A. 5·8

B. 5·2

C. 4·9

D. 4·1

24. The length of a rectangular plot is 60 m and the width is 40 m. The length is decreased by 20% and the width is increased by 10%. What is the percentage decrease in the area of the plot?

A. 2%

B. 28%

C. $13\frac{7}{11}\%$

D. 12%

25. The table below shows Maweu's income from the sale of farm produce, during one year.
The information on the income for sorghum is not given.

Produce	Maize	Beans	Potatoes	Sorghum
Income (sh)	33570	27000	15750	

A pie chart was drawn to represent the information above. If the angle sector representing the income for potatoes was 63°, how much more was the income for maize than the income for sorghum?

A. sh 13500

B. sh 20250

C. sh 42750

D. sh 47250

26. The curved surface of a cylindrical tin is completely covered with a label whose area is 528 cm². The height of the tin is 12 cm. What is the radius of the tin in centimetres?

$\left(\text{Take } \pi = \frac{22}{7}\right)$

A. 44
B. 28
C. 14
D. 7

27. What is the value of x in the inequality $\frac{4x-6}{2} < \frac{5x+4}{3}$?

A. $x < 31$
B. $x < 13$
C. $x < 5$
D. $x < 1\frac{2}{11}$

28. The table below shows the sales of brands of soda by a vendor in five days. On Wednesday and Thursday the vendor forgot to record Coke and Sprite sales respectively.

Soda brand	Days					
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Total
Stoney	21	23	19	26	14	103
Coke	16	14		20	9	
Krest	24	28	25	34	17	
Sprite	17	19	15		7	70
Total						373

Which was the most popular and least popular brands of soda respectively?

A. Stoney and Sprite
B. Krest and Coke
C. Stoney and Coke
D. Krest and Sprite

29. What must be added to 847 to get the smallest 4-digit number?

A. ·One hundred and fifty three
B. Two hundred and fifty three
C. Two hundred
D. One thousand

30. In a class of 42 pupils the ratio of boys to girls is 4:3. On a day when a certain number of boys were absent, the new ratio of boys to girls was 8:9. How many more girls than boys were present that day?

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

31. At a film show, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the attendants were boys, $\frac{1}{3}$ were girls, $\frac{7}{10}$ of the remainder were male adults and the rest were female adults. What fraction of the total attendants were female adults and girls?

A. $\frac{7}{24}$
B. $\frac{7}{12}$
C. $\frac{11}{24}$
D. $\frac{1}{8}$

32. A rectangular pond has a perimeter of 21 m. The longer side is 6 m. A vertical demarcation is to be constructed along one of the diagonals of the pond. What would be the length of the demarcation?

A. $23\frac{1}{8}$ m
B. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m
C. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m
D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m

33. How many more cubes are needed to fill the box below?
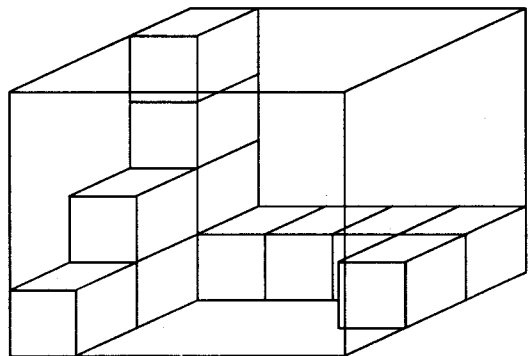

A. 48
B. 60
C. 36
D. 12

34. Mule left home at 1445 h on Friday for a journey which took $2\frac{1}{3}$ days to complete. On what day and time in a.m./p.m. system did he complete the journey?

A. Sunday 4·45 a.m.
B. Monday 4·45 a.m.
C. Sunday 10·45 p.m.
D. Monday 10·45 p.m.

35. On a map whose scale is 1:20000 a piece of land is represented by a rectangle measuring 7 cm by 5 cm. What is the actual size of this land in hectares?

A. 14
B. 140
C. 1400
D. 14000

36. In the figure below **KL** is parallel to **MN**. **PQR** and **KRS** are straight lines. Angle **LQR** = 118° and angle **NRS** = 73°.
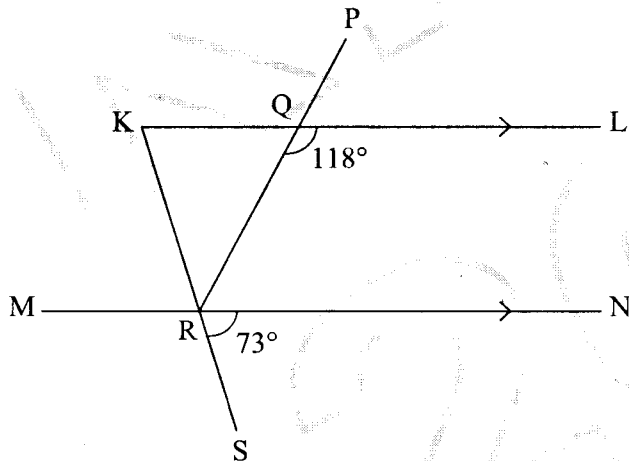

What is the size of angle **KRQ**?

A. 135°
B. 107°
C. 45°
D. 62°

37. In a game park there were gazelles, monkeys, hyenas and giraffes. The number of hyenas was 862 which was 516 more than that of giraffes and 189 less than that of monkeys. The total number of animals in the park was 5168. How many gazelles were in the park?

A. 2909
B. 3601
C. 2259
D. 1877

38. The diagram below represents a rectangular solid 6 cm long, 4·2 cm wide and 4·2 cm high from which a cylinder of diameter 2·1 cm has been removed.
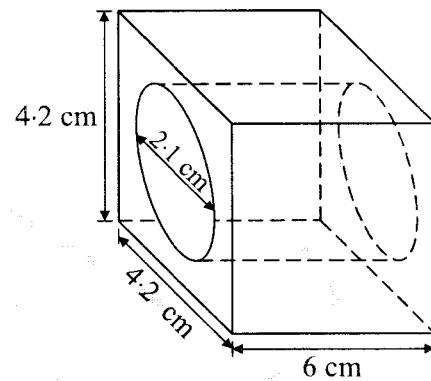
What is the volume of the remaining solid in cm³?
$\left(\text{Take } \pi = \frac{22}{7}\right)$

A. 20·79
B. 85·05
C. 105·84
D. 126·63

39. Five people can complete a piece of work in 6 hours. If the number of people is decreased by 2, how many hours more would it take the people working at the same rate to complete the work?

A. 10
B. 16
C. 4
D. 9

40. The figure below is made up of right angled triangles.
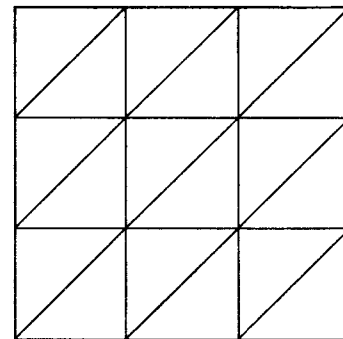
How many right angled triangles are there altogether?

A. 18
B. 20
C. 26
D. 24

41. Mariam bought the following items from a shop:

3 rolls of toilet paper @ sh 37
¾ kg of cooking fat @ sh 144 per kilo
2 kg packet of rice for sh 215
2 bottles of yogurt @ sh 70

She gave the shopkeeper a sh 1000 note.
What balance did she get?

A. sh 574
B. sh 534
C. sh 426
D. sh 211

42. The table below shows the International Postage charges for air mail.

TYPE OF ARTICLE AND MAXIMUM MASS	Countries within East Africa zone		Countries within the rest of Africa zone		Countries within Europe, Middle & Near East zone		Australia, America & Far East zone	
LETTERS Maximum Mass 2 Kg	sh	ct	sh	ct	sh	ct	sh	ct
Up to 20 g	45	00	55	00	60	00	80	00
Over 20 g up to 50 g	90	00	100	00	160	00	200	00
Over 50 g up to 100 g	170	00	200	00	310	00	390	00
Over 100 g up to 250 g	410	00	475	00	780	00	980	00
Over 250 g up to 350 g	580	00	680	00	1095	00	1380	00
Over 350 g up to 500 g	830	00	970	00	1565	00	1970	00
Over 500 g up to 1 kg	1240	00	1450	00	2360	00	2950	00
Over 1 kg up to 2 kg	1640	00	1930	00	3130	00	3920	00

... sent a 150 g letter to her cousin in Ghana,
... 5 kg letter to her friend in Europe and a 1 kg
...er to her daughter in America. How much did
... pay for the postage of the letters?

. sh 7525
. sh 7345
. sh 6555
D sh 6490

43. A plot of land is in the shape of a parallelogram of sides 450 m by 380 m. The perpendicular distance between the shorter sides is 360 m. What is the area of the plot in hectares?

A. 17.1
B. 16.2
C. 14.94
D. 13.68

44. The number of yellow cars in a garage was y. The number of white cars in the garage was three times that of red cars but was 9 more than that of yellow cars. Which one of the expressions below shows the total number of cars in the garage?

A. $2\frac{1}{3}y + 18$

B. $2\frac{1}{3}y + 12$

C. $2\frac{1}{3}y - 12$

D. $5y + 36$

45. Subira bought 1785 mangoes at sh 20 for every pile of 5 mangoes. She resold the mangoes in piles of 3. If she sold all the mangoes and made a 25% profit, at what price did she sell each pile of mangoes?

A. sh 15
B. sh 12
C. sh 9
D. sh 5

46. Ochome borrowed a loan from a bank at a simple interest of 12% p.a. After 18 months, he had paid a total interest of sh 3780. How much money had he paid altogether?

A. sh 21000
B. sh 24780
C. sh 17220
D. sh 5530

47. In one season, Sangale hired a piece of land for sh 15000. He sowed 3 bags of maize which he had bought for sh 3600 each. He also spent sh 6000 for ploughing, sh 3000 for sowing, sh 10200 for fertilizers and sh 6000 for harvesting. He harvested 60 bags of maize which he sold for sh 2700 per bag. What profit did he make from cultivation of maize that season?

A. sh 111000
B. sh 162000
C. sh 118200
D. sh 51000

48. The graph below shows journeys of Mokaya and Aisha. Mokaya travelled from **P** to **Q** while Aisha travelled from **Q** to **P**.
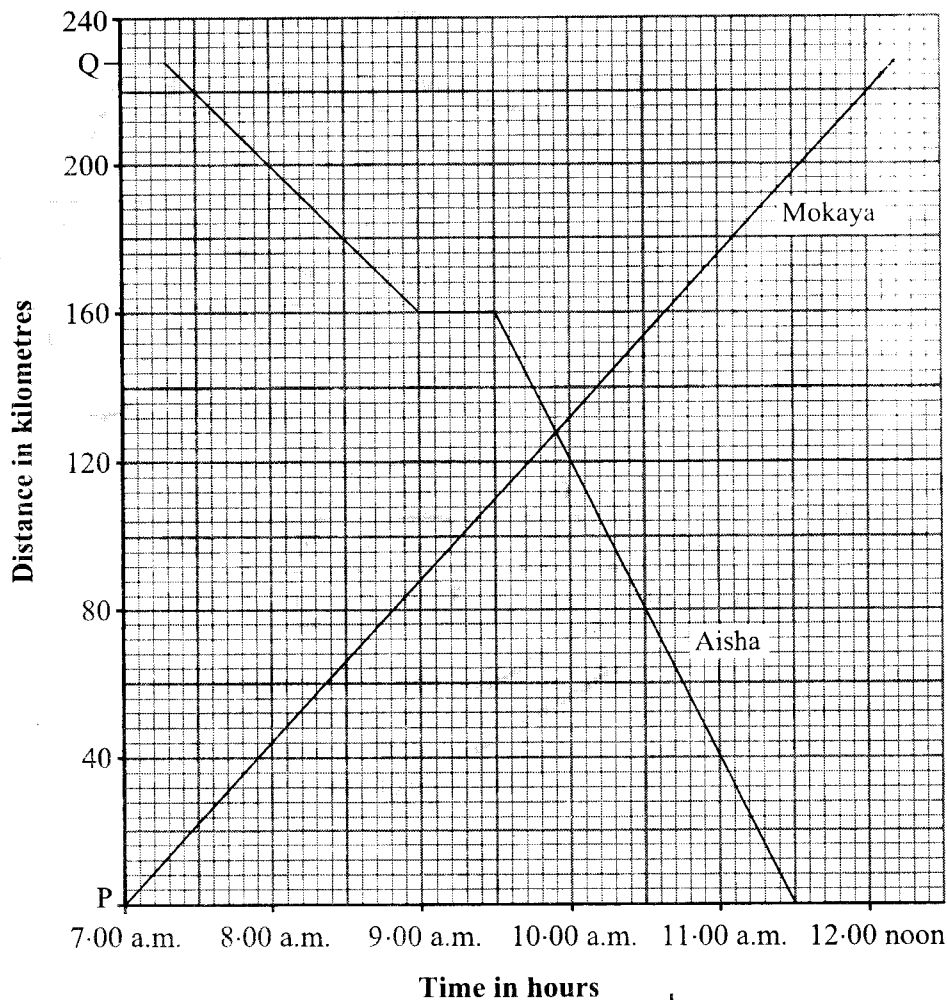
On her way, Aisha stopped to rest. How far from **Q** was Mokaya when Aisha resumed her journey?

A. 140 km
B. 128 km
C. 118 km
D. 110 km

49. Memusi left home for town, a distance of 30 km at 7·00 a.m. After cycling for 5 km at a speed of 10 km/h, the bicycle got a puncture which took 15 minutes to repair. He continued cycling at twice the previous speed. At what time did he arrive in town?

A. 9·00 a.m.
B. 10·00 a.m.
C. 8·45 a.m.
D. 10·15 a.m.

50. What is the sum of the prime numbers between 1 and 30?

A. 133
B. 127
C. 112
D. 139

501

– ENGLISH –
SECTION A: LANGUAGE
2020 – 1 hour 40 minutes

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2. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET,** not in this question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

3. Use an ordinary pencil.

4. Confirm that the answer sheet that you have been provided with has the following:
   YOUR INDEX NUMBER
   YOUR NAME
   NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

5. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

6. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.

7. For each of the questions 1-50, four answers are given. The answers are entered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

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

Example

In questions 23 – 25, choose the alternative that means the same as *the underlined word*

24. The intruders escaped into a new home
    A. discovered
    B. revealed
    C. sought
    D. found

The correct answer is D

On the answer sheet:

| 4 | A B C D | 14 | A B C D | 24 | [A] [B] [C] [D] | 34 | [A] [B] [C] [D] | 44 | [A] [B] [C] [D] |

In the set of boxes numbered 24, the box with the letter D printed in it is marked.

9. Your dark line MUST be within the box.

10. For each question ONLY ONE box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

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000501

Turn over

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

Sitting, standing, running, walking, skipping, leaning __1__ people perform many actions __2__ the body. __3__ one does with one's position __4__ telegraph a message to someone else. This is especially __5__ in sports.

In sports or everyday __6__ there are many different messages sent with positions of the body. __7__ how do you figure out what a person says with posture? Posture can tell you a great deal about a person's __8__. __9__ people tense their bodies __10__ they are listening or watching with interest. That __11__ mean being upright or rigid. __12__, people hold a position of forwardness, or openness. They seem to be __13__ what is going on around them.

One of the easiest types of body language to __14__ is that of boredom. __15__ people find it hard to conceal boredom and express it through a variety of subconscious actions.

1. A. –   B. .   C. :   D. ,

2. A. in   B. through   C. by   D. with

3. A. Whatever   B. What   C. Whichever   D. Which

4. A. will   B. shall   C. must   D. can

5. A. correct   B. sure   C. true   D. right

6. A. living   B. life   C. lives   D. live

7. A. So   B. And   C. But   D. Then

8. A. behaviour   B. thoughts   C. views   D. feelings

9. A. Actually   B. Usually   C. Basically   D. Certainly

10. A. if   B. as   C. since   D. when

11. A. don't   B. doesn't   C. didn't   D. does

12. A. Moreover   B. However   C. Rather   D. Nevertheless

13. A. taking over   B. taking in   C. taking up   D. taking on

14. A. demonstrate   B. interpret   C. translate   D. express

15. A. Many   B. Most   C. Much   D. More

*For questions 16 and 17, choose the alternative that **best** replaces the underlined words.*

16. There is a lovely <u>garden full of orange, mango, pawpaw and avocado trees</u> near our school.
   A. orchard
   B. fruit farm
   C. plantation
   D. forest

17. Our new house has plenty of <u>chairs, tables, beds and cupboards</u>.
   A. furniture
   B. necessities
   C. luggage
   D. things

*For questions 18 to 20, choose the alternative that **best** fills the blank space.*

18. Leah, along with several other girls, _____ to the show.
   A. are going
   B. have gone
   C. were going
   D. is going

19. The goalkeeper _____ his leg in the match.
   A. hurt
   B. injured
   C. damaged
   D. wounded

20. You _____ participate in the exercise if you don't feel like it.
   A. shouldn't
   B. needn't
   C. mustn't
   D. can't

*For questions 21 to 23, choose the sentence that means **the same as** the underlined one.*

21. <u>Had I not known that she was arriving so early, I would not have waited for her at the airport.</u>
   A. If I had known that she was arriving so early, I would have waited for her at the airport.
   B. She arrived so early and I waited for her at the airport.
   C. Because I knew that she was arriving so early, I waited for her at the airport.
   D. If she was arriving so early, I would not have waited for her at the airport.

22. <u>There is a little hope of his recovery.</u>
   A. He may possibly recover.
   B. He is not likely to recover.
   C. He is likely to recover.
   D. He will not recover.

23. "<u>Atieno is coming home tomorrow," Oyodi said.</u>
   A. Oyodi said that Atieno is coming home the next day.
   B. Atieno is coming home tomorrow, Oyodi said.
   C. Oyodi said that Atieno was coming home the next day.
   D. Oyodi said that "Atieno is coming home tomorrow."

*In questions 24 and 25, choose the sentence which is **correctly** punctuated.*

24. A. "Oh do hurry up!" said Mary "or we shall be late for the film show."
   B. "oh, do hurry up" said Mary, "Or we shall be late for the film show."
   C. "Oh, do hurry up!" said Mary, "or we shall be late for the film show."
   D. "Oh, do hurry up!" Said Mary, "Or we shall be late for the film show."

25. A. You didn't read that book, Did you?
   B. There was not a cloud in the sky; it was extremely hot.
   C. What a clever pupil you are?
   D. A tall thin ugly man entered the room.

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

In the middle of a great jungle, there lived a great lion who was also a great king. He ruled the jungle so wisely that all the animals loved and obeyed him. That's why at the beginning of every year, they all came to him to pay their rent. They came from the rocks, caves, trees, holes, rivers, nests, mountains and valleys. They paraded before the king as he decided how much rent each would pay. The amount was always fair and no one ever complained – no one but the crocodile who brought nothing but his bad temper.

A new year was here and the animals of the jungle all came to pay their rent. As usual the crocodile was unwilling to comply, but the king was unwilling to relent and insisted that the crocodile pay the ten shillings due for living in the water. Since the king was kind he gave the crocodile until later in the year to pay his rent. The crocodile then went on his way, grumbling. The last animal to come before the king was the tiniest monkey, whom the king required to pay ten cents for living in the tallest tree. The monkey paid his rent promptly and was soon on his way home.

When he reached the end of the path near his palm tree by the river, he had an awful feeling in the pit of his stomach. He was about to scamper up his tree when he was overcome by a great sense of fear. "Is anyone there?" he timidly asked, hoping that no one would answer. He peered into the dark grass and there, peering back, were the two most dreadful eyes in the jungle.

Just then, the crocodile responded, "It's your friend the crocodile. I have been waiting for you as I want to give you a ride across the river. I have something nice to show you." The monkey's mind went blank and before it began working again he was hunched wetly on the crocodile's back, floating out into the wide river. His teeth were chattering and his tail was tangled in three big knots. Near the middle of the river, the crocodile began to submerge himself into the water. The only dry place left for the poor frightened monkey to sit was on the crocodile's head, right around the corner of his mouth. It was at this moment that the crocodile demanded ten shillings for the ride, knowing very well that the monkey could not raise it. The monkey informed the crocodile that he had just paid his last ten cents as rent. The crocodile was adamant. He threatened that if the monkey did not pay, he would eat him up.

The monkey then had a brilliant idea. He remembered just how much crocodiles love to eat kidneys. He giggled in excitement and told the crocodile, "Oh, what a shame! It just goes to show how little you know about monkeys." When the crocodile inquired what he meant, the monkey asked, "Do you really want to eat me without my kidneys? Don't you know that Mondays are monkey's washing day, and as such, I have washed and polished my kidneys and left them in the sun to dry?" He further explained that he had been about to go up his tree to pop them back in when he encountered the crocodile. The monkey went on to add that if the crocodile returned him to his tree, he would get the kidneys.

The crocodile, though large in body, was **small in brain**. When he thought of the newly washed monkey kidneys – all pink, fresh, shiny and tasty looking, **he could not resist**. He therefore agreed to the monkey's request. After getting back to his tree, the monkey sweetly told the crocodile, "Before I come down, open your mouth wide to receive my kidneys. They will give you appetite to eat the rest of me." The crocodile obliged and the monkey threw down the biggest and hardest coconut he could find on the palm tree. The coconut landed right in the crocodile's mouth and he growled in pain and rage. A day later, he could not swallow anything for his mouth was all swollen.

26. Which of the following statements **best** summarises the information about king lion in the first paragraph?
  A. He was only interested in the rent paid by the animals.
  B. He was loved by all the animals of the jungle.
  C. He ruled the animals of the jungle with great wisdom.
  D. He ruled so well that all the animals lived in harmony.

27. According to the passage, the crocodile usually paid his rent
  A. at no time in the year.
  B. at a different time in the year.
  C. at the beginning of the year.
  D. at the end of the year.

28. What do you think is the similarity between the lion and the crocodile?
  A. The crocodile is as fierce as the lion.
  B. Both accept that the crocodile should pay ten shillings rent.
  C. The lion and the crocodile are both big animals.
  D. Both are unwilling to give in to each other's wishes.

29. Which of the following statements shows that the king was kind?
  A. He was a great wise king.
  B. He allowed the crocodile more time to pay his rent.
  C. No animal ever complained about the rent.
  D. He was loved by all the animals.

30. Why do you think the monkey's mind went blank?
  A. He was troubled.
  B. He was terrified.
  C. He was confused.
  D. He was excited.

31. The crocodile submerged himself in the water because he wanted to
  A. drown the monkey.
  B. scare the monkey.
  C. be paid for the ride.
  D. eat the monkey.

32. Which of the following explains why the monkey giggled in excitement?
  A. He had discovered a way to save himself.
  B. He remembered how crocodiles love kidneys.
  C. He realised the crocodile knew little about monkeys.
  D. He knew he was safe without his kidneys.

33. The expression 'small in brain' means
  A. forgetful.
  B. foolish.
  C. ignorant.
  D. innocent.

34. The writer says 'he could not resist' to suggest that the crocodile was
  A. greedy.
  B. hungry.
  C. anxious.
  D. weak.

35. The monkey can **best** be described as
  A. dishonest.
  B. trusting.
  C. clever.
  D. cruel.

36. On which day of the week was the crocodile unable to swallow anything?
  A. Wednesday.
  B. Tuesday.
  C. Sunday.
  D. Monday.

37. Which of the following is the lesson to be learnt from this passage?
  A. We should forgive others.
  B. We should use our brains.
  C. We should always pay our rent.
  D. We reap what we sow.

38. Which of the following would be the **best** title for this passage?
  A. Monkey's tempting kidneys.
  B. The crocodile meets his match.
  C. Ride across the river.
  D. A false friendship.

Read the following passage and then answer questions 39 to 50.

One evening my mother told me that from that time onwards I would have to do the shopping for food. She took me to the shop to show me the way. I was proud; I felt like a grown-up. The next afternoon I hung the basket over my arm and went down the path towards the shop. When I reached the corner, a group of boys grabbed me, knocked me down, snatched the basket, took the money, and sent me running home in panic. That evening I told my mother what had happened, but she did not say anything; she sat down at once, wrote another note, gave me more money, and sent me out to the shop again. I crept down the steps and saw the same boys playing down the road. I ran back into the house.

"What's the matter?" my mother asked.

"It's those same boys," I said. "They'll beat me."

"**You've got to get over that**," she said. "Now, go on."

"I'm afraid," I said.

"Go on and don't pay any attention to them," she said.

I went out of the door and walked **timidly** down the road, praying that the gang would not attack me. But when I reached near them someone shouted.

"There he is!"

They came towards me and I broke into a wild run towards home. They overtook me and threw me to the ground. I yelled, begged, kicked, but they got the money out of my hand. They lifted me up, gave me a few slaps, and sent me home crying. My mother met me at the door.

"They b-beat m-me," I gasped. "They t-t-took the m-money."

I started to get in, seeking the safety of the house.

"Don't you come in here," my mother warned me.

"But they're coming after me," I said.

"You just stay right where you are," she said harshly. "I'm going to teach you this night how to stand up and fight for yourself."

She went into the house and I waited, terrified, wondering what she was up to. Soon she returned with more money and another note; she also had a long heavy stick.

"Take this money, this note and this stick," she said. "Go to the shop and buy those items. If those boys bother you, then defend yourself."

I was astonished. My mother was telling me to fight, a thing that she had never done before.

"But I'm scared," I said.

"Don't come into the house until you have those things on the list," she said.

"They'll beat me; they'll beat me," I said.

"Then stay out; don't come back here!"

I ran up the steps and tried to force my way past her into the house. A painful slap landed on my cheek. I stood there crying.

She slammed the door and I heard the key turn in the lock. I shook with fear. I had the choice of being beaten at home or away from home. If I were beaten at home, there was nothing I could do about it; but if I were beaten in the streets, I had a chance to fight and defend myself. I walked slowly, coming closer to the gang of boys, holding the stick tightly.

39. Why does the writer say that he was proud?
A. His mother took him to the shop to show him the way.
B. He was given duties that made him feel like a grown-up.
C. Going shopping for food is an important thing.
D. He was now a grown-up and his mother had noticed it.

40. The writer soon learnt that going shopping was not easy because
A. a group of bad boys played nearby.
B. the boys did not want anyone to do shopping.
C. a gang of boys beat him and took the money.
D. the boys sent him back home immediately.

41. The writer crept down the steps because
A. his mother was angry with him.
B. he did not want to fall headlong.
C. the steps were probably too steep.
D. he was still afraid of the boys.

42. 'You've got to get over that.' This means that the writer
A. had to jump quite high to escape.
B. did not have to fear when his mother was near.
C. had to learn to overcome his fear.
D. could avoid passing near the boys.

43. Which of the following words means the same as 'timidly'?
A. carefully.
B. fearfully.
C. slowly.
D. calmly.

44. Which of the following **best** describes the writer's mother?
A. She is cruel.
B. She is abusive.
C. She is unforgiving.
D. She is strict.

45. Why do you think the writer was surprised when his mother finally came out of the house?
A. His mother did not seem to know there was real danger.
B. His mother once again returned with more money.
C. He had not expected his mother to tell him to fight.
D. He had not known that his mother had so much money.

46. The group of boys could **best** be described as
A. brave.
B. intolerant.
C. unfriendly.
D. naughty.

47. Why do you think the writer was slapped by his mother?
A. She wanted him to cry.
B. She was angry with the boys.
C. He was not obeying her instructions.
D. He did not take care of the money.

48. Which of the following **best** explains why the writer was more afraid of being beaten at home than in the streets?
A. The boys in the streets did not have sticks.
B. He could not defend himself against his mother.
C. His sisters and brothers would probably laugh at him.
D. The boys in the streets would soon get used to him.

49. What do you think the writer realised when he heard the key turn in the lock?
A. His mother would not allow him back until he had shopped.
B. He had to look for another house for safety.
C. His mother wanted him to stay outside.
D. His mother was tired of arguing with him.

50. Which of the following **best** explains the lesson we can learn from the passage?
A. Being shut out of the house may help us to become brave.
B. There are things that frighten us in life but we must learn to overcome them.
C. A stick can be quite useful when you are carrying money.
D. We should not allow a group of boys to stop us from going shopping.

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– KISWAHILI –

SEHEMU YA KWANZA
LUGHA

2020 – Saa 1 dakika 40

MAAGIZO KWA WATAHINIWA (Soma maagizo yafuatayo kwa makini.)

1. Umepewa kijitabu hiki cha maswali na karatasi ya kujibia. Kijitabu hiki kina maswali 50.

2. Ukisha kuchagua jibu lako lionyeshe katika **KARATASI YA MAJIBU** na wala **sio** katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali.

3. Tumia penseli ya kawaida.

4. Hakikisha ya kwamba karatasi ya majibu uliyopewa imejumuisha yafuatayo:
   NAMBA YAKO YA MTIHANI
   JINA LAKO
   JINA LA SHULE YAKO

5. Usitie alama zozote nje ya visanduku.

6. Iweke safi karatasi yako ya majibu na usiikunje.

7. Kwa kila swali 1–50 umepewa majibu manne. Majibu hayo yameonyeshwa kwa herufi A, B, C, D. Ni jibu **MOJA** tu kati ya hayo manne ambalo ni sahihi. Chagua jibu hilo.

8. Kwenye karatasi ya majibu, jibu sahihi lionyeshwe kwa kuchora kistari katika kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndilo jibu.

Mfano:
Katika kijitabu cha maswali:

21. Onyesha sentensi yenye kielezi cha mahali.
   A. Hukimbizana mara kwa mara.
   B. Wanafunzi watafuzu mwakani.
   C. Kambo alisafiri kwa gari.
   D. Tulielekezwa pembezoni.

Jibu sahihi ni D.

Katika karatasi ya majibu:

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

Katika visanduku vinavyoonyesha majibu ya swali namba **21**, kisanduku chenye herufi D ndicho kilichochorwa kistari.

9. Chora kistari chako vizuri. Kistari chako **kiwe cheusi** na kisijitokeze nje ya kisanduku.

10. Kwa kila swali, chora kistari katika kisanduku **kimoja tu** kati ya visanduku vinne ulivyopewa.

Kijitabu hiki cha maswali kina kurasa 7 zilizopigwa chapa.

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Kes 65/Set

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Geuza ukurasa

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hap~ .ou lifaalo zaidi kati ya yale uliyopewa.

___1___ maisha yetu ya kila siku, tunatumia lugha kwa njia moja ___2___ nyingine tangu tuamk.. ____ tulalapo. ___4___ si wengi wetu tunaoiishughulisha na kuchunguza kwa undani maana na wajibu ~aishani mwetu. Tunaichukulia kuwa ___5___ kitu cha kimaumbile tu. ___6___ tukitua kidogo na kujiul.. _____ ~amna gani kama hatungekuwa na lugha. adipo tunapoweza kuelewa ___8___ ya lugha maishar

1. A. Kwa	B. Katika	C. Kwenye	D. Kati ya
2. A. au	B. na	C. hata	D. pia
3. A. kisha	B. tena	C. ila	D. hadi
4. A. Isitoshe	B. Kwa hivyo	C. Hata hivyo	D. Aidha
5. A. ni	B. kama	C. sio	D. ndio
6. A. Japo	B. Labda	C. Bali	D. Maadamu
7. A. yangalikuwa	B. yatakuwa	C. yangekuwa	D. yangelikuwa
8. A. sababu	B. dhima	C. haja	D. thamani

Mengi yamesemwa kuhusu dawa za kulevya. Dawa ___9___ athari kubwa kwa watumizi wake ____ zimepigwa marufuku, kungali ~na wale ___11___. Watumizi wake ni wa ___12___ mbalimbali. Baadhi ya daw.. mbaya ni bangi, miraa na pombe. Watumizi ___1~___ maisha yao. Kuna kuharibika kwa viungo kama ... kuchomeka, ___14___ akili na kuwa punguani, kusambaratika kwa familia na ___15___ kifo.

9. A. hii ina	B. hizo zina	C. hiyo ina	D. hizi zina
10. A. isipokuwa	B. Ingawa	C. Aghalabu	D. Angalau
11. A. wanaozitumia	B. wanazozitumia	C. wamezitumia	D. wanazitumia
12. A. kabila	B. jamaa	C. matabaka	D. taifa
13. A. huhatarishia	B. huhatarishiwa	C. huhata. is.a	D. huhatarishika
14. A. kuvurugwa	B. kuvurugika	C. kuvuruga	D. kuvurugana
15. A. hatimaye	B. ghafla	C. baadaye	D. pengine

Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, chagua jibu sahihi.

16. Ni sehemu ipi iliyo tofauti na zingine miongoni mwa sehemu hizi za mwili?
  A. shavu;
  B. taya;
  C. paji;
  D. utosi.

17. Chagua usemi wa taarifa wa: "Sitathubutu kumpa pesa zangu." Ali alisema.
  A. Ali alisema kuwa sitathubutu kumpa pesa zangu.
  B. Ali alisema kuwa hatathubutu kumpa pesa zake.
  C. Ali alisema kuwa hangethubutu kumpa pesa zangu.
  D. Ali alisema kuwa hangethubutu kumpa pesa zake.

18. Jibu la kitendawili: Nimesimama mbali nyikani lakini naonekana ni:
  A. twiga;
  B. mlingoti;
  C. moto;
  D. ukungu.

19. Ni sentensi ipi ambayo **si** sahihi?
  A. Pua yake imetiwa kipini.
  B. Maji ilimwagika yote.
  C. Ndizi niliyoinunua ndiyo hiyo.
  D. Sabuni zetu zina mapovu mengi.

20. Chagua kirejeshi kifaacho kujazia pengo:
  Tumboni mli ____ shiba hamna taabu.
  A. mo
  B. po
  C. ko
  D. o

21. Bainisha matumizi ya neno iliyopigiwa mstari katika sentensi: Kusoma <u>kwingi</u> kunasaidia kupita mtihani.
  A. kivumishi cha pekee;
  B. kivumishi cha sifa;
  C. kivumishi cha idadi;
  D. kivumishi kionyeshi.

22. Chagua jawabu lililo sahihi.
  A. Kata ni kuvuta kwa kutumia nguvu.
  B. Kata ni kupeperusha vitu hewani.
  C. Kata ni kutopenda kufanya jambo kwa haraka.
  D. Kata ni kivaa cha kubebea mizigo kichwani.

23. Chagua uakifishi ufaao wa:
  Fatu alishangaa ha kumbe alikuwa mahututi
  A. Fatu alishangaa. Ha kumbe alikuwa mahututi!
  B. Fatu alishangaa "ha kumbe alikuwa mahututi!"
  C. Fatu alishangaa, "Ha! Kumbe alikuwa mahututi!"
  D. Fatu alishangaa ha! kumbe alikuwa mahututi!

24. "Kwa" imetumiwaje katika sentensi: Mheshimiwa alipokelewa kwa shangwe na hoihoi?
  A. Kuonyesha kumiliki.
  B. Kuonyesha kielezi.
  C. Kuonyesha hali.
  D. Kuonyesha matumizi.

25. Ni orodha ipi ya maneno iliyopangwa jinsi yanavyotokea katika kamusi?
  A. Siti, Sista, Sisi, Sitiri.
  B. Mamlaka, Mamia, Maliwazo, Mandhari.
  C. Ghulamu, Gruneti, Gluu, Gumzo.
  D. Urafiki, Uraia, Uvumbuzi, Uwaziri.

26. Kutokeza na kuendelea vizuri kwa haraka ni kwa chipuka kama uyoga. Kumpa mtu sifa asizostahili ni kwa:
  A. kumvika kilemba cha ukoka;
  B. kumchezea shere;
  C. kumbwagia zani;
  D. kumpiga vijembe.

27. Ni kundi lipi lenye viunganishi pekee?
  A. isipokuwa, zuri, safi, ingawa.
  B. lakini, vizuri, wima, ila.
  C. ovyo, na, huyu, hao.
  D. maadamu, lakini, ingawa, ila.

28. Shangazi, wifi, amu ni majina ya:
  A. makundi;
  B. dhahania;
  C. jamii;
  D. wingi.

29. Kukanusha kwa: 'Nyuni akijenga kiota huishi humo', ni:
  A. Nyuni ajengapo kiota hataishi humo.
  B. Nyuni akijenga kiota hataishi humo.
  C. Nyuni anapojenga kiota haishi humo.
  D. Nyuni asipojenga kiota haishi humo.

30. Udogo wa: 'Kofia hii itatosha mtoto mdogo', ni:
  A. Kikofia hiki kitatosha kitoto kidogo.
  B. Kikofia hiki kitatosha mtoto mdogo.
  C. Kofia hii itatosha kitoto kidogo.
  D. Kofia hii itatosha toto dogo.

*Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali **31** mpaka **40**.*

Maktaba ya kibinafsi ni maktaba iliyotengenezwa kwa matumizi ya mtu mmoja. Maktaba hii hupatikana katika vyumba vyetu na ni mkusanyiko wa vitabu, magazeti na majarida ambayo tunapenda kusoma. Katika maktaba hii, vitabu hupangwa katika rafu moja, mbili au tatu ndogo. Kila mwanafunzi anastahili kujitengenezea maktaba ya kibinafsi chumbani mwake kwa minajili ya kuhifadhi habari na mambo anayoyasoma.

Maktaba ya nyumbani ni maktaba iliyotengenezwa kwa matumizi ya familia nzima. Maktaba hii hupatikana katika chumba cha kusomea na ni mkusanyiko wa vitabu, majarida, magazeti na majalada ambayo familia inapenda kuhifadhi na kusoma. Katika maktaba hii, vitabu hupangwa katika rafu tatu hadi sita za wastani. Majalada hupangwa katika kabati kwa sababu yanahifadhi mambo muhimu yanayohusu familia. Kabati hii hufungwa na funguo kuwekwa pahala salama kama vile katika chumba cha wazazi.

Maktaba ya darasa ni maktaba iliyotengenezwa kwa matumizi ya wanafunzi na walimu wa darasa husika pekee. Maktaba hii mara nyingi huwa ni kabati kubwa ambalo husimamishwa nyuma ya darasa. Maktaba hii huwa na vitabu vya masomo yote wanayosoma wanafunzi hao. Pia huwa na ramani, michoro na vifaa vinavyotumiwa na wanafunzi katika darasa hilo. Maktaba hii hufungwa na funguo kuwekwa na kiranja wa darasa.

Maktaba ya shule ni kubwa kuliko ile ya darasa. Maktaba hii huwa na vitabu vingi kwa matumizi ya shule nzima na hutengewa chumba maalum. Katika chumba hiki kuna mhudumu ambaye huitwa mkutubi. Mkutubi hupanga vitabu, majarida na magazeti katika rafu na kusimamia shughuli zote katika maktaba kama vile kuazima vitabu. Mkutubi huhakikisha kwamba hakuna kelele maktabani. Maktaba hii huwa na sehemu tatu. Sehemu ya kwanza ni pahali pa kusomea, kufanya utafiti na kuandika. Sehemu ya pili ni pahali pa marejeleo. Vitabu vinavyopatikana katika sehemu hii husomwa maktabani tu yaani haviwezi kuazimwa kwa matumizi ya nje ya maktaba. Sehemu ya tatu ni iliyotengewa majarida na magazeti. Hapa pia wanafunzi hawaruhusiwi kuazima kwa matumizi ya nje ya maktaba.

Maktaba ya kitaifa ina sehemu tatu kama ile ya shule ijapokuwa ni kubwa zaidi kuliko ile ya shule. Hii ni kwa sababu inahudumia watu wengi: nchi nzima. Maktaba hii huwa na vitabu vya aina zote. Maktaba hii huwa katika jumba fulani lililotengwa kando na mengine, pahali patulivu pasipo shughuli nyingi. Ili kuomba kitabu, mtu huhitajika **kujisajili** kwanza na kupewa kadi maalum.

Kunayo aina nyingine ya maktaba ya kitaifa inayoitwa maktaba inayosafiri. Katika maktaba hii, vitabu hupangwa katika rafu katika gari kubwa na kusafirishwa hadi pahali vinapohitajika. Katika sehemu ambako usafiri wa magari ni mgumu, wanyama kama ngamia na punda hutumiwa katika usafirishaji huu.

Maktaba ni muhimu kwako wewe mwanafunzi kwa sababu ni katika maktaba tu utapata vitabu ziada vya kusoma, utasoma magazeti na majarida. Katika kufanya hivyo, utapata ukwasi wa lugha na kujiendeleza katika masomo yako yote. Pia utapata kujua matukio ya kila siku nchini mwako na ulimwengu mzima. Ni katika kusoma vitabu kama riwaya na ushairi, utapata hisia za kucheka au kulia kisha mshawasha wa kusoma zaidi na bila shaka **utakinaisha kiu yako. Usisahau kwamba kusoma hufanya akili ya binadamu kuwa katika hali ya hadhari**.

31. Maktaba inayopatikana mahali pengi nchini ni:
   A. maktaba ya kitaifa;
   B. maktaba ya shule;
   C. maktaba ya nyumbani;
   D. maktaba ya darasa.

32. Kulingana na kifungu, mkutubi hushughulika na mambo yafuatayo **ila**:
   A. kupanga vitabu katika rafu;
   B. kuandika vitabu mbalimbali;
   C. kuazima vitabu;
   D. kutuliza kelele maktabani.

33. Mwanafunzi anastahili kujitengenezea maktaba ya kibinafsi kwa madhumuni ya:
   A. kuboresha matokeo shuleni;
   B. kufuzu kama mkutubi;
   C. kuhifadhi mambo anayoyasoma;
   D. kuweka vifaa vinavyotumiwa nyumbani.

34. Kwa mujibu wa kifungu, vitu ambavyo hupatikana katika maktaba ya nyumbani ni:
   A. vitabu, majarida na majalada;
   B. magazeti, vitabu na ramani;
   C. vitabu, ramani na michoro;
   D. ramani, michoro na majarida.

35. Ngamia na punda hutumiwa katika shughuli za maktaba katika sehemu ambako:
   A. usafiri wa magari ni mgumu;
   B. vitabu havipatikani;
   C. barabara hazipitiki;
   D. kuna uhaba wa magari.

36. Kabati ambayo ni maktaba nyumbani na shuleni hufungwa ili:
   A. kuzuia kuazimwa kwa vitabu;
   B. kupunguza matumizi ya vitabu;
   C. funguo ziwekwe pahala salama;
   D. kuhifadhi vitabu visiharibike.

37. Maana ya "**kusajiliwa**" ni:
   A. kufundishwa;
   B. kuandikishwa;
   C. kukaguliwa;
   D. kunufaishwa.

38. Kwa mujibu wa taarifa, "**utakinaisha kiu yako**", inamaanisha:
   A. utafurahia hali yako;
   B. utapunguza tamaa yako;
   C. utaongeza maarifa yako;
   D. utatosheleza hamu yako.

39. "**Usisahau kwamba kusoma hufanya akili ya binadamu kuwa katika hali ya hadhari.**"
Methali inayoweza kujumuisha maneno haya ni:
   A. Mcheza kwao hutuzwa;
   B. Udugu wa nazi hukutania chunguni;
   C. Atangaye sana na jua hujua;
   D. Chururu si ndo ndo ndo.

40. Chagua kichwa kifaacho **zaidi** kwa kifungu hiki.
   A. Jinsi ya kuhifadhi vitabu;
   B. Matumizi ya maktaba;
   C. Aina za maktaba;
   D. Umuhimu wa masomo.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Tipu alikuwa maarufu huko sehemu za kwao kutokana na kiburi chake. Lakini Waswahili husema **mgalla muue na haki umpe**. Licha ya kiburi chake hicho, Tipu alisifika kutokana na bidii zake za kujiendeleza kimaisha.

Tipu alikuwa mfanyabiashara katika soko la kwao, kazi aliyoianza baada ya kuuza maziwa kwa miaka mingi. Siku hizo alikuwa na mazoea ya kwenda kununua maziwa kwenye shamba la ushirika na kuzunguka kijijini akiyauza kwa baiskeli yake bila kuyajali maneno ya watu. Watu waliposikia kengele ya baiskeli walisema kwa sauti, "Haya, Tipu huyo na maziwa yake!" Hata hivyo wapo waliolalamika kuwa aliyatohoa maziwa yake kwa maji ili azidishe kipato chake. Lakini Tipu aliendelea na biashara yake. Biashara hii ilikuwa msingi mzuri wa kuishia kuanzisha kiduka chake cha kwanza. Muda si muda Tipu alipanda ngazi na kuwa na duka kubwa na kipato chake kubadilika sana. Hakuwa tena yule Tipu anayeipiga malapa baiskeli yake kila siku kuchuuza maziwa, bali mtu mwenye kiburi kingi. Isitoshe, alianza tabia nyingine ya kuwanyang'anya **washitiri** waliokwenda dukani mwake hasa wale wazee na wasiokuwa na uwezo wa kujitetea kama wanawake na watoto. Watu walichukia sana tabia hii na hata kupiga ripoti kwa chifu wa eneo hilo lakini hakuna lililofanyika. Tipu alikuwa na pesa za kutosha kumlainisha chifu huyo ili asichukue hatua yoyote au kumsema vibaya katika mikutano yake. Tipu akawa anajigamba kila wakati, "Nani alisema kuna kitu chenye uwezo mkubwa kuliko pesa ulimwenguni huu?"

Watu waliomjua tangu zamani waliifufua historia yake na kusema kuwa Tipu alifukuzwa shuleni akiwa kidato cha pili kutokana na wizi. Huo ndio uliokuwa mwisho wa elimu yake na mwanzo wa biashara yake ya maziwa. Wanakijiji waliendelea kuvilaani vitendo vyake huku naye akiyaendelea matendo yake pamoja na unyang'anyi mkubwa.

Tabia ya Tipu ilifikia kilele wakati chifu wa eneo la kwao alipostaafu na Tipu mwenyewe kuteuliwa kuichukua nafasi yake. Zilikuwako tetesi kuwa alikuwa na jamaa fulani mwenye madaraka makubwa serikalini aliyehakikisha kuwa ameteuliwa kuitwaa nafasi hiyo. Tipu hakubadilika kamwe baada ya kukitwaa cheo cha uchifu; badala yake alikitumia cheo hicho kujitajirisha zaidi. Alihakikisha kuwa kila alipotaka kuweko na baraza, taarifa za baraza hizo hazikuenezwa vizuri. Hii ilikuwa mbinu yake ya kuhakikisha mahudhurio yenyewe yalikuwa mabaya na kwa hivyo kumpa sababu ya kuwatuma askari wake kwenda kuzisomba mali za watu kufidia 'kutohudhuria' mabaraza ya chifu.

Watu wa kwao waliendelea kulalamika lakini hayo **hayakumpiga mshipa** Tipu. Kila mara watu walipomwuliza, "Chifu Tipu, mbona unawanyanyasa watu na kuchukua mali zao?" yeye alijibu, "Hii sio mali ya watu, hii ni mali ya umma!" Wakati ukame ulipovamia eneo hilo na serikali kutuma msaada wa chakula, Tipu aliyachukua magunia yote na kuyatia kwenye maduka yake. Sasa tayari alikuwa na maduka mawili. Watu walilazimika kukinunua chakula hicho kutoka humo madukani mwake kwa bei ya juu. Kila alipoulizwa kisa na maana ya unyama huo, Tipu alisema tu, "Hiki si chakula cha mtu; hii ni mali ya umma!"

Hali iliendelea hivi hadi siku moja taarifa ya matendo ya Tipu ilipowafikia wakuu wake wa kazi. Wakati huo yule jamaa aliyemtegemea alikuwa amestaafu lakini Tipu aliamini hakumhitaji tena. Alikuwa ameshazoea unyang'anyi wake na hadi kudai hadharani kuwa ndege mkubwa hakamatwi kwa makapi. Wakuu wake kazini walifanya uchunguzi wao baada ya kukipokea kilio cha watu wa eneo hilo. Siku moja walifika makachero kwenye duka lake na kushuhudia Tipu akiwapunja wateja wake.

Tipu alitiwa pingu na kuchukuliwa na makachero hao. Wanakijiji walipomwona akiingizwa kwenye gari la polisi, walipaaza sauti, "Chifu Tipu, **je sasa umekwenda kula mali ya umma zaidi**?" Kijana mmoja alisema kwa sauti, "Jela kuna maharagwe na mahindi; hiyo Tipu ndiyo mali ya umma halisi. Nenda ukaifurahie kabisa!" Watu waliokuwa pale waliangua kicheko kikubwa licha ya uchungu waliokuwa nao kutokana na vitendo vya chifu wao.

Baadaye Tipu alifikishwa mahakamani na kushtakiwa kwa kosa la ufisadi na akafungwa jela kwa kipindi cha miaka mitano. Kijijini kisa chake kiligeuka wimbo wa kuwakumbusha watu matokeo ya ufisadi na kutumia madaraka yao vibaya.

Baada ya Tipu kupata makao mapya huko gerezani, maendeleo mengi yalianza kupatikana pale kijijini na kuifanya sehemu hii kuwa miongoni mwa baadhi ya maeneo yaliyoendelea zaidi kote wilayani.

41. Methali "**mgalla muue na haki umpe**" inahusianaje na maisha ya hapo awali ya Tipu?
  A. ingawa alikuwa na kiburi alikuwa na bidii za kazi.
  B. alikuwa maarufu licha ya tamaa yake.
  C. ingawa alifukuzwa shuleni aliteuliwa kuwa chifu.
  D. alijiendeleza kimaisha bila kuyajali maneno ya watu.

42. Kifungu kinaonyesha kwamba baada ya kuanza kupata utajiri, tabia za Tipu zilibadilika. Ni maovu gani aliyoanza kuwatendea watu?
  A. kuyatohoa maziwa kwa maji.
  B. kuwapunja wanawake na watoto.
  C. kuwauzia watu maziwa kwa bei ya juu.
  D. kulazimisha watu kuhudhuria mabaraza yake.

43. Tipu hakuchukuliwa hatua na chifu kwa sababu:
  A. alisifika katika sehemu za kwao.
  B. alimhonga chifu huyo.
  C. alikuwa mwenye uwezo mkubwa.
  D. alikuwa mwandani wa chifu huyo.

44. Maana ya '**washitiri**' kulingana na kifungu ni:
  A. wanakijiji.
  B. wanyonge.
  C. wateja.
  D. wenyeji.

45. Tipu alizidisha unyonyaji wake baada ya kutwaa cheo cha uchifu kwa:
  A. kumlainisha chifu aliyemtangulia ili asimseme vibaya kwa watu.
  B. kutumia cheo cha uchifu kujitajirisha kwa kuwadanganya wanakijiji.
  C. kuhakikisha kuwa mikutano yake haikutangazwa vyema ili walioikosa waishie kunyang'anywa mali yao.
  D. kuhakikisha kuwa taarifa za mabaraza yake zimeenezwa ili watu waweze kufidia mabaraza hayo.

46. Ni jibu lipi **lisilo sahihi** kuelezea maana ya '**mali ya umma**'?
  A. Mali inayopasa kufaidi nchi nzima.
  B. Mali inayomilikiwa na wananchi.
  C. Mali na rasilimali ya watu.
  D. Mali inayopasa kuwafaidi raia wote.

47. Kauli, "**je sasa umekwenda kula mali ya umma zaidi**" imetumia tamathali gani ya usemi?
  A. sitiari.
  B. tashihisi.
  C. utani.
  D. kinaya.

48. Kwa mujibu wa kifungu, mfuatano wa matokeo ufaao kuelezea ilivyokuwa hadi Tipu akaishia kifungoni ni:
  A. kilio cha watu kiliwafikia wakubwa wake, makachero walishuhudia akiwapunja watu, walitumwa makachero, alishikwa na kutiwa ndani.
  B. kilio cha watu kiliwafikia wakubwa wake, walitumwa makachero, makachero walishuhudia akiwapunja watu, alishikwa na kutiwa ndani.
  C. walitumwa makachero, makachero walishuhudia akiwapunja watu, kilio cha watu kiliwafikia wakubwa wake, alishikwa na kutiwa ndani.
  D. makachero walishuhudia akiwapunja watu, kilio cha watu kiliwafikia wakubwa wake, walitumwa makachero, alishikwa na kutiwa ndani.

49. Kwa mujibu wa kifungu, '**hayakumpiga mshipa**', ina maana:
  A. hayakumjalisha.
  B. hayakumkasirisha.
  C. hayakumsumbua.
  D. hayakumhangaisha.

50. Kulingana na kifungu, mafunzo yafuatayo yanajitokeza **ila**:
  A. umuhimu wa kuwajibika kazini.
  B. umuhimu wa kutunza dhamana tulizopewa.
  C. hatuwezi kufanikiwa maishani bila kupata elimu zaidi.
  D. hatupaswi kuyatumia madaraka yetu kujinufaisha.

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– SCIENCE –

2020 – 1 hour 40 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Please read these instructions carefully)

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions

2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet

3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET,** not in this question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.

5. Confirm that the answer sheet that you have been provided with has the following:
   YOUR INDEX NUMBER
   YOUR NAME
   NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

7. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.

8. For each of the questions 1–50, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

9. On the answer sheet, show the correct answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example:

In the Question Booklet.

   4.   Which one of the following is the third stage of HIV/AIDS infection?
      A.   Symptomatic.
      B.   Window.
      C.   Full blown.
      D.   Incubation.

The correct answer is A.

On the answer sheet:

4 [A] [B] [C] [D] **14** [A] [B] [C] [D] **24** [A] [B] [C] [D] **34** [A] [B] [C] [D] **44** [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes numbered 4, the box with the letter A printed in it is marked.

10. Your **dark line MUST** be within the box.

11. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This Question Paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

**RRP
Kes 65/Set**

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1. The diagram below represents a certain type of human tooth.

The tooth represented is

A. canine.
B. molar.
C. incisor.
D. premolar.

2. Bronchioles in the human breathing system are located in the

A. lungs.
B. nose.
C. diaphragm.
D. trachea.

3. At birth an infant is immunised **mainly** against

A. tuberculosis only.
B. tuberculosis and pertussis.
C. tuberculosis and poliomyelitis.
D. poliomyelitis only.

4. To move a stationary object a force is applied to overcome

A. inertia.
B. friction.
C. weight.
D. gravity.

5. Which one of the following parts of the human digestive system is **correctly** matched with its function?

	Part	Function
A.	Small intestines	Absorbs water.
B.	Large intestines	Stores undigested food.
C.	Rectum	Completes digestion of food.
D.	Stomach	Produces enzymes.

6. The diagram below represents a set-up that can be used to investigate a certain aspect of heat energy.
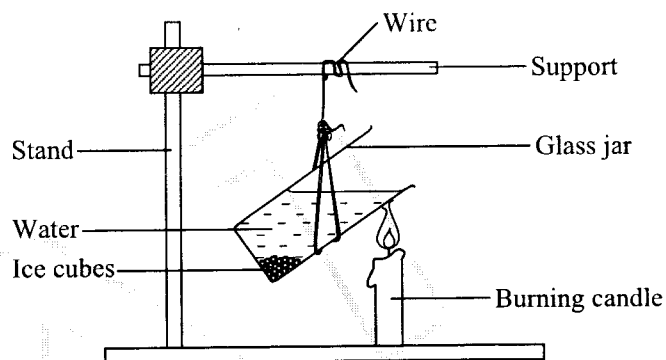
The aspect investigated is

A. convection of heat in water.
B. water is a poor conductor of heat.
C. water changes state when heated.
D. ice melts when heated.

7. Which one of the following pairs of fertilizers is **correctly** classified into straight and compound fertilizers?

	Straight fertilizer	Compound fertilizer
A.	Diammonium phosphate	Sulphate of Ammonia.
B.	Muriate of potash	Double Super phosphate.
C.	Sulphate of potash	Mono Ammonium phosphate.
D.	Triple Super phosphate	Diammonium sulphate.

8. Plants depend on soil **mainly** for

A. shade and decomposition.
B. support and decomposition.
C. water and nutrients.
D. support and nutrients.

9. Pupils observed bottles filled with water and placed close to each plant in a nearby vegetable farm. Which method of water conservation was being practised in the farm?

A. Using water sparingly.
B. Re-using water.
C. Water harvesting.
D. Recycling water.

10. The importance of water in the human diet is **mainly** to

    A. prevent constipation.
    B. help in removal of waste products.
    C. prevent deficiency diseases.
    D. provide nutrients.

11. The following are some characteristics of certain vertebrates:

    (i) lay fertilized eggs.
    (ii) have scales.
    (iii) breathe through lungs.
    (iv) do not suckle young ones.

    Which one of the following pairs of vertebrates has all the characteristics listed?

    A. Reptiles and birds.
    B. Birds and fish.
    C. Amphibians and reptiles.
    D. Fish and amphibians.

12. The following are signs of ill health in crops **except**

    A. wilting.
    B. malformed plant parts.
    C. colour of leaves.
    D. leaf curling.

13. In which one of the following are the uses of the components that make up 0·03% and 21% of air **correctly** matched?

	0·03%	21%
A.	Burning	Photosynthesis.
B.	Germination	Putting out fires.
C.	Breathing	Burning.
D.	Putting out fires	Germination.

14. Which one of the following is **not** drug abuse?

    A. Taking prescribed medicine for a long time.
    B. Taking less of the prescribed medicine.
    C. Using the medicine for a wrong sickness.
    D. Taking an overdose of a prescribed medicine.

15. The chart below represents a simple classification of plants.
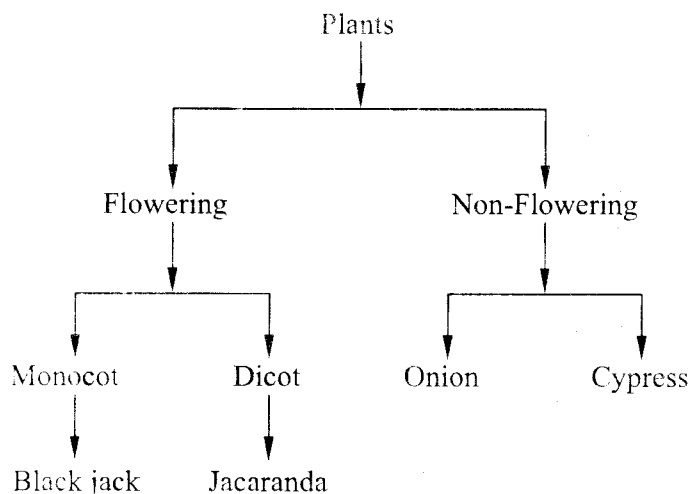
    Which one of the following pairs of plants is **not** correctly classified?

    A. Jacaranda and cypress.
    B. Black jack and cypress.
    C. Jacaranda and onion.
    D. Black jack and onion.

16. A child with pale skin, rapid heartbeat and a feeling of dizziness should be given a diet rich in

    A. proteins.
    B. vitamin D.
    C. iron.
    D. calcium.

17. Which one of the following materials is magnetic?

    A. Copper wire.
    B. Office pin.
    C. Pencil lead.
    D. Silver coin.

18. Which one of the following statements is **correct** about handling chemicals used at home?

    A. Spraying chemicals where there is sufficient ventilation.
    B. Keeping chemicals in a food store away from children.
    C. Throwing empty chemical packets in a compost pit.
    D. Storing chemicals in sealed juice bottles.

19. The following are signs of attack by parasites in livestock:

   (i)   restlessness.
   (ii) anaemia.
   (iii) irritation.
   (iv) enlarged stomach.
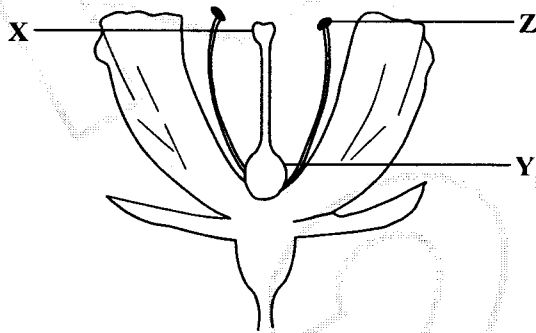
Which one of the following pairs can be signs of attack by internal parasites?

   A. (i) and (iii).
   B. (ii) and (iii).
   C. (i) and (iv).
   D. (ii) and (iv).

20. HIV is **least** likely to be transmitted through

   A. blood.
   B. sweat.
   C. breast milk.
   D. saliva.

21. The diagram below represents some parts of a flower.

Pollination takes place when reproductive cells are transferred from

   A. **Z** to **X**.
   B. **X** to **Y**.
   C. **Z** to **Y**.
   D. **X** to **Z**.

22. In which one of the following are **both** changes during adolescence **correctly** grouped as emotional and physical?

|	Emotional	Physical
A.	Voice deepens	Pubic hair grows.
B.	Moodiness	Worry about pimples.
C.	Worry about pimples	Releasing of sex cells.
D.	Releasing of sex cells	Moodiness.

23. Which one of the following pairs of livestock parasites can be controlled by **either** rotational grazing **or** de-worming?

   A. Ticks and tapeworms.
   B. Liver flukes and fleas.
   C. Ticks and tsetse flies.
   D. Liver flukes and tapeworms.

24. Which one of the following methods conserves soil by **mainly** improving its fertility and preventing soil erosion?

   A. Cover crops.
   B. Terracing.
   C. Contour ploughing.
   D. Mulching.

25. The set-up shown below was used by pupils to carry out an investigation on soil.
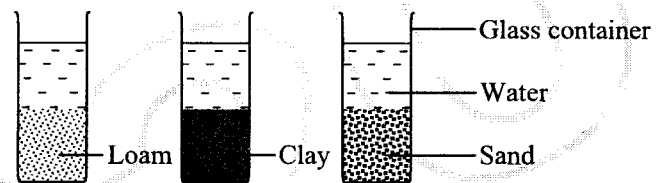
The investigation was to

   A. compare the air content in different types of soil.
   B. show the composition of different types of soil.
   C. compare drainage in different types of soil.
   D. show how different types of soil retain water.

26. The **most** effective control measure against HIV transmission in society is

   A. abstinence from sex by youth.
   B. public awareness on HIV/AIDS.
   C. transfusing screened blood.
   D. avoiding drug abuse.

27. The term habitat can **best** be described as

   A. the surrounding of a living organism.
   B. where a living organism obtains food from.
   C. the home of a living organism.
   D. where a human being lives.

28. The diagram below represents a mammalian heart.
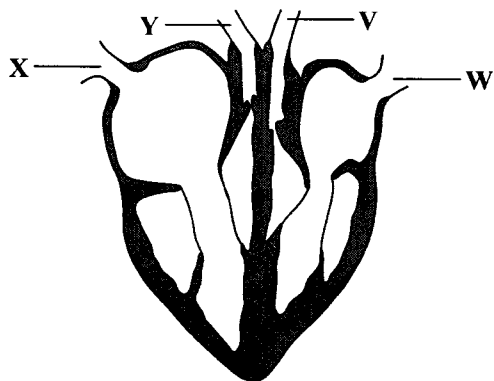
Blood to the lungs flows through the blood vessel labelled

A. **V.**
B. **W.**
C. **X.**
D. **Y.**

29. Which one of the following commonly abused drugs has the **worst** effect on the user?

A. Heroin.
B. Tobacco.
C. Alcohol.
D. Glue.

30. The following are some of the materials that were provided to pupils for making a certain weather instrument:

(i)   manila paper.
(ii) glass bottle.
(iii) water.
(iv) biro pen tube.
(v)   plasticine.

Which one of the following materials was missing?

A. Nail.
B. Ink.
C. Strong string.
D. Cardboard.

31. Which one of the following pairs of uses of water is practised in the farm?

A. Washing toilet and watering plants.
B. Mixing chemicals and making pulp.
C. Cleaning implements and mixing chemicals.
D. Washing cars and cleaning implements.

32. An example of a lever that can work **either** with the fulcrum between the load and effort **or** with the load between the fulcrum and effort is a

A. spade.
B. claw hammer.
C. wheelbarrow.
D. crowbar.

33. Oil spillage causes water pollution by

A. increasing growth of harmful organisms.
B. reducing amount of dissolved mineral salts.
C. reducing amount of dissolved oxygen.
D. increasing solid impurities.

34. Pupils went for a nature walk and observed a plant with small white flowers, small reddish-yellow fruits and is used as a vegetable. The plant observed was likely to be

A. Black nightshade.
B. Pigweed.
C. Wandering jew.
D. Mexican marigold.

35. The diagram below shows a certain crop pest.
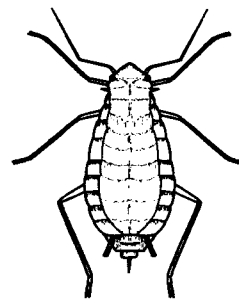

The pest belongs to the same group as

A. white ants and stalk borers.
B. stalk borers and cutworms.
C. mice and white ants.
D. weevils and mice.

36. Which one of the following teeth problems is as a result of lack of protective food in the human diet?

A. Bleeding gums.
B. Dental cavities.
C. Tooth decay.
D. Bad smell.

37. Which one of the following is a preventive measure against the spread of bilharzia?

A. Drinking filtered water.
B. Treating infected persons.
C. Washing hands after visiting a toilet.
D. Proper disposal of human waste.

38. The following activities were done by pupils during a thunderstorm:

(i) Squatting on the ground away from tall trees.
(ii) Using an umbrella on the footpaths.
(iii) Wearing rubber shoes on the playing field.
(iv) Leaning against the classroom walls.

Which **two** are recommended to avoid being struck by lightning?

A. (i) and (iv).
B. (ii) and (iv).
C. (ii) and (iii).
D. (i) and (iii).

39. In a certain activity, pupils were asked to listen as an aircraft was flying overhead their classroom. This was to investigate

A. direction of sound.
B. amplification of sound.
C. meaning of special sounds.
D. effects of sound pollution.

40. The **best** procedure of separating a mixture of chalk powder and salt is

A. dissolving, filtering, evaporating.
B. sieving, dissolving, evaporating.
C. dissolving, decanting, evaporating.
D. winnowing, dissolving, evaporating.

41. The following practices for maintaining simple tools would help to make work easier **except**

A. proper storage.
B. sharpening.
C. proper use.
D. greasing.

42. Pupils constructed a simple machine shown below.
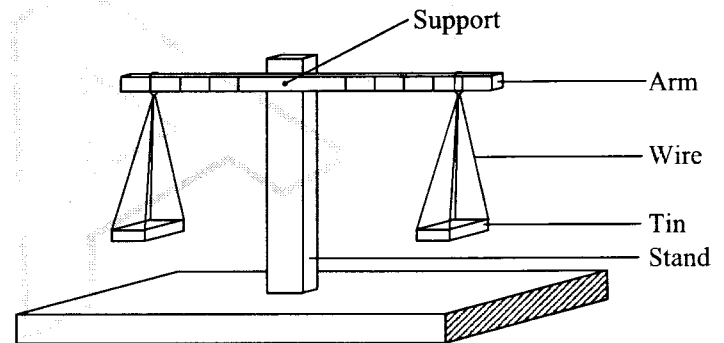
The machine would not work efficiently if pupils

A. used tins of the same size.
B. had the support tightly fixed to the arm.
C. suspended the tins at different distances from the support.
D. had the stand fixed to the ground.

43. Which one of the following statements about hard water is **not** correct? Hard water

A. forms scale in water pipes.
B. requires a lot of soap for washing.
C. can cause bleaching of clothes.
D. can be softened by boiling.

44. On a certain day early in the morning, a pupil noticed a bright heavenly object that was not twinkling. In the evening the pupil noticed another heavenly body with similar characteristics. The heavenly bodies were likely to be

A. Venus and Jupiter.
B. Mars and Jupiter.
C. Mars and Mercury.
D. Venus and Mercury.

45. The diagram below represents a set-up that was used to demonstrate certain types of soil erosion.
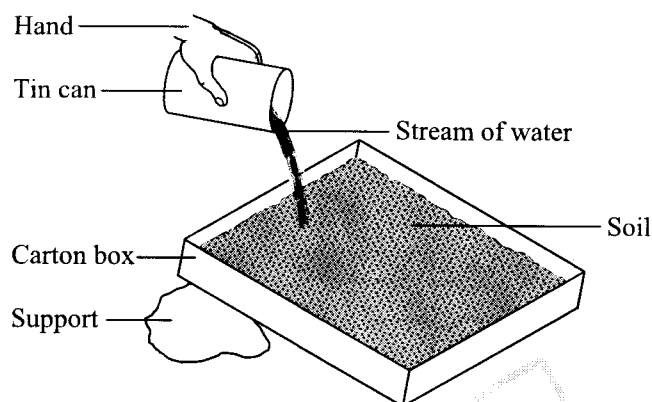

The types of soil erosion demonstrated were likely to be

A. rill and sheet.
B. splash and sheet.
C. rill and gulley.
D. splash and gulley.

46. The following are some methods of preserving food:

(i) canning.
(ii) using low temperatures.
(iii) using honey.
(iv) freezing.

Which one of the following pairs of food can be preserved by **all** the methods listed?

A. Kale and meat.
B. Beans and kale.
C. Pineapples and beans.
D. Meat and pineapples.

47. The following materials will form shadows when light is shone on them **except**

A. piece of cloth.
B. vehicle windscreen.
C. sheet of white paper
D. plane mirror.

48. The diagram below shows a set-up used to demonstrate a certain aspect of matter.
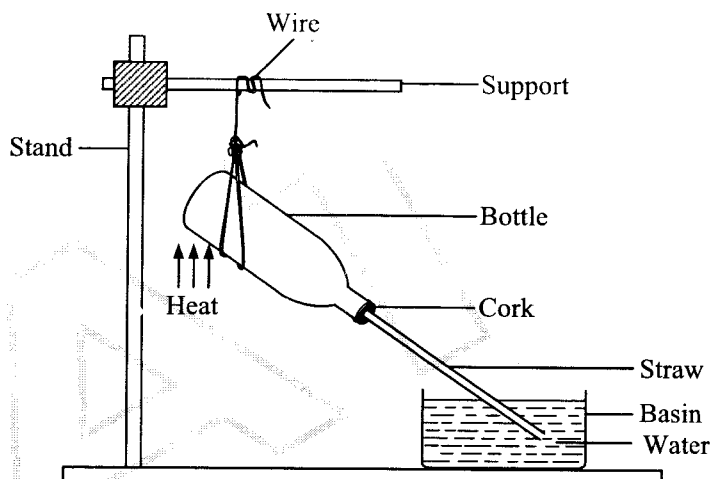
Which one of the following would **not** be observed if the bottle was heated gently?

A. Water level in the basin decreasing when bottle is heated.
B. Water rising up the straw when heating is stopped.
C. Bubbles in the basin when bottle is heated.
D. Water level in the basin decreasing when heating is stopped.

49. The **main** reason why sawdust is spread on polished floor surface of a room is to

A. absorb dirt.
B. increase grip with feet.
C. prevent damage to the floor.
D. make the room feel warm.

50. To demonstrate a certain aspect of light in bright sunshine, the following materials are used:

(i) container.
(ii) straw.
(iii) water.
(iv) soap powder.

The aspect **more** likely to be demonstrated is

A. refraction of light.
B. how light travels.
C. passage of light through materials.
D. making a rainbow.

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– SOCIAL STUDIES AND –
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
2020 – 2 hours 15 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Please read these instructions carefully)

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 90 questions.

2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.

3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in this question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil.

5. Confirm that the answer sheet that you have been provided with has the following:
   YOUR INDEX NUMBER
   YOUR NAME
   NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

7. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.

8. For each of the questions 1–90, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case, only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

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

Example:

In the Question Booklet.

33. Which one of the following is a way of promoting peace in society?
   A. Allowing many foreigners into the country.
   B. Punishing suspected criminals.
   C. Encouraging the spirit of forgiveness.
   D. Reducing the number of political parties.

The correct answer is "C"

On the answer sheet:

31 [A] [B] [C] [D] **32** [A] [B] [C] [D] **33** [A] [B] ▬ [D] **34** [A] [B] [C] [D] **35** [A] [B] [C] [D]

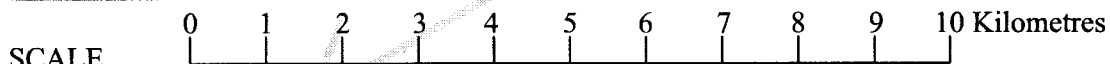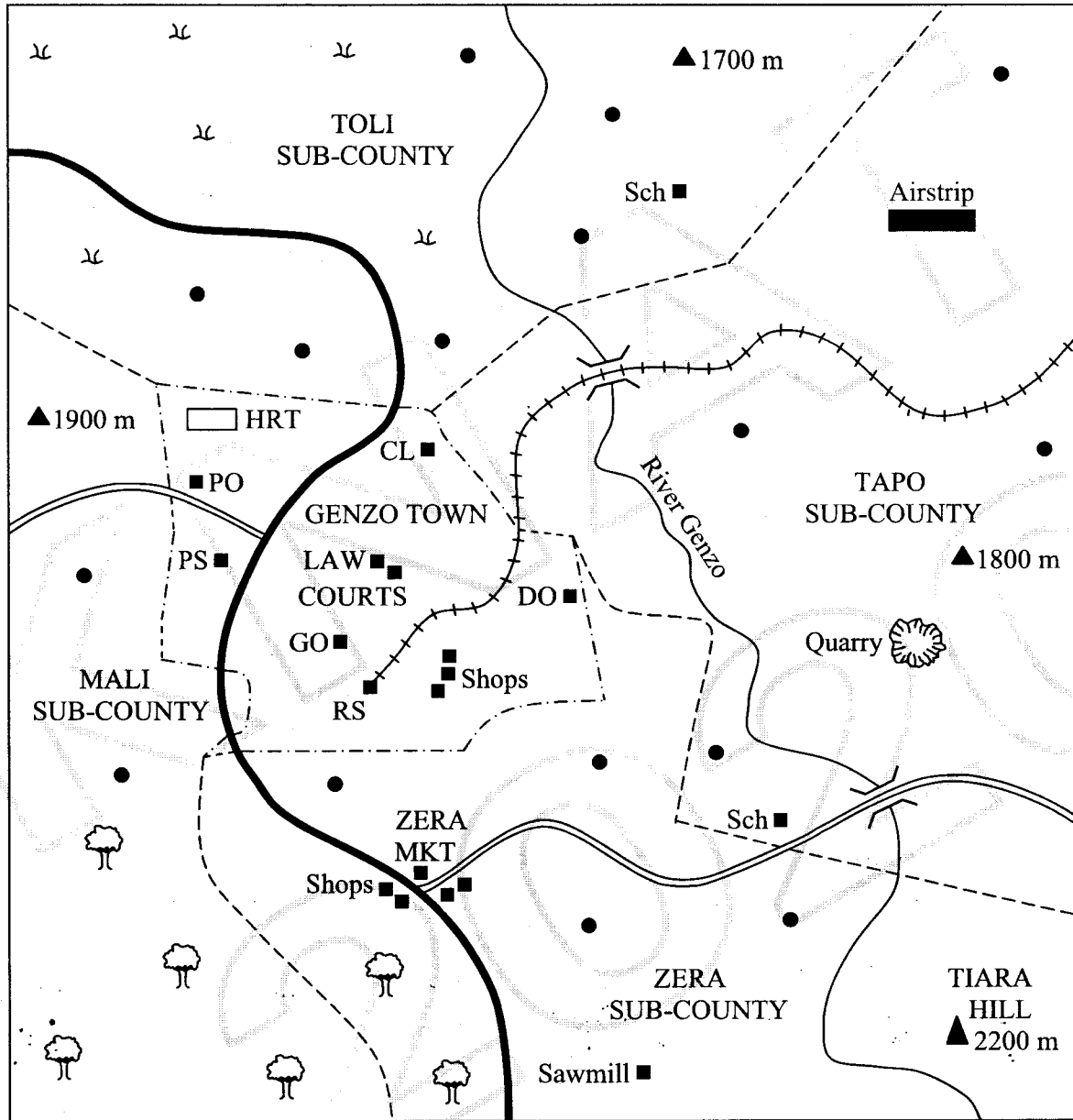In the set of boxes numbered **33**, the box with the letter C printed in it is marked.

10. Your **dark line MUST** be within the box.

11. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This Question Paper consists of 12 printed pages.

RRP
Kes 65/Set

Turn over

PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES

GENZO AREA

SCALE

KEY

▬▬▬▬	Tarmac Road	GO	Governor's Office
══════	Murram Road	CL	Community Library
⊣⊢	River and Bridge	PS	Police Station
+++++	Railway Line	DO	District Office
-------	Sub-County Boundary	PO	Post Office
-·-·-·	Town Boundary	RS	Railway Station
■■■	Permanent Buildings	Sch	School
••	Houses	MKT	Market
🌳	Planted Forest	HRT	Horse Racing Track
⅄	Scrub		

Study the map of Genzo Area provided and answer questions 1–7.

1. The land in Genzo area slopes from
   A. West to East
   B. South to North
   C. North West to South
   D. South East to North.

2. The approximate length of the railway line shown on the map is
   A. 10 kilometres
   B. 12 kilometres
   C. 14 kilometres
   D. 16 kilometres.

3. The climate to the north of Genzo town can be described as
   A. hot and dry
   B. cool and dry
   C. hot and wet
   D. cool and wet.

4. The following economic activities are carried out in Genzo area **except**
   A. lumbering
   B. trading
   C. mining
   D. fishing.

5. Which one of the following social services is **not** available in Genzo town?
   A. Security.
   B. Health.
   C. Education.
   D. Recreation.

6. The **main** means of transport in Genzo area is
   A. railway transport
   B. air transport
   C. water transport
   D. road transport.

7. In Genzo area, there are permanent settlements is all the sub-counties **except**
   A. Toli sub-county
   B. Mali sub-county
   C. Zera sub-county
   D. Tapo sub-county.

8. Which one of the following factors **best** explains why the Pokomo migrated from Shungwaya during the pre-colonial period?
   A. Search for fertile land.
   B. Population pressure.
   C. Attacks by the Galla.
   D. Spirit of adventure.

9. The **main** reason why school administration is important is that it
   A. promotes the spirit of teamwork
   B. enables parents to take care of their children
   C. ensures retention of the community's culture
   D. enables the pupils to perform well in studies.

10. Which of the following groups of mountains in Africa were formed as a result of faulting?

| Pare Cape Ranges Karas	Tibesti Pare Ruwenzori
A.	B.
Tibesti Ruwenzori Cape Ranges	Pare Karas Ruwenzori
C.	D.

11. Which of the following communities in Eastern Africa belong to the same language group?
    A. Turkens, Dahalo and Iraqw.
    B. Dahalo, Rendille and Sebei.
    C. Rendille, Iraqw and Beja.
    D. Sebei, Beja and Turkens.

12. Which one of the following aspects of traditional African culture is being discouraged in Kenya?
    A. Marriage rites.
    B. Female circumcision.
    C. Herbal medicine.
    D. Moral laws.

13. The Nandi and the Abagusii had one thing in common during the establishment of British colonial rule in Kenya. It is that they
    A. invited the British to protect them against their enemies
    B. assisted the British to colonise their neighbours
    C. fought against British occupation of their land
    D. allowed the British to settle in their land.

Study the diagram below and use it to answer question **14**.
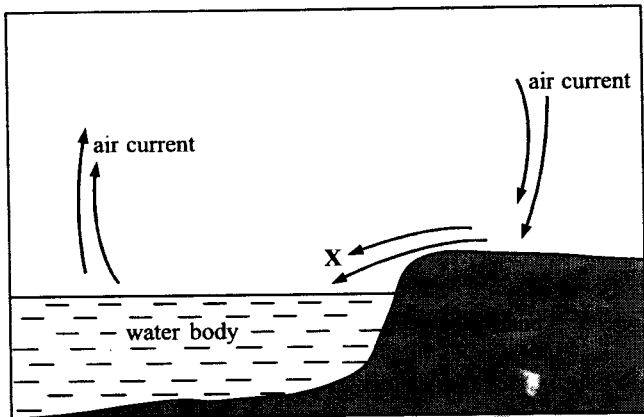
14. The air represented by the arrows marked **X** is
A. cool and dry
B. warm and dry
C. cool and moist
D. warm and moist.

15. The following are factors that influence population distribution in Africa.
(i) Climate.
(ii) Infertile soils.
(iii) Availability of water.
(iv) Pests and diseases.
(v) Drainage.

Which one of the following combination of factors has influenced the distribution of population in the Sudd?
A. (i), (iii) and (v).
B. (iii), (iv) and (v).
C. (i), (ii) and (iv).
D. (ii), (iv) and (v).

16. The **best** way of conserving wildlife in Kenya is by
A. banning the hunting of wild animals
B. employing more game wardens to take care of wild animals
C. creating awareness of the importance of wildlife
D. fencing the national parks to keep off poachers.

17. Three of the following statements are true about the role of children in promoting harmony in the family. Which one is **not**?
A. Providing companionship.
B. Passing on positive values.
C. Taking care of family property.
D. Helping in various duties.

18. Two neighbours have a dispute over the location of the boundary between their pieces of land.
The **best** way through which the neighbours can resolve the dispute is by
A. negotiating over the matter
B. fencing their pieces of land
C. taking the matter to court
D. forgiving one another.

19. One of the roles played by the early political associations in Tanganyika was to demand for
A. respect for African culture
B. the release of Julius Nyerere
C. abolition of taxation
D. better wages for workers.

Use the map of Eastern Africa provided below to answer questions **20** to **23**.
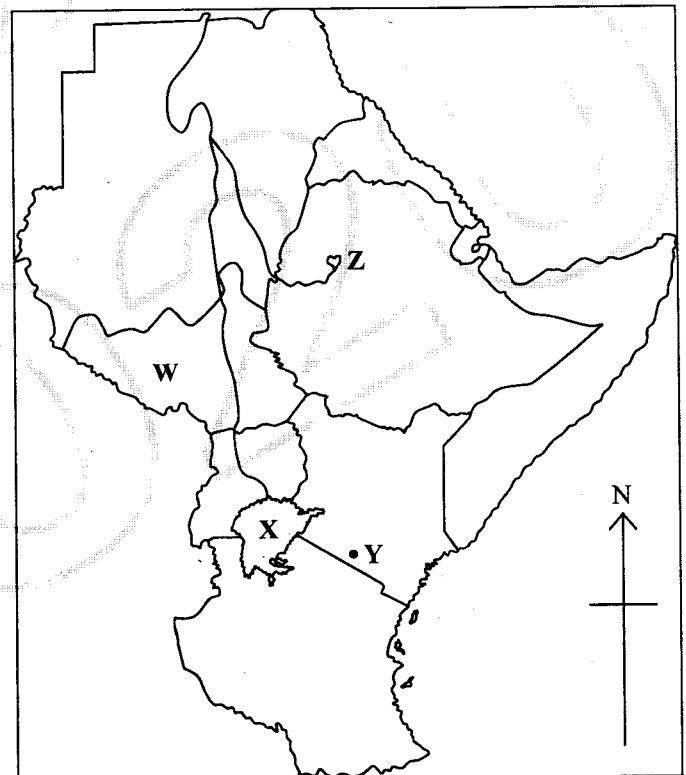
20. The **main** language group found in the country marked **W** is
A. Bantu
B. Cushites
C. Nilotes
D. Semites.

21. The early visitor who carried out activities around the area marked **X** was
A. Ludwig Krapf
B. Vasco Da Gama
C. H.M. Stanley
D. Johannes Rebman.

22. The mineral mined at the area marked **Y** is extracted through
A. panning
B. dredging
C. deep shaft method
D. open cast method.

23. The Lake marked **Z** is
A. Tana
B. Chamo
C. Abaya
D. Shala.

24. Baraka and his friends want to cross a busy road on their way to school. The **most** appropriate action for the pupils to take to cross safely is to
A. cross when the road is clear
B. walk quickly across the road
C. cross the road in a group
D. look right, left and right again then cross the road.

25. Three of the following statements are true about the colonial system of administration in Northern Nigeria. Which one is **not**?
A. Appointed chiefs replaced the traditional rulers.
B. Africans were not allowed to move freely.
C. The region was administered using indirect rule.
D. The colonialists approved the making of laws.

26. Below are some uses of soils.
(i) Decorating the body.
(ii) Making ceramics.
(iii) Administering oaths.
(iv) Providing mineral supplements.

Which one of the following combinations is made up of social uses of soils?
A. (i) and (iii).
B. (ii) and (iv).
C. (iii) and (iv).
D. (i) and (ii).

27. Which one of the following measures would **least** promote participation of persons with special needs in community affairs?
A. Making rules to protect persons with special needs.
B. Nominating persons with special needs as leaders of social groups.
C. Asking persons with special needs to wait for other people to provide for them.
D. Giving duties to persons with special needs.

28. Which one of the following groups of requirements consists **only** of family social needs?
A. Clothing and education.
B. Love and education.
C. Food and clothing.
D. Friends and shelter.

29. The reason why people move from one rural area to another is to
A. search for land for settlement
B. learn the languages spoken in different areas
C. promote intermarriages
D. learn the culture of other people.

30. Which one of the following reasons **least** explains why agro-forestry is being encouraged in Kenya?
A. To preserve soil fertility.
B. To provide timber for home use.
C. To increase supply of firewood.
D. To preserve rare species of trees.

31. Which one of the following major roads in Africa connects Mombasa with Dakar?
A. The Trans-Africa Highway.
B. The Great North Road.
C. The Trans-Sahara Highway.
D. The West Africa Highway.

32. The following are some events that took place during the British colonial administration in Kenya.
(i) Local Native Councils were established.
(ii) The Legislative Council was established.
(iii) The title of head of government was changed from Commissioner to Governor.
(iv) The first African was nominated to the Legislative Council.

Which one of the following is the **correct** order in which the events took place?
A. (i), (iii), (iv), (ii).
B. (ii), (iii), (i), (iv).
C. (iii), (ii), (i), (iv).
D. (ii), (iv), (i), (iii).

33. The importance of respect for human rights in society is **mainly** to
A. encourage democracy
B. preserve human dignity
C. promote social justice
D. discourage harassment.

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The graph below represents the climate of a town in Africa. Use it to answer questions **34** and **35**.
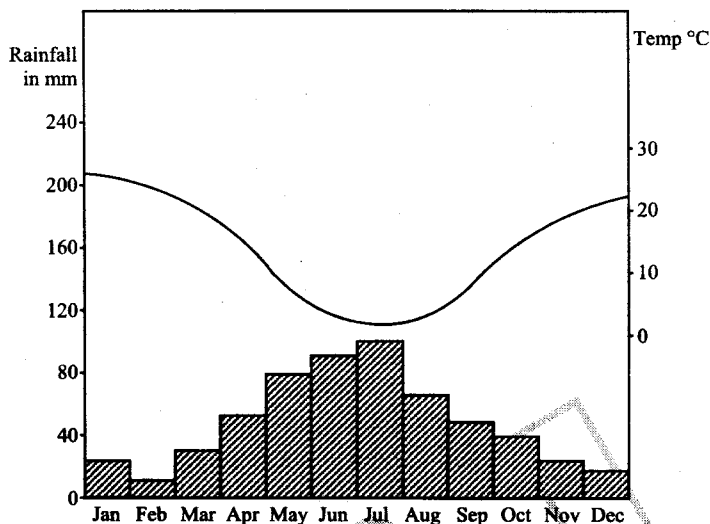
34. Which one of the following statements **correctly** describes the climate of the town?
- A. It has a large annual range of temperature.
- B. It receives high rainfall throughout the year.
- C. It is cold throughout the year.
- D. It has two wet seasons.

35. The type of climate represented by the graph is **likely** to be
- A. Savanna
- B. Equatorial
- C. Desert
- D. Mediterranean.

36. Which one of the following political parties led Ghana to independence?
- A. Northern Peoples' Party.
- B. Convention Peoples' Party.
- C. United Gold Coast Convention.
- D. National Liberation Movement.

37. Which one of the following was a recreational activity in traditional African communities?
- A. Collecting herbs.
- B. Playing football.
- C. Raiding.
- D. Wrestling.

38. The East African Community was formed **mainly** to
- A. improve food security in the region
- B. promote cultural cooperation among members
- C. facilitate movement of people within the region
- D. promote trade among members.

39. Below are conditions that favour the growing of a crop.
- (i) Well-drained fertile soils.
- (ii) Gently sloping land.
- (iii) Dry sunny weather during harvesting.
- (iv) Moderate rainfall.

The conditions described above favour the growing of
- A. tea
- B. coffee
- C. wheat
- D. pyrethrum.

40. Which one of the following is the **main** reason why petroleum products are transported using a pipeline in Kenya?
- A. To reduce the cost of transportation.
- B. To protect the petrol from catching fire.
- C. To reduce the destruction of roads by oil tankers.
- D. To protect the products from being stolen.

41. A business person owns a supermarket where he has employed people only from his community. The business person practises
- A. nepotism
- B. tribalism
- C. favouritism
- D. corruption.

42. Below are some statements about a relief region in Kenya.
- (i) It has several inselbergs.
- (ii) It lies between 250 metres and 1100 metres above sea level.
- (iii) It is generally dry land.

The relief region described above is the
- A. Nyika
- B. Coastal lowlands
- C. Lake Basin
- D. Rift Valley.

43. Which one of the following statements is **true** about small scale poultry farming in Kenya?
- A. The products are usually exported.
- B. Most farmers give the chicken special feeds.
- C. Most farmers keep the traditional chicken.
- D. It is mainly carried out near urban centres.

44. Flower growing is important in Kenya **mainly** because it
A. earns the country foreign exchange
B. promotes development of roads
C. leads to improved standards of living
D. provides employment opportunities.

45. Peter, a self-employed youth is involved in the business of repairing motorbikes. The business carried out by Peter is an example of
A. manufacturing industry
B. service industry
C. assembling industry
D. processing industry.

46. Rosh, a foreign child has been adopted by Kenyan parents. In order to become a citizen of Kenya, Rosh is required to obtain a
A. birth certificate
B. registration certificate
C. national identity card
D. school leaving certificate.

47. Which one of the statements below **best** explains why river transport is not common in Kenya?
A. The rivers have waterfalls and floating vegetation.
B. The rivers have crocodiles and hippopotamuses.
C. The amount of water in the rivers changes from season to season.
D. The rivers are short and shallow.

48. Below are reasons for establishment of development projects in Africa.
(i) To control flooding.
(ii) To create tourist sites.
(iii) To provide water for irrigation.
(iv) To generate hydro-electric power.
(v) To promote fishing.

Which one of the following combinations consists of the **main** reasons for the establishment of the Volta River Scheme?
A. (i), (iii) and (iv).
B. (ii), (iii) and (v).
C. (i), (ii) and (iv).
D. (ii), (iv) and (v).

49. Which one of the statements below is the **least** important solution to challenges facing tourism in Kenya?
A. Improving security in tourist attraction sites.
B. Diversifying tourist attractions.
C. Establishing hotels and game parks.
D. Lowering charges paid by tourists.

50. Which one of the following is the **main** problem resulting from industrial development in both Kenya and South Africa?
A. Development of shanties.
B. Pollution of the environment.
C. Reduction in food production.
D. Erosion of cultural values.

51. One of the achievements of Daniel Arap Moi was that he
A. was a founder member of KAU
B. promoted communal farming
C. introduced the spirit of *harambee*
D. promoted soil conservation activities.

52. Below are functions of agencies of the African Union (AU).
(ii) Formulating policies to help reduce poverty in Africa.
(iii) Providing intervention to conflicts through a peacekeeping force.
(iv) Promoting trade and investment in Africa from the rest of the world.
(v) Supporting democratically elected governments in the continent.

Which among the following combinations consists of functions of the Peace and Security Council?
A. (ii) and (iv).
B. (iii) and (iv).
C. (i) and (ii).
D. (i) and (iii).

53. It is important for schools to practise democracy in order to
A. encourage pupils to excel in their studies
B. prepare pupils for future roles
C. ensure understanding of rules and regulations
D. identify forms of misbehaviour among pupils.

54. Which one of the following symbols of the National Coat of Arms in Kenya represents the varied scenery of the country?
A. Lions.
B. Mountain.
C. Agricultural produce.
D. Cockerel.

55. Which one of the following activities is **least** likely to promote national unity in Kenya?
- A. Owning property in different parts of the country.
- B. Participating in national games competition.
- C. Making reformed criminals welcome in society.
- D. Listening to vernacular radio stations.

56. In Kenya, the electoral area represented by a member of the County Assembly is known as
- A. Ward
- B. Constituency
- C. Sub-county
- D. County.

57. The court system in Kenya is headed by the
- A. Registrar of the High Court
- B. High Court Judge
- C. Chief Justice
- D. Chief Magistrate.

58. Which one of the following statements is **true** about the Speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya? The Speaker
- A. is a member of parliament
- B. chairs parliamentary sessions
- C. records parliamentary debates
- D. is appointed by the ruling party.

59. In Kenya, the freedoms of the citizens are guaranteed by the
- A. Constitution
- B. Police Service
- C. Executive
- D. Judiciary.

60. In Kenya, a member of the County Assembly may lose the seat as a result of
- A. missing seven sittings of the Assembly
- B. being declared bankrupt by a court of law
- C. failing to meet regularly with the electorate
- D. being unable to use the allocated funds.

PART II: RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
SECTION A
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. The first book of the Bible describes the
- A. call of Moses
- B. beginning of things
- C. journey of the Israelites to the promised land
- D. giving of the Ten Commandments.

62. The call of Abraham teaches Christians that they should
- A. try to acquire more land
- B. invite others to accompany them on a journey
- C. go to strange lands to preach the gospel
- D. obey their parents.

63. Who among the following people was a brother to Jacob?
- A. Isaac.
- B. Abel.
- C. Joseph.
- D. Esau.

64. Moses agreed to go and lead the Israelites out of suffering because
- A. God gave him power to perform miracles
- B. God promised to be with him
- C. Aaron promised to speak for him
- D. he knew how to deal with the Pharaoh.

65. Which one of the following commandments teaches about respect for human life?
- A. "Do not commit murder".
- B. "Do not accuse anyone falsely".
- C. "Do not commit adultery".
- D. "Do not steal".

66. King Solomon built the temple in Jerusalem **mainly** because he wanted to
- A. have a place for offering sacrifices to God
- B. unite the Israelites
- C. have a place to keep the Ark of the Covenant
- D. fulfil the prophecy of Nathan.

67. A lesson Christians learn from the story of King Ahab and Naboth is that they should
- A. be concerned about others
- B. repent when they sin
- C. be righteous in their dealings
- D. honour their leaders.

68. Which one of the following pairs of miracles was performed by **both** Elisha and Jesus?
A. Multiplying the oil and healing the lame.
B. Turning water into wine and healing the blind.
C. Bringing fire from heaven and purifying the water.
D. Raising the dead and healing lepers.

69. Which one of the following was a prophecy of **both** prophet Micah and Isaiah about the Messiah?
He would be
A. a ruler
B. called the King of kings
C. conceived by the Holy Spirit
D. born of a virgin.

70. Zechariah doubted when the angel Gabriel told him that his wife was going to have a son because
A. he had lost hope of getting a child
B. his wife was known to be barren
C. the angel was like a human being
D. the angel said that the son would be great.

71. When Jesus was born, the angel of the Lord appeared to the shepherds to
A. help them guard their flock
B. guide them to Bethlehem
C. tell them the good news
D. warn them about King Herod.

72. The annunciation of the births of John the Baptist and Jesus **mainly** teaches Christians that they should
A. be prayerful
B. be humble before God
C. be ready to serve God
D. trust in God's power.

73. In which one of the following ways did Jesus demonstrate his love for children?
A. Placing his hands on them.
B. Listening to their songs.
C. Playing with them.
D. Giving them gifts.

74. Jesus teaches about reconciliation in the parable of
A. the good Samaritan
B. the lost son
C. a friend at midnight
D. the widow and the judge.

75. The raising of Lazarus from the dead **mainly** teach Christians to
A. have courage
B. have faith
C. look for help
D. be thankful.

76. Which one of the following statements was said by Jesus when He was at the garden of Gethsemane?
A. "Do not put the Lord your God to the test."
B. "Do not worry about your life, what you will eat."
C. "Father if you are willing, take this cup from me."
D. "This is my body which is given for you."

77. The first person to see the resurrected Christ was
A. Mary Magdalene
B. Peter
C. John
D. Martha.

78. "These people are not drunk as you suppose, it is only nine o'clock in the morning" (Acts 2:15).
Peter spoke these words when he was in
A. Nazareth
B. Antioch
C. Joppa
D. Jerusalem.

79. The **main** lesson that Christians learn from the story of Ananias and Sapphira is that they should
A. give offerings
B. be truthful
C. share their wealth with others
D. punish those who tell lies.

80. During the time of the early church, Stephen was chosen to be
A. an apostle
B. a priest
C. a pastor
D. a deacon.

81. Which one of the following is a gift of the Holy Spirit?
A. Humility.
B. Gentleness.
C. Healing.
D. Goodness.

82. In traditional African communities people give thanks to God for the blessings **mainly** by
A. offering sacrifices
B. making libations
C. reciting prayers
D. visiting shrines.

83. Which one of the following reasons **least** explains why children in traditional African communities are named after the ancestors?
A. To show respect for the dead.
B. To avoid calamities.
C. To please the relatives.
D. To remember the dead.

84. In traditional African communities, people share material things with others **mainly** because they want to
A. show their concern
B. make friendships
C. become popular
D. show off their wealth.

85. Which one of the following actions by Christians show the **best** way of helping to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS?
A. Counselling the infected people.
B. Providing drugs to the infected people.
C. Being role models.
D. Teaching on behaviour changes.

86. You are travelling in a *matatu* from school and a fight breaks out between the conductor and a fellow passenger. As a Christian, what is the **best** action for you to take?
A. Avoid getting involved in the matter.
B. Appeal to those fighting to stop it.
C. Help the fellow passenger to fight the conductor.
D. Report the matter to the traffic police.

87. David played the harp for King Saul. (1 Samuel 16:23). This teaches Christians that leisure time should **best** be used for
A. developing new skills
B. enjoying oneself
C. serving others
D. playing games.

88. Your classmate Janet tells you that she does not help in washing dishes at home because she feels it is a dirty job. As a Christian, what advice would you give her?
A. Ask the parents to excuse her from the work.
B. Ask the parents to employ a house help.
C. Invite her friend to do the work.
D. Understand that such work is good.

89. Your neighbour Mary, a standard eight pupil, is being forced to get married by her parents before sitting for the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education examination. As a Christian, the **best** advice to give her is that she should
A. discuss the matter with friends
B. accept to get married
C. inform the class teacher about it
D. run away and stay with relatives.

90. Peter, a standard eight pupil finds out that his classmate is taking alcohol. As a Christian, what is the **best** action for Peter to take?
A. Advise the classmate to see a counsellor.
B. Report the classmate to the head teacher.
C. Tell the classmate to obey school rules.
D. Keep quiet about the matter.

SECTION B
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. "Pray to your Lord and sacrifice to him alone." The above verse is taken from *Surah*
A. *Al-Zilzalah*
B. *Al-Kauthar*
C. *Al-Maun*
D. *Al-Humaza.*

62. According to *Surah Al-Fatiha,* Muslims should follow the path of those who
A. earned Allah's grace
B. earned Allah's forgiveness
C. performed *Salah*
D. praised Allah.

63. Kassim your classmate is sorrowful because his parents are facing financial problems. A lesson that he can learn from *Surah Al-Inshirah* is that
A. Allah rewards those who are patient
B. Allah guides the righteous
C. the hereafter is better than the present life
D. there is relief after every hardship.