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KCPE JESMA

REVISION

For Marking Schemes

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

As you grow up, you have your __1__ set on what you would __2__ to be in future. Many say they would wish to be a doctor, pilot, engineer __3__ any of these __4__ professions. They forget that in equal measure, we __5__ nurses, mechanics, carpenters and police officers to keep our country going and get the __6__ required from them. If everybody got what they desired to be, __7__ would be a serious imbalance __8__ professionals. You can just __9__ how difficult it would be to get people to do __10__ jobs like road construction, charcoal vending, fishing, watchmen and __11__ artisans. It is important for us to understand that __12__ single person is important irrespective of __13__ he does in life.

Be focused and ensure you don't get __14__ from achieving your dream. Your parents, teachers, relatives and other well-wishers are just there to __15__ you in realising the dream. However, it is you to go for it.

1.	A. idea	B. plan	C. **mind**	D. direction
2.	A. require	B. wish	C. **need**	D. hope
3.	A. and	B. like	C. **as**	D. or
4.	A. nice	B. great	C. **attractive**	D. rich
5.	A. know	B. need	C. **have**	D. get
6.	A. services	B. time	C. **work**	D. salary
7.	A. their	B. then	C. **there**	D. this
8.	A. for	B. with	C. at	D. of
9.	A. remember	B. imagine	C. decide	D. know
10.	A. manual	B. big	C. **heavy**	D. real
11.	A. likewise	B. maybe	C. **even**	D. then
12.	A. each	B. every	C. **all**	D. one
13.	A. whoever	B. whichever	C. **wherever**	D. whatever
14.	A. attracted	B. advised	C. **distracted**	D. tired
15.	A. support	B. sponsor	C. **check**	D. cheer

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For questions **16** *and* **17**, *choose the alternative that* **BEST** *completes the sentence given.*

16. We go to hospital whenever we fall sick, _____?
A. isn't it
B. do we
C. don't we
D. couldn't we

17. Maria has never been to Kitale, _____?
A. has she
B. isn't it
C. hasn't she
D. is it

For questions **18** *and* **19**, *choose the alternative that* **BEST** *completes the sentence given.*

18. He was not only praised for his bravery
A. yet also rewarded with a cow.
B. and also rewarded with a cow.
C. then also rewarded with a cow.
D. but also rewarded with a cow.

19. The patient was so tired
A. and he was admitted into the ward immediately.
B. that he was admitted into the ward immediately.
C. to be admitted into the ward immediately.
D. as he was admitted into ward immediately

For questions **20** *to* **22**, *choose the sentence that means the* **SAME AS** *the underlined one.*

20. Our class teacher hardly comes to school late.
A. Our class teacher sometimes comes late.
B. Our class teacher never comes to school late.
C. Our class teacher usually comes to school late.
D. Our class teacher rarely comes to school late

21. As soon as the players heard the whistle, they walked into the field.
A. The players walked into the field immediately they heard the whistle.
B. The players walked into the field soon after they heard the whistle.
C. The players walked into the field just before they heard the whistle.
D. The players walked into the field when they heard the whistle.

22. I would visit Malindi if I had time.
A. I will visit Malindi if as soon as I have time.
B. I will visit Malindi when I get time.
C. I cannot visit Malindi because I don't have time.
D. I cannot visit Malindi unless I get time.

Read the passage below and then answer questions **23** *to* **25**.

Four pupils, Teresa, Ben, Regina and Musa were talking about the domestic animals they had at their homes. Ben said he liked cows and goats which they had at home while sheep and goats were in Musa's list. Regina's family kept geese, sheep and pigs while Musa, whose father kept cows and donkeys, said he had his own pigeons too. Teresa kept some rabbits as a hobby but the family kept pigs and sheep. Only Musa's parents did not rear chicken but instead they had some turkeys.

23. Who among the four pupils had the **MOST** animals at their home?
A. Teresa B. Musa
C. Ben D. Regina

24. The **LEAST** preferred animal among the children is
A. goats B. pigs
C. cows D. donkeys

25. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?
A. Chickens and sheep had the same number of preference.
B. All the children had chicken at home.
C. Sheep was the only animal preferred by the highest number of pupils.
D. Regina and Teresa had the same type of animals at their homes.

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

When Siro's goat disappeared, he looked for it for almost the entire evening. He had tied it close to his home and although he was sure it had not snapped the rope, it was not there and there was no trace of the rope too. He was about to give up hope when the stillness of the night enabled him hear the muffled noise of a goat in distress. He keenly listened again. He moved stealthily, following paths and crossing fences and hedges and was relieved to find it. It was tied in the thicket behind Lima's home with the same rope. He simply untied it, removed the plastic container that had been put round the mouth to contain the sound level and led it home. He was sure he knew who the thief was.

Two weeks later, his neighbour, Kalua, lost his goat in the same circumstance. As Kalua searched from home to home, checking if his goat could have strayed there, he got no positive response. Then, he decided to check at Siro's home and this is how he got a companion. As the pair walked towards the thicket near Lima's home, they heard a sound Siro claimed was familiar to him. They were not equally surprised as their discussion had been along that line. They bumped into the goat, tied at almost the same spot, with the mouth covered in the same fashion. Not interested in making accusations that could not be substantiated but just end up straining relationships in the village, they took the goat away. However, they had a plan in mind on how to stop the thief once and for all.

It took over three weeks then a repeat of the same occurred. When Siro got the information, he rushed to Kalua's home and together with Sule, the man whose goat had just disappeared, they decided to execute the plan they had at hand in darkness. Each of them was armed with a weapon, in case the thief appeared and showed any sign of defiance or became violent. They knew whom they expected to confront, knew his home and even the path he was likely to follow when coming for the goat. However, they had no idea of when he would come but they were determined to wait, however long it took.

The wait was long and tiring and had they been together, they would have given up, taken the goat and planned to catch the thief another day. It was just that none of them wanted to be the one to ask the others if they could leave. They were already drifting in and out of sleep when they heard the rustling of leaves. 'Something' was coming and his cough made it clear that it was a human being. The moon was up so they could make out the shape of a tall man with a big hat. On one hand, he had a club and as he cautiously made his way, his walking style was unmistakable. The person approaching was not Lima but Walo, the watchman of the school behind the hedge where they were.

Walo went to where the goat was tied, coughed again then untied it. Little did he know that three men were silently moving towards him and already, he was at the centre with no chance of escape. Then, Siro, who was the nearest to where he was, coughed. Walo's club dropped to the ground, just as Siro shouted he surrenders by raising his hands or get killed. Due to shock, fear or both, he obliged and the men cut part of the rope with which the goat had been tied, used it to tie his hands at the back and walked him to his workplace to begin the second phase of waiting. They would wait for daybreak to make a report about the thief to the head teacher and the chief.

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26. Why was Siro sure the lost goat had not snapped the rope?
A. The goat could not have been that strong.
B. He was sure the rope had not become very weak.
C. He did not see any evidence to confirm it.
D. He had been tying it at the same spot for a long time.

27. The muffled noise Siro heard can **BEST** be described as
A. croak
B. low
C. bray
D. bleat

28. What do you think was the plastic container used for on the goat?
A. To ensure the owner does not trace it.
B. So that the noise does not bother the neighbours.
C. To make it produce a peculiar sound than usual.
D. To prevent insects from entering its mouth.

29. What made Siro be sure of who the thief was? The
A. way the goat was tied.
B. location where the goat was found.
C. use of the plastic container.
D. distance the goat had been moved.

30. Kalua looked for the goat from home to home because
A. he believed Siro would definitely offer him the solution.
B. goats usually go to homes where other goats are.
C. thieves were known to keep stolen goats in their homes.
D. he was not sure of where it could have gone to.

31. By saying Siro and Kalua bumped into the goat, the writer means
A. they got the goat when they least expected.
B. it was already growing too dark to see clearly.
C. the goat was tied loosely in the thicket.
D. the two of them were equally in a hurry.

32. Why do you think was the second stolen goat tied at almost the same spot as previous ones?
A. To enable the owner get it with ease.
B. That was the safest hiding place for stolen goats.
C. Its location was convenient to the thief.
D. It was the thickest thicket in the locality.

33. Kalua and Siro could not substantiate their allegations because
A. they had not seen the thief stealing.
B. they were not the village elders.
C. they wanted to remain friendly to the thief.
D. there was no proof as to whom the goat belonged to.

34. According to the three men who planned to catch the thief, they knew the thief was
A. Kalua
B. Lima
C. Siro
D. Walo

35. Why were Siro, Kalua and Sule drifting in and out of sleep?
A. The goat was still making a lot of noise.
B. They were suddenly growing hungry and bored.
C. They were regretting why they decided to catch the thief.
D. The wait for the thief was taking too long.

36. The **MAIN** reason why Walo did not expect to be caught is that

A. he was a watchman and could easily defend himself.
B. he was never suspected to be the thief.
C. the goat was still at the spot where he had left it.
D. he always waited till late in the night.

37. What made Walo's club to drop when Siro coughed?

A. The cough brought him to some reality.
B. He had not carried it well.
C. The goat knocked it down accidentally.
D. He was in a hurry to use it.

38. In the end, we learn that

A. a report was made to the chief and the head teacher.
B. the three men and the suspect went to the school
C. stealing of the goats in the village stopped.
D. Sule took back his goat.

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Read the passage below and then answer questions **39** *to* **50**

Owning a home is great. It is security but should it really be your financial goal? Some financial experts actually recommend that renting a house is better than struggling to buy one. A home is not an investment because it doesn't pay you every month. In fact, you have to pay for your home every month. An investment is not a good deal if you are paying in and no cash flow is coming out. Your capital is tied up, you can't access it. Instead, it's even better you invest in yourself, developing your skills and focusing on growing your income first.

When you rent, you have a set amount that you pay every month that you can easily budget for. The advantage of renting is that it also allows you to live without that debt. You may think that you are only paying rent but you are also buying something else: time. Time to think through exactly what you want for the long-term in terms of owning a house, time to save and time to shop around for a house and location that will be worth your time and not end up costing more than you had planned for it. It also allows you move when necessary, something to consider if you want to cast your net wider in terms of finances. While renting, you also don't have to worry about cost like security. These are the landlord's problems.

Most of the time, investing in housing is a good idea but buying into the idea that it will always give you a profit could leave you disappointed. A little investigation into the state of housing in several markets both here in Kenya and even abroad is very important. The price of houses recently fell by 1.8 % in the first half of the year.

We have all heard the running joke of the man who owns a Prado but parks it outside a rented house. Is he a fool not to have bought a house? What this belief fails to acknowledge is opportunity cost, which is the cost of a missed opportunity. Being stuck in a 'matatu' that has refused to be filled with passengers to leave or one that stops every five hundred metres can cost you a lot of time. You could end up missing what was supposed to be yours in terms of a doctor's appointment, an interview, a job, money and even status. Who can respect a person who can't keep time?

The few coins you save when use a 'matatu' may end up being **a drop in the ocean** in comparison to what you could have gained during the time you lost. When you use our car, you can also use it as an extra source of income if you can use it to ferry people to work or even put it to work. It may also come in handy during emergencies and may make more financial sense if you have a family.

Remember, we usually pay more for quality. However, be careful! At times, we just pay more for brand names rather than the quality of the item. This happens more in medicine where most people do not buy generics while their composition is exactly the same as the original drugs.

39. Some financial experts recommend that renting is better than buying a house because
A. it is cheaper to pay rent.
B. the landlords are easier to handle.
C. the rent charged on houses is reducing.
D. buying a home does not pay back the owner.

40. According to the passage, an investment should
A. pay back more than what was invested.
B. have security for the investor.
C. give back some amount in form of profit.
D. make the investor feel great.

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41. What does the writer mean by saying a renter also buys time?
A. He decides whether buying a house is worth it or not.
B. Considers if buying a house is actually better than renting.
C. Investing in yourself instead of buying a house.
D. He prepares to the buy a house at the right time and place.

42. If you decide to buy a house in a hurry,
A. renting could turn out to be equally good.
B. you may regret if the location and amount do not suit you
C. you are likely to have more money shortly.
D. he house could end up being of poor quality.

43. One of the **advantages** of renting a house is that
A. the rent reduction will always favour you.
B. the increase in number of houses lowers the rent.
C. you can change location when you need to.
D. rentals are usually located in urban areas.

44. Why is security considered to be the landlord's problem?
A. Tenants are mobile.
B. Landlords charge very high rent.
C. Security is usually got locally.
D. It is not as essential as owning a house.

45. What should one think about when buying a house?
A. It will make you great instantly.
B. It is not likely to make you rich.
C. You will definitely go a class higher in life.
D. Your security then becomes guaranteed.

46. What many people do not know about owning a house is that
A. houses keep increasing in number.
B. it is the most worthless investment.
C. cars and houses are owned by the rich.
D. is not meant to improve financial status.

47. The price of houses recently fell by 1.8% because
A. probably more people are building their own.
B. quantity of houses being built have gone down.
C. it is no longer an attractive investment.
D. the cost of building materials has gone up.

48. The man who owns a Prado but parks it outside a rented house
A. could just be a fool.
B. knows well about opportunity cost.
C. cares less about opportunity cost.
D. loves the car more than the house.

49. The expression **'a drop in the ocean'** as used in the second last paragraph means
A. too little to make a difference.
B. almost enough for the intended purpose.
C. can build up to become something big.
D. what everyone can easily get.

50. When buying an item, we should
A. compare it with other related items.
B. rely on others who have brought the same items.
C. be aware some manufacturers simply trick customers.
D. be keener on the quality of the product.

You have 40 minutes to write your composition.

Below is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words, making it as interesting as you can.

The visitors we had been expecting started arriving at school around nine o'clock that morning. We were very happy when we saw them as we had been preparing to, ...

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Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi **1** *mpaka* **15.** ***Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Jaza kila pengo kwa jawabu lifaalo zaidi.***

Bahili hakujua ____1____ ya ukarimu ____2____ siku ____3____ na ya kumfika. Yeye alikuwa ____4____ watu wanaosadiki kuwa kwa lolote ambalo ____5____ mtu yeyote, hawana budi ____6____ malipo. Watu hawa hujitetea kwa methali isemayo, ____7____'. Siku hiyo alipoteza nauli yake alipokuwa akirejea nyumbani. Juhudi zake za kuomba msaada hazikufua dafu. Basi ____8____ hadi chengoni huku amechoka tiki.

1.	A. thamani	B. dhamani	C. umuhimu	D. sababu
2.	A. tangu	B. hata	C. wala	D. hadi
3.	A. aliofikwa	B. aliyefikwa	C. alipofikwa	D. alivyofikwa
4.	A. baadhi ya	B. mithili ya	C. kati ya	D. miongoni ya
5.	A. wanalomtendea	B. wanamtendea	C. wamtendealo	D. wakimtendea
6.	A. kumtoza	B. kumtolesha	C. kumtoesha	D. kutozwa
7.	A. Jaza ya hisani ni hisani	B. Lisilo budi hubidi	C. Tenda wema nenda zako	D. Mkono mtupu haurambwi
8.	A. akaenda joshi	B. akapiga milundi	C. akatia mrija	D. akapiga vijembe

Ni jambo la kusikitisha kuwaona vijana wakiingilia starehe ____9____. Jambo hili limechangia ____10____ kwa maadili katika jamii. ____11____ vijana hata wanaoingilia uhalifu ____12____ wapate pesa za ____13____ starehe hizi. Wengine nao huzurura mithili ya ____14____ wakitafuta wenzao watakaowanunulia vileo. ____15____ na hali hii huenda tukakipoteza kizazi cha kesho.

9.	A. wasiozimudu	B. wasioimudu	C. wasizozimudu	D. wasivyozimudu
10.	A. kuzorota	B. kufilisika	C. kuimarika	D. kutekelezwa
11.	A. kuko	B. iko	C. papo	D. wapo
12.	A. japo	B. ili	C. bali	D. ila
13.	A. kugharimia	B. kugharimu	C. kugharamia	D. kugharamisha
14.	A. dira	B. mwewe	C. mbwakoko	D. pakashume
15.	A. Tukienda	B. Mkiendelea	C. Wakiendeleza	D. Tukiendelea

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

16. Chagua sentensi iliyotumia kielezi cha kutilia mkazo kwa usahihi.
A. Wao ni marafiki wa kufa kupona.
B. Kamau ni rafiki yangu wa toka nitoke.
C. Tumeuenzi utamaduni wetu tangu asili na jadi.
D. Waombolezaji walilia kwa shangwe na hoihoi.

17. **Nyuzi** ni wingi wa uzi aidha ni
A. kasi ya mawimbi baharini.
B. vipimo vya joto.
C. viwango vya mvua iliyonyesha.
D. Makadirio ya masafa ardhini.

18. Tambua sentensi iliyotumia **ji** ya **hali**.
A. Mtoto alijichafua akicheza.
B. Mwimbaji yule ni maarufu sana.
C. Utunzaji wa mazingira ni wajibu wetu sote.
D. Jigari hilo ni la mjoba wake.

19. Ukitaka kupima usawa wa **ukuta utatumia** kifaa kipi?
A. Timanzi
B. Patasi.
C. Jiriwa.
D. Pimamaji.

20. _____ ni zao zima la mmea uzaao **ndizi**.
A. Chane
B. Mgomba
C. Kipeto
D. Mkungu

21. Andika wingi wa sentensi ifuatayo:
Hukujua kuwa angeniuliza swali **kama hilo**.
A. Hawakujua kuwa mngewauliza maswali kama hayo.
B. Hamkujua kuwa wangeniuliza maswali kama hiyo.
C. Hamkujua kuwa wangetuuliza maswali kama hayo.
D. Hawakujua kuwa mngetuuliza maswali kama hayo.

22. Akifisha sentensi ifuatayo.
Mwalimu aliwauliza mnafanya nini hapa.
A. Mwalimu alitaka kujua walichokuwa wakifanya hapo?
B. Mwalimu aliwauliza, "Mnafanya nini hapa?"
C. Mwalimu aliwauliza, "mnafanya nini hapa?"
D. Mwalimu aliwauliza, "Mnafanya nini hapo?

23. Ainisha maneno yaliyoangaziwa katika sentensi ifuatayo.
Timu **hii** ni hodari **kuliko ile**.
A. Kivumishi, kielezi, kiwakilishi.
B. Kivumishi, kihusishi, kivumishi.
C. Kivumishi, kiunganishi, kielezi.
D. Kiwakilishi, kihusishi, kivumishi.

24. Kinyume cha methali:
Mtoto akililia wembe mpe ni
A. Mpanda ngazi hushuka.
B. Mtoto umleavyo ndivyo akuavyo.
C. Mchagua jembe si mkulima.
D. Pilipili usiyoila yakuwashiani?

25. Kati ya vyombo hivi vya muziki, kipi cha asili?
A. Gitaa.
B. Fidla.
C. Tarumbeta.
D. Siwa.

26. Mimi ni mvulana. Jina langu ni Tito. Nina dada mmoja anayeitwa Asha. Kila tunapoonana sisi huitana
A. kaka.
B. mpwa.
C. umbu.
D. mnuna.

27. Mzigo huu ni nanga ukiubeba kidogo tu unalowa jasho chapachapa.
Sentensi hii imetumia tamathali gani za usemi?
A. nahau, tashbihi.
B. Sitiari, tanakali za sauti.
C. Chuku, milio.
D. Sitiari, nahau.

28. Zawadi anayopewa mtu kwa kupata kitu kilichopotea huitwaje?
A. Fichuo.
B. Arbuni.
C. Koto.
D. Kiangazamacho.

29. Mkutano ulimalizika wakati wa **jua la utosi**. Je huu ni wakati gani?
A. Adhuhuri.
B. Macheo.
C. Machweo.
D. Asubuhi.

30. Chagua kikundi cha sifa zisizochukua viambishingeli.
A. imara, halali, dhaifu, laini.
B. bora, safi, chafu, gani.
C. tele, refu, embamba, kali.
D. tajiri, tano, gumu, kadhaa.

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Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali **31 – 40**

Hivi karibuni, nchi ya Kenya iliingia katika hesabu ya zile nchi ambazo zimewahi kudungwa na mwiba wa vita vya wenyewe kwa wenyewe. Japo vita hivi vilisababishwa na uchaguzi wa mwaka Elfu mbili na saba, vilituonyesha namna tulivyogawanyika katika misingi ya kikabila. Kuna mengi ambayo tunaweza kufanya ili kuuziba ufa huu ambao umetugawanya.

Kwanza tunaweza kuhimiza matumizi ya lugha ya taifa katika nyanja zote za maisha badala ya watu kutumia lugha zao za mama. Vilevile, viongozi waache ukabila na wawe na mtazamo wa kitaifa. Wamechangia sana kuchochea hisia za kikabila badala ya kuwaunganisha Wakenya. Maeneobunge mengine yamegawika katika misingi ya kikabila na hata kupewa majina ya kikabila. Pia inafaa kila Mkenya ahubiri umoja wa kitaifa.

Shule zetu za upili zimekuwa vyungu vya kuchemshia ukabila. Isipokuwa shule za kitaifa ambazo huchukua wanafunzi kutoka maeneo yote nchini, shule za magatuzi almaarufu kaunti na zile za wilaya huchukua asilimia sabini ya wanafunzi kutoka maeneo ya karibu. Hivyo basi utapata mwanafunzi amesomea eneo hilo kutoka shule ya msingi mpaka kidato cha nne. Wanafunzi kama hawa hutumia lugha za mama na kwa hivyo hawachangii katika utaifa. Itafaa vilevile iwapo kutakuwa na ugavi sawa na rasilimali. Hivyo sasa ni kuwa maeneo mengine yana maendeleo ya hali ya juu na mengine hayana hata chakula. Jambo hili linaleta uhasama wa kimaeneo.

Tunaweza vilevile kuwa na siku ya utamaduni ambapo tuna maonyesho ya kitamaduni. Kwa kuonyesha utamaduni wa kila kabila nchini, tutafurahia tamaduni anuwai tulizo nazo na kuzichukulia kuwa kitegauchumi kuliko kuwa sababu ya vita.

Makundi haramu pia yanaleta ukabila. Wakati wa vita vilivyozuka hapa nchini, kila kabila lilikuwa na kundi lake la kulipigania. Kulikuwa na uhalifu mkubwa uliosababishwa na makundi haya yafaa kupigwa marufuku.

Nafasi za kazi nazo ziwaendee wale waliohitimu na wala si kutolewa kwa misingi ya kikabila. Vilevile, iwapo viongozi watakuwa mifano mizuri watasaidia sana viongozi waache matamshi kama vile, "kabila letu linaonewa," au "Ndugu zangu tunamalizwa." Iwapo watakuwa na mitazamo ya kitaifa, basi watasaidia sana kuleta **mtagusano** katika nchi hii.

Wananchi wenyewe waelewe kitu kimoja, kuwa makabila nchini Kenya ni mawili - matajiri na maskini. Kwa mfano, hata baada ya kuwachonganisha Wakenya viongozi wetu huonekana wakila na kucheka pamoja. Sisi wananchi tumebaki na kinyongo lakini wao ni marafiki baada ya kututumia na kupata walichotaka, madaraka.

Vyombo vya habari vinapaswa kuarifa, kuelimisha, kuburudisha na kuyafichua maovu. Hata hivyo, kuzuka kwa idhaa za kikabila kimechangia kuvuruga umoja. Viongozi hutumia vyombo hivi kuhubiri chuki kwa watu wa makabila yao. Mambo ya aina hii hudhoofisha juhudi za kulinganisha taifa.

Hakika, ni vyema tufikirie kuhusu wajibu wetu katika maendeleo yetu binafsi na ya taifa letu. **Chombo hakiendi ila kwa kafi**. Tukijijenga, taifa zima tutapiga hatua kubwa pia. Badala ya kutumia juhudi zetu kuzozana kwa misingi ya kikabila, ni vyema tushikane mikono ili tusonge mbele pamoja.

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31. Ni sahihi kusema kuwa,
A. Kenya ilijiunga kupigana na mataifa yenye vurugu.
B. Kenya imehusika tena katika machafuko ya kisiasa.
C. Kenya imekuwa mojawapo ya nchi zilizoshuhudia machafuko.
D. Kenya ilikuwa nchi ya kwanza kushuhudia vita vya kikabila.

32. Vita hivi vinavyozungumziwa,
A. vilitokea kabla ya uchaguzi mkuu nchini.
B. vilitokana na tofauti za kikabila zilizojitokeza kisiasa.
C. vilisababishwa na viongozi wenye maono ya kitaifa.
D. vilikuwa baina ya makabila makuu na yale madogo.

33. Umuhimu wa lugha ya kitaifa kulingana na kifungu hiki ni,
A. kuyaangamiza makabila.
B. kutambulisha taifa.
C. kukuza utamaduni.
D. kuliunganisha taifa.

34. Shule za upili nazo zimelaumiwa kwa,
A. kutohimiza utangamano wa jamii mbalimbali.
B. kutoa mafunzo kwa kutumia lugha ya mama.
C. kupokea wanafunzi kutoka sehemu mbalimbali.
D. kuwanyima nafasi wanafunzi wa jamii za karibu.

35. Kuendelea kwa baadhi ya maeneobunge kuliko mengine ni ishara kuwa,
A. ubaguzi unajitokeza katika ugavi wa rasilimali.
B. mipaka ya kimaeneo imewekwa kwa misingi ya kikabila.
C. watu wa maeneo haya wana bidii kuliko wenzao.
D. serikali inazingatia usawa katika ugavi wa rasilimali.

36. Kulingana na aya ya **nne**,
A. kuwepo kwa tamaduni mbalimbali kunahujumu umoja wetu.
B. Maonyesho ya kitamaduni yamechangia ukabila nchini.
C. tofauti zetu zinaweza kutufaidi badala ya kutugawanya.
D. kila kabila lina siku ya utamaduni ya kitaifa.

37. Makundi haramu nchini,
A. yanasaidia kutetea makabila yao yasinyanyaswe.
B. mara nyingi hutetea haki za makabila yote.
C. hayana uhusiano wowote na makundi ya kikabila.
D. hutekeleza uhalifu kwa visingizio vya kutetea jamii.

38. Makala haya yameonyesha wazi kuwa,
A. Viongozi wa kisiasa ni maadui wakubwa.
B. Viongozi wa kisiasa huwatumia wanyonge kujifaidi.
C. Nchi hii haina makabila mengi jinsi tunavyofikiria.
D. Idhaa za kikabila huanzishwa na wanasiasa nchini.

39. Methali **'chombo hakiendi ila kwa kafi'** ina maana kuwa,
A. maendeleo hayatapatikana bila watu kuwa na ubinafsi.
B. juhudi za kuliunganisha taifa ni la serikali na viongozi.
C. taifa haliwezi kuendelea bila mchango wa wananchi.
D. wananchi hawawezi kuungana bila viongozi wa kisiasa..

40. Neno **mtagusano** jinsi lilivyotumika lina maana sawa na,
A. utangamano.
B. utengano.
C. mvurugano.
D. utamaduni.

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Yasome makala yafuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 – 50

Payuka alikuwa kilimilimi hivi kwamba lolote alilonasa kwa yeyote awaye yule, sharti angeliwasilisha na kumtaarifu mwingine. Hakujali lilisemwa na nani au kwa nini. Hata mambo ya faragha ya baraza la wazee angeingilia tu, sijui akiwa mgeni wa nani, kisha angeyasambaza hata kwa vibaka na vigoli. Udukizi wa namna hii ulimpelekea kuwa na rabsha baina yake na wote waliomzunguka. Kila aliyemwona akikaribia alijaribu kuyafunika maneno yake hadi apite. Msemo, "funika kombe mwanaharamu apite," ukawa wamlenga yeye.

Waaidha, alikuwa na ulimi wa upanga. Kungalikuwa na mashindano ya kukaripiana, **neno la kwanza la payuka lingalimpiga dafrao mpinzani wake hata ajiuzulu mara moja**. Alifikiri maisha ni jukwaa la mashindano na kwake yeye aliyekuwa na upyaro wa msimu ndiye angeshinda. Maneno yake yote yalikuwa mfano wa sumu ya joka kali. Naye kwake, hili lilikuwa na hasara pia. Aliuvaa uso usiofurahi, kila wakati umekunja mapeto, midomo imekunjana na uso umejaa makanyanza kama mzee mwenye umri wa miaka mia moja. Mgeni yeyote aliyemwona na kusikia kuwa alikuwa mtoto ambaye hata ubwabwa haujamtoka shingoni alimaka.

Payuka pia alikuwa mcheza shere. Ukweli ukawa neno lisilo na maana kwake. Hakuiona ahadi kuwa deni kazini angeahidi jambo fulani wala asingelitimiza asilani. Mkutanapo angekupiga chenga kukudanganya. **Angekupaka mafuta kwa mgongo wa chupa** na uridhikapo na kuenda, angeahirisha utekelezaji wa ahadi yenu hadi mtakapokutana tena. Kwa mtendwa, hii ilikuwa dhihaka iliyokithiri.

Uchokochoko wake ulimfanya awe ndumakuwili. Akimwona yeyote akinawiri angejitokeza kama anayeteremea mno na mwenye kusherehekea pamoja na apataye. Hili lingefanya anayelengwa kumfunulia moyo wake wote na kuuacha wazi kwake amchunguze atakavyo. Maadui wangevutwa kwa ulimi. Kuna walioibwa kutapeliwa, kuhujumiwa kwa mioto au kwa namna yoyote ile, wengine waliuawa kutokana na hila zake kumbe alitafuta jinsi ya kufaidika yeye!

Naye avumaye baharini papa kumbe wengine wapo? Ukiua kwa upanga, kwa upanga pia utakufa. Chokochoko za payuka zikawabughudhi vijana wengi kwa muda mrefu, nao wakampangia njama. Wakaitumia njia ile ile aliyotumia kulipizia kisasi - ulimi mtamu. Walijua kuwa yeye alipenda kuutumia ulimi wake kupata sifa. Wakati huo makachero walikuwa wakichunguza kwa kina vyanzo vya visa mbalimbali vya uhalifu kitongojini humo. Wakajua kumsifu kwa kiasi kidogo tu kungemfanya kujisahau na kuelezea siri zake zote.

Licha ya kuutumia kuropoka, ulimi wa Payuka pia ulitumiwa kuchapa maji. Siku ya mtego, vijana hao walijifanya karimu kwelikweli, wakamnunulia kileo. Alipokwishauchapa ugimbi, vijana wakaanza kumsifu Payuka kwa ujanja huku wakiwakashifu watu mbalimbali waliojua kuwa walikwishahasiriwa na afriti huyu. Kusikia sifa zake zainuka, alianza kutokwa na maneno shelabela. Alicleza alivyowashusha wote hao kwa jinzi mbalimbali - kuna aliowapangia kuuawa, kuibiwa, kuchomewa nyumba na kadhalika.

Wakati huu wote, kachero mmoja alikwishakaribia akiwa na kiredio cha kunasia sauti. Akishaboboka bobobo, makachero wawili wakajitokeza, wakajitambulisha na kumfahamisha Payuka shughuli zao pale. Alipojaribu kujitetea kiredio kikafunguliwa, akayasikia yote aliyosimulia. Akalevuka palepale, akawaangalia vijana wale majirani ambao sasa walikuwa wakitabasamu. "Twende kituoni!" Makachero wakamwamuru. Waliokuwepo wakajisemea nyoyoni, "Kweli heri kujikwaa dole kuliko kujikwaa ulimi".

41. Chagua jibu lililo sahihi.
A. Payuka aliyachunguza mambo vizuri kabla ya kuyasambaza.
B. Wengi walipenda kuzisikiliza chokochoko za Payuka.
C. Baraza la wazee lilimtumia Payuka kutangaza mambo yake.
D. Payuka alipenda kuchunguza maneno ili ayasambaze.

42. Kutokana na hulka ya Payuka,
A. mara nyingi alivurugana na watu.
B. alijizolea umaarufu kila mahali.
C. alipendwa sana na vibaka na vigoli.
D. alijipata akizungukwa na watu mara nyingi.

43. '**Neno la kwanza la Payuka lingalimpiga dafrao mpinzani wake hata ajiuzulu mara moja**'. Kauli hii imetumia tamathali gani za usemi
A. sitiari, nahau.
B. nahau, chuku.
C. tashihisi, chuku.
D. tashbihi, kinaya.

44. Payuka alionekana kuwa mzee kwa sababu ya,
A. upyoro wake.
B. kununa mara nyingi.
C. kuchukiwa na watu.
D. maneno mengi aliyojua.

45. Sifa nyingine ya Payuka iliyojitokeza ni,
A. kutotimiza ahadi.
B. kuingiliana na wageni.
C. kupenda vita.
D. kuhepa watu wasikutane.

46. Msemo mwingine wenye maana sawa na, '**angekupaka mafuta kwa mgongo wa chupa**' ni
A. angekupiga vijembe.
B. angekuvika kilemba cha ukoka.
C. angekuonea gere.
D. angekutia kiwi.

47. Payuka alijenga uhusiano na wale waliofanikiwa ili,
A. azijue siri zao na kuwatangazia wengine.
B. aige nyendo zao na kufanikiwa kama wao.
C. atangaze siri zao waweze kutiwa mbaroni.
D. awavute karibu na kupata nafasi ya kuwadhulumu.

48. Madhara ya ulevi yanayojitokeza katika kifungu ni,
A. mtu kushindwa kudhibiti maneno yake.
B. kunaswa na makachero bila kujitetea ipasavyo.
C. kutoa siri za wenzetu kwa maadui zao.
D. kuwafuata hata maadui ili kufaidika.

49. Payuka hakuweza kujitetea kwa kuwa,
A. alikuwa mlevi kupindukia.
B. ushahidi dhidi yake ulikuwa dhahiri.
C. wenzake walitoa ushahidi dhidi yake.
D. alishtakiwa kwa mambo ambayo hakuyajua.

50. Kulingana na kifungu, ni wazo kuwa,
A. askari walipofika pale walikuja kumchunguza Payuka.
B. vijana waliomnunulia Payuka pombe walikuwa makachero.
C. Payuka alikuwa mhusika mkuu kwenye maovu kijijini.
D. vijana waliomsaliti Payuka walikuwa washirika wake maovuni.

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Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako. Endeleza insha ifuatayo kwa maneno yako mwenyewe kuku ukiifanya iwe ya kusisimua zaidi.

Mtoto ana haki anuwai. Ni jambo muhimu kwa wazazi na hata watoto wenyewe kuzijua haki hizo .....

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PART II: RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

SECTION A

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. According to Genesis stories of creation, which one of the following statements is **CORRECT**? Man became alive after God
A. placed him in the garden of Eden.
B. created a helper for him.
C. breathed His breath into him.
D. removed a rib out of him.

62. The following were the promises made to Abraham by God. Which one is **NOT**?
A. God would bless his name.
B. God would make him a great nation.
C. His descendants would live for three hundred years.
D. God would give him a promised nation.

63. Which one of the following reasons **BEST** explain why Noah built the ark?
A. To save his family.
B. To fulfill the will of God.
C. He wanted other people to die in the floods.
D. People had become so wicked.

64. When the Israelites came to Marah they could not drink its water because it was bitter. What did Moses use to purify the water? Exodus 15: 25
A. A piece of wood
B. A piece of cloth
C. Salt
D. A stick

65. From which tribe were Moses, Aaron and Miriam
A. Judah
B. Levi
C. Benjamin
D. Manasseh

66. Which one of the following **BEST** explains why the Passover is important to the Jews. Because it reminds them of
A. the death of Egyptians.
B. about crossing the Red sea.
C. about the king of Egypt.
D. their deliverance from slavery.

67. "You will not build a temple for me David, instead your son is the one who will do it because your hands are full of blood." I Samuel 7 : 5- 17. Which one of David's sons built a temple for God?
A. Solomon
B. Adonijah
C. Amnon
D. Absalom

68. Which of the following commandments did King Ahab break when he saw Naboth's vineyard and wanted to own it?
A. You should not steal.
B. You should not covet.
C. You should not bear false witness against someone.
D. Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy.

69. When Naaman was healed of leprosy, Elisha refused to take the gifts he had carried for him. Gehazi the servant of Elisha ran after him and lied that his master had changed his mind and wanted the gifts. Which one of the following values did Gehazi lack?
A. Humility
B. Self-control
C. Integrity
D. Kindness

70. According to Exodus 31, who among the following people did God fill with the skills, ability and knowledge in all kinds of crafts to help in building the ark of the covenant?
A. Moses and Aaron
B. Joshua and Caleb
C. Eliezar ad Gershom
D. Bezalela and Oholiob

71. "But you, Bethlehem Ephrathah, though you are small among the clans of Judah, out of you will come for me one who will be ruler over Israel, whose origins are from ancient times" Who among the following prophets prophesied the birth place of Jesus?
A. Jeremiah
B. Micah
C. Isaiah
D. Joel

72. Which one of the following is the **MAIN** reason why Zechariah became dumb when the angel of God told him that his wife would give birth to a baby boy? He
A. He was so afraid because his wife was old.
B. The news about the birth of his son excited him so much.
C. He doubted the message of the angel.
D. He fell sick and became dumb.

73. Why did Mary and Joseph take their baby Jesus to Egypt? They
A. had gone to visit their relatives.
B. were running away from King Herod.
C. were going for census.
D. had gone for the Passover festivals.

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74. John the baptist went round in the whole territory of river Jordan preaching his message. To which group of people did he tell not to take money from anyone by force or accuse anyone falsely and to be also contented with their pay? The
A. Pharisees
B. tax collectors
C. soldiers
D. Saducees

75. Which one of the following is the **MAIN** lesson that Christian learn from the incident when Jesus was baptized by John the baptist? That Christian should
A. identify themselves with their church.
B. be baptized in order to get new names.
C. look for people to baptize them in rivers.
D. be ready to be baptized them in rivers.

76. Which one of the following miracles performed by Jesus shows that he is a universal saviour? Healing of the
A. blind Bartimeus
B. Roman Centurion's servant
C. paralyzed man
D. bleeding woman

77. In which of the following events did Jesus teach us that He is the source of enjoyment?
A. The healing of Lazarus
B. Multiplication of fish and bread.
C. The wedding at Cana of Galilee
D. The healing of the crippled woman

78. Which one of the following was **NOT** an accusation about Jesus brought before Pilate?
A. Claiming to be the Messiah
B. Organizing riots in Jerusalem
C. Telling people not to pay taxes
D. Telling people not to obey the laws of Moses.

79. Who among the following people was the rich man who offered his tomb for the burial of the body of Jesus
A. Nicodemus
B. Simon of Cyrene
C. Joseph of Arimathea
D. Stephen

80. According to the teaching of Saint Paul, any person who **DOES NOT** work should not be allowed to
A. work
B. eat
C. sleep
D. earn money

81. Which one of the following is a **SIMILAR** belief in both Christianity and traditional African communities?
A. Life after death
B. God the ancestor
C. The Holy trinity
D. Going to paradise

82. Who among the following people was **NOT** religious specialist in traditional African societies?
A. Rainmaker
B. Magician
C. Diviner
D. Prophet

83. In African traditional communities, the **MAIN** reason why people shared their materials things with others was to show
A. their wealth.
B. respect to the elders.
C. concern for other.
D. obedience to the ancestors.

84. According to traditional African communities, children are told folktales **MAINLY** to
A. entertain them.
B. keep them busy.
C. teach them their history.
D. teach them moral values.

85. A standard 8 boy was reported to his mother for not completing his homework. As a Christian what is the **BEST** action for the mother to take?
A. Beat him thoroughly
B. Refuse to pay his school fees
C. Advice him on the importance of obedience.
D. Report him to the nearby police station.

86. Shantel has no sister or brother. When she first went to school, it was very difficult for her but with time she understood the importance of living and learning together. Which one of the following values did shantel acquire in school?
A. Sharing
B. Writing
C. Reading
D. Working

87. Martha a standard 8 girls finds two pupils fighting. As a Christian what should Martha do?
A. Pass and leave them fighting.
B. Stop them from fighting.
C. Report the matter to their parents.
D. Report them at the nearest police station.

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88. Which one of the following is **NOT** a fruit of the Holy Spirit?
A. Love
B. Kindness
C. Faith
D. Faithfulness

89. Which one of the following qualities is a hindrance to a happy relationship between friends?
A. Tolerance
B. Faithfulness
C. Betrayal
D. Humility

90. Who one of the following activities did Ludwig Krapf involve himself in as a missionary in Kenya?
A. Planting cash crops.
B. Building mission centres.
C. Appointing church leaders.
D. Building the railway.

SECTION B
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following is **NOT** a burden removed from prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h) according to Surah Al-Inshirah?
A. ignorance
B. burying daughter alive
C. gambling
D. business merchant caravans

62. Who among the following people were given taurat? The
A. Jews
B. Christians
C. Arabs
D. Chaldeans

63. The holy Qur'an was revealed in the night of
A. Isra wal miiraj
B. Hijra
C. Lailatul qadr
D. Tahajjud

64. In the surah Al-falaq, Muslims seek
A. intervention
B. refuge
C. advice
D. blessings

65. In surah Al-Asr, man is considered to be at a loss if he
A. use time poorly.
B. never embraced Islamic guidance.
C. used wealth on the way of Allah.
D. stopped da'awa mission

66. The hadith of the prophet (p.b.u.h) involves a number of guidance. Which one of these is among them? The
A. agreements of the Ulamaa
B. views of the Caliphs.
C. findings of Swahabas
D. the approvals of the prophet (p.b.u.h)

67. Which one among the following vices in Islamic Sharia, is a form of Zinaa?
A. Apostasy
B. Fornication
C. Accusations
D. Rumours

68. All the following are moments in which Muslims need to thank Allah (s.w) **EXCEPT** when we
A. get rizq
B. are relieved off difficulties
C. give promises to people.
D. we gain promotions on jobs.

69. When you drink, how many times should you stop to take a breath?
A. three
B. two
C. five
D. four

70. Which one of the following conditions of swalah **CANNOT** be seen by any other man?
A. Facing Qibla
B. Having the intention
C. Cleanliness
D. Covering the A'ura

71. Muslims travellers are allowed to reduce the amount of rakaats and combine fardh prayers. Which swalats should not be reduced according to Sharia?
A. Dhuhr and Asr
B. Fajr and Isha
C. Asr and Isha
D. Fajr and Maghrib

72. Muslims who fail to fast in the month of Ramadhan for a few days with reasons understood in the sharia, it becomes _____ in other days of the Islamic calendar.
A. Fidya
B. Kafara
C. Sunna
D. Waajib

73. Which one of the following information is **TRUE ABOUT** Umra? It
A. must be concluded with standing at Arafa.
B. can be performed repeatedly in life.
C. must be performed alongside Hajj.
D. it is used to orientate the new pilgrims.

74. The special piece of cloth worn during hajj pilgrimate is called
A. kaffaan B. libasu Taqwa
C. qamis D. ihraam

75. In which takbira of salat janaza should the dua for the dead be recited?
A. fourth B. first
C. third D. second

76. Milk of animals whose meat we do not eat is grouped under ___ najis.
A. light B. heavy
C. medium D. impurity

77. People having janaba, nifas and heidh are not allowed to do all the following things **EXCEPT**
A. entering the mosque
B. listening to sermons
C. touching the holy Qura'n.
D. perform swalah

78. The attribute that Allah (s.w) is known to be "Guider" is
A. Al-Basit B. As-Samii
C. Al-Adl D. Al-Rasheed

79. Which one of the following was a miracle at the time of prophet Suleiman (A.S)
A. survived in a blaze of fire.
B. brought the dead people back to life.
C. communicated the language of all creatures.
D. Allah made iron soft for him.

80. Which one of the following is a pair of angels who perform their duties together?
A. Isra'iil and israfiil
B. Munkar and Nakir
C. Ridhwan and Malik
D. Jibril and Mikaiil

81. Which one of the following **CORRECTLY** shows the Ayyaamul Tashriq days on the Islamic Calendar year?
A. 11th, 12th, 13th, Dhul Hijja
B. 25th, 27th, 29th, Ramadhan
C. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Shawwaal
D. 13th, 14th, 15th, Every months

82. The prophet (p.b.u.h) compared a person who talks in the mosque during khutba to
A. an empty basket that makes noise.
B. a burning candle that finishes itself.
C. a donkey loaded with books.
D. a defaulter who missed the Jum'a

83. Which one of the following is the correct date on which the prophet underwent Isra-wal miiraj trip?
A. 17th, Shaaban year of Birds
B. 12th, Rabiul awwal Year of Elephants
C. 10th, Muharram Year of Hijra
D. 27th, Rajab year of Sorrow

84. Walima is a special food prepared for people to enjoy during the occasion of
A. Idd B. Nikah
C. Suhur D. Aqiqa

85. Chaldeans were people from
A. Thamud B. Aika
C. Ur D. Ard

86. By readily accepting the call to be slaughtered by his father, Nabii Ismail (A.S) exercised
A. patience B. honesty
C. generosity D. sacrifice

87. "Allahumma innii audhubika minal khubuth wal-khabaaithi". This is recited upon entering the
A. kitchen B. toilet
C. bedroom D. house

88. Which one of the following trades gives a halaal income?
A. Musical instruments
B. Intoxicants
C. Pottery
D. Photography

89. Who among the following was **NOT** one of prophet Muhammad's grandfathers?
A. Aazar B. Qilabi
C. Quswayyi D. Abdul Manafi

90. Which pillar of Islam is said to be heavier than the earth and everything in it?
A. Swala B. Hajj
C. Swaum D. Shahada

1. Which of the following is ten million ten thousand and ten?
A. 10 010 100
B. 10 010 010
C. 10 100 010
D. 10 001 010

2. What is the 299.995 rounded off to the nearest two decimal places?
A. 299.99
B. 299.98
C. 300.00
D. 300

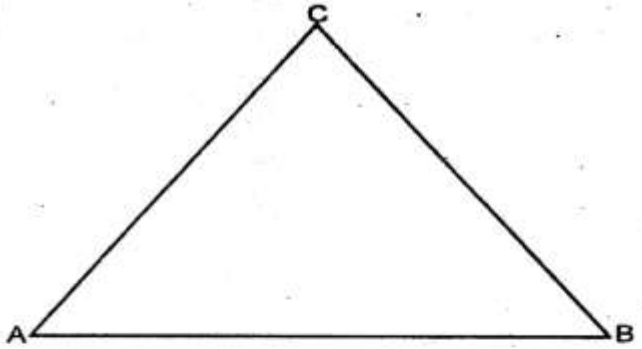
3. How many days are there between 5th February and 4th April of a leap year?
A. 58
B. 59
C. 60
D. 61

4. What is the place value of digit 9 in sum of 428 657 and 368 725?
A. Hundred of thousand
B. Thousand
C. Ten of thousand
D. Millions

5. What is the value of $\frac{6^2 + 4^2 + 3(2+4)}{2 \times 7}$?
A. 14
B. 70
C. 7
D. 5

6. Chebet bought the following items from a shop
2 -2 litre bottles of cooking oil @ 120 per litre
3kg sugar @ sh.105
4½kg rice @ sh. 80
5 rolls of tissues for sh. 100
If she paid using 2 - 1000 shilling note, how much balance did she get?
A. Sh.1 255
B. Sh.1 655
C. Sh.745
D. Sh.345

7. The triangle **ABC** below is drawn to scale.



What is the size of angle **ACB**?
A. 55°
B. 72°
C. 108°
D. 125°

8. What is the sum of the square of 1½ and the square root of 2¼?
A. 3
B. 3¾
C. 4½
D. 2¾

9. What is the next number in the sequence?
1, 4, 9, 16, ____
A. 36
B. 24
C. 25
D. 27

10. What is the simplified form of $3(2x + 3y) + 2(4x + 5y)$
A. $14x + 19y$
B. $12x + 8y$
C. $19x + 14y$
D. $16x + 19y$

11. The table below shows arrival and departure timetable for the train from towns **A, B, C** and **D**.

Town	Arrival	Departure
A	____	7.30am
B	9.15am	9.30am
C	11.25am	11.35am
D	1.25pm	____

How long did it take the train to travel from town **B** to town **D**?

A. 4hrs 5 min
B. 3hrs 5min
C. 4hrs 55min
D. 3hrs 55min

12. The area of a square plot of land was $625m^2$. What was twice its perimeter?

A. 100m
B. 25m
C. 200m
D. 50m

13. Construct a triangle **ABC** such that line **AB**=4cm, **BC**=5cm and angle **BAC** = 90°. Draw a circle touching the points **ABC**.

What is the radius of the circle?

A. 10cm
B. 5cm
C. 4cm
D. 6cm

14. What is the value of

$1\frac{2}{5} \div 1\frac{1}{5} + 2\frac{1}{2}$ *of* $\frac{1}{3}$?

A. 2
B. $1\frac{1}{6}$
C. $7\frac{1}{6}$
D. $8\frac{3}{6}$

15. Salat bought a generator for sh.20 400 after getting a 15% discount. What was the marked price of the generator?

A. Sh.3 060
B. Sh.23 460
C. Sh.17 340
D. Sh.24 000

16. Three streetlights light at an interval of 6min, 8min and 12min. If they all started at 8.00am. At what time did they light again?
A. 8.36am
B. 9.00am
C. 8.48am
D. 8.24am

17. A cylindrical container with a radius of 28cm contain water to a height of 50cm. How many litres of water does it hold?
A. 123.2l
B. 1232l
C. 1232l
D. 123200l

18. The fractions $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$ are to be arranged in order from the smallest to the largest. What is the correct order?
A. $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{8}$
B. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{4}$
C. $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}$
D. $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{8}$

19. Which of the following characteristics of quadrilaterals is both for rhombus and square?
A. Has one pair of parallel lines
B. Diagonals are equal
C. All the angles are right angle.
D. Diagonal bisect at right angle.

20. The table below shows the number of pupils who joined class eight in Kahutha location.

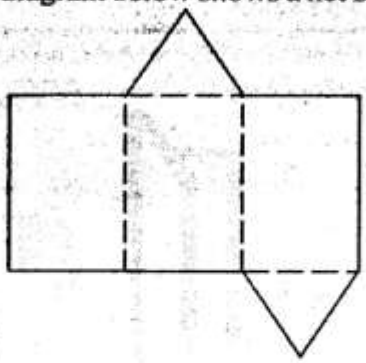
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No. of pupils	386	425	369	438	398

Which two consecutive years was the number highest?
A. 2019 and 2020
B. 2017 and 2018
C. 2017 and 2019
D. 2016 and 2018

21. What is 74296 divided by 37?
A. 2008
B. 208
C. 28
D. 280

22. What is the value of x in the equation $\frac{3}{5}(10x+15)-10=20$?
A. 3½
B. 2½
C. 3
D. 1½

23. The diagram below shows a net of a solid.



When folded which solid will be formed
A. Triangular pyramid
B. Triangular prism
C. Square pyramid
D. Square prism

24. A company hired 18 men to do a job in 24 days. How long did it take if 6 men did not turn up?
A. 18 days
B. 24 days
C. 36 days
D. 48 days

25. Which of the following sets of measurements will form a right angled triangle?
A. 5cm, 7cm, 9cm
B. 8cm,15cm, 19cm
C. 5cm, 12cm, 13cm
D. 10cm, 12cm, 15cm

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26. The mass of an empty pick up is 0.9 tonnes. The pick up was loaded with 20 bales of maize flour each with 12-2kg packed. It is also loaded with 20-50kg bags of rice. What is the mass of the loaded pickup in kg?
A. 1480kg
B. 1380kg
C. 1480.9kg
D. 2380kg

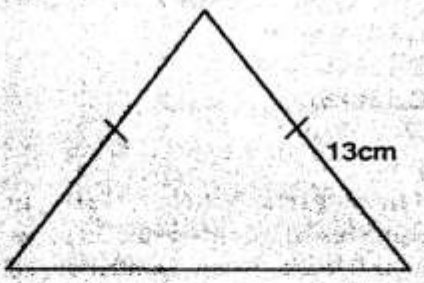
27. Ochieng bought a cow at sh.24 000. He later sold it making 18% profit. What was the selling price?
A. Sh.4 320
B. Sh.27 320
C. Sh.28 320
D. Sh.26 480

28. Jamal deposited sh.120 000 in a commercial bank that charged simple interest at the rate of 8 percent per annum. How much interest did the money earn after two years?
A. Sh.139 200
B. Sh.19 200
C. Sh.9 600
D. Sh.129 600

29. A public rally was attended by 380 men. The number of women was thrice that of men but half that of children. How many people attended the rally?
A. 1 140
B. 3 800
C. 1 520
D. 3 420

30. The marked price of a TV is sh.24 000. The hire purchase price is 25% more than the marked price. Wambua bought it on hire purchase paying a deposit of sh.12 000 and the rest in 12 equal monthly instalment. How much is each instalment?
A. Sh.1 500
B. Sh.2 000
C. Sh.2 500
D. Sh.1 800

31. The diagram below shows an isosceles triangle.



If the perimeter is 36cm what is the area of the triangle?
A. $120cm^2$
B. $130cm^2$
C. $60cm^2$
D. $65cm^2$

32. Parsaloi read $\frac{2}{5}$ of a book on Monday and $\frac{1}{7}$ on Tuesday and the rest on Wednesday. What fraction of the book did he read on Wednesday?
A. $\frac{16}{35}$
B. $\frac{8}{35}$
C. $\frac{19}{35}$
D. $\frac{17}{35}$

33. What is the value of $\frac{0.72 + 0.6 \div 0.12}{0.2}$?
A. 0.572
B. 5.72
C. 0.286
D. 28.6

34. A saleslady earn a basic salary of sh.15 000. She is also paid 5% commission on all the sales she makes in a month. How much money did she earn in a month she sold good worth sh. 250 000?
A. Sh.27 500
B. Sh.12 500
C. Sh.15 000
D. Sh.20 000

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35. A road in a map is drawn to scale 1: 500 000. What is the actual length of the road which is drawn to scale of 6cm?
A. 0.3km
B. 3km
C. 30km
D. 300km

36. Three girls Nancy, Nelly and Nimo contributed a total of sh.325 to buy a gift for their friends. Nancy contributed sh.30 more than Nelly. Nimo contributed sh.25 more than Nancy. If Nancy contributed sh.m, which of the following equation will be used to find the amount Nancy contributed?
A. $3m + 55 = 325$
B. $3m - 5 = 325$
C. $3m - 25 = 325$
D. $3m + 30 = 325$

37. In a school there were 840 pupils last year. This year the number increased by 25%. What is the new population?
A. 210
B. 1150
C. 950
D. 1050

38. The length of a rectangular plot is 240m and the width 160m. What is the area of the plot in hectares?
A. 38 400
B. 3 840
C. 38.4
D. 3.84

39. The mean age of seven pupils is 12. If the age of the first 6 is 8, 10, 11, 18, 16, 8, what is the age of the seventh pupil?
A. 12
B. 13
C. 16
D. 10

40. A motorist covered a distance of 144km in two hours. What was his speed in m/s?
A. 20m/s
B. 40m/s
C. 25m/s
D. 30m/s

41. What is the surface area of an open tank of diameter 1.4m and a height of 1.2m in m^2?
A. $5.28m^2$
B. $3.08m^2$
C. $6.82m^2$
D. $8.36m^2$

42. A watch loses 30 second every hour. If it was set right on Monday 8.30am, at what time did it shows on Tuesday 8.30am?
A. 8.18am
B. 8.24am
C. 8.42am
D. 8.36am

43. The ratio of boys to girls in a school is 3:4 if there are 120 less boys than girls, how many pupils are there in that school?
A. 360
B. 480
C. 840
D. 660

44. A rectangular tank measures 0.5m by 0.6m by 0.8m. How many litres of water does it hold when half full?
A. 0.24
B. 0.12
C. 120
D. 240

45. The table below shows how Wangira scored in an exam.

Subject	Math	Eng	Kis	Sci	SST
Score out of 50	39	30	36	42	33

If this information was put on a pie chart, what angle would represent Maths?

A. 96°
B. 78°
C. 84
D. 60°

46. The table below shows the charges of sending money order.

Value of order	Commission
Upto 1000	54
1001 - 2500	86
2501 - 5000	124
5001 - 10000	182
10001 - 20000	246

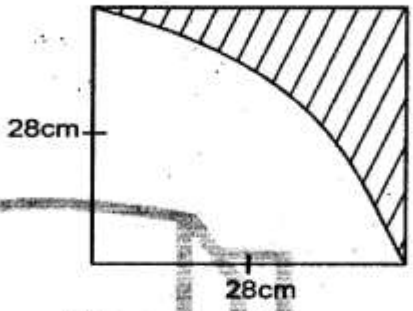
Mugambi sent two money orders one worth sh.12 000 and the other worth sh. 7 500. How much money did he pay at the post office?

A. Sh.428
B. Sh.19 928
C. Sh.438
D. Sh.20 350

47. What is the value of $\frac{2ab-b}{3b}$ if $a=2$ and $b=6$?

A. 1
B. 24
C. 18
D. 12

48. The figure below shows a quarter a circle cut out of square.



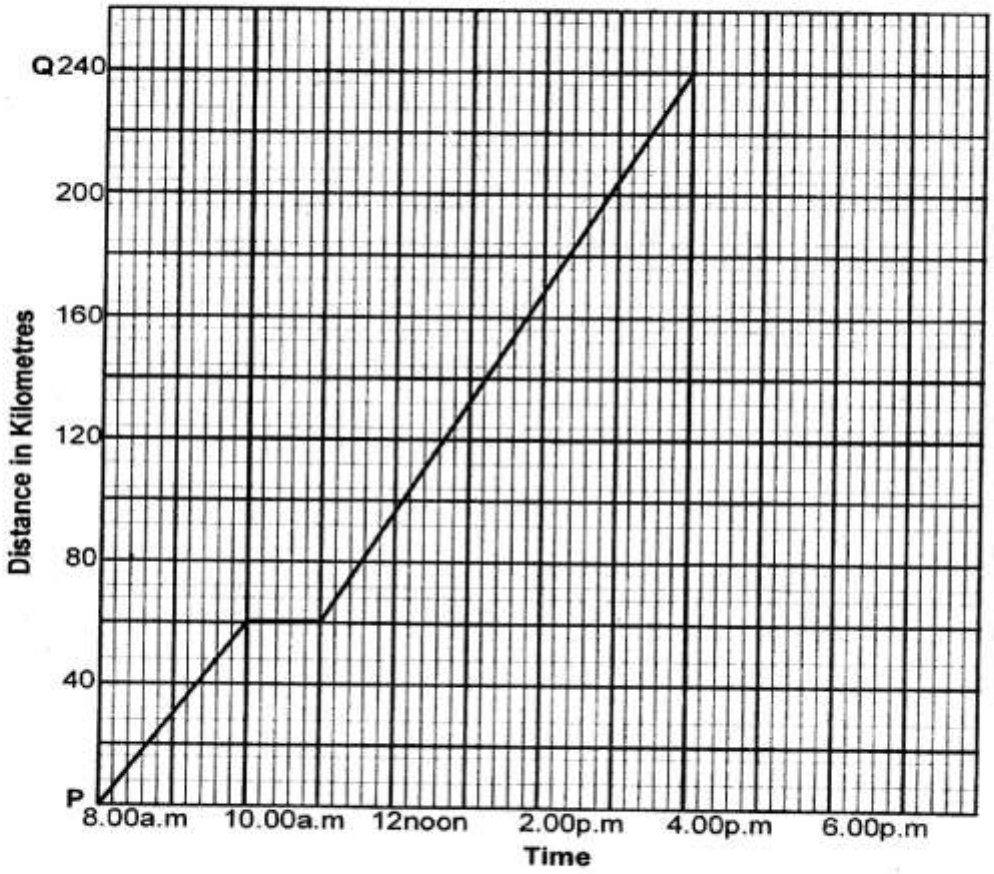
What is the area of the shaded part?

A. 616cm²
B. 784cm²
C. 168cm²
D. 154cm²

49. What is 65% as a ratio in its simplest form?

A. 26:50
B. 13:20
C. 65:100
D. 13:100

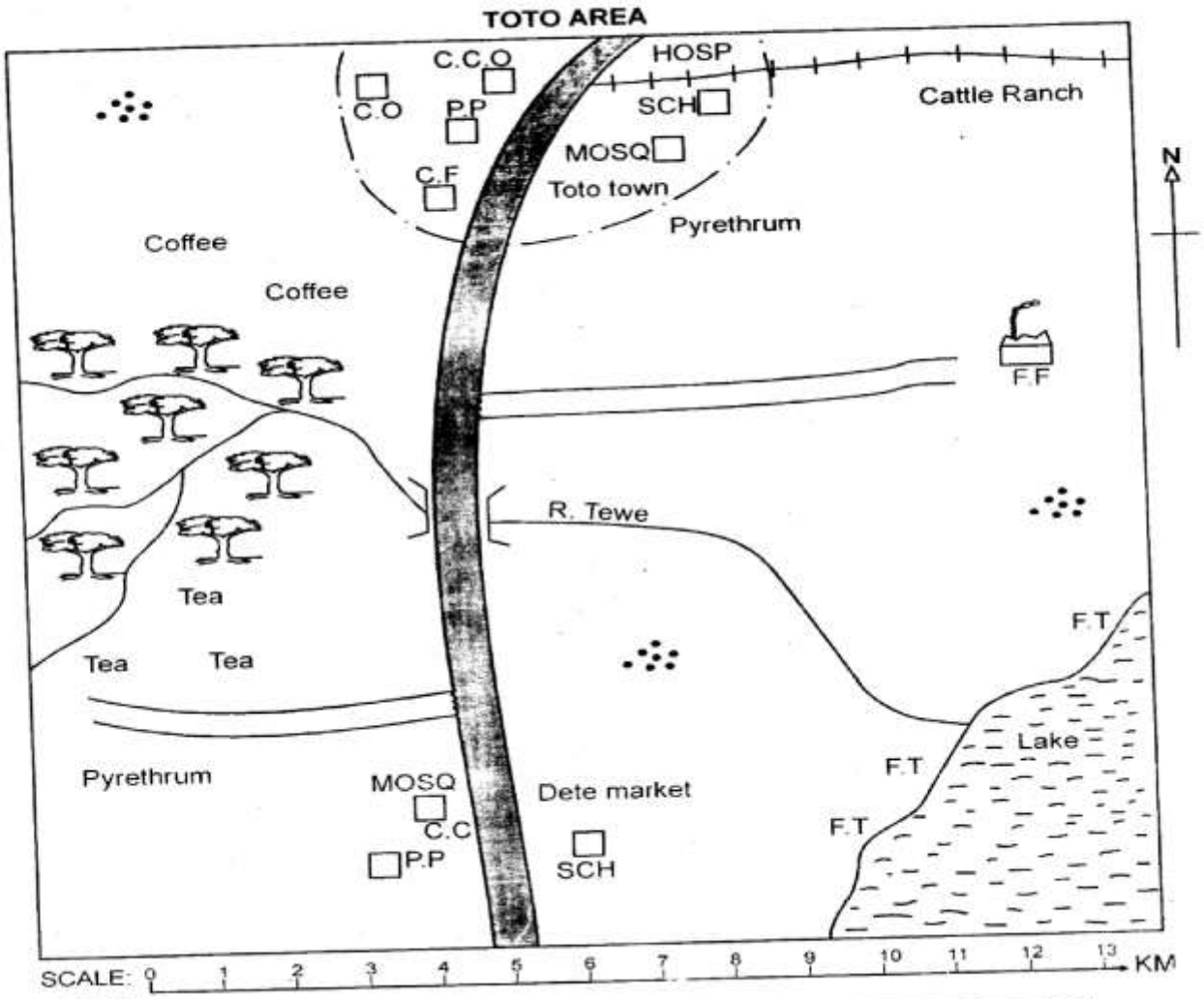
50. The graph below shows the journey taken by Ouma from town **P** to town **Q**. After covering 60km he rested for one hour then resumed the journey.



What was his speed after he rest?

A. 248km/h
B. 48km/h
C. 36km/h
D. 60km/h

PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES



KEY

MOSQ	Mosque	**F.F**	Fish factory
C.C	Chief's camp	**HOSP**	Hospital
P.P	Police post		Natural forest
SCH	School		Railway line
C.C.O	County commissioner office		Tarmac road
C.O	County offices		Murram road
C.F	Cattle factory		Permanent buildings
F.T	Fish traps		Human settlement

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Study the map of Toto area and use it to answer questions 1 to 7

1. The land in Toto area slopes towards
A. South East
B. North West
C. East
D. West

2. What is the approximate length of the tarmac road in Toto area?
A. 20km
B. 10km
C. 16km
D. 12km

3. The settlement pattern found in Toto area is
A. nucleated
B. linear
C. clustered
D. influenced by drainage

4. The **MAIN** economic activity carried out in Toto area is likely to be
A. trade
B. crop farming
C. transport and communication
D. fishing

5. The climate experienced in the Eastern part of Toto area is **LIKELY** to be
A. hot and wet
B. cool and wet
C. hot and dry
D. cool and dry

6. Traders in Dete market obtain their trading licenses from the
A. chief's camp
B. police post
C. county commissioner's office
D. county offices

7. Most of the residents in Toto area are
A. Muslims
B. Pagans
C. Christians
D. Hindus

8. Which one of the following groups of needs compromise of basic family needs **only**?
A. Food, clothing and shelter
B. Water, shelter and clothing
C. Security, food and shelter
D. Education, food and clothing.

9. Which one of the following groups of communities is found in West Africa?
A. Shona, Ndebele, Ngoni
B. Berbers, Tuaregs, Arabs
C. Igbo, Yoruba, Akwapim
D. Xhosa, Zulu, Venda

10. The **MAIN** reason for rural to urban migration is
A. inadequate farming land in rural areas.
B. search for jobs in towns.
C. retirement from employment.
D. availability of good infrastructure in towns.

11. Which one of the following is an effect of the revolution of the earth?
A. Occurrence of sunrise, noon and sunset.
B. Change of the lunar eclipse.
C. Occurrence of day and night.
D. Differences in time along different longitudes.

12. Three of the following factors promote peace in our country. Which one **DOES NOT**?
A. Equal opportunities for all.
B. Games and sports
C. Dialogue amongst citizens.
D. Co-operation with terrorists.

13. Which one of the following is **TRUE** about the River Congo?
A. It is the biggest river in Africa.
B. It has a delta at its mouth.
C. It drains it water in the Indian ocean.
D. It is not navigable due to rapids and water falls.

14. Coffee growing in Ethiopia and Kenya is important **MAINLY** because it
A. improves living standards.
B. leads to development of infrastructure.
C. creates employment in both countries.
D. is a source of foreign exchange.

15. The following are roles of school administrators.
(i) Heading the school disciplinary committee.
(ii) Admitting new pupils to the school.
(iii) Disciplining pupils who fail to observe school rules.
(iv) Writing minutes in a staff meeting.
Which one of the following are the duties of a school deputy headteacher **ONLY**?
A. (i) and (iv)
B. (i) and (iii)
C. (ii) and (iii)
D. (iii) and (iv)

16. Three of the following are duties of the Mutemi of the Nyamwezi. Which one is **NOT**? He
A. was the commander-in-chief of the Nyamwezi army.
B. controlled trade between the Nyamwezi and Arabs.
C. expanded his kingdom outside Nyamwezi territory.
D. made judgements on cases of murder.

17. Which one of the following policies was used by the French to administer West Africa?
A. Direct rule
B. Assimilation
C. Indirect rule
D. Paternalism

18. Which one of the following types of trees is found in a planted forest?
A. Mvule
B. Oak
C. Mahogany
D. Pine

19. The first African country to gain independence from the European was
A. Sudan
B. South Africa
C. Ghana
D. Egypt

20. The statements below describe a town in Kenya.
(i) It is located on a flat area suitable for expansion.
(ii) It started as an agricultural centre.
(iii) It enjoys a good supply of water from nearby rivers.
(iv) It is a major industrial centre.
The town described above is **LIKELY** to be
A. Thika
B. Nairobi
C. Nakuru
D. Eldoret

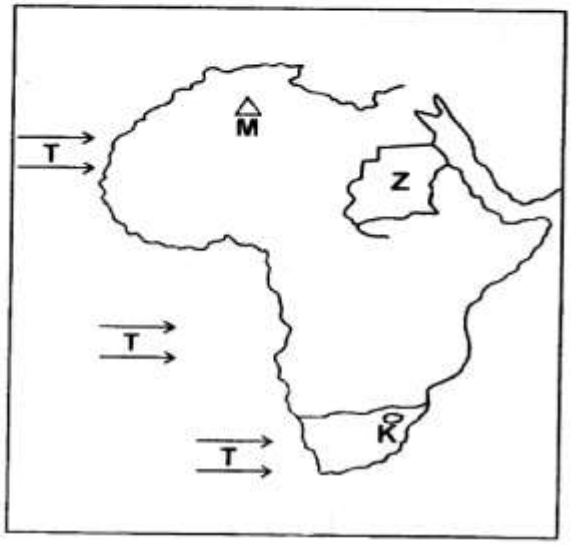
21. The **MAIN** factor that affects national unity in Kenya is
A. corruption
B. tribalism
C. equal distribution of resources.
D. political differences

22. A person may become a citizen of Kenya through registration if he/she
A. was born in Kenya by non-citizens of Kenya.
B. visits Kenya as a tourist for seven consecutive years.
C. is married to a citizen of Kenya for at least seven years.
D. is a child who seems to be below eight years of age.

23. Who among the following African leaders collaborated with the British in Eastern Africa?
A. Kabaka Mwanga
B. Mwanawina Lewanika
C. Chief Nana of Itsekiri
D. Kabaka Mutesa I

24. The population distribution in Africa is **MAINLY** influenced by
A. Pests and diseases
B. Urbanisation
C. Government policy
D. Climate

Use the map of Kenya provided to answer questions 25 to 28



25. The country marked **K** is
A. Swaziland
B. Lesotho
C. Switzerland
D. Botswana

26. Which one of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the country marked **Z**?
A. It is the largest country in Africa
B. It is Africa's greatest producer of sugarcane
C. It is crossed by the Great River Nile
D. It was the first country to gain independence in Eastern Africa.

27. The mountain marked **M** is called
A. Ahaggar
B. Atlas Mountains
C. Tibesti
D. Ras Dashan

28. The winds marked **T** are called
A. The Harmattan
B. North East Trade Winds
C. Westerlies
D. South Westerlies

29. Which one of the following was **NOT** used in traditional forms of education?
A. Story telling
B. Composition writing
C. Working with adults
D. Imitation

30. The following are conditions that favour a growth of a certain crop in Kenya.
(i) Warm temperature of about 25C during the growing time.
(ii) Moderate rainfall of between 500mm and 1100mm
(iii) well drained fertile soil.
(iv) flat land especially where machines are involved.

The conditions stated above are suitable for the growth of
A. tea
B. cotton
C. flowers
D. wheat

31. The **MOST** effective ways of curbing drug and substance abuse is
A. creating public awareness on drug and substance abuse.
B. preventing smuggling of drugs at border points.
C. ensuring parents become good role models to children.
D. providing moral guidance to the youth through healthy leisure activities.

32. The type of democracy practised in the Kenyan government is
A. direct democracy
B. representative democracy
C. participatory democracy
D. nominational democracy.

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33. Which one of the following was a positive effect of European settler farming?
A. Creation of African reserves.
B. Exploitation of Africans.
C. Creation of agricultural cooperatives.
D. Discrimination and racial segregation.

34. The capital city of Nigeria is
A. Lagos
B. Free Town
C. Porto Novo
D. Abuja

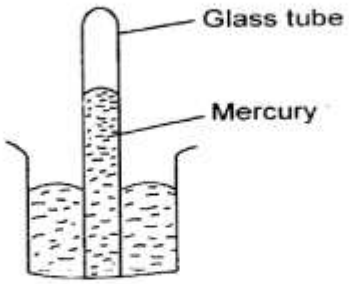
35. The **MAIN** factor to consider before establishing a poultry farm is availability
A. water
B. labour
C. raw materials
D. market

36. The **BEST** thing to do for people with special needs in the community is to
A. give them jobs in the community.
B. establish special schools for them.
C. providing them with special equipment they need.
D. create positive attitudes in them.

37. Which one of the following minerals is **CORRECTLY** matched with the method of mining involved in its extraction?
A. Fluorspar - Scooping
B. Gold - Dredging method
C. Soda ash - Panning method
D. Copper - Stripping method

38. The **MAIN** problem facing forestry in Africa is
A. pests and diseases
B. drought and famine
C. rapid population growth
D. illegal logging

Use the diagram below to answer question 39



39. The weather instrument shown above is called
A. An aneroid barometer
B. Hygrometer
C. A simple barometer
D. Mercury thermometer

40. Otunga has discovered that his classmate is HIV positive. As a good citizen, what is the **BEST** thing for him to do?
A. Advise him to seek medical advice.
B. Report the matter to the headteacher.
C. Tell his close friends.
D. Avoid playing with the affected classmate.

41. Jua kali industries are encouraged by the government **MAINLY** because they
A. depend on local resources
B. create self employment.
C. require little capital to start.
D. lead to foreign exchange.

42. Julius Nyerere is remembered in Tanzania **MAINLY** because he
A. transferred the capital city from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma.
B. established ujamaa villages.
C. was a great teacher.
D. led Tanganyika to independence.

43. Which one of the following was the **MAIN** reason for the formation of East African community?
A. To bring closer economic and social cooperation in the region
B. To create a common market for goods produced in the region.
C. To promote free movement of people among member states.
D. To improve transport and communication in the region.

44. Most of the countries in Eastern Africa were colonised by the
A. French
B. Italians
C. Germans
D. British

45. Which one of the following fishing methods is **MAINLY** used in deep sea fisheries?
A. Purse-seining
B. Net drifting
C. Trawling
D. Long lining

46. Which one of the following countries is **CORRECTLY** matched with her main tourist attractions?
A. Morocco - Table mountains, Kruger National park
B. South Africa - Warm sandy beaches, the pyramids of Giza.
C. Zimbabwe - Victoria Falls, Hwango National Park
D. Kenya - The ancient town of Marakech, Berber villlages.

47. Which one of the following is **TRUE** about struggle for independence in both Tanganyika and Ghana? The two countries
A. used peaceful means to fight for independence.
B. gained independence before 1960.
C. fought for independence from Germans.
D. used armed struggle to gain independence.

48. Horticultural produce in Kenya is transported from major farms by
A. road
B. railway
C. air
D. water

49. In order to effectively communicate at important matter to the masses, the government should use the
A. television
B. radio
C. internet
D. government newspapers

50. Which one of the following is a social right enjoyed by citizens of Kenya? Right to
A. work
B. education
C. thought
D. to vote in elections

51. The highest and final court in Kenya is the
A. Court of Appeal
B. High Court
C. Chief Magistare's courts
D. Supreme Court

52. Kenyan's celebrate their independence day on
A. 1st June
B. 10th October
C. 20th October
D. 12th December

53. The statements below describe a population structure.

(i) Birth and deaths are few.
(ii) Many people practise family planning.
(iii) The population is aging.
(iv) Most of the people live in urban areas.

The statement above describe the population structure of
A. Kenya
B. India
C. Germany
D. Germany and India

54. The **MAIN** problem facing trade in Eastern Africa is
A. production of similar goods.
B. high tariffs at border points
C. political instability.
D. poor transport and communication networks.

55. In the past, most communities interacted through
A. wars
B. games and sports
C. intermarriage
D. trade

56. The **MAIN** role of the legislature in Kenya is to
A. formulate government policies.
B. make laws.
C. amend laws.
D. implement government policies.

57. Which method of conflict resolutions majorly involves the judicial system in the society?
A. arbitration
B mediation
C. litigation
D. enquiry

58. Which one of the following is **COMMON** in the systems of government in both Kenya and Swaziland? In both countries
A. parliament consists of two houses.
B. there are no general elections.
C. members of the parliament are elected by the people
D. the president rules for a maximum of ten years.

59. The national government get its revenue **MAINLY** through
A. court fines
B. grants and aids
C. taxes
D. foreign exchange earnings.

60. The first step towards conducting a general election in Kenya is
A. Nomination of candidates by political parties.
B. Dissolution of parliament
C. Conducting civic education to the electrorate.
D. Announcement of election dates by the IEBC

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