# CATHOLIC SCHOOLS COMMON EXAM

## STANDARD SEVEN MID-TERM 1 2020

## SCIENCE

1. Which teeth does a child who is about 12 years lacks
   A. Molars B. Premolars
   C. Wisdom teeth D. canines
2. Deciduous teeth are _____ in total
   A. 18 B. 20 C. 19 D. 16
3. The human breathing system is comprised of the following except
   A. Oesophogus B. Trachea
   C. Bronchus D. Lungs

The diagram below represents a model that can be used to demonstrate breathing in human beings

4. The parts W, X, Y and Z represents
   A. Diaphragm, Lungs, bronchus, trachea
   B. Bronchus, diaphragm, trachea, lungs
   C. Diaphragm, Trachea, lungs, bronchus
   D. Trachea, bronchus, lungs, diaphragm
5. Food is digested in the following parts except
   A. Mouth B. Stomach
   C. Duodenum D. Rectum
6. The following are parts of the alimentary canal except
   A. Rectum B. Liver
   C. Anus D. Gullet

Use the diagram draw below to and answer questions 7 and 8

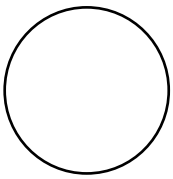
7. What is the function of the structure labeled P in the blood vessel drawn?
   A. Stop flow of blood
   B. Reduce the speed of blood flow in the vessel
   C. To sieve the blood
   D. To prevent back flow of blood
8. The structure P is mostly likely to be found in _____
   A. Capillaries B. Veins only
   C. Arteries D. Veins and heart

The diagram below is the female reproductive system. Use it to answer the questions numbered 9 and 10

9. The uterine wall is marked by roman?
   A. iii B. iv C. i D. ii
10. Ovulation occurs in the part labeled _____
    A. iii B. iv C. i D. ii
11. In HIV the letter I stands for
    A. Immune B. Isolation
    C. Immunicable D. Immuno deficiency
12. Malaria is caused by _____
    A. Female anopheles mosquito
    B. Bacteria
    C. Fungi
    D. Parasite
13. The following are products from a goat except
    A. Hide B. Mutton
    C. Milk D. Skin

14. Among the animals listed below which one does not have constant body temperature?
    A. Whale B. Dolphin
    C. Shark D. Seal

15. The planet drawn below is likely to be?



    A. Earth B. Venus
    C. Jupiter D. Saturn

16. Which one of the following statements about windsock is true?
    A. Shows direction of wind only
    B. Shows speed of wind
    C. Works the same way as a windvane
    D. Shows the direction and strength of wind

17. Which of the following is a green non flowering plant
    A. Mould B. Cypress
    C. Grass D. Beans

18. Many petals form _____
    A. Flower B. Sepals
    C. Corolla D. Calyx

19. _____ is the transfer of pollen grains from the anthers to the stigma
    A. Fertilization B. Pollination
    C. Fusion D. Germination

20. _____ are rocks which orbit in space within the solar system
    A. Satelites B. Planets
    C. Meteors D. Stars

21. Which of the following is not a rotational method of grazing
    A. Zero grazing B. Tethering
    C. Strip grazing D. Paddocking

22. Which of the following is an agent of soil erosion
    A. Overgrazing B. Flooding
    C. Wind D. Slope

23. Land slide is also a form of _____
    A. Gulley erosion B. Rill erosion
    C. Sheet erosion D. Spatter erosion

24. _____ is the ability of soil to support high yields for a long time
    A. Fertility B. Soil fertility
    C. Mulching D. Irrigation

25. Which of the soils mentioned below is referred to as heavy soil?
    A. Sand B. Loam
    C. Clay D. Loam and clay

26. During an experiment to investigate capillarity in soil Glen used the same type of soil in the biro tubes. Which one explains why the correct results were not obtained
    A. He used equal amounts of soil in the three tubes
    B. He used the same type of soil
    C. He used identical biro tubes
    D. Placed all the tubes in the same basin

27. This experiment can be used to investigate
    A. Air in soil
    B. Water in soil
    C. Humus in soil
    D. Micro organisms in soil

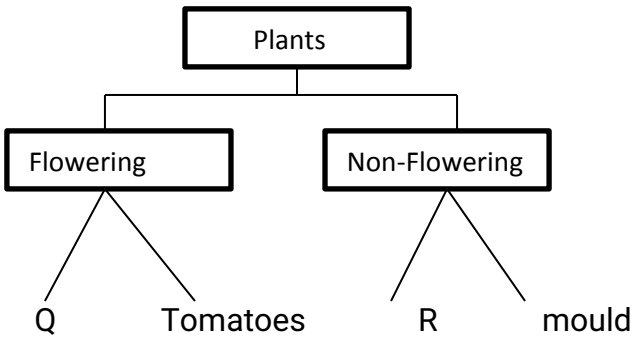
28. The conditions necessary for germination are
    A. Warmth, light soil
    B. Soil, air, water
    C. Air, warmth, water
    D. Water, warmth, light

29. Which heavenly body produce light
    A. Moon B. Venus
    C. Mars D. Stars

30. In a flower the stigma is used to
    A. Produce pollen grains
    B. Produce nectar
    C. Receive pollen grains
    D. Attract insects

31. Which one of the following is not a liquid
    A. Kerosene B. Spirits
    C. Wax D. Glue

32. The chart represents a simple classification




Which plants are represented by Q and R
    A. Grass and banana
    B. Mushroom and moss

C. Banana and fern
D. Fern and algae

33. The part of a maize seed that stores food for the germinating seed is
A. Cotyledon B. Dicotyledon
C. Endosperm D. Embryo

34. Birds and reptiles have one thing in common. Which one
A. Both have constant body temperature
B. Both fly
C. Both lay eggs
D. Both live in water

35. When matter is heated
A. It contracts B. It expands
C. Freezes D. Condenses

36. Objects ABCD were balanced as shown

The correct order from the lightest to the heaviest is
A. A, C, B, D B. D, B, C, A
C. B, C, D, B D. A, B, C, D

37. The main artery normally
A. Transports deoxygenated blood
B. Transports blood to all body parts
C. Transports blood to the lungs
D. Transports oxygen to the lungs

38. Which animal listed below experiences external fertilization
A. Monkey B. Birds
C. Leopard D. Salamander

39. The function of the liver in the digestive system is to
A. Produce bile
B. Produce proteins
C. Digest fats and oils
D. Digests carbohydrates

40. The function of the Haemoglobin in red blood cells is?
A. To transport oxygen
B. To transport enzymes
C. To attract oxygen
D. To kill germ's

41. Which of the following drugs are harmful but improhibited in Kenya
A. Bhang, heroin, mandrax
B. Heroin, bhang, beer
C. Tobacco, beer, khat
D. Tobacco, khat, mandrax

42. Vaccines are
A. Stimulants
B. Preventive drugs
C. Pain relievers
D. Curative drugs

43. Which of the following pairs of plants has root nodules
A. Tomatoes and onions
B. Maize and sorghum
C. Ground nuts and millet
D. Beans and green grams

44. Which one of the following is not a major component of the environment
A. Buildings B. Air
C. Water B. Animals

45. The walls of the ventricles are thicker than the walls of the auricles because
A. Auricles are under higher pressure than ventricles
B. Ventricles are under higher pressure than auricles
C. Ventricles are muscles
D. Auricles are muscles

46. The following are tuber crops except
A. Cassava B. Onion
C. Arrowroot D. Carrot

47. In which process is oxygen not used
A. Burning
B. Fermenting
C. Making plant food
D. Germination of seeds

48. _____ deposits sperms into the vagina
A. Urethra B. Sperm duct
C. Penis D. Testes

49. Vagina is also called _____?
A. Cervix B. Birth canal
C. Vulva D. Oviduct

50. The period between fertilization and birth is called_____
A. Fusion B. Ovulation
C. Fertilization D. Gestation

# CATHOLIC SCHOOLS COMMON EXAMS

## DARASA LA SABA MID-TERM 1 2020

## KISWAHILI : INSHA

***Muda: Dakika***

***Arobaine***

| | |
|---|---|
| JINA | |
| SHULE | |

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***<u>Endeleza insha ifuatayo na uifanye iwe ya kusisimua zaidi:</u>***

*Ulikuwa usiku wa manane nilipozinduliwa na kamsa za moto! Moto! Moto!.....*

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

# CATHOLIC SCHOOLS COMMON EXAM

## STANDARD SEVEN MID-TERM 1 2020

## ENGLISH: LANGUAGE

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

Criminal activities ___1___ become a big threat ___2___ Kenya. Life has become very difficult as ___3___ gangsters instill terror ___4___ innocent victims. Quite regrettable is the fact that these gangs mostly ___5___ the youth ___6___ would like to earn a livelihood but are using the wrong means to do so. These groups are known to ___7___ injure or kill innocent victims and ___8___ citizens without ___9___ mercy. They cause trouble and have the habit ___10___ using ___11___ substances or drugs to ___12___ their confidence so as to ___13___ the crimes.

The youth need to be empowered so that they can get other ways of earning a living ___14___ crime. This will ensure that security ___15___ in our society.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | have | are | will | has |
| 2. | at | in | to | for |
| 3. | this | those | that | these |
| 4. | upon | with | in | onto |
| 5. | include | have | are | comprise |
| 6. | whose | whom | which | who |
| 7. | both | either | neither | not only |
| 8. | harass | haras | harras | harassed |
| 9. | some | any | most | more |
| 10. | with | of | on | to |
| 11. | illegal | unllegal | illegal | legal |
| 12. | give | intill | boost | have |
| 13. | carry on | carry out | carry off | carry in |
| 14. | instead | besides | beside | apart |
| 15. | avails | rains | conceals | prevails |

**For questions 16 and 17, choose the ALTERNATIVE that means the same as the underlined word**

16. The director of the company laid off fifty employees

A. employed B. sacked
C. believed D. examined

17. Most children <u>look up to</u> grown-ups
A. admire B. abuse
C. tolerate D. joke with

**<u>For questions 18 and 19, choose the correct order of the adjectives</u>**

18. Oseko bought a _____ jacket
A. Smart cheap woollen
B. Cheap smart woollen
C. Woolen cheap smart
D. Woolen smart woolen

19. Let me have the _____ balls
A. Four new round
B. Round new four
C. New round four
D. New four round

For questions 20 to 22, choose the alternative that
BEST completes the given sentence

20. The dog almost killed the woman _____?
A. isn't it B. did it
C. didn't it D. is it

21. June has been interrogated, _____?
A. have she B. has she
C. hasn't she D. has she

22. Call me professor, _____?
A. won't you B. aren't I
C. would you D. will you

For questions 23, 24 and 25, identify the adverbs in the sentences.

23. Does teacher Wilson still do his work well?
A. His B. Wilson C. Well D. do

24. Koech must have run very fast
A. Koech B. must C. run D. fast

25. They were cautioned against kicking the ball anyhow
A. against B. ball C. anyhow D. kicking

**<u>Read the following passage and answer questions 26 – 38</u>**

On Sunday 31 Augut, 1997, the world awoke to the news of the sudden death of the most celebrated icons of modern times, Diana princess of wales of lady Di as many people fondly referred to her had died in a car grissly crush in Paris France.

Her companion Dodo-Al-Fayed, heir of the Herod's empire and her driver, Henry Paul were also killed. Paul lost control of their powerful mercedez in a tunnel alongside the river seine as he tried to shake off a pack to paparazzi who were pursuing the couple on motorcycles. Some say the princess lived by the press and died by the press. With the massive out pouring of grief upon her death, supplying endless fodder for Dianah-hungry journalist acros the globe.

Not even the death of mother Teresa of Calcutta just a few months later was able to destract attention from the tragic passing of the people's princess. Pope John Paul's death in 2005 and not elicit as much public grieving.

Most people mourning Dianah remember her as something cloe to a saint. At the time of her death, an Italian film, doctor is quoted saying. "it was foolish for people to idolize her." Ten years after her death, Diana remains alive in the minds of many. The Egyptian millionaries alleges that Dianah was a threat not just to the British state but to the loyal family itself. He believes that the British established pereferred to see Dianah dead rather than married to an Egyptian commoner. He is convinced that Dodi and Diana were murdered just one night before they would have announced their engagement.

Quuen Elizabeth, speaking at the time of the princess death, summed it up, millions who knew Dianah will never forget her. Millions of others who never met her but certainly knew her will remember her.

26. According to the first paragraph when did princess die?
A. On Saturday 31st August 1997
B. The night of Sunday 31st August
C. The evening of Sunday 31st August
D. The night of Saturday 30th August 1997

27. What caused the death?
A. They landed in river Seine in their mercedez
B. At the bridge of river Seine they lost control

C. The vehicle veered into a tunnel
D. The paparazzi who were after them at the top speed

28. Who died together with princess Dianah in the accident?
A. Her husband and bodyguard
B. Her fiancé and the driver
C. Her boyfriend and the driver
D. Her husband to be and the paparazzi

29. …….”Dianah remains alive in the hearts of many” as used in the passage means…
A. She is fondly remembered by many
B. Many believe they will see her again
C. She actually did not die but still alive
D. She appears in people’s dreams and visions

30. The ‘pursuing’ has been underlined, what does it mean?
A. Chasing B. Following
B. Searching D. Running

31. What makes us know that lady Dianah was very popular?
A. Everybody grieved for her death
B. Many people loved and knew her
C. The journalist all over the globe wanted to cover her story
D. Her death received more public grieve than either the Pope or mother Teresa

32. The words spoken by queen Elizabeth on the last paragraph suggests that ___
A. She was very famous
B. Many people will remember her
C. She was known worldwide
D. She was a mother Teresa

33. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. Princess Dianah died just after announcing her engagement
B. Dianah remains alive in many people’s minds
C. 10 years after her death Diana remains alive to people’s homes
D. The British establishment preferred to see Dianah dead than alive

34. Who referred to her as lady Di?
A. The people at the place
B. The relatives and friends
C. The people in Paris France
D. Those who were fond of her

35. The phrase “lived by the press and died by the press” as used in the passage means
A. The media loved to write about her all the time
B. She was always with media and died as the media was after her
C. She worked for the media and died at work
D. She loved writing articles with media and died while at work

36. The fact that people thought of her as a saint suggests….
A. She was God sent
B. She would have won many people’s hearts
C. She cared very much about other people
D. Her works of charity earned her the name

37. Why does the Egyptian millionaire believe that Dianah was murdered?
A. She was to inherit the Egyptian throne
B. She wanted to cancel her engagement
C. She was a threat to the British state and the royal family as well
D.

38. The best saying to sum up the story would be _____
A. Good things not last forever
B. Once bitten twice shy
C. One good turn deserves another
D. All that glitters is not gold

**Read the following passage and answer questions 39 - 50**

A bribe is usually secretive and is accompanied by decent and lies. It imposes burden on obligation for a favour. The size of the bribe is relevant too. The larger the bribe, the greater the compelling weight. When a bribe is given to an office bearer, it causes conflict in duties in whatever form it is given. It encourages the receiver to modify his/her behaviour to one self interest. There is an unspoken understanding between the giver and the receiver. Simply because bribes have become a

habit does not make them normally acceptable. If a bribe receiver modifies his behaviour and pleads guilty to the crime is punished.
However his accomplice gets off scot-free. To stop this vice, special attention is required to expose those who give and receive. The very ideals of a society are betrayed by t hose who offer and receive bribes.

Left to its extremity briber can lead to coups and revolutions. By condemning and shunning bribery, we are asking our government to be morally upright. The same to all citizens.

39. Why is the bribe said to be secretive?
    A. It is given in absence of other people
    B. It is accompanied by lies
    C. It is given publicly
    D. It can be given anywhere
40. The behaviour of recipient is modified by
    A. Public opinion
    B. The interest he/she has
    C. His or her own motivation
    D. The lies given
41. Three of the following are true except
    A. It enriches the receiver
    B. It is a breach of trust
    C. It is generally accepted
    D. It influences proper justice
42. Bribery can be fought by
    A. All people should be blamed
    B. Effort should not go against the grain of any particular class
    C. No effort should be made to expose those bribe
    D. Morally accepted or right, bribe given is the order of the day
43. According to the passage, it's wrong to say that
    A. Briber should be avoided at all costs
    B. Bribes are not morally right to be acceptable
    C. As it is common behaviour, it has become morally right and acceptable
    D. Morally accepted or right, bribe given is the order of the day
44. The intensity of the bribe would be determined by
    A. The size of the entices
    B. The favour of the bribe
    C. The amounts of the bribe
    D. It can be given anywhere
45. The main reason why the recipient changes his/her behaviour is that
    A. Results are unpredictable
    B. The bribe is large
    C. The receiver is prejudiced
    D. Things are done in hiding
46. "……..his accomplice gets off-scot free" this means
    A. The giver of the bribe does not get punished
    B. The receiver refuses to accept his mistake
    C. The donor is punished for his mistake
    D. The donor refuses to accepted his mistake
47. The virtue of society are often betrayed when…..
    A. All people to be blamed
    B. Those who bribe and not punished
    C. Special effort in needed to expose offenders
    D. Our role models give bribe
48. According to the passage, it is true to say that _____
    A. A bribe to officer will influence his decisive responsibility

B. A bribe given will not affect any duty in the office
C. It doesn't matter whether a bribe is given or not
D. A bribe to an office bearer will influence his work

49. Who among there is not likely to bribery?
    A. People in position of power
    B. People in position of trust
    C. People in position of leadership
    D. People in their rentals
50. When we condemn and shun bribery the government is urged to
    A. Be mindful of other people's welfare
    B. Fight tooth and nail
    C. Charge all citizens in courts of law
    D. Be morally upright

# CATHOLIC SCHOOLS COMMON EXAMS

## STANDARD SEVEN MID-TERM 1 2020

## ENGLISH : COMPOSITION

***Time: 40 minutes***

| | |
|---|---|
| NAME | |
| SCHOOL | |

*Imagine you are the head prefect of your school. Write an interesting speech you would make during the prize giving day.*

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

# CATHOLIC SCHOOLS COMMON EXAM

## DARASA LA SABA MID-TERM 1 7

## 2020

## KISWAHILI: LUGHA

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**Jaza mianya kwa neno sahihi**

Visa vya ujambazi vimewahangaisha ___1___ yetu. Kuna aina mbalimbali za wezi. ___2___ huwa hutofautiana kulingana na njia wanazitumia kuiba. Kuna ___3___ ambao hutoa pesa mifukoni na ___4___ ambao hutumia silaha. Wengine huwanjoja watu njiani na kuwapiga ___5___ kwa kutumia mikono yao. Wakisham ___6___ mtu humnyang'anya kila kitu na kumwacha hali taabani.

Umoja wa wananchi ndio ngao yao. Endapo mtu amevamiwa anastahili kupiga ___7___ na majirani ___8___ watoke chapuchapu ili ___9___. Tukifanya hivyo watakuwa na nafasi kubwa ya kufanikiwa. Ijulikane wazi kuwa umoja ni nguvu na utengano ni udhaifu. Vile vile tuelewe kuwa kidole kimoja hakivunji ___10___.

Serikali pia ina ___11___ la kuwalinda wananchi wake. Askari wanapaswa kushika ___12___ usiku ili kuwatia ___13___ watu wowote wenye nia ya kuvunja sheria. Washukiwa wote wapelekwe ___14___ ili hakimu atoe hukumu. Mshtakiwa anaweza ___15___ au kukanusha mashtaka lakini hatimaye uamuzi wa haki hufikiwa.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | wananji | wanainchi | wananchi | wanaichi |
| 2 | mapwaguzi | madalali | hamali | wahandisi |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | wachochezi | wachopozi | mapwagu | mapwaguzi |
| 4 | magaidi | majangili | wezi | majambazi |
| 5 | chanja | kappa | kabari | kupe |
| 6 | kwida | nyonga | chinja | kaba |
| 7 | usiahi | kamsa | kabsa | kelele |
| 8 | zao | yake | wake | zake |
| 9 | kumtesa | kumkemea | kumwauni | kumshauri |
| 10 | chawa | kupe | bata | nyoka |
| 11 | wajibu | jukumu | majukumu | mujibu |
| 12 | kwata | sachi | kelele | doria |
| 13 | jelani | mbaroni | mahakamani | kortini |
| 14 | jela | kotini | kortini | gerezani |
| 15 | kukiri | kukataa | kukanusha | kutatanisha |

16. Majina haya hupatikana katika ngeli gani?
    Mwavuli, mkebe, midomo, na mikate

    A. I-ZI  B. U-U

    C. U-ZI  D. U-I

17. Kabatini _____ alimoweka sharubati ya maembe

    A. ndiko  B. ndimo

    C. ndipo  D. ndio

18. Ni neno lipi ambalo ni kitenzi katika sentensi ifuatayo?

    Walimu na wanafunzi wao walisafiri kuelekea mwambao wakati wa likizo

    A. wakati  B. wao

    C. walisafiri  D. mwambao

19. Tumia kiashiria radidi kwa usahihi

    Mapwagu _____ huiba kila wakati

    A. wawa hawa  B. hawa hawa

    C. yuyu huyu  D. yaya haya

20. Tumia kirejeshi –O- kukamilisha sentensi

    Nakshi ambazo zilitiwa ziliwavutia wengi

    A. Nakshi ambazo zilizotiwa ziliwavutia wengi

    B. Nakshi zilizotiwa ziliwavutia wengi

    C. Nakshi ambayo ilitiwa iliwavutia wengi

    D. Nakshi ambayo iliyotiwa iliwavutia wengi

21. Ahmed alimwamkua Juma masalkheri. Je, ulikuwa wakati gani?

    A. Jioni  B. Asubuhi

    C. Usiku  D. Adhuhuri

22. Ikiwa leo ni Jumatatu, mtondo itakuwa siku gani?

    A. Jumatato  B. Ijumaa

    C. Alhamisi  D. Jumamosi

23. Ni neno lipi si kisawe cha maskini?

    A. fakiri  B. fukara

C. kibapara D. saraka

24. Neno lipi ni kitate cha mjuzi?

A. mchuzi B. mjusi

C. mchuuzi D. juzi

25. Semi kula mwande ina maana gani?

A. Kosa ulichotumia

B. Pata taabu

C. Ishiwa na fedha

D. Bahatika katika jambo

26. Ni sentensi ipi iliyo ma ‘po’ ya wakati?

A. Wanaposimama ni baridi

B. Wanapoelekea pamefungwa

C. Ninapokuona hapapendezi

D. Nilipokuona nililabasamu

27. Kidole cha mkono ambacho kina karibiana na kidole gumba huitwa _____

A. chanda B. shahada

C. shada D. cha pete

28. Watu <u>wachache</u> walihudumiwa

Neno ambalo limepigiwa mstari ni _____

A. Kivumishi cha idadi kamili

B. Kivumishi cha idadi isiyodhihirika

C. Kielezi cha idadi isiyodhihirika

D. Kielezi cha idadi kamili

29. Wingi wa sentensi

Ghulamu wangu amekaribisha mwanamwali

A. Maghulamu wetu wamewakaribisha wanawali

B. Ghulamu wetu wamemkaribisha wanawali

C. Ghulamu wetu wamewakaribisha wanawali

D. Maghulamu wetu wamewakaribisha mwanamwali

30. Mtu anayewatolea wengine hotuba huitwa

A. hatibu B. katibu

C. mhutubu D. mshenga

<u>Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 31 – 40</u>

Jambo linapofanywa na mtu mwingine, wanaomtazama hudhani kuwa ni jambo rahisi sana. Wakati mwingine mtazamaji hufikiri kuwa anaweza kulifanya vyema kuliko mtendaji. Husahau kuwa kusema na kutenda ni mambo mawili tofauti na kusema ni rahisi kuliko kutenda. Siku nyingi utawaona mashabiki wa kandanda wakimlaumu mchezaji na wakati mwingine kumwadhibu kijeshi. Wanaotoa adhabu kwa hasira wakipewa fursa ya kucheza itakuwa ni aibu kubwa.

Shughuli nyingine inahitaji utaalamu na ujuzi ili kuiboresha. Kuna wakati utawaona watu wakila chakula wakilalamika au kukionja tu na kukiacha. Chakula cha aina iyo hiyo kinaweza kupikwa na mjuzi na matokeo yake ni kuramba vidole na kuomba nyongeza. Bila shaka chakula si aina bali mapishi. Nayo mapishi hutegemea ujuzi na tajriba. Kuna aina za vyakula ambavyo huhitaji kubanikwa. Hivyo ni kama mahindi mabichi, nyama, viazi vitamu, viazi vikuu, mbatata na kadhalika. Vingine huchemshwa. Navyo ni maharagwe, mihogo, ndizi na kadhalika. Chapati, maandazi na vitumbua vingine hukaangiwa, kwenye vikaango.

Masuala ya upishi yananikumbusha juhudi za kina mama wa pwani katika mapishi. Kwao hapana mzaha wowote. Bila kuongeza chumvi, katika mapishi hakuna wengine kama wao. Nina uhakika kuwa hiyo ndiyo sababu kuu ya watu kusema kuingia Mombasa ni rahisi lakini kutoka ni matanga. Ni nani asiyependa vitu vizuri? Mapishi huanza kwa matayarisho kabambe. Nazi hukunwa kwa mbuzi na kupata ufu. Ufu huongezwa maji moto kidogo na kukamuliwa kwa kutumia kifumbu. Tui hupatikana na kwa Yule asiyejua huenda akadhani ni maziwa. Tui hutumiwa kuungia vyakula kama vile

wali. Si tui pekee; kuna iliki, kitunguu saumu, mdalasini na tangawizi. Mseto huo wa viungo hunukia na kuwaacha hata wapiti njia kurambita. Kina mama hupata sifa chekwachekwa kwa ujuzi wao.

Mapishi bora huunganisha familia kwa sababu kila mtu hukimbilia nyumbani kutaka kujua alichopika mama. Ni nani asiyefahamu kuwa mwili hujengwi kwa mbao bali chakula? Haya basi, kila mpishi ajikakamue ili aweze kuwaridhisha walaji wake. Upishi si wa kina mama pekee. Wapo wanaume ambao ni galacha katika upishi.

31. Chagua sentensi sahihi
    A. Mtazamaji kwa kawaida ni bingwa kuliko mtendaji
    B. Ili uweze kuwa mtendaji bora ni sharti uwe mtazamaji
    C. Kusema ni rahisi kuliko kutenda
    D. Watendaji wote ni wasemaji
32. Kwa nini mshabiki humlaumu mchezaji?
    A. Hutaka mchezaji afunge bao
    B. Ni rahisi kuona makosa ya mwengine kuliko yako
    C. Hawajui kwa nini wafanye hivyo
    D. Wanapenda mchezo huo sana
33. Habari hii inadhihirisha kuwa
    A. Wanaowalaumu wengine wakipewa fursa hawatafanya vyema
    B. Ili kufanikiwa katika mchezo ni sharti uwahusishe mashabiki
    C. Ukikosea kwenye mchezo ni sharti uadhibiwe
    D. Lawama ndiyo dawa ya ufanisi
34. Ufanisi katika jambo lolote hutokana na
    A. Ujuzi na tajriba
    B. Tajriba na mashabiki
    C. Maoni ya walio wengi
    D. Ujuzi na uzembe
35. Ni chakula kipi ambacho hakiwezi kubanikwa?
    A. Vibanzi B. viazi
    C. Nyama D. karoti
36. Kupika chakula kwa kukitokosa ni?
    A. Kukichemsha
    B. Kukianika
    C. Kikioka
    D. kikisonga
37. Kukaanga chakula ni kukifanya nini?
    A. Kukipika kwa kutumia mafuta
    B. Kukitokosa kwenye maji
    C. Kukipika kwa kutumia joto
    D. Kukiweka juu ya moto na kukichoma
38. Ili kipika chakula kizuri
    A. Uwaambie walaji wakipende chakula chako
    B. Huna budi kuramba vidole
    C. Huna budi kuwa na mpango mzuri na utaalamu wa kupika
    D. Uwe mkazi wa pwani
39. Ungaunga unaotokana na nazi iliyokunwa huitwa
    A. kifumbu B. tui
    C. nazi D. ufu
40. Kulingana na habari hii mbuzi ni nini?
    A. Mnyama wa nyumbani anayefanana na swara
    B. Kukuna nazi
    C. Kifaa chenye meno meno cha kukunia nazi
    D. Nyama inayotumiwa kuungia chakula

**Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 – 50**

Katika shule yetu, michezo hupewa kipaumbele. Wanafunzi hupewa fursa ya kukuza vipawa kwani tunaamini kuwa si wanafuzi wote watakaofanya vyema katika masomo. Shule yenyewe hufanya vyema katika mitihani ya kitaifa na hutajika katika mkoa wetu tunaamini kuwa siku moja tutafanya vyema kitaifa.

Timu yetu ya kandanda ndiyo iliyokuwa jogoo katika mkoa wetu kwa muda mrefu. Tulipoteza kombe hilo mwaka huu tulipoadhibiwa na shule ya Mbagha kadamnasi mbele ya mashabiki wetu katika uga wa shule yetu kwa mabao manne kwa sufuri. Ninaamini kuwa timu yetu ilikuwa bora kuliko mbagha. Lakini tulifanya makosa ambayo yalitugharimu kombe hilo. Baada ya kufungwa bao la kwanza. Wachezaji wetu walianza kulaumiana. Wachezaji wote walichanganyikiwa na kila mmoja akawa na tamaa ya kutaka kufunga. Ushirikiano uliisha nayo timu ya mbagha ikachukua kila nafasi kutuaibisha mchana wa jua. Ama kweli hasira hasara.

Kando na aibu ya kushindwa tulijiliwaza kwa kusema asiyekubali kushindwa ni mshindani. Tulijifunza kuwa tunahitaji mazoezi kabambe ili kupata ufanisi. Tunawania ufanisi katika Nyanja zote;

kuanzia masomo michezo na tamasha za muziki na michezo ya kuigiza.

Michezo ina faida nyingi sana. Katika maisha ya binadamu. Kuna wale ambao hupata riziki ya kila iku kutoka kwa michezo. Wanariadha hapata kiasi kikubwa cha pesa. Kwao riadha ni ajira tosha. Mazoezi husaidia mwili kuwa na afya bora na kuepuka maradhi mbalimbali. Michezo ni tiba. Penye michezo pana utangamano.

41. Mwandishi anaamini kuwa
    A. Masomo ni bora kuliko michezo
    B. Wanafunzi wana vipawa mbalimbali
    C. Wanfunzi wote watafanya vyema masomoni
    D. Michezo inafaa kuliko masomo

42. Lengo la shule hii kimasomo ni
    A. Kufanya vyema katika michezo
    B. Kutajika kitaifa kwa matokeo bora
    C. Kujulikana mkoani kimasomo
    D. Kuongoza katika wilaya

43. Tunaposema kwamba walikuwa jogoo tuna maana gani?
    A. Walikuwa kuku dume
    B. Wao ndio waliokuwa majangili
    C. Walikuwa mashabiki wakuu
    D. Walikuwa mashujaa

44. Kuadhibiwa na shule ya Mbagha kunamaanisha kuwa
    A. Walipewa adhabu na shule hiyo
    B. Walishindwa vibaya sana
    C. Walizomewa na timu nyingine
    D. Mashabiki hawakuwashangilia

45. Timu inayoshindwa ilifunga mabao mangapi?
    A. Manne B. hatukuambiwa
    C. Sufuri D. mawili

46. Chanzo cha timu ya mwandishi kushindwa ni
    A. Kulaumiana na kutoshirikiana
    B. Kukosa mafunzo bora
    C. Kukosa mlindalango mzuri
    D. Kuonewa na refarii

47. Mwandishi wa habari hii ni
    A. Mwalimu B. mchezaji
    C. Mwanafunzi D. shabiki

48. Ili kufanikiwa katika michezo hasa kandanda ni sharti wachezaji
    A. Walaumiane
    B. Washangiliwe
    C. Wafanye mazoezi
    D. Wapate refa mzuri

49. Faida za michezo si pamoja na
    A. Kupata pesa
    B. Kuwa na afya nzuri
    C. Kushangilia timu yako
    D. Kujenga uhusiano mzuri na wachezaji wengine

50. Ni shule gani iliyoshinda?
    A. Mwandishi B. mbagha
    C. Vijana D. michezo

# CATHOLIC SCHOOLS COMMON EXAM

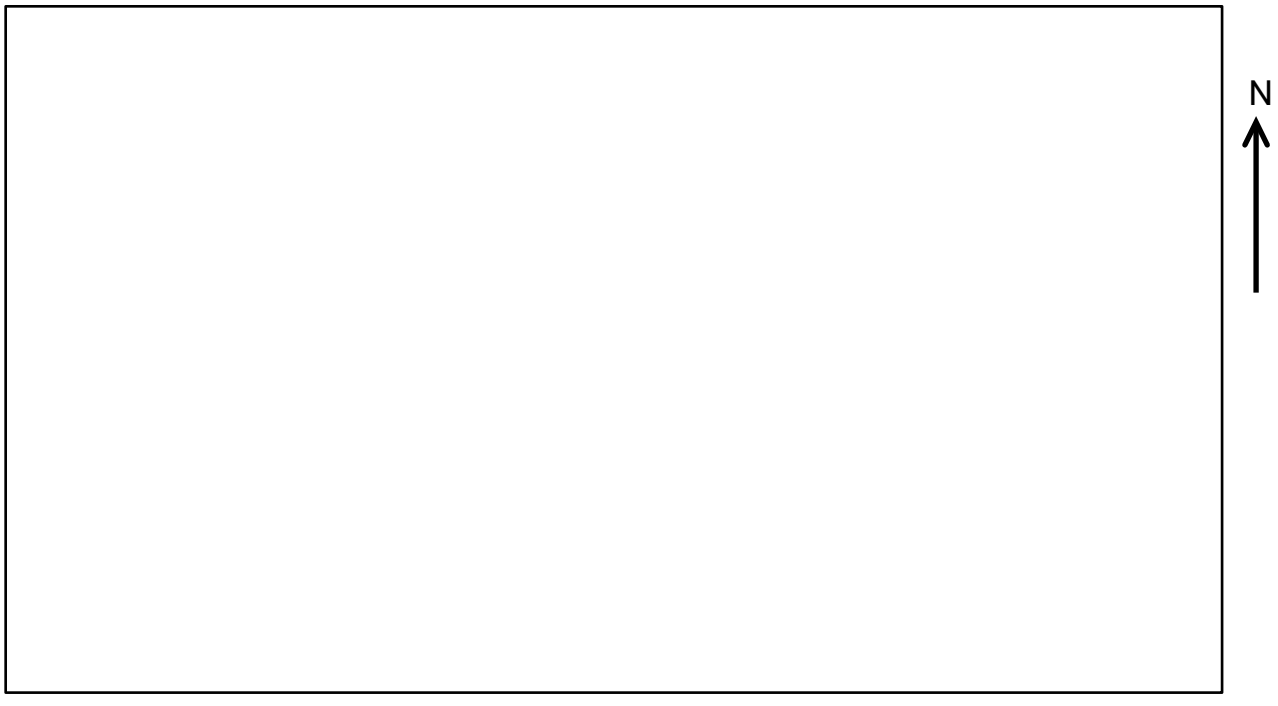
## STANDARD SEVEN MID-TERM 1 2020

SOCIAL STUDIES

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**Use the map of KIWI area to answer questions 1 – 7**

**KIWI AREA**



Scale: 1cm rep 5km

Key:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CC – Coffee | - Church | - Forest |
| MCO – Municipal County Offices | - School | - Buildings |
| CO – County Office | PP – Police Post | - Settlement |

1. Which one of the following social facilities is missing in Kiwi Area

   A. Police Post B. Hospital

   C. School D. Church

2. The development of Kiwi Town has been influenced mainly by

   A. Church B. Road Junction

   C. School D. R. Kiwi

3. Traders in Kiwi area obtain their trading licenses from

   A. Municipal Council's Office

   B. Police Post

   C. The chief

   D. The Church

4. The climate of Kiwi area can be described as

   A. Hot and wet B. Cool and dry

   C. Hot and dry D. Cool and wet

5. The highest part of Kiwi area is in the _____

   A. East B. West C. South D. North

6. The type of settlement shown in the map is described as

   A. Sparse B. Linear

   C. Nucleated D. Dense

7. The type of industry found in Northern part of Kiwi area is a _____

   A. Manufacturing industry

B. Processing industry

C. Service industry

D. Assembly industry

8. Which of the following is the Capital City of the largest country in Africa

A. Algiers B. Khartoum

C. Kinshasa D. Addis Ababa

9. Which of the following latitudes does not cross Africa

A. Equator

B. Arctic circle

C. Tropic of Cancer

D. Tropic of Capricon

10. Which of the following plants is not found within the semi desert

A. Cactus B. Baobab

C. Cypress D. Euphorbia

11. Nyamwezi Chiefs were called

A. Ntemi B. Miruka

C. Oloibon D. Orkoiyot

12. The first headquarters of British East Africa was at

A. Malindi B. Nairobi

C. Mombasa D. Machakos

13. The following are block mountains except

A. Pare B. Usambara

C. Atlas D. Danakil Alps

14. The first political party to form the government of Tanzania was

A. CCM B. TAA

C. TANU D. KANU

15. The speaker of a county assembly is elected by

A. MPs B. Senators

C. President D. MCAs

16. The leading mineral export of Kenya is obtained through

A. Open cast B. Drilling

C. Scooping D. Dredging

17. In which of the following areas is sisal grown in Tanzania?

A. Zanzibar B. Korogwe

C. Mwadui D. Dar-es-Salaam

18. The headquarters of EAC is found in

A. Djibouti B. Kampala

C. Nairobi D. Arusha

19. The illegal hunting of wild animals is called

A. Poaching B. Tourism

C. Conservation D. Killing

20. Oloibon Lenana was the leader of

A. Nandi B. Turkana

C. Maasai D. Akamba

21. The main desert found in Ethiopia is known as

A. Chalbi B. Ogaden

C. Kalahari D. Sahara

22. Which colonial power colonized Sudan?

A. France B. Italy

C. Britain D. Germans

23. The official language of modern Ethiopia is

A. English B. Kiswahili

C. Arabic D. Amharic

24. The minimum age required for a member of parliament is

A. 18 years B. 35 years

C. 21 years D. 55 years

25. Maize was introduced in Kenya by the Portuguese from

A. Portugal B. Britain

B. South Mexico D. France

26. Which of these countries has no railway line

A. Tanzania B. Ethiopia

C. Kenya D. Somalia

27. Who nominates members of Parliament?

A. President B. Political Parties

C. Citizens D. Speaker

Use the diagram below to answer questions 28 – 30

28. The material found at the point marked 1 is called

A. Lava B. Vent

C. Magma D. Ash

29. The part marked 3 is known as

A. Crater B. Dyke

C. Cone D. Valley

30. Which of the following mountains was formed through the above process

A. Mau ranges

B. Pare mountains

C. Nyandarua ranges

D. Mt. Marsabit

31. Which one of the following is not a major import to Eastern Africa

A. Crude Oil

B. Fertiliser

C. Machinery

D. Agricultural produce

32. The first missionary station in Kenya was established at

A. Frere Town B. Rabai

C. Maseno D. Taita

33. Which one of the following is not an effect of industries to the environment

    A. Afforestation

    B. Deforestation

    C. Water pollution

    D. Air pollution

34. Who among the following founded German East African Trading Company?

    A. Carl Peters

    B. William Mackinon

    C. David Livingstone

    D. Ludwig Krapf

35. The other name for latitude lines is

    A. Equator B. Longitudes

    C. Parallels D. Meridians

36. Which one of the following is mostly shared by members of the same clan?

    A. Children B. Land

    C. Houses D. Food

37. Which one of the following types of family includes distant relatives?

    A. Single-parent family

    B. Extended family

    C. Nuclear family

    D. No-parent family

38. Which one of the following is not a drainage feature?

    A. Streams B. Lakes

    C. Rivers D. Highlands

39. One of the following belongs to Highland Nilotes, which one?

    A. Samburu B. Orma

    C. Sukuma D. Tugen

40. Which one of the following is not a basic need?

    A. Housing B. Food

    C. Car D. Clothing

41. Which weather instrument performs a double role

    A. Raingauge B. Windsock

    C. Windvane D. Thermometer

42. The head of state in Kenya is the

    A. Prime Minister B. President

    C. King D. Emperor

43. The largest swamp in Africa is known as

    A. Lorian B. Lotikipi

    C. Okavango D. Kyoga

44. Most industries in Uganda are found in

    A. Kilembe B. Jinja

    C. Kasese D. Tororo

45. Ministers in Kenya are currently referred to as

    A. Principal Secretaries

    B. Permanent Secretaries

    C. Cabinet Ministers

    D. Cabinet Secretaries

46. Law and order in Kenya is maintained by the

    A. Armed forces B. Courts

    C. Chiefs D. Police

47. The main tourist attraction in Eastern Africa is the

    A. Wildlife B. Beaches

    C. Culture D. Sceneries

48. The Maasai community call their God as

    A. Enkai B. Ngai

    C. Mwene Nyaga D. Mulungu

49. Which one of the following means of communication would reach many people at the same time?

    A. Mobile phones B. Letters

    C. Email D. Radio

50. The Prime Minister of the Baganda was known as

A. Kabaka B. Omwanika

C. Katikiro D. Ssaza

51. Peace in the society cannot be promoted by

A. Unity B. Nepotism

C. Discipline D. Respect

52. Solving conflicts in court is also known as

A. Reconciliation B. Negotiation

C. Litigation D. Dialogue

53. River-Lake Nilotes first settled at _____ in Uganda

A. Shungwaya

B. Kisumu

C. Pubungu Pakwach

D. Bar-el-Ghazal

54. Bananas are grown under irrigation in the following areas except?

A. Mandera B. Kisii

C. Somalia D. Wajir

55. The natural vegetation suitable for salty water among the following is the _____

A. Mangrove B. Woodland

C. Bamboo D. Grassland

56. Which of the following countries is not a member of IGAD?

A. Djibouti B. Kenya

C. Somalia D. Tanzania

57. A Kenyan citizen who also belongs to another country is said to be a _____

A. Working citizen

B. Dual citizen

C. Registered citizen

D. Serious citizen

58. The most important human right to an individual is the right to _____

A. Education B. Clothing

C. Life D. Vote

59. The main tourist attraction in Lake Bogoria is

    A. Dry valley

    B. Crater lake

    C. Hot springs

    D. Flamingoes

60. In which year did Kenya become a British colony?

    A. 1963 B. 1985

    C. 1906 D. 1920

# CRE – STANDARD SEVEN MID-TERM 1 2020

1. Which of the following is not shown in the genesis story of creation

   A. Power B. Jealousy

   B. Orderliness D. Creativity

2. “Do not come any closer. Take off your sandals because you are standing on a holy ground. “ Exodus (3:5). These words were said to Moses when

   A. In Egypt talking to Pharaoh

   B. Taking care of Jethro’s sheep

   C. Getting water from a rock

   D. Taking the ten commandment

3. According to Christian teachings, the greatest fruit of the holyspirit is

   A. Joy B. Patience

   B. Faith D. Love

4. Who among the following was not a son of Noah

   A. Japheth B. Shem

   B. Ham D. Jephthah

5. In which town did Jesus and his disciples celebrate the last supper

   A. Bethany B. Carpenaum

   B. Bethlehem D. Jerusalem

6. The parable of the pharasee and the tax collector teaches Christians to

   A. Be humble

   B. Never to give up

   C. To help the needy

   D. To use their talents well

7. Christians should use their abilities to do the following at school. Which one is it

A. Help the teachers in cooking

B. Visit the sick in hospitals

C. Help slow learners in school

D. Clean the church

8. "You created every part of me." You put me together in my mothers womb (Psalms 139) These words were said by

A. Jeremiah B. David

B. Jesus D. Paul

9. Which of the following is a historical book in the new Testament

A. Revelation

B. Galatians

C. Acts of the Apostles

D. Hebrews

10. Which of the following statement completes the beatitudes "Blessed are the humble for…….

A. The kingdom of heaven belongs to them

B. They will see God

C. They will be called children of God

D. They will receive what God has promised

11. "Tabitha, get up'" when opened her eyes and seeing Peter, she sat up (Acts 9:40). Peter performed this miracle when he was at

A. Lydda B. Joppa

B. Lystra D. Caesarea

12. Who among the following was not one of the deacons chosen by the Apostles to help in the work of helping the widows?

A. Philip B. Silas

B. Timon D. Parmenas

13. The following rituals were practiced in traditional African society except?

A. Naming B. Sacrifices

B. Sacraments D. Libation

14. Who served as the high priest of the Israelites during exodus

A. Aaron B. Caleb

C. Joshua D. Eliezer

15. Who among the following was not a judge in Israel

A. Gideon B. Ruth

C. Samson D. Deborah

16. Which one of the following is not a component of prayer

A. Adoration B. Supplication

B. Discernment D. Thanks giving

17. We should use our talents to serve God and

A. Others B. Ourselves

B. Our neighbours D. Our relatives

18. Who was the father of David?

A. Joseph B. Jesse C. Nathan D. Solomon

19. In the parable of talents why was the master happy with the first servant.

A. Because he was faithful and hardworking

B. Because he liked him the most

C. Because he has given him more talents

D. Because he was bigger than the rest

20. Free time is also called

A. Rest B. Party C. Talents D. Leisure

21. Which of the following was the best way to use leisure

A. Visiting children's home

B. Reading storybooks

C. Watching movies

D. Walking along the beach

22. In which way did Bezalel and Oholiab use their abilities well?

A. Helping their families

B. Helping Moses

C. Building a sacred tent

D. Developing them

23. According to John 13:12-15. Jesus washed his disciples feet so as to

A. Show that he was great

B. Show that he was good

C. Serve others

D. Proclaim the love of God

24. Which of the following is a pair of value acquired in Education?

A. Knowledge and obedience

B. Respect and impunity

C. Patience and suffering

D. Wisdom and nepotism

25. Three of the following are ways through which Christian work for God except?

A. Preaching Gods word

B. Helping others who are in need

C. Teaching Gods word

D. Struggling to earn more

26. Which one of the following was a reason Moses was reluctant to go to King Pharaoh?

A. He came from a poor family

B. He was not a good speaker

C. He was afraid of Pharaoh

D. He was afraid that the Israelites would reject him

27. When Jeremiah was called by God, he said he was not going because

A. He was not ready

B. He was not fit to go and be a prophet

C. He was too young

D. He was not willing

28. What is the best thing to do if you collected five hundred shilling note in the school compound

A. Thank God and use the money

B. Give a needy child in your school

C. Hide it first to use later

D. Give it to the headteacher to ask for the owner

29. Which one of the following was the main purpose of marriage in traditional African society

A. For companionship

B. To have children

C. It was compulsory

D. For fun

30. Which of the following is not a way through which HIV-Aids can be spread

A. Blood transfusion with infected blood

B. Having hand with an infected person

C. Shaking hands with an infected person

D. Sharing piercing items like earings

# CATHOLIC SCHOOLS COMMON EXAM

## STANDARD SEVEN MID-TERM 1 2020

## MATHEMATICS

1. What is the place value of digit 7 in the product of 123 and 35.6

   A. Ones B. Tens

   C. Tenths D. Hundredths

2. What is the value of

   $5\frac{1}{2} + 2 - 4\frac{7}{7}$ =

   A. $2\frac{1}{3}$ B. $\frac{41}{14}$

   C. $2\frac{13}{14}$ D. $2\frac{7}{14}$

3. Round off 29344 to the nearest hundreds

   A. 29300 B. 29400

   C. 29340 D. 28000

4. The product of two numbers is 34712. One of the numbers is 8. What is the other number?

   A. 4339 B. 4340

   C. 4439 D. 4440

5. The area of a square plot is 5329m². Find the perimeter of the plot

   A. 146m B. 73m

   C. 292m D. 219m

6. What is the value of 0.7 x 1.358

   A. 0.951 B. 0.9506

   C. 0.96 D. 0.10

7. Work out 3 + 4 + 5 (3+4+5)

   A. 72 B. 144

   C. 67 D. 24

8. Find the next number in the series

   4, 11, 22, 37, _____,

   A. 56 B. 49 C. 57 D. 46

9. Work out $17\overline{)102051}$

   A. 603 B. 6003

   C. 60003 D. 63

10. Chizi's vegetable garden measures 50m by 180m. How many areas are these?



50m

180m

A. 90 B. 900 C. 9000 D. 9

11. Brandon had five million, three hundred and eighteen shillings in his bank account. He further added one million and forty shillings. How much did he have in total?

A. 6000358 B. 6000458

C. 6001458 D. 6000148

12. Kwamboka had 30kg of sugar. She put the sugar into packets weighing ¾ kg each. How many packets did she fill?

A. 40 B. 45 C. 22 D. 23

13. Simplify the expression :

9 (2b + b – b)

A. 18b B. 9b 27b D. b

14. Express 2 ⅝ as a percentage

A. 283⅓ % B. 283¼%

C. $35\ ^{3}/_{17}\%$ D. 283%

15. Evaluate $(3\ ⅗)^2$ + 2 ¼

A. $12\ ^{24}/_{25}$ B. $9\ ^{9}/_{20}$

C. 7 ⅕ D. $15\ ^{21}/_{100}$

16. Kamau is 40 years older than his son. If the son is X years now, how old will the son be after two years if their total ages is 80 years now

A. 20 years B. 22 years

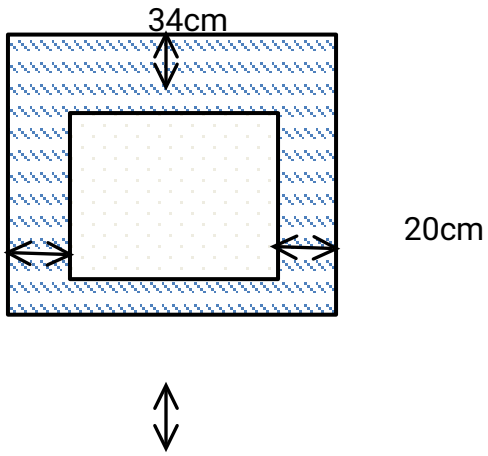
C. 24 years D. 18 years

17. A meeting took 4 hours and 15 minutes and ended at 2.45p.m. At what time did the meeting begin?

A. 10.30a.m. B. 10.15a.m.

C. 10.45 a.m. D. 10.30p.m.

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




A. 200cm² B. 680cm²

C. 600cm² D. 544cm²

19. A bottle of soda contains 500ml. A wedding party was attended by 900 people and each person took a bottle of soda. How many sodas were taken altogether in litres?

A. 450000 B. 4500

C. 450 D. 45

20. A road 2cm was drawn to a scale of 1:90000. How many kilometres on the ground was this?

A. 1.8km B. 0.18km

C. 18km D. 21cm

21. The circumference of a circle is 110cm. find its radius

A. 35cm B. 17.5cm

C. 18cm D. 770cm

22. Construct triangle XYZ such that line XY = 5cm, angle ZXY = 55°, and angle XYZ = 80°. Measure angle YZX

A. 135° B. 50° C. 45° D. 35°

23. Work out: $\frac{3.18 \times 0.016}{0.04}$

A. 1.272 B. 1272

C. 12.72 D. 127.2

24. What is the complement of 48°

A. 42° B. 138°

C. 132° D. 312°

25. Which statement is TRUE?

A. 2 weeks > 14 days

B. 3y = 4y

C. 365 days < 24 months

D. 1.50 < 0.96

26. What is the total value of digit 8 in the product of the total value of digit 2 and 4 in the number 52694?

A. Ones

B. Hundreds

C. Thousand

D. Eight thousand

27. What is the greatest number that can divide 40, 60, and 8 without a remainder?

A. 20 B. 40 C. 80 D. 240

28. Which is the correct order of writing the fractions from the largest to smallest?

$\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$

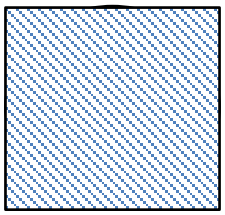
A. $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$

B. $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$

C. $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{6}$

D. $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$

29. Find the area of shaded part?

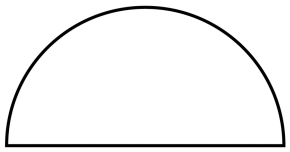


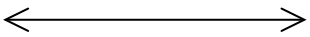
14cm

A. 42cm² B. 154cm ²

C. 196cm² D. 350cm²

30. Calculate the area of the figure





28cm

A. 308cm² B. 1232cm²

C. 44cm² D. 3081cm²

31. Which is the least number which must be added to 9214 to make it divisible by 11?

A. 1 B. 10 C. 6 D. 4

32. Work out: $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{4}{9} + \frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$

A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ B. $4\frac{7}{64}$

C. $3\frac{51}{64}$ D. $\frac{3}{4}$

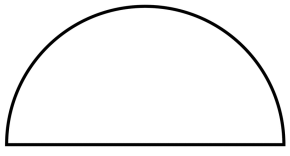
33. Find the sixth number in the sequence below : 1, 4, 9, 16, _____, _____

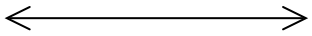
A. 25 B. 36 C. 27 D. 64

34. Work out: $45 + 2(10 - 3^2) + 5 \times 4 \div 2$

A. 63 B. 128 C. 104 D. 57

35. Ali run round the figure below 4 ½ times. What distance did he cover in metres





14m

A. 22m B. 36m C. 162m D. 99m

36. Work out: $49^2 + \sqrt{66}$

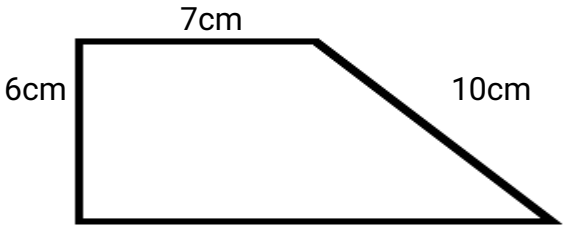
A. 106 B. 2401 C. 2409 D. 162

37. What is the sum of the prime numbers between 40 and 60?

A. 243 B. 225

C. 500 D. 343

38. Calculate the area of the figure below




15cm

A. 110cm² B. 66cm²

C. 38cm² D. 132cm²

39. Solve $\frac{m(x + y)}{y} + m$

when x = 3, y = 2, m = 4

A. 10 B. 12 C. 14 D. 11

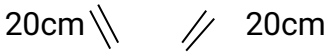
40. Work out $\frac{0.28 \times 0.036}{0.12}$

A. 84 B. 0.084

C. 0.0084 D. 0.84

41. Calcuate the area of the figure






32cm

A. 192cm² B. 160cm²

C. 320cm² D. 96cm²

42. Convert 0.42% to decimals

A. 0.042 B. 0.42

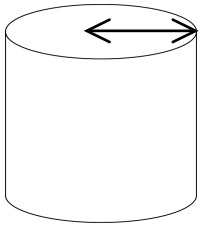
C. 4.2 D. 0.0042

43. What is the value of y in the equation

5(2y – 4) = 2 (2y – 1)

A. 3 B. $3\frac{2}{3}$ B. $1\frac{4}{7}$ D. $\frac{5}{6}$

44. The cylinder below has a radius of 14m. Its length is 20m. What is its volume?

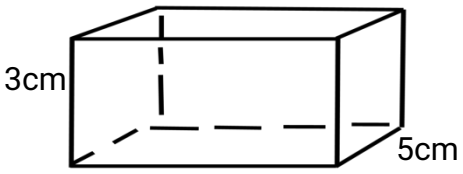


20m

A. 12320m³ B. 616m³

C. 880m³ D. 280m³

45. Find the surface area of the closed cuboid below




10cm

A. 140cm² B. 190cm²

C. 150cm² D. 30cm²

46. Work out $\sqrt{3\frac{13}{81}}$

A. $1\frac{1}{3}$ B. $2\frac{7}{9}$

C. $1\frac{7}{9}$ D. $\frac{9}{16}$

47. The circumference of round about is 88m. Find its radius

A. 28m B. 14m

C. 56m D. 7m

48. Solve $\frac{8^2 - 16}{6} + 12$

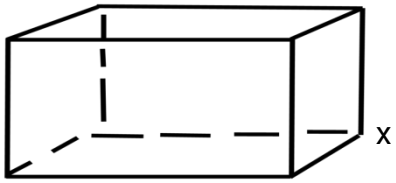
A. 10 B. 16 C. 24 D. 20

49. Change 1245cm³ into litres?

A. 0.1245l B. 1.245l

C. 12.45l D. 124500l

50. The figure below shows a cuboid. Whose volume is 1944cm³. If its base area is 216cm², find the height x




216cm²

A. 9cm B. 12cm

C. 8cm D. 18cm