Std 8

SCIENCE

HUMAN BODY
REPRODUCTION IN HUMAN BEINGS
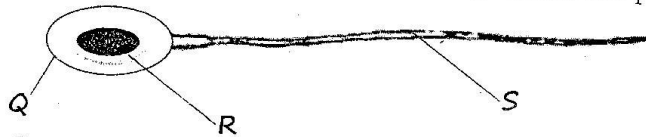
Fertilisation

EXERCISE 1   *Week one Monday*

1. The process by which living things give rise to live offspring of the same kind is known as _____

2. The illustration shows a male sex cell. Name the parts marked Q, R and S

   Q _____   R _____
   S _____

3. Fertilization in human beings takes place in the _____

4. What happens to the other sperms once fertilization has taken place?

   _____

5. The process by which ovaries release a mature egg after every 28 days is referred to as _____

6. State three physical changes that only take place in girls during adolescence

   (a) _____
   (b) _____
   (c) _____

7. The type of fertilization that takes place inside the body of a female animal is known as _____

8. The union of the ovum and the sperm is called _____

9. State two processes that stop in an adult human female once conception has taken place

   (a) _____
   (b) _____

10. State three physical changes that occur in both boys and girls during puberty

(a) _____

(b) _____

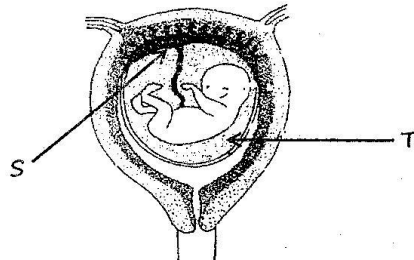(c) _____ .

Foetal Development

EXERCISE 2   *Week one Tuesday*

1. After fertilization takes place, the new cell formed is known as a _____

2. State three signs of pregnancy

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

3. The attachment of the zygote on the walls of the uterus is called _____

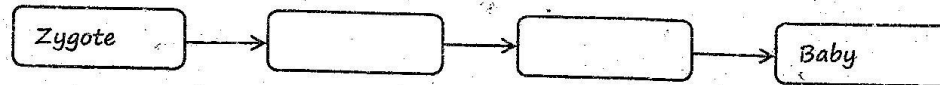### *Use the diagram below to answer question 4-5*

4. State three functions of the part marked T

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

5. Write three functions of the part marked S

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

6. Once implantation has taken place, the zygote divides into a mass of cells known as the _____

7. *Fill in the word missing in the boxes below*

| Zygote | → | | → | | → | Baby |

8. The gestation period in human beings is _____ months.

9. State two functions of the umbilical cord

(a) _____

(b) _____

10. The liquid that prevents the foetus from shocks is contained in a special sac known as _____

## Process of birth/excretory system

EXERCISE 2   *Week one Wednesday*

1. The process of birth is also called _____

2. The last step during the birth process is _____

3. The cervix becomes wider before birth takes place. This widening of the cervix is called _____

4. State the three excretory organs in the body

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

5. The process of removing waste products from the body is known as _____ _____

6. Which excretory products excreted by all the excretory organs?

_____

7. State the two layers of the skin

(a) _____

(b) _____

Use the diagram below to answer question 8-10
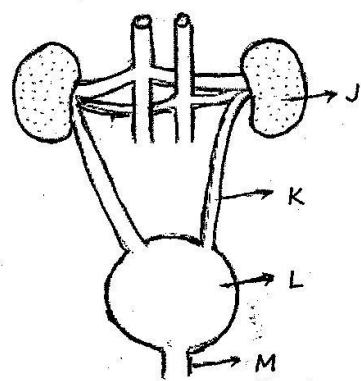
8. Letter J shows the _____ kidney

9. Name the parts labeled K, L and M

K_____   L_____

M_____

10. The function of the part marked L is to _____

**MODEL PAPER .1**   *Week one Thursday*

1. Three of the following are signs of pregnancy *except*? A. Foetal movements B. Morning sickness C. Menstruation begins D. Breasts become tender	**1.**
2. Which one of the following shows the *correct* order of foetal development? A. Embryo ⟶ Foetus ⟶ Zygote B. Zygote ⟶ Foetus ⟶ embryo C. Foetus ⟶ Embryo ⟶ Zygote D. Zygote ⟶ embryo ⟶ foetus	**2.**
3. Which one of the following is the *largest* component of blood? A. Platelets C. Red blood cells B. Plasma D. White blood cells	**3.**
4. Which of the following living shows organs that *produce* reproductive cells in human beings? A. Testes, ovary B. Ovary, sperm duct C. Vagina, Penis D. Sperm, fallopian tube	**4.**

5. Which of the following **parts** of the breathing system helps to trap the dust particles?

A. Bronchioles   C. Air sacs

B. Nose   D. Lungs

6. Which of the following types of teeth are the **last** to be shed?

A. Molars   C. Premolars

B. Canines   D. Incisors

7. Three of the following are functions of the ammonic fluids. Which one is **not**?

A. Allows exchange of food nutrients between the foetus and the matter

B. Keeps the foetus warm and moist

C. Helps the foetus to move freely

D. Protects the foetus from shock

Use the diagram below to answer question 8-9
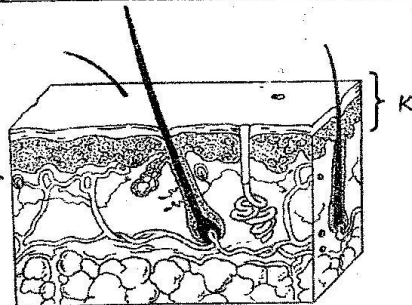
8. The part marked **K** is **known** as _____

A. Dermis   C. Oil gland

B. Sweat gland   D. Epidermis

9. Which one of the following excretory products is **not** excreted by the organ illustrated above?

A. Water   C. Excess salts

B. Carbon dioxide   D. Lactic acid

10. Which one of the following parts of the digestive system absorbs water and mineral salts?

A. Ileum   C. Duodenum

B. Stomach   D. Colon

11. Which one of the following physical changes occurs to both boys and girls during adolescence?

A. Hips broader   C. Wet dreams

B. Pimples on the face   D. Voice breaks

12. The two main components of sweat are _____
   A. Water and salts
   B. Salts and urea
   C. Carbon dioxide and water
   D. Urea and water ,

13. Which one of the following is the *last stage* during the birth process?
   A. Contraction of the uterus
   B. Cutting of the umbilical cord
   C. Removal of the afterbirth
   D. Pushing the baby

14. When the diaphragm flattens, which one of the following *does not* take place?
   A. The volume of the lungs increase
   B. Ribs move inwards
   C. Pressure in the lungs decrease
   D. Ribs move upwards

15. Which one of the following vessels receives blood from the lungs?
   A. Venacava
   B. Aorta
   C. Pulmonary artery
   D. Pulmonary vein

16. The diagram below shows a type of tooth in a human being
   The above tooth is used for _____

   A. Biting and cutting   C. Biting and piercing
   B. Crushing and tearing   D. Chewing and grinding

17. Which one of the following *does not* happen to boys at puberty?
   A. Menstruation
   B. Breaking of the voice
   C. Growth of public hair
   D. Appearance of pimples

18. Which one of the following is *not* a function of the placenta?
   A. Facilitates exchange of oxygen
   B. Allows wastes to move from the foetus to the mother
   C. Prevents unnecessary movements of the foetus
   D. Facilitates food transfer

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19. An ovum is produced in the ovary after every _____
   A. 2 years   C. 28 days
   B. 28 hours   D. 9 months

20. The tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder is called?
   A. Urethra   C. Fallopian tube
   B. Sperm duct   D. Ureter

21. Artificial teeth are also known as _____
   A. Fake teeth   C. Permanent teeth
   B. Deciduous teeth   D. Dentures

Use the diagram below to answer questions 22 and 23
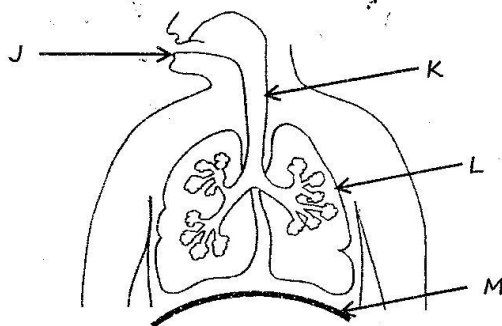
22. In which one of the parts labeled J, K, L and N is the Air cleaned, warmed and moistened?
   A. L   C. K
   B. J   D. M

23. During breathing out, the part marked M _____
   A. Becomes dome shaped
   B. Curves downwards
   C. Remains unchanged
   D. Flattens

24. Which one of the following substances is **not** transported by the blood plasma?
   A. Heat   C. Oxygen
   B. Digested food   D. Urea

25. Which one of the following excretory organs is **incorrectly matched** with the waste product is excretes?
   A. Lungs   -   Carbon dioxide
   B. Skin   -   Salts
   C. Kidneys -   Carbon dioxide
   D. Lungs   -   Water

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HEALTH EDUCATION

Sexually transmitted Infections (STI's)

EXERCISE 4   *Week one Friday*

1. State two sexually transmitted infections caused by a virus

    (a) _____

    (b) _____

2. The sexually transmitted infection that is associated with painless sores on the genitals is _____

3. Name three sexually transmitted infections caused by bacteria

    (a) _____

    (b) _____

    (c) _____

4. The most common sexually transmitted infection is _____

5. State two signs and symptoms of chancroid

    (a) _____

    (b) _____

6. A certain sexually transmitted disease cause paralysis and madness at later stages if no treatment is done. This disease is likely to be _____

7. State two signs and symptoms of gonorrhea

    (a) _____

    (b) _____

8. The sexually transmitted disease that can make a newly born baby become blind is _____

9. State two signs and symptoms of syphilis

    (a) _____

    (b) _____

10. State two ways of preventing sexually transmitted infections

    (a) _____

    (b) _____

Control of HIV and AIDS

EXERCISE 5   *Week Two Monday*

1.   State the three main control measures for HIV and AIDs

    (a) _____

    (b) _____

    (c) _____

2.   Educating many people about HIV/AIDS at the same is known as

    _____

3.   List three types of gathering where public awareness about HIV/AIDs can be done

    (a) _____

    (b) _____

    (c) _____

4.   State three myths and misconception about HIV/AIDS

    (a) _____

    (b) _____

    (c) _____

5.   State two effects of HIV infection on the Nation

    (a) _____

    (b) _____

MODEL PAPER 2   *Week Two Tuesday*

1. Which one of the following is **not** a health effect of drug abuse? A. Lack of concentration C. Loss of memory B. Addiction D. Rape	1.
2. Which one of the following sexually transmitted infections is caused by a virus? A. Gonorrhea C. Genital herpes B. Syphilis D. Chancroid	2.
3. The chemical substance in tobacco that causes addiction is _____ A. Jar C. Carbon monoxide B. Nicotine D. Ethanol	3.

4. Three of the following are control measures of HIV/AIDs *except*? A. Issuing ARV's to the sick B. Conducting campaigns through media C. Creating public awareness D. Conducting mass education	**4.**
5. The third dose of antipolio is given to infants at _____ A. 14 week C. 9 months B. 10 weeks D. 6 weeks	**5.**
6. Which of the following is *not* a common communicable disease? A. Malaria C. Tuberculosis B. Common cold D. Tetanus	**6.**
7. The type of counseling given to a person just before the HIV results are released is called _____ A. Post –test counseling B. Elisa counseling C. Window counseling D. Pre-test counseling	**7.**
8. Which one of the following is *not* a sexually transmitted infection? A. Genital herpes C. Typhoid B. Syphilis D. Gonorrhea	**8.**
9. Which of the following stage of HIV infection does the patient test positive but shows no signs and symptoms? A. Window C. Full blown B. Symptomatic D. Incubation	**9.**
10. Which one of the following is *not* a good forum for creating public awareness on HIV/AIDs? During _____ A. Job interview C. Church crusade B. Chief barazas D. Funerals	**10.**
11. Which one of the following is a symptom of gonorrhea? A. Painful skin rashes B. Painless sores around the genitals C. Burning sensation when urinating D. Painful lymph glands	**11.**
12. HIV can be spread through the following ways *except*? A. Blood transfusion B. Sharing body piercing objects C. Sexual intercourse D. Mosquito bites	**12.**
13. The following are effects of drug abuse (i) *Impaired judgment* (ii) *Drug induced accidents*	**13.**

(iii) Lack of concentration

(iv) Marital conflicts

Which of the above are social effects?

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (ii) and (iii)

14. Which one of the following diseases is **not** prevented by the DPT vaccine?

A. Diphtheria

B. Tuberculosis

C. Whooping cough

D. Tetanus

15. The following are signs and symptoms of a sexually transmitted infections

(i) Pain in the lower abdomen

(ii) Discharge of pus from the genitals

(iii) Burning sensation when urinating

The above disease is **likely** to be _____

A. Chancroid

B. Syphilis

C. Gonorrhea

D. Genital herpes

16. Which one of the following pairs of sexually transmitted infections is **caused** by a virus?

A. Genital herpes and HIV/AIDs

B. Ghancroid and Gonorrhea

C. Syphilis and AIDs

D. Syphilis and Chancroid

17. Which one of the following drugs can be made artificially?

A. Mandrax

B. Bhang

C. Cocaine

D. Heroine

18. Which one of the following pairs consists of only legal drugs is Kenya?

A. Mandrax and Khat

B. Alcohol and Tobacco

C. Bhang and inhalants

D. Heroine and alcohol

19. Which one of the following is a reason for HIV testing?

A. To campaign for the spread of HIV

B. To avoid infected people

C. To set a balanced diet

D. To overcome fear

20. Three of the following are problems related to teeth **except**?

A. Gingivitis

B. Tooth cavities

C. Shedding teeth

D. Dental Caries

PLANTS

ADAPTATIONS OF PLANTS
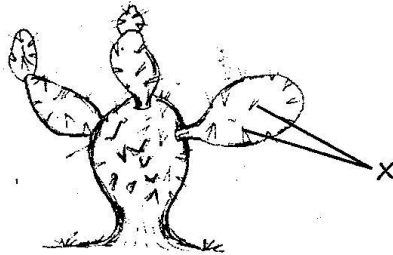
EXERCISE 6   *Week Two Wednesday*

1. Plants that are able to survive in wet areas or in water are called

_____

2. The illustration below shows a cactus plant

The structures marked X are the _____ in form of thorns to

reduce _____

3. State three examples of hydrophytes

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

4. State three characteristics xerophytes

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

5. Name three examples of mesophytes

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

6. Hydrophytes are not easily broken by the water currents because they

have _____ stems.

7. Flowers of most hydrophytes float on water mainly to _____

_____

8. State two reasons why murram grass roll their leaves

   (a) _____

   (b) _____

9. Mechanisms that enable a plant to survive in a given habitat are known as

   _____

CROP DISEASES

EXERCISE 7   *Week Two Thursday*

1. State four signs of unhealthy crops

   (a) _____

   (b) _____

   (c) _____

   (d) _____

2. Another name for stunted growth is _____

3. The signs of unhealthy crops shown in the diagram below is known as

   _____
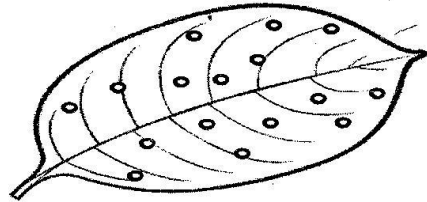
4. State two effects of crop diseases

   (a) _____

   (b) _____

5. The type of pest that causes damage crops by sucking the sap is called

   _____

6. State three methods of controlling crops pests of

   (a) _____

   (b) _____

   (c) _____

7. State three examples of field pests

(a)_____

(b)_____

(c)_____

8. List two effects of pests on crops

(a)_____

(b)_____

MODEL PAPER 3   *Week Two Friday*

|	
1. Which one of the following is an adaptation of plants to dry areas?	
A. Leaves with the cuticle C. Many broad leaves	
B. Presence of succulent stems D. Flexible stems	**1.**
2. Which of the following plants is *not* a hydrophyte?	
A. Hyacinth C. Water lily	
B. Duckweed D. Baobab	**2.**
3. Which one of the following is *not* a sign of unhealthy crops?	
A. Dark green leaves C. Spots or streaks	
B. Wilting D. Retarded growth	**3.**
4. Which one of the following crop pests attacks seedlings?	
A. Stalk borers C. Cutworms	
B. Aphids D. Armyworms	**4.**
5. Study the plant illustrated below	
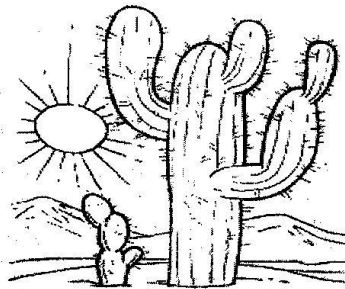
Which one of the following adaptations is *not* likely to be found in the plant shown above?

A. Deep rooted

B. Reduced number of stomata

C. Thick waxy cuticle

D. Presence of flexible stems

5.

6. Study the food chain below

Grass → Locust → Lizard → Hawk
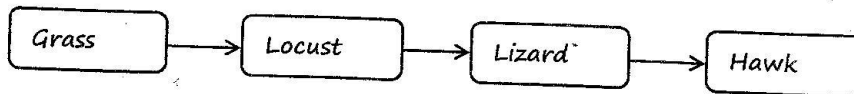
What would happen immediately if all locust die?
A. Grass will decrease
B. Grass will increase
C. Hawks will increase
D. Lizards will increase

7. Plants that have thin wax cuticles are also likely to have _____
A. Broad leaves with hairy surface
B. Deep and wide spread roots
C. Leaves reduced to thorns
D. Succulent stems

8. A Std 4 pupil observed a weed and noted the following
(i) *Has fibrous roots*
(ii) *Has blue flowers*
(iii) *Its stem grow along the ground*
The above weed was likely to be _____
A. Oxalis
B. Wandering jew
C. Sodom apple
D. Mexican marigold

9. Which one of the following features helps a cactus plant to minimize water loss?
A. Green stem
B. Deep roots
C. Rolling of leaves
D. Thorn-like leaves

10. Std 6 pupil carried out the activity shown below during a Science lesson

Tap water
Oil
Boiled water
Bean seed
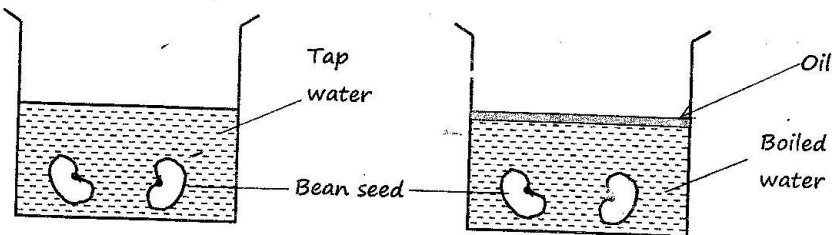
After a few days, the pupils concluded that _____
A. Oxygen is necessary for germinations
B. Boiled water does not support germination
C. Water is necessary for germination
D. Warmth supports germination

11. Plants depend on each other for three of the following **except**?
A. Shade
B. Support
C. Pollination
D. Habitat

12. Which of the following shows a group of plants with tap roots?
A. Rice, wheat, Oats
B. Pigweed, mango, carrot
C. Beans, sugarcane, cabbage
D. Kales, grass, millet

13. Which one of the following factors is *not* necessary for seed germination?
A. Warmth
B. Oxygen
C. Soil
D. Moisture

14. Which one of the following plants *cannot* make its own foods?
A. Toadstools
B. Fern
C. Moss
D. Algae

15. The following characteristics were observed on some plants
(i) *Thorns*
(ii) *Thick waxy cuticle*
(iii) *Many stomata*
(iv) *Bread loaves*
Which two characteristic are for plants found in dry areas?
A. (i) and (iii)
B. (i) and (ii)
C. (iii) and (iv)
D. (ii) and (iii)

16. A flower that produces powdery pollen grains is also *likely* to ____
A. Have anthers that are firmly attached
B. Have brightly coloured petals
C. Be scented
D. Have feathery stigma

17. Which one of the following crop pests can be controlled using a scare crow?
A. Aphids
B. Stalk borers
C. Cutworms
D. Weaver bird

18. Which one of the following is *not* a condition necessary for photosynthesis in green plants?
A. Sunlight
B. Water
C. Oxygen
D. Chlorophyll

19. Which one of the following is *not* an effect of crop diseases?
A. High cost of agricultural production
B. Curled leaves
C. Lower yields
D. Reduced quality of produce

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20. Which one of the following adaptations enables cross pollination to occur in hydrophytes? Presence of _____

A. Floating flowers   C. Thin cuticle

B. Bread leaves   D. Flexible stems

21. Which part of seed below makes up the embryo?
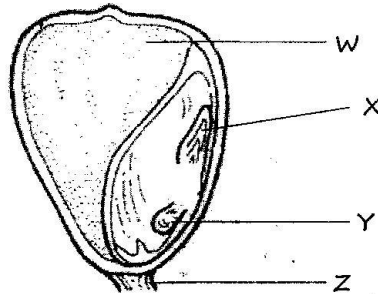
A. X and Z   C. W and Z

B. X and Y   D. Y and Z

22. The following are features of a common weed.

(i) Has tap roots

(ii) Has white flowers

(iii) Has fruits which stick on animals for and human clothes

The weed described above is ***mostly*** likely to be _____

A. Pigweed   C. Black jack

B. Oxalis   D. Sodom apple

23. Which one of the following groups consists of non-flowering plants only?

A. Fern, grass, blackjack

B. Carrot, cabbage, jacaranda

C. Moss, cactus, cypress

D. Pine, cedar, fern

24. Which one of the following functions is ***not*** performed by all the plant leaves?

A. Food storage   C. Transportation

B. Breathing   D. Making food

25. Which one of the following plants is ***not*** insectivorous?

A. Cobra lily   C. Venus fly trap

B. Butterwort   D. Buttercup

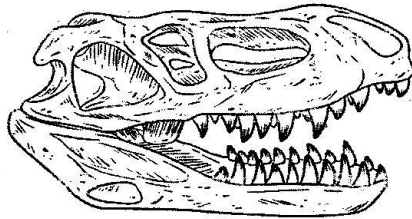| 20. |
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ANIMALS

ADAPTATIONS OF ANIMALS

EXERCISE 8   *Week Three Monday*

1. The toothless gaps on the lower jaw of herbivorous between the incisor and premolars is known as _____

2. Mammals that feed on both plants and flesh are referred to as _____

    The above jaw show an animal adapted to feed on _____

3. State two functions of carnassial teeth found in carnivores

    (a) _____

    (b) _____

4. The teeth of a carnivore are well spaced on the jaw mainly to _____

    _____

5. The main purpose of the toothless gaps found in herbivores is to

    _____

6. Study the diagram below

    Name two birds that have similar beaks to the one shown above

    (a) _____

    (b) _____

7. A bird with long, slender and slightly curved beak is likely to feed on

    _____

| PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE	18	TEACHER'S SIGNATURE

8. State two examples of birds that have strong and curved (hooked) beaks

(a) _____

(b) _____

9. According to the feeding habits, a weaver bird can be grouped together with a chicken because they are both _____ eaters

EXERCISE 9   *Week Three Tuesday*

1. An animal that kills other animals for food is known as

_____

2. Name two groups of animals that have streamlined bodies for easy movement

(a) _____

(b) _____

3. Fish have _____that helps them to remain floating even when they are not swimming.

4. Flying birds have hollow bones to make them _____

5. State three reasons why animals move

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

6. The illustration below shows a frog
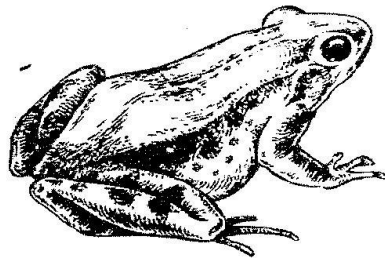
The above animal moves by hoping and leaping. This is made possible by the presence of strong _____

7. State two examples of flightless birds

(a) _____   (b) _____

8. Snails and slugs move by _____

9. Name two birds that feed on nectar

   *(a)*_____

   *(b)*_____

10. Birds with flat breaks having serrated edges are said to be _____feeders

EXERCISE 10   *Week Three Wednesday*

1. State four signs of ill-health in livestock

   *(a)*_____

   *(b)*_____

   *(c)*_____

   *(d)*_____

2. State two effects of livestock diseases

   *(a)*_____

   *(b)*_____

3. Both internal and external livestock parasites can be controlled by

   _____

4. The process of giving solid medicine to animals in order to kill internal parasites is called _____

5. State three methods of controlling human intestinal worms

   *(a)*_____

   *(b)*_____

   *(c)*_____

## MODEL PAPER 4   *Week Two Thursday*

1. Which one of the following types of teeth are used by carnivores for slicing flesh and crushing bones?

   A. Canines   C. Molars

   B. Carnassial   D. Premolars

2. Which one of the following mammals is an omnivore?

   A. Dog   C. Monkey

   B. Hippopotamus.   D. Donkey

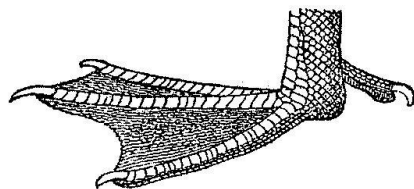|	1.
	2.

3. Animal adapted to flying have _____
   A. Streamlined bodies   C. Webbed feet
   B. Fins   D. Strong hind legs

4. Std 8 pupils from Likoni saw a bird with a beak shown in the diagram below
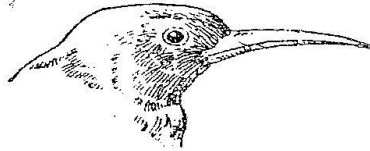
   The bird was likely to be feeding on _____
   A. Grains   C. Flesh
   B. Nuts   D. Nectar

5. Which one of the following is *not* an immediate sign of ill health in livestock?
   A. Coughing   C. Blood in stool
   B. Loss of weight   D. Rough coat

6. Which one of the following animals removes waste in form of pellets?
   A. Donkey   C. Cows
   B. Chicken   D. Rabbit

7. In which one of the following organs of livestock are lungworms *not* likely to be found?
   A. Small intestine   C. Brain
   B. Lungs   D. Stomach

8. Which of the following statements is true about fish and amphibians? Both have _____
   A. Constant body temperature
   B. Scales
   C. External fertilization
   D. Gills

9. A Std 7 pupil came across a bird with the feet shown below
   The bird was *most* likely to be a _____

   A. Bird of prey   C. A vulture
   B. Grain eater   D. Swimming bird

3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	

10. Which of the following is an effect of livestock disease?
   A. Low quality of products
   B. Reduced yield
   C. Blood in stool
   D. Stunted growth

11. Which one of the following is the *main* reason why a fish is able to move easily in water?
   A. Dry scales   C. Fins
   B. Streamlined body   D. Gills

12. Birds which feed on nectar have _____
   A. Short pointed beaks
   B. Short curved beaks
   C. Long slender curved beaks
   D. Short hooked beaks

13. All the following animals are adapted to hoping and leaping *except*?
   A. Toads   C. Ducks
   B. Frogs   D. Fleas

14. Which one among the following animals is attacked by fleas?
   A. Cows   C. Camels
   B. Sheep   D. Rabbits

15. Three of the following are filter feeders. Which one is *not*?
   A. Penguin   C. Flamingo
   B. Sunbird   D. Duck

16. The diagram below shows a beak of a bird that *most likely* feeds on?

   A. Grains   C. Flesh
   B. Nectar   D. Fish

17. Which of the following is *not* a sign of ill health in livestock?
   A. Watery eyes   C. Coughing
   B. Glossy coat   D. Dry muzzle

18. Which one of the following parasites attacks small intestines in livestock?
   A. Lungworms   C. Mites
   B. Liverflukes   D. Hookworms

19. Which one of the following is *not* a bird of prey?
   A. Hawk   C. Weaver bird
   B. Vulture   D. Eagle

10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	

20. Which one of the following is **not** a characteristic of fish? They?
- A. Lay eggs
- B. Are cold blooded
- C. Have internal fertilization
- D. Live in water

21. The following are control measures for human intestinal worms **except**?
- A. Rotational grazing
- B. Proper cooking of food
- C. Proper sanitation
- D. Regular deworming

22. Which one of the following features enables a fish to float in water? Presence of _____
- A. Lateral line
- B. Gills
- C. Streamlined body
- D. Swim bladder

23. Which one of the following shows a pair of omnivores?
- A. Pig and monkey
- B. Goat and hyena
- C. Crocodile and pig
- D. Rhino and sheep

24. In which one of the following method of grazing are animals feed on fodder crops, conserved foods and commercial feeds only?
- A. Paddocking
- B. Stall feeding
- C. Tethering
- D. Herding

25. Which one of the following animals has carnassial teeth?
- A. Buffalo
- B. Hippopotamus
- C. Lion
- D. Zebra

20.	
21.	
22.	
23.	
24.	
25.	

WEAK POINTS ANALYSIS TABLE
Attention

So far this term, we have already covered four topics. It's wise to know whether you have fully understood the concept. Therefore make use of this table to know your potential in every topic. Note if you fail to get 75% in every topic, you are advised to practice more in that topic by using even other revision books

Topic	Performance	Teachers Remarks
Human body -Fertilization - Foetal development - Excretory System **74**	Exerc 1: 17 points _____ Exerc 2: 17 points _____ Exerc 3: 15points _____ Model pp 1: 25points _____	
Health Education - S.T.I - Control measure	Exerc 4: 17 points **49** Exerc 5: 12 points _____ Model pp 2: 20 points _____	
Plant -Adaptation of plants - Crop Disease **60**	Exerc 6: 18 points _____ Exerc 7: 17 points _____ Model pp 3: 1-25 _____	
Animals -- Adaptation of Animals - Movement of animals - Sign of ill health animals **65**	Exerc 8: 14 points _____ Exerc 9: 15 points _____ Exerc 10: 11 points _____ Model pp 4: 1-25 _____	

ENGLISH

Week one Monday
Broken passage 1

Fill each blank space in the following passage with the best alternative

It was still ___1___ early when we arrived ___2___ the market. Many women had already ___3___ their stalls and their fruits and vegetables were ___4___ ___5___. The sun was ___6___ ___7___ to have ___8___ the morning dew.

Mutuku and I followed mother to the place where she ___9___ ___10___ her position on market days. Mutuku was carrying a sack filled ___11___ cabbage and I was ___12___ by a load of bananas.

Mother ___13___ and immediately began to sort the tomatoes she had bought and arranged them ___14___ neat piles. "Put your loads ___15___ now," She said and spread everything out on the ground.

1. A. too	B. so	C. enough	D. quite
2. A. to	B. in	C. at	D. on
3. A. set up	B. set down	C. set in	D. up set
4. A. spread over	B. spread up	C. spread out	D. spread on
5. A. to buy	B. for sale	C. on sale	D. to sale
6. A. moreover	B. this time	C. besides	D. already
7. A. strong enough	B. very strong	C. enough strong	D. too strong
8. A. taken off	B. removed	C. dried up	D. steamed
9. A. eventually	B. repeatedly	C. usually	D. insistently
10. A. took on	B. took up	C. took after	D. took down
11. A. with	B. by	C. of	D. through
12. A. weighed up	B. weighed	C. weighed down	D. weighed in
13. A. sat up	B. sat down	C. seated	D. sit
14. A. in	B. as	C. over	D. along
15. A. up	B. down	C. back	D. though

1	2	3.	4	5
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE	25	TEACHER'S SIGNATURE

Week one Tuesday
Broken passage 2
Fill each blank space in the following passage with the best alternative

We sat quietly in the courtroom __1__ the entrance of the __2__. The anxiety __3__ the room was evident on everyone's face. All the __4__ had taken the stand and given evidence. The accused had also taken the stand. He had given conflicting information during __5__. This made it crystal __6__ that the judgment __7__ be passed in __8__ of the complainant. He had been swindled __9__ his property by the accused who was __10__ distant relative. This had taken place while the complainant had been __11__ in the local hospital. We knew that justice had to __12__. In fact, we were longing for the __13__ word from the court. No criminal offence had been committed __14__ illegally gaining __15__ to one's property was punishable by a court of law.

1. A. awaiting   B. patiently   C. expecting   D. listening
2. A. Police Officer B. Attorney General   C. Judge   D. Chief Justice
3. A. over   B. of   C. by   D. in
4. A. lawyers   B. accused   C. witnesses   D. observers
5. A. confession   B. cross-examination C. prosecution   D. sentencing
6. A. clear   B. white   C. clean   D. open
7. A. might   B. could   C. would   D. should
8. A. bias   B. agreement   C. disfavour   D. favour
9. A. off   B. of   C. with   D. by
10. A. he   B. he's   C. his   D. he is
11. A. ailing   B. seeking   C. discharged   D. accepted
12. A. show   B. win   C. avail   D. prevail
13. A. lasting   B. main   C. final   D. closing
14. A. and   B. but   C. so   D. then
15. A. access   B. permit   C. possession   D. recess

1	2	3.	4	5
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

Week one Wednesday
Broken passage 3
Fill each blank space in the following passage with the best alternative

The government is ___1___ to serve the people, according to the constitution. ___2___ the separation of powers, each ___3___ of the government is ___4___ of the other, though they work closely together. ___5___ means that the Executive ___6___ interfere ___7___ the running of the Judiciary. The roles of each arm of the government ___8___ defined and spelt ___9___ to avoid confusion and interference. Parliament ___10___ the laws of the land. It is ___11___ called the legislature. The Executive ___12___ that the government plans and policies are ___13___. The policies are made by the cabinet ___14___ are executed by the civil servants, ___15___ are employees of the government.

1. A. selected   B. erected   C. inherited   D. elected
2. A. Because   B. Through   C. However   D. Therefore
3. A. arm   B. arms   C. hands   D. parts
4. A. dependent   B. depends   C. independent   D. relies
5. A. This   B. These   C. Those   D. Just
6. A. don't   B. dosen't   C. do   D. doesn't
7. A. of   B. with   C. off   D. by
8. A. are   B. is   C. was   D. weren't
9. A. of   B. out   C. over   D. with
10. A. make   B. is make   C. makes   D. making
11. A. not   B. only   C. neither   D. also
12. A. ensure   B. ensures   C. assure   D. follow
13. A. implemented   B. implement   C. implements   D. inplemented
14. A. but   B. if   C. hence   D. or
15. A. which   B. whose   C. whom   D. who

1	2	3.	4	5
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

Thorough

Week one Thursday
Broken passage 4
Fill each blank space in the following passage with the best alternative

Measles is a deadly disease, especially among young children ___1___ is spread through contact, ___2___ infected mucus and saliva. It ___3___ cause severe diarrhoea, pneumonia, vision loss or even death. Unfortunately, the ___4___ measles, a viral infection and a high contagious disease, is a major ___5___ in the steady progress made over the years in the improvement of public health. Ironically, this is happening ___6___ there is an effective answer to this great threat, which is the sustained vaccination ___7___ in children.

Definitely, there ___8___ a significant increase not only in infections, ___9___ in the number of deaths. This increase in measles cases points to gaps in vaccination coverage. Sadly, vaccination has ___10___ as a result of misinformation, mistrust in immunisation and baseless claims made ___11___ the vaccine, discouraging some parents ___12___ taking their children for jabs. This highly publicised opposition ___13___ vaccination by some religions or sections of people contributes ___14___ threatening prevention. ___15___ we all unite in the fight, our efforts will be fruitless.

1. A. what	B. which	C. whose	D. whom
2. A. with	B. at	C. to	D. on
3. A. may	B. must	C. should	D. can
4. A. resurgence	B. menace	C. advanced	D. resume
5. A. improvement	B. comment	C. setback	D. progress
6. A. how	B. when	C. then	D. where
7. A. nevertheless	B. among	C. between	D. moreso
8. A. have being	B. has being	C. has been	D. have been
9. A. but also	B. and then	C. even if	D. moreover
10. A. raised up	B. let off	C. slowed down	D. gone off
11. A. regardless	B. into	C. through	D. against
12. A. from	B. off	C. over	D. at
13. A. across	B. to	C. of	D. in
14. A. owing	B. from	C. towards	D. under
15. A. Regardless	B. Unless	C. If	D. Although

1.	2	3.	4	5
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

GRAMMAR

PHRASAL VERBS

Exercise 5   *Week one Friday*

Write the meanings of the phrasal verbs below

	Phrasal Verb	Meaning
1.	Break up	- *To end a relationship* - *To disperse* - *When school close for holiday*
2.	Come to	
3.	Carry off	
4.	Get back at	
5.	Get away with	
6.	Give up	
7.	Give in	
8.	Look into	
9.	Make out	
10.	Put aside	

__Choose the correct alternative from the given four to replace the underlined phrase__

11. Jasmine ***called on*** her best friend last month.
    A. visited   C. checked
    B. rang   D. saw

11.

12. Linah worked hard to ***make up for*** the lost time.
    A. create   C. restore
    B. recover   D. replace

12.

13. We ***called off*** the concert.
    A. cancelled   C. abandoned
    B. postponed   D. stopped

13.

14. The fighter ***gave in*** in the first round.
    A. won   C. surrendered
    B. fell   D. struggle

14.

15. Our teachers advised us not to ***despair***.
    A. give away   C. give up
    B. give in   D. give out

15.

Complete using the correct phrasal verb

16. We put _____ a wonderful skit during the drama festivals.

17. Children look _____, _____ their parents for their basic needs.

18. Our bus _____ a few kilometres from the town.

19. The wanted criminal gave himself _____ to the police.

20. How did the accident come _____?

Conditional sentences
Exercise 6   Week Two Monday
Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

1. If we travelled by bus, _____
   A. we would have arrived early
   B. we will arrive early
   C. we would arrive early
   D. we will have arrived early

1.

2. If the hunter traps a gazelle, _____
   A. he will eat meat
   B. he would eat meat
   C. he would have eaten meat
   D. he should have eaten meat

2.

3. If I pray to God daily, _____
   A. He shall, give me all that I want
   B. He would have given me all that I want
   C. He will give me all that I want
   D. He will have given me all that I want

3.

4. If you had worked hard, _____
   A. you would have part your exams
   B. you would have passed your exams
   C. you would pass your exams
   D. you will be passing your exams.

4.

5. If had time, I _____
   A. would have visited her
   B. would visit her
   C. could visit her
   D. might visit her

5.

6. Would you have done that job if you, _____
   A. were paid well?
   B. would have been paid well?

6.

C. had been paid well?

D. could be paid well?

7. _____. I would have flown to Europe.

A. If I had enough money

B. If I had had enough money

C. If I have enough money

D. If I would have money

8. _____, I would be happy.

A. If I had a good house

B. If I had had a good house

C. If I want to have a good house

D. If I want to have a good house

9. _____, trees will grow luxuriantly.

A. If it rains often

B. If it was raining

C. If it has been raining

D. If it had rained

10. _____, she would have emerged tops.

A. If she didn't fail in Kiswahili

B. If she hadn't failed in Kiswahili

C. If she hasn't failed in Kiswahili

D. If she failed in Kiswahili

Subject Verb Agreement

Choose the best choice to complete the sentence

11. Each of the pupils _____ awarded.

A. were

B. was

C. are

D. has

12. Neither the doctor nor the patients _____ watching the news.

A. were

B. is

C. will

D. was

13. Anybody _____ allowed to enter.

A. are

B. is

C. am

D. were

14. The girl with her friend _____ fetched water.

A. have

B. having

C. has

D. is

15. The officer and his men _____ crossing the bridge.

A. is

B. have

C. was

D. were

PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE   31

Thorough

16. My friend and mentor _____ deserted me.
    A. have
    B. has
    C. she
    D. was

16.

17. The chairperson, as well as the secretary _____ expected any time.
    A. are
    B. was
    C. is
    D. they

17.

18. My uncle, like my father, _____ in a bank.
    A. work
    B. worked
    C. works
    D. working

18.

19. The council of elders _____ their own opinions on the verdict.
    A. has
    B. have
    C. were
    D. was

19.

20. Ten thousand shillings _____ the reward given to Mark.
    A. was
    B. were
    C. have
    D. has

20.

Direct and indirect speech

Exercise 7   Week Two Tuesday

Change the following sentences from direct speech to indirect speech

Examples

	Direct	Indirect
1.	Hassan said, "My mother is cooking green bananas."	Hassan said that his mother **was cooking** green bananas.
2.	She said, "I **have eaten**."	She said that she **had eaten**."
3.	"I **have been revising** my work," Adhiambo said.'	Adhiambo said that she **had been revising** her work.
4.	"I **was washing** my bag," Kanini Said.	Kanini Said that she was washing her bag.
5.	"I **shall** graduate next year."	He said that he would graduate the following year.

1. "What am I going to do?" he asked.

   _____

2. "Today is a good day!" the blind girl remarked happily.

   _____

3. "Please lend me some money," she said.

   _____

4.   Jonas said to the doctor, "I have been having a headache."

_____

5.   Stop what you are doing," he said to the girl, "and listen to me."

_____

Change the following sentences from indirect speech to direct speech

6.   The nurse asked him if he had a stomach ache

_____

7.   She said that she was in the presidential race.

_____

8.   Jane said that she would be drinking from the calabash.

_____

9.   Fred told his daughter that he would be going to Japan the following day.

_____

10.   The man ordered them to leave him alone and set him free.

_____

Choose the sentence from the choices given that means the same as the one given

11. _The officer said, "The pupil went to Isiolo."_
A. The officer said that the pupil went to Isiolo.
B. The officer said that the pupil had gone to Isiolo.
C. The officer said that the pupil has gone to Isiolo.
D. The officer said that the pupil goes to Isiolo.

<div style="border:1px solid">11.</div>

12. _"We shall travel at night," Amina said to his wife._
A. Amina told his wife that they would travel at night.
B. Amina told his wife that they shall travel at night.
C. Amina told his wife that they should travel at night.
D. Amina told his wife that they had to travel at night.

<div style="border:1px solid">12.</div>

13. _The boy said, "My mother is coming today."_
A. The boy said that his mother was coming that day.
B. The boy said that his mother would come that day.
C. The boy said that his mother was coming today.
D. The boy said that his mother is coming today.

<div style="border:1px solid">13.</div>

14. *"Would you like to come with me?" she asked.*
    A. She asked whether I wanted like to go with her.
    B. She asked whether I wanted to come.
    C. She asked whether she wanted to come with me.
    D. She asked whether she wanted to go with me.

14.

15. *Joselyn asked, "Am I late?"*
    A. I am late, asked Joselyn.
    B. Joselyn are you late?
    C. Joselyn asked whether she was late.
    D. Joselyn said that she was late.

15.

Active and passive voice

Example

	Active	Passive
1.	Abigael closed the door	The door was closed by Abigael
2.	Someone stole their radio	Their radio was stolen by someone
3.	The thieves broke into their house	Their house was broken into by thieves

Exercise 8   *Week Two Wednesday*

Change the following sentences into the passive voice

1. The dog chased Biryan.

   _____

2. Our goalkeeper kicked the ball.

   _____

3. Two donkeys pulled the cart.

   _____

4. The plumber repaired the pipes.

   _____

5. The hen laid some eggs.

   _____

Thorough

Change the following passive statement into active voice

6. He has taken my ruler.

_____

7. Maria was rescued by the policeman.

_____

8. English is spoken by many Kenyans.

_____

9. The burglar-proof was damaged by the thieves.

_____

10. The sumptuous meal was eaten last week by us.

_____

Question tags

Examples

a) He is coming, **isn't he?**

b) He isn't coming, **is he?**

c) We are on time for the lesson, **aren't we?**

d) They ought to pay their school fees, **ought they?**

e) Mary would agree, wouldn't she? **No she wouldn't.**

Write the correct question tag

11. I am late for school, _____

12. It might rain in the afternoon, _____

13. He doesn't always answer, _____

14. You are late, aren't you? _____

15. He had a new shirt, _____

16. She promised to come, _____

17. Let us go for a walk, _____

18. He hardly comes home late, _____

19. Owen would escort the tourist, _____

20. Shut the door, _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN

Spelling

Exercise 9   Week Two Thursday

Pick the misspelt words in the sentences below and then write them correctly

1. The dinning hall is full to capacity during meal time, _____
2. The borders were not permited to leave school during weak days _____
3. The thief broke into the house unoticed _____
4. I refered to the book a number of times, _____
5. At the coast, you can hardly sleep because of mosquitos _____

Choose the correct word for each sentence

6. The car ran into a *(Stationery, stationary)* lorry at night _____
7. The pupils could not *(hear, here)* what the teacher was saying _____
8. The management committee plans to rebuild the school on a new _____ *(cite, site)*
9. Francis failed to locate his father's *(head, herd)* of cattle and went home to face the music. _____
10. The people of Somalia and Rwanda have known no _____ for many years *(piece, peace)*

Choose the correctly spelt word

11. A. Ciggarete   B. Mischievous | 11. |
    C. Carefuly   D. Cemetry

12. A. Decent   B. Dissappear | 12. |
    C. Despare   D. Definite

13. A. Embarrass   B. Enemity | 13. |
    C. Enviroment   D. Eficient

14. A. Occasionally   B. Ocasionaly | 14. |
    C. Ocasionally   D. Occassionally

15. A. Absence   B. Accellerate | 15. |
    C. Accomodate   D. Adress

Synonyms

They are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning.

Examples

a)   *Abandon*   *- leave*   *d)*   *Help*   *- aid*

b)   *Beg*   *- plead*   *e)*   *Polite*   *- courteous*

c)   *Seize*   *- grab*

Replace the highlighted word with the word that means almost the same.

16. Myles received a ***gift*** from his mother

     A. Prize   C. Reward

     B. Present   D. Award

16.

17. We gave out the ***excess*** food that we had.

     A. Plenty   C. Surplus

     B. Most   D. Enough

17.

18. We went for the luncheon in a ***gigantic*** restaurant.

     A. Tiny   C. Meagre

     B. Small   D. Enormous

18.

19. The earthquake led to an untold ***catastrophe.***

     A. Fortune   C. Death

     B. Sadness   D. Disaster

19.

20. The drug traffickers locked them in on ***abandoned*** warehouse.

     A. Deserted   C. Daring

     B. Forgotten   D. Friendly

20.

21. The ***fatal*** accident was blamed on the pedestrian.

     A. Serious   C. Frightening

     B. Deadly   D. Shocking

21.

22. The gang of thieves ***yielded*** when they saw the police officers.

     A. Surrendered   C. Ran away

     B. Charged   D. Approached

22.

23. The MP was voted in for his ***valour.***

     A. Cowardice   C. Fearfulness

     B. Bravery   D. Intelligence

23.

24. The animal is very ***emaciated***. This could be due to the long
drought.

A. Thin

B. Fat

C. Huge

D. Slender

25. What is so ***peculiar*** about the matter?

A. Abnormal

B. Strange

C. Usual

D. Normal

Antonyms

Exercise 10 · Week Two Friday

These are words that have opposite meaning

Samples

c)	Cruel	-	**Kind**		
b)	Defend	-	**attack**		
c)	Dangerous	-	**safe**		

d)	Cheer	-	**jeer**
e)	Cautious	-	**reckless**

Write the antonym of the underlined words

1. The head girl's speech was ***audible***. _____

2. Some beings are ***mortal***. _____

3. Most projects that he started were ***barren***. _____

4. The police were in complete ***ignorance*** of the bank robbery _____

5. The leopard is a ***conspicuous*** animal. _____

6. She made ***poisonous*** remarks about him. _____

7. The old lady spat out ***bitter*** words to her grandchildren. _____

8. The newscaster had a ***frown*** on his face. _____

9. Motorists should always be ***sober*** when driving _____

10. The community ***hoped*** to transform their lives sooner than later.

_____

38

Correlatives

Complete the following sentences using the correct alternative

11. It has been such a hard task _____
    A. for us to accomplish
    B. that many fell off along the way
    C. so we left it pending for a while
    D. therefore we ended up giving in

11.

12. Scarcely had he collapsed _____
    A. when he died
    B. he died
    C. than he died
    D. because he died

12.

13. It was such a funny joke _____
    A. we could help laughing
    B. we could not help laughing
    C. that we couldn't help laughing
    D. when we could not help laughing

13.

14. He was not only unco-operative _____
    A. and also quite weak in class
    B. but also a very poor performer
    C. also the leading boy in the school
    D. as well the school bully

14.

15. It was not until a number of villagers died _____
    A. when the government knew there was drought
    B. that the government knew there was drought
    C. while the government knew there was drought
    D. because the government knew there was drought

15.

Choose the sentence that means the same as the one in italics

16. *Hardly had he left the house when it collapsed.*
    A. The house collapsed before he left.
    B. The house collapsed when he left.
    C. The house collapsed after he left.
    D. The house collapsed immediately he left.

16.

17. *He was too sick to come to school*
   A. He came to school sick
   B. He come to school and fell sick
   C. He come to school but was not sick
   D. He did not come to school because he was sick.

18. *No sooner had I woken up than I heard a bang.*
   A. I heard a bang when I woke up
   B. I had not woken up when I heard a bang
   C. Just when I woke up I heard a bang
   D. I heard a bang before I work up

19. *Neither the boys nor their teachers were caught up in the mess*
   A. The teachers were caught up in the mess
   B. Both the teachers and the boys were not caught up in the mess
   C. Both the teachers and the boys were caught up in the mess
   D. The boys were caught up in the mess

20. *Not only did they come late, but they were also untidy*
   A. They were late and untidy too
   B. They were neither punctual nor untidy
   C. They were neither late or untidy
   D. They were untidy because they were late

21. *It was not until father punished my brother that he stopped sneaking out.*
   A. My brother stopped sneaking out only when father punished him.
   B. My brother stopped sneaking out after father punished him
   C. My brother sneaked out until father punished him
   D. My brother stopped sneaking out because father punished him

22. *Stephanie is a good a pupil at Mathematics as her brother*
   A. Both Stephanie and her brother are weak in Mathematics
   B. Only Stephanie's brother is good at Mathematics but not Stephanie
   C. Both Stephanie and her brother are good at Mathematics
   D. Both Stephanie and her brother could be good at Mathematics

Exercise 11   *Week Three Monday*

Replace the underlined word without changing the meaning of the sentence

1. When there is famine, children are likely to get a **disease commonly caused by malnutrition.**
   A. Beriberi   C. Kwashiorkor   `1.`
   B. Marasmus   D. Tuberculosis

2. The **people who came to the funeral** ate and finished the beef from the bull that was slaughtered for them.
   A. Criers   C. Deceased   `2.`
   B. Weepers   D. Mourners

3. Her new dress is quite pretty but **it can be seen through.**
   A. Is transparent   C. Is opaque   `3.`
   B. Is translucent   D. Is light

4. He did not get the job he had applied for because his handwriting was **so poor that it could not be read**
   A. Illegible   C. Illiterate   `4.`
   B. Eligible   D. Illegitimate

5. The vultures fought over the **dead body** of a cow behind the slaughter house
   A. Skeleton   C. Corpse   `5.`
   B. Meat   D. Carcass

Similar Sentences

6. I had him polish his shoes.
   A. He made me polish his shoes.
   B. I made him polish his shoes.
   C. I allowed him polish his shoes.   `6.`
   D. I heard him polish his shoes.

7. You will have to come.
   A. You will come.
   B. You have to come.
   C. You must come.   `7.`
   D. You may come.

8. Let them leave early.
   A. They ought to leave early.
   B. They want to leave early.
   C. Allow them to leave early.   `8.`
   D. They should leave early.

9. He has gone riding.
   A. He is gone riding.
   B. He intends to go riding.
   C. He is already out riding.
   D. He has to go riding.

10. In spite of his weight, he jumped three metres high.
   A. Because of his weight, he jumped three metres high.
   B. Although he weighs a lot, he jumped three metres high.
   C. When he jumped three metres high, he weighed heavily.
   D. He jumped three metres high in addition to his weight.

Commonly confused words

Choose the best option that will fill in the blank spaces

11. The _____ the director gave me was honoured. *(check, cheque)*

12. His friend paid the bus _____ for him. *(fair, fare)*

13. My mother _____ the dough for three hours. *(kneaded, needed)*

14. The fishermen _____ their boats down the stream while they fished.
   (rode, rowed)

15. The _____ of blood after the accident made me sick. *(sight, site)*

16. The _____ of the school is retiring soon. *(principle, principal)*

17. The children broke a _____ of glass *(pain, pane)*

18. Mother bought some _____ for the cake. *(currant, current)*

19. The wounded victim of the collapsed building gave a _____,
   _____ *(loud, aloud) (grown, groan)*

20. We must _____ a motor boat at Island. *(higher, hire)*

Prepositions

Exercise 12   Week Three Tuesday

Fill in the blanks by choosing the best answer

1. We sat _____ fire as the night was so cold.
   A. on   C. at
   B. in   D. by

2. I was punished by the teacher _____ indiscipline.
   A. for
   B. at
   C. because
   D. with

3. She trusted the stranger _____ the care of her baby.
   A. on
   B. with
   C. by
   D. under

4. I apologize for the delay in replying _____ your letter.
   A. to
   B. at
   C. for
   D. in

5. He does not often agree _____ us.
   A. for
   B. with
   C. about
   D. on

6. The watchman rounded _____ the robbers.
   A. up
   B. on
   C. with
   D. off

7. The new chief is very popular _____ the people.
   A. about
   B. to
   C. with
   D. for

8. The policeman was mistaken _____ a thief.
   A. for
   B. by
   C. as
   D. from

9. She stood _____ her in times of trouble.
   A. near
   B. behind
   C. by
   D. with

10. The teacher complained _____ the noise we were making
    A. on
    B. for
    C. about
    D. to

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

Idioms –*Phrases which mean something different from the meanings of their separate words*

E.g

Idiom	Meaning
a) Grease someone's palm	**bribe someone**
b) Sweep the board	**taking everything**
c) The man in the street	**an ordinary man**

Write the meaning of the idiomatic expression below

11. Draw the line _____

12. Lead a dog's life _____

13. Make both ends meet _____

14. Sit on the fence _____

15. Face the music _____

Choose the correct meaning of the underlined expressions

16. *"Look before you leap,"* Jeff advised his son.
    A. Look and then jump
    B. Look and then think
    C. Look, think and leap
    D. Think before you act

16.

17. *In the long run,* they will be admitted to the school.
    A. After a long race
    B. Eventually
    C. After running
    D. After a long distance

17.

18. He is the *backbone* of his team.
    A. Without him his team has no backbone
    B. He is the strongest man in the team
    C. He is the one on whom his team relies
    D. He is the thinnest man in his team

18.

19. They are so poor that they find it difficult to *make ends meet.*
    A. Meeting each other
    B. Borrow money from other people
    C. Buy meat except at the end of the month
    D. Live within their income

19.

20. His enemies talked about him *behind his back*.
    A. Without his knowledge
    B. Without his permission
    C. Without facing him
    D. Just behind him

20.

Information Analysis

Week Three Wednesday

A

Reading the information below then answer the questions that follow

Four tourists called at a hotel. They were James, Alex, Jacinta and Ruth. James and Jacinta ordered orange juice. James and Alex unlike Ruth and Jacinta, like Omelette. Jacinta, Ruth and James asked for Pizza. Alex and Ruth took a cup of coffee each. The prices of the items were as follows: Coffee costs fifty shillings a cup. Orange juice costs fifty shillings a cup. Orange juice costs as much as coffee, Omelette costs twice as much as the latter, whereas pizza costs twenty shillings more than Omelette.

1. Which item was eaten by a greater number of people? _____

2. Who ate the greatest number of items? _____

3. Who paid the least amount of money for the meal? _____

4. Who paid the same amount of money for their meals? _____

5. If James had offered to foot the bill, how much would he have paid?
_____

B

Samuel, Richard, Mark and James went for their A level studies in the same high school. Mark and Samuel studied Physics, although the latter also studied computer studies which was Richard's favourite subject. James, unlike the other young men, chose not to study Math but he, and Richard did extremely well in History. Mark, along with James, attended the Business Studies class. Although Mark was interested in Religion he had to forego it because he had already registered for English.

1. Which subjects did Mark Study? _____

2. How many subjects did Samuel study? _____

3. Which statement is correct?

    A. James studied three subjects
    B. Only one subject was studied by one student
    C. All the young men who studied computer studies did Maths
    D. Only one young man did study four subjects

COMPREHENSIONS

Passage One

Today, not all people regard good behaviour highly. In fact, a lot of people are ignorant about good behaviour. These people do not use terms such as "please," "sorry" and "thank you." This could be because the use of these words is regarded by some as a sign of weakness in one's character. A person who repeatedly and constantly uses these is termed as _**sheepish**_. If anyone forces such people to use this polite language, he or she is branded as dictator. However, people with good behaviour use polite language.

It is certainly possible to over-use polite words, consequently sounding ridiculous. For example, the use of "yes teacher" or "no teacher" for every response a pupil makes can make the pupil sound strange and irritating.

However the correct use of polite words is not in any way a sign of weakness. If anything, the pupil who uses such language /words is considered well-mannered. A pupil who goes to the teacher and says, "I want to go out now" without bothering to use word such as "may I go out" may fail to get permission. Good manners in a pupil's speech are therefore very necessary. In the work place, both the bosses and juniors should embrace polite language.

A person's social worth is not, however, judged by the language alone but also by his or her actions. Pushing others in public places or while getting on a bus is typical of a selfish, mean person. Refusing to give up a seat to old people and invalids in hospitals or failing to show consideration to the helpless is unkind. To earn the title "well-mannered" one must also take into account what one does.

It is important to emphasize that all members of the community should have good manners. Everybody, no matter what their social status in the society is, needs to be courteous. This includes leaders such as head teachers and people in high positions. It is not below their dignity for the leaders or superiors to say "Could you please do this" while addressing their juniors. If anything, it is an obligation to address or treat juniors politely. A boss has to set a good example that is to be copied. It is said that courtesy costs nothing. A person in a position of power who insults others is to blame if his or her juniors become hostile and unproductive. Anyone whose language is impolite has no one to blame if he gets isolated from the society.

In addition, our society judges other social worth through gestures, facial expressions and mannerisms. At times we do things subconsciously without knowing that other people take note of them. For instance a girl of ten who giggles, will be termed as childish and will rarely be taken seriously. On the other hand, a boy who is always frowning and rarely smiles is likely to be regarded as unsociable. Therefore, a person's character is judged by what one does either consciously or subconsciously.

QUESTIONS

1. Which one of the following is **_not true_** about paragraph one?
   A. Some people are termed sheepish for using polite language
   B. People with good behaviour use polite language
   C. Several people do not regard good behaviour highly
   D. All people are ignorant about good behaviour.

   1.

2. Which one of the following is **true** according to the writer?
   A. The overuse of polite language is never ridiculous
   B. Bosses should address their juniors using impolite language
   C. Both the bosses and junior should embrace polite language
   D. The incorrect use of polite words is a sign of strength.

   2.

3. The possible consequences of using impolite language when asking for permission is?
   A. Suspension from class
   B. Getting permission next day
   C. Lack of understanding from the teachers
   D. Failure to get permission

   3.

4. Good manners are expected from?
   A. All members of the society   C. Juniors only
   B. Adults only   D. Bosses

   4.

5. Bosses are advised to treat their juniors politely **mainly** because bosses _____
   A. are expected to be role models
   B. expect their juniors to treat them politely
   C. are useful in the society
   D. are like any other member in the society

   5.

6. Which one of the following people is **unlikely** to display antisocial behaviours according to the passage?
   A. A person who uses polite language
   B. A person who insults others
   C. A boy who frowns most of the time
   D. A girl who giggles

   6.

7. A girl who giggles may _____
   A. not be taken seriously
   B. be assisted to behave well
   C. be taken seriously
   D. be punished

   7. [ ]

8. The word *sheepish* as used in the passage means?
   A. Ignorant   C. Careless
   B. Ill mannered   D. Embarrassing

   8. [ ]

9. Everybody is expected to do all things consciously in order to?
   A. Show their social worth
   B. Fulfill what the society expects of them
   C. Be noted by other people
   D. Be liked by other people

   9. [ ]

10. A person's social worth **cannot** be determined by?
    A. Their language
    B. Their actions
    C. Their body movement
    D. Their social status

    10. [ ]

11. Giving up a seat to an old person and an invalid shows
    A. Kindness   C. Patience
    B. Humility   D. Sympathy

    11. [ ]

12. The **best** title for the passage would be?
    A. Good behavior
    B. Polite language
    C. Adults and children
    D. Brasses and their juniors

    12. [ ]

Passage Two

"Hurray! I did it. Thanks 'o God Almighty!" exclaimed Jerusa. Jerusa was a village girl who was very **passionate** about her school work. She hoped to pursue **engineering** one day. She was determined to excel in life. The unexpected good news of the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education had been announced the day before by the Cabinet secretary of Education. That day, she heard her name being mentioned over the local radio station. She was the top girl in her region having scored grade A-(minus). Tears of joy **welled up** in her eyes as she dashed back to give her family the good news. Jerusa found her mother unawares and as she broke the news to her, she almost fainted with shock.

They hugged and rejoiced together. The rest of the family joined the celebration. Little did they know that her father had been called to meet the media crew who were on the way to her small village to feature her story. The arrival of her father with the media crew was yet another surprise. She was given a few minutes to tidy up since she had just been from the shamba when she heard the announcement on the radio. Jerusa, though camera shy,............ braced herself for the interview. She narrated how hard and smart she had worked. She also advised that anyone desiring to excel like her must be highly disciplined, self-driven and have self-sacrifice. The media *interviewer* told her that her university education would be sponsored by the local media. She couldn't hold back her tears as she thanked them for their gesture, and promised to deliver.

Questions
1. From paragraph one, Jerusa said "Hurray! I did it!?"
   A. Jerusa was quite shocked
   B. She was a little amazed
   C. She was extremely elated
   D. Jerusa was fairly surprised

   | 1. |

2. Which one of the following is true according to the first paragraph?
   A. Jerusa was not a diligent student
   B. Jerusa was a primary school girl
   C. The results had been announced by the Regional cabinet secretary of Education
   D. Jerusa was not the overall best student in the country

   | 2. |

3. How did Jerusa get to know her results?
   A. Through regional local station
   B. From her mother and relatives
   C. Through the local radio station
   D. Through the local newspaper

   | 3. |

4. "Tears welled up in her eyes." This means the girl was?
   A. alarmed
   B. thrilled
   C. distraught
   D. in agony

   | 4. |

5. In the story, who had gone to receive the media crew?
   A. Jerusa went to receive them
   B. Her mother went to receive them
   C. The interviewer went to receive them
   D. The father went to receive them.

   | 5. |

6. The word passionate means that?

    A. Jerusa hated school

    B. Jerusa boosted a lot in the village

    C. Jerusa was very lazy and shy

    D. Jerusa was a girl committed to her work

7. "She almost fainted..." It means that

    A. She hardly faints

    B. She always fainted

    C. She nearly fainted

    D. She has ever fainted

8. How long did Jerusa need to clean up?

    A. She needed a few hours

    B. She needed a little time

    C. She needed a fortnight

    D. She needed a miracle

9. What career had Jerusa hoped to take one day?

    A. Medicine

    B. Carpentry

    C. Engineering

    D. Tailoring

10. Jerusa's advice to anyone aspiring to excel are the following except?

    A. They should have high discipline

    B. They should have self-drive

    C. They should have selfishness

    D. They should have self-sacrifice

11. Which statement is true according to the passage?

    A. She needed not to struggle for her university fees

    B. She gave irrelevant advice during the interview

    C. She was shown on television and radio

    D. She gave up her university dream

12. Promising to deliver means that _____

    A. Jerusa will give birth to a baby

    B. Jerus will do her best at the university

    C. Jerusa will take a letter to her school

    D. Jerusa will become the proud girl of the village

13. Jerusa can be described by all the following *except*?

    A. She was a naughty girl

    B. A diligent girl she was

    C. An industrious girl she was

    D. She was a disciplined girl

| 6. |
| 7. |
| 8. |
| 9. |
| 10. |
| 11. |
| 12. |
| 13. |

Passage 3

Life is a journey filled with lessons, hardships, heartaches, joys, celebration and special moments that will ultimately lead us to our destination, our purpose in life . The road will not always be smooth; in fact, throughout our travels, we shall encounter many challenges.

Some of these challenges will test our courage, strengths, weaknesses and faith. Along the way, we may stumble upon obstacles that will come between the paths that we are destined to take. In order to follow the right path, we must overcome these obstacles. Sometimes ***these obstacles are really blessings in disguise*** only we do not realize that at the time.

Along our journey, we shall be confronted with many situations. Some will be filled with joy and some will be filled with heartache. How we react to what we are faced with determines what kind of outcome the rest of our journey throughout life will be like.

When things do not always go our way, we have two choices to make. We can focus on the fact that things did not go how we had hoped they would and let life pass us by. On the other hand, we can make the best out of the situation and know that these are temporary setbacks and find the lessons that are to be learned.

Time stops for no one, and if we allow ourselves to focus on the negative, we might miss out on some really amazing things life has to offer. We cannot go back to the past, we can only take the lessons that we have learned and the experiences that we have gained from it and move on. It is because of the heartaches, as well the hardships, that in the end, we become a stronger person. The people we meet on our journey play significant roles in our lives.

As much as some people are unimportant to us, there are several values that we can learn from them. It is not good to look down on anyone irrespective of their social status, ethnic background or political affiliation. As we tolerate other people, we acquire the virtues of humility. Without this, we are worse off than a hermit. Who would want to keep to himself for the rest of his life on earth?

Throughout this adventure, people will give you advice and insights, how to live your life. However, when it all comes down to it, you must always do what you feel is right. Always follow your heart and most importantly never

have any regrets. The determining factor when choosing what to do is morality and fairness to others.

It is often said that what does not kill you will make you stronger. It all depends on how one defines the word "strong." It can have different meanings to different people. In this sense "stronger" means looking back at the person you were and comparing to the person you have become today. It also means looking deep into your soul and realizing that the person you are today could not exist if it were not for the things that you have met. Everything that happens in our life happens for a reason and sometimes that means we must face heartaches in order to experience joy.

Questions

1. Life is considered a journey **mainly** because
   A. it has many challenges
   B. it does not last long.
   C. it is quite exciting
   D. it has a purpose

1.

2. The word "ultimately" means the same as _____
   A. finally   C. often
   B. regularly   D. surely

2.

3. The challenges we experience in life
   A. have no impact on our life
   B. result from our weaknesses
   C. are not to make us weak
   D. mainly test our weakness

3.

4. The word "disguise" has been used in the passage as _____
   A. A verb   C. An adjective
   B. A noun   D. A conjunction

4.

5. The Phrase "these obstacles are really blessings in disguise" shows that the obstacles _____
   A. are hard to overcome
   B. are usually many
   C. prevent us from being blessed
   D. may come along with fortunes

5.

6. In order to have a successful life one should _____
   A. avoid coming across obstacles
   B. ignore the obstacles
   C. respond positively
   D. avoid becoming sad

6.

7. What should we do when things *do not* go our way?
    A. Learn lessons from our mistakes
    B. Focus on the problems
    C. Put the blame on other people
    D. Seek other people's help

8. Which statement is *false* according to the passage?
    A. It is worthless troubling ourselves about the past
    B. Past experiences may shape our future
    C. Hardships often make us weak.
    D. The future has great things to offer

9. From the passage it is true to say?
    A. We learn very little from other people
    B. All the people we meet are important
    C. We often teach other people important lessons
    D. Some of the people we meet are actually insignificant.

10. People who are humble _____
    A. do not encounter many problems
    B. respect other people
    C. do not need to learn from other people
    D. like keeping to themselves

11. When choosing what to do?
    A. Ignore your past experience
    B. Ensure you aim at pleasing everyone
    C. Do not take much time to think
    D. Follow your heart and never have regrets

12. The proverb that *best* summarizes the last paragraph is ?
    A. Hard work never goes unrewarded
    B. No gain without pain
    C. It is never too late to change
    D. An old dog never learns new tricks

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

COMPOSITIONS A

Complete the following compositions making it as interesting as possible.

It was school closing day and we were all eager to go home. Then the bell rung and immediately we all rushed to ....

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

COMPOSITIONS B

Complete the following compositions making it as interesting as possible.

When I knocked on the door, nobody opened immediately. I was just about to leave when my aunt come to the door ....

WEAK POINTS ANALYSIS TABLE

Attention

\ll topics in the syllabus of all classes are addressed with at least ten questions. In case you fail three or more than three questions in every part try to refer back to the topic. The table will help you know the topic and sub topic you need thorough revision. Wish you the best.

Note

Topic	Performance	Teachers Remarks
Broken passages	B.P 1 – 15 points _____	
	B.P 2 – 15 points _____	
	B.P 3 – 15 points _____	
	B.P 3 – 15 points _____	
GRAMMAR Phrasal verbs	Exercise 5 – 20point _____	
Conditional sentence Subject verb agreement	Exercise 6 – 20point _____	
Direct and indirect speec Same meaning	Exercise 7 – 15point _____	
Active and passive voice Question tag	Exercise 8 –20 point _____	
Spelling Synonyms	Exercise 9 –25 point _____	
Antonyms Correlatives	Exercise 10 –22 point _____	
Similar sentences Confusing words	Exercise 11–20 point _____	
Prepositions Idiomatic expression	Exercise 12 –20 point _____	
Informative analysis	Exercise 13–8 point _____	
Comprehensions	Compre. 1 12 points _____	
	Compre. 2 13 points _____	
	Compre. 3 12 points _____	
Compositions	Composition A; 40 points ___	
	Composition B; 40 points ___	

MATHEMATICS

NUMBERS

Week 1 Monday

Exercise 1

Place and total value

Example

Place and total value

How many groups of hundreds are in the total value of digit 8 in the number 7899625?

Solution

7894625

Total value of 8 is	800000
Divide by 100 =	$\dfrac{800000}{100}$

Answer = 8,000

1. Which digit has the greatest value in the number 1834792?

2. What is the place value of digit 4 in the number 746392?

3. What is the sum of the total values of the digits in hundreds and ten thousands position in the number 194378?

4. How many times is the total value of digit 2 greater than the total value of digit 8 in the number 723584?

5. What is the difference between the total values of digit 5 and 3 in the number 257439?

6. What is the place value of digit 8 in 5479.284?

7. What is the total value of digit 7 obtained after working out;-
0.43 × 21.09?

8. How many groups of hundreds are there in the total value of digit 5 for the number 450618.3?

9. What is the difference between the total value of digit 5 and 2 in the number 457.9326?

10. Round off 29.9983 to the nearest hundredth

11. Round off 799470 to the nearest ten thousand

12. Round off 29853 to the nearest hundred thousand

13. What is the place value of each of the digits in the number 647.3085?

14. What is the product of the total value of 5 and 2 in 8573.621?

15. What is the total value of each digit in the number 6432.157?

Week 1 Tuesday
Exercise 2
Reading and writing numbers in symbols and words

Example:-
Write 871 596.24 in words
Solution
Decimals are based on their total values. Therefore we have $\frac{24}{100}$ which is reads as twenty four hundredths

Answer — Eight hundred and seventy one thousand, five hundred and ninety six and twenty four hundredths.

1. What is 1010101 written in words?

2. What is five million, nine thousand three hundred and eight written in numerals?

3. Write 800405.019 in words

4. Write three hundred and five thousand two hundred and nine and thirty five thousandths in symbols.

5. What is 7312052 written in words?

6. What is three million six hundred and four thousand and eighty two less three thousand and five written in symbols?

7. Write 99099909 in words

8. What is the difference between the largest six digit number and the smallest six digit number that can be made using the digits 6, 7,2,0,5 and 1 written in words?

9. Write in words 1990909 less one million

10. Write 400007.17 in words

11. Write in symbols seven million, nine hundred and fifty less three quarter million

12. Write thirty nine thousand two hundred and eight thousandths in symbols.

Week 1 Wednesday
Exercise 3
Squares and square roots

Example

What is the square root of 0.0256?

Solution

Step 1: Convert the number into a fraction

$$0.0256 = \frac{256}{10000}$$

Step 2: Get the square root of both the numerator and denominator

$$\frac{256}{10000} = \frac{16}{100}$$

Step 3: Write the result as a decimal 0.16

1. The area of a square garden is 3136m². What is the length of each side of the square garden?

2. What is the square root of $\sqrt{256}$?

3. What is the product of the square of 9 and the square root of 25?

4. Work out $\sqrt{\dfrac{16 + 9}{8^2}}$

5. What is the square root of $7\dfrac{1}{9}$?

6. Work out $\sqrt{2\dfrac{1}{4}} \div 2\dfrac{7}{9} \times (\dfrac{2}{3})^2$

7. What is the difference in the value of the square root of $6\dfrac{1}{4}$ and the square of $\dfrac{3}{4}$?

8. What is the value of $\sqrt{0.2304}$?

9. Work out: $\dfrac{0.12^2 + 0.05^2}{1.3^2}$

10. What is the square root of the number obtained when 225 is multiplied by $\sqrt{16}$?

11. What is the value of

$$\sqrt{(\dfrac{4}{3})^2 \div \dfrac{36}{81} + (\dfrac{3}{4})^2}$$

Conversion of fractions to decimals and vice versa

Example

1. Convert 2/11 into a decimal using the recurring decimal notation

Solution

*divide the numerator by the denominator
Identify the numbers that are repeating themselves and denote them using the notation as follows?*

```
              1.8181
        11 | 20
              11
              90
              88
              20
              11
              90
              88
              20
```

In the case 1 and 8 are repeating themselves. Therefore the answer is 0.18

Example 2

Ken ate 0.35 of sugarcane and gave the rest. What fraction of the sugarcane did the give out?

Solution

The whole sugarcane, is represented by 1 whole subtract 0.35 from 1 whole to get the decimal given out

$1.00 - 0.35 = 0.65$

Solution

Convert the decimal into a fraction and simplify? $_{13}$

$$\frac{\overset{13}{\cancel{65}}}{\underset{20}{\cancel{100}}} = \frac{13}{20}$$

Answer = $^{13}/_{20}$

Week 1 Thursday
Exercise 4

1. Convert the following fraction into decimals

   (a) $^{2}/_{25}$

   (b) $^{9}/_{160}$

2. What is $^{5}/_{18}$ written as a decimal to the nearest hundredths?

3. Convert 5.0625 to a fraction

4. Which among the fractions below will form terminating decimals?

   (a) $^{3}/_{5}$

   (b) $^{4}/_{13}$

   (c) $^{3}/_{16}$

   (d) $^{5}/_{6}$

5. Convert these fractions to decimals using the resuming decimal notation?

   (a) $^{2}/_{3}$

   (b) $^{9}/_{37}$

6. What is $5\,^{3}/_{16}$ written as a decimal?

7. Write 1.001 as a fraction

8. In a meeting $\frac{5}{8}$ of the attendants were women and the rest were men what portion of attendant were men written in decimal form?

9. What is 0.3045 written as a fraction in the simplest form?

10. Arrange the fractions in descending order

$\frac{7}{12}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{3}$

11. Jakom ate 0.45 of a cake and gave the rest to his sister. What fraction of the cake was given to his sister?

Conversion of fractions to percentage and vice versa
Week 1 Friday
Exercise 5

1. Convert the following fractions into percentages

   (a) $\frac{4}{9}$

   (b) $1\frac{1}{4}$

   (c) $1\frac{1}{20}$

2. What is $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ written as a fraction?

3. Convert $\frac{1}{3}\%$ into a fraction

4. In a class $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the pupils are boys. What fraction of the pupils and girls?

5. During a crop harvest only 90% of the harvest was good. What fraction of the harvest was bad?

6. In a school there are 450 pupils. Out of these 300 are boys
   (a) What fraction of the pupils represents the girls?

   (b) What is the percentage of girls in the school?

7. During a trip 75% of the pupils turned up for the trip. What fraction of the pupils did not go for the trip?

8. In a village 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the populations are as below 18 years. What fraction of the population is above 18 years?

9. In a farm 40% of the animals are goats, 25% are sheep and the rest are cattle. What fraction of the animals will represent cattle?

10. In a plantation 10% of the land is occupied by maize, 25% by coffee, 15% by beans, 30% by tea and the rest by bananas. What fraction of the plantation is occupied by bananas?

Conversation of decimals to percentages and price vice versa
Week 2 Monday
Exercise 6

1. Write 0.002 as a percentage.

2. What is 3.5% written as a decimal?

3. Convert 12.05 into percentage

4. Write $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ as a decimal

5. Juma scored 82.5% in a test. What portion did he fail written as a decimal?

6. During a class debate 0.375 of the pupils did not participate. What percentage of the pupils participated?

7. One day 0.125 of the pupils were absent. What percentage of the pupils were absent that day?

8. Write 0.04 as a percentage

OPERATION ON NUMBERS
Week 2 Tuesday
Exercise 7
Operations involving whole numbers

1. What is 32384 ÷ 23?

2. What is the value of
(12810 - 1480 +1030 – 1210) ÷ 25

3. Work out
52 + 3(8 -4) - 7 × 6 ÷ 3

4. What is the product of 1695 and 879?

5. What is the value of

$$\frac{1075 - 261 \div 29}{26} =$$

6. What is the difference between the HCF and LCM of 12, 36 and 54?

7. Three clocks were set to ring at intervals of $\frac{1}{3}$ hr, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr and 1 hr respectively. If the clocks were rung altogether at 10.20am, at what time did they ring together again the third time?

8. A Newspaper vendor sold three types of papers. Each day from Monday to Friday he sold 40 copies of paper X, 25 copies of paper Y and 18 copies of paper Z. For the remaining two days a total of 50 copies of paper X, 45 copies of paper Y and 35 copies of paper Z.

How many copies of newspaper did he sell in one week?

9. Kelvin stayed with his aunt from the morning of 22nd April up to the morning of 29th July for how many nights did he stay there?

10. In a meeting, children were five times as many as women. There were 3500 more children than men. If there were 2100 women in the meeting, how many people were there altogether?

11. A class with 36 members planned a trip. The cost of hiring a bus for the trip was sh. 10,800. All members were expected to contribute equally but six of them paid only sh. 180 each. How much

more than the originally agreed amount did each of the rest pay?

14. Soda bottles were packed in crates each containing 24 bottles. A shopkeeper had 529 bottles of soda which he packed in crates. How many more bottles of soda must he buy so that all the crates are full?

12. A certain constituency has 19,400 registered voters, four candidates contested for a seat. Candidate A got 6800 votes, B get 720 more candidate than C who get 4500 less than candidate A. 350 voters did not vote while 500 votes were spoilt. How many votes did candidate D get?

15. A 33-seater bus and 14-seater matatu were hired to transport 578 people to a church function, both vehicles travelled together but the matatu made on extra trip alone. How many people altogether did the matatu transport?

13. A school has two streams from Std 1 to 8. There are 45 pupils in each class from Std 1 to 4. And 40 pupils per class from Std 5 to 8. Each pupil was given 15 exercise books. How many book were issue altogether?

16. In a certain village, the total number of women and children were 38423. The number of women and men is 15639. The number of men is 6752. What is the number of children in that village?

17. At the beginning of year 2018, the number of boys in a school was 970 and that of girls was 1045. At the end of the year 117 boys and 150 girls joined the school. In the year 2019, 164 boys and 89 girls were transferred from the school what was the population of the school by the year 2019?

18. Mary harvested 8 bags of maize and 12 bags of beans. She sold each bag of maize at sh. 1950 and each bag of beans at sh. 2475. How much money was she left with after paying sh. 34,850 for school fees?

19. In the year 2018, James harvested 4296 bags of wheat from his plantation. This was 949 more than those harvested in 2017. How many bags did he harvest in the two years?

20. A factory produced 54,125 sweets. The sweets were packed in packets each holding 25 sweets. The cost of each packet was sh. 96. All the packets were then equally packed in 24 cartons. What was the cost of the sweets in each carton?

Operations involving fractions

Example

Solve

$$\frac{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{8} \div \frac{5}{16}}{\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \frac{8}{9} - \frac{5}{18}} =$$

Solution

Apply BODMAS

Numerator: $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{8} \div \frac{5}{16} =$

Division: $\frac{1}{8} \div \frac{5}{16} = \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{16}{5} = \frac{16}{40} = \frac{2}{5}$

Rewrite $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$

Denominator: $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{8}{9} - \frac{5}{18}$

Apply BODMAS

Of: $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{8}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{8}{27}$

Rewrite $\frac{8}{27} - \frac{5}{18} =$

Subtraction

$\frac{8}{27} - \frac{5}{18} = \frac{16-15}{54} = \frac{1}{54}$

Divide the numerator by the denominator

$\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{1}{54} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{54}{1} = 32\frac{2}{5}$

Week 2 Wednesday
Exercise 8

1. Work out $\frac{2}{3}(1-\frac{7}{12}) \div \frac{5}{6} =$

2. What is the value of

$$\frac{1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{3}}{1\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \div \frac{1}{2}} =$$

3. A tank is $\frac{3}{5}$ full. When 2400 litres are added the tank becomes $\frac{2}{3}$ full. What is the capacity of the tank when half full?

4. One day $\frac{1}{4}$ of the girls in a class were absent. A total of 12 pupils were absent that day. If 24 girls were present, how many boys were absent?

5. On Friday, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the workers were absent. On Saturday, only $\frac{1}{6}$ of the workers were absent. If 18 more workers were absent on Friday than on Saturday, how many workers are there altogether?

6. John had a cake. He decided that each day he will eat half of what is available. If he started eating on Sunday, what fraction did he eat on Wednesday?

7. A farmer sold $\frac{1}{6}$ of his cows to Onyango, $\frac{1}{5}$ to Kioko and $\frac{1}{4}$ to Mary. The number of cows sold to Kioko was 60. What was the total number of cows sold to both Onyango and Mary?

8. Maingi spent half of his salary on Food and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the remainder on rent. He saved the rest. If he saved Kshs. 2400, how much had he earned?

9. In a party $\frac{5}{8}$ of the children were boys. If there were 120 girls, how many boys were there?

10. Khadija planted $\frac{1}{5}$ of her shamba with Maize, $\frac{1}{4}$ with potatoes and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the remainder with beans. The rest was planted with nappier grass. What fraction of the shamba was planted with nappier grass?

11. In a certain school, the fraction of girls in classes 6,7 and 8 are as follows:

    Class 6 is $\frac{2}{3}$, class 7 is $\frac{3}{5}$ and class 8 is $\frac{5}{8}$, which class has the least number of boys if all the classes have the same number of pupils?

12. Jane shared money among her four children Jack, Jill, Tom and Dick. Jack got $\frac{1}{3}$ of the money while Jill get $\frac{1}{2}$ of the remainder.

The rest was shared equally between Tom and Dick. If Tom got sh. 900. How much did Jill receive?

Week 2 Thursday
Exercise 9
Operations involving decimals

1. What is the value of $\dfrac{0.04 \times 0.105}{0.08 \times 0.7}$?

13. Davie and Rose shared a chapatti such that Davie got three times as much as Rose. What fraction of the chapatti did Davie receive?

2. Mwaura receives a salary of sh. 30,000 per month. In a certain month he spent 0.25 on transport. He spent 0.2 of the remainder on school fees and save the rest. How much did he save in the month?

14. In a church function $\frac{3}{8}$ of the attendance were children $\frac{2}{5}$ of the remainder were men and the rest were women. What fraction of the attendance were women?

3. A meeting was attended by 450 people. Out of these, 0.3 were men, 0.2 of the remainder were women and the rest were children. How many more children than men were there?

4. What is the product of 2.546 and 6.05 to 2 decimal places?

5. Work out $0.408 \div (0.04 \times 0.34)$

10. Solve

$0.8 - 0.6 \times 0.27 - 0.03$

6. What is the value of

$5(0.36 \div 0.2^2) + 4.8 \div 0.08$

11. Given that $JK = \dfrac{34 \times 0.04}{0.8}$ and

$J = 0.85$, what is the value of K?

7. Work out

$9.0 - 3.56 \times 0.002$

12. A bag of rice weighted 116.8kg. A shopkeeper bought 19 bags. He then removed 0.4kg of rice from each bag. What total weight of rice remained?

8. What is the value of

$\dfrac{16.56 - 10.18}{0.04 \times 0.11}$

9. What must be multiplied by 0.0955 to get 9550?

13. Sarah gave 0.24 of her land to his 1st born, 0.25 to her second born and 0.4 to her 3rd born. She was left with 2.2 hectares. How many hectares did she give out?

14. During an election the winning candidate got 0.45 of the votes cast while other two candidates got 0.28 and 0.175 respectively. There were 57 spoilt votes. How many votes did the second candidate get?

15. A tailor had 23.5m of cloth material. From this material she made 2 dresses each requiring 4.35m of materials and 5 blouses. How many meters of material did each of the five blouses require?

Percentage, increase and decrease

Example

The price of an item in a shop increased by 20% in 2017. In the year 2018, it further increased by 10%. If in 2016 the price was Kshs. 400, what was the price of the same commodity in 2018?

Solution

The original price was sh. 400

Increase first by 20% then by 10% as follows:-

$$\frac{100 + 20}{100} \times \frac{100 + 10}{100} \times 400$$

$$= \frac{1200}{100} \times \frac{110}{100} \times 400$$

Answer = sh. 528

PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE

Week 2 Friday
Exercise 10

1. The population of a certain school increased from 800 to 960. What was the percentage increase?

2. Kim had a mass of 90kg. After a series of physical exercises his mass decreased to 72kg. What was the percentage decrease in his mass?

3. In the year 2017 a certain country exported 24 200kg of coffee. In 2018 they increased the export by 15%. How kilograms of coffee were exported the two years?

4. The level of water in a dam was increasing by 20% every week. If

the level of the water was 1600cm. What was the level at the beginning of the 3rd week?

by 12½%, but decreased the cattle by 25%. How many animals did the farmer finally have?

5. In January a milling factory packed 25,000 bales of Unga. In February it decreased the bales packed from the previous month by 12½%. How many bales were packed in the month of February?

8. After an increase of 30%, Kyalo's salary became sh. 67,600. What was his salary before the increase?

9. The length of a rectangle is 40cm and the width is 25cm. Each side of the plot is increased by 10%. What is the increase in the area of the plot?

6. The price of an item in a supermarket was sh. 900. The price of the item increased by 10%. After one month it was reduced by 10%. What was the new price after reduction?

10. A plot measured born by 60m. The measurements of the sides of the plot were later increased to 90m by 50m. What was the percentage increase of the area of the field?

7. In a farm there are 160 animals of which 50% were sheep, 30% cattle and rest were goats. He increased the number of sheep by 25%, goats

11. In 2018 the enrolment in a certain school was 600. In the year 2019, the enrollment decreased by 10% from that year of 2018. The enrollment increased by 25% in the year 2020 what was the enrolment in the year 2020?

12. The price of an article in a shop was increased by 20%. The following weeks the price was decreased by 10%. The price of the article after the decrease was sh. 810. What was the original price the increase?

13. The amount of water in a tank decreased by 20% each day. If the capacity of the tank is 2500 litres, what was the capacity of the tank after 3 days?

Number sequences
Week 3 Monday
Exercise 11

1. What is the next number in the sequence 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, ____?

2. Write the next number
0.9204, 0.9314, 0.9424, 0.9534, _____

3. What is the next number in the sequence
$1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{8}$, $1\frac{1}{16}$, _____

4. Arrange the frictions in ascending order
$\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{9}$, $\frac{19}{40}$, $\frac{5}{12}$ _____

5. Find the sum of the next two number
(a) 15, 20, 27, 38, 51, _____, _____

(b) $1\frac{1}{3}$, $2\frac{2}{3}$, $5\frac{1}{3}$, $10\frac{2}{3}$ _____, _____

(c) 12, 16, 25, 41, 66, _____, _____

6. Write the next number in the sequence
73, 79, 83, 89, _____

7. What is the sixth number in the sequence?
(a) 2.25, 3.5, 4.75, 6, _____

(b) $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, _____

(c) ¾, 7/8, 1, 1 ¼ _____

Std 8

MEASUREMENT

Working out problems involving units of length

Example 1
Convert 6Dm 4dm 12mm into metres only
Solution
Convert 6DM into m
1DM = 10m
6Dm = ?   6 × 10 = 60m

Example 2
Convert 4dm into m
1m = 10dm
? = 4dm
$\frac{1 \times 4}{10}$ = 0.4m

Week 3 Tuesday
Exercise 12

1. Convert 4m 35cm into decimetres.

2. Convert 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ metres to millimetres.

3. Convert 7HM 2Dm 5m into Kilometres

4. Work out

Km	Hm	m
8	9	4
- 5	3	8
	,	

---

5. Wanyama's stride is 5dm long. How many strides will he make to cover a distance of 150Hm?

---

6. Onesmus wants to construct a timber wall 9m long and 3.75m higher. Timber is to be placed vertically as shown below.
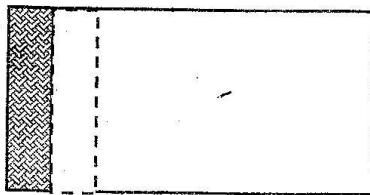
How many pieces of timber each 3m long and 2.5m wide would he require to construct the wall?

---

7. A carpenter had two pieces of timber. The length of each timber was 5Dm 20dm 15mm. What was the total length of the timber he had in metres?

---

8. How many flower bushes can be planted on both sides of a path 5km at intervals of 25 metres?

Working out problems involving perimeter and circumference

Example

What is the perimeter of the figure below?
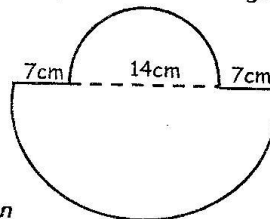
Solution

Circumference of the bigger circle

$$c = \frac{1}{2}\pi d = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 28 = 44$$

Circumference of the smaller circle

$$c = \frac{1}{2}\pi d = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14 = 22$$

Add 22 + 7 + 44 + 7 = **Answer 80cm**

Week 3 Wednesday
Exercise 13

1. The diagram shows Machoka's piece of land. He put a fence around it. How many posts did he use if the spacing between the posts is 4 metres?
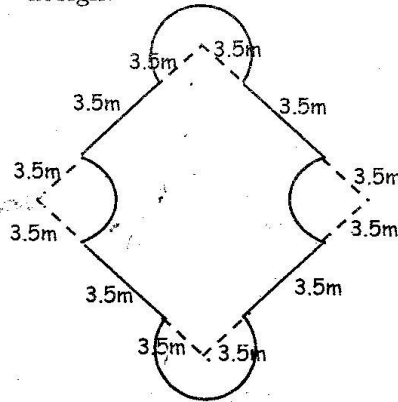

80m

30m

150m
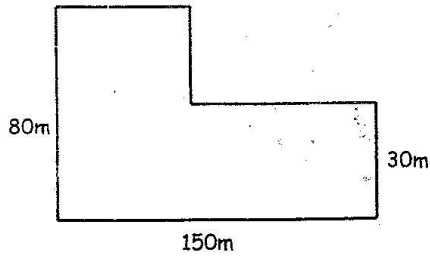
2. A bicycle wheel has a radius of 42cm. How many km will it cover after making 2000 revolutions?
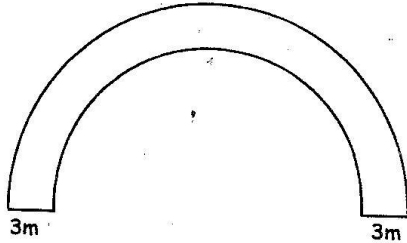
3. Calculate the perimeter of the plot below

130m

110m

30m

70m
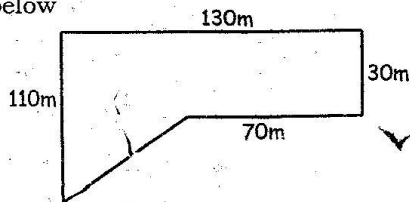
4. The design is made of straight edges of lengths 3.5m and arc of circles of radii 3.5m as shown. What is the perimeter of the design?

3.5m   3.5m
3.5m   3.5m
3.5m   3.5m
3.5m   3.5m
3.5m   3.5m
3.5m   3.5m

5. The perimeter of a rectangular garden is 168m. if its length is 54m, what is its width in metres?

6. The figure shows a flower garden bounded by two semi-circles, 3m apart. The diameter of the bigger semi-circle is 28m. it was fenced using posts at interval of 6m
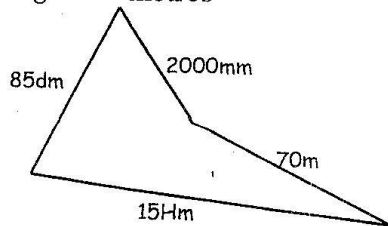
leaving 6 ½ space for a gate. How many posts were used? $\pi = 3.14$

3m   3m

9. How many rounds should an athlete run around the field shown in order to cover a distance of 30 hectometers?

135m

105m

135m

7. John fenced the piece of land shown using six strands of wire leaving 5m space for the gate. What length of wire in metres did he use?

14m

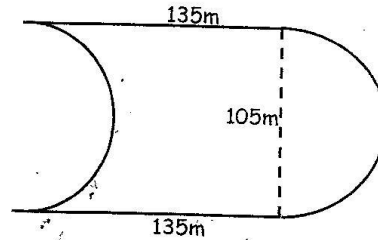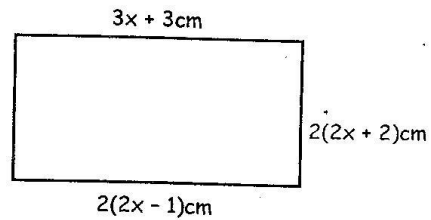**10.** Calculate the perimeter of the following spaces

a)

3x + 3cm

2(2x + 2)cm

2(2x - 1)cm
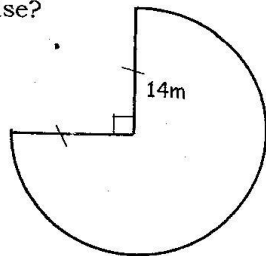
8. Calculate the distance round the figure in metres
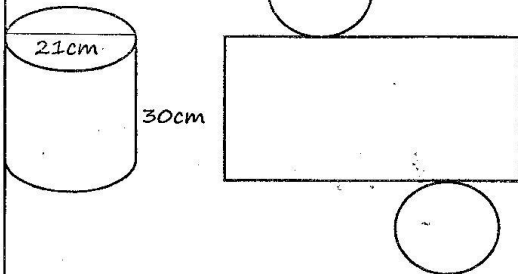

85dm   2000mm

70m

15Hm

b)

7m   10.5m
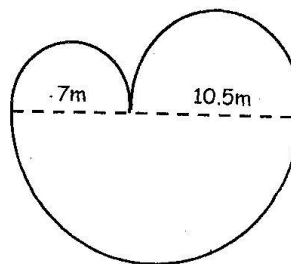
Working out problems involving area and surface area

Example

Calculate the surface area of the closed cylinder
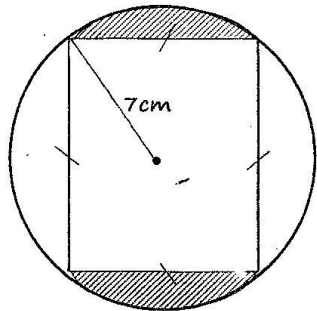
Solutions

21cm

30cm

$SA = 2\pi r^2 + \pi dh$

$2 \times \dfrac{22}{7} \times 21 \times 21 + \dfrac{22}{7} \times 42 \times 30$

$= 2772cm^2 + 3960cm^2 = 6732cm^2$

Week 3 Thursday
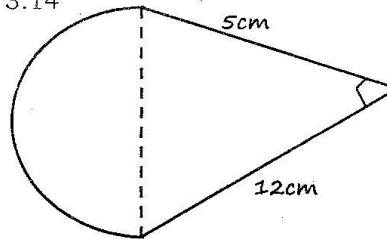## *Exercise 14*

1. Calculate the area of the unshaded part.

7cm

2. The area of a semicircle is 693cm². Calculate its diameter in cm.
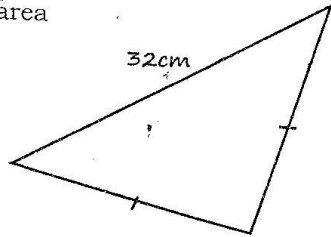
3. The figure shows a plot bend by 2 straight edges and a semicircles. What is the area of the plot? $\pi = 3.14$
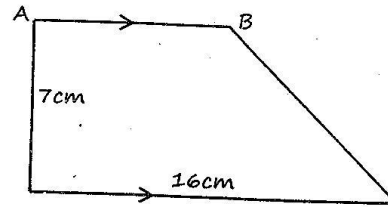

5cm

12cm

4. A rectangular plot measures 49m by 25m. What would be the length of the side of a square plot with the same area?

5. The perimeter of the isosceles triangle is 72cm. Calculate it's area

32cm

6. The perimeter of the rhombus below is 40cm. Calculate its area

16cm
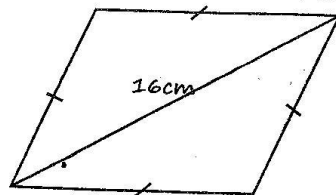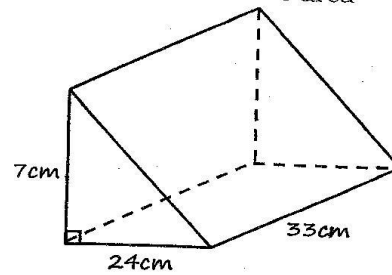
7. Calculate the area of the land below in hectares

350m

210m

8. The area of the trapezium is 84cm². Calculate the length of line AB

A → B

7cm

16cm →

9. Calculate the surface area

7cm

24cm   33cm
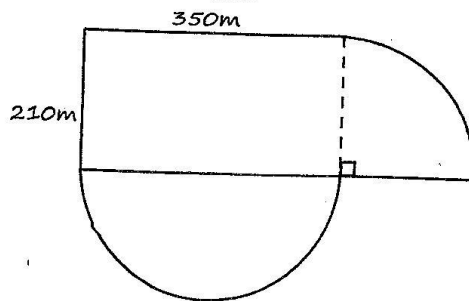
10. Calculate the surface area of the trough

14m

28m

13. A rectangular box with a square floor whose side measures 8m has a height of 3m. The walls were painted. The windows and a door occupy an area of 4m². What area was painted in m²?
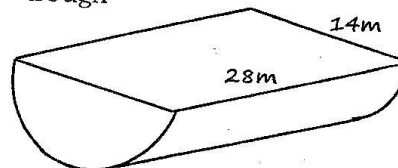
11. Calculate the size of metal sheets required to make the metallic open tank below in square metres.

3.5m

1.8m

14. The area of a parallelogram is 4.5 ares. Its height is 90m. What is the length of its base in metres?
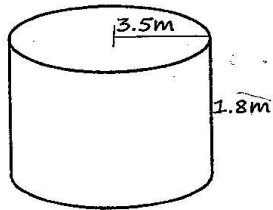
12. The diagram shows the design of a gate which was painted on the outside. What area was painted in square metres?

4.5m

2.7m

5.6 m

15. Calculate the area of the shaded parts.

28cm
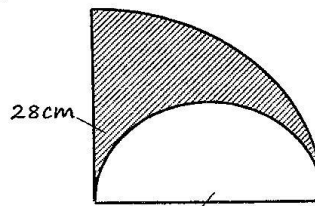
WEAK POINTS ANALYSIS TABLE

Attention

Topic	Performance	Teachers Remarks
Whole numbers		
Place value &total value	Exer 1-15 points = _____	
Reading and writing numbers words and symbols	Exer 2-12 points = _____	
Square and square root	Exer 3-11 points = _____	
Conversion of dec. to fracs	Exer 4-11 points = _____	
Conversion of fracs to %	Exer 5-13 points = _____	
Conversion of dec. to %	Exer 6-13 points = _____	
Operation of whole No.	Exer 7-20 points = _____	
Fractions		
Operation of fraction	Exer 8-14 points = _____	
Decimals		
Operation on decimals	Exer 9-15 points = _____	
Percentage		
% increase & decrease	Exer 10-13 points = _____	
Number sequence	Exer 11-10 points = _____	
Measurement		
Conversion of Length	Exer 12-8 points = _____	
Perimeter & Circum.	Exer 13-11 points = _____	
Measurement; Area	Exer 14-15 points = _____	

KISWAHILI

KUSIKILIZA NA KUZUNGUMZA

Wiki 1 Jumatatu

1. Mwanaume Yule alikuwa **amelewa pombe chakari**: Msemo wenye maana sawa na maneno yaliyopigiwa mstari ni _____
   A. Amepiga milundi
   B. Akiweweseka
   C. Amevaa miwani
   D. Akicheza ngoma

2. Tamko litumiwalo na watu kuwafariji waliofikwa na msiba wa kifo ni?
   A. Makiwa
   B. Yamepita
   C. Poleni
   D. Samahani

3. _____ kwa kutofuata kanuni zilizowekwa na shirika lako
   A. Shukrani
   B. Hongera
   C. Simile
   D. Niwie radhi

4. Ni methali gani inayofaa zaidi kueleza kifungu kifuatacho?
   Nilipokuwa hatarini marafiki zangu wote walinikimbia lakini ndugu yangu alikuja kwa haraka akanisaidia
   A. Mla nawe hafi nawe ila mzaliwa nawe
   B. Akufaaye kwa dhiki ndiye rafiki
   C. Asiyekujua hakuthamini
   D. Zimwi likujualo halikuli likakwisha

5. Kusema **fanya juu chini** ni sawa na _____
   A. Jibidiishe
   B. Jilazimishe
   C. Jifanyishe
   D. Jiharakishe

6. Rais wa Uingereza alimtumia Rais wa Kenya risala za _____ kwa kuadhimisha miaka hamsini tangu azaliwe.
   A. Rambi rambi
   B. Heri njema
   C. Tanzia
   D. Kumbukumbu

7. Hamadi alipewa mkono wa _____ baada ya kumshinda aliyekuwa bingwa wa mbio za nyika.
   A. Tanzia
   B. Kurusha
   C. Lawama
   D. Tahania

8. Mtoto wa kike aitwapo na mzazi wake hujibu
   A. Naam!
   B. Ehee!
   C. Mmmh!
   D. Abee!

1.	
2.	
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9. Fumbua fumbo lifuatalo:-

Mhudumu mmoja katika hifadhi ya mamba huku Nairobi alipita karibu na mamba watano. Wote walitoa ndimi zao kwani walifahamu ni wakati wa kishuka na walihisi njaa sana. Ndimi alizoziona Yule mhudumu zilikuwa ngapi?

A. Kumi

B. Tano

C. Mamba hana ulimi

D. Mamba huficha ulimi

9.

Chagua nahau iliyo na maana sawa na maneno yaliyopigwa mstari

10. Majangili wote **wataadhibiwa** na serikali.

A. Watachukuliwa hatia

B. Watachukuliwa dhamana

C. Watachukulia hatua

D. Watachukuliwa pupa

10.

Wiki 1 Jumanne

11. Wazazi **wanaofanya siri** ya kuwaoza mabinti zao wadogo watakabiliwa na mkono wa sheria.

A. Wanaokuwa macho

B. Wanaokuwa ibada

C. Wanaokula mchango

D. Wanaokula njama

14.

12. Mama Safari **aliahirisha** safari yake kwa sababu ya mafuriko.

A. Alivunja safari

B. Alivunja ungo

C. Alivunja kiungo

D. Alivunja jungu

13. Tegua kitendawili:

Mpanzi wangu hupanda mbegu nyingi ardhini lakini hakuna hata moja iotayo

A. Kufuli

B. Matone ya mvua

C. Sabuni

D. Moshi

12.

14. Neno lipi lina maana sawa na msemo uliopigiwa mstari

Barobaro yule **alitema pesa** zote kwa uasherati

A. Aliharibu

B. Alikula

C. Alivunja

D. Alichelea

13.

15. Chagua **kisawe** cha methali

Mtaka cha mvunguni sharti ainame

A. Achanikaye kwenye mpini hafi njaa

B. Aendaye kwa mganga hakosi jambo

C. Achezeaye tope humrukia

D. Aisifuye mvua imemnyea

14.

15.

16. Kipande cha kwanza na cha pili katika shairi huitwaje?

    A. Ukwapi wa utao

    B. Mkarara na mizani

    C. Mshororo na vina

    D. Utao na ukwapi

17. Mapigo ya maneno, ili kutoa fungu moja la sauti huitwa _____

    A. Ubeti   C. Silabi

    B. Mizani   D. Mishororo

18. Chagua neno la heshima litangulialo jina la mtu ambaye huheshimiwa na ni maarufu

    A. Mwingi   C. Muadhama

    B. Nana   D. Sayidi

19. Chagua jibu lenye sitiari

    A. Mwalimu ni mweusi kama mpingo

    B. Yeye ana mkono mrefu

    C. Muthoni ni tausi wa darasa letu

    D. Moyo wako uliomwonya asiende

20. Kauli *"Kelele zake zingeitetemesha dunia"*, imetumia tamathali gani ya usemi.

    A. Nahau   C. Sitiani

    B. Chuku   D. Tashbisi

16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	
20.	

KUSOMA

Wiki 1 Jumatano

Ufahamu wa kwanza

Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 1 mpaka 10

Ama kwa hakika katika mwongo huu wa kufunga karne ya ishirini tumeshuhudia dunia yetu ikicharazwa kwa mikasa mithili ya mtoto aliyepotoka aadhibiwayo na mzazi. Kadri upotovu wa mtoto uendeleavyo kuongezeka ndivyo adhabu nayo inavyoongezeka mpaka mabadiliko mema yapatikane.

Si jambo la mjadala tena kusema kuwa kwa jumla walimwengu wa sasa ni wapotovu kuliko wa miaka hamsini iliyopita. Licha ya hivyo misikiti na makanisa hujaa waumini tele. Hawa husomewa maandishi matakatifu na kusisitiziwa umuhimu wa maadili kila mara. Inaonekana ni kweli sikio la kufa halisikii dawa.

Je, kuna uhusiano kati ya kudidimia kwa uadilifu na mikasa iliyokumba dunia yetu katika mwongo huu? Watu wengi wanaamini upo uhusiano.

Nchi ya marekani katika jimbo la California barabara moja kuu ilipasuliwa na mtetemeko mkubwa wa ardhi. Watu waliokuwa katika safari zao wakaangamia. Baadaye mji wa Kobe kule Ujapani uliharibiwa sana na mtetemeko mwingine. Mwaka jana sehemu ya kaskazini mwa Uturuki ilikumbwa na balaa ii hii na maelfu ya watu wakafariki; hatutaji maelfu walioachwa bila makao. Baadaye nchi jirani ya Ugiriki ilipata maafa kama hayo.

Ni nani asiyekumbuka gharika iliyoenea Marekani ya kati mwaka huo huo? Mito ilifurika kutokana na mvua kubwa maji yakaleta maafa makubwa nchini Guatemala, Nicaragua na kwingineko.

Nchi za Ulaya nazo zilipatwa na janga tofauti. Katika majira ya kiangazi baadhi ya nchi zilizidiwa na joto. Katika Uhispania na Ufaransa iliwabidi watu wengi wahame makazi yao wakimbilie sehemu zenye milima angalau wapate nafuu ya baridi.

Bara la Africa nalo halikubahatika. Mvua kubwa ambayo haijawahi kunyesha kwa miongo ya miaka imewaua mamia ya watu Afrika Kusini na Msumbiji katika mwaka wa elfu mbili.

1. Neno jingine lenye maana ya mwongo ni _____ A. mia C. elfu B. kumi D. hamsini		**1.**
2. Mabadiliko mema ya mtoto mpotovu _____ A. hurudisha adhabu C. huendeleza adhabu B. huendeleza upotovu D. hupunguza adhabu		**2.**
3. "*Si jambo la mjadala tena*" ina maana kuwa _____ A. Si swala la kubishaniwa B. Si swala lenye maana C. Si swala la kutangazwa D. Si swala lenya masharti		**3.**
4. Uovu umendeelea duniani hata baada ya _____ A. Makanisa na misikiti kuongezeka B. Wakristo na Waislamu kuelewana C. Waumini wa dini kuongezeka D. Waumini wa uongo kupungua		**4.**

5. Maana ya methali "***Sikio la kufa halisikii dawa***" ni
   A. Asiyesikia hasikii
   B. Asiyetii ni vigumu kumkanya
   C. Sikio la taifa halitibiwi
   D. Asiyesikia haambiwi

6. Mwandishi anaamini kuwa _____
   A. hakuna uhusiano kati ya uovu na maafa
   B. hakuna uhusiano kati ya dini na maafa
   C. kuna uhusiano kati ya uovu na maafa
   D. kuna uhusiano kati ya dini na maafa

7. Mitetemeko ya ardhi iliharibu _____
   A. sehemu za uturuki, California na Ugiriki
   B. sehemu za Ujapani, Guatemala na Nicaragua
   C. sehemu za California, Ujapani na Guatemala
   D. sehemu za California, Ugiriki na Guatemala

8. Mafuriko yaliyoenea Marekani ya kati yalitokana na _____
   A. mawimbi ya baharini   C. mawimbi ya upepo
   B. mvua ya rasharasha   D. mvua ya gharika

9. Iliwabidi Wazungu wakimbie makwao ili wajinusu kutokana na?
   A. Baridi   C. Joto
   B. Mvua   D. Mitetemeko

10. Nchi mbili zilizoathiriwa na mvua ni _____
    A. Uturuki na Ugiriki
    B. Msumbiji na Afrika Kusini   C. Ujapani na Msumbiji
                                         D. Guatemala na ujapani

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Ufahamu wa Pili

Wiki 1 Alhamisi
Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 1 mpaka 10

Kabla ya majilio ya wazungu huku kwetu, Waafrika walikuwa hawatumii kalenda kama ilivyo sasa kuhesabia miezi. Ukipeleleza kwa **yakini** suala hili, unagundua kuwa majina ya miezi kama tuyajuavyo leo, yaani kuanzia Januari mpaka Desemba yalikuwa hayatumiki. Basi swali ni hili: miezi ilihesabiwaje nyakati hizo?

Kawaida miezi ilikuwa ikihesabiwa kwa kufuatana na matukio fulani.
Mathalani mwanamke mjamzito aliujua muda wa kuibeba mimba yake kwa
kuhesabu miezi kila mara **_mwezi ulipoandama_**. Msafiri aliweza kujua muda
wa safari yake kutoka sehemu moja hadi nyingine kwa kuangalia jua au
kuhesabu mchana na usiku.

Baadhi ya jamii humu nchini zilikuwa zikitumia majira ya mwaka badala ya
miezi. Kwa mfano majira ya jua kali, mvua kubwa, upanzi, mavuno na
kadhalika. Jamii zingine nazo ziliweka kumbukumbu ya matukio maalum
kama vile tohara, njaa, vita, mafuriko na uvamizi wa nzige.

Yasemekana kuwa jamii moja iliyokuwa ikiishi kusini mwa ukanda wa Ikweta
iliuita mwezi wa Oktoba Jua Kali na mwezi wa Desemba ukaitwa "Mpe
mjombako maji." Nao mwezi wa Februari uliitwa "Tuanze kulima" Machi na
Aprili "Chamvua." Mei "Mavuno" au "Nafaka Mashukeni", Juni "Midomo
michafu" na mwisho mwezi wa Julai ukaitwa majira ya "Kuanguka kwa nyuni."

Basi, ni wazi kuwa hata kabla ya kuja kwa wazungu, **_wavyele_** wetu hawakuwa
na haja ya kutumia kalenda ya kizungu.

1. Waafrika wa zamani hawakuwa na kalenda inayoonyesha miezi kumi na miwili kwa sababu _____ A. Mwaka wa haukuwa na miezi kumi na miwili B. Walikuwa hawajui kuhesabu na kuandika kama wazungu C. Walikuwa na mpango wao maalum walioufuata D. Walikuwa hawapendi kuhesabu kama wazungu	1.
2. Kulingana na makala uliyosoma, neno **_yakini_** lina maana sawa na? A. Hakika C. Undani B. Kawaida D. Utaratibu	2.
3. Baadhi ya jamii za Kiafrika zilikuwa zikiweka hesabu ya miezi kwa kutegemea majira ya mwaka kwa sababu _____ A. mtindo huo ulikuwa bora kuliko kufuata kalenda ya kizungu B. matukio katika maisha yao yalifanya mabadiliko ya majira yajulikane vizuri C. Wafrika wengi aghalabu maisha yao hayakuwa ya ukulima D. hawakufahamu jinsi ya kuhesabu matukio ya mwaka wala majira yao.	3.

4. Mwezi *ulipoandama* ni _____

  A. wakati mwezi ulipofuata jua
  B. wakati mwezi ulipotoa mwangaza
  C. wakati mwezi wa zamani ulipotoweka
  D. wakati mwezi mpya ulipoonekana

5. Kulingana na taarifa hii, yasemekana waafrika walikuwa wakianza kulima _____

  A. kabla ya mvua kubwa kuanza
  B. wakati wa kiangazi
  C. wakati mavuno yalipokwisha kukusanywa
  D. baada ya masika

6. Habari hii inadhihirisha wazi kuwa Waafrika wa zamani;-

  A. Walikuwa hawana haja ya kujua siku au miezi
  B. Waliweza kuweka hesabu ya siku na miezi wakati wa kulima tu
  C. Walibuni utaratibu wa kuhesabu miezi kwa kulingana na majira yao
  D. Mara nyingi hawakujua kile waliochokuwa wakifanya

7. Kwa nini mwezi wa Desemba ulikuwa unaitwa *"mpe mjombako maji"*?

  A. Kwa sababu jua lilianza kuonekana likichomoza katika mwezi huo
  B. Kwa sababu ulikuwa ni wakati wa kiangazi ambapo watu walikuwa na kiu
  C. Kwa vile ulikuwa wakati wa kutaraji mvua kubwa
  D. Kwa sababu huo ulikuwa wakati wa wingi wa vyakula

8. Chagua orodha ya majira iliyo na mfuatano sahihi kwa mujibu wa taarifa hii _____

  A. Jua kali, kulima, chamvua, kuvuna, nyuni kuanguka
  B. Jua kali, chamvua, nyunikuanguka kuvuna
  C. Kulima, chamvua, nyumi kuanguka, mavuno, Jua kali
  D. Kulima, Chamvua, nyuni kuanguka, mavuno, jua kali

9. Kulingana na taarifa hii, kwa nini mwezi wa Juni watu wangekuwa na midomo michafu?

  A. Walikuwa hawana wasaa wa kusafisha mdomo
  B. Walikuwa wakila chakula na hawakusukutua midomo kabla ya kula
  C. Ilikuwa na ishara kuwa chakula kilikuwa kingi
  D. Walikuwa hawana maji kwa sababu huu ulikuwa wakati wa kiangazi

10. Ni neno gani ambalo halina maana sawa na wavyele?

  A. Wazazi   C. Mababu
  B. Wahenga   D. Wakuu

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Ufahamu wa tatu

Wiki 1 Ijumaa
Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 1 mpaka 10

Kila kitu kilikuwa shwari. Mara ghafla, **_ukemi ukapasua ukimya_** uliokuwa kila mahali usiku huo.

"Uuuui! Uuuui! Mwizi! Mwizi! Tusaidieni jamani! Huyo! Huyo"! Punde si punde **_kwato za ng'ombe waliokuwa wakienda mbio zilisikika zikitarakanya_**, Puku! Puku! Puku! Puku! Milio ya kondoo, mbuzi na mifugo wengine ilichanganyika na kelele za vikengele vyao. ___

Bila kusita Mzee Chonjo alifyatuka kama mshale kutoka kitandani na kuchomoa upanga wake wenye makali kuwili. Alizoazoa gwanda lake la kupwaya na kuchukua ziaka lililojaa mishale ya sumu. Kisha huyo Hatua moja mbili hadi uani. Hapo alikutana na vivuli viwili vilivyokuwa vikinyatanyata, vikizunguka uzio uliougawa ua na zizi.

Vile vivuli vilipohisi hatari ile, vikatifua vumbi kufuata wale mifugo waliokuwa wametokomea gizani. Hata hivyo msasi yule hakuvipa wasaa wa kutoweka. Mara ile alilenga mshale na kuuachilia ukaingia vilivyo katika shabaha yake. Lile jangili lilianguka kwa kishindo pu! Kuona vile, nacho kivuli cha pili kilivuta kasi maradufu na kumwacha Mzee Chonjo huku analenga tena shabaha. Baada ya kuuachilia mshale alikimbia kufa kupona na kuwafikia wanyama wake. Aliwakingama mbele na kuwarudisha kwenye makao yao.

Alipomaliza kuwafungia mifugo zizini mwao salama u salimini Mzee Chonjo alikuwa amechoka taabani. Mara tena aligutushwa na kelele za kuku kibandani mwao. Kabla hajafika mle kujua kilichotokea alimwona mbwa mwitu akikimbia huku amembeba jogoo kwa meno yake. Bila kuchelewa aliuchomoa upanga wake na kwa dhoruba moja akamkata yule nduli kichwa. Kama mwenzake aliyemtangulia, alianguka kifudifudi na kusalimu amri.

1. Inamaanisha nini kusema kwamba "ukemi ukapasua ukimya"? A. Mayowe yalisikika ghafla B. Mama alipiga vigelegele C. Watu walipiga kelele D. Sauti zilisikika usiku		**1.**
2. Neno lingine lililo na maana sawa na jangili ni _____ A. Juha C. Jambazi B. Jasusi D. Jitu		**2.**

3. Kwato zikitarakanya ina maana sawa na _____
   A. Zikikanyaga harakaharaka
   B. Zikikusanyakusanya vumbi
   C. Zikisikikazikika kwa uzuri
   D. Zikigongwagongwa mchangani

4. Ni maelezo yapi kati ya haya yafuatayo ambayo SI sawa?
   Ng'ombe na mifugo wengine walikuwa wakienda mbio kwa sababu
   A. Waliku a na woga mwingi
   B. Walikuwa wanakimbizwa na Mzee Chonjo
   C. Walikuwa wakikimbizwa na wezi
   D. Walihisi hatari ya kufunguliwa usiku

5. Mzee Chonjo alitoka kwa haraka kwa sababu _____
   A. Alikuwa na wasiwasi wa kuibiwa mifugo
   B. Alikuwa amesaidiwa na majirani
   C. Alikuwa na kazi ya kuhesabu mifugo wake
   D. Alikuwa amevaa gwanda lake

6. Vivuli vile viwili vilikuwa vikinyatanyata ili_____
   A. Visipate kumkimbia mwenye mifugo
   B. Visiweze kusikika ili vitorokee gizani
   C. Vipate kuwafungulia wale mifugo
   D. Viweze kuwatoroka mifugo bila kelele

7. Mwizi alianguka kwa kishindo kwa sababu _____
   A. mzee chonjo hakuwapa wezi wasaa
   B. alitifua vumbi zito
   C. shabaha ililengwa vilivyo ikapata
   D. alijikwaa kwa ghafla

8. "Mwenzake" mbwa mwitu alikuwa ni nani?
   A. Vivuli vilivyosakwa   C. Mwizi aliyekimbia
   B. Kivuli kilichokimbia   D. Mwizi aliyefumwa

9. Neno "dhoruba" katika kifungu hiki limetumiwa kumaanisha:
   A. Pigo   C. Konde
   B. Zaba   D. Fundo

10. Chagua kichwa kifaacho zaidi kwa habari hii
    A. Kuangamizwa kwa wezi wa mifugo
    B. Kuvamiwa kwa mifugo wa Mzee Chonjo
    C. Mzee Chonjo aamka usiku
    D. Majangili wauawa katika wizi

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KUANDIKA

Mtungo wa kwanza
Wiki 2 Jumatatu

Soma taarifa hii kisha ujibu maswali

Waja wengi ___1___ kuhusu uchafuzi wa mazingira, bila shaka ___2___ akili zao ___3___ kwenye mambo makubwa kama vile ___4___ mabiwi ya taka yaliyorundikana kote, maji yaliyotuama na ukataji miti ___5___. Hata hivyo jambo ___6___ watu hawa ni kwamba vitendo ___7___ wanavyoshiriki ___8___ uharibifu mkubwa zaidi. Hivi ni kama kutema mate ovyo ovyo, kutupa maganda na ___9___ kando ya barabara. Uhifadhi wa mazingira ni wajibu wa kila mzalendo.

1. A. wanasikia   B. wasikiapo   C. wangesikia   D. husika
2. A. lolote   B. wowote   C. yoyote   D. zozote
3. A. hukimbizwa   B. hukimbiliana   C. hukimbizana   D. hukimbilia
4. A. ,   B. _   C. :   D. ;
5. A. kihalisia   B. kinyume   C. kiholela   D. kinyerenyere
6. A. asilolijua   B. wasilolijua   C. wasiolijua   D. wasuyoijua
7. A. ndogondogo   B. dogodogo   C. kidogo kidogo   D. vidogo vidogo
8. A. ndivyo vichangiavyo   B. Ndipo vichangiapo
      C. ndio wachangiao   D. ndio yachangiayo
9. A. kutabawali   B. kujipweteka   C. kukojolea   D. kuchutama

Kukutana ___10___ naye kulikuwa kwa sadfa. Nilikuwa ___11___ kondeni ___12___, ___13___. Mara nikamwona kijana Hassan ___14___ kwenye baraste. Hali yake ilisikitisha kutokana na ___15___ ulevi haramu.

10. A. kwetu   B. kwangu   C. kwao   D. kwenu
11. A. ninaekea   B. naekekea   C. nikielekea   D. kuelekea
12. A. kunadi na kulikuwa   B. kupalilia na kulikua
       C. kuinjika mvua ulikuwa   D. kuabudu na mvua ilikuwa
13. A. kukinyesha   B. kunanyesha   C. ukinyesha   D. Ikinyesha
14. A. akipepesuka   B. akihohoja   C. akiweweseka   D. akitweta
15. A. kunywa   B. kulewa   C. kushiriki   D. kubugia

1.	2.	3.	4	5
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

PARENT/GUARDIAN

KUANDIKA
Mtungo wa kwanza
Wiki 2 Jumatatu

Soma taarifa hii kisha ujibu maswali

Waja wengi ___1___ kuhusu uchafuzi wa mazingira, bila shaka ___2___ akili zao ___3___ kwenye mambo makubwa kama vile ___4___ mabiwi ya taka yaliyorundikana kote, maji yaliyotuama na ukataji miti ___5___. Hata hivyo jambo ___6___ watu hawa ni kwamba vitendo ___7___ wanavyoshiriki ___8___ uharibifu mkubwa zaidi. Hivi ni kama kutema mate ovyo ovyo, kutupa maganda na ___9___ kando ya barabara. Uhifadhi wa mazingira ni wajibu wa kila mzalendo.

1. A. wanasikia   B. wasikiapo   C. wangesikia   D. husika
2. A. lolote   B. wowote -   C. yoyote   D. zozote
3. A. hukimbizwa   B. hukimbiliana   C. hukimbizana   D. hukimbilia
4. A. ,   B. _   C. :   D. ;
5. A. kihalisia   B. kinyume   C. kiholela   D. kinyerenyere
6. A. asilolijua   B. wasilolijua   C. wasiolijua   D. wasuyoijua
7. A. ndogondogo   B. dogodogo   C. kidogo kidogo   D. vidogo vidogo
8. A. ndivyo vichangiavyo
   B. Ndipo vichangiapo
   C. ndio wachangiao
   D. ndio yachangiayo
9. A. kutabawali   B. kujipweteka   C. kukojolea   D. kuchutama

Kukutana ___10___ naye kulikuwa kwa sadfa. Nilikuwa ___11___ kondeni ___12___, ___13___. Mara nikamwona kijana Hassan ___14___ kwenye baraste. Hali yake ilisikitisha kutokana na ___15___ ulevi haramu.

10. A. kwetu   B. kwangu   C. kwao   D. kwenu
11. A. ninaekea   B. naekekea   C. nikielekea   D. kuelekea
12. A. kunadi na kulikuwa
   B. kupalilia na kulikua
   C. kuinjika mvua ulikuwa
   D. kuabudu na mvua ilikuwa
13. A. kukinyesha   B. kunanyesha   C. ukinyesha   D. Ikinyesha
14. A. akipepesuka   B. akihohoja   C. akiweweseka   D. akitweta
15. A. kunywa   B. kulewa   C. kushiriki   D. kubugia

1.	2.	3.	4	5
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE

Mtungo wa tatu

Wiki 2 Jumatano

___1___ mmoja wa dawa ___2___ kulevya alitiwa ___3___ katika kisiwa cha Sitarudi. Thamani ya mihadarati hiyo ilikuwa na uwezo wa ___4___ vijana kwa wazee zaidi ya elfu moja. Alipofikishwa mbele ya ___5___ alipatikana na ___6___ hivyo akafungwa miaka kumi ___7___.

1. A. Mwuzaji   B. Mlanguzi   C. Mgemaji   D. Mgaguzi
2. A. za   B. ya   C. cha   D. vya
3. A. dosari   B. kapuni   C. baroni   D. mbaroni
4. A. kuwachosha   B. kuwainua   C. kuwaangamiza   D. kuwakera
5. A. polisi   B. chifu   C. hakimu   D. wakili
6. A. ukweli   B. sheria   C. mwongo   D. hatia
7. A. gerezani   B. polisi   C. kizuizini   D. seli

Kuna ___8___ makubwa ya ___9___ ya anga. ___10___ zamani kushuhudia madhara yake. ___11___ ambalo ni wazi sasa ni mvua kubwa inayonyesha ___12___ kupusa kwa ___13___ kadhaa. Mito imejaa na kuvunja ___14___ zake. Ni hasara iliyoje kuona mali ___15___ yakiharibiwa na maji.

8. A. mabadiliko   B. mageuzi   C. majira   D. makusudi
9. A. hewa   B. hali   C. mbingu   D. dunia
10. A. Tulianza   B. Yataanza   C. Tumeanza   D. Huanza
11. A. Tatizo   B. Sahibu   C. Thara   D. Dharau
12. A. na   B. isipokuwa   C. baada   D. bila
13. A. masaa   B. miaka   C. saa   D. dakika
14. A. unga   B. kingo   C. heshima   D. desturi
15. A. mengi   B. nyingi   C. kadhaa   D. haba

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Mtungo wa nne

Wiki 2 Alhamisi

Kuna baadhi ya wanafunzi ambao hawapendi michezo. Ni muhimu kukumbuka kuwa michezo ___1___ manufaa mengi sana kwao. ___2___ kusema kweli michezo ___3___ watoto ___4___ nzuri ya kujifunza mambo mengi. Pili, michezo husaidia viungo vyote mwilini kuwa imara na ___5___ afya. Pia akili hufanya kazi ___6___ zaidi baada ya kupumzika wakati wa michezo Isitoshe, michezo huwawezesha wanafunzi kujuana, kupendana, kusaidiana na ___7___. Moyo huo wa undugu ___8___ msingi wa taifa lenye umoja.

1. A. una   B. ina   C. zina   D. yana
2. A. Ati   B. Wala   C. Ama   D. Bila
3. A. hupata   B. huwapasha   C. huwapata   D. huwapa
4. A. fursa   B. radhi   C. ruhusa   D. nyakati
5. A. zenye   B. wenye   C. vyenye   D. yenye
6. A. vyema   B. wema   C. jema   D. mwema
7. A. hushukiwa   B. kushirikiana C. kushukiana   D. hushikiana
8. A. ndiyo   B. ndiwe   C. ndio   D. ndiye

Kazi ya polisi ___9___ ndiyo ngumu kuliko ___10___ kulingana na ___11___ yangu. Mbali na hatari ya kupata kilema cha maisha waweza kupoteza ___12___ wako papo hapo kuiacha jamii yako katika hali ya ___13___ na majonzi. Ama kwa kweli ___14___ wa mtu ni mtu. Idadi kubwa na raia nchini Kenya huwalaumu polisi kwa kuwaua wezi wenye silaha ___15___ sana.

9. A. huwa   B. badala   C. lazima   D. labda
10. A. yote   B. lote   C. zote   D. wote
11. A. mahesabu   B. maoni   C. ushuhuda   D. ushahidi
12. A. uhai   B. moyo   C. roho   D. nafsi
13. A. simanzi   B. shemasi   C. shimizi   D. furaha
14. A. dhiki   B. ibilisi   C. mtumwa   D. faraja
15. A. mpya   B. mbovu   C. hatari   D. mbaya

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SARUFI

Wiki 2 Ijumaa

1. Chagua kihusishi katika sentensi;-
   Paka aligongwa na gari katikati ya barabara
   A. Katikati ya
   B. Barabara
   C. Aligongwa
   D. Na gari.

2. Chagua hali ya kutendwa katika sentensi
   Mariamu alilima shamba lote
   A. Mariamu alilimiwa shamba lote
   B. Walilimiana shamba lote na Mariamu
   C. Shamba lote lililimwa na Mariamu
   D. Alimlimia Mariamu shamba lote

3. Kiambishi "**ki**" kimetumika kuleta maana gani katika sentensi ifuatayo
   Wanacheka wakitusalimia
   A. Kitendo kimoja kinafanyika baada ya muda
   B. Vitendo viwili vinafanyika wakati mmoja
   C. Vitendo hivyo vinafanana
   D. Vitendo viwili vinafanyika kimoja baada ya kingine

4. Nomino isiyotokana na kiarifa "**cheka**" ni
   A. Ucheshi
   B. Mcheko
   C. Uchekaji
   D. Mcheshi

5. Chagua sentensi iliyo na "**kwa**" ya kimilikishi.
   A. Alinawa uso kwa maji fufutende
   B. Kwa Nini unaosha nyumba hiyo?
   C. Kuimba kwangu kuliwachangamsha
   D. Kucheka kwa Rehema kunaudhi

6. Sentensi hii ina maana gani?
   Wangechezea barabarani wangegongwa na Lori
   A. Hawakugongwa na lori kwani hawakuchezea barabarani
   B. Walichezea barabarani na kugongwa na lori
   C. Hawakungongwa wala kuchezea
   D. Hawajachezea barabarani kwa hivyo hawajagongwa na lori

7. **Kanusha**
   Akienda kwa mwuguzi hatapewa habari potovu
   A. Akienda kwa mwuguzi hatapewa habari potovu
   B. Asipoenda kwa mwuguzi atapewa habari potovu
   C. Hataenda kwa mwuguzi kupewa habari potovu
   D. Asipoenda kwa mwuguzi hatapwea habari potovu

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8. Teua kitenzi chenye kiunganifu **"a"** ambacho ni sahihi	
A. Mikizi wa baharini wamevuliwa	**8.**
B. Chupa cha maziwa imevunjika	
C. Viroboto vya kuku vinakera	
D. Miguu za samba huitwa fumba	
9. Nomino: **"Maziwa"** iko katika ngeli ipi?	
A. U-YA C. U-U	
B. YA-YA D. MA-MA	**9.**
10. Andika umoja wa sentensi ifuatayo;-	
Miwa yetu iliyokatwa ndiyo hiyo.	
A. Muwa wetu uliokatwa ndio huo	**10.**
B. Mumuwa wangu uliokatiwa ndio huo	
C. Muwa wangu uliokatwa ndio huo	
D. Mwuwa wetu uliokatwa ndio huu	
11. Andika udogo wa sentensi ifuatayo	
Wanyama wale waliwaua watu wote	
A. Manyama yale yaliyoua majitu yote	**11.**
B. Vinyama vile viliua vijitu nyote	
C. Vinyama wale waliowaua watu wote	
D. Vinyama vile viliviua vijitu vyote	
12. **Tumia kiunganishi kifaacho**	
Onyango alipandishwa cheo _____ alikuwa mwaminifu kazini	**12.**
A. ila C. madhali	
B. minghairi D. bali	

Wiki 3 Jumatatu

13. Chagua sentensi iliyo sahihi kisarufi	
A. Kiroboto ambaye ameuawa ni kubwa	
B. Mechi ambayo ilichezwa iliwasisimua mashabiki	
C. Parafujo ambazo zilizotumiwa ni chafu	**13.**
D. Kurasa ambayo ilisomwa ni hii	
14. Neno lipi si kivumishi katika sentensi ifuatayo	
A. Yote C. Mazuri	
B. Yale D. Yaliuzwa	**14.**
15. Chagua jibu lililo na kielezi cha wakati.	
A. Wadudu wale wako shambani	
B. Mwindaji alitembea polepole	
C. Msafiri aliamka alfajiri	
D. Mbogo Yule aijificha msituni	**15.**

16. Chagua sentensi iliyo na wakati tegemezi uliopita.
    A. Madafu mengi yaliuzwa
    B. Angalisema angaliwaudhi wengi
    C. Wamefunga milango yao
    D. Ungesome kwa bidii, ungefuzu masomoni

16.

17. *Ni sentensi ipi iliyounganishwa sawasawa*
    Roda hakuenda sokoni. Roda hakununua mboga.
    A. Roda alienda sokoni hakununua mboga
    B. Roda alienda sokoni na hakununua mboga
    C. Roda hakuenda sokoni lakini hakununua mboga
    D. Roda hakuenda sokoni wala hakununua mboga

17.

18. Chagua msemo wa taarifa unaoafikiana na msemo halisi ufuatao
    "Niletee kalamu na karatasi nimwandikie Tatu barua," baba aliniambia
    A. Baba alimwambia Tatu ampe kalamu and karatasi aandike barua
    B. Baba aliniambia nimpe kalamu na karatasi amwandikie Tatu barua
    C. Baba aliniagiza nimpe kalamu na karatasi ili aandike Tatu barua
    D. Baba aliniomba kalamu na karatasi ili aandike barua.

18.

19. Akimwona atampasha habari ni kusema kuwa:-
    A. Hatampa habari zozote hata akimwona
    B. Asiponwona hatampasha habari
    C. Kumwona kwake kutampasha habari
    D. Asipompasha habari hatamwona

19.

20. Badilisha sentensi ifuatayo kwa kutumia "amba"
    Hadithi niliyoisoma ni ya kusisimua
    A. Hadithi ambayo niliyoisoma ni ya kusisimua
    B. Hadithi ambaye nilisoma ni ya kusisimua
    C. Hadithi ambayo nilisoma ni ya kusisimua
    D. Hadithi ambalo nilisoma ni ya kusisimua

20.

21. Chagua kifungu au neno sawa la kukamilisha sentensi hii
    Ingia _____ kabla hujanyeshewa na mvua
    A. kwa nyumbani
    B. katika nyumba
    C. nyumbani
    D. nyumba

21.

22. Katika Nyumba yetu kuna mahali pa _____ nguo.
    A. Kukufua
    B. Kufua
    C. Kufulia
    D. Fua

22.

23. Nitilie maji _____ kwenye kikombe	
A. madogo C. dogo	**23.**
B. kidogo D. ndogo	
24. Ni sentensi gani haina kivumishi cha pekee?	
A. Matunda yangu ni matamu.	
B. Maziwa yenyewe ni mazuri.	**24.**
C. Mifereji yoyote itatumiwa na fundi stadi.	
D. Chupa nyingine imenunuliwa.	
25. Chagua sentensi iliyo sahihi kisarufi.	
A. Majumbani mwetu pana viroboto	
B. Mtoni kule mna majoka	**25.**
C. Kichwani pake pana taji	
D. Uani mle kuna wadudu	

MSAMIATI

Wiki 3 Jumanne

Jibu maswali yote

1. Chagua kifaa cha mwashi	
A. Patasi C. Randa	**1.**
B. Fuawe D. Timazi	
2. Chagua kundi lenye sauti si ghuna pekee	
A. b,g,p C. ch,gh,dha	**2.**
B. gh,b,dh D. ch,f, h	
3. Aina ya madini yanayoongeza ladha katika chakula huitwa?	
A. Bizari C. Shaba	**3.**
B. Chumvi D. Nyanya	
4. Mtu yeyote asiporidhishwa na uamuzi wa mahakama anaweza _____ katika mahakama kuu.	
A. kukata rufaa C. kukata tama	**4.**
B. kukata kesi D. kutoa rushwa	
5. Mtu aliye gerezani huitwa _____	
A. maabisu C. mshtakiwa	**5.**
B. mahabusu D. mshukiwa	
6. Andika kwa tarakimu	
Milioni tisini na sita, mia tisa sitini na tisa elfu, mia sita tisini na sita	
A. 69,669,696 C. 69,969.696	**6.**
B. 96, 969.696 D. 96,696.969	

7. Andika akisami kwa nambari;- Thumni tano

A. $\frac{5}{8}$

C. $\frac{8}{5}$

B. $\frac{4}{5}$

D. $\frac{3}{4}$

7.	

8. Mavumbi yanayosalia jikoni baada ya mpishi kupikia seredani au vijinga huitwa

A. Majivu

C. Masalio

B. Unga

D. Moshi

8.	

9. Jina jingine la kukoka moto ni _____

A. kuwakisha

C. kupoesha

B. kuchoma

D. kuwasha

9.	

10. Sayari ambamo idadi kubwa ya watu huishi ni _____

A. Kausi

C. Zahali

B. Dunia

D. Mshtari

10.	

11. Msimamizi mkuu wa shamba ni _____ilihali naibu wake huitwa _____

A. nokoa, mkadamu

C. naibu, nokoa

B. serehangi, nahodha

D. mkadamu, nokoa

11.	

12. Mtu mwenye ujuzi wa kutahiri wavulana jandoni ni _____

A. Ngariba

C. Saisi

B. Hamali

D. Kungwi

12.	

Wiki 3 Jumatano

13. Tumia nomino za makundi

Ndungu Matayo alivua samaki wengi sana

A. Fungu

C. Numbi

B. Msafara

D. Kifuraishi

13.	

14. Ajali za barabarani zimewaacha wengi wakiwa na **masikitiko mengi**

A. Matone ya machonzi

C. Mlolongo wa matatizo

B. Biwi la simanzi

D. Wingu la shida

14.	

15. Ng'ombe jike anayeendelea kuzaa huitwa _____

A. Fahali

C. Mtamba

B. Mbarika

D. Mbuguma

15.	

16. Kuku dume ambaye ana uzoefu wa kuwika ni _____

A. Jongoo

C. Jimbi

B. Pora

D. Ndenge

16.	

17. Andika kinyume cha neno lililopigiwa mstari

<u>Wifi</u> aliponitembelea nilijawa na furaha riboribo

A. Mwamu

C. Banati

B. Mjane

D. Bibi

17.	

18. Mwanaume mwenzi ambaye ameoa katika lile boma ulikooa

A. Amu

C. Mpwa

B. Mwanyumba

D. Mbiomba

19. Mke wangu atamwitaje mzazi wangu wa kike?

A. Mkwe

C. Mavyaa

B. Shemeji

D. Nasaba

20. Zao la mkuyu huitwa _____

A. chenza

C. tikiti

B. kuyu

D. zabibu

21. Wachezaji wa raga walikuwa na **_bashasha_** waliponyakua kombe la bara ulaya. Kisawe cha neno lililopigwa mstari ni _____

A. Bahasha

C. Fedheha

B. Kero

D. Uchangamfu

22. Nyuni wale _____ wakati wa kiangazi

A. waliajiri

C. walihajiri

B. walikataa

D. walijiri

23. Chagua jibu ambalo halifai kati ya yale uliyopewa

Rai si _____

A. kumlisha mtu

B. kufika mapema

C. kuwa na afya

D. kumbembeleza mtu

24. Aina ya chombo kinachotumiwa na watu kupanda na kushuka ghorofani kwa urahisi _____

A. Vidato

B. Ngazi

C. Toroli

D. Kambarau

25. Barua pepe hutumwa kwa kutumia mtambo uitwao

A. Kipepesi

B. Tarakilishi

C. Wavuti

D. Pataninga

18.	
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25.	

KUANDIKA

INSHA A

Andika Insha ya barua kwa baba yako ukimwelezea unavyoendela na masomo katika shule yako ya bweni.

Thorough

INSHA B

Andika insha ya kusisimua itakayoishia kwa maneno haya

.........nilijuta kwa nini niliungana na marafiki hao kuwaibia wavyele wangu

_____

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PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE

WEAK POINTS ANALYSIS TABLE

Attention

All topics in the syllabus of all classes are addressed with at least twenty questions. In case you fail seven or more than seven questions in every part try to refer back to the topic. The table will help you know the topic and sub topic you need thorough revision. Wish you the best.

Note

| Topic	Performance	Teachers Remarks
Kusikiliza na kuzungumza	Maswali 1-20 /20	
Kusoma /30	Hadithi 1 1-10 = _____ Hadithi 2 1-10 = _____ Hadithi 3 1-10 = _____	
Kuandika /60	Kifungu A 1- 15 = _____ Kifungu B 1- 15 = _____ Kifungu C 1- 15 = _____ Kifungu D 1- 15 = _____	
Sarufi /25	Maswali 1-25	
Msamiati /25	Maswali 1-25	
Insha A Insha B /80	Alama 40 _____ Alama 40 _____	

SOCIAL STUDIES

UNIT 1: The Physical Environment
MULI COUNTY
Week one Monday

Study the map of Muli County and answer questions 1-15
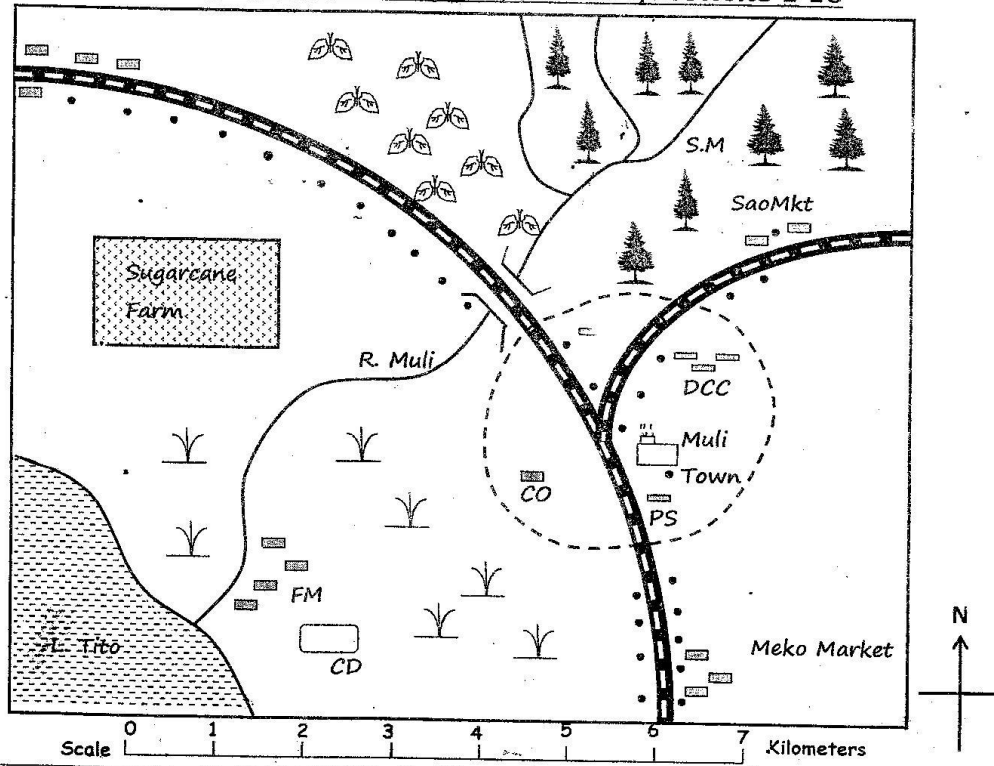
	River	DCC	Deputy county Comm.		Scrub land		Settlement
	Bridge	FM	Fish market		Tea Plantation		Building
	Tarmac road	P.S	Police station		Industry		Forest
	Murram road	S.M	Saw mill	CO	County office	CD	Cattle dip

1. The **main** economic activity in Muli county is _____.
   A. Fishing
   B. Cash crop growing
   C. Trading
   D. Livestock keeping

2. Which one is a **function** of Muli town?
   A. Communication centre
   B. Tourist centre
   C. Administrative centre
   D. Industrial centre

3. The climate of the South Western part of the map is _____
   A. Hot and dry
   B. Cool and wet
   C. Cool and dry
   D. Hot and wet

4. The feature formed at the mouth of River Muli is a _____
   A. Delta
   B. Estuary
   C. Tributary
   D. Ox-bow lake

5. Muli town has grown to its present size due to _____
   A. Location at a road junction
   B. Presence of administrative units
   C. A rich agricultural neighbourhood
   D. Presence of industries

6. The evidence of Lumbering in Muli area is shown by the presence of?
   A. Forest
   B. Sawmill
   C. Market
   D. Factory

7. The approximate area of the sugarcane farm is _____
   A. 6km²
   B. 8km²
   C. 10km²
   D. 9.4km²

8. Land in Muli County slopes towards _____
   A. South West
   B. South East
   C. North East
   D. North West

9. Muli County is headed by a _____
   A. President
   B. Deputy County Commissioner
   C. Governor
   D. Assistant County Commissioner

10. The type of settlement found in Muli area is _____
    A. Sparse
    B. Nucleated
    C. Clustered
    D. Linear

11. The **main** factor which affected the location of the sawmill in Muli County is likely to be _____
    A. Availability of labour
    B. Capital
    C. Market
    D. Raw market

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12. Which one among the following shows the South Western area receives low rainfall?

   A. Sugarcane   C. Scrubs

   B. Cattle dip   D. Fish traps

13. What is the direction of the SAO market from the fish market?

   A. South East   C. South West

   B. North West   D. North East

14. The *fastest* means of transport in Muli County is _____

   A. Air   C. Rail

   B. Road   D. Water

15. The mouth of R. Muli is to the _____

   A. South West   C. South

   B. North East   D. North

12.	
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Physical features
Week one Tuesday

1. Give one effect of the following physical features on human activities

   (i)   *L. Naivasha and Baringo:* _____

   (ii)   *The Indian Ocean:* _____

   (iii)   *Mt. Kenya and Thompson Falls in Nyahururu:* _____

   (iv)   *Homa Hills in Homabay county:* _____

   (v)   *Lake Magadi:* _____

   (vi)   *Slopes of mountains and highlands:* _____

   (vii)   *Plains and lowlands:* _____

   (viii)   *River Tana and R. Zambezi:* _____

Climate

2. What did the traditional methods of observing weather below indicate?

   (a) *Thick grey clouds:* _____

   (b) *A group of crows flying towards a certain direction:* _____

   (c) *Appearance of toads:* _____
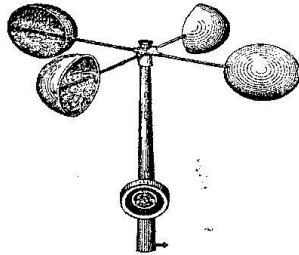
   (d) *Appearance of the rainbow:* _____

3. Name two weather instruments kept in the open field

   (i) _____   *(ii)* _____

4. _____ and _____ are instruments kept in a Stevenson screen

5. Hydrometer is used to measure _____

6. The instrument drawn below is called _____

7. Name four factors influencing climate change

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(d) _____

8. Global warming is _____

9. How does growing rice under irrigation contribute to global warming? _____

10. Mercury is used in Thermometers mainly because _____

11. Rise in the global temperature in the highlands would result in _____ _____of low lying areas.

12. Increase in global temperatures in the semi-arid areas would lead to increase _____ by the pastoralists.

13. Give two effects of mudslides

(a) _____

(b) _____

SOIL

Week one Wednesday

1. _____ Activities have mainly contributed to the removal of top soil.

2. Deforestation in the highlands is the cause of _____ in the rivers and dams.

3. The keeping of large herds of livestock beyond the ability of the land to support them is called _____

4. _____ is the eating away of pasture by animals thereby exposing it to erosion.

5. UP-the - slope cultivation is common in _____ or _____ areas

6. Mono cropping is _____

7. Over-cropping is common in _____ populated areas where there is high demand for food.

8. Give three effects of soil erosion on human activities

   (a) _____

   (b) _____

   (c) _____

9. Below are descriptions of soil conservation measures. Name them

   (a) *Cultivation of land across the farm following contours?* _____

   (b) *Formation of stone walls called embankments:* _____

   (c) *Covering the ground with dry grass:* _____

   (d) *Planting crops such as beans and potatoes under perennial crops such as coffee:* _____

   (e) *Planting trees across a farm between the main crops:* _____

10. Gabions are constructed to control _____ erosion.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Week one Thursday

1. Which one is **not** an economic benefit of lakes? A. Water transport C. Source of minerals B. Fishing D. Boat racing	**1.**
2. Below are parts of a rain gauge **except**? A. Measuring container C. Metal cylinder B. Pointer D. A funnel	**2.**
3. The following are positive effects of mountains **except**? A. They bring relief rainfall B. They have volcanic soils C. The leeward side receives low rainfall D. The gentle sides are suitable for settlement	**3.**

4. Most game parks are located in _____
   A. Highlands
   B. Plateaus
   C. Plains
   D. Oceans

5. Which one is a modern method of observing weather?
   A. Trail of ants
   B. Measuring the atmospheric pressure
   C. Croaking of frogs
   D. Shedding of leaves

6. The Science of observing and measuring weather elements is **known**
   as _____
   A. Archeology
   B. Meteorologist
   C. Climatology
   D. Meteorology

7. The Anemometer is used to measure _____
   A. Speed of the wind
   B. Humid in the atmosphere
   C. Amount of rainfall
   D. Direction of the wind

8. The other name for hygrometer is _____
   A. Barometer
   B. Aneroid barometer
   C. Wet and dry bulb thermometer
   D. STX's thermometer

9. Which one is a natural cause of climate change?
   A. Industrialization
   B. Volcanic eruptions
   C. Deforestation
   D. Use of petroleum

10. Three of the following are ways of controlling climate change **except**?
    A. Use of solar energy
    B. Use of HEP
    C. Planting many trees
    D. Increased use of petroleum

11. The following are effects of soil erosion **except**?
    A. Reduced crop yield
    B. Siltation of dams
    C. Increased soil fertility
    D. Poor pastures

12. Which of the following types of soil would **best** support sugarcane
    growing?
    A. Red volcanic soil
    B. Black cotton soil
    C. Loam soil
    D. Sandy soil

| 4. |
| 5. |
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| 11. |
| 12. |

PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE

13. In which of the following areas is warm temperate Eastern margin climate experienced?

    A. Ethiopian highlands

    B. Orange free state in South Africa

    C. Mediterranean coast in Algeria

    D. Coastline near Cairo City

14. Where would a barometer show the highest reading?

    A. Mountain peak

    B. At sea level

    C. Open field

    D. Plateau

15. Which one of the towns below does **not** experience relief type of rainfall?

    A. Magadi   C. Kericho

    B. Nyeri   D. Kisii

Answer boxes: **13.**   **14.**   **15.**

UNIT 2:
PEOPLE AND POPULATION
Week one Friday

Theories of human origin

1. Oral traditions and legends that try to explain the origin of a community are referred to as _____ theories.

2. _____ is the process through which man changes from simple creatures to the more advanced creatures.

3. _____ is believed to have been the earliest human ancestors discovered at fort Ternan

4. Below are characteristics of an early man

    (i) He invented fire

    (ii) He communicated through speech

    (iii) They organized hunting expeditions

    The characteristics above describe_____

5. The emergency of _____marked the end of the Stone Age period.

6. In which stone age period did the following occur

    (i) The early man lived by hunting and gathering _____

    (ii) The early man made tools such as hard axes, scrappers and choppers from stones

		TEACHER'S SIGNATURE

Thorough

    (iii) *He caught small animals*

    (iv) *He dug up roots*

7. In which Stone Age period did growing crops and keeping domestic animals occur? _____

8. The remains of early man search as skulls, bones and tools are collectively called _____

9. Why was Homo habilis described as a handy man? _____

10. The major archeological site in Tanzania associated with Zinjanthropus is called _____

Pre-historic sites
Week Two Monday

1. Study the map of Eastern Africa below and name the pre-historic sites marked.

A. _____	D. _____
B. _____	E. _____
C. _____	F. _____
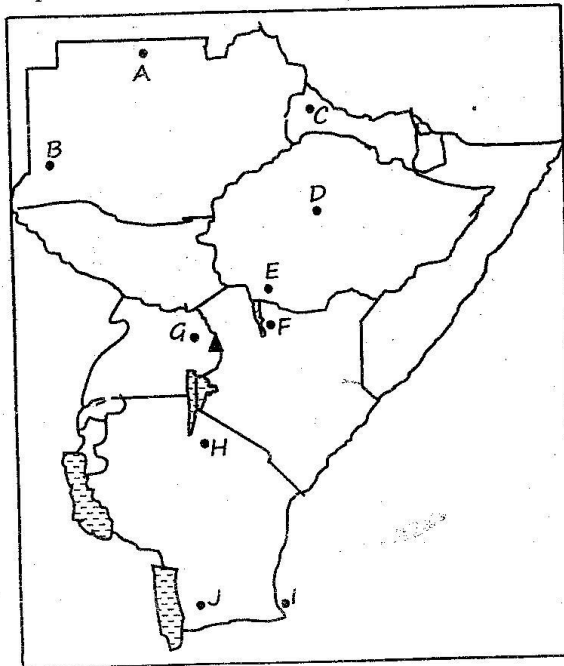
G. _____   I. _____

H. _____   J. _____

2. Pre-historic sites are also called _____

Types of migrations

3. The temporary or permanent change of residence by people as they move from one place to another is called _____

4. _____ is the commonest form of migration in Kenya today

5. Give the main cause of the following forms of migration

   (a) Urban - Urban Migration _____

   (b) Rural - Urban Migration _____

   (c) Rural - Rural Migration _____

   (d) Urban - Rural Migration _____

6. The main problem of rural-urban migration in the urban areas is _____ _____

7. Which form of migration would reduce congestion in towns? _____

8. Emigration is _____

9. _____ has led to the high rate of immigrants from Somalia into Kenya

Population growth
Week Two Tuesday

1. Give the meaning of the following terms

   (a) Population growth rate: _____

   (b) Population growth: _____

   _____

2. Give three natural reasons for slow population growth

   (i) _____   (iii) _____

   (ii) _____

3. What has mainly led to the rapid population growth in Kenya since independence? _____

4. Give three results of rapid population growth in the rural areas

   (i) _____

   (ii) _____

   (iii) _____

5. State three effects of HIV and AIDs on population growth

   (i) _____

   (ii) _____

   (iii) _____

   (iv) _____

6. The main way of managing rapid population growth is _____

   _____

The population of Kenya, India and Germany

1. Define the following terms

   (i) *Census:* _____

   (ii) *Birth rate:* _____

   (iii) *Life Expectancy :* _____

   (iv) *Infant mortality rate:* _____

2. The first population census was carried out in _____

3. If Kenya's population is 48 million. Calculate population density

   Working space

4. Majority of people in Germany live in _____

5. Countries with low birth rate experience _____ standard of living.

6. Northern Kenya is sparsely populated mainly because _____

7. Which main problem is Germany likely to face if it continues experiencing low population growth? _____

8. Give a comparison of population structure in Kenya and Indian using the following headings

	Population Structure	**Kenya**	**Germany**
a)	Birth rate		
b)	Youth		
c)	Dependency ratio		
d)	where mainly found		
e)	Living standards		

9. Say **TRUE** or **FALSE**

   (a) The population of India is evenly distributed. _____

   (b) India is the second most populated country in the world. _____

   (c) Couples in Germany have large families. _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Week Two Wednesday

1. Which statement is **not** true about the population of Kenya and India?
   A. Living standard are low
   B. Majority of the population are youth
   C. Most of the population lives in rural areas
   D. The population is aging

1.

2. Which one of the following factors has **not** contributed to rapid population growth rate in Kenya?
   A. Improved health facilities
   B. Availability of food
   C. Family planning
   D. Gender preference

2.

3. Which one is **not** an effort made by the government of Kenya to manage its population growth?
   A. Land fragmentation
   B. Providing family planning education
   C. Developing a national policy on population
   D. Carrying out public awareness campaigns

3.

4. Majority of people in Germany live in _____
   A. Urban centres   C. Mountain slopes
   B. Rural areas   D. Along river valleys

4.

5. The Kenya highlands have high population densities **mainly** because?
   A. The availability of fertile volcanic soils
   B. High and reliable rainfall

5.

    C. Well-developed transport network

    D. Many industries

6. The **main** problem facing countries with a rapidly growing population
is _____

    A. Food shortage   C. Stress on family income

    B. Lack of jobs for the youth   D. Low standard of living

7. Below are effects of HIV and AIDs on population growth **except**?

    A. Increased death of children

    B. Increased number of orphans

    C. Mature death

    D. Reduced life expectancy

8. Three of the following are problems resulting from slow population
growth **except**?

    A. Underutilization of resources

    B. Inadequate social amenities

    C. Small labour force

    D. Reduced market

9. _____is the **main** cause of deaths in Africa.

    A. Typhoid   C. Ebola

    B. Malaria   D. HIV and AIDs

10. The last population census was carried out in _____

    A. 2009   C. 2018

    B. 2019   D. 2008

11. The population distribution in Kenya is _____

    A. Uneven   C. Even

    B. Sparse   D. Medium

12. Which statement is false about the population of Germany?

    A. They have small families

    B. Many people work in industries

    C. Majority of people live in urban centres

    D. Population growth rate is relatively high

13. Which statement is **not true** about the population of Kenya?

    A. Majority of people are young

    B. The greatest percentage live in rural areas

    C. Living standards are relatively low

    D. Life expectancy is 68 years

14. HIV and AIDs can **best** be controlled by

    A. Cheaper drugs for the affected

    B. Upholding moral values

    C. Isolating affected persons

    D. Banning prostitution

6.	
7.	
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14.	

15. Which of the following archeological sites is **correctly** matched with the country it is found? A. Ntusi- Uganda B. Hyrax Hill –Tanzania C. Peninj –Kenya D. Fort Tenan -Ethiopia	**15.**

UNIT 3:

SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The family

Week Two Thursday

1. Who conducts a customary marriage? _____

2. _____ conducts a civil marriage

3. A religious marriage is presided over by _____

4. _____ and _____ are types of marriages that are polygamous

5. Examples of monogamous marriage include _____ and _____

6. Below are characteristics of a marriage system in Kenya.

   (i) *A notice of 21 days is given*

   (ii) *It is presided over by Attorney General*

   (iii) *A marriage certificate is issued*

   This type of marriage is called _____

7. What is bigamy? _____

   _____

8. A Christian, Hindu or Sikh marriages can only be dissolved in case of

   _____ or _____

9. According to _____ marriage a man is allowed to marry a maximum of four wives.

10. When a person dies without a will, it is said he has died _____

The School

Week Two Friday

1. All public primary schools in Kenya are managed by _____

2. Money received in school should be spent through the advice of

   _____

3. A man who chooses traditional marriage may marry _____

4. _____ writes minutes during a staff meeting.

5. Give three roles of pupils in a school

   (i) _____

   (ii) _____

   (iii) _____

6. Who is in charge of education in a sub-county? _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Week Three Monday

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

1. Who punished people who committed serious crimes in the society in the past?

   A. Relatives   C. Prophets

   B. Council of elders   D. Parents

2. A will is acceptable when it is signed in the presence of

   A. Immediate family members   C. A governor

   B. The police   D. An advocate

3. The distribution of the estate of the deceased is done by three of the following *except*?

   A. A court of law

   B. Public trustee

   C. A person with letters of administration

   D. Husbands

4. Which community was *not* ruled by a council of elders?

   A. Abawanga   C. Abagusii

   B. Agikuyu   D. Ameru

5. A document showing how the deceased property should be shared out is called a _____

   A. Hansard   C. Will

   B. Estate   D. Constitution

6. Who named children in the past? _____
   A. Warriors
   B. Women of the clan
   C. Council of elders
   D. Grandmothers

   6.

7. Property left behind by deceased person is called _____
   A. Succession
   B. Testate
   C. Estate
   D. Will

   7.

8. When both parents are dead _____ has the right to succession.
   A. Eldest child
   B. Eldest sister
   C. Uncles
   D. Eldest son

   8.

9. Which statement is *true* about inheritance?
   A. Only boys inherit property
   B. The wife succeeds a deceased husband
   C. Married girls do not inherit from their parents
   D. The first born child inherits more than the rest

   9.

10. Below are *functions* of the school management committee *except*?
    A. To account for all funds received in the school
    B. To recruit school teachers
    C. To implement development projects
    D. To ensure that good standards and traditions of the school are maintained

    10.

11. Who among the following is *not* a member of the school committee?
    A. Head teacher
    B. Parents representatives
    C. Teachers
    D. Sponsor

    11.

12. The head teacher does all the following *except*?
    A. Admitting new pupils
    B. Supervising school activities
    C. School funds
    D. Choosing the subjects to be taught

    12.

13. Which one is *not* a responsibility of pupils in a school?
    A. Obeying school rules
    B. Attending all lessons
    C. Taking part in games and sports
    D. Receiving school fund from donors

    13.

14. Which one is a role of the school in community development?
    A. Moulding the behavior of pupils
    B. Providing land to expand the school
    C. Contributing money to build the school
    D. Giving donations in form of money

    14.

15. Who ensures the syllabus is covered and implemented by all teachers in public primary school?
    A. Pupils
    B. Head teacher
    C. Teachers
    D. School committee

    15.

UNIT 4:

RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Agriculture   *Week Three Tuesday*
European settler farming

1. Settlers displaced Africans from their farms and pushed them to the

   _____

2. The land taken by Europeans was called _____ or _____

3. Give three characteristics of settler farming in Kenya

   (i) _____

   (ii) _____

   (iii) _____

4. A ginnery is a factory where _____ is processed.

5. Name two major urban centres that grew because of settler farming

   (i) _____

   (ii) _____

Settlement Schemes

6. The main reason why settlement schemes were established in Kenya was

   _____

7. Name three settlement schemes found in central region of Kenya

   (i) _____

   (ii) _____

   (iii) _____

8. _____ and _____ are examples of settlement

   schemes that were established so as to increase food production.

9. The main benefit of settlement schemes was the _____

   of families that were squatters.

10. Give three problems facing settlement schemes

    (i) _____

    (ii) _____

    (iii) _____

Irrigation farming

Week Three Wednesday

1. Give the main crop grown in the irrigation schemes below

   (a) *Katilu:* _____

   (b) *Ahero:* _____

   (c) *Pekera:* _____

   (d) *Mwea:* _____

2. The method of irrigation used at Pekkera is _____

3. The source of water in Mwea irrigation schemed is _____

4. Give three benefits of the people living at Wanguru town in Mwea irrigation scheme.

   (i) _____

   (ii) _____

   (iii) _____

5. The main problem facing Pekerra Irrigation scheme is _____

6. The main problem facing irrigation schemes in Kenya is _____

Horticultural Farming

7. Horticulture is _____ while Viticulture is _____

8. The main horticultural product grown in Kenya is _____

9. _____, _____ and _____ are the main areas where horticulture farming is carried out at the Coast.

10. The main contribution of horticulture to the economy of Kenya is

    _____

11. Give three differences between horticulture farming in Kenya and Netherlands

Kenya

   (i) _____

   (ii) _____

   (iii) _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE

<u>*Netherlands*</u>

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

<u>*Fish Farming*</u>

12. Name two fish farming areas in the region's below

    (a) *Coast:* _____ *and* _____

    (b) *Nyanza:* _____ *and* _____

    (c) *Central:* _____ *and* _____

13. The main fish kept in Fish farms is _____, _____

    and _____

14. Fish farming in Japan is done through _____

15. Give three reasons why fish farming is more developed in Japan than Kenya

    (i) _____

    (ii) _____

    (iii) _____

16. Fish farming in Japan is carried out in the _____

<u>*Mining in Kenya*</u>
<u>*Week Three Thursday*</u>

1. Fill the table below

	Mineral	**Mining method**	**Area where it's found**
a)	Flourspar		
b)	Salt		
c)	Diatomite		
d)	Limestone		
e)	Gemstones		

2. Give four uses of salt

    (i) _____   (iii) _____

    (ii) _____   (iv) _____

3. Give three uses of fluorspar

    (i) _____

    (ii) _____

    (iii) _____

4. _____ is a mineral used to make water filters and
    heat insulators.

5. The mineral used to decorate floors and walls of buildings is called

    _____

6. Give two effects of mining limestone and fluorspar to the environment

    (i) _____

    (ii) _____

Forestry

7. Give two examples of lowland forests

    (i) _____

    (ii) _____

8. Give three characteristics of planted forests

    (i) _____

    (ii) _____

    (iii) _____

9. _____ and _____ are examples of highland
    forests.

10. _____ and _____ are examples of tropical.
    rainforests found in Kenya.

11. The main effect of deforestation in Kenya is _____

12. The best method of conserving forests in Kenya today is _____

Wildlife and tourism

13. The main tourist attraction in Switzerland is _____

14. Name two historical sites found in Kenya

    (i) _____

    (ii) _____

15. Give three differences between tourism in Kenya and Switzerland

Kenya

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

Switzerland

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

16. The main tourist attraction along the Coast of Kilifi, Kwale and Lamu is

_____

Industries
Week Three Friday

1. Complete the table below

	Product	Types of Industry
(a)	Animal Skin	
(b)	Fruits	
(c)	Paper	
(d)	Bicycles	
(e)	Electricity Supply	

2. Industries that are involved in the first stage of changing raw materials are called _____

3. Which factor would mainly influence the establishing of the following industries?

(a) *Oil refinery:* _____

(b) *Tea Processing:* _____

(c) *Bakery:* _____

(d) *Export Processing zones:* _____

4. Jua Kali industries were mainly established so as to _____

5. _____ is the main problem facing industries in Kenya

Urbanization

Give the correct answer

6. (a) The major town in Kenya where the Trans Africa Highway beings

_____

(b) The town with the second largest fresh water lake in the world _____

(c) The town'where Chania and fourteen Falls are found

_____

(d) The major town with a salt processing industry _____

(e) A town in Western Kenya with an International Airport

_____

7. Name three problems facing Nairobi town

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

8. Most of the water consumed in Mombasa town comes from _____

9. The development of slums and shanties in major towns is caused by

_____

10. Give three functions of Nairobi town

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The **main** problem facing urban centres in Kenya is _____
   A. Mismanagement of the towns
   B. Poor planning of towns
   C. High population
   D. Spread of HIV and AIDS

1.	

2. The problem of unemployment in the urban centres can
   best be solved by _____
   A. Getting grants to develop the towns
   B. Building more houses
   C. Encouraging local and foreign investors to establish industries
   D. Discourage rural urban migration

3. Which one is **not** a way of solving urban problems in Kenya?
   A. Improving infrastructure
   B. Transferring inefficient civil servants
   C. Improving revenue collection
   D. Improving living conditions in the rural areas

4. Which of the following is an example of a service industry?
   A. Bakery
   B. Leather tanning
   C. Barber shop
   D. Automobile

5. Under which category are the Jua Kali industries?
   A. Primary industries
   B. Secondary industries
   C. Tertiary industries
   D. Assembly industries

6. Which of the following **cannot** influence the location of fish
   processing industry?
   A. Large market
   B. Good means of transport
   C. Presence of raw material
   D. Government policy

7. Which one is the least reason for establishing game sanctuaries?
   A. To earn income for the government
   B. To carry out scientific study
   C. To make it easier for tourists to view the animals
   D. To enable endangered species to multiply

8. Which one is **not** a solution to problems facing wildlife in Kenya?
   A. Encouraging domestic tourism
   B. Educating people on the importance of tourism
   C. Legalizing trade in wildlife trophies
   D. Creating more game parks

9. Tsavo National Park is found in _____ county
   A. Mombasa   C. Kwale
   B. Taita Taveta   D. Makueni

2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	

10. Which one is **not** a hindrance to rapid industrial growth in Kenya?

    A. Strikes by workers

    B. High taxation

    C. Competition from imported goods

    D. Well-developed infrastructure

11. Forests should be conserved mainly because _____

    A. They provide medicine

    B. They are homes for wildlife

    C. They protect sources of water

    D. They provide recreation facilities

12. Which one is **not** a factor influencing forest distribution in Kenya?

    A. Climate

    B. Government policy

    C. Winds

    D. Type of soil

13. The **main** advantage of fish farming over sea fishing is _____

    A. Only mature fish is harvested

    B. Fish is caught anytime

    C. Fish is taken to the market any time

    D. Fish feeds less than the sea or lake fish

14. Among the following minerals, which one is mainly transported through pipeline?

    A. Water

    B. Soda ash

    C. Salt

    D. Petroleum

15. Which of the following factors is required to help develop deep sea fishing along the Kenyan Coast?

    A. Increasing the number of fishing vessels

    B. Provision of refrigeration facilities

    C. Establishing fishing co-operatives

    D. Promoting fish eating among the people

10.	
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CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

UNIT 1: GOD's HELP AND SELF HELP

Week one Monday

1. According to *1 Corinthians 6:19*, Our bodies are the _____ of the Holy Spirit

2. Any substances that affects the way the body functions when taken is called a _____

3. Give two examples of inhalants
   (i) _____
   (ii) _____

4. _____ is the use of drugs for the wrong purpose.

5. Name two drugs that cause discoloration of teeth
   (i) _____
   (ii) _____

6. *Ephesians 5:18*, teaches that we should not get drunk on _____ but the Holy Spirit

7. Practising sex for the wrong purpose is called _____

8. Selling one's body for money is called _____

9. _____ is sex between people of the same gender.

10. Which sexual sin did Amnon the son of King David commit?

    _____

11. We should avoid _____ which is sex between relatives.

12. King David and Bathsheba committed _____ since they were both married.

Week one Tuesday

13. Gomer was the wife of Prophet _____

14. Gomer worked as a _____

15. The seventh commandment instructs us not to _____

16. Bathsheba was the wife of _____

17. _____ planned the murder of Uriah.

Thorough

18. King David was rebuked by Prophet _____

19. The Samaritan woman at Jacob's well who had many husbands committed the sexual sin of _____

20. Leviticus 20: 13, teaches us that God hates _____

21. Give three effects of sexual misuse to a Standard Eight girl

    (i) _____

    (ii) _____

    (iii) _____

22. Sin against the body is sin against _____

23. Give two effects of alcohol to our bodies

    (i) _____   (ii) _____

24. When we take a lot of caffeine, it causes lack of _____

25. All vegetation was created on the _____ day according to creation story in Genesis.

Week one Wednesday

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

26. Below are ways of taking care of the environment except? A. Planting trees B. Cleaning polluted rivers C. Proper waste disposal D. Cutting trees for settlement	26.
27. Young people should abstain from sex before marriage because? A. Our bodies are the temple of the Holy Spirit B. God hates sex C. It is against the church D. They are not allowed to think about it	27.
28. Which of the following drugs is smoked? A. Miraa C. Liquor B. Bhang D. Glue	28.
29. Below are effects of a certain drug (i) It causes liver failure (ii) It causes a heart attack (iii) It increases body temperature The drug described above is _____ A. Cigarette C. Alcohol B. Khat D. Heroine	29.

30. All the following are effects of alcohol misuse *except*?
   A. Destruction of brain cells
   B. Liver cirrhosis
   C. Nose bleeding
   D. Blindness

31. Which one is *not* a form of sexual misuse?
   A. Bestiality   C. Lesbianism
   B. Fornication   D. Gender roles

32. Which one is *not* an effect of drugs to the community?
   A. Guilt   C. Depression
   B. Stress   D. Wealth

33. Which one is *not* an effect of misuse of natural resources?
   A. Control of soil erosion
   B. Drying up of water sources
   C. Global warming
   D. Water –borne diseases

34. Which one is *not* a sexually transmitted disease?
   A. Syphilis   C. Malaria
   B. Gonorrhea   D. Clamydia

35. Communities in old days protected the environment *mainly*
   because _____
   A. They were a sign of respect to God
   B. They were sacred
   C. They provided places of worship
   D. They are gifts from God

36. In the book of Genesis, God commanded man to do all the
   following, *except*?
   A. To use family planning
   B. To be fruitful
   C. To control the earth
   D. To rule over all animals

37. According to Genesis story of creation it is *correct* to say that?
   A. Man should work
   B. Man is God
   C. Man and woman were created from a rib
   D. Man resembles God physically

38. Shechem committed one of the following sexual misuse against
   Dinah the daughter of Jacob. Which one is it?
   A. Prostitution   C. Rape
   B. Incest   D. Fornication

30.	
31.	
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35.	
36.	
37.	
38.	

39. Which commandment was **not** broken by King David?

   A. Adultery   C. Worshiping other gods

   B. Coveting   D. Murder

40. Which one was **not** a benefit of natural resources in Traditional African Community?

   A. Places of worship

   B. Source of making paper

   C. Source of good

   D. Source of medicine

39.	
40.	

UNIT 2:
CHRISTIANITY AND AFRICAN TRADITIONAL HERITAGE
Week one Friday

1. _____ were given authority over the creation of God.

2. The Agiriama call their God _____

3. The Maasai call their God _____

4. _____ is the name of God for the Pokot.

5. Name three ancestors of Jesus

   (i) _____

   (ii) _____

   (iii) _____

6. The Agikuyu believed their God lived on _____

7. According to Agikuyu story of creation the first man settled at a place called _____

8. The first parents of the Ababukusu were _____and _____

9. The sun, the moon and stars were created on the _____ day.

10. Man was created on the _____day.

11. God _____ on the seventh day.

12. Name three characteristics of God according to Traditional African Society

   (i) _____

   (ii) _____

   (iii) _____

Week Two Monday

13. The Luyhia call their God Were Khakaba which means _____

14. Ngai, the name of God among the Agikuyu means _____

15. Name the third rite of passage in African Traditional Society _____
_____ .

16. Shedding blood during initiation in Traditional African Society
symbolized _____ .

17. God is Omniscient. This means that God is _____

18. The _____ are those who we know and died
during our life time.

19. Pouring libation signified that there was _____ in
Traditional African Society.

20. _____ was the best way of appeasing the ancestors in
Traditional African Society

21. In Traditional African Society children were names after _____,
_____ or _____ .

22. Abortion was prohibited in Traditional African Society mainly because
_____

23. Joseph was the son of _____

24. _____ and _____ were sons of Joseph.

Week Two Tuesday
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

25. What was the *main* significance of initiation in Traditional African Society?	
A. It was a passage from childhood to adulthood	**25.**
B. To give gifts to the initiates	
C. To unite the initiates with the ancestors	
D. To shed blood	
26. Which statement is *not true* about Traditional African Society beliefs about creation?	
A. God cursed Adam and Eve	**26.**
B. God is the giver of life	
C. God is the provider	
D. God is the sustainer	

27. In Traditional African Society calamities come when people?
  A. Went to war
  B. Disobeyed God
  C. Deny the presence of spirits
  D. Hated each other

28. According to Traditional African religion God is _____
  A. The lamp of God
  B. The light of the World
  C. Omnipresent
  D. The bread of life

29. Which one is **not** a similarity between Christianity and African Traditional beliefs?
  A. Life is respected
  B. Offerings are given
  C. Prayers are offered
  D. Baptism is practiced

30. Who among the following was considered an outcast in Traditional African Society?
  A. Hypocrites
  B. Fornicators
  C. Corrupt government officials
  D. Sorcerers

31. The **main** moral value taught to children in ATR is _____
  A. Fairness   C. Responsibility
  B. Obedience   D. Honesty

32. God communicated through the following people in Traditional African Society **except**?
  A. Priests   C. Diviners
  B. Prophets   D. Magicians

33. Which one was **not** a place of worship in Traditional African beliefs?
  A. Temple   C. Caves
  B. Shrines   D. Rivers

34. Folktales were important in Traditional African Society **mainly** because _____
  A. They were entertaining
  B. They taught good morals
  C. They helped children to go to sleep
  D. They taught about love

27.	
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35. One of the following is found both in Christianity and African
Traditional Society. Which one?
  A. Rainmakers   C. Prophets
  B. Witches   D. Herbalists

36. _____, would give names to children in Traditional
African Society
  A. Elders   C. Men
  B. Women   D. Husbands

37. Which one was not a way of remembering the dead in Traditional
African Society?
  A. Baptism   C. Pouring libation
  B. Naming   D. Initiation

38. In Traditional African Society, boys and girls were allowed to mix
freely when _____
  A. Eating   C. Working
  B. Dancing   D. Playing

39. Which is the correct order of rites of passage in Traditional African
Society?
  A. Birth, initiation, marriage, death
  B. Death, marriage, initiation, birth
  C. Initiation marriage, birth, death
  D. Marriage, birth, death marriage

40. We should control our sexual feelings for the following reason
except?
  A. To avoid sinning against God
  B. To avoid getting HIV/AIDs
  C. To avoid early pregnancy
  D. To avoid sex because God hates it.

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40.

UNIT 3:
JESUS' VICTORY OVER PAIN AND SUFFERING
Week Two Wednesday

1. The suffering of Job teaches us to be _____

2. The paralytic man was lowered through the roof by _____

3. Jesus saw the _____ of the friends of the paralytic man and
healed him

4. The paralytic man was healed through his _____ being
forgiven.

Thorough

5. In *John 9:1-5*, Jesus healed a _____ man.

6. Jesus healed the paralytic man to show that He has power over

_____

7. Jesus was whipped and a _____ of thorns placed on His head.

8. Name two types of suffering that Jesus experienced

(i) _____

(ii) _____

9. Jesus went through pain and suffering so that our _____

10. _____ would eat the pieces of food that fell from the

rich man's table.

11. The healing of the demon passed man shows that Jesus has power over

_____

12. _____ prophesied the suffering of Jesus.

Week Two Friday

13. Prophet _____ suffered when he was thrown in a well.

14. In *John 19:20-30*, _____ were the last words of Jesus

before He died.

15. According to Jesus, why was the man in *John 9* born blind? _____

_____

16. Jesus triumphed over pain and suffering by _____

17. Jesus resurrected on the _____ day.

18. The _____ of Jesus gives us hope.

19. Suffering for a good cause is called _____

20. _____ was the first martyr.

21. _____ was killed by Herod because of his Faith in Jesus in

the Book of *Acts 12:1-5*?

22. Name the first three people to visit the empty tomb

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

23. _____ was the second disciple of Jesus to be killed because of his faith.

24. *"I find no reason to condemn this man,"* who said these words during the trial of Jesus? _____

25. _____ wanted to see Jesus so as to perform miracles for him during His trial.

Week Three Monday
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

26. Which miracle shows that Jesus has power over death? A. Raising the son of the Widow of Nain B. Feeding five thousand people C. Calming the storm D. Walking on water	**26.**
27. Immediately after Jesus was arrested He was taken to _____ A. Herod B. Annas C. Calphas D. Pilate	**27.**
28. The disciples realized that Jesus had resurrected after he _____ A. Shared bread with them B. Blessed the wine C. Drove out demons D. Prayed for the sick	**28.**
29. "I see heaven open and the son of man standing at the right hand of God" These words were said by _____. A. Paul B. Stephen C. Jesus D. Peter	**29.**
30. _____ witnessed the stoning of Stephen. A. Saul B. John C. James D. Andrew	**30.**
31. Who among the following was **not** involved in the trial of Jesus? A. Herod C. Annas B. Caiphas D. Emperor Augustus	**31.**

32. After trying Jesus _____ washed his hands to show that he had nothing to do with the case

A. Pilate   C. Annas

B. Herod   D. Peter

33. "Today I will be with you in Paradise." Who said these words?

A. Holy Spirit   C. God

B. Jesus   D. Angel Gabriel

34. What does the resurrection of Jesus teach Christians?

A. To be buried in a tomb3

B. To be trustworthy

C. To be hopeful

D. To be ready for the second coming

35. Who among the following people was NOT helped by Jesus?

A. Aeneas   C. The paralytic

B. Jairus daughter   D. The ten lepers

36. Jesus suffering on the cross teaches Christians to _____

A. Endure all suffering in their Christian walk

B. Pray a lot

C. Be hanged on the cross

D. Stop holding any crusades

37. Who among the following referred to Jesus as the eternal father?

A. Jeremiah

B. Isaiah

C. Ezekiel

D. Micah

38. _____ showed a lot of endurance and perservence in his suffering

A. Judas Iscariot

B. David

C. Solomon

D. Job

39. Jesus was arrested by _____

A. Temple guards

B. Roman soldiers

C. Herod's soldiers

D. Jewish leaders

40. "Through His suffering our sins are forgiven? These words were said by prophet _____

A. David   C. Jeremiah

B. Isaiah   D. Hosea

UNIT 4: LIVING THE CHRISTIAN FAITH

Week Three Tuesday

1. Which prayer did Jesus teach the disciples? _____

2. King Saul consulted a magician from _____

3. Christians intercede for _____.

4. The parable of the Pharisee and tax collector teaches Christians to pray in _____

5. Peter and John met a crippled man at the _____

6. At what time did Peter and John go to the temple to pray? _____

7. Between the Pharisee and tax collector who could not humble himself? _____

8. Give another parable that teaches Christians about prayer _____

9. A prayer we make when we are alone is called _____

10. _____ is a prayer said aloud where many people are gathered.

11. King _____ offended God by taking over the role of a priest.

12. King _____had a father called Kish.

Week Three Wednesday

13. The witch of Endor was able to bring up prophet _____ from the dead.

14. The condition for God to answer our prayer is ? _____

15. _____ and _____ were spared by King Saul when he attacked the Amalekites and this angered God.

16. Simon the sorcerer came from the city of _____

17. Simon wanted to buy the power of the _____ from Peter and John.

18. _____ is giving up food in order to focus one's mind on God.

19. _____means sacrificing what one has in order to serve God and others.

20. How did Jesus practice self-denial? _____

21. _____ said faith without work is dead

22. State two elements of prayer

(i) _____

(ii) _____

23. The three answers to prayer are _____, _____,

_____

24. Faith is a _____ of the Holy Spirit.

25. Faithfulness is a _____ of the Holy Spirit.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Week Three Friday

26. Below are reasons why Christians fast *except*?

A. To show off

B. To strengthen their faith

C. To come nearer to God

D. To ask God for their daily needs

27. Which one is *not* a way of showing faith in our daily actions?

A. Putting anointing oil on our heads

B. Helping the needy

C. Spreading God's word

D. Sharing with others

28. The following are statements found in the Lord's Prayer. Which one is *not*?

A. Forgive us our trespasses

B. Born of the virgin Mary

C. Thy kingdom

D. Give us our daily

29. The rejection of Saul by God teaches leaders to _____

A. To be happy

B. To be decisive

C. To be obedient

D. To consult mediums

30. Through _____ Abraham and Sarah got Isaac

A. Faith

B. Fear

C. Self-denial

D. Fasting

26.
27.
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29.
30.

I.R.E

UNIT 1: QURAN

(a) Al-Inshiran

1. Write the main theme of Inshirah. _____

2. Allah (sw) protected Prophet Muhammad on three issues, which ones?

   (i) _____

   (ii) _____

   (iii) _____

3. Who way laid the prophet's path with thorns during his early days?

   _____

4. Why did the prophet not get any vision from (Allah sw)? _____

5. Allah's favour is proclaimed in Surah _____

(b) Surah Dhuha

6. The main theme for the Dhuha in Quran is _____

7. Surah Dhuha teaches Muslims to follow that path of those who _____

   _____

8. The Surah that hinders/warns the Muslims from backbitting is _____

9. Laata uzzo and manata were common names of _____ in Makkah.

10. Write three characters of a hypocrite

   (i) _____   (iii) _____

   (ii) _____

MODEL PAPER 1

1. Which one of the following Surahs stresses about Allahs favour on Prophet Muhammad of early times?

   A. Surah Dhuha

   B. Al-Inshrah

   C. Al-Falaq

   D. Surah Humazah

1.	/

2. Which one of the following Surahs asks Muslim to proclaim Allah mercy?
   A. Al-Inshirah
   B. A-Tiin
   C. Dhuha
   D. Al-Quadar

3. Surah Al-Fatiha teaches Muslims to follows the path of those who?
   A. Earned Allah's forgiveness
   B. Earned Allah's grace
   C. Performed Swalat
   D. Praised Allah

4. The main massage of Surah Al-Qariah is _____
   A. The last day
   B. Oneness of Allah
   C. Importance of time
   D. Evil of piling heath

5. The Surah that warns Muslim against delay in the performance of swalat is _____
   A. Al-Kafiraun
   B. Al-Humazah
   C. Al-Quruish
   D. Al-maun

6. "*Woe to every slanders and backbitters*" This verse is quoted from Surah _____
   A. Al-Fiil
   B. Al-Humazah
   C. Al-Bayyinah
   D. Al-Qamah

7. "Whoever is not thankful to people is not thankful to _____" Which one of the following words completes the quoted verse?
   A. Parents
   B. Oneself
   C. Allah (sw)
   D. prophet (Pbuh)

8. Which one among the following statements is **true** about the congregational prayer?
   A. It should have a minimum of two people
   B. It should have a maximum of fort people
   C. It must be performed in a central mosque
   D. It is only performed on Friday

9. On which one of the following occasions is optional Ghusl performed?
   A. After giving birth
   B. After experiencing a wet dream
   C. After mensuration period
   D. After washing a dead body

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10. Which one of the following Surah determined the success of prophet Muhammed (*SAW*) in his mission of spreading Islam?
   A. Surah An Nasr
   B. Surah An tras
   C. Surah Al-Asr
   D. Surah Al-Falaq

11. According to Surah Al-Bayyinah who is being refered to as the clear evidence?
   A. Prophet Ibrahim (AS)
   B. Allah (SW)
   C. Prophet Issa (AS)
   D. Prophet Muhammed (SAW)

12. The verse " who has taught the writing by pen" comes from surah
   A. Qariah
   B. Qadr
   C. Qurash
   D. Alaq

13. The attribute of Allah (*SW*) Assalam means _____
   A. Most peaceful
   B. The Kind
   C. Most powerful
   D. The protector

14. Prophet Muhammad (*SAW*) said fear Allah (*SW*) wherever you are and follow up a bad deed with a good one and it will wipe it out and behave well towards people" This shows the importance of _____
   A. Ihsan
   B. Akhlaq
   C. Tasqwa
   D. Iman

15. Which one of the following is **not** a holy book of Allah?
   A. Quran
   B. Injil
   C. Taurat
   D. Iman

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UNIT 2 HADITHI

(a) *stuck in the cave*

1. What is a cave? _____

2. How many people were stuck in the cave? _____

3. What was the intention of those who were stuck in the cave? _____

_____

4. The attribute of Allah (*sw*) as a protector is found in surah _____

5. Explain the word

   a) *Corruption* _____

   (b) *Halaal and Haraam* _____

6. What is justice? _____

7. Write three types of corruption

(i) _____   (iii) _____

(ii) _____

8. Who has taught about Halaal and haram to Muslims? _____

9. Name three instances where an animal becomes haram to a Muslim

(i) _____   (iii) _____

(ii) _____

10. What is hoading? _____

MODEL PAPER 2

1. When they were stuck in the cave the men had gone _____ A. Look after animals B. Search for water C. For Swalah D. Search for food	1.
2. Which one of the following Islamic morals is **correctly** matched with its benefit? A. Gambling - promotes richness B. obedience –encourages hatred C. Stealing –becomes famous D. Punctuality- nurtures responsibility	2.
3. Complete hadith of the Prophet (SAW) below The prophet (SAW) advises us that the hand of Allah is with those who _____ A. Go for jihad B. Are united C. Observe the regular Swalah D. Respect the parents	3.
4. Which one of the following is **not** an example of gambling? A. Playing cards B. Trial and luck C. Raffle D. Ghush	4.
5. Define the term Ghaib A. Assembly in yaumal Qiyama B. Belief in the power of Allah C. Belief in life after death D. The punishment of Allah	5.

6. Muhammad the prophet (*SAW*) learnt skills of _____ from his grandfather Abdul Muttalib

   A. Perseverance

   B. Leadership

   C. Trade

   D. Listening and understanding

7. Which one of the following animals is forbidden in Islam?

   A. Swine

   B. Bull

   C. Ram

   D. Buffalo

8. Which one of those is ***not*** amongst the Sunnah of the prophet?

   A. Miladun Nabii

   B. Circumcision

   C. Brushing the teeth

   D. Marrying

9. Which one is not among the events which took place on 10th of Muharam?

   A. Birth of prophet Adam

   B. Creation of the seven heavens, the land and sea

   C. Musa saved by Allah from Nimrod

   D. Prophet Issa (AS) was born

10. Those who wear silk in this life shall _____

   A. Not be respected

   B. Not enter Janah

   C. Not wear it in the hereafter

   D. Be undermined as this is a dress of a man who has no good character

11. Suruqal was promised how many camels?

   A. Three hundred   C. Six hundred

   B. One hundred   D. One thousand

12. The farewell speech of the prophet (*SAW*) was held on _____

   A. 8 AH   C. 9 AH

   B. 2 AH   D. 10 AH

13. In his speech "*Hijjatul –widaa*" the prophet (*SAW*) emphasized on the following. Which one?

   A. Avoiding blood shed

   B. Respect towards people's property

   C. Rights of woman

   D. Rights of the slaves and orphans

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14. The **best** among the four qualities of reasons for choosing a wife is her

A. Wealth

B. Family status

C. Religious life

D. Beauty

15. Which one is **not** a sunnah prayer?

A. Rarakweh   C. Kusuf

B. Dhuha   D. Dhuhr

14.	
15.	

UNIT 3 – MUAMALAT

(a) *Yusufu and his brothers*

1. Joseph's father was called _____

2. Yusufu had _____ brothers and _____ sisters

3. The brothers of Yusufu sold him because of _____

4. Nabii Yusufu prospered because of respect to _____

5. Name four brothers of Nabii Yusufu

(i) _____   (iii) _____

(ii) _____   (iv) _____

(b) *Hoarding and Ghusl*

6. Explain Hoarding _____

7. Give an example of hoarding _____

8. What is the difference between hoarding and Ghusl? _____
_____

9. Write two examples of Ghusl?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

10. Answer TRUE or FALSE

(i) *Ghusl is haram in sight of Allah* _____

(ii) *Hoarding is accepted by Allah* _____

(iii) *Both hoarding and Ghusl are haalaa before Allah (SW)* _____

MODEL PAPER 3

1. The quality of caring for others, gentleness, friendliness and being generous to others are all acts of _____
   - A. Justice
   - C. Kindness
   - B. Truthfulness
   - D. Righteousness

2. Taking a gift because of carrying out justice to another is called?
   - A. Corruption
   - C. Help
   - B. Bribery
   - D. Selfishness

3. Ibaadal in Lailatul Qadr is equal to the thawabab of Ibaadah done in _____
   - A. Almost 100 months
   - C. A lifetime
   - B. Almost 100 years
   - D. Over 83 years

4. Truly Allah loves to see His servants becoming tired in earning their daily bread in the right(halaal) way. The above hadith emphasizes on _____
   - A. The importance of work
   - C. Work as Ibaadah
   - B. The evil of begging
   - D. Muslims must work

5. After offering Eid Swalah, we are to sacrifice an animal. This is stated in Surah _____
   - A. Fiyl
   - C. Kauthar
   - B. Al-Asr
   - D. Haun

6. After clearing all the idols in the Kaabah the prophet made his favourite camel called _____
   - A. Nadhr
   - C. Suraqah
   - B. Al-Qaswa
   - D. Buraq

7. Which one is **not** an act of Umrah?
   - A. Saay
   - C. Tawaf
   - B. Arafat
   - D. Ihram

8. Which one is **true** on Swalattul Kusuf?
   - A. It has no two rukuus
   - B. It is said just like any Sunnah prayer
   - C. It has two rakaa
   - D. It is said for the eclipse of the moon

9. What is the main aim of Allah (SW) creating people in different colours and tribes?
   - A. To easily identify one another
   - B. to show those gifted in brains
   - C. To promote cultural variation
   - D. To please Adam Yaumal Quyamah

1.	
2.	
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9.	

10. Najib wanted to travel very fast and far and had to join salaat asr and magrib in jamu taksiir prayer. How many rakaats did he perform?
   A. Two
   B. Three
   C. Four
   D. Five

11. In which of the following places do Hajj activities or rites start?
   A. Miqat
   B. Aqaba
   C. Miuria
   D. Muzdalifu

12. Which of the following terms refers to hiding of goods and selling them when they are out of season at hiked prizes?
   A. Ghush
   B. Intikaar
   C. Khifan
   D. Hoarding

13. Who among the following Nabiis of Allah was sold by his brothers?
   A. Nabii Musa
   B. Nabii Daud
   C. Nabii Yusufu
   D. Nabii Adam

14. Islams shariah classifies an act which when done has neither thawab nor sins as _____
   A. Haram
   B. Fardh
   C. Nubah
   D. Makah

15. For how many days do Muslims observe fardh salim in the month of Ramadhan?
   A. Six
   B. Ten
   C. Forty
   D. Thirty

10.	
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MODEL PAPER 4

1. What is the main difference between Salatul janaza and the faradh prayers?
   A. It has Adhan and Iqamah
   B. It has two rakaas and sermon
   C. It must be performed in the mosque
   D. It neither has rukuus nor sajud

2. Hassan is operating the only kiosk in his village. He normally hides goods when approaching the Kenya's budget day. Such practice in Islam is referred to as _____
   A. Usuny
   B. Tahnik
   C. Hoarding
   D. Ghushl

3. How many rukuu are there in Swalatal Janaza?
   A. None
   B. Four
   C. Three
   D. Many

1.	
2.	
3.	

4. Zakah is **not** payable on one of the following items
   A. Managers
   B. Gold
   C. household goods
   D. Farm produce

5. Three of the following prophets of Allah (SW) are correctly matched with the events that happened during their time. Which one is **not**?
   A. Nabii Yusuf (AS)– Al-Kaabah
   B. Nabii Ishmael (AS) – Saay
   C. Prophet Yunus (AS)-The whale
   D. Prophet Ibrahim (AS) – Fire

6. The following are acts done to a Muslim immediately after dying

   (i) *a stone is placed on his abdomen*

   (ii) *Joints loosened up*

   (iii) *Mouth closed gently*

   (iv) *His or her eyes are closed gently*

   (v) *A dua is said*

   Which one shows the correct order?
   A. (iv), (v), (i), (ii), (iii)
   B. (iii), (iv), (v), (i), (ii)
   C. (iv), (v), (iii), (i), (ii)
   D. (iii), (ii), (i), (iv), (v)

7. Swalatul jahaza is a fardh ki faryah. Which means _____
   A. Ones duty
   B. Must be prayed
   C. It is a collective duty
   D. Grieving over the dead

8. The ability to stay calm and accept delay or annoyance is called?
   A. Patience
   B. Innocence
   C. Silence
   D. Righteousness

9. Yusuf (AS) was sold to pharaoh at _____
   A. Twenty pieces of Silver
   B. Thirty dirhams
   C. Ten Dirhams
   D. Thirty pieces of silver

10. Which of the following Salaats has its name derived from the act of pausing at an interval of two rakaats?
   A. Dhuha
   B. Tarawel
   C. Istikhara
   D. Istisqaa

4.	
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11. One of the following is **not** among the three joined sheets that make up the shroud of a deceased male. Which one?

A. Lifafah   C. Qamis

B. Kanzu   D. Izaar

11.

12. Muslims have been promised long life and increased health in case they join relatives. Which of the following is **not** a way of joining relatives?

A. Being kind and merciful to them

B. Sharing with them moments of joy and sorrow

C. Taking over and solving all their problems.

D. Praying for their good health and success in life.

12.

13. Three of the following nights are recommended for Muslims to spend in the mosque for itkaf. Which one is **not?**

A. Isra Wal Miraij   C. Thursday Night

B. 15th Shaban   D. Lailatul Qar

13.

14. Bathing before attending Jumma prayers is compulsory for _____

A. Men   C. Women

B. Children   D. The aged

14.

15. The activity which is **not** common in both Hajj and Umra is _____

A. Tawaf   C. Saayi

B. Arafat   D. Ihram

15.