

FORM 1 END TERM 3 SERIES 2 EXAMS

ALL SUBJECTS TESTED



FORM 1 END TERM 3 SERIES 2 EXAMS

*Prefer Calling Sir Obiero Amos
@ 0706 851 439
for Marking Schemes*

Subjects Tested: 1. AGRIC 2. BIO 3. BST 4. CHEM 5. CRE 6. ENG 7. GEOG 8. HIST
9. KISW 10. MATHS & 11. PHY **Respectively.**

N/B In Response to the Huge Costs Associated in Coming Up with Such/Similar Resources **Regularly**, We inform us All, **MARKING SCHEMES ARE NOT FREE OF CHARGE.** However Similar **QUESTIONS**, Inform of **soft Copies**, are Absolutely **FREE** to **Anybody/Everybody**. Hence **NOT FOR SALE**

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0706 851 439



FORM 1 END TERM 3 SERIES 2 EXAMS

Name:

School:

Stream: ADM No: Sign: Date:

AGRICULTURE

SECTION A (30Marks)

1. State four factors that influence soil formation. (2Mrks)

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2. Name four aspects of rainfall a farmer will consider in crop production. (2Mrks)

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3. Define the following terms (1 ½ Mrks)

i. Pomology

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ii. Soil profile

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iii. Minimum Tillage

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4. State the disadvantages of shifting cultivation. (2Mrks)

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5. State three ways in which soil PH influence plant growth and production (1 ½ Mrks)

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6. State four characteristics of Topsoil (Horizon A) (2Mrks)

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7. Differentiate between the following terms (2Mrks)

i. Drenching gun and bolus gun.

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ii. Rolling and sub soiling.

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8. List four methods of land clearing.

(2Mrks)

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9. Name four types of water pumps.

(2Mrks)

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10. State four importance of drainage.

(2Mrks)

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11. State three conditions under which irrigation should be practiced

(1 ½ Mrks)

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12. State three characteristics of a well rotten manure.

(1 ½ Mrks)

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13. Name four types of beef cattle breeds

(2Mrks)

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14. State the meaning of the following terms

(2Mrks)

i. Billy

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ii. Buck

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iii. Capon

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iv. Boar

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15. Differentiate between Bactrian and Dromedary.

(1Mrk)

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16. Name two types of labor records

(1Mrk)

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17. Name two examples of metal pipes commonly used on the farm

(1Mrk)

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18. Differentiate between pumping and piping

(1Mrk)

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SECTION B (20 Marks) ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

19.



c)



a



b

A) Name the above tools.

(3mrks)

a –

b –

C –

B) State the functional difference between tool a and b.

(1mrk)

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.....

20



a

b

c

i) Name the sheep breed above

(½ mrks)

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ii) Name the following parts labelled

(1 ½ mrks)

A.

B.

C.



iii) State three characteristics of the above breed

(3mrks)

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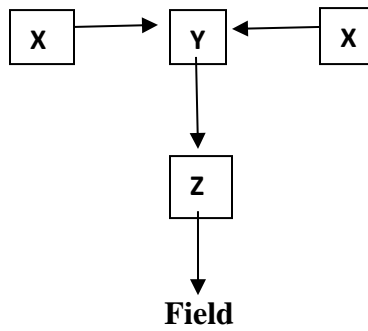
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21.



(1Mrk)

a) Identify the method used in preparation of organic manure

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b) State the purpose of the following in organic manure preparation. (3mrks)

i. Manure –

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ii. Ash –

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iii. Top soil –

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c) For how long does it take for the organic manure to be turned? (1mrk)

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22.a Name the type of irrigation below. (1mrk)



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b.) State three factors to consider when choosing the above method of irrigation.(3mrks)

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c.) Give two advantages of the above type of irrigation. (2mrks)

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SECTION C (40 Marks) ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

23.a) Name four methods of farming

(2mrks)

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b) State five characteristics of small scale farming

(5mrks)

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c) Explain five reasons why agriculture is referred as a science

(5mrks)

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d) Discuss four harmful Biotic factors that affect agricultural production

(10mrks)

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24. a) Explain five ways of maintaining soil fertility.

(10mrks)

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b) Describe five characteristics of a fertile soil that influence crop productivity (10mrks)

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25.a Discuss the process of water treatment by chemical method (12mrks)

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b) Describe four methods of drainage

(8Mrks)

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FORM 1 END TERM 3 SERIES 2 EXAMS

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BIOLOGY

INSTRUCTIONS

- *Write your name and admission number in the spaces provided.*
- *Answer all questions in the space provided*
- *This paper consists of all printed pages and ensure no blank pages.*

1. Differentiate between Botany and Zoology

(2 mks)

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2. Motor vehicle move, use energy and produce carbon iv oxide and water similar characteristics occur in living organisms yet motor vehicles are not classified as living organism. Explain

(2 mks)

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3. List skills that are gained on studying Biology

(2 mks)

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4. Give three difference between the light and electron microscopes

Light microscope

Electron microscope

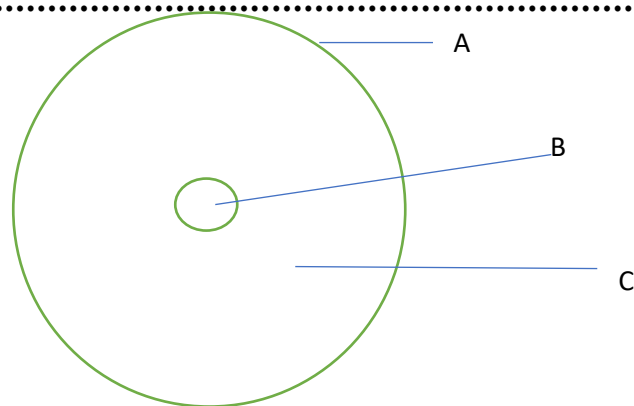
(3 mks)

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5. The diagram above was obtained from a certain organism.

i) Identify the structure (1 mk)

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ii) Which type of microscope was used to view the structure (1 mk)

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iii) Name the parts labelled (2 mks)

B

C.....

iv) State the function of the part labelled **A** (2 mks)

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

a) Diaphragm (1 mk)

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b) Objective lens (1 mk)

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7. Explain the importance of doing the following when testing a leaf for starch (4 mks)

i) Boiling the leaf in water

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ii) Boiling the leaf in methylylated spirit



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iii) Boiling the methylated spirit in water bath

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iv) Placing a potted plant in the sun for 5 hours.....

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8. Describe what happens during the light stage of photosynthesis (3 mks)

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9. State **two** factors that affect enzymatic activities (2 mks)

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10. State a function of the large intestine in humans (1 mk)

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11. State the role of
i) Vitamin C in human (1 mk)

ii) Iron in humans

(1 mk)

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12. State two roles of **HCL** in the stomach

(2 mks)

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13. a) Complete the table given below

(3 mks)

Eye –piece lens magnification	Objective lens magnification	Total magnification
X 5	_____	X20
X 10	X5	_____
_____	X10	X100

b) State **two** activities of the cell that are controlled by nucleus

(2 mks)

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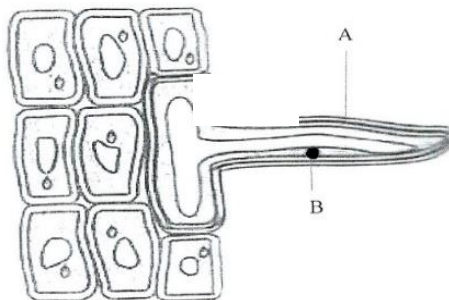
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c) Identify the specialized cell illustrated below

(1 mk)



i) (1 mk)

ii) Name the parts labelled (2 mks)

A.....

B.....

iii) What is Binomial nomenclature (1 mk)

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14. Name the organelles that would be found in large numbers in cells of a:

i) Rapidly respiring tissue (1 mk)

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ii) Secretory gland (1 mk)

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15. State the function of each of the following tissues

i) Meristematic (1 mk)

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ii) Blood (1 mk)

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16. Differentiate between plasmolysis and crenation (2 mks)

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17. The scientific name of an onion is *Allium cepa* Identify the genus and the species to which the organism belongs (2 mks)

a) genus.....

species.....

b) Outline three functions of carbohydrate in living organism (2 mks)

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c) What are the building blocks of proteins (1 mk)

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d) Give **two** factors that determine energy requirement in human beings (2 mks)

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e) Name the monosaccharides that make up the following substances

i) Sucrose..... (1 mk)

ii) Lactose (1 mk)

18. The table below shows the number of teeth in the jaws of an animal

	Canines	Incisors	Premola	Molars
Upper jaw	0	0	6	4
Lower jaw	8	0	6	6

a) Write the dental formula of the organism (1 mk)

b) i) State the mode of feeding of this animal (1 mk)

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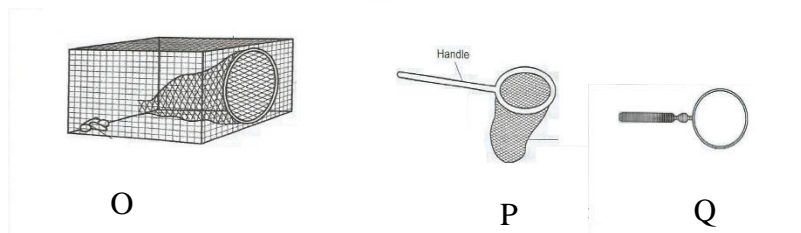
iii) Give **two** reasons for your answer (2 mks)

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iv) Name any **two** dental diseases (2 mks)

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v) The diagrams below represents common equipment used by Biologists



a) Identify the equipment

O..... (1 mk)

P..... (1 mk)

Q..... (1 mk)

19. a) Give the uses of the following apparatus (2 mks)

i) Speciment bottle

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ii) Pooter

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b) State **two** necessary precautions to be observed when collecting specimens (3 mks)

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c) Name the carbohydrate that is

i) Stored in plant seeds (1 mk)

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ii) Stored in mammalian muscles (1 mk)

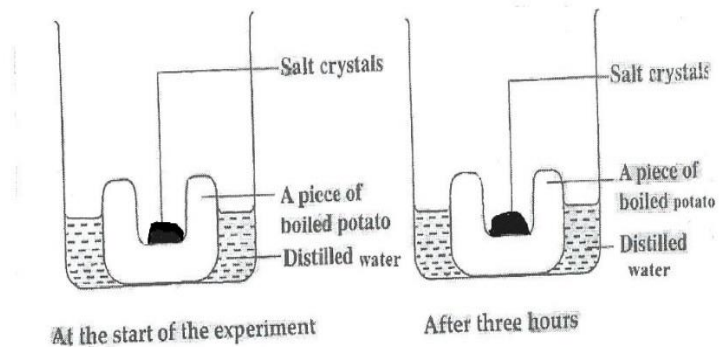
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iii) Most abundant in human blood (1 mk)

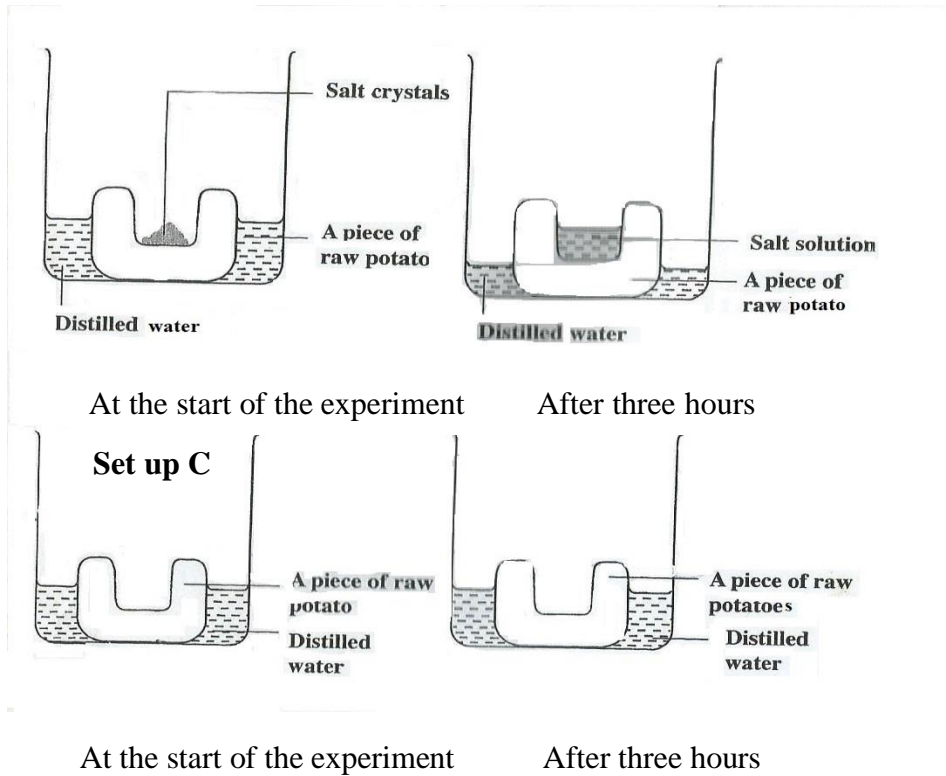
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20. A group of students set up the experiment below to investigate a certain physiological process

Set up A



Set up B



i) Name the physiological process being investigated (1 mk)

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ii) Account for the results in set-up A and B

A

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B

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iii) What was the purpose of set-up C? (1 mk)

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21. Name **two** structures found in plant cell that are absent in animal cell (2 mks)

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a) Define active transport (1 mk)

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b) What is the significance of active transport in living organisms (2 mks)

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FORM 1 END TERM 3 SERIES 2 EXAMS

Name:

School:

Stream: ADM No: Sign: Date:

BUSINESS STUDIES FORM ONE END OF TERM 3 EXAMS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your name, admission number, school and class in the spaces provided
2. Sign and write the date of the examination in the spaces provided above
3. Answer all questions
4. All answers must be written in the space provided in this booklet

For Examiner's Use Only

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Marks													

Question	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Marks													

1. Goods are used in satisfaction of human wants. Outline **FOUR** features of goods.(4mks)

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2. Identify **FOUR** benefits of indirect production.(4 mks)

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3. State the factors of production represented by each of the following resources. (4 mks)

Resource	Factor
(a) Land	
(b) Fertilizer	
(c) Farmer	
(d) Tractor	

4. Highlight **FOUR** characteristics of basic wants.(4 mks)

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5. Identify the utility created when the following activities are carried out.(4 mks)

Activity	Utility
(a) A farmer transporting maize to the market.	
(b) A farmer keeping harvested maize in the family granary.	
(c) The maize grains is ground into flour in the posho mill.	
(d) the farmer sells the maize to the neighbouring school.	

6. Highlight any **FOUR** problems faced by human beings in the process of satisfaction of human wants. (4 mks)

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7. State the function of each of the following documents as used in home trade.(4 mks)

Document	Function
(a) Proforma invoice	
(b) Advice Note	
(c) Credit Note	
(d) Order	

8. Jane has completed her secondary school studies. She wishes to engage in a small-scale retail business in her locality. Highlight **FOUR** types of business she can start.(4 mks)

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9. Identify **THREE** parties to a cheque that makes it valid.(3mks)

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10. Highlight **FOUR** characteristics of road side traders.(4 mks)

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11. Outline **FOUR** factors that discourage entrepreneurial development in an economy.(4 mks)

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12. State **FOUR** qualities that Nyakundi should possess in order to work effectively in an office.(4 mks)

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13. Wanjohi Stores were paid for their deliveries through cheque. However the cheque was dishonoured. Give **FOUR** possible reasons that could have led to this.(4 mks)

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14. Identify the type of goods described by the following statements given in the table below.(4 mks)

Statement	Type of good
(a) Used to create other goods.	
(b) Require further processing in order to have utility.	
(c) Government is obligated to provide them to her citizens.	
(d) Have utility but no monetary value.	

15. The following statements refer to different office layouts. Identify the types of office layout explained in the following statements.(3mks)

Statement	Office layout
(a) All staff members operate from the same room.	
(b) Senior managers are assigned separate rooms from where they coordinate activities.	
(c) High class office assigned to enhancing the image of the organization.	

16. Outline **FOUR** features of Mail Order business.(4 mks)

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17. Highlight **four** ways through which an entrepreneur may generate business ideas.(4 mks)

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18. State **four** functions of an office.(4 mks)

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19. Highlight **FOUR** external factors that may positively influence the operations of a business.(4 mks)

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20. Outline **FOUR** advantages of an enclosed office layout.(4 mks)

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21. Identify the type of wholesalers described in the statements given below.(4 mks)

Description	Wholesaler
(a) Deal in a wide range of products but within one line.	
(b) Sells particular products to other specialized wholesalers	
(c) Use vehicles to go round selling goods to trades.	
(d) Sell their products to certain parts of the country only.	

22. Explain the meaning of the following terms as used in wholesale trade.(4 mks)

(a) Breaking Bulk.

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(b) Packing.

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(c) Blending.

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(d) Branding.

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23. State **FOUR** characteristics of chain stores (4marks)

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24. List **FOUR** components of business studies. (4 marks)

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25. State **THREE** importance of trade to a country. (3mks)

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26. State **THREE** categories of labour. (3 mks)

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FORM 1 END TERM 3 SERIES 2 EXAMS

Name:

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FORM ONE CHEMISTRY

Instructions: Answer all the questions in the spaces provide

1. Discuss the criteria for testing purity in liquids.(3mrks)

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2. Give two examples of.
i)Temporary physical change.(2mrks).

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ii)Temporary chemical change.(2mrks)

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iii)Permanent change.(2mrks)
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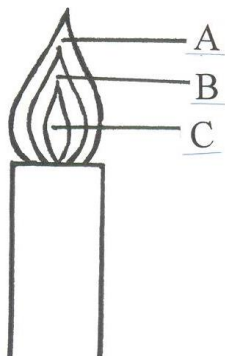
3. (a) State two long-term effects of drug abuse. (2 mark)

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(b) Explain why most laboratory apparatus are made of glass. (2 marks)

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(c) The following diagram represents a non-luminous flame of the bunsen burner.



(i) Name the parts labeled

A _____ (1 mark)

B _____ (1 mark)

C _____ (1 mark)

(ii) Which of the parts in (c i) above is the hottest? (1 mark)

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.....

(iii) Give two reasons why a non-luminous flame is preferred for heating. (2 mark)

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(d) (i) Name the other type of flame produced by a Bunsen burner. (1 mark)

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(ii) Under what conditions does the Bunsen burner produce the flame you have
named in d(i) above? (1 mark)

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(e) After use, a non-luminous flame should be put off or adjusted to the other flame.
Explain. (1 mark)

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4. Given below are pH values of different solutions **P**, **Q** and **S**. Study it and answer the questions that follow.

Solution	pH
P	1
Q	7
S	14

a) Which **two** solutions would react together to give a solution with a pH of 7.0?(2mk)

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b) Which solution can be considered to be an oxide of hydrogen? (1mk)

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5. Nitrogen, oxygen and argon are obtained from the air using fractional distillation of air. Dust, carbon (IV) oxide and water vapour are removed from the air before fractional distillation is carried out.

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(i)Name the compound used to absorb carbon (IV) oxide gas from the air (1mk)

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(ii) Explain how water vapour is removed from the air

(2mks)

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(iii) At what temperature are the gases liquefied?

(1mk)

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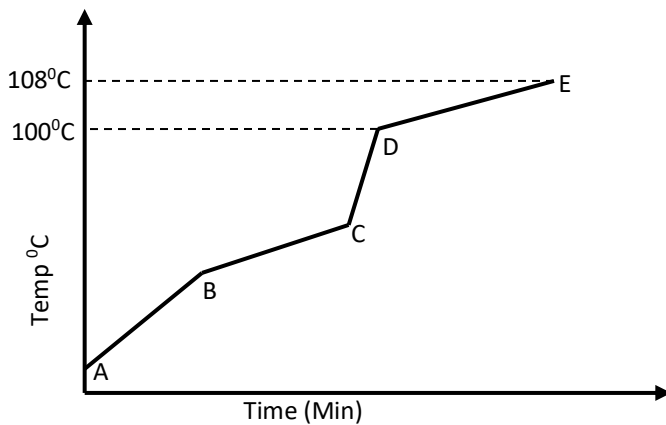
(iv) The boiling points of nitrogen, oxygen and argon are -196, -183 and -186 respectively. State the order in which the three are distilled off starting with the first to be distilled off. (1mk)

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6. Study the diagram shown below to answer the questions that follow. The curve shows the heating curve of water in the laboratory.



(i) At what temperature does the water boil?

(1 Mark)

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(ii) Is the curve for a pure water or impure water? Give a reason for your answer (2 Mark)

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(iii) Give two effects of impurities on the boiling point of water (2 Mark)

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(iii) Give two effects of impurities on the melting point of ice (2 Mark)

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7. Dilute hydrochloric acid can react with calcium carbonate, copper (II) oxide and magnesium metal to form some products.

(i) Write a word equation for the above reaction between calcium carbonate and dilute hydrochloric acid (1 Mark)

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(ii) Write a word equation for the above reaction between magnesium metal and dilute hydrochloric acid (1mk)

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(iii) Write a word equation for the above reaction between copper (II) oxide and dilute hydrochloric acid (1mk)

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8. Excess magnesium ribbon sample was heated in equal volumes of:-

(i) Pure oxygen gas

(ii) Air

(a) Why was the mass of the resulting product in (ii) more than in (i)? (2 Mark)

(b) Write the word equations for the reactions in part (ii) (2 Marks)

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9. Write the word equations for the reactions between dilute hydrochloric acid and each of the following.

i) Zinc metal. (1mk)

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ii) Calcium hydrogen carbonate. (1mk)

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iii) Magnesium oxide. (1mk)

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iv) Potassium hydroxide. (1mk)

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v) Sodium hydroxide. (1mk)

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11. Oxygen gas can be prepared in the laboratory by heating potassium nitrate.

(a) Write a word equation of reaction to show the decomposition of potassium nitrate (1 Mark)

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(b) State two physical properties of oxygen gas (2 Mark)

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(c) Outline four uses of oxygen gas (4 Mark)

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12. The apparatus below is commonly used in a chemistry laboratory to measure volumes.

(i) Give its name



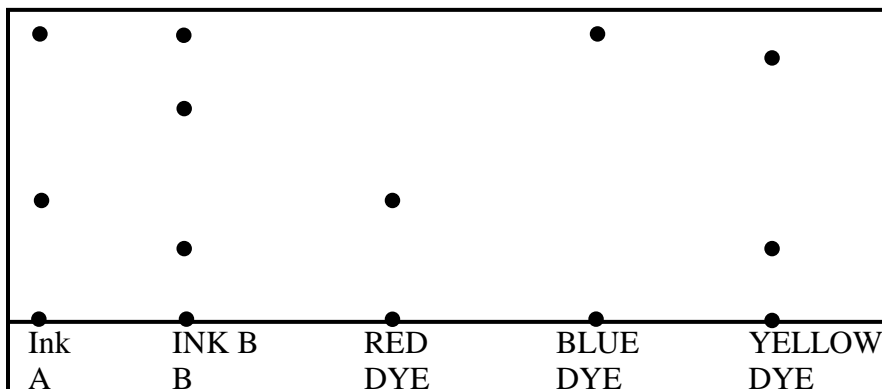
(1 Mark)

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(ii) Name any other three apparatus which can be used to measure volumes of liquids (3mks)

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13. The chromatogram of two inks and three dyes is drawn below.



(a) Name the colours of dyes present in ink A

(2 Mark)

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(b) Suggest how separated dyes can be recovered

(2 Mark)

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(c) What properties of the dyes make this method of separation possible?

(2 Mark)

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14. Name the method that can be used to separate the following

Ethanol and water mixture

(1mk)

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Kerosene and water mixture

(1mk)

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Common salt and iodine mixture

(1mk)

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15. In temperate countries, salt is sprayed on roads to melt icet and clear roads but the long term effect on this practice is costly to motorist.

(a) Explain why salt help in melting the ice.

(2mark)



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(b) Explain why the long term effect is costly to motorist. (1mark)

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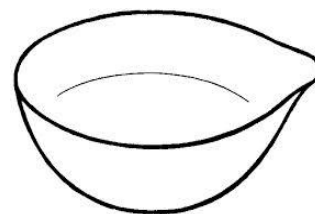
16 (a) The diagrams below are some common laboratory apparatus. Name each apparatus and state its use. (4marks)



Name

Use

.....
.....



Name

Use.....

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.....



17. Excess iron fillings were allowed to rust in 1000cm³ of moist air and the volume of the remaining air was measured each day as shown in the table below

Day	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Volume of air cm ³	1000	950	900	860	840	820	800	800	800

(a) Why did the volume of air remain constant from day six? (2 mark)

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(b) Determine the percentage of oxygen in air using the data given in the table.(2 mark)

(c) Give two reasons why air is a mixture but not a compound. (2 mark)

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FORM 1 END TERM 3 SERIES 2 EXAMS

Name:

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CRE

FORM 1

TERM 3

TIME:2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- Write your name and admission number in the spaces provided above.
- Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

1. Name the first five books of the Bible (5mks)

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2. What was the importance of the promises made to Abraham (5mks)

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3. Define the term “**covenant**” and its characteristics (5mks)

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4. What was the importance of circumcision to Abraham and his descendants (5mks)

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5. What do we learn about the nature of God from the renewal of the covenant. (5mks)

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6. List the first five commandments God gave to Moses.

(5mks)

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7. Why was Moses a suitable leader for the Israelites

(5mks)

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8. What qualities of Moses should a modern Christian leader emulate.

(5mks)

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9. State five attributes of God as understood by the Israelites during the Exodus. (5mks)

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10. State 5 lessons learnt from King Saul’s failure (5mks)

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11. Outline five achievements of King David (5mks)

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12. State five of qualities of a good leader drawn from king David.

(5mks)

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13. List five forms of idolatry in modern society

(5mks)

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14. Outline five characteristics of Elijah that a modern day Christian leader should strive to

emulate

(5mks)

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15. What five lessons do we learn about the nature of God from the contest at Mount Carmel. (5mks)

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16. With reference to African communities state how God is understood. (5mks)

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17. Describe the African understanding of the hierarchy of beings. (5mks)

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18. State five roles of spirits in tradition African communities.

(5mks)

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19. Describe the various components of life in tradition African communities.

(5mks)

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20. Identify five religious specialists in traditional African communities.

(5mks)

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FORM 1 END TERM 3 SERIES 2 EXAMS

Name:

School:

Stream: ADM No: Sign: Date:

English Paper

Time: 2 ½ hours

FORM ONE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- (a) Write your name and admission number in the spaces provided at the top of the page.
- (b) Write the date of the examination in the spaces provided above.
- (c) Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.
- (d) The paper consists of 11 printed pages.
- (e) Students should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.
- (f) Ensure your work is neat.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

Question	Maximum score	Student's score
1.Functional writing		
2.Cloze test		
3.Narrative		
4.Comprehension		
5.Oral skills		
6. Grammar		
Total score	100	

1. FUNCTIONAL WRITING

You have a friend who you saw last seven years ago. Recently you received a letter from him, telling you where he had been and what he has been doing. Write a letter to this long lost friend expressing your excitement on hearing from him and request him to attend your sister's wedding. (20marks)

A series of 20 horizontal dotted lines provided for writing the answer.



Dotted lines for writing on a page.

CLOZE TEST (10 marks)

Read the passage below and then fill in the blank spaces. Use only ONE word in each space.

The (1)..... common way for germs to spread from one person to another or from animals to people is (2) drinking water.

Drinking water from a tap is not possible for everybody (3) wells and springs can be kept clean. Wells need a fence around them to prevent animals from falling (4) People might not notice that there was a dead animal in the well. Then it would rot and every one would become (5) from the eater. (6) can put germs into springs and water-holes with their feet and tongues if they drink from them. Springs and water-holes need a (7) around them too. Best of all, drinking water sources should be covered and water taken (8) with a pump. People must not use the grass or bushes near a source of drinking water as (9) The (10) can easily be washed into the water by the rain

2. Read the narrative below and then answer questions that follow. (20 marks)

Long long time ago Baboon was a cheat and always tried take advantage of other animals. One evening when the tortoise was crawling slowly home, he met baboon on his path. "Hello, old fellow," said the baboon heartily. "Have you found much to eat today?" "No," replied Tortoise sadly. "Very little indeed." The baboon danced up and down, chortling with laughter at an idea which had just come to him. "Follow me, poor old Tortoise," he exclaimed, "and when you reach my home I will have supper all ready for you." "Thank you. Thank you," said the grateful Tortoise, as the baboon turned round and bounced gaily along the path that led to his home. Tortoise followed as fast as he could, which was very slow indeed, especially when he went uphill.

Once or twice he stopped to rest, when the ground became so bumpy that he got disheartened, but holding in his mind the picture of a wonderful feast, he plodded on.

At last he reached the place in the bush that the baboon called his home.

There he was, leaping about and grinning to himself, and as soon as he caught sight of Tortoise he exclaimed: "Bless my tail! What a long time you have taken to get here. I declare it must be tomorrow already!"

"I'm so sorry," said Tortoise, puffing a little after his long journey. "But I'm sure you have had plenty of time to get the supper ready, so do not grumble at Me."

"Oh, yes, indeed!" replied the baboon, rubbing his hands together. "Supper's all ready. All you have to do is to climb up and get it. Look!" he said, pointing to the top of a tree. "Three pots of millet-beer, brewed especially for you."

The poor tortoise looked up at the pots, which the baboon had wedged in the branches high above his head. He knew he could never reach them, and the baboon knew that too.

"Bring one down for me, there's a good friend," begged Tortoise, but the baboon climbed the tree in the twinkling of an eye and shouted down to him: "Oh, no! Anybody who wants supper with me must climb up to get it."

So poor Tortoise could only begin his long homeward journey with a very empty stomach, cursing at his inability to climb trees.

But as he went along, he worked out a splendid plan for getting his own back on the unkind baboon.

A few days later the baboon had an invitation to eat with Tortoise.

Baboon was very surprised, but knowing how slow and good-natured the tortoise was, the baboon said to himself: "Oh, well, the fellow evidently saw the joke and bears me no malice. I'll go along and see what I can get out of him."

At the appointed time the baboon set out along the track that led to Tortoise's home.

Now it was the dry season, when many bush fires occur, which leave the ground scorched and black.

Just beyond the river the baboon found a wide stretch of burnt and blackened grass, over which he bounded towards Tortoise, who stood waiting beside a cooking pot from which issued the most savoury of smells. "Ah, it's my friend the baboon!" said Tortoise. "I'm very pleased to see you. But did your mother never teach you that you must wash your hands before meals? Just look at them! They're as black as soot."

The baboon looked at his hands, which were indeed very black from crossing the burnt patch of ground.

"Now run back to the river and wash," said Tortoise, "and when you are clean I will give you some supper."

The baboon scampered across the black earth and washed himself in the river, but when he came to return to Tortoise, he found he had to cross the burnt ground again and so arrived as dirty as before.

"That will never do! I told you that you could only eat with me if you were clean. Go back and wash again! And you had better be quick about it because I have started my supper already," said Tortoise, with his mouth full of food.

The poor baboon went back to the river time and again, but try as he would he got his hands and feet black each time he returned, and Tortoise refused to give him any of the delicious food that was fast disappearing.

As Tortoise swallowed the last morsel, the baboon realized he had been tricked and with a cry of rage he crossed the burnt ground for the last time and ran all the way home.

"That will teach you a lesson, my friend," said the Tortoise, smiling, as, well-fed and contented, he withdrew into his shell for a long night's sleep.
My story ends there.

(a) Classify the narrative above. Give a reason for your answer. (3marks)

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(b) "Thank you. Thank you," said the grateful Tortoise. Why do you think the Tortoise thanks Baboon twice? (2marks)

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(c) Cite an example of each of the following features of narratives from the story above. (4marks)

i. Opening formula



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ii. Closing formula

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(d) Tortoise can be described as below. Explain the reason for each. (4marks)

i. Grateful

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ii. Vengeful

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(e) What did the tortoise and baboon doing for a living? (2 marks)

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ii) Why was the baboon surprised? (2 marks)

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(f) Baboon appears to be more foolish than Tortoise. Give two reasons in support of this.
(2marks)

(g) What lesson do you learn from the story?

(1mark)

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3. Read the passage below and then answer questions that follow. (20 marks)

ANC OFFERS KANU,ODM LOTS OF LESSONS

On January 2007 , Africa’s largest, oldest political party- the African National Congress was having her centenary celebrations. This was to be a gigantic milestone for former South Africa Nelson Mandela’s party and it my passionate prayer he was to be in a good shape to attend the momentous event.

The main event of the **celebrations** was the presidential centennial gala dinner at Vista University in Free State to be hosted by President Jacob Zuma on January 7.

This was to be a spectacle to behold **Media** reports have it that Zuma had extended official invitations to Kenya’s Prime Minister Raila Odinga and his deputy Uhuru Kenyatta to attend the January 7 event.

The ANC events provide us with an opportunity to reflect on the **significance** of our parties in shaping our country’s political, economic and social landscape. It would be prudent to ask ourselves whether our own political parties are anywhere in comparison to ANC. Have our parties fulfilled their mandate or have they only operated vehicles to ascend to power?

Raila Odinga sits at the helm of ODM, which was then Kenya’s largest political party while Uhuru was the chairman of Kenya’s oldest political party, Kanu. The two were therefore important in Kenya’s political landscape and deserved the ANC invitation. Kanu was by then re-inventing itself while ODM had just concluded its grassroots election in compliance with the new Political Parties Act.

ANC was formed on January 8, 1912 in response to perceived injustices against black South Africans at the hands of the then white South African Government and had remained strong to date.

ANC basically delivered its original mandate when it led South Africa in ending apartheid after the successful and fully-representative multi-democratic elections in 1994.

This was a big plus for ANC and will remain etched in the minds of South Africans and the world in general for a very long time.

Kanu is also credited with leading Kenya into independence; however, its leadership later took a completely different path which was nowhere near her original **vision**. After assuming power, it immediately engaged itself in an amazing plunder of national resources through mismanagement, tribalism, cronyism and political patronage.

Today, Kanu cannot boast of the kind of exploits ANC was to be **parading** on January 8 that year. ODM was also measuring itself against ANC.

Let this be an opportunity for Kenya’s political parties to learn and reflect on what it means to exist for posterity.

Quoted from(David Sonye, Nairobi)

1. Identify the personal pronoun used with ANC and KANU? (1mks)

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2. Name any three important officials invited to the event. (3mks)

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3. Give three reasons why KANU cannot boast of the kind of success as that of ANC (3mks)

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4. Write any three lessons learnt from ANC. (3mks)

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5. Explain the reasons whyODM and KANU wereinvited to the event. (3mks)

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6. Where was the main event of ANC? (1mk)

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7. Who hosted the ANC events and when were they held (1mk)

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8. Explain the meanings of the following words and phrases as used in the passage. (5mks)

i. Celebrations

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ii. Media

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iii. Significance

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iv. Vision

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v. Parading

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5 ORAL SKILLS (10 marks)

a) Underline the silent letter in: (6 marks)

- i. Weak
- ii. One
- iii. Flour
- iv. Blue
- v. Ate
- vi. Due.....

b) Complete the dialogue below with the most suitable polite phrases. (4marks)

Student:get in?

Teacher: yes, Amollo. You may get in.

Student:for allowing me in.

Teacher: Feel free. Any problem?

Student: I did not collect my books as others did.

Teacher: You are forgiven, but make sure you don't repeat this next time.

Student:again, sir. I promise.

4. GRAMMAR (20 marks)

(a) Fill in the most suitable form of the adjective in bracket. (4marks)

- i. She wasthan I thought. (young)
- ii. Angela is of the five girls. (pretty)
- iii. She is not than her brother. (successful)
- iv. That was thething to think of. (funny)

(b) Complete the sentence with the most suitable form of the verb given in bracket. (4marks)

- i. The kangaroo always (carry) its baby.
- ii. The dog (eat) its toy last night.
- iii. The man (drive) to the supermarket last weekend.
- iv. I often see her mother but she never (speak) to me.

(c) Fill in the blank spaces with the correct articles. (4marks)

- i.elephant is a gentle animal.
- ii. Jane ishonest girl.
- iii. Peter istallest in our class.
- iv. She joined.....University in Nigeria.

Pick from the list (for, but, and, so, yet, or, nor) to fill in the blank spaces. (4marks)

- i. We were out of sugar,we went out to buy some.
- ii. Would you like breadtoast for breakfast?
- iii. I adore that supermarket,I want to own it one day.
- iv. The old castle seemed grandmysterious.

(d) Use the correct question tags to fill in the gaps . (4marks)

- i. They should plant trees,.....
- ii. They won't come tomorrow,.....
- iii. Can show you what I mean,.....
- iv. Shut the door,.....

FORM 1 END TERM 3 SERIES 2 EXAMS

Name:

School:

Stream: ADM No: Sign: Date:

GEOGRAPHY
FORM 1
TERM 3
TIME: 2 ½ hours

INSTRUCTIONS

- Write your name and admission number in the spaces provided above.
- Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

1. a) Mention two areas studied in practical geography. (2mks)

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b) Name two areas of interest in physical geography. (2mks)

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c) State three significance of learning geography. (3mks)

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2. a) What is the solar system? (2mks)

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b) Name two forces responsible for the spherical shape of the earth. (2mks)

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c) Give three reasons why interior part of the earth is very hot. (3mks)

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3. a) Distinguish between absolute humidity and relative humidity. (2mks)

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b) State three conditions necessary for the formation of dew. (3mks)

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4. a) Differentiate between rocks and minerals. (2mks)

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b) Give three ways in which rocks can be classified. (3mks)

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c) Distinguish between the following types of rocks; (6mks)

i. igneous plutonic rocks

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ii. volcanic rocks

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iii. hypabyssal rocks

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d) Selected students from Henrok schools carried out a field study on rocks in their county.

i. State three reasons why it would be necessary for them to conduct a reconnaissance to the study area. (3mks)

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ii. Give two methods used to record data. (2mks)

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iii. State three importance of rocks identified. (3mks)

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5. a) What is a weather station? (2mks)

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b) Name all the instruments stored in a Stevenson screen. (4mks)

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c) Using a well labelled diagram, explain how a minimum thermometer works. (6mks)

d) The methods of weather forecasting can broadly be categorized into three; name them. (3mks)

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6. Study the table below and answer the questions that follows.

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temperature °c	29	28	30	30	29	29	29	27	29	30	30	30
Rainfall in mm	10	9	22	48	26	9	24	10	5	10	18	11

a. i) Using a scale of 1cm represents 5⁰c, construct a simple line graph to represent the information on the temperature and the months. (8mks)

(PROVIDE A GRAPH PAPER)

ii) Give two disadvantages of using a simple line graph to represent data. (2mks)

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b. i) Calculate the mean annual rainfall. (2mks)

ii) Calculate the median rainfall from the set of data above. (2mks)

iii) What is the annual range of temperature? (1mks)

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7. a) Define the term mining. (2mks)

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b) Mineral ores occur in four main formations, name any three. (2mks)

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c) Name the three methods of mining.

(3mks)

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d) Explain any two problems facing mining industry in Kenya.

(4mks)

8. a) Name two types of field work.

(2mks)

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b) Outline three importance of field work.

(3mks)

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c) State two characteristics of a good hypothesis.

(2mks)

d) Give three importance of a working schedule before carrying. (3mks)

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9. a) Differentiate between discrete data and continuous data giving an example in each. (4mks) (definition 1 mark, example 1 mark)

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b) Outline two factors to consider when preparing a questionnaire. (2mks)

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c) Name any two types of sampling. (2mks)

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d) State two advantages of experimentation. (2mks)

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FORM 1 END TERM 3 SERIES 2 EXAMS

Name:

School:

Stream: ADM No: Sign: Date:

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT FORM 1 TERM 3

TIME:

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name and class in the spaces provided above.
- Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

SECTION A

1. Define the term “History” (1 mk)

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2. Identify the **two** basic periods in history (2 mks)

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3. Identify **three** disadvantages of Anthropology as a source of history (3 mks)

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4. State **two** archeological sites in Tanzania (2 mks)

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5. Give **three** reasons why Africa is considered the cradle of man (3 mks)

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6. Write **two** features of Homo Sapiens Sapiens (2 mks)

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7. Identify the type of tools used by early man in the Neolithic period (1 mk)

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8. Name **two** methods of irrigation used during early Agriculture in Egypt (2 mks)

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9. State **three** characteristics of Agriculture in Europe before the Agrarian Revolution (3 mks)

10. Identify **three** ways through which the Homestead Act of 1862 contributed to the Agrarian revolution in the U.S.A (3 mks)

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11. State **five** social effects of food shortages in Africa and the Rest of the Third World (5 mks)

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12. Identify **two** environmental factors that caused the migration and settlement of most communities in pre-colonial Kenya (2 mks)

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13. Name the original homeland of the Luo in Southern Sudan (1 mk)

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14. Identify **three** communities in Kenya who belong to the Western Bantu (3 mks)

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15. Identify **three** age grades for elders among the Akamba (3 mks)

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16. State **two** functions of the Laibon among Maasai during the Pre-colonial period in Kenya (2 mks)

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17. Identify **four** duties of the “Ruoth” among the Luo (4 mks)

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18. State **five** sources of information about contacts between East Africa Coast and the outside world (5 mks)

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19. Identify **three** factors that facilitated the coming of the early visitors (3 mks)

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20. State **four** reasons why Seyyid Said transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1846 (4 mks)

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21. State **four** factors that facilitated the spread of Christianity in Kenya (4 mks)

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22. Name **three** early mission stations in Kenya (2 mks)

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SECTION B

23. a) State **three** factors that led to the increased demand for slaves along the East African Coast (3 mks)

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b) State **six** negative results of the Portuguese rule at the East Coast of Africa (6 mks)

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c) Describe the social organization of the Maasai Community during the pre-colonial period (6 mks)

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24. a) Identify **five** social responsibilities of a Kenyan Citizen (5 mks)

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b) Describe **five** circumstances in which one's right to life may be taken away (5 mks)

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25. a) State **three** reasons why National Integration is important (3 mks)

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b) Explain **six** methods of resolving conflicts (12 mks)

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FORM 1 END TERM 3 SERIES 2 EXAMS

JINA:

JINA LA SHULE:

NAMBA YA KUSAJILIWA: SAHIHI: TAREHE:

KISWAHILI
KIDATO CHA KWANZA
Saa 2 ½

MAAGIZO

- Andika jina na namba yako katika nafasi ulizoachiwa hapo juu
- Jibu maswali yote. Majibu yako yaandikwe katika nafasi zilizoachwa wazi katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali.

Swali	Upeo	Alama
Insha	20	
Ufahamu	20	
Matumizi ya lugha	35	
Isimu jamii	10	
Fasihi	15	
	100	
	Jumla	

SEHEMU YA A: INSHA ALAMA 20

Andika insha itakayoanza kwa:

Tuliamka asubuhi ya majogoo tayari kwa safari tuliyoingojea kwa siku nyingi...

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SEHEMU YA B : UFAHAMU B ALAMA 20

Mavazi Rekebisheni

Vazi jema kivaliwa, huongeza heshima,
Staha mtu kapewa, pote endapo daima,
Mavazi duni si sawa, kina dada ninasema,
Mavazi rekebisheni, usherati umezidi.

Longi kwa nyuma kushika, na mapajani kubana,
Chupi zilipowafika, dhahiri kuonekana,
Bure munaabikia, na kujishusha maana,
Mavazi rekebisheni, usherati umezidi.

Kifuani kujikaza, maziwa yaning'inie,
Kitu gani munawaza, hamna habari nyie,
Ni ashiki mwasambaza, sikizeni niwambie,
Mavazi rekebisheni, usherati umezidi.

Msichana ni hatia, magotini kufichuka,
Hivyo basi kuvalia, rinda lisoyafunika,
Huenda zusha hisia, maovu yakawafika,
Mavazi rekebisheni, usherati umezidi.

Kuwa wazi kinenani, hupendeza Baniani,
Kwao mila ya zamani, si kujitakia shani,
Weusi twatafutani, kuiga za Ulayani,
Mavazi rekebisheni, usherati umezidi.

Sitakosa kuzitaja, skati mnazovaa,
Zaisha kwa mapaja, kikiri kuchuchumaa,
Iko wazi nyonga moja, mkato ulivyokaa,
Mavazi rekebisheni, usherati umezidi.

Wazi nitawasomea, nguo hizi nguo gani ?
Dada zetu mwakosea, kuzivaa hadharani,
Ndizo hizo huchochea, usherati mitaani,
Mavazi rekebisheni, usherati umezidi.

Nguo chini zishusheni, mwilini mzipanue,
Heri kuingia deni, za heshima mnunue,
Kuigiza za kigeni, ni utumwa mtambue
Mavazi rekebisheni, usherati umezidi.

Beti tisa namaliza, kalamu naweka chini,
Iwapo wajiuliza, nakareketwa ni nini ?
Ni staha nahimiza, sio wake kuhaini,
Mavazi rekebisheni, usherati umezidi.

a) Shairi hili ni la aina gani?

(alama 1)

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b) Shairi hili lina beti ngapi?

(alama 1)

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.....

c) Eleza vina vya ubeti wa kwanza .

(alama 1)

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

d) Shairi hili lina kibwagizo au kimalizio? Kwa nini ?

(alama 1)

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

e) Taja tatu nne za mavazi ambazo msanii ana kashifu.

(alama 3)

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

f) Kwa kuzingatia maudhui ya shairi hili ,fafanua methali :
Chema chajiuzi, kibaya chajitembeza.

(alama 2)

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.....

g) Eleza umbo la shairi.

(alama 4)

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h) Eleza maana ya maneno yafuatayo kama yalivyotumika katika shairi. (alama 3)

i) Staha

.....
.....

ii) ashiki

.....

iii) twatafutani

.....
.....

MATUMIZI YA LUGHA C: (alama 35)

a) Toa tatu mbili za irabu i (al3)

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

b) Taja sauti mbili ambazo ni vipasuo vya ufizi (al2)

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

c) Eleza maana ya silabi kwa kutolea mfano (al2)



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.....
.....

d) Maneno yafuatayo yana silabi ngapi? (A12)

i. Maktaba

ii. Mwanafunzi

e) Unda neno moja lenye sauti mwambatano (a1)

.....
.....

f) Andika sentensi zifuatazo bila ya kutumia kirejeshi amba--- (a2)
Fulana ambayo imefumwa ni nyekundu

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

g) Tunga sentensi mbili kudhihirisha tofauti kati ya: (a4)

i. Tata

.....
.....

ii. Dada

.....
.....

h) Taja vipashio vine vya lugha. (a4)

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i) Andika sentensi hii katika ukubwa wingi (a12)
Mtu mrefu alianguka pu!

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j) Bainisha maneno katika sentensi ifuatayo. (a13)
Mzazi ataenda mjini.

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k) Ainisha viambishi katika sentensi. (a12)
Nilikimbia

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l) Toa matumizi mawili ya mkwaju (/). (a12)

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.....

m) Weka maneno yafuatayo katika ngeli zao. (a1 3)

- i. Mbuyu.....
- ii. Kifaru.....
- iii. Chai.....



n) Sahihisha sentensi ifuatazo. (al1)
Huko ndimo alimopatikana.

.....
.....

o) Geuza sentensi ifuatayo iwe katika wakati ujao. (al1)
Mimi ninapenda mtoto mtiifu

.....
.....

p) Andika wingi wa: (al2)
Mtoto ataenda shuleni.

.....
.....

q) Kanusha (al1)
Nitaruka kamba.

.....
.....

r) Panga maneno haya ili kupata sentensi sahihi (al 2)
Mbegu mkulima nyingi amepanda.

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SEHEMU D:ISIMUJAMIL. [ALAMA 10]

a) Eleza maana ya sajili ya lugha. [alama 2]

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b) Taja mambo manne yanayosababisha kuibuka kwa sajili tofauti. [alama 4]

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c) Huko ukitoa mifano eleza sifa nne za sajili ya sokoni. (alama 4)

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SEHEMU YA E: FASIHI ALAMA 15

a) Fafanua aina mbili za fasihi (alama 2)

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b) Eleza sifa nne za mtambaji bora (alama 4)

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c) Eleza aina mbili za ngano

(alama 2)

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.....
d) Taja sifa tatu za fasihi simulizi

(alama 4)

.....
.....
e) Fafanua aina tatu ya wahusika katika fasihi simulizi.

(alama 3)

FORM 1 END TERM 3 SERIES 2 EXAMS

Name:

School:

Stream: ADM No: Sign: Date:

MATHEMATICS (FORM ONE)

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

FORM ONE TERM 3

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- a) Write your name and admission number in the spaces provided on top of this page.
- b) All answers and workings must be written on the question paper in the spaces provided below each question
- c) Show all step in your calculation , giving your answers at each stage in the spaces provided below each question
- d) Marks may be given for correct working even if the answer is wrong
- e) Electronic calculators and mathematical tables may be used except where stated otherwise
- f) Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$

FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

GRAND TOTAL

--

SECTION 1(50MKS)

1. Evaluate without using a calculator.

$$\frac{4 \text{ of } 20 + 10 \div -5 \times 6}{6 \times 9 - 4 \div 2 + 12} \quad (3\text{mks})$$

2.
$$\frac{0.24 + (-0.3 \times -0.81)}{0.08 \div 0.4} \quad (3\text{mks})$$

3. a) Find the H.C.F of 36 and 54 (1mk)

b) If three numbers 36,54 and another number have a G.C.D of 6 and L.C.M of 216, find the other number (2mks)

4. a) Simplify the expression

(3mks)

$$\frac{3x + 4}{4} + \frac{x + 1}{2} - \frac{2x + 8}{3}$$

b) Solve for x in the equation below.

$$2(x+4) = 14$$

(2mks)

5. Use a number line to work out the following:

i) $3 + -4$

(1mk)

ii) $5 - -2$

(1mk)

6. The length of an arc of a circle is 88cm. Find the radius of the circle if the arc subtends an angle 144° at the centre (Take $\pi = 22/7$) (3mks)
7. Four men can build a stone wall 32m long in 12 days . What length of wall can eight men, working at the same rate , build in eight days. Give your answer to 4 significant figures (3mks)
8. A shopkeeper made a loss of 20% by selling a trouser at Sh. 960 . What profit would he have made if he had sold it at sh.1500 (3mks)

9. A girl spent $\frac{2}{5}$ of her pocket money on bread and $\frac{1}{6}$ of the remainder on stationery. If she had Ksh. 200 left at the end of the term, how much pocket money did she have at the beginning of the term. (3mks)

10. Small cubes of of edge 2cm are to be packed into a rectangular container measuring 6 cm by 5 m and 4 m. How many cubes are required ? (3 mks)

11. If a: b =2: 3 and b: c=5:9 , find the ratio a:c (2mks)

12. Express $0.\dot{4}0\dot{7}$ as a fraction.

(3mks)

13. Three bells ring at intervals of 40 minutes, 45 minutes and 60 minutes. If they ring simultaneously at 6.30 am, at what time will they ring next together? (3mks)

14. The area of 10 square plots is 160 ares. Find the length in metres of the side of each plot (3mks)

15. Find the perimeter of a circular protractor whose radius is 14 cm

(3mks)

16. Convert the following decimals into percentage (3 mks)

(i)0.67

(ii)1.25

(iii)0.167

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

SECTION II (50MKS)

17. (a)A cylindrical can of diameter 20 cm and height 60cm is filled with water using a cylindrical jar of diameter 10 cm and height 8 cm. How many jarfuls will fill the can? (5 mks)

(b) Find the surface area of an isosceles triangular prism of length 25 cm, height 4.5 cm and base 6 cm (5 mks)

18. (a) Find the area of the sector of a circle of radius 3 cm if the angle subtended at the centre is 140° . (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (4mks)

(b) A minor arc of a circle subtends an angle of 105° at the centre of the circle. If the radius of the circle is 8.4 cm, find the length of the major arc (3 mks)

(c) Calculate the surface area of a rectangular tank measuring 5.4 cm long, 3.6 cm width and 1.8 cm high. (3 mks)

19. (a) All prime numbers less than ten are arranged in descending order to form a number

(i) Write down the number formed (2 mks)

(ii) State the total value of the second digit in the number formed in a(i) above (2 mks)

(b) The lengths of wires were 30 m, 36 m and 84 m. Pieces of wire of equal length were cut from the three wires. Calculate the least number of pieces obtained. (6 mks)

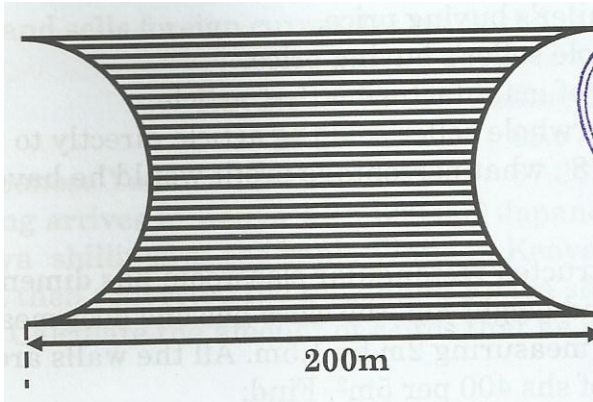
20. (a) When a certain number is divided by 30, 45 or 54 there is always a remainder of 21. Find the number (4 mks)

(b) A square toilet is covered by a number of whole rectangular tiles of sides 60 cm by 48 cm. Calculate the least possible area of the room in square metres (3 mks)

(c)(i) Express 1050 in terms of its prime factors (1 mk)

(ii) Determine the smallest positive number such that $1050P$ is a perfect square (2 mks)

21. The following figure represents a piece of land . The two ends are semicircles of radius 70m each.



a) Calculate

(i) The perimeter of the land

(2mks)

(ii) The area of the land in hectares

(3mks)

- b) A private developer bought this piece of land at a price of Ksh 5,000,000 per hectare and later sold the all land at Kshs. 14,760,000. Determine
- (i) The price at which he bought the whole piece of land (2mks)

- (ii) His percentage profit (3mks)

FORM 1 END TERM 3 SERIES 2 EXAMS

Name:

School:

Stream: ADM No: Sign: Date:

PHYSICS FORM ONE

TIME: 2 HOURS

Instructions

Answer all the questions in the spaces provided

Where necessary take:

- *Earth's gravitational intensity=10N/kg*
- *Density of water= 1000kg/m³*

Answer all the questions

1) (i) Define length (1mk)

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.....
.....

(ii) Outline three steps that you should follow when measuring length using a metre rule (3mks)

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2) (i) What is a basic quantity? (1mk)

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.....
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.....

(ii) State two examples of a basic quantity and their SI units (2mks)

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

3) A plot of land is represented on a map by an area of 48.5cm^2 . If the scale on the map is 1:5000, determine the actual area of the land in square metres (3mks)



4) When a narrow tube is dipped in a beaker containing water, the water rises up the tube.

a) What is the name given to this effect? (1mk)

.....
.....

b) Explain the observation (1mk)

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

5) State the two factors affecting the surface tension of a liquid. (2mks)

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

6) The atmospheric pressure at a place was measured as 740mm of mercury. Calculate the pressure at the place in Pascals. (density of mercury is 13.6g/cm^3) (3mks)

7) Explain how a drinking straw works when used to drink a liquid. (2mks)

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.....



8) State the kinetic theory of matter. (1mk)

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9) (a) In the smoke cell experiment, the smoke is observed to be in a random motion. Explain the cause of the motion (1mk)

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(b) State and explain the effect on the motion when the temperature of the smoke cell is increased (2mks)

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10) (i) What is diffusion? (1mk)

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(ii) State the factors affecting the rate of diffusion of a gas (2mks)

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11) State any three differences between mass and weight (3mks)

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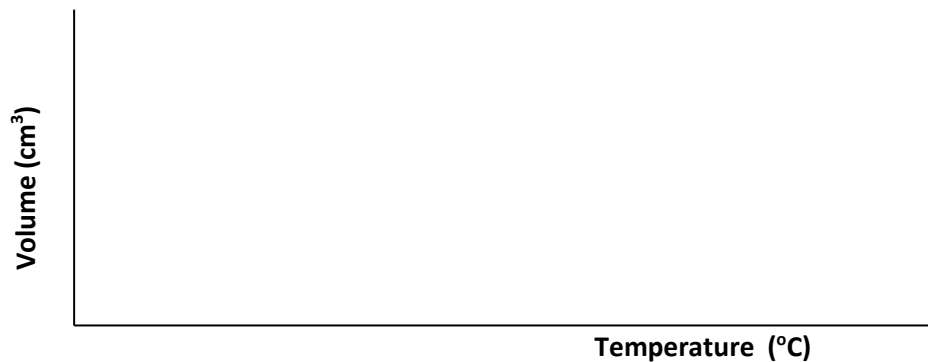
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12) An object has a mass of 120g. what is the weight of the object at the moon surface? (gravitational intensity of the moon is a third that of the earth) (2mks)

13) The water level in a burette is 40.6cm³. 50 drops of water each of volume 0.2cm³ are added to the water in the burette. What is the final reading of the burette? (3mks)

14) On the axis provided, sketch a graph of volume against temperature of water from 0° to 20°C. (2mks)



15) It is easier to detect a bad smell from a gaseous substance than a solid substance. Explain (1mk)

.....

.....

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16) a) Define pressure

(1 mark)

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.....

.....

b) (i) State Pascal's principal.

(1 mark)

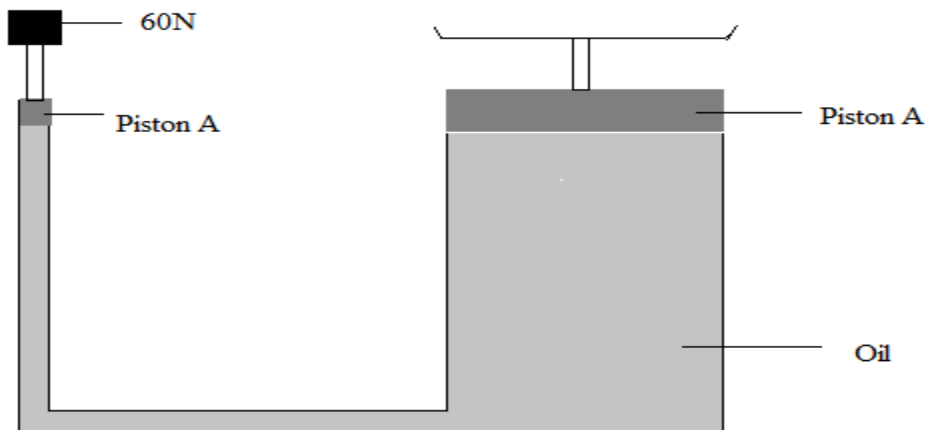
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(ii) The figure below represents a section of a hydraulic machine. The area of Pistons A and B are 0.03m^2 and 0.5m^2 respectively. A force of 60N is applied on the piston.



Determine the:

I. Pressure exerted on oil by piston A

(2mks)



II. Maximum force that can be lifted by the system (2mks)

(iii) Give two reasons why oil and NOT water is selected for use in the system in (ii) above (2mks)

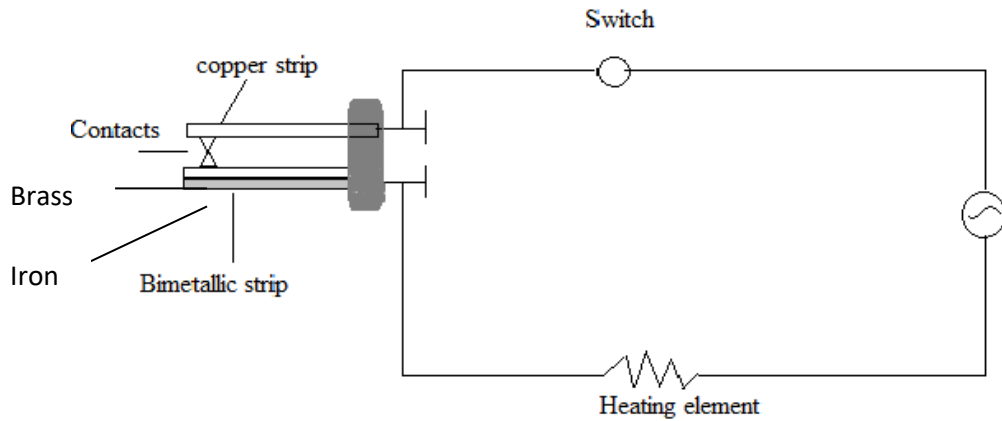
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17) The figure below shows a circuit diagram of a device for controlling the temperature in a room.



i) Explain the purpose of the bimetallic strip. (2 marks)

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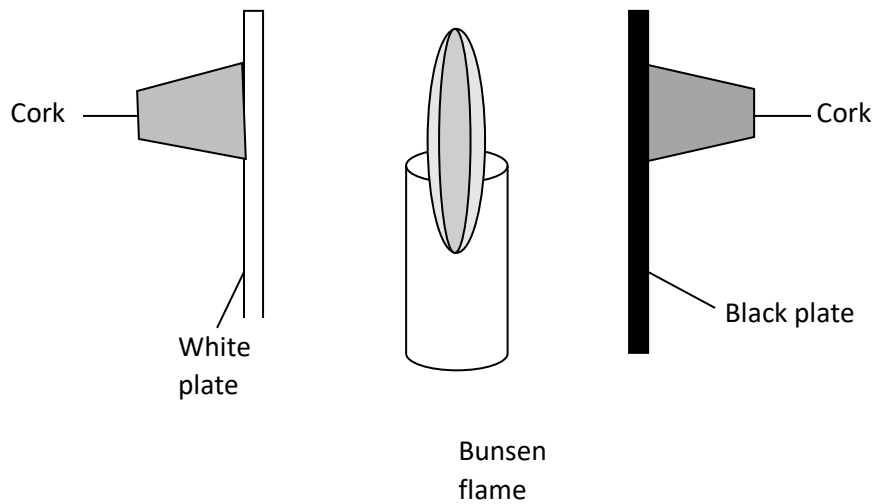
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ii) Describe how the circuit controls the temperature when the switch is closed.
(3 marks)

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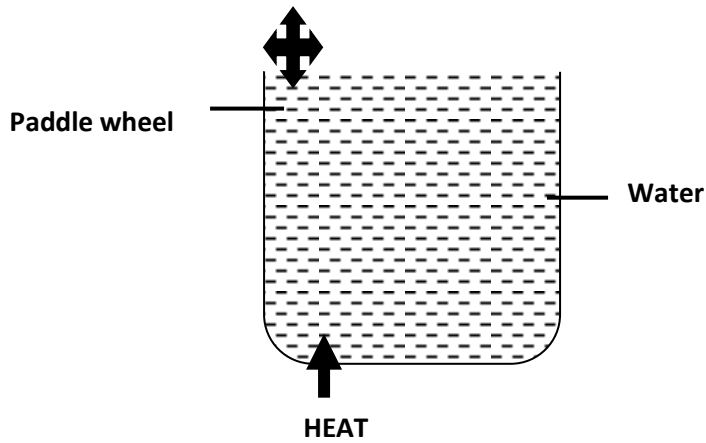
18) (a) The figure below shows two identical copper plates one painted black and the other is white. The corks are stuck to the plates using some wax and a Bunsen flame is placed equidistant from the two plates.



Which cork is likely to fall off first from the plate? Give reason for your answer (2mks)

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.....

(b) The figure below shows a paddle wheel placed in a beaker containing water. When the water is heated at the point indicated, the wheel rotates.



i. Explain why the wheel rotates (2mks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

ii. State the direction in which it rotates (1mk)

.....

.....

.....

(c) A vacuum flask is designed to keep a liquid hot for a long time. Explain how heat losses are reduced in a vacuum flask (3mks)

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.....

.....

19) (a) Define density

(1mk)

.....

.....

.....

(b) A solid block measures 25cm by 10cm by 8cm. if the block has a mass of 3.2kg, calculate:

i) The volume of the block (2mks)

ii) The density of the block expressed in SI units (3mks)

(c) The mass of an empty density bottle together with its stopper is 24.8g. The bottle weighs 49.8g when filled with water. When the bottle is emptied and filled with another liquid, it weighs 48.8g. Determine the density of the liquid. (3mks)

20) (a) What is a thermometric liquid? (1mk)

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.....

(b) State any three qualities of a good thermometric liquid (3mks)

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(c) Give any two advantages that mercury has over alcohol as a thermometric liquid (2mks)

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(d) Explain how each of the following can be increased in a liquid-in-glass thermometer:

(i) Sensitivity (1mk)

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.....

(ii) Accuracy (1mk)

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.....
.....

21) (a) State the laws of reflection (2mks)

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(b) Two plane mirrors are inclined at an angle of 60° . How many images do the mirrors form?
(2mks)

(c) State one application of a plane mirror (1mk)

.....

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