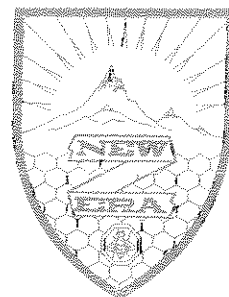


**NEW**A MAGAZINE FOR  
YOUNG KENYANS**No. 6**

50 CENTS

P.O. BOX 6854 NAIROBI

**ERA****All the details on . . .**

# HOW TO PASS K. P. E.

On November 9, 1966, the Kenya Preliminary Examination will be held for a record number of over 150,000 pupils. All over Kenya, this is a very important day for primary school children, teachers and headmasters.

This special K.P.E. issue of "NEW ERA" contains a detailed article on all about K.P.E., the time table and some tips to help you to pass this examination.

## THE QUESTION PAPERS: YOUR ANSWERS:

**T**HIS year the Kenya Preliminary Examination will have three papers:

1. ENGLISH
2. MATHEMATICS
3. GENERAL PAPER

All the three papers will carry equal maximum marks. On each of the three papers every answer will carry equal marks. The time allowed for each paper is 75 minutes.

All three papers will have multiple-choice questions. This means that every question will have more than one answer printed for it. You have to tick in a box to show which is the correct answer.

Each examination paper will have the questions starting on the second page. The first page will have your index number and other details about you. It will also have special instructions which you should read carefully. Extra time will be allowed for reading these instructions.

You will have to enter your answers on the printed examination paper and write in ink only—pen or ball-point pen. You should not use a pencil. Except for the Guided Composition in English, all answering will be done ONLY by putting a tick in one of the four boxes at the side of each question. You will not be asked to use letters to show your choice and no words are to be written.

If you change your mind where the tick should go and wish to put a tick in a different box; then the box showing the first wrong tick must be blocked out. An examiner seeing a tick and a blocked box in the same group of four boxes will give you marks for the box with the tick if it is correct.

### THE ENGLISH PAPER

The English Paper will contain twelve questions as follows:  
★ Questions 1 to 9 will have fifty

(Continued on page 5)

## THE PRESIDENT SALUTES YOUNG KENYANS

At the Youth Festival at Jamhuri Park, Nairobi, The President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta watched 8,000 young Kenyans from all over the country.

Horse riding, cycle races, judo, P.E. display, traditional and Indian dancing, scouting, First Aid help, singing and mountain climbing were shown by Kenya's youth.

At one time, there were about 2,000 school children of all races doing many different activities in the big arena. It was a great show.

### CHALLENGE

President Kenyatta challenged Kenya's youth to play an important part in developing agriculture.

"Here is the challenge and purpose for youth which offers the attractions of adventure, education and profit," he said. "From the roots of the past and looking to your boundless future, I salute you," he ended.

TIME TABLE AND TIPS FOR PASSING K.P.E.—See page 2



## TIPS FOR PASSING K.P.E.

### A FEW DAYS BEFORE K.P.E.

1. Now you have only a short time left to prepare for K.P.E. Do not try to study for long hours or very late at night. This will spoil your health and get you a poorer result.
2. When you meet your class-fellows, talk about your studies with them. Ask and answer questions which can help you.
3. Look after your health. If you have any trouble, go to the doctor at once. See that you do not fall ill just before or on the examination day.
4. Learn your Index number.

### THE DAY BEFORE K.P.E.

1. Your pens, pencils, rulers, rubbers etc., must be ready and packed.

2. You should make sure that you know your index number.
3. Instead of trying to learn new things, revise your notes quickly.
4. If you have any difficulties, get them solved by your teachers or elders.
5. Go over the diagrams, maps and charts in your note-books.
6. Learn your multiplication tables, weights and measures.
7. Go to bed early.

### ON K.P.E. DAY

1. Get up early.
2. Get ready and eat a good breakfast.
3. Collect all your writing materials.
4. Arrive at your K.P.E. Centre at least half an hour before the paper begins.
5. Talk about your studies with

your friends and discuss anything which you are weak in.

### IN THE EXAMINATION ROOM

1. Do not become afraid. You must do your best without worrying about the result.
2. Write your full Index No. in the box at the top of the examination paper.
3. Write your name on the next line.
4. Write the name of your school on the line under that.
5. Do not spend too much time on any question you cannot answer quickly. First answer as many questions as you can. Then return to the questions you have missed out.
6. Answer all the questions.
7. Do not write anything in pencil on your answer paper.

**Good Luck !**

K.P.E. TIME TABLE		9 a.m. to 10.20 a.m.	11.10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	2.10 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
9th November, 1966		MATHEMATICS	ENGLISH	GENERAL PAPER



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and MAKERERE.

In NEW ERA No. 1 you started to learn The Science of Wealth. This science tells you what is money, how it is earned and and how you get all the things you use.

To make wealth you need:

**\*LABOUR:** any effort of the body or the mind e.g. digging a field or writing account books.

**\*LAND:** All things made by God i.e. land, minerals, rivers, lakes and seas.

**\*CAPITAL:** The tools or skills used to make wealth e.g. tractors to grow crops, machinery to make pencils or the knowledge of a lawyer or a doctor.

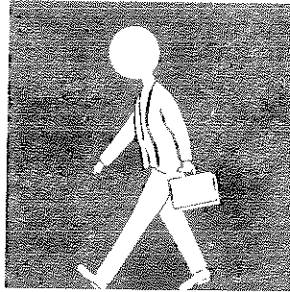
You then learnt that in producing wealth these three things have to be paid for:

LABOUR	earns	WEALTH
LAND	earns	RENT
CAPITAL	earns	INTEREST

After learning how coins and notes came to be used as money, you learnt how shopkeepers fix prices for all the things we buy. Price is fixed at the point where supply equals the demand for a thing.

In NEW ERA No. 5, you learnt how rent of land is fixed how rent rises when settlers start farming in a new country.

We carry on to learn what happens to rent if population increases and better farming methods are used.



# The Science of Wealth - 6

**WHEN** settlers arrive in a country, they use simple ploughs and hoes to grow crops. After growing crops for a few years, these settlers try to improve their tools. Instead of a hand-made plough, they may import a tractor.

**What happens when these farmers start using tractors instead of ploughs?**

With tractors, they can grow more crops. Every plot of land produces more wheat, more rice, barley or whatever grows there.

The settlers now produce more crops and use less labour. Less labour is needed because machines such as the tractors do the work of many men and do it quickly.

The men who worked in the fields can now grow more crops on other fields or become carpenters or blacksmiths.

**What is the effect of all this on the rent of land?**

The rent increases because we know that the land that produces more gets more rent.

The land which was unused upto now will be used to grow crops because tractors do the hard work.

Thus we see that if machinery or modern methods are used to produce things, then the rent of land is increased.

\* \* \*

**What happens to the rent of land when population increases?**

Suppose many ships bring in

more men to our new country. These men would like to work on the land. They cannot now own land because all the good land is being used by somebody or the other.

So they will try to find jobs as farm-workers. If they cannot get jobs quickly they will agree to work for lower wages. So we see that if more workers try to get jobs, wages are lowered.

The money thus saved from wages is added to the rent of the land. Hence when wages fall, rent rises.

The owners of land get more rent if they use modern methods i.e. tractors and/or if the population increases.

Rent rises although the owners of the land have not done anything or worked harder to get it.

\* \* \*

In almost all towns, you will see some plots of land lying unused between big buildings.

Why are these pieces of land lying idle?

Are their owners earning anything when they do not use their land?

There are many reasons for not using these plots.

The landowner may not have the money to build a house on it.

Or he may not be able to decide what use to make of it.

In many cases, the owners let

these plots lie idle because by doing so they think they will get more money than they paid for them.

The population of a country rises most of the time. As more and more people are born, they want houses to live in and shops to buy and sell.

Therefore with more people the owners of land can expect higher prices for the land in the centre of towns. This is called speculation.

\* \* \*

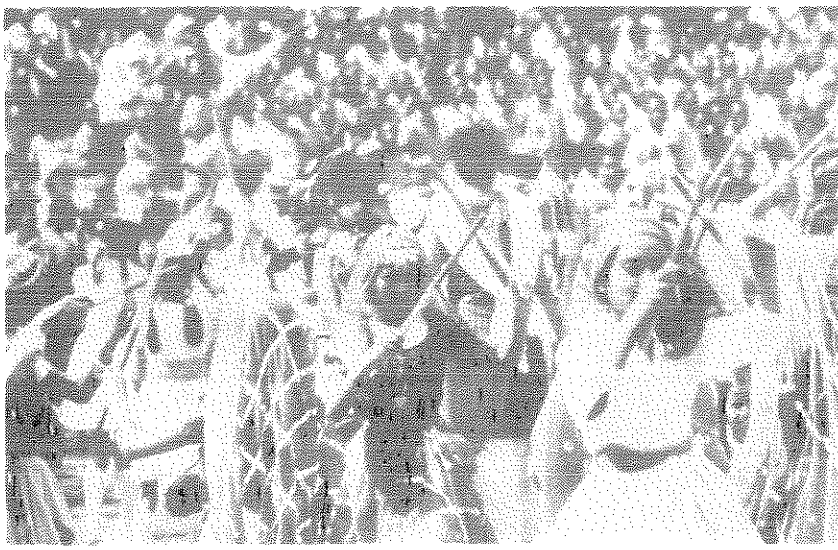
Rent is increased if modern methods of production (tractors or machinery) are used.

Rent is increased if the population i.e. number of workers rises.

Rent is increased if land is speculated i.e. not used but left idle to get higher price.

## TEST YOURSELF

1. Why do we get more crops if we use a tractor?
2. How do modern methods of production (tractors) affect rent?
3. Why do wages drop when the number of workers increases?
4. If there are more workers, what happens to rent?
5. What is speculation of land? How does it affect rent?

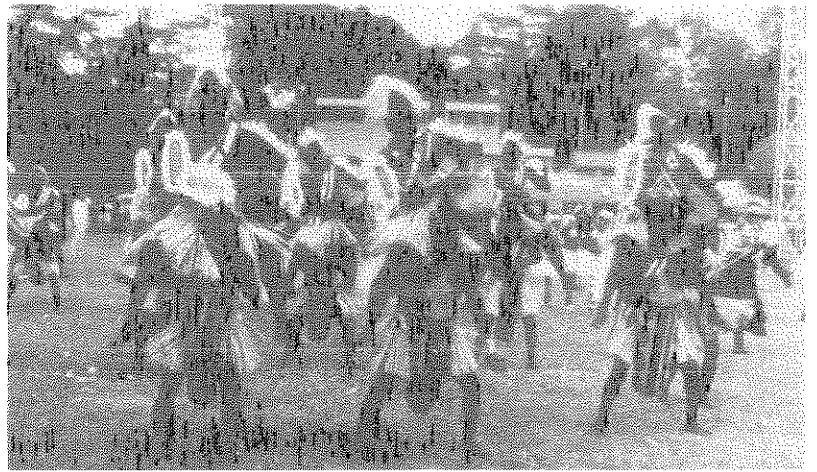


## AT THE YOUTH FESTIVAL

*Thousands watched the young Asian pupils perform a GARBA Indian Dance with sticks.*

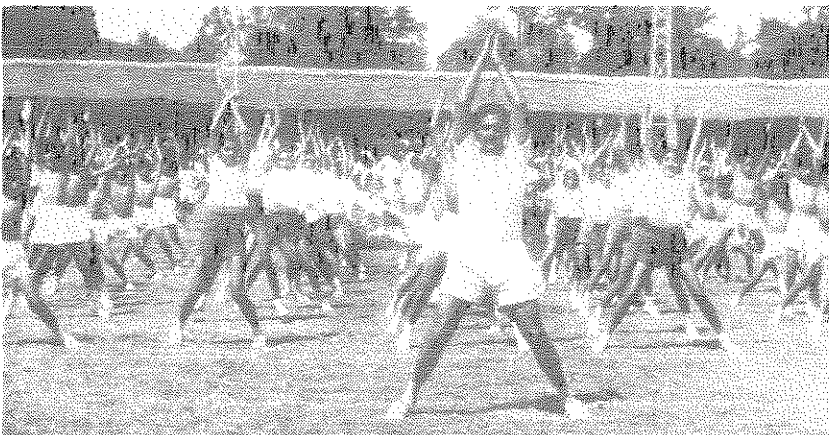


*Waving the Kenya flag the young boy feels on top of the world although he is only a few feet above the ground.*



*Dancers climb upon dancers as the drumbeat quickens.*

*No Youth Festival is complete without a clown — here he tries hard at tarpauline jumping.*



*One, two, three — Up! go the hands as a class does P.E. exercise with Mr. Dhall.*



# THE K.P.E. PAGE

(Continued from page 1)

items testing grammar and the correct use of English.

★Questions 10 to 11 will be two comprehension questions on two passages. Each passage will be about the same length as the passage set in 1965. On each passage there will be five questions.

★Question 12 will be Guided Composition exactly as in 1965, requiring fifteen sentences to be written.

In question 1 to 11 you will be required to give the answers by marking with a tick in the box next to the correct choice. Here are some examples.

(a) Each desk had a small pot containing ink  
 ink bottle ☐  
 ink jar ☐  
 ink-well ☐  
 ink spot ☐

Because "ink-well" is the right answer a ✓ must be put in the small box next to it.

(b) For the following sentence choose the word or words which could replace the ?

The car crashed...?...the tree  
 into ☐  
 in ☐  
 for ☐  
 to ☐

"into" is the correct answer and so a ✓ must be marked in the box opposite.

(c) Study the underlined sentence. Then choose the one sentence from the four sentences which mean the same as the underlined sentence and which is also correct English.

"Sit down, John", ordered the teacher.

The teacher said to John to sit down ☐

The teacher, said John, should sit down ☐

The teacher ordered sit down to John ☐

The teacher ordered John to sit down ☐

The fourth sentence is the correct choice and must have a ✓ marked in the box opposite it.

## MATHEMATICS PAPER

The Mathematics Paper will have forty questions and all questions will carry equal marks.

There will be no different sections for "mental sums" and "problems."

Each question will be in the form of a problem with four answers on the right of the problem. Only one of these answers is correct. You will have to work out the problem in the usual way and then mark with a tick the printed answer which agrees with your own.

Although there will be forty questions in this paper; there is no question in which you may spend a lot of time in drawing the construction.

These examples show how the paper will look and how the answers are to be shown.

Write the next number in the series 3, 9, 7, 13, 11, 17 ?

15 ☐  
 19 ☐  
 21 ☐  
 23 ☐

'15' is the right answer and a ✓ must be put in the box opposite it.

Find the value of y, if  $5y + 16 - 2y = 25 - 5y$ .

$\frac{8}{9}$  ☐  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  ☐  
 $\frac{19}{20}$  ☐  
 $20\frac{1}{2}$  ☐

' $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' is the right answer and a ✓ must be put in the box opposite it. There will be enough space on the paper for you to work out the answer.

## GENERAL PAPER

All primary schools are following one syllabus and so this paper will not have any alternative sections or questions. In 1966, the General Paper will contain a hundred questions which will be divided as follows:

★Questions 1 to 20 — 19th and 20th Century East African History and Civics.

★Questions 21 to 40—Geography of Africa, East Africa and Especially Kenya; the "Old Lands."

★Questions 41 to 50 — Science.

★Questions 61 to 80 — Nature Study.

★Questions 81 to 100 — all subjects. Further History, Geography, Science and Nature Study questions together with a few questions on Agriculture and Health Science. These twenty questions will not be divided under subject headings.

All these multiple-choice type questions will have an unfinished sentence, which one of the four answers on the right of the page will complete correctly. Your choice must be shown by a tick in the box at the side of your answer.

Since all the questions are in this form, only one example of each of the main subjects is given below:

(a) The mandate to govern Tanganyika was given to Britain in 1919 by the  
 U.N. ☐  
 League of Nations ☐  
 UNESCO ☐  
 Geneva Convention ☐

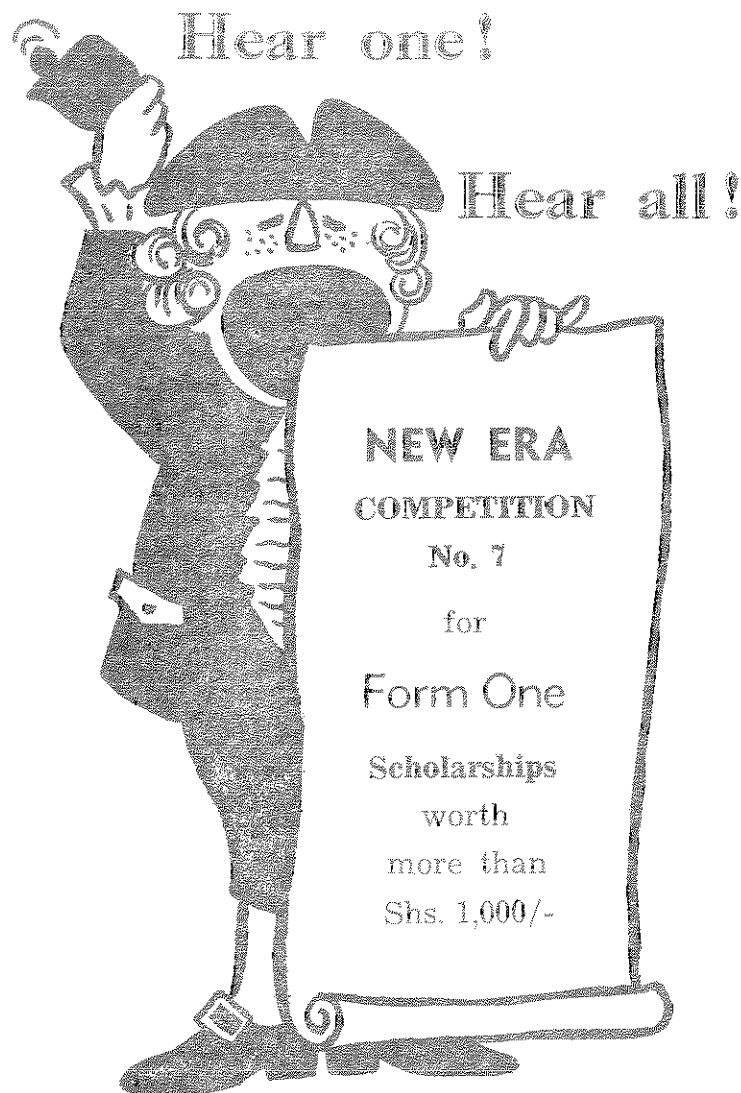
(b) Raw cotton is cleaned in a factory called a  
 Refinery ☐  
 Distillery ☐  
 Ginnery ☐  
 Mill ☐

(c) A group of stars forming a pattern in the sky is a  
 Constellation ☐  
 Comet ☐  
 Solar System ☐  
 Penumbra ☐

(d) A young locust is called a "nymph"  
 after it grows its wings ☐  
 because it is female ☐  
 when it is a larva ☐  
 before it grows its wings ☐

In answer to these four questions the ✓ must be put in the boxes against "League of Nations", "ginnery", "constellation" and "before it grows its wings", because, among the choice available, only these complete correctly the sentences given.





### THE PRIZES

All you have to do is to write a competition to win the following Form One scholarships at New Era College:

**First Prize:** Registration fees Shs. 20/- plus the college fees for the whole year Shs. 450/-. Total award—Shs. 470/-.

**Second Prize:** Registration fees Shs. 20/- plus the College fees for two terms — Shs. 300/-. Total award—Shs. 320/-.

**Third Prize:** Registration fees Shs. 20/- plus the college fees for one term. Shs. 150/-. Total award Shs. 170/-.

**Fourth Prize:** Registration Fees (Shs. 20/-) plus one instalment of a term fees — Shs. 50/-. Total award Shs. 70/-.

**GRAND TOTAL** — Shs. 1,020/-.

These scholarships have been donated to New Era College by Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Schlesinger of Plattsburg, U.S.A.

Every entrant will get a free copy of "NEW ERA" No. 7 containing the results of this competition.

For all K.P.E students  
NEW ERA offers its

# BIGGEST COMPETITION!

## HOW TO ENTER :

### A. ENTRY QUALIFICATIONS :

1. The competition is open to boys only.
2. The entrants must be pupils who are attempting K.P.E. this year from a school recognised by the Ministry of Education.
3. All boys who have sat for K.P.E. but not had any secondary education can also take part in this competition.

### B. WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO :

1. Write an essay in English on : "HOW I WILL HELP KENYA WHEN I GROW UP."
2. The essay must not be more than 300 words.
3. It should be written in good handwriting on one side of the paper only.
4. Write your full name and address with your K.P.E. Index number on the top right hand corner of your entry.
5. An entry fee of Shs. 1/- must be sent with every essay. This fee can be sent in the form of a postal order.

### C. CLOSING DATE :

The last date for all entries is 15th December, 1966.

### D. OTHER COMPETITION RULES :

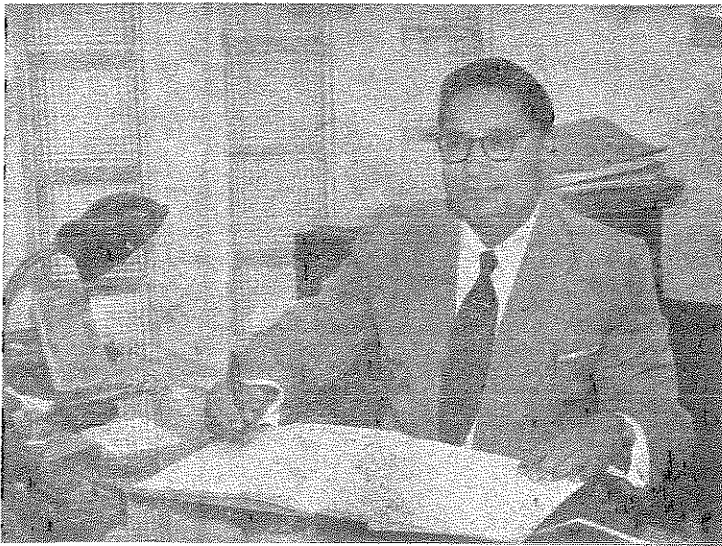
1. The essay should be the unaided work of the pupil.
2. The judges' decision shall be final and no correspondence will be entered into under any circumstances.
3. Envelopes containing the entries must be clearly marked "SCHOLARSHIPS" and addressed to: The Principal, New Era College, P.O. Box 6854, Nairobi.
4. The Entry Fee is not refundable in any circumstances.
5. No essay will be judged unless the Entry Fee, Shs. 1/-, is also sent with it.

**DON'T MISS THIS WONDERFUL CHANCE — ENTER NOW !**

All about

**N** **E** **R** **A** **W**
**college**


P.O. 6854, Phone 20127, Ghale House, Government Road, Nairobi.



Founder Principal of New Era College  
Mr. V. P. SHARMA, M.A. (Eng.) B.T., B.A. (Hons.)

## THE CREST

A bright sun is rising over Mount Kenya — the symbol of our country. The rising sun greets the new era — the new period of history—of our land. This is the new era of freedom and progress.

The honey bee is a social insect working for the good of everyone. So should a student. Just as the bee gathers nectar from many different flowers builds its beehive, so should a student gather knowledge from different books and build his character.

The ribbon with the words 'New Era' is shaped like the letter 'Z'. Starting with A, B, C a student should progress until he reaches the ideal 'Z' for the Zenith of his aim.

# An education for living

**WHEN** you select a high school or a college for your secondary education, you take a very important step. If you select the right college, it will lead you safely and surely towards your goal in life.

To help you in making this important decision, we present here some of the outstanding features of education at New Era College, Nairobi.

To all who enter its classrooms, this college is proud to offer an education that is truly "an education for living."

For a "Well Rounded" education, students must take part in many other activities in addition to classroom learn-

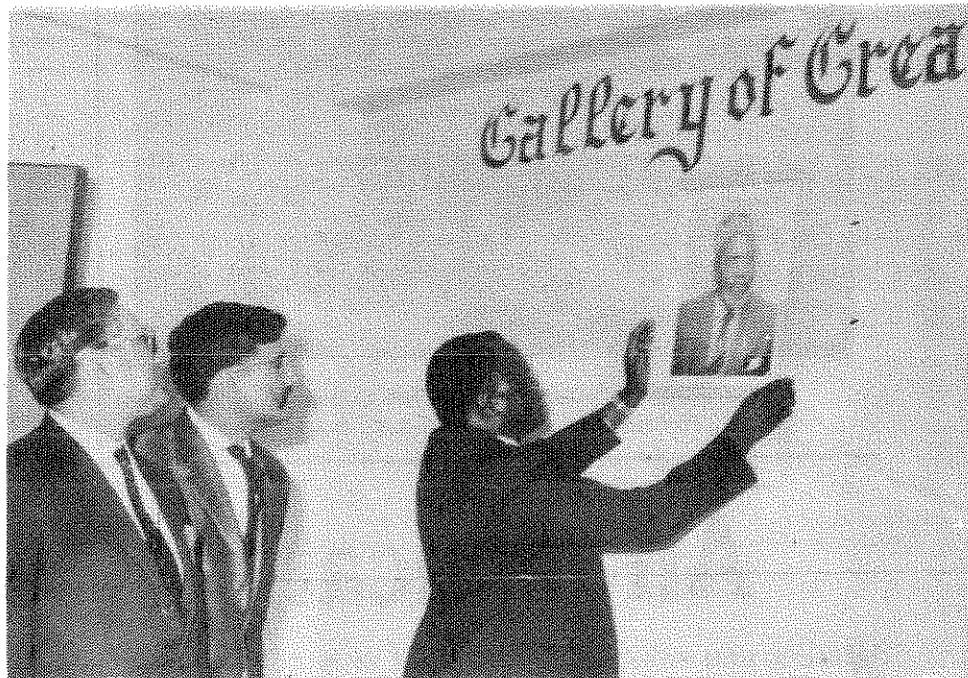
ing. At New Era College, there are different clubs which help students to achieve this. These clubs are — Current Affairs Club, United Nations Club, Sports and Outings Club.

The students are prepared for the Kenya Junior Secondary Examination. On passing this, the students can take different courses. They can go on to study for Senior Cambridge Examination or learn typing, book-keeping and salesmanship and get a well-paid job. Some enter teacher training colleges the Kenya Polytechnic, Railway Training School, The Kenya Army, Navy or The Air Force.

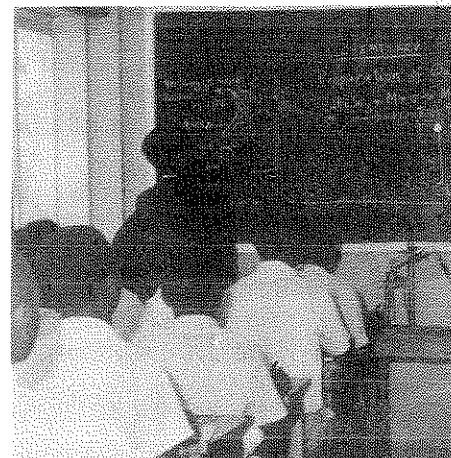
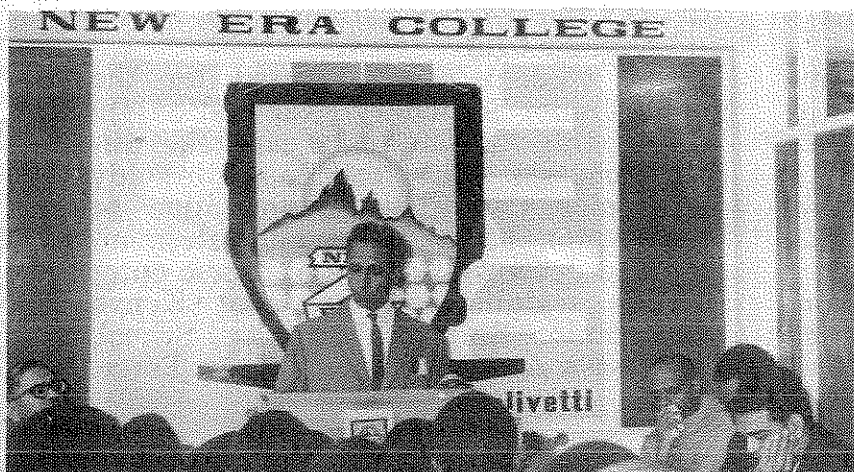


*Along with University College students, the New Era College float takes part in the RAG DAY procession through the streets of Nairobi.*

*Hon. J. C. N. Osogo then Asst. Minister of Agriculture displays the Portrait of H.E. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and launches the Gallery of Greats where the portraits of eminent people are displayed to inspire the College students.*



*Mr. Prem Bhatia, High Commissioner of India, talks to the students on the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi as part of the Gallery of Greats programme.*





## United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 3, 1965

Dear Mr. Sharma:

Mr. Jeremiah F. Enright has brought to my attention the dedication of the John F. Kennedy Library at the New Era College in Kenya.

Our family is deeply appreciative of your very generous remembrance of President Kennedy-- he would have been proud to be so honored.

Enclosed are two books as a small token of my appreciation. Perhaps you might like to include them in the library for the students.

With my best wishes and gratitude for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

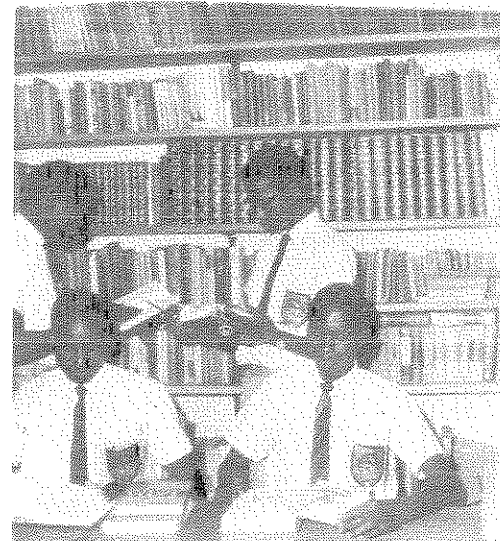
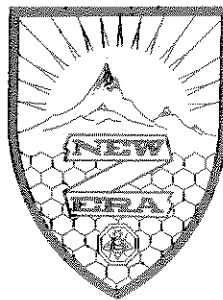


Robert F. Kennedy

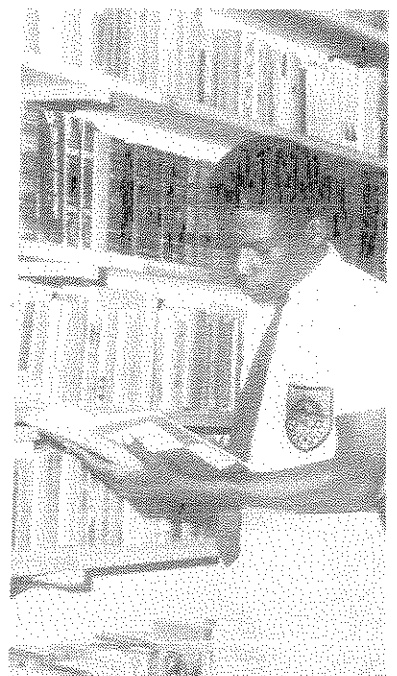
Mr. V. P. Sharma  
Principal  
New Era College  
Box 6854  
Nairobi, Kenya East Africa

*After the opening of the Kennedy Memorial Library at the New Era College, the Principal received this letter from Senator Robert F. Kennedy, brother of the late President John F. Kennedy.*

## NEW ERA COLLEGE in pictures

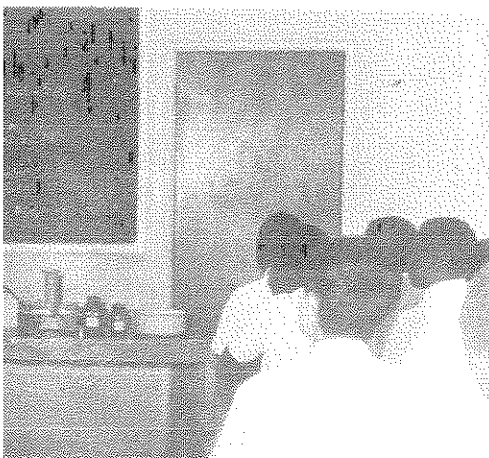


College students make use of the library facilities. The Kennedy Memorial Library contains 5,000 books on secondary school subjects and many reference books.

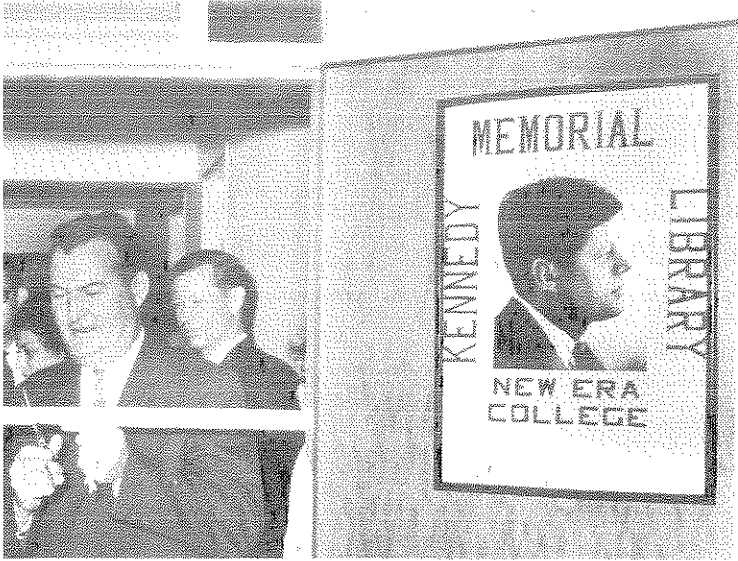


→  
A student in the College uniform consults reference books.

←  
In the classroom the students are shown a science experiment as part of their studies. In Pitman's London Examinations, the College obtained 100% results in English, typewriting, shorthand and Bookkeeping during 1966.



5



*Mr. John Hogan performs the opening ceremony of the Kennedy Memorial Library at the New Era College on behalf of the American Ambassador.*

## From the College Log Book

Some activities at New Era College since it was established.

### 1962

September, New Era College established.

October: College approved by Nairobi City Council.

November: College registered by the Kenya Ministry of Education.

### 1963

March: 'TAIFA KENYA' carried a two page article with photographs about the College.

Mrs. D. Hughes lectured New Era U.N. Club on **Freedom From Hunger Campaign**.

May — BARAZA printed a full page article about the College.

June — DAILY NATION and TAIFA LEO published photographs of the prize giving of the **Space Essay Contest**.

August: Sen. Mbeyo talked to the students.

September: **New Era Ball** at Patel Club where Form One Scholarship Essay Competition was announced.

October: **U.N. Day** celebrated.

December: College float took part in **Youth Rally on Uhuru Day**. 'New Era' Uhuru Number published.

March: **University College** invited New Era College to participate in **Rag Day Procession**.

### 1964

April: Mr. Kul Bhushan joined the College staff as Vice Principal.

May: Mr. Calpepper of U.S.I.S., Nairobi talked to the **Current Affairs Club**.

August: Mr. Kul Bhushan flew to London to represent the College at the **International Youth Science Fortnight**.

September: The College represented at **Henry George International Conference** at New York by Mr. Bhushan.

October: **U.N. Model Youth Assemblies** observed in Toronto by Mr. Bhushan for New Era Club. **U.N. Day** and **Kenyatta Day** celebrated. **Tokyo Olympic Games Medal**, an Olympic flag and all official Olympic Games Bulletins were received from

Mr. S. S. Yokohama of Tokyo, Japan.

November: College affiliated to **Henry George School of Social Science** chartered by the University of the State of New York, U.S.A.

December: **Jamhuri Day** celebrated.

### 1965

March: College activities televised on **VOK TV**.

March: **Kennedy Memorial Library** opened at New Era College.

April: Miss V. G. Peterson, Secretary, **Robert Schalkenbach Foundation** New York, visited the College.

May: Mr. Terry M. Glavin, Secretary, **Canadian University Service Overseas**, Ottawa, visited the College.

**Hon. J. C. N. Osogo** displayed a portrait of **President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta** in the **Gallery of Greats**.

October: **Mon. Alan Gile**, **Unesco Chief of Mission** in Kenya, talked to students on **U.N. Day**. **Kenyatta Day** celebrated.

### 1966

March: **Mr. Prem Bhatia**, **High Commissioner for India** talked to students and displayed a portrait of **Mahatma Gandhi** in the **Gallery of Greats**. **Sir Kenneth Bradley**, Director, **Commonwealth Institute**, London, talked to the students about the **Commonwealth**.

June: 'New Era' — A Magazine for young Kenyans was started.

August: College staff and students mourned the unexpected death of the **Founder Principal**, Mr. V. P. Sharma.

September: "Africa is One" lecture series started. Journalists and broadcasters from Nigeria, Ethiopia, Liberia, Zambia and Malawi delivered the talks.

October: **Kenyatta Day** and **U.N. Day** celebrated.

November: College granted **Form One Scholarships** worth Shs. 1,020/- for an essay contest.

## ADMISSION DETAILS

The College admits a **LIMITED NUMBER** of pupils every year. If you want to study for **Form I** or **Form II**, don't wait but register yourself with **New Era College** at once.

In **Form I** and **Form II** are English Language, English Literature Mathematics — Algebra and Geometry; Health Science and General Science — Physics, Chemistry and Biology; Kiswahili, History and Geography. For teaching science, the College has the necessary equipment for experiments in Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

### College Fees

All fees are payable in advance by the fifth of every month. No fees can be refunded or transferred under any circumstances.

The College fees for **Form I** and **Form II** are:

Registration Fee — Shs. 20/-.

Form I — Shs. 150/- per term.

Form II — Shs. 165/- per term.

Registration Fee is payable only once on admission. After being registered as a student of the college, you will get a printed student's Registration Card certifying that you are a bona-fide student of this College to benefit from bus concessions and railway warrants.

### College Uniform

A cream shirt with the College crest in full colour, a maroon necktie and grey long trousers make up the uniform. The crest is supplied at Shs. 5/- and the remaining items cost about Shs. 40/-.

### College terms for 1967

**FIRST TERM:** 2nd January, 1967 to 7th April, 1967.

**SECOND TERM:** 2nd May, 1967 to 5th August, 1967.

**THIRD TERM:** 4th Sept., 1967 to 1st December, 1967.

### ... and remember

All these facilities help you to get the very best in education and all of them are only available at **New Era College**. This is the only registered and approved College where you will find all these activities in addition to proper classroom teaching.

**Qu.** What is the world problem today?

(Dinesh, Riverbank P.S.)

★ VIETNAM.

**Qu.** What is the aim of learning about space?

(Sashikant, City P.S.)

★ To make life easy and more interesting. For instance, we may soon have a world-wide television!

**Qu.** What do these letters stand for?

(i) B.B.C. (ii) Ph.D. (iii) U.S.S.R. (iv) U.N.O. (v) UNESCO.

(Vinod R., Eastleigh P.S.)

★ (i) British Broadcasting Corporation. (ii) Doctor of Philosophy. (iii) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (iv) United Nations Organization. (v) United Nations Educational Social and Cultural Organization.

**Qu.** Who is the president of China?

★ Mao Tse-Tung.

**Qu.** On which sea is the coastline of Venezuela?

(Rajinder Kaur, Khalsa B. and G. School).

★ Caribbean Sea.

**Qu.** Who were the first two men to climb Mount Everest?

(Nasir, Juja Road P.S.)

★ Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tensing.

**Qu.** Which country made the first atomic bomb?

(Surjeet Kaur, Khalsa S.)

★ U.S.A.

**Qu.** I have heard of CHINCHILLA FUR. But does this come from an animal CHINCHILLA?

(Cecilia D'Silva, Goan S., Kisumu)

★ Yes, Chinchilla is about 10 in. in length, without the long tail, and its head looks somewhat like a rabbit. It is covered with a thick soft fur, darkly mottled on the upper surface and dusky white beneath.

**Qu.** Who discovered Mt. Kilimanjaro and who climbed it?

(Divaykant Patel — Kikuyu Indian School, Kikuyu)

★ Johannes Rebmann of the Church Missionary Society discovered it in 1848. The Mountain was studied by Hans Meyer, who made four expeditions. He climbed it in 1889 with L. Purtscheller.

## MR. KNOWALL



answers  
your  
questions

Write to:

MR. KNOWALL, c/o New Era,  
P.O. Box 6854, NAIROBI.

**Qu.** What is air? Why can't we see it?

(Saranjit, Kongoni P.S.)

★ Air is odourless and tasteless mixture of gases surrounding the earth. It has oxygen and nitrogen, with some carbon dioxide and other gases. We cannot see it because these gases have no colour.

### THREE BEST QUESTIONS

**Qu.** Why is cricket left out in Olympic Games?

(Vipin Khanna, Highridge Primary School)

★ Because it takes such a long time!

**Qu.** What is happiness?

(Esmeralda, Parklands S.)

★ It is the result of being too busy to be miserable. It seems to dodge the man or woman who tries hard to get it and comes to the one who makes no attempt. An invalid who has every excuse for being miserable is often courageously cheerful and happy. A millionaire who has every luxury that money can buy is quite often unspeakably miserable. Indeed his misery is so prolonged that he begins to doubt whether happiness exists on earth!

**Qu.** Why can we see a sunbeam in a dusty room?

(Kamal Kishore, City P.S.)

★ Because of reflection, that is, throwing back of light from dust particles.

**Qu.** I am good in English, but not in Maths. So please write what I should do?

(Nalina Ramjibhai, C.G.H.U. School).

★ Try to do as many problems as possible from the text book which your school has recommended.

**Qu.** Which is the longest river in the world?

(Mohamud S. Karim, Aga Khan P.S.)

★ Mississippi in N. America

**Qu.** What is blood made of?

(Eric Brito — Goan School, Kisumu)

★ Blood is made of amber coloured liquid called PLASMA and small bodies which can be seen through the microscope. These bodies are: red corpuscles, white corpuscles, and blood platelets.

**Qu.** What is more important — money or brain?

(Saila Shah, Govt. Road Primary School)

★ Brain, for it can get you money.

**Qu.** Why doesn't the sky fall?

(Sailesh A. Malde, Highridge Primary School)

★ The word 'sky' is a name given to the outer space, so how can space fall!

**Qu.** Why do countries like Switzerland, Italy, Japan etc., do not make atom bombs?

(Shreekesh Desai, Highridge Primary School)

★ They are peace-loving countries and perhaps not capable of making one. This is chiefly due to lack of nuclear-power producing substances (elements). Japan has in fact made an attempt.

**Qu.** What does O.A.U. stand for?

(C. P. Dod, Juja Rd. P.S.)

★ Organisation for African Unity.

**Qu.** Are all the facts in history books true?

(Rajendra M., Nairobi South Primary School)

★ Yes, but most of them are exaggerated.

**Qu.** How is glass made?

(Farida Kamrudin, Aga Khan P.S.)

★ By combining sand (silica) with soda or potash or both.

**Qu.** What are the three primary colours?

(Vipin B., Riverbank P.S.)

★ Red, green and blue.

P.O. Box 6854  
NAIROBI, Kenya



Letter from  
NEW ERA  
Editor  
to you.

Dear 'NEW ERA' reader,

Wouldn't it be great if there were no examinations?

Just think of it!

If there were no examinations, then you would not worry about your studies or work late.

Sometimes, examinations are unfair. Suppose a pupil falls ill on the examination day, then he loses all the marks and fails.

Suppose a boy is very clever at his studies and gets high marks. On his examination day, he falls ill. Then he would get low marks and all the year's good work would be wasted.

There are some pupils who cheat during examinations. They copy the answers and when the results are out, they get more marks without working hard.

\* \* \*

So, should examinations be stopped?

The answer is—NO!

If there were no examinations, then it would be impossible to find out who has studied and who has not. We can at once find out how much

a man has studied when we look at his examination certificates. If there were not certificates in this world, then how will people get jobs?

\* \* \*

Without certificates, degrees and diplomas, anyone can buy a few medical instruments and become a doctor. When patients go to him for treatment, very few would live or become healthy again.

Without certificates, anybody can become a teacher and teach the wrong things to hundreds of children.

Just imagine what would happen if anyone could become a chemist and kill people by selling them the wrong medicines.

So examinations are necessary if we must have good teachers, doctors, chemists and lawyers.

Moreover, examinations help us to study harder. If you did not have to sit for an examination, you will not bother to learn the things you have been taught.

\* \* \*

The pupil who is sick on examination day, can still pass when the teachers see his term's work.

You should not care about the bad pupil who cheats during the examination. If he is caught, he will be punished and will fail. If he is not caught, he will grow up and may become a thief.

\* \* \*

So work hard for your final examinations and I am sure you will pass. With every good wish for your success,

Your friend,

Kul Bhushan  
Editor.

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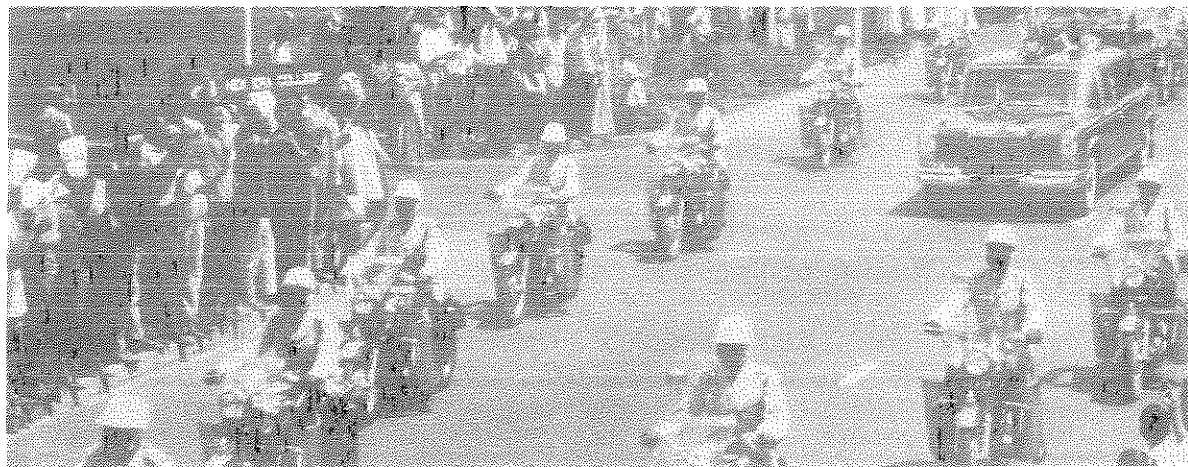
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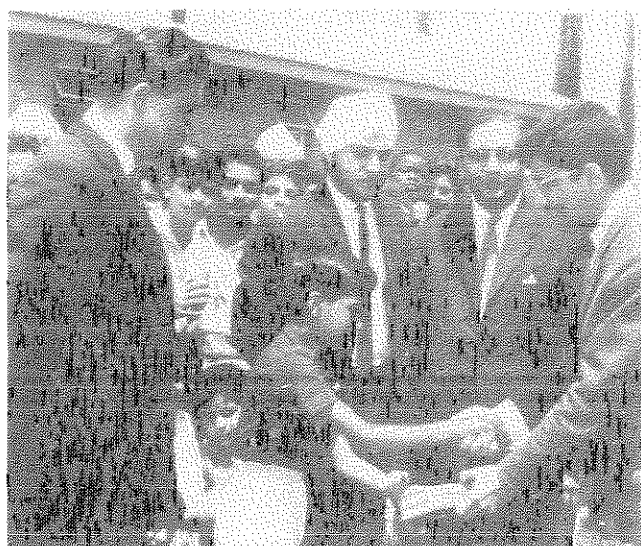


# LONG LIVE MZEE



*On Kenvatta Day, New Era College students greet H.E. The President with the Kenyatta Day issue of New Era No. 5. On the same day, the Editor received a letter from the*

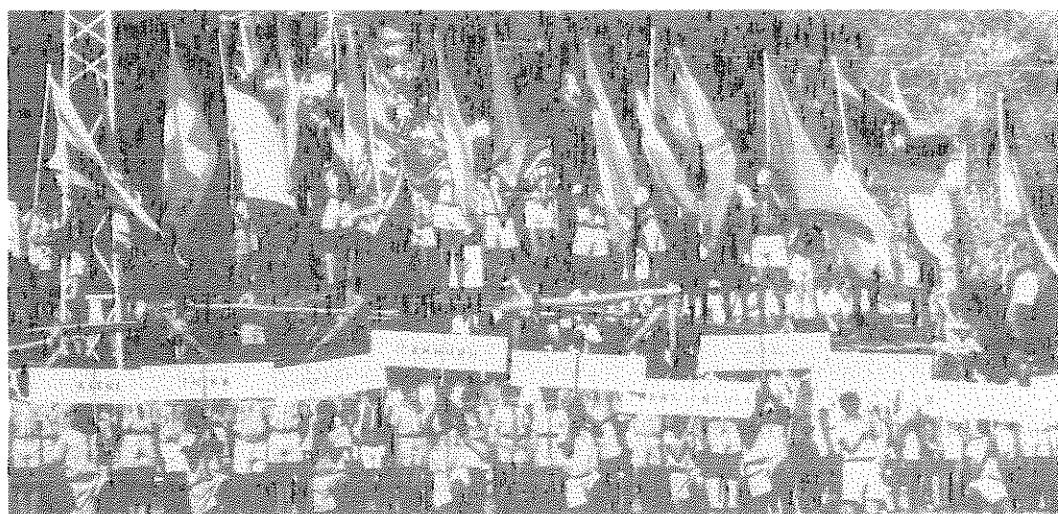
*Office of the President in which His Excellency sent greetings and thanked the Editor for sending him the special Kenyatta Day issue of your magazine.*



*'New Era' Editor hands over the first prize for Mr. Knowall to Vinod R. M. of Eastleigh P.S. Mr. M. M. Bhatt, the Headmaster, teachers and pupils were present at this ceremony.*



*Hon. J. L. N. Ole Konchellah the Assistant Minister of Education presents a prize to L. H. V. Amin of Highridge P.S. for the Bruce Ltd. Art Competition held during the Nairobi Show.*



*The world wide network of Scouting is shown by Scouts when they hold up the flags of some of the countries in which this movement is thriving.*

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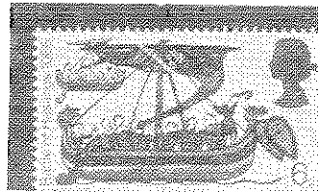
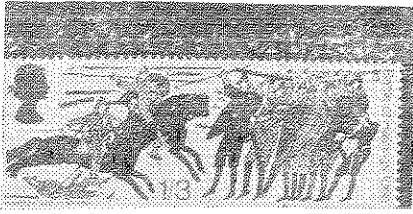
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In Africa UNESCO has start-

ed 20 teacher training colleges and 55 technical education colleges and schools have been set-up by UNESCO all over the world.

Encouraging people to think is the root of man's future.

For UNESCO it is an honour to help as best it can the artisans-scientists, artists and thinkers — of this great future. (Based on the Twentieth Anniversary Message by Mr. Rene Maheu—Director General of UNESCO)

## THE SCIENCE OF WEALTH

(Continued from page 3)

### ANSWERS

1. A tractor can help to grow more crops because it does the hard work faster.
2. Modern methods of production increase rent by producing more crops or goods.
3. Because workers are ready to accept lower wages rather than remain hungry.
4. Rent rises, if there are more workers, they agree to accept lower wages. The money saved from wages is added to rent.
5. Speculation of land means not using a plot of land in order to get a higher price for it in future. It raises rent.

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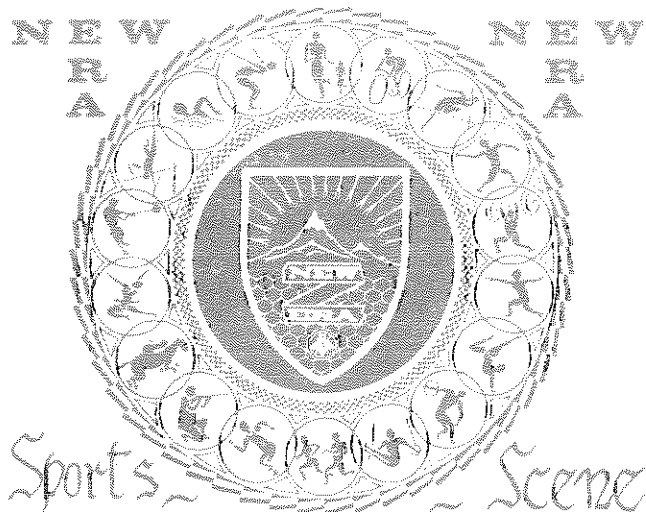
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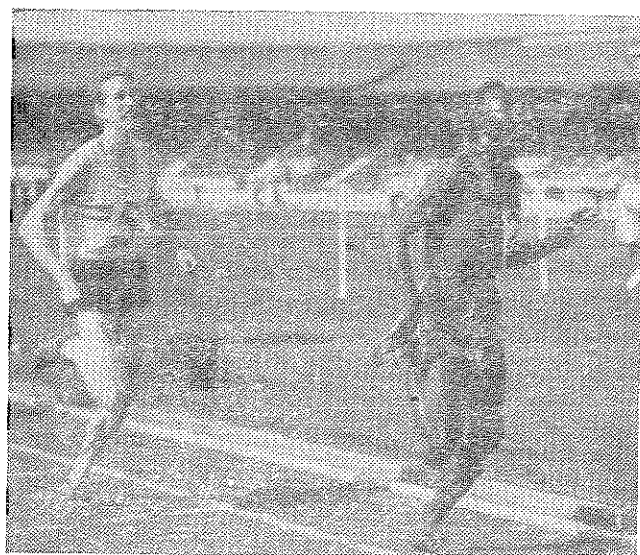
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*Mr. Elijah Lindonde, the coach for Kenya Football Association, practises tackling the ball at Loughborough Training College ground in Britain. He recently attended a training course with 200 coaches. Before his course, he was lucky to see many of the World Cup matches.*



### **Kenyan wins 3,000 metres race**

*Benjamin Kogo of Kenya wins the 3,000 metres race in 7 mins. 40 secs. at White City Stadium in London. An English athlete was second. The Kenyans stopped off in England on their way home from the Commonwealth Games in Jamaica to take part in the British Games.*

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