

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST

STANDARD EIGHT -

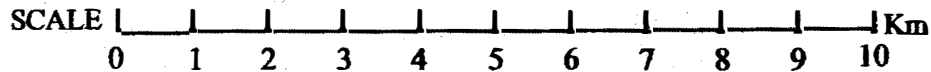
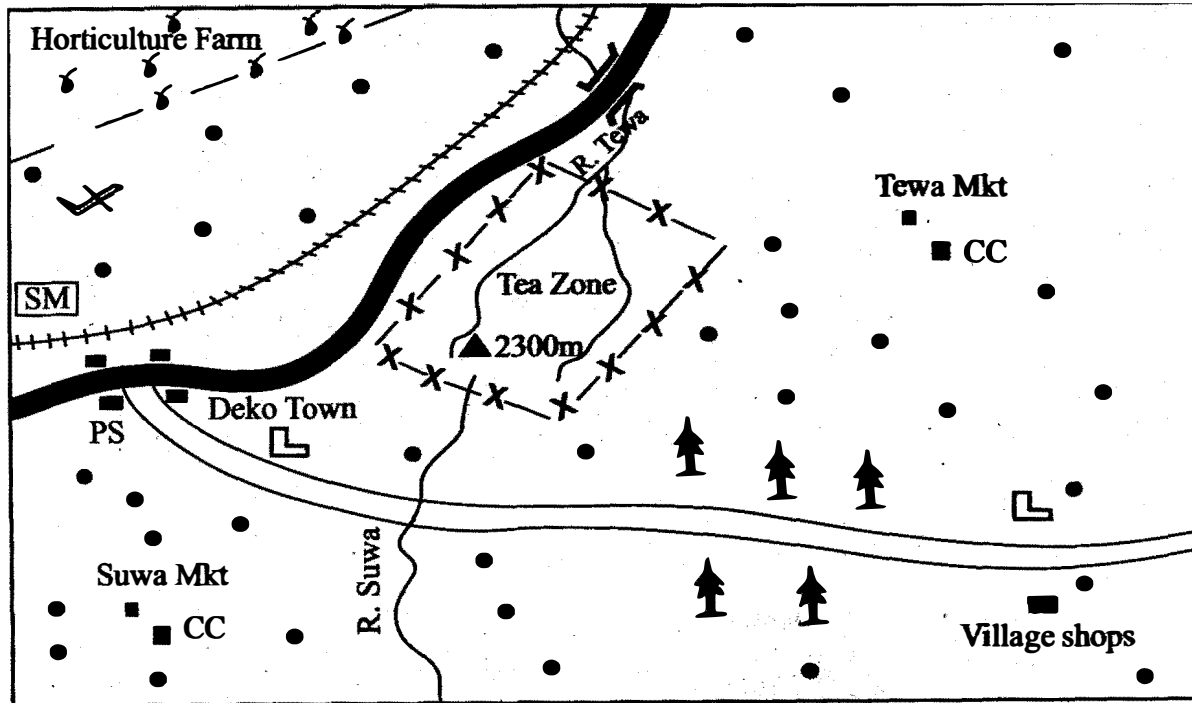
SOCIAL STUDIES / R.E



006

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

LALE AREA



KEY:

Tarmac road	Built - up areas	PS Petrol Station	SM Saw mill
Murrum road	Human settlements	International Airport	School
Railway line	Mountain forest	CC Chief's camp	Hill

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

- Which one of the following statements about the tea zone is **not true** ? The area
 - has high rainfall.
 - is hilly.
 - has volcanic soils.
 - has hot and wet conditions.
- Which one of the following statements about forestry in Lale Area is **true**?
 - Tree logs are transported by road to the sawmill.
 - Tree logs are floated down the river.
 - Tree logs are used to make papers.
 - Trees in the forest grow in straight rows.
- Many people have **not** settled in the central part of Lale area because
 - the area has no roads.
 - the area is steep and hilly.
 - the area has cold temperatures.
 - the area has tea farms.
- Which one of the following agricultural products is likely to be transported through the airport?
 - Canned meat.
 - Processed tea.
 - Flowers.
 - Packed milk.

The **highest** part of Lale area is

- A. Suwa market.
- B. the central region.
- C. around the village shops.
- D. around the horticultural farm.

The **most** urgent facility needed to be build in Deko town is

- A. a health centre
- B. a tourist hotel
- C. a University
- D. a stadium.

Lale area is administered by

- A. two chiefs
- B. an MP
- C. one chief
- D. one Deputy County Commissioner.

Which one of the following is a social institution?

- A. A health centre.
- B. A factory.
- C. A school.
- D. A farm.

Which one of the following statements about fold mountains in Africa is **true**?

- A. They formed when land between faults sank.
- B. They are found in the North and South.
- C. They formed due to volcanic activity
- D. They have craters at the top.

10. When European settlers arrived in Kenya at the beginning of the 19th century they

- A. introduce large scale commercial farming.
- B. introduced livestock farming.
- C. lived in African native reserves.
- D. began construction of the railway line.

11. Traffic police officers are common on Kenyan roads to

- A. punish drivers who are careless.
- B. educate road users on traffic rules.
- C. count the number of vehicles on the roads.
- D. ensure road regulations are obeyed.

12. Which one of the following reasons **correctly** explains why Carl Peters came to Eastern Africa at the end of the 19th century?

- A. He came to spread Christianity.
- B. He came to stop slave trade.
- C. He came to look for a sea route to India.
- D. He came to carry out trading activities.

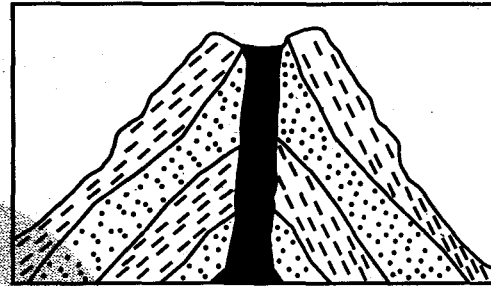
13. The **main** means of transport in Kenya is road because it is

- A. the cheapest.
- B. the fastest.
- C. the most developed.
- D. the safest.

14. The Kenya education system promotes national unity by

- A. teaching children the laws of the country.
- B. teaching a common curriculum.
- C. encouraging learners to do well in tests.
- D. discouraging the use of mother tongue in schools.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 15 and 16.



15. The physical feature illustrated above was formed when

- A. molten magma solidified on the earth's surface.
- B. land between faults sank.
- C. tensional forces occurred on the earth's surface.
- D. parts of the earth were eroded.

16. An example of a physical feature in Eastern Africa illustrated above is

- A. Mount Ruwenzori
- B. Mount Pare
- C. Abedare mountain
- D. Mount Marsabit.

17. Amos lives with his wife, his four children and a house servant in Nairobi. This is a type of

- A. a polygamous family.
- B. a nuclear family.
- C. an extended family.
- D. a big family.

18. Which one of the following events took place in Kenya in 1952?

- A. Jomo Kenyatta was released from jail.
- B. The second Lancaster conference was held in London.
- C. The mau mau supporters were arrested.
- D. The legislature council was formed.

19. Which one of the following crops was introduced by European settlers in Kenya?

- A. Wheat.
- B. Bananas.
- C. Maize.
- D. Coconut.

47. Africans in Belgian Congo resisted European colonization because
 A. they were forced to go school.
 B. they were racially discriminated.
 C. Europeans wanted them to adopt white culture.
 D. Europeans forced them to join the army.
48. Which one of the following marked the start of the rain season before the coming of Europeans?
 A. Clear cloudless skies.
 B. Growth of new leaves on plants.
 C. Shedding of leaves from plants.
 D. Collecting water that had rained.
49. The harambee spirit was introduced in Kenya after independence in order to
 A. establish industries in towns.
 B. make goods for export.
 C. make people get social services.
 D. bring more land under cultivation.
50. The head of government in traditional Buganda political systems was
 A. a king
 B. a prime minister
 C. a queen
 D. a chief
51. Which one of the following factors would undermine peace in Kenya?
 A. Holding a by-election in a constituency.
 B. Formation of many political parties.
 C. Entry of illegal foreigners into the country.
 D. Setting up of industries by foreigners.
52. Newspapers are not widely read in rural areas in Kenya mainly because
 A. most people in rural areas are illiterate.
 B. people prefer to listen to radios.
 C. most people are not interested in reading.
 D. they are not widely distributed in those areas.
53. The heads of villages in the Nyamwezi chiefdoms were known as
 A. Liunguli
 B. Miruka
 C. Ssaza
 D. Wanyamphala.
54. The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) in Kenya is in charge of
 A. maintaining law and order.
 B. campaigning for candidates.
 C. registering political parties.
 D. registering voters.
55. The government protects local industries in Kenya by
 A. exempting the industries from taxes.
 B. giving industries free land for expansion.
 C. controlling quality of goods imported.
 D. sending police officers to guard the industries.
56. Which one of the following problems face beef farming in Kenya?
 A. Frequent floods in grazing areas.
 B. Long distances to livestock markets.
 C. Limited market for meat in the country.
 D. Frequent attacks by wild animals.
57. The most commonly abused drug by people above 18 years in Kenya is
 A. alcohol
 B. bhang
 C. khat
 D. caffeine.
58. A suspected robber who is killed by members of the public is denied the right to
 A. movement
 B. own property
 C. life
 D. basic needs.
59. Which group of mountains consist of those formed by faulting and uplifting only?
 A. Longonot
 Suswa
 Marsabit
 B. Ruwenzori
 Mau
 Usambara
 C. Elgon
 Menengai
 Aberdares
 D. Atlas
 Cape Ranges
 Karras
60. Below are facts about a prominent leader in Africa;
 (i) He trained as a teacher
 (ii) He retired in 1986
 (iii) He formed the East African Community (EAC) in 1967
 (iv) He promoted communal farming
 The leader described above is
 A. Haile Selassie
 B. Leopold Senghor
 C. Julius Nyerere
 D. Daniel Arap Moi.

SECTION II
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. The **main** lesson learned from the action of Adam and Eve in Genesis 3 is that
- Christians should not disobey God.
 - Christians should take care of all creation.
 - man and woman are equal partners in creation.
 - Christians should preach the word of God.
62. Noah accepted to build the ark because
- he did not want to die.
 - he was a God-fearing man.
 - he had people to help him.
 - he was an old man.
63. When Jacob's sons went to buy food in Egypt Joseph showed that he
- held a high position in Egypt.
 - knew where his brothers came from.
 - knew that there was famine in **Canaan**.
 - was a forgiving person.
64. On the night of the Exodus the **Israelites** were required to
- kill their Egyptian neighbours.
 - offer burnt sacrifices.
 - eat roast meat.
 - drink wine.
65. Which one of the following commands did God give the Israelites at Mount Sinai?
- "Love your neighbour as you love yourself"
 - "Worship no other god but me"
 - "Place twelve stones in the middle of River Jordan"
 - "Smear the blood on your door posts"
66. When Gideon led three hundred soldiers he was fighting the
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. Midianites | B. Moabites |
| C. Ishmaelites | D. Jebusites. |
67. King Saul was rejected by God because
- he worshipped false gods.
 - he married many wives.
 - his men kept cattle captured in war.
 - he tried to kill prophets of God.
68. The story of King Solomon building the temple teaches Christians to be
- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| A. wise | B. hardworking |
| C. humble | D. obedient. |
69. The woman who was promised a son by prophet Elisha was from
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. Syria | B. Shunem |
| C. Zarephath | D. Jezerel. |
70. When Jesus was twelve years old he visited Jerusalem to
- meet Simeon and Anna.
 - he dedicated to God.
 - talk to the teachers of the law.
 - attend the annual passover feast.
71. What message did John the baptist give to the tax collectors when they came to be baptised?
- "Do not collect more than is legal"
 - "You must be born again"
 - "Give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar"
 - "You must pay your taxes"
72. The preaching of Jesus during the sermon on the mountain teaches Christians to
- humble themselves before their leaders.
 - serve their country without expecting payment.
 - live according to the will of God.
 - seek for new friends.
73. A disciple of Jesus who left his fishing business and followed Jesus was
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A. Matthew | B. Nathaniel |
| C. Philip | D. Andrew. |
74. The parable of the yeast teaches about
- the growth of the kingdom of God.
 - servicing people in humility.
 - repentance and forgiveness.
 - helping people in need.
75. Jesus performed miracles **mainly** to show
- that he was the expected Messiah.
 - God's love for his people.
 - that he would set the Jews free.
 - sin does not separate people from God.
76. **"You are a Jew and I am a Samaritan so how can you ask me for a drink?"** (John 4:9). From this verse Christians learn that
- they should not mix with sinners.
 - they should ask for help.
 - all people are equal before God.
 - they should pray without getting tired.
77. When the soldiers found Jesus praying at the garden of Gethsemane they
- went back to report to Pilate.
 - put the cross on him.
 - sat down to listen to his preaching.
 - tied him like a criminal.
78. Pilate questioned Jesus and found that
- he came from the province of Galilee.
 - he was really the King of the Jews.
 - he had twelve disciples.
 - he could perform miracles.

79. The greatest threat to the work of the early believers after ascension of Jesus was
 A. lack of funds.
 B. quarrels among themselves.
 C. persecution by the Jews.
 D. lack of food.
80. Who accompanied Saul to take money to the believers who lived in Judea when there was a famine?
 A. Barsabbas. B. Barnabas.
 C. Matthias. D. Barabbas.
81. Which one of the following miracles did Peter perform in Lydda?
 A. Healing Aeneas of paralysis.
 B. Raising Tabitha back to life.
 C. Healing a lame beggar.
 D. Raising Eutychus back to life.
82. People call the names of ancestors during worship in traditional African societies to show that
 A. ancestors live with God.
 B. ancestors are spirits.
 C. ancestors can hear as people pray.
 D. ancestors link the living with God.
83. Which one of the following beliefs about God in traditional African societies is true?
 A. God provides for his creation.
 B. God lives on high mountains.
 C. God sent his son Jesus.
 D. God lives in temples.
84. When there is a good harvest in traditional African societies people thank God by
 A. giving food to the poor
 B. sharing meals with neighbours
 C. offering foods as sacrifices in sacred places
 D. paying dowry using foods.
85. Marriage in traditional African societies is meant for
 A. fame B. procreation
 C. dowry D. companionship.
86. Christians should obey the laws of the country by
 A. marrying through holy weddings
 B. attending fund raising meetings
 C. donating food to the poor
 D. reporting criminals to the police.
87. What advice would you give to Charles and Elizabeth who are both in Standard Eight and always walk home together?
 A. Charles to find out why Elizabeth likes him.

- B. To stop the friendship and concentrate on studies.
 C. To abstain from immoral acts.
 D. To propose marriage after school.
88. Tree planting is a duty performed by Christians in order to
 A. do the will of God.
 B. get wood for cooking.
 C. get paid by the government.
 D. participate in this world famous day.
89. Christians organize programmes for the youth in order to
 A. enable the youth interact.
 B. educate the youth on moral issues.
 C. enable the youth raise money.
 D. help the youth know one another.
90. European Christian missionaries came to Kenya and first set up a church at
 A. Kabaa B. Maseno
 C. Thogoto D. Rabai.

SECTION II ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which surah of the Quran talks about the expansion of the prophet's chest?
 A. *Inshirah*.
 B. *Dhuha*.
 C. *Fatiha*.
 D. *Maun*.
62. The Angel of Allah (SW) who is in charge of paradise?
 A. *Malik*. B. *Mikail*.
 C. *Ridhwan*. D. *Izrail*.
63. The belief in the day of judgement is the _____ pillar of Iman.
 A. 2nd B. 3rd
 C. 1st D. 5th
64. The holy book that was given to Nabii Isa (a.s) was
 A. *Taurat*
 B. *Zabur*
 C. *Injeel*
 D. *Suhuf*.
65. The surah of the Quran that talks about the unity of Allah (SW) is
 A. *Ikhlas* B. *Falaq*
 C. *Nas* D. *Fatiha*.

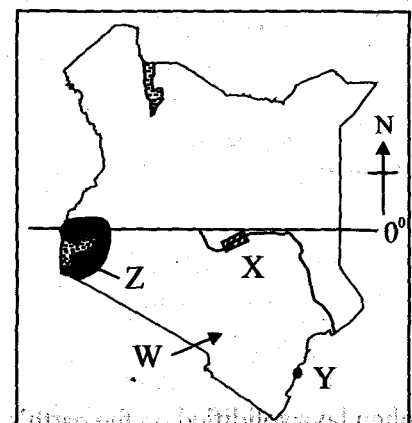
66. Which year was makkah conquered by muslims?
 A. 9A.H B. 8A.H
 C. 6A.H D. 10A.H
67. The term Ash-hurul-hurum refers to
 A. good months B. months of Allah
 C. tough months D. sacred months.
68. The festival that is marked on the 1st of shawwal is
 A. Idd-ul-hajj B. Milad-un-Nabii
 C. Idd-ul-fitr D. Aqiiqah.
69. Those who take or encourage bribery are
 A. loved by Allah
 B. cursed by Allah
 C. hated by Allah
 D. warned by Allah.
70. The prophet of Allah (SW) who was put in a huge blazing fire but did not burn was
 A. Ibrahim B. Musa
 C. Mohammad D. Isa.
71. Three of the following are other names of the Kaaba except
 A. Baitul-ul-haram B. Baitul Abyadh
 C. Baitul -Allah D. Baitul-ul-Atiq
72. Who among the following people worship in the synagogue?
 A. Christians. B. Muslims.
 C. Hindus. D. Jews.
73. Zakat can be given from three of the following items. Which one is not?
 A. Grains. B. Cattle.
 C. Furniture. D. Gold.
74. Prophet Musa(a.s) was sent to king
 A. Jalut. B. Firaun.
 C. Namrud. D. Balqees.
75. A sunnah prayer performed to ask Allah (SW) for guidance is known as
 A. Istikhara B. Witr
 C. Dhuha D. Istisqai.
76. Which one of the following parts of the body is not washed during the performance of wudhu?
 A. Face. B. Feet.
 C. Ears. D. Stomach.
77. Who was the first muadhlin in the history of Islam?
 A. Abubakr. B. Bilal.
 C. Musab. D. Zubair.
78. The prophet whose people were punished by Allah (SW) because of homosexuality was
 A. Musa B. Nuh
 C. Lut D. Yunus.
79. Which of the following surahs of the Quran mentions Allah(SW) as the king of kings?
 A. Nas. B. Falaq.
 C. Maun. D. Fatiha.
80. The 12th month of the Islamic calendar is
 A. Dhul-hijjah B. Muharram
 C. Ramadhan D. Shawwal.
81. Which one of the following is not part of a shroud?
 A. Lifafa. B. Izaar.
 C. Qamis. D. Kanzu.
82. How many sons did prophet mohammad (SAW) have?
 A. Four. B. One.
 C. Three. D. Seven.
83. The attendant of prophet Musa(a.s) was known as
 A. Zaid B. Yushaa
 C. Isoack D. Yaghut.
84. Who among the following is not a receipient of zakat?
 A. Debtors. B. Slaves.
 C. Poor. D. Neighbours.
85. Who was the king during the time of Nabii Ibrahim (a.s)?
 A. Jalut. B. Namrud.
 C. Najash. D. Firaun.
86. Which was the first battle in the history of Islam?
 A. Badr. B. Uhud.
 C. Khandaq. D. Humain.
87. Which one of the following pillars of hajj is referred to as the main pillar?
 A. Tawaaf. B. Sa'ay.
 C. Arafat. D. Ihram.
88. How many years did it take Angel Jibril to reveal the Quran to prophet Mohammad (S.A.W)?
 A. 10 years. B. 13 years.
 C. 16 years. D. 23 years.
89. How old was prophet Mohammad (S.A.W) when he received the first revelation?
 A. 63 years. B. 40 years.
 C. 25 years. D. 55 years.
90. Who among the following four rightly guided caliphs of Islam was known as Dhun-Nurain?
 A. Umar. B. Uthman.
 C. Abubakr. D. Ali.

20. A measure taken by the government to cater for people with special needs is
- making laws to protect them.
 - setting up institutes of learning for them.
 - allowing them to form their own political parties.
 - creating a ministry in the government for them.
21. Below are facts about a town in Kenya;
- It is located along the Kenya-Uganda railway
 - It is found in a wheat growing area
 - It started as an agricultural collection centre
- The town described above is
- Thika
 - Kisumu
 - Eldoret
 - Nairobi.
22. Which one of the following statements about Bantu migration is **true**?
- They originated from high rainfall area.
 - They entered Kenya from the North.
 - They were looking for places with iron.
 - They were forced to move by the Arabs.
23. Which one of the following is **not** a horticultural crop?
- Avocado.
 - Kales.
 - Rice.
 - French beans.
24. Which one of the following statements about clans is **true**?
- Members of the same clan have similar names.
 - Clan members are related by origin.
 - Members of the same clan live in the same area.
 - Clan members belong to the same age set.
25. Which one of the following African nationalists was a founder member of the East African Association in 1921?
- Harry Thuku.
 - Julius Nyerere.
 - Haile Selassie.
 - Daniel Arap Moi.
26. Most Kenya exports **mainly** consist of
- refined petroleum
 - manufactured goods
 - mineral resources
 - agricultural products.
27. Which one of the following roles is done by the government in Kenya to promote trade?
- Importing goods into the country.
 - Encouraging the teaching of Kiswahili in

schools.

- Issuing trading licences.
 - Conducting elections in the country.
28. Which one of the following is the **main** benefit of Jua kali industries in Kenya?
- They lead to lower production costs.
 - They have improved people's living conditions.
 - They have led to growth of slums.
 - They have increased imports into the country.
29. Three of the following statements about the Rift Valley are true. Which one is **not**?
- Most areas experience hot and wet condition
 - Some parts of the Rift valley have lakes.
 - Some parts of the Rift valley are dry.
 - Some volcanic mountains are in the Rift valley.
30. What will be the time in Colombo 75°E when the time in Kismayu 45°E is midday?
- 2.00pm
 - 10.00am
 - 2.00am
 - 10.00pm
31. Below are facts about a mineral;
- It is Kenya main mineral export
 - Some of it is used in food production
 - It is mined in an area with low rainfall
- The mineral described above is
- fluorspar
 - diatomite
 - limestone
 - soda ash.
32. The **main** effect of HIV and AIDS among the youth is that
- it leads to immoral acts.
 - it reduces life expectancy.
 - leads to population decrease.
 - it leads to migration to towns.

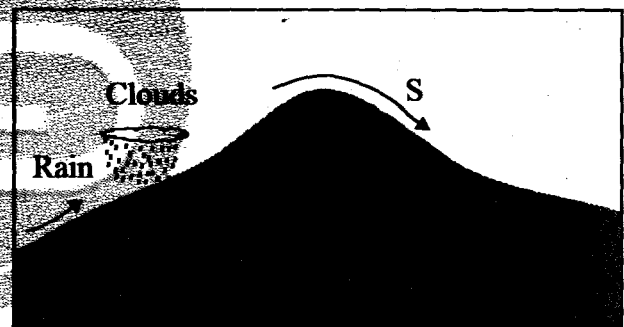
Use the map of Kenya below to answer question 33 to 36.



13. Which one of the following communities used the route marked **W** to enter Kenya?
 A. Abaluhya. B. Abakuria.
 C. Akamba. D. Abagusii.
34. Which one of the following multi-purpose river projects is found in the area marked **X**?
 A. Turkwel Gorge dam.
 B. Olkaria Geo-thermal power station.
 C. Sondu-Miriu dam.
 D. Masinga dam.
35. Three of the following statements about the shaded area marked **Z** are true. Which one is not?
 A. The area has high population.
 B. The area has cool conditions throughout the year.
 C. The area receives high rainfall.
 D. Sugarcane is grown in the area.
36. Which one of the following statements about the origin of the town marked **Y** is true?
 A. It started when the Arabs settled in the area.
 B. It was started by the white missionaries.
 C. It started as a colonial post.
 D. It started when the Europeans constructed a railway line.
37. Which one of the following is a soil conservation measure?
 A. Growing crops under irrigation.
 B. Applying fertilizers in farming.
 C. Making terraces on slopy land.
 D. Fencing grazing areas.
38. Which one of the following pre-historic sites is correctly matched with the country it is located?
 A. Tanzania → Omo.
 B. Kenya → Peninj.
 C. Uganda → Ntusi.
 D. Ethiopia → Hyrax Hill.
39. School prefects assist in school management when they
 A. report cases of indiscipline to the teachers.
 B. participate in making school rules.
 C. prepare the school routines.
 D. pass in their tests.
40. Mount Pare in Tanzania and Danakil in Ethiopia were formed when the
 A. land between faults sank.
 B. parts of the earth were eroded.
 C. molten lava solidified on the earth's surface.
 D. Parts of the earth rose.

41. Before the colonial period, the main source of income among the Nyamwezi people was
 A. hunting B. trade
 C. basketry D. pottery.
42. Majority of people in Kenya live in the rural areas mainly because
 A. towns have few economic activities.
 B. they depend on farming.
 C. towns are congested.
 D. rural areas are more developed.
43. The most convenient way to solve a land boundary dispute in rural areas in Kenya is to
 A. involve local elders to solve the dispute.
 B. sell the disputed land.
 C. take the case to court.
 D. tell the police to solve the dispute.

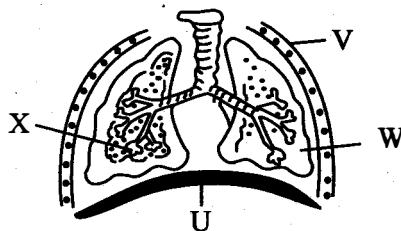
Use the diagram below to answer question 44.



44. Which one of the following statements about the winds marked **S** is correct?
 A. They are warm and wet.
 B. They raise temperature in the area.
 C. They blow towards the sea.
 D. They are cool and have little moisture.
45. The British used indirect rule in Northern Nigeria mainly because
 A. they wanted to reduce cost of administration.
 B. they were not interested in the region.
 C. the region had hostile communities.
 D. most people in the region were not educated.
46. Pupils in a school can best practise democracy by
 A. learning the laws of the country.
 B. registering as voters.
 C. electing school prefects.
 D. choosing the teachers to teach them.

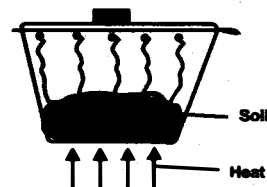


- 1. Which of the following is correctly matched with its function?
A. Colon → storage of undigested food.
B. Small intestine → absorption of mineral salts.
C. Stomach → mixes food with digestive juice.
D. Gullet → absorption of food.
- 2. What is the function of the red colouring matter found in the red blood cells?
A. To give blood its red colour.
B. To mix with oxygen.
C. To transport oxygen.
D. To transport hormones.
- 3. In the human reproductive system, fusion of the male and the female sex cells takes place at the,
A. uterus B. cervix
C. vagina D. oviduct.
- 4. During adolescent stage, which one of the following changes does not take place in both boys and girls?
A. Increase in body weight.
B. Production of mature sex cells.
C. Enlargement of breasts.
D. Growth of pubic hair.
- 5. The diagram below shows the breathing system. Which one of the following shows the correct movement of the parts during inhalation?



- A. V - moves downwards and outwards
- B. W - contracts

- C. U - flattens
- D. X - lengthens.
- 6. At which stage of HIV and AIDS do syndromes start to be visible?
A. Symptomatic stage.
B. Full blown AIDS.
C. Incubation stage.
D. Window stage.
- 7. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of a salamander?
A. It lays numerous eggs.
B. Its body has no scales.
C. When it's young it breathes by means of lungs.
D. It is an example of amphibians.
- 8. Which one of the following lists shows diseases that cannot be contracted from drinking unboiled water?
A. Bilharzia and malaria.
B. Typhoid and cholera.
C. Malaria and cholera.
D. Bilharzia and typhoid.
- 9. Which one of the following gases form 1% of air when put together?
A. Rare gases and nitrogen.
B. Nitrogen and oxygen.
C. Oxygen and carbon dioxide.
D. Rare gases and carbon dioxide.
- 10. Std. 8 pupils performed the experiment illustrated below to investigate a component of soil.



- Which property of soil were they investigating?
- A. Air.
 - B. Living organisms.
 - C. Moisture.
 - D. Organic matter.

11. Below are signs and symptoms of a certain disease.

(i) Muscle and joint ache

(ii) Headache

(iii) Fever

(iv) Vomiting

The best way to control the disease described above is by

- A. immunisation.
- B. proper use of treated mosquito nets.
- C. destroying mosquito breeding places.
- D. ensuring proper sanitation.

12. Which one of the following crop pests damages crops by cutting the stems of seedlings?

- A. Army worm.
- B. Aphids.
- C. Stalk borer.
- D. Cutworms.

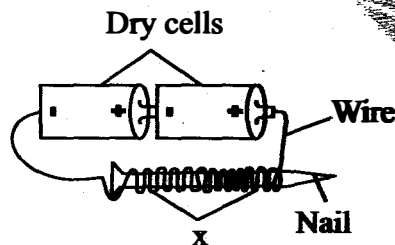
13. Which of the following types of foods would not be suitable for an HIV patient?

- A. Fruits and vegetable.
- B. Boiled rice.
- C. Fried meat.
- D. Ugali.

14. Which of the following is not an effect of drinking alcohol?

- A. Damages the liver.
- B. Causes accidents.
- C. Causes heart attack.
- D. Causes discolouration of the teeth.

15. Which one of the following energy transformation takes place at point marked x?



- A. Electrical and chemical.
- B. Chemical and electrical.
- C. Heat and light.
- D. Electrical and magnetic

16. Which of the following statements is true about immiscible liquids?

- A. When mixed they don't form layers.
- B. They form an homogeneous solution when mixed.
- C. They can be separated by decanting.
- D. When heated the two liquids mix.

17. Why is a clay lining most appropriate to use when making an improved jiko?

- A. It acts as an insulator.
- B. It is a good conductor of heat.
- C. It makes the jiko attractive.
- D. It consumes a lot of charcoal.

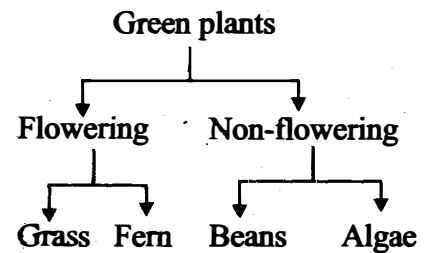
18. Which one of the following statements describes recycling of water as a way of conserving water?

- A. Collecting rainwater.
- B. Watering crops with water that has been used in washing clothes.
- C. Treating water to make it useful again.
- D. Pouring dirty water into the latrine.

19. Freezing food preserves it by

- A. removing air and water.
- B. dehydrating the food.
- C. removing air and germs.
- D. making the germs inactive.

20. The chart below shows classification of plants.



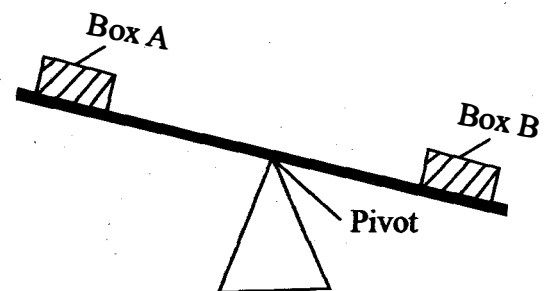
Which two plants are not correctly classified?

- A. Grass and fern.
- B. Grass and beans.
- C. Fern and beans.
- D. Algae and grass.

21. Which one of the following foods cannot be preserved by the use of honey?

- A. Grains.
- B. Fruits.
- C. Meat.
- D. Fish.

22. The diagram below shows a see-saw.



What should be done to the boxes so that they can balance well on the see-saw?

- A. Box B to be moved towards the pivot.
- B. Box B to be moved away from the pivot.
- C. Box A should be moved towards the pivot.
- D. Another weight to be added on box A.

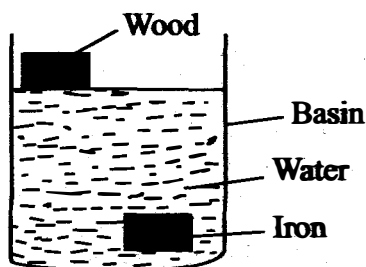
23. Joel noticed that his wife ate soil when she was expectant. What could be the possible reason for this?

- A. Pregnant women like eating soil.
- B. The soil tasted sweet.
- C. She was very hungry.
- D. The wife lacked mineral salts in her body.

24. Which one of the following is **not** a difference between veins and arteries?
- Veins carry blood into from the heart while arteries carry blood away from the heart.
 - Veins have valves whereas arteries do not have valves.
 - Blood in arteries is under high pressure while blood in veins is under low pressure.
 - Veins have a narrow lumen while arteries have a wider lumen.
25. Birds that have a sharp, strong, hooked beak like the one drawn below are **most likely** to be seen near

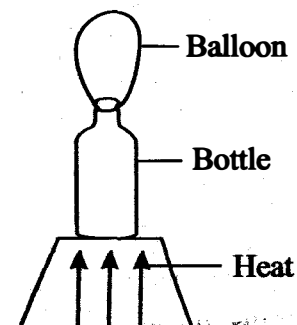


- a butchery
 - a flower plantation
 - a lake
 - a maize plantation.
26. The **main** reason why animals are fed with concentrates is to
- maintain their health.
 - increase production.
 - make the animals strong.
 - avoid some diseases.
27. Carnivorous animals have carnassial teeth that are **mainly** used for
- chewing food.
 - cutting and biting meat.
 - breaking bones.
 - removing meat from bones.
28. Which one of the following is **not** an adaptation of hydrophytes?
- Broad leaves.
 - Dull leaves.
 - A lot of stomata.
 - Deep rooted.
29. Std. 4 pupils performed the experiment shown below.



What were the pupils investigating?

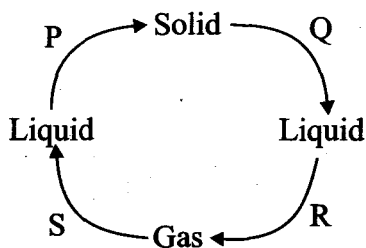
- Shape affects sinking and floating.
 - Type of material affects sinking and floating.
 - Size does not affect sinking and floating.
 - Wood floats on water while a nail sinks on water.
30. Which one of the following is **not** a requirement during photosynthesis?
- Carbon dioxide.
 - Sunlight.
 - Oxygen.
 - Chlorophyll.
31. Which one of the following lists of food consists of protective foods **only**?
- Oranges, meat, sukumawiki.
 - Liver, fish, chicken.
 - Eggs, chapati, beans.
 - Oranges, ripe bananas, spinach.
32. The soil that is easily waterlogged also
- has the best drainage system
 - has a fine texture
 - does not crack when dry
 - is the best in agriculture.
33. A lactating mother should take food that is rich in protein so as to
- repair her worn out body tissues.
 - repair worn out body tissues of her and the baby.
 - to strengthen her body.
 - to strengthen her body and the baby's body.
34. Which one of the following states of matter has a definite volume but has no definite shape?
- Water, air, wood.
 - Wood, soil, powder.
 - Oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen.
 - Water, spirit, paraffin.
35. Which one of the following is **not** an advantage of organic manure to soil?
- It introduces decomposers.
 - It adds nutrients to the soil.
 - It changes the structure of the soil.
 - It releases nutrients very fast.
36. Std. 7 pupils did the experiment shown below.



What were they investigating?

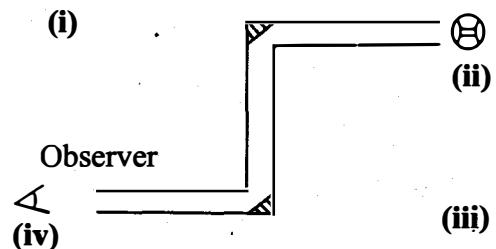
- A. Air decreases on volume when heated.
 B. Air occupies space.
 C. Air exerts pressure.
 D. Air expands when heated.
37. Which one of the following weather instruments is **wrongly** matched with the principal under which it works?
 A. Windsock → matter occupies space.
 B. Liquid thermometer → liquids expand when heated.
 C. Rain gauge → air exerts pressure.
 D. Windvane → air in motion.
38. Which one of the following **does not** contain mechanical energy?
 A. Car battery.
 B. Bicycle dynamo.
 C. Wind turbines.
 D. Water driven generators.
39. Which of the following lists comprises only major components of soil?
 A. Air, heat, soil.
 B. Water, light, plants.
 C. Animals, plants, air.
 D. Light, heat, sound.
40. Three of the following are reasons as to why animals sweat when it is very hot **except**
 A. cool the body.
 B. remove excess water.
 C. dehydrate the body.
 D. release excess heat.

Use the diagram below to answer question 41.



41. Which two processes involve release of heat and absorption of heat respectively?
 A. Q and S B. S and P
 C. P and S D. S and Q
42. Which one of the following source of energy **least** pollutes the environment?
 A. Firewood. B. Biogas.
 C. Petrol. D. Charcoal.
43. Which one of the following is an adaptation to movement on those animals that hop and leap?
 A. The forward legs are long and strong.

- B. They have a moist skin.
 C. They have hollow bones.
 D. They have very strong hind leg.
44. The diagram below shows a periscope. Which one of the labelled parts represents the image position?



- A. (iii) B. (i)
 C. (ii) D. (iv)
45. Jean noted that after washing her sufurias using hard water it did not shine and a substance could form on the sides of the sufuria. What is the name of that substance?
 A. Limescale. B. Scum.
 C. Froth. D. Dirt.
46. The best way to deal with polythene paper bags and plastics that are not useful is to
 A. burn them completely.
 B. bury them into the soil.
 C. recycle them.
 D. dispose them into the compost pit.
47. Joshua ate chips and beef. In which parts of the digestive system did the digestion of the beef and the chips start respectively?
 A. Stomach and mouth.
 B. Mouth and mouth.
 C. Stomach and duodenum.
 D. Mouth and stomach.
48. The nature to which a specific state of matter exists **mainly** depends on
 A. density and pressure.
 B. volume and temperature.
 C. temperature and pressure.
 D. pressure and its weight.
49. All the following are uses of water at home **except** one. Which one?
 A. Watering animals.
 B. Cooking food.
 C. Washing clothes.
 D. Cleaning the toilets.
50. Which one of the following lists comprises tuber crops **only**?
 A. Irish potato, sweet potato, onion.
 B. Cassava, sugarcane, watermelon.
 C. Yams, onions, banana.
 D. Irish potato, cassava, sweet potato.

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST



STANDARD EIGHT

006

MATHEMATICS

TIME: 2 hours

1. What is fifteen million five hundred and fifty thousand five hundred and five written in symbols?

A. 15 555 505 B. 150 550 505
C. 15 550 505 D. 15 505 550

2. What is the total value of the digit in the place value of thousandths in the number 37.9846?
A. 0.0006 B. 0.004 C. 0.08 D. 0.0040

3. **Work out**

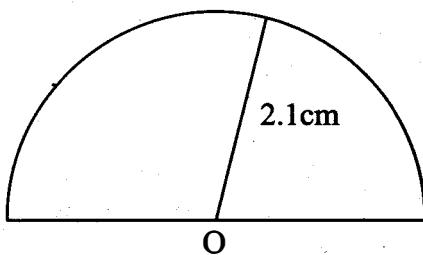
$$\left(5\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}\right) \times 9\frac{3}{5} \div 1\frac{1}{5} - 2\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{3}$$

A. $29\frac{11}{12}$ B. $10\frac{1}{12}$ C. $29\frac{1}{12}$ D. $10\frac{11}{12}$

4. The area of a square plot is $153\frac{9}{64} \text{ m}^2$. What is the length of one side?

A. $12\frac{1}{8} \text{ m}$ B. $12\frac{3}{8} \text{ m}$ C. $1\frac{3}{8} \text{ m}$ D. $11\frac{3}{8} \text{ m}$

5. Calculate the area of the semicircle drawn below where O is the centre of the circle.



A. 69.3cm^2 B. 3.3cm^2
C. 6.93cm^2 D. 33cm^2

6. Which one of the following numbers is not divisible by 11?

A. 490919 B. 5698
C. 54758 D. 29314

7. A rope 462m long was wound round the curved surface of a cylindrical tank 7 times. Calculate the radius of the tank.

A. 14m B. 21m C. 28m D. 10.5m

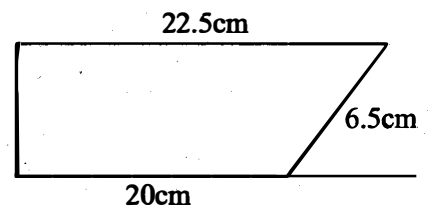
8. The length of a rectangular plot is 125m. Its width measures 78m. It was fenced using 5 strands of barbed wire. The wire was bought in rolls of 500m each. What length of wire remained?

A. 330m B. 470m C. 430m D. 30m

9. What is 79.9987 rounded off to the nearest hundredths?

A. 800.00 B. 80
C. 80.00 D. 79.90

10. Calculate the area of the figure below.



A. 127.5cm^2 B. 170.625cm^2
C. 255cm^2 D. 325.7cm^2

11. Jokoyo paid sh. 1020 for a pair of trousers whose marked price was sh. 1200. Calculate the percentage discount allowed.

A. 30% B. 10% C. 15% D. 20%

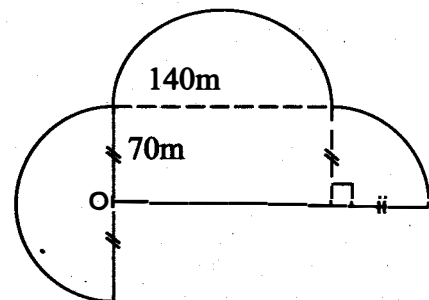
12. A tank was $\frac{5}{12}$ full of water. When 240 litres was drawn, it became $\frac{1}{4}$ full. Find the capacity of the water in the tank when half full.

A. 1440L B. 2880L C. 960L D. 720L

13. What is the total length of wire used to make a cuboid measuring 18cm 15cm and 12cm?

A. 45cm B. 1332cm
C. 3240cm D. 180cm

14. An athlete ran round the field drawn below twice. What distance in kilometres did he cover?

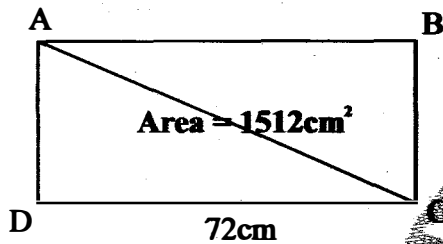


A. 830m B. 1660m
C. 1520m D. 760m

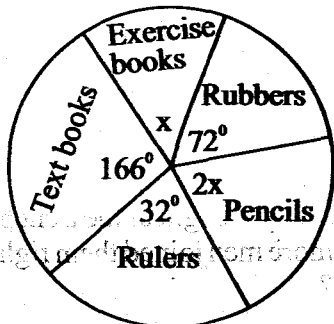
15. What is the sum of the next two numbers in the sequence below?

81, 121, 169, 225, _____, _____
A. 650 B. 545 C. 689 D. 818

16. Three partners shared some profit equally among themselves. One partner spent $\frac{1}{4}$ of his money to pay rent and a half to pay school fees. He remained with sh. 2400. How much profit did they share altogether?
 A. sh. 19200 B. sh. 9600
 C. sh. 7200 D. sh. 28 800
17. Solve for the value of y in the equation
 $\frac{1}{2}(18 + 2y) + 3(y - 2) = 15$
 A. 3 B. 4 C. $4\frac{1}{2}$ D. $3\frac{1}{2}$
18. The area of the rectangle ABCD drawn below is 1512cm^2 . Its length is 72cm .

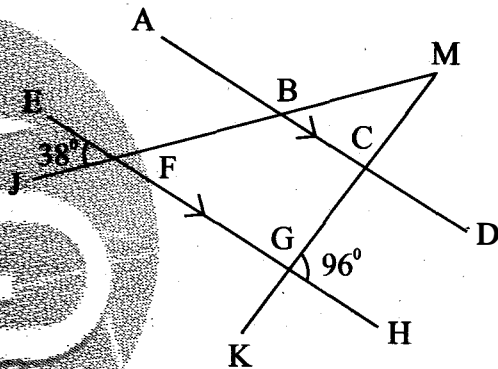


- What is the length of diagonal AC?
 A. 55cm B. 75cm C. 65cm D. 85cm
19. A man gave 0.45 of his wealth to his wife, 0.47 to his first born son and the rest to his second born son. What percentage of his father's wealth did the second born son receive?
 A. 47% B. 80% C. 45% D. 8%
20. Rachael deposited sh. 20 000 in a financial institution. She withdrew all her money at the end of 3 year, which amounted to sh. 21500. At what rate percent per annum was the bank giving the interest?
 A. 2% B. 5% C. $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ D. 3%
21. The ratio of men to women to children in church was 3:5:7 respectively. There were 77 children, how many adults were there?
 A. 88 B. 132 C. 165 D. 495
22. The pie-chart below shows the number of items available in a stationer's. If there were 96 rulers, how many more pencils than exercise books were there?

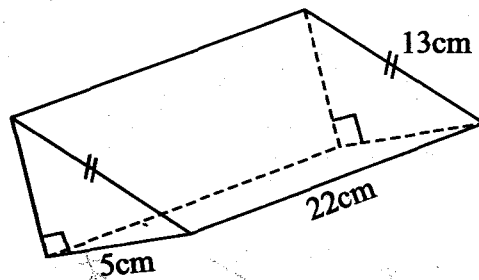


- A. 90 B. 320 C. 108 D. 432

23. A saleslady sold 1250 thermos flasks last month. The price of each thermos flask is sh. 500. She received sh. 25 000 as commission. Calculate the percentage commission given.
 A. 4% B. $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ C. 10% D. 5%
24. If $w=2, x=3, y=4$ and $z=y+1$, what is the value of
 $\frac{z^2 + wx}{2y}$?
 A. $3\frac{3}{4}$ B. 4 C. $3\frac{7}{8}$ D. 3
25. In the figure below line ABCD is parallel to line EFGH. Line JFBM and MCGK are transversals. Angle JFE = 38° and angle CGH = 96° . What is the value of angle BMC?



- A. 38° B. 58° C. 84° D. 62°
26. Construct triangle XYZ. Such that Angle $XYZ = 60^\circ$, angle $YXZ = 55^\circ$ and line $YZ = 7\text{cm}$. Draw a circle touching the edges of the triangle. What is the radius of the circle?
 A. 1.8cm B. 4.2cm C. 2.4cm D. 2.1cm
27. There were 35 pupils in a class. $\frac{3}{7}$ of them are girls. The mean mass of the girls is 28kg and the mean mass of the boys is 32kg. What is the total mass of all the pupils in the class?
 A. 640kg B. 450kg
 C. 890kg D. 1060kg
28. Calculate the volume of the wedge drawn below.



- A. 1320cm^3 B. 1430cm^3
 C. 660cm^3 D. 715cm^3

29. To buy a refrigerator on hire purchase terms a deposit of sh. 8 000 is required followed by 8 months equal monthly instalment of sh. 6500. The hire purchase price is 20% more than the marked price. Calculate its marked price.

- A. sh. 48 000 B. sh. 50 000
C. sh. 60 000 D. sh. 72 000

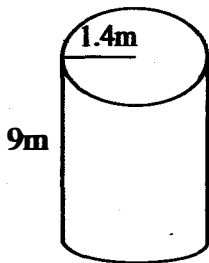
30. A bucket whose capacity was 24 litres was $\frac{2}{3}$ full of milk. The milk was packed into 4 decilitre packets and sold at sh. 15 per packet. If the milk vendor had bought it at sh. 30 per litre, how much profit did she make?

- A. sh. 1200 B. sh. 1080
C. sh. 120 D. sh. 480

31. Increase 225 in the ratio 5:3

- A. $281\frac{1}{4}$ B. 360 C. 300 D. 375

32. The tank below shows an open cylindrical tank. Calculate its total surface area.



- A. $91.52m^2$ B. $85.36m^2$
C. $6.16m^2$ D. $55.44m^2$

33. A business man sold a suitcase for sh. 7500 making a profit of 25%. At what price had he bought the suit case?

- A. sh. 1875 B. sh. 6000
C. sh. 5625 D. sh. 9375

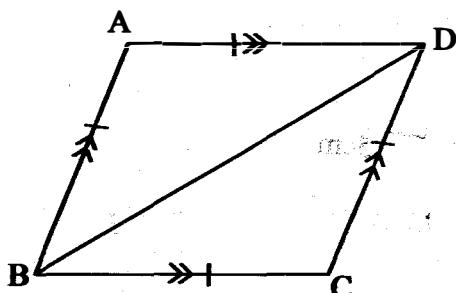
34. An aeroplane left Cairo at 0015hrs and arrived at Nairobi at 3.15pm. How long did the journey take?

- A. 15 hours B. 10 hours
C. 13 hours D. 3 hours.

35. The distance from Mombasa to Nairobi is 350km. It is represented on a map by a line 3.5cm long. What is the scale used in the map?

- A. 1:10000000 B. 1:10000
C. 1:1000000 D. 1:100000

36. In the figure below line $AB = BC = CD = DA = 10cm$. Diagonal $BD = 16cm$. What is the length of diagonal AC ?



- A. 6cm B. 10cm
C. 24cm D. 12cm

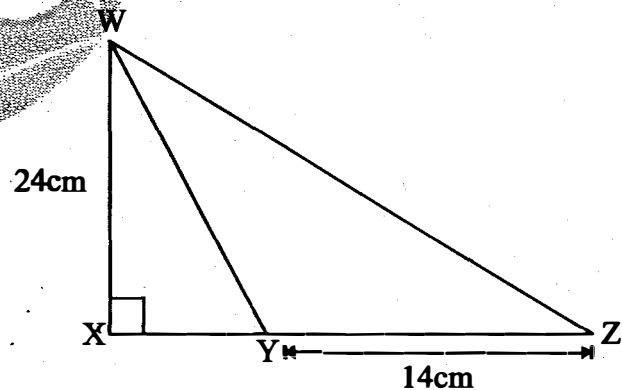
37. The table below shows international postal charges for parcels.

Weight steps	Africa	Near East	Rest of the World
up to 500g	450.00	610.00	710.00
over 500g upto 1kg	700.00	750.00	890.00
over 1kg upto 2kg	845.00	900.00	1020.00
over 2kg upto 5kg	1010.00	1150.00	1270.00
over 5kg upto 10kg	1200.00	1320.00	1490.00
over 10kg upto 15kg	1310.00	1430.00	1550.00
over 15kg upto 20kg	1390.00	1500.00	1670.00
over 20kg upto 30kg	1450.00	1650.00	1890.00

A man sent 3 parcels as follows, one to Europe (Near East), the second one to South Africa and the third one to Australia (Rest of the world). Their masses were 10.5kg, 30kg and 1500g respectively. How much did he pay for their postage?

- A. sh. 3900 B. sh. 3850
C. sh. 4900 D. sh. 4250

38. The area of triangle $WXY = 84cm^2$. Line $YZ = 14cm$. What is the area of triangle WYZ ?



- A. $336cm^2$ B. $168cm^2$
C. $294cm^2$ D. $252cm^2$

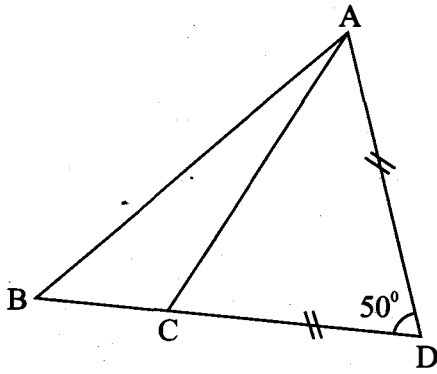
39. Pendo bought y mangoes. Her friend Kisilu bought 12 less. Alice bought twice as many mangoes as Pendo. Write an expression to find the total number of mangoes the three pupils bought.

- A. $3y - 6$ B. $4y + 12$
C. $4y + 6$ D. $4y - 12$

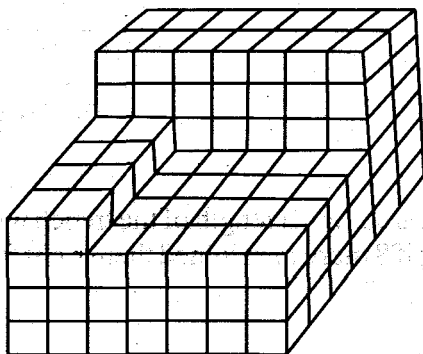
40. To dig a 36m long trench 24 men will be required. What length of the trench will be dug if 8 more men joined them right from the start?

- A. 48m B. 32m
C. 42m D. 27m

41. In the figure below triangle ACD is isosceles. Angle $ADC = 50^\circ$ and angle $ABC = 38^\circ$. What is the size of angle BAC ?

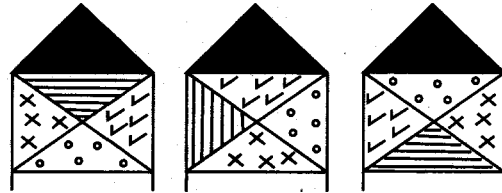


- A. 65° B. 48° C. 27° D. 50°
42. Kamene bought the following items from a supermarket:
 3 rolls of tissue paper @ sh. 25
 A 2kg packet of wheat flour at sh. 105 per packet
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ kg of sugar for sh. 140
 2 - 2kg tins of cooking fat at sh. 40 per kg
 She paid for the items using a sh. 1000 note and received a discount of 10%. How much balance did she get?
 A. sh. 360 B. sh. 640
 C. sh. 432 D. sh. 568
43. A cylindrical container has a circumference of 88cm and a height of 25cm. Calculate its volume in cubic centimetres.
 A. 2200cm^3 B. 15400cm^3
 C. 3080cm^3 D. 61600cm^3
44. How many days are there between the 12th of January and the 7th of March year 2012?
 A. 54 B. 53 C. 56 D. 55
45. The temperature of ice was 16° below the freezing point. It was warmed at a rate of 3°C per minute for 26 minutes. What was the temperature of the water at the end of the 26th minute?
 A. 78°C B. 62°C C. 94°C D. 42°C
46. How many blocks are used to make the stack drawn below?

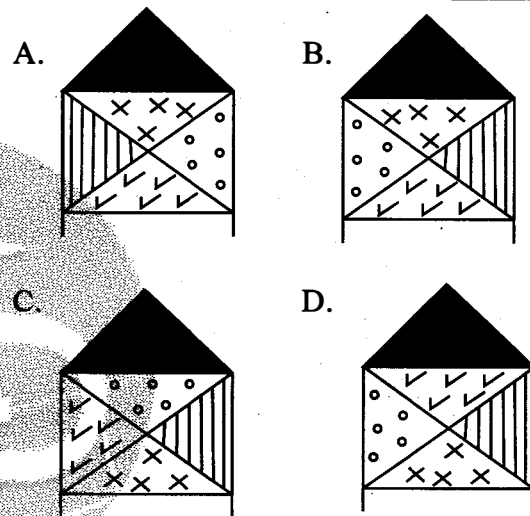


- A. 144 B. 196 C. 176 D. 204

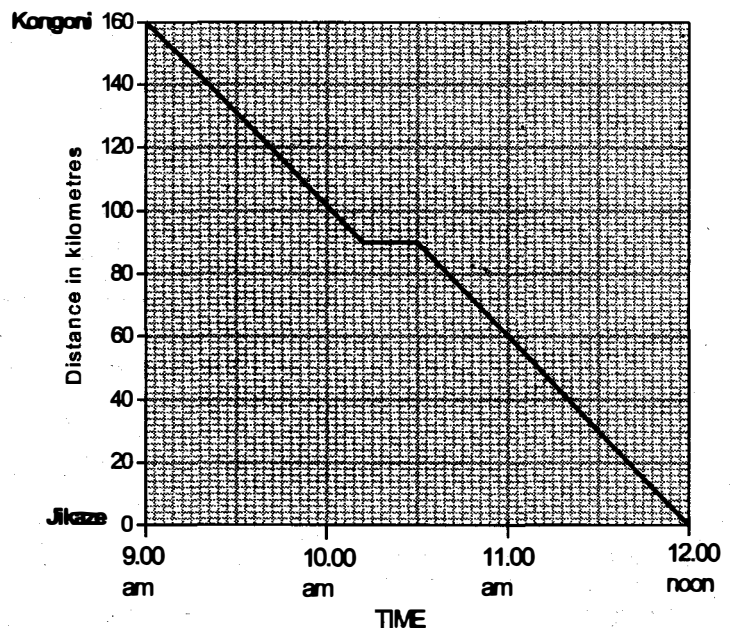
47. The scale of a map is 1:20 000. What is the drawing length of a river 4.2km long as represented on the map?
 A. 21mm B. 4.2cm C. 2.1cm D. 21cm
48. $\frac{3}{7}$ of the number of pupils in a school are girls. What is the ratio of boys to girls in the school.
 A. 4:3 B. 3:4 C. 4:7 D. 7:4
49. What is the next shape in the pattern?



_____ ?



50. The graph below shows Were's journey from Kongoni to Jikaze town.



How many kilometres had he covered when he stopped to change a punctured wheel?

- A. 70km B. 90km
 C. 100km D. 60km

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST



STANDARD EIGHT

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.

He just happened. 1 of us 2 where he came 3, how long he 4 stay and if he would carry all his suspect self away- where he was bound. He just happened. The next we knew he had planted his small tent in our 5. He 6 to be one of those inarticulate figures who would assert themselves without a word-only a grant, 7 and 8 it.

He was 9 crude and very rude. That is how we 10 dismiss this man 11 we could not pin down. He 12 no identity card. For those were hard days 13 us 14 you could not afford to 15 without the Government's neat documents.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. One | B. Any | C. Many | D. None |
| 2. | A. knew | B. realized | C. recognized | D. understood |
| 3. | A. to | B. with | C. from | D. of |
| 4. | A. could | B. would | C. should | D. might |
| 5. | A. midst | B. within | C. among | D. surrounding |
| 6. | A. liked | B. may | C. resembled | D. seemed |
| 7. | A. certainly | B. perhaps | C. likely | D. unlikely |
| 8. | A. get on with | B. get at with | C. get away with | D. get by with |
| 9. | A. in fact | B. in case | C. actually | D. really |
| 10. | A. has to | B. had to | C. was to | D. were to |
| 11. | A. that | B. which | C. who | D. whom |
| 12. | A. took | B. got | C. carried | D. tooked |
| 13. | A. with | B. on | C. to | D. for |
| 14. | A. while | B. when | C. then | D. so |
| 15. | A. move | B. run | C. visit | D. sleep |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the alternative that means the same as the given sentence.

16. **If it were not for the money you gave me, I would not have bought the book.**
A. I bought the book because I had the money.
B. Had it not been for you I would not have bought the book.
C. If it wasn't you, I would have bought the book.
D. It is you who made me buy the book.
17. **The naughty boy turned over a new leaf.**
A. The naughty boy changed his behaviour.
B. The naughty boy decided to become worst.

- C. The naughty boy was jailed.
D. The naughty boy took a leaf.
18. **The suspect took cover behind the toilets.**
A. The suspect went behind the covered toilets.
B. The suspect escaped behind the toilets.
C. The suspect hid behind the toilets.
D. The suspects waited behind the toilets.

For questions 19 to 21, choose the alternative that best completes the sentence.

19. The lady was wearing _____ dress.
A. an expensive, lovely, white, flowing
B. a lovely, expensive, white, flowing

- C. white, expensive, lovely, flowing.
D. a flowing, white, lovely, expensive.
20. The suspect was acquainted
A. with all charges. B. for all charges.
C. of all charges. D. from all charges.
21. It is only after he pays
A. when he will be allowed in class.
B. then he will be allowed in class.
C. so he will be allowed in class.
D. that he will be allowed in the class.

For questions 22 and 23, choose the correct alternative that can fill in the blank spaces.

22. We found the child _____ on the floor.
A. lying B. laying
C. laid D. lain

23. Monica is worse than _____ in English.
A. she B. he
C. him D. they

In questions 24 and 25, choose the alternative that means the same as the underlined words.

24. The parents' meeting was called off due to the raging floods.
A. postponed.
B. delayed.
C. cancelled.
D. extinguished.
25. It is by accident that they got the lost money.
A. coincidence B. choice
C. plan D. luck.

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

When Wekesa entered the Sigalagala National Hospital's Cancer Ward and walked towards Kimani's bed, he was greeted by the teeth of his old-time friend bared by excruciating pain, making him appear as if he was offering a generous smile to anyone coming into the ward. He let the patient struggle with a bout of pain, watching how emaciated the high school teacher now was, and when he thought Kimani had some relief he said, "The pain has not gone down?"

Kimani braced himself as if reaching for breath. "Thi-this leg," he foundered between bitir.g waves of pain, "i-is bad."

"He has not closed an eye the past two days," an old man in the adjacent bed said.

Kimani datched a blanket in a lame hand pushed it slowly away and made an effort to prop himself up. "Whe - where is Jenn..?"

Wekesa said he and Jeniffer Kimani's wife, had driven together to the hospital. She had gone to the hospital laboratory to pick up the report on the patient. "She should be here any minute."

Soon Jeniffer appeared but she did not get into the ward. She beckoned Wekesa who nastily walked over to her, out in the corridor. "They've lost the report," she said

"What do you mean, they've lost the report?" Wekesa said, incredulous. "How?"

The lab people had told her they couldn't find her husband's report, that it most likely was lost or the specimen probably never reached them. Then looking away, far far away beyond the long corridor like a helpless creature that had suddenly been thrown into the wilderness, Jeniffer said, "Off course it is not lost. They want something".

As Jeniffer spoke, Wekesa felt something thick and hard moving up his throat, almost choking him. He noticed how helpless she was, looking vacantly before her and not mustering enough courage to face him. "You have done more for us than anybody ever could, Wekesa. But allow me to ask for a favour. Some money to give to the lab people. I have no money."

Wekesa bit his lower lip bitterly. Then shot back into the ward and went straight to the nurse. In rising anger, his arms swinging and fists punching the air he sought to be told why people should bribe to get a service they had a right to.

26. Which one of the following is not true according to the first paragraph?
A. Wekesa found his friend in pain.
B. Kimani smiled joyfully to everyone who got into the ward.

- B. Kimani had become thin.
D. Kimani was a secondary school teacher.
27. The word 'emaciated' can best be replaced by
A. plump B. chubby
C. sick D. thin.

animals eat the vegetation and leave the soil bare. During the rains, running water easily washes away the soil down to the lowlands.

This also makes it easier for other agents of soil erosion to carry away the soil.

The new developments in agriculture and improved methods of farming have helped in the prevention of soil erosion. In the slopy areas, cover plants such as lucern and sweet potato vines are grown. The farmers practise contour farming and terracing. These methods ensure that running water does not carry away the soil to the lowlands.

Crop rotation and meaningful intercropping should be practised as they help prevent soil erosion by retaining the nutrients in the soil. Few animals should be grazed in a plot of land to ensure that overgrazing does not take place.

Afforestation is another measure used to **curb** soil erosion. Where forests have been cleared by man or fires, new trees are planted. The roots of these trees hold the soil and protect it from agents of soil erosion. Where soil erosion has taken place and gullies are already formed, gabions are built to arrest soil, stopping it from being washed down to the rivers.

39. Why is soil erosion causing concern world wide?
A. It greatly affects the areas where it has occurred.
B. It is a problem worldwide.
C. It has many causes.
D. It has many advantages.
40. Which one of the following is not a cause of soil erosion?
A. Deforestation.
B. Overcropping.
C. Overgrazing.
D. Intercropping.
41. The word '*susceptible*' can best be replaced by
A. viable B. prone
C. caused D. resistant.
42. Deforestation is mainly practised in order to
A. get room for road construction.
B. acquire more vegetation cover.
C. create space for farming.
D. get herbal medicine.
43. Which one of the following is not true according to the passage?
A. Afforestation helps to hold soil together.
B. Farming can be done in slopy areas without causing soil erosion.
C. Latest methods of farming cause soil erosion.
D. Growing different crops help to preserve nutrients.
44. Which one of the following is not the latest method of farming?
A. Contour farming.
B. Terracing.
C. Crop rotation.
D. Growing of cover crops.
45. Keeping of large number of animals
A. makes the soil to be bare.
B. makes the land fertile.
C. washes away the soil.
D. gives enough vegetation to animals.
46. Crop rotation and intercropping
A. prevents water from running to the lowlands.
B. makes it easier for agents of soil erosion to carry away the soil.
C. holds the soil together.
D. ensures that nutrients are not lost.
47. How can overgrazing be prevented?
A. By keeping a large herd of cattle.
B. By feeding the animals well.
C. By keeping few animals.
D. By not keeping any animal on the farm.
48. The word '*curb*' can be replaced by
A. encourage B. prevent
C. cause D. give.
49. How many prevention measures of soil erosion have been mentioned in the passage?
A. 8 B. 6
C. 7 D. 5
50. The **most** appropriate title for the passage above is
A. Types of Soil Erosion.
B. Ways of Preventing Soil Erosion.
C. Causes of Soil Erosion and their Remedy.
D. Poor Farming Practices.

TARGETER WINGS JARIBIO LA MTHANI



DARASA LA NANE KISWAHILI

006

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.

Ushauri wa wazazi haungemfaidi Kamau. Yeye hangeweza kuacha tabia 1. Tabia yake ilimfanya 2 shuleni. Mwalimu mkuu alihofia kuwa 3 wanafunzi wale wengine. Baadaye alijiunga na genge la wezi 4 wakazi wote walilihofia kwa kuwa 5. Siku moja walipovamia 6 nguo, walinaswa wote 7. Kamau hakuonekana kujutia tabia yake. "Kwa nini nijute? Hawakusema wasemao kuwa 8."

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | A. zuri | B. bovu | C. nzuri | D. mbaya |
| 2. | A. akalishwe | B. afukuzwe | C. atafutwe | D. apelekwe |
| 3. | A. atawaharibu | B. amewaharibu | C. angewaharibu | D. aliwaharibu |
| 4. | A. ambalo | B. ambao | C. ambawo | D. ambacho |
| 5. | A. walilala roho mkononi | B. waliamka uso kifuani | C. walilala macho mtandani | D. walilala macho mtandani |
| 6. | A. duka za | B. duka ya | C. duka la | D. maduka za |
| 7. | A. labda | B. hata | C. na | D. lakini |
| 8. | A. majuto ni mjukuu huja baadaye | B. nzikafu jua ya kidonda si hasara | C. asiyefunzwa na mamaye hufunzwa na ulimwengu | D. asiyefunzwa na mamaye hufunzwa na ulimwengu |

Uamuzi wa 9 wasichana unapatawa kuanzwa na kila mmoja. Hakuna mtoto 10 mwingine. Ni vizuri 11 wana wetu bila ya kujali jinsia. Tunapokosa kuwasomisha wasichana tujue kuwa 12 taifa 13 hivyo basi ni vyema kuhakikisha kuwa 14 wetu wanapata elimu ambayo itawafanya 15.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 9. | A. kuwanyima | B. kuwapendelea | C. kuwanyakua | D. kuwabagua |
| 10. | A. aliye mbora kuliko | B. aliyekuwa bora kuliko | C. aliye bora kuliko | D. aliye mbora kuliko |
| 11. | A. tuwatie hina | B. tuwatie hamazo | C. tuwatie shime | D. tuwatie kapuni |
| 12. | A. tunachuchua | B. tumaimarisha | C. tumacemea | D. tunadumaza |
| 13. | A. nzima | B. nzito | C. zima | D. mzima |
| 14. | A. vijana | B. magashi | C. warembo | D. vipusa |
| 15. | A. wakwee ngazi ya ulitima | B. washuke ngazi ya maendeleo | C. wakwee ngazi ya maendeleo | D. waipende ngazi ya maendeleo |

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

16. Ni tashbihi gani inayoafikiana na maelezo haya; "Kutokeza na kuvutia vizuri kwa haraka?"
A. Chipuka kama majani.
B. Chanua kama waridi.
C. Chanua kama mgomba.
D. Chipuka kama uyoga.
17. Ni neno gani linalosimamia maelezo haya?
(i) Chipuka kutoka mwilini
(ii) Kaa mahali ili kupata joto la kitu kama vile moto
(iii) Kuwa na ngozi.
A. Panda. B. Mea. C. Ota. D. Tia.

18. Anayesoma, kusahihisha na kusanifu maandishi au makala huitwaje?
A. Mwandishi. B. Mhariri.
C. Msomi. D. Mkurugenzi.
19. Darubini ni
A. kifaa kinachotumiwa kuona vitu vilivyo mbali angani vionekane karibu na vidogo vionekane vikubwa.
B. kuona viungo vya mwili.
C. kifaa kinachotumiwa, kuchunguza viini. vidogo, visivyoweza kuonekana kwa macho.
D. kifaa kinachofanya vitu vilivyo mbali vionekane vikiwa karibu.
20. Mtu anayehamia nchi nyingine na kununua ardhi na kuishi katika nchi hiyo huitwa?

21. A. Mkimbizi. B. Mlowezi.
C. Mtoro. D. Msaliti.
Chagua sentensi yenye kivumishi kionyeshi
A. Mwalimu ametupa insha nyingine.
B. Daktari amewatibu wagonjwa wanane.
C. Meya amelinunua gari jipya.
D. Kiatu kile ni cha rangi nyeusi.
22. **Tumia kiunganishi kifaacho.**
Niendapo nyumbani kwake _____ humpata akisoma.
A. yeye B. aghalabu
C. maadamu D. madhali
23. **Tambua matumizi ya -vingine.**
Alitaka tuondoke leo lakini mimi naona vingine.
A. Kuonyesha kiwakilishi cha ngeli.
B. Kuonyesha wingi wa kingine.
C. Kuonyesha maoni yanayokinzana.
D. Kuonyesha kivumishi cha pekee.
24. **Tegua kitendawili**
Nitazame tuwasiliane
A. Rununu B. Kioo. C. Redio. D. Barua.
25. Chagua **methali** yenye maana sawa na
Chuma kiwahi kingali moto
A. Mwenda pole hajikwai.
B. Usipoziba ufa utajenga ukuta.
C. Aliye juu mngoje chini.

26. **Andika kinyume cha,**
Wifi alizisuka nywele
A. Wifi hakuzisuka nywele.
B. Dada alizisuka nywele.
C. Mwamu alizisuka nywele.
D. Mwamu alizifumua nywele.
27. **Ni nini maana ya,**
Hawapikiki katika chungu kimoja.
A. Hawachomani kwa makaa kwa sababu ni marafiki.
B. Ni wandani wa chanda na pete.
C. Ni mahasimu makubwa.
D. Hatiliani mboni kwa umbali.
28. **Chagua wingi wa;**
Binti yangu amejiipaka wanja mguuni.
A. Mabinti zangu wamejiipaka nyanja miguuni.
B. Mabinti zetu wamejiipaka wanja miguuni.
C. Mabinti zetu wamejiipaka nyanja miguuni.
D. Mabinti zangu wamejiipaka wanja miguuni.
29. **'Birika' ni nomino katika ngeli gani?**
A. I - ZI B. I - I
C. U - ZI D. LI - YA
30. **Akisami $\frac{8}{9}$ huitwa?**
A. Tisa kwa nane. B. Subui nane.
C. Nane na tisa. D. Tusui nane.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Katika karne za mababu zetu wanyama wote waliishi kwa amani na utengamano. Yaonekana walifuata ile busara ya kinga na kinga ndipo moto uwakapo. Umoja wao uliwafaa wote kwa kuwa jambo ambalo lingempata mmoja wao, lingeshughulikiwa na kaumu nzima. Hii ni hali ambayo ilimfurahisha sana rafalme wao simba. Aliwataka wawe na chudi za mchwa ambao hawachoki kuguguna gogo mpaka likatike. Alitaka wajue kuwa **ivapo mchwa wangepanikiwa kutenda makubwa hivyo sembuse wao.**

Msimu mmoja wa kiangazi kulitokea ukame uliokithiri mpaka. Visima vya maji, vijito na vidimbwi vyote vilikauka kaukau na kuwa na uhaba wa maji ungedhani jangwa la sahara. Hata hivyo katika kila jumuiya hakukosekani wazee wenye busara. Basi kiongozi wa wanyama na baraza lake waliamrisha mbiu ipigwe. Ni lazima wangetafuta njia za **kujiruzuku.** Waliamua kutoa suluhu ambayo ingefuatwa, hawangepata shida yoyote siku za usoni. Baada ya wanyama wote kuwasili, kiongozi wao alianza hivi:-

“Wanyama wenzangu hamjambo? Nadhani kila mmoja wenu ameona jinsi ambavyo tumetaabika kwa ukosefu wa maji pindi kiangazi **kilingia**. Hivyo basi baraza langu limependekeza tuchimbe kisima ili tuweze kutega maji ya mvua. Je mwaonaje?” Wanyama wote walikubaliana kwa pamoja ila sungura. Sungura alichukua kuchoka na kwa kuwa hapo awali alifaulu kwingi kwa ujanja wake, aliamua kuwa hangechimba kisima. **Alisahau kuwa si kila wakati mwenye kisu kikali hula nyama.**

Shughuli za kuchimba zilianza na sungura hakuhudhuria. Baada ya mvua kunyesha, maji yaliingia kisimani na kufurika furufuri. Masika hupishana na **kiangazi** kama nyuki mzingani. Hivyo basi baada ya masika kiangazi kilibisha hodi kwa kishindo. Ahueni ya wanyama ni kuwa walikuwa wamechimba kisima chao. Wanyama wote waliazimia kumzuia sungura kunywa maji ya kisima chao. Hivyo basi waliamrisha ndovu kulinda kisima. Ndovu hakutaka na hivyo basi alimpendekeza fisi kwa kuwa sungura angekaribia basi angekunywa kitoweo cha fisi. Sungura alibeba asali na kuelekea kisimani. Alimwambia fisi kuwa angenaruhusu kunywa maji, angempa asali. Alimwonjesha kidogo. Kwa pupa fisi alimkubalia sungura kunywa maji. Sungura hakumwamini fisi na hivyo alimwomba amfunge mtini. Fisi hakupinga mradi tu angempewa asali. Basi alimfungua mtini. Ajabu ni kuwa baada ya kunywa maji, alimwacha fisi mtini bila asali.

Siku iliyofuata, wanyama walishangaaa kumkuta fisi alilia kwenye mti. Walimfungua na simba aliudhika sana. Aliamua kukilinda kisima mwenyewe. Sungura alipomwona simba alimwambia kuwa alikuwa amembebea nyama ya kuchomwa na angempa angekubali anywe maji. Simba alijua kuwa huo ulikuwa ujanja lakini akasema kuwa angedai nyama kwanza halafu amnyime Sungura maji. Basi alidai kupewa nyama kwanza. Sungura alimwita achukue. Alipofika

pale nyama ilipokuwa alianguka kwenye shimo lenye kina kirefu. Kumbe sungura alikuwa amelifunika ili lisione kane. Alienda na kunywa maji.

Wanyama walishangaa sana kwa tukio hilo. Hapo ndipo kobe aliamua kumnasa sungura. **Alidharauliwa na wengi ati kwa kuwa wanyama wakubwa walishindwa na sungura.** Alipika gundi mwilini. Sungura alipoona kobe aliamua kumchapa. Alirusha ngumi ya kushoto ikakwama, ya kulia vivyo hivyo hata miguu na kichwa vilikwama. Alirudi nyumbani na sungura akiwa mgongoni. **Pwagu kwa kweli alipata pwaguzi.**

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>31. Simba alifurahishwa sana na
A. wanyama kuishi kwa pamoja bila taharuki yoyote.
B. bidii ambayo wanyama waliweza kuonyesha kwake.
C. jinsi ambavyo wanyama walikuwa wakishirikiana wakati wa taabu.
D. uamuzi wa wanyama kumchagua yeye kama kiongozi wao.</p> <p>32. <u>Iwapo mchwa wangepanikiwa kutenda makubwa hivyo sembuse wao!</u> Ina maana kuwa
A. wanyama pia walikuwa na uwezo wa kuguguna gogo mpaka likatike.
B. mchwa walikuwa na uwezo mkubwa wa kushirikiana kuliko wanyama.
C. wanyama walistahili kufanya yote yaliyofanywa na mchwa.
D. wanyama walikuwa na bidii kubwa ya kuzalisha kuliko mchwa.</p> <p>33. Ni nini maana ya, <u>"kujiruzuku"</u> kulingana na kifungu?
A. Kutafuta pesa za kutimiza mahitaji yao.
B. Kuomba neema kutoka kwa Mola.
C. Kujiepusha na janga la ukame.
D. Kushirikiana pamoja.</p> <p>34. Baraza la simba lilifua dafu
A. kumtia sungura adabu.
B. kusuluhisha shida ya maji.
C. kuwaleta wanyama pamoja.
D. kuileta mvua ya masika.</p> <p>35. <u>"Alisahau kuwa si kila wakati mwenye kisu kikali hula nyama"</u>. Ina maana kuwa
A. sungura alitarajia kuwa akifaulu kwa kutumia ujanja wake.
B. si wakati wote werevu wa sungura ungemfanya afaidi.
C. si kila mnyama hangekuwa tayari kushirikiana na sungura.
D. si kila ujanja huwa na pingamizi.</p> | <p>36. Kiangazi ni
A. majira ya mwaka wakati jua linapokuwa kali baina ya vuli na masika.
B. hali ya nchi kuwa kavu kiasi cha kutowezesha kupata mavuno ya kutosha.
C. msimu ambao hufuata mvua kubwa.
D. ngozi ndogo ya kupandia mahali.</p> <p>37. Kwa nini ndovu alimchagua fisi alinde kisima?
A. Ndovu mwenyewe hakutaka kulinda kisima.
B. Fisi ni mnyama mla nyama na angemfanya sungura kitoweo.
C. Alijua fisi hupenda asali sana.
D. Alijua fisi na sungura walikuwa maadui wakubwa sana.</p> <p>38. Kwa nini sungura alimwonjesha fisi asali kidogo?
A. Ili fisi ahakikishe kuwa kwa kweli ilikuwa asali.
B. Fisi alikuwa na njaa sana.
C. Ilikuwa hila ya kumfanya fisi amwamini.
D. Ili uzito wa asali upungue na iweze kubebeka kwa urahisi.</p> <p>39. Simba alipoamua kukilinda kisima alisahau kuwa
A. sungura hakuwa akitumia nguvu za mwili ila akili.
B. fisi alikuwa tayari ameshindwa na sungura.
C. ndovu ambaye alikuwa mkubwa kuliko yeye alikataa shughuli hiyo.
D. huenda sungura hangeenda kisimani siku hiyo.</p> <p>40. <u>"Pwagu kwa kweli alipata pwaguzi"</u> kwa kuwa
A. licha ya sungura kudhani kuwa mjanja sana alimpata mjanja kuliko yeye.
B. sungura hangeweza kunywa maji kutoka kisimani.
C. mwizi wa maji aliweza kushikwa na mwizi mwingine.
D. maji yangekuwa yaliwatosha wanyama.</p> |
|--|--|

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Taifa lisilo na akiba ya kutosha hutaabika wakati wa uhitaji ukifika. Ni vizuri serikali ianze kuwekeza kwa vijana ambao inasemekana ndio viongozi wa kesho. Maendeleo yoyote katika nchi hutegemea msingi ya vijana. Nchi yoyote inayodai kuwa na maono haiwezi kuwazika vijana katika kaburi la saha. Taifa kama hilo huishia kutumia mabilioni ya pesa na hata hutenga wizara maalum ya kuwashughulikia raha za dunia kama uasherati na utumizi wa dawa za kulevya. Taifa lolote linalopuza masuala ya vijana, lijue kuwa **linapuza ufa na litabidika kuujenga ukuta** iwapo mambo yataenda upogo.

Taifa basi lazima ianze kufadhili miradi ya vijana kuanzia katika shule za msingi. **Hakuna apandaye mti**

kuanzia juu. Wanafunzi wakiwa shuleni hujifunza mambo mengi ya kiakademia. Zaidi ya mitaala, kuna mambo mengine muhimu yanayohitajika ili wanafunzi waweze kukua kimwili na kiroho. Michezo humsaidia mwanafunzi kukua kimwili. Vijana wengi huvutiwa na michezo kama soka, riadha au hata mchezo wa vikapu.

Taifa la Kenya **tunalivulia kofia** kwa ubabe na ubobeaji wa wanariadha wake katika mashindano ya kimataifa. Wanariadha hawa wamekuwa wakiwambisha kisogo wenzao katika vitengo tofauti tofauti vya riadha. Hata hivyo, ni wachezaji wangapi ambao talanta zao hufa kwa kukosa kutambuliwa. Ili utawazwe kama mwanariadha bora, lazima uwe mkimbiaji hata ulipokuwa mtoto. Ndio maana serikali inastahili kuliangazia suala hili kwa macho ya kionambali. Iwapo mipango kabambe haitawekwa basi si ajabu kuona taifa la Kenya likivuta mkia. Hii nayo itakuwa aibu iliyoje?

Vijana nao lazima wajitokeze kwa wingi kubaini vipawa vyao. Tusije tukailaumu serikali bure ilhali vijana hawataki kujitokeza. Kwa sasa wanariadha wengi wanatoka katika uliokuwa mkoa wa Bonde la ufa. **Hali ingekuwa tofauti iwapo mchango wa serikali ungekuwa nao vijana kote nchini wajitokeze.**

Kwa wengi ambao huzaliwa na kipawa fulani cha mchezo fulani na wengine wakipewa nafasi na rasilimali wana uwezo mkubwa wa kuvikuza vipawa hivyo. Kuna umuhimu basi wa mila kijana kujaribu mapema kutambua mahali kipawa chake kipo. Hatuwezi sote kuwa wasanii na madaktari. Iwapo Mungu amekutunulia kipawa fulani, ni vyema ukipalilie, ukikuze na hatimaye utapata mazuri maishani mwako. Tuache **uzohali** na tunoe talanta zetu wote mavani. Je, mavani utawafaidi nani isipokuwa vimelea waishiko huko?

41. Kwa nini taifa lisilo na akiba hutaabika wakati wa uhitaji?
 A. Wananchi wake huwa wametumia akiba yake yote.
 B. Wananchi wake huwa hawajui jinsi ya kuweka akiba.
 C. Taifa lenyewe huweka akiba duni inayoliwa na mchwa na kuangamia.
 D. Taifa kama hili huachilia vijana wake kutotambua vipawa vyao mapema.
42. Ni lipi linaloonyesha umuhimu wa vijana kwa serikali tajika?
 A. Kutumia pesa nyingi kando na kuundwa kwa wizara ya vijana.
 B. Kupigana na utumizi wa dawa kando na kuundwa kwa wizara ya vijana.
 C. Vijana kuhusishwa katika maamuzi muhimu yanayowahusu.
 D. Ushirikiano baina ya wanafunzi wa shule za msingi na walimu wao.
43. Ni nini maana ya, **'linapuuza ufa na litabidika kuujenga ukuta'**?
 A. Taifa likikosa kudhibiti kuta za majengo litapata hasara kubwa.
 B. Vijana wakipuuzwa wataishiwa kuzifanya kazi ya sulubu kama kujenga ukuta.
 C. Taifa lisilowekeza kwa vijana, watumishi wake wakistaafu halitakuwa na warithi.
 D. Taifa linalopuuza vijana linawaongezea wazee kazi kubwa.
44. Ni nini maana ya, **"Hakuna apandaye mti kuanzia juu"** kulingana na kifungu hiki?
 A. Kwa kawaida, mti hupandwa kuanzia chini kuelekea juu.
 B. Lazima serikali ianze kuwekeza kwa vijana kuanzia shule za msingi.
 C. Lazima serikali ianze kuwekeza kwa vijana kuanzia mashinani hadi serikali kuu.
 D. Vijana ni kiungo muhimu sana katika ufanisi wa taifa lolote lile.
45. Somo la dini litamsaidia kumkuza mtoto
 A. kimwili
 B. kisaikolojia
 C. kiroho
 D. kimwili na kiroho.
46. **"Tunalivulia kofia"** yaani
 A. tunalipenda
 B. tunalienzi
 C. tunalisifu
 D. tunaliheshimu.
47. Aibu ni pale
 A. taifa ambalo limekuwa likiongoza linakuwa la mwisho.
 B. taifa ambalo halijawahi kushiriki katika michezo huishika nafasi ya mwisho.
 C. taifa ambalo lilikuwa la mwisho linakuwa la mwisho.
 D. taifa ambalo halikushiriki katika michezo linashika mkia.
48. Ujumbe uliopigiwa kistari aya ya nne unatuonyesha kuwa
 A. serikali ikiwekeza katika mazingira sawa na maeneo yote wachezaji wote wataimarika
 B. maeneo mengine ya Kenya yangeweza kutoa ushindani mkubwa katika riadha kwa wanabonde la ufa.
 C. maeneo mengine yatajua riadha kuliko Bonde la ufa
 D. Bonde la ufa litakuwa likibadilishana nafasi na maeneo mengine.
49. Makala haya yanataka serikali iwekeze kwa vijana
 A. katika upande wa michezo pekee.
 B. katika upande wa elimu pekee.
 C. katika upande wa michezo na elimu.
 D. katika upande wa kimwili pekee.
50. Uzohali ni
 A. upuuzi.
 B. uzembe.
 C. walakini.
 D. wasiwasi.

TARGETER WINGS JARIBIO LA MTIHANI



DARASA LA NANE - KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI

006

KISWAHILI: INSHA

MUDA: Dakika 40

NAMBARI YAKO YA MTIHANI	
JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI

- 1. Kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu andika namba yako kamili ya mtihani, jina lako na jina la shule yako.**
- 2. Sasa fungua karatasi hii, soma maagizo ya insha kwa makini na uandike insha yako kwenye nafasi uliyoachiwa.**

Kijitabu hiki kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.

FUNGUA UKURASA

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST



STANDARD EIGHT -

SECTION B

006

ENGLISH: COMPOSITION

TIME: 40 mins

INDEX NUMBER	
YOUR NAME	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. In the spaces provided above, **write your full index number, your name and name of your school.**
2. Now open the page, read the instructions of the composition carefully and write your composition on the lines provided.

This Question Paper consists of 4 printed pages.

TURN OVER

