

# TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST

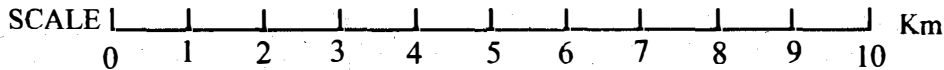
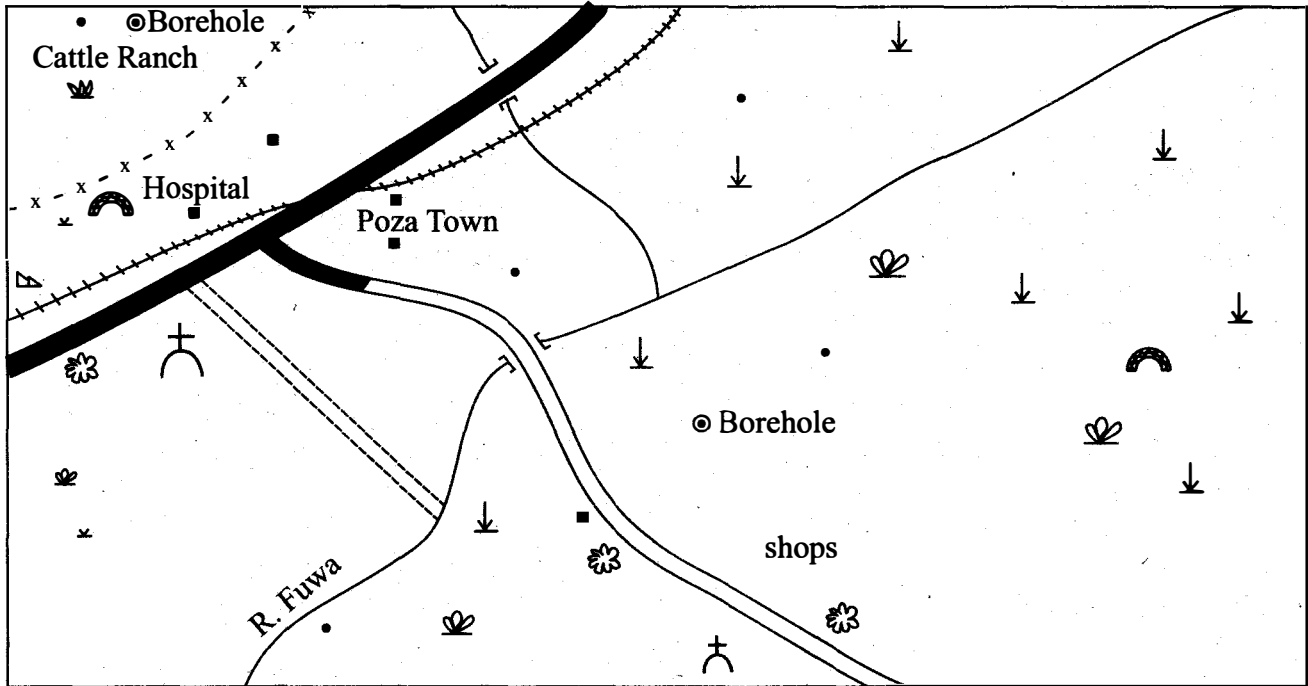
## STANDARD SEVEN SOCIAL STUDIES/ R.E

006

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes



### DARU AREA



#### KEY:

Tarmac Road	Railway line	Temporary settlements	Meat factory
Murram road	Built-up areas	Dry bushes	Limestone mines
Waterpipe	Human settlements	Mosque	Short dry grass

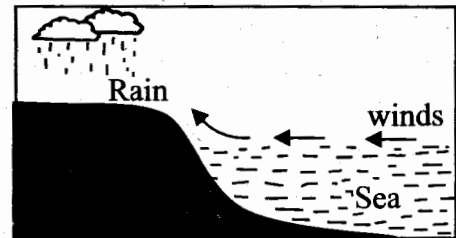
Study the map of Daru Area above and use it to answer questions 1 to 7.

- What **mainly** shows that Daru is a dry area?
  - Few rivers.
  - Lowland plains.
  - Scattered dry bushes.
  - Water pipes.
- Daru area is **mainly** occupied by
  - crop growers.
  - hunters and gatherers.
  - people of Christian faith.
  - nomadic pastoralists.
- People living in Poza town mainly get their water from
  - a water pipeline.
  - River Fuwa.
  - boreholes.
  - swamps.
- The climate of Daru area can be described as
  - hot with little rainfall.
  - cool with high rainfall.
  - humid with rainfall throughout the year.
  - hot and wet.
- Which one of the following agricultural products is transported along the railway line?
  - Sisal leaves.
  - Beef animals.
  - Tree logs.
  - Processed coffee.

6. The factory located in Poza area is  
 A. a processing industry.  
 B. a manufacturing industry.  
 C. an assembling industry.  
 D. a service industry.
7. The **main** economic activities in Daru area are  
 A. trading and fishing.  
 B. crop growing and trading.  
 C. forestry and tourism.  
 D. livestock keeping and mining.
8. Below are facts about a vegetation zone  
 (i) *Trees are thorny and short*  
 (ii) *Grasses are tough and scattered*  
 (iii) *There are few cacti and acacia plants*  
 (iv) *Plants have shallow roots*  
 This type of vegetation can be found in  
 A. central Tanzania.  
 B. the Kenyan highlands.  
 C. northern Sudan.  
 D. Cape region of South Africa.
9. The Khoikhoi people had more organised political system than the San because  
 A. they kept livestock.  
 B. they had chiefs.  
 C. they were more in numbers.  
 D. they lived in areas with reliable rainfall.
10. Which one of the following countries is correctly matched with its administrative capital?
- | Country         | Capital         |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. South Africa | → Johannesburg. |
| B. Mozambique   | → Beira.        |
| C. Malawi       | → Lilongwe.     |
| D. Swaziland    | → Maseru.       |
11. Which one of the following statements about a customary marriage is correct?  
 A. They are led by clan elders.  
 B. They are conducted in religious places.  
 C. Dowry is not paid.  
 D. Persons marrying exchange rings.
12. The **main** source of River Blue Nile is the  
 A. Lake Victoria.  
 B. Congo Basin.  
 C. Ruwenzori Mountains.  
 D. Ethiopian Highlands.
13. Interaction of different communities before colonial rule in Africa led to  
 A. the coming of the Europeans.  
 B. participation of Africa.  
 C. exchange of trade items.  
 D. establishment of towns in the interior.

14. Pastoral communities are encouraged to keep fewer animals **mainly** to  
 A. reduce importation of meat.  
 B. improve their quality.  
 C. create more land for cultivation.  
 D. build meat factories in pastoral areas.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 15 and 16.



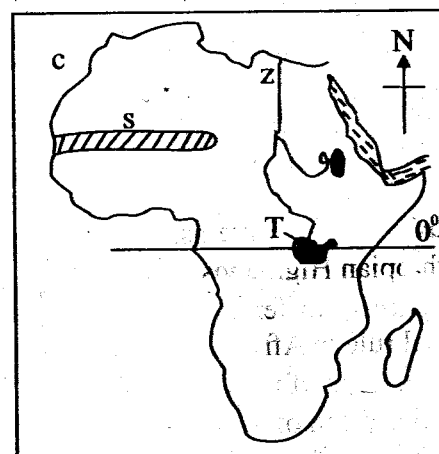
15. One characteristic of the type of rainfall illustrated in the diagram above is that  
 A. it mainly falls in the afternoon.  
 B. it is caused by cool dry winds.  
 C. it is not reliable.  
 D. it occurs in highland areas.
16. The type of rainfall illustrated above can be experienced in  
 A. Arusha in northern Tanzania.  
 B. Kampala in southern Uganda.  
 C. Addis Ababa in central Ethiopia.  
 D. Dodoma in central Tanzania.
17. Mining of petroleum in Nigeria is done by  
 A. dredging.                      B. Scooping.  
 C. Refining.                        D. Drilling.
18. Which one of the following statements about the forests of Swaziland is true?  
 A. The forests are in the coastal lowlands.  
 B. Forests mainly consist of hardwoods.  
 C. Most of the forests consist of planted forests.  
 D. Logs are transported by floating them in rivers.
19. The kingdom of Old Ghana expanded rapidly **mainly** due to  
 A. conquest of neighbouring communities.  
 B. help given to the kings by the Europeans.  
 C. efficient education system in the kingdom.  
 D. construction of good roads in the kingdom.
20. Heads of primary schools attend school committee meeting in order to  
 A. chair discussions in the meeting.  
 B. write down what is discussed in the meeting.  
 C. report on the performance of learners.  
 D. appoint members of the committee.

21. Samouri Toure fought the French in West Africa in the 1880's because  
 A. the French were trading with his enemies.  
 B. he wanted independence of his kingdom.  
 C. the French were converting Africans to Christianity  
 D. he got support from the neighbouring communities.
22. Below are conditions for growing a certain crop  
 (i) cool wet highland conditions  
 (ii) rainfall over 1800mm per year  
 (iii) temperature not above 24°C  
 The conditions listed above favour the growing of  
 A. cloves. B. cocoa.  
 C. sisal. D. pyrethrum.
23. Swampy places are not good for settlement **mainly** because they  
 A. have organisms that cause waterborne diseases.  
 B. are frequently flooded.  
 C. have infertile soils.  
 D. receive unreliable rainfall.
24. Adamawa Highlands are found in  
 A. Chad B. Algeria  
 C. Cameroon D. Ethiopia
25. It is the role of pupils in a school to  
 A. keep their school clean.  
 B. prepare the school routine.  
 C. identify the school needs.  
 D. provide learning materials.
26. Which one of the following statements about residual mountains is true?  
 A. They were formed through volcanicity.  
 B. They have craters at the top.  
 C. They formed when rocks twisted.  
 D. They are usually low hills and rocky.
27. Aswan High Dam has benefited Egypt **mainly** by  
 A. stopping flooding along the Nile Valley.  
 B. improving water transport along R.Nile.  
 C. supplying water for irrigation.  
 D. increasing fish for export.
28. Which group of countries consist of those that do not have railway lines?  
 A. Uganda  
 Ethiopia  
 Mozambique  
 B. Equatorial Guinea  
 Lesotho  
 Libya  
 C. Cameroon  
 Angola  
 Zimbabwe  
 D. Madagascar  
 Djibouti  
 Sudan

29. Most communities in the central region of Africa are **mainly**  
 A. Bantu speakers. B. Cushitic speakers.  
 C. Semitic speakers. D. Nilotic speakers.
30. During the partition of Africa Libya was taken by  
 A. Spain. B. France.  
 C. Britain. D. Italy.
31. Below are facts about a mineral mined in Africa  
 (i) It is reddish brown  
 (ii) It is mined in large quantities in a landlocked country.  
 (iii) It is found near the surface  
 The mineral described above is  
 A. gold. B. petroleum.  
 C. copper. D. limestone.
32. Which one of the following communities is **correctly** matched with the country it is found  

Community	Country
A. Venda	Lesotho
B. Ovambo	Namibia
C. Tswana	South Africa
D. Sotho	Botswana.
33. Most industries in Kenya process agricultural products because  
 A. farming is the main activity.  
 B. the country lacks minerals.  
 C. skills are lacking to make other goods.  
 D. other industries pollute the air.
34. A major tourist attraction feature in Zimbabwe is  
 A. Okavango Swamp. B. Victoria Falls.  
 C. Robben Island. D. The Rift Valley.

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 35 to 38.



35. The water mass marked C is  
 A. Mediterranean Sea.  
 B. Red Sea.  
 C. Atlantic Ocean.  
 D. Gulf of Aden.
36. Before the coming of the Europeans the people who lived in the shaded area marked T were ruled by  
 A. prime ministers.  
 B. kings.  
 C. emperors.  
 D. chiefs.
37. Three of the following statements about the shaded area marked S are correct. Which one is **not**?  
 A. Cocoa growing is carried out in the area.  
 B. livestock keeping is carried out in the area.  
 C. the area receives low rainfall.  
 D. the area is occupied by nomadic pastoralists.
38. The river marked Z is mainly used for  
 A. fishing and transport.  
 B. tourism and water sports.  
 C. power generation and irrigation.  
 D. Providing water for industrial and domestic use.
39. Chief Mkwawa played an important role at the start of colonial rule in Eastern Africa by  
 A. assisting the British to build a railway line.  
 B. signing peace treaties with the Germans.  
 C. supporting spread of Christianity.  
 D. resisting German rule in Tanganyika.
40. Three of the following statements about tropical rainforests in Africa are correct. Which one is **not**?  
 A. Trees do not shed leaves.  
 B. Trees are few and scattered.  
 C. Trees have buttress roots.  
 D. Trees have broad leaves
41. Which group of parts consist of those found on lake victoria only?  
 A. Bujumbura  
 Mpulungu  
 Ujiji  
 B. Likoma  
 Chilumba  
 Itungi  
 C. Port Bell  
 Mwanza  
 Kisumu  
 D. Mombasa  
 Mogandishu  
 Dar es Salaam
42. Which of the following is a negative effect of industries?  
 A. Emission of smoke.  
 B. Creation of jobs.  
 C. Improvement of roads.  
 D. Source of taxes.
43. Pupils wear school badges on their school uniform in order to  
 A. make their school known.  
 B. look attractive.  
 C. obey school rules.  
 D. create identity.
44. People are checked and frisked when entering some buildings **mainly** to  
 A. know what they want in the buildings.  
 B. ensure they are not carrying harmful objects.  
 C. make the places less congested.  
 D. prevent children going into the places.
45. Which one of the following actions can undermine peace during elections in Kenya?  
 A. Candidates travelling with many supporters.  
 B. Candidates campaigning in loudspeakers.  
 C. Candidates meeting to debate on issues.  
 D. Candidates giving voters money for support.
46. Jebel Abyad plateau is found in  
 A. Angola.  
 B. Sudan.  
 C. Ethiopia.  
 D. Nigeria.
47. Robusta coffee best grows in area that  
 A. experience warm wet conditions.  
 B. have clay soils.  
 C. are near large urban centres.  
 D. are over 2500m above sea level.
48. The government encourages people to obey the laws of the country in order to  
 A. employ less police officers.  
 B. reduce costs for people in prison.  
 C. promote development in the country.  
 D. reduce congestion in jails.
49. Which of the following physical features was names by David livingstone?  
 A. Thompson Falls.  
 B. Owen Falls.  
 C. Murchison Falls.  
 D. Victorial Falls.

56. Which one of the following principles promote democracy?  
A. Holding elections frequently.  
B. Equality before the court.  
C. Electing young people.  
D. Conserving the environment.
51. Seyyid Said came to live on Zanzibar Island because  
A. the islands had clove plantations.  
B. he wanted to control trade along the coast.  
C. he wanted to build towns along the coast.  
D. he wanted to learn the Swahili culture.
52. What **mainly** influenced the settlement of Bantu communities in Eastern Africa?  
A. Rainfall distribution.  
B. Availability of trade goods.  
C. European colonization.  
D. Presence of iron in the region.
53. Lake victoria was formed by the process of  
A. folding.  
B. faulting.  
C. downwarping.  
D. deposition.
54. Which community belongs to West Atlantic speakers of West Africa?  
A. Asante.  
B. Fulani.  
C. Yoruba.  
D. Hausa.
55. Radios are commonly used in rural areas in Kenya **mainly** because  
A. they are cheap to buy and maintain.  
B. they announce in indigenous languages.  
C. most rural areas have electricity.  
D. most people in rural areas are old.
56. The **main** economic activity of the Tswana people in Africa is to  
A. hunt wild animals.  
B. collect wild honey.  
C. keep livestock.  
D. catch fish.
57. Citizens of Kenya should respect the constitution because  
A. it was written by Kenyans.  
B. it is written in English.  
C. Kenyans voted for it.  
D. it is the supreme law in the country.
58. Jinja town in Uganda mainly serves as  
A. a tourist centre  
B. an industrial town  
C. a seaport  
D. the capital city
59. The East African Community was formed in 2000 to  
A. create close trading links among members.  
B. prevent the spread of desert.  
C. promote the use of Kiswahili in the region.  
D. develop a common transport system.
60. Which body creates new wards in Kenya?  
A. The National Assembly.  
B. Kenya Police Service.  
C. The Executive  
D. Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)

**SECTION II**  
**CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

61. When Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruit they  
A. became like God.  
B. made clothes out of tree bark.  
C. went to live with animals.  
D. were sent out of the garden of Eden.
62. Abraham left the land of Haran because  
A. there was famine in Haran.  
B. he wanted to obey God.  
C. Lot had agreed to accompany him.  
D. God wanted to destroy the town.
63. Moses helped the daughters of Jethro in midian by  
A. watering their animals  
B. giving them food  
C. protecting them from Egyptian slavery  
D. sparing them in war
64. The Israelites ate unleavened bread on the night of the Exodus because  
A. it was at night.  
B. there was no yeast in Egypt.  
C. they were in a hurry to leave Egypt.  
D. they wanted to remember their suffering.
65. Who climbed Mount Sinai to receive the ten commandments?  
A. Hur.                      B. Moses.  
B. Aaron.                  D. Jethro.
66. When crossing River Jordan to occupy the promised land the Israelites were led by  
A. Joshua.                  B. Moses.  
C. Caleb.                   D. Aaron.
67. By taking Naboth's vineyard king Ahab showed that he was  
A. selfish.                  B. powerful.  
C. impatient.               D. greedy.
68. King Solomon married many foreign wives who made him to  
A. become rich.  
B. allow the worship of idols.  
C. become famous.  
D. build a temple in Jerusalem.
69. When prophets were mistreated by kings, Daniel was  
A. put in a fire furnace.  
B. thrown into a dry pit.  
C. thrown into a den of lions.  
D. chained inside a prison.
70. When angel Gabriel appeared to Mary she was  
A. living in the town of Nazareth.  
B. drawing water from a well.  
C. looking after her father's sheep.  
D. worshipping in the temple.
71. The work of John the Baptist in the wilderness was  
A. fishing.                  B. herding.  
C. farming.                  D. preaching.
72. During the Sermon on the Mountain, Jesus taught that the poor in spirit would  
A. inherit the kingdom of heaven.  
B. be called sons of God.  
C. live forever.  
D. resurrect on the final day.
73. The Parable of the Sower was taught by Jesus when he was  
A. on a hillside.  
B. walking through a cornfield.  
C. seated in a boat.  
D. in the temple in Jerusalem.
74. The miracle of healing the ten lepers teaches Christians to  
A. mix with sinners.  
B. help needy people in the community.  
C. go out to preach.  
D. earn their living honestly.
75. When Jesus was transfigured on a mountain he was with  
A. Peter, John, James.  
B. Andrew, Philip, Nathaniel.  
C. Matthew, Judas, Thomas.  
D. Simon, James, Thaddaeus.
76. Jesus was arrested while praying at  
A. the temple in Jerusalem.  
B. the place of the skull.  
C. the home of Lazarus.  
D. the garden of Gethsemane.
77. After Peter denied Jesus three times  
A. Jesus rebukes Peter.  
B. a cock crowed.  
C. Peter spoke to Jesus.  
D. Peter fell on Jesus's feet.
78. Some women went to the tomb of Jesus on the first day of the week because they wanted to  
A. see if Jesus had been resurrected.  
B. take the body away.  
C. apply perfume on Jesus's body.  
D. speak to the angels at the tombs.

79. Ananias and Sapphira died because  
 A. they had lied to God.  
 B. they had sold their property.  
 C. they had insulted the disciples.  
 D. they had offered unholy animals.
80. On his way to Damascus Saul  
 A. became lame.  
 B. became a leper.  
 C. became dumb.  
 D. became blind.
81. The book of Acts **mainly** describes  
 A. the parables taught by Jesus.  
 B. the preaching of the followers of Jesus.  
 C. the death and resurrection of Jesus.  
 D. how Jesus ascended to heaven.
82. People in traditional African societies ask for forgiveness from God by  
 A. offering sacrifices in shrines.  
 B. naming children after ancestors.  
 C. skipping meals to show their sorrow.  
 D. wearing torn clothes.
83. Which one of the following actions shows respect for life in traditional African societies?  
 A. Keeping an expectant mother isolated.  
 B. Dressing expectant mothers in special clothes.  
 C. Discouraging abortion.  
 D. Marrying many wives.
84. The youth are taught good behaviours in traditional African societies in order to  
 A. prepare them become brave warriors.  
 B. enable them get many children.  
 C. make them leaders of their families.  
 D. make them grow into responsible adults.
85. Some food is poured on the ground in traditional African societies in order to  
 A. share with God.  
 B. share with ancestors.  
 C. share with the living.  
 D. share with the spirits.
86. Parents can **best** teach good behaviour to their children by  
 A. setting good examples.  
 B. writing rules to be followed.  
 C. going to places of entertainment.  
 D. taking their children to church.
87. Thomas can **best** spend leisure time during school holidays by  
 A. hunting rabbits in the bush.  
 B. training with his church choir.

- C. walking about at the market.  
 D. attending night dances.

88. Mwadime and his family donates food to flood victims. The value seen in him is  
 A. humility.  
 B. meekness.  
 C. kindness.  
 D. goodness.
89. Loruku, your deskmate, does not like bathing and his uniform is dirty. The **best** action to take as a Christian is  
 A. move to another desk.  
 B. wash him in a nearby stream.  
 C. laugh at him.  
 D. advise him on the importance of cleanliness.
90. Christians are against corruption because  
 A. it is against God's commands.  
 B. it makes some people rich.  
 C. it raises the price of goods.  
 D. it causes poverty among people.

## SECTION B

### ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Surah Kauthar has \_\_\_\_\_ verses.  
 A. two  
 B. four  
 C. one  
 D. three
62. Surah Al-maun emphasizes on  
 A. oneness of Allah  
 B. importance of knowledge  
 C. kindness to the orphans  
 D. the day of judgement
63. Who among the following would be placed at the bottom pit of Hell-fire?  
 A. *Munafiq.*  
 B. *Muumin.*  
 C. *Mushriq.*  
 D. *Killers.*
64. The first month on the Islamic calendar is  
 A. Ramadhan  
 B. Shaban  
 C. Muharram  
 D. Rajab.
65. The acts of backbiting and rumour mongering are discouraged in surah  
 A. Maun  
 B. Humaza  
 C. Falaq  
 D. Ikhlas.

66. Which of the following surahs was revealed to narrate the events that took place in the year 570AD?  
*A. Aadiyaat. B. Zilzala. C. Qaariah. D. Fiil.*
67. Swalatul maghrib is performed at  
*A. 8pm B. 6.30pm C. 6.300am D. 1 o'clock.*
68. The pillar of Islam that promotes punctuality is  
*A. Salat B. Saum C. Hajj D. Shahada.*
69. How many parts of wudhu are washed before salat?  
*A. Four. B. Three. C. Seven. D. Eight.*
70. Which pillar of Islam was made compulsory during Isra-wal-miraj?  
*A. Hajj. B. Zakat. C. Shahada. D. Salat.*
71. The attribute of Allah Al-Muhaimin means  
*A. the fashioner B. the protector C. the provider D. the majestic.*
72. Who among the following prophets did **not** have parents?  
*A. Adam. B. Nuh. C. Hud. D. Mohammad.*
73. The Angel of Allah (SW) who records our bad deeds is  
*A. Raqib B. Jibril C. Atid D. Mikail.*
74. The second battle in the history of Islam is  
*A. Khandaq B. Hunain C. Badr D. Uhud.*
75. Which one of the following intoxicant is chewed only?  
*A. Khat. B. Tobacco. C. Cocaine. D. Heroin.*
76. How many times do pilgrims go round the kaabah during tawaaf?  
*A. Six. B. Seven. C. Eight. D. Four.*
77. Which prophet lived during the reign of king Namrud?  
*A. Daud. B. Isa. C. Ibrahim. D. Musa.*
78. Which one of the following is **not** a sacred month?  
*A. Dhul-Qaada. B. Dhul-Hijjah. C. Rajab. D. Shaban.*
79. How many days did Allah (SW) take to create the world?  
*A. Seven. B. Six. C. Five. D. Ten.*
80. How many goats are slaughtered during the Aqiqah of a baby girl?  
*A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.*
81. The act of hiding good and selling them when the prices go up is referred to as  
*A. ghush B. bribe C. hoarding D. usury.*
82. Which among the following is **not** a sign of a hypocrite?  
*A. Lying. B. Betraying trust. C. Not fulfilling promises. D. Backbiting others.*
83. The prophet (SAW) had three sons who was **not** among them?  
*A. Qasim. B. Abdullahi. C. Ismail. D. Ibrahim.*
84. How old was prophet Mohammad (SAW) when he moved to live with uncle Abu Talib?  
*A. 8 years. B. 6 years. C. 3 years. D. 10 years.*
85. Which of the following salats has three rakaat?  
*A. Isha. B. Maghrib. C. Dhuhur. D. Subh.*
86. Khutbah during Idd prayers is said  
*A. before salat B. during salat C. during and after salat D. after salat.*
87. The prophet of Allah (SW) who changed his walking stick into a snake was  
*A. Ibrahim B. Musa C. Isq D. Nuh.*
88. Which one of the following battles was fought during the month of Ramadhan?  
*A. Uhud. B. Khandaq. C. Hunain. D. Badr.*
89. Who among the following was the mother of prophet Isa (as)?  
*A. Khadijah. B. Amina. C. Maryam. D. Hawa.*
90. The caliph of Islam known as Al-Faruq was  
*A. Umar B. Uthman C. Abubakr D. Ali.*



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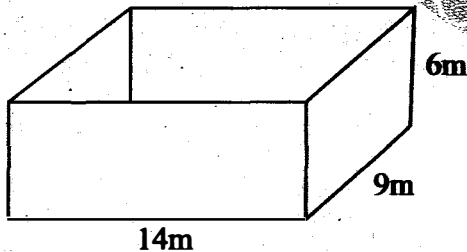
## STANDARD SEVEN

006

# MATHEMATICS

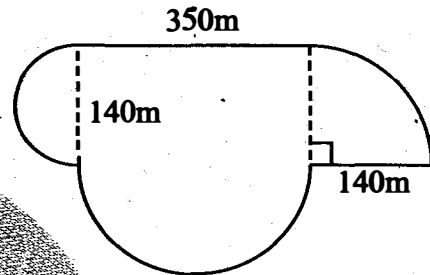
TIME: 2 hours

- Write thirteen million three hundred and three thousand three hundred and thirteen in symbols.  
A. 13 330 313      B. 13 303 330  
C. 133 003 313      D. 13 303 313
- What is the smallest digit that can be placed in the box to make 192  19 divisible by 11?  
A. 8      B. 4      C. 7      D. 5
- The area of a square garden is  $2025\text{m}^2$ . It was fenced round using 3 strands of barbed wire. What length of wire was used?  
A. 45m      B. 135m      C. 180m      D. 540m
- What is the place value of digit 3 after working out  $9.736 \times 0.27$ ?  
A. Thousandths.      B. Hundredths.  
C. Tenths.      D. Hundreds.
- Calculate the surface area of the open cuboid drawn below.

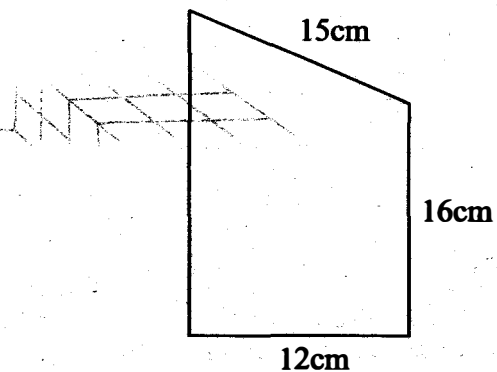


- A.  $528\text{m}^2$       B.  $402\text{m}^2$       C.  $756\text{m}^2$       D.  $264\text{m}^2$
- There were 60 pupils in a class.  $\frac{3}{5}$  of them were boys. How many more boys than girls were there?  
A. 8      B. 9      C. 12      D. 10
- There were 347 842 men, 504 292 women and 607 278 children in a certain county. How many people were there in the county to the nearest ten thousands?  
A. 1 459 412      B. 1 459 000  
C. 1 450 000      D. 1 460 000
- A truck left Nairobi for Garissa at 1950 hrs. The journey took  $9\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. At what time did the truck arrive at Garissa?  
A. 4.10pm      B. 4.10am  
C. 5.10am      D. 5.10pm

- The figure below shows the route followed by an athlete during a cross country race. What distance did he cover?

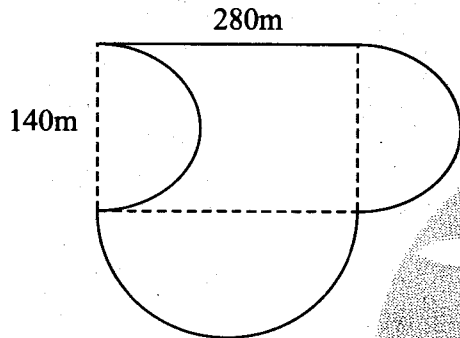


- A. 1.480km      B. 1.37km  
C. 1.48km      D. 0.99km
- A lady bought the following items from a supermarket:  
2 kg tins of cooking fat at sh. 60 per kg  
3 loaves of breads for sh. 128  
3 packets of biscuits @ sh. 25  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  bars of soap @ sh. 60  
If she paid for the items using sh. 1000 note, how much balance did she receive?  
A. sh. 587      B. sh. 467  
C. sh. 413      D. sh. 557
- Koigi spends 0.3 of his salary on food 0.25 on rent and 0.025 on school fees. He saves the rest. What percentage of his salary does he save?  
A. 0.425%      B. 42.5%      C. 425%      D. 4.25%
- Calculate the area of the trapezium drawn below.

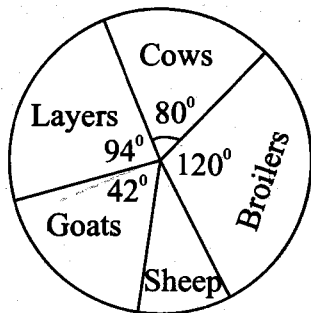


- A.  $216\text{cm}^2$       B.  $615\text{cm}^2$   
C.  $246\text{cm}^2$       D.  $192\text{cm}^2$

13. After inflation of food prices by 20%, Monica now spends sh. 8400 on food. How much more money does she spend on food now than before inflation?  
 A. sh. 7000                      B. sh. 1400  
 C. sh. 6720                      D. sh. 1680
14. The average mass of 8 Std. 7 boys is 32.25kg. The mass of 6 of the boys weighs 30kg, 34.5kg, 33kg, 33.5kg, 26kg and 29kg. The other two boys weigh the same. What is the mass of each of the other two boys?  
 A. 76kg    B. 72kg    C. 38kg    D. 36kg
15. The figure below represents Mrs. Tembo's piece of land. Calculate its area in hectares.

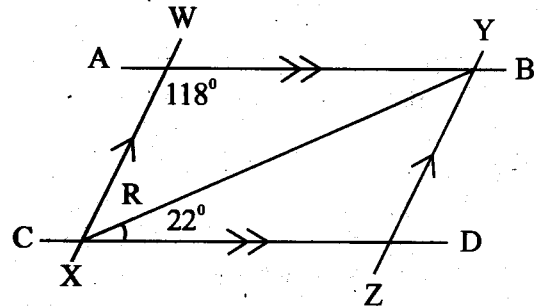


- A. 8.54ha    B. 7ha    C. 0.116ha    D. 8ha
16. Steve deposited sh. 13 800 in a bank that gave simple interest at the rate of 5% p.a. How much money was in his account at the end of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years?  
 A. sh. 3450                      B. sh. 15 525  
 C. sh. 16 450                      D. sh. 17 250
17. What is the value of  $\frac{50 - 8 \times 6 + 12}{9 - 8 + 6}$   
 A. 2            B. 4            C. 14            D. 7
18. The pie-chart below shows the number of animals in Ndegwa's farm. If there are 18 sheep, how many broilers are there?

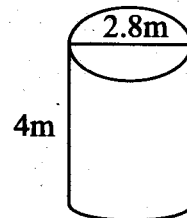


- A. 270    B. 108    C. 90    D. 180
19. A rectangular tank holds 12500L when half full of water. Its base length is 2.5m while its width is 2m. Calculate the height of the tank.  
 A. 5m    B. 2.5m    C. 50m    D. 2m

20. Convert  $\frac{11}{23}$  into decimal and round off your answer to the nearest hundredths.  
 A. 0.47    B. 0.48    C. 0.50    D. 0.478
21. Increase 720 by 15%  
 A. 108    B. 728    C. 612    D. 828
22. In the figure below line AB is parallel to line CD. Line WX is parallel to YZ.

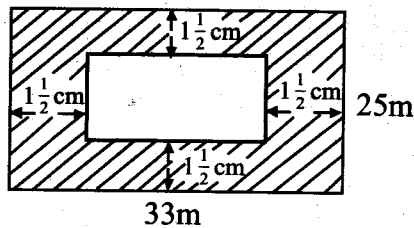


- What is the value of the angle marked R?  
 A.  $62^\circ$     B.  $22^\circ$     C.  $40^\circ$     D.  $31^\circ$
23. The distance from Nakuru to Nyeri is 180km. A nissan matatu left Nakuru at 11.30am and arrived at Nyeri at 2.00pm. Calculate its speed in m/s.  
 A. 15m/s    B. 20m/s    C. 72m/s    D. 25m/s
24. Which one of the following statements is not true about a rectangle?  
 A. Opposite sides are equal and parallel.  
 B. Interior angles add up to  $360^\circ$   
 C. Diagonals bisect each other at  $90^\circ$   
 D. Diagonals are equal.
25. The cylindrical tank drawn below was  $\frac{3}{4}$  full of water. Calculate how much more water was needed to fill the tank.

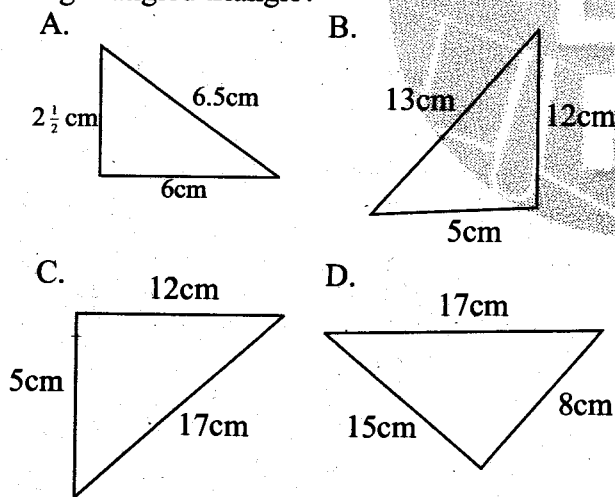


- A. 12320L                      B. 18480L  
 C. 24640L                      D. 6160L
26. The table below shows the number of boys and girls available in the upper classes in a certain school.
- | Class        | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| No. of boys  | 52 | 70 | 62 | 80 | 60 |
| No. of girls | 45 | 52 | 35 | 65 | 38 |
- In which class is the difference in the number of boys and girls the greatest?  
 A. 8    B. 5    C. 6    D. 7
27. Allan sold a suit for sh. 2820 thereby making a profit of sh. 420. Calculate the percentage profit made.  
 A. 8%    B. 5%    C. 6%    D.  $17\frac{1}{2}\%$

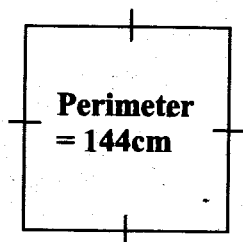
28. What is the area of the unshaded part in the figure drawn below?



- A.  $84.75m^2$       B.  $165m^2$   
 C.  $740.25m^2$       D.  $660m^2$
29. A family uses 12 - 300L drums of water every month. How many cubic metres of water does it use in 5 months?  
 A.  $3.6m^3$     B.  $9m^3$     C.  $18m^3$     D.  $36m^3$
30. Construct triangle XYZ such that line  $XY = 7cm$ ,  $YZ = 6cm$  and angle  $XYZ = 70^\circ$ . Draw a circle passing through the vertices of the triangle. What is the radius?  
 A. 8.0cm    B. 3.5cm    C. 4.5cm    D. 4.0cm
31. Solve for the value of x in the equation  $3x + 4 - \frac{2}{3}x = 7$   
 A.  $4\frac{3}{7}$     B. 3    C.  $2\frac{1}{3}$     D.  $1\frac{2}{7}$
32. Which one of the following is not a right-angled triangle?



33. An empty carton weighs 150g. Five such cartons were packed with 24 bars of soap each. If each soap weighs 600g, what was the total mass of the 5 cartons in kilograms?  
 A. 14.4kg      B. 72.75kg  
 C. 14.55kg      D. 72750kg
34. The perimeter of the square drawn below is 144cm. What is its area?



- A. 1296cm      B. 36cm  
 C.  $1296cm^2$       D. 48cm

35. The table below shows the number of pupils available in 5 schools in a certain zone.

School	A	B	C	D	E
No. of pupils	312	675	—	418	510

An average of 472 pupils are available in the five schools. How many pupils are there in school C?

- A. 445    B. 475    C. 435    D. 465
36. The charges of sending a telegram is sh. 12 for the first ten words or less. Each extra word is charged 50cts. A tax of 10% is charged on the total amount. How much did Huuja pay for sending the following telegram?

MISHECK GICHUHI BOX 34073 THIKA  
 OUR NEXT MEETING FOR OUR SACCO  
 WILL BE ON 4TH MARCH NEXT YEAR  
 BE THERE

- A. sh. 17.00      B. sh. 18.70  
 C. sh. 10.80      D. sh. 20.80

37. If  $x = 4$ ,  $y = 5$  and  $z = 3$ , what is the value of

$$\frac{4(2y - x)}{2x - z}?$$

- A.  $4\frac{4}{5}$     B. 12    C.  $1\frac{5}{7}$     D. 8

38. Work out

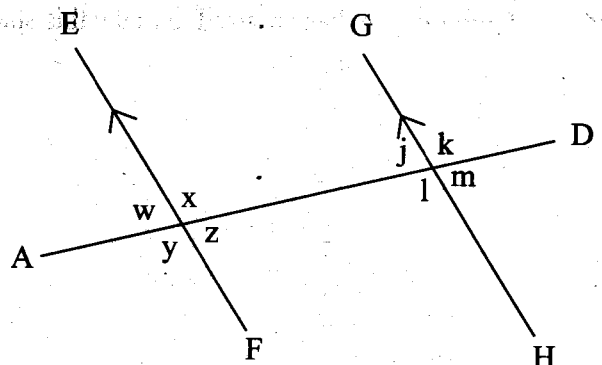
$$9\frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{3}{8} \text{ of } 13\frac{1}{3}\right) + 2\frac{3}{4}$$

- A.  $2\frac{5}{12}$     B.  $1\frac{7}{12}$     C.  $2\frac{7}{12}$     D.  $7\frac{1}{12}$

39. Phares is paid sh. 3800 per month. He also receives 8% commission on the value of goods sold above sh. 70 000. In one month he sold goods worth sh. 300 000. How much money did he earn that month?

- A. sh. 18400      B. sh. 22 200  
 C. sh. 27 800      D. sh. 24 000

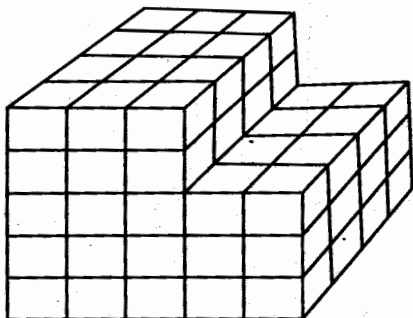
40. In the figure below line EF is parallel to line GH. Line AD is a transversal. Which one of the following statements is not true?



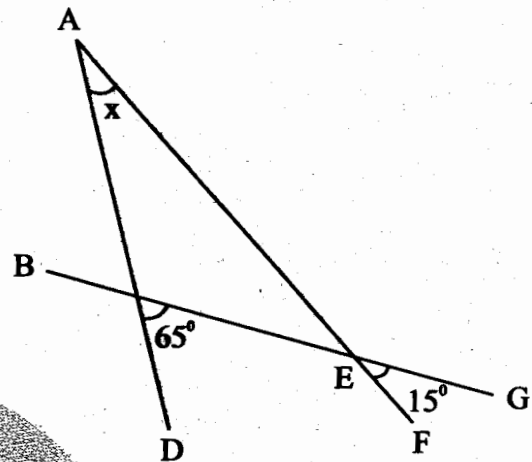
- A. Angle l corresponds to angle y  
 B. Angle k and angle x add up to  $180^\circ$   
 C. Angle w = angle m  
 D. Angle y and angle j add up to  $180^\circ$
41. Moses paid sh. 990 for a trouser after getting a discount of 10%. How much discount did he receive?  
 A. sh. 1100 B. sh. 99 C. sh. 90 D. sh. 110
42. The table below shows postal order commissions

Value of order	commission
sh	sh
5	5.00
10	5.00
20	7.00
50	10.00
100	13.00
200	20.00
500	35.00
1000	41.00
2000	65.00
5000	100.00
10000	125.00
20000	210.00

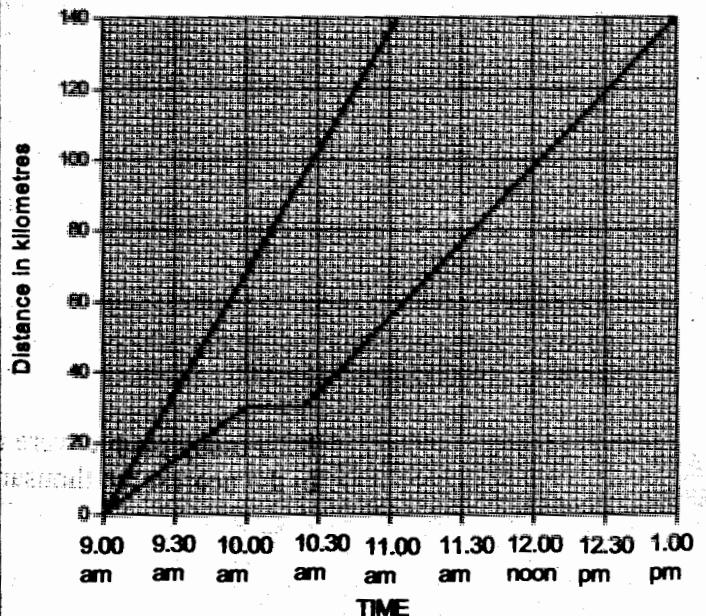
- Weddy sent sh. 2855 by postal order. How much money altogether did she spend at the post office using the lowest commission?
- A. sh. 148 B. sh. 3003  
 C. sh. 138 D. sh. 2993
43. The base length of a triangular plot is 48m. Its height is two thirds its base length. Calculate the area of the plot in hectares.  
 A. 768ha B.  $7.68m^2$   
 C. 0.0768ha D. 76.8ha
44. A bottle of soda costs sh. t and a cake costs sh. y. A pupil bought 2 bottles of sodas and 3 cakes. How much money did she pay for the items?  
 A.  $3y - 2t$  B.  $5t$   
 C.  $2t + 3y$  D.  $3t + 2y$
45. Simplify the following  
 $3(7 + 4t) + \frac{1}{2}(4t - 12)$   
 A.  $10t + 15$  B.  $14t + 15$   
 C.  $10t - 15$  D.  $14t - 15$
46. How many cubes are used to make this stack?



- A. 100 B. 84  
 C. 72 D. 96
47. What is the product of the faces, vertices and edges of a triangular pyramid?  
 A. 96 B. 192 C. 288 D. 144
48. What is the value of angle marked x in the figure below?



- A.  $130^\circ$  B.  $65^\circ$  C.  $50^\circ$  D.  $75^\circ$
49. The area of a parallelogram is  $63cm^2$ . Its length is 9cm. What is the perpendicular distance between the two longer parallel sides?  
 A. 7cm B. 9cm  
 C. 14cm D. 18cm
50. The graph below shows journeys followed by two motorists travelling along the same route.



How far apart were the two motorists 1 hour after their departure?

- A. 18km B. 30km  
 C. 68km D. 38km

# TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST



## STANDARD SEVEN

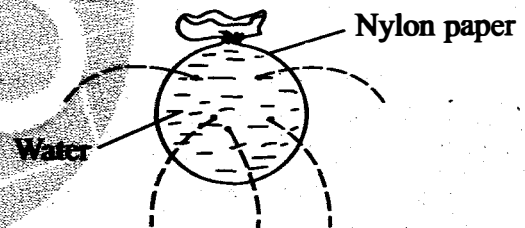
006

## SCIENCE

TIME: 1hr 40 mins

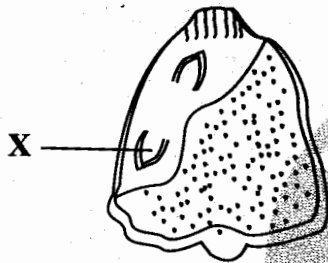
- Which one of the following parts of a flower makes up the female part?  
A. Ovary, filament, stigma.  
B. Style, stigma, ovules.  
C. Anther, sepal, petal.  
D. Stalk, sepal, petal.
- Which one of the following is a similarity between both plants and animals?  
A. They both absorb mineral salts.  
B. They both respond to stimuli.  
C. They both make food.  
D. They both move.
- Which of the following statements is true about the pulmonary vein in the circulatory system?  
A. It has no valves.  
B. Blood in it is under pulse.  
C. It carries deoxygenated blood.  
D. It carries oxygenated blood.
- Which two diseases given below can be prevented by draining stagnant water?  
A. Bilharzia and typhoid.  
B. Cholera and bilharzia.  
C. Malaria and bilharzia.  
D. Cholera and typhoid.
- The following are sources of heat. Which one is **not**?  
A. Firefly.  
B. Electricity.  
C. Sun.  
D. Cooking gas.
- A ball made of steel may float on water if its \_\_\_\_\_ is changed.  
A. weight  
B. density  
C. volume  
D. shape
- In which part of a flower does germination of pollen dust take place?  
A. Stigma.  
B. Anthers.

- Style.  
D. Shape.
- The roughness or smoothness of soil depends on  
A. the structure of the soil.  
B. the size of the soil particles.  
C. how much water the soil has.  
D. the amount of organic matter the soil has.
- Std. Four pupils poured water in a nylon paper. They then made small holes using a sharp piece of wood as shown below and squeezed.



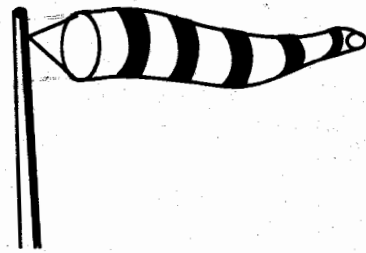
- What were the pupils investigating?
- Pressure in liquids depends on depth.
  - Pressure in liquids is equal at the same level.
  - Pressure in liquids depends on the volume
  - Pressure in liquids acts in all directions.
- Which one of the following is a health effect of drug abuse?  
A. Lack of concentration in class.  
B. Drug induced accidents.  
C. Failure to meet financial needs by parents.  
D. Marital conflicts.
  - Which of the following is not a function of plasma?  
A. Distributes heat to body parts.  
B. Transports waste products.  
C. Carries oxygen.  
D. Transports digested food.

12. Which one of the following is a physical change that occurs in both boys and girls during adolescent stage?
- Monthly release of ovum starts.
  - Feeling shy of increased height and weight.
  - Production of mature sex cells starts.
  - Hips broaden.
13. To avoid being a drug addict one should do one of the following. Which one?
- Abstain from taking drugs.
  - Take drugs few times.
  - Take only one type of drug.
  - Take only a small dose.
14. The diagram below shows a maize seed.

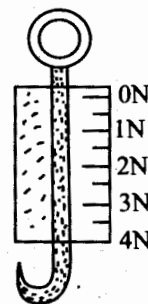


What is the function of the part labelled X?

- Grows into a root.
  - Grows into a shoot.
  - Protects the inner parts.
  - Stores food.
15. Which one of the following is the **best** method of controlling weeds in a small garden?
- Slashing.
  - Use of farm chemicals.
  - Burning the weeds.
  - Uprooting.
16. Which one of the following is a common characteristic of both the bat and the seal?
- Both have a constant body temperature.
  - Both spend their time in the sea.
  - Both have wings.
  - Both lay fertilized eggs.
17. A baby born by a mother who smokes is likely to have all the following characteristic **except** one. Which one?
- Improper working of the brain.
  - A strong body defence system.
  - Under weight.
  - Poor physical growth.
18. The two aspects of weather that can be measured using the weather instrument drawn below are

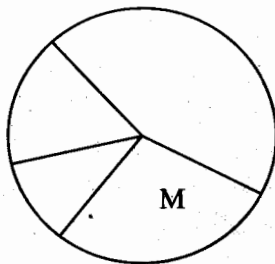


- strength and speed of wind
  - humidity and speed of wind
  - strength and direction of wind
  - strength of wind and air pressure.
19. Food for a developing embryo of a bean seed normally is stored at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the seed.
- seed leaf
  - endosperm
  - plumule
  - radicle
20. Which one of the following is **not** an appropriate way of controlling soil erosion at the steep slopes?
- Ploughing along the contours.
  - Terracing.
  - Planting trees.
  - Ploughing along the slope.
21. Which of the following lists comprises of methods of food preservation that are **traditional methods only**?
- Drying and salting.
  - Drying and use of low temperature.
  - Freezing and canning.
  - Use of honey and smoking.
22. Which one of the following aspects of weather varies from place to place and from time to time?
- Water vapour.
  - Oxygen.
  - Carbon dioxide.
  - Rare gases.
23. The instrument drawn below is used to measure



- the size of an object

- B. the amount of space occupied by an object  
 C. the mass of an object  
 D. the weight of an object.
24. In which part of the human digestive system does digestion of food start?  
 A. Small intestine. B. Duodenum.  
 C. Mouth. D. Stomach.
25. Which of the following shows a list of immunisable diseases that an infant is vaccinated against **only** once?  
 A. Measles, yellow fever, polio.  
 B. Tuberculosis, measles, yellow fever.  
 C. Polio, diphtheria, malaria.  
 D. Tetanus, tuberculosis, measles.
26. The part of a flower that represents the testes of the human reproductive system is the  
 A. stigma B. anthers  
 C. pollen grains D. style.
27. Below is a chart showing the composition of air in the atmosphere.

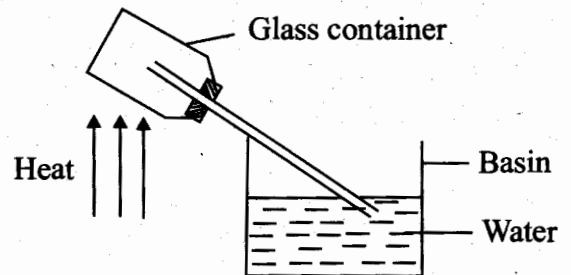


Which one of the following is **not** a use of the gas marked M?

- A. Burning.  
 B. Germination.  
 C. Making plant proteins.  
 D. Respiration.
28. Which of the following is the function of the gas that occupies 78% of air?  
 A. Putting out fire.  
 B. Making plant food.  
 C. Making proteins in legumes.  
 D. Breathing in animals.
29. Which one of the following is **not** an emotional support that a HIV victim deserves?  
 A. Caring for them.  
 B. Providing enough food to them.  
 C. Supporting them.  
 D. Loving them.
30. Which one of the following pairs shows harmful drugs that are **not** prohibited in

- Kenya?  
 A. Bhang and cocaine.  
 B. Heroin and mandrax.  
 C. Cobbler's glue and khat.  
 D. Tobacco and alcohol.

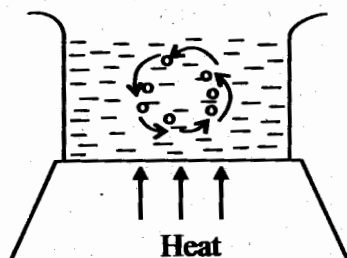
31. A flower that produces scent is also likely to  
 A. have large anthers loosely attached to the filament.  
 B. have stigmas hanging outside the flower.  
 C. produce heavy, fewer pollen grains.  
 D. have large feathery stigmas.
32. Which one of the following statements is **false** about food chains?  
 A. Food chains normally end with decomposers.  
 B. Food chain normally start with green plants.  
 C. A food chain cannot lack green plants.  
 D. Primary consumers are always the most abundant.
33. Fusion of the male and the female sex cells of a mature flower takes place at the  
 A. ovary. B. anther.  
 C. stigma. D. style.
34. Std. 7 pupils set up the experiment shown below to investigate a certain property of matter.



The **best** conclusion of the experiment above is that

- A. bubbles are visible in the water.  
 B. air contracts when cooled.  
 C. air expands when cooled.  
 D. air expands when heated.
35. Which of the following groups of food is the **best** for a baby suffering from kwashiorkor?  
 A. Beans, kales, oranges.  
 B. Meat, green bananas, cabbages.  
 C. Groundnuts, milk, meat.  
 D. Tomatoes, potatoes, chapati.

36. Which one of the following describes the use of water in recreation?  
 A. Making fountains. B. Mixing chemicals.  
 C. Sport fishing. D. Irrigating crops.
37. Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of the type of soil with the best capillarity?  
 A. Has fine texture.  
 B. Is the best for construction.  
 C. Cracks when dry.  
 D. Is the best for modelling.
38. During the formation of a rainbow, which of the following colours gets dispersed the most?  
 A. Red. B. Indigo.  
 C. Green. D. Violet.
39. Which one of the following crop pests is an example of a storage pest?  
 A. Cut worm.  
 B. Weevil.  
 C. Aphids.  
 D. Weaverbird.
40. Which of the following statements **best** defines what self pollination is?  
 A. Transfer of pollen grains from anthers to stigma within two separate plants.  
 B. Transfer of pollen grains from anthers to style within the same plant.  
 C. Transfer of pollen grains from anthers to stigma within the same plant.  
 D. Transfer of pollen grains from stigma to anthers within the same plant.
41. All the following are carnivorous plants. Which one is **not**?  
 A. Pitcher plant. B. Buttercup.  
 C. Sundew. D. Liverwort.
42. Std. 6 pupils performed the experiment as drawn below.



What were the pupils investigating?

- A. Convection currents in water.  
 B. Convection currents in air.  
 C. How water boils.  
 D. Water has air in it.

43. All the following feeds will help in the repair of worn out body tissues of an animal **except** one. Which one?  
 A. Desmodium. B. Lucerne.  
 C. Sunflower seed. D. Glycine.
44. Which one of the following needs **not** be the same when comparing drainage in different types of soil?  
 A. Size of the cotton wool.  
 B. Amount of soil.  
 C. Amount of water.  
 D. Type of soil.
45. Which of the following is true?  
 A. Right auricle pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs.  
 B. Left auricle pumps deoxygenated blood to all body parts.  
 C. Left auricle receives oxygenated blood from the lungs.  
 D. Right ventricle pumps oxygenated blood to the lungs.
46. Which one of the following is **not** a way of conserving water?  
 A. Recycling.  
 B. Harvesting rain water.  
 C. Using water sparingly.  
 D. Draining stagnant water.
47. Which of the following is **not** an example of organic manure?  
 A. Green manure.  
 B. Farmyard manure.  
 C. Urea.  
 D. Compost manure.
48. Which of the following groups of plants consists **only** of non-green plants?  
 A. Moss, mushroom, cedar.  
 B. Wheat, sorghum, liverworts.  
 C. Lichen, algae, fern.  
 D. Moulds, puffballs, toadstool.
49. Which one of the following statements **best** describes canine teeth?  
 A. They are whitish and have 3 roots.  
 B. They are sharp and have two roots.  
 C. They are chisel shaped.  
 D. They are sharp and have one root.
50. Which one of the following is **not** a way of maintaining farm tools?  
 A. Using the tool regularly.  
 B. Sharpening cutting tools.  
 C. Oiling the moving parts of the tools.  
 D. Painting the tools.



# TARGETER WINGS JARIBIO LA MTHANI



## DARASA LA SABA

006

## KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA KWANZA

MUDA: Saa 1 dakika 40

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidi kati ya vale uliyopewa.

Vipindi 1 ziara kuwazuru babu na nyanya ndivyo 2 wakati wa likizo maishani 3 4 nilifurahia kuwatunza na kuwasaidia kazi hapa na pale. Babu 5 mno ng'ombe wake. Kwangu, 6 yangu ilitokana na hadithi 7. Tulienda 8 kila uchao kuwachunga ng'ombe wake.

- |                        |                       |                       |                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. cha              | B. ya                 | C. za                 | D. vya            |
| 2. A. vilinifurahisha  | B. vilivyonifurahisha | C. vilichonifurahisha | D. vilimfurahisha |
| 3. A. changu           | B. yangu              | C. pangu              | D. mwangu         |
| 4. A. Aidha            | B. Vile               | C. Ila                | D. Kwani          |
| 5. A. aliithamini      | B. aliidhamini        | C. aliwathamini       | D. alizithamini   |
| 6. A. furaha na fahari | B. furaha na fahali   | C. fahali na furaha   | D. laha na raha   |
| 7. A. walizonihutubia  | B. walizonisimulia    | C. walizoniambia      | D. walizonieleza  |
| 8. A. baharini         | B. bwaloni            | C. kondeni            | D. malishoni      |

Marafiki 9 mara nyingi 10 si marafiki bali ni sawa na maadui. Yafaa kila mwanafunzi 11 maslahi ya 12. Hiyo ndiyo 13 ya muungwana Mwanafunzi 14 na stadi masomoni huwasaidia wenye 15 masomoni.

- |  |                      |                              |                              |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 9. A. ambaye                           | B. ambao             | C. ambacho                   | D. ambawo                    |
| 10. A. hawapikiki katika chungu kimoja | B. hawapaliani makaa | C. hawavalii ngozi ya kondoo | D. hupakana mafuta migongoni |
| 11. A. azijali                         | B. avijali           | C. ayajali                   | D. ajali                     |
| 12. A. mwenzangu                       | B. mwenziwe          | C. mwenziye                  | D. mwenzake                  |
| 13. A. adi                             | B. ahadi             | C. kodi                      | D. ada                       |
| 14. A. karimu                          | B. mkarimu           | C. mdhaifu                   | D. dhaifu                    |
| 15. A. mashaibu                        | B. masahibu          | C. masaihu                   | D. maswahibu                 |

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

16. Miaka elfu moja ni kwa milenia ilhali vitu ishirini ni kwa  
A. korija B. mwongo C. lukuki D. karne.
17. Chagua neno ambalo limetumia herufi mwambatano:  
A. Kalamu. B. Daftari.  
C. Mwalimu. D. Maelezo.
18. **Kamilisha**, "Mjinga kama \_\_\_\_\_"  
A. fisi B. punda  
C. sungura D. mfarisayo.
19. Chagua ala ya muziki  
A. Mzinga. B. Sime.  
C. Manowari. D. Magitaa.

20. Chupa ni fuko la uzazi ambalo mtoto hukaa mwanamke anapokuwa na mimba, chupa pia ni  
A. vuka kutoka tawi moja la mti hadi jingine.  
B. suruali ndogo ya mwanamume au mwanamke inayovaliwa ndani ya nguo.  
C. kipele kidogo kinachoota usoni.  
D. mkuki wa kupigia samaki wakubwa.
21. **Kukanusha kwa: 'Runinga ambayo ilinunuliwa inaonyesha picha,' ni**  
A. Runinga ambayo ilinunuliwa haikuonyesha picha.  
B. Runinga ambayo haikununuliwa haikuonyesha picha.  
C. Runinga ambayo ilinunuliwa haijaonyesha picha.

- D. Runinga ambayo haikununuliwa ilionyesha picha.
22. Chagua jibu ambalo lina vitate pekee.  
A. Mbuni, koo, jimbi, jogoo.  
B. Zogo, ghasia, vurugu, kizaazaa.  
C. Lamba, lima, matu, mjusi.  
D. Mchuzi, mjusi, mchuuzi, mjuzi.
23. Mtu anayehamia nchi nyingine na kununua ardhi na kuishi nchi hiyo ni  
A. mkimbizi B. mwenyeji  
C. mlowezi D. mtoro.
24. Sentensi, 'Mjomba anapenda wifii' kinyume chake ni  
A. Mkazamwana anachukia mwamu.  
B. Shangazi anachukia mwamu.  
C. Hale anachukia mwamu.  
D. Halati anachukia wifii.
25. Panga vifungu vifuatavyo kuunda sentensi sahihi  
(i) Wanafaa  
(ii) Ustaarabu  
(iii) na ukomavu  
(iv) kuonyesha  
(v) walimu  
A. v, i, iv, ii, iii B. i, ii, iii, iv, v  
C. v, i, iv, iii, ii D. ii, iii, v, i, iv
26. Ni sentensi gani ambayo imetumia, 'kwa' kuonyesha sehemu ya kitu?  
A. Shangazi ameenda kwa mjomba.
- B. Walimu kwa wanafunzi walihudhuria mkutano.  
C. Kwame alikula wali kwa kijiko.  
D. Naomi alipata maswali matano kwa kumi.
27. Ni sentensi ipi sahihi?  
A. Soko chafu itafungwa.  
B. Soko chafu litafungwa.  
C. Masoko chafu zitafungwa.  
D. Masoko chafu yatafungwa.
28. Chagua kundi lenye vivumishi vya pekee.  
A. Kando ya, katikati, kwenye.  
B. Vizuri, haraka, polepole.  
C. Yote, mengine, yenyewe.  
D. Chema, kibaya, kikubwa.
29. Chagua jibu lenye nomino zilizo katika ngeli ya YA - YA pekee.  
A. Machozi, mate, mazingira.  
B. Masanduku, mabawabu, malango.  
C. Maji, maisha, mvua.  
D. Uaminifu, ustaarabu, unga.
30. Chagua methali inayoafikiana na maelezo yafuatayo:  
*Sio vizuri kuwatukana waliokusaidia kwa kuwa msaada wao utahitajika wakati fulani.*  
A. Mtaka yote hukosa yote.  
B. Msiwatukane wakunga na uzazi ungalipo.  
C. Mtaka cha mvunguni sharti ainame.  
D. Maneno mengi huvunja nyumba.

**Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.**

Waliosema hayawi hayawi huwa hawakukosea. Niliona katika televisheni watu wa tabaka zote za maisha wameketi kumsubiri waziri kuwasomea matokeo hayo. Nyimbo ziliibwa, hotuba zikatolewa na matokeo kutangazwa. Waziri wa elimu alisoma matokeo hayo huku akisisitiza kuwa mwaka huo wasichana walikuwa wamenawiri katika matokeo hayo.

Ilikuwa nderemo, vifijo na shangwe kila mahali. Wenzangu hata wale ambao kila mara nilikuwa nikiwashinda katika mitihani ya kila aina shuleni walirukaruka kushangilia ushindi wao.

Sikuwa na la kusherehekea kwani nilikuwa nimeibuka na alama chini ya wastani katika mtihani huo. Nilijua fika kwamba alama D ambayo nilikuwa nimejizolea haingenipeleka katika chuo chochote hata cha ufundi pale kijijini. Baraza la kitaifa la mitihani la Kenya, lilikuwa limeamua **kuonyesha ulimwengu mzima kwamba nilikuwa mbumbumbu mzungu wa reli**. Hilo lilinikera kwelikweli na sikuweza kulivumilia.

Wengi wa watu walihusisha kufaulu kwa wenzangu na bidii waliyokuwa nayo masomoni, umakinifu, kumwamini Rabana na nidhamu ya hali ya juu. Vyombo vya habari kama magazeti, televisheni na rungoya vilithibitisha hayo huku vikiwapongeza sana washindi.

Siku moja mwendo wa saa nne asubuhi nilitoka kiamboni mwetu kuelekea msituni-Mkononi nilikuwa na kikombe cha maji nimekishikilia vyema kwa mkono wa kulia. Mfukoni nilikuwa na pakiti ya ungaunga ambao ningechanganya na maji yale kutimiza lengo langu.

Hakuwa na watu karibu hivyo sikuwa na sababu ya kwenda mbali sana. Ndege wa mwituni waliimba na kunikodolea macho kama waliotaka kujua sababu zangu za kuwa kule msituni.

Niliweka kikombe changu cha maji chini na nikatoa kalamu na karatasi kuandika barua fupi kueleza sababu za kuchukua hatua ile. Sikuona sababu za kuendelea kuishi bila shahada ya chuo kikuu. Wote nyumbani waliutarajia sana ufanisi wangu katika elimu ili kuwatoa katika **lindi la ufukara**. Matumaini yao yalikuwa yamegonga mwamba.

Nilipokuwa tayari kutekeleza amza yangu, nilikatizwa na nyimbo tamu za ndege. Kutazama nyuma

nikamwona babangu. Sikujua alivyonyemelea na kufika mahali hapa nilipokuwa. Cha kwanza kuona na kuchukua ilikuwa ile barua. Aliisoma kwa masikitiko makubwa na kusema, "Mwanangu, kuna maelfu ya watu ambao hawana shahada za vyuo vikuu na wamefaulu maishani. Wewe wataka kujitoa uhai kwa sababu umefeli mtihani tu? Hili ni kosa kubwa. Kazi ya kutoa uhai ni ya *Izraili*. Je, ukienda unakotaka kwenda ukutane na mitihani migumu zaidi kuliko ya hapa duniani utajiuwa tena uende wapi?" Niliona haya nikafunganya virago na kuandamana na baba kurudi nyumbani.

Kutoka wakati huo, miaka minne sasa imepita. Nimehitimu na kazi ya ufundi na nikapata cheti katika chuo anuwai. Hivi sasa ninasomea stashahada katika kozi hiyo hiyo. Miaka mitatu ijayo, ninatumaini kusomea shahada ya digrii na kuwa mhandisi.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>31. Watu wa kila aina waliketi<br/>A. kutazama waziri wa elimu kwenye runinga.<br/>B. kusikiliza nyimbo na hotuba mbalimbali.<br/>C. kuwaona wasichana waliopasi mtihani vyema.<br/>D. kusomewa matokeo ya mtihani wa kitaifa.</p> <p>32. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza,<br/>A. wasichana walikuwa wamefanya vyema katika mtihani.<br/>B. wavulana walikuwa wameshindwa na wasichana.<br/>C. wasichana walikuwa wamekua kwa kiasi kikubwa.<br/>D. idadi ya wasichana waliofanya mtihani ilikuwa imeongezeka</p> <p>33. Mwandishi wa kifungu hiki<br/>A. alijiunga na mwenzake kusherehekea ushindi wao.<br/>B. alikuwa ameshindwa na hata wale alikuwa akiwashinda katika mitihani ya kawaida shuleni.<br/>C. alikuwa amepata alama za kujiunga na chuo kikuu.<br/>D. aliridhika na alama alizokuwa amejizolea katika mtihani wa kitaifa.</p> <p>34. Machungu na kero la mwandishi vilitokana hasa na nini? Kudhani kuwa<br/>A. baraza la Kitaifa la mitihani la Kenya kutangaza matokeo.<br/>B. waziri wa elimu kusifu wasichana kuliko wavulana.<br/>C. ulimwengu kujua kuwa alikuwa amefeli mtihani.<br/>D. vyuo vyote kutompa nafasi ya kusomea shahada.</p> <p>35. Kwa mujibu wa kifungu, kufaulu kulihusishwa na haya ila<br/>A. kuzuru msitu.<br/>B. umakinifu na nidhamu.</p> | <p>C. bidii masomoni.<br/>D. kumcha Mungu.</p> <p>36. Mwandishi alitoka kwao wakati wa asubuhi kuelekea msituni ili,<br/>A. awaone ndege wakiimba.<br/>B. ajifiche ili watu wasimwone kwani alikuwa amefeli.<br/>C. ajitoe uhai kwa kukosa kutimiza matarajio ya jamaa.<br/>D. amwandikie babaye barua ya kumuaga.</p> <p>37. <u>"... kuuonyesha ulimwengu mzima kwamba nilikuwa mbumbumbu mzungu wa reli"</u> ina maana kuwa<br/>A. kuonyesha kuwa mwandishi alikuwa na sura kama za mzungu.<br/>B. kuonyesha kuwa alikuwa hajui kitu chochote kwa kila mtu.<br/>C. kuonyesha ulimwengu kuwa mzungu wa reli afikuwa mjinga.<br/>D. kuonyesha ulimwengu reli ilijengwa na wazungu.</p> <p>38. Kwa mujibu wa mwandishi, miaka minne baadaye alikuwa<br/>A. yumo katika chuo kusomea stashahada katika kozi ya ufundi.<br/>B. anasomea shahada ya digrii katika chuo cha anuwai.<br/>C. anatumaini kuwa mhandishi baada ya miaka mitatu.<br/>D. yumo chuoni kusomea cheti cha kozi ya ufundi.</p> <p>39. Maana ya "<i>Lindi la ufukara</i>" kwa mujibu wa kifungu ni,<br/>A. ujinga<br/>B. kutengwa<br/>C. aibu<br/>D. umaskini.</p> <p>40. "<i>Izraili</i>" ni<br/>A. shetani.<br/>B. Mungu.<br/>C. malaika wa kifo.<br/>D. anayetoa vyeti vya chuo.</p> |
|---|---|

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50

Mabadiliko mengi yametokea humu nchini katika usafiri wa umma. Usafiri ulio mkongwe zaidi nchini ni ule wa uhamali. Migongo ya watu ilitumiwa kubeba mizigo na hata abiria. Wakoloni walibebwa kwa njia hii. Usafiri wa aina hii una dosari moja kuu: Hucheleweshwa wasafiri. Mbali na hili, ni ghali mno ukiulinganisha na njia nyingine za usafiri. Hii ni kwa kuwa hamali hubeba uzani mdogo na masafa afupi

kwa siku. Hata hivyo aina hii ya usafiri ni maarufu katika masoko yetu. Hata hivyo hili ni jambo la kudhulumu na kumdunisha binadamu licha ya kuwa ni kazi ya sulubu.

Usafiri wa kutumia mashua, feri, ngalawa, meli na jahazi ni usafiri ulio nafuu, vyombo vikubwa hutumika kusafiria mizigo mizito kwa masafa marefu. Bahari zote duniani ni maarufu katika usafirishaji. Siku hizi si abiria wengi hupenda usafiri wa baharini. Hata hivyo kuna usafiri wa kujivinjari kwa meli au motaboti za kasi ambazo huwa kama mikahawa inayoelea baharini. **Usafiri huu ni maarufu sana kwa walio na vyao pamoja na muda wa kustarehe.** Nchini Kenya meli nyingi **hutia nanga** bandarini Kilindini mara kwa mara.

Katika miaka ya karibuni, bodaboda zimechukua nafasi katika usafiri wa umma. Usafiri huu ni nafuu kwa wengi ukilinganishwa na magari. Ila yake ni kuwa husababisha ajali nyingi barabarani. Usafiri huu umetamalaki kote nchini pamoja na ule wa magari. Umestawi zaidi ya aina nyingine yoyote ya usafiri hususan ukizingatia usafirishaji wa abiria na mizigo.

Magari hasa matatu na mabasi yamekuwa kero kwa muda. Yalipakia abiria kupita kiasi. Yalikuwa ya kubebewa nyundo na parafujo yakiwa safarini. Japo watu wengi walilalamika, kilio chao kiliambulia patupu. Yaliendeshwa vibaya na yalisababisha ajali nyingi. Lakini baada ya wimbi la mageuzi, abiria waliorundikwa kama magunia walipata nafuu. Magari yaliwekwa vidhibitimwendo na mikanda ya usalama kutokana na badiliko hili ajali zimepungua sana. Ni hatia kwa abiria kutofunga mkanda.

Usafiri wa ndege si mkongwe nchini. Usafiri huu umejikita zaidi katika usafiri wa kimataifa. Humu nchini usafiri huu haujashamiri kutokana na gharama yake ya juu. Aidha hakuna viwanja vya ndege katika maeneo mengi. Wenye viwanja vya ndege huupenda zaidi kwani ni usafiri usiopoteza muda. Ama kwa yakini usafiri wa umma hivi sasa umepata mabadiliko makubwa mno.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 41. Kulingana na kifungu, usafiri wa zamani zaidi ni<br>A. wa ndege.                      B. wa majini.<br>C. wa uhamali.                    D. wa barabarani.  | 46. Msemo, <b><u>“hutia nanga”</u></b> umetumiwa katika kifungu, maana yake ni<br>A. huondoa mzigo mkubwa melini.<br>B. huanza safari.<br>C. hufika mwisho wa safari.<br>D. hucusanyika pamoja.   |
| 42. Tatizo kuu lililotokana na usafiri kwa kubeba watu na mizigo lilikuwa.<br>A. kuchelewesha wasafiri na ulikuwa ghali mno.<br>B. kubeba uzani mdogo kwa masafa marefu.<br>C. hamali alidhulumwiwa na watu waliotaka kubebewa mizigo.<br>D. usafiri huu haukuwa umeenea sehemu nyingi. | 47. Tofauti kati ya usafiri wa magari na bodaboda ni<br>A. usafiri wa magari ni wa bei nafuu.<br>B. usafiri wa magari hauna nafasi.<br>C. usafiri wa bodaboda unapatikana kote nchini.<br>D. usafiri wa bodaboda sio ghali.   |
| 43. Kulingana na kifungu hiki si kweli kuwa,<br>A. wabebao mizigo hujidhulumu wenyewe<br>B. uhamali umepitia mabadiliko mengi na hautumiki kwa sasa<br>C. mahamali hutumia nguvu nyingi kazini<br>D. usafiri wa ndege ni wa haraka kuliko wa majini.                                    | 48. Magari ya kubebewa nyundo na parafujo ni ya aina gani?<br>A. Ya usafiri wa umma.<br>B. Yenye abiria kupita kiasi.<br>C. Makuukuu na yasiyostahili barabarani.<br>D. Mapya yanayopendeza.  |
| 44. Usafiri wa majini<br>A. hufanyika katika maziwa na mito yote.<br>B. feri, ngalawa na mashua na motaboti husafirisha mizigo.<br>C. husafirisha mizigo mizito pekee kwa masafa marefu.<br>D. hautumiwi na watu wengi siku hizi.   | 49. Baada ya wimbi la mageuzi<br>A. ajali ziliongezeka barabarani.<br>B. ajali zilipungua barabarani.<br>C. vilio vya abiria viliambulia patupu.<br>D. abiria hawakufunga mikanda.  |
| 45. <b><u>“Usafiri huu ni maarufu sana kwa walio na vyao pamoja na muda wa kustarehe”</u></b><br>Inamaanisha kuwa unapendwa na<br>A. matajiri.                      B. wasafiri.<br>C. watalii.                        D. waogeleaji.   | 50. Chagua jawabu <b><u>lisilo</u></b> sahihi kulingana na kifungu.<br>A. Usafiri wa ndege ni imara zaidi katika usafiri wa kimataifa.<br>B. Wenye viwanja vya ndege ndio wanaotumia ndege pekee.<br>C. Usafiri wa ndege huchukua muda mrefu.<br>D. Usafiri wa ndege umeimarika kutokana na gharama yake. |

# TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST

## STANDARD SEVEN

006

## ENGLISH

TIME: 1hr 40 mins

Read the following passage. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 to 15. For each blank space, select the best alternative.

Sonia was a very beautiful girl 1 was admired by 2 people for her 3 and charm. Sonia was 4 beautiful but was also a very good girl who did 5 of work at home and upheld the respect 6 people. excepted of 7 girls. Her mother loved her 8 for this. 9, her friends were very jealous 10 her and always 11 her. One day her friends 12 to visit a reputed medicine woman to have their teeth 13, spaced and beautified 14 the girls used to do. They all had their teeth beautifully done. The girls looked very attractive and charming 15 no one looked as pretty as Sonia.

- |     |                |                   |                  |                 |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | A. whom        | B. why            | C. which         | D. who          |
| 2.  | A. much        | B. many           | C. every         | D. quite        |
| 3.  | A. elegance    | B. elegantly      | C. courage       | D. intelligence |
| 4.  | A. only        | B. also           | C. not only      | D. so           |
| 5.  | A. a lot       | B. a lot of       | C. more          | D. few          |
| 6.  | A. for         | B. of             | C. to            | D. with         |
| 7.  | A. none        | B. any            | C. all           | D. some         |
| 8.  | A. soundly     | B. carefully      | C. sparingly     | D. dearly       |
| 9.  | A. However     | B. Moreover       | C. Despite       | D. Although     |
| 10. | A. for         | B. from           | C. of            | D. on           |
| 11. | A. ill treated | B. ill- treated   | C. ill, treated  | D. ill: treated |
| 12. | A. were taken  | B. were accepting | C. were deciding | D. were going   |
| 13. | A. felt        | B. pulled         | C. filed         | D. field        |
| 14. | A. as          | B. or             | C. when          | D. some         |
| 15. | A. and         | B. so             | C. than          | D. but          |

For questions 16 and 17, select the alternative that best fills the blank space.

16. He went on a \_\_\_\_\_ journey.  
A. thirty-kilometre.  
B. thirty kilometre.  
C. thirty-kilometres.  
D. thirty kilometres.
17. Would you rather go out \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. and remain in the house  
B. than remain in the house

- C. or remain in the house  
D. but remain in the house

In questions 18 and 19, select the alternative that means the same as the underlined word(s).

18. We wandered through the thick forest.  
A. loitered  
B. staggered  
C. strolled  
D. roamed.
19. Benson looked forward to his graduation.  
A. expected  
B. anticipated

- C. bore
- D. got

In questions 20 and 21, choose the alternative that best completes the sentence.

20. The suspect was found guilty
- A. of murdering the woman.
  - B. with murdering the woman.
  - C. on murdering the woman.
  - D. for murdering the woman.
21. Mercy is better than \_\_\_\_\_ in swimming.
- A. me
  - B. she
  - C. I
  - D. him

In questions 22 and 23, select the correctly punctuated sentence.

22. A. Its a lovely day.  
B. Whos outside there.

- C. Ladies bags are expensive.
- D. Let's go to the library.

23. A. What a game?  
B. What a game!  
C. What a game.  
D. What a game,

In questions 24 and 25, choose the alternative that means the same as the given sentence.

24. **Uziel ought to work hard.**
- A. Uziel should work hard.
  - B. Uziel might work hard.
  - C. Uziel had to word hard.
  - D. Uziel need to work.
25. **You can make it.**
- A. You can be able to make it.
  - B. You must make it.
  - C. You should make it.
  - D. You are able to make it.

Read the following passage carefully and then answer questions 26 to 38

Rono was a resident of Ngoloto village. He had a large and productive piece of land though he stayed hungry most of the time. He slept under a tree outside his falling hut. Rono's problems started way back when he was in primary school. He had hardly ever finished his school work on time. He always put it off to be done later. He said that the task would be done 'tomorrow' which 'never comes', This eventually became a chronic habit.

Laziness grew so much that going to school became a problem. As he was irresponsible, he became afraid of doing anything that seemed difficult. Rono dropped out of school and asked his parents to give him his share of land. They also gave him some little money to atleast do farming, but Rono did not. He would go to the farm and do anything. In fact, he would stand for long hours, hoping the birds might mistake him for a tree and land on his head.

Unfortunately, his parents kicked the bucket and left him to take care of himself. Since he was still an irresponsible person, he spent most of his time complaining and wishing he were a son of a rich man. Bad luck, according to him came because he was born in a poor family.

Rono thought life was meaningless and that it would never change. It made him angry whenever the cock crew and the clock ticked. He once, shouted at the clock, "Shut up, you stupid clock!" Funny enough, the clock continued ticking. He thought of tying its hands against each side of the bed. The clock truly obeyed.

Satisfied that he was able to stop the clock from moving, he went outside believing that he had also **succeeded** to make the sun stop.

To his disappointment, the sun was still rising and setting. "It is impossible to stop time," he heard a quiet voice tell him. He replied, "but there is nothing I can do with my life now."

Whenever he met pupils going to school, he wished he were in that position. He thought of how he would put more effort and do something to change the future instead of complaining from morning to evening.

Due to his failure to change, Rono is the talk of Ngoloto village. No one would ever want to have a child follow in the footsteps of Rono.

26. Which one of the following is not true about the first paragraph?  
 A. Rono was an industrious man.  
 B. Rono had a fertile land.  
 C. Rono seldom ate food.  
 D. Rono's predicament started when he was still in school.
27. The phrasal verb **'put it off'** can best be replaced by  
 A. cancel.                      B. bear.  
 C. postponed.                  D. collect.
28. Why did Rono drop out of school?  
 A. Because he was indisciplined.  
 B. Because of his laziness.  
 C. Because he was a slow learner.  
 D. Because he owned a large parcel of land.
29. Which one of the following list of words best describes Rono?  
 A. Lazy, irresponsible, ignorant and industrious.  
 B. Lazy, social, creative, ignorant and innovative.  
 C. Lazy, irresponsible, ignorant and a complainer.  
 D. Lazy, social, ignorant and ambitious.
30. The phrase **'kick the bucket'** can best be replaced by  
 A. resurrect.                  B. get sick.  
 C. pour.                          D. die.
31. What excuse did Rono give for his problems?  
 A. He did not have a farm.  
 B. His farm was unproductive.  
 C. He was born in a poor family.  
 D. He was born out of wedlock.
32. Rono was angry with which one of the following things?  
 A. Birds.                          B. Cock.  
 C. Family.                        D. Clock.
33. Which one of the following is true according to the passage?  
 A. Rono regretted dropping out of school.  
 B. Rono made an effort to work hard.  
 C. Rono was able to stop the sun.  
 D. Rono got angry with everything.
34. The opposite of the word **'succeeded'** as used in the passage is,  
 A. defeated                      B. failed  
 C. missed                        D. managed.
35. Why was Rono unable to stop the sun?  
 A. The sun was very hot.  
 B. The sun is too big.  
 C. His fate had been sealed.  
 D. It was something that was impossible.
36. What advice did Rono need whenever he saw children going to school?  
 A. All's well that ends well.  
 B. Do not cry over spilled milk.  
 C. The days of a thief are numbered.  
 D. Time and tide waits for no man.
37. As a result of the failure of Rono to change  
 A. he is the talk of his village.  
 B. he has become a celebrity.  
 C. he has bought a large farm.  
 D. children follow in his foot step.
38. Which one of the following would be the best title for the passage above?  
 A. Every Cloud has a Silver Lining.  
 B. Do not Count Your Chickens Before They Hatch.  
 C. Time is Always Against Us.  
 D. Regrets Come Later.

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

Exercise may affect how and when we move, even when we aren't exercising, according to a fascinating new study in mice. The study suggests that, by influencing our built-in body clocks, exercise may help our bodies to recognize the optimal times we should be moving and when we should be still.

Most of us have heard of circadian rhythms. Our heart beats, hormones, hunger, alertness, digestion, fatigue and other bodily functions move through regular cycles on a schedule that is predictable and syncopated, but changing as circumstances demand.

But probably few of us realize that physical activity, in people and most animals, likewise tends to follow a broad circadian pattern.

Most obviously, we tend to sleep at night, hardly moving, and be active during the day.

But during the day, too, physical activity by people usually shows certain patterns, although those patterns noticeably change with age, recent science shows. In a telling 2009 study published in proceedings of the National Academy of Science, Scientists asked young adults and older people to wear activity monitors for a week as they went about their lives and then plotted each volunteer's 24hour movements.

The study showed that the young people moved quite a bit during the day, with frequent peaks and valleys in their activities. These patterns weren't neatly consistent; some days. Some might sit and barely move early in the day, and on other days, he or she might be moving early on and quite early.

39. Which one of the following is **not true** according to the first paragraph?
- A. Exercise must affect how we move.
  - B. Exercise might affect how we move even when we are not exercising.
  - C. Exercise may help our bodies to recognise times we should be moving.
  - D. Exercise may influence our built-in body clocks.
40. Circadian rhythms affects three of the following **except**
- A. heartbeats
  - B. hormones
  - C. sleep
  - D. tiredness.
41. The word '**hardly**' is underlined. It can not best be replaced by
- A. always
  - B. hardly
  - C. seldom
  - D. rarely.
42. The body functions follow a regular pattern
- A. and do not change irrespective of circumstances.
  - B. and remains constant only.
  - C. the demands circumstances change.
  - D. although it changes depending on the situation.
43. What affects physical activities during the day?
- A. Size.
  - B. Age.
  - C. Time.
  - D. Sleep.
44. The phrase "... *physical activity, in people and most animals, likewise tend to follow a broad, circadian pattern*" means that
- A. physical activity in people follows the animal pattern.
  - B. physical activity in animals varies from physical activity in people.
  - C. physical activity in both people and animal follows a wide pattern.
  - D. Physical activity in people and animals follows an unpredictable pattern.
45. According to the passage it is true to say that
- A. a lot of activities take place at night.
  - B. the pattern of body activities are always not uniform.
  - C. bodily functions are always predicable.
  - D. exercise makes our bodies to be confused.
46. For how long were the volunteers monitored?
- A. 7 days
  - B. A day
  - C. A fortnight
  - D. 5 days.
47. The word '**consistent**' can best be replaced by
- A. irregular.
  - B. continuous.
  - C. daily.
  - D. uniform.
48. Which one of the following was noted from the study?
- A. The old people were active for long.
  - B. The young people were active only in early hours.
  - C. The young people were more active but they were inconsistent.
  - D. The old people were active only later during the day.
49. What is the most active time of the day?
- A. Evening.
  - B. Day.
  - C. Dawn.
  - D. Dusk.
50. Which one of the following best summarises the passage?
- A. Fitness helps regulate your body rhythm.
  - B. Body functions.
  - C. Circadian rhythm.
  - D. Physical activity in human being.





