

FORM 1 END TERM 2 SERIES 2

EXAMS



'an investment of knowledge pays'

For marking schemes, prefer calling Mdm Mariam:0746711892
Other available resources are;

📌 well summarised primary and secondary notes

📌 FI-F4 termly exams

📌 primary exams

📌 KCSE past papers

📌 KCPE past papers

📌 Mocks

📌 lesson plans

📌 schemes of work

Note: Exam questions are always free of charge

Marking scheme are not free

NAME..... CLASS.....

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DATE.....

FORM 1 END TERM 2 SERIES 2 EXAMS

FORM 1

AGRICULTURE

TIME: 2HRS

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL CANDIDATES:

- 1. Write your name and admission number in the spaces provided.*
- 2. This paper consists of section A, B and C.*
- 3. Answer all questions in section A, B and C in the spaces provided.*

FOR EXAMINER USE ONLY

SECTION	QUESTIONS	MAXIMUM SCORE	CANDIDATE SCORE
A	1-16	50	
B	17-20	20	
C	21-22	30	
	TOTAL	100	

SECTION A (50 MARKS) ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

1. Differentiate between olericulture and pomoculture as used in crop production.(2mks)

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2. List **four** methods of farming. (4mks)

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3. State **four** advantages of organic farming. (4mks)

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4. Give four advantages of intensive farming. (4mks)

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5. List **three** physical weathering agents in the soil formation process. (3mks)

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6. State **two** mechanical methods of separating soil particle according to size during soil analysis. (2mks)

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7. State **two** effects of HIV/AIDS on agricultural production. (2mks)

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

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9. Give **three** reasons for growing crops under optimum temperature conditions (3mks)

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10. Give **two** roles of soil microorganisms that are beneficial to crops. (2mks)

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11. State **four** biotic factors that influence crop production. (4mks)

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12. **Explain** how the properties of rainfall influence crop production. (4mks)

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13. Explain **four** ways in which the government policy improves agricultural production. **(4mks)**

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14. Give **four** conditions of the land which may make it necessary to carry out reclamation practices. **(4mks)**

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15. List **three** methods of treating water for use in the farm. **(3mks)**

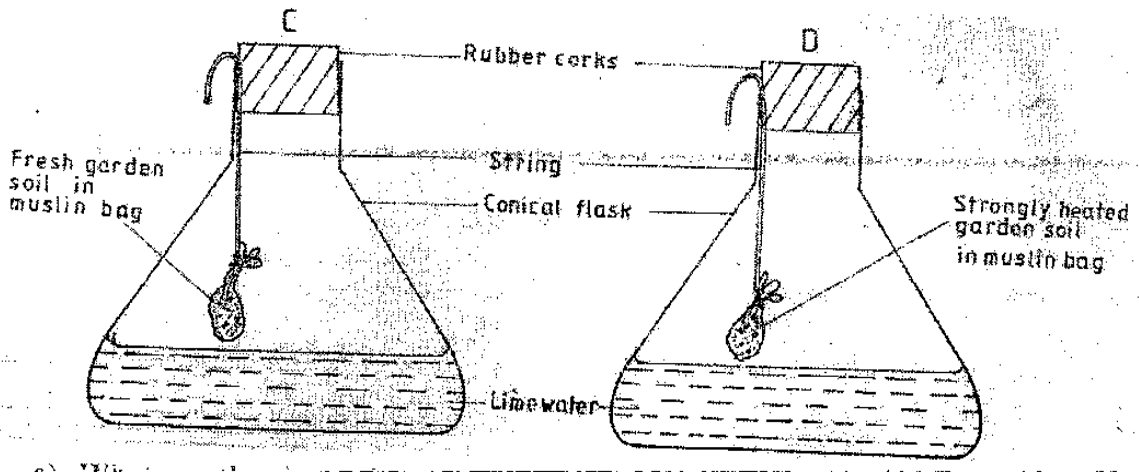
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16. State **three** aspects of light that affect agriculture. **(3mks)**

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SECTION B. (20 MARKS) ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

17. The diagram below shows a set-up of an experiment to study an aspect of soil. The set-up was left undisturbed for five hours. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



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

.....

b) State one observation that was made in each of the flask labeled C and D. (2mks)

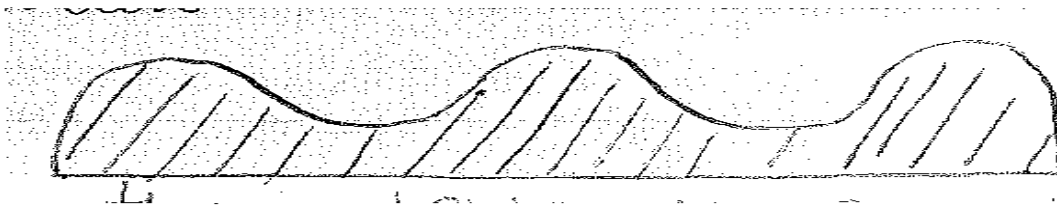
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c) Give a reason for each of your answer in (b) above. (2mks)

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18. Study the diagram below and answer question that follow.



a) Identify the tertiary operation above. **(1mk)**

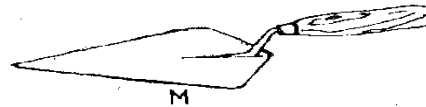
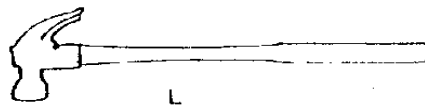
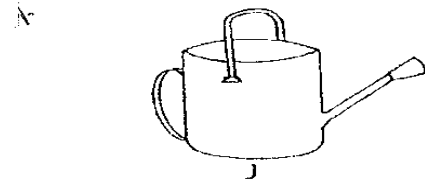
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b) Give two importance of practicing the above tertiary operation. **(2mks)**

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19. The diagram below represents farm tools and equipments. Study them and answer the questions that follow.



a) Identify the tool / equipment labeled J,K and M.

J.....(1mk)

K.....(1mk)

M.....(1mk)

b) State **one** use of each of the tool equipment labeled K and L.

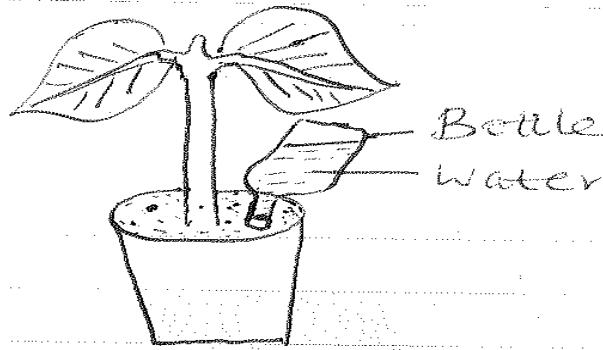
K.....(1mk)

L.....(1mk)

c) Give **two** maintenance practices for the equipment labeled K above.(2mks)

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.....

20. The diagram below represents an irrigation system. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



a) **Identify** the irrigation system show. (1mk)

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b) Give **four** advantages of the system named in (a) above (4mks)

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SECTION C: (30MKS) ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

21.a) Give **five** main reasons why farmers prepare a seedbed before planting. (5mks)

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b) Name three ways of achieving primary cultivation. (3mks)

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c) State and explain three tertiary operations carried out in the farm to suit production of certain crops. (6mks)

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d) Define the term subsoiling as used in land preparation. (1mk)

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22 a) Outline five activities that maybe undertaken in organic farming. (5mks)

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b) State and explain five reasons for maintaining farm tools and equipment. (10mks)

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FORM 1 END TERM 2 SERIES 2 EXAMS

FORM 1

BIOLOGY (Theory)

2½ Hours

Instructions to Candidates

- a) Write your Name and admission Number in the Spaces Provided.
- b) Sign and write date of examination in the spaces provided.
- c) This paper consists of three sections A, B and C.
- d) Answer all the questions in Sections A, B and C in the spaces provided.
- e) You should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

SECTION A

1.State the use of the Pooter in the study of living organisms (1 mark)

.....
.....

2.When are **two** organisms considered to belong to the same species (1 mark)

.....
.....

3. Define the following term

I. Entomology [1 mk]

.....
.....

II. Genetics [1 mk]

.....
.....

4. The scientific names of three animals leopard, wolf and lion in the family carnivora are; *Panthera pardus*, *Canis lupus* and *Panthera leo* respectively.

a) Why are scientific names given in Latin? (1 mark)

.....
.....

b) What does *Canis* refer to? (1 mark)

.....
.....

c) Giving a reason, **state** the organisms that are MOST closely related. (1 mark)

.....
.....

5. State the specific sites in which the following reactions occur: (2mks)

(i) Light stage.

.....
.....

(ii) Dark stage.

.....
.....

6. State two functions of cell membrane (2mks)

.....
.....

7(a) **Explain** the term cell specialization. (1mk)

.....
.....

(b) State how each of the cells listed below is specialized to carry out its function;

(i) Palisade cell. (1mk)

.....
(ii) A sperm cell.

(1mk)

.....
8. Give **one** structural and one functional difference between smooth endoplasmic reticulum and rough endoplasmic reticulum **(2 mks)**



9. Name the parts of a light microscope which perform each of the following functions.

i. Controlling the amount of light entering the specimen.

(1mk)

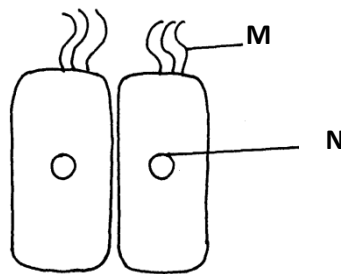
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ii. Magnifies the object.

(1mk)

.....
iii. Used for focusing image under low power.

(1mk)

.....
10. The diagram below shows a type of epithelial tissue.



a. Name the parts labelled **M** and **N**.

(2mks)

M.....

N.....

b. State function of structures labelled M. (1mk)

.....

c. Name one part of the body where M can be found. (1mk)

.....

11. Give two functions of a cell membrane. (2mks)

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12. (a) What is the formula for calculating linear magnification using a light microscope. (1mk)

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b) State two functions of centrioles (2mks)

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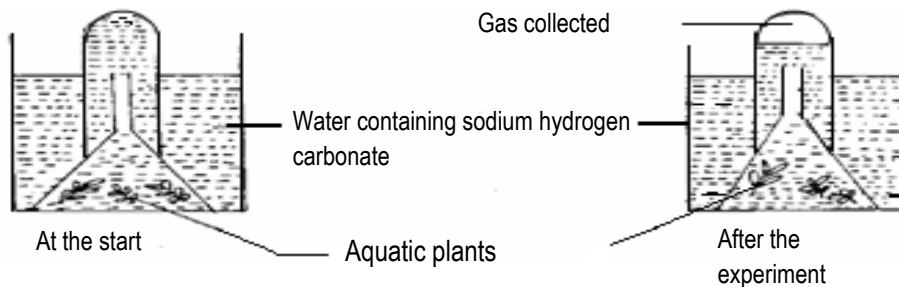
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13.(a) Name two raw materials for the dark stage process of photosynthesis. (2 marks)

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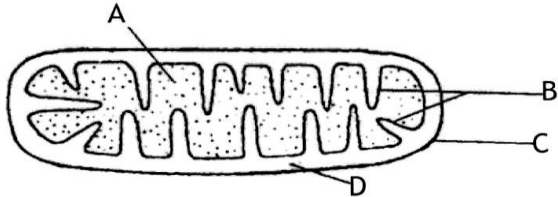
(b) The set up shows an experiment to investigate photosynthesis.



(i) What gas was collected in the test tube? (1 mark)

.....
(ii)What was the role of sodium hydrogen carbonate in the experiment? (2 marks)
.....
.....

14.a) The diagram below represents a cell organelle.



(i) Identify the organelle. (1mk)

.....
(ii)Name the part labelled B. (1mk)

B.....

(iii) State the function of the part labelled A. (1mk)

A.....

b) State the functions of the following parts of light microscope

(i)Condenser (1mk)

.....
(ii)Diaphragm (1mk)
.....

15. State the characteristics of living things that is being demonstrated by plants producing carbon (IV) oxide during daytime (1 mark)
.....

16. Why is it necessary to expand biology to include the study of non-living things? (1 mark)
.....

17.Give one importance of each of the following processes in living organisms. (3 mks)

(a)Locomotion:

.....
(b) Excretion:

.....
(c) Irritability:

.....
18. Give a reason for the following.

c) A mature plant cell does not collapse even after losing water. (2mks)

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.....
d) Explain what would happen to red blood cells if they are placed in a concentrated salt solution.

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19. Distinguish between plasmolysis and Haemolysis. (2mks)

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20. A student collected a bone from the school garden. The bone was measuring 45 cm. He drew the bone in his book and his diagram was 9 cm long. Calculate the magnification of his drawing. (2 marks)

21. Name the tissue that carry out the following functions in mammals.

a) Binds and supports various organs in the body. (1 mark)

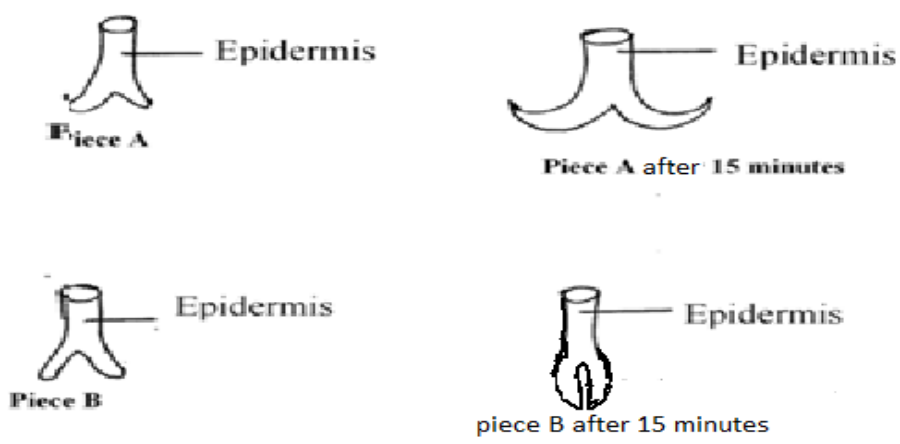
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b) Transport oxygen throughout the body. (1 mark)

.....
c) Contract and relax to bring about movement. (1 mark)

SECTION B

22.a) Define the term cell physiology (1mk)

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b) Two pieces of leaf petioles were cut as shown in the diagram below, then each piece placed in solution of different concentration.



i)What physiological process was being investigated in this experiment? (1mk)

.....
ii)Suggest the type of solution piece B was placed (1mk)

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iii) Explain the appearance of piece A after 15 minutes (3mks)

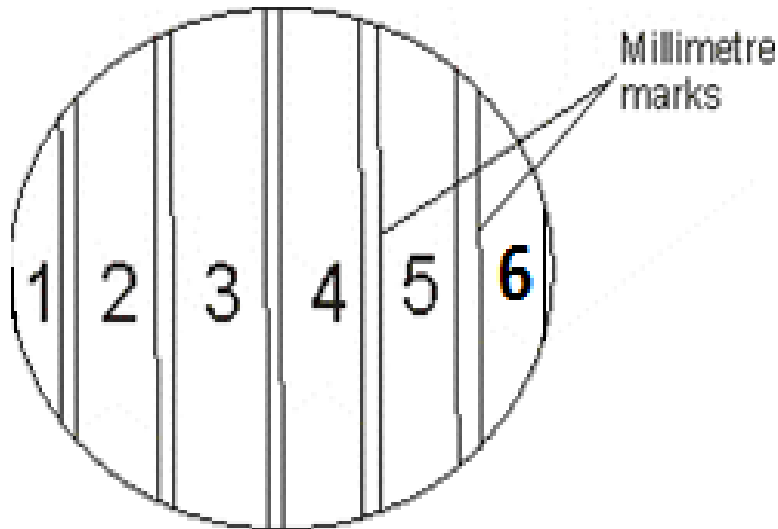
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24. (a) Name **two** types of slides:

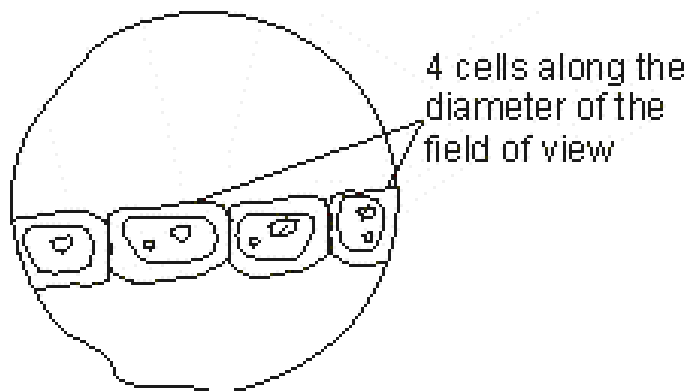
(2 mks)

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(b) When estimating the size of an onion epidermal cell, a transparent ruler was placed on the field of view of a light microscope and the number of mm marks counted as shown below.



The transparent ruler was then measured and replaced with a section of an onion epidermis on the field of view as shown below.



(i) Using the information provided above, calculate the average size of an onion epidermal cell (3mks)

(ii) State **one** limitation of the method above for illustrating cell size (1mk)

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(c) Explain why,

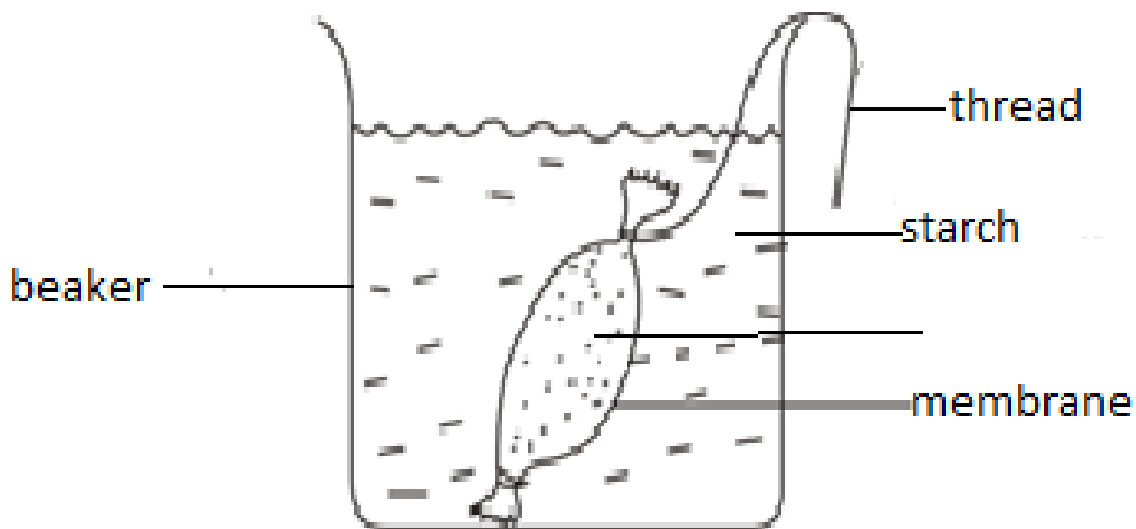
(i) A drop of water was placed on the epidermis before a coverslip was placed on top. (1mk)

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(ii) A sharp surgical blade was used when cutting the epidermal sections: (1mk)

.....

25. The diagram below shows an experiment to investigate the diffusion of substances through a membrane.



a) Account for the observations made at the end of the experiment. (4mks)

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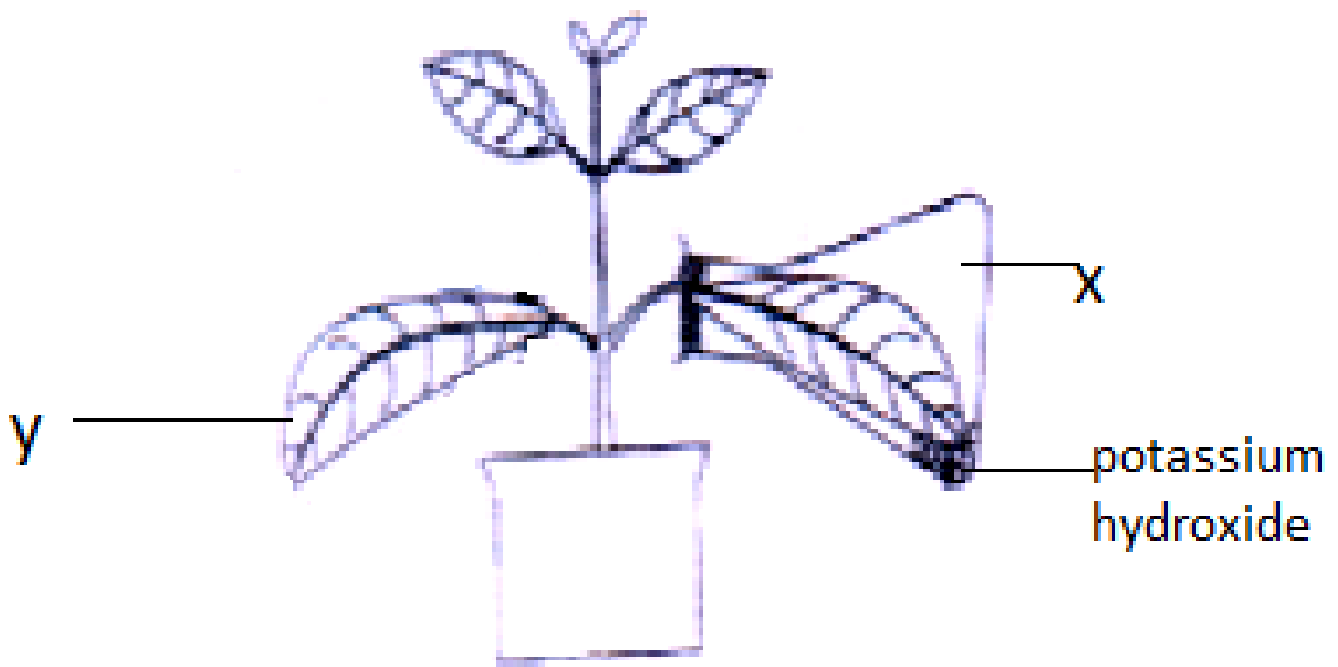
b) State **two** uses of osmosis in plants. (2mks)

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c) Name **two** body regions in man where active transport occurs. **(2mks)**

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26. A health plant was kept in the dark for 48 hrs .Then one of its leaves (x) was enclosed in a glass flask as down below .The whole plant was then returned to light



a) After 48 hrs the leaves were tested for starch. What observations do you expect?(**2marks**)

.....
.....

b) i) What conclusions can you draw from this observation **(1mark)**

.....

ii) **Explain** your conclusion in b (i) above **(2marks)**

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.....
c) Why was the plant kept in the dark for 48 hrs

(1mark)

.....
SECTION C

27.a) Define the following terms

(3mk)

i. Photosynthesis

.....
ii. Chemosynthesis

.....
iii. Nutrition

.....
b) How is the structure of leaf adapted to the photosynthetic function?

(8mks)

c) Describe the light stage of photosynthesis

(9mks)

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FORM 1 END TERM 2 SERIES 2 EXAMS

BUSINESS STUDIES

TIME: 2 HOURS

FORM ONE

INSTRUCTIONS

a) Attempt all questions

1. State four components of business studies. (4 marks)

- i.**
- ii.**
- iii.**
- iv.**

2. Highlight four types of small scale retailers with shops. (4 marks)

- (a)**
- (b)**
- (c)**
- (d)**

3. Outline four sources of business ideas. (4 marks)

- a)**
- b)**
- c)**
- d)**

4. State four reasons why effective filing system is important in an office. **(4 marks)**

- a).....
- b).....
- (c).....
- d).....

5. For each of the following activities indicate in the spaces provided whether the production is direct or indirect. **(4 marks)**

	Production activity	Type of production
(a)	Preparing own food.	
(b)	Supplying bread in an area.	
(c)	Providing photocopy services.	
(d)	Growing cabbages for family use.	

6. Name four external environment factors. **(4 marks)**

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

7. **State four** characteristics of a successful entrepreneur. **(4 marks)**

- (a).....
- (b).....
- (c)
- (d)

8. **Outline four** measures a business can put in place to safeguard office property. **(4 marks)**

- (a).....
- (b).....
- (c).....
- (d).....
- (e).....

9. Highlight four benefits that a country gets by encouraging trade among her citizens. **(4 marks)**

- (a).....
- (b).....
- (c).....
- (d).....

10.Give **four** benefits a business person enjoys because of preparing a business plan. **(4 marks)**

- (a).....
- (b).....
- (c).....
- (d).....

11.In the space provided name the office equipment used to perform each of the following tasks. **(4 marks)**

	Function	Equipment
a)	Printing stamp impressions on envelopes.	
b)	Cutting papers into required sizes.	
c)	Pinning papers together.	
d)	Recording, processing, sorting and retrieving information.	

12.Identify the type of utility created by each of the following activities. **(4 marks)**

	Activity	Type of utility
a.	Roasting maize.	
b.	Delivering bread to school in the morning.	
c.	Importing vehicles from Germany.	
d.	Keeping excess beans harvest in the store until next season.	

13.Mention four factors that may lead to the success of a business. **(4 marks)**

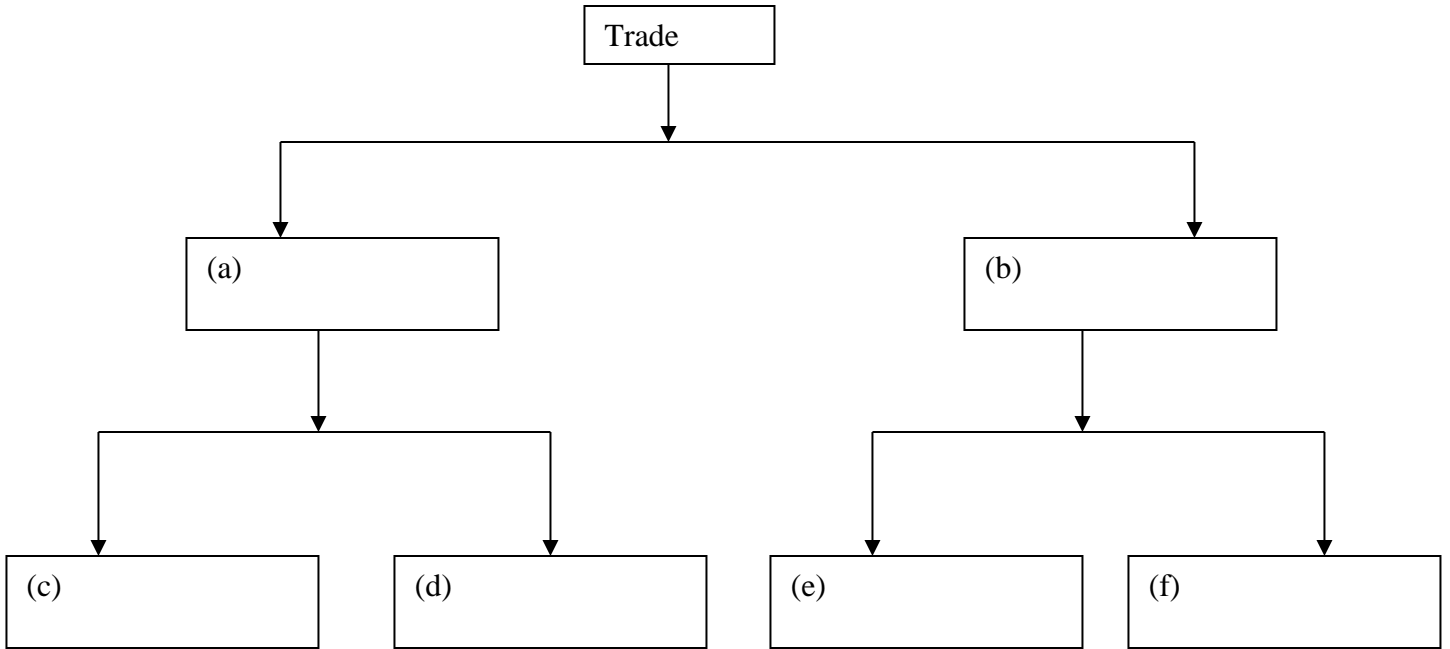
- a)
- b).....
- c).....
- d).....

14.State whether each of the following activities would satisfy basic or secondary wants. **(4 marks)**

	Activities	Basic	Secondary
(i)	Buying clothes for the family.		
(ii)	Transporting milk.		
(iii)	Providing food for school children.		
(iv)	Entertaining the president.		

15. Fill the relevant branches of trade in the diagram given below.

(6 marks)



- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.

16. State whether each of the following resources is renewable or non renewable. (4 marks)

(a) Hydroelectric power –

.....

(b) Coal

.....

(c) Rubber –

.....

(d) Iron –

.....

17. Outline four features of indirect production.

(4 marks)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

18. Outline the circumstances under which each of the following characteristics of human wants may be observed.

(a) Complementary wants.

(2 marks)

.....
.....

(b) Wants become habitual.

(2 marks)

.....
.....

19. Indicate the reward associated with each of the factors of production in the table below.

(4 marks)

	Factor of production	Reward
(a)	Land	
(b)	Labour	
(c)	Capital	
(d)	Entrepreneurship	

20. State four functions of an office.

(4 marks)

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

21.Highlight four characteristics of economic resources.

(4 marks)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

22.State four reasons why land is considered a prime factor of production. (4 marks)

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

23.Highlight five differences between goods and services.

(10 marks)

	Goods	Services
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

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FORM 1 END TERM 2 SERIES 2 EXAMS

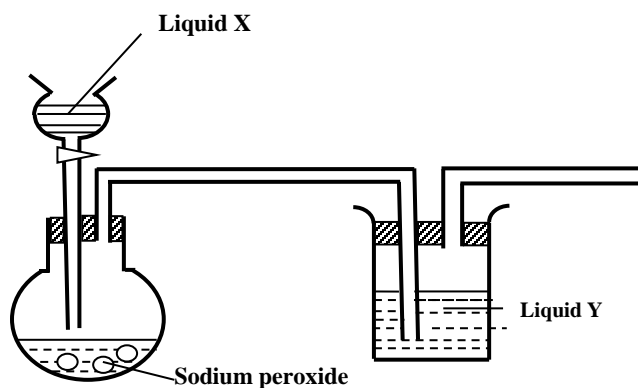
FORM 1

CHEMISTRY

TIME:2 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

1.The diagram below is a set up for the laboratory preparation of dry oxygen gas.



a) Name:

i. Liquid Y

(1 Mark)

.....

ii. Liquid X

(1 Mark)

.....

b) Write a word equation for the reaction that took place in the flask. (1mark)

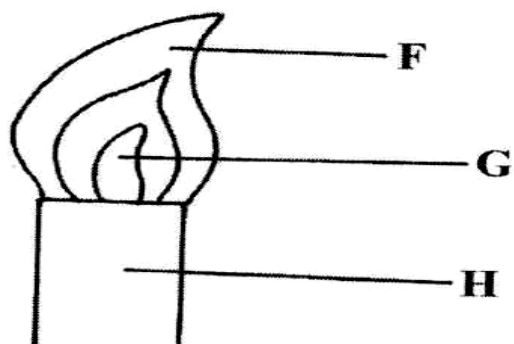
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c) State two uses of oxygen gas (2mks)

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2. Study the figure below and answer questions that follow.



e) Name the type of flame shown and give a reason. (2mks)

.....

(b) Name the parts labelled F and G. (2mks)

F.....

G.....

(c) State the conditions under which the above flame is produced? (1mk)

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(d) State the three differences between the two flames of a Bunsen burner (3Mks)

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.....

3. State the best method to separate the following mixtures (5Mks)

(a) Components of crude oil

.....
(b) benzoic acid and sodium chloride

.....
(c) Oil from sunflower seeds

.....
(d) Iron filings and sulphur

.....
(e) Coloured pigment from grass

.....
4. Draw and state one use of the following apparatus.(10mks)

(a) Deflagrating spoon

(b)Conical flask

c) Round bottomed flask

d) Mortar and pestle

e) Evaporating dish

5. Mugure a form one student was stung by a wasp in the laboratory, the technician applied sodium hydroxide on her. **Explain** why this was done. (2mks)

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.....

6. **State three** roles of chemistry as a subject to the society (3mks)

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.....

7. **Complete** the table below (8mks)

element	symbol	element	Symbol
sodium			Hg
	K	copper	
sulphur			C
iron		hydrogen	

8.(a) Define the term mixture

(1mks)

.....
.....

(b) Name five types of mixtures

(5Mks)

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

9.(a) Define the following terms

(2mks)

(i) Drug

.....

(ii) Drug abuse

.....

(b) Name three commonly abused drugs

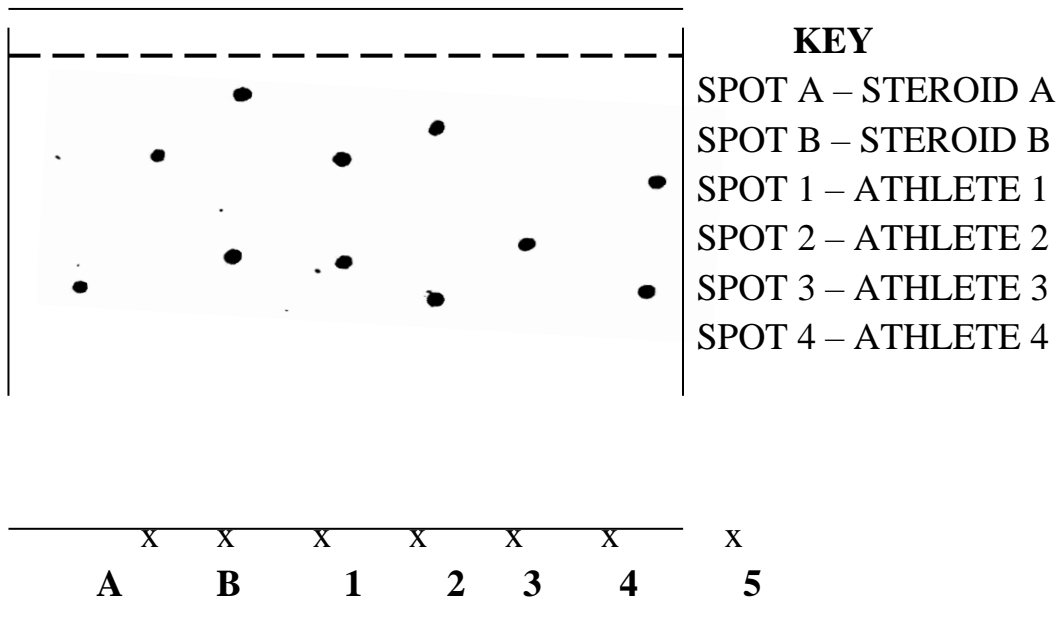
(3mks)

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.....
.....

c) State two effects of drug abuse to the consumer (2mks)

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.....
.....

10. During Olympics, urine sample of five short distance runners were taken and tested for the presence of two illegal steroids by paper chromatography. Methanol was used as the solvent. A chromatogram from the test appeared as shown below. Study the chromatogram and answer the questions that follow.



KEY

- SPOT A – STEROID A
- SPOT B – STEROID B
- SPOT 1 – ATHLETE 1
- SPOT 2 – ATHLETE 2
- SPOT 3 – ATHLETE 3
- SPOT 4 – ATHLETE 4

a. Which of the two steroids is most likely to be more soluble in methanol? Give a reason.

(1mk)

.....

b. **Identify** the athletes that tested positive for the illegal steroids.

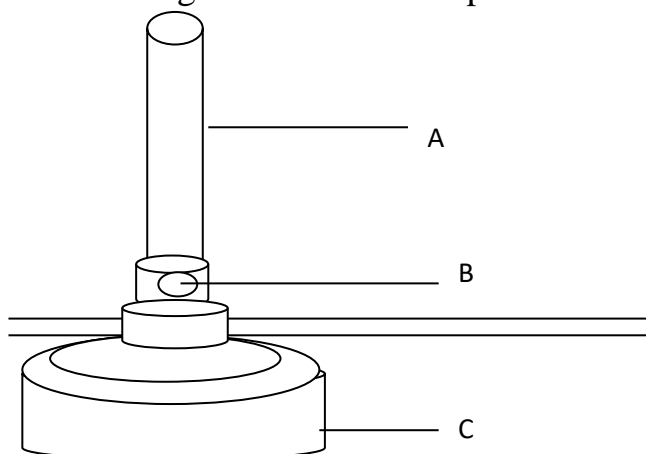
(2mks)

.....

c. On the diagram, **indicate** the solvent front.

(1mk)

11. The diagram below shows parts of a Bunsen burner.



a) Name the parts labelled A , B (1 mark)

A.....

B.....

b) Give one use of the part labelled B (1 mark)

.....

12. Hydrated copper (II) sulphate exists as blue crystals while anhydrous copper (II) sulphate is a white powder. Describe a laboratory experiment that can be used to show that the action of heat on hydrated copper (II) sulphate is a reversible reaction (3 marks)

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13.(a) Melting point of naphthalene is 80°C. When camphor is added to a sample of naphthalene, the melting point changes to 79.8°C. Explain (2mks)

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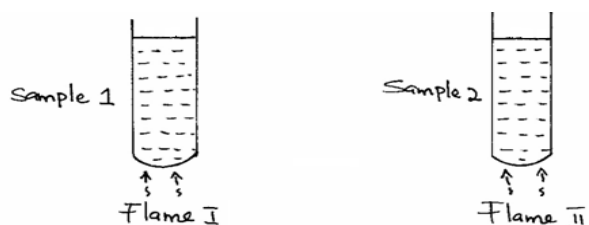
d) What is effect of adding magnesium sulphate to the boiling point of distilled water? (1mk)

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14.(a) A patient was given tablets with prescription 2 x 3 on the envelope. Clearly outline how the patient should take the tablets. (1 mark)

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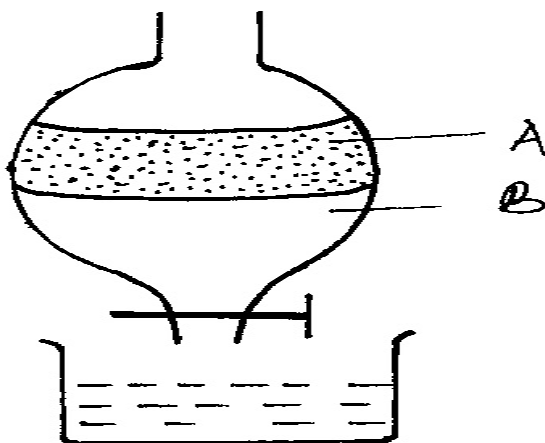
(b) Two samples of equal volumes of water were put in 250cm³ beaker and heated for 10 minutes. Sample 1 registered a higher temperature than sample 2.



State the conditions under which flame I is produced in Bunsen burner. (1 mark)

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15. The apparatus below was used to separate a mixture of liquid A and B.



(a) State **two** properties of the liquids that make it possible to separate them using such apparatus. **(2 marks)**

.....
.....

16. The table below shows PH values of solutions **A, B, C** and **D**.

Solution	PH
A	3.0
B	13.0
C	8.5
D	7.0
E	5.5

(a) Identify a solution which is
(i) Strongly acidic. **(1 mk)**

.....

(ii) Strongly basic. **(1mk)**

.....

iii. Distilled water **(1mk)**

.....

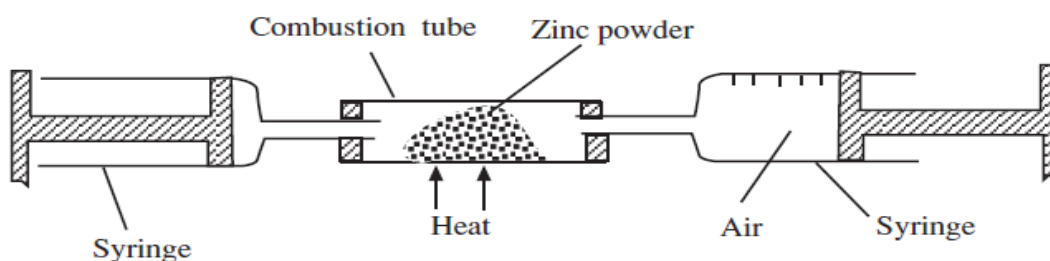
iv. Lemon juice **(1mk)**

.....

(b) Which of solutions would react with lead (II) oxide? Explain **(2 marks)**

.....

17. In an experiment a certain volume of air was passed repeatedly from syringe over heated zinc powder as shown in the diagram below.



The experiment was repeated using excess magnesium powder. In which one of the two experiments was the change in volume of air greatest. Give reasons. **(3mks)**

.....

18 (a) what is the chemical name for rust. **(1mk)**

.....

(b) **State** the conditions necessary for rusting. **(1mk)**

.....

(c) List **three** methods of preventing rusting. **(3mks)**

.....

19. Complete the word equations for the following reactions; **(3mks)**

(a) sodium carbonate + hydrochloric acid =

(b) Zinc + sulphuric acid =

(c) potassium hydroxide + nitric acid =

20. Define the following terms and give an example of each **(8mks)**

(a) An atom

.....
.....

(b) Molecule

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.....

(c) Element

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.....

(d) Compound

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.....

21. Give three differences between permanent and temporary changes. **(3mks)**

TEMPORARY CHANGE	PERMANENT CHANGE

22. State two laboratory rules to observe when preparing a **poisonous** gas. **(2mks)**

.....

NAME..... CLASS.....
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FORM 1 END TERM 2 SERIES 2 EXAMS

FORM 1 COMPUTER STUDIES

- Answer all the questions in the spaces provided-

1. Using arrows, match the following generations of computers with the technology which they relied on.

(4 marks)

GENERATION

First Generation

Second Generation

Third Generation

Fourth Generation

TECHNOLOGY

VLSI

Thermionic valves

ICs

Transistors

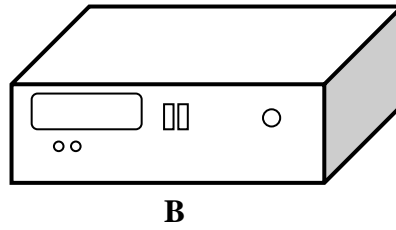
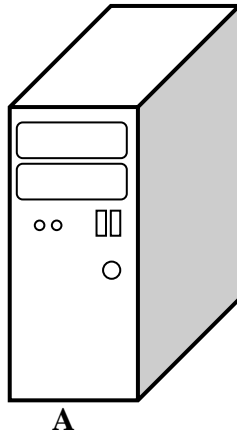
2. Give **three** advantages of the second generation computers. (3 marks)

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.....

3. Identify **three** major categories of computer hardware. (3 marks)

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.....

4. The illustrations below represent two orientations of a very important part of a desktop computer. Study them to answer the questions below:



a) Name the object represented in the above images. (1 mark)

.....

b) **Identify** the orientations represented in orientations **A** and **B**. (2 marks)

.....

.....

c) Give **four** components that are housed inside the object represented in the above images. (2marks)

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.....

5) Give **three** reasons why a mobile phone is regarded to be a computer (2 marks)

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.....

.....

6.(a) **Define** the term ‘computer laboratory’ (2 marks)

.....

.....

.....

(b) Give **two** factors to be considered when preparing a computer laboratory (2 marks)

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.....
.....

7. a) List down **three** safety precautions one should observe when entering a computer laboratory (3 marks)

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.....

b). Identify **three** facilities that will ensure proper ventilation in a room. (3 marks)

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.....

8. State **three** reasons for warm booting your computer. (3 marks)

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.....

6. (a) State **two** reasons why a computer needs to be connected to a stable power supply (2 mark)

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.....

(b) List down **three** functions of the uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) (3 marks)

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10. Mention **two** things that are likely to cause strain- in the computer room (3 marks)

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11. (a) What is a peripheral device? (1 mark)

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.....

v. Give **three** examples of **common** peripheral devices. (3 marks)

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12. What is the **difference** between analog and digital computers? (2 marks)

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13. Give **two** reasons why smaller computers like laptops tend to be more expensive than desktop computers (2 marks)

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.....

14. Computers are classified using **three** criteria namely, **functionality, purpose** and **physical size**. In each of these classes, name and describe:

(a) Three types of computers under classification by **functionality**. (3 marks)

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

(b) **Three** types of computers under classification by **purpose**. (3 marks)

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15. (a) **Explain** the meaning of the following mouse techniques:

(i) Clicking (1 mark)

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.....

(ii) Dragging (1 mark)

.....
.....

(iii) Right clicking (1 mark)

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.....

(b) Describe **three** categories of keys found on the keyboard. (3 marks)

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(c) **Describe** the following terms as used in computers: **(2 marks)**

(i) Cold booting

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.....

(ii) Warm booting

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.....

(d) Define the following terms: **(4 marks)**

(i) Information

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.....

(ii) Processing

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.....

(iii) Input

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.....

(iv) Data

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.....

16. (a) i) What is a softcopy output? **(1 mark)**

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.....

ii) Give **four** differences between an impact and non-impact printer. **(4marks)**

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.....

(b) Give **five** differences between a CRT and flat panel screen. **(5 marks)**

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(c) State **five** reasons why one may go for a hardcopy output. **(5 marks)**

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17. a) What do the following acronyms mean in full: **(2mks)**

i) VDU

.....

ii) LCD

.....

(iii) VGA

.....

(iv) XGA.

.....
.....

b). State any five factors to consider when choosing a printer. (5mks)

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c) i) Briefly define a computer bus. (2mks)

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ii) Describe three types of computer buses. (6mks)

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iii) What is a drive? (2mks)

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iv) State four types of computer drives. (4mks)

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.....

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FORM 1 END TERM 2 SERIES 2 EXAMS

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FORM ONE

Instruction to the students

- 1. Answer all the questions*
- 2. All answers must be written in English.*

- 1 a)** Giving examples outline seven authors of the Bible. **(7mks)**
- b)** What are the causes of evil in the traditional African Communities? **(7mks)**
- c)** Give reasons why Christians read the Bible. **(6mks)**
- 2 a)** Give six Promises that God made to Abraham. **(6mks)**
- b)** Give four similarities between the Jewish and traditional African practices of circumcision. **(8mks)**
- c)** Identify six examples of covenants made in Kenya today. **(6mks)**
- 3 a)** State eight ways in which God's power is shown in the deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land. **(8mks)**
- b)** List the commandments that guide Christians in their relationship with other human beings. **(6mks)**
- c)** How did God show His love and care for the Israelites during the exodus. **(6mks)**

- 4 a)** Describe the Call of Moses. **(8mks)**
- b)** Why was Moses not willing to go back to Egypt **(6mks)**
- c)** State six ways in which God speaks to Christians today. **(6mks)**
- 5 a)** State five reasons why Israelites demanded for a King. **(8mks)**
- b)** Outline the failures of King Saul. **(7mks)**
- c)** How do Christians in Kenya show their faith in God **(5mks)**

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FORM 1 END TERM 2 SERIES 2 EXAMS

FORM 1
ENGLISH
TIME: 2 ½HRS

Instructions to candidates

- (1) Write your name, admission number in the spaces provided.*
- (2) Sign and write the date of the examination in the space provided.*
- (3) Answer all questions provided in this question paper.*
- (d) All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in the question paper.*
- (5) Check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.*

FOR EXAMINTER'S USE ONLY

Question	Maximum Score	Student's Score
1	20	
2	10	
3	20	
4	20	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
Total Score	100	

This paper consists of 11 printed pages

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.....

2. CLOZE TEST (10 MKS)

A neighbor had left (1) store unattended (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 nor fire (7)..... forthe people to call. (8) that the assembled crowd of hundreds (9)..... do was gather buckets of sand and (10) into flame.

3. Read the comprehension below and answer the questions that follow.

PEER PRESSURE AND SELF-ESTEEM

Positive self-esteem is essential to forming solid foundation in one’s life. This is in terms of Choosing a job or vocation, friends or even whom to marry.

Self-esteem is the value we place on ourselves. This is what we believe and feel about ourselves. It means that you have accepted yourself with your faults as well as your strengths and you feel you deserve the respect of others. You have learned to build on these strengths and to compensate for the weaknesses. What you have been unable to change, you have learned to live with. It does not mean that you are puffed up with self-importance and make false claims but are sincere and accept yourself as a worthwhile individual.

Such a healthy self-respect frees one to turn their attention to others. One is tolerant to others’ weaknesses and able to realize people’s uniqueness and potential. This eventually helps one to escape the snares of negative peer pressure. Peer pressure refers to the force of persuasion to adopt particular values, conform to the beliefs and goals of a peer group. A peer group refers to age-mates who have the same outlook on life. They have similarities in what thy like, how thy talk, the way they dress and their focus on life issues. The group also has the same beliefs and written or unwritten rules.

A child is first exposed to peer pressure in school. It is in the class that a child meets new friends and they spend leisure time together. This is the time that peer pressure manifests itself. Due to competition, a leader stands out in the crowd and somehow imposes or enforces

his/her beliefs and way of life on others. This leader seems to have more control than others do. Since peer groups are dynamic, they change with time depending on the control of the leader.

In this day and age, the leader does not necessarily have to be a single person. With the current globalization through television, radio, the internet, books and magazines, peer groups are taking on a global nature. Groups look the same in each country and continent. If one is able to control peer pressure early enough, one will be able to cope as an adult. The pressure is more real and impacts more vigorously in the 'adult' world, when one has achieved independence. A person with high self-esteem will question the direction of the peer group but one who has a low self-esteem will succumb and conform to peer pressure without questioning where the group is going.

The consequences of a poor self-esteem are numerous: It limits your capacity to love and accept others. This is because if we do not feel worthwhile at the very core of our beings, we cannot like or respect others. Low self-esteem may encourage one to engage in sex as a way of seeking affection. This, of course, leads to other complications like unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, the deadly HIV/AIDs, cervical cancer and even the use of pornography. Self-dislike tends to make people highly sensitive to blame and praise. This is because the way one accepts compliments indicates how much respect one has for oneself. Feelings of inferiority evidence themselves in day-dreaming. Day-dreaming is an effort to escape reality. Unfortunately, the more one daydreams, the worse one feels about oneself. This low opinion decreases efficiency at school or work. The grades will be affected as one lacks confidence to do what one is engaged in.

A low self-concept also influences one's choice of friends and a marital partner. It even affects couples' sex life in marriage due to a preoccupation with their physical appearances. One who is dissatisfied with their bodies cannot understand how anyone else could find them attractive. This eventually hinders him/her from forming genuine relationships, which require one to forget about self and concentrate on the needs of others.

Low self-esteem will hinder one's spiritual growth and divert their attention to false goals. If one feels they are worthless in certain areas, they may try to gain acceptance by achieving goals that will bring acceptance and approval of others. Real achievements involve developing good character traits. Good inward qualities show up in actions. Some of these actions will be an ability to build a healthy relationship and trust in God to keep one focused in life.

Questions (20 mks)

i. What is the importance of having a positive self-esteem? **(2 mks)**

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ii. According to the passage, what is self-esteem? **(2 mks)**

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iii. Where does a child first experience peer-pressure? **(2 mks)**

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.....

iv. Why are peer-groups said to be dynamic? **(2 mks)**

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5. What **difference** is there between someone with low self-esteem and someone with high self-esteem? **(2 mks)**

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6. Give any **three** results of poor self-esteem. **(3 mks)**

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7.

a) How does low self-esteem affect the following? (3 mks)

i. Friendship –

.....

ii. Marriage –

.....

iii. Spiritual growth –

.....

b) Identify the statement which indicates that a peer-group can be led by more than one person.

(1 mk)

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.....
.....

c) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. (3 mks)

(e) Peer pressure –

.....

(f) Day-dreaming –

.....

(g) Hinders –

.....

4. GRAMMAR (20 MKS)

(i) Choose the correct forms for each of the following words given in brackets.(3 mks)

- a) Jack and James (is, are) over the hill.
- b) There(goes, go) Julius and his favourite bag.
- c) Susan is one of the singers who (is, are) always off key.

(ii) Replace the underlined words with a pronoun. (5 mks)

- (a) The glasses were kept under the table.
.....
- (b) Emma fed the children.
.....
- (c) The chicken was slaughtered.
.....
- (d) They ate fish and chips.
.....
- (e) Jane is the new waitress.
.....

(iii) Write the past tense forms of each of the verbs in brackets in the following sentences. (4 mks)

- a) The chef a delicious cake (bake)
- b) He to the classroom. (hurry)
- c) He got by the teacher (annoy)
- d) She the whole incident. (plan)

(iv) Give the plural of each of the following nouns. (5 mks)

- 1. Furniture -
- 2. Sheep -
- 3. Echo-
- 4. Chief-
- 5. Cactus -

(v) Choose the correct word from the choices given to complete the given sentences.

- (a) The (principle, principal) of Mbare High School is sick.
- (b) Who will give us the correct(defination, definition) of the word ‘Queen’?
- (c) The(stationary, stationery) includes books, pencils and rubbers.

5. POEM

Read the poem below and answer the questions based on it.

(10 mks)

The wind howls, the trees sway

The loose house-top sheets clatter and clang

The open window shuts with a bang

And the sky makes night of day.

Helter skelter the parents run

Pressed with a thousand minor cases

“Hey you there! Pack the house wares

And where on earth is my son.?”

Home skip the children!

“Where have you been you naughty boy?”

The child can feel nothing but joy.

For he loves the approach of rain.

The streets clear, the houses fill.
The noise gathers as children shout.
To rival the raging wind without
and naught that can move is still.

A bright flash!- a lighted plain
Then, from the once blue heavens
Accompanied by noise that deafens,
Steadily pours the rain.

by Pius Oleghe

Questions

1. Give evidence in stanza one that shows that a storm is approaching. **(3 mks)**

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.....

2. What are the parents doing in stanza two? **(2 mks)**

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3. Why are the children joyous? **(1 mk)**

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4. How are the children competing with the wind? (1 mk)

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.....

5. Explain the meaning of the following lines: (3 mks)

d) And the sky makes night of day.

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

e) Pressed with a thousand minor cases.

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

f) Steadily pours the rain.

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.....
.....

6. ORAL LITERATURE

Read the following riddling process and answer the questions based on it.

CHALLENGER: Riddle! Riddle!

RESPONDENT:

CHALLENGER: It is small but it can challenge you to a fight.
 RESPONDENT:
 CHALLENGER: Wrong
 RESPONDENT:
 CHALLENGER: Wrong again. Give me a prize.
 RESPONDENT:
 CHALLENGER: I accept I will go to Nairobi city and have a nice ride around the
 streets of Nairobi.
 The answer is a bee.

Questions

(i) Fill in the blank spaces with appropriate responses. **(4 mks)**

(ii) Identify the stages in the riddling process. **(6 mks)**

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.....

7. ORAL SKILLS – (10 MKS)

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

Example Cup, Queen, Kettle, Cease - Cease

- (a) Gene, Judge, June, Gap
- (b) Chair, Chord, Chore, Chain
- (c) Phase, Plight, Fame, Freight
- (d) Think, Than, Theatre, Thought
- (e) Cynic, Census, Sugar, Sample

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

- (a) Principle –
- (b) Dye -
- (c) Weak -
- (d) Stationery -
- (e) Sent -

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FORM 1 END TERM 2 SERIES 2 EXAMS

GEOGRAPHY
FORM I
TIME: 2 HRS

Instructions

- a) Answer all questions on the spaces provided*
- b) Answer should be written in English*

Answer all the questions in the spaces provided

1 (a) Name two Greek words from which the term geography originated (2mks)

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.....

b) What is environment? (2mks)

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.....

c) List four main areas covered in human geography (4mks)

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d) Explain the relationship between geography and the following subjects (2mks)
i) Biology

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ii) Agriculture (2mks)

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.....

2(a) Explain the meaning of the following terms

(i) Weather (2mks)

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(ii) A weather station (2mks)

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.....

B (i) Your school want to establish a weather station, name the area within the compound where it can be sited (1mk)

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(ii) State four factors that the school would consider while establishing the weather station (4mks)

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3 (a) Apart from convectional rainfall, name two other types of rainfall. (2mks)

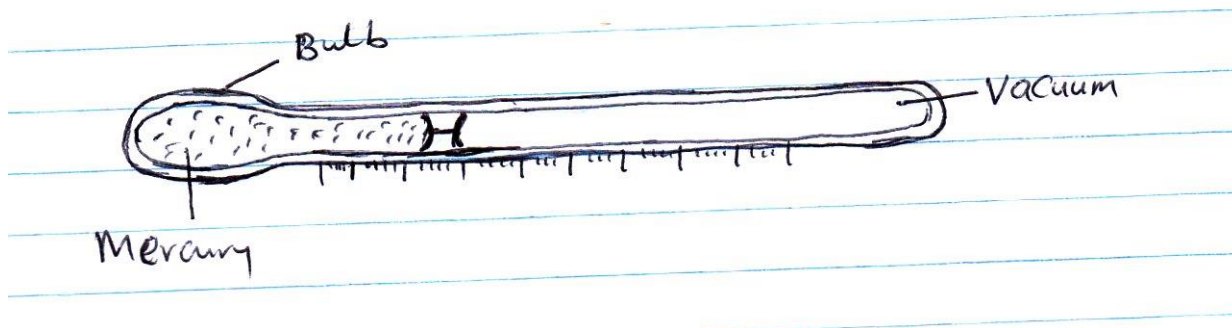
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b (i) While using a well labeled diagram, describe how convectional rainfall is formed **(9mks)**

ii) State **three** characteristics of convectional rainfall **(3mks)**

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4(a) Study the diagram below representing an instrument for measuring one element of weather. Use it to answer question i, and ii.



(i) Which element of weather is measured using the above instrument? **(1mk)**

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(ii) Describe how the above instrument is used to measure the element given in 4 a (i) above (4mks)

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(b) Apart from the above instrument, name three other instruments found in a Stevenson Screen (3mks)

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(5) The table below shows rainfall and temperature figures for a station in Kenya. Use it to answer question i, ii, iii and iv.

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp °c	27	25	23	20	18	18	17	19	20	21	21	24
Rainfall (Mm)	53	50	55	251	242	230	180	109	90	51	85	100

(i) Calculate the diurnal range of temperature for the station (2mks)

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(ii) Calculate the average temperature for the station (2mks)

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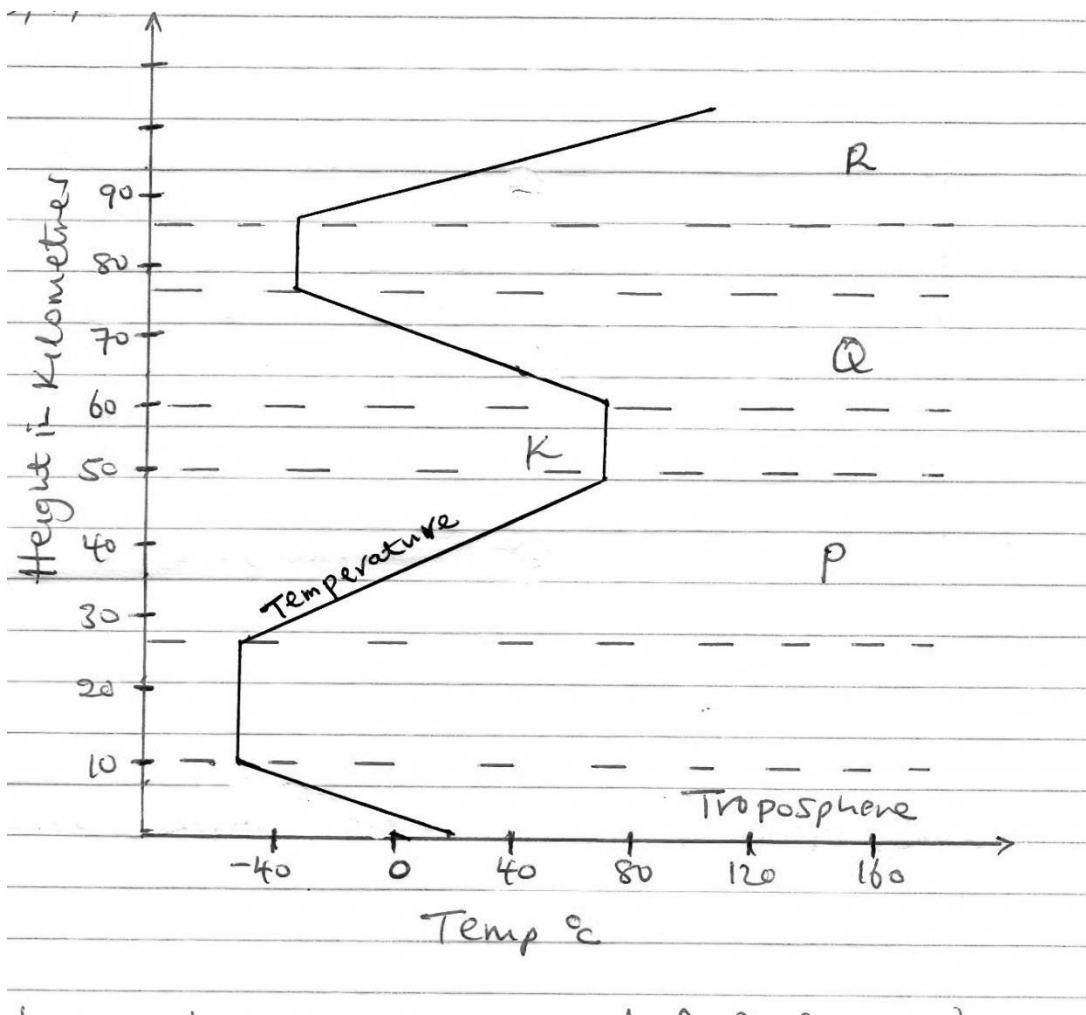
(iii) Determine the total annual rainfall (2mks)

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(iv) Which month recorded the highest amount of rainfall (1mk)

.....

6) The diagram below shows, the external layers of the Earth's atmosphere. Use to answer questions **i**, **ii**, and **iii**



i) Name the parts marked **P**, **Q**, **R** (3mks)

- P**
- Q**
- R**

ii) Identify the discontinuity labeled **K** (1mk)

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iii) Give the characteristics of the zone named Troposphere **(3mks)**

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7)a) Define the following terms

i) A picture **(2mks)**

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ii)A plan **(2mks)**

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iii) A map **(2mks)**

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b) List **three** main types of maps **(3mks)**

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c) **Outline five** marginal information that you may get on a map **(5mks)**

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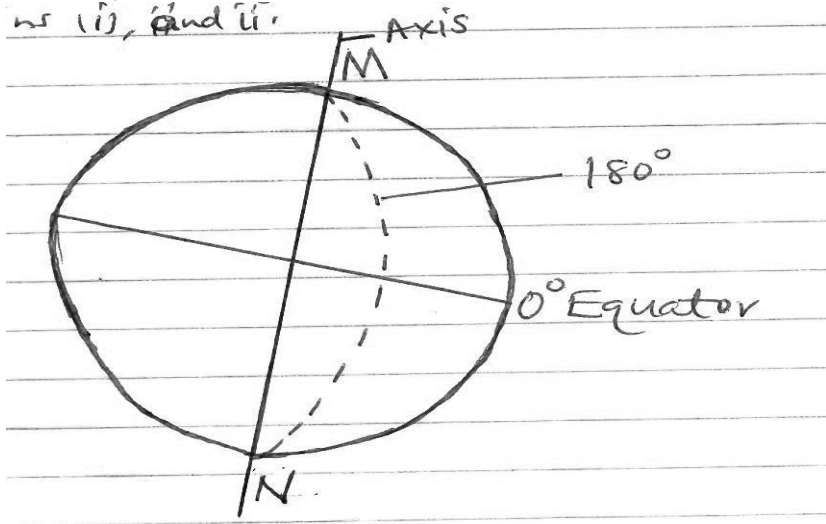
(d) Covert the following representative fraction into statement scale
(i) $1/200,000$ (2mks)

(ii) $1/350,000$ (2mks)

8 (a) List **three** planets that do not have satellites (3mks)

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(b) Study the diagram of the earth below and we use it to answer questions **i)** and **ii)**



i) Name the parts marked M and N

M (1mk)

N (1mk)

ii) What is the name of the line of longitude marked 180° ? (1mk)

.....
.....

iii) What happens to time when you cross this line mentioned in b (ii) above (2mks)

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.....

c) What **two** times of the year is the sun overhead at the equator (2mks)

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.....

d) The time in Bangkok Thailand 100° E is 3:12p.m, what will be the time in Nairobi 37° E? (3mks)

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e) State **four** characteristics of planets (4mks)

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9 (a) Define the term statistics (2mks)

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b) Differentiate between discrete and continuous data (2mks)

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c) List **four** methods of data collection from the field **(4mks)**

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FORM 1 END TERM 2 SERIES 2 EXAMS

FORM 1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

TIME:2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

- a) Write your name and your admission number in the spaces provided above.*
- b) The paper consists of three sections; A, B and C.*
- c) Answer all the questions in all the sections in the spaces provided after each question.*
- d) Candidates should answer the questions in English.*

SECTION A

Answer all the questions in this section

1. State **one** unwritten source of history and government **(1 mk)**

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2. Name **one** method of dating used by archaeologists **(1 mk)**

.....

3. Name **two** archaeological sites in Tanzania **(1 mk)**

.....

4. Give **two** species of Homo Sapiens **(2 mks)**

.....

5. **Identify** the person who put forward the evolution theory **(1 mk)**

-
6. Name **two** tools made by early man (2 mk)
-
7. State **one** theory that explains the theory of origin of Agriculture (1 mk)
-
8. Name **one** river that was used in Mesopotamia for irrigation. (1 mk)
-
9. Identify **two** methods of irrigation used in Egypt (2 mk)
-
10. Name the person who invented the steel plough (1 mk)
-
11. List **one** economic activity of the Luo (1 mk)
-
12. Give **two** sub – groups of the highland Nilotes (2 mk)
-
-
13. Identify the cultural practices borrowed by Agikuyu from the Cushites (2 mk)
-
-
14. Other than the Arabs, name **two** other early visitors to Kenyan coast (2 mk)
-
-
15. Name **two** early missionaries who came to Kenya in 1844 (2 mk)
-
-
16. Name **two** county members of parliament (2 mk)
-
-
17. Name **one** arm of government in Kenya (1 mk)
-

SECTION B

Answer all the questions in this section.

18. (a) State **five** methods used by archaeologists to locate archaeological sites **(5 mks)**

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(b) Explain **five** economic practices of Homo Sapiens Sapiens **(10 mks)**

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19. (a) Name **three** crops grown in Mesopotamia

(3 mks)

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(b) Explain **six** factors that led to the early agriculture in Mesopotamia

(12 mks)

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20.(a). Sate **three** ways in which the Abagusii and the Kipsigis interacted during the pre-colonial period. (3 mks)

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20.(b). Explain **six** factors that led to the migration of western Bantus in to Kenya. (12 mks)

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SECTION C

Answer all the questions in this section.

21.(a) State **five** reasons for the coming of Arabs to the East coast of Africa **(5 mks)**

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(b) Explain **five** reasons for the decline of Portuguese rule along the coast **(10 mks)**

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22. (a) Mention **three** values of a good citizen. **(3 mks)**

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(b) Explain **six** rights and freedoms of citizens **(12 mks)**

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NAME..... CLASS.....
ADM NO.....SIGNATURE.....
DATE.....

FORM 1 END TERM 2 SERIES 2 EXAMS

HOMESCIENCE EXAM

FORM 1

TIME: 2 1/2 HOURS

SECTION A (ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THE SPACES PROVIDED)

1. List down **three** attributes of a well-groomed person. **(3mks)**

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2. State **three** undesirable effects of wearing tight fitting shoes. **(3mks)**

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3. **Differentiate** between Dermis and Epidermis. **(2mks)**

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4. **Highlight four** undesirable behaviors that are common during adolescence in both sexes. **(4mks)**

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5. **Differentiate** between the following common accidents.

i. Suffocation and fainting **(2mks)**

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ii. Burns and scalds **(2mks)**

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6. Identify **two** ways in which medicine is abused. **(2mks)**

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7. List down **four** accessories you would put on when attending an interview. **(2mks)**

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8. Give a reason for each of the following practices when dusting surfaces.

a) Using a folded duster. **(1mk)**

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b) Dusting surfaces from the top to the bottom. (1mk)

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9. Suggest four well known kitchen plans. (4mks)

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10. Give two responsibilities of a landlord to the tenants. (2mks)

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11. State the functions of the following small kitchen equipment. (3mks)

a) A spring balance.
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b) Rolling pins
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c) A colander
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12. Point out five steps to follow in caring for your feet. (5mks)

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13.Suggest **three** design features for a tall plump figure. **(3mks)**

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14.State **four** main aims of giving first aid. **(4mks)**

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15.Point out **five** points to consider when choosing brooms and brushes. **(5mks)**

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16.Outline **four** points to remember when cleaning a wooden spoon. **(4mks)**

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17.Highlight **four** reasons for cleaning a house. **(4mks)**

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18.State four good reasons for polishing leather shoes. **(4mks)**

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19.Give two symptoms of a sprain. **(2mks)**

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20.Mention two side effects from use of medicine. **(2mks)**

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21.State four practices you will avoid when using cosmetics. **(4mks)**

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22.Suggest two effective methods of sterilizing a white cotton handkerchief. **(2mks)**

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23.List down **four** methods of removing loose dirt. **(4mks)**

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24.Point out **four** factors that influence the choice of clothes. **(4mks)**

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25.**Outline** the procedure of caring for a household duster after use. **(4mks)**

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26.Give **four** importances of Home Science to an individual. **(4mks)**

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27.List down **four** examples of improvised abrasives. **(4mks)**

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28.Highlight **two** qualities to look for when buying a dust pan. **(2mks)**

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29.Mention **four** different examples of labour saving equipment. **(4mks)**

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30.State **four** factors to bear in mind when buying a house. **(4mks)**

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JINA..... KIDATO.....

NAMBARI YA USAJILI.....SAHIHI.....

TAREHE.....

FORM 1 END TERM 2 SERIES 2 EXAMS

KISWAHILI

KIDATO CHA KWANZA

MUDA: SAA 2 ½

MAAGIZO

Jibu maswali Yote.

	SWALI	UPEO	ALAMA
A	INSHA	20	
B	UFAHAMU	15	
C	SARUFI NA MATUMIZI YA LUGHA	40	
D	ISIMUJAMII	10	
E	FASIHI SIMULIZI	15	
	JUMLA	100	

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SEHEMU YA B: UFAHAMU (ALAMA 15)

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kasha ujibu maswali

Kamusi ya Kiswahili inafasili neno ‘dawa’ kama ‘kitu kinachopewa mtu ili apone ugonjwa alio nao.’ Neno ‘dawa’ pia hutumiwa kumaanisha kitu kinachopumbaza au kutia sumu au kuzua tumbuizo kwa kuduwaza akili. Kwa mfano, wataalamu wamefikia uamuzi kuwa pombe, kwa mazoea, hutuliza ubongo wenye uchovu ilihali bangi hutuliza maumivu na kusababisha kusinzia; nayo majani ya mti unaotumiwa kutengeneza kokeini, hufisha ganzi na kumwezesha mtu kuvumilia uchungu au uchovu.

Na je, uraibu ni nini? Uraibu ni hali ya kuzizoeza au kutumia kitu mara kwa mara hadi kutegemea hicho ambacho mtu amekizoea. Kwa hivyo, uraibu ni mazoea ambayo mtumizi ameshindwa kuyaacha. Hali hiyo ya uraibu huanza kwa kitendo amabacho huonekana kana kwamba hakiwezi kamwe kumdhuru anayetumia dawa. Lakini, baada ya muda, fikira zake huanza kuzoea hivi kwamba, hata kabla ya mwili kuanza kutegemea dawa hiyo, akili huitarajia. Hii ni kwa sababu, punde baada ya matumizi, mtu huhisi hali ya utulivu ambao, kwa kweli, si wa hakika bali ni kama uliotiwa chumvi kwani hasa, hamna mashiko.

Kuna aina tofauti za dawa ambazo hutumiwa vibaya na watu. Baadhi ya dawa hizo huzua hisia za kumtia mtu chonjo isiyo ya kawaida. Zingine husababisha ulegevu ambapo mtumizi hihisi usingizi au ‘ufu’ bada ya uti wa mgongo kuathiriwa kasha mtu akakumbwa na hali ya usahaulifu halafu asiweze kufuatiliza fikira kwa mantiki kama kawaida ya binadamu mwenye akili razini hadi kufikia kupoteza fahamu.

Matokeo ya matumizi ya dawa zisizofaa huwa ni mtu kukumbwa na hali hiyo ambapo anajihisi ‘akiwa juu’ na hutamani mno kuendeleza hisia hizo hadi anapokuwa hajiwezi wala kujimundu ndiposa watu huanza kumsema mtu kama huyo – kwamba amehusudu kupindukia hali hiyo ambapo, uraibu huwa umetimia.

Dawa za kulevya zinaweza kulinganishwa na kisu kinachotumiwa jikoni. Kisu hicho kina kazi maalum. Kazi yake ni kukata mboga kama kabeji, karoti, nyanya, vitunguu na vyakula kama mikate na vinginevyo. Lakini kisu chicho hicho kinaweza kutumiwa kumkata shingo binadamu! Basi hapo kitakuwa kimenajisiwa – yaani kutumiwa kwa njia isiyofaa.

Kila mara mtu anapomeza tembe au dawa yoyote yenye uwezo wa kulisimua sehemu ya mbele ya ubongo, mtu huyo huhisi msisimuko.

Bangi, miraa, pombe (kama chang’aa, busaa, muratina, kwete, kaluvu na zinginezo) na sigara zina mnato ambao humzuzua mtumizi hadi asiweze kujizuia na hata akapuuza mambo mengine muhimu angalau apate hisia hizo za kulisimua. Mtu kama huyu, ingawa anatambua kuwa anatumia dawa hizo, hatambui kamwe jinsi zinavyoathiri ubongo wake. Na jinsi zitakavyomdhuru siku za usoni.

Baadhi ya wanaouza dawa hizo kwa vijana huwa wanahoji: “Iwapo vijana hawa ni wajinga kufikia kiwango cha kujiruhusu kukubali kuharibiwa miili yao hivyo, basi name nitakuwa mjinga kama wao iwapo name sitatumia ujinga huo wao kujipatia faida.”

Kwa nduli mwenye maoni kama hayo, wasia ambao tunaweza kumpa ni huu: iwapo haja yako kuu maishani ni kujipatia faida, basi tambua kwamba hucheka kovu asiyefikwa na jeraha. Na iwapo wewe ni mmoja wa wanaotumia dawa za kulevya na unaishi kwa mwelekeo wa kujistarehesha kwazo, basi umo kwenye hatari kubwa ya kuwa mtumwa wa hao wanaotafuta faida. Je, unafikiri umo duniani kwa haja ya kujitumbuiza huku ukidhuru mwenyewe?

Matumizi mabaya ya dawa za kulevya huathiri mwili, akili na roho. Kila mtu anapaswa kujali maslahi ya wenzake katika jumuiya anamoishi na kwa hivyo ni wajibu wa kila mtu kudumisha desturi yenye maadili na kuepuka kutumia dawa zinazovuruga akili na kudhoofisha mwili. Kwa kifupi, matumizi ya dawa za kulevya ni upumbavu mtupu.

Baadhi ya matokeo ya matumizi mabaya ya dawa ni hisia za pumbao la mawazo, kutojali mambo hatari, hamu ya kula kupindukia, ulegevu, vitendo vya kihuni, wasiwasi usio na sababu na hata wazimu. Matokeo mengine hasa ya dawa kama bangi, chang'aa, pombe na nyingine zinapotumiwa kwa wingi ni kwamba humfanya mtu asiweze kupumua vyema awe chonjo kuzidi kawaida, mkakamavu kuliko anavyopaswa, mwenye wasiwasi, anayesinzia kila mara, anayehisi kutapika, anayetetemeka viungo, anayeshuku watu kuwa wananuia kumdhuru, anayetenda vitendo hatari kwake mwenyewe na kwa wenzake na hatimaye husababisha kupoteza fahamu na hata kufariki.

Mtu anapokolewa na dawa mwilini, tabia zake hudhihirisha kuchanganyikiwa akili, kutotambua baina ya hali halisi na hali inayotokana na fikira potofu, kutotambua wakati na kutojali lolote.

Maswali

(a) Teua anwani mwafaka kwa taarifa hii.

(alama 2)

(b) Taja matokeo ya matumizi mabaya ya dawa za kulevya kwa mujibu wa kifungu hiki.

(alama 4)

© Eleza vile walanguzi wa dawa za kulevya wanavyohalalisha vitendo vyao. (alama 2)

(d) taja dalili za kuthibitisha kuwa utumiaji wa dawa za kulevya amezidiwa na kiwango cha dawa mwilini. **(alama 3)**

(e) Eleza maana ya maneno haya kama yalivyotumiwa katika kifungu. **(alama 4)**

(i) Duwaza

(ii) Fisha ganzi

(iii) Razini

(iv) Mnato

SEHEMU C: SARUFI NA MATUMIZI YA LUGHA (ALAMA 40)

1. Andika sauti ambazo zina sifa zifuatazo. (alama 3)

(i) Irabu ya mbele juu

(ii) Kiyeyusho cha mdomo

(iii) Nazali ya ufizi

2. Huku ukitoa mfano eleza maana ya sauti mwambatano (alama 2)

3. Eleza miundo miwili ya ngeli ya U – ZI (alama 2)

4. Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo. (alama 2)

Nimemshukuru kwa kazi yake nzuri.

5. Changanua sentensi ifuatayo kwa njia ya mstari. (alama 2)

Sisi tutampata katika msitu.

6. Huku ukitoa mifano eleza matumizi ya viakifishi vifuatavyo. (alama 2)

(i) Kistari kifupi.

(ii) Kituo

7. Tumia ‘O’ rejeshi tamati katika sentensi ifuatayo. (alama 2)

Mwanafunzi ambaye hukosea mwalimu huadhibiwa.

8. Andika kwa ukubwa wingi.

(alama 2)

Mji wetu umerembwa ukarembeka.

9. Tunga sentensi ukitumia kivumishi cha sifa pamoja na nomino katika ngeli ya A- WA.

(alama 2)

10. Eleza maana ya:

(alama 2)

(i) silabi

(ii) silabi fungu

11. Yakinisha.

(alama 2)

Mvua isiponyesha mimea haitanawiri.

12. Bainisha viambishi awali na tamati katika neno:

(alama 2)

Tuliwapigia

13. Bainisha matumizi ya neno **vizuri** katika sentensi.

(i) Vitabu vizuri vimenunuliwa.

(ii) Anafanya kazi yake vizuri.

(ii) Vizuri vitanunuliwa na mwalimu.

14. Weka shadda kwenye neno lifuatalo ili kubainisha maana kwenye mabano. **(alama 2)**

(i) Ala (kifaa/zana)

(ii) Ala (kihusishi)

15. Sahihisha kwa njia tatu.

(alama 3)

Mahali huku penu mna siafu.

16. Tunga sentensi moja ili kubainisha maana ya vitate.

(alama 2)

(i) Kiza:

(ii) Kisa

17. Unganisha

(alama 2)

(i) Kamau hali wali.

(ii) Kamau hali pure

18. Ainisha vihusishi katika sentensi ifuatayo.

(alama 2)

Mimi niliwasili mapema kuliko wengine.

19. Chanda ni kwa kidole ilhali konde ni kwa

(alama 1)

SEHEMU YA D: ISIMUJAMII (ALAMA 10)

1(a) Sajili au rejista ni nini katika isimujamii?

(alama 2)

(b) Taja kaida zozote tatu za matumizi ya lugha. **(alama 3)**

2. X: Mmoja wenu afute ubao ili kipindi hiki king'oe nanga.

Y: Tafadhali..... naomba niulize swali kabla ya kuanzisha mada ya leo.

X: Uliza

(a) Tambua sajili ya makala uliyopewa.

(alama 1)

(b) Taja sifa za sajili uliyotaja

(alama 4)

SEHEMU YA E: FASIHI SIMULIZI (ALAMA 15)

1(a) Eleza maana ya ngano. (alama 2)

(b) Ngano zina umuhimu gani katika jamii? (alama 5)

2. Fafanua vipera vifuatavyo vya hadithi. (alama 2)

(i) Hekaya:-----

(ii) Hurafa:-----

3. Taja vipera viwili vya ushairi simulizi.

(alama 2)

4(a) Eleza aina mbili za hadhira katika fasihi simulizi.

(alama 2)

(b) Eleza sifa za mtambaji bora.

(alama 2)

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FORM 1 END TERM 2 SERIES 2 EXAMS

MATHEMATICS

FORM 1

TIME: 2 1/2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- (a) Write your name, admission number and school in the spaces provided.
- (b) This paper consists of two sections; **Section I** and **Section II**.
- (c) Answer ALL the questions in Section I and Section II.
- (d) All answers and working must be written on the question paper in the spaces provided below each question.
- (e) Show all the steps in your calculations, giving your answer at each stage in the space provided below each question.
- (f) Marks may be given for correct working even if the answer is wrong.
- (g) Non programmable silent electronic calculators and **KNEC** mathematical tables may be used except where stated otherwise.
- (h) Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

FOR EXAMINORS USE ONLY

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

Question	17	18	19	20	21	TOTAL
Marks						

Grand Total

SECTION I (50 Marks)

Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

1. A farm worker digs a rectangular farm which is 35 metres by 45 metres. If should be paid Sh. 2 000 per hectare, calculate how much he should be paid. **(3 marks)**

2. Find the least number of sweets that can be packed into polythene bags which contain either 9 or 15 or 20 or 24 sweets with none left over. **(3 marks)**

3. Evaluate;

$$14 \div \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{4} + 3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{3}$$

(3 marks)

4. A water pipe has an external radius of 4.9 cm and internal radius of 3.5 cm. Find the mass of 20 m of the pipe if it is made of material of density 10 gcm^{-3} . **(3 marks)**

5. Simplify the expression

$$\frac{2}{3}(3x - 2) - \frac{3}{4}(2x - 2) \quad \textbf{(3 marks)}$$

6. If $f = \frac{uv}{u+v}$, find f correct to 3 d.p, given that $u = 0.5$ and $v = 0.8$. **(3 marks)**

7. A square has an area of 36 cm^2 . If the perimeter of the square increases by 30%, calculate the new perimeter. **(3 marks)**

8. A man is x years old now. In 10 years' time, he will be twice as old as he was 5 years ago. How old will he be in 10 years' time? **(3 marks)**
9. A Kenyan tourist left America through South Africa. While in South Africa, she bought a wrist watch worth 24 dollars. Given that 1 *South African rand* = 0.15 *dollars* and 1 *rand* = 11.24 *kenya shillings*, find the value of the watch in;
- a) South African rands. **(1 mark)**
- b) Kenya shillings. **(2 marks)**
10. A solid block in the shape of a cylinder has a height of 14 cm and weighs 22 kg. If it is made of material of density 5 gcm^{-3} , find the radius of the cylinder. Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ **(3 marks)**

11.Evaluate $16^2 \times 25^2$ by factorization leaving your answer as a product of prime factors. **(3 marks)**

12.An arc PQ of a circle of radius 15 cm subtends an angle of 160° at the centre of the circle.
Find the length of the arc PQ correct to 2 significant figures.(Take $\pi = 3.142$). **(4 marks)**

13. Evaluate;

a) $56 \div -8 \times 7 + 5 - 2$ **(2 marks)**

b) $-(-32) \div -4$ **(2 marks)**

14. Express the following recurring decimal as a fraction $0.\dot{1}45\dot{3}$ **(3 marks)**

15. A church service lasted 2 hours 35 minutes. What time did it start if it ended at 12.15 p.m?
Express your answer in 24 – clock system. **(3 marks)**

16. Use tables of squares and square roots to evaluate; **(3 marks)**
 $11.98^2 + \sqrt{231.5}$

SECTION II (50 Marks)

Answer all question in the spaces provided.

17.a) Half the sum of the present ages of a mother and her daughter is equal to the difference between their ages now. In ten years time the mother's age will be exactly twice the daughter's age. Calculate their present ages. **(3 marks)**

b) In fourteen years' time, a mother will be twice as old as her son. Four years ago, the sum of their ages was 30 years. Find how old the mother was, when the son was born. **(4 marks)**

c) Khadija and Kagendo bought the same types of pens and exercise books from the same shop. Khadija bought 2 pens and 3 exercise books for Sh 78. Kagendo bought 3 pens and 4 exercise books for Sh 108. Calculate the cost of each item. **(3 marks)**

18. The inside of a rectangular hall measures 15 m long, 9 m wide and 3 m high. There are two doors each measuring 2 m by 2.2 m and six windows each measuring 1.5 m by 1.5 m. The walls are to be painted.

a) Calculate the total area of the walls to be painted. **(4 marks)**

b) To paint an area of 2.5 m^2 requires one litre. If the paint is sold in 4 litre tins, determine the number of tins of paint that should be bought. **(3 marks)**

c) The cost of a 4 litre tin of paint is Sh. 1 700. The painter is paid fixed charge of Ksh. 2 000 and Ksh. 30 per square metre of the wall painted. Calculate the total cost of painting the walls. **(3 marks)**

19. A cylindrical container of diameter 14 cm and depth 20 cm is half full of juice.

(i) Calculate the volume of juice in the container in cubic metres. **(3 marks)**

(ii) The juice is to fill a rectangular tank whose dimensions are 1.5 m by 1 m by 0.5 m. Calculate the number of cylindrical containers required to fill the tank to the nearest whole number.

(3 marks)

c). A cube has a surface area of 216 cm^2

i) Calculate the volume of the cube in cubic metres. **(3 marks)**

ii) Find the capacity of the cube in litres.

(1 mark)

20.Jane is a sales executive earning a salary of Ksh. 20,000 and a commission of 8% for the sales in excess of Ksh 100,000. If in January 2010 she earned a total of Ksh.48, 000 in salaries and commissions.

(a) Determine the amount of sales she made in that month (4 marks)

(b) If the total sales in the month of February and March increased by 18% and then dropped by 25% respectively. Calculate

c) Jane's commission in the month of February (3 marks)

d) Her total earning in the month of March (3 marks)

21.In order to start a business, three businessmen Macharia, Omondi and Kimtai contributed Sh 25 000, Sh 35 000 and Sh 45 000 respectively as business capital. They also had to pay Sh 15 000 more as rental fee for business premises. The rental fee was shared equally among the partners. The three partners agreed to put 25% of the annual profits back in the business and share the rest in the ratio of their contributions. During the first year the business realized Sh 128 000 in gross profits.

a) Find the ratio in which they contributed business capital and rental fees. **(2 marks)**

b) Calculate;

i. The profits shared. **(2 marks)**

ii. Each partner's share of the profits. **(6 marks)**

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FORM 1 END TERM 2 SERIES 2 EXAMS

PHYSICS

FORM 1

TIME 2 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS

- i) Answer All questions in the spaces provided.*
- ii) Use the following CONSTANTS where applicable.*
- iii) All working must be clearly shown for numerical questions.*
- iv) Candidates should check to ascertain that all questions and pages are available.*

Constants

- i) Density of water = 1g/cm^3 or 1000kg/m^3 .*
- ii) Gravitational acceleration = 10m/s^2 .*

SECTION A (40 MARKS)

1. a). Name **three** branches of physics

(3mks)

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.....

b). **Explain** how biology is related to physics.

(2mks)

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c). Kamau a form one student visited the lab to conduct an experiment in electricity, state **two** observation he is to observe before doing the connections.

(2mks)

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.....
.....

2. The table below shows the basic physical quantities in physics. fill in the blank spaces.

(3mks)

Basic physical quantity	SI unit	Symbol of unit
length	metre	
Electric current		A
	candela	Cd

i. **Define** force and state its SI unit

(2mks)

.....
.....

3. Name **two** forces acting on a cork floating on water.

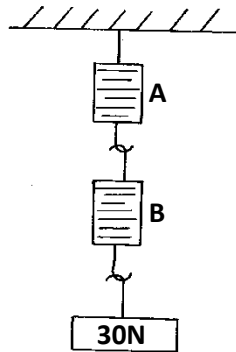
(2mks)

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4. Two identical spring balances A and B each weighing 0.8N are arranged as shown below.

What are the readings of A and B?

(2mks)



5. a) The diagram below shows water drops being placed slowly on two surfaces.



clean glass



waxed surface

Draw the two surfaces with water drops on them.

(2mks)

b). Explain the appearance of the drop on the two surfaces.

(2mks)

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6. a) State **three** differences between mass and weight.

(3mks)

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b). A mass of 7.5kg has weight of 30N on a certain planet. Calculate the acceleration due to gravity on this planet. **(2mks)**

7. a) What is matter. **(1mk)**

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.....

b) Name two pieces of evidence which shows that particles of matter move. **(2mks)**

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.....

8. List down three states of matter. **(3mks)**

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9. With an aid of diagram describe an experiment that you would use to show that matter is made up of tiny particles. **(3mks)**

10. a) When the stopper is removed from a bottle containing liquid ammonia, the ammonia can be smelled in all parts of the room after a short while. Explain this observation. **(2mks)**

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.....

b) State two factors that affect the rate of diffusion in gases. (2mks)

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11. a) Explain the meaning of the term electrostatic. (1mk)

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.....

b) state the basic law of electrostatic. (1mk)

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.....

SECTION B (60 MARKS)

12. a) Draw a well labeled diagram of a clinical thermometer. (3mks)

b) Give a reason why clinical thermometer cannot be sterilized using boiling water. (1mk)

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.....

c). State two features of liquid in glass thermometer that makes it sensitive. (2mks)

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.....

d) . Give three reasons why water is not suitable as thermometric liquid. (3mks)

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e). Convert the following into units in the brackets.

I) 20°C (K) (2mks)

II) 180K ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) (2mks)

13. a) **Define** the term pressure and state its SI unit. (2mks)

.....

b) What property of mercury makes it suitable for use in a barometer. (1mk)

.....

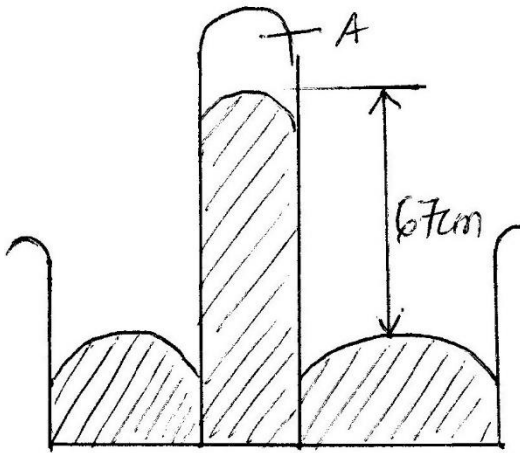
c). In an experiment to demonstrate atmospheric pressure, a plastic bottle was partially filled with hot water and the bottle is tightly corked. After sometime the bottle started to get deformed.

i) state the purpose of the hot water. (1mk)

ii). Explain why the bottle got deformed. (2mks)

.....
.....

d). The diagram below shows a mercury barometer.



22. Name the part labeled A

(1mk)

.....

ii) Calculate the atmospheric pressure of the place in;

I. mmHg (1mk)

II. Pascals given the density of mercury is 13600Kg/m^3 (3mks)

23. State *two* advantages of a force pump over lift pump.

(2 marks)

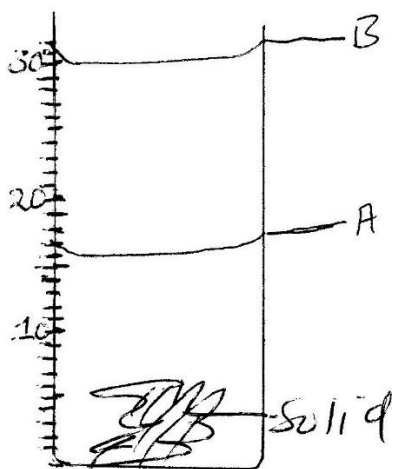
.....

24.a) Define volume and state its SI unit

(2mks)

.....

b). The figure below shows a measuring cylinder which contains water initially at level A. when a solid of mass 10g is immersed in water the level raises to B.



Determine;

i) the volume of the solid. (2mks)

ii) the density of the solid (3mks)

c) In an experiment to estimate the height of a tree in a school compound, a form one student recorded the following data;

Length of the shadow of the tree = 900cm

Length of shadow of the rod = 300cm.

Height of the rod = 150cm

Determine the height of the tree in SI unit.

(3mks)

d)The diameter of a hydrogen atom is 0.00000008cm. express this diameter in SI unit in standard form.

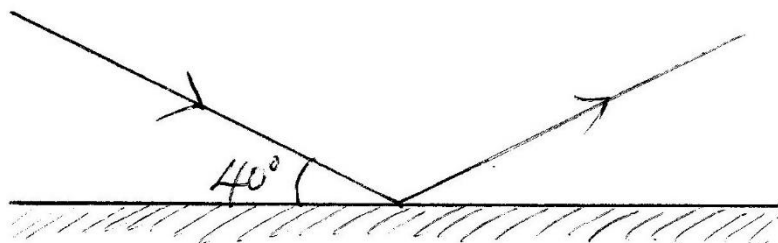
(2mks)

25. a) State **two** laws of reflection light.

(2mks)

.....
.....

b) The diagram below shows a ray of light incident on a plane mirror.



Find the angle of reflection.

(2mks)

c). A student placed two plane mirrors at an angle X to each other and counted seven images of an object placed between the mirrors determine the angles between mirrors.

(3mks)

d) A pinhole camera forms an image of a flag post 30m in front of the pinhole. If the height of the image is 10 cm and the screen is 20cm behind the pinhole, determine the height of the flag post. **(3mk)**

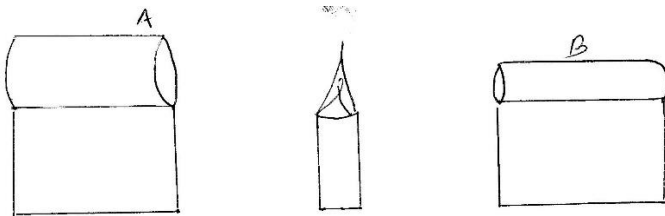
e) State **two** differences between the image formed by plane mirror and pinhole camera. **(2mks)**

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

26. a) State **three** factors that affect heat conductivity in solid. **(3mks)**

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

b) Two copper rods A and B of the same length are attached with candle wax to either end and placed on a wooden blocks equidistant from the source of heat as shown below.



(i) Which wax will melt first? **(1mk)**

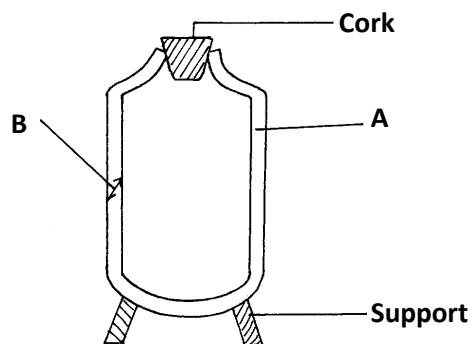
.....

(ii) give a reason for your answer in (i) above. **(1mk)**

.....

27. Figure 8 shows a cross section of a vacuum flask

Fig.8



(a) (i) Name the parts labelled **A** and **B** (2mks)

A

B

(ii) Explain how the heat losses are minimized when hot liquid is poured into the flask (3mks)

.....
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