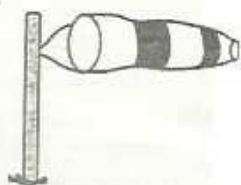


PRIMARY END TERM 3 EXAMS 2016

SCIENCE STD 6

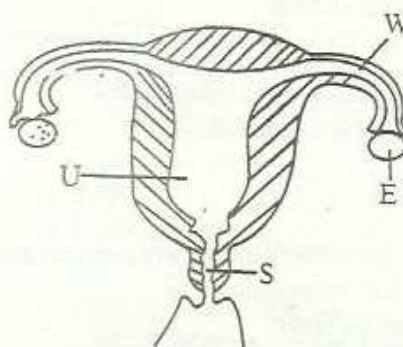
Osiligi House, Opposite KCB, Ground Floor
Off Magadi Road, Ongata Rongai | Tel: 0711 88 22 27
E-mail: infosnkenya@gmail.com | Website: www.schoolsnetkenya.com

- The following are physical changes during adolescence in boys except one. Which one?
 - Pimples appear on the face
 - Enlargement of breasts
 - Broken voice
 - Hair grow on the pubic parts
- Digestion of food start in the
 - ileum
 - stomach
 - colon
 - mouth
- The weather instrument below is used to



- measure temperature
 - show humidity
 - measure the speed of wind
 - show the strength of wind
- Which of the following vaccines is given through mouth?
 - Polio
 - Whooping cough
 - TB
 - Tetanus
 - Heat from the sun reaches us through
 - expansion
 - convection
 - conduction
 - radiation

Use the diagram below to answer questions 6 - 7



- Fertilisation take place in the part marked

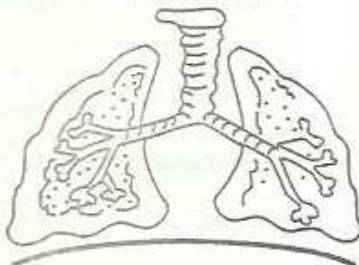
A. U	B. E
C. S	D. W
- Which of the part marked P, Q, R, S produces ova?

A. E	B. S
C. W	D. U
- Popo saw a child with the following signs and symptoms:
 - Brownish and thin hair
 - Swollen face, cheeks and stomach
 - Very weak
 - The child cries alot and appears unhappy

The child was suffering from

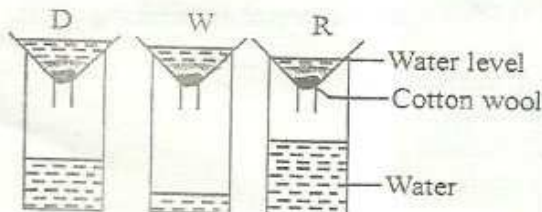
 - marasmus
 - malaria
 - kwashiorkor
 - anaemia
- The transfer of pollen grain from the anther to the stigma is called
 - germination
 - pollination
 - photosynthesis
 - fertilisation
- The following are parts of the breathing system except
 - trachea
 - lungs
 - bronchi
 - gullet

11. The following animals are carnivores **except**
 A. goat
 B. cheetah
 C. tiger
 D. lion
12. HIV/AIDS is not transmitted through the following **except**
 A. sharing bedsheets
 B. blood transfusion
 C. mosquito bites
 D. sharing utensils
13. Which of the following is **not** necessary for germination?
 A. Light
 B. Warmth
 C. Water
 D. Air
14. Plants lose water to the environment mainly through a process known as
 A. photosynthesis
 B. transpiration
 C. evaporation
 D. germination
15. Protective foods are
 A. proteins
 B. vitamin
 C. fats
 D. carbohydrates
16. The diagram represent a system of the body called the _____ system.



- A. digestion
 B. excretion
 C. blood
 D. breathing

Std 5 pupils at Kamano primary school carried out the following experiment. Use it to answer questions 17 - 18

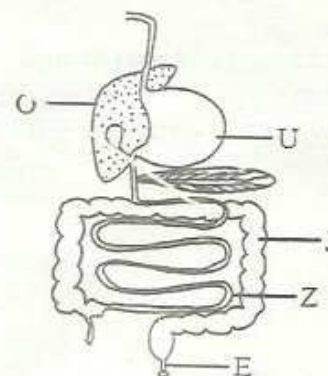


17. What was the pupil investigating?
 A. Soil drainage
 B. Soil texture
 C. Soil capillarity
 D. Soil profile
18. The type of soil best for agriculture is marked
 A. D
 B. W
 C. D and R
 D. R
19. Which one of the following is used as spice?
 A. Garlic
 B. Carrot
 C. Potatoes
 D. Cabbage
20. What do we call the falling out the first set of teeth?
 A. Plucking of teeth
 B. Pulling out of teeth
 C. Losing teeth
 D. Shedding teeth
21. Some pupil collected the following materials:
 (i) Nails
 (ii) 2 tins of the same size
 (iii) A wire
 (iv) A board

The pupils were given directives by their Science teacher. Which instrument did they make?

- A. Spring balance
 B. A swing chair
 C. Beam balance
 D. See saw

Use the diagram below and answer question 22

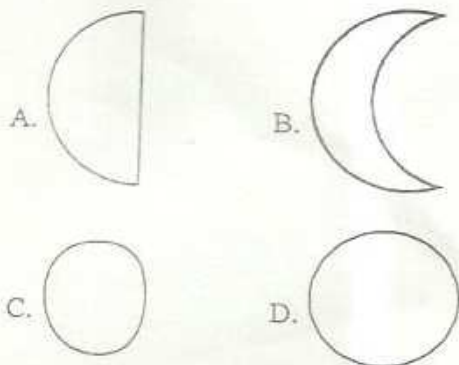


22. Which part has no digestion but absorption of water and mineral salt?
 A. J
 B. E
 C. U
 D. Z

23. Class three pupils collected soil which had the following characteristics:
 (i) *Very fine soil particles*
 (ii) *Retain more water*
 (iii) *Make thinner and longer ribbon than all the others*

What type of soil was it likely to be?

- A. Sandy soil B. Clay soil
 C. Silt D. Loam soil
24. Which one of the following is **not** a good conductor of heat? A
- A. plastic
 B. spoon
 C. pan
 D. sufuria
25. The table below show common invertebrates. Which one is **correctly** matched?
- | Sting | Slide | Hop |
|---------|-----------|-------------|
| A. Bees | Snake | Locust |
| B. Wasp | Slug | Grasshopper |
| C. Wasp | Millipede | Frog |
| D. Bees | Mosquito | Butterfly |
26. Most of the digested food is absorbed in the
- A. small intestine
 B. large intestine
 C. stomach
 D. mouth
27. When we breath in air the diaphragm
- A. move downwards
 B. move upwards
 C. move sideways
 D. move across
28. Which of the following lists consists of protective food **only**?
- A. Mutton, cassava, pawpaw
 B. Beef, maize, potatoes
 C. Carrots, bananas, tomatoes
 D. Fish, beans, termites
29. Which of the following shapes of the moon is a crescent?



30. Animals that spend the **first** stages of their life in water and the rest on **land** are called
- A. reptiles
 B. mammals
 C. bird
 D. amphibians
31. Which of the following is **not** part of the female reproductive system?
- A. Ovaries
 B. Uterus
 C. Oviduct
 D. Testis
32. The temperature of a human being is measured using a clinical thermometer in °C. The normal body temperature is
- A. 100°C
 B. 98.4°C
 C. 52°C
 D. 37°C
33. The period between **entry** of disease organisms and the first appearance of disease signs and symptoms is known as
- A. infection period
 B. incubation period
 C. symptoms development period
 D. transmission
34. The function of the ovary in the female reproductive system is
- A. to provide room for **development** of embryo
 B. produce ova
 C. keep the embryo in **position**
 D. provide food nutrients for the development of embryo
35. Blood in the urine and stool are sign of a person suffering from
- A. cholera
 B. bilhazia
 C. malaria
 D. typhoid
36. An animal had the following characteristics:
 (i) *Lay eggs*
 (ii) *Fur on its body*
 (iii) *Suckle its young ones*

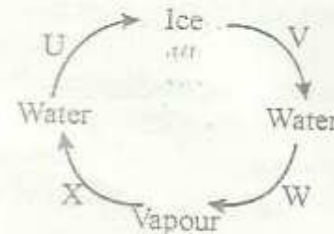
The above animal is **likely** to be

- A. spiny ant eater
 B. chicken
 C. reptile
 D. goose

37. Which one of the following pairs of animals consists of animals with two body parts and eight legs?
 A. Locust and cockroach
 B. Tick and ant
 C. Moth and spider
 D. Tick and spider
38. Rotation of the earth on its axis takes
 A. 28 hours
 B. 24 days
 C. 24 hours
 D. 365 days
39. The first stage of HIV infection is called
 A. incubation
 B. window
 C. asymptomatic
 D. symptomatic
40. Which one of the following is the name given to the small hole where water enters the seed during germination?
 A. Micropyle
 B. Hilum
 C. Stomata
 D. Testa
41. All the following are function of roots **except**
 A. fixing nitrogen
 B. absorbing water
 C. anchoring the plant into the soil
 D. manufacturing food
42. Which one of the following plants is both non-green and non-flowering?
 A. Fern
 B. Mosses
 C. Grass
 D. Toadstool
43. All the following are factors that increase soil erosion **except**
 A. slopes
 B. type of soil
 C. human activities
 D. plenty of vegetation cover
44. Which of the following meal consists of a balanced diet?
 A. Chapati, beans, cabbage
 B. Ugali, cabbage, kale
 C. Rice, fish, chapati
 D. Ugali, beans, meat

45. The reflected sound is called
 A. pitch
 B. echo
 C. noise
 D. volume
46. The arrowhead of a windvane points to
 A. the direction the wind is blowing from
 B. the direction the wind is blowing to
 C. both East and West
 D. any direction when the wind is blowing
47. Which one of the following weeds has a bad smell?
 A. Wandering jew
 B. Mexican marigold
 C. Pigweed
 D. Oxalis
48. Which one of the following is **not** part of a seed?
 A. Testa
 B. Cotyledon
 C. Plumule
 D. Oviduct

The following diagram shows the processes involved in change of state of matter. Use it to answer questions 49 - 50



49. The process that do not require heat are
 A. W and X
 B. X and U
 C. U and V
 D. V and W
50. The process represented by V is called
 A. melting
 B. condensation
 C. freezing
 D. solidification

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo kisha ujaze nafasi zilizoachwa kuanzia 1 - 15.

Si jambo ___ 1 ___ ajabu unapotembea ___ 2 ___ kwa watu kuwakuta maajuzi na ___ 3 ___ na wajukuu wao au wanawali na masomo ___ 4 ___ wakitaniana kadri mila zinavyoruhusu na pengine mashababi na marika zao wamebarizi ___ 5 ___ mabaraza ___ 6 ___. Kadhalika ukipita risani utawapata ___ 7 ___ na wana wao na hata mashoga wakifanya maongezi. ___ 8 ___ maisha yana ___ 9 ___ na watu wenye silika ___ 10 ___.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. wa | B. za | C. la | D. ya |
| 2. | A. mastakimu | B. mastikimuni | C. mastikimu | D. mastakimuni |
| 3. | A. mashaibu | B. sahibu | C. masibu | D. masaibu |
| 4. | A. mwao | B. kwao | C. chao | D. zao |
| 5. | A. kuwa | B. zenye | C. kwenye | D. kwa |
| 6. | A. wakinguruma | B. wikipiga gumzo | C. wapiga soga | D. wapiga shoga |
| 7. | A. wavyele | B. wanawake | C. waviele | D. wavee |
| 8. | A. aliangua | B. aliamua | C. almuradi | D. alijua |
| 9. | A. ubaya | B. magumu | C. mazingira | D. mosi |
| 10. | A. kali | B. mbalimbali | C. nzuri | D. balibali |

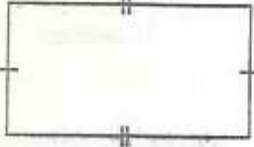
Migeni ___ 11 ___ bwana Afya kumaliza, afisa wa afya wilayani bwana Usafi na hadhirini yote ___ 12 ___? Ninachukua fursa hii kuwakaribisha ___ 13 ___ skulini kwa ___ 14 ___ ya kuchangisha hela za kujenga bwalo. Chambilecho wahenga, kichango ni ___ 15 ___.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11. | A. mheshimiwa | B. mkarimiwa | C. mwenzetu | D. mweshimiwa |
| 12. | A. shikamoo | B. habari | C. hamjambo | D. alamsiki |
| 13. | A. humo | B. hapo | C. huko | D. hapa |
| 14. | A. dhumuni | B. mathumuni | C. madhumuni | D. makusudini |
| 15. | A. kutoa pesa | B. kuchangizana | C. kuchangisha | D. kuchanga |

Kutoka swali la 16 - 30, jibu kila swali kulingana na maagizo.

16. Ukimwi ___ ugonjwa ulio na watu wengi.
 A. ndizo
 B. ndio
 C. ndiyo
 D. ndiwo

17. Kanga ni aina ya ndege. Maana nyingine ya kanga ni
 A. madoadoa
 B. lesa
 C. kuku
 D. unga

18. Andika kwa wingi
Karatasi imeraruka.
A. karatasi zimeraruka
B. karatasi imetaruka
C. makatarasi zimetaruka
D. makaratasi yameraruka
19. Kinyume cha anika ni
A. anuka
B. funika
C. finua
D. anua
20. Salamu za kuagana usiku ni
A. sabalkheri
B. alamsiki
C. jambo
D. masalkheri
21. Kitendo cha kuku cha kutoa vifaranga kutoka katika mayai ni kutotoa au
A. kuengua
B. kuangua
C. kuagua
D. kuungua
22. Umbo hili laitwaje?

A. Mche
B. Mstatili
C. Mraba
D. Duara dufu
23. Mpunga huzaa
A. mtofaa
B. mchele
C. nazi
D. wali
24. Tarakimu kabla ya 200000 kwa maneno ni
A. Mia moja tisini na tisa elfu mia tisa tisini
B. Laki moja mia tisa
C. Mia moja na tisini na tisa elfu mia tisa tisini na tisa
D. laki mbili
25. Mtu anaye amelemaa mguu mmoja ni
A. matege
B. kiguru
C. kipofu
D. kiwete
26. Andika akisami ifuatayo kwa maneno $\frac{3}{7}$.
A. Tusui tatu
B. Subui saba
C. Thuluthi saba
D. Subui tatu
27. Kukata miti ili iwe mifupi ni
A. kufyeka
B. kupogoa
C. kupalilia
D. kung'oa
28. Tumia _____ ote kwa usahihi
Duniani _____ kunapendeza.
A. mwote
B. kote
C. chote
D. kwote
29. Ni nini maana ya semi kupigwa kalamu.
A. Fanya kazi ngumu
B. Kuandika
C. Achiswa kazi
D. Kupigwa na kalamu
30. Kamilisha sentensi kwa kivumishi sifa sahihi jive hili ni
A. ndogo
B. mdogo
C. dogo
D. kidogo

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu swali la 31 - 40.

Hapo zamani za kale paliishi mvuvi mlalahoi. Kila uchao alipoenda kuvua samaki, alifanikiwa kupata samaki mmoja tu. Pesa alizopata kutokana na uvuvi alizitumia kununua nguo na chakula. Hata hivyo wakati mwingine alipata mapato ya kijungu jiko.

Mvuvi huyu alikuwa **mcha Mungu**. Kila mawio aliomba Jalali amkumbuke na kumpa **riziki** yake.

Siku moja alimwomba Mola ampe samaki wengi ili aweze kuuza apate pesa akimu mahitaji yake. Alijua kwamba mcha Mungu si mfaki. Aliingia katika dau lake akaenda baharini kuvua. Alipotupa wavu wake alinasa kitu kizito. Alijawa na bashasha akidhani kuwa alikuwa ameshika samaki wengi.

Alipovuta wavu wake, aliona kwamba alikuwa amewanasa samaki wadogo kama dagaa. Mvuvi huyu alinunua akataka kuwarudisha samaki hao. Kijisamaki kimoja kilimwambia, "Tafadhali mvuvi usiniue. Hata kama mimi ni mdogo, huenda nitakufaa. Twende katika nchi kavu nitakusaidia."

- | | |
|---|---|
| 31. Anayezungumziwa alikuwa
A. tajiri
B. fukara
C. mfuasi
D. bwenyenye | 36. Udogo wa samaki ni kijisamaki je ukubwa ni
A. kisamaki
B. lisamaki
C. jisamaki
D. samaki |
| 32. Mvuvi aliomba Mungu
A. atajirike
B. awe maskini
C. apate samaki wengi
D. anunue nguo | 37. Kwa nini mvuvi alifurahi?
A. Alifikiri kwamba alinasa samaki wengi
B. Alifikiri alimpata samaki mkubwa
C. Alimpata samaki mdogo
D. Samaki waliongea |
| 33. Mvuvi alikuwa na mazoea ya
A. kupata samaki mmoja
B. kupata samaki wadogo
C. kula samaki
D. kuvua samaki usiku | 38. Mvuvi alitumia chombo kipi?
A. Mashua
B. Dau
C. Meli
D. Mtumbwi |
| 34. Kuwa mcha Mungu ni
A. kuchezea Mungu
B. kumwomba na kuheshimu Mungu
C. kwenda kanisani
D. kusaidia watu wa Mungu | 39. Ajabu ya samaki walionaswa ni kwamba
A. mmoja wao aliongea
B. walikuwa wadogo sana
C. walivuliwa kwa wavu
D. walikuwa wengi |
| 35. Samaki wengi huitwa?
A. Kikosi
B. Kishazi
C. Halaiki
D. Chane | 40. Neno riziki lililopigwa mstari lina maana gani?
A. Mapato ya kifa siku
B. Hatari kubwa
C. Chakula
D. Samaki wengi |

ENGLISH - LANGUAGE

TIME: 1 HRS 40 MIN

Read the following passage and fill in the blank spaces numbered 1-15 with the best choices

Water is ___1___ for human life. Without water, we simply ___2___ exist. About two-quarters of the earth's ___3___ is covered by waters but this does not ___4___ that on land water is ___5___ everywhere. ___6___ many places suffer badly from ___7___ water and Africa is one of the ___8___ hit continent in this respect. Rainfall is low in most parts of Africa and prolonged ___9___ are ___10___ experienced.

1. A. nice B. helpful C. essential D. useful
2. A. may not B. cannot C. do not D. might not
3. A. latitude B. surface C. countries D. continent
4. A. mean B. say C. intend D. necessary
5. A. convinient B. plentiful C. the opposite D. covering
6. A. On the contrary B. Otherwise C. Loss of D. On the other hand
7. A. less B. missing C. least fortunate D. lack of
8. A. luckiest B. worst C. lucky D. best
9. A. drafts B. drifts C. rare D. droughts
10. A. an everyday B. best C. a commonly D. a natural

We ___11___ in the morning by the ___12___ of a lion. It was ___13___ sound especially since I knew that our flimsy ___14___ could offer a little defence against a determined carnivore. My ___15___ university colleague immediately fired his gun and began to load it.

11. A. got up B. were woke up C. woke up D. were woken up
12. A. roaring B. shouting C. lowing D. bleating
13. A. an interesting B. a bad C. a terrifying D. an annoying
14. A. structure B. house C. tent D. accomodation
15. A. companion B. traveller C. fellowmate D. accompanist

Fill the blank spaces with the best choice

16. A group of people working together is called a
A. band B. gang
C. troop D. host
17. Yesterday we were chased by a _____ dog.
A. fierce, big, brown
B. big, fierce, brown
C. big, brown, fierce
D. fierce, brown, big
18. The teacher was very angry _____ me for having lied _____ him.
A. with, at B. to, with
C. with, to D. at, for

Complete the following sentences with the correct simile

19. The luggage was as heavy as
A. lead B. mountain
C. diamond D. stone

Choose the best word to fill in the gap

20. I've already _____ my duty
A. done B. doing
C. do D. did

21. He was _____ a book when I _____ in
A. reading, went
B. read, went
C. read, go
D. reading, go

Choose the correct plural for the underlined words

22. They visited their mother-in-law during December holiday.
A. mother-ins-laws
B. mother-in-laws
C. mothers-in-law
D. mother-in-law
23. He bought a loaf of bread.
A. loafs B. loves
C. loaves D. loavs

Choose the correct question tags for the given sentence

24. It is a nice flower, _____
A. isn't it? B. can't I
C. haven't it? D. is she?
25. I have finished my work, _____
A. haven't I B. amn't I
C. can't I D. isn't it

Read the following passage and answer questions 26 - 38

In a certain town, there lived a woman who had no child for long time she prayed for one but got none. Finally, she approached god called Okoko, who promised to give her a daughter on one condition, she would always feed the child on eggs of a rare bird. She was anxious to have a child that she didn't consider the difficulties of the condition. She accepted the offer and promised to abide by the conditions completely. She stocked trays and trays of the rare eggs.

About a year later the woman gave birth to a pretty daughter the little girl was so beautiful that she became the talk of the town. One day, she noticed that her stock was running out. She sent some slaves to get more far days to end the shares roamed in the forest but in vain. They had not returned when the last egg was given to the child.

The woman started to weep and pray for the return of food again. Soon it was mealtime and the child was crying. Baffled and bewildered she rushed to cook some yellow yams which resembled the yolk of an egg. Then mashed the food so that the child could not recognise it as a yam and gave it to her.

The girl started eating believing it was her usual meal. The mother felt relieved at apparent success other trick. How wrong she was! Soon after the woman gave aloud cry and rim to the back of the house chanting strange songs about the birth of the child. People rushed to the scene to see what was happening. None knew the cause of such melodius song and such a gracious dance. None knew what was to follow.

Suddenly the hair on the woman's head shot up into long wakes and curls dropping over her shoulders. Everybody was afraid. Holding the baby in her arms, she continued the strange song-dance round soon the earth ~~was~~ her feet opening up! People were terrified beyond words as she started to sink into the ground.

She sang that she was going back to Okoko and those who would like to remember her plucked off her hair as souvenir upon hearing the women who had fallen in love with her hair threw the caution and rushed to pluck off her hair and to put on their heads by then she was buried but continued with her song.

When the last hair was plucked off, she was swallowed up by the earth from that day on women have had long hair on their heads.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>26. According to the story one statement is correct. Which one is it?
 A. All the women had long hair
 B. The baby had long beautiful hair
 C. All women look alike
 D. The hair was beautiful</p> <p>27. Okoko was
 A. a god
 B. a woman who had no child
 C. a woman leader
 D. the most beautiful daughter</p> <p>28. The woman found it necessary to visit the god because
 A. she wanted a child
 B. she wanted a son
 C. she wanted a daughter
 D. she wanted a girl</p> <p>29. Which proverb explain the woman's anxiety to have a baby?
 A. Never count chicks before hatching
 B. Hurry has no blessing
 C. never put your eggs in one tray
 D. look before you leap</p> <p>30. The diet allowed for the baby was
 A. eggs only
 B. yams which are yellow
 C. breast milk only
 D. eggs from rare bird</p> <p>31. Why was the little girl popular in town?
 A. Her mother was old woman
 B. She was beautiful
 C. She was born through god
 D. She was only one child</p> | <p>32. Before the child was born, the mother had
 A. plenty of rare birds eggs in store
 B. plenty of eggs in store
 C. many of slaves employed to look for the eggs
 D. plenty of birds to be laying</p> <p>33. The woman burst into song because
 A. had broken her promise
 B. was unhappy with the baby
 C. was happy with her baby
 D. wanted to entertain villagers</p> <p>34. What is the meaning of the word 'abide' as used in the passage?
 A. An egg B. Obey
 C. Agree D. Okoko</p> <p>35. The word <u>souvenir</u> as used in the passage means
 A. remembrance B. token
 C. reminder D. memory</p> <p>36. The people rushed to town when the woman started singing so that they could
 A. learn the song and dance from her
 B. save her from disappearing
 C. join in her beautiful dance
 D. learn the secret of her birth</p> <p>37. What happened to the woman at last?
 A. She descended to the earth
 B. She joined Okoko
 C. She flew to god
 D. She hid herself in the sea</p> <p>38. The best title for the passage is
 A. The rare eggs
 B. A belief
 C. Journey in the forest
 D. The terrified people</p> |
|--|--|

Read the passage below and answer questions 39 - 50

a cat is one of the many pets commonly found in many homes. It appears quite gentle with its fur soft and smooth. One could not help to imagine that its tongue is smooth too. But until the animal licks you then you will know this is false. The tongue of a cat is rougher than yours because its taste buds are longer than yours. When you taste something, it is either sweet, salty, sour or bitter.

We know this because of the taste buds in our tongue. Taste buds are tiny projections which make us enjoy our meals. Food is hard to find in jungle. Wild animals like lions and leopards have to make most bones of their prey. With the gears of this activity their tongues become perhaps this is the reason many people like to keep cats at home as pets.

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| <p>39. The opposite of the word gentle is</p> <p>A. mild</p> <p>B. humble</p> <p>C. quiet</p> <p>D. fierce</p> <p>40. Soft and smooth are underlined. They are</p> <p>A. nouns</p> <p>B. adverbs</p> <p>C. pronouns</p> <p>D. adjectives</p> <p>41. Which taste buds are not mentioned in the passage?</p> <p>A. Sweet</p> <p>B. Honey</p> <p>C. Bitter</p> <p>D. Sour</p> <p>42. Why is a cat's tongue rough?</p> <p>A. Lack of buds</p> <p>B. The food</p> <p>C. Long taste buds</p> <p>D. Licking fur</p> <p>43. Which one is false?</p> <p>A. We have different types of taste buds</p> <p>B. Taste buds are on our tongues</p> <p>C. Our taste buds are smaller than cats</p> <p>D. We enjoy food without taste buds</p> <p>44. Which other animal is classified with lions, cats and leopards?</p> <p>A. Hyenas</p> <p>B. Jackals</p> <p>C. Cheetahs</p> <p>D. Rats</p> | <p>45. How do most wild animals make most of their food?</p> <p>A. By growing long taste buds</p> <p>B. By licking every bit of meat</p> <p>C. By eating through out</p> <p>D. By hunting during the day</p> <p>46. What happens to the wild animals' tongues over the years?</p> <p>A. Softens</p> <p>B. Become smaller</p> <p>C. Hardens</p> <p>D. Becomes bigger</p> <p>47. For a cat its' tongue serves as a</p> <p>A. towel and comb</p> <p>B. rug and brush</p> <p>C. cleaner and cover</p> <p>D. fur and prey</p> <p>48. Which word means an animal kept at home?</p> <p>A. Licking</p> <p>B. Cats</p> <p>C. Bud</p> <p>D. Pet</p> <p>49. Why do people like to keep cats at home?</p> <p>A. To play with</p> <p>B. It looks smooth and graceful</p> <p>C. They eat rats</p> <p>D. To clean and comb its fur</p> <p>50. When would one know that a cat's taste buds are long and its tongue is rough?</p> <p>A. While eating</p> <p>B. When its angry</p> <p>C. If the animal licks you</p> <p>D. While licking its prey</p> |
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