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DISTINCTION EXAM

CLASS 5

SERIES 006-19

FOR MARKING SCHEMES CALL 0705525657



FOR MORE RESOURCES CALL: 0705525657

DISTINCTION SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT TEST

STANDARD FIVE - 2019
ENGLISH:LANGUAGE

5

PREMIER

Time: 1hr 40mins

Fill in the blank spaces 1- 15 with the best alternative.

At eleven ___1___ the visitors returned to ___2___ seats and the headteacher ___3___ the choir to sing a song. They ___4___ and danced ___5___. We were all ___6___ our feet and ___7___ our heads in time ___8___ the music. Next ___9___ the dancers. Their bodies ___10___ painted in ___11___ patterns and they ___12___ fine ___13___ with head-dresses made ___14___ feathers. These ___15___ have been mistaken for wedding gowns.

1.	A. O'clock	B. o'clock	C. oc'lock	D. Oc'lock
2.	A. each	B. there	C. their	D. our
3.	A. asked	B. ordered	C. pleaded	D. telled
4.	A. singing	B. singed	C. sung	D. sang
5.	A. beutifuly	B. beautifuly	C. beatifully	D. beautifully
6.	A. tapping	B. stumping	C. hitting	D. banging
7.	A. shaking	B. nodding	C. bowing	D. raising
8.	A. on	B. for	C. with	D. of
9.	A. came	B. comes	C. took	D. showed
10.	A. was	B. being	C. are	D. were
11.	A. coloful	B. colorfull	C. colourful	D. colourfull
12.	A. wore	B. put on	C. weared	D. worn
13.	A. uniform	B. costumes	C. clothes	D. dresses
14.	A. on	B. of	C. from	D. with
15.	A. should	B. would	C. can	D. ought

For questions 16-18, change the sentence given into the plural form

16. This is a nice apple.
- A. This are nice apples.
- B. Those are nice apples.
- C. These are nice apples.
- D. That are nice apples.

17. That book is mine.
- A. Those books are mine.
- B. These books are mine.
- C. These books are ours.
- D. Those books are ours.

For questions 18-19, choose the odd word out

18. A. nephew B. son
C. uncle D. widow

19. A cock B. lioness
C. bitch D. cow

For questions 20-21, state which tense the sentence is in

20. He is singing now
A. Present tense
B. Past tense
C. Present continuous tense
D. Future tense

21. He sold his car last month.
A. Present tense
B. Past tense
C. Present continuous tense
D. Future tense

For questions 22-24, choose the correct form of the verb

22. The teacher has _____ angry
A. become B. became
C. becoming D. becomes

23. The headmaster has _____ him this time
A. heared B. heard
C. hear D. hearing

24. Elizabeth _____ a nice table cloth.
A. make B. making
C. makes D. made

For questions 25-27, select the best preposition

25. My brother is very good _____ Mathematics
A. for B. with
C. in D. at

26. The teacher was angry _____ me
A. of B. about
C. with D. at

27. He jumped _____ the stream
A. into B. on
C. along D. above

In questions 28-30, choose the correct meaning

28. A child whose parents are dead _____
A. orphan B. widow
C. widower D. patient

29. Chairs, tables, beds, cupboards are ___
A. stationary B. furnitures
C. equipment D. furniture

30. A place where milk is sold _____
A. diary B. farm
C. dairy D. factory

Read the passage below and answer questions 31-40

American gymnast, Simone Biles is at the moment considered the greatest gymnast in the world.

But even as she celebrates her glory, in a small shanty town of Muthama, Waithaka, Kawangware, Nairobi, there is a little star that maybe in a few years, could outshine her.

Her name is Stacy, a petite, soft-spoken grade three girl at Riverside School, in Dagoretti, Nairobi County, who has defied gravity thanks to her incredible gymnastic moves.

Stacy is a self-taught gymnast, who has now garnered so many fans in her school and her neighbourhood. Her prowess has also made her not just the pride of her parents, Meshack and Lucy who run a salon business in Kawangware, but also an inspiration to the whole school, as well as her siblings.

According to her father, she started showing interest in the sport while she was still very young. "She was only three years old when I noticed a strange but interesting trend about her. Every time I arrived from work, she would grab my attention with new gymnastic moves," explains Mr Juma.

Many times, whenever they would be invited in parties, he says, she would be called upon to entertain guests. "This got the attention of my friends too and they started insisting that I should find her a coach. But I didn't know where to find the service and I wasn't sure I would be able to afford anyway," he explains.

After some research he found out about the CDF training hall within the estate. "I spoke to a certain coach, who introduced me to another training centre in Lavington," says Juma.

The training costs sh. 1500 per session. However, Stacy's exemplary skills have earned her a practicing space at CDF hall in Dagoretti and the Lavington Mall free of charge.

Her training routine begins every evening after school, except for Wednesdays when she rests after participating in school games.

She practises her gymnastics between 5pm and 6:30pm, after which she goes back home and does her homework, eats supper then retires to bed.

This strict routine, has enabled her to strike a balance between her studies and her love for gymnastics.

"I am quite very happy with her classwork, as I can rank her among top 10 pupils," says her teacher, Irene Gitahi.

For Stacy, nothing can limit her; not even the sky. The Olympics and other international competitions seem to be well within her reach.

"Apart from winning medals, I would also like to coach other children in future so they can help create awareness of this not so popular sport in Kenya," says Stacy.

31. According to paragraph one, Simone Biles is _____
A. an American gymnast.
B. a Kenyan gymnast.
C. considered not the greatest gymnast
D. has travelled to Kenya many times.

32. In which county is Dagoretti according to the passage?
A. Muthama B. Kawangware
C. Waithaka D. Nairobi

33. How old do you think Stacy is?
A. About four years old.
B. About twelve years old.
C. About five years old.
D. About eight years old.

34. What does Stacy's mother do for a living?
A. She assists Stacy in gymnastics.
B. She runs a salon business.
C. She is a greengrocer.
D. She cuts people's hair.

35. How old was Stacy when she started doing gymnastics?
A. Three years. B. Four years
C. Five years D. Six years

36. Stacy used to entertain people in _____
A. church B. school
C. parties D. wedding

37. How much do Stacy's parents pay for her practice?
A. sh. 1500
B. A little money
C. They don't pay anything
D. A lot of money

38. Why doesn't Stacy practise on Wednesdays?
A. The halls are not open on Wednesday
B. She is very good at it so she doesn't need to practise daily.
C. She is usually tired after games in school.
D. She does homework on Wednesday.

39. How long does practice take for Stacy?
A. One hour
B. Thirty minutes
C. One and a half hours
D. Two hours

40. Gymnastics in Kenya is _____
A. not very popular.
B. very popular.
C. not known at all.
D. the best sport.

Read the passage below and answer questions 31-40

Did you know that your classroom can affect your attitude towards academics? A dirty or poorly arranged classroom can be a source of stress and discomfort which can make you to lose interest in what you are studying or even your school in general.

We should ensure that our classrooms provide a conducive environment for learning all the time. If we do not take care of them, they can make us feel unsettled and consequently fail to inspire us towards academic success.

In addition, accidents can occur in our classrooms if chairs and desks are poorly arranged. Wet or uneven floors can also be dangerous as they can easily make one to fall and perhaps at

worse end up with a broken limb.

So how can we make our classes clean and conducive for learning?

First, we should ensure that we clean them on a regular basis. Those assigned the responsibility of cleaning should do it well.

Some pupils like taking their food from class. This habit should be discouraged as foodstuffs can bring unwanted smell into the classroom.

All teaching-learning materials should be well taken care for. Calendars, charts, labels, books, content posters, flannel boards and any other material should be kept at the appropriate place to ensure that they are not damaged.

Littering the class is a big NO! Ensure papers and other wastes are deposited at the right place, All members of the class should develop a habit of collecting litter they come across within the class, without prompting.

Noise in class should not be allowed to flourish. Noise is a form of pollution that should be fought using all means. There Should be sanctions for those who are perpetual noise makers as they affect the classroom environment.

All class members must take up responsibility of ensuring that the classroom is clean. The tasks include mopping, wiping down desks, chairs and tables. They should also clean out the trash and recycle bin and rid the classroom all clutter. Hazardous materials should not be kept in class.

All class members must learn about ways of maintaining a clean and healthy classroom. Basic hygiene practices like washing hands should be observed.

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41. In paragraph one, it's true to say that ___
A. a dirty classroom can be a source of stress.
B. a poorly arranged classroom makes you do well.
C. you can get interest in school work any time.
D. your academics may not be affected by stress.

42. Classrooms should provide _____
A. an unsettled environment for success.
B. a good environment for success.
C. a noisy environment for success.
D. a conductor to reduce noise.

43. What is a broken limb?
A. The ribs in our bodies but broken.
B. Broken fingers.
C. Broken nails.
D. Broken hands or legs.

44. Classrooms should be cleared _____
A. every three days
B. once a week and well
C. every day and well
D. every month and well

45. Which one of the following should not be brought to class?
A. Calenders B. Food
C. Charts D. Flannel boards

46. Who should collect litter in class during the day?
A. All members of the class.
B. The noise makers.
C. Those on cleaning duty.
D. The workers.

47. Noise is _____
A. a form of pollution.
B. allowed when no teacher is around.
C. should be encouraged at all costs.
D. good for academic success.

48. All the following should be done by class members **EXCEPT**
A. eating B. mop desks
C. wipe tables D. remove all clutter

49. One of the basic hygiene practices is ___
A. playing football.
B. listening to the teacher.
C. writing well
D. washing hands.

50. Which one of the following would be the best title for this passage?
A. Success in exams.
B. Noise making.
C. How to avoid stress
D. A good learning environment.

DISTINCTION SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT TEST

STANDARD FIVE - 2019

ENGLISH: COMPOSITION

5

PREMIER

Time: 40 Minutes

Write an interesting composition about:

PRIZE GIVING DAY

DISTINCTION SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT TEST

DARASA LA TANO - 2019

KISWAHILI: LUGHA

5

PREMIER

006

Muda: Saa 1 Dakika 40

Soma kifungu kifuatacho. Kina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Jaza kila pengo kwa kuchagua jawabu lifaalo zaidi.

Maisha ya mtu ___1___ hutegemea mambo mengi. Mambo ___2___ ni kama ___3___ bidii, afya, chakula, elimu na kadhalika. Ukitaka kuishi ___4___, fanya mambo yote jinsi yanavyofaa kufanywa. Je ___5___ chakula unachokula kinafaa au hakifai? Kuna haja gani ya mtu kula chakula ___6___ mafuta mengi? Unashauriwa kula vyakula ___7___ kama mboga na ___8___. Pia ___9___ vyema kulala kila wakati. Kuna watu ___10___ hulala kwa ___11___ sana. Hali hii si nzuri. Lala kwa muda unaofaa ___12___ kujipumzisha. Usafi nao ni muhimu sana. Mazingira machafu na mwili mchafu ni hatari. Unapotoka msalani, ___13___ mikono. Mikono yako ___14___ safi, basi unaweza ukawasalimia watu na hata kula chakula. Ni muhimu pia kufanya ___15___ kila wakati ndipo tuwe na afya bora.

1.	A. wowote	B. yeyote	C. yoyote	D. ambaye
2.	A. hayo	B. hiyo	C. hii	D. huo
3.	A. hivi	B. vile	C.hivyo	D. hiki
4.	A. mzuri	B. nzuri	C. vizuri	D. kizuri
5.	A. !	B. ,	C. ?	D. ...
6.	A. kenye	B. wenye	C. yenye	D. chenye
7.	A. nzuri	B. mzuri	C. vizuri	D. kizuri
8.	A. keki	B. peremende	C. matunda	D. lawalawa
9.	A. si	B. ni	C. ndio	D. ndiyo
10.	A. ambao	B. ambaye	C. ambayo	D. ambawo
11.	A. masaa mengi	B. masaa mingi	C. saa mingi	D. saa nyingi
12.	A. wala	B. lakini	C. ila	D. ili
13.	A. pangusa	B. oga	C. puliza	D. nawa
14.	A. yakiwa	B. ikiwa	C. ukiwa	D. zikiwa
15.	A. mazoezi	B. mazoizi	C. mazowezi	D. masoesi

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

16. Chagua ukanusho wa: **Nimekunywa maji yote**.
A. Sikunywa maji yote.
B. Sijakunywa maji yote.
C. Sinywi maji yote.
D. Sijanywa maji yote.

17. Wakati wa asubuhi, jua huwa upande gani wa dira?
A. Kusini B. Mashariki
C. Magharibi D. Kaskazini

18. Chagua sentensi iliyo katika hali ya udogo.
A. Kitoto kile kinapenda kucheza.
B. Kakalamu kake kamepotea.
C. Kimtu kinachopenda chakula kimekuja
D. Jitu hili ni kubwa sana.

19. Chagua sentensi **sahihi** kati ya hizi.
A. Mzazi mwenye amefika ni wangu.
B. Mgeni mwenyewe amejibebea kiti.
C. Nyumba yenyewe imejengwa itapakwa rangi.
D. Chakula chenye kinacholiwa hakitatupwa.

20. Chagua orodha iliyo na **konsonanti** pekee.
A. m, l, o B. a, o, i
C. j, y, m, g D. d, b, h

21. Tumia **ndi** kukamilisha pengo kwa usahihi. **Mimi mwenyewe _____ niliyechukua nguo yangu.**
A. ndiye B. ndiwe
C. ndimi D. ndiyo

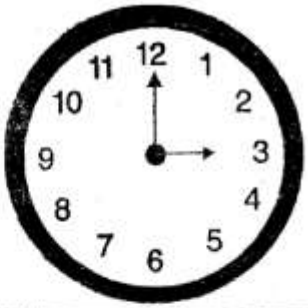
22. Kama juzi ilikuwa Jumamosi, leo itakuwa;
A. Jumatatu B. Jumapili
C. Jumanne D. Jumatano

23. Chagua neno ambalo **halijalinganishwa vizuri** na wingi wake.
A. Mjomba - Mijomba
B. Chapati - Vyapati
C. Seremala - Maseremala
D. Uzi - Nyuzi

24. Kitenzi **pika** katika hali ya kutendea kitakuwa _____
A. pikiwa B. pikwa
C. pikia D. pikika

25. Mtu akiwaamkua **m wazima**? Jibu lake litakuwa lipi?
A. Tu wazima B. Njema
C. Ni mzima D. Hatuna la kuamba

26. Uso huu wa saa unaonyesha saa ngapi?



A. Saa tisa kamili
B. Saa tatu kamili
C. Saa kumi na mbili na robo
D. Saa sita na robo

27. Chagua sentensi ambayo **haijatumia** kivumishi cha sifa.
A. Shule nzuri ina wanafunzi wengi.
B. Kitanda kibovu kimetupwa nje.
C. Nguo mpya inapendeza sana.
D. Mikoba miwili ilinunuliwa sokoni.

28. Chagua kimilikishi katika sentensi ifuatayo. **Mwalimu huyu mmoja ameniletea kitabu changu.**
A. Kitau B. Huyu
C. Mmoja D. Changu

29. Jaza nafasi ukitumia kiunganishi kinachofaa.
Nilienda kwao _____ sikumpata.
A. wala B. na
C. lakini D. bila

30. Chagua neno ambalo halipatikani katika ngeli ya **A - WA**.
A. Chandarua
B. Chawa
C. Chura
D. Chiriku

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali kutoka 31 mpaka 40.

Yakobo Fala alijulikana kote kijijini Elureko kwa kupenda kujisifu. Kila wakati alijidai kuwa yeye pekee ndiye aliyewasomesha watoto pale kijijini. Ingawa watu walijua kuwa huo ulikuwa uongo mtupu, hawakujisumbua kujibizana naye. Alijulikana hata na watoto wadogo kuwa mtu mwenye tamaa na kutaka vitu vya haraka. Alikuwa na shamba kubwa sana la miwa. Miwa yake ilipoanza kuwa mikubwa, alianza kuiharakisha kampuni kuwa miwa yake ilikuwa imefika kukatwa. Wenye kampuni walijaribu kumkanya lakini alikataa katakata. Alifanya mazoea ya kuamkia katika kampuni hiyo kila siku.

Basi wenye kampuni walipochoshwa naye, waliamua kukata miwa yake hata kama haikuwa imefika kukatwa. Waliona kuwa hii ndiyo iliyokuwa njia ya pekee ya kujiondolea kelele za Yakobo Fala. Kelele zake hazikuishia hapo. Alianza kupiga kelele akipita pale langoni pa kampuni, "Wee! Nilipeni pesa zanguuu! Pesa zanguuu! Pesaaa!" Yakobo Fala alipiga kelele asubuhi na jioni.

Wenye kampuni walifanya haraka na kumlipa pesa zake. Yakobo alianza mipango ya kwenda mjini ili ajinunulie simu. Mwanawe aliyefanya kazi huko mjini alimwambia asubiri hadi mwisho wa mwezi ndipo ampelekee simu. Yakobo aliona mwisho wa mwezi ukiwa mbali sana. Aliziweka pesa zake ndani ya kabuti na kuingia ndani ya basi la kuelekea mjini. **Basi liling'oa nanga** wakati wa jioni.

Yakobo alipenda sana kulifungua kabuti lake na kuzitoa pesa zote ili ahesabu na kuhakikisha kuwa hazijapotea. Walipofika mjini Nakuru, abiria walishuka ili kuenda haja na kunywa au kula walichotaka. Yakobo Fala alinunuliwa kinywaji na vijana wawili waliokuwa wamekaa karibu naye ndani ya basi. Tamaa aliyokuwa nayo haikumruhusu kukataa kinywaji. Alipomaliza kunywa, alilewa chakari na mwishowe akalala pale hotelini. Aliamka keshoye akiwa hana pesa zozote.

31. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza, ni kweli kuwa;
- A. Yakobo Fala hakuwa na mtoto hata mmoja.
- B. Yakobo hakuwa mtu wa pekee aliyewasomesha watoto pale kijijini.
- C. Yakobo alikuwa na shamba kubwa sana la miti.
- D. Watu walipenda sana kujibizana na Yakobo Fala aliposema uongo.

32. Zifuatazo zilikuwa tabia za Yakobo Fala kulingana na ufahamu. Gani haikuwa tabia yake?
- A. Mwenye tamaa
- B. Alipenda mambo ya haraka
- C. Alikuwa mwenye bidii
- D. Alipenda kujisifu

33. Tamaa ya Yakobo ingeweza kulinganishwa na tamaa ya mnyama gani?
- A. Fisi
- B. Simba
- C. Twiga
- D. Kobe

34. Kwa nini wenye kampuni waliamua kuikata miwa ya Yakobo?
- A. Miwa ilikuwa imefikisha wakati wa kukatwa
- B. Miwa mingine yote ilikuwa imeisha
- C. Walikuwa wamechoshwa na kelele za Yakobo
- D. Waligundua kuwa walikuwa wakimchelewesha Yakobo kununua simu

35. Yakobo alifaa kushauriwa kwa kutumia methali gani?
- A. Umoja ni nguvu utengano ni udhaifu
- B. Mtoto umleavyo ndivyo akuavyo
- C. Baada ya dhiki faraja
- D. Haraka haraka haina baraka

36. Kwa nini Yakobo alianza mipango ya kwenda mjini baada ya kupewa pesa?
- A. Alitaka kwenda kumtembelea mwana wake
- B. Alitaka kuzipeleka pesa katika benki
- C. Alitaka kwenda kutibiwa kule hospitalini
- D. Alitaka kununua simu

37. Maneno **basi liling'oa nanga** yana maana gani?
- A. Basi lilianza safari
- B. Basi lilitolewa gurudumu
- C. Basi lilifika mjini
- D. Basi lilijaa abiria

38. Kwa nini Yakobo alikuwa akizitoa pesa zote alipokuwa ndani ya gari?
- A. Alitaka kujinunulia kitu ili ale
- B. Alijua kuwa alikuwa amekaa na wezi
- C. Alitaka kuzihesabu na kujua kwamba zingali zote
- D. Alitaka wenzake wajue kuwa alikuwa na pesa

39. Pesa za Yakobo zilipotelea wapi?
- A. Nyumbani kwake
- B. Nakuru
- C. Ndani ya gari
- D. Nairobi

40. Kulingana na ufahamu, ni kweli kuwa;
- A. Yakobo alinunua simu akiwa amechelewa
- B. Kuna mtu aliyemwekea Yakobo pesa zake
- C. Yakobo alikuwa amezificha pesa ndani ya kiatu
- D. Yakobo alipoteza pesa zake zote.

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali kutoka swali la 41 mpaka 50.

Nchi yetu ya Kenya ina makabila zaidi ya arubaini na mawili. Makabila haya huzungumza lugha mbalimbali ambazo hueleweka tu na watu wa kabila hilo na wengine ambao pengine wamejifunza. Hali hii imeliletea taifa letu tatizo kubwa mno ambalo ni la ukabila. Watu wengi wanayapenda makabila yao kuliko namna wanavyoipenda nchi yao. Huku ni kukosa uzalendo. Nchi yetu ni kubwa kuliko kabila lolote. Nchi yetu ni kubwa kuliko kiongozi yeyote. Lugha ya Kiswahili imechangia sana kujaribu kumaliza tatizo la ukabila. Lugha hii huwaunganisha wakenya na kuwawezesha wote kuungana. Ama kweli, umoja ni nguvu utengano ni udhaifu.

Tatizo lingine ambalo huisumbua nchi yetu ni ufisadi. Ufisadi huu hurudisha uchumi wetu nyuma, huongeza umasikini na kupunguza maendeleo. Kila wakati utasikia kuwa pesa zilizotengewa barabara fulani zimepotea. Ukifuatilia vizuri utapata kuwa pesa hizo ziliibwa. Watu ambao ni fisadi huongozwa na tamaa. Hawajui kuwa tamaa ilimwua fisi. Watu kama hawa wanafaa kushikwa na kufungwa jela. Wakifanyiwa hivyo, basi watu wengine waliokuwa wakipanga kuiba wataogopa na kuacha. Mali ya nchi ambayo pia yameibwa yanafaa kurudishwa na kuifaa nchi. Vita dhidi ya ufisadi ni vyetu sote. Tusiwaachie tu polisi au maafisa wa serikali. Sote tupambane na ufisadi huu.

41. Nchi ya Kenya ina makabila mangapi kulingana na ufahamu?
A. Zaidi ya arubaini na mawili
B. Chini ya arubaini na mawili
C. Arubaini na moja
D. Arubaini na mawili

42. Hali ya kuwa na makabila mengi imechangia kuleta tatizo gani nchini?
A. Utajiri B. Ukabila
C. Umasikini D. Utapeli

43. Lugha gani ambayo huwaunganisha wakenya kulingana na ufahamu?
A. Kiswahili B. Kiingereza
C. Kikuyu D. Kikamba

44. Taja methali moja iliyotumiwa katika aya ya kwanza
A. Tamaa ilimwua fisi
B. Asiyefunzwa na mamaye hufunzwa na ulimwengu
C. Umoja ni nguvu utengano ni udhaifu
D. Paka akiondoka panya hutawala

45. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza, ni kweli kuwa;
A. kabila letu ni kubwa kuliko nchi yetu
B. viongozi wetu ni wakubwa kuliko nchi yetu
C. Wakenya wengi hawajui Kiswahili
D. nchi yetu ni kubwa kuliko kabila letu na viongozi wetu

46. Gani si tatizo linaloletwa na ufisadi?
A. Hurudisha uchumi nyuma
B. Huwavutia watalii
C. Huongeza umasikini
D. Hupunguza maendeleo

47. Watu ambao ni fisadi huongozwa na nini?
A. Tamaa B. Umasikini
C. Ujinga D. Ukabila

48. Watu fisadi huwa hawajui kuwa tamaa ilimwua nani?
A. Fisi B. Mwizi
C. Mlafi D. Chui

49. Watu ambao ni fisadi wanafaa kufanyiwa nini?
A. Kushikwa na kuchomwa
B. Kufungwa na kuuawa
C. Kufukuzwa kutoka nchini
D. Kushikwa na kufungwa jela

50. Vita dhidi ya ufisadi ni vya nani?
A. Polisi
B. Serikali
C. Raia pekee
D. Kila mwananchi

DISTINCTION SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT TEST

DARASA LA TANO - 2019

KISWAHILI: INSHA

5

PREMIER

Muda: Dakika 40

006

Andika insha ya kusisimua kuhusu:

SIKU YA KUFUNGA SHULE

DISTINCTION SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT TEST

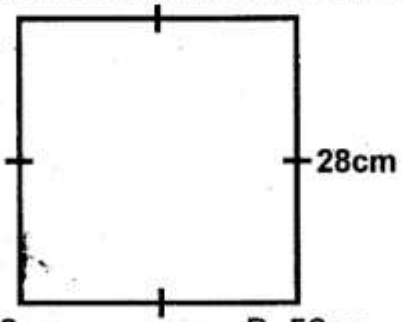
STANDARD FIVE - 2019

MATHEMATICS

5 PREMIER

Time: 2Hrs

1. Which one of the following is **747707** written in words?
   A. Seven hundred and forty seven thousand seven hundred and seventy
   B. Seven hundred and forty seven thousand seven hundred and seven.
   C. Seven hundred and forty seven thousand seven seven hundred and seventy seven.
   D. Seventy four thousand seven hundred and seventy seven.
2. Round off **89972** to the nearest **100**.
   A. 89000 B. 89900
   C. 90000 D. 89002
3. Find the LCM of **12, 16** and **36**.
   A. 72 B. 4
   C. 64 D. 144
4. How many groups of **100** are there in the number **4000**?
   A. 40 B. 4
   C. 400 D. 10
5. What is the place value of digit **4** in the number **8649375**?
   A. Thousands
   B. Ten thousands
   C. 40000
   D. Hundred thousands
6. How many days are there in the months of November and December?
   A. 62 B. 60
   C. 61 D. 59
7. What is the total value of **7** in the number **10.473**?
   A. 0.47 B. 0.073
   C. 0.07 D. 0.70
8. Work out: **16473 + 8499**
   A. 14972 B. 24872
   C. 24962 D. 24972
9. What is **17 x** ____ **= 1088**
   A. 65 B. 66
   C. 46 D. 64
10. Work out: **23** $\overline{)2392}$
    A. 144 B. 140
    C. 114 D. 104
11. What is the next number in the pattern below? **4, 8, 16, 32,** _____
    A. 48 B. 56
    C. 64 D. 66
12. Peter bought **144** eggs. On his way home **24** eggs broke. He also gave **35** eggs to his friend. How many eggs did he remain with?
    A. 120 B. 109
    C. 95 D. 85
13. What is the perimeter of the square below?



    A. 112cm B. 56cm
    C. 784cm D. 140cm

14. What is **340 x 20** =

A. 6800 B. 680

C. 6080 D. 8600

15. Which one of the following is **not** a prime number?

A. 5 B. 2

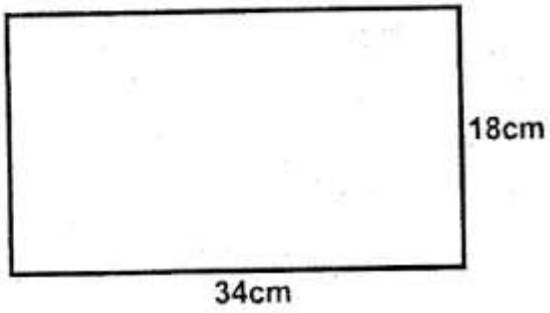
C. 12 D. 11

16. Which one of the following numbers is divisible by **2, 5** and **10**?

A. 555 B. 605

C. 770 D. 246

17. Find the area of the rectangle below.



A. 620cm² B. 104cm²

C. 612cm² D. 306cm²

18. A farmer has **4** cows. Each cow produces **20** litres of milk every day. How many litres of milk does he get in **4** days?

A. 80 litres B. 320 litres

C. 160 litres D. 640 litres

19. In a school of **748** pupils, there are **499** girls. How many boys are there in that school?

A. 249 B. 349

C. 248 D. 449

20. Work out: $2\frac{1}{4} + 4\frac{1}{2}$ =

A. $6\frac{1}{4}$ B. $7\frac{3}{4}$

C. $5\frac{3}{4}$ D. $6\frac{3}{4}$

21. Work out:

	Sh.	Cts
	12	4
-	9	85

A. Sh. 2 81 cts

B. Sh. 3 19 cts

C. Sh. 2 19 cts

D. Sh. 2 15 cts

22. What is $\frac{2}{3}$ of **24** ?

A. 8 B. 16

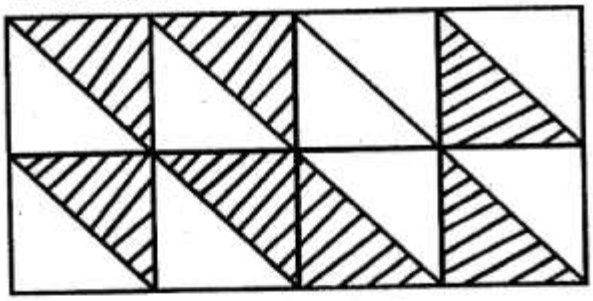
C. 4 D. 48

23. An odd number - an odd number =

A. Odd number B. Even number

C. Prime number D. Fraction

24. What is the fraction of the shaded part in the figure below?



A. $\frac{7}{16}$ B. $\frac{9}{16}$

C. $\frac{8}{16}$ D. $\frac{10}{16}$

25. Add **5** to a half of **22**

A. 11 B. 6

C. 16 D. 27

26. Add: **42.76 + 7.24** =

A. 49.90 B. 50.11

C. 50.00 D. 49.99

27. Work out: **15** days + **11** days =

A. 3 weeks 5 days

B. 2 weeks 6 days

C. 3 weeks 6 days

D. 3 weeks 4 days

28. Which fraction below is the greatest?

A. $\frac{3}{4}$ B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{4}{5}$ D. $\frac{5}{8}$

29. Work out:

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ \times\ 14 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A. 259 B. 260

C. 266 D. 206

30. Pupils in a class were grouped into **12** groups. Each group with **9** pupils. How many pupils were there in that class altogether?

A. 21 B. 1008

C. 180 D. 108

31. Which number comes just after **9999**?

A. 10000 B. 1000

C. 100000 D. 9998

32. What is the approximate height of your Mathematics teacher?

A. 155cm B. 155m

C. 15.5cm D. 15.5m

33. The clockface below shows when the pupils report school in the morning. What time does it show?



A. 6:45pm B. 7:15am

C. 6:45am D. 7:45am

34. One cow has **4** legs. One hen has **2** legs. How many legs are there altogether in **5** cows and **5** hens?

A. 20 B. 30

C. 40 D. 16

35. When adding $\frac{4}{7}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$, which number is used as the LCM of the denominators?

A. 7 B. 5

C. 35 D. 12

36. Convert **8m 5cm** into centimeters?

A. 85cm B. 805cm

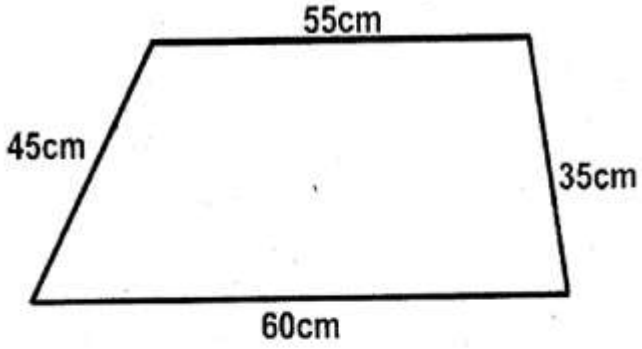
C. 850cm D. 8005cm

37. Work out: **6 x 5 x 3 x 0 =**

A. 90 B. 900

C. 9 D. 0

38. Find the distance round the figure below



A. 200m B. 190cm

C. 90cm D. 195cm

39. Write **48** as a roman number.

A. XLIX B. XLII

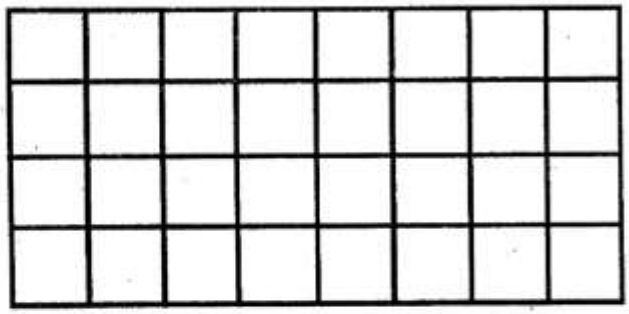
C. XLV D. XLVIII

40. Work out: $12\overline{)1104}$

A. 94 B. 90

C. 98 D. 92

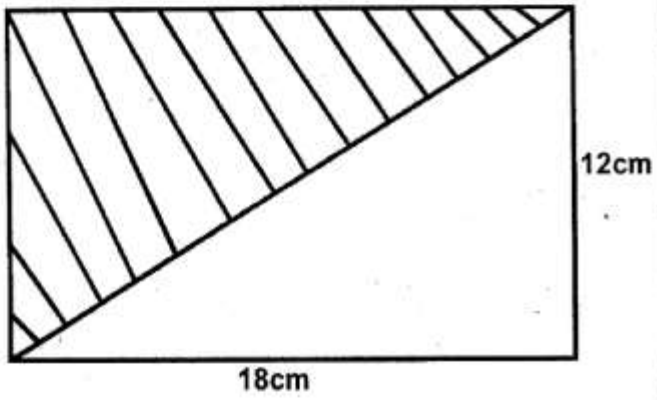
41. How many small square units are there in figure below?



A. 30 B. 36

C. 32 D. 34

42. Find the area of the shaded part in the figure below



A. 216cm² B. 54cm²

C. 108cm² D. 42cm²

43. Simplify: **2w + 3x + 4w - x**

A. 6w + 4x

B. 6w - 2x

C. 5w + 2x

D. 6w + 2x

44. Work out: **53 x 24 =**

A. 1272 B. 1172

C. 1262 D. 1202

45. Work out: $8\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{1}{4} =$

A. $5\frac{3}{4}$ B. $6\frac{1}{4}$

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

46. What is the next prime number after **31**?

A. 33

B. 35

C. 37

D. 39

47. Work out: **3.57 x 4 =**

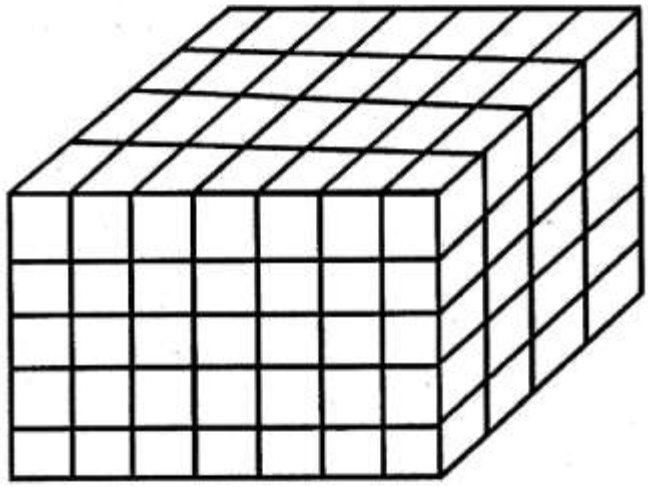
A. 142.8

B. 14.28

C. 1.428

D. 15.28

48. How many cubes are used to make the stack below?



A. 140 B. 168

C. 112 D. 83

49. How many metres make $2\frac{1}{2}$**km**?

A. 1000m

B. 2000m

C. 2500m

D. 250m

50. The table below shows the number of fruits in Kyalo's greengrocery.

Fruits	Mangoes	Oranges	Guavas	Apples
Number	26	37	13	28

How many mangoes and apples are in the greengrocery?

A. 54 B. 62

C. 52 D. 60

DISTINCTION SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT TEST

STANDARD FIVE - 2019

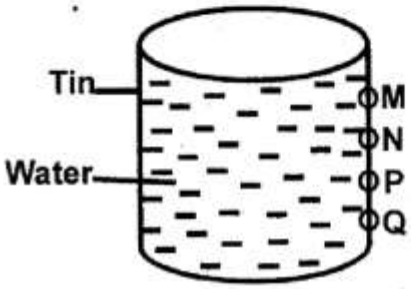
SCIENCE

5

PREMIER

Time: 1Hr 40mins

1. In the breathing system gaseous exchange takes place in the
   A. air sacs B. trachea
   C. bronchus D. nose
2. The part that passes out the indigestible materials out of the body is
   A. mouth
   B. small intestine
   C. anus
   D. liver
3. Which one of the following is a body building food?
   A. Fats and oils B. Kales
   C. Termites D. Pineapples
4. The weather instrument that measures both direction and strength of the wind is called
   A. windvane B. windsock
   C. air compass D. raingauge
5. The soil with the **best** capillarity is
   A. sand
   B. loam
   C. clay
   D. both sand and loam
6. Which one of the following animals gives birth and breaths through lungs?
   A. Whale
   B. Duck billed platypus
   C. Frog
   D. Hen
7. Std 4 pupils set up the experiment shown



   Which hole threw water nearest?
   A. M B. N
   C. P D. Q
8. The following are characteristics of a certain tooth.
   (i) It has cusps and ridges
   (ii) Has two roots
   (iii) Grind and crushes food

   The tooth is **likely** to be
   A. premolar B. molar
   C. incisor D. canine
9. Which one of the following is **not** a function of the nose in breathing system?
   A. Warming air
   B. Cleaning air
   C. Moistening air
   D. Keeping trachea open
10. Which one is **not** a stage of HIV infection?
    A. Window stage
    B. Incubation stage
    C. Asymptomatic stage
    D. Infection stage

11. Which one of the following is **not** a reason for lighting a house?
    A. For safety
    B. Discourage pests
    C. Warm the house
    D. Read comfortably

12. Which of these weeds produces poisonous fruits?
    A. Blackjack B. Pigweed
    C. Oxalis D. Sodom apple

13. The sense organ for taste is the
    A. ear B. eye
    C. tongue D. nose

14. Animals without backbone are known as
    A. vertebrates B. fish
    C. amphibians D. invertebrate

15. What is the importance of roughages in the diet?
    A. Helps in digestion of food
    B. Helps in making blood
    C. Prevents constipation
    D. Helps in absorption of water and minerals in the body.

16. Which of the following is a non-green plant?
    A. Grass B. Mushroom
    C. Sugarcane D. Cactus

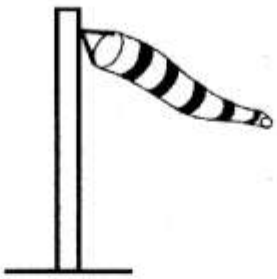
17. Which of the following animals is mammal?
    A. Bat B. Lizard
    C. Ostrich D. Toad

18. Which one of the following is **not** a tuber crop?
    A. Sweet potatoes
    B. Arrow roots
    C. Maize
    D. Carrots

19. Leaves of plants are identified and classified according to the following **except**
    A. texture B. shape
    B. colour D. taste

20. Which one of the following is **not** a personal item?
    A. Comb B. Handkerchief
    C. Toothbrush D. Toothpaste

21. The diagram below shows a weather instrument.



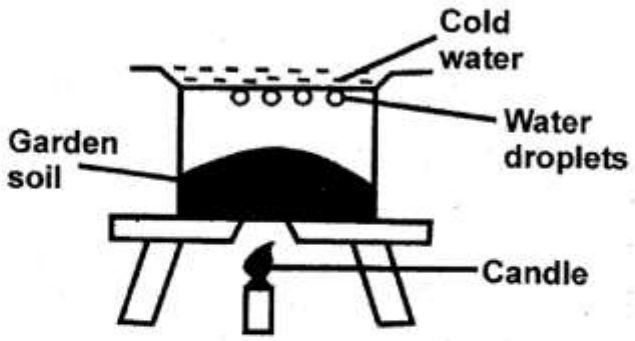
    It is known as
    A. windvane
    B. liquid thermometer
    C. air thermometer
    D. windsock

22. Drugs taken to cure a disease are known as
    A. painkillers B. curatives
    C. vaccines D. stimulants

23. Which one of the following is **not** a characteristic of rain bearing clouds?
    A. Have flat base
    B. Found low in the sky
    C. Are mountainous
    D. Dark grey in colour

24. The following are uses of heat **except**
    A. ironing B. drying
    C. seeing clearly D. cooking

25. Std 4 pupils performed the experiment drawn below.



What were the pupils investigating?

A. Soil in the water

B. Air in soil

C. Organic matter in soil

D. Water in soil

26. The natural home of a living organism is known as

A. habitat B. environment

C. surrounding D. forest

27. The following are safety measures when handling chemicals. Which one is **not**?

A. Burying used containers deep in soil

B. Wearing protective clothing

C. Following manufacturer's instructions

D. Transferring chemicals to soda bottles

28. Liquid thermometer is used to measure

A. rainfall

B. temperature

C. wind direction

D. strength of wind

29. Which one of the following is **not** a recreational use of water?

A. Swimming

B. Skiing

C. Making fountains

D. Surfing

30. Which one is a product from a sheep?

A. Mutton B. Mohair

C. Beef D. Milk

31. Which one of the following groups of food consists of a balanced diet?

A. Kales, ugali, apple

B. Groundnuts, fish, potatoes

C. Termite, ugali, spinach

D. Peas, meat, orange

32. When modelling the sky during the day cotton wool is used for

A. making sun

B. making moon

C. making clouds

D. making stars

33. The date before which medicine should be taken is known as

A. manufacturer's date

B. selling date

C. prescription

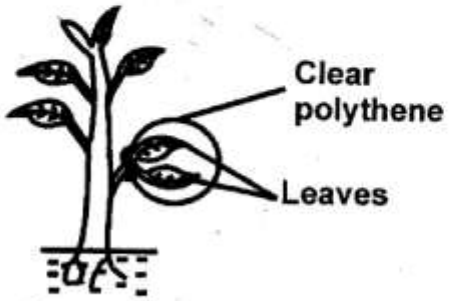
D. expiry date

34. Chemicals used to kill weeds are know as

A. herbicides B. pesticides

C. acaricides D. insecticides

35. Std 5 pupils performed the experiment shown below.



What were the pupils investigating?

A. Transpiration B. Absorption

C. Photosynthesis D. Germination

36. Which one of the following is an example of cereals?

A. Rice B. Simsim

C. Peas D. Beans

37. When breathing in the diaphragm moves

A. upwards B. sideways

C. downwards D. in front

38. Which of the following deficiency diseases is caused by lack of enough food?

A. Kwashiorkor

B. Anaemia

C. Marasmus

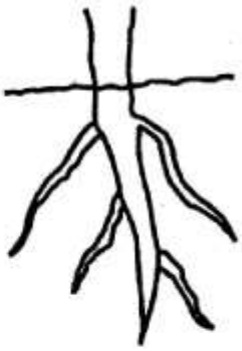
D. Rickets

39. Which one of the animals below moves by gliding?

A. Snail B. Horse

C. Snake D. Frog

40. Which of the following plants have roots as the one shown below?



A. Beans B. Sugarcane

C. Maize D. Rice

41. The **best** method of controlling weeds

A. digging out

B. slashing

C. use of chemicals

D. uprooting

42. A whistle produces sound when it is

A. plucked B. hit

C. shaken D. blown

43. Water is absorbed in which part of the digestive system?

A. Stomach B. Rectum

C. Large intestine D. Small intestine

44. Medicine should be stored

A. in a wet place

B. where children can reach

C. in lockable cupboards

D. in soda bottles

45. HIV/AIDS cannot be spread through

A. sexual intercourse

B. shaking hands

C. blood transfusion

D. mother to child through breast milk

46. The part of plant that absorbs water and minerals salts is

A. leaves B. stem

C. flower D. roots

47. Sound travels faster in

A. solids B. liquids

C. gases D. vacuums

48. Which one is a fibre crop?

A. Sunflower B. Wheat

C. Cotton D. Barley

49. Which of these tools does **not** need sharpening?

A. Bottle opener B. Axe

C. Saw D. Panga

50. Which one of the following is a function of all leaves of a plant?

A. Storage of food

B. Absorption of water and minerals

C. Protection

D. Transpiration

DISTINCTION SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT TEST

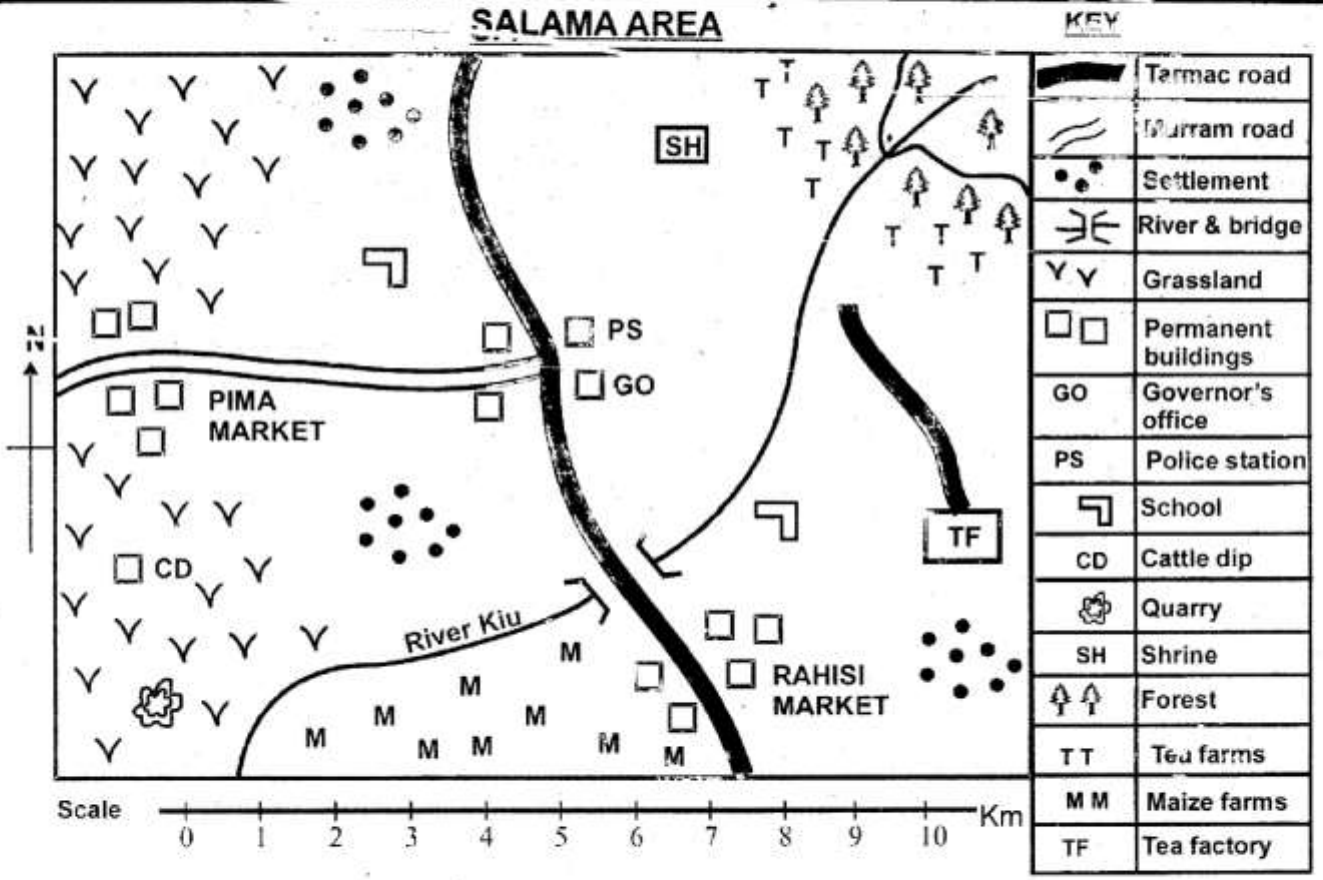
STANDARD FIVE - 2019

SOCIAL STUDIES & CRE

5

PREMIER

Time: 2hrs 15mins



Study the map of Salama area above and answer questions 1- 7

1. River Kiu flows from which direction?
   A. North West B. South East
   C. South West D. North East
2. The tea factory found on the Eastern region of Salama area is a type of
   A. manufacturing industry
   B. processing industry
   C. service industry
   D. assembling industry
3. People in Salama area worship in a
   A. church B. mosque
   C. shrine D. temple
4. Who is the elected head of Salama area?
   A. Governor B. Senator
   C. County commissioner D. Chief
5. The forest in Salama area is important because
   A. it is a source of stones
   B. it is a source of fish
   C. it is a source of minerals
   D. it is a source of river Kiu
6. What shows that people in Salama area keep cattle?
   A. Presence of river Kiu
   B. Presence of cattle dip
   C. Presence of forest
   D. Presence of tarmac road
7. Which natural vegetation is found on the Western region of Salama area?
   A. Grassland B. Papyrus reeds
   C. Bushes and thickets D. Scrub
8. The following are nilotic speakers. Which one is **not**?
   A. Marakwet B. Maasai
   C. Luo D. Abakuria
9. Which of the following towns in Kenya **mainly** began as agricultural collection centre?
   A. Nakuru B. Mombasa
   C. Nairobi D. Kisumu
10. Which of the following forms of transport is the fastest?
    A. Road B. Air
    C. Railway D. Water
11. Poultry farming is important because
    A. there is no ready market for poultry products
    B. poultry feeds are very expensive
    C. poultry farming is a source of income to farmers
    D. poultry are easily affected by diseases
12. Which of the following minerals is mined using a dredger?

A. Limestone B. Diatomite
C. Flourspar D. Soda ash

13. The following are fishing grounds in Kenya except
A. Lake Victoria B. Lake Nakuru
C. Lake Turkana D. Lake Naivasha

14. Which of these crops is grown **mainly** as cash crop?
A. Flowers B. Arrow roots
C. Maize D. Beans

15. A good citizen should be
A. corrupt B. lazy
C. patriotic D. dishonest

16. Which of the following is a man-made feature?
A. Bridge B. Hill C. River D. Plateau

Use the map of Kenya below to answer questions 17 - 20



17. The gamepark marked **K** is known as
A. Maasai Mara B. Sibiloi
C. Tsavo D. Boni

18. Which of these statements about the town marked **M** is true?
A. It is the headquarters of Mandera county
B. It is the only seaport in Kenya
C. It is a lake port
D. It experiences cool and wet climate

19. The plain marked **xxx** is known as
A. Bilesha B. Lotikipi C. Awarra D. Kano

20. The country that borders Kenya marked **P** is known as
A. Somalia B. Ethiopia
C. Uganda D. Tanzania

21. Thick forests in Kenya are **mainly** found in areas that
A. are dry B. receive heavy rainfall
C. are rocky D. are very hot

22. The largest relief feature in Kenya is the
A. lake basin B. coastal lowland
C. Nyika plateau D. highlands

23. Which colour of the national flag symbolizes peace?
A. Red B. Green C. White D. Black

24. Which of the following soils is the **best** for farming?
A. Clay B. Loam C. Sand D. Alluvial

25. Asians living in Kenya are **mainly**
A. farmers B. fishermen
C. businessmen D. casual workers

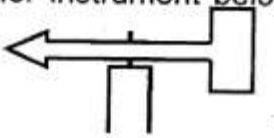
26. Cultural artefacts are important **mainly** because
A. they are sold to earn income
B. they are used in industries as raw materials
C. they preserve history of a community
D. they are used to make traditional items

27. Road accidents can **best** be controlled by
A. arresting all careless road users
B. employing many traffic police officers
C. not allowing unroadworthy vehicles on the road
D. educating people on importance of obeying traffic rules

28. Which of the following is a moral value?
A. Injustice B. Selfishness
C. Obedience D. Stealing

29. Which of the following is a modern form of communication?
A. Sending a messenger
B. Using smoke signal
C. Radio
D. Hitting a drum

30. The weather instrument below is used to measure



A. temperature B. direction of wind
C. rainfall D. strength of wind

31. Areas around mount Kenya are densely populated **mainly** because of
A. good climatic conditions
B. good transport and communication network
C. cold weather
D. fertile soil

32. Who among the following is a member of a nuclear family?
A. Uncle B. Father
C. Aunt D. Grandmother

33. The borderline which encloses a map is which element of a map?
A. Key B. Title C. Scale D. Frame

34. Which of these rivers drains into the Indian Ocean?
A. River Kerio B. River Yala
C. River Galana D. River Ewaso Nyiro

35. Mangrove forests are found in which relief region?
A. Nyika plateau B. The lake basin
C. The highlands D. The coastal lowlands

36. The following are human rights. Which one is **not**?
A. Right to life
B. Right to expression of opinion
C. Right to stealing
D. Right to own property

particular place at a particular time is known as

A. climate B. weather
C. relief D. atmosphere

38. The people's way of life is known as
A. culture B. resource
C. environment D. rights

39. The following are ways in which Kenyan communities interact today **except**
A. social media B. education
C. trade D. raids

40. Which of these minerals is mined at Bamburi near Mombasa?
A. Diatomite B. Limestone
C. Salt D. Fluorspar

41. Which of the following is the **main** product from dairy cattle?
A. Butter B. Fresh milk
C. Ghee D. Margarine

42. Which of the following is a characteristic of the traditional form of education?
A. Learners were taught how to read and write
B. Learners were given exams to do
C. Learners were taught in schools
D. Learners were taught moral values

43. Subsistence crops are also known as
A. food crops B. cash crops
C. beverages D. commercial crops

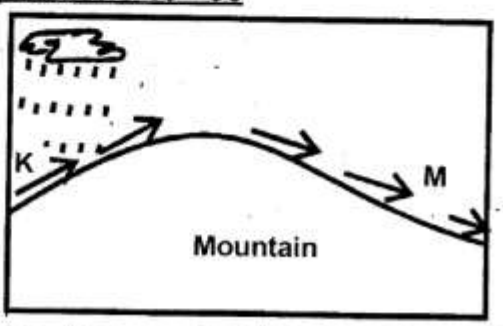
44. The following are problems facing tourism. Which one is **not**?
A. Lack of security
B. High cost of hotels
C. Having different types of animals in game parks
D. Poor conditions of roads used by tourists as they go to game parks

45. The exchange of goods and services for money is known as
A. barter trade B. currency trade
C. traditional trade D. local trade

46. Cutting down of trees without replacing is known as
A. agroforestry B. deforestation
C. afforestation D. reaforestation

47. The following are traditional industries. Which one is **not**?
A. Mat making B. Wood carving
C. Pottery D. Glass making

Use the diagram below to answer questions 48 - 50



48. The type of rainfall above is known as
A. convectional B. relief
C. highland rainfall D. mountain rainfall

49. The side marked **K** is known as
A. windward B. leeward
C. rainshadow D. dry side

50. The side marked **M** is
A. hot and wet B. cool and wet
C. cool and dry D. hot and dry

51. Road signs help us to
A. use the road safely
B. avoid walking on the road
C. travel on roadworthy vehicles only
D. avoid using roads that are not in good condition

52. The following are methods of fishing **except**
A. use of baskets B. use of traps
C. refrigeration D. line fishing

53. Shifting cultivation in the past was only possible where
A. there was no rain
B. wild animals were few
C. land was scarce
D. population density was low

54. The following are aspects of our culture that need to be preserved **except**
A. taking care of the needy
B. respecting elders
C. working together in unity
D. forcing young girls to get married

55. Who elects the governor?
A. Members of the county assembly
B. Registered voters in a county
C. County commissioners
D. Senators

56. A Kenyan can show patriotism by
A. attending national celebration
B. hating people who are not from his tribe
C. destroying other people's property
D. not supporting people who need help

57. The work of the police is to
A. kill thieves
B. maintain law and order
C. punish lawbreakers
D. beat people who are rioting

58. A county commissioner is appointed by the president to be in charge of a
A. ward B. constituency
C. location D. county

59. Pupils in a school can apply democracy when they
A. disobey school rules
B. elect class leaders
C. choose teachers to teach them
D. stop doing homework

60. Disagreement in school can lead to
A. conflict B. tolerance
C. justice D. faithfulness

C.R.E

61. Who among the following were sons of Adam and Eve?
A. Ham and Japheth B. Cain and Abel
C. Shem and Seth D. Abel and Ham

62. God gave the Israelites the ten commandments to
A. guide them
B. punish them
C. make them suffer
D. save them from Egypt

63. Who was the brother to Moses?
A. Jethro B. Joshua C. Caleb D. Aaron

64. Noah accepted to build the ark because he was
A. rich B. obedient
C. a sinner D. a priest

65. Who told his brother not to kill Joseph?
A. Reuben B. Judah
C. Benjamin D. God

66. Who took Uriah's wife?
A. King Ahab B. King Solomon
C. King Saul D. King David

67. Which of the following was given to the Israelites in the wilderness when they lacked bread?
A. Wine B. Water C. Manna D. Rocks

68. Who referred to Jesus as the prince of peace?
A. Isaiah B. Jeremiah
C. Joel D. Zechariah

69. Jacob had a brother called
A. Isaac B. Lot C. Haran D. Esau

70. John the baptist baptised people using
A. fire B. holy spirit
C. water D. a special star

71. Who told Mary that she would give birth to the Messiah?
A. Zechariah B. Simeon
C. Elizabeth D. Angel Gabriel

72. What was the plan of king Herod when he heard about the birth of Jesus?
A. To kill Joseph and Mary
B. To go and worship Jesus
C. To kill Jesus
D. To take Jesus to Egypt

73. When Jesus was twelve years old, he went with his parents to celebrate passover feast in
A. Nazareth B. Cana
C. Jerusalem D. Bethlehem

74. Jesus taught that Christians should **not**
A. condemn others B. love others
C. help others D. forgive others

75. In the parable of the prodigal son, the prodigal son asked his father to give him
A. a wife B. a big house
C. all the animals D. his share of wealth

76. Who among the following disciples of Jesus worked as a tax collector before being called?
A. Simon Peter B. Judas Iscariot
C. Levi D. Andrew

77. Jesus washed his disciples' feet to show
A. pride B. service
C. fear D. loneliness

78. Who helped Jesus to carry the cross?
A. Joseph of Arimathea B. Philip
C. Simon of Cyrene D. Nicodemus

79. Ananias and Saphira died because they were not
A. honest B. wealthy
C. courageous D. humble

80. Eternal life is life
A. that ends on earth
B. that ends in heaven
C. that only sinners experience
D. that has no end

81. People in the past believed in God as
A. their creator
B. a fellow human being
C. an ancestor
D. the father of Jesus

82. The Luhya call their God
A. Nyasaye B. Enkai
C. Asis D. Were

83. People in the past expressed peace by
A. shaking hands B. fighting
C. avoiding others D. stealing cattle

84. A good friend is one who
A. is disobedient
B. helps you when in trouble
C. is selfish
D. tells you to do bad things

85. How can a christian take care of animals?
A. By beating them
B. Not giving them food
C. Treating them when they are sick
D. Not giving them water

86. Children at school should ___ their teachers.
A. hate B. abuse
C. beat D. obey

87. Christians celebrate the death and resurrection of Jesus during
A. lent B. Christmas
C. advent D. Easter

88. A class five pupil can best serve others by
A. washing utensils for an old woman
B. visiting friends
C. reading story books
D. going to school

89. Christians can overcome anger by
A. practising self control
B. fighting
C. being lonely
D. not talking to others

90. Your friend has told you that you start smoking cigarettes. As a christian you should
A. smoke then ask for forgiveness
B. tell him the dangers of smoking
C. tell him to smoke after school
D. start smoking in public because you are grown ups

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