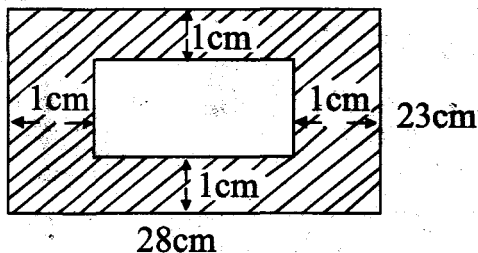


GATUNDU SUB-COUNTY
GATUNDU SOUTH
STANDARD SIX MID - TERM II
MATHEMATICS

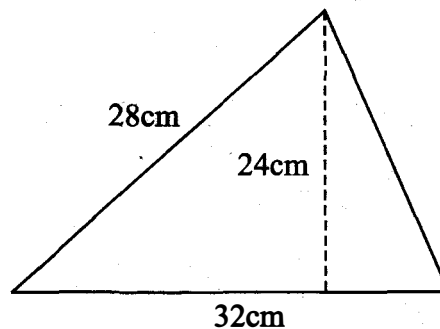
TIME: 2 hours

1. Write nine million ninety thousand and nine in figures.
 A. 9 090 090 B. 9 090 009
 C. 9 009 009 D. 9 900 009
2. Round off 67 745 and 102 507 to the nearest thousands and find their sum.
 A. 171 000 B. 172 000
 C. 170 000 D. 173 000
3. Which one of the following numbers is not divisible by 8?
 A. 121608 B. 63424
 C. 93120 D. 71268
4. The length of one side of a square is 16cm. What is the area of the square?
 A. 4cm² B. 64cm²
 C. 32cm² D. 256cm²
5. Work out 7435 x 63 and find out the place value of digit 6 in the answer.
 A. Tenths B. Ten thousands
 C. Thousands D. Hundreds.
6. Calculate the area of the unshaded part in the figure drawn below.



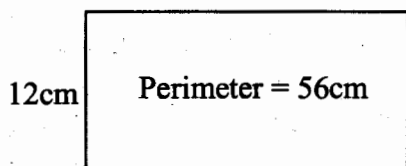
7. A wedding party was attended by 1609 people. There were 272 children and 541 men. How many more women than children were there?
 A. 1337 B. 524
 C. 255 D. 1068

8. What is the sum of the next two numbers in the sequence?
 98, 90, 83, 77, _____, _____
 A. 140 B. 139
 C. 142 D. 143
9. What is the sum of the L.C.M and the G.C.D of 12, 15 and 18?
 A. 180 B. 183
 C. 177 D. 182
10. $\frac{2}{5}$ of the number of animals in a farm are cows, $\frac{1}{4}$ are chicken, $\frac{1}{8}$ are goats and the rest are sheep. What fraction of the animals represents sheep?
 A. $\frac{31}{40}$ B. $\frac{11}{40}$
 C. $\frac{9}{40}$ D. $\frac{13}{40}$
11. Calculate the area of the triangle drawn below.



12. Simplify the following
 $3(5 + 3x + 2y) + 2(3x + y + 1)$
 A. $12x + 8y + 17$ B. $17 + 8x + 15y$
 C. $15x + 8y + 17$ D. $8x + 17y + 15$
13. What is the place value of digit 9 in the number 17.3492?
 A. Tens B. Tenths
 C. Hundredths D. Thousandths

14. The county director donated sh. 192 040 to be shared equally among the first top 8 schools in his county. How much money did each school receive?
 A. sh. 24005 B. sh. 245
 C. sh. 2405 D. sh. 2450
15. Find the GCD of 48, 64 and 72
 A. 8 B. 576
 C. 144 D. 24
16. The perimeter of the figure drawn below is 56cm. What is its area?



- A. 264cm^2 B. 144cm^2
 C. 192cm^2 D. 196cm^2

17. **Work out**

$$16\frac{1}{2} + 9\frac{3}{4} + 5\frac{1}{3}$$

- A. $1\frac{7}{12}$ B. $30\frac{7}{12}$
 C. $29\frac{7}{12}$ D. $31\frac{7}{12}$

18. Solve for the value of y in the equation below.

$$\frac{1}{5}y + 3 = 7$$

- A. $y = 20$ B. $y = \frac{4}{5}$
 C. $y = 50$ D. $y = 1\frac{1}{4}$

19. **Work out**

$$\sqrt{2\frac{2}{49}}$$

- A. $\frac{10}{49}$ B. $1\frac{7}{3}$
 C. $1\frac{3}{7}$ D. $14\frac{2}{7}$

20. Convert $\frac{6}{7}$ into decimal and round off your answer to 2 decimal places.

- A. 0.85 B. 0.857
 C. 0.84 D. 0.86

21. Complete the magic square drawn below and fill the sum of the numbers represented by letters S and T.

6	S	T
8	7	
		8

- A. 14 B. 15
 C. 13 D. 21

22. What is the place value of digit 3 in the number 61394675?

- A. Tens of thousands.
 B. Hundreds of thousands.
 C. Hundreds.
 D. Thousands.

23. Eldoret bus services company has 162 bus transporting people from Nairobi to Eldoret. Each bus made one trip to Eldoret. If each bus carried 59 passengers, how many passengers travelled to Eldoret using these buses that day?

- A. 958 B. 558
 C. 2268 D. 9558

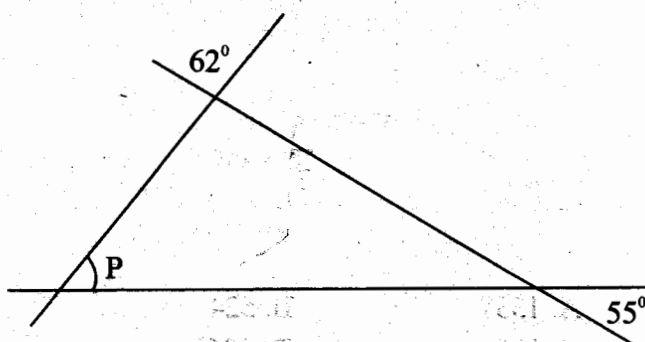
24. Convert 0.085 into fraction in its simplest form.

- A. $\frac{85}{100}$ B. $\frac{17}{20}$
 C. $\frac{17}{200}$ D. $\frac{85}{1000}$

25. **Work out** 94.654×100

- A. 94654 B. 9465.4
 C. 0.94654 D. 946.54

26. What is the value of the angles marked P in the figure below?

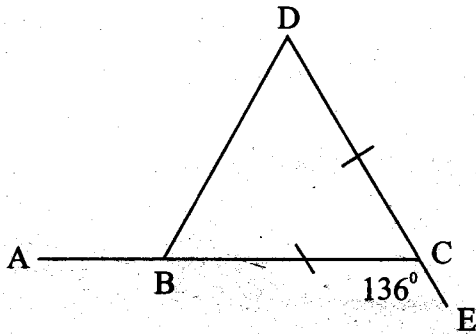


- A. 117° B. 53°
 C. 63° D. 107°
27. What is the difference in the complement of angle 82° and the supplement of 75° ?
 A. 105° B. 97°
 C. 7° D. 87°
28. A teacher had a sugarcane whose length was 5.372m. The sugarcane was shared among 4 boys in his class. What length of the sugarcane did each boy get?
 A. 13.43m B. 1.344m
 C. 0.1343m D. 1.343m
29. A teacher gave out 45 questions for pupils to work out. Joshua got 27 of the questions correct. What percentage mark did he score?
 A. 60% B. 27%
 C. 54% D. 30%

30. **Work out**

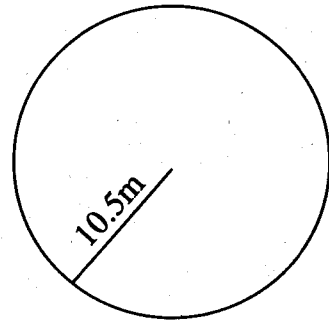
$$6\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{5}{6}$$

- A. 15 B. 7
 C. $7\frac{1}{2}$ D. $5\frac{1}{2}$
31. What is the value of angle **ABD** in the figure below?



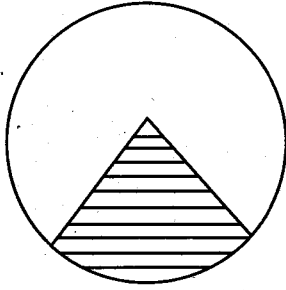
- A. 68° B. 44°
 C. 112° D. 136°
32. Use $>$ or $<$ to complete the statement.
 $248 \div 8$ _____ $90 \div 10$
 A. None B. $>$
 C. = D. $<$
33. A boy walks $2\frac{1}{4}$ kilometres everyday. How many kilometres does he walk in 16 days?
 A. 36 B. $32\frac{1}{4}$
 C. 32 D. 38
34. What is 35% of 420 ?
 A. 294 B. 147
 C. 210 D. 14700

35. Karim left home at 10.36am. He took 4 hours 54 minutes to reach Nairobi. At what time in 12 hour clock system did he arrive at Nairobi?
 A. 1530hrs B. 1490hrs
 C. 3.30am D. 3.30pm
36. The area of a triangle is 96cm^2 . Its base length is 8cm. Calculate its height.
 A. 12cm B. 16cm
 C. 24cm D. 32cm
37. Calculate the circumference of the circle below.

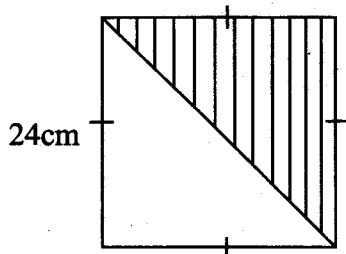


- A. 33cm B. 66cm
 C. 44cm D. 22cm
38. Arrange the following fractions from the smallest to the largest.
 $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{3}{4}$
- A. $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{4}$ B. $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{7}$
 C. $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{3}{4}$ D. $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{3}{4}$
39. **Work out**
- | t | kg | g |
|----|----|-----|
| 12 | 28 | 155 |
| x | | 24 |
- A. 288t 675kg 720g
 B. 288t 672kg 720g
 C. 294t 75kg 720g
 D. 288t 75kg 720g

40. What is the name of the shaded part in the figure drawn below?



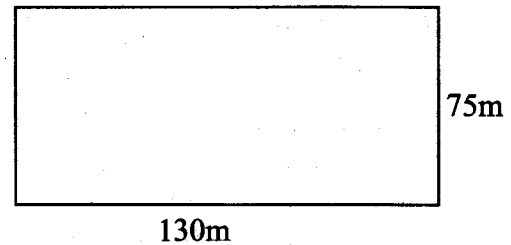
- A. Major sector. B. Semi circle.
C. Diameter. D. Minor sector.
41. Work out 8.42×6.3
A. 530.46 B. 5.3046
C. 53046 D. 53.046
42. The length of one side of a square is 95m. Calculate its area in ares.
A. 9.025 B. 0.9025
C. 90.25 D. 902.5
43. Using the scale 1cm represents 20m, what is the drawing length of a road whose actual distance is 2.4km?
A. 120cm B. 12cm
C. 1.2cm D. 1200cm
44. A train left Limuru at 11.45am and arrived at Gilgil at 1.45pm. If the distance from Limuru to Gilgil is 150km, What was its speed in km/h?
A. 150km/h B. 75km/h
C. 70km/h D. 75m/s
45. Find the area of the shaded part in the figure below.



- A. 576cm^2 B. 144cm^2
C. 288cm^2 D. 272cm^2
46. A woman bought 8.75kg of sugar, 3.125kg of rice, 12.5kg of meat and 16kg of cooking fat. What was the total mass of the items bought?

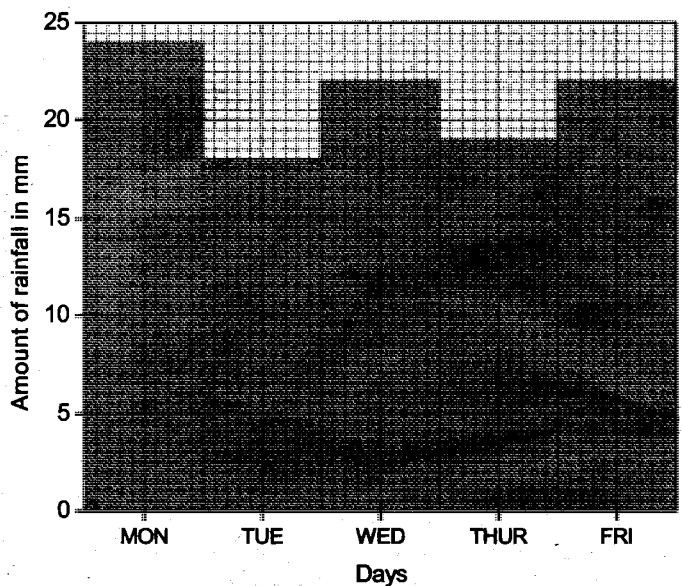
- A. 24.391kg B. 4141kg
C. 41.41kg D. 40.375kg

47. There are 75 pupils in a class. 40% of them are girls. How many boys are there in the class?
A. 30 B. 40
C. 45 D. 35
48. A milk seller bought $16\frac{1}{2}$ litres of milk. She then packed it into 750ml packets. If each customer bought two such packets, how many customers bought the milk?
A. 11 B. 22
C. 16 D. 32
49. Calculate the area of the figure drawn below in hectares.



- A. 9750 B. 9.75
C. 97.5 D. 0.975

50. The bar graph below shows the amount of rainfall that fell in a certain town for one week.



What was the total amount of rainfall recorded in the whole week?

- A. 106mm B. 107mm
C. 104mm D. 105mm

ENEO JIMBO DOGO LA GATUNDU

GATUNDU KUSINI

DARASA LA SITA MTHANI WA KATIKATI YA MUHULA WA PILI -

KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA KWANZA MUDA: Saal dakika 40

Soma kifungu kifuatacho. Kina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidi kati ya vale uliyopewa.

Nafurahia kuona serikali 1 ikitilia maanani suala la usalama. Serikali 2 ile iliyo 3 lazima 4 tatizo 5 la usalama. Viongozi hawastabili 6 na kuangalia wananchi wakihangaishwa 7. Kwa miezi kadhaa 8, wanakijiji waliishi katika hali ya 9. Suala la usalama 10 limemia kila mmoja tumbojoto. Usalama ulikuwa kama kitanzi kilichotisha kuinyonga sio 11 roho ya kila mwanakijiji 12 kijiji kizima. Mwanzoni wanakijiji walidai kuwa waliotwikwa 13 usalama walikuwa wamezembea katika majukumu yao. Haikupita siku bila kusikia kadha za kusikitisha za uvamizi kijijini. Awali kuna wale waliodai kuwa lilikuwa tatizo la muda tu wingu la kupita. 14. Mwishowe matukio haya 15 na wanakijiji wakaanza kushikwa na hofu.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | A. letu | B. wetu | C. chetu | D. yetu |
| 2. | A. lolote | B. wowote | C. chochote | D. yoyote |
| 3. | A. upinzani | B. mamlakani | C. madarakani | D. bure bilashi |
| 4. | A. ilivalie njuga | B. liliangalie | C. yalikague | D. kilichunguze |
| 5. | A. huu | B. hii | C. hili | D. hizi |
| 6. | A. kujipiga kifua | B. kujikalia ubwana | C. kujizatiti | D. kuuma uzi |
| 7. | A. mchana kuchwa na usiku kutwa | B. mchana kucha na usiku kuchwa | C. mchana kutwa na usiku kucha | D. mchana kuchwa na usiku kucha |
| 8. | A. lililopita | B. litakalopita | C. zilizopita | D. iliyopita |
| 9. | A. furaha | B. wasiwasi | C. kuchangamka | D. kufurahia |
| 10. | A. lilikuwa | B. ilikuwa | C. kilikuwa | D. imekuwa |
| 11. | A. pia | B. hata | C. tu | D. hadi |
| 12. | A. mbali | B. bali | C. umbali | D. ubali |
| 13. | A. dhima ya | B. wajibu wa | C. dhima la | D. jukumu ya |
| 14. | A. dalili ya mvua ni mawingu | B. usipoziba ufa utajenga ukuta | C. umoja ni nguvu utengano ni udhaifu | D. siku za mwizi ni arubaini |
| 15. | A. yaliisha | B. yalimalizika | C. yalipungua | D. yaliongezeka |

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

16. **Andika kwa wingi**
Mlango wa nyumba yangu umeharibika
A. Milango ya nyumba zangu imeharibika.
B. Milango ya nyumba zetu imeharibika.
C. Milango ya nyumba zetu zimeharibika.
D. Milango za nyumba zetu imeharibika.

17. Mwalimu alitauliza maswali mboga kabisa. **Yaani maswali**
A. magumu B. rahisi
C. mabaya D. duni.
18. **Tegua kitendawili**
Tajiri aniweka mfukoni maskini anitupa
A. kamasi B. hauchifu
C. pesa D. noti.

19. Chagua kivumishi katika sentensi ifuatayo
Nyumba nzuri itapakwa rangi.
A. Rangi.
B. Itapakwa.
C. Nzuri.
D. Nyumba.
20. Majina haya yanapatikana katika ngeli gani?
Mito, Mkono, Miti, Mfereji
A. I - ZI B. U - ZI
C. U - YA D. U - I
21. Chagua sentensi yenye tashbihi;
A. Chakula hiki ni uki.
B. Chakula hiki ni kitamu kama uki.
C. Embe hili ni asali.
D. Kamau ni mkia wa mbuzi.
22. Jenifa ni mrefu _____ Naomi.
A. kumliko B. kuniliko
C. kuwaliko D. kuliko
23. Chagua sentensi sahihi kisarufi:
A. Mbuzi mnene amechinjwa.
B. Mtoto yoyote asitumie dawa za kulevya.
C. Mwalimu msafi hupendwa sana.
D. Kiroboto kimeniuma mguuni.
24. Kati ya ndege wafuatao, ni yupi wa nyumbani
A. Kasuku.
B. Bata.
C. Mwewe.
D. Korongo.
25. Serikali ina mkono mrefu na wote waliotekeleza mauaji hayo watanaswa.

- Kuwa na mkono mrefu ni _____*
A. kuwa mwizi
B. kuwa na uwezo mkubwa
C. kuwa macho
D. kuwa maskini.
26. Uamuzi wa daktari wa kumkata mguu wake mmoja ulimwacha akiwa _____
A. kiwete B. kiguru
C. kibyongo D. kibogoyo.
27. Chagua sentensi sahihi
A. Karai yake ya maji inavuja.
B. Veli ya bibi arusi ilikuwa nyeupe pepepe.
C. Miguu yao yalikuwa na majeraha mengi mno.
D. Cherehani cha fundi huyo kimeharibika.
28. Jina 'mkurugenzi' lina silabi ngapi?
A. 6 B. 4
C. 5 D. 3
29. Kamau alikutana na rafiki yake Maria. Alimwamkua Maria 'Sabalkheri'?. Je ulikuwa wakati gani?
A. Alheri. B. Jioni.
C. Macheo. D. Alasiri.
30. Chagua sentensi yenye kiunganishi cha nyongeza!
A. Anawadhulumu watoto ingawa anawalipa vizuri kwa kufanya kazi.
B. Umekuja kuchaguana ilhali masanduku ya kupigia kura hayajawasilishwa.
C. Alikuwa kwa minajili ya kutupa pole.
D. Aliimba kwa madaha, pia alichekesha watu usiku kucha.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Katuko alikuwa kiongozi ambaye alikuwa **amenyoshewa mkono na Mungu**. Alikuwa mtu mwenye bidii za mchwa kazini jambo ambalo lilimfurahisha mkurugenzi wa kampuni hiyo sana: Kutokana na bidii zake kampuni hiyo iliweza kupata faida kubwa sana. Kila mfanyikazi aliombwa kuiga na kufanya bidii kama Katuko. Kwa kuwa chanda chema huvishwa pete, kampuni ilimpa mshahara mnono mbali na marupurupu ya aina tofauti. Kampuni iliweza kumpatia magari, madereva na mafuta bila kumtoza hata senti. Nyumba aliyoishi iligharamiwa na kampuni ilikuwa kasri. Kila kitu kilikuwepo katika nyumba hiyo. Fanicha zilikuwa zikibadilishwa kila baada ya miezi minne.

Kasoro kuu ya Katuko ni kuwa, hakupenda kutangamana na majirani. Aliwaambaa na kuwahepa kama kinyamkera. Alichukulia kuingiliana nao kuwa sawa na kujiletea matatizo. Alifikiria vile ambavyo wangepurika kazini mwake na nyumbani kwake wakisaka msaada. **Bibi yake naye aliogelea katika chombo kimoja na mumewe** maadamu hakuona kosa lolote katika hatua hiyo ya mumewe. Majirani walitaka ushirikiano lakini Katuko alikuwa akiwakwepa. Hata salamu za Mungu na zisizolipwa hakuwapa. Baada ya majirani kuona kuwa

Katuko hakuwa tayari kushirikiana nao, walijaribu kuachana naye na wakaamua kumtupa jongoo na mti wake. Hawakuona haya ya kushinda wakitaifuta urafiki na mtu ambaye hakuwa tayari.

Nyumbani kwa Katuko pia kulikuwa na mbwa wakali waliokuwa langoni. Aidha alikuwa amewafunza walinzi wake jinsi ya kuwafukuza watu walioenda kumtembelea. Jamaa wengi waliotaka kumtembelea ilikuwa ni **faradhi** kupiga ripoti kwanza ili waitikiwe au wakataliwe.

Mambo ni kangoja. Baada ya kufanya kazi kwa miaka miwili, Katuko alisimamishwa kazi na kunyang'anywa gari lake la kifahari. Siku hiyo alifika nyumbani kwa tuktuk. Uso wake ulikuwa umejaa ghadhabu. Kumbe alikuwa ameachishwa kazi kwa ufujaji wa pesa.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>31. Kunyoshewa mkono wa Mungu ni _____
A. kulaaniwa
B. kubarikiwa
C. kupendeka
D. kuchukika.</p> <p>32. Lipi halionyeshi ukweli wa methali '<i>chanda chema huvikwa pete</i>'?
A. Katuko kupewa mshahara mkubwa.
B. Katuko kupewa gari la kusafiria.
C. Katuko kupewa makao ya kuishi.
D. Katuko kubadilisha fanicha kila baada ya miezi minne.</p> <p>33. Shida kubwa ya Katuko ni kuwa,
A. alipenda kuishi maisha ya kitajiri
B. alipenda kufanya bidii sana na kuwafanya wengine waonekane kama wazembe
C. hakupenda kuingiliana na majirani zake
D. alipenda kubadilisha fanicha zake sana.</p> <p>34. Hofu kubwa ya Katuko kuwahusu majirani ni _____
A. kuhofia kusumbuliwa na wahitaji
B. kuibiwa na wale majirani wahitaji
C. kuchafuliwa nyumba yake iliyokuwa safi
D. hawangeweza kuelewana hata kidogo.</p> <p>35. <i>Bibi yake naye alikuwa katika chombo kimoja na Katuko.</i> Hii ina maana ya kuwa,
A. bibi alipenda kusafiri na bwana wake
B. bibi aliunga mkono hatua ya kutoshirikiana na wengine
C. bibi alipenda kutumia chombo badala ya kutembea</p> | <p>D. bibi alipinga hatua ya mumewe.</p> <p>36. Ni nini maana ya 'faradhi'?
A. Mpaka.
B. Hadi.
C. Lazima.
D. Shughuli.</p> <p>37. Haya yote yanaonyesha kuwa nyumba aliyoishi Katuko ilikuwa kasri isipokuwa,
A. mfalme wa kampuni aliishi huko
B. ilikuwa kubwa
C. ilikuwa ya kifahari
D. ilikuwa ya kuvutia.</p> <p>38. Makala haya yanatuonyesha kuwa, utajiri,
A. unaweza kumfanya watu wampende mtu fulani
B. unaweza kumfanya mtu awachukie wengine
C. unaweza kunufaisha kila mmoja katika kijiji
D. ni tuzo kutoka kwa Mola.</p> <p>39. Kwa mwaka Katuko angebadilisha fanicha mara ngapi?
A. Nne.
B. Tatu.
C. Kumi na mbili.
D. Sita.</p> <p>40. Kichwa kifaacho makala haya zaidi ni _____
A. Umoja ni nguvu.
B. Mtu pweke ni uvundo.
C. Bidii hulipa.
D. Mpanda ngazi hushuka.</p> |
|--|--|

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50

Tunajua vizuri sana, chuma chochote kile huzama ndani ya maji kutokana na uzito wake. Katika somo la Sayansi, wanafunzi hufunzwa kuwa chuma huzama majini. Si chuma pekee bali pia mawe, nyaya na vitu vingine vyovyote vyenye uzito mkubwa. Iweje basi meli licha ya kuwa imetengenezwa kwa chuma ikiwa

inaelea juu ya maji? Ajabu ni kwamba meli huelea ikiwa imebeba shehena za mizigo nanga.

Hii ni ajabu kubwa na inayoshangaza. Shehena ambazo hupakiwa kwenye meli ni za vitu vizito sana. Nafikiria itakuwa sawa tukiangalia majaribio fulani. Tukiweka bapa la bati juu ya maji bila shaka halitachelea kuzama. Lakini tukilitengeneza bati hilo kuwa mfano wa sanduku, tunaona kwamba litaelea badala ya kuzama. Pindi tukiweka vitu ndani ya sanduku hilo, litaendelea tu vivyo hivyo japo litazama kiasi kidogo. Sanduku letu hili linazuliwa kuzama kwa sababu ya mkandamizo wa maji yaliyo chini yake. Mkandamizo huo hupatikana kwenye pande zote nne za sanduku ni sawa. Usawa huu hukifanya chombo cha majini kuwa juu ya maji.

Ukiamua kuongeza mjazo wa maji, nazo nguvu za ueleaji huongezeka. Hapa sanduku litasheheni mizigo mingi kuliko bapa la bati. Uzito mkubwa, ukubwa wa ueleaji wa maji na uondoshaji wa maji hulipa sanduku nafasi kubwa na uzito zaidi. Jaribio hili limeelezea ni kwa nini meli yenye shehena kubwa huelea juu ya maji.

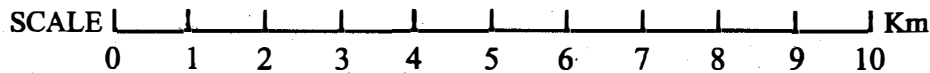
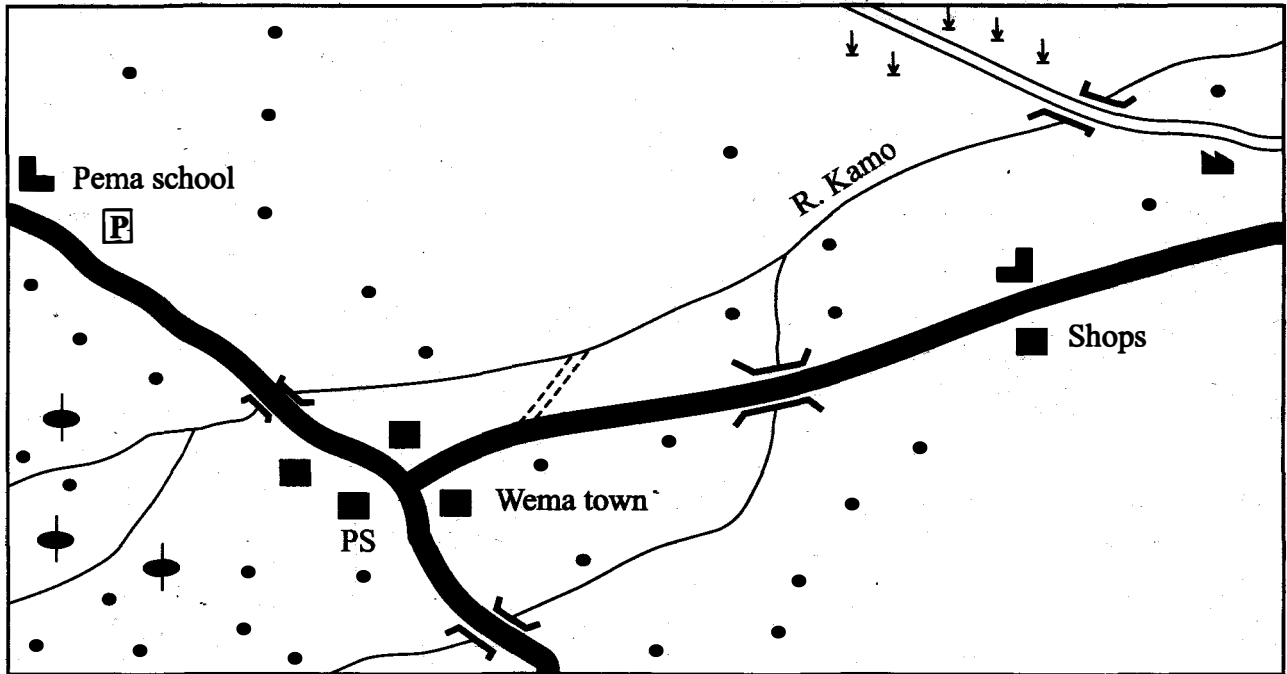
Kauli ya ueleaji na uzamaji wa kitu kilichoelea majini husema kuwa kitu kilichoelea juu ya maji ni sawa na maji yaliyoondoshwa na kitu hicho. Nafikiria sasa umekumbuka jaribio za kuelea na kuzama katika darasa la nne.

41. Kwa nini vitu huzama ndani ya maji?
A. Kutokana na ukubwa wa kitu chenyewe.
B. Kutokana na unene wa kitu chenyewe.
C. Kutokana na usalama wa nahodha.
D. Kutokana na uzito wa chombo chenyewe.
42. Shehena za mizigo nanga ina maana ya _____
A. mizigo mingi mizito
B. mizigo michache miepesi
C. mizigo minene miepesi
D. mizigo mingi mikubwa.
43. Ukiwekelea bati bapa juu ya maji _____
A. litaelea
B. litatanuka
C. litapanuka
D. litazama.
44. Makala haya yanaonyesha kuwa _____
A. meli huzama kulingana na uzito wa mizigo
B. meli huelea iwe na mizito au la
C. meli zote huzama
D. meli huwa imetengenezwa kwa mbao si chuma.
45. Mkandamizo wa maji ni nini?
A. Uwezo wa kuzama.
B. Aina ya chuma kilichounda chombo.
C. Upepo unaovuma baharini.
D. Nguvu ya ueleaji juu ya maji.
46. Iwapo utaongeza kiasi cha maji _____
A. nguvu za ueleaji hupunguka
B. uwezo wa chombo huisha
C. nguvu za kuelea nazo huongezeka.
D. chombo kitazama na kuzibwa na maji.
47. Tunachojifunza hapa ni kuwa _____
A. umbo la kitu huathiri uwezo wake wa kuzama au kuelea
B. umbo la kitu haliathiri uwezo wa kitu kuzama na kuelea
C. vitu vingi havina maumbo
D. kila kitu kina umbo lake.
48. Haya yote hulipa sanduku nafasi kubwa na uzito zaidi isipokuwa _____
A. uzito mkubwa wa sanduku
B. ukubwa wa ueleaji wa maji
C. uondoshaji wa maji
D. upigaji wa makasia.
49. Maelezo haya yana uhusiano wa karibu sana na somo lipi?
A. Sayansi.
B. Kiswahili.
C. Kiingereza.
D. Mlahaka.
50. Makala haya yanajaribu kujibu swali gani?
A. Meli imetengenezwa kwa chuma gani?
B. Meli huwezaje kuelea juu ya maji?
C. Sanduku hueleaje juu ya maji?
D. Mahodha huendeshaje chombo cha majini?

GATUNDU SUB-COUNTY
GATUNDU SOUTH
STANDARD SIX MID - TERM II
SOCIAL STUDIES/R.E

TIME: 2hrs 15 mins

BESO AREA



KEY:

Tarmac Road	Human settlements	Sisal plantation
Murram road	Prison	Coffee
Build-up areas	Sisal factory	School
		Police station
		Water pipe

Study the map of Beso area above and use it to answer questions 1 to 7.

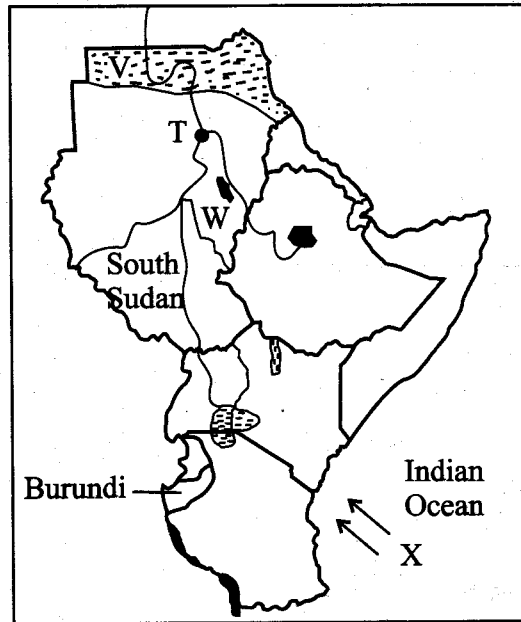
- The murram road in Beso area is use to transport,
 - sisal leaves
 - tourists
 - building stones
 - beef animals
- Which one of the following statements about River Kamo is true?
 - It provides water for irrigation.

- It is used to produce electricity.
 - It is a source of drinking water.
 - It is a seasonal river.
- A thief who is arrested in Wema town is,
 - taken to the prison near pema town
 - taken to the police station in the town
 - displayed to the public
 - beaten to death
 - What is the general direction of the police station from the sisal plantation?

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

5. The type of soil found in the south western part of Beso area is,
 A. volcanic soil
 B. sandy soil
 C. clay soil
 D alluvial soil.
6. A road sign that should be placed along the road near the school is,
 A. bumps ahead
 B. cattle crossing
 C. children crossing
 D. sharp bend.
7. The northern part of Beso area is sparsely populated because,
 A. it has large sisal plantations
 B. it receives low rainfall
 C. it has no resources
 D. there are no roads.
8. Which one of the following communities migrated into Kenya from the Horn of Africa?
 A. Galla. B. Pokot.
 C. Taita. D. Kipsigis.
9. Below are facts of a vegetation zone in Eastern Africa;
 (i) It is found in high altitude areas
 (ii) It is found in a few areas in Eastern Africa
 (iii) There are tough grasses and some flowers.
 The natural vegetation described above is,
 A. tropical rainforests
 B. woodland savannah
 C. grassland savannah
 D. heath and moorland.
10. Shoe making in Limuru is an example of,
 A. a manufacturing industry
 B. a service industry
 C. an assembling industry
 D. a processing industry.
11. Children play an important role of promoting unity in a family by,
 A. working to earn a living
 B. obeying instructions of older members
 C. going to schools of their choice
 D. bringing their friends to meet their parents.

Use the map of Eastern Africa below to answer questions 12 to 15.



12. The town marked T is
 A. Port Sudan B. Asmara
 C. Juba D. Khartoum.
13. Which one of the following statements is **true** about the winds marked X?
 A. They bring the long rains to Kenya.
 B. They lower temperatures along the coast.
 C. They cause dry conditions.
 D. They are cool and dry.
14. The crop grown in the shaded area marked W is,
 A. grown in cool highland regions
 B. grown in small farms only
 C. the country's largest export
 D. grown under irrigation.
15. Natural vegetation in the shaded area marked V consists of,
 A. evergreen forests B. short dry bushes
 C. mangrove forests D. tall elephant grass.
16. The importance of a school motto to the pupils is that,
 A. it enables them to pass all the tests
 B. it enables them to do all school activities
 C. it encourages them to work hard
 D. it enables them know the direction of the school.

46. Sugarcane in Kenya is **mainly** grown,
 A. under irrigation
 B. in the Western region
 C. in the cool wet highlands
 D. in small farms.
47. Clans are formed by,
 A. people who share similar names
 B. people who intermarry
 C. people who live in one place
 D. people who are related by blood.
48. Flowers are grown in large farms around Naivasha town **mainly** because,
 A. the area has enough water for irrigation
 B. flowers have market in the area
 C. the area has large land
 D. people in the area provide labour.
49. Which one of the following countries in Eastern Africa is **correctly matched** with its capital city?
- | Country | Capital city |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. Tanzania | Dar es Salaam. |
| B. Rwanda | Kigali. |
| C. Eritrea | Addis Ababa. |
| D. Uganda | Jinja. |
50. Who among the following government officials is **not** a member of the Judiciary in Kenya?
 A. Chief justice.
 B. A judge.
 C. The President.
 D. Chief Registrar of the Judiciary.
51. A game park known for its large presence of flamingoes is,
 A. lake Nakuru National Park
 B. Mount Kenya National park
 C. Nairobi National park
 D. Amboseli National park.
52. Below are conditions for growing a certain crop;
 (i) Gently sloping land
 (ii) Moderate rainfall
 (iii) Warm, dry and sunny weather at harvest
 The conditions listed above favour the growing of,

- A. tea
 B. pyrethrum
 C. wheat
 D. coffee

53. Three of the following statements about traditional food storage are correct. Which one is **not**?
 A. Some foods were dried.
 B. Some foods were frozen.
 C. Some foods were salted.
 D. Some foods were smoked.
54. Which one of the following products is **mainly** transported using the railway line in Kenya?
 A. Petroleum. B. Flowers.
 C. Newspapers. D. Soda ash.
55. The **main** effect of lawlessness in a country is that;
 A. more jobs are created
 B. a country develops
 C. trade decreases
 D. people live in peace.
56. Dairy farming is carried out in the highland regions because,
 A. they have cool conditions
 B. they have high population
 C. milk is in high demand in the areas
 D. factories in the areas process milk.
57. Which one of the following is a plateau in Eastern Africa?
 A. Awara. B. Jebel Abbyad.
 C. Ogaden. D. Nubian.
58. General elections in Kenya are conducted by,
 A. parliamentary service commission
 B. the supreme court
 C. the president
 D. independent electoral and boundaries commission.
59. A county representative represents people in a ward in the,
 A. county assembly B. national assembly
 C. senate D. county executive
60. Which one of the following rivers in Eastern Africa drain into the Indian Ocean?
 A. River Nzoia. B. River Omo.
 C. River Athi. D. River Nile.

SECTION II

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. God created Adam and Eve and told them to,
A. take care of all creation
B. make clothes from fig trees
C. worship him only
D. avoid talking to the snake.
62. Which one of the following was done by Noah?
A. He sacrificed his son.
B. He moved from Haran.
C. He offered a sacrifice.
D. He led the Israelites out of Egypt.
63. In obeying God's call Abraham teaches us that he was,
A. rich
B. childless
C. wise
D. obedient
64. Moses ran away from Egypt because,
A. he wanted to live with Jethro
B. he had killed a person
C. he wanted to go to Haran
D. he was a slave in Egypt.
65. During the Exodus the Israelites ate manna. This teaches christians that God is,
A. the protector
B. everywhere
C. the provider
D. three in one.
66. When the Israelites crossed River Jordan, they were led by,
A. Moses B. Joshua
C. Aaron D. Jethro.
67. Which one of the following sons of Jesse was appointed King of Israel?
A. David.
B. Shamgar.
C. Eliab.
D. Abinadab.
68. What did King Solomon build in Jerusalem?
A. A covenant box. B. The Ark.
C. A temple. D. An Altar.
69. Which prophet said he was too young to become a prophet when he was called?
A. Isaiah. B. Ezekiel.
C. Malachi. D. Jeremiah.
70. When the angels appeared to some shepherds when Jesus was born they were.
A. looking after sheep
B. travelling to Bethlehem
C. watching a bright star
D. offering sacrifices in the temple.
71. The temptations of Jesus teaches christians to,
A. pray to get wealth
B. sing in the church choir
C. eat bread
D. read the Bible thoroughly.
72. Some men brought a man to Jesus through the roof who was,
A. a cripple B. blind
C. paralysed D. lame.
73. When a man asked Jesus who his neighbour is Jesus taught him about,
A. the sower
B. the mustard seed
C. the Lord's prayer
D. the good samaritan.
74. The miracles of Jesus teach christians to be,
A. loving
B. tolerant
C. honest
D. loyal.
75. Zacchaeus the tax collector welcomed Jesus to his house in the town of,
A. Jerusalem
B. Jericho
C. Capernaum
D. Bethany.
76. Jesus washed his disciples feet to teach christians to,
A. ~~serve other people~~
B. keep their bodies clean
C. live in unity
D. wash their hands before eating.
77. When Jesus resurrected he first appeared near the tomb to,
A. Cleopas
B. Martha
C. Peter
D. Mary Magdalene.
78. Before Jesus ascended to heaven he promised his disciples that he,
A. would come like a thief

- B. would meet them in Galilee
C. would send the Holy Spirit to them
D. would reward them for their work.
79. Saul persecuted the followers of Jesus because,
A. he was a learned person
B. the followers were teaching false things
C. he was a rich man
D. he was not a believer.
80. Which one of the following books in the New Testament describes the work of Jesus when he was on earth?
A. Luke. B. Acts.
C. Romans. D. Ephesians.
81. The Holy spirit gives christians the gift to,
A. love other people
B. give food to the poor
C. preach the word of God
D. control their emotions.
82. Traditional African communities believe that everything in the Universe was,
A. made by God
B. created by their ancestors
C. created by Jesus
D. created by human beings.
83. Traditional African communities mark the beginning of new life by,
A. baptising newborn children
B. giving new names to young people
C. marrying new wives
D. initiating young people.
84. Names given to God in traditional African religion show his,
A. living place
B. work
C. height
D. anger.
85. Some traditional African communities worship under some trees because the trees,
A. provide shade
B. are in lonely places
C. are considered sacred
D. were planted by ancestors
86. Children attend Sunday school in order to,
A. learn more about God
B. sing new songs
C. make new friends
D. read the Bible.

87. God has given us talents in order to,
A. earn our living
B. serve Him and share with others
C. make ourselves rich
D. compete with others.
88. Who advised christians that faith without actions is dead?
A. James. B. Paul.
C. Jesus. D. Peter.
89. God forgives christians if they,
A. do not do serious sins
B. go to church
C. know their sins
D. also forgive those who wrong them
90. Christians prepare to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus by,
A. preparing special foods
B. buying new clothes
C. repenting their sins
D. exchanging gifts.

SECTION II

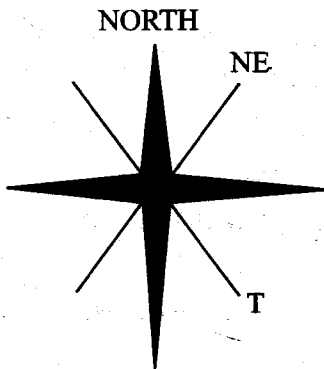
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. What is the clear evidence in surah Al-Bayyinah?
A. *The Quran.* B. *The sun.*
C. *The jews.* D. *Prophet Isa (a.s)*
62. Which of the following Surahs says that the earth will vomit all its secrets on the day of judgement?
A. *Falaq.* B. *Maun.*
C. *Zilzala.* D. *Nas.*
63. According to Surah Al-Zilzala those who do good deeds will be taken to,
A. *Europe.* B. *hell*
C. *the moon* D. *paradise*
64. Light Najis is composed of the urine of,
A. *a cow* B. *a baby boy*
C. *a baby girl* D. *a young dog.*
65. The father of prophet Mohammad (SAW) was known as,
A. *Abdul-Mutalib.* B. *Abu Talib.*
C. *Abdullahi.* D. *Hamza.*
66. What should a muslim say when he/she wants to start eating?
A. *Subhanallah.*
B. *Bismillahi.*
C. *Jazakallah.*
D. *Al-hamdulillah.*

67. Muslims greet one another by saying,
A. Asalaam aleykum
B. Good morning
C. Hallo
D. Hi.
68. Prophet Mohammad (SAW) used to fast on,
A. Mondays and Tuesdays
B. Wednesdays and Thursdays
C. Mondays and Thursdays
D. Fridays and Sundays.
69. Which one of the following is the third pillar of Islam?
A. Saum. *B. Shahada.*
C. Salat. *D. Zakat.*
70. The prophet of Allah (SW) who was commanded by Allah (SW) to sacrifice his son was,
A. Ibrahim *B. Ismail*
C. Adam *D. Nuh.*
71. The Sunnah prayer performed after sunrise is known as,
A. Tahajud *B. Taraweh*
C. Witr *D. Dhuha.*
72. Which Surah of the Quran emphasizes on the oneness of Allah (SW)?
A. Falaq. *B. Fatiha.*
C. Ikhlas. *D. Fill.*
73. Muslims fast during the month of,
A. Safar
B. Muharram
C. Rajab
D. Ramadhan.
74. The first man to be created by Allah (SW) was,
A. Adam *B. Ibrahim*
C. Idris *D. Mohammad.*
75. Who among the following is **not** a recipient of zakat?
A. Poor. *B. Orphans.*
C. Needy. *D. Debtors.*
76. Abraha Ashram was the king of,
A. Yemen *B. Egypt*
C. Syria *D. Abyssinia.*
77. The journey of Isra-wal-miraj took place during the month of,
A. Ramadhan *B. Dhul-hijjah*
C. Muharram *D. Rajab.*
78. Which one of the following months is Ash-hurul-hurum?
A. Ramadhan.
B. Shawwal.
C. Dhul-Qaadah.
D. Safar.
79. Who helped Nabii Sulejman (a.s) to construct Masjidul Aqsa?
A. Angels. *B. Allah.*
C. Prophets. *D. Jinns.*
80. Which one of the following books was revealed in the month of Ramadhan?
A. Quran. *B. Zabur.*
C. Injeel. *D. Taurat.*
81. The attribute of Allah (SW) Al-Khaliq means that Allah (SW) is the,
A. sustainer *B. loving*
C. creator *D. merciful.*
82. The Sunnah prayer performed to seek for rain from Allah (SW) is known as,
A. Istisqai.
B. Dhuha
C. Khusuf
D. Istikharah
83. Which one of the following is **not** an example of medium Najjis?
A. Blood.
B. Pus.
C. Vomit.
D. Urine of a baby boy below two years.
84. Which one of the following is **not** a characteristic of Angels?
A. They are neither male nor female.
B. They eat and drink.
C. They do not disobey Allah.
D. They are made from light.
85. Who among the following prophets of Allah (SW) used to fast on alternate days?
A. Musa. *B. Isa.*
C. Daud. *D. Mohammad.*
86. The act of putting a sweet thing in the mouth of a newly born baby is known as,
A. Tahniq
B. Aqiqah
C. Nikkah
D. Walima.
87. The first Caliph of Islam is known as,
A. Umar *B. Abubakar*
C. Uthman *D. Ali.*
88. The sayings of the prophet (SAW) are known as,
A. Hadith *B. Haram*
C. Sunnah *D. Makruh*
89. The **main** reason why Allah (SW) created man is,
A. to fill the world
B. to enjoy life
C. to protect the environment
D. to worship Allah (SW)
90. Which one of the following mosques is found in Madina?
A. Masjidul - Qubaa.
B. Masjidul - Aqsa.
C. Masjidul - Nabawi.
D. Masjidul - Haram.

17. Areas along River Nile in Sudan have high population because,
 A. the area receives reliable rainfall
 B. the area experiences cool temperatures
 C. the area has large towns
 D. there are many agricultural activities
18. Which one of the following lakes in Eastern Africa is found on the floor of the Rift valley?
 A. Lake Albert. B. Lake Chala.
 C. Lake Kyoga. D. Lake Kivu.
19. Maize in Kenya and Tanzania is **mainly** grown,
 A. for export B. under irrigation
 C. in dry areas D. as a food crop.
20. Which one of the following is a beef farming products?
 A. Milk. B. Hides.
 C. Ghee. D. Cheese.

Use the diagram below to answer question 21 and 22.



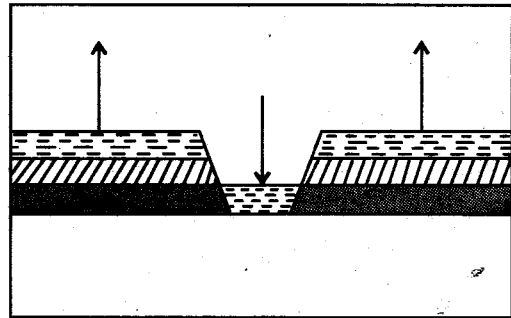
21. How many degrees are there between North-East and the point marked T?
 A. 45° B. 90°
 C. 135° D. 180°
22. The instrument illustrated above is used to,
 A. measure distances B. show temperature
 C. give directions D. calculate areas.
23. Tarn lakes are formed as a result of,
 A. glaciation B. volcanicity
 C. deposition D. faulting.
24. It is important for pupils to learn the laws of the country because,
 A. fewer police officers would be needed
 B. they would pass all their tests

- C. they would not be arrested
 D. they would grow into responsible adults.
25. The highland areas in Ethiopia are densely populated **mainly** because,
 A. they receive reliable rainfall
 B. the areas have big towns
 C. the areas have good roads
 D. many people in the area are pastoralists.
26. Which one of the following is a method of solving conflicts in the society?
 A. Beating those who break rules.
 B. People discussing their differences.
 C. Chasing away those who break rules.
 D. Keeping quiet when people do wrong things.
27. When the Abagusii came to Kenya during migration, they entered the country,
 A. near mount Kilimanjaro
 B. from the North-East
 C. through the sea
 D. from the West.
28. The **main** problem facing beef farming in Kenya and Tanzania is,
 A. frequent flooding in grazing areas
 B. scarcity of grass during the dry season
 C. lack of market for beef products
 D. frequent outbreak of fires.
29. Which one of the following is a use of sugarcane?
 A. Making soap. B. Making glass.
 C. Sweetening drinks. D. Making fertilizers.
30. During their armed resistance to colonial rule in Kenya, the Ababukusu people were led by,
 A. Mukite wa Nameme
 B. Samouri Toure
 C. Jomo Kenyatta
 D. Waiyaki wa Hinga.
31. Cotton growing in Kenya has declined **mainly** due to,
 A. low rainfall in growing areas
 B. poor soils in growing areas
 C. lack of growing skills
 D. decline in demand for cotton.

32. What has discouraged high population in **most** parts of Eastern Africa?
 A. Steep slopes. B. Unreliable rainfall.
 C. Frequent floods. D. Pests and diseases.
33. Which one of the following is **not** a River Lake community in Eastern Africa?
 A. Iteso. B. Lango.
 C. Dinka. D. Luo.
34. Free range poultry farming is a method where,
 A. chicken are put in cages
 B. chicken are tied on pegs
 C. chicken move freely looking for food
 D. chicken are fed from the house.
35. Which one of these methods can prevent road accidents?
 A. Driving new cars.
 B. Tarmacking roads.
 C. Employing more police officers.
 D. Putting up road bumps in residential areas.
36. Which one of the following counties in Kenya has large tea plantations?
 A. Samburu. B. Kericho.
 C. Kitui. D. Kilifi.
37. Which one of the following statements about Waiyaki wa Hinga is **true**?
 A. He allowed the British to live in his area.
 B. He was made a paramount chief.
 C. He fought a long war against the British.
 D. He prophesied the coming of Europeans.
38. It is the responsibility of a Kenyan citizen to,
 A. make laws
 B. arrest law breakers
 C. pay taxes
 D. prison law breakers.
39. Which one of the following groups consist of fish caught in the Indian Ocean in Kenya?
 A. Kingfish
 Tuna
 Catfish
 B. Dagaa
 Tilapia
 Salmon
 C. Mullet
 Trout
 Dagaa
 D. Tuna
 Mud fish
 Nile perch

40. Three of the following statements about nuclear families are true. Which one is **not**?
 A. They are common in towns.
 B. They consist of father, mother and children.
 C. They are usually small.
 D. Families are large and include other relatives.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 41 and 42.



41. The physical feature shown above was formed through the process of,
 A. volcanicity B. sinking and uplifting
 C. folding D. twisting and shaking.
42. A country in Eastern Africa where this feature is found is,
 A. Sudan B. Somalia
 C. Rwanda D. Kenya.
43. Below are facts about a lake in Eastern Africa;
 (i) It is the main source of fish
 (ii) It is a fresh water lake
 (iii) It is the source of a river
 The lake described above is,
 A. lake Victoria
 B. lake Kyoga
 C. lake Tanganyika
 D. lake Turkana.
44. It was the duty of the Abawanga kings to,
 A. lead his warriors to war
 B. make herbal medicine
 C. solve major cases
 D. lead people in offering sacrifices.
45. The ~~President~~ in Kenya is the head of,
 A. the judiciary B. the executive
 C. the legislature D. the senate

GATUNDU SUB-COUNTY
GATUNDU SOUTH
STANDARD SIX MID - TERM II
ENGLISH

TIME: 1hr 40 mins

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

Driving a car 1 not just a matter of 2 how to use the 3 wheel, gear stick and pedals. You need to be aware 4 other road users 5 you, 6 in towns. You 7 to be prepared for all 8 of emergencies or unexpected happenings and learn to anticipate problems. It is not even 9 to know all 10. A driver needs to be aware of 11 parts of the engine need checking, 12 as oil, water and battery fluid. He 13 be able to carry 14 simple checks 15 the car fails to start.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. was | B. is | C. be | D. has |
| 2. | A. knowing | B. learning | C. going | D. getting |
| 3. | A. breaking | B. controlling | C. steering | D. driving |
| 4. | A. to | B. with | C. on | D. of |
| 5. | A. by | B. around | C. next | D. across |
| 6. | A. especially | B. purely | C. likely | D. probably |
| 7. | A. will | B. can | C. must | D. need |
| 8. | A. classes | B. species | C. kinds | D. varied |
| 9. | A. only | B. enough | C. everything | D. sufficient |
| 10. | A. this | B. these | C. that | D. they |
| 11. | A. whose | B. who | C. what | D. which |
| 12. | A. search | B. so | C. such | D. example |
| 13. | A. should | B. would | C. could | D. might |
| 14. | A. forward | B. out | C. in | D. on |
| 15. | A. unless | B. only | C. if | D. after |

For questions 16 to 18, select the best alternative.

16. All of them _____ Mercy is coming.
 A. expect
 B. accept
 C. except
 D. exert
17. We arrived on time _____ the parents arrived late.
 A. but

- B. and
 C. so
 D. moreover.
18. They _____ after disagreeing on the issues.
 A. broke in
 B. broke up
 C. broke down
 D. broke out

In questions 19 and 20, choose the word that means the same as the underlined one.

19. Mrs. Kamau is a kind woman.
A. faithful
B. good
C. generous
D. mean
20. The parent lost some weight after a short illness.
A. shed
B. slim
C. gained
D. put on

In question 21 and 22, choose the best alternative that fills the blank space.

21. If the doctor had arrived, _____
A. he will save him
B. he would have saved him
C. he would save him
D. he will have saved him.

22. The bag was so heavy _____
A. but we could not carry it
B. and we could not carry it
C. that we could not carry it
D. to carry it.

For question 23 to 25, choose the best alternative that best completes the sentence.

23. Had he _____ well we would have won.
A. sang
B. sing
C. singing
D. sung
24. They prefer tea _____
A. and cocoa
B. than cocoa
C. to cocoa
D. for cocoa.
25. Food is to hunger as water is to _____
A. thirst
B. drink
C. swallow
D. smell.

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

In the village of Anyona there lived a hardworking farmer and his family. The farmer worked hard to provide food for his family. He sold some of his produce in the market. Because he was a polite and hardworking man, he had many customers including the village tycoons.

One tycoon wanted the farmer to deliver the goods on a regular basis to his house. However, the guard would harass the farmer whenever he came to deliver the goods.

The guard would demand half the money earned after delivering the cereals. Fearing the guard could plant mischief to stop him from selling his farm produce to the tycoon, the farmer would give half of his money away. In any case, the guard had already warned him never to utter a word about it to the rich man or else he would destroy his crop. But deep down the farmer was not happy.

The farmer was scared of the guard and he knew he would not report him. He was afraid to tell the rich man that one of his trusted employees was a thief. He just kept hoping that the guard would realise how hard it was to toil on the farm for someone to just demand a share of your money for no work done at all.

But he had to think of a solution. He needed all the money paid to him by the tycoon to buy fertilizer and other farm inputs in order to produce more crops.

The farmer put together his best harvest of the month and carried it all to the rich man's gate. The farmer told the rich man that he needed twenty strokes of cane for payment. The rich man was startled. When the farmer explained what the guard had been doing, he was called and he received twenty stroke of cane.

The guard learnt his lesson the hard way.

26. Which one of the following is **true** according to the first paragraph?
- The farmer was lazy.
 - The farmer lived alone.
 - The farmer did not have a family.
 - The farmer was gentle.
27. Who among the following bought the farmer's produce?
- Children.
 - Wealthy people.
 - Street boy.
 - The guard.
28. What shows that the farmer was a responsible person?
- He provided for his family.
 - He was polite and hardworking.
 - He gave the money to the guard.
 - He allowed the guard to harrass him.
29. The rich man wanted the farmer to _____
- go and live in his house
 - take his goods to him always
 - guard his house
 - deliver the goods once in a year.
30. The word **utter** can best be replaced by _____
- shout
 - cry
 - say
 - report.
31. How much money did the guard demand from the farmer?
- Half of the money for cereals delivered.
 - All the money the farmer got.
 - Two strokes of cane.
 - half of the cereals delivered.
32. What threat did the guard give the farmer?
- He would report to the farmer to the tycoon.
 - He would go and kill him.
 - He would take all his children.
 - All his crops would be spoilt.
33. Which one of the following is **true** about the guard?
- He was very strong.
 - He owned a big farm.
 - He was very corrupt.
 - He was always happy.
34. Why was the farmer unable to report the guard?
- The guard had a gun.
 - The guard was very powerful.
 - The guard had threatened him.
 - The tycoon could not listen to him.
35. The farmer kept hoping that _____
- the guard would take the money
 - the guard would realize that what he was doing to him was wrong
 - the guard would go to the farm and help him
 - the guard would just toil with him.
36. The word startled can best be replaced by _____
- scared
 - afraid
 - shocked
 - surprised.
37. Why did the farmer ask for twenty strokes of cane for his payment?
- He wanted to teach the guard a lesson.
 - He had gone crazy.
 - He wanted to receive the strokes himself.
 - He was up to some mischief.
38. What lesson can best be derived from the passage?
- We should always work hard.
 - Do not reap where you have not sown.
 - We should be honest.
 - Do not judge a book by its cover.

Read the passage below carefully and then answer questions 39 to 50.

Elephants are one of the biggest animals in the world. The elephants are myriad types, some with one tusk and others with even four tusks. As late as stone age, great woolly mammoth with immense curved tusks roamed Europe, Asia and North America. Today the order is reduced to only two species; the African and the Indian elephants.

African elephants have bigger ears and tusks than the smaller Indian elephants; they also have a flatter forehead and concave back. Their tusks develop from incisor teeth in the upper jaw which grow up to 3.5 metres long in males but are much smaller in females. So many African elephants have been hunted for their valuable ivory tusks that the species is now quite **rare** and most of the survivors are in game reserves. The Indian elephant has been domesticated for centuries to carry loads and perform other heavy work. Only the male Indian elephant bear tusks, which they use for defence, uprooting trees and digging for roots and water.

Elephants are the largest of all land animals. The African bush elephant is the greatest in size, with the males growing up to 3.5 metres tall and weighing up to six tons. Elephants have just one enormous ridged molar (cheek tooth) in each half in each jaw, which is used for crushing food. When a molar wears out, it is replaced by another one from behind it. An elephant is mature at 15 years old and usually dies at the age of 60 years old.

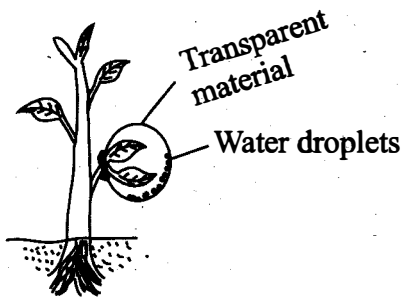
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| <p>39. According to the first paragraph it is true to say that _____</p> <p>A. elephants are the biggest animals in the world</p> <p>B. there are many types of elephant</p> <p>C. some elephants have four tusks</p> <p>D. elephants used to have hair.</p> <p>40. Which one of the following places did elephant not wander?</p> <p>A. Africa. B. America.</p> <p>C. Asia. D. Europe.</p> <p>41. How many species of elephant are there today?</p> <p>A. Three. B. Four.</p> <p>C. Many. D. Two.</p> <p>42. What is the difference between African elephant and the Indian elephant?</p> <p>A. African elephants have smaller ears.</p> <p>B. Indian elephant have bigger ears.</p> <p>C. Indian elephant have bigger tusks.</p> <p>D. African elephant have bigger tusk.</p> <p>43. The tusk develop from _____</p> <p>A. premolar teeth</p> <p>B. molar teeth</p> <p>C. incisor teeth</p> <p>D. canine teeth.</p> <p>44. Why are African elephant hunted?</p> <p>A. Because of their meat.</p> <p>B. Because of their size.</p> <p>C. Because of their skin.</p> <p>D. Because of their tusk.</p> | <p>45. The word rare can best be replaced by _____</p> <p>A. scarce</p> <p>B. several</p> <p>C. numerous</p> <p>D. none.</p> <p>46. The Indian elephant has been domesticated to _____</p> <p>A. help defend the community</p> <p>B. help carry loads</p> <p>C. provide tusks</p> <p>D. provide meat.</p> <p>47. The word domesticated can be replaced by _____</p> <p>A. castrated B. tamed</p> <p>C. vaccinated D. extinct.</p> <p>48. Which one of the following is not a use of a male Indian tusk?</p> <p>A. Digging roots.</p> <p>B. Uprooting trees.</p> <p>C. Fighting off people.</p> <p>D. Defending themselves.</p> <p>49. What is the life span of an elephant?</p> <p>A. Ten years.</p> <p>B. Sixty years.</p> <p>C. Fifteen years.</p> <p>D. Thirty years.</p> <p>50. Which one of the following is the best title to the passage you have just read?</p> <p>A. The elephant.</p> <p>B. Types of elephants.</p> <p>C. The African elephant.</p> <p>D. The Asian elephant.</p> |
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GATUNDU SUB-COUNTY
GATUNDU SOUTH
STANDARD SIX MID - TERM II

SCIENCE

TIME: 1 hr 40 mins

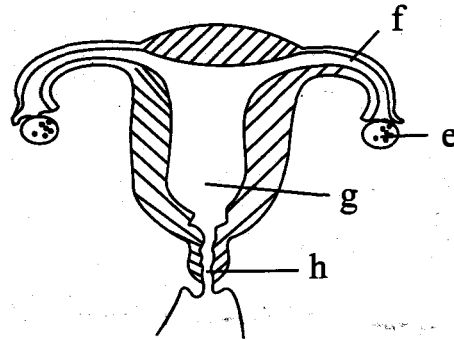
1. Which one of the following methods of grazing are the animals restricted by being tied on a peg?
 A. Paddock. B. Tethering.
 C. Zero grazing. D. Herding.
2. Through which one of the following is transmission of sound **best**?
 A. Water. B. Vacuum.
 C. Air. D. Metal.
3. In which part of the male reproductive system are the male sex cells stored?
 A. Epididymis. B. Scrotum.
 C. Testis. D. Glands.
4. Exchange of respiratory gases in the breathing system takes place at the _____.
 A. bronchus B. nose
 C. alveoli D. trachea.
5. Std. 6 pupils set - up the experiment below on a sunny day.



- What were the pupils investigating?
- A. Transpiration. B. Making of food.
 C. Absorption. D. Transport.
6. All the following are uses of oxygen gas. Which one is **not**?
 A. Burning. B. Germination.
 C. Breathing. D. Making dry ice.
 7. The following are physical changes that take place to both boys and girls during adolescence **except** one. Which one?
 A. Feeling abnormal due to pubic hair.
 B. Pimples appearing on the face.
 C. Increase in height and weight.
 D. Hair growing at the armpits.

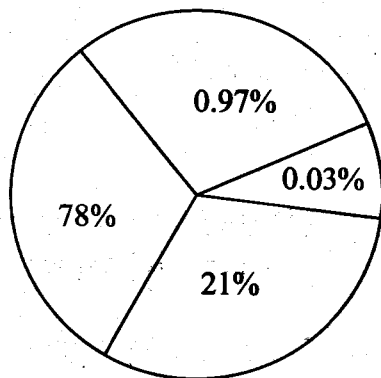
8. In the human digestive system, absorption of water and mineral salts takes place at the,
 A. ileum B. stomach
 C. colon D. duodenum.

The diagram below shows the female reproductive system. Use it to answer question 9 and 10.



9. What is the name of the parts labelled **h, e, g, and f** respectively?
 A. Oviduct, uterus, ovary, vagina.
 B. Ovary, oviduct, uterus, vagina.
 C. Vagina, ovary, oviduct, uterus.
 D. Vagina, ovary, uterus, oviduct.
10. In which part of the female parts labelled above does fertilization take place?
 A. **f** B. **g** C. **e** D. **h**
11. Which one of the following list consists of immunizable diseases **only**?
 A. Malaria, anaemia, polio.
 B. Whooping cough, rickets, pertussis.
 C. Tetanus, T.B, measles.
 D. Pertussis, polio, malaria.
12. Below are some signs and symptoms of a certain communicable disease;
 (i) *Muscle and joint ache*
 (ii) *Fever*
 (iii) *Vomiting*
 (iv) *Headache*
 The signs and symptoms described above are for which disease?

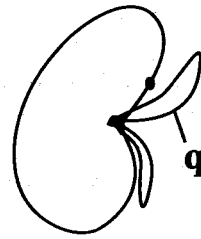
13. Materials that allow light to pass through but you can't see through them are said to be,
 A. transparent materials
 B. translucent materials
 C. opaque materials
 D. dull materials.
14. At what age is an infant given vaccines that are against measles and tuberculosis respectively?
 A. 9 months and 14th week.
 B. At birth and at 9 months.
 C. 10th week and 6th week.
 D. 9 months and at birth.
15. Which one of the following animals is an example of a flying mammals?
 A. Whale. B. Bat. C. Ant eater. D. Seal.
16. The pie-chart below shows the component of air.



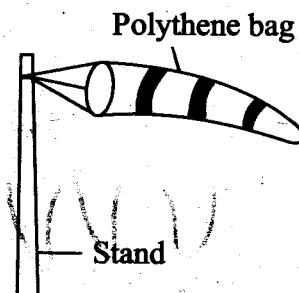
What is the percentage of the air that plants breathe in during the day?

- A. 21% B. 0.97% C. 0.03% D. 78%
17. Which one of the following lists comprises of reptiles **only**?
 A. Chameleon, toad, crocodile.
 B. Toad, frog, newt.
 C. Alligator, lizard, chameleon.
 D. Crocodile, seal, dolphin.
18. Which one of the following is not a major reason why one should go for HIV testing?
 A. To campaign against the disease.
 B. To live positively.
 C. To chose a marriage partner.
 D. To qualify for a job.
19. Lack of enough quantities of food and sufficient diet in our bodies can cause ____
 A. Kwashiorkor B. Anaemia
 C. Rickets D. Marasmus.

20. In which part of a flower do the male cells develop?
 A. Style. B. Stigma.
 C. Anthers. D. Ovary.
21. The diagram below shows a bean seed.



- What is the function of the part labelled q?
 A. It stores food for the seed.
 B. It develops into a shoot.
 C. Air and water enters the seed through it.
 D. It develops into a root.
22. Tr. Mark noted that one of his pupils had the following signs and symptoms;
 (i) *Pale finger nails*
 (ii) *The child was too lazy*
 (iii) *The child had breathing problems*
 The child body was **most likely** in a deficiency of which food nutrient?
 A. Proteins. B. Iodine.
 C. Iron. D. Vitamin D.
23. Which one of the following effects of HIV and AIDS is an effect to the infected persons?
 A. Lack of parental love and care.
 B. Congestion in hospital.
 C. Loss of income.
 D. Poor health.
24. The following are characteristics of a wind pollinated flower. Which one is **not**?
 A. A small sized flower.
 B. Have many loosely attached anthers.
 C. Sticky stigma.
 D. Produce large amount of pollen dusts.
25. The diagram below shows a wind sock.



Which mistake did the pupils make when making the windsock?

- A. They used a short pole.
- B. They used a polythene bag.
- C. They closed the narrow tail hole.
- D. They used a large head hole.

26. Which one of the following parts is **not** part of the alimentary canal in the digestive system?

- A. Small intestine. B. Liver.
- C. Mouth. D. Stomach.

27. Which one of the following practices is **not** a good way of handling chemicals?

- A. Proper labelling of farm chemicals.
- B. Wearing gloves when handling chemicals.
- C. Storing chemicals away from children reach.
- D. Using nose to smell the concentration of a chemical.

28. Which one of the following lists consist of only plants that have tap root system?

- A. Maize, peas, millet.
- B. Beans, sorghum, peas.
- C. Cowpeas, groundnuts, avocado.
- D. Millet, sorghum, maize.

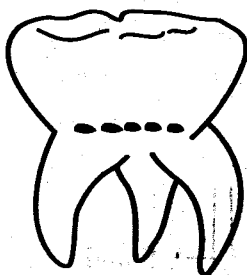
29. The best time of removing unwanted plants that grow in the farm is _____

- A. when the plants mature
- B. when the plants have seeds that can germinate
- C. when the plants are still young
- D. immediately after germination of the plants.

30. Which of the groups below comprises oil crops **only**?

- A. Beans, sunflower, coffee.
- B. Sunflower, coconut, groundnuts.
- C. Coconut, cocoa, barley.
- D. Cotton, groundnuts, carrots.

31. Below is a diagram of a type of teeth.



Which one of the following statements is true about the type of tooth illustrated above?

- A. It is a premolar.
- B. The tooth is used to cut and chew food.
- C. The tooth is used to crush and chew food.
- D. They are 8 in number in the mouth.

32. All the following statements are true about plants **except** one. Which one?

- A. Plants can act as home for wild animals.
- B. All plants make their own food.
- C. Plants absorb water by the use of root hairs.
- D. Plants do not move from one place to another.

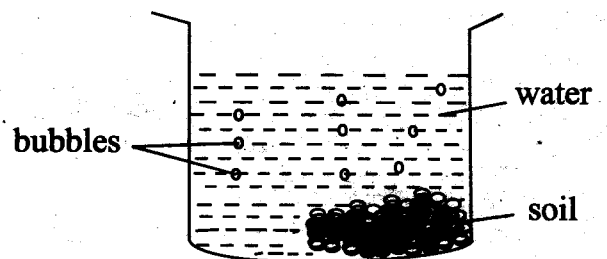
33. Which one of the following is a use of water for enjoyment?

- A. Irrigating crops. B. Cooking.
- C. Bathing. D. Swimming.

34. Which one of the following factors **does not** affect sinking and floating of an object?

- A. Size. B. Type of material.
- C. Shape. D. Weight.

35. Std. 4 pupils performed the experiment below to demonstrate a certain property of soil?



Which property of soil were the pupils investigating?

- A. Water. B. Living organisms.
- C. Air. D. Humus.

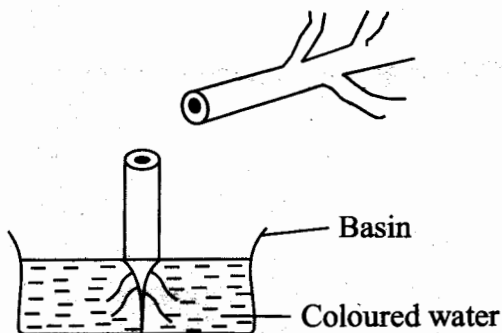
36. Which one of the following statements is true about water?

- A. Water has a definite shape.
- B. Water has a definite mass and volume.
- C. When water is heated it contracts.
- D. Water does not take the shape of a container.

37. Which one of the following types of plants stores its food in an underground stem?

- A. Cassava. B. Sweet potato.
- C. Sugarcane. D. Irish potato.

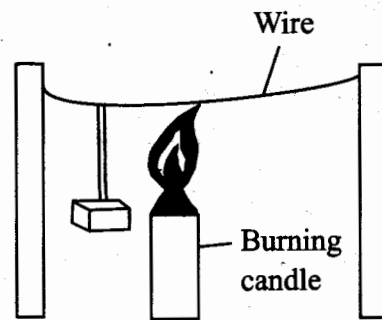
38. Heat from one corner of the house reaches the other corner through which method of heat transfer?
 A. Conduction. B. Radiation.
 C. Diffusion. D. Convection.
39. Which of the following shows the largest and hottest planets respectively?
 A. Venus and jupiter.
 B. Jupiter and mercury.
 C. Jupiter and venus.
 D. Mercury and-jupiter.
40. Which one of the following parts does **not** form part of the carpel of a flower?
 A. Stigma. B. Ovary.
 C. Filament. D. Style.
41. Which one of the following list of food forms a balanced diet?
 A. Oranges, chapati, fish.
 B. Fish, eggs, chapati.
 C. Ugali, rice, bread.
 D. Ripe bananas, oranges, chapati.
42. The experiment shown below was performed by class five pupils.



What were the pupils demonstrating?

- A. How food moves up the plant.
 B. How water moves up the plant.
 C. How plants make their own food.
 D. How plants lose water through the stem.
43. Which one of the following types of plants has the male part and female parts separate but in the same plant?
 A. Pawpaw. B. Bean.
 C. Millet. D. Maize.
44. Which of the following animals is **not** an amphibian?
 A. Salamander. B. Newts.
 C. Gecko. D. Toads.

45. Which one of the following types of soils has a fine texture?
 A. Loam.
 B. Sand.
 C. Black cotton soil.
 D. Clay.
46. Std. 5 pupils of Mariam's academy did the experiment shown below.



Which property of matter were they investigating?

- A. Use of heat.
 B. Convection currents in air.
 C. Conduction of heat in solids.
 D. Expansion in solid.
47. ~~All the following are natural ways of lighting a house~~ **except** one. Which one?
 A. Use of a candle.
 B. Use of a translucent roof.
 C. Sunlight.
 D. Opening windows for light to enter the house.
48. The fusion of the male and the female reproductive cells in a flower takes place at the _____
 A. anthers B. ovary
 C. stigma D. style.
49. The **main** sources of foods that protect the body from infections are _____ and _____
 A. proteins and fibre
 B. carbohydrates and vegetables
 C. fats and fruits
 D. fruits and vegetables.
50. Which one of the following methods makes water clean by removing dirt from the water?
 A. Boiling and decantation.
 B. Adding chemicals and boiling.
 C. Filtering and decantation.
 D. Boiling only.