FORM 1 ENDTERM 2 EXAMS

ALL SUBJECTS

Compilation of Standard set of End of Term 2 Questions for the Current Class.

SUBJECTS COMPILED;

Mathematics, English, Kiswahili, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, CRE, Geography, History, Business Studies & Agriculture.

SERIES 2

For Marking Schemes

Mr Isaboke 0746-222-000 / 0742-999-000

MWALIMU CONSULTANCY

FORM 1 ENDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 2

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME…… ADM NO; ……

CLASS…… DATE……

INSTRUCTIONS

*Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.*

1 a. State 7 reasons for studying **CRE** **(7MKS)**

1b. Why is the bible referred to as a library **(7mks)**

1c. Identify areas where the bible is used in the Christian life today **(6mks)**

2a. Identify seven literacy forms used in writing the **Bible** **(7mks)**

2b. Give the eight divisions of the books of the **Bible** **(8mks)**

2c. Identify the Apocrypha books **(5mks)**

3a. Identify the Pauline letters in the New Testaments **(7mks)**

3b. Mention six versions of the bible used in Kenya today **(7mks)**

3c. Explain the effects of bible translations into African languages **(6mks)**

4a. Describe the first creation account as given as given in **Genesis 2:4-25** **(7mks)**

4b. Give seven attribute of God from the first and second creation account **(7mks)**

4c. Give six responsibilities given to man by God in the creation accounts **(6 Marks)**

5a. State the consequences of six according to Genesis **(7mks)**

5b. Explain the causes of evil in Traditional African society **(7mks)**

5c. Identify some evil deeds present in Kenya today **(6mks)**

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FORM 1 ENDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 2

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME…… ADM NO; ……

CLASS…… DATE……

SIGN; ……

INSTRUCTIONS

*Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.*

1. Define the term History**.** **(2mks)**

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2. Identify two periods in History **(2mks)**

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3. Identify three major divisions of History **(3mks)**

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4. What does the term Government mean? **(2mks)**

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5. Give three reasons why it is important to study.

i)History **(3mks)**

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ii) Government **(3mks)**

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6. Identify five sources of information on History and Government **(5mks)**

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7. a)Define the term oral tradition **(2mks)**

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b) Identify the dating methods used in archaeology **(5mks)**

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8. State five limitations of using electronic sources of information on History and Government

(5mks)

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9. Identify the three theories that explain the origin of man**.** **(3mks)**

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10. Give three adaptations that distinguish man from other primates. **(3mks)**

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11. Apart from Fort Ternan, name other sites in Kenya where Kenyapithecus was discovered **(3mks)**

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12. Give reasons why Africa is regarded as the cradle of mankind. **(6mks)**

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13. Highlight four characteristics of Egyptopithecus **(4mks)**

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14a) Who were the makers of the Acheulian hand axes? **(3mks)**

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15. Name the four types of Australopithecus **(4mks)**

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16. What were the advantages of the discovery of fire by the early man? **(6mks)**

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17. Give three reasons why the early man lived in groups**.** **(3mks)**

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18a) Define the term Agriculture **(2mks)**

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b) State the factors that made man to develop early agriculture **(5mks)**

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19. Describe six benefits of the domestication of animals **(6mks)**

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20. State the effects of early agriculture in Egypt and Mesopotamia **(5mks)**

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21. Highlight three factors that brought the Agrarian revolution in Britain **(3mks)**

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22a) What are the causes of food shortage in Africa? **(5mks)**

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b) State the effects of food shortage in Africa **(5mks)**

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FORM 1 ENDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 2

BIOLOGY

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME…… ADM NO; ……

CLASS…… DATE……

SIGN; ……

INSTRUCTIONS

*Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.*

1. What is biology? **(1 mark)**

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2. Give two skills gained by a student learning Biology. **(2 marks)**

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3a)Name the unit of classification that has the least organisms. **(1 mark)**

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b)State the application of Binomial nomenclature in naming organisms. **(1 mark)**

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4.What is the importance of using a hand lens in classification of organisms **(1 mark)**

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5.State two main branches of biology. **(2 marks)**

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6.Define each of the following terminologies as used in biology : **(2 marks)**

a). Ecology

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b). Anatomy

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7.What characteristics of living organisms is represented by the following characteristics:

a)A cat producing kittens**.** **(1mk)**

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b)A girl dropping a hot pan**.** **(1mk)**

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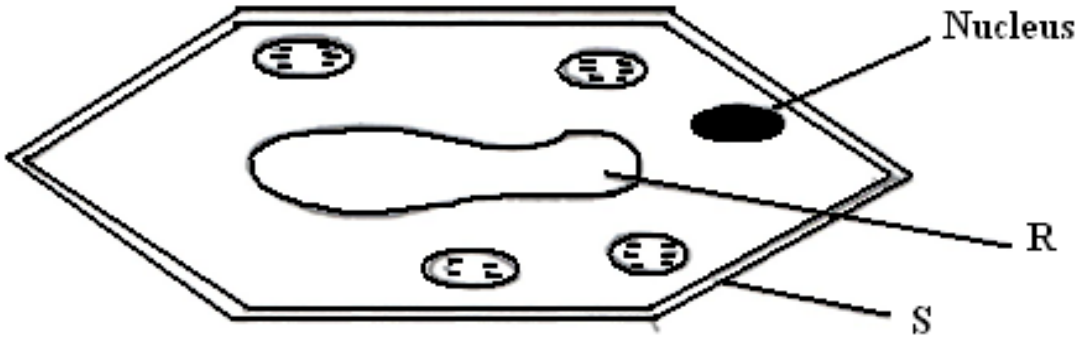
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c) The exhalation of carbon (IV) oxide**.** **(1mk)**

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8. The diagram below represents a plant cell.



(a) Name a carbohydrate which forms part of the structure labelled S. **(1mark)**

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(b) State two functions of the part labelled R. **(2 marks)**

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(c) Name two structures present in the diagram but absent in the animal cell **(2marks**

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9 a) An electron microscope has a much greater resolving power than a light microscope. Explain the meaning of the term resolving power. **(1 mark)**

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b) Give a reason why an electron microscope cannot be used to study life specimen. **(1 mark)**

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10. What is taxonomy? **(1mark)**

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11. Give two reasons why classification is important in biology. **(2marks)**

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12. (a)Distinguish between growth and development. **(2marks)**

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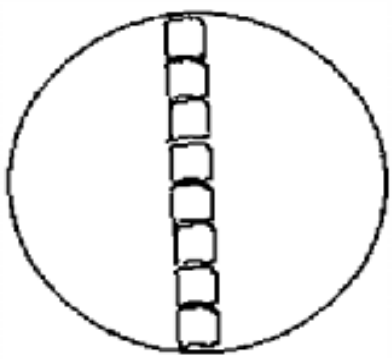
(b) State the importance of growth in living organisms. **(1mark)**

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13. During a practical lesson to estimate the size of a cell, using the sketch below which some students observed, calculate the length of one cell in micrometers given that the field of view was 8mm wide. **(3 marks)**

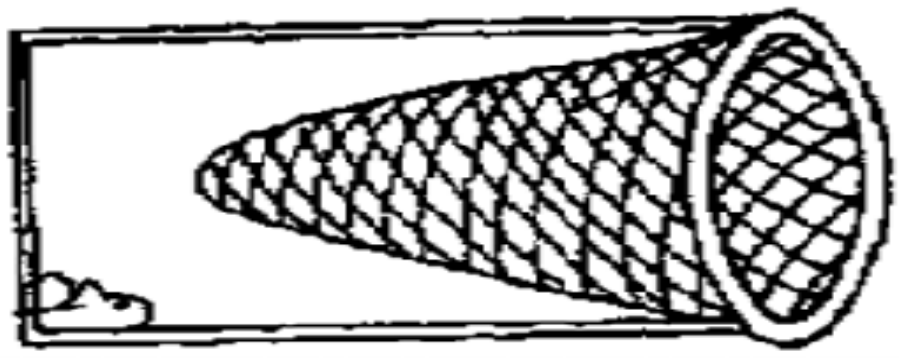


14. a) What is meant by the term Entomology. **(1 mark)**

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b) The diagram below represents a certain apparatus used by biology students.



(i) Name the apparatus above. **(1 mark)**

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(ii) State the role of the apparatus named in b) (i) above. **(1 mark)**

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15. Black jack (Bidens pilosa) belongs to the family Compositae.

What is it's:

Genus. **(1 mk)**

Species. **(1 mk)**

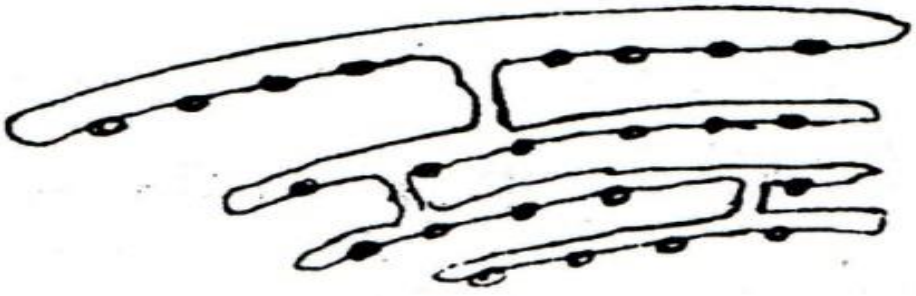
16. a) Differentiate between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. **(1 mk)**

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b) i) identify the organelle represented by the diagram below. **(1 mk)**



ii) State the function of the organelle identified in 2b(i) above. **(1 Mark)**

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17. If a light microscope had an eye piece lens of X25 and an objective lens of X40, what would the total magnification be? **(2 mks)**

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18. a. State the importance of each of the following process in living things. **(3 mks)**

i. Respiration

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ii. Gaseous exchange

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iii. Reproduction

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b. Apart from the characteristics of living things mentioned in (a) above, state any other 4 other characteristics common in living things. **(4mks)**

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19. Give a reason why each of the following steps are followed when preparing cross sections of a leaf for examination under a microscope**:** **(4mks)**

a)Cutting very thin sections

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d)Using sharp razor blade (scalpel) during cutting.

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c) Placing the sections in water

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d)Staining the sections with iodine before observing under a microscope.

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20. Calculate the magnification of the drawing of the termite below given that the actual length of the termite is 0.9cm long .Show your working **(2mks)**



21.plasmodium Falciparum are transmitted by a mosquito.

(a) Identify two mistake made in writing the scientific name **(2mks)**

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(b) Can the above organisms interbreed? Give reasons **(2mks)**

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(c) Rewrite the above scientific name properly **(1mk)**

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22.Peter was using a light microscope to view onion cells with lens combination of eye piece lens X10 and objective lens X20.

a)Calculate the total magnification. **(1 mk)**

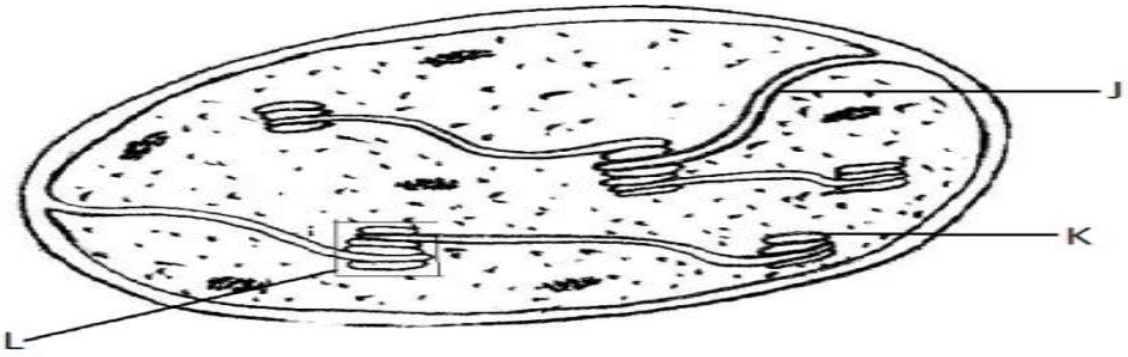
b)If he changed the objective lens magnification to X40, would the cells appear bigger or smaller? Explain. **(2 mks)**

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23. Below is a structure found in plants.



Name the organelle. **(1 mk)**

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What is the role of the organelle you have named in (a) above. **(1 mk)**

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Name the parts labeled J and L. **(3 mks)**

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24. Name the five major kingdom of classification **(5mks)**

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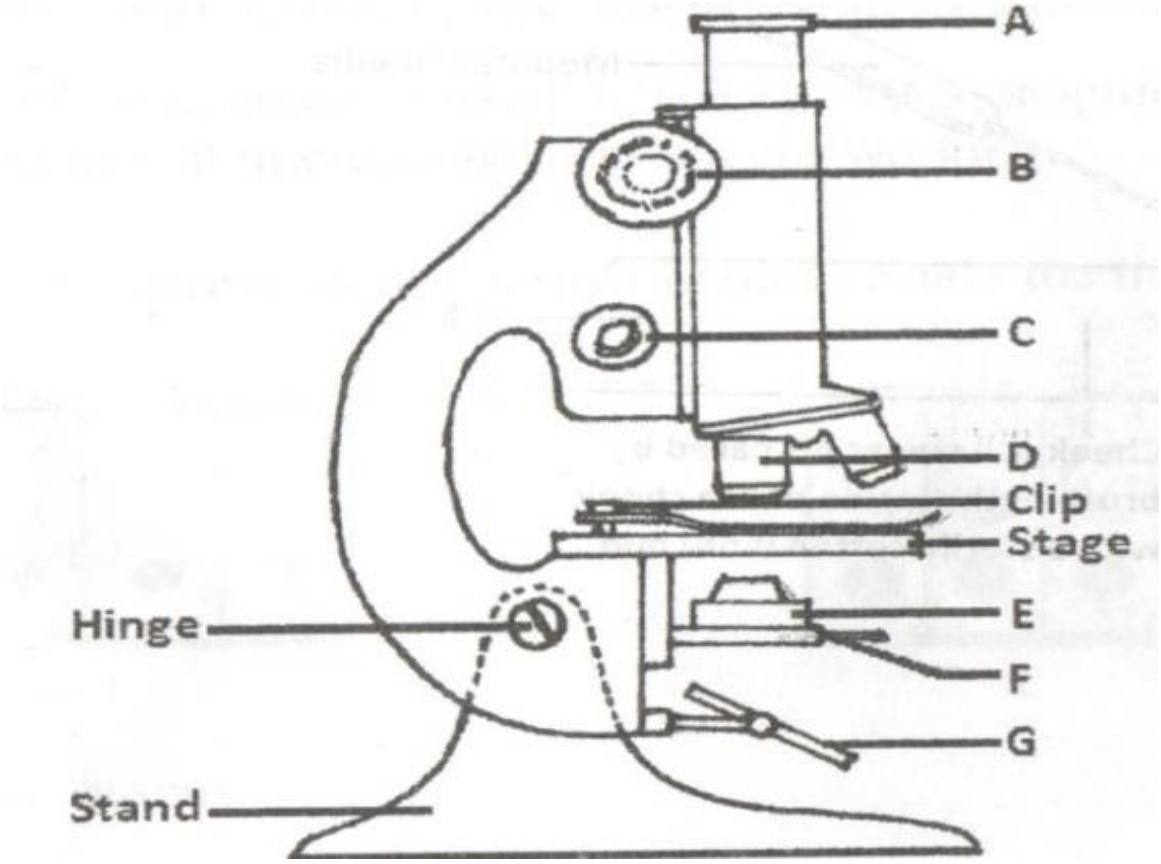
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25. The diagram below represents the structure of a light microscope. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



a)Name the parts of the microscope labeled A to G. **(7 mks)**

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b)State the functions of each of the parts marked E and F. **(2 mks)**

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c)Which part of the microscope (use letter symbols):

i. Contributes to the magnification of the specimen. **(1 mk)**

ii. Is used to move the body tube over very small distances when observing under high power magnification. **(1 mk)**

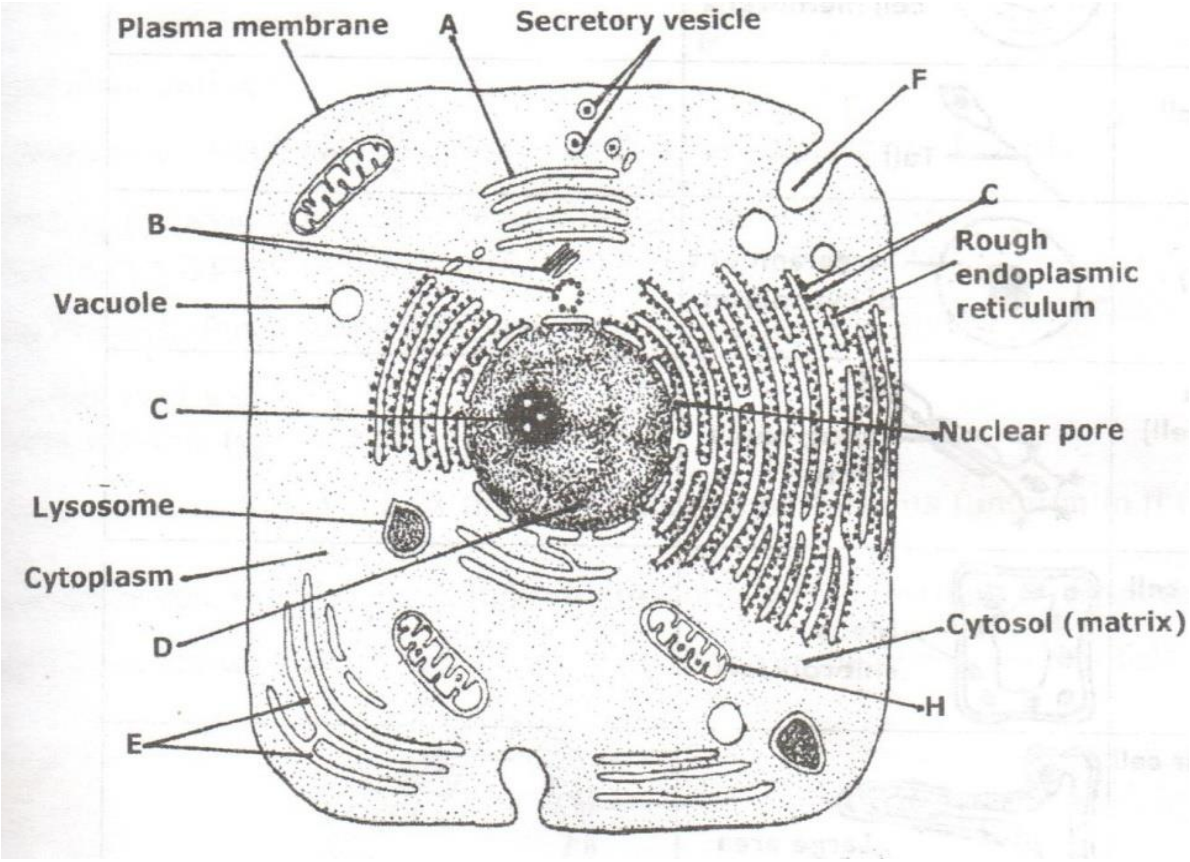
e)While trying to observe a specimen under a microscope, a student failed to see the field of view. Suggest two possible causes of this. **(2 mks)**

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26. The diagram below shows a cell as seen under a microscope.



a)i. Is this observation under a light or an electron microscope? **(1 mk)**

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ii. Give a reason for your answer. **(1 mk)**

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i. Is this an animal or a plant cell? **(1 mk)**

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ii. Give a reason for your answer in (b) (i) **(1 mk)**

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b)Name the parts labeled A to H. **(5 mks)**

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c)State the functions of each of the parts marked A, B, C, D, E, F, H. **(6 mks)**

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27. Briefly and adequately explain how plants compensate for lack of movement in a constantly changing environment. **(2 marks)**

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FORM 1 ENDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 2

AGRICULTURE

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME…… ADM NO; ……

CLASS…… DATE……

SIGN; ……

INSTRUCTIONS

*Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.*

SECTION A (75 MARKS)

1. Define the term agriculture correctly**.** **(1 mk)**

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2. Give four practices that show that agriculture is an art**.** **(4 mks)**

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3. State four area of study that shows that agriculture is a science. **(4 mks)**

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4. State two ways in which agriculture contributes to development of industries in Kenya**.** **(2 mks)**

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5. State three ways by which agriculture contributes to national development. **(3 mks)**

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6. List five branches of agriculture. **(5 mks)**

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7. State four factors considered when identifying a farming system in an area**.** **(4mks)**

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8. State four characteristics of large scale farming system**.** **(4mks)**

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9. State two reasons which make small scale farming common to majority of he farmers in Kenya.

(2 mks)

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10. Define the term pomology as used in crop production **(1 mk)**

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11. State two reasons why nomads move with their livestock from place to place**.** **(2mks)**

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12. State four climatic factors that influence agricultural production in Kenya**.** **(4mks)**

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13. What is agroforestry. **(1mk)**

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14. State four problems associated with shifting cultivation**.** **(4mks)**

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15. State two effects of HIV/AIDs) in agriculture**.** **(2 mks)**

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16. State three ways how agriculture as an occupation provide employment**.** **(3mks)**

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17. State four aspects of rainfall important to a farmer **(4mks)**

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18. State five biotic Factors that affect agricultural production**.** **(5mks)**

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19. State four advantages of mixed farming**.** **(4mks)**

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20. a) Give three effects of low temperature in crop production**.** **(3mks)**

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b) State four harmful effects of wind in crop production. **(3 mks)**

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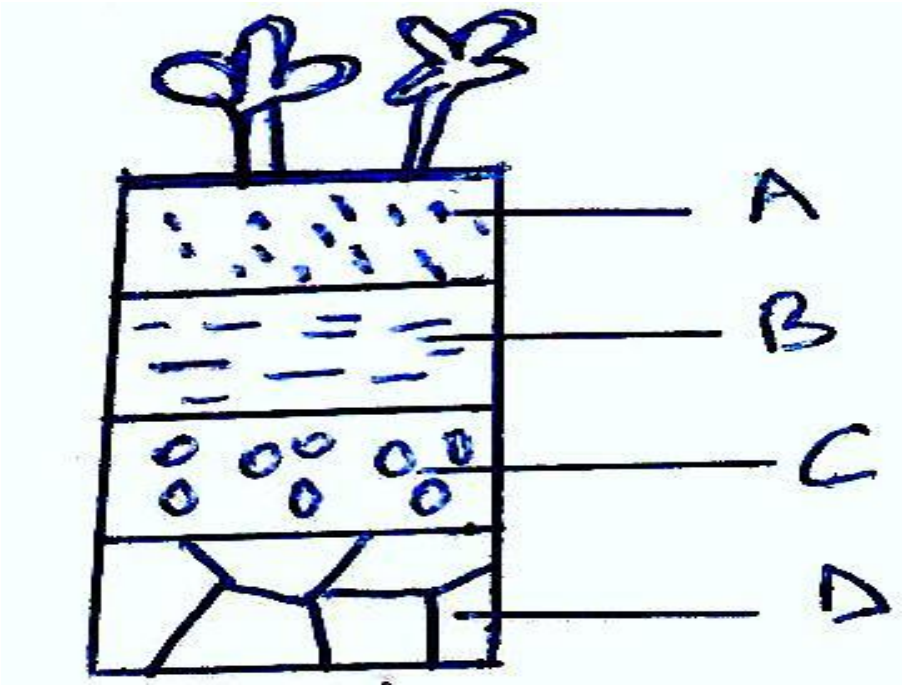
21. Name two categories of crops on the basis of photosynthetic light requirement**.** **(2mks)**

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SECTION B(25 MKS)

22. Below is a diagram illustrating a soil profile study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.



i) Name parts labeled A,B,C and D above **(4mks)**

A_____

B_____

C_____

D_____

ii) State three properties of the part labeled A above**.** **(3mks)**

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iii) State four factors that influence soil **formation** **(4mks)**

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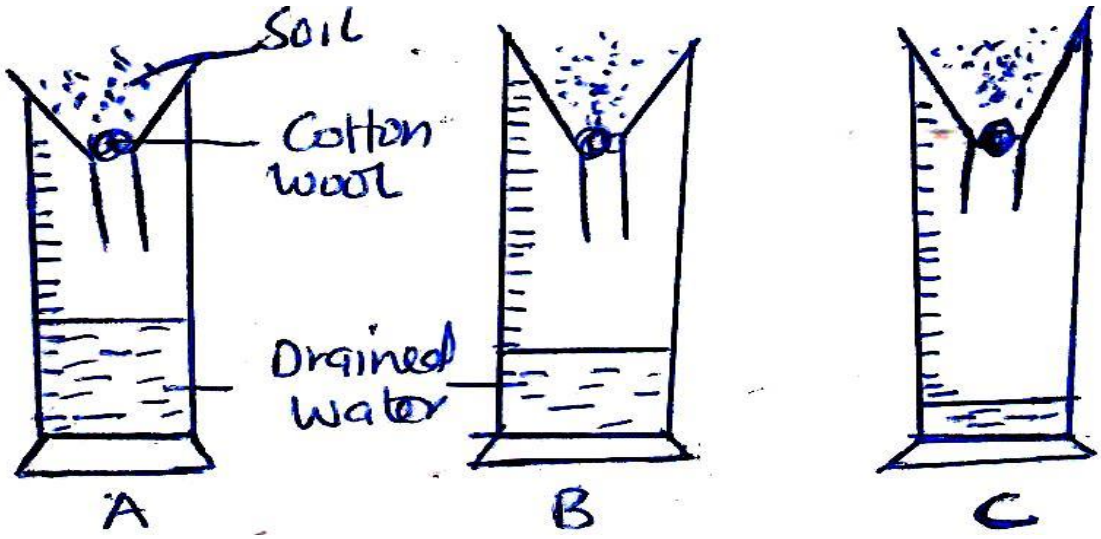
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23. The diagram below shows an experiment set up using different soil type A,B and C.

The observation was made after 24 hours.



a) State what the experiment was designed to study**.** **(1mk)**

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b) Name the soil type labeled **A,B,C** **(3mks)**

A_____

B_____

C_____

c) State three ways in which soil structure influences crop production**.** **(3mks)**

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d) Distinguish between soil structure and soil texture**.** **(2mks)**

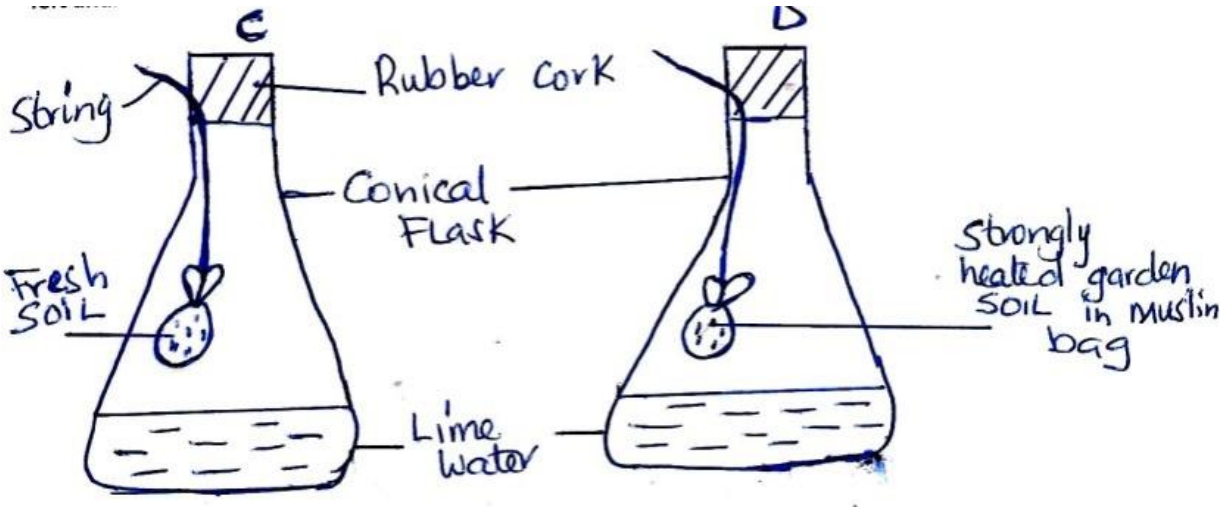
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24. The diagrams below show a set up of an experiment to study an aspect of soil. The set up was 6



a) What was the aim of the experiment **(1mk)**

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b) State one observation that was made in each of the flasks labeled **C and D**

C_____(1mk).

D_____(1 m k)

c) Give a reason for each of your answers in(b) above **(1 mk)**

C_____(1 mk)

D_____(1 mk)

FORM 1 ENDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 2

BUSINESS STUDIES

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME…… ADM NO; ……

CLASS…… DATE……

Answer All the questions in the spaces provided

1. State the term given to each of the following statements: **(4 mks)**

(a) Activities carried out with a view of making profit

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(b) Increasing the usefulness of a good or service

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(c) Movement of goods from producers to consumers

……

(d) A person who uses a good or service

……

2. State the term given to each of the following disciplines. **(4mks)**

Disciplines	Term
(a) Study of trade and aids to trade (b) Study activities that are carried out in an office (c) Study of how man strives to satisfy his unlimited wants using the limited resources. (d) Study of the process of identifying business opportunity and acquiring resources to start and run a business.	

3. Below are some factors that affect a business environment. State the business environment affected by each factor (indicate micro or macro) **(4mks)**

	FACTOR	ENVIRONMENT
a	Economic issues	
b	Technological Issues	
c	Marketing capacity	
d	Business structure	

4. Highlight **four** benefits of business studies to a learner. **(4mks)**

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5. Distinguish between the following terms.

(a) Comforts and luxuries **(2mks)**

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(b) Human resources and man-made resources. **(2mks)**

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(c) Renewable resources and Non-renewable resources **(2 mks)**

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6. Outline **four** ways in which Kenya can use her natural resources economically for maximum benefit. **(4 Marks)**

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7. Classify the following human wants as either basic or secondary. **(3mks)**

	Need	**Classification**
(i)	Security	
(ii)	Medical care	
(iii)	Shelter	
(iv)	Love	
(v)	Food	
(vi)	Education	

8. State **FOUR** reasons why basic wants must be satisfied first before secondary wants **(4mks)**

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9. Highlight **FOUR** characteristics of free resources **(4mks)**

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10. Name **four** characteristics of human wants. **(4 marks)**

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11. Classify the following resources as either renewable or non-renewable. Wood coal soda ash, building, stove, wool, silk and Iron. **(4mks)**

i).....	.....
ii).....	.....
iii).....	.....
iv).....	.....

12. Define the following terms as used in Business Studies. **(4marks)**

(i) Extraction

(ii) Processing

(iii) Manufacturing

(iv) Trade

12. Suggest three ways that can be taken to improve human resource **(3mks)**

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13. State **four** Reasons why choice should be made in satisfying human wants. **(4mks)**

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14. State **four** factors that may limit an individual's ability to satisfy his basic human wants.**(4Mks)**

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15. Give four differences between goods and services **(4 mks)**

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16. Describe four characteristics of Economic resources **(4 mks)**

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17. For each of the following goods give two examples: **(4 mks)**

(a) Free goods

(b) Producer goods

(c) Consumer goods

(d) Durable goods

18. Classify the following resources into man-made, human or natural **(4 mks)**

(a) Teachers

(b) Dams

(c) Roads

(d) Clothes

(e) Nurses

(f) Oceans

(g) Air

(h) Gold

19. Classify each of the following items into either comforts or luxuries **(4 mks)**

a) Golden necklace

b) Security

c) 40- bed roomed house

d) Medicine

21. Mention **four** external business environments that may affect business operations positively.

(4 mks)

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23. Name two differences between basic wants and secondary wants and give two examples of each **(4 mks)**

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24. Highlight any four reasons why people start businesses **(4 mks)**

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25. Classify each of the following as either generic or enterprise competition **(4 mks)**

(a) A coffee processing firm competing with a tea-processing firm

(b) A choice between going to a cinema or to swim

(c) Ukweli Bookshop competing with Vitabu Bookshop

(d) Mt Kenya High school competing for academic performance with Mt Elgon High school

FORM 1 ENDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 2

CHEMISTRY

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME…… ADM NO; ……

CLASS…… DATE……

SIGN; ……

INSTRUCTIONS

***Answer All the questions in the spaces*.**

1) a) What is a drug**?** **(2 mks)**

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b) What is drug abuse**?** **(2mks)**

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c) One of the effects of drug abuse is hallucination. What does this term mean. **(2mks)**

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d) Name three frequently abused drugs**?** **(3mks)**

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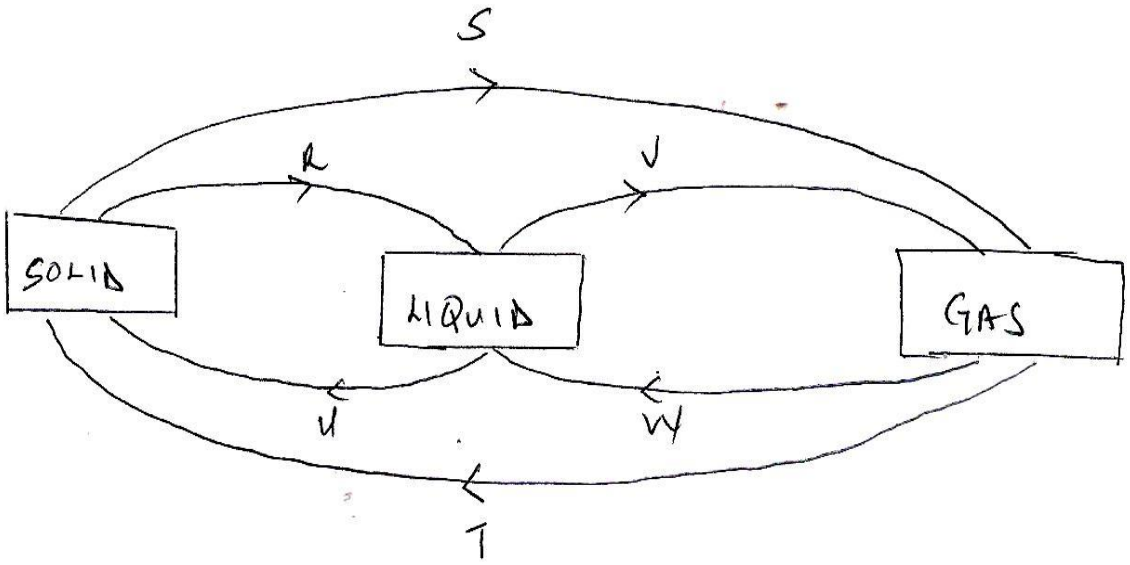
2) Distinguish between a conductor and a non-conductor and give and example in each**. (3mks)**

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3) The diagram below shows the relationship between the physical states of matter.Study it and answer the questions that follows.



a) Identify the process R,V,W and **U** **(4 mks)**

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b) Name three substances which can undergo the process represented by process S and **T.(3mks)**

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4) The table below shows liquids that are miscible and those that are immiscible

Liquid	L3	L4
L1	Miscible	Miscible
L2	Miscible	immiscible

Use the information given to answer the questions that follow.

Name the method that can be used to separate L1 and L3 from a mixture of the two. **(1mk)**

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Draw and name an apparatus that can be used to separate a mixture of L2 and L4**.** **(3mks)**

5) Give two reasons why most Laboratory apparatus are made of glass. **(2mks)**

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6) Name three sources of heat beside Bunsen burner in the laboratory**.** **(3mks)**

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7) a) Draw a labeled diagram of a non-luminous flame produced by the Bunsen burner**.** **(4mks)**

(i) State two reasons why a non-luminous flame is preferred for heating**.** **(2mks)**

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(ii) After use a non-luminous flame should be put off or adjusted to a luminous flame. Explain.
(2mks)

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8) Name three apparatus that are used to measure accurate volume of liquids. **(3mks)**

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9) Distinguish between an element and a compound and give an example of each. **(3mks)**

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10) By use of a diagram between a residue and a filtrate. **(2mks)**

11) Name the method you would use to separate the following mixtures.

Sand and ammonium chloride.**(1mk)**

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Oil and Water. **(1mk)**

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Kerosene and crude oil **(1mk)**

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Salt and water**.(1mk)**

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12) Describe how you would separate a mixture of salts, sand and iodine into different components.

(3mks)

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13) State the functions of the following apparatus as used in the laboratory.

Spatula **(1mk)**

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Pine-clay triangle **(1mk)**

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Wire gauze **(1mk)**

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b Draw and state the use of a deflagrating spoon**.** **(3mks)**

14) State the two causes of accidents in a Chemistry laboratory**.** **(2mks)**

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15) Define the following terms

Solvent extraction **(2mks)**

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Hydrated salt (**2mks)**

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Saturated Solution **2mks)**

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16) State two functions of a fume cupboard as found in a chemistry **laboratory.** **(2mks)**

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17) Explain the differences between solid and gaseous states using the theoretical model of matter in terms of the Kinetic **theory.** **(3mks**)

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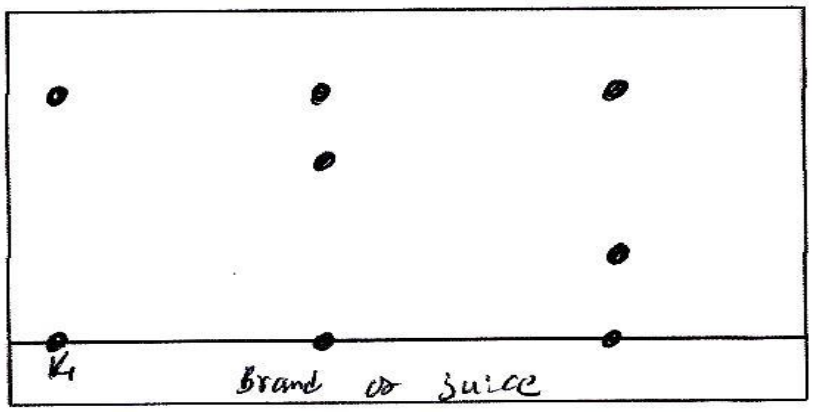
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18) The diagram below represents a paper chromatogram for three brands of juices suspected to contain banned food colorings.



The results showed the presence or banned food colourings in L and M only.

On the same diagram

Circle the spots which show the banned food colourings. **(2mks)**

Show the solvent front. **(2mks)**

State two factors that determine the position where the pigments are deposited in the paper chromatogram from the point of origin. **(2 mks)**

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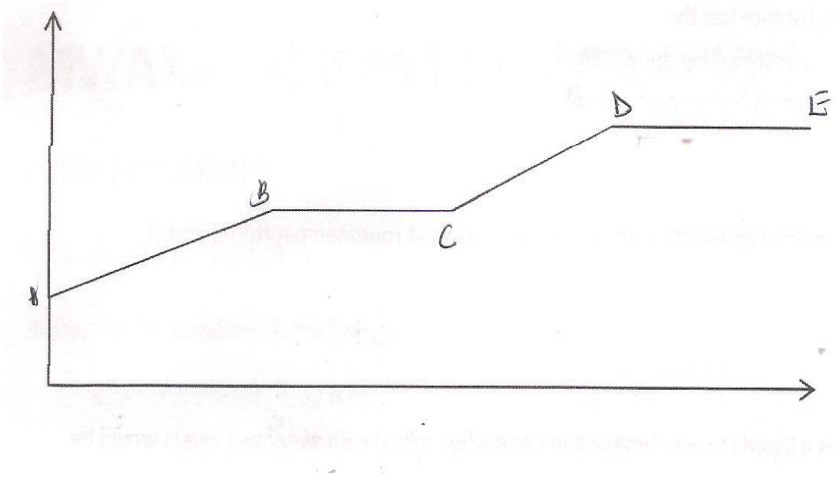
19) Classify the following processes as either chemical or Physical process type of change **(3mks)**

Heating copper(ii) sulphate crystals

obtaining Kerosene from crude oil

Souring of milk.

20) The figure below shows a heating curve of a certain pure solid.



What is happening at the stages represented by BC and CD **(4mks)**

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On the diagram draw a heating curve of an improve substanc**e.** **(2 mks)**

21) Common table salt is contaminated with copper (ii)oxide. Explain how Pure sodium Chloride can be obtained from the mixture**.** **(3mks)**

22) The table bellows gives information on some substances. Use it to answer the question that follows.

Substances	Melting Point ^oC	Boliling point ^oC	Solubility in water
A	- 177	78.5	Very Soluble
B	-23	77	Insoluble
C	-219	-183	slightly soluble
D	-78	-33	Soluble

Which substance has the

Lowest melting **point** **(1mk)**

Highest boiling point **(1 mk)**

Which letters represents a substance that is a gas at room temperature**.** **(2mks)**

Which is a liquid at room temperature and when mixed with water two layers would be formed.(1 mk)

Which substance dissolves in water and could be separated from the solution by fractional distillation**.** **(2mks)**

23) a) Give the symbols of the following elements **(3mks)**

Sodium

Calcium

Potassium

1) Name the elements presents in the following compounds **(2mks)**

Zinc sulphide

Sodium oxide.

FORM 1 ENDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 2

ENGLISH

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME…… ADM NO; ……

CLASS…… DATE……

SIGN; ……

INSTRUCTIONS

*Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.*

SECTION A: WRITING (20MKS)

Your friend in primary school is in form one in Bidii Secondary of P.O Box 341, Kisimani. She has written to you telling you about her new school. She has also requested you to carry your end of term one examinations for comparative analysis. Write your reply to her.

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SECTION B: CLOSE TEST (10MKS)

A neighbor had left (1)_____ store un attended (2) _____ she heeded the cries of her (3)_____ baby. Her kitchen caught fire, and the flames (4) _____ to the neighbouring shacks in (5)_____. There was no (6)_____ available and no fire (7)_____ for the people to call. (8)_____ that the assembled crowd of hundreds (9)_____ do was gather buckets of sand and (10)_____ into the flame.

SECTION C: ORAL SKILLS (15MKS)

1. In the following sets of words, identify the underlined speech sound that is odd from the rest and write it down. **(5mks)**

For example:

Cup, Queen, Kettle, Cease – Cease

i. Gene, Judge, June, Gap ……..

ii. Chair, Chord, Chore, Chain ……..

iii. Phase, Plight, Fame, Freight ……..

iv. Think, Than, Theatre, Thought ……..

v. Cynic, Census, Sugar, Sample ……..

2. For each of the following words, write a word that is pronounced the same way **(5mks)**

i. Principle ……..

ii. Dye …….

iii. Weak …….

iv. Stationery …….

v. Sent …….

3. You have noted that your deskmate Vivian has a poor handwriting. State two factors that might have contributed to this **(2mks)**

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4. In Form One, one makes new friends. Write three things that you can do when introducing yourself to a new person, so as to appear friendly **(3mks)**

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SECTION D: READING COMPREHENSION (20MKS)

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:-

The communicative power of the English language

Once it used to be said that "the sun never sets on the British Empire". This meant that the British Empire covered all the time zones, so that when the sun was setting on one part of the Empire, it was rising on another.

The same thing can be said about the English language today. English is spoken as a first language in the United Kingdom, Ireland, the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. It is also spoken in the Caribbean countries like Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana among others. In addition to this, English is used as a second language in over fifty countries spread across Africa and Asia. This means that when you have a good command of English you can enjoy the writings of people from all over the world, and you can communicate your ideas beyond the borders of this continent.

We in East Africa embraced the English language accidentally through the colonial experience. English came in as a welcome addition to our already rich language situation of over forty local languages and Kiswahili. In fact the majority of Kenyans today are multilingual. They use at least three languages: a local language, Kiswahili and English. A good number of others speak a fourth language which may be either French, Spanish, German, Japanese or Arabic among others.

The local or ethnic language bonds a person to the history, culture and religious traditions of his or her people. If you speak one of the ethnic languages, for example, you are able to enjoy the songs, dances, stories, proverbs and riddles in that language. It also helps you to communicate with the older folks who may not understand English or Kiswahili.

Kiswahili is the national language in Kenya and is used by people from all the ethnic groups. When one speaks and understands Kiswahili, one can communicate with people from all over Kenya. Kiswahili is in fact a "regional language", because it is spoken in a number of countries in East and Central Africa. Lately, Kiswahili was indeed adopted as one of the working languages at African Union meetings. Kiswahili, therefore, opens opportunities beyond the borders of Kenya.

After Kenya attained independence, English was retained as the official language because it was, and still is, a great advantage for many of our operations. Though the original speakers of

English were the people living in the British Isles, English is now spoken as a first language in two other continents, North America and Australia. It is also the second language for millions of people living all over the world. Therefore, with English you can be at home anywhere in the world. English provides us with a powerful link to the global village.

Recent developments in modern technology have enhanced our ability to speak, read, write and understand English well. Many of the computer programmes available, for example, are made to respond to instruction given in English.

English is also important for participation at the international level. Many reports and records on recent developments, science and other special research are in English. There is much more written literature in English than there is in any other language. Therefore, a student who can read and write English well is at an advantage.

In international news broadcasting, users of English are greatly advantaged. The prominent international news networks broadcast in English. English thus enjoys a prestigious position in the communication of events taking place in the world.

For those who want to be part of what is happening in the world, English is a very important tool. What does this mean for those of us in Africa and Asia, where English is learned mainly in school? There is need to put a lot of effort in the teaching and learning of this language so that we can be part of the vast changes taking place in the world today.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of the clause "the sun never sets on the British Empire?" **(2mks)**

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2. In which region is English spoken as a second language, according to the passage? **(1mk)**

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3. State two advantages that a person who has a good command of the English language has **(2mks)**

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4. How did English come to East Africa? **(1mk)**

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5. Why is East Africa and particularly Kenya refered to as having a rich language situation? **(2mks)**

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6. What is the benefit of being able to speak one of the ethnic languages in East Africa? **(2mks)**

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7. What is the official language in Kenya? **(1mk)**

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8. How is English useful in modern developments in technology? **(2mks)**

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9. What makes a student who knows English to be at an advantage over one who doesn't know? **(2mks)**

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10. What can speakers of English in Africa and Asia do to avoid missing out in what is happening in the world today? **(1mk)**

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11. What is the meaning of the following words according to the passage?

a) Multilingual……

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b) Adopted……

……..

c) Prominent……

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d) Vast……

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SECTION E: GRAMMAR (20MKS)

I. Fill in the blank spaces in the following passage with the most appropriate article **(4mks)**

_____ banana tree is _____ strange looking plant. It grows very quickly and in less than _____ year will reach a hight of seven metres or more. Usually, prunning needs to be done and one can take more than _____ hour to finish an acre.

II. Choose the correct word from the ones in bracket and use it to fill in the blank spaces **(4mks)**

a) "I am sorry for the _____," said my friend. (loose, loss)

b) Why have you _____ to eat raw bananas while we have ripe ones in the store? (chose, chosen)

c) We _____ for our president each time we get an opportunity. (pray, prays)

d) Who _____ the bell this morning? (rang, rung)

III. Complete the sentences below using appropriate reflexive pronouns. **(4mks)**

a) The boy was beside_____ with fury for missing the penalty.

b) Let us not deceive _____ that life is a bed of roses.

c) When one faces challenges, one has to encourage _____ that things will just be fine.

d) A house devided against _____ cannot stand.

IV. Use the plural forms of the words in brackets to fill in the blank spaces. **(4mks)**

a) You surely do not need three _____. (radio)

b) Remember to buy grandmother some _____ .(potato)

c) The two _____ met so that they could make strategic plans for their locations. (Chief).

d) The two _____ disappeared into the nearby bush. (deer)

V. Use the most appropriate word to fill in the blank spaces so as to form questions. **(4mks)**

a) _____ is your mother? Is she a nurse or a teacher?

b) _____ did you find at the shop? Tom or Mary?

c) _____ of these bags is yours? The red one or the green one?

d) _____ pen is this? Is it Wilson's or Kennedy's?.

SECTION F: ORAL LITERATURE (20MKS)

Read the following story and answer the questions that follow

The Monkey and The Crocodile

A long long time ago. Monkey and Crocodile were very good friends. The Monkey's house was close to a river and there were many fruit trees on the banks of this river.

Usually monkey would sit on the branches of the fruit trees and chat with his friend Crocodile who would be basking on the banks of the river. Their friendship continued for a long time until they decided it was time to introduce their wives to this friendship. "We have been friends for a long time and you don't even know my house, Crocodile began.

"Neither do you know mine," Monkey replied. "It is easier for you to come to my-house that it is for me to visit you since I cannot swim and your house is beyond the water."

"That is not a problem. I can always carry you on my back," responded crocodile. "Let us visit my house first. My wife is a very good cook," Monkey argued. "No" replied Crocodile "My wife has had a baby and there is plenty to eat in the house."

"Let us not argue about this," Monkey said."If we go to my house first, my wife will not be anxious when I tell her I am going across the waters to visit you." They agreed that they would visit Monkey's house first. Though at first Monkey's wife was afraid of crocodile, she later realized that Crocodile was very friendly. She did not have problems with her husband visiting him. In fact she wished she would join him.

Monkey was very excited the following day when he got to the banks of the river and found Crocodile waiting for him. This was going to be Monkey's first trip across the waters and he could not hide his excitement. He jumped onto Crocodile's back and Crocodile swiftly swam towards the deep waters.

When they were in the middle of the river, crocodile slowed down and began, laughing.

"Why are you laughing?" Monkey asked in surprise "You fool. Did you think I would take you to my house? I have waited for that heart of yours for a long time. Today I have it."

Immediately Monkey knew he was in deep trouble. He started thinking of a way out of his predicament."Poor you, my friend: Why didn't you tell me this earlier?" Monkey calmly asked. "What do you mean?" asked Crocodile in surprise "It is not difficult for me to give you my heart. If you had asked when we were at my house. I would even have given you my wife's heart too," Monkey replied. Crocodile was confused. "Then why don't you give it to me now?" Crocodile asked. You see my friend; Monkeys have a tradition of leaving their hearts at home when they are going for a long journey. I therefore left mine on my favourite tree." Crocodile was even more confused.

"We can go and visit your wife first, and then I will give you my heart when you take me back," Monkey suggested.

"No," cried crocodile "I will take you back first. When 1 have your heart, we can then visit my wife."

Quickly, Crocodile headed back to the bank of the river. When they got there, monkey jumped from Crocodile's back onto his favourite tree. He asked crocodile to open is mouth wide to receive the heart. Monkey then picked the biggest of the mangoes on the tree and threw it into Crocodile's open mouth. It fell in with a thud, breaking four of Crocodile's teeth. Crocodile was so upset but there was nothing he could do as Monkey jumped from tree to tree insulting him.

From that day Monkey and Crocodile have remained enemies. And that is the end of my story and may I not end like it.

Questions

A

1. Classify this narrative and give reasons for your classification **(3mks)**

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2. Name two characters found in this story **(2mks)**

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3. a) Using an adjective, describe monkey's character trait that enabled him save his life from the crocodile **(1mk)**

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b) Illustrate your answer **(2mks)**

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4. What economic activity is practiced by the people from whom this narrative was collected?**(2mks**

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5. Write a proverbs that summarizes the narrative and explain how this proverb applies to the narrative **(3mks)**

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6. Apart from your answer in A1 above, name two other types of narratives that you know of **(3mks)**

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FORM 1 ENDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 2

GEOGRAPHY

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME…… ADM NO; ……

CLASS…… DATE……

SIGN; ……

INSTRUCTIONS

*Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.*

1. Define geography **(2mks)**

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2. Define the term environment. **(2mks)**

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3. Name two branches of geography. **(2mks)**

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4. A part from planets name two other heavenly bodies. **(2mks)**

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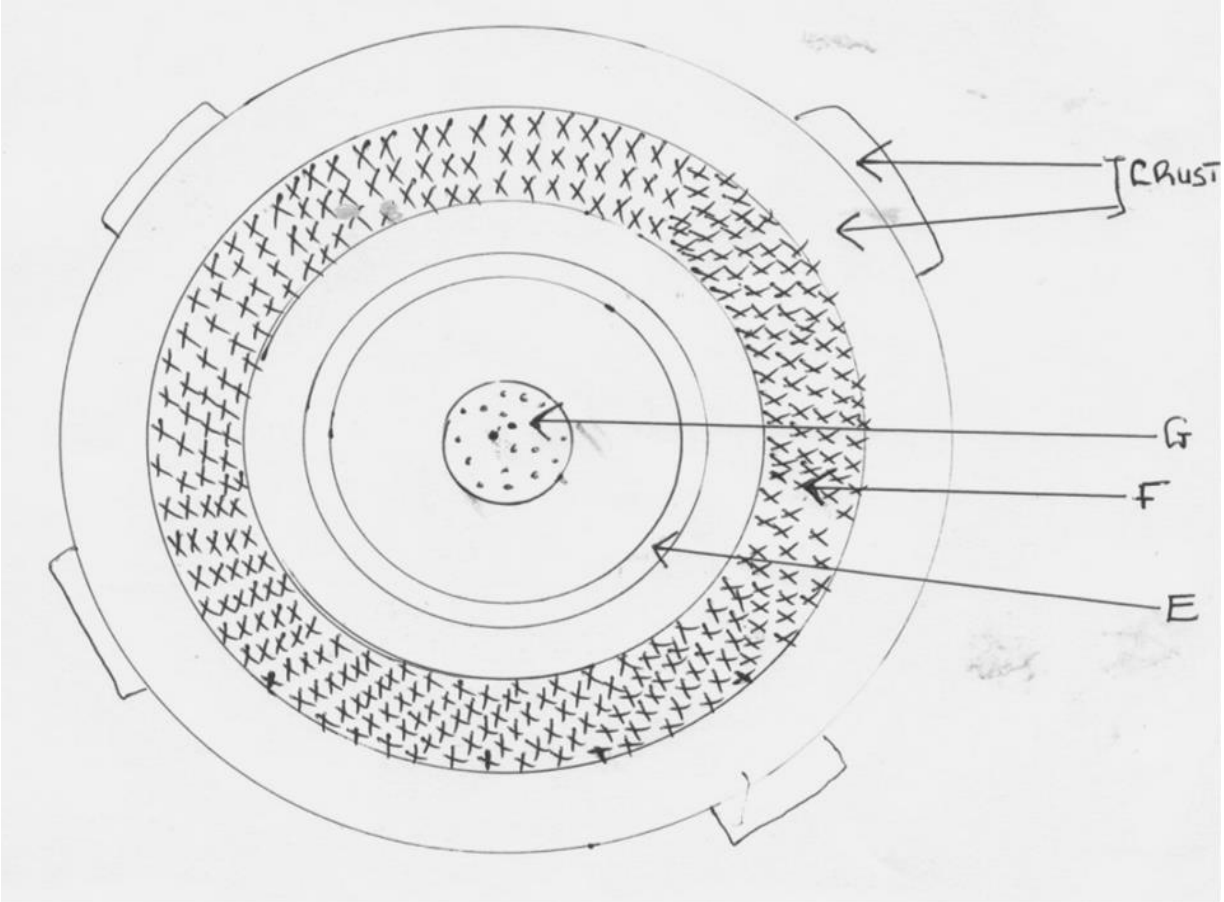
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5. What is a longitude. **(2mks)**

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6. The diagram below shows the structure of the earth. Use it to answer questions a and b.



a) Name parts marked E, F and G. **(3mks)**

E

F

G

b) Name the minerals that make the crust. **(2mks)**

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7. Give two dates in a year when the number of hours of daylight and darkness are equal . **(2mks)**

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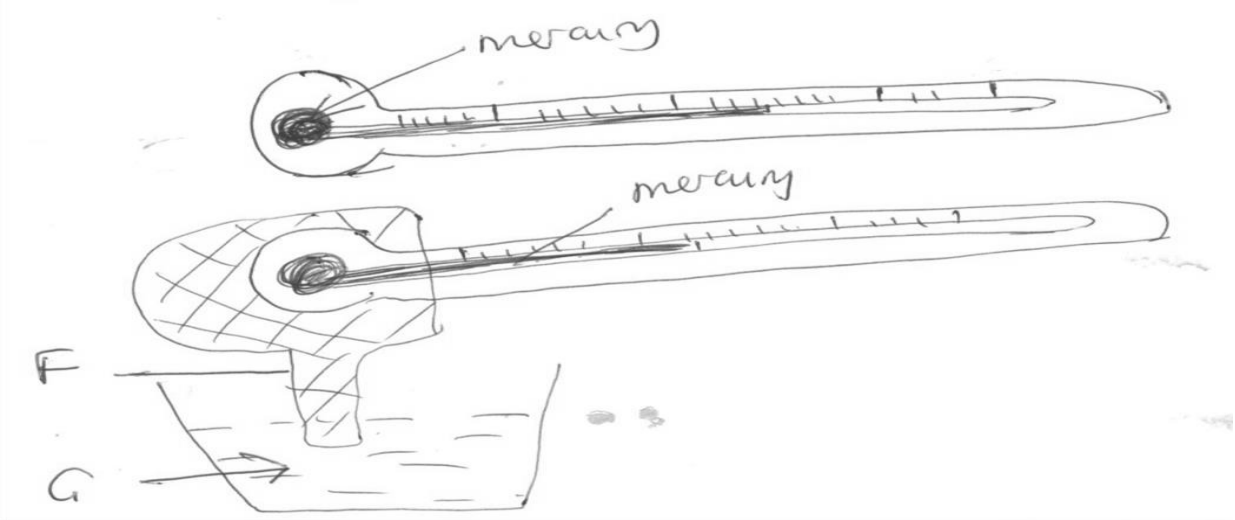
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8. State two theories that have been put forward to explain the origin of the earth. **(2mks)**

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9. The diagram below shows a set up of two thermometers use it to answer question (i) and (ii) .



i) Which instrument is represented by the two thermometers? **(1mk)**

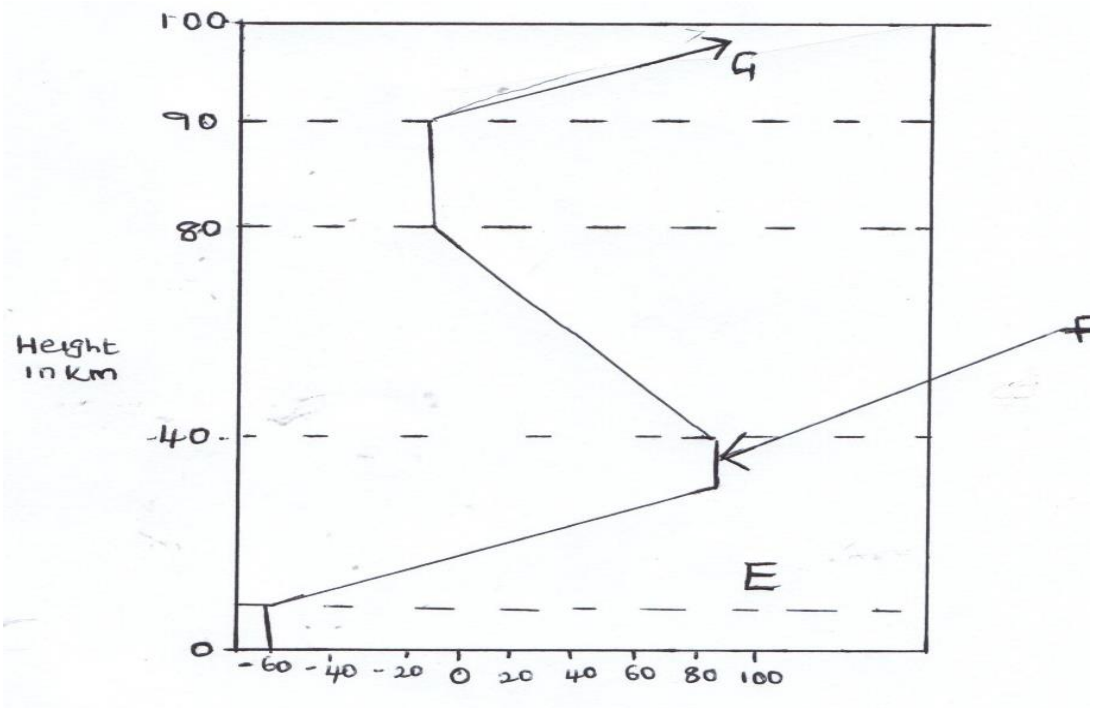
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ii) Name the parts labeled F and G **(2mks)**

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10. The diagram below represents the structure of the atmosphere name parts labelled(3mks)



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SECTION B 75 MARKS

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

11A) Identify three areas studied in human geography. **(3mks)**

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b) Explain four reasons why geography is studied in Kenyan schools**.** **(8mks)**

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c) Name four subjects that relate with geography. **(4mks)**

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12a) State three effects of earth's rotation on its own axis. **(3mks)**

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b) Use a well-labeled diagram to show how a lunar eclipse occurs. **(6mks)**

c) Explain three proofs that earth is spherical. **(6mks)**

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13a) Define weather. **(2mks)**

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b) Name five elements of weather. **(5mks)**

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c) State three factors to consider when citing a weather station **.** **(3mks)**

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d) Name three gases that make the earth's atmosphere. **(3mks)**

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e) State two reasons why weather forecasting is important. **(2mks)**

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14a) Draw a map of Kenya on the map label the following

i) River Tana and Athi. **(2mks)**

ii) Mt Kenya **(1mk)**

iii) The equator **(1mk)**

c) Draw a diagram of the globe and label three important line of latitude. **(3mks)**

d) Draw a well-labeled diagram of relief rainfall. **(6mks)**

15a) State three factors that affect amount of insolation reaching the earth's surface. **(3mks)**

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b) Name three types of clouds'. **(3mks)**

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c) Name three instruments that are kept in the Stevenson's screen. **(3mks)**

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d) The data below shows temperature of Thika town recorded on **24/1/2023**

Maximum Temperature 20^0c

Minimum Temperature 15^0

(i) Calculate diurnal range of temperature for Thika town. **(2mks)**

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ii) Calculate the mean daily temperature for Thika town. **(2mks)**

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e) Name the elements of weather measured by the following instruments

i) Anemometer **(1mk)**

……

ii) Barometer **(1mk)**

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FORM 1 ENDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 2

KISWAHILI

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME…… ADM NO; ……

CLASS…… DATE……

SIGN; ……

(I) INSHA (ALAMA 20)

Insha yako isipungue maneno 350.

Andika insha inayoafiki methali “Fadhila za punda ni mateke”.

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II UFAHAMU

SOMA UFAHAMU UFATAO KISHA UJIBU MASWALI (Alama 15)

Beata alikuwa msichana mrembo lakini alikuwa haambiliki, hasemezeki . Fauka ya hayo, alikuwa na tama isiyo na kifani.

Alipokuwa katika shule ya msingi, walimu na wazazi walimfunza umuhimu wa kuwa na maadili. Isitoshe, alifunzwa masomo vyema lakini akili yake ilikuwa butu. Akawa haingizi chochote cha maana ila uchafu wa fikira. Nyumbani nako hakuzingatia maonyo. Alikuwa hatulii.

Wakati fulani wa krismasi, Beata alipomaliza tu shule ya msingi, alikutana na mwanamume mmoja mliliwa na wasichana wengi;mtajika kwa mali na jina lake ni Mshikaji . Beata akadanganywa akadanganyika. Akatorokea kwa huyu Mshikaji ambaye alikuwa ameshawataliki wake wawili tayari. Akawa mke mlezi. Ikabidi awalee watoto waliobaki na baba yao baada yamanazao kutanzuka.

Beata mwanzoni aliona raha, ingwa alikereka kuitwa mama kabla hata ya kumkopoa mwana wake mwenyewe. Aliwabeza waliokuwepo awali na akajiona kuwa yeye ndiye mchukuzi bora. Akadharau kuwa pakacha likivuja, nafuu huwa ni kwa yule mchukuzi. Aliwaona wenzake kama maua yaliyonyauka na lake ndilo kwanza linaonana na jua.

Muda si muda, akajikuta ana wana watatu kwa kipindi kifupi. Mumewe naye hakutulia na mambo ya nje. Akaimarisha nyendo zake za kiguu na njia, akipochoka, akiingia garini na kuikata mitaa. Beata aende wapi? Alifungika nyumbani ndi ndi Akamlea mwana huyu na Yule; wake na wale wa kambo. Vijisenenesenene vikazidi. Lakini akajaribu kuvumilia akidhani atazila mbivu, wapi! Alipoligema ilibidi alinywe. Siku zikaja na kupita. Beata akajuta kwa kutosikiliza wakuu na kumkimbilia mtu ambaye hata hakuwa anmuelewa vizuri. Pesa na raha alizokuwa amezikimbilia akawa anazisikia kama hadithi ndotoni. Kwao nako kukawa hakurudiki. Beata akawa majamzito tena kama kawaida akawa anaenda kliniki za wajawazito. Alipopimwa ikabainika kuwa ana ukiwi. Mtoto alipozaliwa akafariki. Yule mumewe akaanza kumnyanyasa.

Baadaya miaka mitatu, bwana Mshikaji, aliyekuwa akijitapa kwa unene na mali, akaanza kupotelewa na kiriba chake cha tumbo. Homa za hapa na pale zikaanza kumyemelea. Vipelevipele vikamsambaa mwilini. Hata akamsingizia Beata kuwa ni yeye aliyeuleta huo ukimwi Ilikuwa ni wazi kuwa msambazaji alikuwa ni yeye bwana. Waliokuwa pembe za chaki waliujua ukweli ulipokuwa . Baadhi ya vidosho wake walishaanza kupukutika kama majani yafanyavyo wakati wa mapukutiko. Isitoshe, wengine walikuwa hoi vitandani wakiwa hawajui waingiao wala watokao. Ugonjwa wa kamata ulishawakamata. Mwisho akawa ni wa kulazwa na kutoka hospitali hizi na zile. Pesa zikawaishia, wakawa waya. Beata akawa hana budi kuviuguza vidonda ndugu vyake na vya mumewe. Hatimaye, mumewe akabwagwa chini na ukimwi na akafafo!

Si ndugu si marafiki, hawakumuelewa Beata. Waliamuona kama pweza aliyejipalia makaa makubwa ya moto makali. Ada za shule zikawa ni shida. Huruma ikwaingia watu. Watu wakasema. "Lisilobudi hutendwa." Wakaubeba mzigo kwa hiari yao. Wakawafanyia watoto harambee ya ada na peza za matibabu. Mwishowe Beata naye aliaga dunia akiwa bado mbichi kwa umri. Hata miaka ishirini alikuwa bado hajafikisha. Watoto ikabidi walelewe na wahisani.

Hapo walimwengu wakaja kutambua ukweli kwamba, uzuri si hoja hoja ni tabia. Isitoshe mtu akikimbiliwa na kila mtu, ukimwi hatauepuka. Mtu akiupata, hufa. Anadidimiza watu wengi pamoja na familia yake. Jamii ilifunzwa pia kuwa unene si hoja. Hata watu vibonge huweza kuleta ukimwi.

For Marking Schemes Contact 0746-222-000 / 0742-999-000

Basi, jamii hiyo ikaazimia kuwa wao hawatakuwa watumwa wa tabia iletayo ukimwi. Walitambua kuwa ukimwi unarudisha nyuma maendeleo na kuipakaza jamii mizigo isiyo tarajiwa. Nasi tutahadhari kabla ya hatari

MASWALI

1. Andika kichwa kifaacho kisa hiki **(ala.1)**

……

2. Ni jambo gani lililomkera Beata baada ya kuolewa na Mshikaji? **(ala.1)**

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3. Toa sababu moja iliyomfanya Beata kuwadharau wenzake waliomtangulia kwa mshikaji? **(ala.1)**

……

……

4. Ni kwa nini Beata alianza kujuta? **(ala2)**

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5. Toa sababu moja kuonysha kuwa Mshikaji ndiye aliyeusambza ukimwi **(ala.1)**

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6. Kulingana na kifungu hiki taja hasara zinazoletwa na ukimwi. **(ala.3)**

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7. Kwa nini walimu na wazazi hawangelaumiwa kwa yale yaliyompata Beata? **(ala,1)**

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8. Andika maana ya: **(ala.5)**

i) butu

……

……

ii) Kope zikawa si zake

……

……

iii) Akiwa bado mbichi

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……

iv) Kuzanzuka

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v) Vijisenesenene.

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MATUMIZI YA LUGHA

a) Taja aina mbili kuu za sauti.katika kiswahili **(ala.2)**

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b) Taja:

i) Irabu za mbele. **(ala.2)**

……

……

ii) Irabu ya kati **(ala.1)**

……

……

iii) Irabu za nyuma **(ala,1)**

……

……

c) Kiungo ambacho hutetemaka na kutoa sauti huitwaje. **(ala.1)**

……

d) Viungo ambavyo hutumika katika utamkaji wa sauti huitwa je? **(ala1)**

……

e) Taja aina mbili za konsonanti. **(ala.2)**

……

……

f) Andika konsonanti tatu mabazo ni vipasuo. **(ala.3)**

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g) Toa mifano miwili ya sauti za nazali/ving'ong'o. **(ala.2)**

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……

h) Suati mwambatano nini? **(ala.1)**

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i) Taja vipashio vine vya lugha. **(ala.4)**

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j) Tenganisha neneo lifuatalo katika viambiu vyake mbalimbali. **(ala.3)**

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k) Eleza maana ya:

a) Kiimbo **(ala1)**

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b) Shada **(ala.1)**

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L) Andika sentensi zifuatazo kwa wingi. **(ala4)**

i) Ukuta mbao ulianguka ni huu

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ii) Mwanagenzi Yule amepita mtihani vizuri

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M) Sentensi zifuatazo ziko katika nyakati / hali gani? **(ala.2)**

a) Otieno hula samaki kila siku

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b) Yeye anaandika t kitabu

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n) Tambulisha manene mbalimbali katika sentensi zifuatazo. **(ala.4)**

i) Mwanafunzi mvumilivu alisoma vizuri.

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ii) Yule ameongea manene mengi

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o) Taja

p) Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo. **(ala2)**

i) Nyumba hiyo ifafunfuliwa

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q) Eleza matumizi ya ‘Koloni’

Kisha utungie sentensi. **(ala.1)**

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FASHI SIMULIZI (ala. 15)

1. Fasihi simulizi ni nini? **(ala.2)**

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2. Taja na ueleze majukumu matano ya fasihi simulizi **(ala 8)**

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3. Eleza tofauti tano kati ya fasihi simulizi na fasihi andishi **(ala10]**

FASIHI SIMULIZI	FASIHI ANDISHI

4. Taja tanza nne kuu za fasihi simulizi . **(ala.4)**

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FORM 1 ENDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 2

MATHEMATICS

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME…… ADM NO; ……

CLASS…… DATE……

SIGN; ……

Instructions to candidate

1. *Write your name and Adm. No in the space provided.*
2. *These papers consist of two sections; Section A and section B.*
3. *Answer all questions in section A and only 5 from section B.*
4. *Write all your working on the space provided.*
5. *Marks are awarded for steps which are correctly worked.*
6. *Calculators must not be used.*

Section I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total

Section II

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total

Grand Total

SECTION 50 MARKS

1. Add one thousand and fourty four to the product of one thousand and six and one hundred And eighty**.** **(3 marks)**

2. The GCD of two numbers is 17 and their LCM is 140. If one of the numbers is 20, find the other number. **(3 marks)**

3. Find the L.C.M of $X^2 + X$, $X^2 - 1$, $X^2 - X$**.** **(3 marks)**

4. Evaluate $\dfrac{-8\div2+12\times9-4\times\mathbf{6}}{56\div7\times2}$ **(3 marks)**

5. Evaluate $\frac{3}{8}$ of $\{7\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{3}(1\frac{1}{4} + 3\frac{1}{3}) \times 2\frac{2}{5}\}$ **(3 marks)**

6. Evaluate without using calculators or mathematical tables, leaving your answer as a simple fraction.

$$\frac{-4(-2) + (-12) \div (+3)}{-9-(15)} + \frac{-20 + (+4) + (-6)}{46-(8+2)-3}$$ **(4 marks)**

7. A number m is such that when it is divided by 30, 36, and 45 the remainder is always 7, find the smallest possible value of m. **(3 marks)**

8. Which of the following number is divisible by both 3 and 4? **(3 marks)**

120, 744, 306, 9564, 1504, 192, 86 and 36.

9. What must be added to the number below to make it divisible by 11, **(3 marks)**

82604__ 9

10. If x = -2, y= -6 and z= 4, find the value of $\frac{4xy}{Z}$ **(3 marks)**

11. Show the following operation on a number line **(2 marks)**

(-7) + (-2) + (+6)

Hence, evaluate the value of, (-7) + (-2) + (+6) **(1 mark)**

12. Change the recurring decimal into fraction, $3.2\dot{5}\dot{6}$ **(3 marks)**

13. By how much is the product of $^{9}/_{5}$ and $8^{1}/_{4}$ greater than 5? **(3 marks)**

14. Evaluate, $(^{5}/_{7} \times {}^{2}/_{3}) + ({}^{5}/_{6} - {}^{8}/_{9}) \div {}^{7}/_{15}$ of $^{5}/_{6}$ **(3 marks)**

15. The distance between two schools m and k is 2km. A market is situated between m and k one third of the distance from m and k. How far is the market from k? **(3 marks)**

16. A square room is covered by a number of whole rectangular slabs of sides 60cm and 42cm. Calculate the least possible area of the room in square metres. **(4 marks)**

SECTION B 50 MARKS

17. Kinyua spent $^1/_4$ of his net January salary on school fees. He spent $^1/_4$ of the remainder on electricity and water bills. He spent $^1/_9$ of what remained on transport. If he finally had sh.3,400, calculate

a) His net January salary. **(5 marks)**

b) Money spent on school fees. **(1 mark)**

c) Money spent on transport**.** **(2 marks)**

d) Money spent on electricity and water bills. **(2 marks)**

18. A minibus had 23 passengers at the beginning of a journey. Twelve passengers alighted at the first stop while 9 boarded six of those who boarded at the first stop alighted at the second stop and 12 got in. The minibus should not stop again up to the final destination. The charges from the starting point were sh. 50 up to the first stop, sh. 70 up to the second stop and sh. 85 up to the final destination.

a) How many passengers alighted at the final destination**?** **(3 marks)**

b) How many passengers were ferried by the minibus through the journey? **(3 marks)**

c) How much money was collected during the trip? **(4 marks)**

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19. Find all the possible values of the missing digit(s) represented by (*) **(10 marks)**

a) 2*6, 8*71, 8*919 are divisible by 11.

b) **396***5, 48675*, 349** are divisible by 9.

c) 3*7, 1*43, 81*60 are divisible by 3.

d) 93*, 85*2, 90*4 are divisible by 4.

20. Mr. Kamau wishes to buy some items for his son and daughter. The son's item costs sh. 324 while the daughter item costs sh. 220 each. Mr. Kamau would like to give each of them equal amount of money.

a) What is the least amount of money that he can send to each of them so that the money is fully utilized for items without remainder**.** **(5 marks)**

b) How many items will each person buys. **(5 marks)**

21. In 2010, Musa got 750 bags of coffee from his shamba. In 2011 his yield dropped by 30% due to drought and in 2012 his yield rose by 15% over that of 2011. A bag of coffee weighs 55kg and Musa was paid sh. 7900 per tone in 2010. Thereafter the price per tone increased each year by 10%. Find his earning from coffee for each of the three years. Hence, find his total income from coffee for three years**.** **(10 marks)**

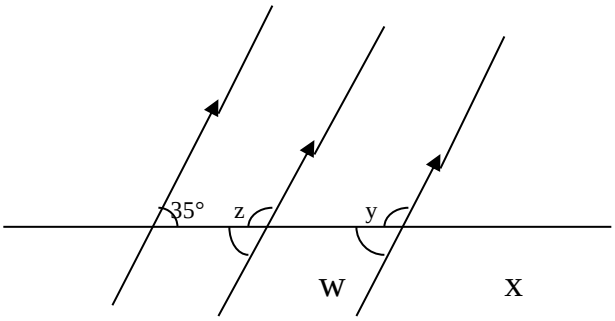
22. a) The Highest Common Factor(HCF) of 182 and x is 26 and the L.C.M of 182 and x is 1092. Determine the value of x**.** **(3 marks)**

a) Muigai had sh. P; Nzau had four times as much as Muigai. Muli had half as much as Nzau.

i) Write an expression that gives the total amount of money the three people had**.** **(1 mark)**

ii) If p = sh. 1500, how much money did they have altogether? **(2 marks)**

b)



Find the values of x, y, w, and z giving reason**.** **(4 marks)**

23. Five companies employed 2340, 3455, 675, 960 and 1350 workers. The first company laid off 1 worker for every 5 workers, while the other three recruited 2 new workers for every 3.

a) What was the total number of workers at the beginning**?** **(2 marks)**

b) How many people:

i) Lost job (**3 marks)**

ii) Got **job** **(3 marks)**

c) What was the total number of workers finally? **(2 marks)**

24. a) The masses in kilograms of 20 bags of maize were; 90, 94, 96, 98, 99, 102, 105, 91, 102, 99, 105, 94, 99, 90, 94, 99, 98, 96, 102, and 105.

i. State the mode. **(1mk**

ii. Calculate the mean mass per bag **(4 marks)**

b) A fruit vendor bought 1948 oranges on a Thursday and sold 750 of them on the same day. On Friday, he sold 240 more oranges than on Thursday. On Saturday, he bought 560 more oranges. Later the day, he sold all the oranges he had at a price of Ksh. 8 each. Calculate the amount of money the vendor obtained from the sales of Saturday. **(5 marks)**

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FORM 1 ENDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 2

PHYSICS

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME…… ADM NO; ……

CLASS…… DATE……

SIGN; ……

INSTRUCTIONS

*Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.*

1. Explain briefly the first aid measure that should be taken incase of **(2mk)**

Cut

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Poisoning

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2. Define physics**.** **(2mk)**

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3. State any five branches of physics **(5mk)**

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4. State any five career opportunities in physics **(5mk)**

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5. State any five laboratory safety rules **(5mk)**

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6. Name any 4 items contained in the first Aid kit found in the laboratory **(4mk)**

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7. Briefly explain how physics is related to biology **(2mk)**

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8. State any three effects of a force **(3mk)**

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9. Describe the method you would use to measure the circumference of a cylinder using a thread and a meter rule **(4mk)**

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10. A sphere of diameter 3.0 cm is mounted into a thin uniform wire of diameter 0.2mm calculate the length of the wire in meters **(4mk)**

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11. State any three differences between mass and weight **(3mk)**

mass	weight
a)	
b)	
c)	

12. The mass of $25cm^3$ of ivory was found to be 0.045kg. Calculate the density of ivory in SI units **(3mk)**

13. 300 cm^3 of fresh water of density 1000kg/m^3 is mixed with 100cm^3 of sea water density 1030kg/m^3.calculate the density of mixture **(4mk)**

14. Explain how you would measure the volume of irregularly shaped object using the displacement method. **(3mk)**

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15. Distinguish between a fundamental and derived quantity giving an example of each **(4mk)**

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16. Define force and state its SI unit **(2mk)**

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17. State any 4 types of force **(4mk)**

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18. Distinguish between a scalar and vector quantity giving an example of each **(4mk)**

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19. State any 3 applications of capillary action **(3mk)**

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20. State any two factors affecting the surface tension **(2mk)**

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21. A man has a mass of 70kg. Calculate

His weight on earth where the gravitational strength is 10 N/kg **(2mk)**

His weight on moon where the gravitational strength is 1.7 N/kg **(2mk)**

22. Explain briefly why water wets the glass while mercury does not **(2mk)**

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23. Complete the table below **(7mk)**

	Fundamental quality	SI UNIT	SYMBOL
1		meter	M
2	Mass		kg
3	Time		
4			A
5		Kelvin	K

24. Differentiate between cohesive and adhesive forces **(2mk)**

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25. A body weighs 400N in water. If the up thrust force is 20N.calculate its weight in air **(2mk)**

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26. Explain briefly why a razor blade floats in water and when soap solution is carefully added to the water it sinks **(3mk)**

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27. Explain the following behavior of molecules.

When it is raining it is advisable not to touch a canvas tent from inside **(2mk)**

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Water rises up in harrow tubes but Mercury which is also a liquid falls in a narrow tubes to level below the outside surface **?** **(2mk)**

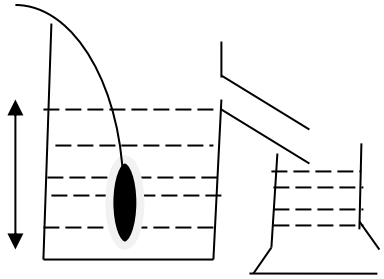
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28. A eureka can of mass 100g and cross-sectional area 100cm^2 is filled with water of density 1g/cm^3.A piece of metal of mass 20g and density 8g/cm^3 is lowered carefully into the can as shown



Calculate

The total mass of water and Eureka can before the metal was lowered **(3mk)**

The volume of water that overflowed **(2mk)**

The final mass Eureka can and its content **(3mk)**

THE END

For Marking Schemes, Contact Mr Isaboke

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