

ENGLISH: SECTION A: LANGUAGE STANDARD EIGHT

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Read these instructions carefully.)

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question paper.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes, mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT**.
9. For each of the questions 1-50, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C, D. In each case, only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet, show the correct answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example:

In questions 21 to 24, choose the alternative that best completes the statement given.

22. Mumias sugar company _____ many workers last year.
- A. laid off
 - B. cut down
 - C. put off
 - D. turned down

The correct answer is A.

On the Answer sheet:

21. [A] [B] [C] [D] 22. [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D] 23. [A] [B] [C] [D] 24. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number 22, the box with letter A printed in it is marked.

11. Your dark line **MUST** be within the box.
12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

Questions 1 to 15

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

Until 1 Londiani, 2 depended on the 3 forest for timber, 4 destroying indigenous trees. This, 5, has changed thanks to efforts by the Kenya Forestry Research Institute to train residents to 6 bamboo as an 7.

The institute has 8 a bamboo workshop to train residents to make 9 from bamboo 10 of depending on timber which results 11 the destruction of the nearby mau water tower.

“We decided to 12 the machine here 13 to teach residents how to make bamboo products but also sensitize them 14 the importance of conserving 15 forest,” said the workshop officer.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. then | B. recently | C. currently | D. now |
| 2. | A. tenants | B. occupants | C. residents | D. habitats |
| 3. | A. near | B. close | C. next | D. nearby |
| 4. | A. and | B. moreover | C. hence | D. despite |
| 5. | A. however | B. therefore | C. thus | D. although |
| 6. | A. adapt | B. adopt | C. inherit | D. enjoy |
| 7. | A. choice | B. answer | C. solution | D. alternative |
| 8. | A. set-up | B. brought up | C. set up | D. set out |
| 9. | A. furniture | B. furniture | C. furnitures | D. household |
| 10. | A. in place | B. in spite | C. instead | D. because |
| 11. | A. into | B. to | C. of | D. in |
| 12. | A. install | B. build | C. pitched | D. move |
| 13. | A. not only | B. not | C. only | D. only not |
| 14. | A. over | B. of | C. on | D. for |
| 15. | A. a | B. the | C. some | D. this |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the word that means the opposite of the underlined word.

16. Shaqlan's composition had fewer mistakes than mine.
A. many
B. less
C. more
D. most.
17. Ngugi wa Thiong'o is a famous writer.
A. a notorious
B. a liked
C. a celebrated
D. an unknown.

18. John denied that he had pushed Peter intentionally.
A. admitted
B. ~~accepted~~
C. complained
D. swore.

For questions 19 and 21, choose the best word to fill in the blank space.

19. Pupils _____ careful with the company they keep.
A. could
B. should
C. can
D. ought
20. Justine had _____ faults and so the teacher forgave him.
A. no
B. little
C. most
D. few

21. He was so _____ to smoking that he found it hard getting over it.
A. attacked
B. used
C. addicted
D. fond

For questions 22 and 23, add a suitable question tag.

22. This question seems hard, _____?
A. doesn't it
B. does it
C. isn't it
D. is it

23. We must hurry away, _____?
A. shouldn't we
B. mustn't we
C. musn't we
D. must we

In questions 24 and 25, choose the sentence that is grammatically correct.

24. A. The lady, with her daughter, were arrested.
B. It is very cold that I feel like going to bed.
C. River Nile is the longest river in Africa.
D. Neither the girls nor the teacher plays football.
25. A. Everyone was punished.
B. Irene and me held one anothers hand.
C. He is always remembering my faults.
D. My mother doesn't have some money.

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

When in lower classes, it never dawned on me that I spent too much time watching TV and one day this wasted time would cost me dearly. In class seven, we were required to sit mock examinations that were mandatory for any student who wished to join class Eight, the following year. It was a time that we all dreaded. Coincidentally, it was also that time of the year when all the interesting and fun stuff was showing on TV and nothing could keep me away from the screen, not even exams.

Procrastiation, whose fruits I learnt about later became my habit. I chose to watch cartoons and movies first, and studies could wait. This was the time that if you were not watching 'Braveface' or even 'sixteen', you were considered backward.

Our school head teacher had announced that the mock exams were due in two weeks. That never worried me because I figured that I still had plenty of time to read. Before I knew it, the time had come. I remembered vividly the last Friday before the finals which I had forgotten. I was looking forward to the weekend which was to start in the few hours.

It was while I was engrossed in the movie world that the thought of the approaching end-term exams came to mind. I ran to my room to try and do something about the exams. I then realized that due to the excitement brought on by the approaching weekend, I had left all the books needed for revision in my locker at school. Hell broke loose. I became so terrified that I was unable to eat my supper. I went to bed thinking of how I would face the music if I failed the exam which was supposed to promote me to the next class.

My father had previously threatened to take me to boarding school because I did not appear serious with my studies. My mother was also for the idea because I was too mischievous. Luckily for me, the following day, a friend of mine lent me revision book's which kept me busy the whole day till late evening.

To my dismay, when the mathematics paper was set out in front of me, I could not remember a single formula. I started panicking and I couldn't even recall how to tackle the simple sums. I looked at my classmates and everyone was busy. The teacher announced that only five minutes were left and my paper was still blank. That is when I applied the guessing and random method.

As I walked slowly home, all I could think about was my father's threat; the gates of boarding school, far from home in a totally new environment and strangers. I ended up in a boarding school but I don't regret it. It moulded me into whom I am today. I am now a serious pupil and come the national exams, am sure to pass with flying colours.

26. According to the first and second sentence, it is true to say that;
- A. the writer spent all her time watching television.
 - B. she is in class seven.
 - C. she never realized that she was wasting time.
 - D. did not do the mock exams.

27. The word 'mandatory' as used in the passage could be replaced by,
- A. voluntary.
 - B. compulsory.
 - C. optional.
 - D. empowering.

28. Why did the pupils fear that time of the year when mock exams were administered?
A. The exam was known to be hard.
B. Anybody who failed was taken to boarding school.
C. The exam kept them away from the screen.
D. It determined whether one was going to class eight or not.
29. The writer is likely to have failed the exam because.
A. of failing to prepare adequately
B. watching television
C. the exam was very difficult
D. she wanted to be taken to boarding school.
30. The television can be termed as a,
A. boaster
B. hobby
C. distracter
D. failure.
31. If anyone was not watching the trending movies;
A. they would be seen as primitive
B. they would be left behind
C. they maintained a backward movement
D. they would be considered not brave.
32. The writer longed for the weekend so much that,
A. she counted the remaining hours
B. she forgot all that she had learnt
C. she lost track of time
D. she forgot to pack her revision material.
33. 'Procrastination' as used in the passage means;
A. watching television
B. putting off things you are supposed to do
C. failing to revise for exams
D. blaming others.
34. Which of the following statement is not true according to the passage?
A. The writer spent most of her time with friends.
B. The writer's parents were concerned about his behaviour.
C. The pupils were given enough time to prepare for the exams.
D. Exams were challenging to only those who were not prepared.
35. On realizing that she could not revise the exam, the writer,
A. went to sleep
B. ran to her friend's home
C. pleaded with the father not to take her to boarding school
D. was so worried of her fate that she could not sleep a wink.
36. According to the passage, boarding schools,
A. are best for lazy and disobedient pupils
B. are equally good for learning
C. are better than day schools
D. make pupils responsible and independent.
37. The writer's father can be described as
A. lenient
B. permissive
C. strict
D. loving.
38. The best title for the passage could be,
A. How I ended up in a boarding school.
B. My life in boarding school.
C. The mock exams.
D. My life as a pupil.

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

Phobia is an exaggerated, usually incomprehensible and illogical fear of a particular object, class of objects or a situation. It is classified as a type of anxiety **disorder** since anxiety is its chief symptom. Phobias are generally believed to result when fear produced by an original threatening situation (such as a near drowning in children) is transferred to other similar situations (such as encounters with bodies of water).

Behaviour therapy can be helpful in overcoming phobias. The phobic person is gradually exposed to the anxiety-provoking object or situation in a way that demonstrates that no threat really exists. While some phobias like the extreme or irrational fear of heights are widespread and do not raise eyebrows, some are simply strange.

They include: the fear of the colour yellow. Those with this phobia fear anything yellow including the sun, yellow flowers and yellow paint. In its most aggressive form, uttering the phrase 'yellow' is torturous.

Simmniphobia - the fear of falling asleep. As you look forward to resting your body after a long day, someone elsewhere gets freaked by the thought. Somniphobes may fear falling asleep because they associate going to bed with dying. It could also be the result of re-current nightmares, the thought of losing control and or time while sleeping.

The fear of rain or being rained on. This phobia is thought to be triggered by a number of factors including the fact that rain is sometimes associated with depression and also that children are often told not to go out in the rain as it will make them ill.

Hylophobia - fear of wood, forest or trees. This phobia is thought to start at childhood after exposure to films and fairy tales that have scary woods. Many sufferers don't grow out of the phobia and a walk in a scenic setting can trigger anxiety.

39. Phobia can be defined as;
- A. fear of objects which usually appear in situations
 - B. fear of a given object or situation that cannot be understood
 - C. a type of fear caused by objects
 - D. a type of anxiety with chief symptoms.
40. How can you tell that somebody has phobia?
- A. Look at other disorders.
 - B. They are anxious about the chief.
 - C. The person looks worried.
 - D. They tend to threaten others.
41. For a person to develop a phobia, they have to,
- A. be exposed to an original threatening situation
 - B. be near a water body
 - C. have almost drowned when they were children
 - D. relate a previous threatening situation.
42. The word **disorder** as used in the passage could mean,
- A. a kind of illness
 - B. untidy situation

- C. a symptom of a disease
- D. eagerness to know something.

43. Which of the following statements is **not true** according to the passage?
- A. A life threatening experience can lead to phobia.
 - B. People can overcome phobias.
 - C. Phobias are only common in children.
 - D. Showing the victims that no threat exists is a good therapy.
44. The following phobias are strange **except**
- A. somniphobia
 - B. fear of heights
 - C. fear of colour yellow
 - D. fear of the woods.
45. "Do not raise eyebrows" as used in the passage means;
- A. they don't surprise people
 - B. people don't see them
 - C. opening eyes becomes a **problem**
 - D. they don't affect those around.
46. According to somniphobes falling asleep can lead to;
- A. death, putting on weight, losing control
 - B. falling from the bed, re-current night-mares, losing control
 - C. death, torture, lack of control
 - D. death, night-mares, time wastage.

47. According to the fifth paragraph, it is **true** to say that;
- A. rain makes children sick
 - B. depression is caused by rain
 - C. the causes of this fear have not been confirmed
 - D. only children have the fear of rain.
48. Irrational fear of heights can be said to be,
- A. the commonest of all phobia
 - B. a phobia that raises eyebrows
 - C. a stranger phobia
 - D. demonstrates.
49. Hylophobia unlike other phobias
- A. triggers great anxiety
 - B. encourages production of films
 - C. cannot be outgrown
 - D. doesn't bother many people.
50. The **best** title for the passage could be,
- A. Fear of colour yellow.
 - B. Dealing with phobias.
 - C. Anxiety and phobia.
 - D. Unusual phobias.

1. What is 13013000.13 in words?
- Thirteen thousand thirteen thousand and thirteen thousandths.
 - Thirteen thousands and thirteen and thirteen hundredths.
 - Thirteen million thirteen thousand thirteen hundredths.
 - Thirteen million thirteen thousand and thirteen.

2. What is 399.985 rounded off to the nearest tenths?
- 400.0
 - 400
 - 400.10
 - 401.0

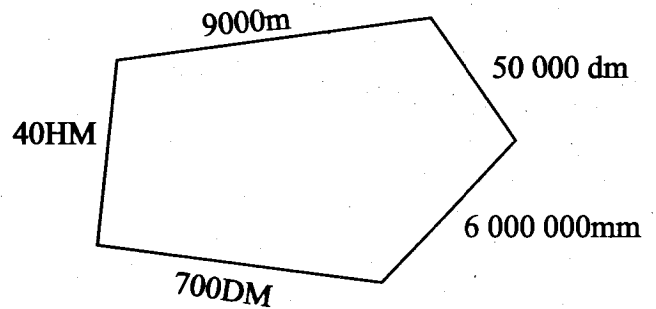
3. The sum of 3 consecutive odd numbers is 237. Find the largest number among them.
- 77
 - 75
 - 79
 - 81

4. Work out

$$\frac{70.7 \times 1.4 \times 3.52}{4.9 \times 2.2}$$

- 3.232
 - 32.32
 - 323.2
 - 3232
5. The area of a square room is $5\frac{1}{16} \text{ m}^2$. What is its perimeter?
- 9m
 - 18m
 - $20\frac{1}{4} \text{ m}$
 - $40\frac{1}{2} \text{ m}$

6. Musetu went round the figure drawn below twice. What distance in kilometres did he cover?



- 31
- 62
- 620
- 5.2

7. Winnie paid sh. 285 for a blouse after getting a discount of 5%, what was the marked price of the blouse?

- sh. 300
- sh. 25
- sh. 270.75
- sh. 15

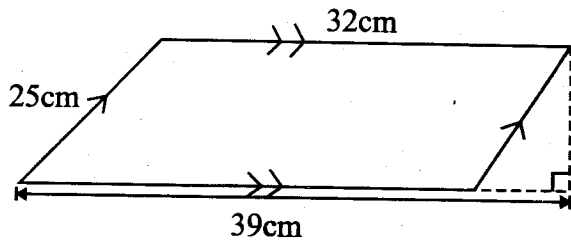
8. There were 420 pupils at New Elite Academy last year. This year the number of pupils increased in the ratio 7:5. How many more pupils are there this year than last year?

- 588
- 268
- 168
- 152

9. What is the area of a circle whose diameter is 7cm?

- 154cm^2
- $38\frac{1}{2}\text{cm}^2$
- 77cm^2
- 308cm^2

10. Calculate the area of the figure drawn below.

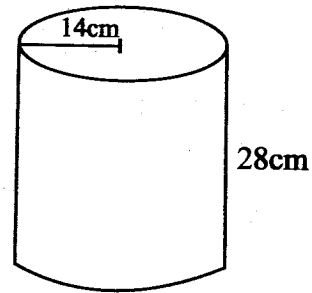


- A. 936cm^2
 B. 975cm^2
 C. 936cm^2
 D. 768cm^2
11. An athlete covered 350 metres in 35 seconds, calculate his speed in km/h.
 A. 36 km/h
 B. 72 km/h
 C. 54 km/h
 D. 60 km/h

12. A plot was sold at sh. 550 000 through a dealer. The owner of the plot received sh. 539 000, calculate the percentage commission that the dealer received.
 A. 50%
 B. 2%
 C. 5%
 D. 15%

13. What is 0.125% as a fraction in its simplest form?
 A. $\frac{1}{8}$
 B. $\frac{1}{80}$
 C. $\frac{1}{800}$
 D. $\frac{1}{8000}$

14. Calculate the total surface area of the open cylinder drawn below.



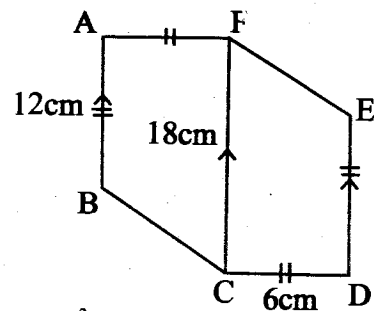
- A. 3080cm^3
 B. 3696cm^3
 C. 4278cm^2
 D. 3080cm^2
15. By selling a radio for sh. 8250, the trader made a loss of 25%. How much loss did he make?
 A. sh. 11000
 B. sh. 2750
 C. sh. 2520
 D. sh. 3500

16. What is the value of $\frac{\frac{1}{2}(p^2 + qr)}{\frac{1}{2}(pr)}$

if $p = 4$, $q = 3$ and $r = 2$

- A. $2\frac{3}{4}$
 B. $3\frac{1}{3}$
 C. 3
 D. $3\frac{2}{3}$

17. Calculate the area of the shape drawn below in which line AB is parallel to FC and ED. Line AB = ED and Line AF = CD.



- A. 180cm^2
 B. 60cm^2
 C. 48cm^2
 D. 90cm^2

18. A motorist took $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to travel from Garissa to Wajir. He was travelling at a speed of 72km/h. On his return journey, he took 3hours. At what speed was he travelling at on his way back to Garissa?
- A. 60km/h
B. 72km/h
C. 80km/h
D. 64km/h

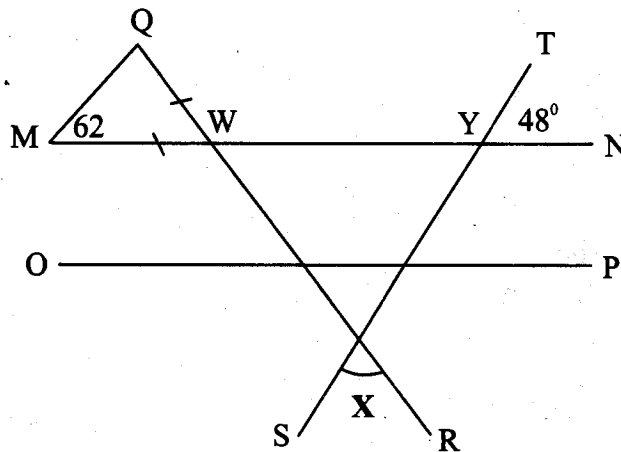
19. Solve the value of x in th equation

$$\frac{1}{2}(x + 6) + \frac{1}{3}(15 + x) = 13$$

- A. 21
B. $25\frac{1}{6}$
C. 6
D. $21\frac{1}{5}$
20. Fifteen workers were hired to complete digging a trench for 18 days. However 3 workers never turned up right from the first day. How long did it take the workers who turned up to complete digging the trench?
- A. 4
B. $4\frac{1}{2}$
C. $22\frac{1}{2}$
D. 20

21. Which one of the following numbers is divisible by 11?
- A. 27074
B. 92 045
C. 835 637
D. 38 924

22. In the diagram drawn below, Line MN is parallel to line PO. Line QR and line ST are transversals. Line MW = QW, angle QMW = 62° and angle TYN = 48° , what is the size of angle X?

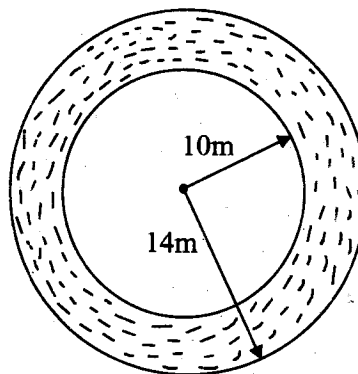


- A. 48°
B. 56°
C. 76°
D. 104°

23. A pupil woke up at 0545hours on Sunday after sleeping for 8hours 25minutes, at what time and day had the pupil gone to sleep?
- A. 9.20pm on Sunday
B. 9.20am on Sunday
C. 9.20am on Saturday
D. 9.20pm on Saturday.

24. The volume of water in a rectangular tank is $9m^3$. Its base length is 1.5m by a width of 1.2m. Calculate half the height of the tank.
- A. 5m
B. 50m
C. 3m
D. 2.5m

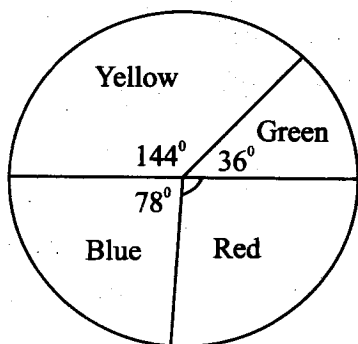
25. The figure below represents a fishing pond surrounded by a path round it. Calculate the area of the path.



- A. 302cm^2
- B. 616cm^2
- C. 314cm^2
- D. 308cm^2

26. Jedida bought the following items from a shop;
- 3kg tomatoes @ sh. 45
 - 2 - 2kg packet of flour for 180
 - A bar of soap for sh. 185
 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ kg meat @ sh. 280
- She paid for the items using 2 - sh. 500 notes. How much balance did she receive?
- A. sh. 80
 - B. sh. 145
 - C. sh. 150
 - D. sh. 185

27. The pie chart below shows the number of T - shirts found in Kamande's tailoring shop.

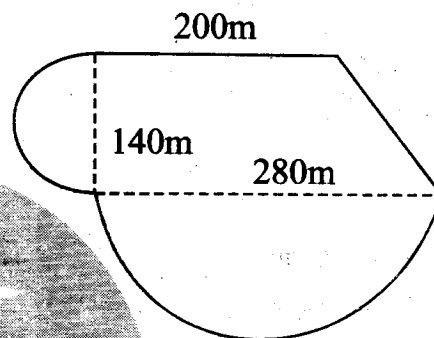


There are 288 Green T - shirts. How many less Red T - shirts than yellow T - shirts are there?

- A. 1152
 - B. 816
 - C. 336
 - D. 144
28. The mean of 7 numbers is 63. The first 6 numbers are 70, 72, 56, 59, 63 and 62. Calculate the sum of the mode and the median number.
- A. 121
 - B. 121.5
 - C. 122
 - D. 122.5

29. A watch loses 2.5seconds every hour. It was set right on Sunday at 10.45am. What time will it show on Wednesday when the correct time is 10.45am?
- A. 10.48am
 - B. 10.42am
 - C. 10.39am
 - D. 10.36am

30. The figure below represents Mr. Kiongo's piece of land. Calculate the size of his land in hectares.



- A. 7.21
- B. 14.42
- C. 8.92
- D. 3.71

31. The curved surface area of a cylinder is 3520cm^2 . Its radius is 14cm. Calculate the height of the cylinder.

- A. 28cm
- B. 30cm
- C. 44cm
- D. 40cm

32. The table below shows distance in kilometres between different towns.

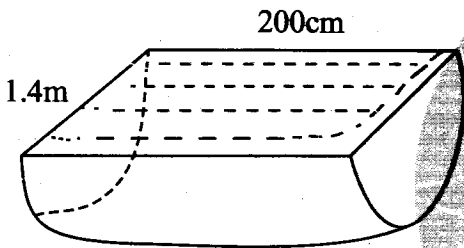
M						
20	N					
50	25	O				
80	60	30	P			
100	80	50	30	Q		
125	100	70	50	30	R	
150	120	100	70	40	30	S

A motorist left town M for town S. He passed through towns P and R. How many kilometres did he cover?

- A. 150km
- B. 160km
- C. 120km
- D. 130km

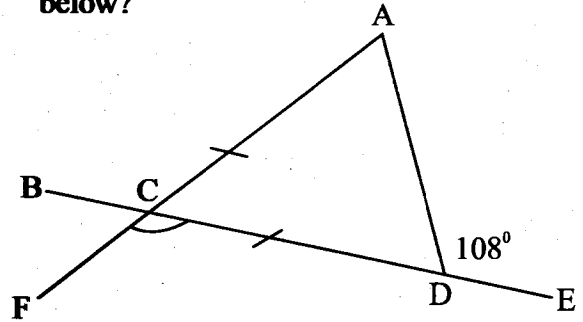
33. A tailor used $\frac{3}{8}$ of a material to make school shorts. $\frac{1}{4}$ to make shirts. He remained with 3.6m of the material, what was the total length of the material he had at the beginning?
- A. 9.6m
 - B. 8m
 - C. 28.8m
 - D. 14.4m

34. The trough below was filled with some water. Calculate the amount of the water in the trough.

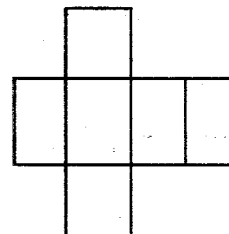


- A. 3080L
 - B. 6160L
 - C. 7700L
 - D. 1540L
35. Maureen deposited sh. 25 000 in a financial institution that offered $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest. How much money was in her account at the beginning of the third year?
- A. sh. 1250
 - B. sh. 26250
 - C. sh. 1875
 - D. sh. 26 875
36. There were 872 pupils at Malaba primary school. Each pupil was given 2 - 2dl packets of milk. How many millilitres of milk were given out?
- A. 34.88
 - B. 348.8
 - C. 34 880
 - D. 348 800

37. What is the size of angle FCD in the figure below?



- A. 144°
 - B. 72°
 - C. 108°
 - D. 54°
38. The charges of sending a telegram is sh. 15 for the first ten words or part thereof. Each extra word is charged 50cents. A tax of 10% of the total amount is then included. Commas and fullstops are counted as words. What is the cost of sending the following telegram?
- JOPHAT ADIPO BOX 49323 KISUMU
SEND ME SH 1000 FOR FARE WE ARE
CLOSING NEXT WEEK SAM
- A. sh. 18.35
 - B. sh. 18.50
 - C. sh. 20.35
 - D. sh. 19.50
39. By how many times is the total value of digit 6 greater than the total value of digit 5 in the number 764.359?
- A. 1200
 - B. 12
 - C. 120
 - D. 12 000
40. The net below was folded to form a certain solid. What is the name of the solid formed?



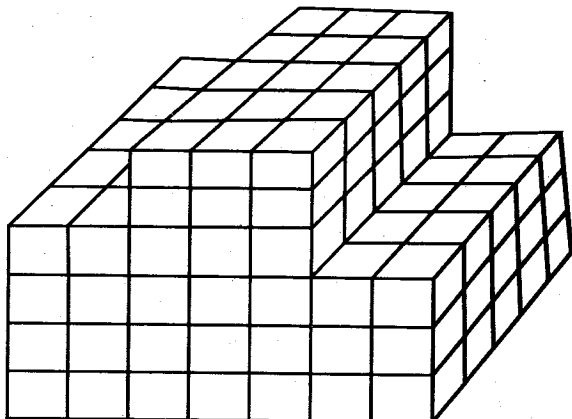
- A. Cube
- B. Triangular prism
- C. Rectangular pyramid
- D. Rectangular prism.

41. The hire purchase price of a wardrobe is a deposit of sh. 7500 and 1 year equal monthly instalment of sh. 1800. The marked price of the same wardrobe is sh. 28 000. A customer who buys it cash is given 10% discount. How much more is the hire purchase price than the cash price?
- A. sh. 5200
 - B. sh. 3900
 - C. sh. 1100
 - D. sh. 2100

42. The length of a rectangle is represented by $2(2x + 4)$ cm while the width is represented by $\frac{1}{2}(4x - 8)$ cm. If the perimeter of the rectangle is 68cm, calculate its area.
- A. 168cm^2
 - B. 336cm^2
 - C. 560cm^2
 - D. 324cm^2

43. The scale used on a map reads 1:20 000. What is the length of a line representing a road whose actual length is 6.4km?
- A. 3.2cm
 - B. 0.32cm
 - C. 320cm
 - D. 32cm

44. How many cubes were used to make this stack?

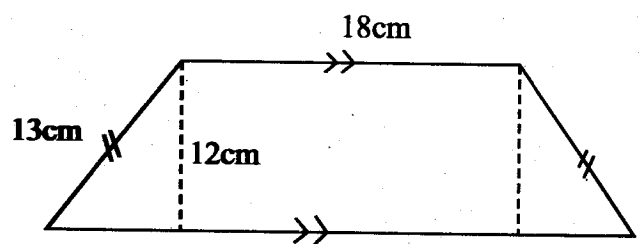


- A. 160
- B. 210
- C. 140
- D. 105

45. Ole Matope is x years old. His son is 24 years younger while his daughter is half his age. If the sum of their ages is 112 years, write an expression to calculate the age of the daughter
- A. $2\frac{1}{2}x + 24 = 112$
 - B. $1\frac{1}{2}x - 24 = 112$
 - C. $1\frac{1}{2}x + 24 = 112$
 - D. $2\frac{1}{2}x - 24 = 112$

46. Construct triangle JKL in which line JK = 8cm, line JL = 7cm and angle KJL = 55° . Draw a circle touching the three vertices of the triangle. What is the diameter of the circle?
- A. 4.3cm
 - B. 8cm
 - C. 8.5cm
 - D. 9cm

47. Calculate the perimeter of the trapezium drawn below.

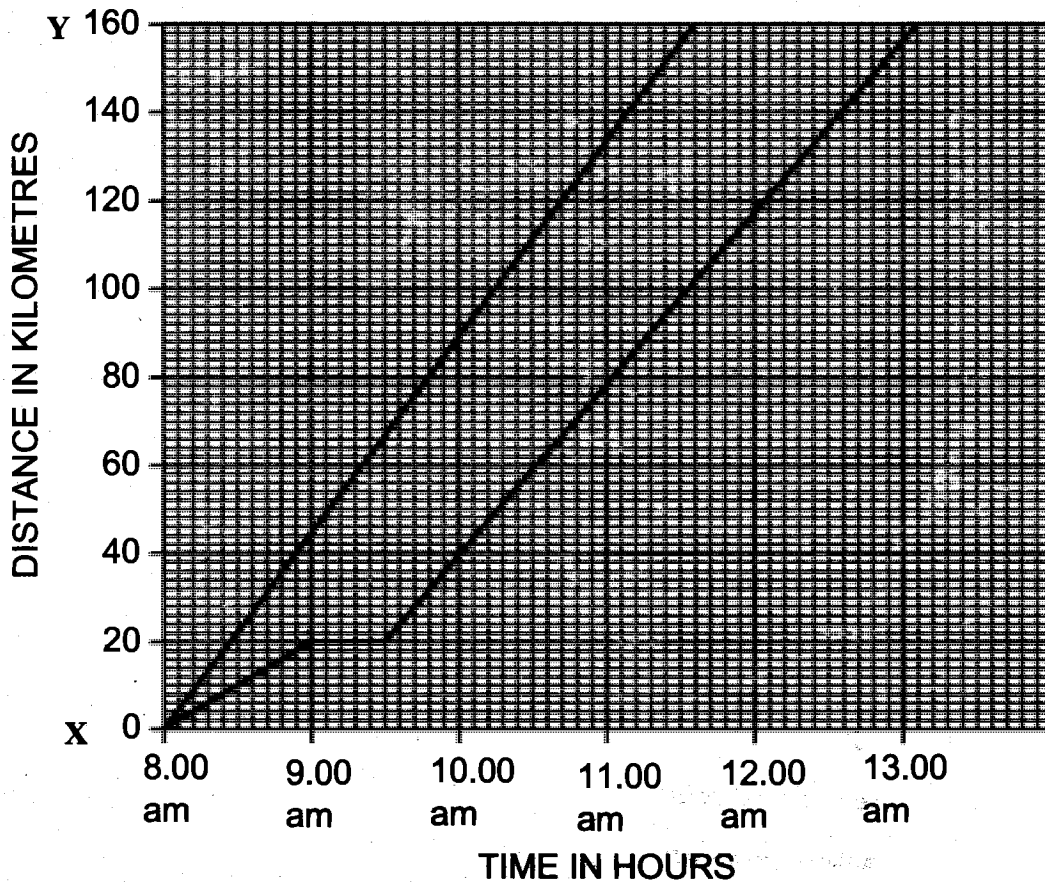


- A. 84cm
- B. 72cm
- C. 62cm
- D. 74cm

48. A circular tank has a diameter of 4.2m. Its height is 7m. If the tank was $\frac{5}{7}$ full of water, how much more water was needed to fill the tank?
- A. 69300L
 B. 97020L
 C. 6930L
 D. 27720L

49. The ratio of cows to goats in a farm is 3:5. There are 12 more goats than cows. How many cows and goats are there in the farm?
- A. 36
 B. 60
 C. 48
 D. 480

50. The graph below shows the journey followed by two motorists from town X to Y.



How far apart were the two motorists $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours after their departure?

- A. 50km
 B. 20km
 C. 30km
 D. 25km

SOCIAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

STANDARD EIGHT

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Read these instructions carefully.)

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 90 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in the question paper.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
6. By drawing a dark line inside the correct numbered boxes, mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code-Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT**.
9. For each of the questions 1-90, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case, only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet, show the correct answer by drawing a dark line inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example:-

In the Question Booklet:

34. The main economic activity of the Luo when they first migrated into Kenya was,
- A. trading
 - B. livestock keeping
 - C. hunting
 - D. fishing.

The correct answer is B.

On the Answer sheet:

31 [A] [B] [C] [D] 31 [A] [B] [C] [D] 33 [A] [B] [C] [D] 31 [A] [B] [C] [D]

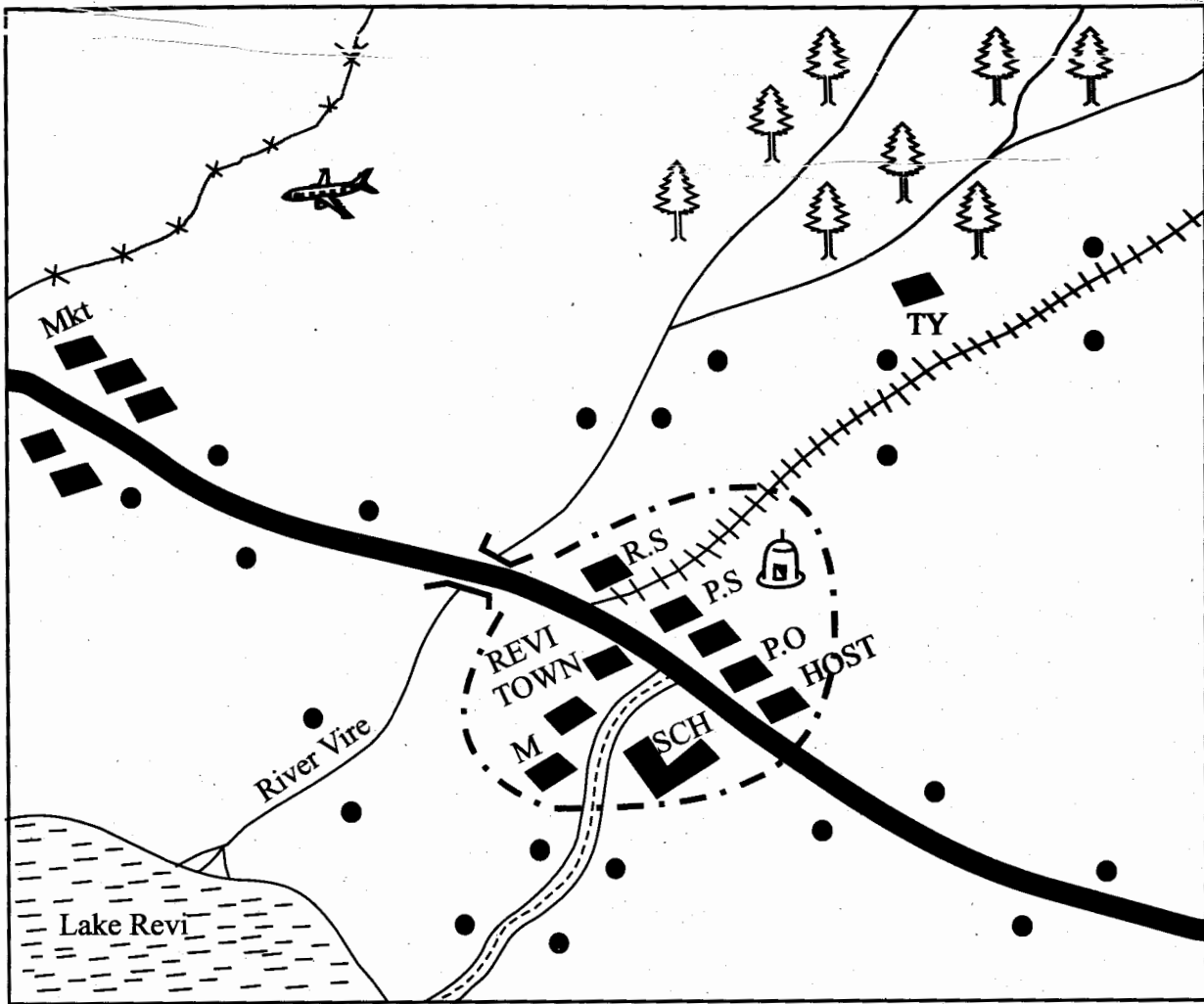
In the set of boxes number 34, the box with letter B printed in it is marked.

11. Your dark line **MUST BE** within the box.
12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

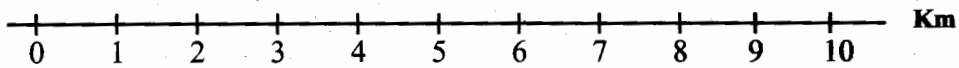
This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.

PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES.


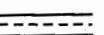


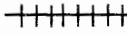
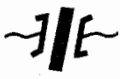


REVI AREA



SCALE



KEY:

 Tarmac road	RS - Railway station PS - Police station	● ● ● Settlements	M - Museum
 Murrum road	TY - Timber yard	 Forest	P.O - Post office
 Temple	Mkt - Market	 Railway line	HOSP - Hospital
 A bridge and a river	 Build up areas	 Air strip	SCH - School

Study the map of REVI AREA and answer

Questions 1 to 7.

1. Three of the following economic activities are carried out in the area **except**
 - A. tourism
 - B. saw milling
 - C. fishing
 - D. trading activities.

2. Describe the rise of river Vire. It is from;
 - A. North West to South East
 - B. South West to North East
 - C. North East to South West
 - D. South East to North West.

3. The dominant soils at the mouth of River Vire are **most likely** to be,
 - A. alluvial soils
 - B. clays soils
 - C. volcanic soils
 - D. sandy soils

4. The railway line is **most likely** to be used in transporting,
 - A. minerals and timber
 - B. timber and passengers
 - C. tourists and timber
 - D. minerals and fish products.

5. The residents of REVI area are **most likely** to be,
 - A. Pagans
 - B. Christians
 - C. Muslims
 - D. Hindus.

6. The climate to the North Western side of the area can be described as,
 - A. cool and wet
 - B. warm and wet
 - C. hot and dry
 - D. hot and wet.

7. What is the approximate length of the railway line?
 - A. 8km
 - B. 7km
 - C. 9km
 - D. 6km

8. The **main** function of the parliament of Kenya is to,
 - A. formulate government policies
 - B. promote national unity
 - C. control government expenditure.
 - D. interpret the laws.

9. The following are similarities between the functions of the Swazi king and the President of Kenya. Which one is **not**?
 - A. They serve for a term of five years.
 - B. They head to armed forces.
 - C. They appoint members of the cabinet.
 - D. They head the governments.

10. One factor that has made Uganda the leading producer of fresh water fish in Africa is,
 - A. availability of good inland fishing ground
 - B. availability of adequate capital
 - C. use of modern fishing equipment
 - D. large domestic fish market.

11. Three of the following are similarities between Maasai and Fulani herdsman. Which one is **not**?
 - A. They all keep indigenous breeds of animals.
 - B. They all depend on natural pastures.
 - C. They all inhabit hot and dry areas.
 - D. They all water their grazing areas to increase pastures.

12. The irrigation scheme revived **mainly** to increase seed maize growing is,
- Mwea Tebere scheme
 - Perkerra scheme
 - Ahero scheme
 - Bura scheme.

13. (i) High rainfall of over 1500mm per year
(ii) High temperature of around 24°C
(iii) Shelter from strong winds
(iv) Human labour needed during harvesting
The above condition suits the growth of,
- tea
 - bananas
 - pyrethrum
 - cocoa.

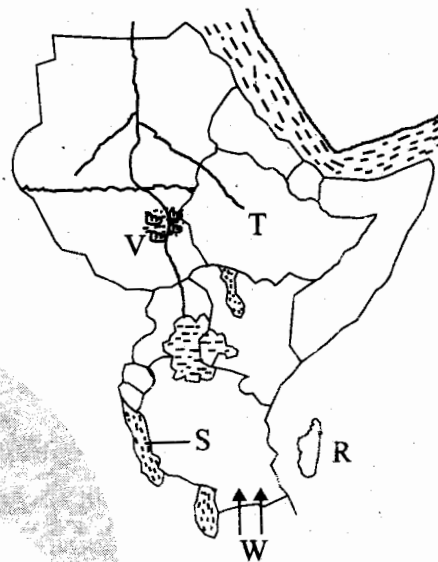
14. The most effective way of controlling the spread of HIV/AIDS is by,
- discouraging blood donations
 - banning the use of needles and syring
 - encouraging people to have several partners
 - advising the youths to abstain from pre-marital sex.

15. Which one of the following lakes in Kenya is the **least** popular with tourists?
- L. Magadi.
 - L. Nakuru.
 - L. Bogoria.
 - L. Turkana.

16. Which one of the following characteristics of the Jua kali industry can help reduce rural to urban migration?
- It can be located in many places.
 - It requires scrap metals as raw materials.
 - It requires little space.
 - It requires simple knowledge.

17. The capital city of Burkina Faso is,
- Bamako
 - Ouagadougou
 - Niamey
 - Conakry.

Use the map below to answer question 18 to 22.



18. The island marked **R** is called,
- Madagascar
 - Comoros
 - Zanzibar
 - Lamu.

19. The **main** fish caught in the lake marked **S** is **likely** to be,
- trout
 - dagaa
 - tilapia
 - nile perch.

20. Three of the following statements are true about the country marked **T**. Which one is **not**?
- The Italians attempted to colonise it.
 - The leading export crop is coffee.
 - The country is the most populous in Eastern Africa.
 - The country has a well developed sea port.

21. The floating vegetation marked V is called,
 A. sudd
 B. modified equatorial
 C. mangrove
 D. rainforest.
22. Which community used the route marked W during their migration into Eastern Africa?
 A. The Nyamwezi.
 B. The Yao.
 C. The Ngoni.
 D. The Hehe.
23. The **main** function of the prison department in Kenya is to,
 A. punish convicted criminals.
 B. rehabilitate convicted criminals
 C. sentence law breakers to jail
 D. investigate and track criminals.
24. Which one of the following statements **correctly** describes the coastline of Africa?
 A. It is regular in shape.
 B. It has many bays and capes.
 C. It is irregular in shape.
 D. It has many estuaries.
25. Three of the following statements about the population of India are correct. Which one is **false**?
 A. Most people live in town.
 B. Majority of the people are young.
 C. The population is not evenly distributed.
 D. There is high level of unemployment.
26. The equatorial region of Africa experiences high temperatures throughout **mainly** because,
 A. it lies near the equator
 B. it is affected by warm Guinea currents
 C. it lies at low altitude
 D. it is affected by dense tropical forests.
27. Which one of the following is **not** a problem facing transport in Eastern Africa?
 A. Convenience.
 B. Inadequate finance.
 C. Lack of road sign installation.
 D. Insecurity.
28. Three of the following are major reasons for conserving natural forests. Which one is the **least** important reason?
 A. They provide high quality timber.
 B. They provide homes for wild animals.
 C. They protect water catchment areas.
 D. They purify the air.
29. Three of the following statements are **true** about copper mining in Zambia. Which one is **not**?
 A. It is mined by open cast and shaft method.
 B. Most of it is turned into electric wires before exporting.
 C. It is the most important mineral in the country.
 D. Zambia is the leading producer of copper in Africa.
30. Which of the following is the **main** factor that led to the outbreak of the mau Mau war in Kenya?
 A. Introduction of forced labour.
 B. Introduction of Kipande.
 C. Loss of land to the white settlers.
 D. Imprisonment of Jomo Kenyatta.
31. The headquarters of ECOWAS are located in which one of the following countries?
 A. Lusaka in Zambia.
 B. Abuja in Nigeria.
 C. Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.
 D. Arusha in Tanzania.

32. (i) It was organized into hunting groups
(ii) It relied heavily on mutual agreement
(iii) The group led a nomadic type of life
The community described above is,

A. the Akamba
B. the Khoikhoi
C. the Bawanga
D. the San.

33. One major cause of rural-rural migration is that;

A. people are looking for jobs in towns
B. people are looking for more agricultural land
C. people are looking for employment in big farms
D. people are looking for more fertile lands.

34. The following are functions of the cabinet. Which one is **not**?

A. Advising the President.
B. Electing the chairman of the cabinet.
C. Formulating development policies.
D. Controlling the running of the civil services.

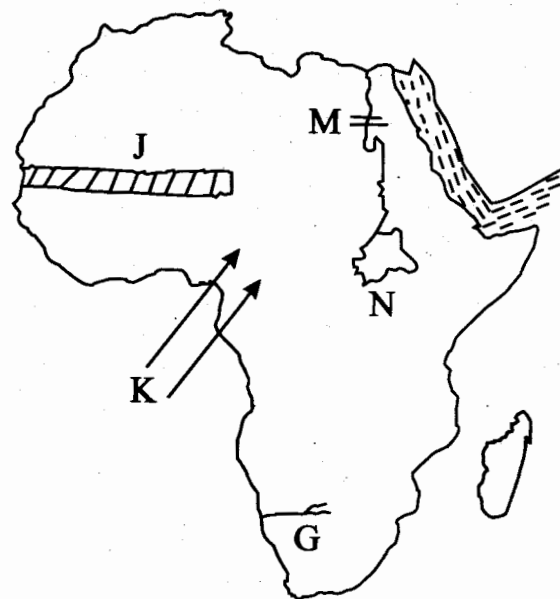
35. The following are reasons why some communities in Kenya resisted the establishment of colonial rule. Which one was **not**?

A. They wanted their independence.
B. The Africans hated forced labour.
C. Africans wanted back their land.
D. Africans disliked western education.

36. The stage of evolution which referred to man as "*man with ability*" was,

A. homo erectus
B. homo sapien sapien
C. homo sapiens
D. homo habilis.

Use the map below to answer question 37 to 41.



37. The river marked G is called,

A. R. Congo
B. R. Zambezi
C. R. Limpopo
D. R. Orange.

38. The main economic activity taking place in the region marked J is likely to be;

A. mining of oil
B. irrigation farming
C. pastoralism
D. trading activities.

39. The prevailing winds marked K are called,

A. N.E. trade winds
B. S.W. monsoon winds
C. Harmattan
D. S.E trade winds.

40. The river project marked M was established;

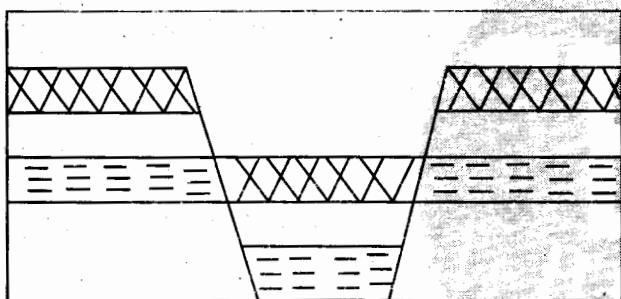
A. to trap water for irrigation
B. to control annual perennial floods
C. to encourage tourists to visit the country
D. to improve water transport.

41. The lake marked N is an example of a,
A. faulty lake
B. down warped lake
C. lava dammed lake
D. crater lake.
42. The British acquired colonies in Eastern Africa **mainly** to,
A. stop slave trade and slavery
B. obtain raw materials
C. obtain market for manufactured goods
D. obtain land to settle their surplus population.
43. The **main** role of the school today is to,
A. ensure children from different regions interact
B. ensure African culture is maintained
C. ensure the youths acquire knowledge
D. ensure youths learn to be useful members of the society.
44. Which one of the following is **not true** about Samori Toure?
A. He was a Mandinka speaker.
B. He signed a treaty with the French.
C. He used scorched earth policy.
D. He eventually defeated the French.
45. Which one of the following is **not** a symbol of National Unity in Kenya?
A. The constitution.
B. The National Anthem.
C. The public seal.
D. The National Flag.
46. Which one of the following **correctly** describes characteristics of early man during the late stone age period?
A. Ability to domesticate animals and grow crops.
B. Ability to use weapons for protections.
C. Ability to use fire to cook.
D. Ability to hunt big animals and gather fruits.
47. The following are similarities between Koitalel Arap Samoei and Masaku of the Kamba. Which one is **not**?
A. They were all religious leaders.
B. They were prophets.
C. They were medicine men.
D. They were political leaders.
48. Section 2A of the constitution was changed in 1991 to,
A. make Kenya a multiparty state
B. make Kenya a one party state
C. reduce the number of political parties
D. to reduce the power of the President.
49. One of the following bodies in Kenya is charged with the responsibility of drawing constituency boundaries. Which one is it?
A. The high court.
B. The parliament.
C. The Independent Electoral and Boundary Commission.
D. The ministry of land.
50. Fishing is poorly developed along the Kenya coast **mainly** due to,
A. inadequate capital
B. poor fishing methods
C. lack of modern fishing equipment
D. water hyacinth in the ocean.

51. The **main** tourist attraction in Egypt is,
 A. sandy beaches
 B. cultural activities
 C. variety of wildlife
 D. historical features.

52. The following are ways in which people of various communities interacted in the past. Which one was **not** common?
 A. During trading activities.
 B. Through intermarriage.
 C. Games and sports.
 D. Religious practices.

Use the diagram below to answer question 53.



53. The above feature was formed due to,
 A. faulting and sinking
 B. volcanicity
 C. faulting and uplifting
 D. folding and sinking.
54. In the traditional Baganda kingdom, the Kabaka ruled by the help of a council of elders and other officials called,
 A. Omwanika
 B. Lukiko
 C. Omulamuzi
 D. Bataka.
55. Someone can only become a Kenyan citizen through the following ways **except** one. Which one is it?
 A. If someone is born in Kenya.

- B. Through registration.
 C. Dual citizenship.
 D. Through naturalization.

56. Which one of the following is a safe practice for children when using roads in Kenya?
 A. Walking on the right side of the road.
 B. Crossing the road at a corner.
 C. Getting out of a moving car.
 D. Playing on the left side of the road.
57. One common function of Jinja and Thika town is that they are,
 A. centres of H.E.P production
 B. major inland ports
 C. centres for higher learning
 D. major industrial centres.

58. One way of solving the problem of housing in Nairobi is,
 A. building low cost houses
 B. creating more land for new houses
 C. restricting rural to urban migration
 D. starting industries in the rural areas.

59. The government of Kenya is promoting wildlife conservation by,
 A. creating more national game parks
 B. educating the people on the benefits of wildlife
 C. employing more game wardens to guard the park
 D. jailing all the poachers.

60. Which one of the following countries has the largest surface area covered with planted forests?
 A. D.R. Congo.
 B. Kenya.
 C. Swaziland.
 D. Gabon.

KISWAHILI : SEHEMU YA KWANZA : LUGHA

MAAGIZO KWA WATAHINIWA SOMA MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO KWA MAKINI.

1. Umepewa kijitabu hiki cha maswali na karatasi ya kujibu. Kijitabu hiki kina maswali 50.
2. Ikiwa utataka kuandika chochote ambacho si jibu, andika katika kijitabu hiki.
3. Ukiisha kuchagua jibu lako, lionyeshe katika **KARATASI YA MAJIBU** na wala sio katika kijitabu cha maswali.

JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU.

4. Tumia penseli ya kawaida.
5. Hakikisha ya kwamba umeandika yafuatayo katika karatasi ya majibu:

NAMBARI YAKO YA MTHANI
JINA LAKO
JINA LA SHULE YAKO

6. Kwa kuchora kistari katika visanduku vyenye namba zinazokuhusu, onyesha namba yako kamili ya mthani (yaani nambari ya shule, na zile namba tatu za mtahiniwa) katika sehemu iliyotengwa mwanzo wa karatasi ya majibu.
7. Usitie alama zozote nje ya visanduku.
8. Iweke safi karatasi yako ya majibu, na usiikunje.
9. Kwa kila swali 1-50, umepewa majibu manne. Majibu hayo yameonyeshwa kwa herufi A, B, C, D. Ni jibu MOJA tu kati ya hayo manne ambalo ni sahihi. Chagua jibu hilo.
10. Kwenye karatasi ya majibu, jibu sahihi lionyeshwe kwa kuchora kistari katika kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndilo jibu.

Mfano

Katika kijitabu cha maswali:

19. Kutoka swali la 16 hadi 19, chagua jibu sahihi kulingana na maagizo.

Tunasema Jeptoo ana maringo kama,

- A. tausi
- B. chiriku
- C. mrembo
- D. mbega.

Jibu sahihi ni A

Katika karatasi ya majibu

16. [A] [B] [C] [D]

18. [A] [B] [C] [D]

15. [A] [B] [C] [D]

19. [A] [B] [C] [D]

19, kisanduku chenye herufi A ndicho kilichochoywa kistari.

11. Chora kistari chako vizuri. Kistari chako kiwe cheusi na kisijitokeze nje ya kisanduku.

12. Kwa kila swali, chora kistari katika kisanduku kimoja tu kati ya visanduku vinne ulivyopewa.

Kijitabu hiki cha maswali kina kurasa 7 zilizopigwa chapa.

Maswali 1 mpaka 15.

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Umepewa majibu manne hapo. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidi kati ya yale uliyopewa.

Nidhamu kwa binadamu 1 ni jambo linalofaa. Ulezi uzingatia 2, 3 kupuuzwa 4 kudharauliwa katika jamii. Malezi mema 5 tangu jadi. 6 jukumu muhimu 7 na kila mzazi. Mienendo ya mzazi ikiwa mibaya, basi aelewe kuwa 8 na atakuwa kama yeye.

1. A. yoyote B. lolote C. yeyote D. wowote
2. A. adhabu B. adabu C. ghadhabu D. chuki
3. A. haustahili B. unastahili C. yanastahili D. linastahili
4. A. ila B. bali C. japo D. wala
5. A. yalikuwa yanasisitizwa B. yanakuwa yakisisitizwa
C. yamekuwa yakisisitizwa D. yanakuwa yanasisitizwa
6. A. Hii ndio B. Hii ndiyo C. Hili ndilo D. Hiki ndicho
7. A. linalotekelezwa B. lililotekelezwa C. linalotengwa D. linalobezwa
8. A. mtoto umleavyo ndivyo akuavyo B. mtoto hufuata kisogo cha nina
C. dawa ya moto ni moto D. kinga na kinga ndipo moto uwakapo

Mashindano ya 9 yalikuwa yamepamba moto. Karembu alikuwa hajazoea kidimbwi kilichotumika. Alijikaza 10 lakini wenzake waliogelea kama samaki. Ilikuwa imebaki mita moja kufika utepeni, 11 kasi yake na 12 akaibuka mshindi. 13 ya watu ilimshangilia 14 ushindi 15 wa kipekee.

9. A. kuruka viunzi B. mbio za nyika C. kandanda D. riadha
10. A. kupiga kachombe B. kupiga zohali C. kupiga vijembe D. kupiga utani
11. A. alipopunguza B. alipozidisha C. aliporuka D. alipodidimia
12. A. isitoshe B. ingawa C. hatimaye D. yamkini
13. A. Umati B. Halaiki C. Kikosi D. Umma
14. A. na B. katika C. kwa D. kwenye
15. A. wake B. yake C. lao D. wao

Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, chagua jibu lililo sahihi.

16. Chagua umoja wa sentensi ifuatayo:
Nywele za wajomba ni ndefu.
A. Nywele za mjomba ni ndefu.
B. Nywele za mjomba ni mrefu.
C. Unywele wa mjomba ni mrefu.
D. Unywele ya mjomba ni refu.
17. Ni kundi lipi lenye vihusishi pekee?
A. Lo! Jamani! Kumbe
B. Katika, kabla ya, nyuma ya
C. ita, kucheza, kuimba
D. hodari, dhaifu, karimu.
18. Chagua kauli ya kutendewa ya sentensi ifuatayo:
Pendo alichukua dawati la Anita.
A. Dawati la Anita lilichukuliwa na Pendo.
B. Dawati lilichukuliwa Anita kwa Pendo.
C. Anita alichukuliwa dawati na Pendo.
D. Dawati la Pendo lilichukuliwa na Anita.
19. Kipindi cha miaka mia moja huitwa;
A. milenia.
B. mwongo.
C. korija.
D. karne.
20. Bangili ni kwa mkononi kama vile kikero ni kwa _____
A. masakioni
B. puani
C. shingoni
D. miguuni.
21. Chagua jibu lenye maelezo sahihi;
A. Mkimbizi ni anayetoroka nchi yake bila ruhusa.
B. Msaliti ni mtu anayeipenda nchi yake.
C. Mzalia ni mtu anayezaa.
D. Mlowezi ni mtu aliyehamia nchi nyingine na kuifanya makao yake.

22. Bainisha aina ya neno lililopigiwa mstari.
Wa nne ametuzwa na mwalimu mkuu.
A. Kivumishi cha idadi.
B. Kiwakilishi cha idadi.
C. Kivumishi cha sifa.
D. Kiwakilishi cha sifa.
23. Sentensi, '*Amina angemtembelea angemwalika*' ina maana kuwa,
A. Amina hakumtembelea licha ya kualikwa
B. Amina alialikwa na hivyo basi alimtembelea
C. Amina hakualikwa na hakumtembelea
D. kutoalikwa kwa Amina kulimfanya amtembelee.
24. Chagua usemi taarifa wa sentensi ifuatayo;
"Ukinawa mikono yako, utakula kwangu"
Jirani alisema.
A. Jirani alisema kuwa angenawa mikono yao wangekula na yeye.
B. Jirani alisema kuwa angenawa mikono yake atakula kwake.
C. Jirani alisema akinawa mikono yake angekula kwake.
D. Jirani alisema kuwa angenawa mikono yake angekula kwake.
25. Chagua jozi yenye sifa iliyoundwa kutokana na kitenzi.
A. Chafuka - uchafu.
B. Iga - igizo.
C. Angalia - uangalifu.
D. La - kula.
26. Chagua sentensi yenye 'kwa' ya kuonyesha pamoja na.
A. Alikula wali kwa nyama
B. Alienda Mombasa kwa matwana
C. Aliondoka kwa dirisha
D. Ameandibiwa kwa uzembe wake.
27. Ni mdudu yupi kati ya hawa si kimelea?
A. Panzi.
B. Tekenya.
C. Chawa.
D. Utitiri.

28. Ni jina lipi la heshima ambalo halitumiwi unapomtaja mtu aliyeaga dunia?
A. Hayati.
B. Marehemu.
C. Mwendazake.
D. Muadhama.
29. Tumia kiunganifu 'a' kifaacho kukamilisha sentensi;
Timu _____ kandanda ilifungwa mabao manne kwa mawili.

- A. ya
B. la
C. cha
D. wa.

30. Chagua sentensi ambayo inaonyesha matumizi ya 'ji' ya mtendaji.
A. Mwalimu alijipa moyo alipougua.
B. Mtangazaji alisoma taarifa vizuri.
C. Jitabu langu limepotea.
D. Uchezaji wake unapendeza mno.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Kiswahili si Kiarabu wadhanivyo watu wengine. Kiswahili kilikuwa na watu wake kama kabila. Asili yake ni Kibantu. Watu waliokuwa wakizungumza lugha hii inasemekana waliishi kusini ya Somalia karibu na mpaka wa Kenya. Kadiri Waswahili walivyohusiana na mataifa na makabila mengine, ndivyo walivyoathiriana kilugha na kukopana maneno.

Karne ya kwanza, mataifa ya Mashariki ya mbali yalijaribu kuja Afrika ya Mashariki, hususan Waarabu, Waajemi, Wahindi na hata Wachina. Kilichowaleta kilikuwa zaidi ya biashara. Kwa sababu ya labda umbali, mataifa hayo hayakuja kwa wingi kama Waarabu. Waarabu walizidi kupapenda kwa sababu ya biashara ya watumwa na pembe za ndovu. Aidha dini ya Kiislamu ilipoanzishwa huko Uarabuni, walitaka kueneza dini hiyo na walipata wafuasi wengi.

Mtu akilinganisha mtagusano wa Waarabu na Waafrika wakati huo na ule wa mataifa mengine na Waafrika, itaonekana kuwa Waarabu waliingiliana zaidi na Waafrika kwani shughuli zao hazikuishia tu Ahalan wasalan niuzie nikulipe bali zilipita mipaka. Waarabu waliingia ndani kabisa wakifanya biashara zao na kueneza dini. Katika hekaheka hizo mtagusano zaidi ulitokea kwani Waarabu wengine walioa wanawake wa Kiafrika.

Waarabu hawakuwa na makuu kama mataifa mengine kwa hivyo walipatana na wenyeji zaidi ya vile wenyeji walivyochukuana na mataifa mengine. Katika pilkapilka hizo, Kiswahili ambacho kiliingiliana na lugha nyingine za kibantu kwa kasi, kiliathiriwa pia na lugha za kigeni hasa kiarabu. Ndio maana leo Kiswahili kina takribani asilimia ishirini ya msamiati wa Kiarabu kiasi ambacho ndicho kikubwa sana cha mkopo wa maneno, hasa ukilinganisha na maneno ya mataifa mengine yaliyotagusana na Waswahili.

Kufikia karne ya kumi na nne, tayari habari za Afrika mashariki zilikuwa zimeenea hadi janibu za ughaibuni kupitia kwa wasafiri. Mambo yalizidi kuvutia zaidi Wareno walipokazana na Vasco da Gama alipokwenda India mara mbili kati ya miaka ya 1498 hadi 1502. Wavumbuzi walipofika sehemu hizi za Afrika, watu wa Ulaya walizidi kuvutiwa na bara la Afrika, hasa Afrika Mashariki.

Wavumbuzi walikerwa na biashara ya utumwa, Wareno nao hawakupendezwa kuwaona Waarabu wamejikita sawasawa na kuzitawala baadhi ya sehemu za Afrika Mashariki. Waliwalinganisha na Waarabu majirani zao wa Afrika kaskazini waliokwishapigana vita na Wareno na kuwashinda. Chuki hiyo iliendelezwa walipowaona Waarabu wa Afrika Mashariki. Athari za lugha basi zilizoachwa na Wareno ni kidogo sana.

Wajerumani walichelea kuwafunza Watanganyika lugha yao. Yamkini wangekuwa na maarifa kama wao. Watawala hawa waliruhusu Kiswahili kitumike katika shughuli za utawala, dini na biashara. Maandishi yalizidi kutokea magazetini na vitabuni. Kiswahili kilikuwa lugha ya kufunzia shuleni. Miji ilikua na watu walizidi kutangamana na kutumia Kiswahili.

31. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza,
 A. Kiswahili ni Kiarabu
 B. lugha ya Kiswahili iliathiriwa na lugha nyingine
 C. Kiswahili ni kabila la watu
 D. Chanzo cha Kiswahili ni Somalia.
32. Kulingana na kifungu, mataifa ya mashariki ya mbali si pamoja na,
 A. Uchina
 B. India
 C. Saudia
 D. Urugwai.
33. Yamkini Waarabu walifika kwa wingi Afrika Mashariki kuliko raia wa Mashariki ya mbali kutokana na,
 A. kunoga kwa biashara
 B. kutaka kueneza dini ya Kiislamu
 C. Waarabu kuwa karibu sana
 D. kuwepo kwa wafuasi wa Kiislamu.
34. Shughuli zao hazikuishia tu Ahalan wasalan.
 Ina maana kuwa,
 A. shughuli zao zilikuwa nyingi
 B. shughuli zao zilihusu mambo kwa kina
 C. shughuli muhimu zilipuuzwa
 D. shughuli zao hazikupuuzwa.
35. Kitendo cha Waarabu wengine kuwaoa wanawake wa Kiafrika kilitokana na,
 A. shughuli zao za kibiashara
 B. uenezaji wa dini ya Kiislamu
 C. Waarabu kutokuwa na makuu kama mataifa mengine
 D. mwingiliano wa Waarabu Waafrika.
36. Kulingana na kifungu, si sahihi kusema kuwa,
 A. biashara ya utumwa iliwaudhi Wareno
 B. wavumbuzi walichangia watu wa Ulaya kuvutiwa na Afrika
 C. wavumbuzi hawakupendezwa na biashara ya utumwa
 D. Wareno hawakufurahishwa kuona Waarabu wakitawala Afrika.
37. 'Janibu za ughaibuni' ni,
 A. Afrika mashariki
 B. Mashariki ya mbali
 C. nchi za mbali
 D. nchi majirani zetu.
38. Vita baina ya Waarabu wa Afrika kaskazini na Wareno,
 A. vilizua uhasama kati ya Wareno na Waarabu wa Afrika Mashariki
 B. vilisababisha athari kubwa kwa lugha ya Kiswahili
 C. vilifanya Waarabu kutawala sehemu za Afrika Mashariki
 D. viliishia kwa Wareno kuwashinda Waarabu hao.
39. Kulingana na aya ya mwisho,
 A. Wajerumani walijifunza Kiswahili
 B. Watanganyika hawakuwa na maarifa kama Wajerumani
 C. Wajerumani walipinga matumizi ya Kiswahili
 D. Kiswahili kilitumika shuleni pekee.
40. Wageni waliofika Afrika mashariki walifanya mambo mengi. Ni jambo lipi ambalo hawakufanya?
 A. Biashara ya watumwa na pembe za ndovu.
 B. Kueneza dini ya Kiislamu.
 C. Kufanya ndoa na wanawake wa Afrika.
 D. Kupigana vita kati ya Wareno na waarabu.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Pendo alikuwa msichana mwenye tamaa ya fisi. Mama yake alimkanya aghalabu kuikoma tabia hiyo. “Hakika, mimi sijawahi kumwona msichana mwenye uchu kama wako!” mama alimkemea. Hata hivyo, **Pendo alikuwa sikio la kufa lisilosikia dawa.** Maneno yake yaliingilia sikio la yamini na kupeperukia jingine.

Magharibi moja, Bi. Mshikaji alinunua mnofu wa nyama kwenye bucha kisha akarejea nyumbani kuiandaa. Ajabu ni kwamba Pendo alimwomba mama yake kipande kidogo cha nyama mbichi ili ale akielekea mtoni kuchota maji. Juhudi za mama yake **kumrai** aingoje iive ziliambulia patupu. Alidai kuwa madhara ya kiafya yanayosababishwa na nyama mbichi hayafanyi mtu kufumwa na mvi wa manaya. **Maneno yake ya kumtoa nyoka pangoni yakawa si lolote si chochote.** Likawa jambo lisilo na budi.

Pendo alidakia kipande cha mnofu haraka, kisha akabeba chungu na kata na kushika njia kuelekea mtoni kuchota maji. Akiwa njiani alikiingiza kipande chake cha nyama mdomoni na akakimung’unya kama peremende na kukirudisha tena kiganjani. Alikitazama kwa furaha huku akitabasamu. Aliendelea vivyo hivyo hadi mtoni. Aliyateka maji kisha akaweka chungu chake pembeni na kuketi juu ya jiwe huku akikitia mdomoni na kukitoka kipande kile cha nyama. Mawazo yote yalizama kwenye nyama hiyo.

Ghafa rafiki yake Msafiri alifika mtoni na alipoona alivyoburudika kukila kipande hicho cha nyama, akamwomba angalau amgawie naye angalau akifurahie. Hapo hapo, Msafiri aliondoka shingo upande na kuketi hatua chache alipoketi Pendo na kuendelea kumeza mate kwa uchu huku akimtazama mwenzake akizama katika uhondo wa kula mlo huo.

Ndege aliyekuwa ameutazama mnofu ule kwa muda ukichezeshwachezeshwa, aliulenga kutoka juu kwa makini, akaunyakua yosayosa na kuondoka nao, huyoo akapotelea angani!

Lahaula! Aliacha miparuzo ya kucha kwenye viganja vya Pendo. “Aii!” alilia kwa uchungu. Rafiki yake Msafiri alimwona akipapatika kwa uchungu. Aliangua kicheko mpaka mbavu zikamuuma. Mama yake aliyechoka kumsubiri nyumbani, alimfuata. Alimpata ameketi juu ya jabali huku akivipulizia viganja vyake upepo. Alimwonea huruma, “kila mara nilikukanya kuwa tamaa ni kitu kibaya mwanangu. Unaona sasa yaliyokukumba?” Mama alimuuliza.

“Nisamehe mama,” Pendo alimwomba mama yake msamaha. Aliahidi kutupilia mbali tamaa.

41. Kulingana na kifungu, Pendo,
A. hakuonywa na mama yake kuhusiana na tabia zake
B. alikuwa mchoyo
C. hakufahamu madhara ya kula nyama mbichi
D. alirudi kutoka mtoni baada ya muda mrefu.
42. ... Pendo alikuwa sikio la kufa lisilosikia dawa. Maana yake ni,
A. masikio yake yalikuwa na shida
B. alikuwa mtiifu
C. alikuwa mkaidi
D. alikuwa keshaharibika kiasi cha kutomyosha.
43. Kisa hiki kilifanyika wakati gani?
A. Usiku.
B. Mchana.
C. Jioni.
D. Asubuhi.
44. Athari ya kutotii ushauri wa mzazi kwa mujibu wa kifungu ni,
A. kicheko cha kufanya mbavu ziumwe
B. kupulizia viganja upepo
C. kushambuliwa na ndege
D. kukaa mtoni kwa muda mrefu.
45. Maneno yake ya kumtoa nyoka pangoni yakawa si lolote si chochote, maana ya kifungu hiki ni;
A. maneno ya kumshawishi hayakuwa muhimu kwake
B. maneno matamu yalimfaa
C. alishawishika na kumpa mnofu wa nyama
D. haikuwa lazima kwa Pendo kupewa nyama.
46. Msafiri aliondoka na kuketi hatua chache na Pendo kwa kuwa,
A. alitaka Pendo amgawie mnofu
B. juhudi zake za kutaka kupewa mnofu hazikufanikiwa
C. alikuwa akimchunga Pendo ili ale nyama
D. aliendelea kumeza mate kwa uchu.
47. Jambo linaloonyesha kuwa Pendo alifurahia kula nyama mbichi ni,
A. alikawia kurudi nyumbani
B. aliutia mnofu mdomoni
C. alitafuna mnofu, akauweka kiganjani na kufurahia
D. kuketi kwenye jiwe na kula mnofu wake.
48. Kulingana na aya ya tano ndege,
A. alilengwa mnofu kutoka juu
B. alinyakua mnofu maratu alipouona
C. aliukosa mnofu na kutoroka kwa woga
D. alinyakua mnofu haraka tena kwa nguvu na kutoroka.
49. Ni kwa nini Msafiri aliangua kicheko mpaka mbavu zikamuuma?
A. Alifurahishwa na kitendo cha ndege kwani alinyimwa mnofu.
B. Alifurahishwa na kusisimka kutokana na kitendo cha ndege.
C. Pendo hakufaidi mnofu licha ya kunyimwa.
D. Alifurahishwa na kilio cha Pendo.
50. Kisawe cha neno 'kumrai' kulingana na kifungu ni,
A. kumnyonya
B. kubembeleza
C. kumfunza
D. kumweleza.

SCIENCE

STANDARD EIGHT

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (read these instructions carefully)

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes, mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT**.
9. For each of the questions 1-50, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case, only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet, show the correct answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box which has the letter you have chosen is written.

Example:-

In the Question Booklet:

14. In human breathing system air is absorbed in the,
- A. nose
 - B. diaphragm
 - C. alveoli
 - D. bronchioles.

The correct answer is C.

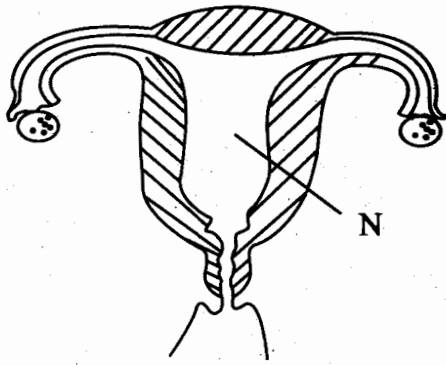
On the Answer sheet:

14. [A] [B] [C] [D] 15. [A] [B] [C] [D] 16. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number 14, the box with letter C printed in it is marked.

11. Your **dark line** **MUST** be within the box.
12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

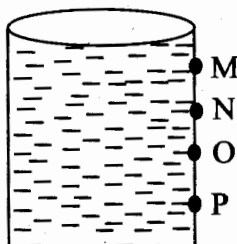
1. Study the diagram below;



Which process takes place at part marked N?

- A. Ovulation.
 B. Parturition.
 C. Implantation.
 D. Fertilization.
2. Which one of the following substances can evaporate or freeze depending on temperature change?
 A. Steam.
 B. Water.
 C. Ice.
 D. Nitrogen.
3. Which one of the following crops is the odd one out?
 A. Beans.
 B. Oats.
 C. Rice.
 D. Wheat.

4. Study the diagram below. It represents a water tank.



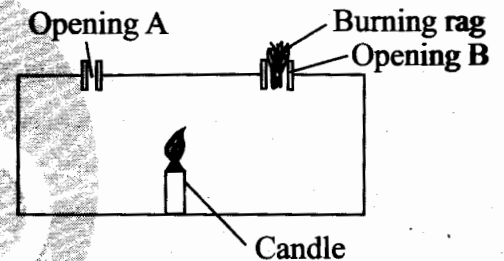
The best position for fixing an overflow pipe is

- A. M
 B. N
 C. O
 D. P

5. The following happen when we breathe in except

- A. rib cage moves upwards and inwards
 B. lungs inflate
 C. diaphragm flattens
 D. the nose cleans the air.

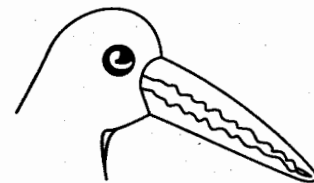
6. Pupils set up the following experiment.



Why was their experiment not successful?

- A. They used a very small candle.
 B. The candle was supposed to be placed below opening B.
 C. They did not put a burning rag at opening A.
 D. They did not place the candle below opening A.

7. The diagram below represents a certain beak of a bird.



The bird is,

- A. grain eater
 B. flesh eater
 C. filter feeder
 D. nectar feeder.

8. The characteristic of friction that makes it beneficial to man is,
- wear and tear
 - skating
 - heating of engines
 - oiling.

9. The following are communicable diseases except
- Tetanus
 - Polio
 - Tuberculosis
 - Malaria.

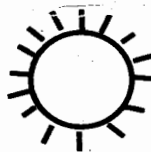
10. The following are components of environment. Which one is found in all environments?
- Water.
 - Air.
 - Heat.
 - Plants.

11. Study the following characteristics,
- Facilitates transfer of food and nutrients
 - Facilitates gaseous exchange
 - Facilitates transfer of waste products
 - Prevents mother's blood and baby's blood from mixing
- The above characteristics are for,
- uterus
 - amniotic fluid
 - umbilical cord
 - placenta.

12. Which one of the following is **not** necessary when making a rainbow?
- Water.
 - Torch.
 - Basin.
 - Sprayer.

13. The following are sources of heat. Which one is the odd one out?

A.



B.



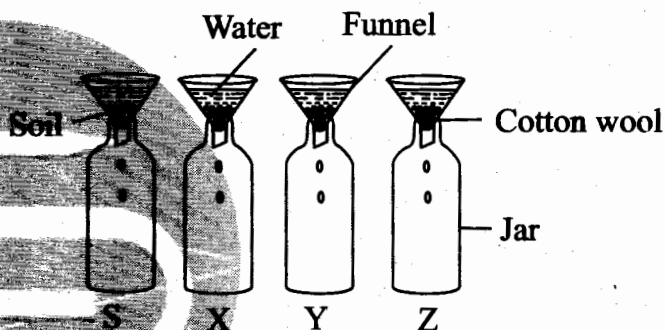
C.



D.



14. Class five pupils carried out the following experiment.



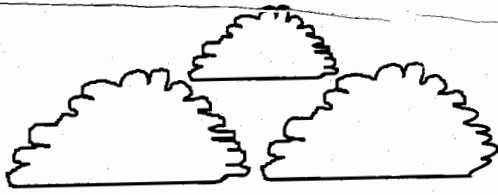
The amount of water collected in the jars was as follows: S = 10mm; X = 8mm, Y = 13mm and Z = 6mm. The soil that cracks when dry is,

- S
- X
- Y
- Z

15. Which one of the following is an example of a plant adapted to dry areas?
- Butter cup.
 - Acacia.
 - Stinging nettle.
 - Sugarcane.

16. Which one of the following substances when mixed forms a uniform layer?
- Oil and spirit.
 - Milk and spirit.
 - Water and diesel.
 - Paraffin and tea.

17. Study the following clouds;



These clouds indicate,

- A. fine weather
 - B. heavy down pour
 - C. drizzling
 - D. dry season.
18. Which one of the following sexually transmitted diseases is **incorrectly** matched with its causative organism?
- A. Syphilis - Bacteria.
 - B. Gonorrhoea - Bacteria.
 - C. AIDS - Virus.
 - D. Chancroid - Virus.
19. Which of the following groups of materials consists of magnetic materials?
- A. Aluminium, zinc.
 - B. Silver, copper.
 - C. Nickel, cobalt.
 - D. Brass, carbon.
20. Which one of the following is **not** a characteristic of clay soil?
- A. It is a heavy soil.
 - B. Suitable for constructing fish ponds.
 - C. Well aerated.
 - D. Easily waterlogged.
21. The planet that is the brightest is,
- A. mars
 - B. venus
 - C. mercury
 - D. jupiter.

22. Which one of the following is the correct order followed by waste products excreted by the kidneys?

- A. Kidney → Ureter → Urethra → Bladder.
- B. Kidney → Urethra → Bladder → Ureter.
- C. Kidney → Urethra → Ureter → Bladder.
- D. Kidney → Ureter → Bladder → Urethra.

23. The **best** description of the term force is

- A. a push
- B. a pull
- C. a push or a pull
- D. a lift.

24. The **most** sensible thing to do when there is lightning is,

- A. switch off all electrical gadgets
- B. fix a lightning arrester
- C. remove red clothes
- D. shelter under a very short tree.

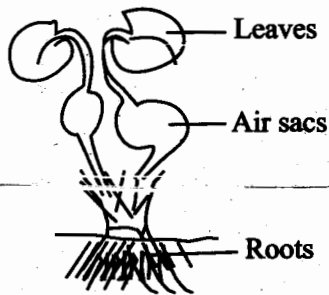
25. Water in the farm can be used for the following purposes **except**

- A. fishing
- B. mixing chemicals
- C. irrigation
- D. watering animals.

26. What are hallucinogens in relation to drug and substance abuse?

- A. Illegal drugs.
- B. Narcotic drugs.
- C. Legal drugs.
- D. Drugs that make people see and hear imaginary things.

27. Class 8 pupils observed the following plant in its habitat.

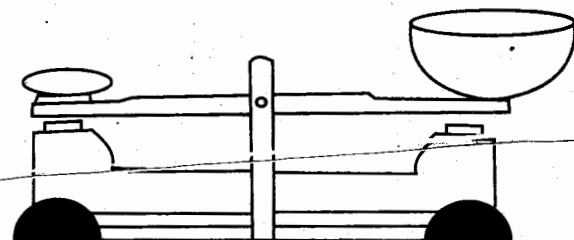


The **main** purpose of the air sacs is,

- A. gaseous exchange
 B. floating the plant
 C. supply the plant with oxygen
 D. balance the plant in water.
28. Class 5 pupils heated a tin on a jiko after putting the lid. A few minutes later the tin burst open. What led to this observation?
 A. Expansion of the tin.
 B. Volume of air in the tin increasing
 C. Air pressure.
 D. Sudden contraction of air.
29. Which of the following tools is **not** used in maintenance of other tools?
 A. Pliers.
 B. File.
 C. Screw driver.
 D. Panga.
30. Four children ate their lunch as follows;
Ben : Ugali, milk and spinach
Kim : Mangoes, cabbages and oranges
Liz : Beans, fish and chicken
Soila : Chapati, porridge and bread
 Among them who took a diet suitable for a person suffering from kwashiorkor?
 A. Liz.
 B. Kim.
 C. Soila.
 D. Ben.

31. The following is a list of animals and their products. Which one is **wrongly** matched?
 A. **Sheep** : wool and milk.
 B. **Goat** : mohair and mutton.
 C. **Cow** : beef and hide.
 D. **Broiler** : meat.

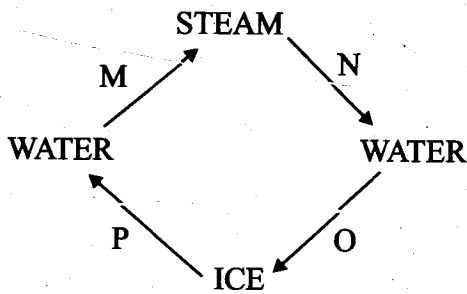
32. Study the following machine;



The working of this machine is similar to that of a,

- A. spring balance
 B. ruler
 C. see-saw
 D. wheelbarrow.
33. The following are sources of current electricity **except**
 A. hydro-electric generators
 B. dynamo
 C. wind turbines
 D. diesel.
34. Which one of the following is a condition necessary for both seed germination and photosynthesis?
 A. Sunlight.
 B. Warmth.
 C. Oxygen.
 D. Moisture.

35. Study this diagram.



Which two processes represent increase and decrease of temperature respectively?

- A. OP
- B. PN
- C. NM
- D. MP

36. The following are reasons for preserving food. Which one is **not**?

- A. Avoid wastage of surplus food.
- B. Sell food when prices are favourable.
- C. Consume the food when nutrients are in plenty.
- D. Keep food for future use.

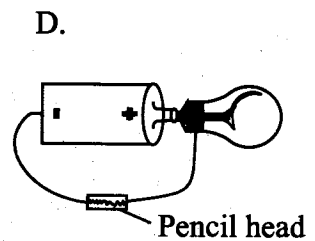
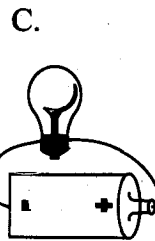
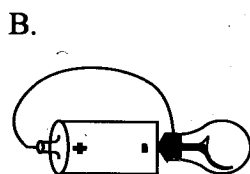
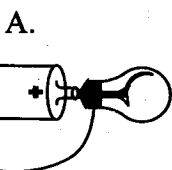
37. The following are characteristics of a certain animal feed.

- (i) It is cut and chopped into pieces
- (ii) It is stored under airtight condition
- (iii) It is compressed during preparation

These characteristics represent,

- A. hay
- B. commercial feeds
- C. pasture
- D. silage.

38. Which one of the following set-ups will **not** light?



39. The following are ways of conserving water. Which one is **not** suitable?

- A. Recycling sewage.
- B. Reusing polluted water.
- C. Using water sparingly.
- D. Harvesting water.

40. People living with HIV/AIDS need one of the following. Which one?

- A. Small quantities of food at regular intervals.
- B. Sleep.
- C. A lot of exercises.
- D. Large quantities of balanced diet to be taken at once.

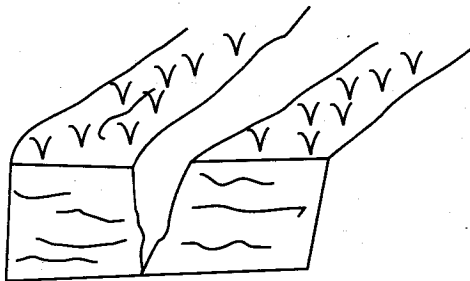
41. A shiny thick waxy cuticle is an adaptation feature that helps,

- A. desert plants minimize evaporation of water
- B. aquatic plants float on water
- C. prevent wild animals from browsing desert plants
- D. prevent water from standing on leaves of aquatic plants.

42. The stages of HIV/AIDS infection occur as represented by which flow?

- A. Incubation → window → symptomatic → fullblown
- B. Window → incubation → symptomatic → fullblown
- C. Asymptomatic → window → symptomatic → fullblown
- D. Window → incubation → asymptomatic → fullblown.

43. Rotational grazing is practiced in the following ways **except**
- A. tethering
 - B. paddocking
 - C. herding
 - D. strip grazing.
44. The following are ways of reducing friction **except**
- A. using adhesives
 - B. streamlining bodies
 - C. using ball bearings
 - D. smoothening surfaces.
45. The **main** purpose of having a layer of top soil when making compost manure is to,
- A. introduce decomposers
 - B. prevent loss of nutrients
 - C. add more nutrients
 - D. increase rate of decomposition.
46. Refraction of light is defined as,
- A. bouncing back of light
 - B. reflection of light
 - C. dispersion of light
 - D. bending of light.
47. The **best** method to control this type of soil erosion is



- A. planting cover crops
- B. terracing
- C. making porous dams
- D. contour farming.

48. The loudness or softness of sound is called,
- A. vibration
 - B. volume
 - C. pitch
 - D. echo.
49. In order to increase the rate at which a substance dissolves in water one should **not**,
- A. increase the temperature of the solute
 - B. stir the mixture vigorously
 - C. increase the surface area of the solute
 - D. increase the temperature of the solvent.
50. Which material has the following importances?
- (i) *Limiting amount of light entering a building*
 - (ii) *Privacy*
- A. Transparent materials.
 - B. Opaque materials.
 - C. Both translucent and opaque materials.
 - D. Translucent materials.

SECTION II
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. As soon as Adam and Eve realized that they were naked, they,
A. hid from God in the bushes
B. sewed fig leaves and covered their bodies
C. left the garden of Eden immediately
D. were guarded by angels.
62. Which one of the following was **not** done by Noah?
A. Setting up an altar.
B. Offering a sacrifice to God.
C. Circumcising his sons.
D. Building an ark.
63. Which one of the following was the punishment given to the king of Egypt for marrying Abraham's wife?
A. His sons taught part of his kingdom.
B. His kingdom was split into two.
C. The death of his first born.
D. Terrible disease.
64. Which one of the following was the **ninth** plague God sent to Egyptians?
A. Gnats.
B. Boils.
C. Darkness.
D. Hailstones.
65. Who among the following was a judge in Israel?
A. Hannah.
B. Deberah.
C. Naomi.
D. Ruth.
66. Which one of the following is the **main** reason why the Queen of Sheba visited King Solomon? To
A. marry king Solomon
B. learn leadership skills from Solomon
C. ask for peace between his kingdom and hers
D. to witness for herself Solomon's wisdom.
67. Which one of the following is a similarity between king Solomon and David? They both,
A. married evil women
B. were God fearing people
C. committed adultery
D. coveted.
68. Who among the following prophets foretold that Jesus would suffer like a lamb being led to the slaughterhouse?
A. Jeremiah.
B. Isaiah.
C. Hosea.
D. Micah.
69. Angel Gabriel was sent to a virgin woman called Mary who lived in the town of,
A. Bethlehem
B. Nazareth
C. Bethany
D. Capernaum.
70. When healing Jairus daughter Jesus said "Talitha Koom" which means,
A. open up
B. go wash in the pool of Siloam
C. little girl, I tell you get up
D. I order you, stand up.
71. Who among the following people was **not** one of the 12 disciples?
A. John.
B. Simon the zealot.
C. Nathaniel.
D. Nicodemus.
72. During the triumphant entry, Jesus entered the city of Jerusalem on a,
A. stallion
B. colt
C. young horse
D. mare.
73. "It is not right for you to be married to Herodias! your brother's wife" (mark 6:8) who spoke these words?
A. King Herod.
B. Simon Peter.
C. John the Baptist.
D. Jesus.
74. Which one of the following is a lesson Christians learn from the parable of the weeds?
A. The coming judgement day.
B. The growth of the word of God.
C. The suffering to come.
D. Where to store our virtues.
75. Pilate washed his hands before the crucifixion of Jesus **mainly** to show that,
A. Jesus was a Holy man
B. He has fulfilled the wish of the Jews
C. Jesus was innocent
D. It was a Jewish custom.

76. Jesus was able to overcome the devil's temptation **mainly** because,
 A. he was not a sinner
 B. he was protected by God
 C. he was wiser than the devil
 D. he knew the scriptures.
77. What lesson do we learn from Thomas the disciple of Jesus?
 A. We should strongly believe in Jesus.
 B. It is not good to doubt.
 C. We should not believe without seeing.
 D. Not all disciples of Jesus were faithful.
78. Which one of the following acts of worship was done by Paul and Silas when they were in prison? They,
 A. partook in Holy communion
 B. repented their sins
 C. sang hymns
 D. read the scriptures.
79. Which one of the following statement about Joseph of Arimathea is true? He,
 A. helped Jesus to carry the cross
 B. was crucified with Jesus
 C. was a tax collector
 D. offered his tomb for the burial of Jesus.
80. At the beautiful gate, Peter and John healed a,
 A. cripple
 B. a leper
 C. a lame man
 D. visually impaired man.
81. Which one of the following is **not** a way through which people reconcile in traditional African society?
 A. Forgiveness.
 B. Sacrifices.
 C. Greetings.
 D. Punishment.
82. Which one of the following specialists are found in both traditional African societies and in christianity?
 A. Rainmakers.
 B. Diviners.
 C. Witchdoctors.
 D. Priests.
83. Which of the following statements about African traditional communities is **not true**?
 A. They believe in life after death.
 B. They believe in reward for good deeds.
 C. They believe that sinners go to hell.
 D. They believe in punishment for evil done.
84. The **main** reason why Christians should respect their leaders is,
 A. to maintain peace
 B. leaders are chosen by God
 C. leaders have power over them
 D. to show our love for leaders.
85. Tiffany is a rich woman. She uses her money in the following ways. Which one is the **best**?
 A. Building a church.
 B. Constructing a dispensary.
 C. Buying her members christmas gift.
 D. Taking his friends on a trip.
86. Which one of the following is the best way of spending leisure time?
 A. Reading the Bible.
 B. Visiting relatives.
 C. Developing your talents.
 D. Engaging in charity work.
87. Victor's mother is seriously sick and her condition has been worsening. Which is the **best** advice for him?
 A. Take her to a witch doctor.
 B. Pray for her all the time.
 C. Abandon her.
 D. Take her to an aged home.
88. What is the **best** thing to do if you found your classmates fighting?
 A. Separate them.
 B. Beat them up.
 C. Report them to the teacher.
 D. Join the weaker one.
89. The **best** reason why people should avoid drug abuse is because,
 A. it affects health of the abuser
 B. one spends a lot of money
 C. it leads to addiction
 D. it is a sin before God.
90. Which one of the following was the main reason why missionaries introduced formal education in Kenya?
 A. To spread western culture.
 B. To help the given jobs.
 C. To help them read the Bible.
 D. To make Africans to be self sufficient.

SECTION II
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which Surah of the Quran came to warn the prophet (SAW) that matters of religion are not comprised?
A. *Kafirun*.
B. *Maun*.
C. *Ikhlash*.
D. *Kauthar*.
62. Which one of the following surahs of the Quran is recited to seek for Allah's protection?
A. *Quraish*.
B. *Asr*.
C. *Falaq*.
D. *Ikhlash*.
63. "Alhakumtakathur is a verse from surah
A. *Takathur*
B. *Masad*
C. *Nasr*
D. *Kauthar*.
64. Which one of the following quotation is from Surah Humaza?
A. "say He is Allah, the one"
B. "you alone we worship and seek for help"
C. "woe unto every slander and backbiter"
D. "O you who believe"
65. The Surah of the Quran that mentions the coming down of Angels is
A. *Fatiha*
B. *Qadr*
C. *Quraish*
D. *Nas*
66. According to the hadith of the prophet (SAW) muslims should eat
A. *with the left hand*
B. *hot food only*
C. *after saying Al hamdulillahi*
D. *with the right hand*.
67. The least way of stopping an evil is by
A. *hating it at heart*
B. *using hands*
C. *using tongue*
D. *laughing*
68. Which one of the following is a faradh act of wudhu?
A. *Rinsing mouth*.
B. *Washing the hair*.
C. *Washing the nose*.
D. *Rinsing the nose*.
69. Which one of the following month is not among Ash-hurul-hurum?
A. *Dhul hijjah*.
B. *Ramadhan*.
C. *Rajab*.
D. *Muharram*.
70. Who among the following was looking for water on the hills of Safa and Marwa?
A. *Amina*.
B. *Sarah*.
C. *Hajar*.
D. *Asiya*.
71. Which one of the following Sunnah prayer is observed when there is drought and famine?
A. *Istikhara*.
B. *Tahajjud*.
C. *Witr*.
D. *Istisqai*.
72. Which one of the following items cannot be given as zakat?
A. *Money*.
B. *Furniture*.
C. *Gold*.
D. *Grains*.
73. Fasting can instill three of the following values in a person except?
A. *Sympathy*.
B. *Self discipline*.
C. *Appetite*.
D. *Self control*.
74. The Attribute of Allah Al-wadud means
A. *The sustainer*
B. *The loving*
C. *The provider*
D. *The merciful*.
75. The angels of Allah (SW) were created from
A. *clay*
B. *Nar*
C. *Nur*
D. *Water*.

76. The taurat was revealed to prophet
 A. Ibrahim
 B. Isa
 C. Daud
 D. Musa
77. How many signs does a hypocrite have?
 A. Three.
 B. Two.
 C. One.
 D. Four.
78. Which one of the following diseased does **not** have a cure?
 A. Malaria.
 B. Kholera.
 C. Cancer.
 D. HIV/AIDs.
79. Which is the second holiest mosque in the history of Islam?
 A. Masjidul - haram.
 B. Masjidul - Qubaa.
 C. Masjidul - Qubaa.
 D. Masjidul - Nabawi.
80. The prophet of Allah (SW) who killed a jew was
 A. Yusuf
 B. Ibrahim
 C. Musa
 D. Daud.
81. Which year was prophet Mohammad (SAW) born?
 A. 572 AD.
 B. 682 AD.
 C. 576 AD.
 D. 570 AD.
82. The migration of Muslims to Madina took place in the month of
 A. Muharram
 B. Rabiul - Awwal
 C. Ramadhan
 D. Shawwal.
83. Who among the following is **not** one of the prophet's uncle?
 A. Hamza.
 B. Abu Talib.
 C. Abusufyan.
 D. Abbas.
84. Which year was makkah conquered?
 A. 6.A.H
 B. 8.A.H
 C. 9.A.H
 D. 10A.H
85. According to the traditional of the prophet (SAW) a baby boy should be circumcised at the age of
 A. 7 yrs
 B. 7 days
 C. 7 weeks
 D. 7 months
86. Prophet Mohammad (SAW) was born in the town of
 A. Mina
 B. Taif
 C. Madina
 D. Makkah
87. Which title was the prophet (SAW) given by the Jews for being truthful?
 A. Al - mustafa.
 B. Al - Amin.
 C. Al - habibi.
 D. Al - Wadud.
88. Which one of the following is an example of medium najasaat?
 A. Vomit.
 B. Urine of a dog.
 C. Pig.
 D. Urine of a dog.
89. Milad - un - Nabii is celebrated on the
 A. 10th Dhul - hijjah
 B. 1st shawwal
 C. 10th muharram
 D. 12th Rabiul - Awwal
90. The 24th prophet of Allah (SW) was
 A. Ibrahim
 B. Mohammad
 C. Isa
 D. Isaac.

KISWAHILI : SEHEMU YA PILI : INSHA

DARASA LA NANE

NAMBARI YAKO YA MTHANI	
JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI.

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

Kitabu hiki kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.

ENGLISH: SECTION B: COMPOSITION STANDARD EIGHT

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 the name of your school.
2. Now open the page, read the heading of the composition carefully and write your composition on the lines provided.

This Question Paper consists of 4 printed pages.

