

FORM 2 ENDTERM 1 EXAMS

ALL SUBJECTS

*Series 2 of End of Term 1 Examinations for the Form 2
Students in the Republic of Kenya.*

SUBJECTS TESTED;

*Mathematics, English, Kiswahili, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, CRE,
Geography, History, Business Studies, Agriculture, Home Science &
Computer Studies.*

SERIES 2

For Marking Schemes

Mr Isaboke 0746 222 000 / 0742 999 000

MWALIMU CONSULTANCY

FORM 2 ENDTERM 1 EXAMS

SERIES 2

CHEMISTRY

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

CLASS..... DATE.....

Answer All questions in the spaces provided.

1. In an experiment, lead nitrate $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_{2(\text{aq})}$ reacted with magnesium sulphate $(\text{MgSO})_{4(\text{aq})}$

a. Derive an ionic equation for the above reaction. (3mks)

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b. Given lead (II) oxide, nitric (V) acid, sodium carbonate solution, water, explain into details how you can prepare lead II carbonate. (3mks)

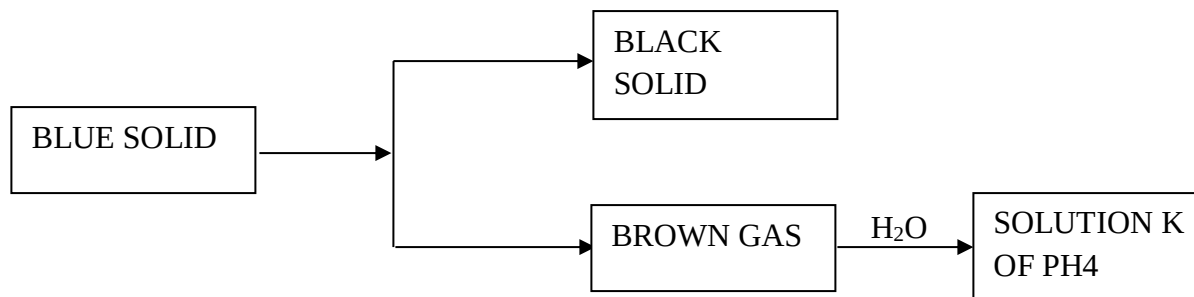
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c. .



i. Identify:

a) Black solid –

b) Blue solid –

c) Brown –

ii. Write a chemical equation between Brown gas and water to form solution K. (2mks)

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2. The reactivity of alkali metals increase down the group while that of halogens increase up the group. Explain. (2mks)

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3. The first and second ionization energies of sodium are 496KJmol^{-1} and 4563KJmol^{-1} respectively. Explain why the second ionization energy is far much higher than the first ionization energy.

(2mks)

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4. Explain the following observations:

a. Solid sodium chloride does not conduct electricity whereas molten sodium chloride and sodium chloride solution are good conductors of electricity. Explain. (2mks)

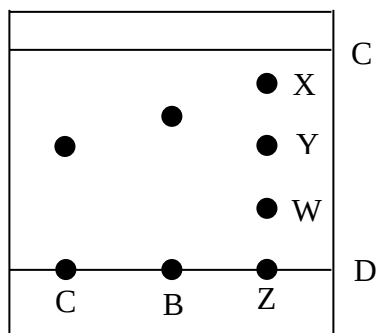
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b. Sodium has a melting point of 98°C while aluminium has a melting point of 660°C (atomic numbers : Na=11, Al=13) (2mks)

5. Spots of pure pigments A and B and a mixture Z were placed on a filter paper and allowed to dry. The paper was then dipped in a solvent. The results obtained were as the paper chromatogram.



a) Which is the; (2mks)

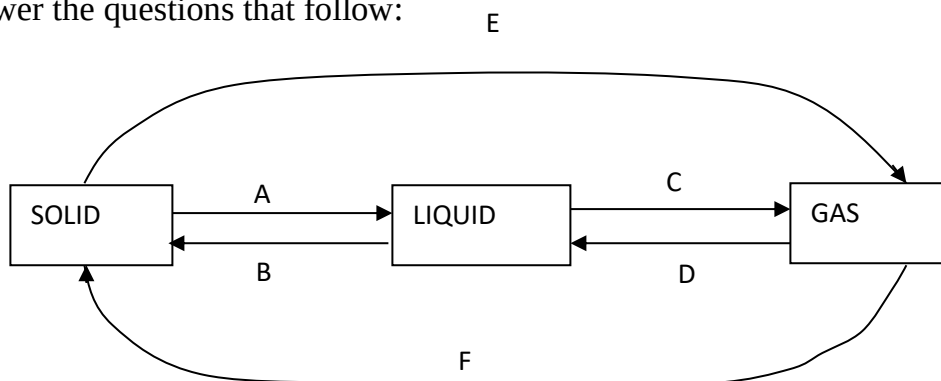
i) Baseline?

ii) Solvent front?

b) Which of the pure pigments was a component of Z? Explain. (2mks)

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6. The diagram below shows the inter-conversions between the various states of matter. Study it and answer the questions that follow:



a) Name the processes labeled A to E. (3mks)

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b) Name any two substances that can be recovered from a solid mixture using the processes labeled E and F. (2mks)

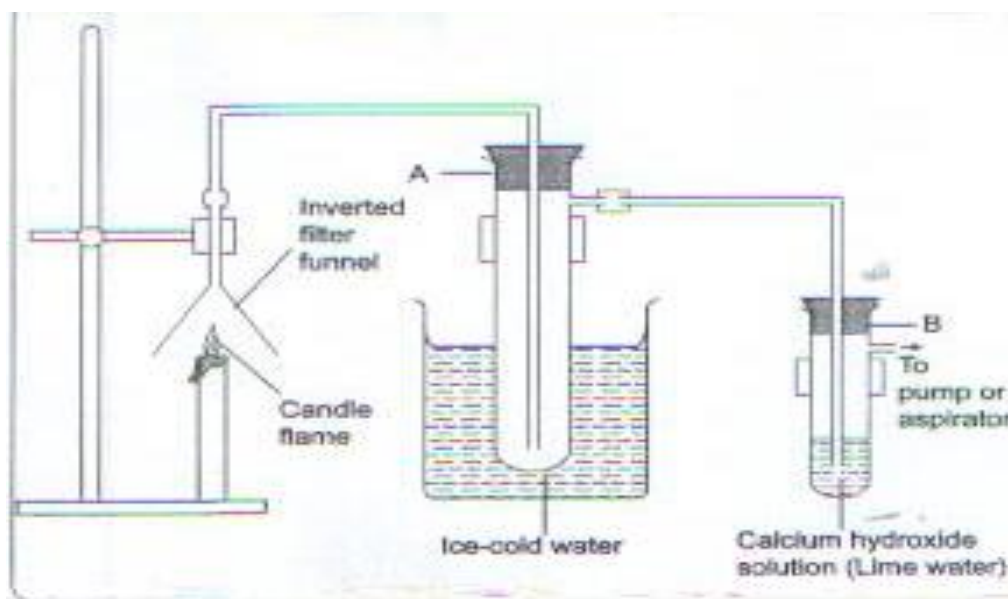
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7. (a) What is rust? (1mk)

(b) Explain one advantage of rusting. (1mk)

(c) Name two methods of preventing rust. (2mks)

8. The set-up below was used to investigate the products formed when candle wax burns in air. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



a) What observations are made in:

i) Test-tube A? (1mk)

ii) Test-tube B? Explain. (2mks)

b) Explain why test-tube A is dipped in cold water. **(1mk)**

9. The atomic numbers of elements C and D are 19 and 9 respectively. State and explain the electrical conductivity of the compound CD in:

a) Solid state. **(1 ½ mks)**

b) Aqueous state. **(1 ½ mks)**

10. What type of bond is formed when lithium and fluorine reacts? Explain.
(Atomic numbers Li=3 and F=9) **(2mks)**

11. Iron (III) oxide was found to be contaminated with copper (II) sulphate. Describe how a pure sample of iron (III) oxide can be obtained. **(3mks)**

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12. Using dots (.) and crosses (x) to represent electrons draw diagram to represent the bonding in; **(2mks)**

i) NH_3

ii) NH_4^+

(1mk)

(2mks)

(2mks)

(1mk)

[illegible]

(2mks)

(1mk)

(3mks)

(1mk)

e) Which letter represents the most reactive metal? (1mk)

f) If an atom of J has 8 neutrons, state its mass number.

15. (a) What is rust? **(1mk)**

(b) Name three methods of rust prevention. **(3mks)**

16. Distinguish between ionization energy and electron affinity of an element. **(2mks)**

17. State one physical property shared by chlorine, neon, argon and fluorine. **(1mk)**

18. (a) Explain why Noble gases are generally unreactive. **(1mk)**

(b) State two uses of Noble gases. **(2mks)**

19. Give two reasons as to why most laboratory apparatus are made of glass. **(2mks)**

FORM 2 ENDTERM 1 EXAMS

SERIES 2

BIOLOGY

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

CLASS..... DATE.....

Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

1. (a) State two functional differences between arteries and veins in mammals. (2 mks)

Arteries	Veins

- (b) Differentiate between Arteriosclerosis and Atherosclerosis. (2 mks)

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2. Distinguish between active and passive natural acquired immunity. (2 mks)

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3. Name the antigens and antibodies in human blood groups. (2 mks)

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4. Explain why people with blood group O are referred to as universal donors while people with blood group AB are universal recipients. (2 mks)

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5. Outline two functions of each of the following structures of a cell
(a) plasmalemma. (2 mks)

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(b) Golgi bodies (2 mks)

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(c) Centrioles (2 mks)

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6. State the functions of the following parts of a light microscope.

(a) Condenser (1 mk)

(b) Diaphragm (1 mk)

(c) Course adjustment knob (1 mk)

(d) Fine adjustment knob (1 mk)

(e) Eye piece (1 mk)

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7. (a) Name the compound formed when carbon (II) oxide combines with haemoglobin: (1 mk)

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(b) Why would the compound named in (a) above lead to death? **(2 mks)**

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(c) Name the substance that transports carbon (iv) oxide

(i) Plasma **(1 mk)**

(ii) Red blood cells **(1 mk)**

8. (a) Distinguish between a single circulatory system and double circulatory system. **(2 mks)**

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(b) Name a class whose members have a single circulatory system. **(1 mk)**

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(c) Name the openings to the chamber of the hearts of an insect. **(1 mk)**

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9. Outline two functions of lipids. **(2 mks)**

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10. (a) How are leucocytes adapted to their functions. **(2 mks)**

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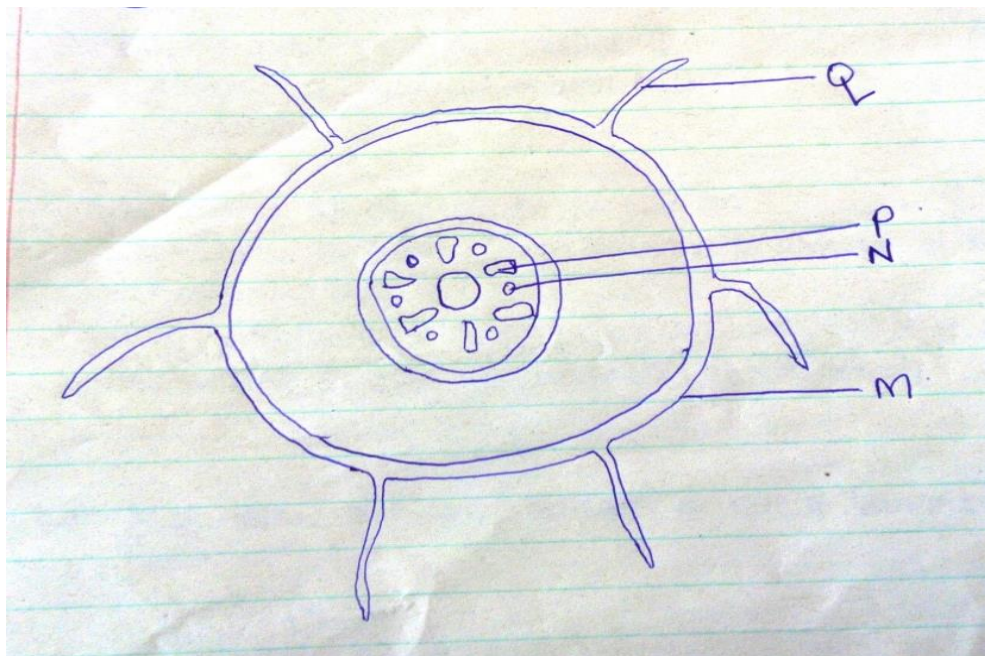
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(b) Name the blood vessel with highest concentration of:

(i) Glucose (1 mk)

(ii) Carbon (Iv) oxide (1 mk)

11. The diagram below represents a transverse section through a plant organ.



(a) From which plant organ was the section obtained. (1mk)

(b) Give two reasons for your answer in (a) above. (2 mks)

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(c) Name the parts labeled M, N, P AND Q. (4 mks)

M –

N –

P –

Q –

(d) State two functions of part labeled Q. (2 mks)

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(e) How is part Q adapted to its function? (3 mks)

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12. State three factors that cause decrease in rate of transpiration from leaves. (3 mks)

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13. A student observed a row of 16 epidermal cells in a microscopic field that was 8mm in diameter. Calculate the average length of each cell in micrometers. (2 mks)

14. (a) Give the formula of working out the magnification of a microscope. (1 mk)

(b) Calculate the magnification that is obtained when an object is viewed with a X20 eyepiece and x80 objective. (2 mks)

15. Name the organelles that are involved in the following:-

(a) forms secretory vesicles (1 mk)

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(b) Involved in cell division and formation of cilia and flagella. (1 mk)

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(c) formation of ATP **(1 mk)**

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(d) fixation of carbon (Iv) oxide to form sugars **(1 mk)**

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(e) detoxification **(1 mk)**

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16. Differentiate between Active transport and Osmosis. **(2 mks)**

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17. State three roles of active transport in human body. **(3 mks)**

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18. (a) Define gaseous exchange. **(1 mk)**

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(b) Explain four adaptive characteristic features of respiratory surfaces. **(4 mks)**

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FORM 2 ENDTERM 1 EXAMS

SERIES 2

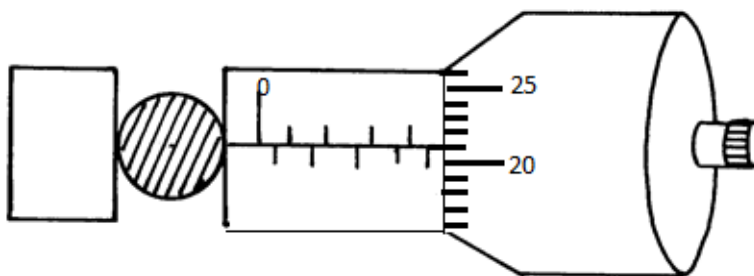
PHYSICS

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

CLASS..... DATE.....

1. A spherical ball bearing of mass 0.0024 kg is held between the anvil and spindle of a micrometer screw gauge. Use this information and the position of the scale in the figure below to answer the questions **(a)** and **(b)** below:

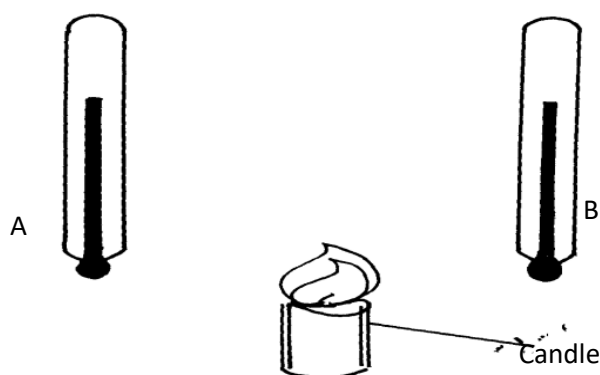


- a) What is the diameter of the ball bearing? (1 mk)
- b) Find the density of the ball bearing correct to 3 significant figures (3 mks)
2. Explain why it is dangerous for a bus to carry standing passengers. (2 mks)

3. Differentiate between cohesive and adhesive forces. (2mks)

4. Explain the cause of random motion of smoke particles as observed in Brownian motion experiment using a smoke cell. (2mks)

5. The Figure 2 shows two identical thermometers. Thermometer **A** has a blackened bulb while thermometer **B** has a silvery bulb. A candle is placed equidistant between the two thermometers



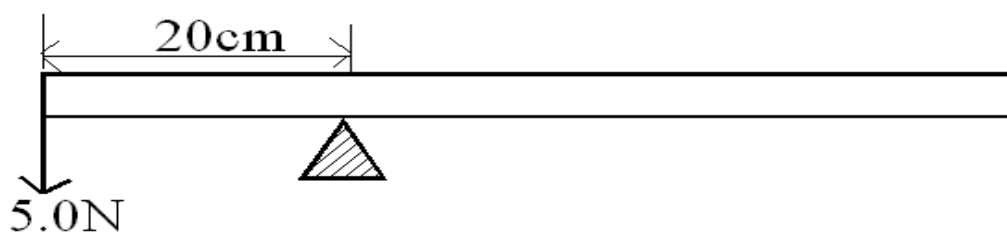
State with a reason the observations made after sometime (2 mks)

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6. Give a reason why water is not suitable as a barometric liquid. (1 mk)

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7. A uniform metre rule is balanced as shown below.



Find the weight of the metre **rule**

(3mrks)

8. State the difference between a soft magnetic material and a hard magnetic material. (1 mk)

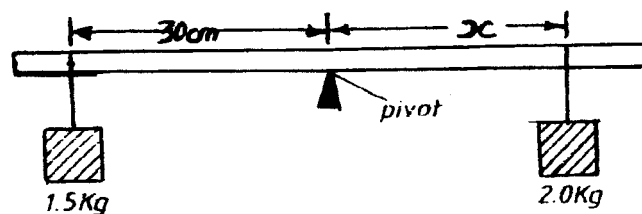
9. The Figure shows a scale of part of a Vernier caliper.



What is the actual reading indicated by the scale if the Vernier caliper has a zero of +0.02cm.

(2mks)

10. A uniform plank of wood is pivoted at its centre. A block of wood of mass 2 kg is balanced by a mass of 1.5 kg placed 30 cm from the pivot as shown in the diagram below.



Calculate the distance X.

(3mks)

11. A highly negative charged rod is gradually brought close to the cap of a positively charged electroscope. It is observed that the leaf collapses initially and the leaf diverges. Explain this observation (2mks)

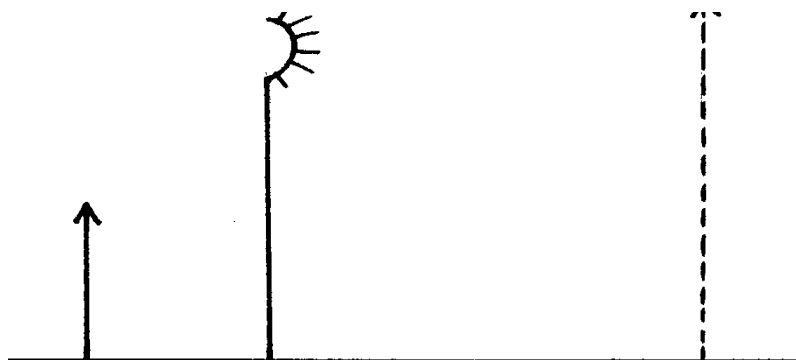
12. State the right hand grip rule. (2mks)

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13. The figure below shows an object O and its image I formed by a concave mirror.



Using suitable rays, to locate the focal length of the mirror. (3mks)

14. The figure **below** shows a uniform rectangular lamina.



Locate and indicate the centre of gravity of lamina. (3mks)

15. Use the information below to answer questions below

In an experiment to determine the density of a liquid, the following readings were made.

Mass of empty density bottle = 20g

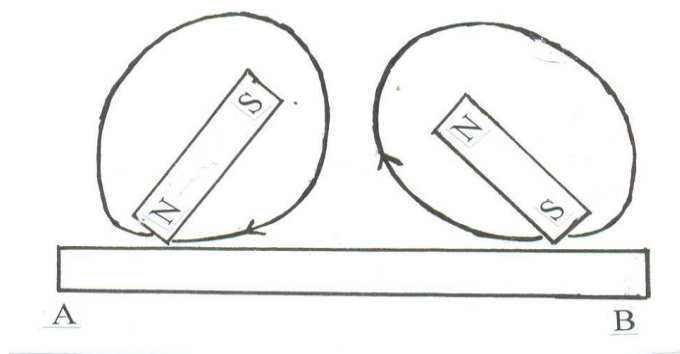
Mass of bottle filled with water = 70g

Mass of bottle filled with a liquid = 695g

a) Find the density of the liquid, given that density of water is 1000kgm^{-3} . (4mks)

b) Find the mass of the liquid. (2mks)

16. In an attempt to make a magnet, a student used the double stroke method as shown below.



State the polarities at the ends A and B (2mks)

A.....B.....

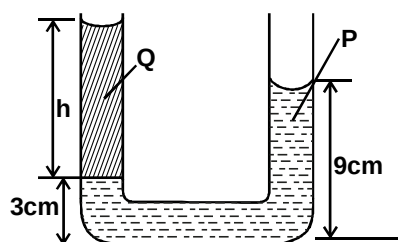
17. An object is placed 30cm in front of a concave mirror of focal length 20cm. Determine

a. Size of the image. (3mks)

- b. Magnification** (2mks)
- c. Name two applications of concave mirrors** (2mks)
- 18.** A metre rule is balanced by masses 18g and 12g suspended from its ends. Find the position of its pivot. (3mks)
- 19.** Explain the function of constriction present in a clinical thermometer. (1mrk)
- 20.** Define the term moment of force. (2mrks)
- 21.** State the two laws of reflection (4mks)
- 22.** Give that the diameter of an oil drop is 0.15cm and the diameter of a circular patch formed by the same drop on water is 35.35cm. Calculate the thickness of the oil molecule. (4mks)

23. State two differences between mass and weight. (2mks)
24. Name two factors that affect stability of a body (2mrks)

25. The figure 2, below, U-tube contains two immiscible liquids P and Q. If the density of Q is 900kg/m^3 and that of P is 1200kg/m^3 , Calculate the height of liquid Q. (3 marks)



26. State two defects of a simple cell (2mks)

FORM 2 ENDTERM 1 EXAMS

SERIES 2

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

CLASS..... DATE.....

QUESTIONS

1. State Jeremiah's prophecies about the messiah according to **Jeremiah 23:5-6** (5MKS)

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2. State what Simon and prophetess Anna revealed about the life and mission of Jesus (5mks)

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3. Describe the healing of the centurion servant (8mks)

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4. State the reasons why Jesus used **parables** (5mks)

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5. Narrate the parable of the **Sower** (8mks)

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6. Outline five teachings of Jesus from the sermon on the plain on true discipleship (5mks)

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7. By using examples give four reasons why Jesus faced opposition from his **opponents** (8 mks)

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8. Give the similarities between the annunciation and births of John and **Jesus** (5mks)

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9. State five teachings about man from the Genesis stories of **creation** (5mks)

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10. Identify ways in which spirits and ancestors were respected in the traditional African **community** (5mks)

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11. State the factors contributing to harmony and mutual responsibility in traditional African society (6mks)

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12. state 5 failures of king Solomon (5mks)

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FORM 2 ENDTERM 1 EXAMS

SERIES 2

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

CLASS..... DATE.....

SECTION A-40MKS

Answer All Questions From This Section

1. Identify the main sources of information on pre history (1mk)
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2. State two uses of stone tools by early man during the old stone age **period** (2mks)
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3. State two forms of picture writing during the early **civilization** (2mks)
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4. Give three similarities in early agriculture in Egypt and **Mesopotamia** (3mks)
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5. State two reasons for the migration of the Borana from their cradle land into Kenya (3mks)
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6. What was the main importance of age set systems among the Kenyan communities during the pre-colonial period (1mk)
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7. State three similarities in the social organization of the agikuyu and the luo during the pre colonial period (3mks)
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8. State three ways when citizenship by registration can be withdrawn (3mks)
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9. State the ways in which the Kenyan societies obtained their food during the pre-colonial period. (2mks)
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10. Give three reasons why Seyyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar (3mks)
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11. Identify two importance of national intergration in Kenya (2mks)
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12. State the main method of trade used during the the Trans Saharan trade (1mk)
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13. Identify three trade commodities from North Africa during Trans Saharan trade (3mks)
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14. Name the person who invented the telephone (1mk)
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15. Identify three earliest sources of energy used during early periods of industrialization in Europe (3mks)

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16. Give four uses of the radio as a modern means of communication (4mks)

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17. State three characteristics of industrial evolution in Europe (3mks)

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SECTION B-30MKS

Answer TWO questions from this section

18

a. Identify three factors that contributed to the decline of early city states along the Kenyan Coast (3mks)

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b. Explain six factors that contributed to the rise of the Indian Ocean trade in East Africa Coast (12mks)

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a. Identify the factors that facilitated the spread of iron working in Africa (3mks)

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b. Discuss the impact of iron smelting on the African communities (12mks)

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a. Identify five types of telecommunication devices

(5mks)

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b. Explain the limitations of using messengers in passing information

(10mks)

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FORM 2 ENDTERM 1 EXAMS

SERIES 2

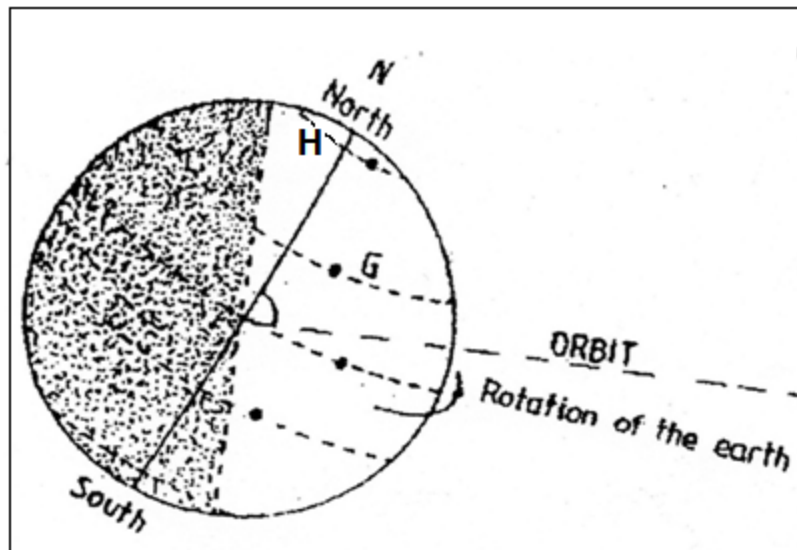
GEOGRAPHY

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

CLASS..... DATE.....

1. The diagram below represents the earth on its axis



(a)

i. Name the latitudes marked G and H (2marks)

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ii. What is the angle of inclination of the earth's axis to its orbit? (1marks)

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iii. According to the diagram, which season is being experienced in the Southern hemisphere?

(1mark)

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(b) State four effects of the movement of the earth on its own axis **(2marks)**

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2.

(a) What is a Stevenson's screen? **(2marks)**

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(b) Give reason for the following characteristics of a Stevenson screen

i. Double boarded roof material **(2marks)**

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ii. Raised to about 1.2 metres **(2marks)**

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iii. Metallic stands **(2marks)**

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3.

(a) Define the term mining **(2marks)**

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(b) Give three formations in which minerals occur **(3marks)**

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(c) Explain three contributions of petroleum production in Middle East countries (6marks)

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4. Suppose you were to carry out a field study on rocks in the area surrounding your school

(a) State three characteristics that you would look for while identifying different rock types (3marks)

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(b) Give three appropriate methods that you would use to collect data. (3marks)

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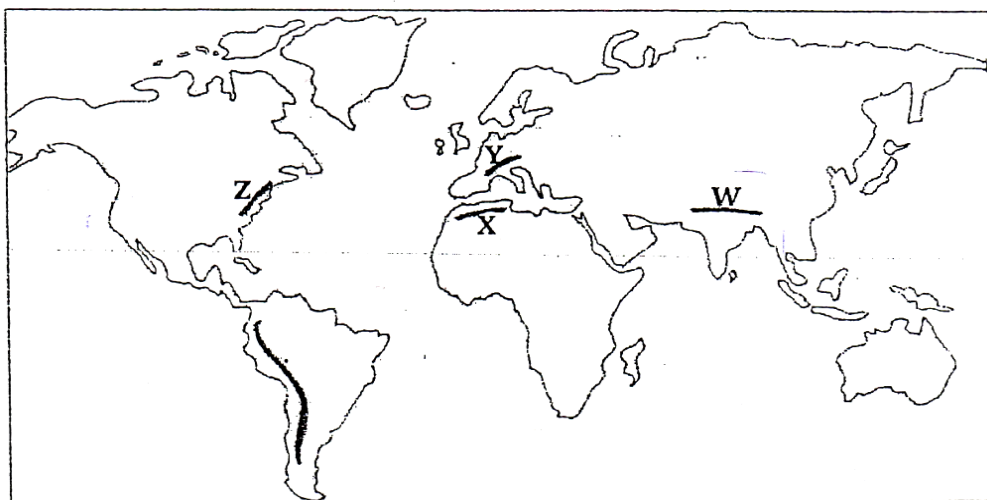
(c) State three follow up activities for the field study (3marks)

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5. The world map below shows the location of some fold mountains



(a) Identify the fold mountains marked **W, X, Y and Z** **(4marks)**
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(b) Explain the effects of Fold Mountains on the following

i. Transport **(2marks)**
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ii. Agriculture **(2marks)**
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(ii) Tourism **(2marks)**
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6.

(a) Name three example of active volcanoes in Africa **(3marks)**
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(b) Differentiate between seismic focus and epicenter **(2marks)**
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(c) State four human activities that may cause earthquakes **(4marks)**
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7. With the aid of well labeled diagrams, describe how a rift valley is formed due to tension forces
(8marks)

8.

(a) What is a photograph? (2marks)

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(b) Name three types of ground photographs (3marks)

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(c) State three characteristics of aerial oblique photographs (3marks)

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FORM 2 ENDTERM 1 EXAMS

SERIES 2

ENGLISH

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

CLASS..... DATE.....

1.COMPREHENSION

Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow;

(20 marks)

Two weeks before the fateful examination began; I was indiscreet enough to fight the principal's son. He was a fellow fifth former with whom ,up till then ,I had no quarrel at all .He was inclined to be a little overbearing at times ;but then a flint needs contact with another flint in order to spark, and I had been forced to develop from the start an easy-going and tolerant disposition .I suppose as the examination drew nearer, our nerves became tauter and our tempers shorter .When, during a discussion in our classroom about careers Samuel declared unnecessarily loudly that he believed all persons who came from North should return to it to find employment ,I suddenly felt my anger rising like a column of mercury. I asked him why, in as calm a voice as I could assume. He replied with a sneer by quoting a Sagroson proverb whose meaning was roughly that even a man who does not know where he is going to ought, at least, to know where he has come from: and the gentle laughter, which greeted it brought my temper to boiling point. I was tall and well built, but so was he. Three strides took me beside him and by the time the class prefect succeeded in separating us, Sagrosan blood and Lokko blood had mingled on the floor. Moreover, as is the custom with us, the fight was as much verbal as physical and a torrent of abuse directed mainly against the other's antecedents was flowing out of each battered mouth.

We were bloody, sweaty, and dusty when it was over but still only partly through our respective stocks of abuse. Nothing more than a heightened respect each for the other might have come out of the fight, had Samuel been a boarder. Unfortunately for both of us, however, he lived very much under his august father's eye and the marks I had succeeded in leaving on his face were too distinctive to be hidden by any sort of artifice. I prepared for the worst (prepared in spirit that is, for physical preparations were known to be unavailing at such times.)The summons to the principal's office duly came after lunch the same day.

He was quite impartial, I'll say that for him. We were both arched over his desk and inscribed across our rumps with two dozen strokes of a bamboo four-footer .Then we were made

to shake hands with each other and sent off for walk together along the beach and back (this was the principal's usual way of dealing with a pair of fighters, and one which usually made bosom friends of them.) That thrashing and the walk which followed ,gave me the moments of deepest mortification I have experienced ,and drove home to me the utter futility and wastefulness of making issue of tribal divisions, in a land where much else required our attentions and our energies .Having heard from us how the fight started ,the principal might so early have wasted our time and his reading us along patriotic sermon on the essential brotherhood of all the people of Songhai .

Such a theme would have made him appear to me hypocrite and to Samuel a traitor –for we both knew only too well that the difference between us were real, if not deep .Instead, we were made to share a fellowship of misery and humiliation which linked us together more effectively than any half-believed fiction about cultural or ethnic affinities could have succeeded in doing.

QUESTIONS:

(a) What was the cause of the fight? **(2 marks)**

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(b) Show how the statement “A flint needs contact with another flint in order to spark” is applicable to this story? **(2marks)**

(c) With illustrations show the difference in character between the narrator and his classmates? **(4marks)**

d)What is the narrator's attitude towards the head teacher?

(3marks)

e) Identify three phrases in the passage to describe the fierce nature of the fight?

(3marks)

f)Identify two styles that are used to show the extent of the narrator's anger?

(2marks)

h) Get a quotation from the passage that shows the fight did not end the tribal differences between the two **groups**?

(2 mark)

i) Explain the meaning of the following phrases as used in passage:

(2marks)

a) bosom friends

b) Patriotic sermon

2.ORAL LITERATURE

The Man, His Son and The Squirrel

There was a certain town whose only occupation was catching squirrels (ground squirrels). There was a man in this town who excelled at catching squirrels. One squirrel was so smart that it eluded everyone in town. It was said that only this man said to his son, "Come, let's go to catch the squirrel." They took an axe; they found the squirrel near its hole. Then the squirrel ran and entered its hole. They searched out all the holes, then they stopped them up. Then the man said to his son, "Don't let the quirrel get out of its hole." He answered, "Okay." But one hole wasn't stopped up, and the squirrel escaped. When it escaped, the father came to his son and said to him, "Why did you let it escape? If I go home now, I will be ashmed." He grabbed the axe and struck his son.

Then he went on his way and left his son unconscious. Ants began to fill his eyeballs and his ears; vultures were circling above him.

In the afternoon, the headman of a rich caravan arrived at the spot. When he arrived, he set up camp. Then he got up and went for a stroll and saw the boy. He called his slaves to take him and have him washed and shaved. The boy recovered. The headman had no offspring. When he took the boy, he decided that he would make him his son. He sent a message to the chief of the town, telling him that he had an offspring, that he was happy he had become a complete man, and that he would now receive the gifts due to him.

The chief said, "This is a lie. He is not his son. If he is his son, then let him come that I can see." Then the headman arrived in town. The chief gave his sons horses worth ten pounds. He said, "Go and join the son of the headman. Have a race. When you finish give these horses away" (forcing him to do the same). They did it and they returned. The next day, the chief again gave them horses worth ten pounds. They did as the day before. They did it five times. They ran out of horses. Then the chief said, "Indeed, it is his son I have run out of horses. If it weren't his son, he wouldn't agree to let him give his own horses away to match the presents." Then the chief summoned his daughter. The Gralladima brought his to help. The Madaki also gave, and the Makama gave. Altogether, four wives. The chief gave a big house. The headman came and brought twenty concubines and gave to his son. There was continuous feasting.

Then one day the son saw his father, the one who had knocked him down with the axe because of the squirrels. The father came to the house of his son and said, "Throw away your gown and start catching squirrels." The slaves of the headman said, "This is a crazy man, let us all strike him." The boy said to him, "This is my father, the one who sired me." The headman said, "I have already lied to the chief. Let us keep that secret. I will give your father wealth. Let him go home. Should he want to see you, let him come to visit you. If you want to see him, then you can go and visit him." The real father said he did not agree. Then the headman said, "Well then, let us go out in the countryside." They went. The headman unsheathed his sword. He handed it to the son, and said, "Kill one of the two of us." Here ends the story.

QUESTIONS

1 a)Classify the above narrative. **(1 mk)**

.....
.....

b)What are the characteristics of the above classification? **(2 mks)**

.....
.....
.....

c)What is the function of this narrative? (1 mk)

.....

.....

2.**Identify** and illustrate any three features of oral narrative evident in the story. (6 mks)

.....

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.....

.....

3.Give one economic activity that is undertaken by the community referred to in this narrative. (2 mks)

.....

4.Describe the character of the following:

(i)The young man (2 mks)

.....

.....

(ii) his father (2 mks)

.....

.....

5. Whom do your think would be the most appropriate audience of this story. (2 mks)

.....

.....

6. What is the moral lesson of this narrative? (2 mks)

.....

.....

3.GRAMMAR

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct order of adjectives

- i. Mine is the.....handbag(blue,leather,small)
- ii. Have you seen this.....car?(fantastic,german,new)
- iii. She gave me a.....jewellery box(small,metal,square)
- iv. There is a rug in the room(soft,wonderful,wollen)

Fill in the gaps using the verb in bracket in the present progressive aspect

- i. The guests.....dinner now (eat)
- ii. She.....very fast (run)
- iii. I very tired today (feel)

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct preposition

- i. The two girls are fond.....each other
- ii. Mary swam.....the river
- iii. The bridge will be built.....the water.

FORM 2 ENDTERM 1 EXAMS

SERIES 2

KISWAHILI

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

CLASS..... DATE.....

1. UFAHAMU (ALAMA 15)

Soma kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali.

Lugha inaweza kuelezwa kwa jumla kuwa ni mfumo wa kueleza chanzo au kiini cha mawasiliano na sote tunakubaliana kuwa matumizi yake yameanza tangu kuumbwa kwa binadamu kwani ni vigumu kukisia kuwepo kwa jamii ya watu bila lugha ya mawasiliano yoyote ile.

Katika taifa lolote, huwepo na lugha moja au hata zaidi ya moja ambayo huwa ndicho chombo zatika cha mawasiliano ya taifa katika nyanja za: elimu, maandishi, siasa na biashara. Kwa mfano mataifa ya Kanada hutumia lugha mbili kwa usawa kama lugha za taifa na za kikazi. Maana ya lugha ya taifa ni lugha moja ambayo huteuliwa kutumika katika shughuli zote za taifa hasa katika nchi yenye lugha nyingi za kikabila. Lugha ya taifa ni muhimu sana kwa maisha na maendeleo ya taifa lolote lile. Lugha hii huwa ndiyo kiungo cha kueneza umoja na uelewano miongoni mwa jamii nyingi tofauti na huwa kama kitambulisho kwao kwa kuwa wao ni ndugu wa jamii moja kubwa, yaani taifa lao.

Kenya ni mfano mzuri wa taifa lenye lugha nyingi zinazozidi 40 za vikundi vidogo vidogo vya kikabila. Hapo kabla ya miaka mia moja hivi iliyopita kila kimojawapo cha vikundi hivi kilijitambulisha kama taifa huru. Baada ya kuja kwa serikali ya kikoloni na hasa baada ya Kenya kujinyakulia uhuru, haja ya kuunganisha raia wote chini ya taifa moja lenye uongozi na shabaha moja lilikuwa ndilo jambo lililozingatiwa sana. Kwa hivyo utamaduni wa taifa la Kenya ni mchanganyiko wa tamaduni za watu wengi wenye mila, desturi, imani na itikadi tofauti. Utamaduni humaanisha jumla ya amali na tabia za watu wa jamii fulani. Amali hizi zinafungamanisha fikira, ustaarabu, mila, taasisi na sanaa za aina zote za jamii inayohusika. Ili kujieneza na kujiimarisha, taifa huhitaji chombo hicho kuwasiliana na kuwaunganisha watu wake wenye asili mbalimbali. Chombo hicho huwa ni lugha ambayo siyo tu kwamba ni sehemu ya utamaduni wa jamii bali pia ni njia muhimu sana ya kutawanyia na kustawishia ule utamaduni.

Katika taifa lenye lugha nyingi kama Kenya kwa mfano, lugha ya taifa inayozungumzwa na kueleweka na idadi kubwa ya raia ambayo imekiuka mipaka na tofauti za kikabila ni njia muhimu sana ya kueneza maongozi ya taifa, bendera ya taifa, ndicho kielelezo cha taifa lolote lile lililo

huru. Lugha kama hiyo huvunja na hukomesha hisia za kibinafsi na kikabila na badala yake kuunda moyo wa uaminifu wa kitaifa.

Zaidi ya kuwa chombo cha mawasiliano, lugha ni kielelezo cha fikira na hisia za binadamu. Lugha ya watu fulani haituelezi tu ujuzi au maarifa yao bali pia mtazamo wao kimaisha, falsafa na mawazo yao. Kwa ufupi lugha hutufahamisha namna akili za watu waizungumzayo ile lugha zinavyofikiri na kutafanya maazimio. Lugha ni sehemu ya utamaduni wa taifa ilimozaliwa na lazima lugha hiyo ifunzwe katika muktadha wa maisha ya jamii ihusikayo. Utamaduni wa jamii havitenganiki na lugha yake.

MASWALI

a) Ni nini fasiri ya neno lugha?

(alama 2)

.....
.....

b) Tofautisha baina ya lugha ya taifa na lugha ya kikazi.

(alama 2)

.....
.....
.....

c) Kwa nini lugha ya taifa huhitajika sana katika nchi kama Kenya?

(alama 2)

.....
.....
.....

d) Taja kazi **tatu** kuu zinazotekelezwa na lugha ya taifa.

(alama 3)

.....
.....
.....

e) Eleza maana ya msamiati ufuatao kulingana na taarifa.

(alama 1)

Haiyamkiniki:

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.....
.....

2. MATUMIZI YA LUGHA.(ALAMA 30)

a) Taja kikwamizo hafifu cha ufizi.

(Al 1)

.....

.....

b) Tambua aina za vitenzi katika sentensi **hii**.

(Al 2)

Wale waliokuwa hapa sio wageni wetu.

.....

.....

.....

c) Alama ya Nukta mbili huweza kutumika kuorodhesha vitu. Tunga sentensi mbili tofauti kuonyesha namna alama hiyo inaweza kutumiaka.

(Al 2)

.....

.....

.....

d) Yakinisha sentensi ifuatayo .

(Al 2)

Usipopita mti hani hutakuwa shujaa mapema.

.....

.....

.....

e) Sahihisha sentensi hii kwa njia mbili mwafaka.

(Al 2)

Dereva ambaye aendeshaye kwa uangalifu husalimika.

.....

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f) Tunga sentensi sahihi huku ukitumia kihusishi cha wakati.

(Al 1)

.....

.....

g) Ainisha aina za maneno katika sentensi ifuatayo. **(Al 3)**

Mwanafunzi mtundu ameadhibiwa vikali na mwalimu.

.....

.....

.....

h) Eleza ‘po’ ilivyotumika katika sentensi **hizi**. **(Al2)**

Alipofika waliposimama, waliondoka.

.....

.....

i) Tumia kiunganishi kifaacho kuunganisha sentensi **hii**. **(Al 2)**

Juma hakusoma kwa bidii. Amefuzu mtihani.

.....

.....

j) Geuza sentensi hii iwe katika usemi wa taarifa. **(Al 3)**

“ Nimekuwa nikija kwenu kila siku lakini nimeamua kulikata guu langu,” Hamisi akamweleza Amina.

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k) Andika sentensi hii kwa ukubwa. **(Al. 1)**

Mwizi aliiba kikapu na ng’ombe.

.....

l) Eleza matumizi ya “ KI” iliyopigiwa mstari katika sentensi hii. **(al 3)**

Ukirusha kipira hiki kitapotea.

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m) Andika maana tatu zitokanazo na sentensi **hii**. (Al 2)

Mama alimpigia mtoto mpira.

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n) Tunga sentensi moja kuonyesha maana ya vitate vifuatavyo. (Al 2)

i) Chaka

.....

.....

ii) Shaka

.....

.....

o) Tunga sentensi sahihi ukitumia kiwakilishi kisisitizi cha mbali kidogo ngeli A- wa katika hali ya wingi . (Al 2)

.....

.....

3. FASIHI SIMULIZI (Alama 5)

a) Eleza maana ya vitanza ndimi. (Al 2)

.....

.....

.....

b) Eleza umuhimu wa jamii kutumia vitanza ndimi. (Al 3)

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4. ISIMU JAMII (Alama 5)

Ali: Wee kuja hapa. Wewe ni nani? Sema haraka!

Ebo: Mimi.....ni....afande ni Ebo

Ali: Unatoka wapi saa hii? Hapa hakuna sheria?

Ebo: Samahani mkubwa. Mimi niku.....

Ali: Mkubwa wa nani? Wakubwa wako ofisini

Ebo: pole mzee

Ali: Mzee gani? Hii mtu lazima niweklw store. Yaani Self contained. Toa viatu.

Ebo: Tafathali Bwana Askari, nilichelewa.....

Ali: Mimi sitaki hadithi. Hizo pelekea nyanya yake,eh. Fanya haraka!

Ebo: Naomba mkubwa.....

Ali: Hapa si kanisani. Unaomba! Hata.....

a) Fafanua sifa tano za sajili hii.

(al 5)

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FORM 2 ENDTERM 1 EXAMS

SERIES 2

AGRICULTURE

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

CLASS..... DATE.....

QUESTIONS

1. Name three methods of farming (1 ½ marks)

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.....

.....

2. a) Name 2 practices carried out during hardening of seedlings in the production of tomatoes .(2 mks)

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b) Discuss 6 management practices carried out in the tree nursery seedlings. (6 mks)

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3 a) Name possible vegetative materials that can be used in propagation of the following crops (6 mks)

- i. suckers –
- ii. Splits
- iii. Crown
- iv. Bulb
- v. stem tuber
- vi. Bulbil

b) Give reasons as to why selection of planting materials is necessary. (3 mks)

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4. a) Name 6 precautions to be observed when carrying out soil sampling . (6 mks)

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b) Explain importances of carrying out soil testing in crop production . (5 marks)

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c) Name 3 methods used to test the PH of the soil . (3 mks)

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d) Indicate three liming elements .

(3 mks)

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5. Name 2 types of labour records .

(1 mk)

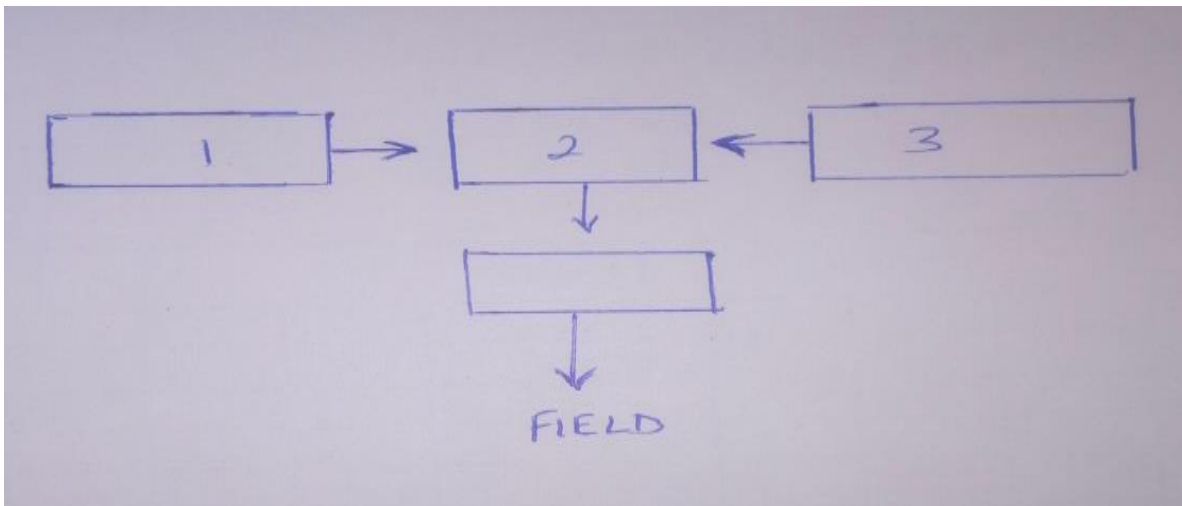
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6. State 3 major characteristics of indigenous cattle breeds.

(3 mks)

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.....
.....

7. Illustrated below is a method of turning compost . study method and answer the questions below.



a) Identify the method.

(½ mark)

b) After how long is the compost ready for use .

(1 mk)

8. a) What is irrigation .

(1 mk)

b) Name 2 roles played by irrigation .

(2 mks)

9. Give 4 reasons as to why preparation of land is carried out . (2 mks)

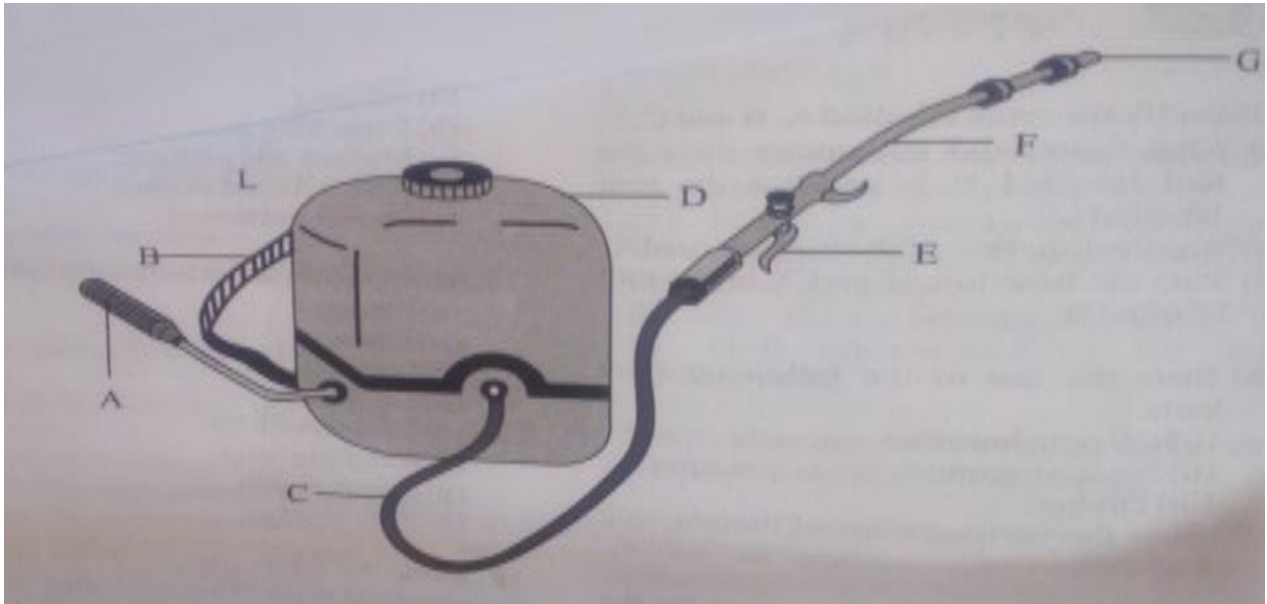
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10. The diagram below shows an equipment used in carrying out operation in the farm.



a) Identify the equipment . (1 mk)

b) Name the labeled parts A and G (1 mk)

c) State 2 maintenance practices of the equipment. (2 mks)

11. a) Explain the following terms (3 mks)

i. hygroscopic

ii. superfluous water

iii. capillary water

b) State 3 importances of soil in crop growth .

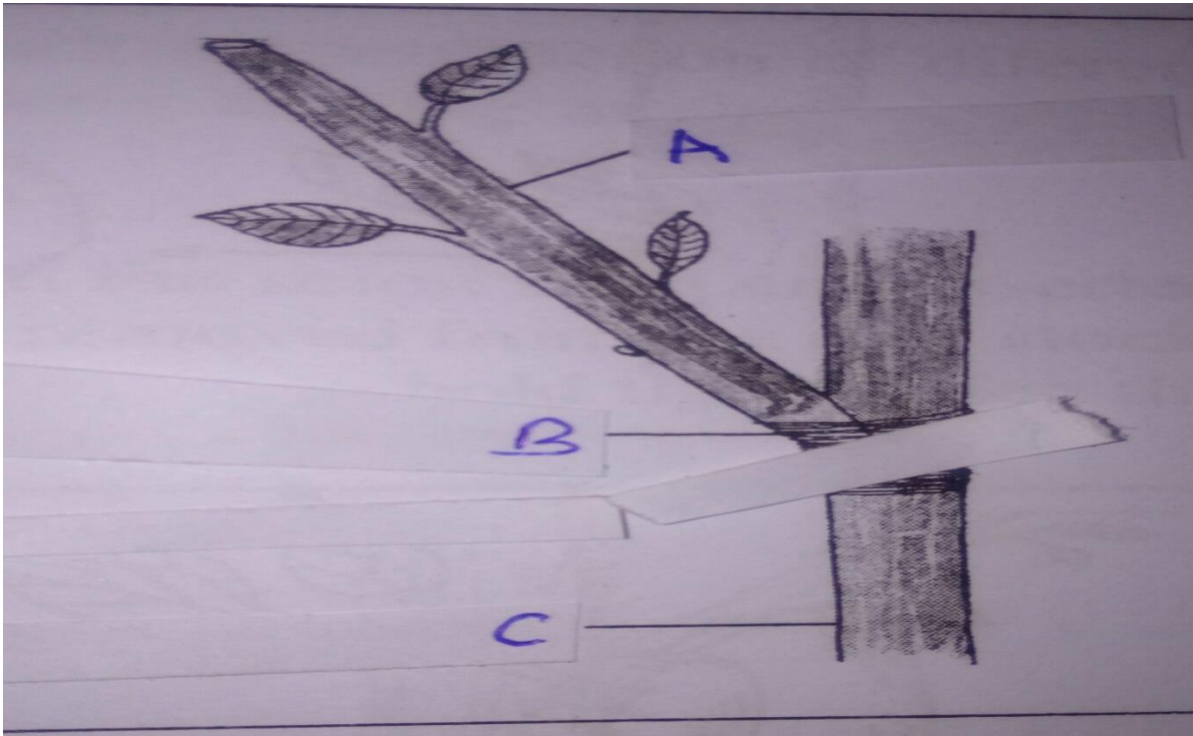
(3 mks)

.....

.....

.....

12. a) Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow .



i. Name the above method of propagation.

(1 mk)

ii. Label parts A, B and C.

(3 mks)

.....

.....

.....

iii. State importances of the above practice .

(4 mks)

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b) Differentiate between the following terms as used in agriculture .

i. grafting and budding

(2 mks)

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.....

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ii. nursery bed and seedling bed

(2 mks)

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.....

.....

c) Write the importances of raising seedlings in a nursery bed.

(2 mks)

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FORM 2 ENDTERM 1 EXAMS

SERIES 2

BUSINESS STUDIES

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

CLASS..... DATE.....

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer all questions in the spaces provided

1. Outline **four** services offered by wholesalers to retailers. (4 marks)

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2. State **four** benefits enjoyed by a trader who does not sell on credit. (4 marks)

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3. Highlight **four** features of a good filing system. (4 marks)

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4. State **four** roles of an entrepreneur in production. (4 marks)
5. State **four** benefits of running a sole proprietorship business. (4 marks)
6. Highlight **four** factors that a trader may consider when determining the appropriate means of transport. (4 marks)
7. List **four** ways the government may regulate business activities in a country. (4 marks)
8. State **four** benefits that a farmer may derive from being a member of a producer co-operative society

9. Identify the terms given to each of the following statements.

(4 marks)

	Statement	Term
a.	Transport goods from producers to consumers	
b.	Activities carried out with a view of making pro	
c.	A person who uses a good or service.	
d.	Increasing the usefulness of a good or services	

10. Outline **four** disadvantages of containerization to a trader.

(4mks)

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.....

11. Highlight **four** reasons why horizontal communication is necessary in an organization. (4mks)

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12. Outline **four** important documents that are required in the registration of a public company.

(4mks)

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.....

13. Identify four ways in which consumers can be exploited by traders.

(4marks)

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14. Highlight **four** features of indirect production. (4marks)

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15. Outline **four** disadvantages of the partitioned office layout. (4marks)

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16. Explain **five** benefits that a wholesaler may get if he operates own warehouse. (10 marks)

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FORM 2 ENDTERM 1 EXAMS

SERIES 2

MATHEMATICS

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

CLASS..... DATE.....

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

- a) This paper consists of **two** sections; **Section I** and **Section II**.
b) Answer **All** questions in **Section I** and only **THREE** questions from **section II**

SECTION 1

1. Evaluate $5\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{7} (1\frac{1}{5} + \frac{9}{10}) + \frac{1}{3}$ of $(\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{5}{6})$ (3mks)

2. The interior angles of hexagon are $(4x - 5)^\circ$, $(4x + 5)^\circ$, $3x^\circ$, $(4x + 26)^\circ$, $2x^\circ$ and $(2x + 5)^\circ$

Find the value of x (3mks)

3. Use the exchange rates below to answer this question

	Buying	selling
1 US dollar	63.00	63.20
1 UK£	125.30	125.95

A tourist arriving in Kenya from Britain had 9600 UK sterling pounds (£). He converted the pounds to Kenya shillings at a commission of 5%. While in Kenya he spent $\frac{3}{4}$ of this money. He changed the balance to US dollars after his stay. If he was not charged any commission for this last transaction, calculate to the nearest US dollars the amount he received. **(4mks)**

4. Use logarithm tables to evaluate the following

(3mks)

$$\sqrt{\frac{6.195 \times 11.85}{83.52}}$$

5. A square based brass plate is 2mm high and has a mass of 10.5kg. The density of the brass is 8.4 g/cm³. Calculate the length of the plate in centimeters. **(3mks)**

6. Find the equation of a line through point (5, -1) and perpendicular to line $4x + 2y - 3 = 0$.

(4 marks)

7. Solve the simultaneous equations.

(3 marks)

$$2x + 5y = 34$$

$$x + 2y = 21$$

9. Convert $0.\dot{1}2\dot{3}$ into a fraction.

(2 marks)

10. Find the value of M in the following equation.

(3mks)

$$\left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^M \times 81^{-1} = 243$$

11. The ratio of the area of two circles is $\frac{16}{9}$

i) Find the ratio of their radii

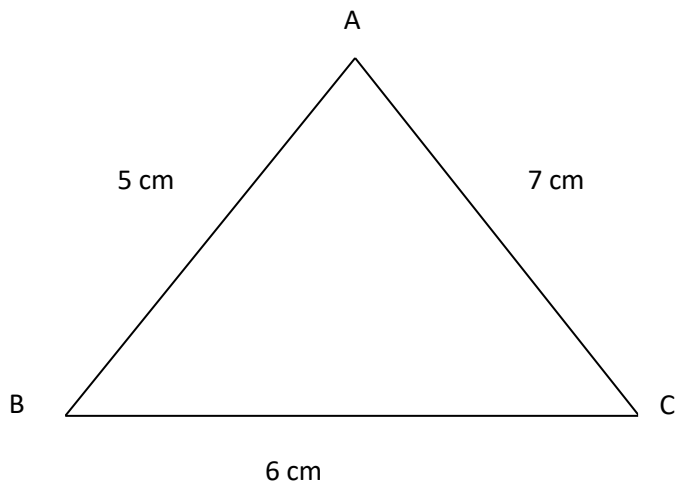
(2mks)

ii) If the larger circle has a radius of 20cm, find the radius of the smaller one

(2mks)

12. Find the area of a triangle ABC in which AB=5 cm, BC=6 cm, and AC = 7cm.

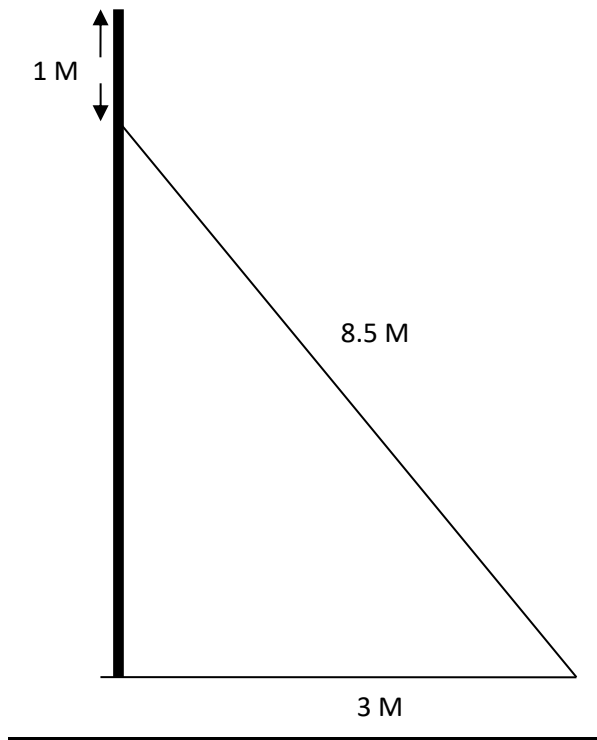
(3mks)



12. Without using tables evaluate $\sin 30^\circ \cos 30^\circ$

(2mks)

13. An electric pole is supported to stand vertically by a tight wire as shown below. Find the height of the pole. **(3mks)**



SECTION II

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS

- 14.** a) Plot on the graph provided a triangle with vertices A(-5,6), B(-3,3) and C(-5,3) (2mks)
b) i) Draw the image A'B'C' under a reflection in the line $x=0$ (2mks)

ii) Write the coordinates of A'B'C' (1mk)

- c) i) Draw the image A''B''C'' of ABC under a reflection in the line $y-x = 0$ (2mks)

ii) Write the coordinates of A''B''C'' (1mk)

- d) i) Using triangle ABC and A'B'C', show if the two triangles are congruent. (1mk)

ii) If they are congruent, state the type of congruence (1mk)

- 15.** a) Using a ruler and compasses only, construct triangle ABC in which $BC = 8\text{cm}$, angle $ABC = 30^\circ$ and angle $ACB = 45^\circ$ **(3 marks)**
- b) Measure AB and AC. **(2 marks)**
- c) At A drop a perpendicular to meet BC at D. **(2 marks)**
- d) Measure AD and hence calculate the area of the triangle ABC. **(3 marks)**

16. A salesman is paid a commission of 2% on goods worth over Ksh.100000. He is also paid a monthly salary of Ksh.12000. In a certain month, he sold 360 pairs of shoes at Ksh.500 each pair. **(a)** Calculate the salesman's earning that month. **(3 marks)**

(b) The following month, his monthly salary was increased by 10%. His total earnings that month were Ksh.17600. Calculate

(i) The total amount of money received from the sales of the shoes that month. **(5 marks)**

(ii) The number of pairs of shoes sold that month. **(2 marks)**

17. i) Plot the points A(3,-3), B(6,-3), C(3,-6) and D(6,-6) and join to form a square. **(2mks)**

ii) A'B'C'D' is the image of ABCD under a rotation of $+90^\circ$ about the origin. On the same axes draw A'B'C'D'. **(6mks)**

iii) Calculate the area of the object ABCD. **(2mks)**

THE END

For Marking Schemes, Contact Mr Isaboke

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