

DISTINCTION SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT TEST

STANDARD EIGHT - 2020



ENGLISH: LANGUAGE

Time: 1hr 40 mins

Fill in the blank spaces numbered 1 to 15 with the best alternative from the choices given.

The 1 marker of sporting 2 is participation in the Olympic Games. Qualifying 3 the games in any 4 bestows upon 5 competitor the 6 of being among the 7 of the 8. When 9 started the Games almost 2,800 years ago, the 10 Greeks had 11 their guiding Philosophy 12 it was not 13 much the winning that 14 but taking part 15 discovering the best in oneself.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. ultimate | B. penultimate | C. coloured | D. only |
| 2. A. activity | B. power | C. event | D. achievement |
| 3. A. at | B. in | C. for | D. of |
| 4. A. discipline | B. race | C. sports | D. item |
| 5. A. one | B. a | C. the | D. these |
| 6. A. statement | B. status | C. state | D. stating |
| 7. A. topmost | B. elite | C. world | D. event |
| 8. A. region | B. county | C. world | D. event |
| 9. A. we | B. it | C. this | D. they |
| 10. A. ancient | B. modern | C. local | D. barbaric |
| 11. A. as | B. on | C. in | D. of |
| 12. A. and | B. but | C. that | D. thought |
| 13. A. too | B. quite | C. so | D. rather |
| 14. A. wished | B. mattered | C. muttered | D. cared |
| 15. A. or | B. in | C. with | D. and |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the word that fits in the blank space.

16. The young boy _____ the watch as he set the time.
A. winded B. turned
C. wound D. wounded
17. I could see him in a corner _____ the room was dark.
A. because B. if
C. since D. although
18. He was _____ late for school but also rude to the teacher.
A. either B. not only
C. neither D. both

Choose the best form of adjective to complete the following.

19. This is the _____ of the two boys.
A. funnier B. more funny
C. funniest D. most funny
20. Of the triplets, Joan is the
A. cleverer B. most cleverest
C. cleverest D. clever.

In questions 21 and 22, choose the best option to fill in the blanks.

21. With a nail, the lion _____ at the zebra.
A. spring B. sprung
C. sprang D. spranged

22. It only I had known, I _____ have come to see you.
A. would B. could
C. should D. may
24. Few of my friends are coming, _____?
A. aren't they B. will they
C. are they D. won't they
- Choose the correctly spelt word.**
23. The tittle girl look scared, _____?
A. doesn't she B. does she
C. is it D. isn't it
25. A. Mispell
B. Enmity
C. Definate
D. Occassion

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

The bullets got fired into the crowd severally soon after the governor, my father, a witty short plump man, arrived. I saw him slump on the ground as his security detail swung into action. Great pandemonium broke out. All and sundry ran helter-skelter in a bid to escape.

As I was running, I bumped into a gigantic man clad in a nut-brown suit boarding a flashy slate grey Toyota Avensis. "Hop in as you are in mortal danger," the man called out amid the hue and cry at the chaotic scene. Thanking him from the bottom of my heart, I joined two other passengers in the backseat. We exchanged pleasantries and afterwards, the driver ignited the engine and drove away.

Soon, the two muscular men in raven black apparels, sandwiched me between them. What was going on? Who were these men? Such and many other questions caused turmoil in my brain. My heart pounded my chest and I broke into a cold sweat.

A mirthless laughter designed to annoy me left the mouth of the one who seemed to be the ring-leader. "Although our mission failed, we have the governor's son".

It then dawned on me like clouds opening to reveal the sun that I had been abducted after father's assassination bid failed. I tried to scream but before I could do it, I was dealt a hefty blow on my head. Several coloured stars danced before my eyes then I passed out.

On coming to I found myself in an ornately furnished room. I had been bound hand and foot and one of my abductors was closely watching me. His phone then rang. "The coast is clear, bring him in," said a voice on the other end. I was frogmarched to an even bigger house and thrown into a dark room. As helpless as a babe, I sat at a corner of the room, a vortex of emotions swirling in my mind. Knowing bell-clear that regrets come after deeds, I remembered what my father had told me earlier on, "Stay at home, do not worry about my career because most people are after my soul, politics is a dirty game."

The door knob turned presumably two hours later. A man walked in, training a gun on me. "Your time to die is now," the man snarled. On hearing that my stomach churned. I closed my eyes to wait for the worst to happen. 'Boom! Boom! Boom!' The report of rifles rent the air. I opened my eyes to the utter shock of seeing the assassin lying on the floor. Beside them stood five men in blue each training a gun on the bullet riddled body as if expecting it to come back to life and run.

It was then that I truly understood why they say that politics is a dirty game.

26. According to paragraph one, it is true to say that
A. the governor was shot and killed.
B. the governor's security detail shot the crowd
C. several shots were fired indiscriminately
D. the governor was safe.
27. All the following describe the governor, except
A. muscled B. clever
C. lean D. short.
28. All and sundry ran 'helter skelter' suggests that
A. people were running to save the writer
B. there was a lot of fighting and violence
C. people were running in all directions.
D. people were running in two directions only.
29. Mortal danger suggests that the writer was
A. at risk of drying
B. at risk of getting injured
C. at risk of suffering a gunshot wound
D. at risk of getting wounded.

30. How many people were in the Toyota Avensis?
 A. At least three. B. At least four.
 C. At most six D. At least five.
31. When did the writer realize that he was in danger?
 A. Before they drove off.
 B. After they exchange pleasantness.
 C. Just as the were driving off.
 D. Soon after they drove off.
32. It is evident in paragraph four that
 A. the men did not know the writer
 B. the writer knew who the ring leader was
 C. the writer was captured as ransom
 D. the men's mission was to kill the governor.
33. The writer was dealt a heavy blow on his head
 A. before he could scream
 B. after he screamed
 C. when his kidnappers realized who he was
 D. after his father's assassination bid failed.
34. The phrase 'pass out' is underlined. Its antonym is
 A. pass on B. come to
 C. pass off D. come into.
35. It then '**dawned on me**' this means that
 A. it became strange to the writer
 B. it became hotter for the writer
 C. it became sudden to the writer
 D. it became obvious to the writer.
36. Which one of the following is not true about the writer's predicament?
 A. He knew not where he had been taken.
 B. He had taken his father's warning with a pinch of salt.
 C. He did not know of the danger that lurked.
 D. He had been warned to stay away.
37. The kidnappers' intention at the end was to
 A. trick the governor and kill him
 B. kill the governor's son
 C. ask for ransom
 D. send the writer home with a message.
38. Which one of the following would be the **best** title for the passage?
 A. Elections.
 B. The assassins.
 C. Look before you leap.
 D. Ransom.

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

When mature, the coconut palm stands anything from fifty to a hundred feet high. Its slender, graceful trunk is crowned by a feathery plume of green leaves.

It has a fragile look but it is well equipped to withstand strong wind. The flexible trunk of the coconut palm bows before the wind. As the wind drops, it straightens itself up to tower proudly over the coast.

High out of reach, in the middle of clusters of foliage, grow the coconuts, about fifty on each tree. They take a year to ripen. A hard fibrous shell surrounds the kernel of the fruit. Inside is a white, fleshy material which is the food which feeds the plant-seed when it starts to grow. The centre of the coconut is filled with 'milk' which serves to nourish the germinating plant. Coconuts are often blown from the trees, and washed out to sea. The nuts float easily on water, and can be carried to far places. If they settle on dry lands near the coast, the nuts grow into coconut palm trees. It is in this way that it has become so widely spread along the coasts of many countries and islands. The people who live at the coast are always ready to climb the trees when the crop is ripe, cutting away the nuts and letting them fall to the ground to be collected together.

The coconut tree has always grown fairly close to the sea, and the rough brown fibre that covers the nuts has acquired a great resistance to salt water. The fibre, called coir, is used for making ropes, brushes and brooms. The hard part of the shell, which is smooth and watertight, makes excellent drinking vessels. The leaves are woven, while still green, into mats and baskets and in many parts of the coast, are used for thatching.

The most valuable part of the tree is the copra, the nutty part of the fruit, which is dried and squeezed for its high oil content. Copra may be dried in the sun, or by machines in factories. Coconut oil is a very important raw material which is bought and sold throughout the world. It provides us with soap, detergents, glycerine, synthetic rubber and even brake

fluids. In refined form, it is very nourishing, and it is used for cooking. Coconut oil contains an acid which prevents food from going bad. For this reason, the oil is used in cakes and bread as food preservative, to give food a longer shelf-life. But the greater demand for coconut oil comes from the manufacturers of margarine, who use it in large quantities.

The people who live at the coast make a drink from the sap or juice, which is obtained by making a cut on the flower stalk. This liquid may be drunk fresh or it may be fermented into a highly alcoholic palm wine, which when distilled makes a very strong drink.

The same buds that produce this drink develop into cabbage-like growths which are eaten as a salad. If the buds are left to ripen, they eventually form a type of a coconut whose oils, extracted from the copra, provide a livelihood for many people. When the tree has reached a ripe old age it is felled and used for building houses. For the people who live at the coast and know its many uses, the coconut palm is a queen among trees.

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39. All the following are true about a mature coconut palm except
- A. It is fifty and a hundred feet high
 - B. It is slim
 - C. It has a graceful trunk
 - D. It has green leaves.
40. The trunk of the coconut palm
- A. is fragile
 - B. is quite sturdy
 - C. is quite proud
 - D. bows after the wind.
41. The part of a coconut fruit which helps to feed the growing plant is
- A. the clusters of foliage
 - B. the white fleshy material and the milk
 - C. the hard fibrous shell
 - D. the kernel of the fruit.
42. How many fruits does a tree bear?
- A. At most fifty.
 - B. At least fifty.
 - C. Exactly fifty.
 - D. Approximately fifty.
43. Coconut palm trees have spread along Coastline and Island mainly because
- A. of being planted by locals
 - B. of the climate
 - C. of their method of dispersal
 - D. of the ocean water.
44. The most valuable part of a coconut palm tree is the
- A. copra
 - B. coir
 - C. leaves
 - D. smooth shell used as vessels
45. The hard part of the shell is water light, suggesting
- A. it is excellent
 - B. has a lot of water
 - C. allows no water to sip through
 - D. allows no air to come in.
46. Coconut oil in its refined form
- A. is used for cooking
 - B. prevents food from going bad
 - C. makes brake fluid
 - D. is used in cakes.
47. Coconut oil is used in cakes and bread as a food preservative because it contains
- A. sugar
 - B. salt
 - C. an acid
 - D. nutrients.
48. The sap from the flower stalk can be used in all the following ways except
- A. as a fresh drink
 - B. as a fermented drink
 - C. as a distilled drink
 - D. as a raw material for margarine.
49. When the coconut palm tree is old enough
- A. it is cut down and used for construction
 - B. it is brought down by the wind
 - C. it produces more fruits
 - D. it is carried off in the ocean.
50. A suitable title for this passage would be
- A. The coconut palm - a queen among trees.
 - B. The coconut palm and the people of the coast.
 - C. The fruits of the coconut palm tree.
 - D. Coconut oil and its many uses.
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DISTINCTION SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT TEST



DARASA LA NANE - 2020

8
PREMIER

KISWAHILI: LUGHA

Muda: Saa 1 Dakika 40

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Jaza kila pengo kwa kuchagua jawabu lifaalo zaidi.

Kalulu alishangaa 1 azimie 2 na ujumbe wa kifo cha kaka yake. 3 kwa ndugu yake huyo kuliitokana na 4 uliompata akiwa katika anasa. 5 alikanywa na wazazi pamoja na walimu, alikataa kabisa kusikia. 6 muda wake 7 akinywa pombe na kutumia mihadarati mingine. "Potelea mbali, hakuna haja ya kuhuzunika," Kalulu alijiambia. Alikuwa ameamini kuwa 8.

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. A. nusura | B. tangu | C. hadi | D. halafu |
| 2. A. alipofikia | B. alipofikiwa | C. alipofikisha | D. alipofika |
| 3. A. Kufa moyo | B. Kufa ganzi | C. Kuaga dunia | D. Kufa kikondoo |
| 4. A. magonjwa | B. maradhi | C. ugonjwa | D. ndwele |
| 5. A. Ingawa | B. Iwapo | C. Lakini | D. Hata |
| 6. A. Aliyapoteza | B. Alimpoteza | C. aliipoteza | D. Aliupoteza |
| 7. A. wingi | B. nyingi | C. mingi | D. mwingi |
| 8. A. kifo cha wengi ni harusi | B. ndugu ni kufaana si kufanana | C. mwiba wa kujidunga hauambiwi pole | D. akufaaye kwa dhiki ndiye rafiki |

Nilipofika langoni 9 pa shule yetu, 10 mwanafunzi mmoja akiingia 11. Niliendelea kutembea 12 kutokana na maumivu 13 mguuni. 14 siku hiyo ilikuwa ya 15 sikuwa na lingine ila kuenda shuleni.

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|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 9. A. ile | B. pale | C. kule | D. mle |
| 10. A. nilimwona | B. nilikuona | C. niliona | D. niliwaona |
| 11. A. kwenye darasa | B. kwa darasa | C. katika ya darasa | D. darasani |
| 12. A. ninachechemea | B. nilichechemea | C. nikichechemea | D. nimechechemea |
| 13. A. yaliyokidhi | B. yaliyokithiri | C. yaliyozimia | D. yaliyopooza |
| 14. A. Maadamu | B. Mathalani | C. Mingairi | D. Aghalabu |
| 15. A. kuukalia mtihani | B. kujionea mtihani | C. kuufanya mtihani | D. kufanyiwa mtihani |

Kuanzia nambari 16 mpaka 30, chagua jawabu lifaalo zaidi.

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|--|---|
| 16. Chagua umoja wa;
Vita hugaribu mazingira yetu.
A. Vita hugaribu mazingira yangu.
B. Kita hugaribu mazingira yetu.
C. Vita hugaribu zingira yetu.
D. Kita hugaribu zingira yangu. | 20. Sentensi gani iliyotumia kimilikishi cha nafsi ya tatu?
A. Mbwa wangu ametibiwa.
B. Pale njiani ndipo nilipoliona gari lako.
C. Kiongozi wenu si fisadi.
D. Nyumba yao ina mabati mapya. |
| 17. Tambua jibu lenye vivumishi vya sifa pekee.
A. Chake, langu, wako
B. Wengi, vichache, kadhaa
C. Hili, hao, hivyo
D. bora, shujaa, mweusi | 21. Teua sentensi ambayo si sahihi kisarafu.
A. Rinda lile lingine limenunuliwa.
B. Mwalimu amenipa kalamu nyingine mbili.
C. Mbuzi mwengine amekunywa maji.
D. Kabati jingine lina vikombe vipya. |
| 18. Tumia jibu sahihi kujazia nafasi.
Mkononi _____ chaki mbili.
A. mna B. pana
C. una D. ina | 22. Panga nahau zifuatazo zinazohusu mahakamani kuanzia ya kwanza hadi ya mwisho.
(i) Kata kesi
(ii) tia mbaroni
(iii) kula kalenda
(iv) kata rufaa
A. (ii), (i), (iv), (iii) B. (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
C. (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) D. (iv), (i), (ii), (iii) |
| 19. Chagua sentensi iliyo katika hali ya mazoea.
A. Mwanafunzi aandikaye vizuri ndiye yule.
B. Mgeni aliongea huku akitabasamu.
C. Wewe hukuwasili kazini mapema.
D. Darasa litakalopakwa rangi ni letu. | |

23. Jibu lipi lililo na nomino za ngeli ya **U - YA** pekee?
 A. Machura, makobe, mababu
 B. Magari, matunda, meno.
 C. Maradhi, mawazo, maumivu
 D. Mapishi, malezi, magonjwa
24. Methali gani ambayo ni tofauti na zingine katika orodha hii?
 A. Dua la mnyonge haliendi joshi.
 B. Dua la kuku halimpati mwewe.
 C. Kuku wa mkata hatagi.
 D. Ng'ombe wa maskini hazai pacha.
25. Kielezi kilichopigiwa mstari ni cha aina gani? **Sote tutaufanya mtihani wetu mwakani.**
 A. Kielezi cha mahali B. Kielezi cha namna
 C. Kielezi cha wakati D. Kielezi cha idadi
26. Chagua maelezo ambayo ni kweli.
 A. Panda ni mnyama wa majini ilhali banda ni nyumba ambayo hutumika kuwekea wanyama
 B. Kipepeo ni samaki mpana mwenye mapezi ya nyuma mapana, kipepeo pia ni mdudu.
- C. Tembo ni mnyama mkubwa mwenye kipusa usoni, tembo pia ni aina ya kileo
 D. Sahibu, shaibu, masaibu ni maneno yenye maana sawa.
27. Sentensi ipi iliyotumia kivumishi cha idadi katika orodha?
 A. Darasa la pili lina wanafunzi wenye nidhamu.
 B. Mwanafunzi ana madaftari manne.
 C. Chakula kingi kimepelekewa mayatima.
 D. Wezi wamerudisha pesa zote.
28. Tegua kitendawili:
Huku ng'o na kule ng'o.
 A. umaskini B. njaa
 C. giza D. mvua
29. Teua alama ya uakifisho inayotumika kutanguliza orodha.
 A. ; B. -
 C. ... D. :
30. Jibu gani lisilolingana na mengine?
 A. Pole B. Samahani
 C. Kunradhi D. Kumradhi

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 31 to 40.

Nini ambacho kinajulikana ulimwenguni kote? Wengine watadai kuwa ni chumvi. Baadhi ya watu ama hata wote wanaweza wakasema kuwa ni pesa. Je, yawezekana binadamu yeyote ajulikane kila mahali kama pesa au chumvi? Ingawa Mzee Mvinyo hajulikani kote ulimwenguni, wakazi wote wa kaunti ya mamboleo wanamjua sio kwa jina tu bali pia kwa matendo yake. Walimu hawakosi kumtaja madarasani wanapofunza methali zinazolenga madhara ya kutotii. Si ajabu kuwapata baadhi ya waandishi wakitoa ulinganisho kuwa mlevi kama mzee Mvinyo. Aisee, Mzee Mvinyo alikuwa mlevi wa chupa na vizibo vyazo. Kila wakati alikuwa kalewa chakari, hata wengine wakafanya utani kuwa **alikuwa ameolewa na pombe.**

Asubuhi moja mbichi ilimshuhudia Mvinyo akichapua miguu kama panya aliyemwona paka kuelekea kwa Bwana Mapesa, tajiri aliyekuwa na pesa chungu nzima kama mchanga wa bahari. Bwana Mapesa alikuwa amenunua takribani shamba lote la mzee Mvinyo. **Pesa zote alizopewa nazo zilipulizwa na upepo wa pombe.** Licha ya kupokezwa mabunda ya noti siku baada ya siku, Mvinyo alisalia kuwa maskini nyasi asiye na mbele wala nyuma. Asubuhi hiyo alikuwa na nia ya kuuza kipande kidogo cha ardhi kilichosalia, ambapo kijumba chake cha msonge kiliinama kwa huzuni, majoji na jitimai. Alipofika langoni, alimwomba bawabu kipande cha sigara angaa **atulize kiu ya mwongo wa siku.**

Mvinyo alijipweteka kwenye kochi kubwa lililopambwa kwa matakia manene na foronya za kupendeza. Aliyapumbaza macho yake kwa kutazama taarifa za habari za siku iliyotangulia. Ghafla kama mawingu, aliona habari ambazo zilimshangaza nusura azimie. Aliona sherehe za ushindi wa kijana mmoja wa kike katika mashindano ya riadha. Mshindi huyo wa mbio za masafa marefu alipokezwa hundi ya shilingi milioni kumi kwa ubingwa wake. Mama na ndugu wa mwanariadha huyo walikuwa pale huku wamegubikwa gubigubi na furaha ya meno kutouma mkate.

"Ala! Ninaota au macho yangu yananichezea shere?" Mvinyo alijisaili huku akiyafikicha macho. Ukweli usiopingika ni kuwa hakuwa ndotoni wala hakuhadaiwa na macho yake. Aliyekuwa akizawidiwa alikuwa binti yake, nao waliokuwa wameandamana naye walikuwa mkewe na wanawe wengine. Mvinyo alikumbuka jinsi tamaa ilivyomshauri kumwoza binti yake. Tayari alikuwa amepokea kiasi fulani cha mahari. Binti huyo naye **hakuchelea** kuwaarifu walimu ambao walitishia kumripoti mzee Mvinyo katika kituo cha polisi. Juhudi za kumwoza binti yake zilipogonga mwamba, alianza mikakati ya kuliuzwa shamba lake ili alipe deni la mahari aliyopokezwa pamoja na kufurahia **utam**u wa **pombe**. Mkewe aliipinga hatua hiyo kwa jino na ukucha. Maji yalipozidi unga, alifunganya virago vyake kisha akaondoka pamoja na wanawe na kuguria kusikojulikana.

Mzee Mvinyo alikurupuka kutoka chumbani mwa mwenyeji wake kama mbwa aliyebumburushwa na chatu. Hakuona tena haja ya kuzungumza na mwenyeji wake. Alikuwa na jukumu muhimu sana la kutekeleza.

"Sina budi kuitafuta familia yangu. Ni lazima kama ibada tuishi pamoja kulingana na kudura zake mwenyezi Mungu." Mvinyo alijiambia pale njiani huku akiirusha mikono hewani kama mwehu. Alianza juhudi za kuitafuta aila yake ili aiombe msamaha. Alikuwa tayari kuuacha ulevi ima fa ima. Alikuwa tayari kuzirekebisha tabia zake. Naam! Alikuwa tayari.

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| <p>31. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza, ni kweli kuwa Mzee Mvinyo;</p> <p>A. alijulikana kote ulimwenguni
B. huwataja walimu darasani anapofunza
C. hutolewa ulinganisho na waandishi wote
D. alipenda pombe na kulewa kila wakati</p> <p>32. Maneno alikuwa ameolewa na pombe yana maana kuwa</p> <p>A. yeye na pombe walipendana sana.
B. mke wake alikuwa ametoroka.
C. alizoea kunywa pombe kila wakati.
D. pombe ilikuwa kama mke.</p> <p>33. Kulingana na aya ya pili, ni kweli kuwa</p> <p>A. Mzee Mvinyo alikuwa maskini kutokana na ulevi wake.
B. Mzee Mvinyo alienda kwa Bwana Mapesa kila siku asubuhi.
C. Bwana Mapesa alikuwa na deni la Mzee Mvinyo.
D. Mzee Mvinyo alikuwa ameuza hata nyumba yake.</p> <p>34. Pesa zote alizopewa nazo zilipulizwa na upepo wa pombe ndiko kusema kuwa</p> <p>A. pesa zote zilibwa na pombe.
B. pesa zote ziibiwa na walevi.
C. alizitumia pesa zote kununua pombe.
D. upepo ulipuliza pesa zake zikapotea.</p> <p>35. Kwa nini taarifa ambazo Mzee Mvinyo alizona kwenye runinga zilishangaza?</p> <p>A. Alishangazwa na ukubwa wa runinga.
B. Alishangazwa na msichana aliyekuwa akituzwa kwa kuwa alimfahamu.</p> | <p>C. Hakutarajia msichana huyo atunzwe siku hiyo.
D. Hakutarajia taarifa za habari zisomwe wakati huo.</p> <p>36. '... atulize kiu ya mwongo wa siku' huku ni kusema kuwa alikuwa amekaa kwa siku muda gani bila kuvuta sigara?</p> <p>A. Siku tano
B. miezi kumi
C. miaka kumi
D. siku kumi</p> <p>37. Katika aya ya nne, walimu waliwajibika kwa njia gani?</p> <p>A. Kumripoti mzee Mvinyo katika kituo cha polisi.
B. Kumlipia binti wa Mzee Mvinyo karo ya shule.
C. Kumtisha Mzee Mvinyo ili asimwoze binti yake.
D. Kumkanya Mzee Mvinyo asiuze shamba lake.</p> <p>38. Neno hakuchelea lina maana gani jinsi lilivyotumika katika kifungu?</p> <p>A. Kawia
B. Zingatia
C. Kosa
D. Ogopa.</p> <p>39. Kwa nini mwandishi anatumia maneno 'utamu' wa pombe? Inamaanisha kuwa;</p> <p>A. haamini kuwa pombe ni tamu.
B. haujui utamu wa pombe.
C. anasisitiza utamu wa pombe.
D. hana matumaini na utamu wa pombe.</p> <p>40. Kisa hiki kina funzo lipi kuu?</p> <p>A. Tunafaa kuithamini elimu.
B. Ni vyema tuyathamini mashamba yetu.
C. Ni muhimu kuwathamini watoto wetu.
D. Ni bora kuthamini afya yetu.</p> |
|---|---|

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali kutoka swali la 41 mpaka 50.

Katika uumbaji wa Mungu, aliamua katika busara na hekima yake kuumba vitu, watu, wanyama na kadhalika. Viumbe wote wa Mungu wana manufaa katika mazingira yetu. Hata wadudu ambao baadhi ya watu hudhani kuwa hawana faida wana umuhimu wao. Utagundua kuwa wapo wadudu ambao ni chakula cha wanyama wengine. Je, kuna tofauti ipi kati ya binadamu na wanyama au viumbe wengine? Licha ya kuwa kuna tofauti nyingi za kimaumbile na hata kimawazo, tofauti kubwa iliyo ni ubinadamu. Ubinadamu ni hali ya utambuzi wa jinsi ya kutekeleza wajibu juu ya maisha katika jamii. Ubinadamu pia huitwa utu. Pengine hii ndiyo sababu waambao huamba kuwa mtu ni utu.

Jambo la kwanza, ubinadamu huweza kudhihirika kupitia heshima. Heshima ni muhimu kiasi kuwa wazee wa kale walitushauri kuwa heshima si utumwa. Maneno ambayo mtu huyatumia yanaweza yakatumika kuwa **mizani** ya kiwango chake cha heshima. Maneno kama vile samahani, pole, asante na simile yanafaa kudumu kinywani mwa kila binadamu ambaye ni razini. Mavazi yako pia ni kigezo cha kutathmini heshima. Ingawa tunashauriwa kuwa **tusizingatie jinsi kitu kifananavyo nje kuamua ikiwa ni kizuri au kibaya**, ni bayana kuwa mavazi hutegemea kiwango cha mtu cha heshima. Yapo mavazi ambayo huwa mafupi mno, mengi hubana kupita kiasi, **mengine hukataa katakata kufunika sehemu muhimu** za mwili ilhali mengine hupwaya nusuru yaanguke.

Ukweli wa kauli kuwa wema hauozi, haufai kumtoka binadamu yeyote. Kila mara, hatukosi watu walio katika hali fulani ya uhitaji. Daima kunao marafiki, majirani au hata ajinabi ambaye

anahitaji msaada. Kuwafaa watu kama hao ndiko kutenda wema. Huo ndio ukarimu. Hakikisha maishani kuwa unapanda mbegu za wema kila uchao. Mtu yeyote ambaye ana upungufu wa kimaumbile kama vile upofu, ububu au ulemavu wowote anafaa kuonyeshwa matendo ya utu. Matendo ya utu ni kama vile kumwonyesha mtu njia, kumvusha asiyejiweza njia, kumsaidia mtu kuubeba mzigo, kumnunulia mtu chakula na kumpa mwingine mavazi. Matendo ya aina hii hufanyiwa mtu bila kutarajia malipo yoyote kutoka kwake.

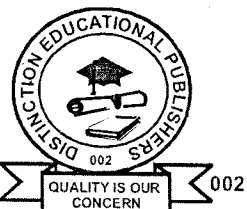
Hatimaye, ubinadamu kamili humhitaji mtu kuwa mwenye bidii. Pengine umegundua kuwa baadhi ya misahafu hufundisha kuwa Mungu alifanya kazi kwa siku sita kisha akapumzika siku ya saba. Kimsingi, hili linafaa kuwa funzo kuwa muda mrefu wa maisha yetu utumiwe kufanya kazi. **Kulaza damu** ni tabia ambayo haifai hata kidogo. Wewe hulala kwa muda gani? Wewe hutazama runinga au kupiga gumzo kwa saa ngapi? Kuzembea ni tabia ambayo haionyeshi utu wala ubinadamu. Hebu fikiria kumhusu mchwa ambaye huweza kujenga kichuguu kikubwa bila kulazimishwa na mtu yeyote. Nyuki naye je, huweza kujenga sega na kutengeneza asali ambayo huufaa ulimwengu wote. Kati yake na mchwa au nyuki ni yupi mwenye akili au ubongo kuliko mwingine? Kwa hivyo, ni jambo la aibu mno kumwona binadamu akiwa mvivu na kukataa kufanya kazi. **Ikiwa mdudu kama vile mchwa anajua umuhimu wa kufanya kazi, sembuse binadamu?**

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>41. Aya ya kwanza inadokeza kuwa wadudu;
A. hawana faida yoyote ingawa hudhaniwa na baadhi ya watu kuwa wana faida.
B. huwa chakula cha wanyama wengi.
C. wana faida licha ya kudhaniwa na baadhi ya watu kuwa hawana faida.
D. wanajulikana kuwa hawana faida kwa maumbile.</p> <p>42. Makala yanaeleza kuwa
A. tofauti kubwa iliyoko kati ya binadamu na wanyama ni akili.
B. kuna tofauti moja tu kati ya binadamu na wanyama.
C. tofauti nyingi kati ya binadamu na wanyama ni za kimaumbile.
D. ubinadamu ndio unaomtofautisha binadamu na wanyama.</p> <p>43. Maneno tusizingatie jinsi kitu kifananavyo nje kuamua ikiwa ni kizuri yanaweza kuelezwa kwa methali ipi?
A. uzuri wa kuyu ndani mabuu.
B. Baniani mbaya kiatu chake dawa.
C. Kifo cha wengi harusi.
D. Usiache mbachao kwa msala upitao</p> <p>44. Kifungu kinaeleza kuwa mavazi mengine hukataa katakata kufunika sehemu muhimu. Hii ni fani gani ya lugha?
A. Istiara
B. Tashhisi
C. Chuku
D. Kinaya</p> <p>45. Aya ya tatu inadokeza kuwa;
A. kila mara tunakosa watu walio katika uhitaji.
B. tunafaa kuwaonyesha watu walio na upungufu matendo ya utu.
C. tuhakikishe kuwa tunapanda mbegu kila uchao.
D. matendo ya wema hufanyiwa mtu bila kutarajia.</p> | <p>46. Nahau kulaza damu ina maana gani jinsi ilivyotumika katika kifungu?
A. Kuwa mzembe.
B. Kulala sana.
C. Kumtoa mtu damu.
D. Kukosa utu.</p> <p>47. Kulingana na aya ya mwisho, kwa nini Mungu alifanya kazi kwa siku sita na kupumzika siku moja?
A. Ili amfundishe binadamu umuhimu wa bidii
B. Ili asishindwe kukamilisha kazi yake.
C. Ili amalize kuumba viumbe wote.
D. Ili asipumzike kwa siku nyingi</p> <p>48. Kwa nini mwandishi anatoa mifano ya mchwa na nyuki katika kifungu hiki?
A. Mchwa na nyuki ni wadudu muhimu.
B. Mchwa na nyuki hutumia akili kuliko binadamu.
C. Mchwa na nyuki ni mfano bora wa wadudu wenye bidii.
D. Mchwa na nyuki huandaa chakula kitamu kwa viumbe wengine.</p> <p>49. Ikiwa mdudu kama vile mchwa anajua umuhimu wa kufanya kazi, sembuse binadamu? Huku ni kusema kuwa;
A. binadamu hana uwezo mwingi sawa na wa wadudu.
B. binadamu anatarajiwa kufanya kazi kwa bidii kuliko wadudu.
C. mchwa hatarajiwi kufanya kazi yenye manafaa.
D. mchwa hafai kujua umuhimu wa kazi.</p> <p>50. Kifungu hiki kinaeleza mambo yafuatayo isipokuwa
A. heshima.
B. wema.
C. utamaduni.
D. juhudi.</p> |
|--|---|

DISTINCTION SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT TEST

STANDARD EIGHT - 2020

MATHEMATICS



Time: 2Hrs

1. Which one of the following is **10,057,204** in words?
 - A. Ten million five hundred and seven thousand two hundred and four.
 - B. One million fifty seven thousand two hundred and four.
 - C. Ten million fifty seven thousand two hundred and four.
 - D. Ten million fifty seven thousand two hundred and forty.
2. What is **10.09952** rounded off to 3 decimal places?
 - A. 10.000
 - B. 10.100
 - C. 10.1
 - D. 10.099
3. How many nights are there between **12th July** and **12th September**?
 - A. 59
 - B. 60
 - C. 61
 - D. 62
4. What is the place value of digit **7** in the number **427365**?
 - A. Hundreds
 - B. Seven thousand
 - C. Ten of thousands
 - D. Thousands
5. What is half the value of;

$$\frac{12(8 - 13 + 16) + 2}{6}$$
 - A. 12
 - B. 24
 - C. $22\frac{1}{3}$
 - D. $11\frac{1}{6}$
6. The figure below shows a parallelogram **ABCD**, angle **ACD = 68°** and **DAC = 62°**.

Find angle **ABC**.

 - A. 68°
 - B. 62°
 - C. 50°
 - D. 56°
7. What is the square of **4.2** as a fraction?
 - A. 17.64
 - B. 16.4
 - C. $16\frac{11}{15}$
 - D. $17\frac{16}{25}$
8. What is the next number in the pattern below? **0.2, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, _____**
 - A. 0.9
 - B. 1.0
 - C. 1.1
 - D. 1.3
9. The perimeter of a rectangular plot is **280m**. The width is **60m**. What is the length of the plot?
 - A. 80m
 - B. 70m
 - C. 110m
 - D. 160m
10. Mugo bought the following items from a shop:
 - $2\frac{1}{2}$ kg of meat at Shs. 220.**
 - 2-500g packets of tea leaves for Shs. 340.**
 - 4 - 2kg packets of flour @ Shs. 120.**
 - $\frac{1}{4}$ kg of sugar @ Shs. 80.**
 How much did he pay for the items?
 - A. Shs. 1450
 - B. Shs. 1390
 - C. Shs. 760
 - D. Shs. 1290
11. Simplify: $\frac{3}{4}(16y + 12x) + \frac{1}{2}(8y - 4x)$
 - A. $7x + 16y$
 - B. $16y - 7x$
 - C. $12y + 9x$
 - D. $12y - 9x$
12. What is the value of;

$$\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{4}\right) \div \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{3}?$$
 - A. $\frac{1}{15}$
 - B. $\frac{1}{30}$
 - C. $\frac{11}{15}$
 - D. $1\frac{4}{15}$
13. Arrange the fraction $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{6}{7}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{12}$ in ascending order.
 - A. $\frac{6}{7}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{7}{12}$
 - B. $\frac{7}{12}$, $\frac{6}{7}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$
 - C. $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{6}{7}$, $\frac{7}{12}$
 - D. $\frac{7}{12}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{6}{7}$
14. Three bells ring at intervals of **9 minutes**, **12 minutes** and **15 minutes** respectively. If they rang together at **8:50am**. At what time had they rung earlier together again?
 - A. 11:50am
 - B. 11:50pm
 - C. 5:50am
 - D. 8:47am

15. Below is a bus timetable from town A to town F.

Town A to Town F

Station	Departure or arrival	Time
		7:00am
A	Departure	7:00am
B	Arrival	7:30am
C	Arrival	10:45am
C	Departure	11:05am
D	Arrival	12:25am
E	Arrival	1:30pm
E	Departure	1:45pm
F	Arrival	3:30pm

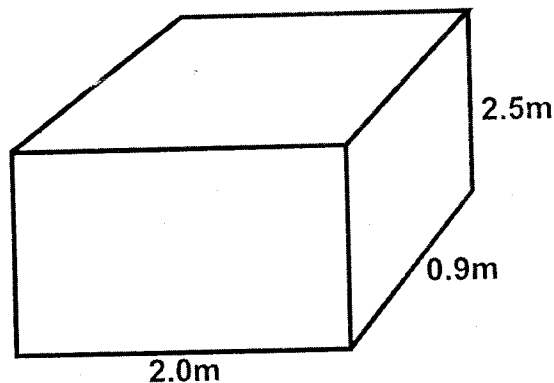
How long did the bus take to travel from town C to town E?

- A. 2hrs 45 min
 B. 2hrs 40 min
 C. 3 hours
 D. 2hrs 25 min

16. Kanini shop gives 10% discount on all items priced above Shs. 500. Teresa bought a pair of shoes priced Shs. 800, a bag whose marked price was Shs. 500 and a T-shirt whose marked price was Shs. 350. How much did he pay for the items?

- A. Shs. 1520
 B. Shs. 1570
 C. shs. 1485
 D. Shs. 1650

17. The rectangular container below has water to a height of 1.5m.



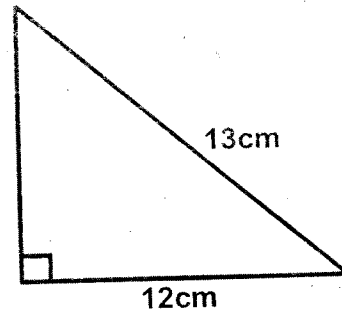
How much water in liters is needed to fill the container?

- A. 1800
 B. 4500
 C. 2700
 D. 1000

18. Which one of the statements below is correct about a rhombus?

- A. All sides are equal.
 B. Diagonals are equal.
 C. Its diagonals are angle bisectors.
 D. Diagonals meet at a right angle.

19. What is the area of the right angled triangle below?



- A. 78cm²
 B. 60cm²
 C. 30cm²
 D. 156cm²

20. What is the value of y in the equation?

$$\frac{3y + 4}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

- A. 1
 B. 5
 C. 4
 D. 0.5

21. The table below shows the number of pairs of shoes sold each month for six months.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Pair sold	32	41	28	31	30	36

What was the average sales of the shoes?

- A. 198
 B. 33
 C. 33.7
 D. 35

22. Construct triangle PQR, line PQ = QR = 7cm. Angle PQR = 60°. Draw a circle touching the vertices of the triangle. What is the radius of the circle?

- A. 4cm
 B. 2cm
 C. 8cm
 D. 3.5cm

23. 14 workers were hired to complete a certain work in 8 days. If half of the workers failed to report. How many days did it take to complete the work?

- A. 4
 B. 10
 C. 16
 D. 2

24. Which one of the following sets of measurements will form a right angled triangle?

- A. 9cm, 16cm, 25cm
 B. 10cm, 24cm, 26cm
 C. 5cm, 12cm, 17cm
 D. 7cm, 2.4cm, 2.5cm

25. What is the sum of faces, edges and vertices on an open cuboid?

- A. 25
 B. 26
 C. 20
 D. 23

26. A kiosk owner bought five-80kg bags of sugar and repacked it in 500g packets. How many packets did he obtain?

- A. 8
 B. 80
 C. 800
 D. 8000

27. In the year 2010 Rotich harvested **2400** bags of wheat, the year that followed the harvest decreased to **1800** bags due to bad weather. What was the percentage decrease?

- A. 75% B. 25%
C. $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ D. 20%

28. Tamara bought **15** machines. Three machines were stolen and she sold the rest at **Shs. 3500** each. Making a profit of **25%**. How much had she bought each machine?

- A. Shs. 2800 B. Shs. 3000
C. Shs. 3200 D. Shs. 2240

29. A class has **28** pupils. The table below shows the number of pupils absent in one week.

Days	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri
Boys	4	3	2	3	1
Girls	1	3	3	4	1

What was the mode of the pupils present that week?

- A. 5 B. 23
C. 25 D. 22

30. A trader deposited **Shs. 25000** in a bank that paid simple interest at a rate of **12%** per annum. After sometime, he withdrew all his money which amounted to **Shs. 29500**. After how long did he withdraw the money?

- A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ years B. $3\frac{1}{2}$ years
C. $2\frac{1}{2}$ years D. 10.5 years

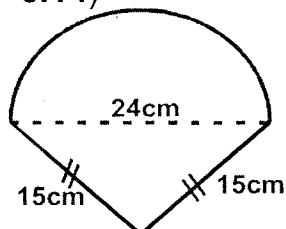
31. In a chief Baraza the number of women was three times that of men. The number of children was **400** less than the total number of both men and women. There were a total of **2000** people altogether. How many children were there in the meeting?

- A. 600 B. 200
C. 800 D. 400

32. Work out: $0.25 \times 0.3 - 20 \div 1000 =$

- A. 0.55 B. 5.5
C. 0.055 D. 0.0199

33. What is the area of the figure below? (Take $\pi = 3.14$)

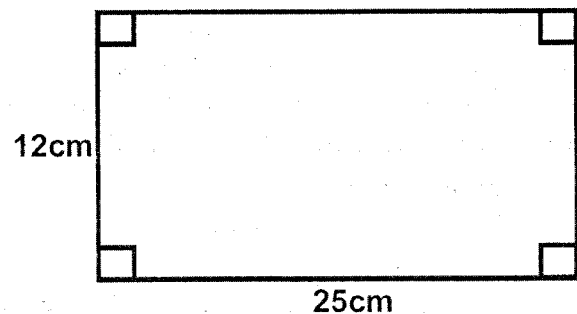


- A. 334.08cm^2 B. 226.08cm^2
C. 406.08cm^2 D. 560.16cm^2

34. The marked price of a refrigerator is **Shs. 23000**. The hire purchase price is **20%** more than the marked price. A customer bought it on hire purchase by paying a deposit of **Shs. 5000** and monthly installments of **Shs. 2260** each month. How many months did he pay the monthly installments?

- A. 20 months B. 11 months
C. 10 months D. 8 months

35. The rectangle drawn below as the same area as a triangle whose height is **10cm**.



What is the base length of the triangle?

- A. 120cm B. 30cm
C. 300cm D. 60cm

36. A sales agent is paid a basic salary of **Shs. 6000**. She is also paid a commission of **2%** for the sales she make above **Shs. 100,000** in a certain month she sold goods worth **Shs. 520000**. How much did she earn altogether?

- A. Shs. 8400 B. Shs. 10400
C. Shs. 14400 D. Shs. 16400

37. The scale used in a map is **1:2000**. Calculate the area of a circle whose radius is **7cm** in hectares?

- A. 61600 B. 616
C. 6.16 D. 3.08

38. Tyron and Sheila shared some money in the ratio **3:5**, if Shailla got **Shs. 480** more than Tyron. How much did they have together?

- A. Shs. 1280 B. Shs. 1920
C. Shs. 768 D. Shs. 1820

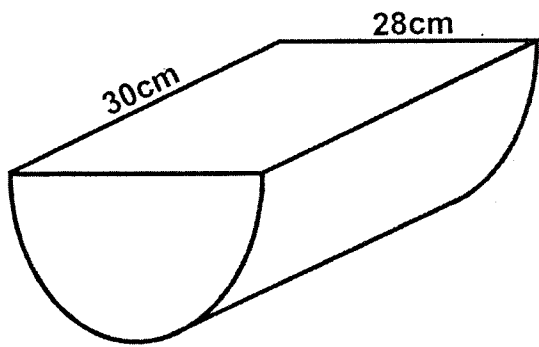
39. The diagonals of a rhombus are **16cm** and **18cm** respectively. Find its area.

- A. 144cm^2 B. 72cm^2
C. 288cm^2 D. 96cm^2

40. Karimi earns **Shs. 31500** every month. He spends $\frac{4}{7}$ of the salary on food, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the remainder on fare and clothing and saves the rest. How much does he save?

- A. Shs. 18000 B. Shs. 13500
C. Shs. 9000 D. Shs. 4500

41. The figure below shows a solid ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$).



- What is its surface area
- A. 4096cm²
 - B. 2776cm²
 - C. 2468cm²
 - D. 1936cm²

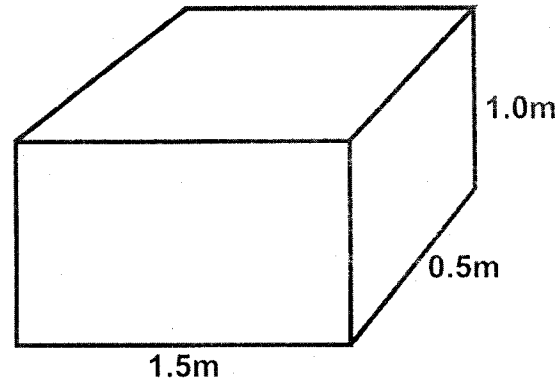
42. Jerome shared his **18ha** of land to his four children as follows **0.26**, **0.29**, **0.14** and **0.21**. How many hectares of land did he remain with?

- A. 1.8
- B. 2
- C. 0.1
- D. 0.2

43. A motorist started his journey at **11:30am**. He travelled upto **1:30pm**, covering **120km**. He then changed his speed to **80km/h** for **2** hours. What was his average speed for the whole journey?

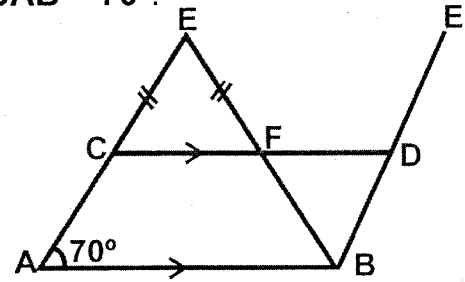
- A. 60km/h
- B. 70km/h
- C. 80km/h
- D. 65km/h

44. The rectangular tank drawn below was filled using **50-litre** container. How many such containers will be required to fill the container?



- A. 150
 - B. 15
 - C. 1500
 - D. 5
45. Convert **0.045m³** to **cm³**.
- A. 4.5
 - B. 450
 - C. 45
 - D. 45000
46. Construct triangle **XYZ**, where line **ZY = 5.5cm**, angle **XYZ = 80°** and **YXZ = 60°**. What is the measure of line **XY**?
- A. 6.3cm
 - B. 8.4cm
 - C. 7.4cm
 - D. 4.0cm

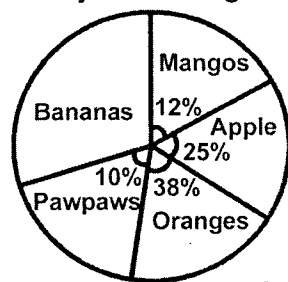
47. In the figure below line **AB** is parallel to line **CD**, line **EC** and **EF** are equal. Angle **CAB = 70°**.



What is the measure of angle **DFB**?

- A. 70°
- B. 110°
- C. 120°
- D. 95°

48. The pie-chart below shows the number of fruits Njeras bought for sale one day.



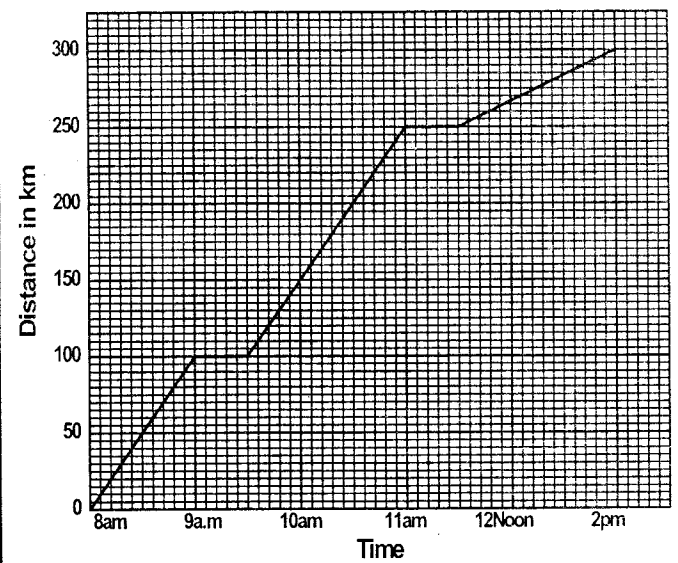
She bought a total of **6500** fruits. How many more bananas than the pawpaws did she buy?

- A. 975
- B. 325
- C. 1625
- D. 195

49. A shopkeeper had **Shs. 6000**. He changed all the money into equal numbers of **Shs. 100** and **Shs. 200**. How many notes did he get altogether?

- A. 20
- B. 40
- C. 10
- D. 30

50. The graph below shows the journey of a motorist.



What was the average speed for the whole journey?

- A. 54 $\frac{3}{55}$ km/h
- B. 50km/h
- C. 70km/h
- D. 60km/h

DISTINCTION SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT TEST

STANDARD EIGHT - 2020

8

PREMIER

SCIENCE

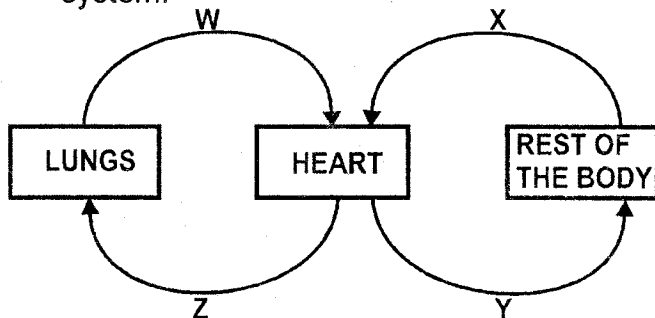
Time: 1Hr 40mins



1. Which one of the following statements below is **not** correct about fertilization in human beings?
 - A. It occurs in fallopian tubes.
 - B. It is an internal fertilization.
 - C. It is the fusion of ovum and the sperm.
 - D. Implantation takes place before fertilization.
2. The membrane that covers the foetus during foetal development is known as
 - A. placental
 - B. umbilical cord
 - C. amniotic sac
 - D. amniotic fluid
3. Which one of the wastes below is **not** correctly matched with the organ that removes it?

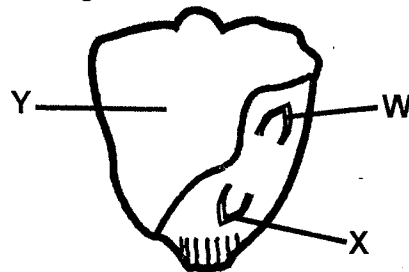
	Wastes	Organ
A.	Urea	Lungs
B.	Sweat	Skin
C.	Lactic acid	Skin
D.	Nitrogenous waste	Kidney

4. In which part of digestive system is iron and calcium minerals absorbed?
 - A. Stomach
 - B. Colon
 - C. Duodenum
 - D. Small intestines
5. When inhaling, the _____
 - A. ribs move inwards and downwards
 - B. diaphragm relaxes
 - C. air space in the chest reduces
 - D. air leaves the lungs.
6. The diagram below shows blood circulatory system.



- Which pairs of blood vessels above carry oxygenated blood?
- A. W and X
 - B. X and Z
 - C. W and Y
 - D. Z and Y

7. Which mixture below can **best** be separated by use of wind?
 - A. Salt and sugar.
 - B. Flour and sawdust.
 - C. Sand and maize.
 - D. Beans and husks.
8. Which one of the following sexually transmitted infections is **not** caused by bacteria?
 - A. HIV and AIDS.
 - B. Syphilis.
 - C. Gonorrhoea.
 - D. Chancroid.
9. The following are stages during birth process but **not** in their correct order.
 - (i) Release of afterbirth.
 - (ii) Contraction of the uterus.
 - (iii) Release of amniotic fluid.
 - (iv) Tie and cut umbilical cord.
 - (v) Cervix dilate.
 Which is the **correct** order of the stages above?
 - A. (v), (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
 - B. (ii), (v), (iv), (iii), (i)
 - C. (ii), (v), (iii), (iv), (i)
 - D. (ii), (v), (i), (iii), (iv)
10. The diagram below shows a maize grain.



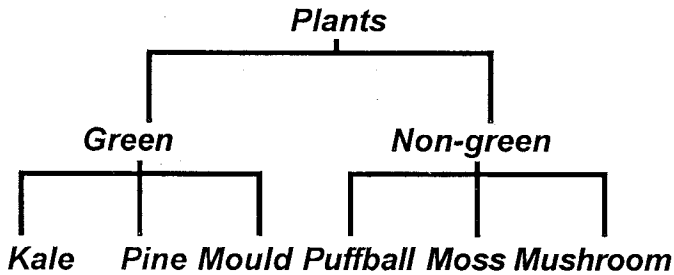
Name the parts marked Y, W and X.

	Y	W	X
A.	Endosperm	Radicle	Plumule
B.	Endosperms	Embryo	Radicle
C.	Cotyledon	Plumule	Radicle
D.	Endosperm	Plumule	Radicle

11. Which one of the following is **not** a waterborne disease?
 - A. Malaria
 - B. Bilharzia
 - C. Cholera
 - D. Typhoid
12. During a nature walk a pupils saw a weed which had thorns on leaves and stem with yellow ripe fruits. The weed was **likely** to be;
 - A. Mexican marigold
 - B. Sodom apple
 - C. Thorn apple
 - D. Wandering jew

13. Which one of the following is **not** a function of a placenta?
- Facilitates the removal of wastes products from foetus to the mothers.
 - Facilitate food passage from the mother to the foetus.
 - Facilitate the exchange of gases between mother and father.
 - Allow free movement of the foetus.

14. The chart below shows classification of plants.



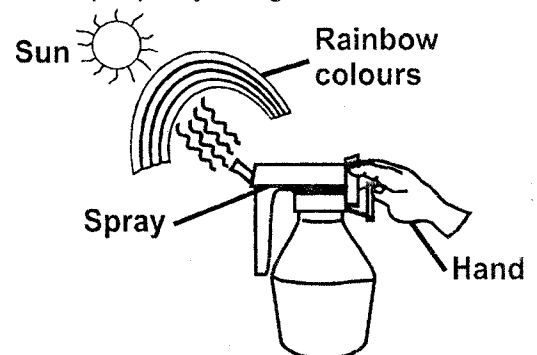
Which plants were **wrongly** classified?

- Kale, moss.
 - Pine, mould, mass.
 - Mould, moss.
 - Mould, mushrooms.
15. The **most** effective media for campaigns against the spread of HIV and AIDS in the community is
- radio
 - leaflets
 - internet
 - newspapers
16. Which one of the following types of soil erosion is most **likely** to eventually develop on the animal paths?
- Sheet erosion.
 - Gulley erosion.
 - Rill erosion.
 - Splash erosion.
17. The type of teeth which has three roots is also
- chisel shaped
 - sharp and pointed
 - used for grinding food
 - part of milk teeth
18. At which stage of HIV infection does the person test positive but there are no signs?
- Windows stage.
 - Incubation stage.
 - Symptomatic stage.
 - Full blown Aids.
19. Among the following animals which one lays unfertilized eggs, has moist skin and lives partly on land and in water?
- Gecko.
 - Whale.
 - Duckbilled platypus.
 - Newt.

20. Which group of crops consists of cereals only?
- Maize, beans, yams.
 - Oats, barley, sorghum.
 - Beans, peas, green grams.
 - Simsim, groundnuts, avocado
21. The bird whose beak is drawn below is **likely** to feed on



- grains
 - flesh
 - nectar
 - filtered food from water
22. Which one of the following is **likely** to be a feeding adaptation in animals that feed of flesh?
- Horny pad at the front of upper jaw.
 - Presence of diastema.
 - Long curved incisor teeth.
 - Presence of carnassial teeth.
23. Which one of the following is **not** a sign of ill health in livestock?
- Coughing.
 - Loss of weight.
 - Glossy skin coat.
 - Retarded growth.
24. Plants depend on other plants for all the following **except**
- pollination
 - support
 - habitat
 - food
25. Which one of the following is **not** a way of conserving water?
- Mulching.
 - Harvesting rain water.
 - Digging terraces and making gabions.
 - Practising drip irrigation.
26. The set-up below was used to investigate a certain property of light.

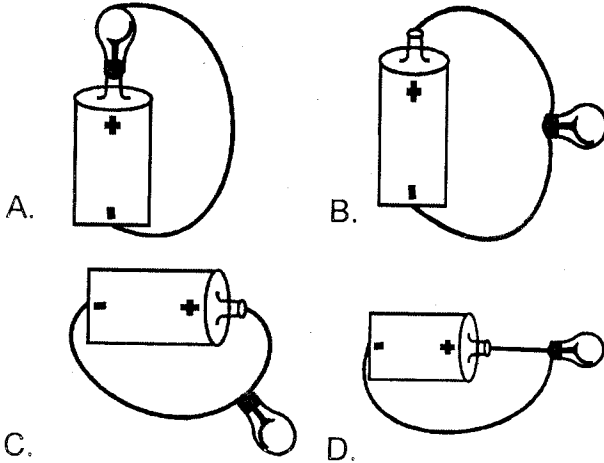


- Which property was being investigated?
- Reflection of light.
 - Making a rainbow.

- C. Refraction of light.
- D. Dispersion of light.

27. Which disease below is caused by lack of minerals and vitamins?
- A. Rickets
 - B. Anaemia
 - C. Marasmus
 - D. Kwashiorkor

28. Which one of the simple circuit below will light?



29. Which animals below is **not** matched with its way of movement?

	Animal	Movement
A.	Bat	Flying
B.	Snail	Swimming
C.	Caterpillar	Crawling
D.	Grasshopper	Leaping

30. Which one of the following is the **correct** order of flow of blood from lungs and back?

- A. Lungs → pulmonary vein → heart → aorta → body → venacava → heart → pulmonary artery.
- B. Lungs → pulmonary artery → aorta → body → venacava → heart
- C. Heart → aorta → body → venacava → heart → pulmonary artery → lung
- D. Lungs → heart → aorta → body → venacava → heart → lungs

31. The following are ways of maintaining simple tools. Which pair consists of practices done to all tools?

- A. Cleaning after use and sharpening
- B. Proper use and sharpening
- C. Oiling and cleaning before use.
- D. Proper storage and proper use.

32. The force that resists motion can be reduced by

- A. treading tyres
- B. pouring coarse sand on flours
- C. streamlining bodies
- D. roughening the surface.

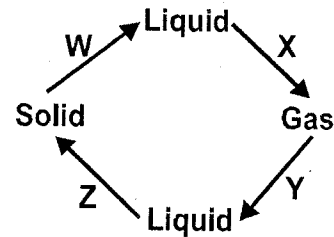
33. Which one of the following is the reason for increasing iron minerals in the diet of a lactating mother?

- A. To make blood for the baby.
- B. To replace blood lost during birth.
- C. To prevent the infections.
- D. Helps in milk production.

34. Proper lighting of the house is important in many ways **except**

- A. sleep comfortably
- B. safety
- C. discourage pest
- D. read comfortably

35. The diagram below shows the processes of change of states of matter.



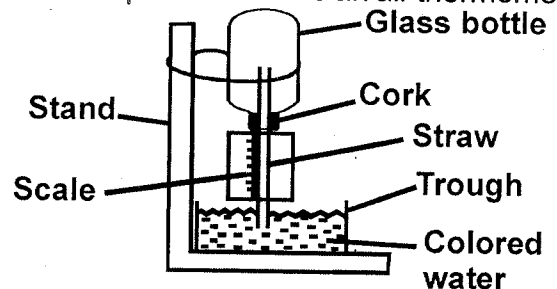
Which two processes involve absorption of heat from the surrounding?

- A. W and X
- B. Y and Z
- C. W and Z
- D. X and Y

36. Which one of the following is **not** an importance of water in the diet?

- A. Cool the body.
- B. Prevent constipation.
- C. Help in blood making.
- D. Help in food digestion.

37. The set-up below shows an air thermometer.



Which statement is **correct** about the instrument?

- A. When the temperature rises the level of water in the straw drops.
- B. It works under the principle that liquids expand when heated.
- C. The straw should be wide enough for more accuracy.
- D. When the temperature drops the level of water in the trough rises.

38. Which part of the alimentary canal does **not** allow the production of digestive juice?

- A. Mouth.
- B. Stomach.
- C. Small intestine.
- D. Large intestines.

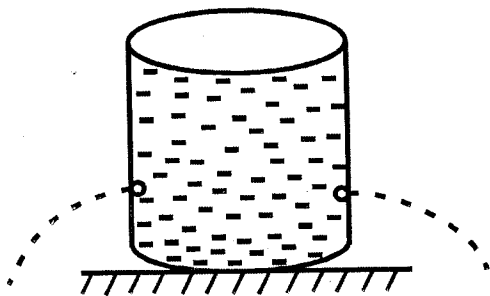
39. Grade 4 pupils found soil with the following characteristics.

- (i) Good drainage.
- (ii) Coarse particles.
- (iii) Low capillarity.

The soil above is likely to be

- A. clay soil
- B. sand soil
- C. loam soil
- D. mixture of loam and clay

40. The diagram below was used as a set-up by Std 5 pupils.



The set-up demonstrates that

- A. pressure in liquid increases with depth
- B. liquids exert pressure on two sides
- C. pressure in liquids is equal at the same depth
- D. liquids exerts pressure equally at all depths.

41. The smallest and the largest planet respectively in the solar system are

- A. Jupiter and Mercury.
- B. Venus and Jupiter.
- C. Mars and Saturn.
- D. Mercury and Jupiter.

42. Which one of the following liquids will form one layer when mixed in one glass bottle?

- A. Kerosene and cooking oil.
- B. Fresh milk and kerosine.
- C. Water and cooking oil.
- D. Cooking oil and spirit.

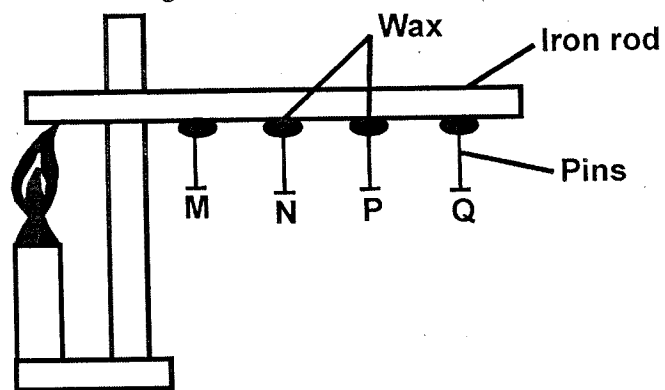
43. Which one of the following groups consists of substances with definite mass but no definite shape?

- A. ink, cooking fat, ice.
- B. as, oxygen.
- C. toothpaste, air, oil.
- D. flour, soil, chalk dust.

44. The clouds that are found high in the sky

- A. are dark grey in colour
- B. are rain-bearing
- C. cover the whole sky
- D. appear like bundles of cotton

45. The diagram below was used to investigate;



- A. radiation in iron rods.
- B. conduction and radiation.
- C. convection in matter.
- D. conduction in matter.

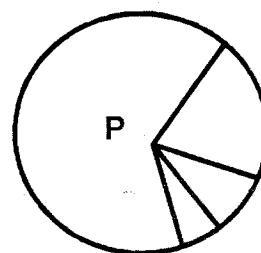
46. Which one of the following physical changes take place in girls **only** during adolescence stage?

- A. Pimples may appear on the face.
- B. Menstrual flow starts.
- C. Release of sex cells.
- D. Increase in weight and height.

47. Which of the following diseases is a child immunized against at the age of 6 and 4 weeks?

- A. Tuberculosis, tetanus, polio.
- B. Yellow fever, diphtheria, measles.
- C. Poli, whooping cough, diphtheria.
- D. Polio, tetanus, measles.

48. Std 6 pupils stated the uses of the gas marked **P** in the air composition chart drawn below.



Which statement was **correct**?

- A. Used by beans to make proteins.
- B. Used in light bulbs.
- C. Used by green plants to make starch
- D. Puts out fire.

49. Which materials below is magnetic?

- A. Aluminium foil.
- B. Zinc plate.
- C. Steel wool.
- D. Copper fillings.

50. Which one of the following is **not** an animal fat?

- A. Butter
- B. Cacon
- C. Cheese
- D. Margarine

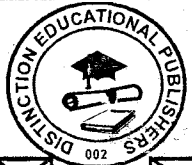
DISTINCTION SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT TEST

STANDARD EIGHT - 2020

SOCIAL STUDIES & C.R.E

8

PREMIER

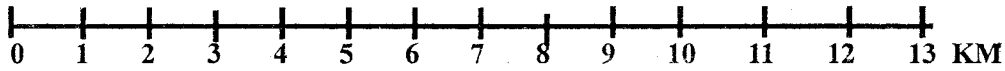
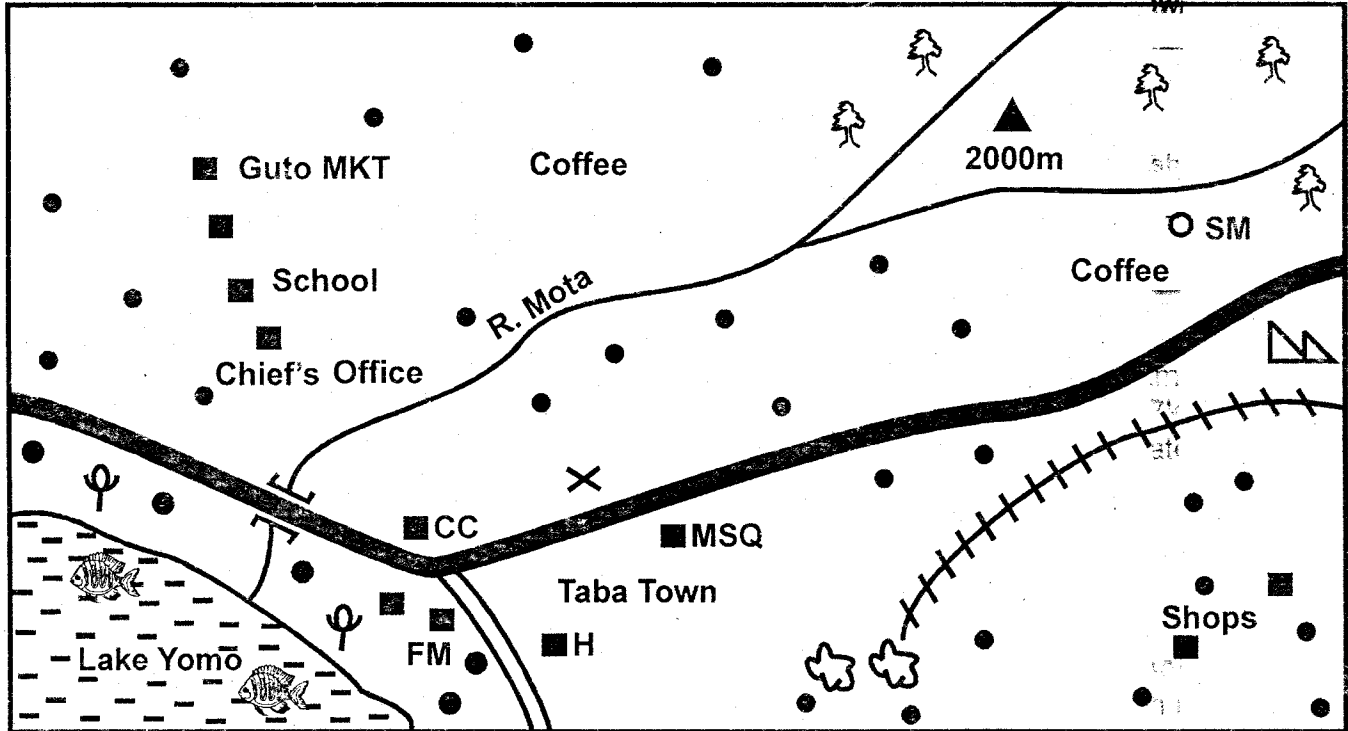


QUALITY IS OUR CONCERN

002

Time: 2hrs 15mins

MOTA AREA



KEY

	Recreation areas
	Fishing areas
	Tarmac Road
	Murram Road
	Railway line
	Airstrip

	Built-up areas
MSQ	Mosque
CC	County
	Commissioner
	Cement Factory
	Mining area

	Planted forest
SM	Sawmill
	Human Settlements
FM	Fish Market
H	Hospital

Use the map of Mota area above to answer questions 1 to 7.

1. The minerals at the place where the railway line ends is
 - A. sand
 - B. salt
 - C. limestone
 - D. soad ash
2. Which one of the following statements about the planted forest in Mota area is **not** true?
 - A. It is in a low rainfall area.
 - B. It is a highland region.
 - C. It is a source of timber.
 - D. It protects water catchment areas.
3. The approximate length of the murram road is
 - A. 13.7km
 - B. 7km
 - C. 9km
 - D. 2.7km
4. Which one of the following statements about Lake Yomō is **not** true?
 - A. It is a source of income.
 - B. It has sandy beaches.
 - C. It is a fresh water lake.
 - D. It is the source of a river.
5. Which one of the following economic activities is **not** carried out in Mota area?
 - A. Mining.
 - B. Livestock keeping.
 - C. Fishing.
 - D. Lumbering.

6. Land in Mota area slopes from
 - A. North East
 - B. South West
 - C. North West
 - D. South East
7. Which one of the following is **not** a form of transport in Mota area?
 - A. Air
 - B. Road
 - C. Railway
 - D. Water
8. Which one of the following activities is associated with Homo Erectus during the evolution period?
 - A. Use of fire.
 - B. Making of iron tools.
 - C. Building thatched shelters.
 - D. Domestication of animals.
9. Global warming on earth has **mainly** been caused by
 - A. expansion of slum dwellings
 - B. construction of large dams
 - C. smoke emitted by industries
 - D. growing of crops in large plantations.
10. School promotes good behaviour among pupils by
 - A. teaching children their rights
 - B. outlining rules to follow in school
 - C. punishing pupils who break rules
 - D. teaching pupils moral values.
11. The San people did not develop strong political systems because
 - A. they lived a nomadic life
 - B. there was no centralized source of power
 - C. they lived in a dry area
 - D. they were few in numbers.

Use the table below to answer questions 12 and 13

Rainfall and temperature records of station W

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rain(mm)	-	-	40	78	100	110	208	96	40	28	-	-
Temp (°C)	24	23	22	20	17	12	11	13	14	17	20	25

12. Which one of the following statements about the climate of station **W** is **correct**?
 - A. Temperatures are high throughout the year.
 - B. Annual rainfall is more than 1000mm.
 - C. There is a low range of temperature.
 - D. Rain is mainly experienced in winter.
13. The records shown above were taken in
 - A. Cape town in South Africa.
 - B. Rabat along the Coast of Morocco.
 - C. Dodoma in Central Tanzania.
 - D. Accra on the Coast of West Africa.
14. The **main** agriculture economic activity in Botswana is
 - A. cocoa growing
 - B. irrigation of rice
 - C. pastoralism
 - D. coffee growing

15. The following are traditional methods of weather observation;
 - (i) **High night temperatures.**
 - (ii) **Appearance of locusts.**
 - (iii) **Clear cloudless skies.**
 - (iv) **Growing of new leaves on plants.**

Which group of combinations shows approach of rains?

- A. (i) and (ii)
 - B. (i) and (iv)
 - C. (ii) and (iii)
 - D. (iii) and (iv)
16. Which one of the following statements describe the population of both Kenya and Germany?
 - A. Large towns are densely populated.
 - B. Most people live in rural areas.
 - C. There is high birth rate.
 - D. People below twenty years are the majority.
 17. Mekatilili wa Menza refused to accept British colonial rule because
 - A. the British tortured her
 - B. the British stopped the Agiriama from trading
 - C. she wanted the Agiriama to remain independent
 - D. the British were building a railway line.
 18. Which one of the following is the **main** cause of soil erosion in pastoral areas?
 - A. Deforestation
 - B. Inter-cropping
 - C. Mono cropping
 - D. Overgrazing
 19. The **main** cause of emigration in Kenya is
 - A. marriage of foreign women
 - B. attractive jobs in foreign countries
 - C. political conflicts in foreign countries
 - D. tourists attraction sites in Kenya
 20. Which one of the following duties is performed by a deputy head teacher?
 - A. Preparing the school timetable.
 - B. Chairing teachers staff meetings.
 - C. Implementing major school projects.
 - D. Supplying a school with textbooks.
 21. Plains are good for livestock keeping because
 - A. they are tsetsefly free
 - B. they have flat land
 - C. they have plenty of grass
 - D. they are well watered.
 22. Warning labels have been put on alcoholic containers to
 - A. stop people from taking alcohol
 - B. educate users on use of alcohol
 - C. educate users on the price of alcohol
 - D. inform users on effects of excessive consumption.

23. Which one of the following types of marriages is done in a government office?
 A. Customary marriage.
 B. Civil marriage.
 C. Islamic marriage.
 D. Christian marriage.

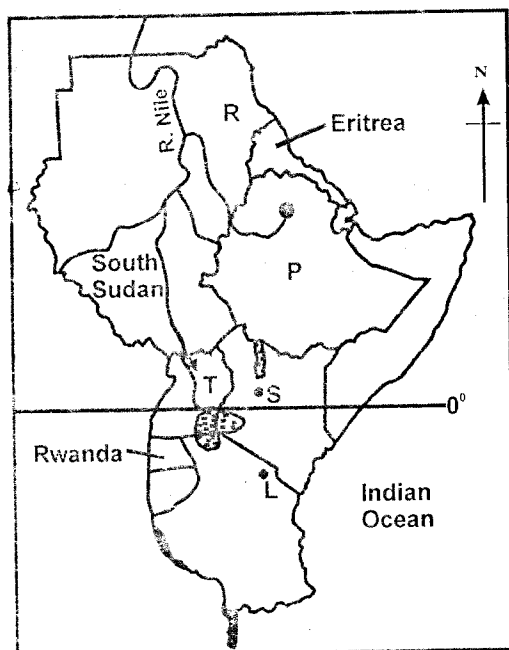
24. Which one of the following was an aim of organization of African Unity (OAU) when it was formed in 1963? To
 A. Support countries struggling for independence
 B. Control the spread of HIV and AIDS
 C. Promote similar systems of government.
 D. Eradicate illiteracy in Africa.

25. Which one of the following elements of weather is **correctly** matched with the instrument used to measure it?

A.	Temperature	Rain gauge
B.	Rain fall	Barometer
C.	Humidity	Hygrometer
D.	Air pressure	Thermometer

26. The windward sides of the central highlands of Kenya are good for settlement because
 A. they have gentle slopes
 B. they are free from tsetse flies
 C. they receives high rainfall
 D. they are not forested.

27. The **main** contribution of gold mining in South Africa is that
 A. many people have gone to live in mining areas
 B. towns have started in mining areas.
 C. it has led to growth of processing industries
 D. gold exports earns foreign exchange
use the map of Eastern Africa below to answer questions 28 to 31.



28. The **main** agricultural export of the country marked **P** is

- A. livestock
 B. bananas
 C. coffee
 D. cloves

29. The pre-historic site marked **L** is

- A. Olduvai Gorge
 B. Isimila
 C. Olorgesailie
 D. Lailibela

30. The mineral mined at the place marked **S** is used to

- A. strengthen steel
 B. make animals feeds
 C. make heat insulators
 D. make cement

31. Which one of the following communities used the route marked **T** during the migration period?

- A. Banyankole.
 B. Pokot.
 C. Nyamwezi.
 D. Japadhola.

32. Which one the following is a soil conservation method in deeply eroded areas?

- A. Planting of grass.
 B. Building of gabions.
 C. Terrace farming.
 D. Rotational farming.

33. Three of the following statements correctly describe the population of India. Which one does **not**?

- A. Most people live in towns.
 B. India has the second largest population on earth.
 C. The country has a low population density.
 D. Large towns are densely populated.

34. Which one of the following statements about head of state in both Kenya and Swaziland is **true**?

- A. They appoint members of the cabinet.
 B. They are elected by registered voters.
 C. They are members of parliament.
 D. They rule for a maximum of ten years.

35. Which one of the following rivers drain into the Atlantic Ocean?

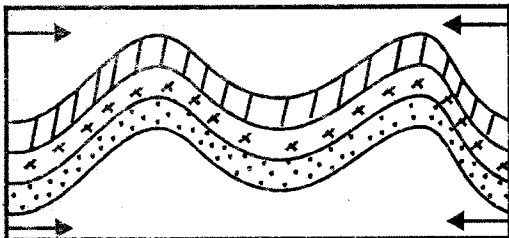
- A. River Limpopo.
 B. River Zambezi.
 C. River Orange.
 D. River Ruvuma.

36. Democracy is important in a country because
 A. leaders cannot be questioned by citizens
 B. people are involved in forming a government
 C. government money is used wisely
 D. people can break the law

37. Which one of the following is caused by rapid population growth?

- A. Increase in crop production.
 B. Increase in area under forests.
 C. Decrease in rate of crime.
 D. Increase in unemployment.

38. The Fulani people of West Africa are able to graze their livestock over a large area **mainly** because
- they live in sparsely populated areas
 - they keep large herds of livestock
 - they live in a tsetse fly free area
 - they use horses to look for pasture.
39. Which one of the following was an economic contribution of Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt?
- Digging of the Suez Canal.
 - Support for African liberation movements.
 - Building of the Aswan High Dam.
 - Leading Egypt to independence.
40. Which one of the following statements **correctly** describes a nuclear family?
- It also include distant relatives.
 - There are grandparents and immediate uncle.
 - Members are related only by marriage.
 - Members include father, mother and their children.
41. Industries pollute rivers when
- workers from these industries bathe in rivers
 - slums develop around industries
 - they release smoke into the atmosphere
 - they dump waste in rivers.
42. The diagram below show the formation of a mountain.



An example of a mountain in Africa formed through the process shows above is

- mount Longonot
 - Atlas mountains
 - mount Cameroon
 - Danakil Alps.
43. Which one of the following countries is **correctly** matched with the European nation that colonized it?
- Libya - France
 - Congo - Portugal
 - Angola - Italy
 - Mauritius - Britain
44. Which one of the following factors has caused decrease of life expectancy in the population of Kenya?
- HIV and AIDS infection.
 - Decrease in food production.
 - Family planning methods.
 - Improvement in health care facilities.

45. Which one of the following groups is made up of fish caught in the sea?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Catfish
Nile perch | B. Tuna
Mullet |
| C. Dagaa
Trout | D. Tilapia
Mud fish |

46. Which group of weather instruments consists of those kept in a Stevenson's screen?
- Anemometer and windsock.
 - Hygrometer and thermometer.
 - Barometer and raingauge.
 - Windvane and anemometer.
47. The Portuguese in Mozambique used assimilation policy to administer the colony because
- they wanted Africans to adopt Portugal culture
 - there were few European administrators
 - Africans resisted colonial rule
 - the colony was too big.
48. Which one of the following dams is **correctly** matched with the river where it was built?

	<i>Dam</i>	<i>River</i>
A.	Masinga	Nile
B.	Kariba	Tana
C.	Akosombo	Volta
D.	Aswan	Zambezi

49. Which one of the following communities was the last to come to Eastern African?
- Ngoni.
 - Arabs.
 - Galla.
 - Baganda.
50. Which one of the following statements about lines of latitude is **correct**?
- They begin and end at the poles.
 - They affect time.
 - They influence climate.
 - They are marked in degrees West and East
51. The Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) was established **mainly** to
- prevent the spread of deserts
 - strengthen economic ties among members states
 - liberate countries under colonial rule
 - promote use of common language.
52. In coloured map, the yellow colour represents
- highlands
 - vegetation
 - water bodies
 - plains
53. The 1884 Berlin conference in Germany was organized by
- Otto von Bismarck
 - Fredrick Lugard
 - Cecil Rhodes
 - William Mackinnon.

54. Below are requirements for growing a certain cash crop:
 (i) **Cool highland conditions.**
 (ii) **Volcanic soils that are slightly acidic.**
 (iii) **Hilly sloping land.**
 The requirements listed above favour the growing of
 A. wheat B. cotton
 C. tea D. sisal.
55. Which one of the following lakes was formed through downwarping?
 A. Lake Tana. B. Lake Kyoga.
 C. Lake Malawi. D. Lake Kivu.
56. Rural to rural migration in Kenya is **mainly** caused by
 A. search for employment
 B. displacement by natural disasters
 C. retirement from jobs
 D. need for better farming land
57. Which one of the following is a tourist attraction feature in Egypt?
 A. The Rift Valley.
 B. Snowcapped mountains.
 C. Kruger National Park.
 D. Coastal beaches.
58. Which one of the following duties is performed by voters in the electoral process?
 A. Clearing candidates to vie for seats.
 B. Marking ballot papers.
 C. Counting votes.
 D. Preparing election materials.
59. Debates of the county assembly are chaired by
 A. governor
 B. county commissioner
 C. speaker
 D. senator
60. Which one of the following officials is **not** a member of the executive?
 A. Speaker
 B. Attorney General
 C. President
 D. Cabinet Secretary
63. The Christian value shown by Abraham when God called him in Haran was
 A. obedience B. tolerance
 C. kindness D. humility.
64. The call of Moses near mount Sinai teaches Christians to
 A. help their relatives
 B. obey the leaders of the country
 C. ask for help
 D. take care of their livestock.
65. The Israelites obeyed God on the Passover night in Egypt when they
 A. smeared blood on their doorsteps
 B. killed Egyptian firstborns males
 C. offered burnt sacrifices
 D. wore sackcloths.
66. When Hannah was praying in Shiloh she asked God for
 A. wealth B. wisdom
 C. a son D. long life
67. ".... and the least important member of my family" (**Judge 6:15**). Who said these words when he was called by God?
 A. Moses B. Jeremiah
 C. Gideon D. Samuel
68. God was angry with King David because he
 A. took Naboth's Vineyard
 B. married many wives
 C. refused to kill animals captured in war
 D. planned the murder of Uriah.
69. The prophet who said that God would make a new covenant with laws written on people's hearts was
 A. Isaiah B. Jeremiah
 C. Ezekiel D. Daniel.
70. "This very day in David's town your saviour was born - Christ the Lord" (**Luke 2:11**). An angel spoke these words to
 A. the shepherds
 B. the wisemen
 C. Herod
 D. Zechariah.
71. When Herod learnt the birth of Jesus he planned to
 A. take gifts to him
 B. go and worship him
 C. have him killed
 D. escape to Egypt.
72. In his preaching John the Baptist told the people that
 A. respect for the sabbath was important
 B. whoever has two shirts give one to the man who has none
 C. they had to respect the Roman rulers
 D. they should store their riches in heaven

SECTION II

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruits because they wanted to
 A. be equal to God B. obey the snake
 C. see God D. become wise
62. When Noah offered a sacrifice God commanded him to
 A. make a covenant box
 B. build the ark
 C. leave his native land
 D. have many children

73. When Jesus saw Andrew and Peter fishing he told them that
- they should throw their nets to the deep
 - they would catch many fish
 - they would sit with him in the Kingdom of God
 - he would teach them how to catch people
74. The miracle of the miraculous catch of fish teaches Christians to be
- kind
 - helpful
 - obedient
 - prayerful.
75. In the parable of 'the poor widow and the judge' Jesus taught Christians to
- treat other people well
 - keep on praying
 - do acts of kindness
 - love their enemies.
76. The soldiers who went to arrest Jesus were led by
- Judas Iscariot
 - Simon of Cyrene
 - Joseph of Arimathea
 - Pontious Pilate
77. Which of the following consists of words said by Jesus on the cross?
- "Do this in memory of me"
 - "It is finished"
 - "Did you have to come with swords and clubs"
 - "And I will be with you always"
78. On the day Jesus resurrected he appeared to Cleopas
- when he was fishing in Lake Galilee
 - On the way to Damascus
 - near the tomb
 - on the road to Emmaus.
79. Which one of the following events happened on the day of Pentecost?
- An angel came down in the form of a dove.
 - Peter healed a lame beggar.
 - There was strong wind.
 - The disciples were put in jail.
80. Which one of the following was a way of life among the early believers?
- They wrote the scriptures.
 - They had their meals together.
 - They offered burnt sacrifices.
 - They challenged the Roman rulers.
81. The two believers who were given money to take to fellow believers in Judea were
- Barnabas and Paul
 - Peter and John
 - Stephen and James
 - Timothy and Tabitha.
82. Which one of the following is a vice in traditional African societies?
- Adultery.
 - Kindness.
 - Respect.
 - Sharing.
83. Which one of the following is a specialist in both traditional African and Christian communities?
- Witchdoctor.
 - Rainmaker.
 - Medicinemmen.
 - Priest.
84. Which one of the following is a common belief in both traditional African societies and Christianity?
- All saints shall resurrect.
 - Ancestors live with God.
 - There is life after death.
 - Sinners go to the hell of fire.
85. Ancestors are **best** pleased in traditional African communities through
- naming children after them
 - visiting their burial places
 - calling out their names
 - worshipping them
86. Husbands are encouraged to love their wives as
- they love themselves
 - Christ loved the church
 - they would like to be loved
 - are loved by their wives.
87. Tito, a Standard Six pupils, asked his parents permission to give some of his unused clothes to some needy children. This shows that he
- has rich parents
 - donates to the needy
 - knows the needy children
 - is a kind person.
88. The **best** way for Christians to use their wealth to help the community is through
- putting a children's home for orphans
 - attending end of year parties
 - visiting places of interest
 - buying good clothes.
89. Which of the following is an example of physical suffering?
- Lack of love.
 - A broken leg.
 - Failure in a school test.
 - Loss of a relative.
90. The **best** way of relating with other people in the society is through
- meeting in the church
 - intermarrying with them
 - living at peace with them
 - preaching to them.

DISTINCTION SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT TEST



QUALITY IS OUR CONCERN 002

DARASA LA NANE - 2020

KISWAHILI: INSHA

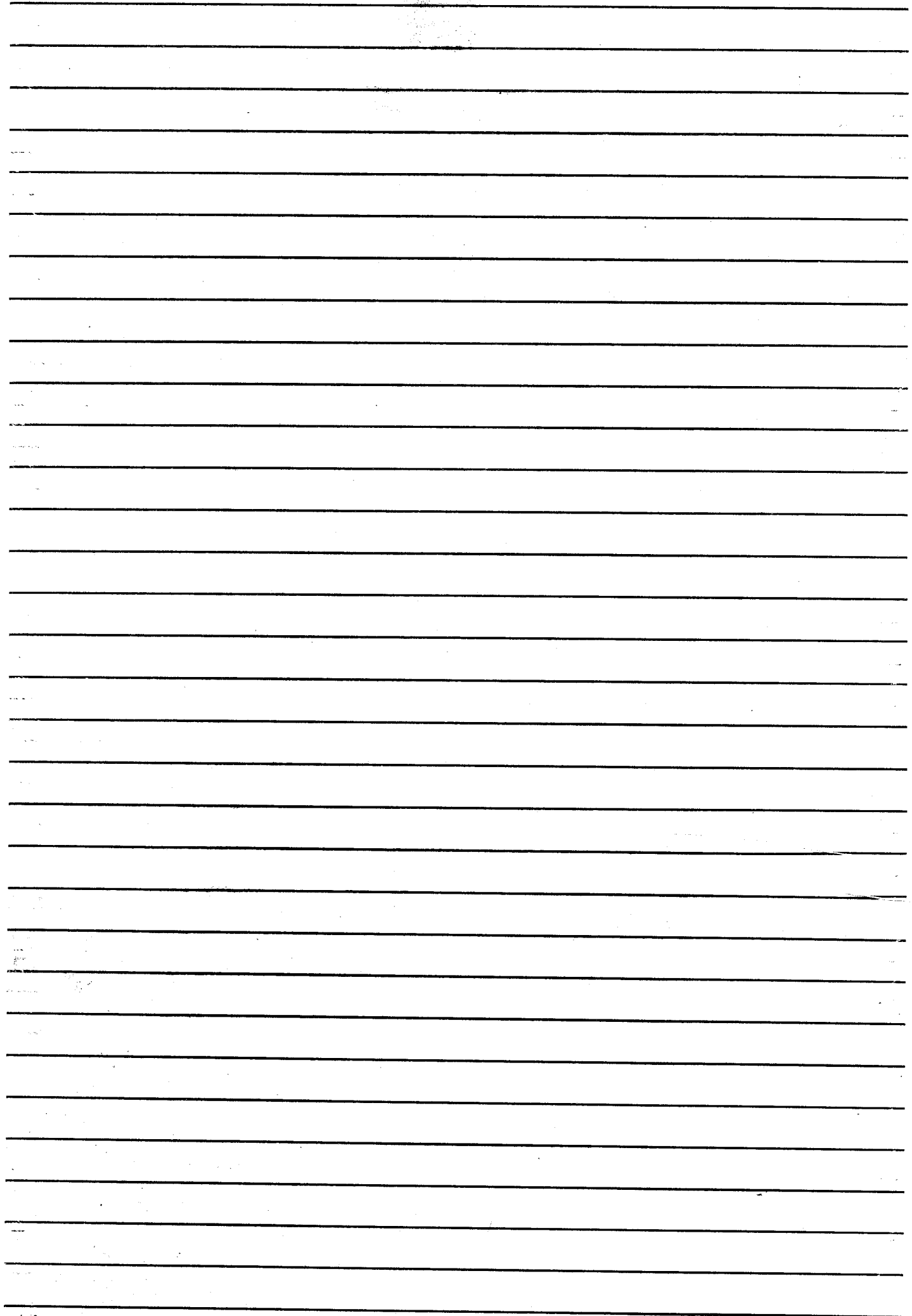
8

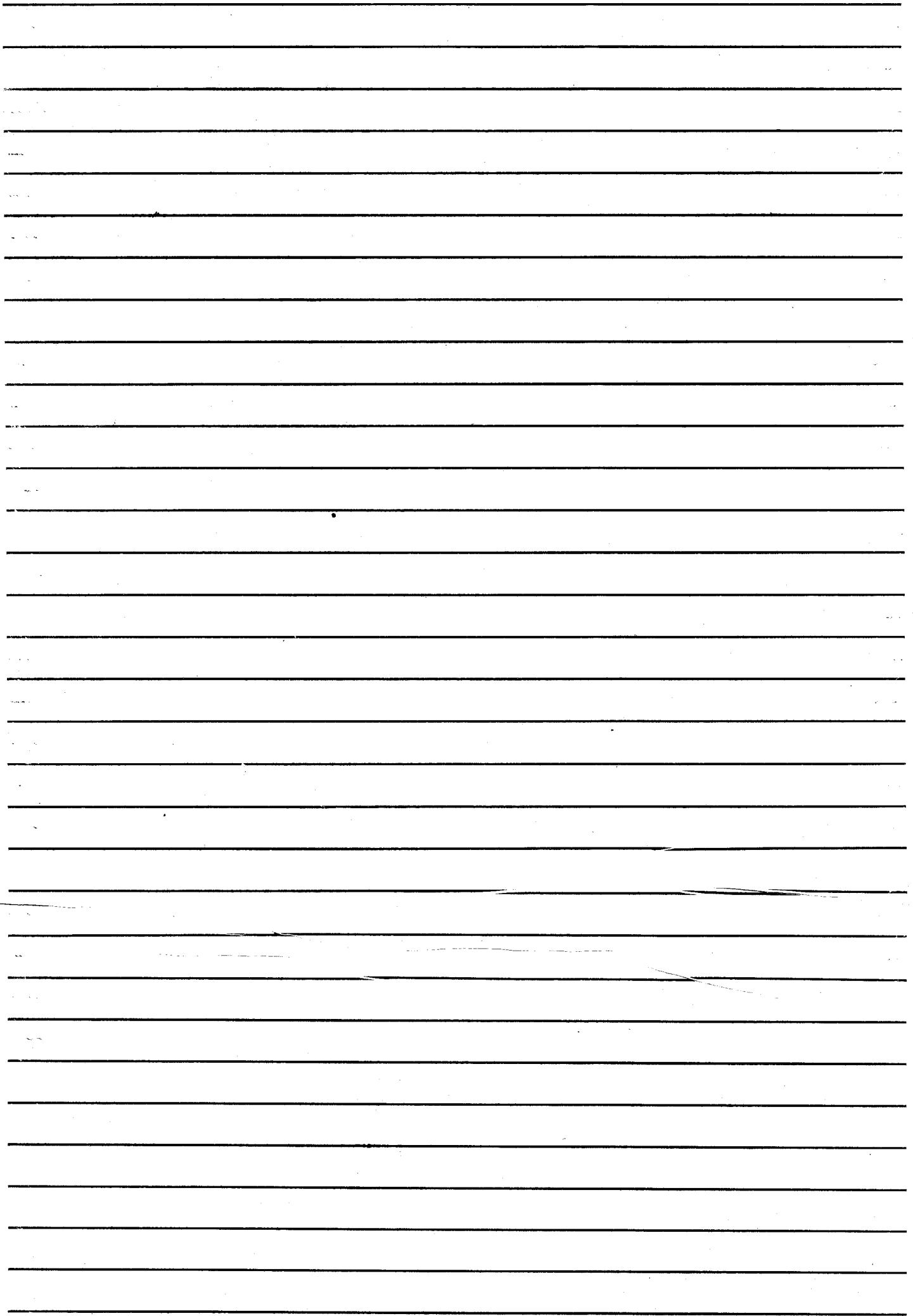
PREMIER

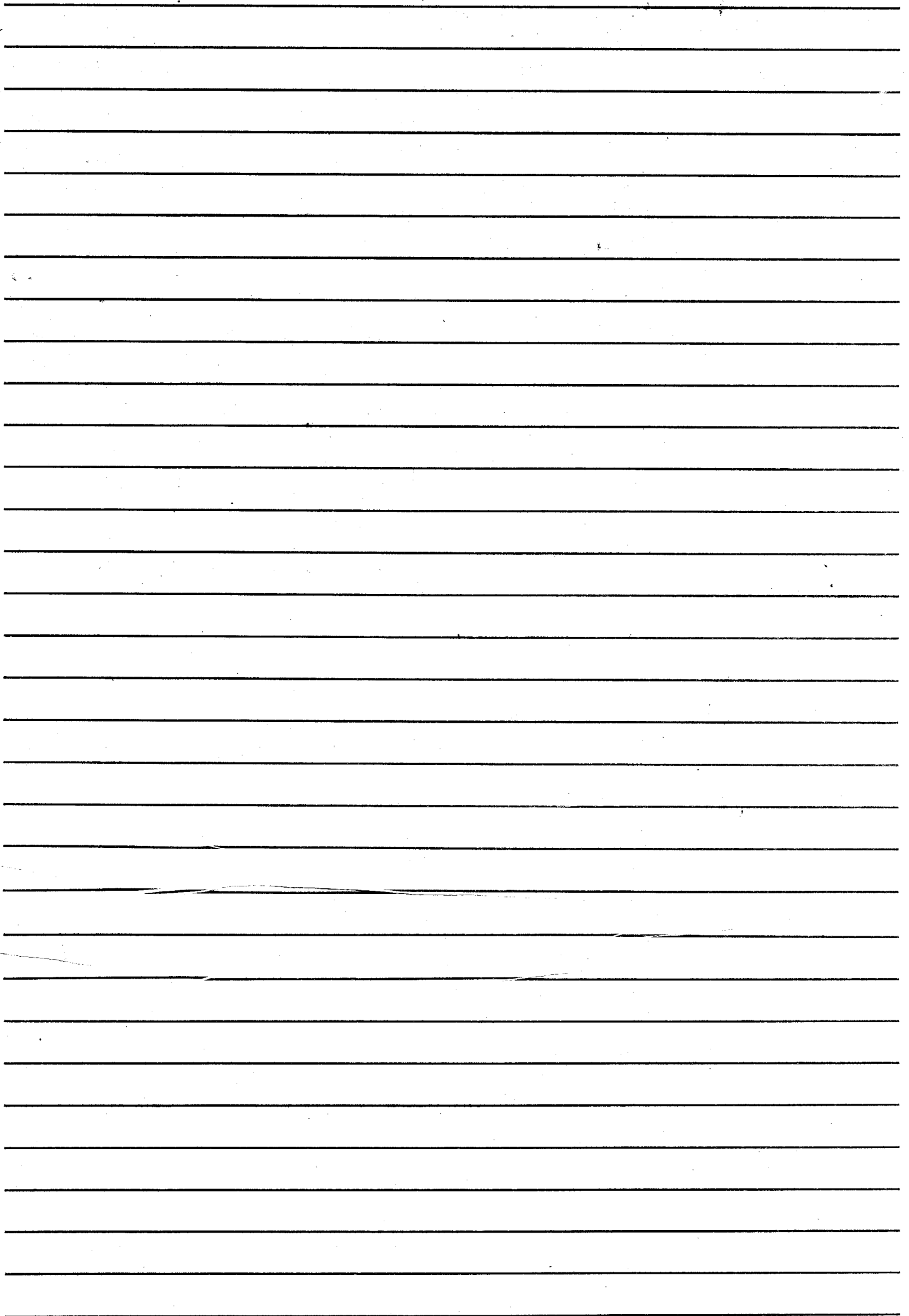
Muda: Dakika 40

Andika insha ya kulisimua inayoanza kwa maneno yafuatayo:

Matone machache ya mvua yalionekana yakianguka ardhini. Mengine makubwa mazito yalifuatia. Hatimaye







DISTINCTION SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT TEST



STANDARD EIGHT - 2020

ENGLISH: COMPOSITION

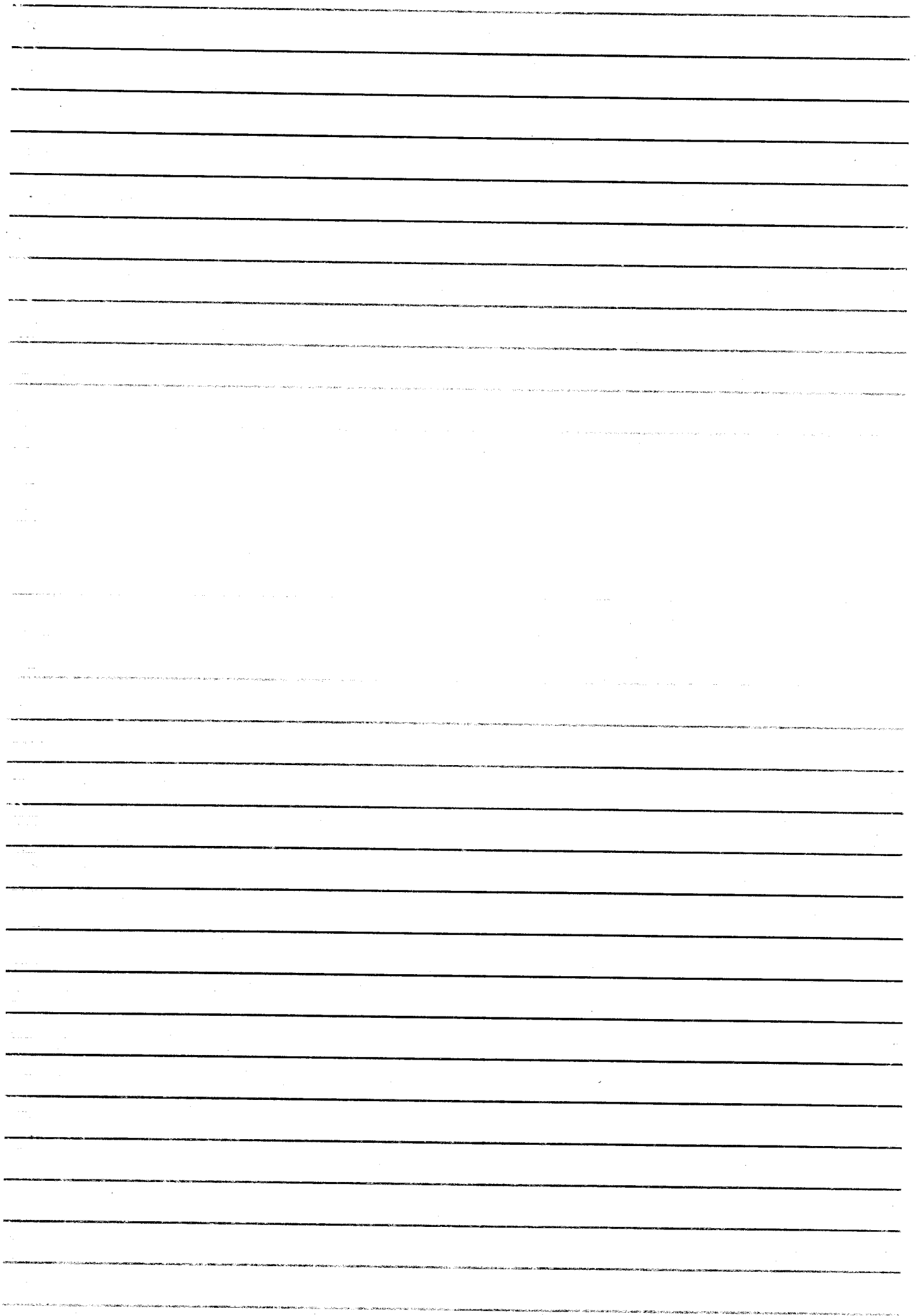


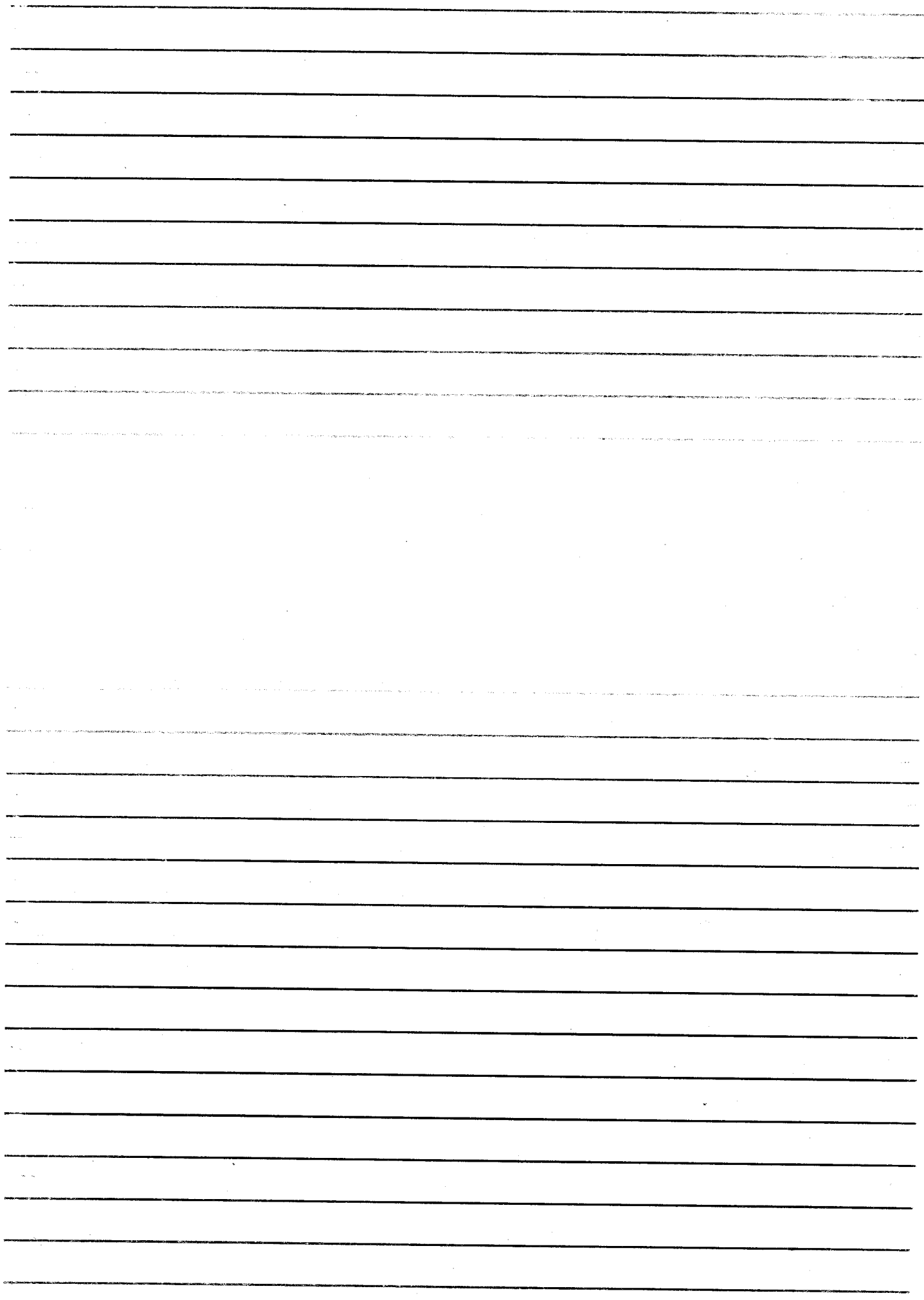
Time: 40 Minutes

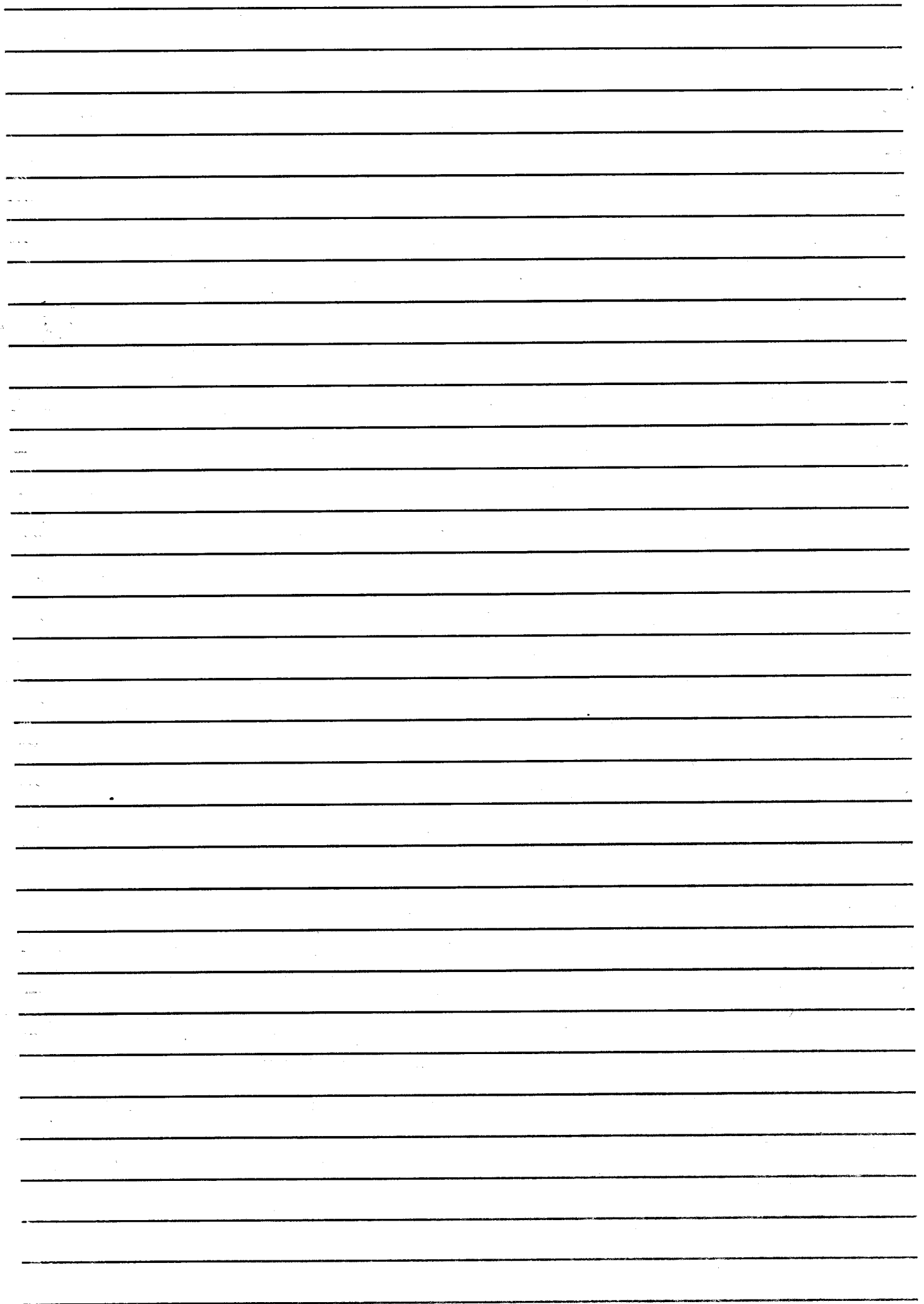
Write an interesting composition beginning with the following words:

All the standard eight pupils were seated quietly in the hall, waiting for

Lined writing area consisting of approximately 25 horizontal lines for the student to write their composition.







DISTINCTION SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT TEST



STANDARD EIGHT - 2020

MARKING SCHEME



MATHS		ENGLISH		KISWAHILI		SCIENCE		S/STUDIES/R.E		
1. C	26. C	1. A	26. C	1. A	26. B	1. D	26. B	1. C	31. A	61. D
2. B	27. B	2. D	27. C	2. B	27. A	2. C	27. A	2. A	32. B	62. D
3. B	28. D	3. C	28. C	3. C	28. C	3. A	28. D	3. D	33. C	63. A
4. D	29. B	4. A	29. A	4. B	29. D	4. B	29. B	4. D	34. A	64. B
5. A	30. A	5. B	30. B	5. A	30. A	5. B	30. A	5. B	35. C	65. A
6. C	31. C	6. B	31. D	6. D	31. D	6. C	31. D	6. A	36. B	66. C
7. D	32. C	7. B	32. D	7. D	32. C	6. C	31. D	7. D	37. D	67. C
8. C	33. A	8. C	33. A	8. C	33. A	7. D	32. C	8. A	38. A	68. D
9. A	34. C	9. D	34. B	9. B	34. C	8. A	33. B	9. C	39. C	69. B
10. B	35. D	10. A	35. D	10. A	35. B	9. C	34. A	10. D	40. D	70. A
11. A	36. C	11. A	36. C	11. D	36. D	10. D	35. A	11. B	41. D	71. C
12. B	37. C	12. C	37. B	12. C	37. C	11. A	36. B	12. D	42. B	72. B
13. D	38. B	13. C	38. B	13. B	38. D	12. B	37. A	13. A	43. D	73. D
14. C	39. A	14. B	39. A	14. A	39. A	13. D	38. D	14. C	44. A	74. C
15. D	40. C	15. D	40. B	15. C	40. C	14. C	39. B	15. B	45. B	75. B
16. A	41. B	16. C	41. B	16. A	41. C	15. A	40. C	16. A	46. B	76. A
17. A	42. A	17. D	42. D	17. D	42. D	16. B	41. D	17. C	47. A	77. B
18. B	43. B	18. B	43. C	18. B	43. A	17. C	42. A	18. D	48. C	78. D
19. C	44. B	19. A	44. A	19. A	44. B	18. B	43. C	19. B	49. A	79. C
20. A	45. D	20. C	45. C	20. D	45. B	19. D	44. D	20. A	50. C	80. B
21. B	46. D	21. C	46. A	21. C	46. A	20. B	45. D	21. C	51. B	81. A
22. A	47. A	22. A	47. C	22. A	47. A	21. C	46. B	22. D	52. D	82. A
23. C	48. B	23. A	48. D	23. D	48. C	22. D	47. C	23. B	53. A	83. D
24. B	49. B	24. C	49. A	24. B	49. B	23. C	48. A	24. A	54. C	84. C
25. A	50. D	25. B	50. A	25. C	50. C	24. A	49. C	25. C	55. B	85. A
						25. C	50. D	26. C	56. D	86. B
								27. D	57. D	87. D
								28. C	58. B	88. A
								29. A	59. C	89. B
								30. A	60. A	90. C

N.B: Please, teachers are requested to scrutinize this marking scheme before use. It is worth MARKING SCHEME STD. 8