

CLASS 5 HOLIDAY HOMEWORK TERM 2 2021

MATHEMATICS STANDARD 5

UNIT 1: WHOLE NUMBERS

WRITING NUMBERS IN FIGURES AND WORDS

- Write the following number in words 607345?
 - sixty seven thousand, three hundred and forty five.
 - Six hundred and seven thousand, three hundred and forty five.
 - Six hundred and seven three hundred and forty five.
 - Six hundred and seventy three thousand and forty five.
- Write the following number in words 10001?
 - Ten thousand and one hundred.
 - Ten thousand and ten.
 - One thousand and one.
 - Ten thousand and one.
- Write the following number in words 70707?
 - Seven thousand seven hundred and seven.
 - Seventy thousand seven hundred and seven.
 - Seven thousand and seven.
 - Seventy thousand and seventy seven.
- What is 45045 written in words?
 - Forty five zero forty five.
 - Forty five thousand and forty fifty.
 - Forty five thousand and forty five.
 - Forty five and forty five.
- Write the following number in words 43065?
 - forty three thousand and sixty five.
 - four thousand three hundred and sixty five.
 - Forty three hundred and sixty five.
 - four thousand three hundred and sixty five.
- Write thirty thousand, two hundred and two in figures?
 - 30002002
 - 30202
 - 300202
 - 32002
- Write eight hundred and sixty three thousand six hundred and six in figures?
 - 803606
 - 863606
 - 836606
 - 863666
- Write the following number in figures: three hundred thousand and two?
 - 30002
 - 300002
 - 3002
 - 302
- Write in figures: twenty nine thousand one hundred and ninety nine?
 - 2999
 - 29199
 - 291099
 - 2190099
- Which one of the following is fourteen thousand and fourteen in figures?
 - 14014
 - 14140
 - 40014
 - 1414

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PLACE VALUES:

1. What is the place value of digit 3 in the figure 60327?
A. hundreds B. tens
C. thousands D. ones
2. What is the place value of 6 in the sum of 8763 and 7282?
A. Tens B. Thousandths
C. Thousands D. Hundreds
3. What is the place value of digit 4 in the following figure 345197?
A. Hundreds of thousands
B. Thousands
C. Tens of thousands
D. Hundreds
4. What is the place value of digit 1 in the number 31030?
A. Ones B. Tens
C. Hundreds D. Thousands
5. What is the place value of digit 9 after working out $3973 - 80$?
A. Tens
B. Hundreds
C. Thousands
D. Tens of thousands

TOTAL VALUE

1. Write the total value of 8 in the number 38407?
A. 80,000 B. 8000
C. 800 D. 80
2. Write the total value of digit 3 in the number 38407?
A. 30000 B. 3000 C. 300 D. 30
3. Write the total value of digit 3 after working out 804×4
A. 3000 B. 300 C. 30 D. 3
4. Write the total value of digit 8 in the number 984324?
A. Hundreds of thousands
B. 800000
C. Ten thousand
D. 80 000
5. What is the total value of 9 in the number 34915?
A. Zero B. Ones
C. 70 D. 900
6. Write the total value of digit 8 after working out $9425 + 9339$
A. Thousands B. 8000
C. 80000 D. Ten thousand

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7. What is the total value of digit 9 in the number 876 392?
 A. Tens B. Hundreds
 C. 900 D. 90
8. What is the total value of digit 5 in the number 39504?
 A. Hundred B. 500
 C. 50 D. 5
9. Workout 9009- 4297 and write the total value of digit 7?
 A. Thousands B. 700
 C. 7000 D. Hundreds
10. What is the total value of digit one in the number 92231?
 A. 10 B. Ones C. 1 D. 30
4. Round off 8984 to the nearest tens?
 A. 8980 B. 8990
 C. 1800 D. 18000
5. Round off 9998 to the nearest 100
 A. 1000 B. 10000
 C. 9000 D. 90000
6. Round off 593 to the nearest 100?
 A. 600 B. 700 C. 500 D. 800
7. Round off 5790 to the nearest 100?
 A. 5790 B. 5890
 C. 5700 D. 5800
8. Round off 9276 to the nearest tens
 A. 19200 B. 900
 C. 9206 D. 9280
9. Round off 2999 to the nearest hundreds?
 A. 2990 B. 3000
 C. 2900 D. 29910
10. Round off 76794 to the nearest 100?
 A. 768400 B. 76800
 C. 717200 D. 76900

ROUNDING OFF NUMBERS

1. Round off 9504 to the nearest hundred?
 A. 9600 B. 9000 C. 9500 D. 9510
2. Round off 867 to the nearest hundred?
 A. 900 B. 800 C. 870 D. 960
3. Round off 125 to the nearest tens?
 A. 120 B. 130
 C. 125 D. 100

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UNIT 2 : OPERATION ON WHOLE NUMBERS

1. Work out:-
 $49724 + 868809 + 81468$

A. 800001 B. 1000081
C. 1000001 D. 1000000

2. Work out:-
 $47865 + 28976 - 57953$

A. 28788 B. 18888
C. 28888 D. 8888

3. Find the product of 658 and 529?

A. 34270 B. 348062
C. 348 028 D. 348082

4. A milk factory produced 384795 packets of milk in January. On February it produced 463500 packets of milk. How many more packets of milk did the factory produce in February than January?

A. 78705 B. 848295
C. 842859 D. 8705

5. Work out: multiply 289 by 433

A. 922 B. 144
C. 125138 D. 125737

6. In Marion school there are 1190 pupils where 800 are girls. How many boys are there?

A. 903 B. 309 C. 930 D. 390

7. If there are 480 sweets in a packet. How many sweets are there in 27 such packets?

A. 12960 B. 12860 C. 12970 D. 13760

8. Subtract: $371854 - 28594$

A. 343260 B. 34006
C. 29695 D. 33433600

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9. Lorry carried 7659 bags of rice in 23 trips. If the same number of bags were carried in each trip, how many bags were carried in each trip?

- A. 7636 B. 176157
C. 320 D. 333

10. Subtract five hundred and four from eleven thousand and seventy six.

- A. 10572 B. 504
C. 11096 D. 11580

11. The difference between two numbers is 18105, the large number is 29251. Find the smaller number .

- A. 1805 B. 47356
C. 30397 D. 11146

12. Work out $275 \div 13$

- A. 288 B. 21 rem 2
C. 262 D. 201 rem 2

13. Mwenje shared sh 920 among his four sons. How much did each son get?

- A. Sh 240 B. sh 320
C. sh 200 D. sh 230

14. Divide 1798 by 29

- A. 611 B. 512
C. 62 D. 52

15. Divide 34749 by 57

- A. 69 rem 36 B. 6009 rem 36
B. 609 rem 36 D. 690 rem 36

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SECTION B

EXERCISE 1

- What is the sum of all the odd numbers between 40 and 50?
A. 131 B. 183
C. 425 D. 225
- Which one of the following is the odd one out?
A. 13 B. 17 C. 22 D. 27
- Which of the following are even numbers?
A. 73, 86, 87 B. 522, 80, 538
C. 63, 47, 99 D. 89, 75, 351
- Which of the following are odd numbers?
A. 111, 204, 713 B. 101, 717, 803
C. 107, 512, 226 D. 221, 608, 512
- Write 64 as the product of three even numbers?
A. 8×8 B. $2 \times 4 \times 16$
C. $10 \times 20 \times 34$ D. $2 \times 4 \times 8$
- An odd number plus an odd number gives a _____ number.
A. Both odd and even B. Even
C. Odd D. Series
- What do you get after adding $3742 + 247 =$
A. an odd number
B. an even number
C. a prime number
D. out number

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SECTION C

DIVISIBILITY TESTS OF 3,4,6, AND 9

1. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 9?
A. 1918 B. 1333 C. 1918 D. 1507
2. Which of the following number is divisible by 9?
A. 36214 B. 17791
C. 52176 D. 25614
3. Which of the following number is divisible by 3?
A. 1781 B. 3114
C. 2410 D. 1436
4. Which of the following number is divisible by 3?
A. 130 B. 86 C. 214 D. 171
5. Which of the following number is divisible by 6?
A. 316 B. 605 C. 636 D. 320
6. Which of the following number is divisible by 4?
A. 33 B. 222 C. 369 D. 1024
7. Which of the following number is divisible by both 3 and 4?
A. 4016 B. 2014 C. 6012 D. 6015
8. Which of the following number is divisible by both two and five?
A. 22 B. 55 C. 90 D. 105
9. Which of the following number is divisible by 6?
A. 611 B. 325 C. 543 D. 492
10. Which of the following number is divisible by 3?
A. 297 B. 701 C. 457 D. 130

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SECTION D

PRIME NUMBERS

1. What is the sum of all the prime numbers between 1 and 10?
A 70 B 17 C 80 D 77
2. Which one is a prime number?
A 64 B 92 C 21 D 67
3. Which one of the following is a prime number?
A 51 B 27 C 39 D 53
4. What is the sum of all prime numbers between 20 and 30?
A 23 B 29 C 57 D 52
5. Write 39 as a product of two prime numbers?
A 3×13 B $4 \times 7 + 11$
C 6×4 D 6×7

SECTION E

PATTERNS

1. What is the next two number in the pattern
7, 12, 17, __, ____?
A. 23 and 27 B. 22 and 27
C. 22 and 28 D. 21 and 27
2. What is the next number in the pattern
74, 70, 66, 62
A. 58 B. 64 C. 54 D. 60
3. Find the missing number
2, 3, __, __, 11
A. 4, 5 B. 5, 7 C. 5, 8 D. 5, 9
4. What is the next number in the pattern
42, 48, 54, 60, ____
A. 62 B. 64 C. 74 D. 66

SECTION F

ROMAN NUMBERS

1. Write 68 as a roman number
A LVII B LXVIII C LXL D XXXXVIII
2. What is XLIV in numerals?
A 44 B 65 C 64 D 66

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3. Write 45 in Roman numbers
A LVII B XLV C XLIV D XL

4. Write 39 in roman numbers
A XXXXXIV B XXILX
C XXXIX D XIIX

5. The sum of two numbers is 95 one of the number is 53.

Write the other number in roman.

- A CXLVIII B XLII
C XLVIII D XCIX

UNIT 3: FRACTIONS

GREATEST COMMON DIVISOR (G.C.D)/ LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE (L.C.M.)

1. Find the L.C.M. of 24, 36, and 40?
A. 216 B. 108 C. 6 D. 360
2. What is the L.C.M. of 4, 8 and 10?
A. 8 B. 80 C. 16 D. 40
3. What is the G.C.D of 18 and 36?
A. 9 B. 2 C. 18 D. 36

4. What is the L.C.M of 3, 10 and 15?
A 30 B 60
C 20 D 40

5. Find the LCM of 12 and 30?
A. 360 B. 30
C. 6 D. 60

6. What is the GCD of 42 and 54?
A. 35 B. 70
C. 6 D. 75

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FRACTIONS

1. Work out $4\frac{3}{4} - 2\frac{1}{2}$
A. $1\frac{5}{6}$ B. $2\frac{1}{6}$ C. $2\frac{1}{4}$ D. $6\frac{1}{6}$
2. Work out $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5} =$
A. $\frac{7}{5}$ B. $\frac{5}{7}$
C. $1\frac{1}{5}$ D. $1\frac{6}{5}$
3. $7 - \frac{6}{9} =$
A. $6\frac{1}{3}$ B. $5\frac{1}{3}$
C. $7\frac{3}{9}$ D. $8\frac{3}{9}$
4. What is $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6$
A. 47 B. 37 C. 27 D. 57
5. What is $4\frac{1}{3}$ written into improper fraction?
A. $\frac{10}{3}$ B. $\frac{11}{3}$ C. $\frac{12}{3}$ D. $\frac{13}{3}$
6. Add $9\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{4} =$
A. $11\frac{1}{4}$ B. $10\frac{1}{4}$ C. $9\frac{3}{4}$ D. $11\frac{3}{4}$
7. Add $\frac{3}{12} + \frac{4}{12} + \frac{1}{12} =$
A. $\frac{12}{8}$ B. $\frac{8}{12}$ C. $\frac{7}{12}$ D. 1
10. Subtract $1\frac{2}{3}$ from $4\frac{1}{2}$
A. $3\frac{1}{6}$ B. $3\frac{2}{6}$ C. $2\frac{5}{6}$ D. $2\frac{1}{6}$
11. Work out $\frac{1}{6}$ of $42 \times 2\frac{14}{15}$
A. 7 B. 8 C. 9 D. 12
12. Work out $3\frac{3}{4} - 2\frac{3}{3} =$
A. $1\frac{2}{12}$ B. $1\frac{5}{12}$ C. $\frac{5}{12}$ D. 6

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UNIT 4 LENGTH, PERIMETER AND AREA

1. Work out:

m	cm
7	45
3	30
+ 8	52
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- A 18 m 127 cm B 19m 27 cm
C 19m 127cm D 18m 27 cm

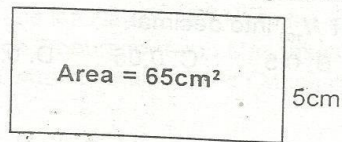
2. Find the Length of a rectangle whose perimeter is 38 cm and it's width is 8cm.
A 22cm B 16cm C 46cm D 11cm

3. Subtract

6km	250m
- 3km	200m
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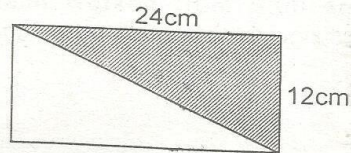
- A 3km 50m B 4km 50m
C 3km 5m D 2km 50m

4. What is the length of the figure drawn below



- A. 15cm B. 16 cm C. 25 cm D. 13 cm

5. Find the area of the shaded part



- A. 144 cm² B. 144cm
C. 288 cm D. 288cm²

6. Calculate the perimeter of a square whose side is 18cm?

- A. 324cm B. 36cm
C. 72cm D. 27cm

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UNIT 5

MIXED EXERCISE

1. Convert $\frac{5}{100}$ into decimal.
A. 5 B. 0.5 C. 0.05 D. 0.005

2. Work out: 11.16×5
A. 5580 B. 55.80
C. 46.50 D. 11.21

3. What is $\frac{361}{100}$ written as a decimal?
A. 0.361 B. 36.1 C. 3.61 D. 361.0

4. Add $5.314 + 4.275$
A. 9.579 B. 9.589
C. 10.589 D. 1.199

5. Add $10.015 + 2.9 + 0.001$
A. 12.916 B. 10.045
C. 39.016 D. 11.044

6. Subtract 20.447 from 33.059
A. 12.612 B. 53.506
C. 12.126 D. 50.632

7. What is the place value of 7 in 52.137?
A. ones B. thousandths
C. tens D. thousands

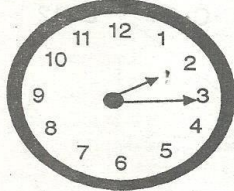
8. What is $\frac{364}{1000}$ written as a decimal?
A. 3.64 B. 36.4 C. 0.364 D. 364.0

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UNIT 6 : TIME

1. What is the time in the clock shown below?



- A. quarter past three
- B. quarter past two
- C. ten minutes to nine
- D. fifteen minutes past one

2. A car took 2 hours to travel from Meru to Nairobi. If it arrived at Nairobi at 1:00 pm at what time did it start the journey?

- A. 3:00pm
- B. 5:00 pm
- C. 11:00 pm
- D. 11:00am

3. James left Nyeri at 11:25 am and reached Nairobi at 1:15 pm .How long did James take to reach Nairobi?

- A. 1h 50min
- B. 7 h 50 min
- C. 2h 50min
- D. 7h 40min

4. Add:

h	min	sec
4	36	25
+ 2	40	40

- A. 8hr 17min 5sec
- B. 7hr 17 min 5 sec
- C. 7h 18 min 5sec
- D. 7hr 18min 65 sec

5. A lesson ended at 7.15 in the evening this means that the lesson ended at.

- A. 8.15 pm
- B. 7.15 am
- C. 7.15 pm
- D. 8.15 am

6. A bus left Nairobi at 7.45 in the evening. It took 2 hours to reach Machakos. At what time did it reach Machakos?

- A. 5.45 pm
- B. 9.45 am
- C. 5.45 am
- D. 9.45 pm

7. Convert $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours into minutes

- A. 11min
- B. 120 min
- C. 165 min
- D. 245 min

8. Mr. Muli worked from 9.00 am to 3.00pm. For how long was he working?

- A. 6 hrs
- B. 12 hrs
- C. 3 hrs
- D. 9hrs

9. Convert 4 hours and 20 minutes into minutes

- A. 240 min
- B. 80 min
- C. 260 min
- D. 220 min

10. Change $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours into minutes?

- A. 375 min
- B. 195 min
- C. 200 min
- D. 210 min

11. John left Kisumu at 3.30 pm and reach Nanyuki after 5 hours. What time did he arrive?

- A. 8.30 am
- B. 8.30 pm
- C. 3.35pm
- D. 9.30am

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UNIT 7 : ALGEBRA

1. Put the like terms together

$$6q+12q+q+w+5p$$

- A. $18q+6q+w$ B. $19q + w + 5p$
C. $24q+w$ D. $24w$

2. $3x+2y+x-y=$

- A. $4x + y$ B. $4x + 3y$
C. $4x - y$ D. $4x + 2y$

3. Find the value of x in: $4x + x = 55$

- A. 13 B. 75 C. 625 D. 11

4. **Work out:** $3m + 2m + 6n - 2n$

- A. $5m + 4n$ B. $5m + 6n$
C. $5n + 8m$ D. $13mn$

5. Find the value of x in

$$X-12 = 16$$

- A. 38 B. 28 C. 24 D. 12

6. **Simplify** $2a + 3b + 3a + 4b + 9b$

- A. $5a + 9b$ B. $16b + 3a$
C. $a + b$ D. $5a + 16b$

7. **Simplify** $2k+2w-k-w$

- A. $k-w$ B. $k+w$ C. $3k - 3w$ D. $3k + 3w$

8. What is the value of x if

$$3x + x = 40$$

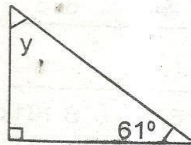
- A. 5 B. 10 C. 8 D. 9

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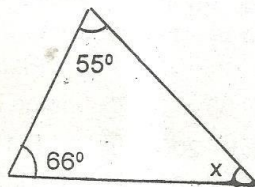
UNIT 8 : ANGLES

1. Find the size of angle marked y .



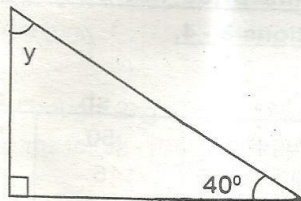
- A. 39° B. 49° C. 90° D. 29°

2. What is the value of angle marked x



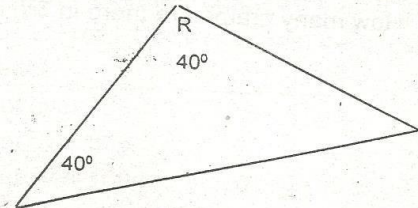
- A. 69° B. 59° C. 121° D. 49°

3. Find the value of y



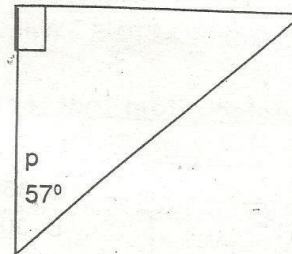
- A. 40° B. 140° C. 150° D. 50°

4. Calculate the size of angle marked R



- A. 100° B. 80° C. 140° D. 90°

5. Find the size of angle P



- A. 57° B. 43°
C. 33° D. 90°

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UNIT 9 : MASS

1. How many grams are there in $3\frac{3}{4}$ kg?

- A. 375g B. 3750 g
C. 7350g D. 5720g

2. Change $30\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram into grams?

- A. 30500 B. 3500
C. 35000 D. 3050

3. Work out

kg	g
241	345
- 80	675

- A 160kg 670g B 161kg 670g
C 160kg 770g D 260kg 670g

4. Multiply

kg	g
28	165
X 8	

- A 225kg 1320g B 224kg 1320g
C 224kg 320g D 225kg 320g

5. Work out $45\text{kg} \div 200\text{g} + 41$

- A 1kg 200g B 11kg 20g
C 11kg 0.2g D 12kg 102 g

UNIT 10 : MONEY

1. Multiply

sh	ct
34	15
X 9	

- A sh 306 105ct
B sh 307 5 cts
C sh 36 50cts
D sh 307 50cts

2. Multiple

sh	ct
90	70
X 5	

- A. sh 90 75 ct B. sh 354 50ct
C. sh 53 50 ct D. sh 453 50 ct

Use the price list below to answer questions 3 - 4.

Price list	sh	cts
1kg sugar	50	50
Pencil	5	50
Pen	12	00
Pair of shoes	215	00
A box	20	00

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3. Memie bought $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of sugar, 2 pencils and a pen. How much did he pay?
 A sh 48 50ct B sh 48 25cts
 C sh 73 75 ct D sh 273 25ct

4. Chirchir bought a pair of shoes and 2 boxes. If he give the shopkeeper sh. 500. How much change did he receive?
 A sh 245 B. sh 645
 C.sh. 345 D. sh. 165

5. Stacy went to the market and bought the following items
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of onion @ 6 00
 3kg of carrot @ 3 50
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of rice @ 20 00
 How much money did she pay to the shop keeper?

A sh 55.50 B sh75.50
 C sh 3 0.00 D sh 70.50

6. Janet bought 2kg of meat for sh 325, 1 kg of beans for sh. 105 and 1 kg of butter for sh 75.
 How much balance did she get from sh 1000 shillings note?
 A sh 80 B sh 155
 C sh 495 D sh 117.50

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Unit 11: Postal Rates

1. The postal rates changes below is for surface mail. Use it to answer the question.

Letter	sh	ct
Not over 20g	6	00
Not over 50g	7	00
Not over 100g	8	00

Mutua posted two letters one weighing 17g and the other one 89g. What was the total postage paid?

A sh 8 B sh 14 C sh 20 D sh 6

Use the table below to answer questions 8 and 9.

	Sh	.ct
Small packet up to 1 kg	Not over 100g	8 00
	Not over 250g	9 00
	Not over 500g	12 00
	Not over 1kg	14 00
Parcels up to 10 kg	Not over 500g	7 50
	Not over 1kg	12 50
	Not over 3kg	17 00
	Not over 5kg	22 00
	Not over 10 kg	40 00

2. How much should be paid for sending 3 parcels each weighing 5kg and 2 parcels each weighing 10 kg?
 A .sh 140 B. sh 62
 C. sh 146 D. sh 86
3. How much will be charged for posting 4 small packets each weighing 180g, 460g, 800g and 650g.
 A. sh 49 B .49.50
 C. sh 33.50 D. sh 33.50

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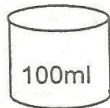
UNIT : 12

VOLUME AND CAPACITY

Exercise 20

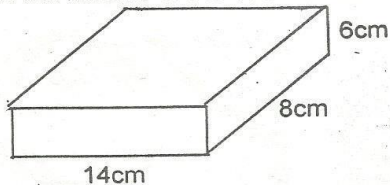
1. Ken had $4\frac{1}{2}$ litres of milk. He sold $1\frac{1}{4}$ litres. How much was he left with?
 A. $3\frac{1}{4}$ L B. $3\frac{3}{4}$ L C. 9 L D. 3 L

2. How many 100ml containers will fill the 10 litre container?



- A 10 B 100 C 110 D 1000

3. Find the volume of the cuboid below.



- A 672 cm^3 B 672 cm^3
 C 28 cm^3 D 112 cm^3

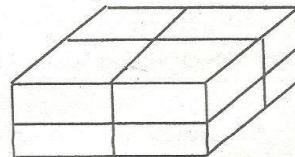
4. Six pupils took $\frac{1}{2}$ litre of milk each. How many litres of milk did they take altogether?
 A 12L B 6 L C 5 L D 3L

5. Find the volume of a cuboid measuring 8cm by 5cm by 6 cm?
 A. 40 cm^3 B 24 cm^3
 C 240 cm^3 D 480 cm^3

6. Find the volume of a cube measuring 10 cm?
 A. 10 cm^3 B. 100 cm^3
 C. 1000 cm^3 D. 10000 cm^3

7. Change 3.4 litres into millilitres?
 A 340ml B 34 ml
 C 3400ml D 0.4ml

8. How many cubes are there in the stack?



- A. 8 B. 16 C. 10 D. 12

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UNIT : 13

TABLES AND GRAPHS

TABLE 1

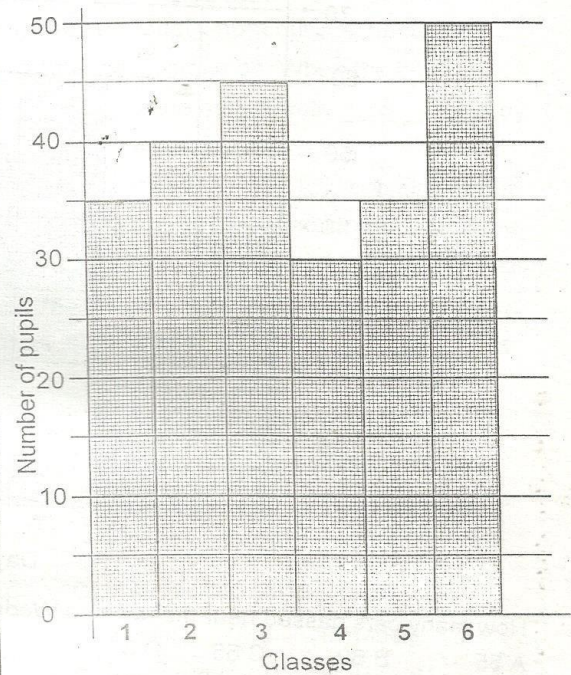
The table below shows the number of vehicles that passed near meno primary school last Monday

Type of vehicle	number
Cars	++++ +---
Lorries	---- III
Buses	I
Minibuses	III

- How many Lorries passed near the school that day?
A 8 B 5
C 7 D 20
- How many cars passed near the school that day?
A 8 B 20
C 10 D 13
- How many types of vehicles were counted?
A 4 B 3
C 22 D 1
- What was the total number of vehicles?
A 32 B 22
C 3 D 15

GRAPH 1

The graph below shows the number of pupil in Mwou Primary School from std 1 to std 6. Use it to answer question below



How many pupils were there in Mwou Primary school altogether?

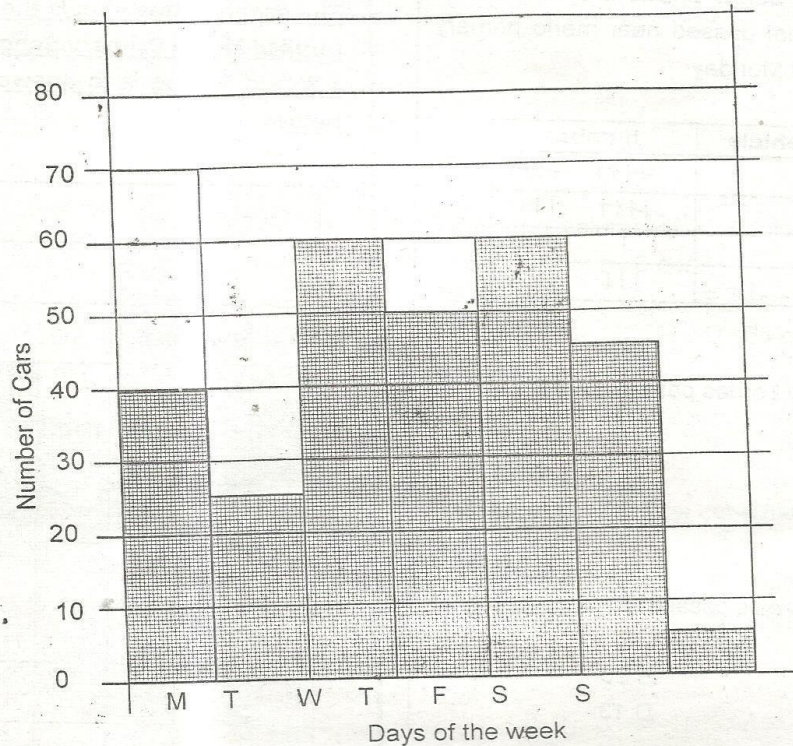
- A 240 B 255
C 225 D 220

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GRAPH 2

The table below shows the number of cars that passed near a town for one week. Use it to answer questions 1 - 3



- How many cars passed near the town on Wednesday?
A 55 B 60 C 65 D 30
- How many cars passed near the town altogether?
A 285 B 390 C 290 D 385
- On which two days were the number of cars the same.
A Monday and Saturday
B Tuesday and Saturday
C Tuesday and Sunday
D Wednesday and Friday

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Standard 5

20

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PRACTICE PAPER 1

Read the passage below choose the answer that fits best from the choices given to fill in the blank spaces.

It was a sports day 1 our school. Everyone looked 2. By around eight o'clock in the morning 3 the pupils had arrived. The pupils from our neighbouring schools had also arrived. We were the 4 of the athletic games. When the bell was rung, we all assembled at the assembly ground. 5 of the participants 6 already in 7 games uniform. Only a few had not 8 so.

We 9 listened for the instructions from our teachers 10 dispersing to our areas of participation. The games went 11 well. The 12 who stood outside the field cheered unanimously. They had been told by the teachers to do so as they were not taking part in the games. At the end of the day 13 the winners were announced and awarded for their 14 work. Our school was declared as the best school generally 15 the other three schools.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. on | B. from | C. in | D. at |
| 2. A. smart | B. dirt | C. smartest | D. gooder |
| 3. A. ? | B. , | C. • | D. : |
| 4. A. host | B. owner | C. post | D. cost |
| 5. A. Any | B. Even | C. Each | D. Much |
| 6. A. were | B. was | C. am | D. is |
| 7. A. there | B. your | C. them | D. their |
| 8. A. did | B. doing | C. done | D. does |
| 9. A. them | B. then | C. here | D. so |
| 10. A. after | B. when | C. while | D. before |
| 11. A. on | B. in | C. off | D. through |
| 12. A. cheers | B. congregation | C. spectators | D. crowd |
| 13. A. hall | B. all | C. whole | D. or |
| 14. A. good | B. best | C. gooder | D. happier |
| 15. A. between | B. beside | C. among | D. of |

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Standard 5

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For questions 16 to 18, choose the correct question tags to complete the sentences.

16. She came to school, _____?
A. did she B. didn't she
C. won't she D. can't she
17. They are going to the market, _____?
A. were they B. they are
C. are they D. aren't they
18. You are playing football, _____?
A. aren't you B. were you
C. is you D. are you

For questions 19 - 21, choose the best order of adjectives to complete the sentences.

19. She bought a _____ Rose flower.
A. beautiful, red, small
B. small, red, beautiful
C. red, small, beautiful
D. beautiful, small, red
20. He wore a _____ jacket.
A. tidy, leather, black
B. black, tidy, leather
C. tidy, black, leather
D. black, leather, tidy

For questions 21 and 22, Complete the sentences with the correct adverbs.

21. The pupil walked _____ to avoid being late for school.
A. briskly B. gradually
C. slowly D. proudly
22. She repeated the class for performing _____ in exams.
A. nicely B. poorly
C. sweetly D. better

Choose the word that means the same as the underlined word in questions 23-25.

23. They expect to get their results today.
A. observe B. watch
C. anticipate D. dislike

24. He had mercy on the hurt girl.
A. hatred B. help
C. dislike D. sympathy
25. The empty room belonged to her.
A. vacant B. busy
C. occupied D. lit

For questions 26 and 27, choose the alternative that best complete the given sentence.

26. We have known him
A. since many years
B. from many years
C. by many years
D. for many years.
27. The stranger had been leaning _____ the wall.
A. over B. off
C. against D. in

Choose the opposite of the underlined words in questions 28 and 29.

28. The shirt he wore had a bright colour.
A. dull B. descent
C. good D. boring
29. The driver was sober before the accident occurred.
A. literate B. drunk
C. healthy D. unwell

Choose the best arrangement of the given sentences to make a sensible paragraph.

30. (i) Before the other pupils.
(ii) And began revising.
(iii) I arrived at school.
(iv) I sat on my chair.
A. (iii), (i), (iv), (ii) B. (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
C. (ii), (i), (iii), (iv) D. (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

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22

Read the passage below and answer questions 31- 40

That morning , I woke up at dawn. I walked straight to my brother's room so as to wake him up. I suggested that he had overslept probably we had slept late at night the previous day. We then headed to the sitting room where we took our breakfast and later prepared ourselves.

It was a day my father had promised to take us for shopping in town. My brother Kito, who was about to join form one after his primary education needed alot of things. In a few days, he was going to leave us for his education in a secondary school. We boarded our father's car and off we drove. When we reached the town, we went to the famous supermarkets. My father chose that we go to a supermarket because we would be able to buy all the items we required under one roof. We entered into the supermarket through the entrance and did our shopping. My father also bought a pair of shoes, socks and trousers for my brother. He also bought for me a new shirt and a jacket.

Afterwards, we went to the stalls around the town to buy fruits and vegetables. By then, it was around mid-day and the sun was very hot. Everyone was feeling hungry and thirsty. We went into a hotel and had our lunch. I really thanked my father for his generous heart as we drove back home. It was a day I will never forget.

31. The writer woke up
- A. late in the morning
 - B. at night
 - C. at mid-day
 - D. very early in the morning.
32. The opposite of the word 'dawn' in the passage is
- A. dusk
 - B. early
 - C. morning
 - D. evening.
33. The writer went to his brothers rooms to
- A. take breakfast for him
 - B. wake him up
 - C. inform him of the journey
 - D. look for his father
34. According to the writer, his brother had overslept because
- A. he was not feeling well
 - B. he liked sleeping very much
 - C. he never liked the tour
 - D. they had slept late that night.
35. Where was the children and their father going?
- A. To the nearest market.
 - B. To a national park.
 - C. For shopping in town.
 - D. To visit their grandmother.
36. Who was going to join form one according to the passage? The,
- A. writer's brother.
 - B. writer's sister.
 - C. writer.
 - D. writer and his brother.

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37. The opposite of the word 'boarded' in the passage is

- A. entered
- B. wiped
- C. alighted
- D. drove

38. The father decided to do their shopping in a supermarket because

- A. things were sold cheaply
- B. they would get everything they needed
- C. they liked supermarkets
- D. they were in a hurry.

39. The father bought the following items for Kito **except**

- A. socks
- B. trouser
- C. jacket
- D. shoes.

40. The writer's father can be described as

- A. generous
- B. impatient
- C. mean
- D. impolite.

Read the passage below and answer questions 41- 50

Good morals are the expected code of behaviour that people in a society are expected to have. Good behaviour in a society is necessary and **essential**. A society where people are well behaved is likely to have developments.

For instance, children are expected to respect their elders. They are also supposed to obey what they are told. This means that they do as exactly as they are told without arguing or complaining. Still, children are supposed to be honest which means that they tell the truth always. Whether they do wrong or right they should say the truth. If a child does something wrong, he should say so and later apologise for forgiveness.

On the other side parents should also have good morals. They should talk to their children with politeness and humility. They should also be responsible in their **tasks**. They have the responsibility of taking their children to school to acquire knowledge and skills, taking them to hospital when they are sick and providing them with food when they are hungry. All members in the society should embrace good morals as this helps people to live together peacefully.

41. Good morals are

- A. deeds that make people live in conflict
- B. behaviours that people in a society should display
- C. deeds that do not help people
- D. deeds that favour children only.

42. The word '**essential**' as used in the passage means: _

- A. useless
- B. senseless
- C. unnecessary
- D. important

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43. When people in a society behave well, there will be
 A. developments B. conflicts
 C. war D. no improvements.
44. When children are told something they should
 A. disobey B. run away
 C. obey D. talk silently.
45. When children are honest they
 A. talk lies
 B. talk the truth
 C. disobey their parents.
 D. do not attend school.
46. After doing something wrong children should
 A. admit and ask for forgiveness
 B. run away from home
 C. never accept
 D. try to cheat their parents.
47. The word 'task' as used in the passage means
 A. lifes B. provide
 C. hide D. duties.
48. Parents should do all the following to their children **except**
 A. take them to hospital
 B. take them to school
 C. beat them always
 D. provide them with food.
49. Children should be taken to school to
 A. read and pray
 B. gain skills and knowledge
 C. meet other pupils
 D. enjoy playing in class.
50. According to the passage the writer encourages us to:-
 A. have good morals
 B. disobey our parents
 C. tell lies always
 D. live in conflicts.

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PRACTICE PAPER 2

Read the passage below them choose the answer that best fits from the choices given to fill in the blank spaces.

After taking our breakfast, my father 1 us to get 2 his car. After ensuring that everything was in order; he 3 the car slowly down the road. Everyone of 4 was as happy as a 5. It was the day our father had promised to 6 us to the National Museum. 7 of us had visited the place before. So, 8 were all excited.

Along the way, we saw many things. Everyone looked eager to see 9 new or strange. My father was always ready to answer any question that we 10 him. At last, we got at the National Museum. We 11 from the car and my father parked it at the 12 yard. We went at the receiving office and 13 our names. My father also paid 14 money as our fee for getting in. It was really a good place to tour. We thanked our father for being such a 15 parent.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. tells | B. telling | C. tell | D. told |
| 2. A. into | B. off | C. at | D. to |
| 3. A. drive | B. droved | C. drove | D. drives |
| 4. A. them | B. us | C. you | D. as |
| 5. A. lark | B. tortoise | C. coal | D. snow |
| 6. A. tour | B. take | C. send | D. took |
| 7. A. No | B. Anybody | C. Any | D. None |
| 8. A. they | B. am | C. we | D. she |
| 9. A. something | B. this | C. nothing | D. these |
| 10. A. told | B. requested | C. talked | D. asked |
| 11. A. boarded | B. alighted | C. entered | D. stormed |
| 12. A. visitor | B. visitor's | C. visitors' | D. visitors's |
| 13. A. registered | B. written | C. said | D. asked |
| 14. A. a few | B. a little | C. some | D. small |
| 15. A. generos | B. generouss | C. generuos | D. generous |

For questions 16 - 18, choose the best adjectives to complete the sentences

16. John is _____ than Julius.
A. strong B. strongest C. stronger D. strongier
17. The children played with _____ bell.
A. their B. yours C. ours D. there

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18. The warthog is the _____ of all wild animals.

- A. ugly B. uglier
C. ugliest D. more uglier

For questions 19-21, choose the word that means the same as the one underlined

19. He was able to understand what the stranger was saying.

- A. comprehend B. inquire
C. detect D. adore

20. She recalled the last day they had a meeting.

- A. anticipated B. remembered
C. asked D. revealed

21. He was able to procure a piece of land.

- A. request B. sell
C. purchase D. obtain

For questions 22 and 23, choose the plural of the given sentences.

22. She has bought a new book.

- A. She has bought new books.
B. They has bought new books.
C. They have bought new books.
D. She have bought new books.

23. The knife is blunt.

- A. The knives are blunt.
B. The knives are blunt.
C. The knife are blunt.
D. The knives is blunt.

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences in questions 24-26

24. They should not be lured by the boys, _____?

- A. should they B. shouldn't they
C. don't they D. must they

25. The man, had a _____ of sheep.

- A. herd B. troop
C. swarm D. flock

26. They all turned _____ for the meeting.

- A. over
B. out
C. up
D. through

Choose the pronouns in the sentences below

27. She went to the market with her mother.

- A. she B. mother
C. went D. market

28. They bought the books themselves.

- A. themselves B. they
C. bought D. books

Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blank space.

29. The baby hid _____ the bed.

- A. below B. besides
C. above D. under

Choose the sentence that means the same as the one given

30. She was washing the utensils.

- A. The utensils were being washed by her.
B. The utensils had been washed by her.
C. The utensils were washed by her.
D. The utensils will be washed by her.

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27

Read the passage below and answer questions 31- 40

It was the last day of the year and all the animals had gathered in Mr. Giraffe's home for their annual party. Every animal was smartly dressed. By around eight o'clock in the morning, the animals had began streaming in at the venue. The first animal to arrive was the hyena who was smartly dressed in a new coat, followed by the lion, their king, who had a shiny new suit. Tortoise, because of his slow movement, was the last animal to arrive at the venue.

Delicious food had been cooked by the hare and the zebra, who were the best cooks in the jungle. At around ten o'clock, the animals began their party. The king made his welcoming speech, which all the animals applauded to. The other animals who spoke were the elephant and the cheetah. They urged the animals to be hardworking during the coming year so that they would not die of hunger. After the speeches, the food was served to the animals, who ate it joyously. They licked their fingers oftenly as the food was very delicious.

At around sunset, the animals treated themselves to some dances. The crocodile emerged to be the best dancer. After dance, all the animals, one by one, returned to their homes. It was really a memorable day for all the animals.

31. All the animals had gathered because they,
- A. had been called by their king
 - B. needed to solve the problem of hunger
 - C. were having their annual party
 - D. had been attacked.
32. How were the animals dressed according to the passage?
- A. Badly
 - B. Smartly
 - C. Sluggishly
 - D. Carelessly
33. Where was the venue of the occassion?
- A. Giraffe's homestead.
 - B. Lion's homestead.
 - C. In the jungle.
 - D. In a big river.
34. The word 'jungle' as used in the passage means
- A. river
 - B. home
 - C. wild
 - D. forest
35. Which animal wore a shiny new suit?
- A. Giraffe
 - B. Hyena
 - C. Lion
 - D. Elephant
36. The tortoise was the last animal to arrive at the venue because
- A. he never liked the party
 - B. his home was the farthest
 - C. he had not been informed earlier
 - D. his movement is usually slow.
37. Which two animals cooked the food?
- A. Hare and elephant.
 - B. Zebra and hare.
 - C. Tortoise and lion.
 - D. Snake and tortoise.

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38. Who made the welcoming speech?

- A. All the animals.
- B. The giraffe.
- C. The king.
- D. The hyena.

39. The animals who spoke urged the others to

- A. continue being hardworking
- B. prepare for the drought
- C. avoid being selfish
- D. be their brothers keeper.

40. The **best** title for this passage would be

- A. The slow tortoise.
- B. The animal's annual party.
- C. The unexpected party.
- D. The animals of the jungle.

Read the passage below and answer questions 41- 50

Resources are the things that man uses to earn a living. The activity he does is then called an economic activity. Man has been blessed with many resources which he uses either negatively or positively to earn a living. For instance, land, water, minerals, plants and animals are all resources.

People who grow plants on land are called farmers. Majority of people in our country are farmers. Apart from growing crops, farmers also keep livestock which include donkeys, camels, sheep and goats. Most people who do farming live in the rural areas where they can get enough space and land to do their farming. However most young people do not like farming because they term it as work that should be done by old and illiterate people.

Other people drive vehicles while others treat sick people. These are called doctors, Nurses, on the other hand take care of the sick. People who live near market centres or towns are mainly traders. They buy and sell goods to other people.

Generally, economic activities are **essential**. They help people to generate income, hence support themselves and their families. To be successful, we should all embrace hardwork as nothing comes on a silver plate.

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41. Man uses resources to,
- be poor
 - become proud
 - get rich
 - earn a living.
42. The writer says that farmers
- keep livestock only
 - grow crops only
 - grow crops and keep livestock
 - are old and illiterate.
43. Land, water and minerals are called
- economic
 - resources
 - animals
 - activities.
44. Which one of the animal is **not** mentioned in the passage?
- Cows
 - Donkeys
 - Goats
 - Camels
45. Farmers live in the rural areas because
- they like the areas
 - they hate living in urban areas
 - they can get enough space and land
 - they are poor people.
46. Who does not like farming according to the passage?
- Old people.
 - Poor people.
 - Illiterate people.
 - Young people.
47. People who care for the sick are the
- doctors
 - drivers
 - nurses
 - farmers.
48. Traders do the work of
- buying and selling goods
 - treating the sick
 - driving vehicles
 - building houses.
49. The word '**essential**' as used in the passage means
- useful
 - important
 - unique
 - tiresome
50. From the passage we learn that:-
- farming is the best economic activity
 - we should be idle to earn a living
 - we should live in the rural areas
 - we should be hardworking.

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PRACTICE PAPER 3

Read the passage below then choose the answer that fits best from the choices given to fill in the blank spaces 1 - 15.

I 1 up that morning 2 found everything well 3. I ran to the 4 room and took a cold shower that 5 me shivering. It was my 6. The party was to be 7 at Serena hotel. I took my clothes 8 where I had 9 them. I took my Sunday best and put them 10.

11 I finished, my brother came into my room carrying two 12 of a loaf. He told me that mother 13 given him so that we share 14 us. Then we went out where our car was parked, ready to begin the journey. 15 enjoyed ourselves.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. | A. wake | B. waked | C. woke | D. waking |
| 2. | A. and | B. but | C. also | D. as |
| 3. | A. seat | B. set | C. sit | D. okay |
| 4. | A. class | B. sitting | C. birth | D. bath |
| 5. | A. lived | B. left | C. live | D. leaved |
| 6. | A. birthday | B. birth day | C. batheday | D. bathday |
| 7. | A. hold | B. celebrate | C. held | D. put |
| 8. | A. from | B. at | C. on | D. in |
| 9. | A. hang | B. hung | C. hunged | D. hanged |
| 10. | A. in | B. over | C. out | D. on |
| 11. | A. Immediately | B. Before | C. During | D. And |
| 12. | A. half | B. halves | C. halves | D. halve |
| 13. | A. has | B. had | C. was | D. had |
| 14. | A. among | B. within | C. between | D. all |
| 15. | A. We | B. Us | C. They | D. Them |

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Standard 5

31

For questions 16 - 18, choose the best adjectives to complete the sentences.

6. Joash is good _____ drawing and painting.
A. of B. in
C. at D. with
17. The boy ran _____ our house crying for help.
A. at B. into
C. in D. to
18. The choir sang _____
A. joyly B. softly
C. merily D. quickly

For questions 19 and 20 complete the sentences below

19. It was raining _____
A. right now
B. and we sleep
C. as it thundered
D. when Jonathan will come.
20. I _____ come to school tomorrow.
A. have B. will
C. shall D. would

For questions 21-23, complete the analogue

21. Barrack is to soldier as stable is to _____
A. bee B. horse
C. wolf D. priest
22. Uhuru Kenyatta is _____ honourable man.
A. an B. a
C. the D. most
23. My uncle bought me alot of _____
A. stationary B. stationery
C. library D. equipments

For questions 24 and 25, provide the suitable question tags.

24. I am a very clever boy; _____?
A. amn't I B. am I
C. Isn't it D. aren't I
25. I went home late, _____?
A. did I B. didn't I
C. was I D. will I
26. John is the _____ boy in the class.
A. tall
B. taller
C. tallest
D. more tallest
27. The horse was _____ in the morning.
A. neighing
B. braying
C. bleating
D. grunting
28. We always go to school _____ road.
A. on
B. to
C. by
D. over

Change the sentence into passive voice

29. *The dog bit him*
A. He was bit by the dog
B. Him bit the dog
C. He was bitten by the dog
D. He was bite by the dog

Complete the sentence

30. As _____ as a church mouse.
A. noisy
B. silent
C. poor
D. lonely

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Read the story below and answer questions 31- 40

Once upon a time, in the jungle of Blandia, lived a pack of wolves and a troupe of monkeys. There also lived hare and his family. They lived so happily that they rarely had quarrels. Their young ones played together as their parents went for their daily duties on the farm. They continued this till one day that trouble shot the jungle.

When the parents had gone out, the young ones played together different games. Chattering of monkeys, wailing of wolves and squeeling of the hare could be heard far and wide. As they were playing, the monkey's child took a piece of a blunt wood and hit one of the hare's children. The innocent young one fell down and fainted. When their parents came, they learnt of the incident and they started quarrelling. They parted their ways and lived alone as a family.

31. Which animal did **not** live in the jungle?
- A. Monkeys
 - B. Rabbit
 - C. Hare
 - D. Wolves
32. The animals _____ had quarrels.
- A. always
 - B. sometimes
 - C. rarely
 - D. everyday
33. The animals friendship lasted for _____ time.
- A. long
 - B. short
 - C. five weeks
 - D. two days
34. How many families are mentioned in the story?
- A. Two
 - B. One
 - C. Three
 - D. Five
35. What always took place when the families parents went out? The young ones
- A. laughed together
 - B. prayed at home
 - C. went to the farm
 - D. played happily.
36. The monkey's child
- A. was hit by a wood
 - B. hit wolve's child
 - C. hit hare's child
 - D. cried
37. The word 'fainted' is underlined. It means
- A. die
 - B. become unconscious
 - C. sleep
 - D. to stop to breathing.
38. "Took a blunt piece of wood and hit" ...the opposite of the word 'blunt' is
- A. sharp
 - B. dry
 - C. animal
 - D. fly
39. At the end the animals _____
- A. asked for forgiveness
 - B. lived together
 - C. didn't start quarreling
 - D. separated.
40. What would be the **best** title of this story?
- A. The jungle of Blandia.
 - B. The hare's children.
 - C. The hare, wolfs and monkeys.
 - D. The forest.

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Read the passage below and answer questions 41- 50

Cindy's mother had five children. The first one was Okaka. The second was Okeke while the ones after were Okiki and Okoko respectively, Okeke was the tallest and the honest. The third born was polite and respectful. The second last was rude and cunning. Okaka was the most loved. The last two schooled at a nearby Ushindi Primary School. They were very clever

41. How many children are we told their names?
A. 4
B. 5
C. 6
D. 2
42. Who was the third among the children?
A. Okiki
B. Okaka
C. Okeke
D. Okoko
43. Who was rude?
A. Okeke
B. Okiki
C. Okoko
D. Okuku
44. The last two went to _____ school.
A. Hekima
B. Miljma
C. Kipindi
D. Ushindi
45. Who was the last born in the family
A. Okeke
B. Cindy
C. Okuku
D. Okoko
46. _____ was the most loved child.
A. No one
B. Okaka
C. Not told
D. All
47. Who is the older brother between Okoko and Okiki?
A. Okaka
B. Okiki
C. Okoko
D. Okuku
48. Who schooled nearby?
A. Okoko
B. Ushindi Primary
C. Okuku
D. Okeke
49. This is a _____ type of family.
A. extended family
B. nuclear
C. single parent
D. mixed
50. It is true to say that:
A. Cindy is senior to Okoko
B. The last born was Okuku
C. Okoko was rude and cunning
D. All children went to Ushindi Primary school

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Read the passage below then choose the answer that fits best from the choices given to fill in the blank spaces 1 - 15.

When Deborah woke up that Monday 1, she was already late 2 school. She 3 that the teacher on duty was usually very tough and he never entertained late-coming. That day 4 mother was not at home to wake Deborah up. She had gone to 5 her relatives. Deborah 6 prepared her breakfast and ate it in hurry. She then 7 her bag and 8 to 9. She never remembered to comb her 10.

When she reached the school gate, she saw the other pupils already lined 11 at the assembly ground. She became very 12 because she didn't know the excuse she would give for coming to school late. When the assembly was 13, she walked slowly to 14 class. She was lucky to 15 unpunished.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. noon | B. dusk | C. morning | D. evening |
| 2. A. for | B. to | C. over | D. of |
| 3. A. knows | B. knowing | C. know | D. knew |
| 4. A. his | B. her | C. their | D. your |
| 5. A. see | B. welcome | C. visit | D. greet |
| 6. A. fastly | B. quickly | C. glad | D. hurry |
| 7. A. take | B. taked | C. tooks | D. took |
| 8. A. ran | B. run | C. rush | D. hurriedly |
| 9. A. market | B. shop | C. school | D. road |
| 10. A. head | B. hair | C. hare | D. air |
| 11. A. up | B. down | C. along | D. across |
| 12. A. happy | B. delighted | C. excited | D. scared |
| 13. A. over | B. thorough | C. off | D. out |
| 14. A. there | B. them | C. their | D. your |
| 15. A. went | B. go | C. going | D. gone |

For questions 16 - 19, choose the correct word to complete the sentences

16. The pupils always _____ their books on the shelf.
A. puts B. putting C. putted D. put
17. The guests _____ to the party.
A. has gone B. have went C. have gone D. has going
18. The employee is _____ doing manual work.

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- A. tired from B. tired of
C. tired at D. tired with
19. The naughty boy _____ from the tall tree.
- A. felt B. felled
C. fell D. fallen

For questions 20-22 complete the sentences

with the best conjunctions

20. We had little food _____ we could not help them.
- A. because B. but
C. so D. that
21. She was ill last week. _____ she has now recovered.
- A. but B. since
C. even D. because
22. I was punished _____ I was late for school.
- A. if B. as
C. although D. or

Write the sentence below in plural

23. *I am proud of my classteacher.*
- A. I am proud of my classteachers
B. We are proud of our classteacher
C. We is proud of our classteachers
D. We are proud of our classteachers.

For questions 24 and 25, choose the correct word to fill in the blank spaces

24. We saw a _____ of singers at the stadium.
- A. troop B. audience
C. pride D. troupe

25. The old man was as cunning as a _____
- A. fox B. hyena
C. deer D. lion
26. The woman was _____ ill to eat.
- A. so B. very
C. too D. such

Choose the opposite of the underlined words in questions 27 and 28

27. The pupil didn't remember to do her homework.
- A. forget B. remind
C. fail D. understand
28. They received the books yesterday from the teacher.
- A. got B. issued
C. gave D. took

For questions 29 and 30 complete the sentences correctly

29. The children shared stories _____
- A. delighted B. delightedness
C. delightedly D. delightedly
30. There isn't _____ cereals in the store.
- A. many B. any
C. a few D. little

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Read the passage below and answer questions 31- 40

One night, I heard some noise from outside. I had been asleep in my little hut. I guessed that something wrong must have happened. I quickly got up my bed and sat on it for a while thinking on my next step. I later decided to pick up my bow and arrow and walk outside towards the direction of the noise. "Thief! Thief," people were shouting loudly. I quickly ran to join them. To my amazement the boy who was being chased after as a thief was a young boy. His name was Kariko. All the villagers in the entire village knew him. He had developed the habit of picking small things from other people without any permission. He stole eggs, food and even firewood from other people's homes.

That night he had broken into a shop in the nearby market. He had stolen sugar, flour, salt and sweets. He was beaten by the villagers so as to correct his bad behaviour. However, the villagers did not kill him because they just wanted to teach him good behaviour. From that day, Kariko swore that he will never steal.

31. The noise that the writer heard was coming from
A. his hut
B. the school
C. the nearby road
D. outside
32. When the writer heard the noise, he had been
A. eating supper
B. sleeping
C. reading
D. cooking
33. The writer sat on his bed so as to
A. call his parents
B. listen to the neighbours
C. call out for help
D. think on what to do
34. Who were calling out "Thief, thief"?
A. The villagers B. Children
C. The writer D. Women
35. The person who had stolen was a
A. young woman B. young boy
C. old man D. young girl
36. When the writer saw the thief, he was
A. happy B. furious
C. amazed D. sad
37. It is **not true** to say that Kariko
A. was well known in the village
B. had the habit of stealing
C. had stolen from the shop
D. had never been a thief
38. Kariko stole the following from the neighbourhood **except**
A. food B. clothes
C. firewood D. eggs
39. The villagers beat Kariko so as to
A. show anger for his good behaviour
B. correct his bad behaviour
C. kill him
D. sympathise with him
40. From the passage, we learn that
A. picking other people's items is good
B. we should work in shops
C. we should never steal
D. one should not wake up at night

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Read the passage below and answer questions 41- 50

Poverty is a state whereby people lack the basic needs. These basic needs include food, shelter and clothes. In our midst, there are many people who are poor. Children who come from poor families may miss their right to go to school because their parents cannot afford to pay for their school fees. Such children in the society need our support. The rich people should help the less fortunate in the society.

However, some people in our society are not kind. This is to mean that they do not like helping others. In other words, they are mean. This is a vice that should be discouraged in our society. The leaders in our society also have a duty starting projects that will help the poor people in the society. In our class, there are many children who come from poverty- stricken families. Our English teacher encourages us to help them where necessary. He further teaches us that it is better to give than to receive.

41. When people are poor, they lack
A. money B. basic needs
C. farmland D. children
42. Which one has the writer mentioned as basic needs?
A. Food, clothes, education
B. Clothes, cars, television
C. Shelter, bicycles, health
D. Food, clothes, shelter
43. The people who are poor in our midst are
A. many B. ten
C. few D. twenty
44. Children from poor families miss their right to
A. be taken to hospital
B. play with others
C. go to school
D. do household duties
45. The opposite of the word rich in the passage is
A. wealthy B. poor
C. weak D. famous
46. Poor parents do not take their children to school because
A. they do not value education
B. they do not know how to read
C. they cannot afford to pay the fees
D. they hate their children.
47. Mean people do not like
A. talking with others
B. playing with others
C. learning with others
D. helping others
48. What should the leaders in our society do?
A. Start projects to help the poor
B. Give huge sums of money to the poor
C. Look down at the poor
D. Buy food and houses to the poor
49. 'It is better to give than to receive', this is a
A. simile
B. proverb
C. phrase
D. story
50. From the passage, we learn that
A. we should not share out our wealth
B. poor people do not go to school
C. we should help the less fortunate
D. only rich people should get education.

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PRACTICE PAPER 4

Read the passage below then choose the answer that best fits from the choices given to fill in

the blank spaces 1 - 15.

It 1 the day we had all longed 2. Our headteacher had organised a trip for 3. We were going to visit the National Museum. Only a 4 of us had the chance to visit the 5 before. We all 6 to school 7 dressed. We all looked 8 descent.

One by one, we 9 our school bus as the classteacher called 10 our names. Sophia, our class prefect, was as proud as a 11. After ensuring that 12 was in, the journey 13. We waved at our schoolmates as the bus 14 the gate. Throughout the way, we kept on 15. It was my first journey by a bus.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. is | B. was | C. were | D. has |
| 2. A. for | B. at | C. from | D. off |
| 3. A. you | B. them | C. me | D. us |
| 4. A. little | B. much | C. few | D. most |
| 5. A. site | B. cite | C. park | D. reserve |
| 6. A. come | B. coming | C. comes | D. came |
| 7. A. badly | B. smartly | C. largely | D. hurriedly |
| 8. A. quiet | B. quit | C. quite | D. quiet |
| 9. A. alighted | B. climb | C. enter | D. boarded |
| 10. A. from | B. over | C. out | D. along |
| 11. A. peacock | B. king | C. miser | D. cock |
| 12. A. nobody | B. everyone | C. everything | D. everywhere |
| 13. A. begins | B. begin | C. began | D. beguns |
| 14. A. leave | B. leaving | C. leaves | D. left |
| 15. A. sing | B. singing | C. sang | D. sung |

For questions 16 - 17, choose the alternative that means the same as the given sentence

16. *I was punished for being late.*
 A. I was late but not punished
 B. Though I was not late, I was punished

- C. I was late, so I was punished
 D. I will be late to be punished
17. *"Give me a piece of chalk," the teacher told me.*
 A. The teacher told me to give him a piece of chalk
 B. The teacher told me to give me a of chalk

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- C. The teacher told me to brought him a piece of chalk
- D. The teacher told her to bring him a piece of chalk

For questions 18-20, choose the correct answer to fill in the gap

18. The cat has _____ all the milk.
 A. drunk B. drank
 C. drinken D. drank
19. Rabbit is to hutch as pig is to
 A. sty B. kennel
 C. pigsty D. stable
20. The teacher carried a _____ bag.
 A. red, large, leather
 B. large, leather, red
 C. large, red, leather
 D. leather, large, red

For questions 21 and 22 choose the word that is wrongly spelt

21. A. teacher B. corridor
 C. assembly D. usualy
22. A. capet B. window
 C. bowl D. assembly

For questions 23-24, choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentence

23. The two boys _____ on their way home.
 A. fighting B. fought
 C. fights D. fought
24. The plumber _____ the broken pipe.
 A. repairs B. repairing
 C. repaired D. repair

Change the following sentences into plural

25. *The child broke her leg.*
 A. The child broke her legs.
 B. The children broke her leg
 C. The children broke their leg
 D. The children broke their legs.

Choose an adverb of frequency in each of the following sentences

26. She rarely visits her grandparents in the countryside.
 A. visits B. rarely
 C. countryside D. she
27. The children like playing in the field often.
 A. field B. playing
 C. often D. children

For questions 28-29, choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

28. The pupils were late for school, _____?
 A. wasn't they B. have they
 C. weren't they D. hadn't they
29. They had not gone far when we caught them, _____?
 A. had they B. have they
 C. weren't they D. hadn't they

Complete the simile in the sentence below

30. The uninhabited place was silent as a
 A. hospital B. class
 C. church D. grave

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Standard 5

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Read the passage below and answer questions 31- 40

Daniel and his younger brother Kevin were happy to go to town for shopping with their father that day. They had woken up very early that day to do their normal household tasks. Their parents had taught them to be hardworking. It was barely a week to the school's opening. Everyone had noted down the things that he needed for going back to school. Daniel needed a new bag and a dozen of exercise books. His brother, Kevin needed pens, pencils and rubbers.

They travelled to the town in their father's car. They were both delighted. On the way, one of the car's tyres got a puncture. They waited for long before the mechanic could come. He repaired the car tyre and after a short while they progressed on. "We ought to hurry up," the father said. "I do not want us to be late, otherwise we would find the mall has been closed." Inside the mall the children chose all that they needed. Their father paid the money to the cashier and the items were packed for them in a big polythene bag. It was dusk when they got home.

31. Whom did the children accompany for the shopping?
A. Their mother B. Their neighbour
C. Their father D. Their teacher
32. The boys woke up very early because
A. they had to do their morning duties
B. they were eager to go for shopping
C. they did not want to sleep
D. their mother woke them up early
33. Which items did Daniel need?
A. Textbooks and a bag
B. A bag and exercise books
C. Pencils and pens
D. Rubbers and a dozen of exercise books
34. The children went to town
A. by car B. by a train
C. on foot D. on a bicycle
35. As the children travelled to the town they were
A. sad B. scared
C. happy D. suspicious
36. The car stopped on the way because
A. they felt quite tired
B. one of the car tyres had got a puncture
C. the police stopped them
D. they had forgotten to carry some money.
37. "We ought to hurry up," who said these words?
A. Daniel
B. Kevin
C. The mechanic
D. The children's father.
38. The father called the mechanic so as to
A. give them a lift
B. take the car to the garage
C. repair the broken tyre
D. bring the shopping for them.
39. The children and their parent arrived back home
A. late in the evening
B. at dawn
C. at noon time
D. in the afternoon.
40. The best title for this passage would be:
A. My family
B. A visit to the town
C. My best holiday
D. A journey by train.

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Read the passage below and answer questions 41- 50

Drug abuse is the use of a drug for the purpose which it is not intended for. Unfortunately, very many young people and even school going children are aping this habit. They drink alcohol, sniff tobacco and even smoke cigarettes. All these forms of drug abuse are harmful to the user's body. Although many people are aware of these negative effects of drug abuse, they still continue using them because they are ignorant.

For instance, many people all over the world smoke cigarettes which can lead to fatal diseases. This is because the smoke found in the cigarette is addictive and has been proved to be dangerous. Young people get introduced into this habit through peer pressure. They are unable to control the behaviour once they get used to it. People who smoke cigarettes give various reasons for maintaining this habit. Generally, cigarettes are stimulants and they lead smokers into addiction. Young people should not involve themselves in drug abuse.

41. A drug is abused when it is used
A. by young people
B. by old people
C. by school-going children
D. for the wrong purpose
42. The word 'aping' as used in the passage could mean
A. using B. drinking
C. copying D. smoking
43. Which one of these drugs has not been mentioned in the passage?
A. Cocaine B. Cigarettes
C. Tobacco D. Alcohol
44. The writer does not say that drugs
A. have negative effects on the body
B. help to keep the body healthy
C. are abused even by young people
D. are increasingly being used
45. Many people continue abusing drugs because
A. the drugs are cheap
B. they do not know their effects
C. the drugs are available
D. they are ignorant
46. The word 'fatal' in the passage, it can best be replaced by
A. deadly B. incurable
C. serious D. harmful
47. Many young people are introduced into drug abuse by
A. peers B. teachers
C. parents D. relatives
48. Cigarette smoking is addictive. This means that
A. it is rarely done
B. it is hard to stop the habit
C. many people have stopped it
D. it is allowed only to older people.
49. The writer advises young people not to
A. go to hospital
B. talk with drug abusers
C. care for their bodies
D. abuse drugs
50. The **best** title for this passage would be:
A. Effects of cigarettes
B. Peer pressure
C. Drug abuse
D. Young people

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Standard 5

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Lined writing area for student responses.

Teacher's Signature _____ Date _____

Parent's/Guardian's Signature _____ Date _____

Standard 5

Blank lined writing area with approximately 25 horizontal lines.

Teacher's Signature _____ Date _____

Parent's/Guardian's Signature _____ Date _____

Lined writing area with 25 horizontal lines.

Teacher's Signature _____ Date _____

Parent's/Guardian's Signature _____ Date _____

Standard 5

KISWAHILI LUGHA

JARIBIO LA KWANZA

Chagua jibu sahihi kujaza mianya 1-15 katika kifungu kifuatacho.

Pendeza alikuwa msichana aliyependwa _____ 1 _____ kijijini. Watu _____ 2 _____ walimsifu kutokana na tabia yake _____ 3 _____. Hangewapita wakuu _____ 4 _____ bila kuwaamkua kwa heshima. Alijua kuwa heshima si _____ 5 _____. Pia, alikuwa _____ 6 _____ bidii kama mchwa ajengaye _____ 7 _____ kwa mate yake. Hata shuleni, alitia bidii _____ 8 _____ masomo yake. Nao wanafunzi wenzake walimvulia _____ 9 _____ kwani hakushindwa kamwe kila mara walipoufanya mtihani.

Wazazi wa Pendeza _____ 10 _____ walikuwa kielelezo chema kwa _____ 11 _____. Walimfunza umuhimu _____ 12 _____ kuwa na bidii na pia kuwaheshimu watu _____ 13 _____. Naye Pendeza alikuwa _____ 14 _____ na daima alifuata maagizo aliyopewa na wazazi wake. Hakutaka kuwa _____ 15 _____ cha shida kwa wazazi wake.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. yote | B. chote | C. lote | D. kote |
| 2. A. wengi | B. nyingi | C. wingi | D. mengi |
| 3. A. jema | B. njema | C. mzuri | D. kuzuri |
| 4. A. wako | B. yake | C. wake | D. zako |
| 5. A. utumwa | B. lalama | C. kisiki | D. nafasi |
| 6. A. kwa | B. katika | C. mwenye | D. aliye |
| 7. A. kijuguu | B. kichuguu | C. kijunguu | D. kichunguu |
| 8. A. ndani | B. humo | C. kwenyewe | D. katika |
| 9. A. kiatu | B. nguo | C. kofia | D. kichwa |
| 10. A. naye | B. nake | C. nalo | D. nao |
| 11. A. mwanao | B. mwanake | C. mwanaye | D. mwanae |
| 12. A. ya | B. wa | C. kwa | D. la |
| 13. A. marafiki | B. wenzao | C. mwingine | D. wengine |
| 14. A. mkaidi | B. mtukutu | C. mtiifu | D. mnafiki |
| 15. A. chanzo | B. mwanzo | C. kianza | D. muanzo |

Kutoka swali 16 mpaka 30, jibu kulingana na maagizo.

16. Neno la heshima ambalo linaweza kutumiwa kuelezea maneno yaliyopigiwa mstari katika sentensi: Mamake Juma ana mimba ni
- A. amekula sana B. amefura tumbo
C. mja mzito D. anaugua tumbo

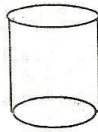
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17. Ni msemu upi unaoweza kutumiwa kumaanisha kuchemua?

- A. Enda masia
- B. Enda chafya
- C. Enda mwayo
- D. Enda zini

18. Umbo lifuatalo huitwaje?



- A. duara dufu
- B. mviringo
- C. mraba
- D. mche

19. Kamilisha methali hii: Ganda la muwa la jana.

- A. usije ukalitafuna.
- B. chungu kaona kivuno.
- C. si kivumo cha leo.
- D. usilitupe kamwe.

20. Katika sentensi, 'Babake ni msiri kama kaburi' mbinu iliyotumika hapa ni

- A. tanakali
- B. methali
- C. tashbihi
- D. fumbo

21. Tumia kivumishi cha pekee kujaza pengo: Unga _____ utatumiwa na mpishi.

- A. wowote
- B. yeyote
- C. yoyote
- D. lolote

22. Jaza pengo kwa kiulizi sahihi: Ni nguo _____ iliyonunuliwa?

- A. yupi
- B. ngapi
- C. ipi
- D. zipi

23. Sakafu ya juu ya nyumba hasa iliyo tambarare juu huitwa

- A. rafu
- B. zulia
- C. kochi
- D. dari

24. Akisami $\frac{1}{8}$ huitwa

- A. robo
- B. thumuni
- C. nusu
- D. sudusi

25. Ni lipi si vazi?

- A. Joho
- B. Tarbushi
- C. Machela
- D. Jezi

26. Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo: Mgeni atawasili leo.

- A. Mgeni hawasili leo.
- B. Mgeni hakuwasili leo.
- C. Mgeni hajawasili leo.
- D. Mgeni hatawasili leo.

27. Andika wingi wa: Embe lile ni la mtoto.

- A. Maembe yale ni ya watoto.
- B. Embe zile ni za watoto.
- C. Maembe zile ni za watoto.
- D. Maembe yale ni ya mtoto.

28. Katika sentensi: Wimbo wetu ulipendwa na watu wengi, neno wetu ni

- A. kitenzi
- B. kiwakilishi
- C. kielezi
- D. kimilikishi

29. Tumia '-enye' kwa usahihi: Kuta _____ nyufa ni hizi.

- A. zenye
- B. lenye
- C. wenye
- D. chenye

30. Geuza sentensi kwa kutumia kirejeshi 'amba'

Mwiko uliovunjika ni huu.

- A. Mwiko ambao uliovunjika ni huu.
- B. Mwiko ambao ulivunjika ni huu.
- C. Mwilo ambaye ulivunjika ni huu.
- D. Mwiko ambayo ulivunjika ni huu.

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Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 – 40

Nasaba ni uhusiano wa kizazi baina ya watu. Kwa jina jingine, nasaba huweza kuitwa ukoo. Watu wa ukoo mmoja huwa na uhusiano wa kidamu. Katika ukoo mmoja huwa kuna familia nyingi. Ni familia hizi ambazo huunda ukoo. Watu wa ukoo mmoja sharti wapendane, wasaidiane **wakati wa jua na mvua** na pia wawe na maelewano baina yao.

Katika ukoo, kuna watu mbalimbali. Kwa mfano, kunao babu na nyanya ambao ndio chanzo cha ukoo. Hawa ndio wazazi wa baba na mama. Baba ni mzazi wa kiume ilhali mama ni mzazi wa kike. Wazazi hawa hupata wana ambapo mtoto wa kwanza huitwa kifunguamimba ilhali wa mwisho huitwa **kifunga mimba**. Wazazi hawa huwajibika kuwalea watoto hawa kama inavyostahili ili nao pia waunde familia zao katika **siku za usoni**.

Aidha, kuna wanajamii wengine ambao ni shemeji, mjomba, shangazi, ami, mavyaa, bavyaa, mkazamwana, mkaza mjomba na wengine. Wote hawa ndio wanaounda ukoo fulani. Aghalabu, kila mmoja wetu ametoka katika ukoo fulani wala hakuna mtu ambaye hana ukoo.

31. Katika taarifa, nasaba ni
A. uhusiano wa watu watokao eneo moja.
B. watu waliozaliwa wakati mmoja.
C. uhusiano wa kizazi baina ya watu.
D. watu walioolewa katika jamii moja
32. Jina jingine la nasaba katika taarifa ni
A. jamaa B. uhusiano
C. familia D. ukoo.
33. Ukoo mmoja huundwa na
A. familia nyingi B. watu wengi
C. shule nyingi D. makanisa mengi.
34. Watu wa ukoo mmoja wanafaa kufanya mambo yafuatayo ila
A. wapendane
B. waelewane
C. wadhulumiane
D. wasaidiane.
35. Maneno '**wakati wa jua na mvua**' katika taarifa yanamaanisha
A. wakati wa dhiki
B. wakati wowote
C. wakati wa faraja
D. wakati wa malezi.
36. Mzazi wa kike huitwa
A. nyanya B. babu
C. baba D. mama.
37. Neno jingine lenye maana sawa na '**kifungamimba**' katika taarifa ni
A. mziwanda
B. mwasesere
C. kifunguamimba
D. mlalaho.
38. Wazazi huwajibika katika
A. kuwaadhibu wanao
B. kuwalea wanao ipasavyo
C. kuwaoza wanao
D. kuwanyima uhuru wanao.

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39. Mwandishi alimaanisha nini anaposema 'siku za usoni'?
- A. Siku zilizopita.
B. Siku za furaha.
C. Siku zijazo.
D. Siku za huzuni.
40. Kichwa kifaacho taarifa hii ni:
- A. Hirimu.
B. Familia.
C. Uzazi.
D. Nasaba.

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 – 50

Ulikuwa ni wakati wa machweo, jua lilikuwa linatua upande wa magharibi. Nami nilikuwa mimefungia ng'ombe wetu baada ya kuwatoa malishoni. Baadaye, sote tulikaa sebuleni huku tukisubiri chakula cha jioni kiwe tayari. Muda si muda, mama alikiandaa chakula hicho mezani, naye akatuagiza kunawa mikono kabla ya kula. Alitunya dhidi ya kula kwa mikono michafu kwani husababisha **ndwele** hatari. Baada ya hayo, tulianza kukila chakula kile kilichokuwa kitamu kama halua. Kila mtu sebuleni, mimi, dadangu, mamangu na babangu walikipenda chakula kile. Kila mtu alisadiki kuwa mama alikuwa mpishi hatari.

Muda si muda, matone mazito ya mvua yalianza kusikika nje, ulikuwa ni msimu wa masika na mvua kubwa ilitarajiwa. Tulifurahi sana kwani tulijua kuwa tungepanda mimea yetu na iweze kustawi vizuri. Mvua yenyewe ilikuwa kubwa. Kila kiumbe kilisikika kikifurahia mvua hiyo. Baada ya kula, baba alituongoza katika maombi na sote tukaelekea vyumbani mwetu kulala. Nje mawingu meusi yalitanda kote angani kuashiria kuwa huo ulikuwa ni mwanzo wa ngoma. Nilikumbuka kuwa dalili ya mvua ni _____. Niliingia kitandani mwangu na kujifunika gubigubi huku **usingizi wa pono** ukinichukua.

41. Mwandishi aliwafungia mifugo wakati wa
- A. macheo
B. machweo
C. alasiri
D. adhuhuri.
42. Mwandishi alikuwa amewatoa mifugo wapi?
- A. Malishoni.
B. Zizini.
C. Maegeshoni.
D. Kizimbani.

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43. Neno 'ndwele' katika taarifa linamaanisha
- kisirani
 - ajali
 - maradhi
 - tukio.
44. Mwandishi na wenzake waliketi sebuleni ili
- kupiga gumzo
 - kusubiri maankuli
 - kutazama vipindi runinga
 - kumtazama baba yao.
45. Kulingana na taarifa, pia tungesema kuwa chakula kilikuwa kitamu kama
- shubiri
 - nyama
 - maziwa
 - asali.
46. Kabla ya kula, mama aliwaagiza wanawe
- kufanya dua
 - kupiga shukrani
 - kunawa mikono
 - kuenda kulala.
47. Ni watu wangapi walikuwa sebuleni?
- wanne
 - watafu
 - wawili
 - watano.
48. Ni nani aliyeongoza wengine katika maombi?
- mama
 - dada
 - baba
 - kaka.
49. Kamilisha methali hii iliyotumiwa katika taarifa: Dalili ya mvua ni ____.
- nyota
 - mawingu
 - joto
 - jua.
50. Mwandishi anamaanisha nini anaposema usingizi wa pono?
- Usingizi mwepesi.
 - Usingizi wa kuchukiza.
 - Usingizi wa ajabu.
 - Usingizi mzito.

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JARIBIO LA PILI

Chagua jibu sahihi kujaza mianya 1-15 katika kifungu kifuatacho.

Zamani za kale, binadamu _____ 1 _____ na wanyama waliishi kwa furaha huko msituni. Hakuna _____ 2 _____ aliyedhulumiwa _____ 3 _____ kumdhulumu mwenzake. Chakula kilikuwa _____ 4 _____, hivyo basi waliishi bila taabu. Hakuna mmoja _____ 5 _____ ambaye hakuyafurahia maisha hayo. Mito pia _____ 6 _____ mingi na ilijaa maji kila wakati. Hivyo basi, hapakuwa na matatizo ya kutafuta maji. Wanyama na wanadamu _____ 7 _____ walipendana kiasi cha kwamba shida ya mmoja wao ilikuwa ni yao _____ 8 _____.

Baada ya siku nyingi kupita, mambo _____ 9 _____ kubadilika. Binadamu walianza _____ 10 _____ wanyama ili wapate chakula, jambo _____ 11 _____ liliwakasirisha sana wanyama. Nao walianza kuwashambulia wanadamu ili walipize _____ 12 _____. Maisha _____ 13 _____ hayakuwafurahisha kamwe. Wanadamu walianza kuishi peke yao ili wasishambuliwe. Nao wanyama walibaki msituni na kuishi peke yao. Hadi leo, wanyama huwashambulia wanadamu wakipatana, _____ 14 _____ wanadamu hujificha wasishambuliwe na wanyama _____ 15 _____.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. pamoja | B. mmoja | C. wamoja | D. kimoja |
| 2. A. wale | B. ule | C. kule | D. yule |
| 3. A. bali | B. na | C. wala | D. labda |
| 4. A. mwingi | B. kingi | C. nyingi | D. wingi |
| 5. A. wake | B. wenu | C. wangu | D. wao |
| 6. A. ilikuwa | B. yalikuwa | C. zilikuwa | D. mlikuwa |
| 7. A. zenyewe | B. wenyewe | C. yenyewe | D. wenye |
| 8. A. nyote | B. zote | C. wote | D. sote |
| 9. A. yalianza | B. zilianza | C. ilianza | D. kulianza |
| 10. A. kumwinda | B. kuniwinda | C. kuwinda | D. kuwawinda |
| 11. A. ambao | B. ambayo | C. ambalo | D. ambaye |
| 12. A. kizazi | B. kiboko | C. uchungu | D. kisasi |
| 13. A. hayo | B. huyu | C. hizo | D. hao |
| 14. A. nanyi | B. nao | C. nawe | D. nami |
| 15. A. licha | B. kama | C. kamwe | D. baada |

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Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, jibu kulingana na maagizo.

16. Chagua maelezo ambayo si sahihi
- A. Shubaka - Nafasi iliyofanywa ndani ya ukuta ili kuwekea vitu.
 - B. Rafu - Kifaa kilicho jikoni cha kuoshea vyombo.
 - C. Dari - Sakafu ya juu ya nyumba hasa iliyo tambarare juu.
 - D. Kochi - Aina ya kiti kirefu chenye sehemu ya kuwekea mikono.
17. Andika umoja wa sentensi hii: **Mikorosho iliyopandwa imenawiri**
- A. Mkorosho uliopandwa umenawiri
 - B. Mikorosho uliopandwa umenawiri
 - C. Mkorosho iliyopandwa umenawiri
 - D. Mkorosho uliopandwa imenawiri
18. Ni lipi sio vazi?
- A. Tarbuiki B. Bulibuli
 - C. Joho D. Mboni
19. Chagua sentensi ambayo haina kivumishi cha pekee.
- A. Mtoto mwenyewe ni mgeni.
 - B. Jirani mwema hufaa.
 - C. Nguo zote zitafuliwa.
 - D. Wimbo wowote utafaa.
20. Ni sentensi gani inayoonyesha hali ya kutendea?
- A. Mtu huyo amefiwa.
 - B. Aliulizwa swali na mgeni.
 - C. Mwanafunzi amemletea daftari.
 - D. Mtumwa anafanya kazi.
21. Neno '**mlango**' liko katika ngeli gani?
- A. LI-YA B. U-ZI
 - C. I-ZI D. U - I

22. Ni matumizi yapi ya viulizi si sahihi?
- A. Ni upanga upi ulionolewa?
 - B. Ni mtoto mgani aliyesajiliwa?
 - C. Ni chakula kipi kilichotayarishwa?
 - D. Ni watu gani walionusurika?
23. Tumia kirejeshi '**amba**' :
Ufunguo. _____ ulipotea ni wake.
- A. ambayo B. ambao
 - C. ambaye D. ambazo
24. Kamilisha kwa kutumia kirejeshi '**ndi**'
Ndizi zilizoiva _____ hizi.
- A. ndizo B. ndiyo
 - C. ndio D. ndiye
25. Kamilisha methali : Kazi ya hiari
- A. heri kuifanya
 - B. haina malipo
 - C. yashinda utumwa
 - D. usiidharau.
26. Tumia kivumishi cha idadi kifaacho:
Watu _____ walipewa msaada.
- A. tatu B. watano
 - C. wasaba D. wasita
27. Chagua sentensi iliyo na kivumishi cha sifa.
- A. Jua huwaka kila asubuhi.
 - B. Mtoto alifanya kazi yake _____ kiungwana.
 - C. Chakula kitamu kilipikwa na mpishi.
 - D. Pale chumbani pana uchafu.
28. Ni matumizi yapi ya kirejeshi '**amba**' si sahihi?
- A. Wimbo ambaye uliimbwa ulipendeza.
 - B. Mti ambao ulikatwa ni mrefu.
 - C. Chombo ambacho kilitumika ni kipya.
 - D. Mipira ambayo ilinunuliwa ni mipya.

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29. Chagua sentensi inayoonyesha hali ya mazoea.
- A. Amina ameenda kumsabahi shemejiye.
- B. Nikifika nitakuita tuongee.
- C. Mvulana aliyeuliwa alikuwa mwizi.
- D. Mvuvi huvua samaki kila asubuhi.
30. Maana ya semi 'piga hanjamu' ni
- A. kutolea mtu ukali kwa kujidai umekasirika
- B. kuongea kwa sauti ya chini sana
- C. kupiga mtu kwa kifaa kigumu
- D. kunena maneno mengi bila kusita.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 – 40

Mwanafunzi yeyote aliye na ari ya kujua na kuifahamu lugha ya Kiswahili hana budi kutia bidii za mchwa darasani. Haina haja kulaza damu darasani kwani jambo hili halitatusaidia kufikia lengo letu: Chambilecho wahenga, atangaye kwenye jua hujua.

Kwanza sharti mwanafunzi awe makinifu darasani, ili jambo lolote lisimpite bifa kulifahamu wakati wa funzo la Kiswahili. Iwapo kuna jambo ambalo hajalielewa vizuri, basi ana haki ya kumwuliza mwalimu amweleze tena japo kwa utiifu na unyenyekevu. Baada ya funzo, mwanafunzi anapaswa kufanya marejeleo ya mambo ambayo yalifunzwa darasani. Kwa kufanya hivi, mwanafunzi ataweza kufahamu sarufi ya lugha ya Kiswahili yaani ngeli, nomino, vitenzi, viashiria, vimilikishi, uakifishaji na kadhalika. La muhimu ni kuwa na juhudi kwani hakuna jambo nzuri lipatikanalo kwa urahisi.

Aidha mwanafunzi atakaye kuelewa lugha ya Kiswahili lazima asome vitabu vingi vya hadithi iwezekanavyo. Jambo hili litamwezesha kufahamu maendelezi ya maneno, kujua kusoma kwa ustaarabu na kukuza kipawa chake cha kuyaelewa mambo, hasa katika makala. Pia, yafaa, msomi afanye mazoezi mengi ya imla, sarufi, msamiati na uandishi wa insha, pia mwanafunzi anapaswa kushiriki katika mijadala ili kukuza kipawa chake cha matamshi, mwisho ni lazima mwanafunzi awe na nidhamu. Asipokuwa na nidhamu, basi juhudi zake zitakuwa si chochote si lolote.

31. Msomi anayetaka kufahamu lugha ya Kiswahili ni lazima
- A. awe mzembe masomoni
- B. awaige wanafunzi
- C. atie bidii darasani
- D. atoke kwenye familia tajiri.
32. Maneno 'kulaza damu' katika taarifa yanamaanisha
- A. kuwa mwenye jitihada
- B. kuwa mzembe
- C. kuwapenda wengine
- D. kupenda kulala.

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33. Maneno "atangaye kwenye jua hujua" yaliyotumika katika taarifa ni mfano wa

- A. methali B. nahau
C. tashbihi D. itendawili

34. Neno 'ari' kama lilivyotumika katika taarifa linamaanisha

- A. shaka B. hatua
C. hamu D. upendo

35. Kuwa na umakinifu darasani humsaidia mwanafunzi

- A. aweze kusoma matopa mengi ya vitabu
B. asielewe lolote wakati wa funzo la Kiswahili
C. kulichukia somo la Kiswahili
D. asipitwe, na jambo lolote darasani bila kulifahamu.

36. Wakati mwanafunzi anapouliza swali kwa mwalimu anapaswa kufanya hivyo kwa

- A. utiifu na ubadhirifu
B. unyenyekevu na utiifu
C. uchokozi na ugoigoi
D. upole wa majivuno.

37. Ni jambo lipi halija ajwa kuwa la muhimu kwa mwanafunzi anayetaka kufahamu Kiswahili

- A. kuwa makinifu darasani
B. kufanya marejeleo baada ya funzo
C. kuwa na nidhamu ya hali ya juu

D. kuwa mtukutu kama mkia wa mbuzi.

38. Kusoma vitabu vingi vya hadithi kutamwezesha mwanafunzi kwa yafuatayo ila

- A. kuwa na tabia inayopendeza
B. kufahamu maendelezi ya maneno
C. kuweza kusoma kwa ustaarabu
D. kuelewa mambo katika makala kwa haraka

39. Mwandishi anasema kuwa kama mwanafunzi hatakuwa na nidhamu

- A. atafaulu vyema shuleni
B. juhudi zake hazitafua dafu
C. atakielewa Kiswahili kwa ufasaha
D. atapendwa na walimu shuleni.

40. Kichwa kifaacho taarifa hii zaidi ni:

- A. Umuhimu wa lugha.
B. Jinsi ya kuendeleza kipawa cha usomaji
C. Juhudi katika kukifahamu Kiswahili
D. Matumizi ya lugha ya Kiswahili

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Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 – 50

Paliondokea mzee mmoja aliyeishi peke yake. Jina lake lilikuwa Kipeke. Mzee huyu hakuwa na mke wala watoto. Aliishi maisha ya upweke sana kwani hapakuwa na mtu mwingine bomani mwake ila yeye tu; Kimya cha kaburi kilitawala boma hilo. Baada ya muda mrefu, mzee Kipeke alifikiri na kuona kuwa siō vizuri kuishi katika hali ya upweke ambao ni uvundo. Basi aliamua **kupata jiko**. Alimuoa binti mmoja aliyekuwa mrembo na aliyependwa na wengi kijijini.

Baada ya mwaka mmoja. Walipata mtoto wao wa kwanza. Walimshukuru Mola kwani walikuwa wacha Mungu. Japo mzee Kipeke alikuwa **fukara** alikuwa na sehemu ndogo ya shamba ambayo ilikuwa ni urithi alioachiwa na mwenzake babake. Alililima kwa bidii ili aikimu familia yake. Naye alijaliwa na mavuno tele kila mwaka kwani Mungu hamwachi mja wake.

41. Mzee kipeke aliishi
A. na wazazi wake
B. kwa jirani zake
C. mbali mjini
D. peke yake.
42. Msemo '**kupata jiko**' katika taarifa unamaanisha
A. kuoa
B. kupika
C. kununua jiko
D. kupata mali.
43. Binti aliyemwoa mzee Kipeke
A. hakupendwa na yeyote
B. alikuwa mrembo
C. alipendwa na wachache tu
D. alitoka kijiji cha mbali.
44. Kinyume cha neno **fukara** kama lilivyotumika katika taarifa ni
A. maskini B. fakiri
C. mkwasi D. tajiri
45. Mzee Kipeke alilipataje shamba alilokuwa nalo?
A. Alirithi kutoka kwa wazazi wake
B. Alinunua kutoka kwa jirani
C. Alipewa na msamaria mwema
D. Alinyakua kwa nguvu.
46. Mzee alifanya jitihada katika shamba lake ili
A. aweza kusifiwa na wanakijiji
B. apate mavuno ya kuuza
C. apate fedha za kustarehe
D. aweze kuikimu familia yake.
47. Maneno 'Mungu hamwachi mja wake' katika taarifa ni mfano wa
A. tashibihi B. methali
C. nahau D. fumbo
48. Mzee Kipeke na mkewe walijaliwa watoto wangapi?
A. Mmoja. B. Wengi.
C. Wawili. D. Hakuna.
49. Ni nini kilichomfanya mzee Kipeke apange kuoa?
A. Alipenda watoto sana.
B. Alikuwa na mali mengi.
C. Alikuwa mwenye kiburi.
D. Alilemewa na maisha ya upweke.
50. Kutokana na taarifa hii, tunajifunza kuwa
A. ni heri kuishi kwa upweke
B. tunafaa kuwa na mali mengi
C. tunapaswa kuwa na bidii kazini
D. ushirikiano na wengine haufai.

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JARIBIO LA TATU

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha uchanque jibu sahihi kujazia nafasi wazi kuanzia 1-15

Mtaa _____ 1 _____ Macedonia unajulikana _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ kwa kuongoza katika upande _____ 4 _____ kilimo. Mtaa huu _____ 5 _____ wakulima _____ 6 _____ bidii za mchwa _____ 7 _____ kichuguu _____ 8 _____ mate. Wakulima hawa hukuza vyakula kama vile _____ 9 _____, _____ 10 _____ na pia _____ 11 _____. Wakulima _____ 12 _____ huuzza bidhaa _____ 13 _____ sokoni siku za _____ 14 _____ na _____ 15 _____.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. A. ya | B. la | C. wa | D. pa |
| 2. A. inchini | B. nchini | C. jini | D. chini |
| 3. A. kote | B. mwote | C. lote | D. pote |
| 4. A. la | B. ya | C. kwa | D. wa |
| 5. A. ina | B. una | C. kuna | D. pana |
| 6. A. zenye | B. lenye | C. penye | D. wenye |
| 7. A. ajengaye | B. achungaye | C. achunguzaye | D. ajuaye |
| 8. A. pa | B. kwa | C. la | D. mwa |
| 9. A. maboga | B. muboga | C. miboga | D. bongwa |
| 10. A. muhindi | B. makindi | C. mahindi | D. muindi |
| 11. A. maharagwe | B. muharagwe | C. muaragwe | D. muarage |
| 12. A. mingi | B. nyingi | C. wingi | D. wengi |
| 13. A. yao | B. zao | C. lao | D. kwao |
| 14. A. Alamisi | B. Aluhamisi | C. Alhamisi | D. Hamisi |
| 15. A. Jumaa | B. Ijumaa | C. Juma | D. Hujumaa |

Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, jibu kulingana na maagizo.

16. Neno 'kipepeo' liko katika ngeli ya
- A. KI-VI
 - B. LI-YA
 - C. A-WA
 - D. U-I
17. Nyumba ya mchwa huitwaje?
- A. Utandu
 - B. Kombe
 - C. Kizimba
 - D. Kichuguu.

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18. Akisami $\frac{3}{7}$ huitwaje?

- A. Thumni nne
- B. Subui tatu
- C. Thuluthi saba
- D. Subui nne

19. Mmea unaozaa kahawa unaitwa

- A. maomba
- B. mfenesi
- C. mbuni
- D. mkawia

20. Andika kwa wingi

Nyani amepewa ndizi.

- A. Manyani wamepewa ndizi.
- B. Manyani wamepewa mandizi.
- C. Nyani wamepewa mandizi.
- D. Nyani wamepewa ndizi.

21. Mtoto wa kondoo huitwa katama. Je, mtoto wa mbu huitwaje?

- A. Buu
- B. Kiwiliwili
- C. Kiluilui
- D. Kiwayi

22. Kamilisha methali: Asiyefunzwa na mamaye

- A. hufunzwa na babaye
- B. hufunzwa na watu
- C. hukosa yote
- D. hufunzwa na ulimwengu.

23. Ukuta _____ una ufa.

- A. hii
- B. huu

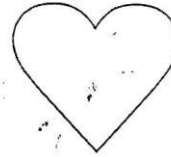
C. huyu

D. hili

24. Mtu anayefua vyuma anaitwaje?

- A. Sonara
- B. Mhunzi
- C. Mhasibu
- D. Tarishi

25. Taja jina la umbo hili.



- A. utao
- B. mshazari
- C. tao
- D. kopa

26. Gurudumu ni kwa gari kama vile _____ ni kwa kitanda.

- A. mguu
- B. mbao
- C. guu
- D. tendeguu

27. Ni shati _____ iliyovaliwa.

- A. ipi
- B. kipi
- C. lipi
- D. upi

28. Mwalimu alianguka sakafuni

- A. pu
- B. bum
- C. parr
- D. chubwi

29. Baba yake ni Simba. Hii inamaanisha

- A. ni mkubwa
- B. ni mkali
- C. ni mkaidi
- D. anaishi porini.

30. Mtoto huyu ni mlafi kama

- A. nguruwe
- B. mbwa
- C. nyani
- D. fisi.

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Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali-31 – 40

Hapo zamani za kale, Fisi na mwewe walikuwa marafiki wa kufa kuzikana. Walikula pamoja, wakatembea pamoja na wakafanya mambo yao yote kwa pamoja. Watoto wao pia walienziana sana na kila wakati, ungewapata wakicheza pamoja. Mwewe alitamani kuangua makinda wengine na hivyo basi aliyaabama mayai. Siku moja, baada ya kutoka mawindoni mwewe aliyakosa mayai yote kumi na mawili. Akawa na uchungu sana moyoni. Wana wa mwewe walimweleza kuwa fisi ndiye aliyekuwa chumbani mle. Mwewe alikasirika sana lakini hakutaka kumwonyesha rafikiye. Hapo mwewe akafanya mpango.

“Njoo twende angani nipaako, kule kumejaa mafuta mengi tena matamu sana. Kwa ulafi wake, fisi akafurahia sana jambo hilo. “Kamata ubawa wangu wa nyuma tupae” Mwewe alimwambia fisi. Bila kufikiria sana fisi alimkamata mwewe mkiani na pamoja wakapaa juu sana. Baada ya kufika kule mwewe alimwambia fisi aruke mwenyewe ili ashike yale mafuta lakini lo! Fisi alianguka ardhini na kuvunjika miguu ya nyuma. Hadi wa leo, Fisi ana miguu miwili ya nyuma mifupi kuliko ile ya mbele.

31. Hapo zamani za kale, fisi na _____ walikuwa marafiki.
A. kuku
B. kunguru
C. mwewe
D. paka.
32. Watoto wa fisi na wale wa mwewe _____ sana.
A. walichukiana
B. walienziana
C. walikaribiana
D. walifanana
33. Mwewe alitamani _____ makinda wengine.
A. kuwaangua B. kuzaa
C. kuugua D. kutoa
34. Mwewe alikuwa akitoka wapi alipokuja na kuyakosa mayai yake?
A. Angani
B. Malishoni
C. Mawindoni
D. Matembezini
35. Ni idadi ya mayai mangapi ya mwewe yaliyoibwa?
A. Kumi
B. Kumi na matatu
C. Kumi na moja
D. Kumi na mawili
36. Ni kina nani waliomweleza mwewe, mtu aliyeingia chumbani?
A. Wana wa mwewe
B. Wana wa fisi
C. Wana wa sungura
D. Wana wa kunguru

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37. Mwewe alipogundua kuwa fisi ndiye aliyeyaiba mayai yake
 A. alimwonyesha kuwa amekasirika
 B. alifanya mpango
 C. alimtetesha fisi sana
 D. alilia sana
38. Fisi aliposikia kuhusu mafuta matamu yaliyoko angani
 A. alikataa kata kata kupaa
 B. aliimba wimbo
 C. aliruka kwa furaha
 D. alifurahi sana
39. Hadi wa leo, miguu _____ ya fisi huwa mifupi.
 A. yote
 B. miwili
 C. mmoja
 D. mitatu
40. Kichwa kifaacho taarifa hii zaidi ni:
 A. Marafiki wa dhati
 B. Wana wa fisi
 C. Fisi na mwewe
 D. Wana wa mwewe

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 – 50

"Rhoda, Rhoda amka uende shuleni". Rhoda alisikia sauti ya mamake ikimwita kutoka nje ya chumba chake. Rhoda hakupenda hata kidogo kuenda shuleni siku ya Jumatatu hasa baada ya kucheza na marafiki zake siku ya Jumapili na kuenda kanisani. Lazima leo angetafuta njia na sababu ya kutoenda shuleni.

"Mama wee naumwa, aah, mgongo waniuma, tumbo yaniuma, mama wee nafa"....Rhoda alisema kwa sauti na kuangua kilio. Mama yake alijitoma chumbani kujionea mwenyewe. "Wasema eti wewe mgonjwa?" Mama mtu aliuzā. "Mama naumwa wee..." Rhoda alidakia huku akijigaragaza. "Toka basi twende hospitalini" mama Rhoda alisema. Rhoda alitoka kitandani na kunawa uso huku akijikokota. Walielekea garini na mama yake alimpeleka Rhoda hospitalini. Walipofika waliandamana hadi katika ofisi ya daktari, mwanangu ana maumivu, mdunge sindano mbili kwanza, ili maumivu yatulie." Wee, Rhoda aliposikia hivyo alitoka mbio na kuelekea kwenye lango kuu la hospitali. Hakuangalia nyuma. Mama yake na daktari walipigwa na butwaa.

41. Ni sahihi kusema kuwa
 A. Rhoda hakupenda kwenda shuleni siku ya Jumanne
 B. Rhoda hakupenda kuenda shuleni siku ya Jumatatu
 C. Rhoda alipenda shule yao sana
 D. Rhoda hakuamka kabisa asubuhi
42. Ni nani aliyemwita Rhoda asubuhi?
 A. Baba yake
 B. Dada yake
 C. Mama yake
 D. Kaka yake

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43. Siku ya Jumapili, Rhoda
- hakuenda kanisani
 - alicheza na dada yake
 - alilala fo fo fo
 - alicheza na marafiki zake
44. Rhoda alidai eti aliumwa na sehemu gami ya mwili?
- Kichwa
 - fumbo
 - Miguu
 - Meno
45. Ni kweli kusema kuwa
- Rhoda hakuwa mgojwa kabisa
 - Rhoda alikuwa anaumwa sana
 - Rhoda alipenda kudungwa sindano
 - Rhoda alikataa kwenda hospitalini
46. Rhoda alipoambiwa na mama yake qamke ili apelekwe hospitalini
- alipiga mswaki
 - alinawa uso
 - alioga mwili
 - aliosha miguu
47. Mama na Rhoda walipofika hospitalini, Mama alimwuliza daktari kwanza alifanyie Rhoda nini?
- Anoe tembe mbili ameze.
 - Amlaze kitanani ili apumzike.
 - Asimdungwe sindano.
 - Amdunge sindano mbili.
48. Aliposikia eti atadungwa sindano, Rhoda
- alitoka mbio na kuelekea langoni
 - alijikokota na kuumwa sana
 - alifurahia jambo hilo
 - alienda shuleni
49. Daktari na mama Rhoda walipotazama jinsi Rhoda alifanya baada ya kuagizwa sindano
- walimpongeza sana
 - walifurahia sana
 - walishangaa sana
 - walimkimbiza Rhoda
50. Ni methali gani inayomfaa sana mama Rhoda
- Akili ni mali
 - Mwenye nguu mpishe
 - Asiyesikia la mkuu huvunjika guu
 - Ngoja ngoja huumiza matumbo

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KISWAHILI DARASA TANO JARIBIO LA NNE

Chagua jibu sahihi kujaza mianya 1-15 katika kifungu kifuatacho.

Msimu _____ 1 _____ kiangazi ulikuwa _____ 2 _____. Majani ya miti yalikauka kwa kukosa maji. Wanyama _____ 3 _____ hawakuachwa nyuma. Wengi _____ 4 _____ walikufa kwa sababu ya kukosa maji na lishe. Wanadamu nao walikonda kama _____ 5 _____. Hakuna kitu chochote _____ 6 _____ kilisazwa na ukame _____ 7 _____. Msimu wa masika nao _____ 8 _____ sana. Kwa _____ 9 _____ mrefu, mvua haikuwa _____ 10 _____. Kila mmoja _____ 11 _____ alitamani sana msimu wa mvua kuu uanze _____ 12 _____ watu pamoja na wanyama _____ 13 _____ lishe. Sura ya _____ 14 _____ ilibadilika na kuwa ya kutamausha. Hapo _____ 15 _____ nilipotambua kuwa maji ni uhai maishani.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. ya | B. la | C. mwa | D. wa |
| 2. A. umeanza | B. limeanza | C. imeanza | D. utanza |
| 3. A. nayo | B. nao | C. naye | D. nalo |
| 4. A. wao | B. wenu | C. yao | D. zao |
| 5. A. mshipi | B. mti | C. ng'onda | D. sindano |
| 6. A. ambalo | B. ambacho | C. ambayo | D. ambao |
| 7. A. huyo | B. hao | C. hio | D. huo |
| 8. A. ilikawia | B. ilichelewa | C. ulichelewa | D. zilichelewa |
| 9. A. mda | B. muda | C. siku | D. wiki |
| 10. A. imenysha | B. umenysha | C. limenysha | D. mmenysha |
| 11. A. wenu | B. wao | C. yetu | D. wetu |
| 12. A. ili | B. iwapo | C. kwani | D. lakini |
| 13. A. wapate | B. mpate | C. zipate | D. kipate |
| 14. A. nji | B. nchi | C. inchi | D. inji |
| 15. A. ndipo | B. ndio | C. ndilo | D. ndiko |

Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, jibu kulingana na maagizo.

16. Maana ya msembo 'kula mwata' ni
 A. kujawa na mori
 B. kushushwa cheo
 C. kupata ufanisi
 D. kukosa ulilolitarajia.
17. Chagua sentensi iliyoakifishwa vizuri.
 A. Sholei, Lari na Marimba ni marafiki wa dhati.

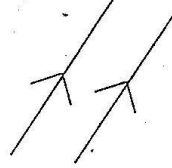
- B. Sholei, Lari, na Marimba ni marafiki wa dhati.
 C. Sholei, Lari na Marimba ni marafiki wa dhati.
 D. Sholei, Lari, na Marimba, ni marafiki wa dhati.
18. Ni neno gani lililofaa katika orodha hii?
 A. Jezi
 B. Zulia

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- C. Shubaka
D. Dari
19. Elfu tisini na tisa mia sita na tisa kwa tarakimu ni
A. 99 906 B. 99609
C. 96606 D. 90699
20. Chagua sentensi iliyo na kiambishi 'ki' cha udogo;
A. Kisu chenye makali ni hiki
B. Kila nimtembeleapo simpati
C. Kijibwa chenyewe kilifia majini
D. Kiatu hicho ni kizuri sana.
21. Tumia kivumishi cha kipekee 'ote' kujaza nafasi.
Maji _____ yametumiwa kupikia.
A. yoyote B. lote
C. zote D. yote
22. Andika wingi wa: **Jembe lenye makali ni hili**
A. Majembe yenye makali ni haya
B. Jembe zenye makali ni hizi
C. Majembe zenye makali ni hizi
D. Jembe yenye makali ni hizi.
23. Ni kitenzi gani kilicho katika kauli ya kutendewa?
A. Chochea B. Tilia
C. Pigia D. Fuliwa
24. Kamilisha sentensi kwa jibu sahihi
Mimi _____ niliyetumwa sokoni.
A. ndiye B. ndimi
C. ndio D. ndinyi
25. Ni kifaa kipi kati ya hivi hakipatikani katika karakana?
A. Utepe B. Parafujo
C. Upote D. Nyundo

26. Umbo hili huitwaje?



- A. Mistari sambamba
B. Mistari shazari
C. Mistari zigizagi
D. Mistari sulubu
27. Kanusha sentensi: **Tutaimba wakati wa sherehe.**
A. Hatuimbi wakati wa sherehe
B. Hatutaimba wakati wa sherehe
C. Hatukuimba wakati wa sherehe
D. Hatujaimba wakati wa sherehe
28. Chagua kivumishi cha idadi katika sentensi hii:
Miti michache ilipandwa siku hiyo.
A. hiyo B. ilipandwa
C. michache D. miti
29. Jaza pengo kwa kutumia kirejeshi '-amba'
Mfuko _____ ulipotea ni wako.
A. ambao
B. ambayo
C. ambawo
D. ambazo
30. Ni sentensi gani iliyo sahihi kisarafu?
A. Wewe ndiyo utakaotuzwa.
B. Nyinyi ndiwe mtakaoimba.
C. Sisi ndiyo tutakaofagia
D. Yeye ndiye aliyefika.

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Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 – 40

Jumba la kongamano shuleni mwetu lilijaa watu mithili ya siafu. Iiki wa ni siku ya wazazi shuleni mwetu. Mwendo wa saa mbili za asubuhi, wazazi wote, wake kwa waume, walianza kufululiza shuleni. Nasi wanafunzi tulikuwa tumemaliza matayarisho yote na kila kitu kilionekana nadhifu. Tuling'ara kwa sare zetu ambazo zilikuwa safi bila doa lolote. Kila aliyetuona alijua kuwa tulikuwa tayari kwa shughuli zote za siku hiyo.

Mwendo wa saa tano za asubuhi, mgeni wa heshima, ambaye alikuwa ni mkuu wa elimu jimboni mwetu, aliwasili shuleni. Sote **tulimlaki** kwa shangwe vifijo na nderemo. Tulipiga makofi na kuimba nyimbo za kutumbuiza. Waliandamana na mwalimu mkuu hadi ofisini mwake, kisha wakaungana na wazazi walimu na wanafunzi baadaye ili kutekeleza shughuli ya siku hiyo. Tilituzwa tuzo mbalimbali katika nyanja za elimu, michezo na usafi wa mazingira. Ilikuwa ni siku ambayo sitaisahau aushini mwangu.

31. Shughuli iliyotajwa katika taarifa iliitokea wapi?
A. Kanisani B. Sokoni
C. Shuleni D. Ofisini
32. '.....lilijaa watu mithili ya siafu'. Huu ni mfanjo wa.
A. nahau B. tashbihi
C. fumbo D. methali
33. Wazazi walianza kuingia shuleni saa ngapi?
A. Saa mbili B. Saa tatu
C. Saa moja D. Saa nne
34. Neno 'sare' katika taarifa linamaanisha
A. nguo za kuchezea
B. nguo ambazo ni mpya
C. mavazi rasmi ya shule
D. mavazi meupe
35. Mgeni wa heshima alikuwa ni
A. gavana wa jimbo
B. mwalimu mkuu
C. mmojawapo wa wazazi
D. mkuu wa elimu jimboni
36. Mgeni wa heshima alilakiwa kwa njia zifuatazo ila
A. kuimba nyimbo
B. kukunja sura
C. kupiga makofi
D. vifijo na nderemo
37. Wafuatao walihudhuria hafla iliyotajwa ila
A. walimu
B. wazazi
C. wanafunzi
D. madaktari
38. Ni nani aliyehandamana na mgeni wa heshima?
A. Mwalimu wa zamu
B. Naibu wa mwalimu mkuu
C. Mwalimu mkuu
D. Mwakilishi wa wazazi
39. Neno '**tulimlaki**' katika taarifa lina maana ipi?
A. Tulimkaribisha B. Tulimlize
C. Tulimsuta D. Tulimtukuzi
40. Kichwa kifaacho taarifa hii ni:
A. Umuhimu wa elimu
B. Siku ya wazazi shuleni mwetu.
C. Sherehe nyumbani mwetu
D. Sherehe za sikukuu

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Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 – 50

Tunapofanya jambo lolote maishani, ni sharti tuwe na lengo. Mtu ambaye hana lengo maishani hawezi kupata ufanisi. Kwa mfano, pale mkulima anapopanda mbegu ardhini, lengo lake huwa ni kupata mavuno ya kuridhisha hatimaye. Lengo la dereva nalo huwa ni kumfikisha **abiria** mahali anapokwenda. Naye daktari hua na lengo la kuhakikisha kuwa amempa mgonjwa tiba anayostahili kumpa ili apone au apate nafuu.

Vivyo hivyo, lengo kuu la mwanafunzi anapoenda shuleni huwa ni kupata ufanisi katika masomo. Elimu nayo humfaidi mwanafunzi aliye tayari kuipokea. Aghalabu elimu humwezesha mwanafunzi kujieleza kwa ufasaha mbele ya watu, kujikimu maishani na pia kuwa mtu mwenye maadili. Mtu akiwa na maadili, yeye huepa vitendo viovu kama vile wizi, uasherati, utumiaji wa mihadarati na kadhalika. Hivyo basi, ni muhimu sana tuwe na lengo wakati tunapotekeleza jambo fulani.

41. Neno jingine lenye maana sawa na lengo ni
A. nia B. wito
C. upendo D. shughuli
42. Mtu asipokuwa na lengo maishani hatapata
A. aibu B. pongezi
C. ufanisi D. shukrani
43. Mkulima huwa na lengo la
A. kutopata mavuno
B. kupata maradhi
C. kupata mvua
D. kupata mavuno
44. Neno 'abiria' katika taarifa linamaanisha
A. watu wanaosafiri kwa gari
B. dereva wa matwana
C. watu wanaotembea
D. watu wanaoendesha magari
45. Lengo la daktari huwa ni kumfanya mgonjwa
A. afe B. apone
C. atamaukwe D. akonde
46. Elimu humfaidi mwanafunzi
A. aliye wa utovu wa nidhamu
B. mwenye kiburi
C. aliye tayari kuifaidi
D. asiyejua maana yake
47. Elimu humwezesha msomi kufanya haya yote ila
A. kujieleza kwa ufasaha
B. kuwa na maadili
C. kujikimu maishani
D. kuwa na kiburi
48. Ni kitendo kipi kiovu hakijatajwa katika taarifa?
A. Kutumia mihadarati
B. Ubakaji
C. Kuiba
D. Uasherati
49. Lengo la mwanafunzi kuenda shuleni ni
A. kupata ufanisi
B. kuzua kero
C. kujua wizi
D. kucheza sana
50. Kichwa kifaacho taarifa hii ni
A. Manufaa ya elimu
B. Njia za usafiri
C. Umuhimu wa kuwa na lengo
D. Maadili katika jamii

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Chagua jibu sahihi kujaza mianya 1-15 katika kifungu kifuatacho.

Rehema ni mwanafunzi wa darasa _____ 1 _____ tano . Ana bidii kama ya mchwa
ajengaye _____ 2 _____. Husoma kwa bidii _____ 3 _____ hapendi kushika _____ 4 _____ pale
anapofanya mtihani _____ 5 _____. Isitoshe, yeye ni kielelezo _____ 6 _____ kwa wenzake
kitabia. _____ 7 _____ na kuwa mwenye bidii, Rehema ni mwanafunzi mwadilifu, _____ 8 _____
mwenye nidhamu. Daima, hapendi kujihusisha na wanafunzi _____ 9 _____ na tabia
mbovu kwani anafahamu fika kuwa nazi mbovu _____ 10 _____.

Anapotoka shuleni kila _____ 11 _____, Rehema huwasaidia wazazi _____ 12 _____
kufanya kazi za pale nyumbani kama vile kuosha nguo, vyombo na kupiga nyumba
_____ 13 _____. Nao wazazi humpa ushauri _____ 14 _____ manufaa sana kwake. Daima, wao
humkumbusha kuwa asiyesikia la mkuu _____ 15 _____.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A.za | B.ya | C.cha | D.la |
| 2. A.kichuguu | B.kombe | C.mzinga | D.zeriba |
| 3. A.ili | B.kwa sababu | C.mpaka | D.kama |
| 4. A.mguu | B.kichwa | C.mkija | D.tumbo |
| 5. A.wowote | B.lolote | C.yoyote | D.chochote |
| 6. A.njema | B.kibora | C.vyema | D.bora |
| 7. A.Isitoshe | B.Mradi | C.Bali | D.Mbali |
| 8. A.ila | B.tena | C.licha | D.kwani |
| 9. A.walio | B.waliye | C.waliyo | D.walie |
| 10. A.huuzwa ghali | B.haina faida | C.kamwuzie mjinga | D.harabu ya nzima |
| 11. A.alfajiri | B.macheo | C.jioni | D.usiku |
| 12. A.yake | B.wake | C.zake | D.lake |
| 13. A.deki | B.pasi | C.rangi | D.sakafu |
| 14. A.mwenye | B.yenye | C.wenyewe | D.wenye |
| 15. A.hujuta majuto | B.hupata mjukuu | C.huvunjika guu | D.hupata taabu |

Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, jibu kulingana na maagizo.

16. Ni ipi si zana ya vita?
A. Upote B. Uta
C. Manati D. Patasi
17. Mavazi rasmi yanayovalwa na wanafunzi shuleni huitwa
A. jezi B. sare
C. joho D. bulibuli

18. Andika umoja wa: Wazee wenye hekima watatuzwa
A. Wazee wenye hekima mtatuzwa.
B. Mzee wenye hekima atatuzwa.
C. Mzee mwenye hekima watatuzwa.
D. Mzee mwenye hekima atatuzwa.

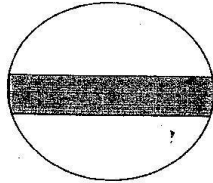
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19. Alama hii ya barabarani inamaanisha



- A. mzunguko
- B. njia panda
- C. kuna mteremko
- D. hakuna kuegesha gari

20. Kanusha sentensi : Tukila wali huo tutashiba sana.

- A. Tusipokula wali huo hatutashiba sana.
- B. Tusipoula wali huo hatutashiba sana
- C. Tukila wali huo hatutashiba sana.
- D. Tusipokula wali huo tutashiba sana.

21. Jaza pengo kwa maneno yafaayo. Mtu _____ mzungo _____ ni huyu.

- A. mwenye, yenyewe
- B. enye, wenyewe
- C. mwenye, mwenyewe
- D. yenye, yenyewe

22. Kamilisha methali : Usiwatukane wakunga

- A. kabla ya kuvuka mto
- B. mambo kangaja huenda yakaja
- C. usije kujuta baadaye
- D. na kizazi kingalipo

23. Ni nomino ipi haijalinganishwa kikamilifu na ngeli yake?

- A. Kifuu - Ki-Vi
- B. Kibogoyo - Ki-Vi
- C. Mtoto - A - Wa
- D. Barabara - I - Zi

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24. Chagua kivumishi cha sifa katika sentensi hii;

Mtoto mlafi alikila chakula chote.
A. chakula B. chote
C. mlafi D. mtoto

25. Ni upi si uundaji sahihi wa nomino kutokana na kitenzi?

- A. Upishi - mapishi
- B. Panda - upanzi
- C. Lima - kilimo
- D. Andika - mwandishi

26. Ni sentensi ipi iliyoakifishwa vizuri?

- A. Rehema rafiki yangu ni mkristo.
- B. Mbona unamliza mtoto hivyo.
- C. Machungwa, maembe, na ndimu ni matunda.
- D. Jina lako ni nani?

27. Chagua tashbihi isiyo sahihi

- A. Takatifu kama malaika.
- B. Aminika kama mchana.
- C. Safi kama nyota
- D. Mpole kama njiwa

28. Jibu la salamu 'makiwa' ni

- A. tunayo B. asante
- C. binuru D. alamsiki

29. Tumia 'ote' kujaza pengo.

Vitanda _____ ni vipya
A. zote B. yote
C. nyote D. vyote

30. Chagua sentensi iliyo sahihi kisarufi.

- A. Mimi ndiwe niliyetumwa.
- B. Mtu huyu ndiye mgeni wa heshima.
- C. Sisi ndiye tuliyeimba vizuri.
- D. Wewe ndiyo utakayetuzwa.

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Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 – 40

Fuso na Bobi walikuwa marafiki wa kufa kuzikana. Walifaana kwa jambo lolote, wakati wa mvua na ule wa jua. Waama wanakijiji wote waliwavulia kofia kwa sababu ya kuudumisha urafiki wao. Hata hivyo, wanaume hao wawili, ambao pia walikuwa majirani, walikuwa na hila moja tu. Nalo ni kuwa walikuwa hawajaoa. Waliishi maisha ya upweke ijapokuwa walishirikiana vizuri. Walikuwa wenye bidii na walivuna vinono kutokana na kazi ya ukulima walioifanya. Wakati mmoja wao alipotaka kuenda safari, alimkabidhi mwenzake mali yake ili amlindie. Tabia hii iliendelea kwa miaka ayami bila bugudha yoyote. Hata hivyo, Fuso alianza kupatwa na tamaa.

Siku moja, Bobi alikuwa na safari ya mbali. Kama kawaida alimwendea mwenzake kumkabidhi mali yake. Alimwachia sanduku la chuma ambalo alilitumia kuwekea pesa zake. Kisha akaenda safari yake. Baada ya juma moja, Bobi alirudi kutoka safarini na akamwendea rafiki yake ili ampe sanduku lake. Hata hivyo, mwenzake alimfahamisha kwa huzuni, " panya walilivamia sanduku lako, wakalia pamoja na pesa zilizokuwa ndani" Bobi alipandwa na mori kwani alijua kuwa mwenzake alikuwa akimchezea akili. Hata hivyo, hakuzungumza chochote, ila alinyamaza na akarudi kwake.

Baada ya siku chache, Fuso alikuwa na safari ya kuenda mjini. Aliwachukua ng'ombe wake wawili akawakabidhi rafikiye Bobi, ambaye aliahidi kuwachunga. Aliporudi kutoka safarini, Fuso alienda kuwachukua ng'ombe wake. Rafikiye alimjibu " nasikitika kukujulisha kuwa ng'ombe wako wote wawili waliliwa na mwewe" Fuso alishangaa kuwa mwewe angeweza kumla ng'ombe ilhali yu hai. Hata hivyo, hakuuliza swali kwani alijua kuwa mwenzake alikuwa akilipiza kisasi.

31. Sentensi ya kwanza inaashiria kuwa Fuso na Bobi walikuwa
- A. marafiki walaghai
 - B. marafiki wasioaminiana
 - C. marafiki wa dhati
 - D. adui wa kufa kuzikana
32. Maneno 'waliwavulia kofia' katika taarifa yanamaanisha
- A. waliwaogopa
 - B. waliwaheshimu
 - C. waliwachukia
 - D. waliwapongeza
33. Ni kasoro gani ambayo Fuso na Bobi walikuwa nayo?
- A. Hawakuwa wameoa
 - B. Walikuwa wavivu
 - C. Walienda safari za mbali
 - D. Walipenda anasa
34. Bobi na Fuso walifanya kazi ya
- A. udereva
 - B. uvuvi
 - C. utabibu
 - D. kilimo
35. Ni jambo lipi marafiki hawa walifanya wakati mmoja wao alikuwa na safari?
- A. Kila mmoja alifungia mali yake kwake.

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- B. Kila mmoja alimkabidhi mwenzake mali yake amlindie
- C. Kila mmoja alienda bila kumjulisha mwenzake.
- D. Kila mmoja alifanya shughuli yenyewekuwā ya siri
36. Maneno '**miaka ayami**' katika taarifa yamaanisha
- A. miaka michache
- B. miaka kumi
- C. miaka mingi
- D. miaka mitano
37. Bobi alitumia sanduku kwa kazi gani?
- A. Kuwekea nafaka
- B. Kuwekea chakula
- C. Kuhifadhi nguo
- D. Kuwekea pesa
38. Fuso alikosa kumpa mwenzake sanduku lake kwa madai kuwa
- A. lilikuwa limeliwa na panya
- B. lilikuwa limeliwa na mwewe
- C. lilikuwa limeibwa na wezi
- D. lilikuwa limepotea kimiujiza
39. Bobi alikasirika kwa sababu
- A. mwenzake hakuwa ametunza sanduku lake vyema
- B. alijua kuwa mwenzake alikuwa akimdanganya
- C. mwenzake pia alipanga safari
- D. Fuso aliiba mavuno yake
40. Kutokana na taarifa hii, tunajifunza kuwa
- A. kilimo ni kazi yenye faida
- B. hatufai kuwaacha watu kulinda mali yetu
- C. safari za mbali hazifai kamwe
- D. tunapaswakuwamarafiki waaminifu

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 – 50

Wahenga walisema kuwa heshima si utumwa. Hivyo basi, hatupaswi kulichukulia jambo hili kama jukumu kubwa kwetu. Kujiheshimu na pia kuwaheshimu wengine ni jambo muhimu maishani. Jamii ambayo watu wake huheshimiana huwa na maendeleo yasiyo na kifani. Hebu tujiulize. Je, ingekuwaje iwapo hakungekuwa na heshima katika jamii? Mambo yangukuwa ya kustaajabisha. Watu wangewaua wengine, waibe mali ya wenzao na wakoseane mazungumzo halisi.

Kwa mfano, watoto wana **wajibu** wa kuwaheshimu wazazi wao nyumbani. Hili huweza kutekelezwa kwa kutii maagizo. Pia, watoto hawapaswi kuwazungumzia wazazi kama watu wa **hirimu** yao. Wanapaswa kufanya hivyo kwa kutumia maneno ya heshima. Nao wazazi wakiheshimiwa wasijigambe ila pia wao warudishe mkono kwa kuwaheshimu wanao pia. Wasiwatese wala kuwadhulumu kwa kuwanyima chakula, matibabu, elimu, mazingira bora na kadhalika. Heshima ya watoto isiishie pale nyumbani bali iendelezwe mahali popote watoto waendapo. Kwa mfano, wakiwa shuleni wazazi wao huwa ni walimu. Hivyo basi, wawape na heshima na taadhima kuu. Wafanye lile waambiwalo kikamilifu. Njjani, watoto wawaamkue wakuu wao kwa heshima wala wasipishane njia nao kama bubu bila kunena lolote, hata salamu. Wazazi nao sharti watekeleze jukumu lao la kuwafundisha wanao heshima tangu utotoni.

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41. Jamii hufaidika vipi watu wanapoheshimiana?
 A. Huwa na wizi mwingi
 B. Huwa na mauaji ya halaiki
 C. Huwa na maendeleo mengi
 D. Watu huwadharau wengine
42. Neno 'wajibu' katika taarifa linamaanisha
 A. jukumu B. tatizo
 C. hamu D. sheria
43. Vitendovifuatavyo husababishwa na ukosefu wa heshima katika jamii ila
 A. mauaji ya watu
 B. kusalimiana kwa taadhima
 C. wizi wa vitu vya wengine
 D. ukosefu wa mazungumzo mema
44. Neno 'hirimu' limepigwiwa mstari katika taarifa. Linamaanisha
 A. miaka
 B. watoto
 C. rika
 D. wavyele
45. Watoto huonyesha heshima kwa wazazi wao kwa
 A. kutenda kinyume na maagizo
 B. kuzungumza kwa utukutu
 C. kukataa masomo
 D. kutii maagizo yao
46. Mwandishi anawashauri wazazi warudishe shukrani kwa
 A. kuwaheshimu wanao pia
 B. Kujigamba mbele ya watu
 C. kuwadhulumu watoto
 D. kujipiga kifua
47. Watoto huweza kudhulumiwa kwa njia hizi ila
 A. kunyimwa matibabu
 B. kunyimwa elimu
 C. kunyimwa mihadarati
 D. kunyimwa chakula
48. Kulingana na taarifa, watoto wanapaswa kudhihirisha heshima
 A. nyumbani pekee
 B. mahali popote waendapo
 C. shuleni tu pekee
 D. wanapopishana njia tu
49. Mwandishi anasema kuwa watoto wanapaswa kufunzwa kuwa na heshima
 A. kuanzia utotoni mwao
 B. wanapoenda shuleni
 C. wanapofikia utu uzima
 D. wanapojua kuongea
50. Kichwa kifaacho taarifa hii zaidi ni
 A. Jukumu la wazazi
 B. Haki za watoto
 C. Umuhimu wa salamu
 D. Heshima katika jamii

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Lined writing area for student responses.

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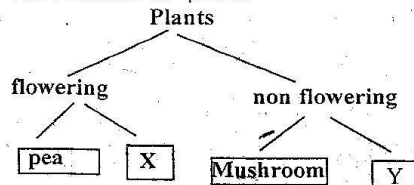
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SCIENCE

PLANTS

- Which one of the following plants stores food in the stem?
 - Carrot
 - Irish potato
 - Sweet potato
 - Onion
- Which of the following groups only consists of non-flowering plants?
 - Pine, Cedar, Cypress
 - Sugar cane, Sisal, Onion
 - Cedar, Moss, Kale
 - Carrot, Cassava, Peas
- Which of the following groups of plants have the same type of root system?
 - Tomato, Maize, Peas
 - Bean, Black jack, Cabbage
 - Groundnuts, Rice, Sugar cane
 - Millet, Cassava, Carrot.
- Which one of the following groups consists of only plants with fibrous roots?
 - Cowpeas, maize, wheat
 - Rice, millet, maize
 - Carrot, millet, wheat
 - Cowpeas, rice, carrot

- The chart below shows a simple classification of plants



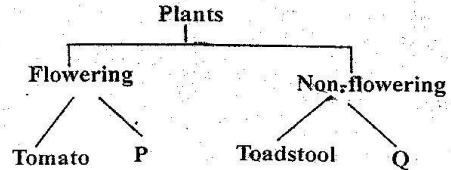
Which one of the following pairs represent X and Y respectively?

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| X | Y |
| A. Fern | Algae |
| B. Wheat | Cypress |
| C. Bean | Maize |
| D. Moss | Pawpaw |
- Which one of the following plants is non-flowering?
 - Mushroom
 - Grass
 - Cactus
 - Onion

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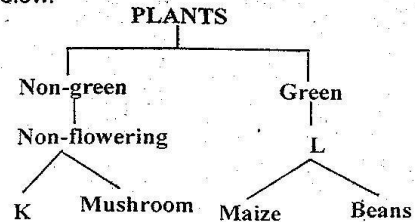
- The chart below represents a simple classification of plants



Which plants are represented by P and Q?

P	Q
A. Fern	Moss
B. Banana	Fern
C. Moss	Mushroom
D. Grass	Banana

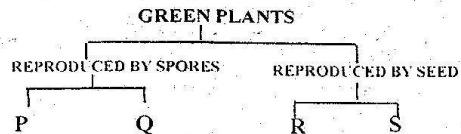
- Study the classification of plants in the chart below.



Choose the correct pair that would be represented by K and L.

K	L
A. Fern	Mosses
B. Lichens	Monocotyledons
C. Pine	Dicotyledons
D. Toadstool	Flowering

- Study the classification of plants represented by the chart below and answer the question that follows.



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The labels P, Q, R and S could represent:

	P	Q	R	S
A.	Moss	Fern	Pea	Millet
B.	Fern	Pea	Millet	Moss
C.	Millet	Moss	Fern	Pea
D.	Pea	Fern	Moss	Millet

10. Which one of the following types of roots are found in onion plants?

- A. Fibrous roots
- B. Adventitious roots
- C. Prop roots
- D. Tap roots

11. The following are functions of roots:

- (i) Holding plants firmly in the soil
- (ii) Storage of food
- (iii) Absorption of water and mineral salts
- (iv) Breathing

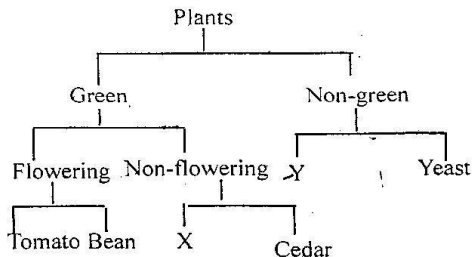
Which of the functions are performed by all roots?

- A. (i), (iii)
- B. (ii), (iii)
- C. (i), (ii)
- D. (iii), (iv)

12. The type of modified roots found in mangroves are called.

- A. Breathing
- B. Prop
- C. Buttress
- D. Clasping

13. The chart below represents a simplified classification of plants.



Which plants are represented by X and Y?

	X	Y
A.	Cypress	Mushroom
B.	Sugarcane	Toadstool
C.	Moss	Fern
D.	Grass	Bread mould

14. The following are functions of stems .

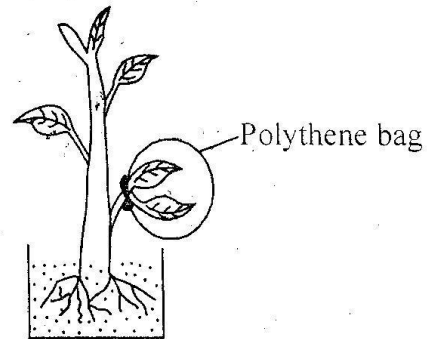
- (i) Support the shoot
- (ii) Storage of food

- (iii) Transport water to the leaves
- (iv) Manufacture food for the plant.

Which functions are performed by all stems?

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (iii) and (iv)
- C. (i) and (iii)
- D. (ii) and (iv)

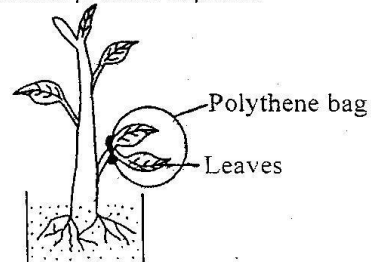
15. Fatuma covered a leafy branch of a potted plant with a dry polythene bag as shown in the diagram below



She later observed water droplets forming inside the polythene bag after leaving the setup in the hot sun for sometime. Water droplets appeared in the polythene bag due to

- A. Transpiration and condensation
- B. Evaporation and condensation
- C. Photosynthesis and evaporation
- D. Evaporation and saturation

16. The setup below was used to investigate a certain process in plants.



The process was

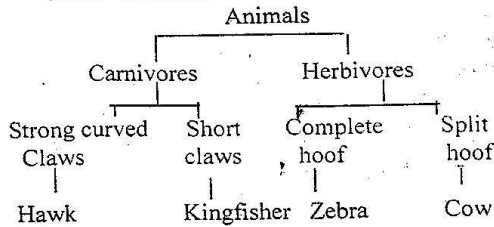
- A. Condensation
- B. Transpiration
- C. Saturation
- D. Evaporation

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ANIMALS

1. The chart below shows classification of some animals.

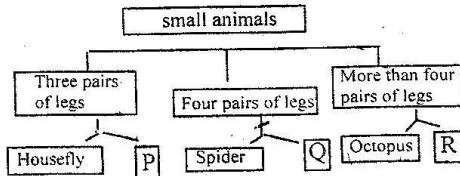


Which of the following were used in the classification?

- Body covering and food eaten
- Food eaten and type of foot
- Body covering and type of foot
- Number of legs and type of movement.

2. A termite differs from a spider in that
- A termite has three body parts while spider has two.
 - A termite has simple eyes while a spider has compound eyes
 - A termite has eight legs while a spider has six
 - A termite is segmented while a spider is not segmented.

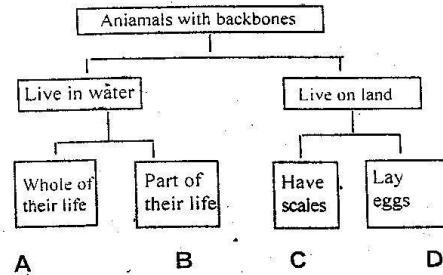
3. The chart below shows a classification of small animals according to the number of legs.



Which animals are represented by P, Q and R?

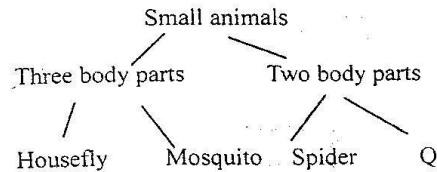
	P	Q	R
A.	Bee	Tick	Centipede
B.	Grasshopper	Wasp	Caterpillar
C.	Mosquito	Bedbug	Sea urchin
D.	Butterfly	Flea	Millipede

4. The classification chart below was used by some pupils to classify animals they had observed.



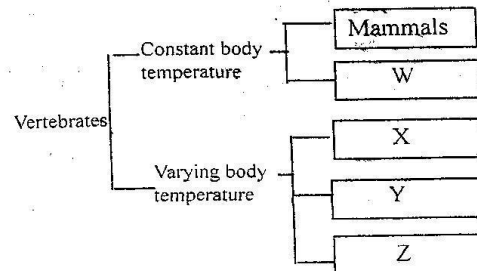
Into which of the groups would they classify a frog?

5. Some pupils used the chart shown below to group animals they had collected.



Which one of the following is represented by Q?

- Weevil
 - Flea
 - Tick
 - Bedbug
6. Which one of the following Invertebrate does not have similar characteristics with others?
- Slug
 - Wasp
 - Mosquito
 - Housefly
7. The chart below shows a simple classification of vertebrates.



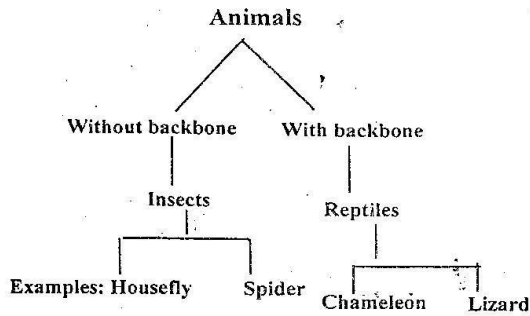
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Which one of the following groups of vertebrates does W represent?

- A. Reptiles B. Fish
C. Amphibians D. Birds

8. A pupil classified some animals as shown in the chart below.



Which of the following animals was NOT classified correctly?

- A. Housefly B. Spider
C. Chameleon D. Lizard

9. Sankuri classified some of the animals he had seen during a visit to a National Park into two groups using a certain characteristic.

Group I	Group II
Lizard	Mouse
Frog	Ostrich
Crocodile	Leopard

Which one of the following shows the characteristics that Sankuri used?

Group I	Group II
A. Carnivore	Herbivore
B. Lay eggs	Bear their young alive
C. Body temperature varies	Body temperature constant
D. Do not care for their young	Care for their young

10. From the following pairs of insects select the pair which both insects suck blood.

- A. Housefly and grasshopper
B. Cockroach and mosquito
C. Grasshopper and Cockroach
D. Mosquito and Tse Tse fly

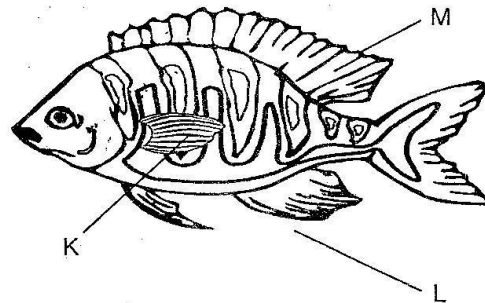
11. Which one of the following small animal coil when in danger?

- A. Centipede B. Millipede
C. Snail D. Bee

12. Which one of the following small animal's colour matches the surrounding environment when in motion.

- A. Spider B. Chameleon
C. Moth D. Snake

13. The diagram below represents a fish.



The fins K, L, M are

- | | K | L | M |
|----|----------|----------|----------|
| A. | Pelvic | Dorsal | Pectoral |
| B. | Pectoral | Pelvic | Dorsal |
| C. | Dorsal | Pelvic | Pectoral |
| D. | Pelvic | Pectoral | Dorsal |

14. Which one of the following animals is NOT CORRECTLY matched with its characteristics?

Animals	Characteristics
A. Frog	Moist skin, lays eggs, vary body temperature
B. Ostrich	Feathers, lays eggs, constant body temperature.
C. Bat	Hair, gives birth to young, Constant body temperature.
D. Snake	Scales, lays eggs, constant body temperature

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15. Which one of the following animals is correctly matched with the number of legs it has?

Animals	Number of legs
A. Tick	8
B. Spider	6
C. Crab	6
D. Praying mantis	8

16. Which one of the following is NOT CORRECTLY matched with the structures that cover its body?

Animal	Structure
A. Rat	Hair
B. Snake	Scales
C. Porcupine	Spines
D. Bat	Feathers

17. Which one of the following animals has the same number of legs as the tick?
 A. Weevil B. Crab
 C. Scorpion D. Cockroach

18. From the following groups of animals, choose the one that consists of mammals only.
 A. Bat, squirrel, tortoise, porcupine.
 B. Whale, rabbit, bat, kangaroo
 C. Whale, hedgehog, owl, salamander
 D. elephant, python, lion, antelope

19. From the following groups of animals, choose the one that consists of reptiles only.
 A. Python, frog, millepede
 B. Chameleon, crocodile, tortoise
 C. Earthworm, snake, lizard
 D. Newt, roundworm, salamander

20. Which one of the following is true about fish, reptiles and amphibians? They have
 A. Scales
 B. Gills
 C. Varying body temperature
 D. External fertilization

21. Which one of the following groups of small animals consists of members with similar characteristics?
 A. Bee, ladybird beetle, housefly
 B. Moth, tick, ant
 C. Butterfly, spider, praying mantis

D. Grasshopper, scorpion, termite.

22. Which one of the following animals is NOT a mammal?

A. Hippopotamus B. Bat
 C. Whale D. Shark

23. A certain animal lays eggs, has scales and the body temperature varies with the surrounding. The animal is likely to be a

A. Snake B. Platypus
 C. Toad D. Duck

24. Which one of the following is not a vertebrate?

A. Chameleon B. Rat
 C. Snail D. Lizard

25. A chameleon shoots out its tongue to

A. Taste food B. Locate food
 C. Catch food D. Cool itself

26. Which one of the following statements is true about ALL insects? They

A. have two body parts
 B. breathe through gills
 C. have three body parts
 D. Have wings

27. Which one of the following animals is CORRECTLY matched with its breathing organ?

Animal	Breathing organ
A. Whale	Lungs
B. Tilapia	Nostrils
C. Bat	Spiracles
D. Locust	Skin

28. On a cold day, most birds raise their feathers to

A. Allow air to escape from their bodies
 B. Allow distribution of heat in the body
 C. Avoid losing heat from their bodies
 D. Generate heat

29. An animal Q lays eggs that hatch in water. Animal Q is most likely a

A. Moth B. Mosquito
 C. Grasshopper D. Housefly

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30. The streamlined body of a fish is useful to it when it is
- A. Moving B. Breathing
C. Breeding D. Feeding

31. Which one of the following animals is NOT correctly matched with its characteristics?

Animals	Characteristics
A. Bat	Has mammary glands and lay eggs
B. Whale	Has mammary glands and gives birth to young ones.
C. Kangaroo	Suckles young and has constant body temperature.
D. Ant-bear	Gives birth to young-ones and has hair

32. During a school sports competition, an athlete fainted after a long race. Which one of the following is **WRONG** First Aid measure in this situation?
- A. Lay him flat and raise his legs
B. Move him to an airy place in the shade
C. Put a cold, wet cloth on his face
D. Loosen all tight clothing on him

33. The table shows characteristics of some invertebrates

Name	Number of body parts	Number of legs
Weevil	3	X
Y	2	8
Wasp	Z	6

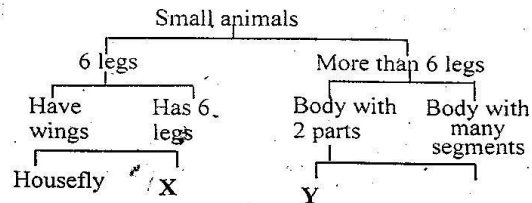
X, Y and Z represent

	X	Y	Z
A.	8	Cockroach	3
B.	6	Spider	2
C.	6	Tick	3
D.	8	Crab	2

34. Which one of the following is **true** about an ant? The insect,
- A. is a social insect
B. feeds on blood
C. flies
D. stings

35. Which one of the following pairs of insects feed on green vegetation?
- A. Moth and bee
B. Housefly and cockroach
C. Mosquito and grasshopper
D. Grasshopper and locust

36. The chart below shows a simple classification of small animals.



Which animals are represented by X and Y?

	X	Y
A.	Butterfly	Flea
B.	Wasp	Crab
C.	Cockroach	Tick
D.	Mosquito	Spider

37. Which one of the following is **TRUE** for both chickens and frogs? Both
- A. have a constant body temperature
B. have scales
C. breathe by lungs
D. feed on insects only
38. Standard five pupils observed and grouped some small animals. Which one of the following animals were **CORRECTLY** grouped?
- A. Ant, tick, spider
B. Beetle, moth, ant
C. Spider, weevil, beetle
D. Tick, moth, weevil
39. Which one of the following statements about vertebrates is **TRUE**?
- A. Fish and amphibians have scales
B. Amphibians and reptiles lay their eggs on land.
C. Fish and birds have constant body temperature
D. Reptiles and birds lay fertilized eggs.

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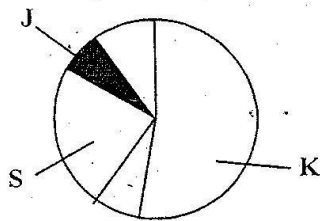
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PROPERTIES OF MATTER

1. In which order below shows the correct order of the process that takes place when ice is heated until steam is formed and the steam cooled to form water?

- A. Evaporation, Melting, Condensation
- B. Melting, condensation, Evaporation
- C. Evaporation, Condensation, Melting
- D. Melting, Evaporation, Condensation

2. The diagram below shows the approximate percentage of composition of air.



The part labeled JK and S represents:-

	K	J	S
A.	Other gases	oxygen	carbon dioxide
B.	Nitrogen	carbon dioxide	oxygen
C.	Oxygen	other gases	nitrogen
D.	Nitrogen	other gases	carbon dioxide

3. Which one of the following is NOT a change of state?

- A. Boiling of water to steam
- B. Melting of ice to water
- C. Freezing of water to ice
- D. Crushing of stone to form powder

4. A transparent plastic container was filled with water. Two small holes were then made, one on the lid and the other at the bottom. It was noted that when both holes were open, water flowed out through the bottom hole. When the top hole was closed, the flow of water stopped. The flow of water stopped because

- A. Water in the container is denser than air
- B. Pressure in water is greatest at the bottom.
- C. Air pressure in the container increased
- D. Pressure exerted by the water is equal to the air pressure at the bottom hole.

5. The pressure exerted by a liquid depends on its

- A. Volume
- B. Mass
- C. Depth
- D. Surface area

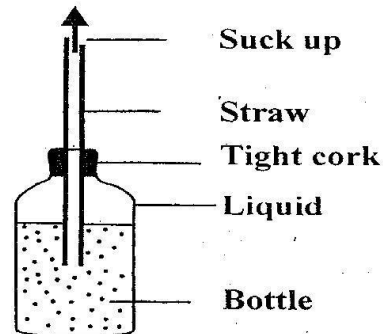
6. The quantity of matter in an object is called

- A. Mass
- B. Density
- C. Volume
- D. Weight

7. A little amount of water in a tin can was heated and the water allowed to boil for sometime. The container was closed firmly and cold water poured on it. The can collapsed suddenly. This happens because.

- A. Pressure outside the container increased
- B. Pressure inside the container increase
- C. The contraction of container was sudden
- D. Pressure inside the container decreased.

8. The diagram below represents a straw fitted in an airtight glass bottle containing a liquid.



The sucking of the liquid is difficult because

- A. The straw does not reach the bottom
- B. The liquid does not fill the bottle.
- C. The air inside the straw prevents the liquid from rising
- D. Air pressure does not act on the liquid.

9. When a transparent bottle filled with garden soil and water was shaken and left to stand, layers formed. The order in which the layers formed depend on

- A. Density of components
- B. Amount of water
- C. Size of components
- D. Mass of components

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10. In which of the following activities can correct conclusion be drawn about evaporation of equal amounts of water and spirit?
- Putting the liquids in bottle tops and placing both in the sun
 - Putting one liquid in a bottle top and the other in a shoe polish tin lid then placing the two in the sun.
 - Putting the liquids in bottle tops then placing one in the sun and heating the other with a candle.
 - Putting the liquids in a bottle top and the other in a shoe polish tin lid then heating both of them with a candle.

11. Which one of the following will not increase pressure exerted by liquids?
- Amount of liquid increases
 - Diameter of container is reduced
 - Depth of liquid is increased
 - Container with liquid is raised.

12. A one metre long piece of wood floats on water while a one centimetre long piece of iron rod sinks. This is because of difference in
- Length
 - Material
 - Weight
 - Shape

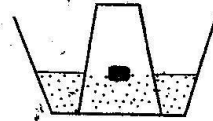
13. Which one of the following pairs of process involves absorption of heat from the surroundings?
- Condensation and evaporation
 - Freezing and condensation
 - Melting and freezing
 - Evaporation and melting

14. Clothes on a clothesline took too long to dry. The weather was most likely
- Dry and calm
 - Cold and windy
 - Dry and cold
 - Cold and calm

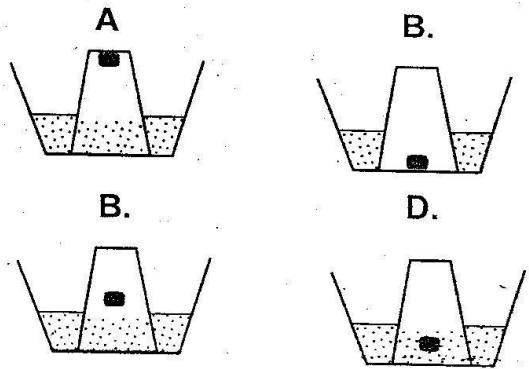
15. Which one of the following is NOT important when comparing solubility of solids in a liquid?
- Amount of the solid.
 - Size of containers
 - Temperature of liquid
 - Amount of liquid.

16. Which one of the following is an example of force?
- Weight
 - Energy
 - Pressure
 - Work

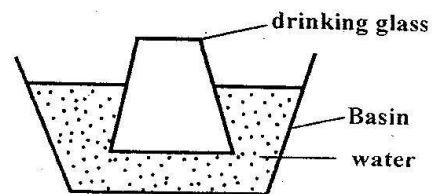
17. Otieno placed a piece of wood in a basin. He then held a drinking glass as shown below.



He later pressed the glass down until it touched the bottom of the container. Which diagram below shows what happened later?



18. A drinking glass was inverted over water in a basin and pushed down as shown in the diagram below.



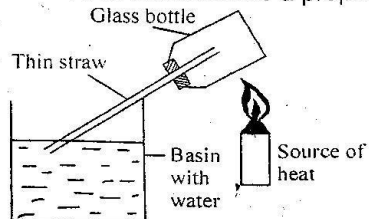
Water did not enter the glass because

- Air occupies space
- Water is denser than air
- The glass is upside down
- Water cannot move upwards

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19. The diagram below represents a set up that was used to demonstrate a property of air.



Which one of the following shows the correct order of what happens when the bottle is heated and then allowed to cool?

- A. Water rises up the straw, then it flows down the
 B. Air bubbles come out through the water then water rises up the straw.
 C. Bubbles of air come out through the water, then air enters the bottle through the straw.
 D. Water flows up the straw then air bubbles come out through the water.
20. Which one of the following is a difference between solids and gases?
- A. Solids have mass whereas gases do not.
 B. Solids have definite shape whereas gases do not.
 C. Solids have definite shape whereas gases take the shape of the container.
 D. Solids can change to liquids whereas gases cannot change to liquid.
21. A teacher taught his pupils that hard materials are NOT scratched easily. One of his pupils then tested several materials in pairs to find out which one would scratch the other. Her results were as shown in the table below.

SOLID	SOLID	SOLID WHICH HAS SCRATCHED
Plastic	Wood	Wood
Glass	Iron	Iron
Wood	Glass	wood
Iron	Plastic	Plastic
Plastic	Glass	Plastic
Wood	Iron	Wood

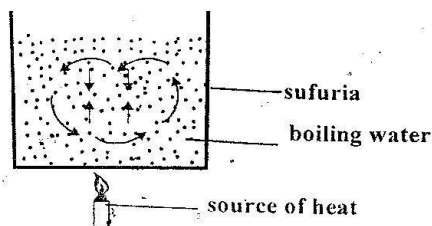
The order of solids from the hardest to the softest is

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- A. Wood, Plastic, Iron, Glass
 B. Iron, Glass, Wood, Plastic
 C. Plastic, Iron, Glass, Wood
 D. Glass, Iron, Plastic, Wood.

22. The set up below demonstrates that:



What were they investigating?

- A. Convection of heat in solids
 B. Conduction of heat in liquids
 C. Heat transfer by radiation
 D. Convection of heat in liquids
23. Nafula had two plastic blocks of 5kg and 10kg. She measured the force of friction between each block and different surfaces. Her results were as shown in the table below.

Type of surface	Mass of plastic block pulled along the surface(kg)	Force of friction (N)
Rough wood	5	11
	10	15
Smooth wood	5	4
	10	6
Rough metal	5	8
	10	10
Smooth metal	5	2
	10	4

Which one of the following statements is WRONG according to the information in the table?

- A. Increasing the mass of the plastic block also increase the force of friction.
 B. The smooth metal surface creates less force of friction than the smooth wood surface.
 C. The force of friction on any metal surface is always less than on any wood surface.
 D. Making any of the surfaces smoother reduces the force of friction
24. Pupils at Juu Primary School dropped different objects from the same height and

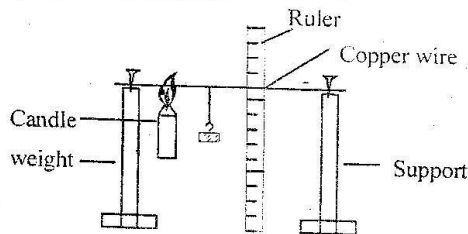
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recorded the time taken for each object to reach the ground. Their results were as shown in the table below.

OBJECT	TIME TAKEN TO REACH THE GROUND
Stone	2 seconds
Rubber ball	2 seconds
Sheet of paper	4 seconds
Block of wood	2 seconds

The most likely reason why the paper took longer to reach the ground is

- A. It was not as heavy as the other objects
 - B. It had larger surface area than the other objects.
 - C. It was affected more by air resistance than the other objects.
 - D. The force of gravity on the paper was less than on the other objects.
25. The diagram below represents a setup that can be used to demonstrate a certain property of metals.



Which property of metals was being demonstrated?

- A. Metals expand when heated.
 - B. Metals bend when heated.
 - C. Solids conduct heat.
 - D. Hot metals are pulled down by weight.
26. The correct unit for expressing density is
A. g B. g/cm C. g/cm² D. g/cm³
27. Which one of the following changes when a piece of candle wax is heated until it all melts?
A. Volume B. Weight
C. Shape D. Mass
28. Which one of the following properties of a gas changes when it is heated and then cooled?
A. Volume B. Mass
C. Weight D. Colour

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29. Which one of the following aspects of an object cannot be changed?

- A. Mass
- B. Density
- C. Weight
- D. Volume

30. Which one of the following should NOT be the same when comparing rates of melting in substances?

- A. Quantity of substances
- B. The amount of heat
- C. The substances
- D. Duration of heating

31. A small piece of glass was cut off from a large sheet of glass. Which one of the following properties of glass does NOT change after the cutting?

- A. Mass
- B. Weight
- C. Volume
- D. Density

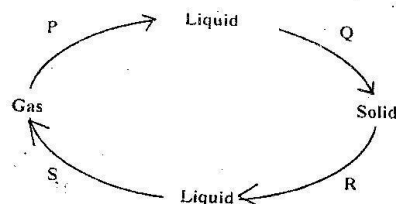
32. The process by which water vapour changes to liquids is called

- A. Condensation
- B. Freezing
- C. Melting
- D. Evaporation

33. Which one of the following practices make use of pressure exerted by liquids

- A. Water flowing down from a tank through a tap
- B. Siphoning liquids from containers
- C. Filling a petrol tank of a car
- D. Drinking soda using a straw

34. The diagram below shows processes P, Q, R and S which bring about change of state of water



Which two processes require a decrease in temperature?

- A. R and S
- B. P and S
- C. P and Q
- D. Q and R

35. A small amount of water was put in a tin can and heated to boiling. The tin was then

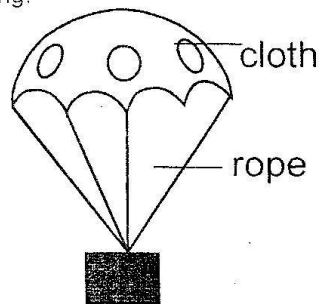
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closed tightly and left to cool. The experiment was to demonstrate that air

- A. Occupies space
 - B. Exerts pressure
 - C. Has weight
 - D. Contracts on cooling
36. Which one of the following helps us to drink liquids using straws?
- A. Force of gravity
 - B. Adhesion
 - C. Capillarity
 - D. Air pressure
37. Which one of the following shows the correct order of the process that take place when ice is heated until steam is formed and the steam cooled to form water?
- A. Vaporization, melting, condensation
 - B. Melting, condensation, vaporization
 - C. Vaporization, condensation, melting
 - D. Melting, vaporization, condensation
38. Which one of the following pair consists of substances which have definite volume?
- A. Water vapour and ice
 - B. Stone and air
 - C. Sand and water
 - D. Ice and air
39. Which one of the following material has a definite volume and does NOT have a definite shape?
- A. Stone
 - B. Air
 - C. Kerosene
 - D. Sand
40. Four groups of pupils P, Q, R and S wanted to compare rates of evaporation of different liquids. The materials set up by each group were as follows:
- P. Identical containers with different amounts of liquids
 - Q. Identical containers with equal amounts of liquids
 - R. Different sizes of containers with equal amount of liquids
 - S. Different sizes of containers with different amounts of liquids
- Which one of the groups of pupils set up the materials CORRECTLY?
- A. P
 - B. Q
 - C. R
 - D. S
41. Which one of the following factors DOES NOT affect the rate of evaporation of a liquid
- A. Amount of liquid
 - B. Surface area

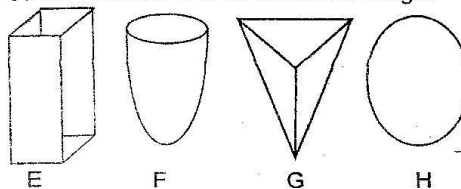
C. Temperature D. Air movements

42. The mass of 1 cm³ of a substances is its
- A. Volume
 - B. Density
 - C. Weight
 - D. Surface area.
43. Which one of the following is the difference between solids and gases?
- A. Solids have mass whereas gases do not.
 - B. Solids have definite shape whereas liquids take the shape of the container
 - C. Solids have definite shape whereas gases take the shape of the container.
 - D. Solids can change to liquids whereas gases cannot change to liquid
44. Which one of the following is NOT definite for liquids?
- A. Shape
 - B. Volume
 - C. Mass
 - D. Density
45. The diagram below shows an improvised set up that was used to drop a box from a tall building.



The speed at which the box drops could be reduced by

- A. Reducing the length of the ropes
 - B. Making small holes in the cloth
 - C. Increasing the surface area of the cloth
 - D. Using light cloth
46. The diagrams below show various shapes of objects. The objects are made of the same material and of the same weight



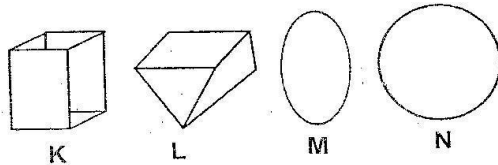
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The order in which the objects would sink in water starting with the fastest to the slowest is:

- A. G,F,E,H B. E,H,G,F
C. F,G,H,E D. H,E,G,F

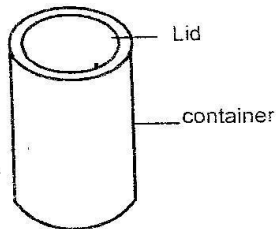
47. Mary cut four pieces from a yam whose shapes are as shown in the diagram below.



She then held each piece by the top and pushed it down in a jar containing water. Which one of the pieces would Mary find easier to push down?

- A. K B. L C. M D. N

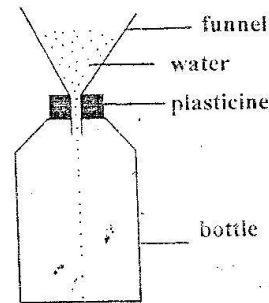
48. The diagram below shows how a liquid flows out of a can with a hole at the bottom.



Which one of the following will make the liquid flow out smoothly?

- A. Making another hole at the top
B. Shaking the can
C. Increasing the size of the hole
D. Raising the container to higher level

49. A funnel was tightly fixed onto the mouth of a bottle using plasticine. Water was then poured into the funnel. The set up is shown in the diagram below.



Which one of the following will make the water flow into the bottle smoothly?

- A. Making a hole in the plasticine
B. Shaking the bottle
C. Stirring the water in the funnel
D. Adding more water to the funnel

50. Which one of the following is true about convection?

- A. Transfer of heat in liquid and gases
B. Transfer of heat in liquids and solids
C. Transfer of heat in liquids only
D. Transfer of heat in a vacuum

SOIL AND ITS PROPERTIES

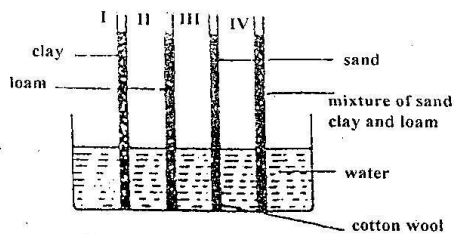
- Some pupils wanted to make ribbons using different mixtures of soil and water. From which mixture would they find it MOST DIFFICULT to make long ribbons?
 - Sand and clay
 - Clay and loam
 - Clay, sand and loam
 - Sand and loam
- The table below contains some information about three types of soils X, Y and Z collected by a group of pupils.

Soil type	Particle	Feel when wet	Colour
X	Small	Smooth and sticky	Greyish brown
Y	Large	Rough and not sticky	Light brown
Z	Medium	Smooth and not sticky	Dark brown

The three types of soil are most likely to be

	X	Y	Z
A.	Clay	Loam	Sandy
B.	Loam	Sandy	Clay
C.	Loam	Clay	Sandy
D.	Clay	Sandy	Loam

- Which one of the following statements about air in soils is CORRECT?
 - Loam soil contains more air between its particles
 - clay soil has the highest amount of air between particles.
 - Sandy soil has the highest amount of air between its particles
 - Loam soil contains less air between its particles than clay soil
- An experiment was set up to investigate capillarity in different soils as shown in the diagram below



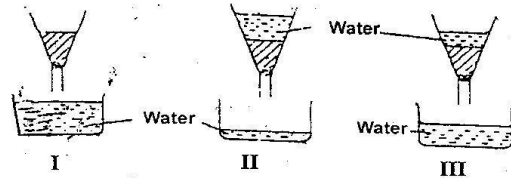
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In which tube would the water rise highest if the set-up was left to stand for 12 hours?

- A. I B. II C. III D. IV

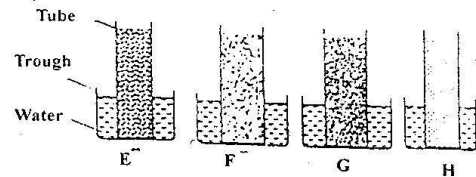
- A group of pupils set up an experiment in which they added equal amounts of water to soil sample I, II and III. Their results are shown in the diagrams below.



From the result, soil sample I, II and III are most likely to be

	I	II	III
A.	Clay	Loam	Sand
B.	Loam	Clay	Sand
C.	Sand	Clay	Loam
D.	Loam	Sand	Clay

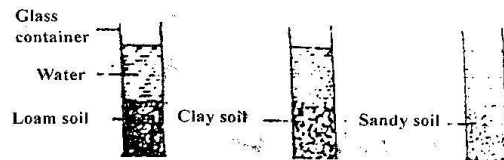
- The setups below were used to determine capillarity in soil sample E, F, G and H.



The correct conclusions cannot be drawn from the results of this experiment because

- Soil types were different
- Tubes were placed in different trough
- Troughs were of different sizes
- Tubes were different sizes.

- The setup shown in the diagrams below was used to compare the amount of air present in different types of soil.



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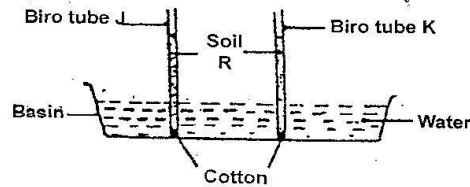
Which one of the following needed NOT be the same?

- A. Size of soil particles
- B. Size of glass container
- C. Amount of soil in each glass container
- D. Tubes were of different sizes

8. Which one of the following is NOT needed in an experiment to determine capillarity in different soils?

- A. Biro pen casing
- B. Piece of cloth
- C. Basin
- D. Measuring Cylinder.

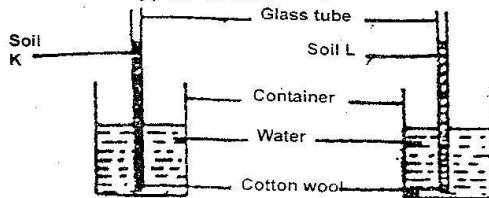
9. A group of pupils wanted to compare the rate at which water rises up in soils. They set up their apparatus as shown in the diagram below.



From the results obtained by the pupils the correct conclusion could not be made because pupils

- A. Placed both tubes in the same basin
- B. Used identical biro tubes
- C. Used equal amounts of soil in both biro tubes
- D. Used same type of soil

10. The setup shown in the diagram below were used to investigate how water moves up in different types of soil.



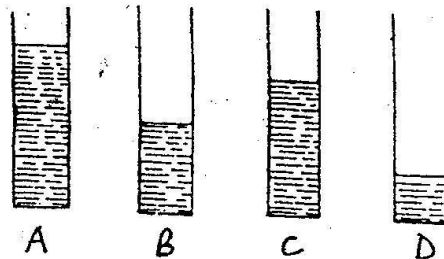
Which one of the following need NOT be the same in setup?

- A. Size of containers
- B. Size of glass tubes
- C. Amount of cotton wool in each glass tube
- D. Amount of soil in each glass tube

11. In which of the following samples of soil does water drain FASTEST?

- A. Loam
- B. Clay
- C. Sand
- D. Mixture of clay and loam

12. The diagrams below show amounts of water that drained through equal samples of soils. Which one drained through a sample obtained from an an anthill?



13. Which one of the following determines the rate at which water drains through the soil?

- A. Size of particles through the soil
- B. Humus content of the soil
- C. Mass of the soil
- D. Air content of the soil.

14. The soil that drains water fastest

- A. Has small air spaces
- B. Cracks when dry
- C. Has poor capillarity
- D. Has smooth texture.

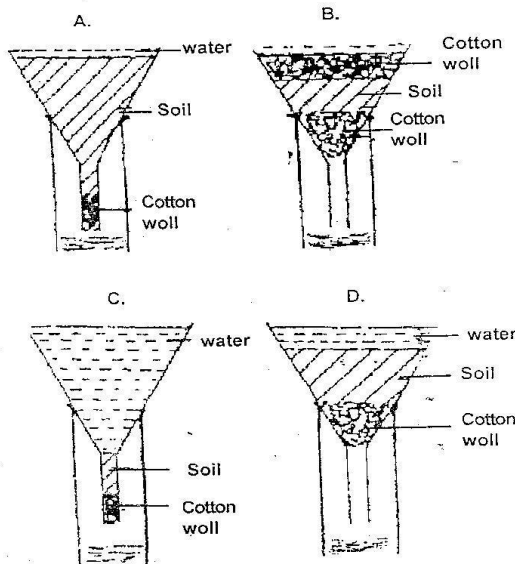
15. Which one of the following properties of soil does NOT depend on the size of its particles?

- A. Colour
- B. Water retention
- C. Drainage
- D. Texture

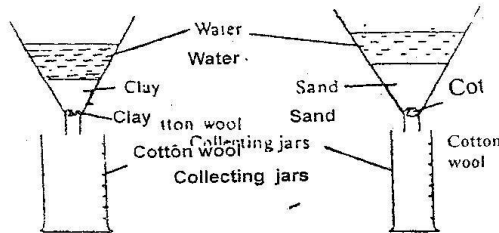
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16. Which one of the diagrams below represent the correct set up that is used to compare drainage of water in different types of soil?



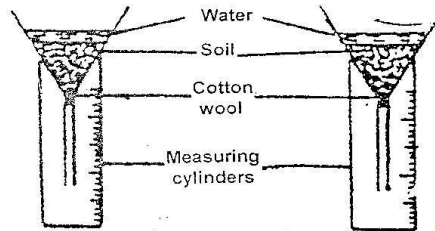
17. Fatuma and Mwandime wanted to find out the soil sample that retains more water. They add equal amounts of water to clay and sand. The set up was as shown in the diagram below



What mistake did the pupils make in setting up the experiment?

- A. Using collecting jars of different sizes
- B. Adding equal amounts of water
- C. using different amounts of soil
- D. Using similar funnels

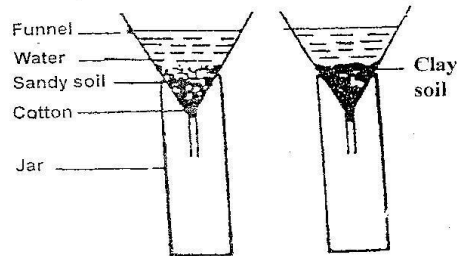
18. An experiment was set up as shown in the diagrams below.



The experiment was to investigate

- A. Water retention by different types of soil.
- B. Capillarity in different types of soil
- C. Amount of air in different types of soil
- D. amount of humus in different types of soil

19. Pupils investigating how fast water passes through different types of soils, set up an experiment as shown below.



Which of the following is LEAST important for this experiment?

- A. using the same amount of each soil
- B. using the same size of funnel in each case
- C. Pouring the same amount of water to each funnel
- D. using the same size of jar in each case.

20. Which one of the following will NOT change when loam soil is added to sandy soil?

- A. Texture
- B. Capillarity
- C. Colour
- D. Fertility

21. When a transparent bottle filled with garden soil and water was shaken and left to stand, layers formed. The order in which the layers formed dependent on

- A. Density of components

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- B. Amount of components
- C. Size of components
- D. Mass of components

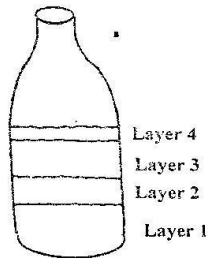
22. The soil that can be used to make long ribbons
- A. Cracks when dry
 - B. Large air spaces
 - C. Rough texture
 - D. Low capillarity

23. The table below shows observations made when four soil samples P, Q, R and S were mixed with water and then rolled out to make ribbons.

Soil sample	Characteristics
P	Held its shape
Q	Cracked
R	Could not be rolled
S	Could not hold its shape

- Which of the samples has the lowest capillarity?
- A. P
 - B. Q
 - C. R
 - D. S

24. A group of pupils filled a transparent bottle with soil and water. They shook the bottle and left it to stand for some time. Layers formed as shown in the diagram below.



- Which layer is mainly composed of water?
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4

25. Four different types of soil P, Q, R and S were weighed. They were then heated gently until there was no change in weight. The results were as shown in the table below.

Soil type	Weight before heating (g)	Weight after heating (g)
P	36	31
Q	25	18
R	44	40
S	27	25

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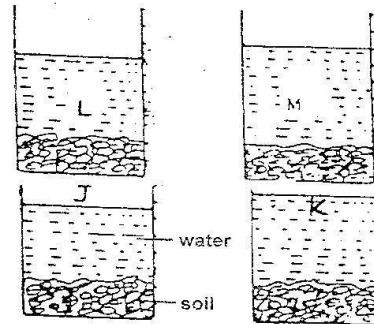
The soil type which had the largest amount of water was

- A. P
- B. Q
- C. R
- D. S

26. A pupil immersed small container filled with soil into a basin of water. Bubbles were observed. Which one of the following explains the observation made?

- A. Soil reacts with water
- B. Water contains air
- C. Soil contains air
- D. Small animals in the soil produce air.

27. Equal amounts of different types of soils J, K, L and M were put into four identical glass containers. Equal volumes of water were then added to each container. After all the air escaped from the soil in each container, the levels of water in the containers were as shown in the diagrams below.

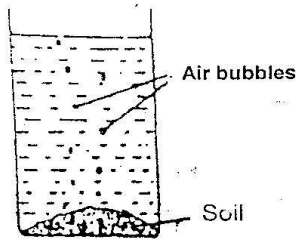


Which one of the following conclusions about the soil is correct?

- A. Soil L had more air spaces between its particles than soil K.
- B. Soil M had the most air spaces between its particles
- C. Soil K had less air spaces between its particles than soil M.
- D. Soil J had the least air spaces between its particles.

28. A lump of soil was placed in a glass container. Water was then poured into the container. Bubbles of air were seen rising in the water as shown in the diagram below.

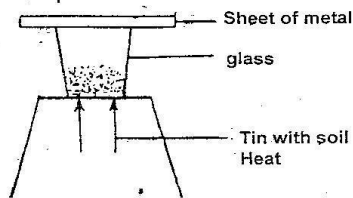
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This experiment showed that

- A. Soil contains air
- B. Water contains air
- C. Air is formed when water is mixed with soil
- D. Air comes from small animals in the soil.

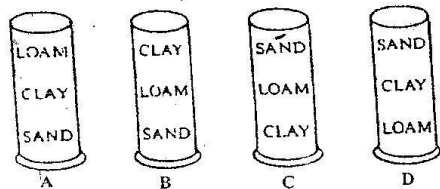
29. The diagram below represents a set up that can be used to investigate a certain component of soil



The component being investigated is

- A. Air
- B. Water
- C. Humus
- D. Small animals

30. Equal amounts of clay, loam and sand were mixed. The mixture was placed in a transparent bottle, then water was added. The MOST LIKELY arrangements of the layers of soil sample would be



31. Which of the following does NOT happen when loam soil is strongly heated?

- A. Humus content decreases
- B. Amount of air in the soil increases
- C. Amount of water in the soil decreases
- D. Organisms in the soil are killed.

32. Which one of the following properties of clay soil would greatly contribute to flooding in an area?

- A. High capillarity
- B. Poor drainage
- C. Fine texture
- D. Stickiness

33. The main reason why sandy soil is mixed with cement in building is because it

- A. Drains well
- B. Has large air spaces
- C. Has large particles
- D. Mixes easily with cement.

34. Which one of the following **NEED NOT** be the same when comparing capillarity in different types of soil?

- A. Diameter of the tubes
- B. Amount of each type of soil
- C. Time allowed for the experiment
- D. Amount of water used.

35. Which of the following characteristics of sandy soil **DOES NOT** explain why water drains through it easily?

- A. Rough texture
- B. Large particles
- C. Large air spaces.
- D. Shiny particles

36. Which one of the following soil components is **LEAST** affected when soil in a container is heated?

- A. Air
- B. Water
- C. Organic matter
- D. Mineral salts

37. Which one of the following **NEED NOT** be the same when investigating drainage in different types of soil?

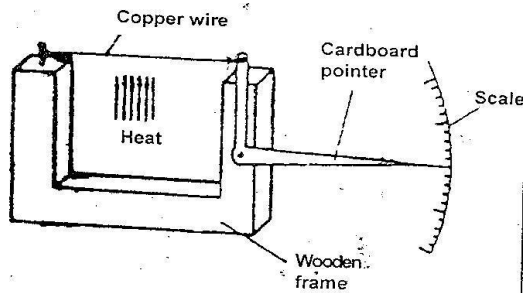
- A. Amount of soil in the funnels
- B. Size of funnels
- C. Size of bottles collecting the draining water
- D. Amount of water added to the funnels

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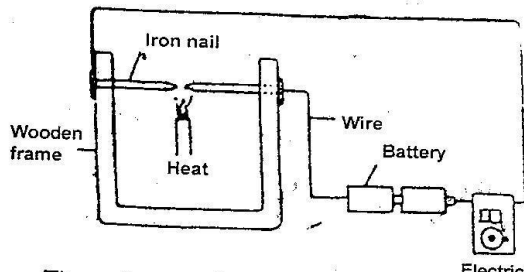
ENERGY

1. A group of Standard Seven pupils in Joto Primary School constructed an instrument shown below.



Which one of the following could the instrument be used to demonstrate?

- A. Solids are good conductors
 - B. Copper is a good conductor of heat
 - C. Copper is good conductor of electricity
 - D. Solids expand when heated.
2. The diagram below represents a set up that was used to demonstrate a certain property of solids.



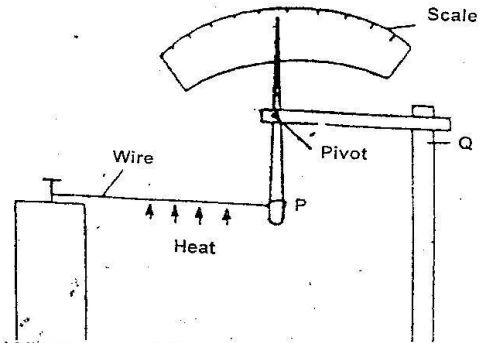
The nails were heated as shown in the diagram.

After sometime the bell rang.

Which one of the following properties did the set up demonstrate?

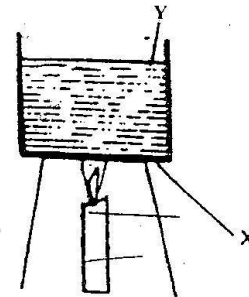
- A. Solids are good conductors of electricity
- B. Solids expand when heated
- C. Solids are good conductors of heat
- D. Heat generates electricity.

3. The diagram below represents an instrument that could be used to demonstrate that solids expand when heated.



Which one of the following should be done to make the instrument more efficient?

- A. Using thinner pointer.
 - B. Reducing the length between support Q and pivot
 - C. Using a thicker wire.
 - D. Increasing the length between P and pivot
4. The diagram below shows water in a container being heated.



Heat is transferred from point X to point Y by _____ and _____ respectively.

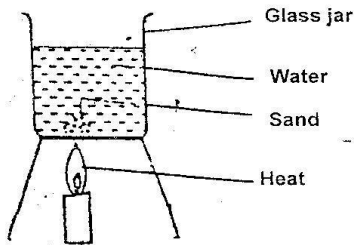
- A. Conduction and convection
- B. Conduction and radiation
- C. Convection and radiation
- D. Convection and conduction

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Standard 5

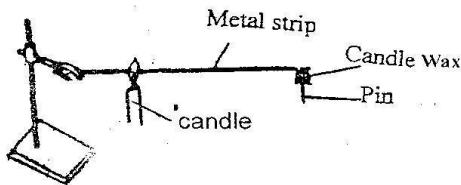
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5. The diagram below represents a set up that can be used to demonstrate a certain process.



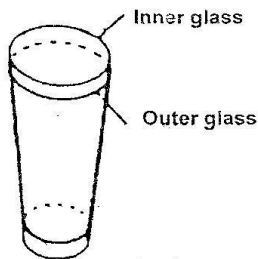
- The process demonstrated is
- A. Convection B. Conduction
C. Diffusion D. Radiation

6. A pin was fixed to one end of a metal strip using candle wax. The metal strip was heated as shown in the diagram below.



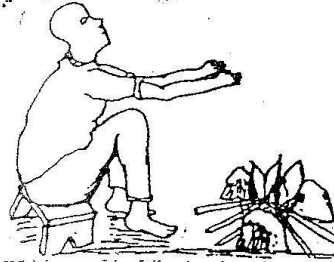
- After a few minutes, the pin dropped. The CORRECT conclusion which can be drawn from this experiment is that
- A. Metals expand when heated
B. The pin was near the source of heat
C. Metals conduct heat
D. The pin was too heavy.

7. A drinking glass was placed inside another drinking glass as shown in the diagram below:



The glasses got stuck to each other. Which one of the following methods could be used to separate them?

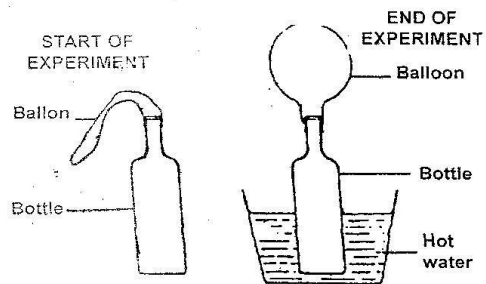
- A. Placing cold water in the inner glass and dipping outer glass in warm water.
B. Placing warm water in the inner glass and dipping outer glass in cold water.
C. Placing cold water in the inner glass and dipping outer glass in cold water.
D. Placing warm water in the inner glass and dipping outer glass in warm water.
8. The diagram below represents a person warming himself by the fire.



Which one of the following shows how the heat reaches the hands and the feet?

Hands	Feet
A. Convection	Radiation
B. Radiation	Conduction
C. Convection	Conduction
D. Radiation	Convection

9. In a set-up shown in the diagrams below, a balloon was fixed onto the mouth of a bottle. The bottle was then placed in a container with hot water and left for sometime.



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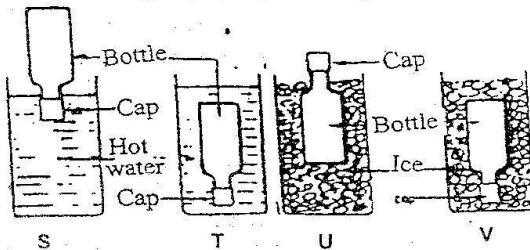
This experiment shows that when air is heated it

- A. Occupies space
- B. Exerts pressure
- C. Increases in weight
- D. Increases in volume

10. Ali obtained two identical containers. He painted one black and the other white. He then put equal amounts of water in two containers and left them in the sunshine for the same length of time. Which of the following statements about the water is TRUE?

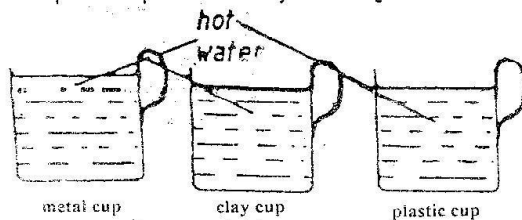
- The temperature of the water in the
- A. Two containers would be equal
 - B. White container would be higher than in the black container
 - C. Black container would be higher than that in the white container.
 - D. Two containers would be change.

11. The diagrams below show methods S, T, U, V that a pupil wanted to use to loosen very tight fitting metal caps from glass bottles.



Which methods would help her loosen the cap?

- A. V and T
 - B. V and U
 - C. S and U
 - D. S and T
12. Some standard VI pupils poured volumes of boiling water at the same time into three cups as represented by the diagrams below.



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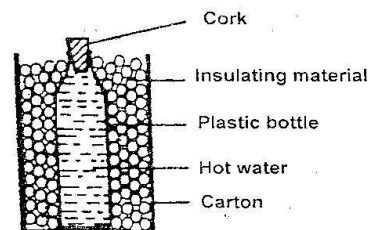
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They then left the cups on the desk for 10 minutes and measured the temperatures of the water in each cup. If the cups were all of the same size, colour thickness and shape, which one of the following statements is MOST likely to be correct?

The temperature of the water in:

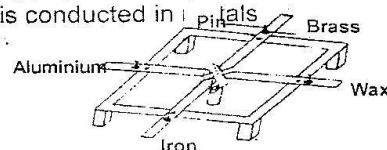
- A. The metal cup was lowest
- B. All the cups were the same
- C. The clay cup was the lowest
- D. The plastic cup was the lowest

13. A plastic bottle was placed in a carton and insulating material put around the bottle as shown in the diagram below. The bottle was then filled with hot water.



Which one of the following would keep the water hot for a longer time?

- A. Putting a lining of aluminium foil around the carton.
 - B. using insulating material with large air spaces
 - C. using black insulating material
 - D. using a metal box instead of a carton.
14. The diagram below represents a set up used by pupils to compare the rate at which heat is conducted in



Pupils would make wrong conclusions if they used

- A. Metals of different thickness
- B. Different types of pins
- C. Metals of different lengths
- D. Different types of metals

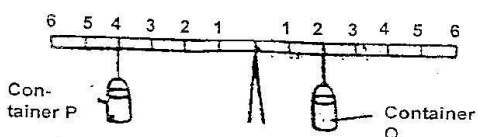
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MAKING WORK EASIER

BALANCING

- Juma sat on the seesaw at point P while John sat at point Q. The seesaw tilted lifting John up. Which one of the following should John do in order to balance with Juma?
 - Move nearer the fulcrum
 - Remain at Q and press the seesaw downwards
 - Move the fulcrum closer to himself
 - Move further away from the fulcrum
- Two identical containers P and Q containing water were balanced on a beam. The set up is as shown in the diagram below. Which one of the following statements about the set up is CORRECT?
 - Container P contains as much water as Q
 - Container P contains a quarter as much water as Q
 - Container P contains half as much water as Q
 - Container Q contains half as much water as P

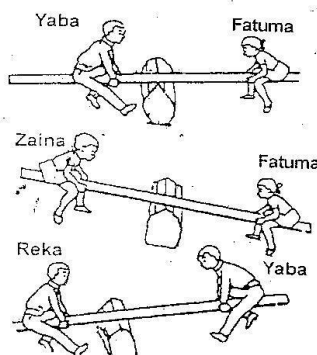


- Container P contains as much water as Q
 - Container P contains a quarter as much water as Q
 - Container P contains half as much water as Q
 - Container Q contains half as much water as P
- A group of children were trying a balance different objects using a simple balance shown in the diagram below



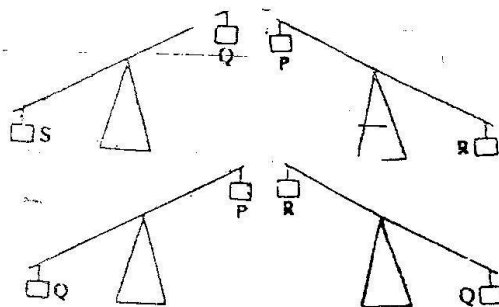
- They noticed that when 6 bottle tops were placed at point Q they balanced the weight R. If the marks on the balance are equally spaced how many bottle tops should be placed at P to balance weight R?
- 3
 - 4
 - 8
 - 12

- Four children Reka, Yaba, Fatuma and Zaina were trying to balance on a sea-saw. They did this in pairs. The results were as shown in the diagram below.



Which one among the children was the heaviest?

- Reka
 - Yaba
 - Fatuma
 - Zaina
- Objects P, Q, R, and Z were balanced on a beam as shown in the diagrams below.



The correct order from the heaviest to the lightest object is

- S Q R P
 - Q R P S
 - R S Q P
 - Q P S R
- Through which one of the following is the transmission of sound poorest?
 - Metal
 - Water
 - Wood
 - Air

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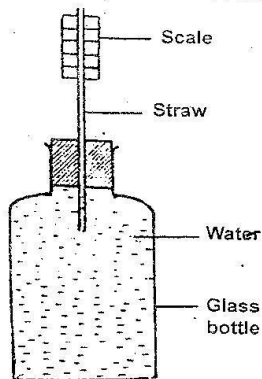
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7. Which one of the following factors DOES NOT affect how high or low sound produced by a stringed instrument?
 - A. Length of the string
 - B. Thickness of the string
 - C. Tightness of the string
 - D. Force used to pluck the string.
8. In a box guitar high sound can be produced without changing the tension of the strings by
 - A. Plucking the strings hard
 - B. Increasing the lengths of the strings
 - C. Using thinner strings
 - D. Increasing the size of the box.

WEATHER

1. Which one of the following weather instruments DOES NOT work on the fact that matter occupies space?
 - A. Rain gauge
 - B. Air thermometer
 - C. Windsock
 - D. Windvane
2. The diagram below represents an improvised liquid thermometer.

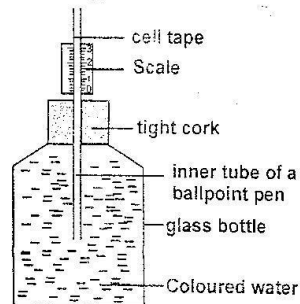


- Which one of the following improvements would make the instrument measure smaller changes in temperature?
- A. Making the straw narrower
 - B. Colouring the water
 - C. Using a plastic bottle
 - D. Using a larger bottle

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3. Which one of the following statements about a wind vane is NOT TRUE?
 - A. The tail should be larger than the arrow head.
 - B. It should be placed in an open place.
 - C. The arrow points the direction in which the wind is blowing
 - D. Its compass points should correspond to the geographical compass points.
4. When the arrow head of wind vane points to south, the wind is blowing from.
 - A. South
 - B. North
 - C. East
 - D. West
5. Which one of the following material is not needed when making a rain gauge?
 - A. Funnel
 - B. Manila paper
 - C. Sock
 - D. Metal plate
6. A std 4 pupil described the type of clouds as follows:
 - (i) have a flat base
 - (ii) made up of round masses
 - (iii) common in fine weather
 - (iv) thick white feathery clouds
 Which type of cloud have the above description?
 - A. cirrus
 - B. Nimbus
 - C. cumulus
 - D. stratus
7. Pupil of Obote Primary visited a weather station and saw the weather instrument shown above. What was the name of the instrument?

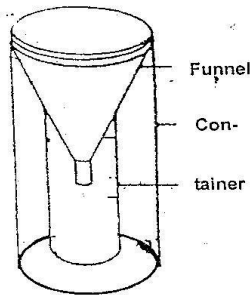


- A. Liquid thermometer
- B. Air thermometer

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- C. Windsack
- D. Raingauge

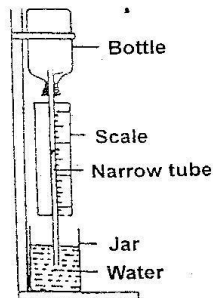
8. The diagram below shows a weather instrument



The instrument is used for measuring

- A. Direction and strength of wind
- B. Speed and direction of wind
- C. Speed and pressure of wind
- D. Pressure and strength of wind.

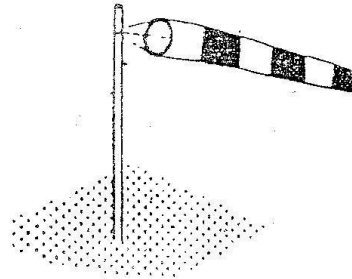
9. The table below shows aspects of weather and the instruments used to measure them.



Choose the aspect of weather and the instrument represented by X and Y respectively

X	Y
A. Wind speed	Windsack
B. Air pressure	Hygrometer
C. Rainfall	Raingauge
D. Wind direction	Anemometer

10. Alice made a wind vane like the one shown in the diagram below.



The mistake made when making the windvane was in

- A. using a long nail
- B. Making a small head
- C. Making a big tail
- D. The labelling of compass points.

11. Which one of the weather instruments in the table below is NOT matched to the principle behind its working?

Aspect of weather	Instrument
Temperature	Thermometer
X	Barometer
Humidity	Y

12. When the arrow of a wind vane points to the east, wind must be blowing from

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

13. Which one of the following weather instruments does not work on the fact that matter occupies space?

- A. Raingauge
- B. Thermometer
- C. Wind sock
- D. Wind vane

14. A jar used for measuring rainfall should be

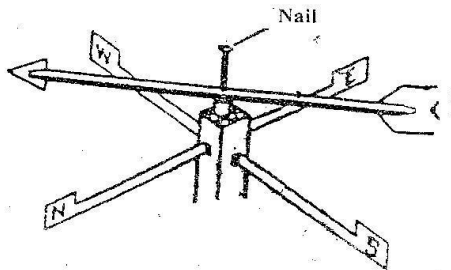
- A. Narrow
- B. Wide

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- C. Short
- D. Long

15. The diagram below represents a weather instrument constructed by a group of pupils who made a mistake while constructing it.



Weather instrument	Principle used
A. Thermometer	Expansion and contraction
B. Wind sock	Air in motion
C. Rain gauge	liquids occupy space
D. Windvane	air expands

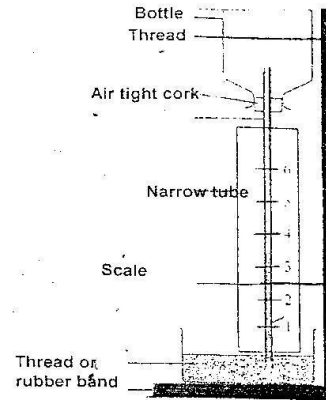
The mistake made during the construction was

- A. closing the mouth of the bottle
 - B. using little amount of coloured water
 - C. having the container with coloured water open
 - D. having the scale reading from the bottom.
16. Which one of the following statements about a windsock is **TRUE**? A windsock
- A. measures speed of wind
 - B. shows direction wind is blowing from
 - C. shows strength of wind
 - D. works the same way as a windvane.
17. The reason for using a biro pen cap as pivot in the construction of improvised wind vane is to make the arrow
- A. rotate freely
 - B. balance on the stand
 - C. tail show the direction of wind
 - D. head heavy.
18. Which one of the following statements is **NOT CORRECT** about a windsock? A windsock
- A. is open at both ends
 - B. gets filled with air and rises
 - C. points to the direction from which wind blows

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D. should be placed in the open field



FOOD AND NUTRITION

1. The following signs and symptoms were observed in a certain child.
- (i) *Thin and weak*
 - (ii) *Wrinkled face*
 - (iii) *Pot bellied*
 - (iv) *Hungry and crying a lot*

The child was most likely suffering from

- A. Anaemia
 - B. Rickets
 - C. Kwashiorkor
 - D. Marasmus
2. Which one of the following groups consists only of foodstuffs that protect the body against diseases?
- A. Lemon, cabbage, carrot
 - B. Beans, groundnuts, fish
 - C. Maize, potatoes, rice.
 - D. Meat, orange, spinach
3. Which one of the following groups consists of only foodstuffs that are used for body building and repair? (2007)
- A. Rice, oranges, meat
 - B. Wheat, fish, maize
 - C. Beans, potatoes, groundnuts

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- D. Eggs, peas, milk
4. The function of fibre in the human diet is to
 A. provide the body with nutrients
 B. transport digested food
 C. prevent constipation
 D. help in digestion of food
5. A child suffering from kwashiorkor should be given a diet rich in
 A. carbohydrates
 B. fats
 C. vitamins
 D. proteins
6. A child with thin and brown hair, swollen hands, feet and face is also likely to
 A. have knock knees
 B. appear weak and inactive
 C. have a face like an old person
 D. have faster heart beats
7. Which one of the following is a function of fibre in the diet?
 A. Helps in getting rid of undigested food.
 B. Helps in absorption of digested food.
 C. Adds nutrients to the body
 D. Helps in digestion food

HEALTH EDUCATION

1. Which of the following is **NOT** a reason why drugs should be stored when they are properly labelled
 A. Contamination
 B. Getting expired
 C. Getting spoiled
 D. Wrong usage.
2. The following are stages of HIV infection
 (i) *window stage*
 (ii) *symptoms*
 (iii) *full blown*
 (iv) *incubation*

Which one of the following is the **CORRECT** order of the stages?

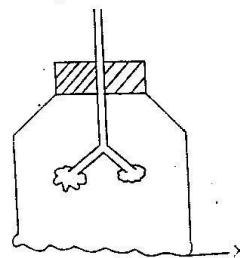
- A. (ii), (i), (iii), (iv) B. (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
 C. (i), (iv), (ii), (iii) D. (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)

3. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** about HIV and AIDS? (2007)
 A. All HIV positive people have AIDS
 B. During the window stage a person may test negative
 C. It can be transmitted by sharing utensils
 D. It is not spread during the asymptomatic phase.
4. Which one of the following statements about HIV and AIDS is **TRUE**?
 A. People living with HIV and AIDS are thin
 B. HIV and AIDS is a curse.
 C. Premarital sex is the only mode of transmission of HIV and AIDS
 D. People living with HIV and AIDS are advised to eat small amounts of food at a time.

BODY SYSTEMS

RESPIRATORY AND DIGESTIVE SYSTEMS

1. The diagram below represents a model that can be used to demonstrate breathing in human beings.



The part labelled X represents
 A. Chest B. Lungs
 C. Ribs D. Diaphragm

2. Which one of the following body structures in the table below is **NOT CORRECTLY** matched to its function?

Structure	Function
A. Villi	Absorb digested food
B. Large intestine	Stores digested food
C. Pancreas	Produces digestive juice
D. Mouth	Food broken into small particles

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3. Digestion of food DOES NOT take place in the
- Mouth
 - Large intestines
 - Stomach
 - Small intestines
4. Which one of the following is the function of the rectum?
- Completes digestion of food
 - Stores undigested matter
 - Absorbs water
 - Absorbs digested food.
5. Which one of the following is a function of the pancreas? It
- Absorbs digested food
 - Produces digestive juice
 - Absorbs water
 - Stores digested food.
6. In which one of the following parts of the digestive system does absorption of food take place?
- Duodenum
 - Small intestines
 - Stomach
 - Large intestines
7. Kamau chewed a piece of meat for some time and then swallowed it. At which part of his digestive system did the digestion of the meat start?
- Mouth
 - Large intestine
 - Small intestines
 - Stomach
8. Bile mixes with food in the
- Stomach
 - Duodenum
 - Small intestines
 - Large intestines
9. The table below shows parts of the human digestive system and their functions. Which one of the following options represent X and Y?

X	Y
A. Oesophagus	Passage of food
B. Large intestine	Digestion of food
C. Rectum	Storage of undigested food
D. Mouth	Taking in food

10. Which one of the following is NOT CORRECTLY matched with its function?

Part	Function
A. Oesophagus	Passage of food
B. Stomach	Mixes food with enzymes
C. Small intestine	Completes digestion of food
D. Large intestine	Absorbs digested food

11. Absorption of water in the alimentary canal of human beings takes place in the
- stomach
 - duodenum
 - small intestines
 - large intestines
12. Which one of the following statements about vertebrates is TRUE?
- Fish and amphibians have scales
 - Amphibians and reptiles lay their eggs on land.
 - Fish and birds have constant body temperature
 - Reptiles and birds lay fertilized eggs.

Part	Function
Small intestine	Absorption of food
Stomach	Y
X	Absorption of water

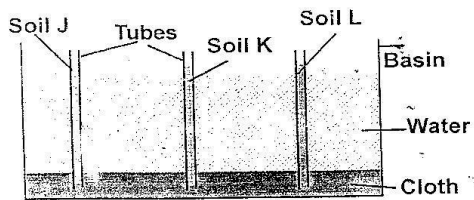
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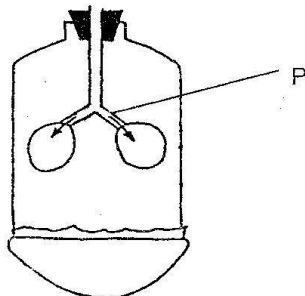
PRACTICE PAPER 1

- Which one of the following is not a deficiency disease?
 - Kwashiorkor
 - Malaria
 - Anaemia
 - Rickets
- Pupils of Mataka academy set up an experiment as shown below.



What were they investigating?

- Capillarity in the soil
 - Porosity in the soil
 - Drainage in the soil
 - Water retaining capacity in the soil.
- The following are ways of spreading HIV. Which one is **NOT**?
 - Exchange of saliva
 - Sharing of toilet seats
 - Sharing skin piercing tools
 - Open wounds
 - The diagram below represents a model of the breathing system:



Which breathing organ is represented by the part labelled P

- Trachea
 - Lungs
 - Diaphragm
 - Bronchus
- A soil has the following characteristics
 - fine particles
 - stick when wet
 - smooth.
 - has small air spaces between particles
 The soil described above is likely to be
 - Loam
 - Sand
 - Clay
 - Red soil
 - The green colouring matter found in plants is called _____
 - Transpiration
 - Photosynthesis
 - Algae
 - Chlorophyll
 - The deficiency disease where the child has wrinkles on the face is called _____
 - Kwashiorkor
 - Rickets
 - Marasmus
 - Anaemia
 - Stand five pupils of Kari primary school went outside and covered some leaves on a tree with a black polythene paper. What were they most likely testing?
 - Photosynthesis
 - Respiration
 - Transpiration
 - Absorption

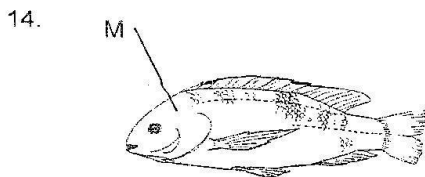
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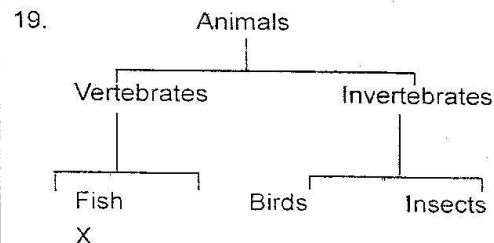
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9. The third stage in HIV infections is called _____
 A. Full blown AIDS
 B. Symptoms showing stage
 C. Death stage
 D. Incubation stage
10. Three of the following are factors upon which air thermometer works. Which one is **not**?
 A. Air occupies space
 B. Air is a mixture of gases
 C. Air expands when heated
 D. Air contracts when cooled
11. One of the following foods is digested in the mouth. Which one?
 A. Carbohydrates
 B. Proteins
 C. Vitamins
 D. Minerals Salts
12. Which of the following is **NOT** a safety precaution when handling chemical?
 A. Keep off the skin
 B. Keep away from children
 C. Dispose containers safely
 D. Smell or taste the chemicals
13. Which one of the following is not a function of the leaves _____
 A. Breathing
 B. Photosynthesis
 C. Transpiration
 D. Absorptions



The alongside is diagram of a fish. Label the part marked M. Which covers the gills
 A. Fin B. Gill plate
 C. Ear D. Operculum

15. Which one of the following properties of soil does **NOT** depend on the size of the soil particles.
 A. Colour
 B. Texture
 C. Water retention
 D. Drainage
16. Which of the following is not a function of leaf:-
 A. breathith
 B. food storage
 C. holding plant firmly on the ground
 D. photosynthesis
17. The unit for measuring mass is ____
 A. Kilograms B. Metre
 C. Millilitre D. Newton
18. Calcium is needed by the body for the formation of: _____
 A. Smooth skin
 B. Digestive juices
 C. Strong bones and teeth
 D. Blood



class 5 of Lukenya classified various animals as above.

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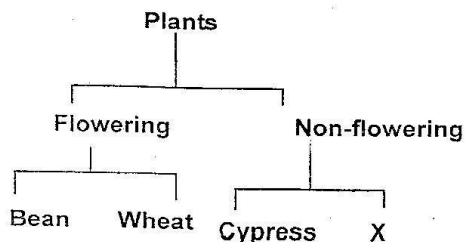
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Which animals did they put in part X?

- A. Worms B. Cat
C. Snake D. Frog

20. Which one of the following does not say the right thing about roots?
A. Support plants
B. Absorb water minerals and minerals salts
C. Make food
D. Store food
21. Which one of the following is a common characteristic between mould and mushroom.
A. Both make their own food by photosynthesis
B. Both are fungi
C. Both are green plants
D. Both are flowering plants
22. Which one of the following is **not true** about expansion
A. All matter expands when heated
B. Expansion in solids is not great
C. Liquids expand more than solids
D. Solids expands more than gases
23. Std V pupils classified plants as shown below



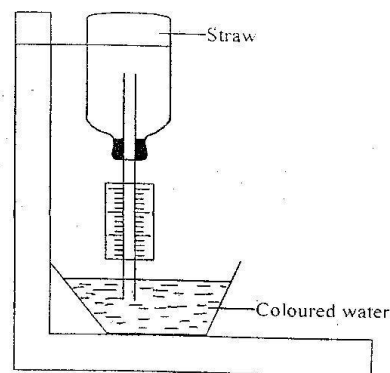
the best plant to fill X is

- A. Maize B. Beans
C. Jacaranda D. Fern

24. The movement of water through the roots stem and out through the leaves is called?
A. Retention B. Diffusion
C. Transpiration D. Respiration

25. Sound travels faster in _____
A. Liquids that in solids and gases
B. Gases than in liquids and solids
C. Solids than in gases and liquids
D. All the states of matter

26. Std five pupils made a mistake in the construction of the instruments below.



Which of the following is the mistake made by the pupils?

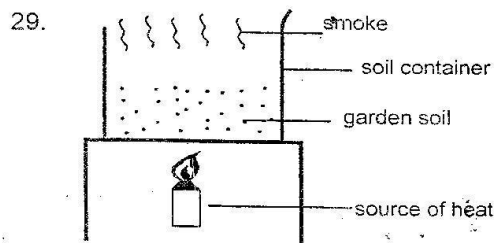
- A. Closing the mouth of the bottle with an air tight cork
B. Using coloured water
C. Having the scale reading from bottom to top
D. Using a longer straw
27. In which part of the alimentary canal does bile and pancreatic juice mix with food?
A. Stomach B. Duodenum
C. Small intestine D. Large intestine

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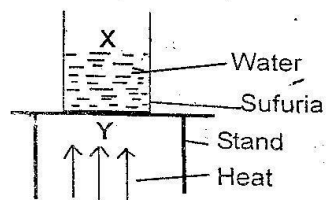
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28. The changes of state which require a decrease in temperature are?
- Melting and condensation
 - Freezing and condensation
 - Melting and evaporation
 - Freezing and evaporation



A group of Std 5 pupils carried out the experiment shown above. They put some garden soil in a container and heated strongly. They observed some blue/ dark smoke coming out and they also noted some smell. What were the pupils investigation?

- Presence of the air in soil
 - Presence of water in the soil
 - Presence of living organism in the soil
 - Presence of humus in the soil
30. Study the diagram below then answer the questions that follows:



The heat energy travels from point Y to X through

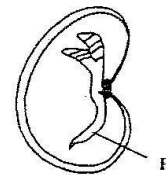
- Convection and convection
- Conduction and convection
- Radiation and convection
- Convection and conduction

31. Chemicals used for killing weed in the farm are called _____
- Herbicides
 - Pesticides
 - Insecticides
 - Acaricides

32. Which one of the following gas is breathed out?
- Oxygen
 - Water vapour
 - Nitrogen
 - Carbon dioxide

33. The part marked P is called

- Cotyledon
- Plumule
- Radical
- Endosperm



34. The amount of medicine to be taken at one time is known as:
- medical quantity
 - dosage
 - prescription
 - first Aid

35. The collecting bottle in a sample rain gauge is placed 30cm above the ground level to _____

- collect as much rainfall as possible
- prevent the water on the ground from splashing into the funnel
- obstruct the wind
- make it easily visible

36. The part of the breathing system which is kept open by hard C shaped rings is the _____

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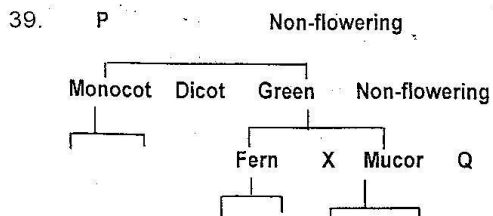
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- A. Trachea B. Nose
C. Air sacs D. Bronchus

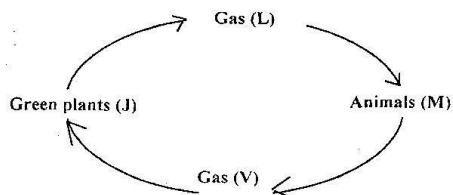
37. The date before which medicine should be used is known as the
A. Expiry date
B. Manufacturing date
C. Delivery date
D. Supply date

38. The extent of loudness or softness of sound is called _____
A. Rhythm B. Amplification
C. Volume D. Noise



Which of the following will fill parts X, P and Q respectively?

- A. Flowering, algae and toad stool
B. Non flowering, conifers and mushroom
C. Cypress, flowering and toadstool
D. Green, lichen and mushroom
40. The diagram below shows process in natural life.



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Use it to answer the question that follows.

V	J	L	M
A. Photosynthesis	Oxygen	Carbon Dioxide	Breathing
B. Carbon dioxide	Breathing	Oxygen	Photosynthesis
C. Carbon dioxide	Photosynthesis	Oxygen	Breathing
D. Oxygen	Breathing	Carbon Dioxide	Photosynthesis

If the process took place during daytime. Which of the following correctly shows what are represented by J,L,M and V?

41. Reptiles and amphibians are different mainly because _____
A. Reptiles lay eggs
B. Amphibians are cold blooded
C. Reptiles have backbones
D. Reptiles have scales
42. A bird is a grain eater. What type of beak is it likely to have ?
A. Short and blunt
B. Hooked
C. Long and thin
D. Long, thin and curved
43. Digestion of food is mainly absorbed into the blood in the _____
A. Rectum
B. large intestine
C. stomach
D. small intestine
44. Which one of the following represents the order in which changes of state normally happens,
A. Gas – Solid – Liquid
B. Liquid- Solid-Gas
C. Solid-Liquid-Gas
D. Solid-Gas-Liquid

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45. What happens to a snake when it basks in the sun?
- A. its body temperature rises.
 - B. its body temperature falls.
 - C. Its body temperature remains the same.
 - D. Its body temperature rises and falls.
46. When you weight one kilogram of salt and one kilogram of feathers you notice that _____
- A. The salt has more mass than the feathers
 - B. The salt has less mass than the feathers
 - C. The salt and the feathers have the same mass
 - D. The salt and the feathers have different masses
47. Breaking down of food into small substances which can be absorbed into the blood stream is known as _____
- A. Respiration
 - B. Absorption
 - C. Digestion
 - D. Perspiration
48. Another name for lamina is _____
- A. Pesticide
 - B. Apex
 - C. Leaf Blade
 - D. Margin
49. What can a wind vane tell us about the weather?
- A. the strength of the wind
 - B. the speed of the wind
 - C. the direction of the wind
 - D. it can tell us all of the above
50. Which one of the following statements is not true?
- A. Noise pollution stops you concentrating
 - B. Noise pollution can cause mental problems
 - C. Heavy traffic can cause noise pollution
 - D. Noise pollution makes the atmosphere dirty.

SOCIAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

UNIT 1 : THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Questions

1. Name two rivers that drains into Indian ocean?

2. Name five rivers that drains into lake Victoria

3. Name two rivers that drains into lake Turkana

4. Which country is to the North West of Kenya?

5. The total area covered by our country is about _____ square kilometres

6. Kenya lies between latitudes _____ and _____

7. Name five towns in Kenya where equator passes?

8. Name the eight province in Kenya and their headquarters.

9. What are the main five elements of a map?

10. Draw a compass and label the sixteen points?

11. What is a plain?

12. Name five plains found in Kenya

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13. What is a plateau?

14. Name five plateau found in Kenya

15. The highest mountain in Kenya is Mt. _____ which is _____ metres high.

16. What is the difference between a hill and a mountain?

17. Name three hills found in Kenya?

18. List two island found on lake Victoria?

19. River Ewaso Nyiro drains into _____

20. List four examples of fresh water lake in Kenya?

21. List four examples of salty water lake in Kenya?

22. Name five relief region found in Kenya?

23. What is the difference between a climate and weather?

24. Draw a rain gauge?

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25. State what the following instruments measure

1. Wind vane _____

2. Wind sock _____

3. Thermometer _____

4. Rain gauge _____

5. Anemometer _____

26. Draw the formation of convectional rain and label.

27. Draw the formation of relief rainfall?

28. Draw land breeze?

29. Draw sea breeze?

30. List five factors that influence climate change.

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UNIT 2: People and population

Questions

1. List the main language groups found in Kenya?

2. Name two examples of Coastal Bantus?

3. Name four examples of western bantus.

4. Nilotes groups are divided into _____ and _____

5. Name five examples of plain Nilotes.

i) _____
ii) _____
iii) _____
iv) _____

v) _____

6. Bantus are believed to have originated from _____

7. What were the main reasons why Bantus migrated from their original homeland?

8. What was the main occupation of Plain Nilotes?

9. Highland Nilotes are also known as _____

10. Name six examples of Kalenjin groups?

i) _____
ii) _____
iii) _____
iv) _____
v) _____
vi) _____

11. Name six examples of Cushites found in Kenya?

i) _____
ii) _____

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- iii) _____
- iv) _____
- v) _____
- vi) _____

12. What are the factors that influence population distribution in Kenya.

Name five factors?

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____
- v) _____
- vi) _____

13. List four sources of population data?

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____

- v) _____

14. The first population census in Kenya was carried in _____

15. What is census?

16. When will be the next census be carried out?

17. How many census have been carried in Kenya?

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UNIT 3 : Resources and Economic Activities

Questions.

- List the four characteristics of traditional farming?
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- What are the condition necessary for the growth of tea? State three.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Mention the areas in Kenya where tea is grown?
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Pyrethrum flowers contains _____ which is used to make insecticides.
- Name the areas in Kenya where pyrethrum is grown?
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Growing of flowers, fruits and vegetables for sale is known as _____
- Which crop is mainly grown in Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme.

- The two main sources of water for irrigation at Mwea are _____ and _____
- Name three crops that are grown in Pekerra irrigation scheme?
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- What is the main source of water for pekerra _____ irrigation scheme? _____
- Name four problems facing farmers in irrigation scheme?
 - _____
 - _____

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iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

12. Name two problems pastoral farmers face in Kenya

i) _____

ii) _____

13. Name three new development in pastoral area?

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

14. Where is soda ash mined in Kenya?

15. What are the uses of soda ash?

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

vi) _____

16. Where is flourspar mined in Kenya?

17. What are the uses of flourspar?

18. Name five examples of fresh water fish.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

19. Mention four methods of preserving fish.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

20. What are the importance of fisheries in Kenya. Name four?

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

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UNIT 4: POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SYSTEMS

1. Complete the table:-

Leaders	Its Community
i. Masaku	
ii. Meketilili	
iii. Sakawa	
iv. Koitalel Arap	
v. Samoei	

2. State three reasons why Meketilili wa Menza resisted European rule in 1913?

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____

3. Abawanga were ruled by king known as _____ between 1882 to 1947?

4. The Meru council of Elders is known as _____

5. State five roles of Njuri Ncheke?

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____
- v) _____

6. List eight effects of colonial rules in Kenya

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____
- v) _____

vi) _____

vii) _____

viii) _____

7. Why did Nandi resisted the colonial rule between 1895 to 1906?

8. List three reasons why the Ababukusu resisted the British rule?

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____

9. Name two collaborators in Kenya during the colonial rule?

- i) _____
- ii) _____

10. Who was the first African member in the Legco?

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UNIT 5 : CITIZENSHIP

QUESTIONS

1. Who is a citizen?

2. What is citizenship?

3. List down five rights of a citizen?
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
 - iv) _____
 - v) _____
4. List three freedom of a citizen.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
5. List five responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen?
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
 - iv) _____
 - v) _____
6. What are the main symbols of the Kenya Nation?

7. Mention four different things found in the coat of arms?

 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
 - iv) _____
8. What is the meaning of the term Harambee in the coat of arm?

9. Name the colours of our national flag from the top to the bottom?
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
 - iv) _____
10. Name four national holidays indicating the date and the month they occur?
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
 - iv) _____

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UNT 6 : Democracy and Human Right

QUESTIONS

1. What is democracy?

2. State two main types of democracy.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. As we elect member of parliament in our country which type of democracy do we exercise?

4. Name three importance of democracy in the country

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

UNIT 7 : Law, Peace, and Reconciliation

QUESTIONS

1. Define the following terms :-

i. Law

ii. Reconciliation

2. Laws that govern our country is called

3. List five effect of lawlessness in the society?.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

4. List three importance of having law and order in the country?

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

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UNIT 8: The government of Kenya Constitution

Questions

1. State three arms of government
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
2. _____ is the body that makes and amends laws.
3. The legislature arm of government is comprises of
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
 - iv) _____
 - v) _____
4. Who is an ex-officio member of the parliament?
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
 - iv) _____
 - v) _____
5. State the composition of the senate
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
 - iv) _____
 - v) _____
6. Which arm of government is responsible for making and implementing government policies?

7. Executive is comprise of

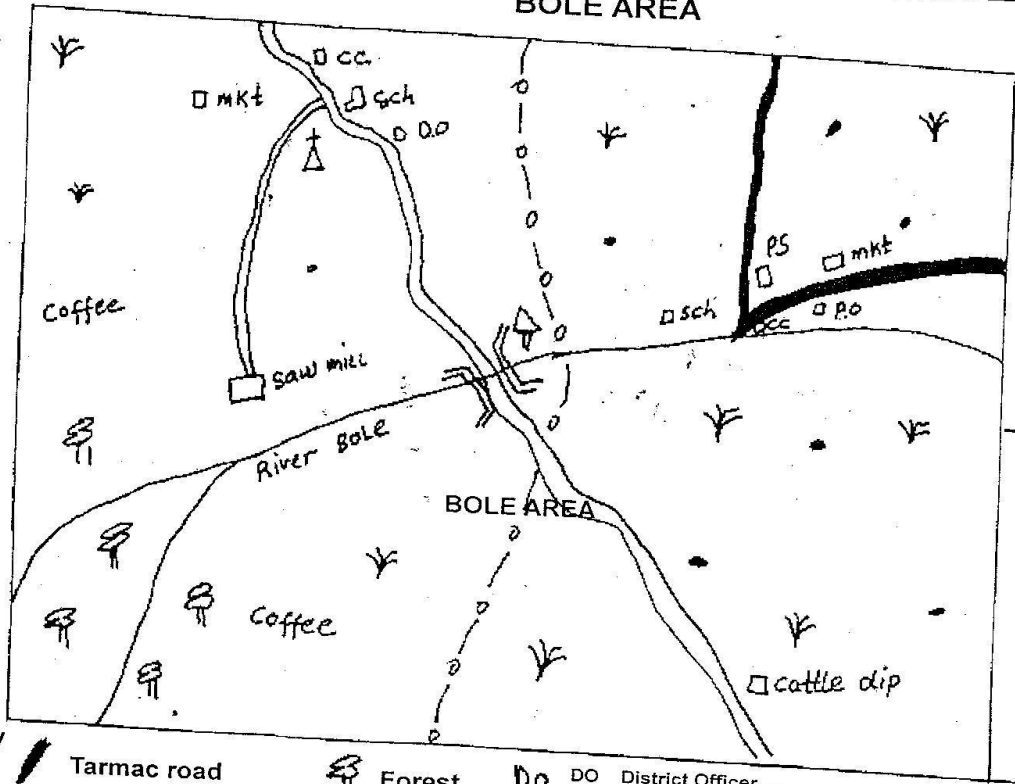
8. _____ is the chief assistance of the president.
9. Cabinet consists of the president, the _____ and cabinet secretaries.
10. All the courts in the country are headed by the _____
11. The highest court in Kenya is the _____
12. State the composition of the national assembly
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
 - iv) _____
 - v) _____
13. State the composition of the senate
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
 - iv) _____
 - v) _____

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PRACTICE PAPER 1

BOLE AREA



Key

Tarmac road	Forest	DO District Officer	pe Post Office
Murram road	Grass	Sch School	PS Police Station
Locational Boundary	Church	mkt Market	Settlement
		cc Chief Camp	Road Sign

Study the map of Bole Area and answer the questions 1 - 7.

- What element of a map is missing in the above drawing?
 - Title
 - Key
 - Compass
 - Scale

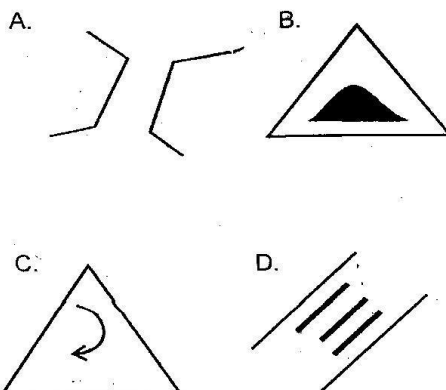
- Bole area is a _____
 - Division
 - Location
 - Sub location
 - Province
- Which of these regions is the highest point in Bole area?
 - The Eastern part

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- B. The North Western part
 C. South Western part
 D. South Eastern part around the cattle dip.
4. The main economic activity carried out in Bole area is _____
 A. Fishing
 B. Agriculture
 C. Transport
 D. Forestry
5. What evidence is there to show that the south western part of Bole receive high rainfall?
 A. The directional flow of the rivers
 B. Presence of a forest
 C. Presence of grass
 D. The presence of a saw-mill
6. Which social service is lacking in Bole area?
 A. Security
 B. Health
 C. Education
 D. Religion
7. Which road sign would you find near a busy road.



8. Which one of the following rivers does not enter lake Victoria?
 A. Nyando
 B. Molewa
 C. Koja
 D. Nzoia
9. _____ is an island on lake Victoria
 A. Rusinga
 B. Lamu
 C. Manda
 D. Pate
10. The following are the main relief regions of Kenya except.
 A. The Rift valley
 B. The Nyika
 C. Arid and semi arid region
 D. The lake basin
11. Weather elements include three of the following **except**?
 A. Rainfall
 B. Altitude
 C. Temperature
 D. Winds
12. Lamu and Mombasa are along the Kenya coastlines. However lamu receives less rainfall than Mombasa because of?
 A. Difference in altitude
 B. Distance from the sea
 C. Difference in latitude
 D. The shape of the coastline
13. Which one of the following human activities has the most effect on the climate of the place?
 A. Mining
 B. Building of dams

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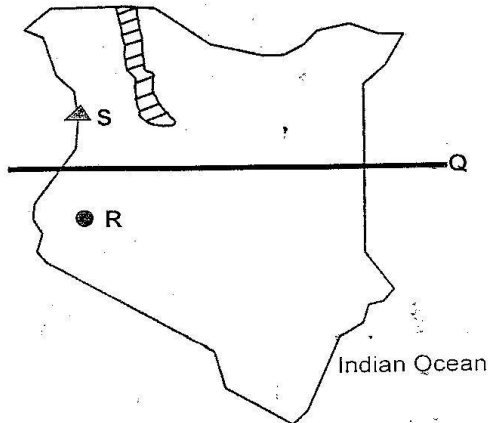
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- C. Cutting down of trees
D. Irrigation
14. Which region of Kenya experiences modified equatorial climate?
A. The Kenya Highlands
B. Northern part of Kenya
C. The slopes of Mt. Kenya and Elgon
D. The coastal stripes and lake Victoria region
15. The type of vegetation that covers most parts of Kenya is _____
A. Savanna grassland
B. Forest
C. Semi desert scrubs
D. Savanna woodland
16. Which one of the following communities has the same origin as the Luo?
A. Abaluhya
B. Abagusii
C. Abakuria
D. Iteso
17. The main language group that settled in central Highlands before the coming of the Europeans was ?
A. The highlands Nilotes
B. The Cushite
C. The plain Nilotes
D. The Bantu
18. Traditional art facts are kept in museums because?
A. They are used for rewarding hardworking citizens.
B. They are symbols of national unity
C. They are symbols of cultural heritage
D. They are for export.
19. Which of the following regions of Kenya has low population density ?
A. Northern Eastern
B. The Kisii Highlands
C. Major towns like Nairobi
D. The Mwea Tebere irrigation
20. The main reason why the government of Kenya keeps population data is to: _
A. know how many babies are born each year.
B. know how many children attend school
C. know the total number of people in the whole country
D. To enable it plan and provide services to its people.
21. Which one of the following is TRUE about the structure of the population of Kenya?
A. The population of Kenya has more elderly people than the young
B. The population is composed of more young people than the elderly.
C. The total number of Kenyans population is taken every five years
D. There are more deaths than births.
22. In the past various Kenyan communities interacted through the following activities except.
A. Through trade
B. By inter- marriage
C. Through games and sports
D. By forming co-operatives

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**USE THE MAP BELOW TO ANSWER
QUESTIONS 23- 26**



What economic activity is carried out by people living in the region marked P.

- A. pastoralism
 - B. fishing
 - C. nomadicism
 - D. farming
24. The imaginary line marked Q is an example of ?
- A. Latitude
 - B. Longitude
 - C. A map frame
 - D. A boundary line
25. Which one of the following is NOT a function of the town marked R?
- A. An administrative centre
 - B. An inland port
 - C. A communication centre
 - D. A mining centre
26. Which mountain is marked by letter R?
- A. Elgon
 - B. Mt. Kilimanjaro
 - C. Mt. Kenya

D. Longonot

27. The type of traditional cultivation where the land was left idle to rest after losing the soil fertility is called?
- A. Subsistence farming
 - B. Shifting cultivation
 - C. Transhumance
 - D. Following
28. Which one of the following is NOT a main problem facing pastoralism?
- A. Shortage of grazing land
 - B. Lack of pasture and water
 - C. Pest and diseases
 - D. Deaths of animals when moving them over long distance.
29. Soda ash is transported from Lake Magadi to Mombasa for export by?
- A. By trailers
 - B. By road
 - C. By rail
 - D. By ships
30. The main problem facing fishermen at the shores of Lake Victoria is?
- A. Being far from fish market
 - B. The presence of water hyacinth
 - C. The presence of crocodiles
 - D. The lack of transport
31. The growing of crops together with trees on the same shamba is known as _____
- A. Reforestation
 - B. Afforestation
 - C. Mixed Farming
 - D. Agro- forestry.

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32. The following are some business opportunities in Kenya which can earn one and the government some money which one is NOT?

- A. Operating a food kiosk
- B. Using ones skills
- C. Smuggling in goods
- D. Farming activities

33. Which factors should one consider most when establishing a bakery?

- A. presence of new materials
- B. cost of land
- C. nearness to ready market
- D. Cost of bread

34. Which of the following is a use of fluorspar?

- A. Making soap
- B. Strengthening steel
- C. Preserving drinks
- D. Making chemicals

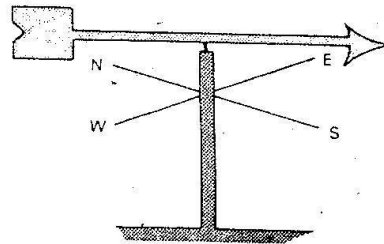
35. Which one of the following means of communication can the president of Kenya use to address Kenyans in all corners of the country.

- A. Radio
- B. Television
- C. Mobile phone
- D. News paper

36. Our school is an example of _____

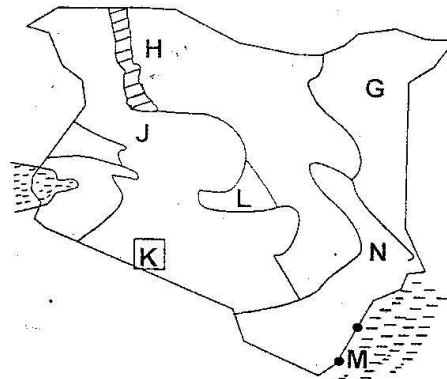
- A. Manufacturing industry
- B. Processing industry
- C. Assembling industry
- D. Service industry

37. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the diagram given.



- A. The arrow points the direction where wind is blowing to
- B. It can be made by pupils and teachers in the school
- C. It helps airport personnel tell the strength of the wind
- D. It helps to tell the speed of the wind at any given time.

Use the map below to answer questions 38-41



38. Moi international airports is found in the province marked _____

- A. J
- B. N
- C. L
- D. G

39. The town marked M at the southern end part of Kenya is _____

- A. Vanga
- B. Lunga lunga
- C. Malindi
- D. Kiunga

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40. The main economic activity carried out in the lake marked H is ?
 A. Mining
 B. Water transport
 C. Irrigation farming
 D. Fishing
41. The main tourist attraction to the game reserve marked K is?
 A. The seasonal migration of wild beast
 B. The rich variety of wildlife
 C. The rich cultural activities of the maasai.
 D. The world class lodges and camping facilities
42. Who among the following leaders was the Orkoiyot of the Nandi?
 A. Nabongo B. Lenana
 C. Koitalel D. Waiyaki
43. The supreme council of elders among the Ameru community was called ____
 A. Mwirega B. Njuri Ncheke
 C. Kiamā D. Agambi
44. The Abukusu and the Nandi had a similar response to the colonial rule. They _____
 A. Collaborated with the British colonist
 B. Made treats with the British
 C. Were betrayed by their greedy leaders
 D. Fiercely resisted the British colonial rule
45. Who among the following led the Mau Mau movement fight against the British colonial government?
 A. Jomo Kenyatta B. Harry Thuku
 C. Dedan Kimathi D. Eliud mathu
46. The political party that won elections and formed the independence government was the?
 A. Kenya African Democratic Union
 B. Kenya African National Union
 C. Mau Mau Movement
 D. Kenya Africa Union
47. Madaraka days is a national holiday _____
 A. Marking the day Kenya became a republic
 B. Marking the day Kenya attained internal self rule
 C. To remember the heroes of the struggle for independence
 D. To remember the day jomo kenyatta was released from jail.
48. One becomes an irresponsible citizen when
 A. You neglect your family needs but contribute in community project
 B. You register as a voter if you are of age
 C. You plant trees in your compound only.
 D. You report law breakers to the government Authorities.
49. As a Kenyan citizen one has the right to the following EXCEPT the?
 A. Right to own property any where in Kenya
 B. Right to travel to any part of Kenya.
 C. Right to personally discipline those who offend you.
 D. Right to express personal views matters concerning the country.
50. God of all creation are words found
 A. On the national coat of arms
 B. On the national flag
 C. On the national currency
 D. In the national Anthem
51. Which one of the following is a good example of people exercising direct democracy.?

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- A. A class meeting where people discuss their problems in the presence of parents and teachers
 B. When the class prefect presents the pupils views from the headteachers
 C. When the parents and teachers meet to openly discuss pupils progress.
 D. When the headteacher presents pupils views to the area MP
52. In which of the following schools would there be peace? A school where _____
 A. Pupils do whatever they want
 B. Teachers punish pupils without any reason
 C. Everybody does the right thing all the time
 D. Everybody fears doing the wrong thing
53. Which one of the following right of citizen is enjoyed by children in Kenya?
 A. right to own property
 B. right of education
 C. right of Association
 D. Right to vote
54. Parts of Kenya's constitution can be changed by _____
 A. parliament
 B. the cabinet
 C. the president
 D. the constitution review commission
55. The election commission function is to _____
 A. Register political parties
 B. reviews the constitution
 C. conduct elections
 D. prosecute the political offenders
56. The chairman of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries commission is appointed by?
 A. Fellow Commissions
 B. The President
 C. The Attorney General
 D. The Parliament
57. Which arm of the government has the duty to maintain law and orders?
 A. the Judiciary
 B. the Legislature
 C. the Executive
 D. the Prisons Department
58. The president of Kenya is elected to office by?
 A. the Chief Justice
 B. the ordinary Kenyan voters
 C. the ruling political coalition
 D. by Parliament
59. The Government of Kenya gets its money to build the nation from the following sources EXCEPT?
 A. Loans from banks
 B. Land rates
 C. Court fines from law breakers
 D. Harambees
60. _____ represents the President at the Provincial level.
 A. the minister in charge of Provincial Administration
 B. the Provincial Commissioner
 C. the Provincial Police Officer
 D. the Deputy President

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CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

1. Which promise did God NOT give the Israelites during the covenant on Mount Sinai?
 - A. Giving them the land of Canaan.
 - B. Delivering them from Egypt.
 - C. Giving the victory over their enemies.
 - D. Giving them protection and loving care.

2. Which among the following beattitudes will be rewarded with seeing God?
 - A. Being peacemakers
 - B. Being persecuted
 - C. Being pure in heart
 - D. Being poor in spirit

3. Which miracle of Jesus showed he had power over Nature?
 - A. The feeding of the five thousand people
 - B. Demons sent into the pigs
 - C. The raising of Jairus daughter
 - D. Freeing a girl from a demon

4. The following information is about Jewish religious group:
 - i) Strict religious advocates.
 - ii) Obeyed Jewish laws and traditions
 - iii) Very influential in the synagogues

The group mentioned above were the:

 - A. Teachers of the law
 - B. Sadducees
 - C. Pharisees
 - D. Herodians

5. Christians practise fasting in order ____
 - A. To help them in prayer
 - B. To show they are not greedy
 - C. To enable them to please God
 - D. To make them attract new converts

6. Which among the following names means SAVIOUR?

A. Emmanuel	B. Jesus
C. Christ	D. Shepherd

7. Why did people take presents to a mother who got a new baby in Traditional African community?
 - A. This was a way of thanking God
 - B. This was a way of thanking the parents of the new baby
 - C. This was a way of welcoming the baby
 - D. This was a way of appreciating the parents of the new baby

8. Who among the Traditional African specialist could not use their powers to cause harm in a community?

A. Magicians	B. Witches
C. Seers	D. Sorcerers

9. Who among the following did not raise people to life?

A. Elisha	B. Jesus
C. Peter	D. Paul

10. From the incidents when Jesus washed his disciples' feet, leaders learn that:
 - A. They are in those positions to serve

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- B. They should be served
 C. They should provide water for washing
 D. They are in those positions to ask for help
11. Which one happens in both Christianity and African Traditional religion?
 A. Praying for the dead
 B. Sacrificing to the ancestors
 C. Reading the scriptures from the Bible
 D. Taking of the Holy Eucharist
12. Which one is not a common belief in Christianity and African traditional religion?
 A. Jesus came to die for the lost
 B. People have to reconcile
 C. There is life after death
 D. God is the creator of the universe
13. Which one of the following commandments shows we should be responsible for what we say?
 A. You shall not commit adultery
 B. You shall not give false testimony
 C. You shall not covet
 D. You shall not misuse the name of the Lord you God
14. Which among the following disciples of Jesus is NOT linked to what he did before he was called?
 A. Matthew - a tax collector
 B. Luke - a physician
 C. John - a fisherman
 D. Philip - a tent maker
15. A Christian can best contribute towards the development of his community by:
 A. Seeking a political position
 B. Being a rich man in the community
 C. Participating in development projects
 D. Being a church leader
16. Sons are valued in Traditional African Community MAINLY because they:
 A. Bring wealth to the community
 B. Inherit the family property
 C. Look after the animals
 D. Provide security to the communities
17. In some Traditional African Communities, boys and girls have to wash in the river before circumcision as sign of:
 A. Courage to undergo the operation
 B. Full membership of society
 C. Readiness for marriage
 D. Getting rid of childhood
18. The main way in which Christian churches express their unity is by:
 A. Celebrating the Holy Communion
 B. Reciting the Apostle's creed
 C. Attending prayer meetings
 D. Singing in praise of God
19. The main teaching of the Sermon on the Mount was:
 A. The nature of God
 B. God's rewards to people
 C. The values about Christian teaching
 D. Happy life in heaven

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20. After Christian baptism and traditional African initiation a person becomes

- A. A worrier
- B. A full member of the community
- C. Known to all members
- D. One of the leaders in the community

21. The main reason why Jesus performed miracles was to show:

- A. God's power over nature
- B. God's power over Satan
- C. God's love for his people
- D. God's power over death

22. Jesus entered Jerusalem riding on a donkey to show that:

- A. He was a descendant of David
- B. He was the promised king
- C. He was a peaceful Messiah
- D. He was to set the captives free

23. In which book do we find the phrase, "We are wonderfully and fearfully made?"

- A. Ephesians
- B. Exodus
- C. Psalms
- D. Galatians

24. Jesus Christ did all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Preach the gospel
- B. Curse the sinners
- C. Feed the hungry
- D. Heal the sick

25. The Israelites were made slaves for many years in the land of;

- A. Israel
- B. Syria
- C. Jordan
- D. Egypt

26. A Std 5 pupil was unreasonable and selfish when he refused to share some presents with his sister. This shows a type of growth known as

- A. Emotional
- B. Spiritual
- C. Physical
- D. Social

27. A good Christian is one who follows and lives according to the teaching of

- A. Jesus Christ
- B. Priests
- C. Holy Spirit
- D. Wisdom

28. Who among the following was the first person to commit murder?

- A. Abraham
- B. Cain
- C. Abel
- D. Moses

29. Complete the following, "Whoever does not work should not _____"

- A. Rest
- B. live
- C. eat
- D. die

30. According to the Bible, what are we supposed to do to our enemies?

- A. Hate
- B. Love and hate them
- C. do good to them
- D. stay away from them

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18. Which of the following CANNOT be done in a mosque?
 A. Prayer
 B. Marriage
 C. Teaching
 D. Trading
19. According to the prophet, who is nearer to Allah nearer to paradise, nearer to people and far from hell fire?
 A. A hardworking person
 B. A generous person
 C. A clever person
 D. A brave person
20. Which one of the following is not an attribute of prophets?
 A. Trustworthiness
 B. Honesty
 C. Intelligence
 D. Jealousy
21. Which of the following is a way of taking care of the environment?
 A. Cutting of trees
 B. Overgrazing
 C. Avoiding poaching
 D. Burning vegetation
22. The best factor to consider when you want to marry is _____
 A. name
 B. religion
 C. tribe
 D. dowry
23. During HIJRAH, the prophet was accompanied by _____
 A. Abubakar
 B. Ali
 C. Harith
 D. Muhammad
24. Lailatul - qadr means _____
 A. night of sorrow
 B. night of power
 C. night of thousand months
 D. night of angels
25. In a day the total rakaa in fardh prayer are _____
 A. 5
 B. 12
 C. 14
 D. 17
26. Which of the following is an Arabic tribe?
 A. Auss
 B. Digo
 C. Bajun
 D. Giriama
27. Surah - Fatiha is also called _____
 A. Al - hamdu
 B. Al - swaum
 C. Al - masjid
 D. Al - wudhu
28. WAMA-ADRAKA, MAM-HILA HARUN HAMINA, this verse is from surah?
 A. Al - adiyat
 B. Al - Qariah
 C. Al - Fatiha
 D. Al - Asr
29. The holy Quran is written in _____
 A. Arabic
 B. English
 C. Kiswahili
 D. Quraish
30. Which of the following surah, warns us against accumulating the material things of the world?
 A. Al - Qariah
 B. Al - Adiyat
 C. Al - Tiyin
 D. Al - Takathur

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ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

1. Which one of the following surahs talks about pilling up?
A. Aadiyat B. Qariah
C. Takathur D. Fiyyi
2. Which one of the following attributes of Allah means the designer?
A. Musawwir B. Al- baari
C. Al- Qahhaar D. Al Kuaaliq
3. Who among the following angels of Allah (SW) is in charge of rain?
A. Jibril B. Mikail
C. Malik D. Izrail
4. The prophet (SAW) said " whoever annoys the muslim annoys _____
A. prophet B. Allah
C. others D. himself
5. According to Islam, failing to honour promise is a sign of _____
A. pride B. disrespect
C. charity D. hypocrisy
6. The prophet (S.A.W) was truthful. He was therefore referred to as _____
A. Al latif B. Al Amin
C. Al muumin D. Almalik
7. In which cave was the prophet (S.A.W) when he received the first revelation _____
A. Thaur B. Tur
C. Hirah D. Swafu
8. Which surah of the Quran talks about the oneness of Allah (S.W) _____
A. Ikulas B. Falaq
C. Nas D. Fatiha
9. What should we say when thanking people?
A. Alhamdulillah B. Subhanallah
C. Yaallah D. Jazqakallah
10. Allah (SW) loves _____ in everything that one does
A. politeness B. hatred
C. kindness D. love
11. Which one of the following clothes is haraam for a muslim man?
A. gold and silk B. gold and satin
C. cotton and silk D. silk and nylon
12. Which neighbour has three rights?
A. a neighbour who is a muslim
B. a neighbour who is your relative and a muslim
C. a neighbour who is a non- muslim
D. a female neighbour
13. When someone sneezes in Islam, we should say
A. Alhamdulillah B. Allah Akbar
C. Yarhamukallah D. excuse me
14. Surah Humaza warns us against the evil of _____
A. stealing B. quarelling
C. fighting D. backbiting
15. A person who is fasting can do three of the following except
A. swimming B. fighting
C. sleeping D. laughing
16. Three of the following are sunnah prayers except
A. Dhuha B. Taraweh C. Maghrib
D. Tahajjud
17. Dowry in Islam is given to _____
A. the bride B. parents C. bridegroom D. witness
18. Maryam picked a pen in the toilet what should she do?
A. keep it
B. give it to the teacher
C. put it in front of the class
D. leave it there
19. Prophet Daud was given the book called
A. Taurat B. Injil C. Quran D. Zabur
20. How many times do we wash to remove heavy najis?
A. seven B. two
C. eleven D. eight
21. Which important event took place during the night of Lailatul- Qadar?
A. prophet's hiraj
B. the prophet's birth
C. revelation of the Quran
D. The prophet's death
22. Which one among the following activities are not allowed in the mosque?
A. selling and buying B. learning
C. praying D. wedding
23. The third caliph in the history of Islam was _____
A. Umar B. Uthman
C. Abgubakar D. Ali
24. One of the following salat does not have Sunnah Qabliyah. Which one?
A. Dhuhur B. Isha
C. Maghrib D. Asr
25. What should you do to your friend who does not pray?
A. advise him
B. beat him up
C. end your friendship
D. tell your classteacher

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