

# KNEC EXAM 2021

## CLASS 7

### Monitoring Learner's achievement at primary school level.

*For making schemes call Mr Machuki  
0795491185/0778626409.*

*Learners are encouraged to take this exam  
serious.*

The ministry of Education in conjunction with Kenya Educators, World bank and Vision 2030 presents a KNEC exam for all classes in primary school level.

The exam will be used to monitor the Learner's achievement at primary school level.

**The test comprises two sections in all the subjects.  
Section A - Has Multiple choice Questions.**

**Section B - Has Structured questions**

Monitoring Learner Achievement at  
Primary School Level in Kenya

**Class 7**

**TURN OVER**

**LEARNERS NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**LEARNER'S ADMISSION NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS TO LEARNERS**

1. This paper consists of **50** Questions.
2. Answer all the questions by circling / ticking the correct answer.
3. You have **2 hours 30 minutes** to answer **all** the questions in this paper.

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**SCORING GRID (50 marks)**

<b>QUESTION</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Mark (s)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Score</b>															

<b>QUESTION</b>	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<b>Mark (s)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Score</b>															

<b>QUESTION</b>	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
<b>Mark (s)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Score</b>															

<b>QUESTION</b>	46	47	48	49	50	<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>
<b>Mark (s)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	<b>50</b>
<b>Score</b>						

**SECTION A****Working Space**

Answer all the questions in this section by circling the correct answer

1. What is 11106811 in words?
  - A. Eleven million sixteen thousand eight hundred and eleven
  - B. Eleven million one hundred and sixty eight thousand and eleven
  - C. Eleven million one hundred and six thousand eight hundred and eleven
  - D. Eleven million one hundred and six thousand and eighty one
  
2. What is seven million seventy thousand and seventy in symbols?
  - A. 7070070
  - B. 7007070
  - C. 7070007
  - D. 7700070
  
3. What is the place value of digit 9 in the number 309637?
  - A. Hundreds
  - B. Thousands
  - C. Ten thousands
  - D. Nine thousand
  
4. What is the total value of digit 6 in the product of 0.42 and 8?
  - A. 6
  - B. 3.36
  - C. 0.6
  - D. 0.06
  
5. What is  $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$  arranged in descending order?
  - A.  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}$
  - B.  $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{1}{2}$
  - C.  $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$
  - D.  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}$

6. What is the value of  $\frac{10 + 2(11 - 6)}{5}$  ?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 12
- D. 20

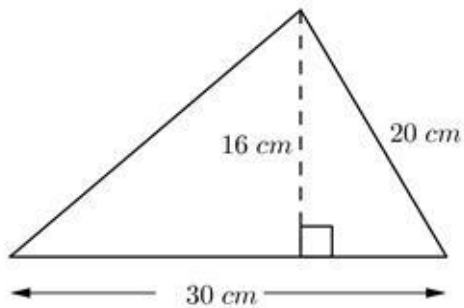
7. What is the next number in the pattern 3, 7, 16, 32, 57, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. 63
- B. 83
- C. 93
- D. 126

8. What is the value of  $18.934 + 0.173 - 4.317$  ?

- A. 23.424
- B. 14.810
- C. 14.790
- D. 13.690

9. The figure below is a triangle.



What is the area of the triangle in  $\text{cm}^2$  ?

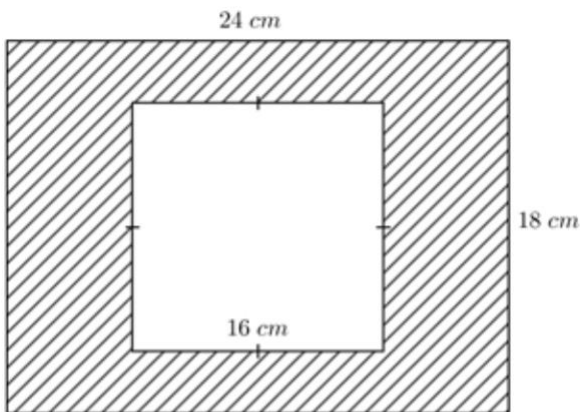
- A. 160
- B. 240
- C. 300
- D. 480

10. A school has a total population of 610 pupils. There are 366 girls in the school. What is the percentage of boys in the school?

- A.  $66\frac{2}{3}$
- B.  $60\frac{2}{3}$
- C. 40

Class 7D. 20

11. What is 789.4586 correct to two decimal places?
- A. 789.5  
B. 789.46  
C. 789.459  
D. 789.45
12. Three bells ring at intervals of 30 minutes, 45 minutes and 60 minutes. If they ring together at 8.00 a.m, what time will they ring together next?
- A. 11.00 a.m  
B. 11.00 p.m  
C. 8.15 a.m  
D. 8.03 a.m
13. What is the square root of 64?
- A. 8  
B. 32  
C. 128  
D. 4096
14. The figure below shows a rectangular picture frame of length 24 cm and width 18 cm. A square picture of length 16 cm is put in the picture frame.



What is the area of the shaded part?

- A. 176 cm<sup>2</sup>  
B. 256 cm<sup>2</sup>  
C. 432 cm<sup>2</sup>  
D. 688 cm<sup>2</sup>

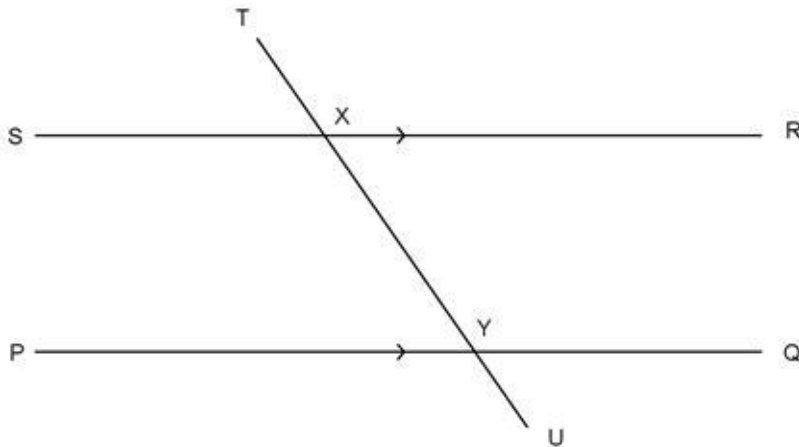
**15. Work out**

t	kg	g
3	89	647
+ 14	76	449
<hr/>		
<hr/>		

- A. 18 t                  66 kg                  96 g
- B. 17 t                  166 kg                  96 g
- C. 17t                  166 kg                  86 g
- D. 17 t                  165 kg                  1096 g
- 16.** The distance from Sam's home to the market is 2 kilometres. Sam walks to the market and back every day. What distance in kilometres does he cover in 2 weeks?
- A. 56
- B. 28
- C. 14
- D. 8
- 17.** A child was born on 14th February 2020. How old was the child on 28th April 2020?
- A. 73 days
- B. 74 days
- C. 75 days
- D. 76 days
- 18.** Which one of the following statements is correct?
- A.  $3(7 + 8) < 2(15 + 2)$
- B.  $\frac{1}{2}(18) = \frac{1}{5}(100)$
- C.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 32  $>$   $\frac{1}{4}$  of 44
- D.  $\frac{1}{2}(4 \times 3) > \frac{1}{3}(72 \div 6)$

**Working Space**

19. A tailor had a roll of cloth measuring 77.5 metres. He cut it into smaller pieces each measuring 1.25 metres. How many pieces did he obtain from the roll of cloth?
- A. 6200  
 B. 620  
 C. 62  
 D. 6.2
20. Grace bought 36 bottles of sanitizer. Each bottle holds 500 ml. How many litres of sanitizer did she buy?
- A. 0.18  
 B. 18  
 C. 180  
 D. 1800
21. Abdi had 2-one thousand shilling notes. If he changed them into two hundred shilling notes, how many notes did he get?
- A. 2000  
 B. 100  
 C. 10  
 D. 5
22. In the figure below, line SR is parallel to line PQ. Line TU is a transversal.



Which one of the following statements is correct?

A. angle **SXT** + angle **PYT** = angle **SXU**

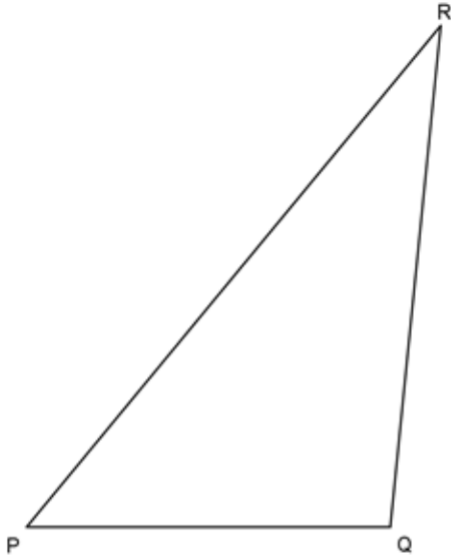
B. angle **SXT** + angle **QYU** = angle **PYU**

C. angle **RXU** + angle **PYT** =  $180^\circ$

D. angle **RXU** + angle **TYQ** =  $180^\circ$



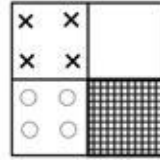
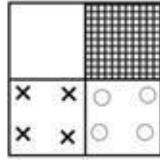
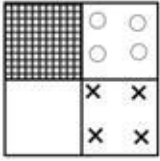
23. The figure below shows a triangle PQR drawn to scale.



- What is the size of angle **PRQ**?
- A.  $146^\circ$   
B.  $96^\circ$   
C.  $50^\circ$   
D.  $34^\circ$
24. A solid is in the shape of a cuboid.  
What is the sum of the number of its faces and edges?
- A. 20  
B. 18  
C. 17  
D. 13
25. A map has a scale of 1 cm represents 50 km. The actual distance between town X and town Y is 900 km. What is the length of the distance on the map?
- A. 1.8 cm  
B. 18 cm  
C. 180 cm  
D. 1800 cm
26. Which one of the following properties is true for all right angled triangles?
- A. Two angles are equal  
B. Two sides are equal  
C. All sides are equal  
D. One of the angles is  $90^\circ$

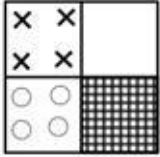
27. The figures below show a pattern.

Working Space

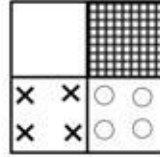


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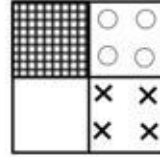
What is the next shape in the pattern?



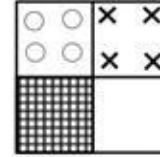
A



B



C



D

28. What is the simplified form of

$$2(a + 18) + \frac{1}{2}(6a - 8) ?$$

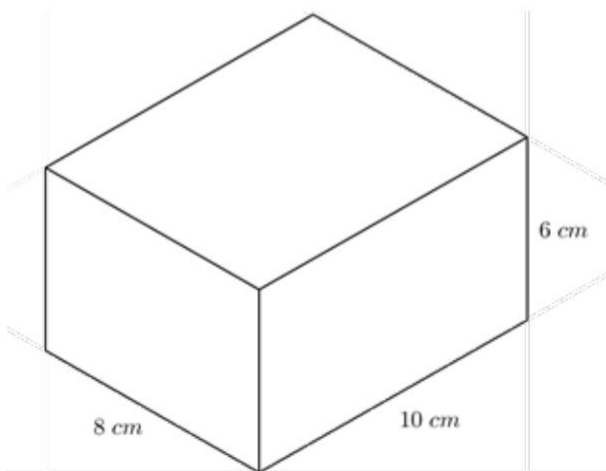
A.  $5a + 32$

B.  $5a + 40$

C.  $5a + 10$

D.  $7\frac{1}{2}a + 25$

29. The figure below is a cuboid.



What is the volume of the cuboid?

A.  $72 \text{ cm}^3$

B.  $240 \text{ cm}^3$

C.  $376 \text{ cm}^3$

D.  $480 \text{ cm}^3$

**30.** The following are properties of some quadrilaterals;

- (i) *All sides are equal*
- (ii) *All angles are equal*
- (iii) *Diagonals bisect at  $90^\circ$*
- (iv) *Opposite sides are equal and parallel*

Which of these properties are correct about a rectangle?

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

**Working Space**

Answer all questions in this section by writing the answers in the spaces provided.

31. A hotel bought a bag of sugar and used  $\frac{1}{3}$  of it to prepare tea. If  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the sugar was used to prepare porridge, what fraction of the sugar remained?
32. What is the value of  $3\frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{2}{3}$  ?
33. The total number of pupils in Standard five, six and seven in a school is 450. The number of pupils in Standard seven is 150 while those in Standard five is 200. How many more pupils are there in Standard seven than in Standard six?

34. Joel harvested 3006 bags of maize in the year 2015 and 5369 bags of maize in the year 2016. In the year 2017, he harvested 200 bags of maize less than in the year 2016. How many bags of maize did he harvest in the 3 years?
35. Ann's farm is circular in shape with a diameter of 21 metres. She fenced it using 4 strands of wire. What is the total length of wire that was used?  
Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$
36. A motorist covered a distance of 480 km in 6 hours. What was the speed of the motorist in km/h?

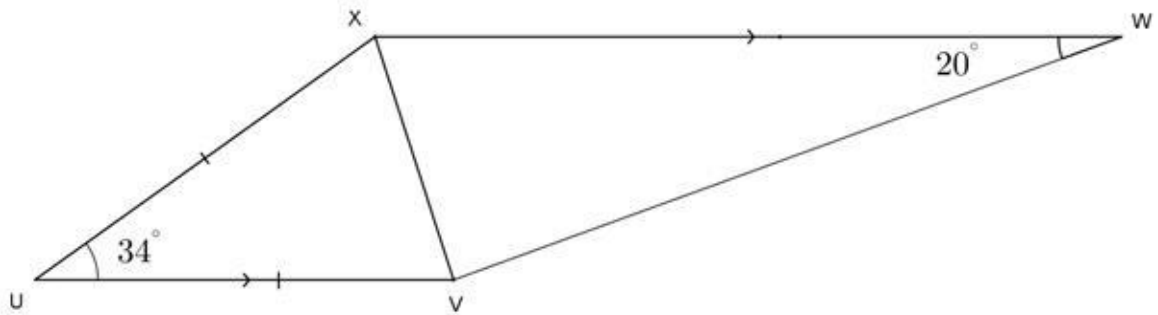
37. A watch loses 1 minute every 12 hours. It was set right on Monday **Working at 0900 Space** h. What time will it show the following day at 0900 h? Give the answer in a.m/p.m clock system.

38. Using a ruler and a pair of compasses only, construct a perpendicular bisector to meet line KL shown below at point N.



What is the measure of line KN in cm?

39. The figure shown below is made up of two triangles  $UVX$  and  $VWX$ . Lines  $XW$  and  $UV$  are parallel while  $UVX$  is an isosceles triangle. Angle  $VUX = 34^\circ$  and angle  $VWX = 20^\circ$ .



What is the size of angle  $XVW$ ?

40. The line shown below is part of an incomplete triangle  $XYZ$ . Line  $XZ = 8$  cm and angle  $YXZ = 35^\circ$ . Using a ruler and a protractor only, complete the triangle  $XYZ$ .



What is the measure of line  $YZ$  in cm?

41. What is the value of  $m$  in  $6m - 11 = m + 9$ ?

42. Mary bought the following items from a shop:

*3 kg of sugar @ sh 120 per kg*

*20 kg of rice @ sh 100 per kg*

*5 litres of oil for sh 400*

*4 loaves of bread @ sh 50*

How much money did she pay for all the items?

43. Kambua bought 30 eggs for sh 280. She used sh 20 for transport. She later sold each egg at sh 12. How much profit did she make?



44. A pupil bought the following items from a shop; 5 exercise books @ sh 80  
3 pens @ sh 15  
A geometrical set for sh 250

If the pupil gave the shopkeeper a one thousand shilling note, how much balance was the pupil given?

45. The table below shows postal charges in shillings for sending letters to various regions in the world.

Mass	East Africa (sh)	Rest of Africa (sh)	Europe and the Middle East (sh)
Up to 20 g	85	95	110
Over 20 g up to 50 g	150	170	265
Over 50 g up to 250 g	265	325	475
Over 250 g up to 350 g	615	705	1160
Over 350 g up to 500 g	855	1010	1485
Over 500 g up to 1 kg	1115	1295	1915
Over 1 kg up to 2 kg	1590	1855	2880

David sent letters with the masses shown below to three different countries;

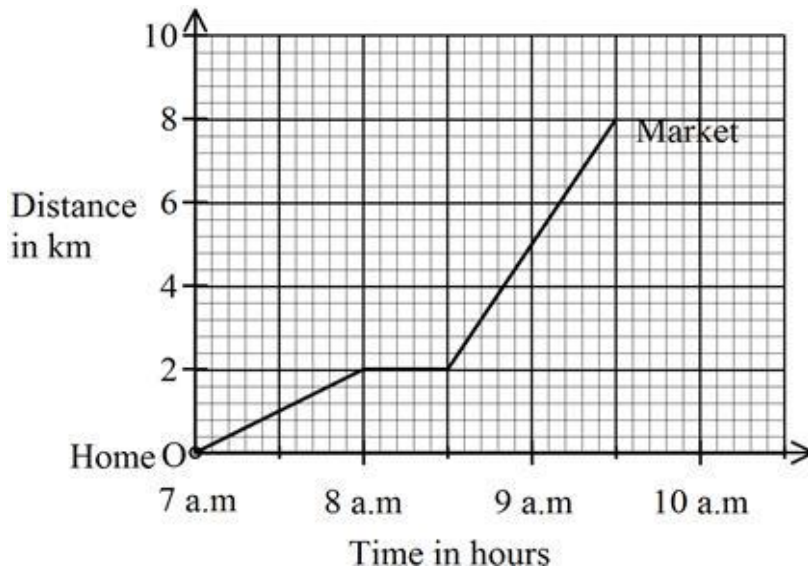
- (i) 1500 g letter to Germany (in Europe)
- (ii) 300 g letter to South Africa (in Africa)
- (iii) 500 g letter to Uganda (in East Africa)

How much money did he pay for the postage?

46. A farm has the following  
animals; *95 camels*  
*30 goats*  
*85 cows*  
*90 sheep*

Draw a pie chart representing each type of the animals in the farm.

47. The graph below shows Wandi's journey from home to the market.



What is the average speed for her journey from home to the market in km/h?

48. The table below shows the arrival and departure times for a bus travelling from Nairobi to Murang'a.

Station	Arrival time	Departure time
Nairobi		0800 h
Juja	0845 h	0850 h
Thika	0910 h	0915 h
Kabati	0945 h	1000 h
Kenol	1010 h	1015 h
Murang'a	1045 h	

How long did the bus take to travel from Thika to Murang'a?

49. The table below shows milk production from a farm in six days. The milk produced on Friday is not indicated.

Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Amount of milk in litres	16	10	15	17		12

The average milk production for the six days was 16 litres. How much more milk was produced on Friday than on Thursday?

50. Patel scored the following marks in different subjects in an examination;

<i>Mathematics</i>	90 %
<i>English</i>	80 %
<i>Kiswahili</i>	60 %
<i>Science</i>	65 %
<i>Social studies and Religious education</i>	55 %

What was the mean mark?

**THIS IS THE LAST PRINTED PAGE.**

Monitoring Learner Achievement at  
Primary School Level in Kenya

**Class 7**

**TURN OVER**

LEARNER'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

LEARNER'S ADMISSION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS TO LEARNERS**

1. This paper consists of **three** sections; **A, C** and **B**.
2. Answer **all** the questions.
3. Answer multiple choice questions by circling the correct option.
4. For some questions, write the answers in the spaces provided.
5. You have **1 hour 40 minutes** to answer all the questions in this paper.

**Time: 1 hour 40 minutes**

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**SCORING GRID (50 marks)**

<b>Question</b>															
<b>Mark (s)</b>															
<b>Score</b>															

<b>Question</b>															
<b>Mark (s)</b>															
<b>Score</b>															

<b>Question</b>															
<b>Mark (s)</b>															
<b>Score</b>															

<b>Question</b>						<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>
<b>Mark (s)</b>						<b>50</b>
<b>Score</b>						

## SECTION A: BROKEN PASSAGE (10 marks)

Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered 1-10. For each blank space choose the best alternative from the choices given.

One of the best relationships is that of friendship. Everybody needs a friend to 1 experiences of life with. Friendship is about laughing together about small things, confiding 2 each other and standing with one another in good and bad times. Even 3 the definition of friendship varies from person to person, the 4 behind it is the same for everybody. Life is empty without a friend. 5 when you get a true friend, make sure you cherish him or her with all 6 heart. A person with 7 true friend with whom all things can be shared is the 8 in the world. However, we 9 choose our friends carefully because our choice of friends can build or destroy our 10. Like the wise say, 'Bad company spoils good morals.'

- |     |    |            |    |           |    |          |    |           |
|-----|----|------------|----|-----------|----|----------|----|-----------|
| 1.  | A. | talk       | B. | have      | C. | share    | D. | divide    |
| 2.  | A. | with       | B. | in        | C. | on       | D. | for       |
| 3.  | A. | if         | B. | though    | C. | whether  | D. | when      |
| 4.  | A. | message    | B. | reason    | C. | meaning  | D. | process   |
| 5.  | A. | So         | B. | But       | C. | And      | D. | Yet       |
| 6.  | A. | her        | B. | our       | C. | his      | D. | your      |
| 7.  | A. | some       | B. | a         | C. | another  | D. | any       |
| 8.  | A. | greatest   | B. | brightest | C. | smartest | D. | luckiest  |
| 9.  | A. | should     | B. | could     | C. | must     | D. | would     |
| 10. | A. | intentions | B. | career    | C. | future   | D. | interests |

## SECTION B: LANGUAGE USE (20 marks)

Use your knowledge of the alphabet to answer questions 11 and 12.

11. Arrange the following words in the order in which they appear in a dictionary.

bread beard build black

---

12. Which one of the following words comes first in a dictionary? those three thirsty there
-

For questions 13 and 14, complete the sentences using the correct word from the brackets.

13. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ the milk. (drank/drunken).
14. Peter had \_\_\_\_\_ the national anthem beautifully. (sung/sang).

For questions 15 and 16, choose the correct word from the brackets to complete the sentence.

15. Angela is the \_\_\_\_\_ girl in the class. (taller/tallest)
16. Your school is \_\_\_\_\_ than ours. (farther/farthest)

For questions 17 to 19, select a word from the ones given in the box to fill in the blank spaces.

hurriedly   with   neatly   me   by   I
---

17. Halima and \_\_\_\_\_ are friends.
18. She was accompanied \_\_\_\_\_ her father to school.
19. David ate his food \_\_\_\_\_.

For questions 20 and 21, write one word that means the same as the underlined words in the given space.

20. The person who flies an aeroplane was smartly dressed.  
\_\_\_\_\_
21. When I had a toothache, I was taken to a person who takes care of our teeth.  
\_\_\_\_\_

For questions 22 to 25, match the group of words in column A with the words in column B to complete the sentences correctly.

Column A	Column B
22. This is the police officer	for the child to drink.
23. The teacher will be unhappy	but I did my best.
24. The milk is too hot	who arrested the thief.
25. The exam was hard	if we do not do the assignment.



For questions 26 and 27, choose the alternative that best completes the sentence.

26. The pupils were late, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. were they
  - B. weren't they
  - C. did they
  - D. didn't they
27. Jane wore a \_\_\_\_\_ dress.
- A. red, new cotton
  - B. red, cotton new
  - C. new, cotton red
  - D. new, red cotton

Read the paragraph below and use it to answer questions 28 to 30.

Four boys went out to play in the school field. James and Peter joined the football team. John chose to play table tennis. Patrick settled for volleyball. Later, John joined the hockey team while James and Patrick switched to basketball. Patrick also played football where he helped his team win.

28. Who among the following boys played the **highest** number of games?
- A. John
  - B. Peter
  - C. Patrick
  - D. James
29. Which of the following games was played by **most** boys?
- A. Basketball
  - B. Volleyball
  - C. Table tennis
  - D. Football
30. Who among the boys took part in the **least** number of games?
- A. James
  - B. Peter
  - C. John
  - D. Patrick

## SECTION C: READING COMPREHENSION (20 marks)

*Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow.*

In the past, marriage between young people was mainly arranged by adults. Arrangements often began while the boy and the girl were still young. Discussions and visitations between the two families went on secretly with little knowledge by the would-be young couple. In most cases, when the deal was struck, the boy would be briefed by the father or the grandfather in the midst of storytelling sessions. The girl on the other hand would be given a clue as to where she would be married but not necessarily when. Nabwala and Osundwa's case was not different. Of course, the two would have preferred to be allowed to choose who they wanted to marry.

One day, the ever smiling Nabwala went to fetch water as usual. At the river, she picked the water pot, placed it on her head and walked gracefully up the hill. It was amazing how she managed to keep balance at the same time swaying her hips and singing her favourite tune, 'Obule bwanje.'

Unknown to her, a plan to abduct her had been made earlier. Osundwa and a bunch of adventurous boys had been informed of the plan and hid behind the bushes waiting. The anxious wait was about to end when they heard chuckles, singing and giggles from excited girls as they moved with practiced ease from the stream. As part of the plan, a group of girls had been asked to accompany Nabwala to the stream. Their duty was to report back the success of the day's mission. Suddenly, angry looking boys emerged from their hideout and pounced on Nabwala, carrying her shoulder high as though she was weightless. Seeing this, the other girls pretended to run for their dear lives screaming at the top of their voices. Nabwala, on her part weakly fought her captors to be set free. But at the back of her mind she knew quite well that her fate had been decided. She had feared for this day but had lived with the knowledge that one day, whatever she had witnessed happen to other girls was bound to happen to her. According to the tradition of her people, she had no choice in the matter. None of her peers had that choice either.

At Osundwa's home, Nabwala was placed in one corner of a poorly lit house. Terrified by the experience, Nabwala buried her head in her trembling hands and **wept** uncontrollably. Then an idea came to her mind. Something told her that she did not need to pity herself. A strange voice was commanding her to do something that had never been done in her village. Her destiny lay in her hands. She remembered the words of Mr Bola, her Religious Education teacher.

'Nabwala, do not let other people always decide for you what to do or say. Sometimes people can mislead you.'

Strangely, these words seemed to give her wings. There and then she decided to escape. Nabwala went back to school and worked very hard. She became the first girl in her community to acquire a university degree. Later, she formed an organisation that fought against early marriage in the country.

31. According to the first paragraph young people
- A. knew right away who they would marry.
  - B. were not involved in the choice of who they married.
  - C. were not allowed to leave home without permission.
  - D. knew when and who they were to get married to.
32. The boy child was informed of who he would marry by
- A. an adult male relative.
  - B. his grandmother.
  - C. other boys his age.
  - D. his parents.
33. From paragraph two, which of the following statements is **not true** about Nabwala?
- A. She was always cheerful.
  - B. She was happy with her life.
  - C. She did her duties well.
  - D. She feared for her future.
34. When was the plan to abduct Nabwala made?
- A. Earlier on that abduction day.
  - B. When she was still young.
  - C. A few days before the abduction.
  - D. Immediately Nabwala left for the river.
35. The girls' duty was to report back the success of the day's mission. What was the mission?
- A. To witness Nabwala being taken to her husband.
  - B. To escort Nabwala to the river to fetch water.
  - C. To find out what the adventurous boys were doing.
  - D. To help Nabwala to escape from her abductor.
36. Nabwala can be described as
- A. honest.
  - B. kind.
  - C. brave.
  - D. fearful.

37. Which of the following statements is **true** according to the passage?
- A. Everyone in Nabwala’s community liked arranged marriages.
  - B. Nabwala escaped early marriage and became successful in life.
  - C. Nabwala and Osundwa lived happily ever after in their marriage.
  - D. Everybody in Nabwala’s community admired her courage.
38. Write a word that can be used to replace the word ‘**wept**’ in the story. \_\_\_\_\_
39. Whose advice encouraged Nabwala to escape?
- \_\_\_\_\_
40. What lesson do we learn from this passage?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

*Read the passage below and then answer questions 41 - 50.*

Saving is simply the habit or practice of putting aside some money for use on a rainy day. A rainy day is a time when one needs more money than they can raise from their daily or monthly earning. Such money can also be saved to be used as capital to start a business. People also use their savings to live on when they are not working.

Saving is normally a problem for many people. Some people are not able to save because their income is not even enough for their basic needs. Some have convinced themselves that they have too little money to save so they do not even try. Others think they are too young to begin saving. There are others who have a plan showing clearly how they intend to spend their income, but their appetite for good things is so great that they end up not sticking to their budget. Then there are those that work, get paid, spend everything, continue working and life goes on. In other words, they do not think about tomorrow.

Saving is a habit that should be developed from childhood. This can be done in **various** ways. The commonest and simplest way is to use a tin or a container that we cannot easily open to **retrieve** the money once it is deposited. Another way is giving money to our parents or guardians to keep it for us. Also, parents and guardians can open an account with a bank where every now and then money can be deposited. This is done to secure the money and also to earn

interest. Alternatively, the money can be invested in something whose benefit the child can see and understand. Some parents even encourage their children to save by doubling whatever the child saves. This increases their desire to save more.

Once the desire to see our money grow is built from an early age, we can easily become super savers. The importance of being a super saver is simple: one does not rely on others for financial support and can therefore live peacefully and comfortably.

41. From the first paragraph, why is it important to save money?
- A. To become the best supersaver.
  - B. To keep the money in an account.
  - C. To use the money when you need it.
  - D. To use the money when it is raining.
42. According to the passage, some people cannot save any money because
- A. they are too young to save.
  - B. they are afraid to lose all their money.
  - C. they have no money to spare.
  - D. they do not know the importance of saving.
43. Which of the following is **not** a way of saving money as mentioned in the passage?
- A. Depositing money in a tin.
  - B. Giving our parents money to keep for us.
  - C. Putting money in a bank account.
  - D. Spending on unplanned goods.
44. Which of the following best replaces the word 'retrieve' in the passage?
- A. Remove
  - B. Count
  - C. Reach
  - D. Confirm
45. Why is it beneficial to begin saving from an early age?
- A. One becomes very rich.
  - B. Saving becomes a habit.
  - C. Parents double their money.
  - D. One does not need a budget.

46. According to the passage, one who saves can be described as
- A. rich.
  - B. obedient.
  - C. strict.
  - D. disciplined.
47. A person who loses his or her source of income without having any savings is likely to
- A. set up a big business.
  - B. begin saving little by little.
  - C. go on a holiday to rest.
  - D. become dependent on others.
48. The most suitable title for this passage would be?
- A. The importance of saving
  - B. How to begin saving money
  - C. Why many people do not save
  - D. Saving money to start a big business
49. Give a word that means the same as the word **'various'** in the passage.
- 
50. According to the passage, what is the easiest way of saving?
- 

**THIS IS THE LAST PRINTED PAGE**

Monitoring Learner Achievement at  
Primary School Level in Kenya

**Class 7**

**TURN OVER**

**LEARNER'S NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**LEARNER'S ADMISSION NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

## **ENGLISH COMPOSITION**

**Time: 40 minutes**

### **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

1. In the spaces provided above write your full Name and admission number.
2. Now open this paper, read the composition subject carefully and write your composition on the lines provided.
3. The composition **must** be written in English.

**This Question Paper consists of 4 printed pages.**

**TURN OVER**







**Monitoring Learner Achievement at  
Primary School Level in Kenya**

**Darasa la 7**

JINA: \_\_\_\_\_

NAMBARI YA USAJILI: \_\_\_\_\_

**MAAGIZO KWA WANAFUNZI**  
**SOMA MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO KWA MAKINI.**

1. Kijitabu hiki kina maswali **50**.
2. Hakikisha ya kwamba umeandika jina lako na nambari yako ya usajili.
3. Umepewa muda wa **saa 1** na **dakika 40** kujibu maswali yote.
4. Katika baadhi ya maswali 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.
5. Chora kiduara au pigia mstari herufi ambayo ndilo jibu lako.

**Mfano**

**21.** Chagua jibu lenye ala za muziki pekee.

- A. filimbi, udi, mvukuto, chapuo
- B. njuga, tari, kinubi, fidla
- C. harimuni, marimba, msondo, malemba
- D. siwa, zeze, upatu, nembo

Jibu sahihi ni **B**. Jibu hili ndilo lililochorewa kiduara.

6. Piga mstari au chora kiduara kwenye jibu moja tu.
7. Jibu maswali mengine kulingana na maagizo yaliyotolewa.

**KWA MATUMIZI YA MTAHINI**

**JEDWALI LA ALAMA**

SWALI	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UPEO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ALAMA															

SWALI	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
UPEO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ALAMA															

SWALI	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	41	42	43	44	45
UPEO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ALAMA															

SWALI	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	JUMLA
UPEO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50
ALAMA															

Soma kifungu kifuatacho. Kina nafasi 1 mpaka 10. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidi kati ya yale manne uliyopewa.

Haki za watoto ni suala 1 kushughulikiwa. Watoto 2 wanafaa 3 haki 4. Wana haki ya kucheza na 5 na kupata elimu. 6, wanastahili nzuri kupata lishe bora 7 mavazi na mahali pa kuishi. Walezi wana 8 kuhakikisha kuwa kila mtoto anapata haki 9. 10 wanahatarisha maisha ya watoto.

1. A. linapohitaji B. linalohitaji C. linayohitaji D. linaohitaji
2. A. wote B. sote C. nyote D. yote
3. A. kutimiziwa B. kutimizia C. kutimizwa D. kutimizika
4. A. kwao B. yao C. lao D. zao
5. A. nyingine B. wengine C. mengine D. jingine
6. A. Isitoshe B. Ilhali C. Ikiwa D. Isipokuwa
7. A. . B. ! C. , D. ?
8. A. matarajio ya B. jukumu la C. shughuli ya D. lengo la
9. A. hiyo B. hilo C. hizo D. hivyo
10. A. Wakipuuza B. Wakapuza C. Wanapuza D. Wamepuza

Kutoka swali la 11 mpaka 15, chagua jibu sahihi.

11. Chagua neno lenye silabi **tano**.  
A. atasoma B. mvumilivu C. orodha D. ingawa
12. Jaza mapengo kwa maneno sahihi.  
\_\_\_\_\_mvua ilinyesha \_\_\_\_\_ hakukuwa na mafuriko.  
A. Bali, tena B. Ilhali, mno  
C. Japo, sana D. Lau, zaidi
13. Ni sentensi ipi **isiyo** katika kauli ya kutendea?  
A. Toma alichotea maji kwa Sudi.  
B. Julia aliandikia kalamu ya wino.  
C. Tina anamfumia mama mkeka.  
D. Koto amerejea nyumbani kwao.

14. Rafiki yako anacheza karibu na kidimbwi cha maji huku akijua ni hatari. Chagua kauli ambayo utatumia kumuonya.
- Tafadhali usijipalie makaa.
  - Chunga, utakula mwande.
  - Tahadhari, utamwaga unga.
  - Jamani utajifanyia inda.
15. Chagua sentensi inayoonyesha masharti.
- Susa alikuwa akimsaidia babu nyumbani.
  - Tata alikipaka rangi kijumba chake kikapendeza.
  - Nina akipalilia mimea vizuri atapata mavuno tele.
  - Kanda alikihifadhi cheti chake ndani ya sanduku.

*Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, jibu swali kulingana na maagizo.*

16. Panga maneno haya kama yanavyofuatana katika kamusi. maktaba, maabara, maegesho, mabati
- 
- 
17. Nomino **nyuta**, **kucha** na **mbao** ziko katika ngeli gani?
- 
18. Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika usemi halisi. Dereva alituambia tufunge mikanda ya usalama.
- 
- 
19. Rafiki yako amepiga picha nzuri kinyume na matarajio yako. Utatumia kihisishi gani?  
\_\_\_\_\_ umepiga picha nzuri hivi?

20. Onyesha aina ya neno lililopigiwa mstari katika sentensi ifuatayo:  
Gari lilikuwa kando ya barabara.
- 
21. Andika sentensi ifuatayo upya kulingana na maagizo. Nilimkuta Juma ambapo unapitia mto Salama.  
**Anza kwa:** Unapopitia Mto Salama
- 
- 
22. Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo: Mlezi aliwanunulia watoto wake majarida mjini.
- 
- 
23. Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika wingi. Chungwa ambalo mtoto huyu anakula limeiva.
- 
- 
24. Panga maneno yafuatayo kuunda sentensi sahihi. Nyumbani darasa kisha wanafunzi lao walifagia wakaenda
- 
- 
25. Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika udogo: Mlango wa kuingia kwake unapendeza.
- 
-

26. Maana ya, **Biko alitutangazia gazeti hilo** ni, “Biko alitumia gazeti kutoa habari kutuhusu.”

Maana nyingine moja ya sentensi hii ni:

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27. Koli anataka kwenda kutazama mechi ya kandanda, atatoa \_\_\_\_\_ kama malipo ili aruhusiwe kuitazama. Akitaka kusafiri kwa gari atalipa nauli.

28. Andika katika tarakimu.  
elfu mia nane, mia nane na tatu

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29. Ndugu yako anapoenda kulala utamuaga kwa kumwambia\_\_\_\_\_.

30. Rafiki yako alizaliwa mwongo mmoja uliopita. Rafiki yako ana umri wa miaka \_\_\_\_\_.

Moja kati ya mambo ya kimsingi ambayo binadamu anastahili kufanya ili kudumisha afya ni usafi wa kibinafsi. Mtu anayezingatia usafi wa kibinafsi huhakikisha kwamba ameosha vifaa na mavazi anayotumia, na kwamba ameoga mara kwa mara ili kuutunza mwili wake. Usafi wa kibinafsi humwepusha mtu na magonjwa yanayosababishwa na vimelea kama vile funza na viroboto.

Baadhi ya watu hupuuza usafi wa sehemu nyingine za mwili. Si ajabu kuwapata watu hawa wakinawa uso asubuhi ili kuondoa matongo kwenye macho, na kuoga baada ya shughuli za kutwa ili kuondoa jasho mwilini, lakini wakapuuza usafi wa kinywa.

Kinywa ni sehemu ya uso ambayo huhifadhi sehemu muhimu za mwili kama vile meno na ulimi. Kwa hivyo, hatuna budi kukitunza kinywa chenyewe ili sehemu hizi muhimu ziweze kusetirika. Je, umewahi kuwazia umuhimu wa meno? Mbali na kumpa mtu tabasamu la kuvutia na mvuto wa kijumla wa sura, meno humsaidia binadamu kukitafuna chakula kabla ya kukimeza. Mtu mwenye meno **yaliyodhoofika** hushindwa kula vyema. Hivyo basi kila binadamu anastahili kuyatunza meno yake, lau sivyo atakosa kufaidi utamu wa vyakula kama vile pure, nyama na miwa.

Utunzaji wa meno unahitaji uwajibikaji wa kibinafsi. Ni muhimu kupiga mswaki angaa mara mbili kwa siku. Hili litakusaidia kuondoa ugaga unaoota juu ya meno na uchafu kwenye ulimi. Zaidi ya hayo, unapojenga mazoea ya kusugua meno mara kwa mara unazuia kuenea kwa viini ambavyo huyafanya meno kuoza na kukifanya kinywa chako kitoe harufu mbaya. Hali kadhalika, lishe bora ni njia muhimu ya kutunza afya ya kinywa. Mathalan, juisi ya miwa husaidia kuzuia meno kuoza. Utafunaji wa miwa huimarisha meno na mifupa. Karoti nayo huipa mifupa na meno kalisi ambayo ni madini muhimu katika kuyaimarisha. Vyakula vyenye vitamini C kama vile mchicha na machungwa huimarisha ufizi na meno. Ukosefu wa vitamini C husababisha kuvimba kwa ufizi na kutokwa na damu. Ugonjwa huu huitwa hijabu. Ikumbukwe pia kwamba ulaji wa vyakula vyenye sukari nyingi huathiri afya ya meno. Vyakula kama vile biskuti na pipi huyafanya meno kuwa na matundu ambayo ni mazingira mufti ya kuzaana kwa viini. Viini hivi huyafanya meno kuoza na hatimaye kung'oka. Afya ya kinywa na meno huhusu pia utunzaji wa ufizi. Ufizi ni nyama inayoshikilia meno kinywani. Ufizi huweza kuharibiwa kwa vitendo kama vile kuingiza vijiti katikati ya meno ili kuondoa mabaki ya vyakula, kung'ata vitu vigumu na kusugua meno kwa mswaki wenye vijiti visivyofaa.

Walisema wasemao kwamba ukiona vyaelea jua vimeundwa, nako kuwa na meno imara hutegemea juhudi za mtu binafsi. Ni jukumu la kila mtu kuhakikisha kwamba ameeepuka vitendo ambavyo vinahatarisha afya ya kinywa chake. La muhimu zaidi anastahili kumwona daktari wa meno mara kwa mara ili kupata ushauri ufao kuhusu utunzaji bora wa meno.



31. Kulingana na aya ya **kwanza**:
- Watu wanaofua nguo hawapatwi na magonjwa.
  - Afya ya mwili hutegemea usafi wa mtu.
  - Mtu anayevaa nguo nyingi kwa siku ana afya.
  - Wadudu huwavamia watu wasiowazia magonjwa.
32. Kulingana na aya ya **pili**, watu wengi
- husumbuliwa na uchafu asubuhi.
  - huthamini usafi baada ya shughuli ngumu.
  - huzingatia usafi wa baadhi ya sehemu za mwili.
  - husahau uchafu ulio kwenye meno.
33. Chagua jibu **lisilo sahihi** kulingana na aya ya **tatu**. Meno
- humsaidia mtu kumeza chakula haraka.
  - humwezesha mtu kuonyesha hisia zifaazo.
  - humjengea mtu sura ya kupendeza.
  - humrahisishia mtu kazi ya kutafuna chakula.
34. Aya ya **tatu** inadhihirisha kwamba:
- Kinywa huyafanya meno kuwa kiungo muhimu.
  - Binadamu akitunza meno yake atafurahia utamu wa chakula.
  - Chakula kizuri humfaidi zaidi mtu mwenye meno imara.
  - Manufaa ya utunzaji wa meno humfanya mtu kufikiri sana.
35. Upigaji mswaki huwa na manufaa yafuatayo **isipokuwa**:
- Kuondoa ugaga unaoota kwenye meno.
  - Kuzuia kuenea kwa viini.
  - Kuzuia harufu mbaya ya kinywa.
  - Kupata madini ya kalisi.
36. Kulingana na aya ya **nne**, ni kauli ipi inayoonyesha kwamba tabia ya mtu huathiri hali yake ya afya?
- Unapojenga mazoea ya kusugua meno unazuia kuenea kwa viini.
  - Juisi ya miwa husadia kuzuia meno kuoza.
  - Karoti nayo huipa mifupa na meno kalisi nyingi.
  - Vyakula kama vile biskuti na pipi huyafanya meno kuwa na matundu.
37. Chagua msimamo wa mwandishi katika aya ya **mwisho**.
- Kuimarika kwa afya hutegemea uhusiano kati ya mtu na daktari wake.
  - Utendakazi wa viungo vya mwili hutegemea jinsi mtu anavyovitunza viungo hivyo.
  - Kila binadamu anastahili kuhakikisha kwamba anavithamini viungo vya mwili wake.
  - Idadi kubwa ya watu inapaswa kupewa maelekezo yafaayo kuhusu afya.
38. Maana ya **yaliyodhoofika** kulingana na kifungu ni yenye:
- kukosa mvuto
  - mianya mingi
  - kukosa nguvu
  - vitamini chache
39. Kulingana na kifungu, kauli **hatuna budi** inamaanisha:
- tunalazimika
  - tunatambua
  - tumezoea
  - tumeamini
40. Kifungu kimeonyesha kwamba mtu asipodumisha usafi huvamiwa na funza na viroboto. Andika vimelea wengine wawili ambao hawajatajwa kwenye kifungu ambao mtu anayezingatia usafi wa kibinafsi anaweza kuwaepuka.
- 
-

Ilikuwa wakati wa likizo. Kai alikuwa amemtembelea babu yake mashambani. Siku hiyo Kai alimpata babu amekalia kigoda kilichokuwa chini ya mti. Babu alikuwa anasoma gazeti la *Msema Kweli*. Ubavuni mwake mlikuwa na sahani ambayo bila shaka ilikuwa imetumiwa kwa chakula cha mchana.

“Shikamoo babu!” Kai alimwamkua babuye.

“Marahaba mjukuu wangu, hujambo? Njoo uketi nami hapa.” Babu alimkaribisha Kai.

Kai aliketi kwenye mkeka uliokuwa karibu na babu.

“Babu unasoma nini?” aliuliza Kai huku akitazama picha ya kuvutia iliyokuwa kwenye ukurasa wa kwanza wa gazeti hilo.

“Ah! Mjukuu wangu, ni haya mambo yenu yasiyoisha kushangaza.”

“Babu, kwa nini yawe ya kushangaza? Kwani ulipokuwa na umri kama wangu mambo hayo uyasemayo hayakuwapo?”

“Mjukuu wangu, si kwamba siku zetu hakukuwa na mambo. Lakini haya ya kijana huyu kwenye gazeti hili! Sijui kwa nini hamjishughulishi kuwafahamu watu wa ukoo wenu! Inaonekana mnajizika kwenye vitabu na kusahau elimu ya ukoo. “Siku zetu,” aliendelea babu huku akilifunga gazeti lake na kumtazama Kai, “wanajamii wote waliishi kama familia moja. Niliwafahamu ya akina babu, nyanya, mjomba, shangazi, amu, mama mkubwa, mama mdogo pamoja na watoto wao wote. Mngekuwa kama sisi bila shaka aibu iliyompata kijana huyu isingempata.”

“Lakini babu,” alisema Kai huku akitaka kumwelekeza babu kwenye mkondo mwingine wa mazungumzo, “hivi siku zenu mlikuwa mkipata vipi taarifa? Nasikia siku hizo hakukuwa hata na redio!” “Ah! Mjukuu wangu, umedanganyika. Mimi nilipozaliwa nilipata kuwa kulikuwa na magazeti na televisheni. Babangu alikuwa na kiredio chake ambacho daima kilikesha juu ya kochi pale sebuleni. Ndicho kilichokuwa jogoo wa kutuamsha. Na usidhani ni kiredio tu, alikuwa pia na televisheni, ila yake ilikuwa tofauti na hizi zenu mlizozoea, lakini ilitupa habari na burudani tosha. Hakika sisi na majirani wetu tulijumuika sebuleni mwa baba kutazama televisheni baada ya kazi ya kutwa.”

“Babu, je, mlipata habari kupitia magazeti na televisheni tu? Siku hizi sisi hupata habari kupitia kwenye simu. Hata hili gazeti ulisomalo limo kwenye simu hii yangu. Nililisoma asubuhi hata kabla ya kuja hapa.”

“Aa babangu, simu zilikuwapo, ila zilikuwa na tofauti kidogo tu na hizi zenu. Zetu zilikuwa kubwa na ziliwekwa mezani ndani ya chumba. Hatukuwa na nafasi ya kuzunguka nazo jinsi mnavyofanya siku hizi.”

“Babu!” alisema Kai huku akichekacheka, “tofauti si ndogo? Huwezi kulinganisha simu inayokuwezesha kutuma baruapepe na kusakura habari muhimu kutoka kwenye mtandao na hizo zenu za zamani. Hizi ni bora zaidi. Zinabeba elimu yote ya vitabuni. Siku hizi hatuna hata haja ya kwenda kwenye maktaba kuketi huko. Unaweza kujisomea hapa hapa kwenye kivuli cha mti huu. Hujui hata akina Mutuma wanafanya mitihani kupitia vifaa kama hiki?”

“Sikatai kwamba vifaa hivi vyenu vya kisasa vimerahisisha maisha. Linalonisumbua ni kwamba mmekuwa watumwa wa vifaa hivi. Siku ngapi nimewaonya binamu zako dhidi ya kucheza michezo kwenye mitandao kupita kiasi? Siku ngapi nimemwonya kaka yako dhidi ya kupiga soga na wenzake kwenye simu wakati wa maakuli? Si juzi tu niliposikia ukemi kutoka kwa Mzee Maarifa, nyumba nzima imejaa moshi, chakula kimeungua jikoni huku watoto wamepotelea kwenye simu zao?”

“Babu, hiyo ilikuwa bahati mbaya tu,” alisema Kai huku akitaka kuinuka kutoka kwenye mkeka, “Na iwe hiyo bahati mbaya. Ila nataka ujue kwamba hiyo ilikuwa ajali ambayo ingekuwa na kinga.

Pamoja na manufaa ya vifaa hivi, mnahitaji kuvitumia kwa nidhamu na tahadhari; lau sivyo mtakuja **kujiuma vidole.**”

41. Kulingana na aya ya **kwanza**:
- Kai alipenda kumtembelea babu wakati wa likizo.
  - Kai alipofika babu alikuwa amekula chakula cha mchana.
  - Babu alipenda kusomea gazeti chini ya mti.
  - Babu alipomwona Kai aliinuka kwenye kigoda.
42. Ni jambo gani linaloonyesha kuwa Kai ana heshima?
- Anamwamkua babu yake.
  - Anamuuliza babu anachosoma.
  - Anamtembelea babu yake mashambani.
  - Anainuka huku babu akizungumza.
43. Babu anashangazwa na jambo gani katika gazeti analolisoma? Vijana
- kupuuza haja ya kujua wanaohusiana nao kwa damu.
  - kucheza michezo nyumbani kupita kiasi.
  - kuacha chakula kuungua wakishughulika kwenye simu.
  - kuwaza kwamba wazee wao hawakujua umuhimu wa redio.
44. Kifungu kimebainisha kwamba elimu ya ukoo
- hutorahisishia kuwepo kwa elimu ya vitabu.
  - hutuongezea pamoja kutazama televisheni.
  - hutuongezea ujasiri wa kuuliza maswali.
  - hutuwezesha kufahamu jamaa zetu.
45. Kwa mujibu wa kifungu, chagua orodha inayoonyesha vyombo vilivyotumiwa kutoa habari enzi za babu.
- magazeti, jogoo, televisheni
  - jogoo, baruapepe, vitabu
  - vitabu, redio, baruapepe
  - televisheni, magazeti, redio
46. Kauli zifuatazo zinaonyesha ucheshi wa babu **isipokuwa** masimulizi kuhusu
- kiredio chao kukesha kochini na kuwa jogoo wa kuwaamsha.
  - babu na majirani kujumuika sebuleni kutazama televisheni.
  - ushauri dhidi ya kupiga soga kwenye simu wakati wa maakuli.
  - simu kubwa isiyobebeka iliyowekwa mezani ndani ya chumba.
47. Kulingana na kifungu, ni jambo lipi linaloonyesha kuwa vijana ni watumwa wa mtandao?
- Kutokuwa na nidhamu wanaposhiriki mazungumzo
  - Kutokuwa makini katika kazi za nyumbani
  - Kutosoma magazeti mara kwa mara
  - Kutojali mahusiano baina yao na majirani
48. Kauli, **kujiuma vidole**, imetumia tamathali gani ya usemi?
- sitiari
  - tashihisi
  - nahau
  - chuku
49. Kwa mujibu wa kifungu, babu anatoa ushauri gani kuhusu matumizi ya vifaa vya mawasiliano?
- 
- 
- 
50. **Mjukuu** na **babu** ni majina ya kiukoo. Taja majina mengine mawili ya kiukoo hayajatajwa katika hadithi.
- 

HUU NDIO UKURASA WA MWISHO ULIOPIGWA CHAPA.

# **Monitoring Learner Achievement at Primary School Level in Kenya**

## **Darasa la 7**

**JINA** \_\_\_\_\_

**NAMBARI YA USAJILI** \_\_\_\_\_

**MAAGIZO KWA WATAHINIWA  
SOMA MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO KWA MAKINI.**

1. Andika jina lako na nambari yako ya usajili.
2. Insha **lazima** iandikwe kwa lugha ya Kiswahili.

**KWA MATUMIZI YA MTAHINI**

<b>SWALI</b>	1
<b>UPEO</b>	40
<b>ALAMA</b>	









Monitoring Learner Achievement at  
Primary School Level in Kenya

**Class 7**

**TURN OVER**

LEARNER'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

LEARNER'S ADMISSION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS TO LEARNERS**

1. This paper consists of **two** sections; **A** and **B**.
2. Section **A** consists of **30** multiple choice questions.
3. Section **B** consists of **20** structured questions.
4. Answer **All** the questions in the two sections.

**Time: 1 hour 40 minutes**

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**SCORING GRID (50 marks)**

<b>Question</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Mark (s)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Score</b>															

<b>Question</b>	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<b>Mark (s)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Score</b>															

<b>Question</b>	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
<b>Mark (s)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Score</b>															

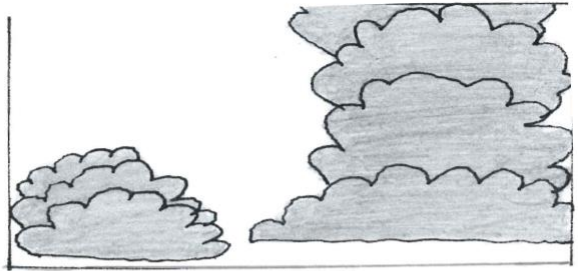
<b>Question</b>	46	47	48	49	50	<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>
<b>Mark (s)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	<b>50</b>
<b>Score</b>						

**SECTION A (30 marks)**

Answer **all** the questions in this section by circling the correct answer.

1. Which one of the following is a function of plant roots?
  - A. Photosynthesis.
  - B. Transportation of food.
  - C. Transpiration.
  - D. Absorption of mineral salts.
  
2. The function of the urethra in the male reproductive system is to
  - A. produce sperms
  - B. regulate temperature
  - C. store sperms
  - D. pass sperms.
  
3. The following diseases can be prevented by immunization **except**
  - A. polio
  - B. whooping cough
  - C. rickets
  - D. tetanus.
  
4. The following are practices observed at different times among some pupils.
  - i. Chewing sweets
  - ii. Brushing teeth
  - iii. Chewing sugar cane
  - iv. Opening soda bottles using teeth.Which pair consists **only** of practices that help to maintain strong and healthy teeth?
  - A. i and iii.
  - B. i and iv.
  - C. ii and iii.
  - D. ii and iv.
  
5. The **correct** order of HIV infection stages is
  - A. incubation  $\Rightarrow$  symptomatic  $\Rightarrow$  window  $\Rightarrow$  full blown
  - B. window  $\Rightarrow$  incubation  $\Rightarrow$  symptomatic  $\Rightarrow$  full blown
  - C. incubation  $\Rightarrow$  window  $\Rightarrow$  symptomatic  $\Rightarrow$  full blown
  - D. window  $\Rightarrow$  symptomatic  $\Rightarrow$  incubation  $\Rightarrow$  full blown.

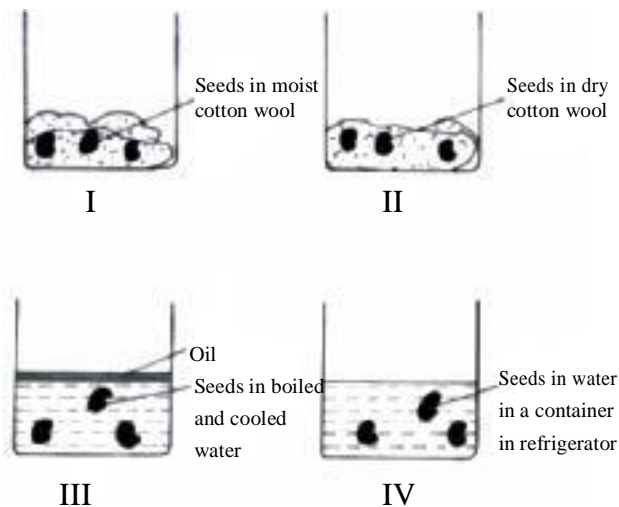
6. The diagram below represents a type of cloud.



Which one of the following is **not** a characteristic of the cloud shown above?

- A. Rain bearing.
  - B. Cotton-like.
  - C. Low lying.
  - D. Irregularly shaped.
7. The following materials were collected by pupils to model the solar system:
- i. Plasticine
  - ii. Water
  - iii. Thread
  - iv. Plastic bottle
  - v. Wooden board.
- Which pair of materials was **not** suitable?
- A. i and iii.
  - B. ii and iv.
  - C. iii and v.
  - D. i and v.

8. Pupils used the following set-ups to investigate conditions necessary for seed germination.



In which set-up did the seeds germinate?

- A. I.  
B. II.  
C. III.  
D. IV.
9. The following is a description of a certain blood vessel:
- Has thin walls
  - Carries oxygenated blood
  - Has valves
  - Carries blood under low pressure.
- The blood vessel described is
- A. pulmonary vein  
B. vena cava  
C. pulmonary artery  
D. aorta.
10. Which one of the following groups of food crops cultivated by a farmer consists **only** of cereals?
- A. Cassava, sweet potatoes, carrots.  
B. Oranges, mangoes, vegetables.  
C. Beans, millet, apple.  
D. Rice, maize, wheat.

11. Which **one** of the following animal feeds is used as fodder?
- A. Couch grass.  
B. Maize germ.  
C. Napier grass.  
D. Sunflower cake.

12. The following are true about reptiles **except** that they all
- A. live in water  
B. have dry scales  
C. lay eggs  
D. breathe through lungs.

13. Animals can be classified into domestic and wild animals. Which one of the following pairs consists **only** of wild animals?
- A. Zebra and rabbit.  
B. Bat and eagle.  
C. Goat and antelope.  
D. Duck and donkey.

14. Which one of the following is **not** a use of water on the farm?
- A. Keeping animals.  
B. Watering animals.  
C. Boat racing.  
D. Mixing chemicals.

15. A pupil was taken to hospital and found to have the following signs and symptoms:
- Blood stains in urine and stool
  - Severe abdominal pains
  - Skin rashes.
- The pupil was likely to be suffering from
- A. typhoid  
B. malaria  
C. cholera  
D. bilharzia.

16. Which one of the following tools is used by pit latrine diggers to scoop soil from the pit?
- A. Spade.  
B. Trowel.  
C. Jembe.  
D. Wheel barrow.

17. A see-saw is used for  
 A. comparing masses  
 B. balancing masses  
 C. moving masses  
 D. lifting masses.
18. A pupil placed ice cubes in a tin on a table. Which one of the following was likely to happen after sometime?  
 A. Decrease in temperature.  
 B. Increase in size.  
 C. Increase in mass.  
 D. Change in state.
19. Which one of the following is an effect of moving air?  
 A. Winnowing.  
 B. Sailing boats and canoes.  
 C. Blowing soil away.  
 D. Flying kites.
20. Pupils carried out an experiment to investigate floating and sinking. The observations were recorded as shown in the table below.

Objects that float	Objects that sink
Pencil	Stone
Dry leaves	<b>F</b>
<b>E</b>	Nail

Which one of the following pairs of objects represents **E** and **F** respectively?

- A. Cork and coin.  
 B. Pin and plastic.  
 C. Feather and paper.  
 D. Marble and broken glass.
21. In a class activity on sound, a pupil's eyes were covered with a piece of cloth. A bell was then rung at different positions around the pupil. The pupils were investigating  
 A. direction of sound  
 B. source of sound  
 C. pollution of sound  
 D. loud and soft sound.

22. When a pencil is put in a glass of water, it appears bent. This is due to  
 A. dispersion of light  
 B. refraction of light  
 C. reflection of light  
 D. absorption of light.

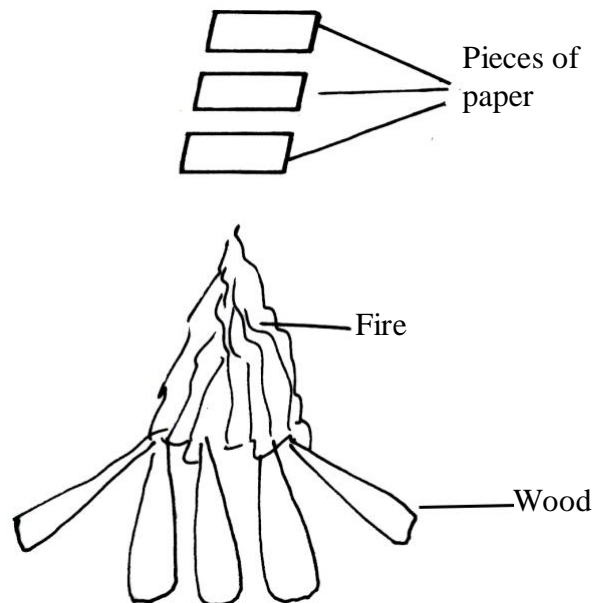
23. Pupils were provided with the following materials to investigate formation of shadows:

- i. Glass  
 ii. Mirror  
 iii. Water  
 iv. Milk.

Which **two** materials will form a shadow when light is shone on them?

- A. i and iii.  
 B. i and iv.  
 C. ii and iii.  
 D. ii and iv.

24. The following diagram represents a set-up that was used to investigate heat transfer in matter.



The pieces of paper did not fall onto the fire because of

- A. convection in liquids  
 B. conduction in solids  
 C. convection in gases  
 D. radiation in air.

25. In a class activity, pupils placed a basin on grass for a week. When the basin was removed, it was observed that the grass that was covered had turned yellow. This was due to lack of

- A. light
- B. oxygen
- C. water
- D. carbon dioxide.

26. Pupils grouped food stuffs as follows:  
 Group I: cabbage, ripe bananas, sorghum  
 Group II: ugali, yams, soya beans  
 Group III: kales, spinach, beans  
 Group IV: rice, mango, beans

Which one of the groups consists of a balanced diet? Group

- A. I
- B. II
- C. III
- D. IV.

27. Which one of the following methods of food preservation makes bacteria inactive?

- A. Canning.
- B. Use of honey.
- C. Smoking.
- D. Low temperatures.

28. The following are characteristics of a certain food:

- i. Does not contain nutrients
- ii. Obtained from fruits, vegetables and grains
- iii. Helps in emptying bowels.

Which one of the following is the other characteristic of the foodstuff described?

- A. Absorbed directly into the blood.
- B. It is not digested.
- C. Protects against diseases.
- D. Repairs worn out tissues.

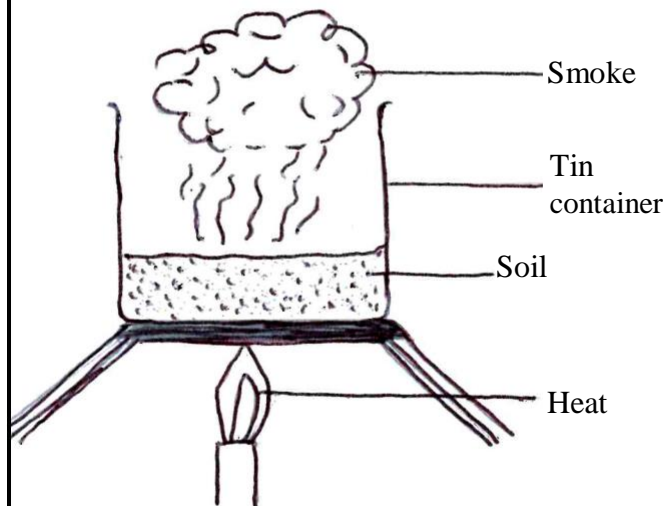
29. The picture below shows a certain type of soil erosion.



The type of soil erosion shown is

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

30. The following diagram is a set-up used to investigate a certain component of soil.



The component of soil being investigated is

- A. water
- B. organic matter
- C. mineral particles
- D. air.

**SECTION B (20 marks)**

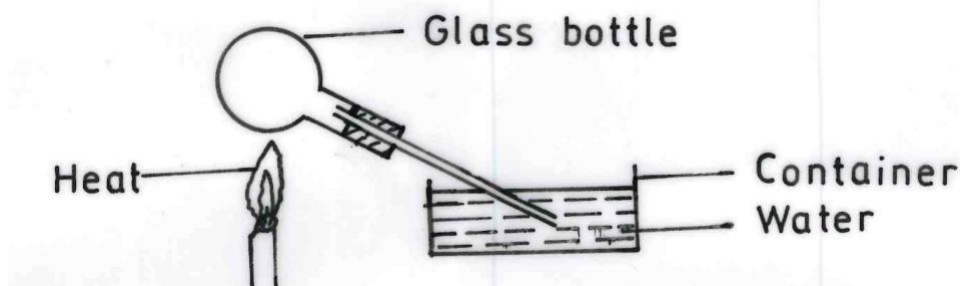
Answer *all* the questions in this section in the spaces provided.

31. The liquid part of the human blood is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
32. Diseases that are passed from one person to another are called \_\_\_\_\_ diseases.
33. The **most** suitable season for ploughing the farm is \_\_\_\_\_ season.
34. The fusion of the male and female sex cells in plants is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
35. The picture below shows a certain plant.



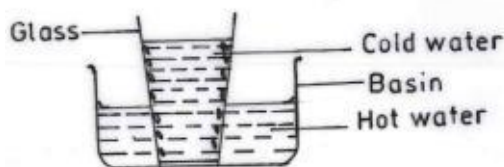
- The plant is most likely to be found in \_\_\_\_\_ areas.
36. Poultry kept for meat production are called \_\_\_\_\_.
37. Strip grazing, paddocking and tethering are examples of a general method of grazing called \_\_\_\_\_.
38. A pupil was provided with muddy water and two containers. The other material required to produce clean water is \_\_\_\_\_.
39. The term used to describe a push or a pull on an object is \_\_\_\_\_.

40. The following set-up was used to investigate expansion and contraction of a certain type of matter.



The most likely observation made in the water is \_\_\_\_\_.

41. When having meals, a person should \_\_\_\_\_ food properly before swallowing.
42. A pupil in a classroom saw light through a glass window pane but was unable to see the other pupils outside. The window pane was made of \_\_\_\_\_ material.
43. A person with the habit of using earphones complained of irritation of the ears. This was an effect of sound \_\_\_\_\_.
44. When a book drops from a high level, it produces \_\_\_\_\_ sound.
45. Vitamins are also called \_\_\_\_\_ foods.
46. Rickets is caused by lack of vitamin **D** and \_\_\_\_\_ in the body.
47. The following set-up was used by pupils to investigate a certain property of matter.



The pupils were investigating the presence of \_\_\_\_\_ in water.

48. Food eaten raw should be \_\_\_\_\_ before eating.
49. A teacher instructed pupils to feel different types of soil with their fingers. The property of soil being investigated was \_\_\_\_\_.
50. In a class activity, pupils were provided with samples of three types of soil to use in modelling a pot. The best soil for modelling the pot was \_\_\_\_\_.

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# **Monitoring Learner Achievement at Primary School Level in Kenya**

## **Class 7**

**TURN OVER**

LEARNER'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

LEARNER'S ADMISSION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

### INSTRUCTIONS TO LEARNERS

1. This paper consists of **TWO** sections; **A** and **B**.  
Section **A** consists of **36** multiple choice questions;  
Section **B** consists of **24** structured questions;
2. Answer **All** questions in section **A** by circling ticking/underlining/marking/pointing the correct answer.
3. Answer all questions in section **B** by writing the answers in the spaces provided.

**Time:** 2 hours

### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

#### SCORING GRID (60 marks)

<b>QUESTION</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Mark (s)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Score</b>															

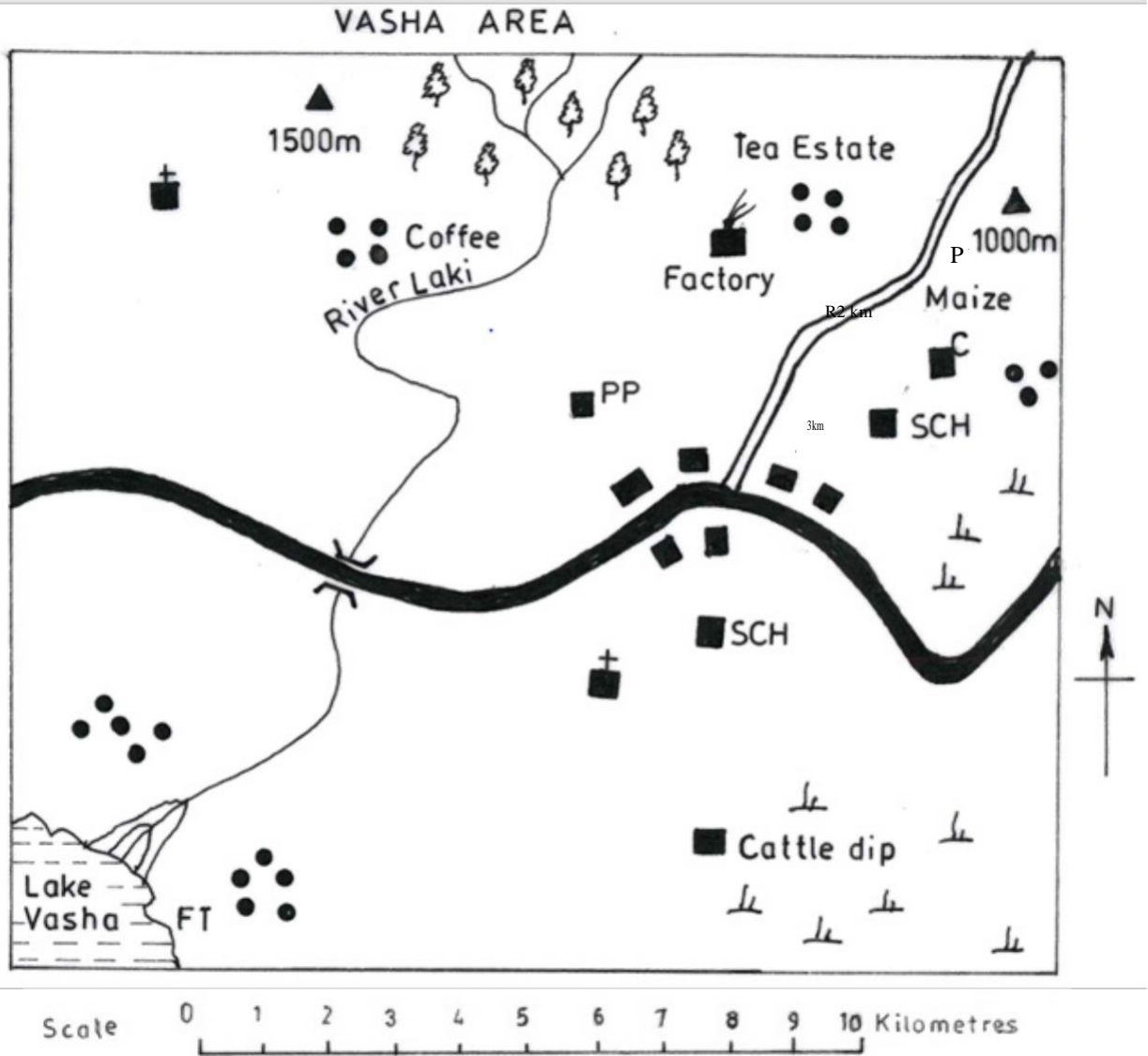
<b>QUESTION</b>	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
<b>Mark (s)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Score</b>																		

<b>QUESTION</b>	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
<b>Mark (s)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Score</b>																	

<b>QUESTION</b>	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>
<b>Mark (s)</b>											<b>60</b>
<b>Score</b>											

## SECTION A

Study the map of Vasha Area provided and answer question 1 to 7

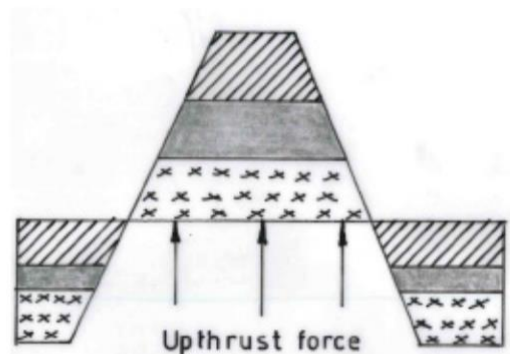


### KEY

	Tarmac road	FT	Fish traps
	Murram road	SCH	School
	River	PP	Police Post
	Bridge		
	permanent buildings		
	Houses		
	Hill		
	Church		
	Mosque		
	Forest		
	Scrub		

1. The general direction of flow of River Laki is
  - A. North East to South West
  - B. North to South West
  - C. South west to North
  - D. North to South.
  
2. The type of vegetation found in the South Eastern part of Vasha area is
  - A. Woodland
  - B. Scattered trees
  - C. Forest
  - D. Scrub.
  
3. What is the feature found at the mouth of River Laki?
  - A. Delta
  - B. Estuary
  - C. Tributary
  - D. Confluence.
  
4. The climate to the North of Vasha area can be described as
  - A. Hot and Wet
  - B. Cool and Wet
  - C. Cool and dry
  - D. Hot and dry.
  
5. Which of the following religions is **mainly** practised in Vasha area?
  - A. Hinduism.
  - B. Islamic.
  - C. Christianity.
  - D. Paganism.
  
6. The following economic activities are carried out in Vasha area **except**
  - A. Farming
  - B. Processing
  - C. Fishing
  - D. Mining.

7. What is the approximate length of the murrum road shown on the map?
  - A. 9 km.
  - B. 19 km.
  - C. 11 km.
  - D. 7 km.
  
8. Which one of the following is a positive effect of migration and settlement in Eastern Africa?
  - A. Led to conflicts.
  - B. Led to new ideas from other communities.
  - C. Led to displacement of some communities.
  - D. Led to loss of lives.
  
9. Which of the following aspects of African culture in Kenya should be preserved?
  - A. Traditional food, Traditional medicine.
  - B. Wife inheritance, Traditional education.
  - C. Female genital mutilation, Moral values.
  - D. Early marriages, Traditional dances.
  
10. The diagram below shows a feature formed as a result of faulting



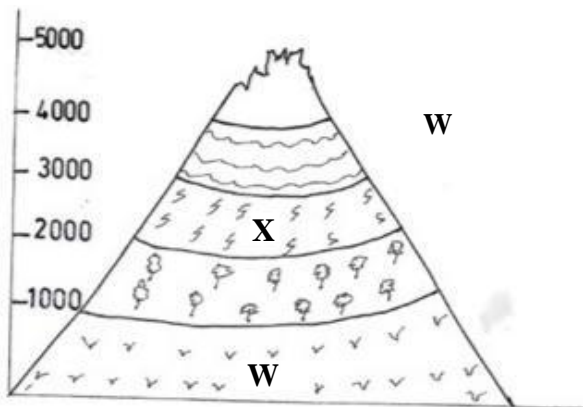
- Which one of the following mountains was formed as a result of faulting?
- A. Suswa
  - B. Usambara
  - C. Mt. Kenya
  - D. Jebel Marra.

11. Below is a list of family members
- (i) Mother
  - (ii) Father
  - (iii) Uncle
  - (iv) Grandmother
  - (v) Aunt.

Which of the following combination consist of members of the extended family?

- A. (iii), (iv), (v).
  - B. (i), (iv), (v).
  - C. (ii), (iii), (iv).
  - D. (i), (iv), (v).
12. John comes from a language group which originated from Central Africa, settled in the Western part of Kenya and practiced crop farming. The language group is
- A. Nilotes
  - B. Cushites
  - C. Bantus
  - D. Semites.

13. Use the diagram of a mountain below to answer questions 13 and 14



The vegetation found in the area marked X is

- A. Savannah
- B. Heath and moorland
- C. Bamboo forest
- D. Tropical rain forest.

14. The **main** economic activity carried out in the zone marked W is
- A. Trade
  - B. Mining
  - C. Lumbering
  - D. Pastoralism.

15. Chamis Primary school has a short statement written on its school bus backdoor describing the aims and beliefs of the school. This statement is referred to as
- A. School routine
  - B. School motto
  - C. School timetable
  - D. School committee.

16. The following statements are characteristics of farming methods in Africa.
- (i) Use of simple tools
  - (ii) Use of machinery
  - (iii) Use of herbicides
  - (iv) Growing of subsistence crops
  - (v) Practiced small scale farming
- Which of the following combination of statements describe traditional methods of farming?
- B. (i), (iii), (iv)
  - C. (ii), (iii), (iv)
  - D. (i), (iv), (v)
  - E. (iv), (v), (iii)

17. Which one of the following is the **main** tourist attraction along the coast of Kenya?
- A. Natural sceneries
  - B. Wildlife
  - C. Historical sites
  - D. Warm sandy beaches

18. Baraka lives in an area of high altitude, fertile well drained soils and high rainfall of between 1000mm to 2000mm. The **best** cash crop for him to grow is
- A. Coffee
  - B. Bananas
  - C. Cotton
  - D. Sisal

19. Below are factors that influence population distribution in East Africa
- Cool and wet conditions.
  - Hot and dry conditions.
  - Fertile soils.
  - Mining activities.
  - Pests and diseases
- Which combination of factors above encourage dense settlement?
- (i), (ii), (iii).
  - (ii), (iii), (iv).
  - (i), (iii), (iv).
  - (iii), (iv), (v).

20. Which of the following is a **common** problem of beef farming in both Kenya and Tanzania?
- Cultural practices.
  - Cattle rustling.
  - Transport costs.
  - Prolonged droughts.

21. The following are characteristics of a form of transport in Eastern Africa
- Cheap means of transporting heavy goods.
  - Transports goods in bulk.
  - Has limited accidents.
  - Not affected by congestion.
- Which form of transport is described above?
- Rail.
  - Road.
  - Air.
  - Pipeline.

22. Use the map of Eastern Africa below to answer questions 22 and 23.



The language group that used the route marked **M** was

- Nilotes
  - Cushites
  - Bantus
  - Semites.
23. The **main** function of the town marked **Y** on the map is
- Mining
  - Cultural centre
  - Industrial centre
  - Port.
24. Below are some problems facing regional trade in Eastern Africa.
- Similarity in goods.
  - Political instability.
  - Low prices.
  - Lack of a seaport.
  - Poor infrastructure.
- Which of the above combination of problems affect Kenya?
- (ii), (iii) (v).
  - (i), (ii) (iii).
  - (iii), (iv) (v).
  - (i), (iii), (v).

25. Which one of the following combination consist of electronic means of communication?
- Radio, Television, Cellphones.
  - Newspaper, Telephone, Magazines.
  - Electronic mail, Radio, Blowing horns.
  - Radio, Telefax, Newspaper.
26. **Three** of the following countries are members of Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). Which one is **not**?
- Uganda.
  - Tanzania.
  - Sudan.
  - Eritrea.
27. Below are descriptions of a certain traditional leader in Kenya
- He collaborated with the Europeans.
  - He was a King.
  - He asked for help to fight his enemies.
  - He was later made a paramount chief.
- The leader described above is
- Oloibon Lenana
  - Waiyaki wa Hinga
  - Nabongo Mumia
  - Kabaka Mutesa.
28. Which of the following reasons is **true** about the European's scramble for colonies in Eastern Africa?
- To acquire skilled labour in Eastern Africa.
  - To obtain slaves to work in their farms.
  - To acquire raw materials for their industries.
  - To end colonial rule.

29. The statements below describe the achievements of a prominent African Leader.
- He set up private schools.
  - His army was trained in France.
  - He introduced a new constitution.
  - He stopped slave trade.
- The leader described above is
- Julius Nyerere
  - Haile Selassie
  - Daniel Moi
  - Milton Obote.
30. Which one of the following are ways in which one can become a Kenyan Citizen?
- Birth, Registration.
  - Marriage, Naturalization.
  - Registration, Dual citizenship.
  - Migration, Birth.
31. Which one of the following is a political human right?
- Right to education.
  - Right to health care.
  - Right to own property.
  - Right to vote.
32. A Class 7 prefect found his friend fighting over a book on their way home. Which one of the following would be the appropriate action to take?
- Separate them and resolve the dispute.
  - Separate and punish them.
  - Separate them and report to the chief.
  - Take sides with the friend.
33. Which of the following factors promote peace?
- Unequal sharing of power
  - National language.
  - Unequal distribution of resources.
  - Religious differences.

34. Which of the following minerals is **not** correctly matched with the area where it is mined?
- A. Soda Ash – Magadi.
  - B. Flouspar- Kerio Valley.
  - C. Limestone -Athi River.
  - D. Diatomite –Kisii.
35. Who elects the speaker of the senate in Kenya?
- A. President.
  - B. Members of the Senate.
  - C. Members of the National Assembly.
  - D. Leader of opposition.
36. The following are functions of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) of Kenya **except**
- A. swearing in of members of parliament
  - B. drawing electoral boundaries
  - C. regulating activities of political parties
  - D. conducting civic education among voters.



## SECTION B

37. Name the early visitor who was both an explorer and a missionary.
- 
38. Give one way in which Kenyan communities interact in the present-day life.
- 
39. The weather instrument used to measure the speed of wind is called
- 
40. State the **main** reason why the northern part of Kenya is sparsely populated.
- 
41. The physical feature in Eastern Africa that extends from the Red Sea in the North to Mozambique in the South is known as
- 
42. The **main** role of traditional leaders in African communities was to
- 
43. Miombo woodland of Tanzania and Lambwe Valley of Kenya have limited human activities because of
- 
44. During a Class seven field trip, Amani experienced low temperatures as she climbed higher on a mountain. What could have caused the low temperatures?
- 
45. The small isolated rocky hills found on the plateau of Eastern Africa are known as
- 
46. Give one political effect of lawlessness in the society.
- 
47. Banking, insurance and tourism belong to a type of industry called
- 
48. Poultry farming is practised near urban centres **mainly** because of
-

49. Which is the main crop grown under irrigation at Kenana in Sudan?
- 
50. Apart from Lake Baringo and Lake Naivasha, name any other inland fishing ground in the Rift Valley of Kenya.
- 
51. The **main** problem facing tourism in Eastern Africa today is
- 
52. Which pastoral community uses horses to search for pasture and water
- 
53. Name one of the leaders in Kenya who came up with the philosophy of African socialism
- 
54. Which chiefdom had leaders known as Ntemi and strong army known as Rugaruga in Eastern Africa?
- 
55. The reason why Julius Nyerere was appointed as the Chief Minister of Tanganyika in 1960 was
- 
56. One of the positive effects of the colonial rule on the health sector was
- 
57. The right to equal chance for persons with special needs is referred to as
- 
58. Caleb is a senior officer in the government. He has influenced the employment of two of his relatives in his office. Caleb may be accused of practicing
- 
59. Which arm of the government is responsible for punishing law breakers?
- 
60. What is the **main** function of the Cabinet in Kenya?
- 

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# **Monitoring Learner Achievement at Primary School Level in Kenya**

## **Class 7**

**TURN OVER**

LEARNER'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

LEARNER'S ADMISSION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS TO LEARNERS**

1. This paper consists of **50** Questions.
2. Answer all the questions by circling / ticking the correct answer.
3. You have **1 hours 40 minutes** to answer **all** the questions in this paper.

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

**SCORING GRID (50 marks)**

<b>QUESTION</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Mark (s)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Score</b>															

<b>QUESTION</b>	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<b>Mark (s)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Score</b>															

<b>QUESTION</b>	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
<b>Mark (s)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Score</b>															

<b>QUESTION</b>	46	47	48	49	50	<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>
<b>Mark (s)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	<b>50</b>
<b>Score</b>						

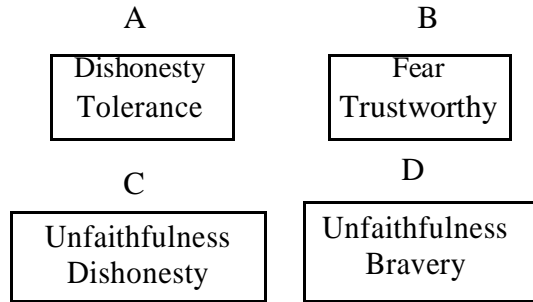
## SECTION A

1. From the biblical stories of creation, human beings are considered special because they
  - A. were told to eat from all the trees in the Garden
  - B. were able to speak to the animals in the Garden
  - C. were told by God to increase in number
  - D. received life-giving breath from God.
2. Which one of the following is a reason why Abraham left Haran for the land of Canaan?
  - A. He was instructed by God to do so.
  - B. He was searching for his relatives.
  - C. He wanted to become famous in Canaan.
  - D. God instructed him to escape from his enemies.
3. Who among the following people were the parents of Joseph?
  - A. Isaac and Rebecca.
  - B. Jacob and Rachael.
  - C. Elikanah and Hannah.
  - D. Naomi and Elimelech.
4. Who among the following people was sent by God to deliver the Israelites from Egypt?
  - A. Gideon.
  - B. Joshua.
  - C. Caleb.
  - D. Moses.
5. Which one of the following promises was made by God to the Israelites at Mount Sinai?
  - A. "I will bless those who bless you."
  - B. "I will give you the land of Canaan."
  - C. "You will be my chosen people."
  - D. "I will keep you safe from all your enemies."
6. "You are coming against me with a sword, spear and javelin but I come against you in the name of the Lord Almighty" (1Samuel 17:45). These words said by David teach Christians that they should
  - A. fight their enemies
  - B. have faith in God
  - C. respect their leaders
  - D. ask for help from their friends.
7. King Solomon is remembered as a great king of Israel **mainly** because he
  - A. ruled with wisdom and understanding
  - B. had a lot of wealth and honour
  - C. built a beautiful palace
  - D. had good relationship with other kings.
8. A lesson that Christians learn from the incident in which the rich woman of Shunem built a room for Prophet Elisha is that they should
  - A. build houses for visitors
  - B. obey their church leaders
  - C. travel to different places
  - D. show hospitality to others.
9. The **main** lesson Christians learn from the incident in which Daniel was thrown into the pit of lions is that they should
  - A. cooperate with their leaders
  - B. be loyal to God
  - C. be dedicated in their work
  - D. give offerings to God.
10. The parents of baby Jesus took him to Egypt because
  - A. there was plenty of food in Egypt
  - B. they were instructed by the Wise Men to do so
  - C. king Herod wanted to kill him
  - D. it was their ancestral home.

11. Which one of the following actions was taken by both the shepherds and the Wise Men when Jesus was born? They
- presented gifts to him.
  - visited the baby Jesus in Bethlehem
  - sang songs of praise to God
  - reported the matter to King Herod.
12. Jesus did not perform miracles in his home town of Nazareth because
- the people did not have faith in him
  - the disciples requested him not to do so
  - he did not want to become famous
  - he wanted to avoid conflict with the religious leaders.
13. The parable of the friend at midnight teaches Christians that they should
- avoid travelling at night
  - be lending items to other people
  - be persistent in prayer
  - give food to their friends.
14. Which one of the following statements is a teaching of Jesus from the Lord's Prayer?
- "Do not bring us to hard testing"
  - "Man shall not live by bread alone."
  - "Do not judge others so that God will not judge you."
  - "Love your neighbour as you love yourself."
15. The **main** lesson Christians learn from the incident of Jesus healing the ten lepers is that they should
- Seek help from others
  - be respectful to their leaders
  - be hopeful when suffering
  - be thankful at all times.
16. Who among the following people helped Jesus to carry the cross?
- Simon of Cyrene.
  - Joseph of Arimathea.
  - Judas Iscariot.
  - Nicodemus.
17. After his resurrection, Jesus said to Peter "Take care of my sheep" (John 21:16). These words teach Christians to
- be responsible over their property
  - preach the good news to others
  - live in unity with others
  - share their possessions with others.
18. On the day of Pentecost, the Holy Spirit descended upon the disciples in the form of
- a dove
  - pigeon
  - fire
  - a thick cloud.
19. Which one of the following miracle was performed by Peter and John at the Beautiful Gate of the temple?
- The raising of Tabitha.
  - The healing of the lame man.
  - The healing of Aeneas.
  - The raising of Lazarus.
20. Which of the following set of boxes contains the gifts of the Holy Spirit?
- |                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| A                 | B                         |
| Joy<br>Healing    | Knowledge<br>Self-control |
| C                 | D                         |
| Faith<br>Patience | Healing<br>Faith          |
21. The **main** lesson Christians learn from Paul and Silas when they were singing and praying to God while in prison at Philippi is that they should
- endure suffering for Christ
  - respect earthly authority
  - avoid causing trouble
  - sing praises with others.

22. Which one of the following acts of worship is practiced in both Christianity and traditional African religion?
- Reading scriptures.
  - Taking the Holy Communion.
  - Reciting creeds.
  - Giving offerings.
23. Which one of the following occasions marks the end of childhood in traditional African communities?
- Birth.
  - Naming.
  - Initiation.
  - Marriage.
24. In traditional African communities, elderly women are involved in performing rituals because they
- are able to advice others
  - are experienced in religious matters
  - are respectful to the religious leaders
  - know where the places of worship are.
25. The **best** way for Christians in Kenya to take care of the environment is by
- taking part in planting of trees
  - clearing bushes in the environment
  - composing songs on the environment
  - condemning people who destroy the environment.
26. Ann, a Standard Seven pupil finds two Grade three pupils fighting. As a Christian what is the **correct** action for her to take?
- Assist the weaker one to fight back.
  - Ignore them and keep quiet about it.
  - report to her parents about it.
  - Stop the two pupils from fighting.

27. Which of the following set of boxes contains obstacles that threaten good relationships?



28. Which one of the following is the **main** reason why people work in both Christianity and traditional African communities? To
- improve their surroundings
  - get their basic needs
  - exercise their bodies
  - socialize with others.
29. Tom a Standard Seven pupil realizes that his friend has been missing school because his parents have been leaving his younger brother with him. The **correct** advice for Tom to give his friend is
- request his parents to allow him to continue with his education.
  - tell his parents to employ a house help.
  - request his aunt to come and stay with his younger brother sometimes.
  - leave his younger brother with his neighbour and go to school.
30. The **best** way Christians in Kenya can help reduce the spread of COVID-19 is by
- giving people free face masks to wear
  - providing soap and water for washing hands
  - follow the guidelines of Ministry of health
  - closing the places of worship.

## SECTION B

31. A lesson that Christians learn from Adam and Eve when God chased them from the Garden of Eden is that they should be

---

32. A common duty that God gave to human beings in the two biblical stories of creation is that they should take care of the

---

33. Gideon was chosen by God to lead the Israelites to fight against the

---

34. God was displeased with king Ahab because he had taken

---

35. Prophet \_\_\_\_\_ healed Naaman of his leprosy.

36. Both Prophet Amos and Micah taught the people of Israel to practice

---

37. Jesus was baptized in river \_\_\_\_\_

38. A lesson Christians learn about Jesus from the miracles of calming the storm and walking on water is that Jesus has power over

---

39. “The man I kiss is the man you want. Arrest him” (Matthew 26:48). These words were said by

---

40. A lesson Christians learn from Philip when he met the Ethiopian Eunuch is that they should desire to be led by

---

41. From the traditional African stories of creation, God is portrayed as the

---



42. A lesson Christians learn from the way expectant mothers are given special treatment in traditional African communities is that the life of the unborn child is
- 
43. In traditional African communities, children are told stories **mainly** to teach them
- 
44. A virtue Christians acquire from the communal sharing of work in traditional African communities is
- 
45. In traditional African communities, people share possessions in order to take care of the
- 
46. Christians in Kenya are encouraged to overcome ethnic differences in order to promote
- 
47. Christians in Kenya restore relationship among themselves **mainly** by practicing
- 
48. According to Christian teaching, work was ordained by
- 
49. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, people are asked to be washing hands using running water. Most homes have improvised containers to provide running water. The life skill demonstrated in making the containers is **mainly**
- 
50. The best way a Christian youth can avoid contracting HIV/AIDS is by practicing
- 

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