

DISTINCTION EXAM SERIES 4

KPSEA FOURTH TRIAL-22

Class of KPSEA 2024

The PDF Comprises of assessment Questions Meant to prepare the learners to prepare for the KPSEA National Exams set for October 2024.

For Marking Schemes:

Order online at: www.kenyaeducators.co.ke

Or

Contact Kenya Educators Consultancy

0724333200

0795491185

0768321553

Visit our Website kenyaeducators.co.ke or Contact us on 0724333200 for CBC (pp1-grade 6), JSS (Grades 7 and 8) and Highschool levels (Forms 1-4) Exams, Lesson Notes and Schemes of Work, CBC report card books, lesson plans, Curriculum Designs and Official CBC Training Materials.

KENYA EDUCATORS CONSULTANCY

Compiled and distributed by Kenya Educators Consultancy- 0724333200

Website: www.kenyaeducators.co.ke



CREATIVE ARTS, SOCIAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

SECTION A: ART AND CRAFT.

- The technique of using pictures or image that relate to each other to create a single work of art is _____
A. montage B. collage
C. mosaic D. painting
- The technique of drawing in which light and dark areas are created using dots is known as _____
A. stippling B. scrubbing
C. blending D. hatching
- The following are primary colours **except**
A. red B. blue
C. yellow D. indigo
- Which method of leather work is used to join or bind two strips of leather?
A. Stitching B. Sewing
C. Thonging D. coiling
- Which one of the following is **not** an element of Art?
A. Balance B. Texture
C. Line D. Colour
- The entertainment tool drawn below is known as _____



- A. puppet
- B. photograph
- C. marionette
- D. cartoon

- The book jacket has the following parts **except** _____
A. front page B. back page
C. flats D. middle page
- The art of making and manipulating puppet in a performance is called _____
A. hand puppets B. screen puppet
C. puppetry D. imitative moves

- The following materials were seen by Grade four learners.

- (i) Piece of clothe (ii) Blocks
- (iii) Brushes (iv) Water

What piece of artwork were they **likely** to be make?

- A. Tie and dye B. Block printing
 - C. Stippling technique D. Drawing
- _____ is the craft of making 3D objects using different types of paper.
A. Calligraphy B. Folding
C. Paper craft D. Drawing

SECTION B: MUSIC.

- Every verse of the Kenya National Anthem has _____ lines.
A. 3 B. 6
C. 4 D. 8
- The change of voice from low to high or from higher to low is _____
A. pitch B. tone
C. rhythm D. dynamics
- Jingles are percussion instruments played by
A. hitting B. blowing
C. shaking D. plucking musical
- The flowing are Kenya Traditional instrument **except** _____
A. kayamba B. descant decoder
C. horn D. jingles
- Songs sang to teach us about different issues affecting the society are called
A. topical songs B. sacred songs
C. patriotic song D. action songs
- Good pronunciation of words which help us to get the meaning of the songs is
A. structure B. diction
C. gestures D. mood
- Fiddles are played using _____
A. small stone B. a bow
C. a whistle D. a bottle

18. Which one is **not** a string traditional stringed instrument?
 A. Shiriri B. Nyatiti
 C. Wandindi D. Guitar
19. C major is a scale based on C consisting of the pitches of _____
 A. CDEFGAB B. BAGFED
 C. CDEFGAC D. 1 2 3 4 5 6
20. How a person feels while listening or performing a song?
 A. Mood B. Feelings
 C. Senses D. Temperature

SECTION C: SOCIAL STUDIES.

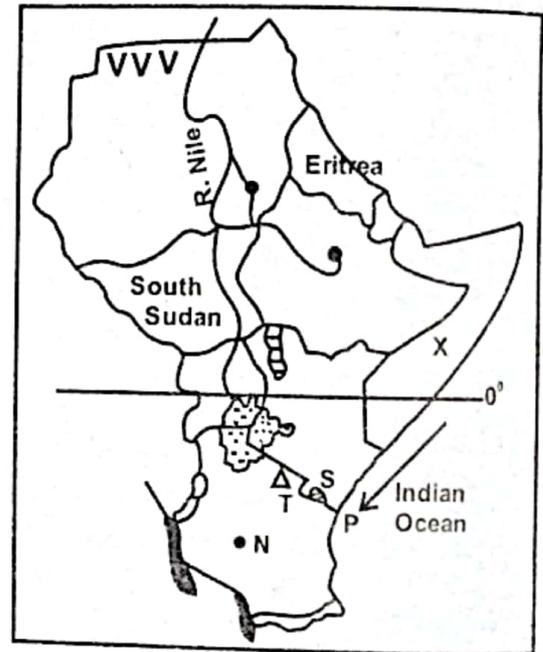
21. Which one of the following represents a built environment?
 A. Forth Jesus B. Lakes
 C. Mountains D. Rainfall
22. The Grade 6 teachers asked learners to name a Semitic Speaking Community in Eastern Africa. Who gave the **correct** answer?
 A. Akiru - Amharans
 B. Bonaya - Oromo
 C. Asha - Baganda
 D. Onyango - Sadawe
23. The chart below describes characteristics of a certain type of climate.

High temperatures
Long dry season
Rainfall of 250mm to 500mm

- The climatic region described in the chart is
 A. Mountain climate
 B. Tropical climate
 C. Semi-desert climate
 D. Modified Equatorial climate
24. The **main** reason for the migration of the Cushites to Eastern Africa was that they
 A. were escaping from conflicts
 B. wanted good farming land
 C. were looking for goods to trade
 D. were looking for better grazing areas
25. The school collaborates with the community through the following ways **except**
 A. learners cleaning the local market
 B. learners disobeying community leaders
 C. the community donating books
 D. the community holding functions in a school

26. The capital city of Tanzania is _____
 A. Arusha B. Deresalaam
 C. Dodoma D. Nairobi
27. Which one of the following areas in Eastern Africa is sparsely populated.
 A. North Eastern Kenya
 B. Ethiopia Highlands
 C. Southern Uganda
 D. Coastal part of Tanzania

Use the map of Eastern Africa below to answer questions 28 to 30.



28. The mountain marked **T** is
 A. mount Kenya B. mount Ruwenzori
 C. mount Elgon D. mount Kilimanjaro
29. Which one of the following communities entered Eastern Africa using the route marked **P**?
 A. Arabs B. Galla
 C. Nyamwezi D. Dinka
30. Natural vegetation in the area marked **VVV** consist of
 A. tall trees B. dense forest
 C. evergreen trees D. short shrubs
31. Which one of the following is a negative effect of high population?
 A. Increase in agriculture production.
 B. Growth of slums.
 C. Decrease in market for goods.
 D. Lack of skilled labour.

32. Below are characteristics of a certain type of vegetation.
- (i) Trees grow close together.
 - (ii) Trees are tall and evergreen.
 - (iii) Trees have broad leaves.
- The type of vegetation described above is
- A. Savannah vegetation
 - B. Swamp vegetation
 - C. Mangrove vegetation
 - D. Rainforest vegetation
33. Which one of the following groups of people belong to the same language group?
- A. Maasai, Abakuria, Gabbra
 - B. Swahili, Pokot, Turkana
 - C. Nuer, Luo, Acholi
 - D. Samburu, Oromo, Hehe
34. Our country is divided into _____ count ies.
- A. 14
 - B. 8
 - C. 24
 - D. 47
35. Which one of the following is **not** an economic benefit of lake Victoria?
- A. It provides fish for sale
 - B. It is a source of minerals
 - C. It is used for water transport
 - D. It provides water to industries

SECTION D:

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

36. From the stories of creation in **Genesis 1** human beings are special because
- A. they were the last to be created
 - B. God put them in the garden of Eden
 - C. God provided them with food
 - D. they were created in the image of God.
37. Which one of the pictures shows a fruit of the Holy Spirit?
- A. Healing
 - B. Wisdom
 - C. Humility
 - D. Faith
38. Four Grade 6 learners held posters showing books of the Bible. Who among the following learners held a poster showing a book of the Old Testament?
- A. Acts
 - B. Malachi
 - C. Luke
 - D. John
39. Which one of the following is a value that learners can use to improve their talents?
- A. Integrity
 - B. Pride
 - C. Fame
 - D. Dishonesty
40. When Jesus called John and James they were
- A. collecting taxes
 - B. looking after their father's sheep
 - C. preaching
 - D. fishing
41. A Christian value that Christians learn from the miracles of healing of the bleeding woman is
- A. humility
 - B. faith
 - C. obedience
 - D. respect
42. The church helps the sick by
- A. visiting them in hospital
 - B. preaching to them
 - C. establishing hospitals
 - D. offering counselling to them
43. Which one of the words describes God as found in the Apostles Creed?
- A. Provider
 - B. Judge
 - C. Protector
 - D. Creator
44. Which one of the following is a form of hardship that Christians go through in life?
- A. Education
 - B. Harvest
 - C. Hunger
 - D. Ceremonies
45. The **best** way of using talents by Christians to help the community is through
- A. attending birthday parties
 - B. making woodern table for a church
 - C. giving people money
 - D. singing in the church choir
46. Marriage is important in Christianity because _____
- A. it provides companionship
 - B. it is a source of wealth
 - C. married people are respected
 - D. dowry is paid
47. "If you are God's son, order this stone to turn into bread" (Luke 4:3). The devil said these words to Jesus during
- A. transfiguration
 - B. baptism
 - C. presentation
 - D. temptation

48. The commandment that teaches Christians to have respect for life is
 A. 'Do not steal'
 B. 'Do not commit murder'
 C. 'Do not commit adultery'
 D. 'Do not desire another man's property'
49. Judas Escariot betrayed Jesus and he was replaced by _____
 A. Matthias B. Zebedee
 C. James D. Peter
50. Which one of the following miracles was performed by prophet Elisha?
 A. Calling for fire from heaven.
 B. Raising a widows son.
 C. Walking on water.
 D. Raising an axe-head.

SECTION D:

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

36. Complete the verse: "Wailun likuli humazatin _____"
 A. adaddah B. lumazah
 C. muqadadah D. hutwamah
37. Which among the following surahs tells us about the day of judgement?
 A. Al - Fatiha B. Al Quraish
 C. Al - Inshiraah D. Al - Zilzalah
38. He has taught man that which he knew not (Q 96: 1 - 5) This chapter from Qur'an teaches us about
 A. Ihsan B. Taqwa
 C. Knowledge D. Kindness
39. In Surah Al - Asr Allah wants us
 A. not to waste money
 B. to increase our worship
 C. not to waste time
 D. to believe in the hereafter
40. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the battle of Badr?
 A. It was the last battle to be fought
 B. Badr is a village in the outskirts of Makkah
 C. The Quraish wanted to put an end to Islam
 D. Abu Sufyan was the leader of the caravan during that time
41. Kalimah means:-
 A. to say in alillah waina illaihi rajiiun
 B. to say Laillahailallah Muhamad
 C. to perform sujud
 D. to ask for forgiveness
42. The year in which prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h) was born was known as the year of
 A. Elephant B. cow
 C. mawlid D. happiness
43. Qabila killed his brother Habila because:-
 A. Habila sacrificed a sheep
 B. Adam loved Habila most
 C. of jealousy
 D. Habila sacrificed a sheep
44. "Whoever copies others, he is one of them" This Hadith teaches us the importance of wearing
 A. long skirts
 B. long trousers
 C. any type of dress
 D. Islamic dress
45. Prophet Muhammads (p.b.u.h) father was called _____
 A. Abdullahi bin Abdulmutwalib
 B. Umar bin Abu Twalib
 C. Ali bin Abdul Mutwalib
 D. Abdillahi bin Abu Twalib
46. The last pillar of Iman is to believe in
 A. the books of Allah
 B. Qadar
 C. the prophets of Allah
 D. Sawm
47. Which one of the following is the seventh month in the Islamic calender?
 A. Ramadhahn
 B. Dhul Qaadah
 C. Rajab
 D. Jamaada Thaani
48. When you cheat during the exams it is a sign of:-
 A. hypocrisy B. truthfulness
 C. cunning D. activeness
49. The optional prayer performed after midnight is known as _____
 A. witri B. dhuha
 C. Taraweh D. Tahajjud
50. Islam condemns begging. Those who beg will be ashamed :-
 A. and imprisoned
 B. on the Day of repentance
 C. in the grave
 D. on the Day of judgement

DISTINCTION GRADE 6 (SIX) KPSEA ASSESSMENT



MONITORING LEARNER'S PROGRESS GRADE SIX - 2022



ENGLISH

Question 1 to 5



It was very clear that my stepfather wanted to marry me off to a man old enough to be my grandfather. I had no choice but to run away from home to seek refuge somewhere else. I now work for a rich family. My work begins as early as four in the morning. By the time I retire, I am totally worn out.

I work like a donkey all day. One day on my way to the river to fetch water, I met a lady who looked at me and shook her head. She said that I was too young to be working for other people. That I should be in school learning like other children. What she said made tears flow down my cheeks. I felt bad that my dream of becoming a doctor would not come to pass. The best thing that happened was that she promised to help me get out of there and go back to school. I thanked her and ran back to my boss though feeling happy and hopeful that the lady would keep her word.

- Why did the writer run away from home?
 - She did not want to go to school.
 - The stepfather abused her.
 - The stepfather wanted to marry her off.
 - Her parents had died.
- By the time the writer of the story goes to bed, she is
 - very annoyed
 - very tired
 - very hungry
 - very weak
- Why did the lady shake her head?
 - The girl's condition was not good at all.
 - She knew the girl's parents very well.
 - She wanted to help the girl to get a better job.
 - She did not want to get involved in the girl's problems.
- The girl was hopeful that
 - the lady would eventually help her to realize her dreams.
 - she would go back to her parents.
 - the lady would be helping her to her chores.
 - the lady would pay her school fees back in school.
- What lesson do we learn from the story?
 - We should allow children to learn but not force them to work.
 - Some ladies are good in this world.
 - Children who disobey should be forced to work.
 - A child must only be seen but not be heard.

Question 6 to 9



One year later, Mr Ondego started reporting late for work. He would feel tired and appeared to lose weight and appetite. Some tablets which he bought from a chemist would occasionally improve his appetite. His immune system seemed to be very low. He was coughing often and getting colds that were proving difficult. He started wondering whether there were foreign bodies or germs that might have weakened his body.

After some time Mr Ondego could not chew food properly because he had some mouth ulcers.

There were also some skin ulcers and strange spots on his body. He imagined this was an infection brought about by contaminated objects or food previously taken in the evening parties. One thing was certain; he had a deficiency which resulted in reduced immunity. His body seemed to have a deficiency in its disease fighting cells.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>6. Which one of the following did not happen to Mr Ondego after one year?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. He began to report to work late.B. He felt worn out.C. He seemed to lose weight.D. He looked healthy all through. <p>7. What helped Mr Ondego improve his appetite for food?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Over the counter tablets.B. The medication given by the doctor.C. His natural immunity.D. Traditional herbs. | <p>8. Why was Mr Ondego unable to chew food properly?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. He was too sick to eat.B. There was no time left.C. He had some mouth ulcers in the mouth.D. The black spots on his body prevented him. <p>9. The best title for the passage above would be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Mr Ondego suffers again.B. How Mr Ondego began to become sick.C. The mouth ulcers.D. Losing appetite can be dangerous. |
|--|--|

Question 10 to 12



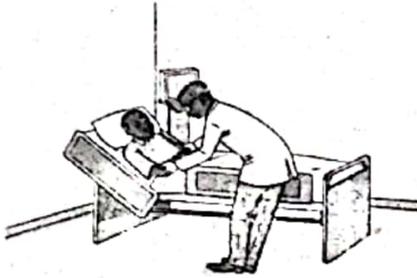
Coronavirus is a dangerous virus that causes illness. It is transmitted between people who are very close. Common signs of infection include sneezing, fever, dry cough, headache and breathing difficulties. In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia, kidney failure or even death.

The virus was first detected in China but it has now spread throughout the world. Everybody is now at risk of contracting covid 19 as it is known. To prevent the infection from spreading, sanitise your hands or wash them with soap and running water regularly. Wear a mask while in public places. Cover your mouth and nose with disposable tissue when coughing. Avoid close contact with anyone showing symptoms of respiratory illness such as coughing. Together we shall defeat covid if we join our hands and follow what the Ministry of Health says.

10. Coronavirus causes
- A. disease
 - B. fever
 - C. coughing
 - D. problems
11. What do we learn about covid 19?
- A. It kills instantly.
 - B. Kenyans know how to protect themselves against it.
 - C. It started in China and it has remained there.
 - D. The entire world is at risk of getting the disease.

12. Which statement is true according to the passage?
- A. Covering the mouth when coughing does not help in any way.
 - B. Sanitizing stops coronavirus from attacking people.
 - C. We can prevent covid 19 by washing hands all the time after touching a surface.
 - D. We should wear a mask even when we are alone to prevent covid.

Question 13 to 15



It was Moses who first raised the alarm. He noticed somebody lying under a tree. he seemed to be in pain, injured. Because nobody else was near, Moses called for help. He alone could not have lifted the man to take him to hospital. He looked big and heavy.

Someone who was passing along the road heard his cry and came running. Together they approached the injured man. He had cut himself with an axe that he was using to cut down the tree. he was bleeding profusely. They gave the man first aid then took him to the dispensary where he was referred to the casualty department in a nearby hospital. His situation was critical. Luckily the doctors attended to him and his condition became stable.

13. Why did Moses raise an alarm?
- A. He was a naughty boy in the village.
 - B. He saw an injured man lying under a tree.
 - C. There was no one else near where he was walking.
 - D. He liked shouting all the time.
14. What had happened to the man under the tree?
- A. He had fallen off the tree.
 - B. He had been attacked by wild animals in the forest.
 - C. He had cut himself with an axe while cutting a tree.
 - D. He was simply pretending to draw attention.

15. What lesson do we learn from the passage above?
- A. We should always help those people lying under trees.
 - B. An act of kindness can save a life.
 - C. Moses the kind boy in the village.
 - D. Once bitten twice shy.

DISTINCTION GREDI 6 (SITA) KPSEA ASSESSMENT



MONITORING LEARNER'S PROGRESS

GREDI YA SITA - 2022

KISWAHILI



Hali ya kutoka mahali pamoja hadi pengine huitwa usafiri. Mawasiliano nayo ni kutoa ujumbe sehemu moja hadi nyingine. Siku za kale, njia za kusafiri na kuwasiliana zilikuwa tofauti sana. Watu walipotaka kusafiri ama kusafirisha mizigo yao, walilazimika kutembea kwa miguu wakiwa wamebeba mizigo hiyo kichwani, mgongoni au kwenye mabega. Ikiwa watu hao walifaa kufika mbali, waling'oa nanga asubuhi na mapema ili wafike kwa wakati. Tatizo kuu la usafiri wa aina hii ni kuwa mtu asingeweza kusafiri usiku. Iwapo jua lingetua akiwa hajafika, alitafuta mahali pa kulala na kuendelea na safari kesho yake. Vilevile, watu hao wangeshambuliwa na wanyama wa porini na kufariki wakiwa safarini.

Njia nyingine ya usafiri ilikuwa ya kutumia wanyama kama vile punda, fahali na ngamia. Wanyama hawa wangepungwa mizigo mgongoni na kuisafirisha hadi kule ilikofaa kupelekwa. Ukilinganisha na usafiri wa kutembea kwa miguu, yule aliyetumia wanyama hawa angebeba na wanyama hao na kwa hivyo asingechoka sana.

Kadhalika, kunao waliotumia mashua kusafirisha mizigo mahali palipokuwa na maji. Hii ni kwa sababu ni vigumu kuuvuka mto ukiwa umebeba mizigo wowote. Hata waliojua **kuogelea kama samaki** walishindwa kuogelea wakiwa wamebeba mizigo. Yeyote aliyejaribu alizama ndani ya maji na mizigo wake. Pia, haikuwezekana kusafirisha mizigo wowote kwa kutumia wanyama. Hii ndiyo sababu waliotaka kusafirisha kitu chochote walifanya hivyo kwa kutumia mashua.

1. Kulingana na kifungu, usafiri ni;
A. kutoa ujumbe sehemu moja hadi nyingine.
B. kutoa mtu mahali fulani hadi pengine.
C. mtu ambaye husafiri kutoka mahali hapa hadi pengine.
D. mnyama, mtu au kitu kutolewa mahali pamoja hadi pengine.
2. Kauli '**kuogelea kama samaki**' ni mfano wa;
A. nahau
B. kitendawili
C. tashbihi
D. istiara
3. Kifungu kinaeleza kuwa;
A. usafiri wa kale ulikuwa bora kuliko wa nyakati hizi.
B. siku za kale hapakuwa na usafiri wala mawasiliano.
C. mawasiliano ya kale hayakueleweka kwa njia yoyote.
D. njia za usafiri na mawasiliano za kale zilitofautiana na za kisasa.
4. Waliobeba mizigo walilazimika kuanza safari mapema ikiwa;
A. walikuwa wamefika mapema.
B. safari ilikuwa ya mbali.
C. walifaa kusafiri usiku.
D. mizigo ilikuwa mizito.

5. Njia gani ya usafiri iliyochosha sana kulingana na kifungu?
 - A. kuenda kwa miguu
 - B. kutumia punda
 - C. kuenda kwa fahali
 - D. kusafiri kwa ngamia
6. Kifungu kinaeleza kuwa usafiri wa majini;
 - A. haukuwezekana kwa kuogelea.
 - B. haukuwezekana ukiwa na mzigo.
 - C. haukuwezekana kwa kutumia wanyama.
 - D. haukuwezekana kwa kuogelea.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali yanayofuata.

Mgonjwa ni mtu ambaye mwili wake hauko katika hali nzuri. Mgonjwa huwa hana afya nzuri. Mtu aliye mgonjwa hupitia matatizo mbalimbali. Jambo la kwanza ni maumivu ambayo mtu huyo huhisi mwilini. Mtu anayeugua huhisi maumivu na uchungu katika sehemu mbalimbali za mwili. Yeye hawezi akafurahia kula wala kucheza kwa sababu ya hali yake mbaya. Wengine hukonda kama ng'onda. Tatizo lingine liletwalo na ugonjwa ni kule kutoweza kufanya kazi. Mtu ambaye ni mgonjwa huwa dhaifu na hivyo hawezi akafanya jambo lolote.



Mambo asiyoweza kuyafanya ni kama vile kusoma, kufanya biashara wala kazi yoyote. Hii inamaanisha kuwa ugonjwa hurudisha chini maendeleo kwa kuwa huwazuia watu kufanya kazi zinazoleta maendeleo.

Magonjwa hurudisha chini maendeleo katika maisha ya mtu binafsi na katika nchi nzima. Badala ya kujenga nyumba na kufanya mambo mengine ya kuleta maendeleo, mtu hutumia pesa zake kulipia matibabu. Hii inamaanisha kuwa mtu huyo hatafanya maendeleo aliyofaa kufanya. Vilevile, nchi hulazimika kujenga hospitali, kununua dawa na kuwajiri madaktari. Pesa hizo zingetumika kujenga barabara, shule na kuanzisha miradi ya maji.

Ni jukumu la kila mmoja kuhakikisha kuwa anaepuka magonjwa na kuishi maisha yenye afya bora. Kuna magonjwa yanayoweza kuepukika kama vile kipindupindu, malaria na UKIMWI. Tunapofanya kile tunachofaa kufanya kama vile kudumisha kiwango cha juu cha usafi, tutaepuka magonjwa yanayosababishwa na uchafu. Si vyema kukaa tu tukitarajia kuwa serikali itatufanyia kila jambo linalohusu usafi. **Tuungane na kuyazuia magonjwa kwa pamoja.**

7. Kifungu kinaeleza kuwa magonjwa;
 - A. huleta faida katika nchi na maisha ya mtu binafsi.
 - B. hurudisha chini maendeleo ya mtu binafsi pekee.
 - C. hufanya mgonjwa atumie pesa zake.
 - D. hurudisha chini maendeleo ya mtu binafsi na nchi.
8. Magonjwa hupunguza faida zinazotokea katika sehemu zifuatazo **isipokuwa**;
 - A. hospitalini
 - B. kazini
 - C. shuleni
 - D. katika biashara
9. Kauli '**tuungane na kuyazuia magonjwa kwa pamoja**' inaweza kurejelewa kwa methali gani?
 - A. Umoja ni nguvu utengano ni udhaifu.
 - B. Afya ni bora kuliko mali.
 - C. Mgaagaa na upwa hali wali mkavu.
 - D. Mtoto umleavyo ndivyo akuavyo.

10. Ugonjwa gani unaoweza kuepukika kwa kudumisha usafi wa mwili na mazingira?
 A. kipindupindu
 B. UKIMWI
 C. malaria
 D. kifuakikuu
11. Ikiwa wananchi watakuwa wenye afya, serikali itaweza;
 A. kujenga hospitali na kuwaajiri madaktari.
 B. kufanya kazi, biashara na kusoma vizuri.
 C. kujenga barabara, shule na kuanzisha miradi ya maji.
 D. kujenga nyumba na kufanya mambo mengine ya kuleta maendeleo.

Soma shairi lifuatalo kisha ujibu maswali yanayofuata.

Naomba wewe kijana, maadili ni muhimu,
 Tabia mbaya wachana, na kila mtu heshimu,
 Wenzako shirikiana, amani nayo idumu,
 Kila siku maadili, usiache maadili.

Kuhifadhi mazingira, maishani zingatia,
 Uchafuzi ni hasara, kusafisha fikiria,
 Matopeni kama chura, hiyo tabia wachia,
 Kila siku maadili, usiache maadili.

12. Ukirejelea ubeti wa kwanza, ni kweli kuwa;
 A. una mishororo miwili.
 B. kila mshororo una vipande vinne.
 C. vina vyake ni 'na' na 'mu'.
 D. ni aina ya takhmisa.
13. Ubeti wa kwanza unashauri yafuatayo isipokuwa;
 A. kufanya kazi kwa bidii.
 B. kuwa na heshima.
 C. kushirikiana na wengine.
 D. kuishi kwa amani na wengine.
14. Jambo linalosisitizwa katika ubeti wa pili ni umuhimu wa;
 A. kuchafua mazingira.
 B. kuzingatia maadili.
 C. kuhifadhi mazingira.
 D. kuwa na bidii masomoni.
15. Kibwagizo cha shairi hili kina mizani mingapi?
 A. 8
 B. 2
 C. 16
 D. 4

Chagua jibu linalofaa zaidi kujazia nafasi.

Michezo ya watoto ni ___16___ sana. Michezo hiyo ni kama vile mwajificho, jugwe, kuogelea, kwata na kandanda au ___17___. Michezo yenyewe ___18___ umuhimu sana katika maisha ya watoto. Huwawezesha kushirikiana, kujifunza lugha na kuwa na afya ___19___. Watoto wanafaa kucheza kila wanapopata nafasi. Hata hivyo, wakumbuke kuwa masomo ___20___ yana faida. Wazingatie sana masomo hayo.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 16. A. wengi | B. nyingi | C. mingi | D. mengi |
| 17. A. kabubu | B. sogu | C. kambumbu | D. kabumbu |
| 18. A. zina | B. yana | C. ina | D. lina |
| 19. A. dhaifu | B. bora | C. duni | D. kubwa |
| 20. A. yenu | B. yao | C. yake | D. yetu |

Jibu maswali yafuatayo kulingana na maagizo.

21. Chagua sentensi iliyotumia kiwakilishi cha nafsi.
A. Wengine wamekamilisha kazi.
B. Huyu anapenda kuhifadhi mazingira.
C. Wangu amekamilisha kazi yake.
D. Sisi tunapenda kula mboga na matunda.
22. Wakati baina ya saa sita na saa tisa huitwa _____.
A. adhuhuri
B. alasiri
C. alfajiri
D. machweo
23. Sentensi gani iliyoakifishwa kwa kutumia ritifaa?
A. Matunda ninayojua ni mengi: mananasi, machungwa, maembe, chenza na kadhalika.
B. Ng'ombe ni mnyama mwenye faida sana.
C. Lo! Mvua imenysha tangu asubuhi hadi jioni.
D. Ukimaliza kazi umwambie mwalimu wako.
24. Chagua kinyume cha;
Kijana alikuja baada ya kuanika shati.
A. Msichana alienda kabla ya kuanua shati.
B. Mzee alienda kabla ya kuanua shati.
C. Mzee alienda kabla ya kuanua blauzi.
D. Kijana hakuja baada ya kuanika shati.
25. Ukubwa wa 'milango' ni;
A. majilango
B. lango
C. malango
D. kilango
26. Visawe ni;
A. maneno yenye maana zaidi ya moja.
B. maneno yenye maana sawa.
C. maneno yanayotatanisha kimatamshi.
D. maneno yanayofanana sana.
27. Tambua aina za maneno yaliyopigiwa mistari.
Mtoto aliyekaa ndani ya darasa anasoma vizuri.
A. kihusishi, kielezi
B. kihisishi, kielezi
C. kihisishi, kivumishi
D. kihusishi, kivumishi
28. Sentensi ifuatayo inapatikana katika hali gani?
Wamefua nguo zao na kuzianika.
A. Mazoea
B. Timilifu
C. Masharti
D. Iliyopita
29. Nomino gani ambazo zinapatikana katika ngeli moja?
A. chupa, chungu, chakula
B. saa, dawa, meza
C. mkono, mvua, mkeka
D. kioo, kitabu, kipofu
30. Jina gani ambalo si la kiungo cha mwili ambacho husafisha damu?
A. figo
B. moyo
C. nso
D. buki

DISTINCTION GRADE 6 (SIX) KPSEA ASSESSMENT



MONITORING LEARNER'S PROGRESS GRADE SIX - 2022

6

PREPARED

004

MATHEMATICS

Time: 1 hr 20 min

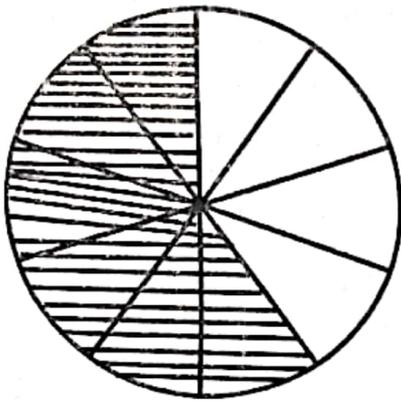
- In Nakuru county, seven hundred and ninety-six thousand, six hundred and ninety-six shillings, was donated to Shiner's youth group for empowerment by the minister of sports. What is the total amount donated in symbols?
A. 769696
B. 766669
C. 7966696
D. 796696
- A vendor sold 61799 newspapers in the month of June. How many newspapers were sold to the nearest hundreds?
A. 62000
B. 61700
C. 61790
D. 61800
- Work out: 5748×26
A. 149448
B. 1494480
C. 5774
D. 149484
- A farmer harvested 103 bags of groundnuts. He sold all the bags at sh. 1436568 to Uchumi supermarket. What is the value of the amount represented by digit 4 in the number?
A. 40000
B. 400000
C. Thousands
D. Tens of thousands
- Grade six learners were asked to write 144 as a product of its prime factors. What did they write as the correct answer?
A. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$
B. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 9$
C. 18×8
D. 36×4
- Juliet a grade 5 learner at a certain school, made number cards and arranged them as show below.

What did she write in the fifth number card?
A. 48
B. 62
C. 72
D. 70
- A carpenter had 2 pieces of timber measuring 224 cm and 280 cm respectively. He cut the two into smaller pieces of equal length. What was the length of the longest common pieces cut from the timber?
A. 12
B. 8
C. 7840
D. 4
- Solve the value of x : $6x + 10 = 58$
A. $8\frac{4}{8}$
B. 48
C. 8
D. $9\frac{4}{8}$

9. During county music festival, 10000 participants presented their items. The number of participants who took position 1 were only 52. Express the fraction of those who took position 1 as a decimal.

A. 0.52
 B. 0.0052
 C. 0.052
 D. 5.2

10. The circle below shows how a farmer divided her land.

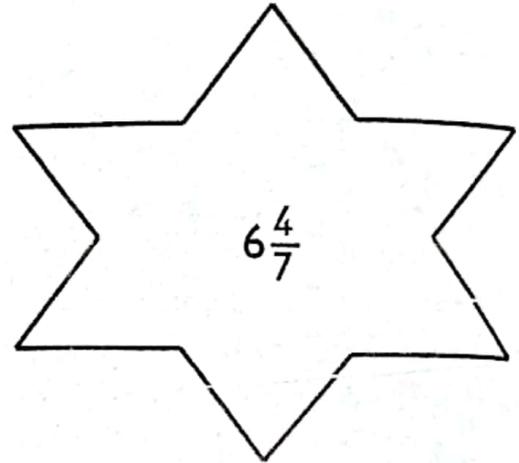


The shaded part shows the used land. What is the equivalent fraction to the land that is unused?

A. $\frac{2}{5}$
 B. $\frac{6}{10}$
 C. $\frac{4}{10}$
 D. $\frac{8}{16}$

11. $8\overline{)49 \text{ cm } 6 \text{ mm}}$
 A. 6 cm 2 mm
 B. 5 cm 12 mm
 C. 6 cm 4 mm
 D. 5 cm 2 mm

12. Jane, a mathematics teacher displayed the card below during a mathematics lesson.



She then asked the learners to write the reciprocal of the fraction. What did the learners write as the correct answer?

A. $\frac{42}{7}$
 B. $\frac{46}{6}$
 C. $\frac{7}{46}$
 D. $\frac{46}{7}$

13. During an assessment, the clockface in the room showed the following time.



What is the correct size of the angle shown on the clockface?

A. Right angle
 B. obtuse angle
 C. 90 degrees
 D. 210 degrees

14. What is $2\frac{1}{7} - \frac{9}{10}$

A. $\frac{10}{12}$

B. $1\frac{16}{35}$

C. $\frac{19}{35}$

D. $\frac{26}{35}$

15. Sarah had $7\frac{3}{5}$ kg of flour. She used $5\frac{2}{5}$ of the flour. How much flour remained?

A. $13\frac{1}{5}$

B. 13

C. $2\frac{5}{1}$

D. $2\frac{1}{5}$

16. A patient's mass was 59.3972kg. The doctor rounded off the figure to 2 decimal places and noted it down. What did the doctor write?

A. 59.40

B. 59.39

C. 58.40

D. 59.00

17. What $27.4934 + 132.26$?

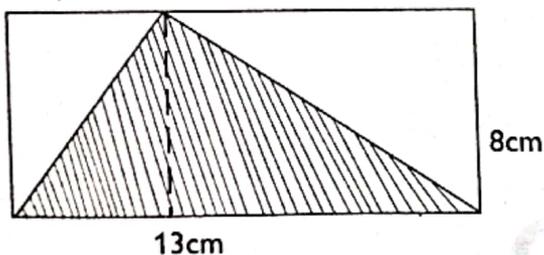
A. 40.7194

B. 28,816

C. 159.7534

D. 159.7435

18. A pupil was given a plain paper which she painted as shown below.



What is the area of the part that was shaded if the figure had a base of 13 cm and a height of 8 cm?

A. 52 cm^2

B. 108 cm^2

C. 21 cm^2

D. 52 cm

19. What is 9% as a decimal?

A. 9.00

B. 0.09

C. 0.90

D. 0.009

20. Find the next two numbers in the pattern below:

4, 16, 36, 64,,

A. 64, 81

B. 81, 100

C. 100, 144

D. 9, 10

21. Anita is a mathematics leader in grade 5. She told her classmates to work out the following:

$$\left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^2$$

What was the correct answer?

A. $\frac{6}{16}$

B. $\frac{64}{9}$

C. $\frac{9}{64}$

D. $\frac{3}{8}$

22. What is the correct arrangement of

$\frac{1}{7}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{21}, \frac{5}{6}$ from the largest to the smallest?

A. $\frac{1}{7}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{21}, \frac{5}{6}$

B. $\frac{1}{7}, \frac{4}{21}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{6}$

C. $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{4}{21}$

D. $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{21}, \frac{1}{7}$

23. Work out: 25 Kg 671g added to 9kg 300g

A. 16 kg 371g

B. 34 kg 970g

C. 34 kg 971g

D. 43 kg 791 g

24. A farmer had t ducks, w turkeys and y pigeons. How many birds did he have altogether?

- A. $t + w$
- B. $t + w + y$
- C. $w - t + y$
- D. $w + y$

25. A square piece of land measures 29 km 450 m. Wamaitha walked round the land 5 times. What distance did he cover?

- A. 142 km 2250m
- B. 147 km 2250m
- C. 147 km 250 m
- D. 142 km 250m

26. What is $49 \div 7 \times 150 - 735$

- A. 3150
- B. 31500
- C. 3510
- D. 315

27. A lesson started at 12:30 pm and ended at 2:05 pm. How long did the lesson take?

- A. 10 hr 35 mins
- B. 1 hr 25 mis
- C. 1 hr 35 mins
- D. 10 hrs. 25 mins

28. Musa was going to school one day. Before he could reach the school gate, he realized he had left his scarecrow at home. He turned back to go and pick it. Which turn was made by Musa?

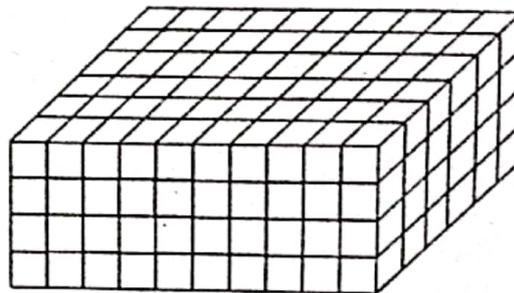
- A. $\frac{1}{2}$ turn
- B. $\frac{1}{4}$ turn
- C. full turn
- D. $\frac{3}{4}$ turn

29. Which quadrilateral has the following properties

- i) All sides are equal
- ii) Interior angle are equal
- iii) Diagonals are equal.
- iv) Diagonals meet at a right angle

- A. Rectangle
- B. Parallelogram
- C. Square
- D. Rhombus

30. How many cubes have been used to make the following stack?



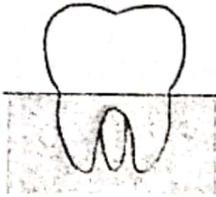
- A. 40
- B. 480
- C. 70
- D. 500



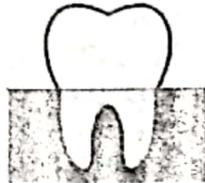
SECTION A: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Which one of the following types of teeth is **not** among the temporary teeth?

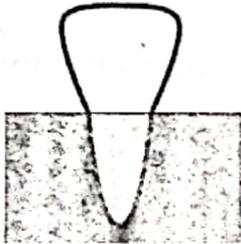
A.



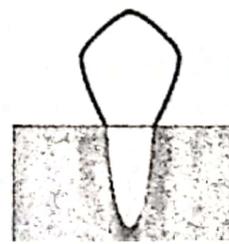
B.



C.



D.



2. Which part of a plant is responsible for absorbing water and providing anchorage?

- A. roots B. stem
C. leaves D. flowers

3. Grade 4 learners observed the following during a nature walk. Which characteristics of plants did they observe?



- A. they reproduce, they feed, they grow
B. they respond to stimuli, they feed, they grow
C. they move, they feed, they die
D. they grow, they feed, they reproduce

4. Identify the waterborne disease that can be controlled by **not** walking in stagnant water?

- A. cholera B. dysentery
C. typhoid D. cholera

5. A part of the body that functions as a source of power is known as _____.

- A. muscle B. skeleton
C. spine D. joint

6. The following are signs of a certain respiratory disease.

- i. Night sweats
- ii. Coughing up blood
- iii. Unintentional weight loss
- iv. Coughing that last for three or more weeks
- v. Chest pain or pain when breathing or coughing

Which respiratory disease is described?

- A. pneumonia
B. tuberculosis
C. asthma
D. influenza

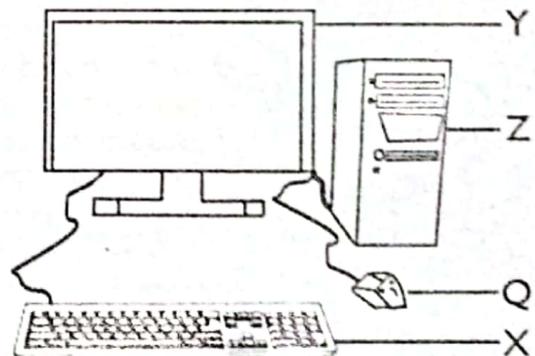
7. Which one of the following is **not** a way of managing solid waste?

- A. Reusing
B. Recycling
C. Reducing
D. Reproducing

8. When ice is subjected to heat, it _____ into water.

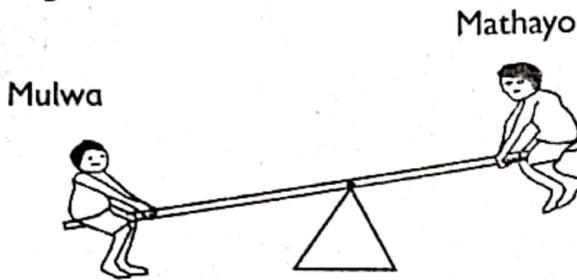
- A. condenses
B. melts
C. evaporates
D. condenses

9. Identify the brain of a computer from the diagram below.

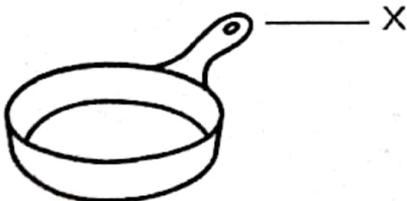


- A. Y B. Q
C. Z D. X

10. Mulwa na Mathayo were playing on a see saw as shown below. What should they do to balance themselves?



- A. Mulwa should move closer to the pivot.
 B. Mathayo should move closer to the pivot.
 C. Both boys should move away from the pivot.
 D. Both should move away from the pivot.
11. Which one of the following pairs consists of sinkers only?
 A. wood, stone B. metal pin, leaves
 C. wood, plastic plate D. stone, nail
12. Which one of the following is **not** true about the heart?
 A. Pulmonary vein carries blood to the lungs.
 B. Pulmonary artery carries deoxy genated blood.
 C. The left hand side of the heart is thicker than the right side.
 D. Pulmonary vein carries oxygenated blood.
13. Which type of clouds can cause visibility problems on the road?
 A. cumulus clouds B. nimbus clouds
 C. stratus clouds D. stratus clouds
14. The following is a cooking pan. Which statement is **true** about the part labeled X?



- A. It should be made of a good conductor of heat.
 B. It should be made of a poor conductor of electricity.
 C. It should be made of a poor conductor of heat.
 D. It can only be made of plastic.

15. During a nature walk, learners observed the following roots.



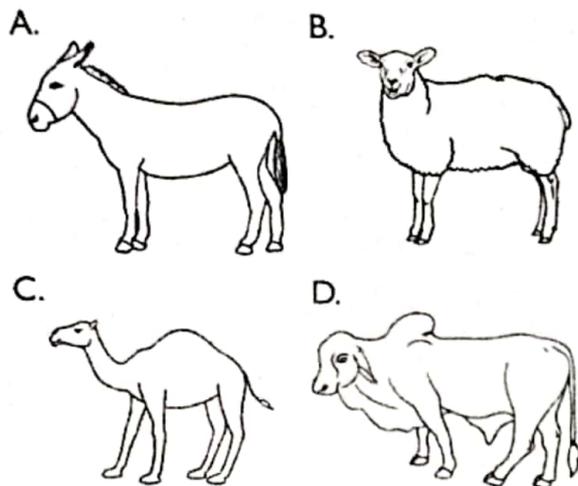
Which plant do you think could have such roots?

- A. a bean plant B. grass
 C. a mango plant D. an orange plant
- SECTION B: AGRICULTURE**
16. Which one of the following is a method of soil conservation?
 A. fencing the land
 B. cover cropping
 C. overgrazing on the land
 D. avoiding to grow crops on the land
17. Which method of water conservation is shown below?



- A. shading B. mulching
 C. pruning D. transplanting
18. Removal of some plants in a nursery bed to make room for others to grow is known as;
 A. weeding B. thinning
 C. hardening D. reducing
19. Which small animal **cannot** be controlled by the use of a fence?
 A. a hare B. a bird
 C. a mongoose D. a squirrel
20. Which of the following is **true**?
 A. Rills are long deep ditches with steep sides.
 B. Exposure of stones and roots of plants below the topsoil is a sign of sheet erosion.
 C. Splash erosion can finally develop into gulley erosion.
 D. The main method of controlling gulley erosion is planting cover crops.

21. During a nature walk, learners observed rice growing on a farm. Which other crop is likely to grow on the same farm?
 A. yams B. coconuts
 C. groundnuts D. maize
22. Recovered soil is important for crops because;
 A. it has enough water.
 B. it is fertile soil.
 C. it is recovered from a fertile place.
 D. it has been enriched with fertilizers.
23. Identify the animal that can help in carrying of luggage and also be used as food.

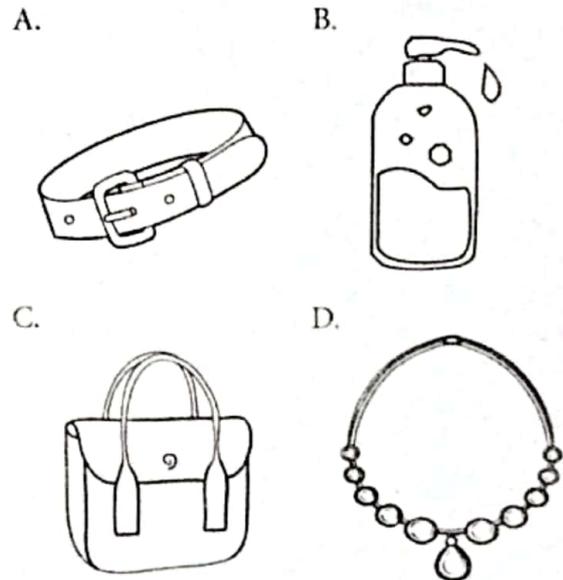


24. The following are agents of soil erosion **except**;
 A. moving water B. moving air
 C. planted tree D. animal activities
25. How are wild animals important for the economy?
 A. we can hunt and sell them
 B. we can use them as food
 C. they attract tourists
 D. we can sell their skin and hides
26. Which one of the following is **not** an indigenous crop?
 A. night shade B. spider sheet
 C. sorghum D. sukumawiki
27. Which type of soil erosion occurs at the edge of the house near the roof?
 A. sheet erosion
 B. gully erosion
 C. splash erosion
 D. rill erosion
28. What we use to discourage wild animals from harming domestic animals and destroying crops is called;
 A. discouragers B. hindrances
 C. deterrents D. barriers

29. _____ is the removal of unwanted plants from the farm.
 A. irrigating B. pruning
 C. weeding D. harvesting
30. At what time is best advisable to transplant seedlings?
 A. at night B. in the morning
 C. at noon D. in the evening

SECTION C: HOME SCIENCE

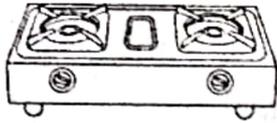
31. Play items are supposed to be.
 A. safe B. expensive
 C. small D. beautiful
32. Which one of the following is **not** an accessory?



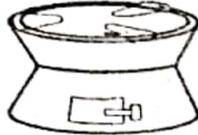
33. Identify the change that occurs in girls during adolescent.
 A. Hair grows on their chin.
 B. Voice breaks and becomes deeper.
 C. They experience wet dreams.
 D. The voice becomes melodious.
34. Hypertension is also known as.
 A. low blood pressure
 B. heart attack
 C. epilepsy
 D. high blood pressure
35. Children can do the following to keep the house clean **except**;
 A. sweeping B. dusting
 C. reading D. mopping
36. Identify the pair of diseases that can be controlled by immunization.
 A. chickenpox and measles
 B. ringworms and scabies
 C. malaria and AIDS
 D. coughs and cold

37. Shoe brushes should be kept;
 A. under the bed with the bristle facing down.
 B. on a shelf with the bristle facing down.
 C. on a shelf with the bristle facing up.
 D. under the table with the bristle facing up.
38. Which of the following can be used to cook and provide heat or warmth in the house?

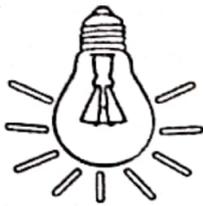
A.



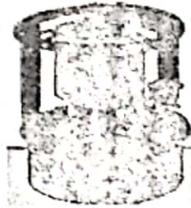
B.



C.



D.



39. Which one of the following diseases is the **odd** one out?
 A. Epilepsy
 B. Diabetes
 C. Asthma
 D. Diarrhoea
40. Identify the food that cannot be deep fried.
 A. green bananas
 B. fish
 C. chicken
 D. ripe bananas

SECTION D: PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

41. Which of the following pairs consists of track events only?
 A. long jump and javelin
 B. relays and hurdles
 C. high jump and short races
 D. hurdles and javelin
42. Which item is not used in a rounders games?
 A. Bat
 B. Ball
 C. Post
 D. Net
43. Identify the third stage in hurdles.
 A. hurdle clearance
 B. flight
 C. approach
 D. take off

44. How many cards does the referee have in a game of soccer?
 A. 3
 B. 2
 C. 4
 D. 1
45. Which of the following aims at improving pool hygiene?
 A. Ensure that you have eaten well before diving in the deep end.
 B. Do not swim immediately after taking a shower.
 C. Do not get in the swimming pool with permission.
 D. Visit the toilet before getting into the pool.
46. Which is the **most** important value in the game of soccer.
 A. hard work
 B. ball control
 C. dribbling
 D. co-operation
47. What is the importance of sliding in softball?
 A. to make a conversion
 B. to be tagged
 C. to get speedy to the base
 D. to collide with others
48. How many players constitute a team in volleyball?
 A. 5
 B. 11
 C. 12
 D. 6
49. Identify the technique shown below.



- A. bunch start technique
 B. shoulder shrug technique
 C. drop finish technique
 D. run through technique
50. One of the following is a reason why relay batons are hollow inside, which one?
 A. so that it is easily seen
 B. to hand it over easily
 C. to make it easy to carry
 D. so that it cannot fall