

BRILLIANT STUDENTS FORM 2 END TERM 2

SERIES 3 EXAMS (ALL SUBJECTS TESTED)



BRILLIANT STUDENTS FORM 2 END TERM 2 SERIES 3 EXAMS

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BRILLIANT STUDENTS FORM 2 END TERM 2 SERIES 3 EXAMS

NAME:

SCHOOL:

ADM NO: SIGN: DATE:

FORM 2 AGRICULTURE EXAM

END OF TERM 2

TIME .2HRS

INSTRUCTIONS

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN SECTION A,B,C.

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN IN THE SPACES PROVIDED.

SECTION A (30MKS)

1.What is Health (1mk)

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2.State 4 symptoms of potassium deficiency in crops. (2mks)

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3.State the information contained in a composite sample of soil before being taken to the laboratory. (1½mks.)

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4. Give 4 disadvantages of using vegetative propagation materials. (2mks)

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5. Given that maize is planted at a spacing of 75 by 25 cm. calculate the plant population in a plot of land measuring 8 by 6m. (3mks)

6. Differentiate between monocropping and intercropping (1mk)

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7. Define the following terms as used in agriculture

Rogueing (1mk)

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Gapping (1mk)

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8.State any four disadvantages of using non capped multiple stem pruning in coffee. (2mks)

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9.Give 4 characteristics of a good grain store. (2mks)

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10. 10. State the intermediate host of the following livestock parasite.

(a) Taenia solium 1/2mk

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(b) Taenia sagnata 1/2mk

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(c) Liver fluke 1/2mk

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11. Give 4 control measures of Tse tse flies. (2mks)

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12. State disadvantages of overhead irrigation.(2mks)

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13. State the uses of the following farm tools and equipment

(a) Dibber **(1mk)**

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(b) Garden trowel **(1mk)**

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(c) Stock and die **(1mk)**

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(d) Pipe wrench **(1mk)**

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14. State the function of the following materials in preparation of compost manure.

(a) Well rotten manure **(1mk)**

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(b) Wood ash **(1mk)**

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(c) Top soil **(1mk)**

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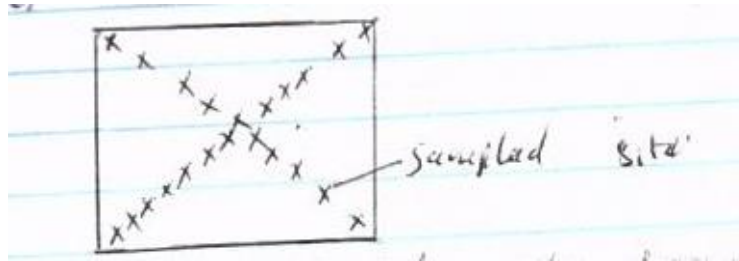
15. Differentiate between Essex saddleback and Wessex saddleback. **(1mk)**

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SECTION B (30MKS)

16. The diagram below shows a method of soil sampling



(a) Name the method illustrated in the diagram above. (1mk)

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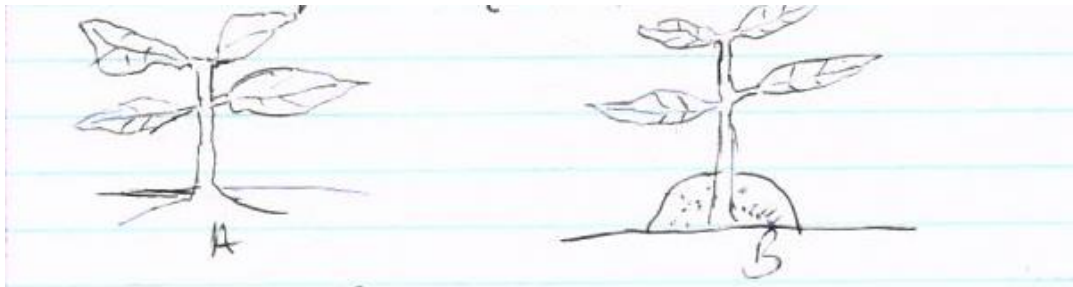
(b) State 3 precautions taken when collecting the soil for testing using the above method. (3mks)

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(c) Give 4 reasons why soil from the farm is tested.(4mks)

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17. The diagram below shows a practice carried out on various crops on the farm. Study them carefully and answer the questions that follow.



(a) Identify the farm practice represented by B. (1mk)

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(b) State the importance of the above practice in the following crops

a) Maize (1mk)

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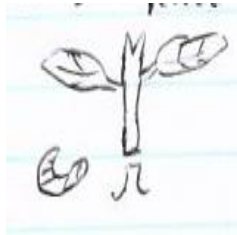
b) Irish potatoes (1mk)

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(c) At what stage of growth should the above practice be carried out in maize. (1mk)

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18. The diagram below shows Kale seedling attached by a pest.



(a) Identify the pest.(1mk)

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(b) What damage does that pest causes to the crop.l (1mk)

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(c) State two methods of controlling the pest.(2mks)

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19. State any 5 general characteristics of indigenous breed of cattle.(5mks)

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20. State any 5 factors considered when selecting a nursery site.(5mks)

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21. State conditions that necessitate land clearing (4mks)

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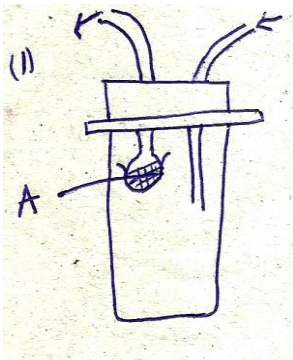
ADM NO: SIGN: DATE:

FORM II BIOLOGY

END TERM OF TERM II

SECTION A

1. Study the diagram below



a) Name the apparatus (1mk)
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b) Suggest the use of the apparatus. (1mk)
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c) Name the part labeled A and state its function. (2mks)
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2. Name the field of biology that specializes in the study of the following; **(3mks)**

i. Insects

.....

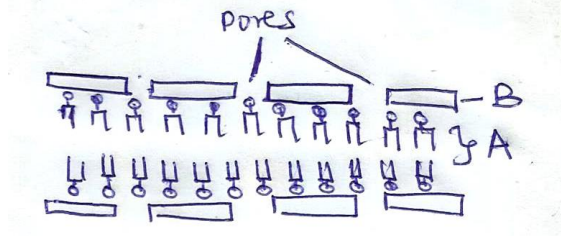
ii. Interrelationships between organism and their environment.

.....

iii. Heredity and variations.

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3. The structure below was observed under the light microscope.



a) Identify the cell structure. **(1mk)**

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b) Name the parts labeled A and B **(2mks)**

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.....

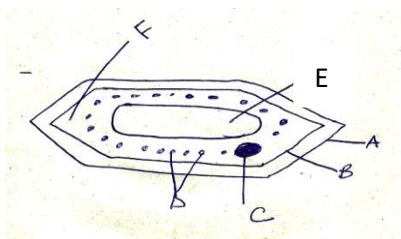
c) State two functions of the above structure. **(2mks)**

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4. The diagram below shows a certain cell in living organisms.



a)

i. Identify the cell (1mk)

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ii. Give two reasons for your answer (2mks)

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.....

b) Name the parts labeled; (3mks)

A	D.....
B	E.....
C	F.....

c) State the functions of the parts labeled C, D and E. (3mks)

C.....
D.....
E.....

5.Name the organelles in a cell which perform the following functions. (3mks)

i. Excretion in Amoeba

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ii. Secretion of synthesized proteins and carbohydrates.

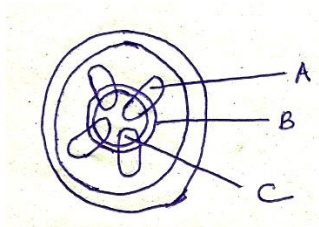
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iii. Formation of cilia and flagella.

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6. The diagram below represents a cross section of a plant part.



i. From which part of the plant was the section obtained? **(1mk)**

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ii. Name the parts labeled A, B and C. **(3mks)**

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iii. What is the function of the part labeled C? **(2mks)**

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7.

i. What is transpiration? **(1mk)**

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ii. Give two importance of transpiration in plants **(2mks)**

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iii. Name two sites for transpiration **(2mks)**

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iv. Name the instrument which is used to determine transpiration rate.

(1mk)

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.....

8. Name the :

(2mks)

a) Material that strengthens the xylem tissue

b) Tissue that is removed when the bark of a dicotyledonous plant is ringed.

9. Name the blood vessel that transports blood from;

(2mks)

a. Lungs to the heart

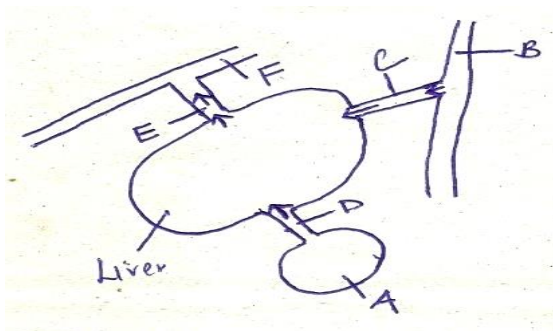
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b. The aorta to the liver

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.....

SECTION B 40 MARKS

10. The diagram below illustrates blood circulation in certain organs in humans.



a) Name the part labeled A

(1mk)

b) Name the blood vessels labeled B, D, E and F.

(4mks)

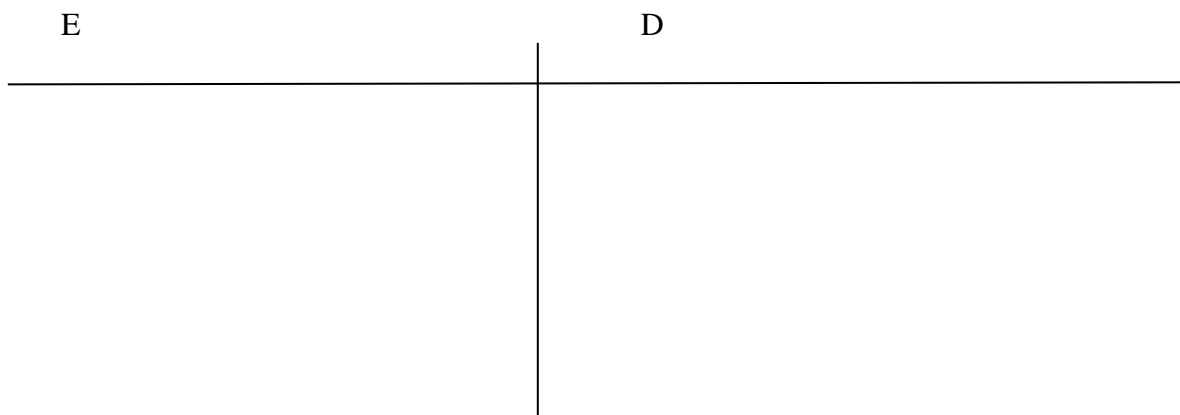
B

E.....

D

F.....

c) State how the composition of blood in vessel E differs from that in vessel D. (3mks).



d) Explain the role of bile in the process of digestion (2mks)

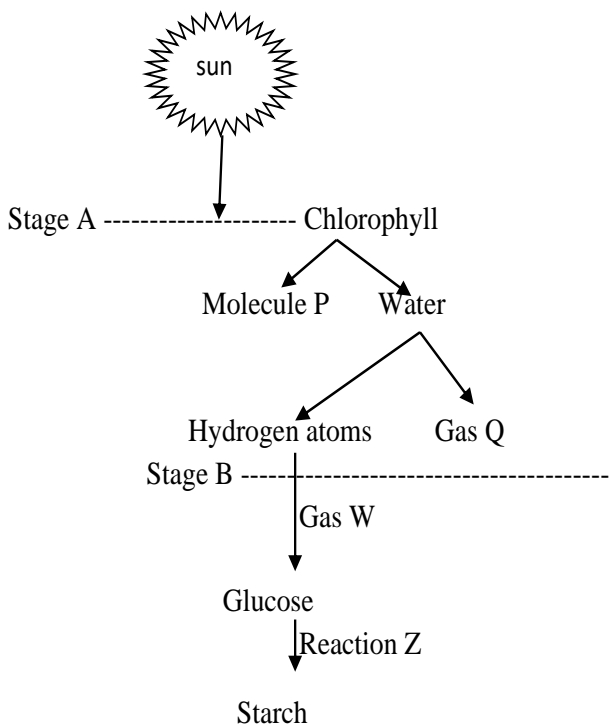
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11. Below is a diagrammatic summary of the main biochemical events in photosynthesis. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.



a)

i. Define photosynthesis

(1mk)

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ii. Name the stages A and B

(2mks)

A.....

B.....

iii. Name the gases represented by the letters

(2mks)

Q.....

W.....

a. Name the specific site for the reactions in stage A and B

(2mks)

A.....

B.....

b. Name reaction Z.....

(1mk)

c. What name is given in splitting water molecule into hydrogen atom and gas Q?

(1mk)

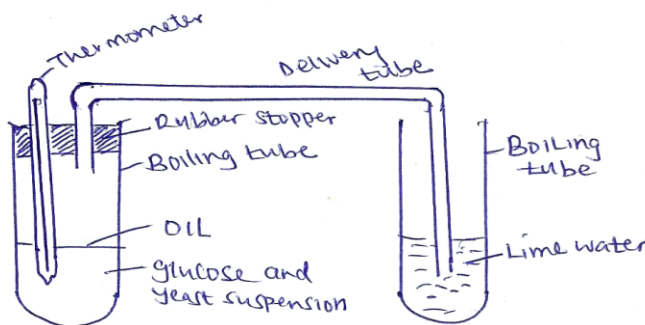
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d. Name one factor that affect the rate of photosynthesis

(1mk)

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12. An experiment was set up as shown in the figure below.



The glucose solution was boiled and cooled before adding yeast. The set up was left in stand for about 30 minutes.

a. What changes occurred in the

i) lime water (1mk)

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ii) glucose and yeast? (2mks)

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iii) Explain your answer in (a) above (3mks)

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iv) Name the process that was being investigated. (1mk)

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v) What was the role of oil in the boiling tube? (1mk)

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vi) Suggest control experiments for the above experiment. (2mks)

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vii) Suggest the reason for boiling and cooling glucose before adding yeast. (2mks)

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13.

a) Distinguish between heterodonts and homodonts. (2mks)

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b) What is the significance of diastema in herbivorous mammals? (1mk)

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c) State the role of carnassial teeth in a lion? (1mk)

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d) An organism was found to have the dental formula:

$$i \frac{1}{1} \quad C \frac{0}{0} \quad P \frac{3}{2} \quad M \frac{4}{4}$$

i. Calculate the total number of teeth in the organism (1mk)

BRILLIANT STUDENTS FORM 2 END TERM 2 SERIES 3 EXAMS

NAME:

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BUSINESSTUDIES

FORM 2

TIME: 2 HRS

1. Briefly define the following forms of utilities: (3 Mks)

i. Form utility

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ii. Possession utility

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iii. Place utility

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2. Mutwiri has been advised by his bank to write a business plan. List four benefits Mutwiri will get by drawing a business plan. (4 Mks)

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3. List four challenges faced by people as they seek to satisfy their wants (4 marks)

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4.State three means of payment used in home trade. (3mks)

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5.Kenya has diverse unexploited natural resources that once exploited would propel Kenya into a developed nation. List four factors that limit Kenyan Government from exploiting these natural resources.(4 marks)

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6.SME sector has been attributed to entrepreneurial education in Kenya. Outline four contributions of entrepreneurs in Kenyan Economy. (4mks)

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7. Outline four differences between public corporation and public companies. **(4 marks)**

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8. List four benefits consumers enjoy from warehousing **(4 Mks)**

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9. Highlight four ways in which partners may be classified giving an example in each case. **(4mks)**

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10. The Kenya government has diverse ways on controlling and regulating business in Kenya. Explain three ways that the Kenya Government regulates and control trade. **(6 Mks)**

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11. There are various equipments used in offices, state the function of each of the following equipment in the office; (4 Mks)

i. Shreding machine :

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ii. Composite machine :

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iii. Duplicating machine :

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.....

iv. Franking machine :

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12. Juma, Kipchoge and Murimi are deciding of forming a private limited company. Highlight three contents of the Articles of Association that they might consider (3 Mks)

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13. List four benefits of business studies to the Kenyan society. (4 Mks)

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14. Containerisation is a common feature in road and water transport. List five benefits of containerisation.
(5 Mks)

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15. Boda Boda (Motor Cycles) have emerged as the most common means of transport in rural Kenya, highlight four demerits of using this a means of transport (4 marks)

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16. List and explain five components of effective communication . (5 Mks)

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17. Highlight four issues for consideration when selecting means of transport. (4 Mks)

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18. Kenya Pipeline Company has been transporting petroleum products through the pipeline system to various parts of the country such as Sagana and Eldoret. List five benefits of this mode of transport. **(5 Mks)**

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19. State four types of business activities carried out in Kenya. (4 Mks)

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20. Murimi visited Kenya commercial bank Kerugoya and noticed that the manager's office was accessible to all since the bank had an open office policy. Outline four advantages of this type of office plan. **(4 Mks)**

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21. Hawking is one of the simple forms of business in Kenya. List four disadvantages of Hawking business. **(4 Mks)**



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22. Outline four emerging trends in office management. **(4mks)**

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23. Highlight six services of a retailer **(4 Mks)**

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24. Highlight four services offered in a warehouse **(6 Mks)**

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BRILLIANT STUDENTS FORM 2 END TERM 2 SERIES 3 EXAMS

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CHEMISTRY FORM TWO

1.a)(Describe how to light and obtain a non- luminous flame from a Bunsen burner. (3 mks)

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b) State one disadvantage of the flame obtained above.(1 mk)

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2. State the type of changes undergone by the following substance,

a) Obtaining kerosene from crude oil. (1 mk)

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b) Souring of milk. (1 mk)

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3. The table below shows liquids that are miscible and those that are immiscible

liquid	L3	L4
L1	Miscible	Miscible
L2	miscible	immiscible

Use the information given to answer the question that follow

1. Name the method that can be used to separate L1 and L2 from a mixture of two. **(1mk)**

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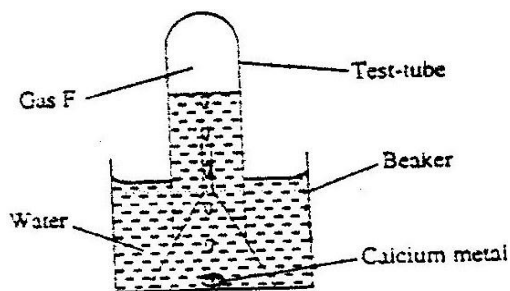
II) Describe how a mixture of L2 and L4 can be separated. **(2mks)**

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4. A beekeeper found that when stung by a bee application of a little solution of sodium hydroxide helped to relieve irritation from the affected area. Explain. **(2 mks)**

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5. The set up below was used to collect gas F produced by the reaction between water and calcium metal



i) Name gas F. **(1 mk)**

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ii) At the end of the experiment the solution in the beaker was found to be a weak base. Explain why the solution is a weak base. **(2 mks)**

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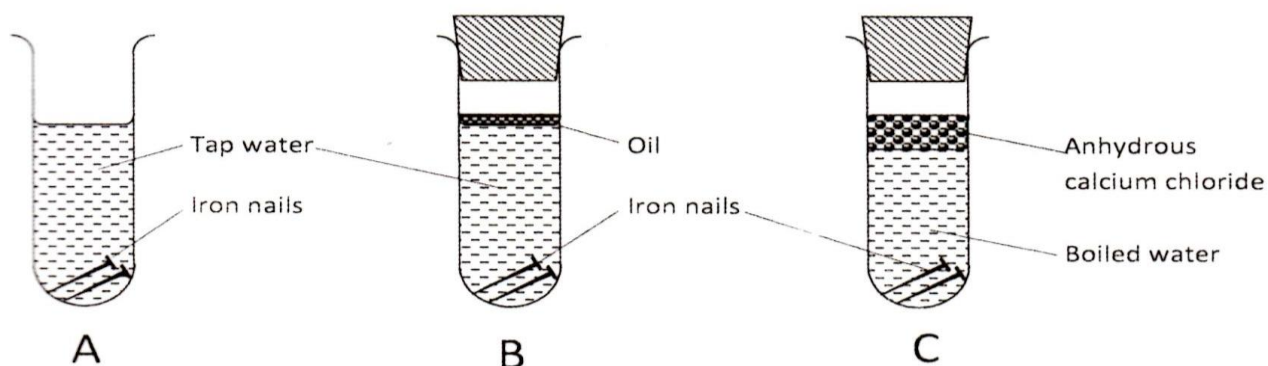
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III) Give one laboratory use of the solution formed in a beaker.(1 mk)

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6. Write the formula for the oxide of

A) Magnesium

.....
b) Chlorine

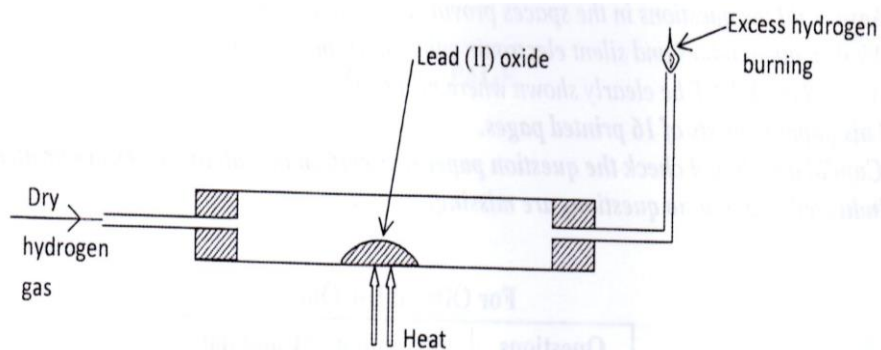
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7. The following set-ups were used to investigate the rusting of iron. Study it and answer the question that follow.



A) Give a reason why rusting did not occur in test tube c.(1 mk)

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b) Aluminum is used to protect iron sheets from rusting. Explain two ways in which aluminum protects iron from rusting. (2 mks)

8. When hydrogen gas is passed over heated lead (ii) oxide, a reaction occurs as shown in the set-up below.



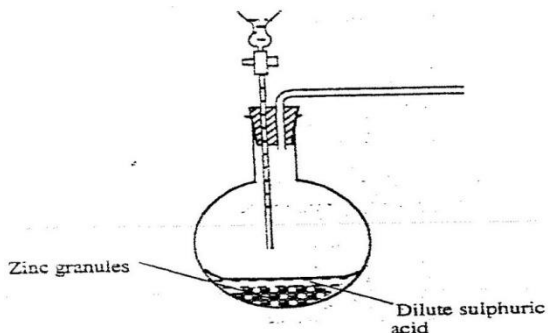
State what happens inside the combustion tube (1 mk)

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9. The set-up below was used to prepare hydrogen gas



A) Complete the diagram to show how a dry sample of hydrogen gas can be collected. (3 mks)

b) Write an equation for the reaction which take place when hydrogen gas burns in air. (1 mk)

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10. Both graphite and molten lead (ii) chloride conducts electricity. State the substance that conducts electricity in:

A) Graphite. (1 ½ mks)

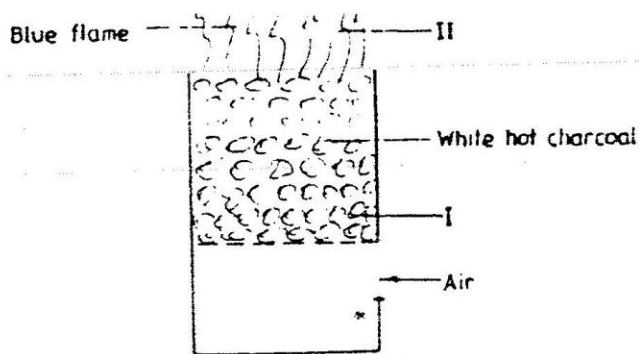
b) Molten lead (ii) chloride. (1 mk)

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11. The diagram below represents a charcoal burner. Study it and answer the question that follows



A) Write equations for the reactions taking place at (i) and (ii) above. (2 mks)

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b) At region marked y an oxide of carbon forms. This oxide is often referred to as a “silent killer”

i) Identify the oxide. (1 mk)

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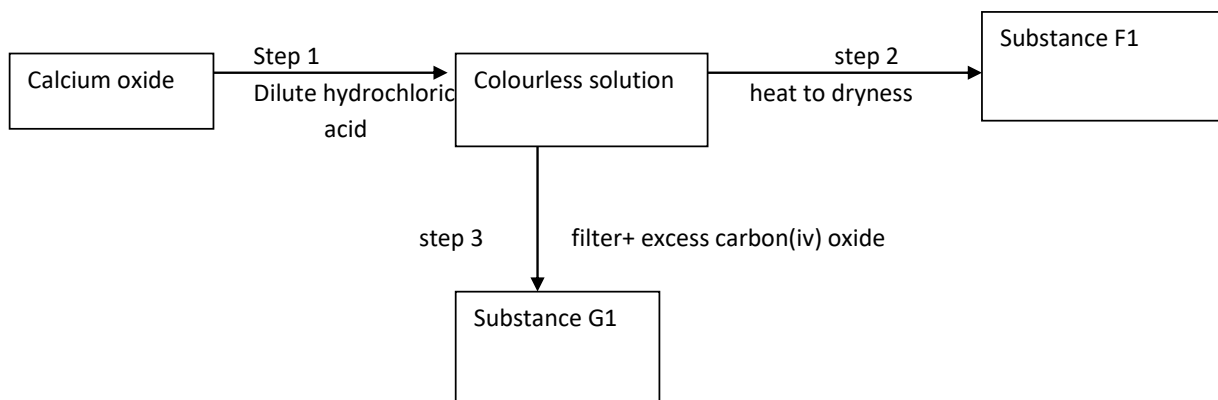
ii) Why is this oxide described as a silent killer. (2 mks)

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12. Study the flow chart below and answer the questions that follow



A) Give the name of the process that take place in step 1. (1 mk)

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b) Give

i) The name of substance G. (1 mk)

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.....

ii) Suggest one use of carbon (iv) oxide. (1 mk)

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13. The table below shows some of the elements of the periodic table and their atomic numbers, atomic masses and melting point. The letters are not the actual symbols of the elements

Element	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Atomic no	7	8	19	15	2	9	6	16	12	11
Atomic mass	14	16	39	31	4	19	12	32	40	23
Melting point oc	-209	-218	63	44	-272	223	VARY	113	669	98

a) Select two elements with oxidation state of -3. (2 mks)

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b) Which elements represent the most powerful reducing agent. (1 mk)

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c) How does the atomic radii of D compare with that of K. Explain. (2 mks)

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b) Describe how you can prepare crystals of sodium chloride under laboratory conditions starting with 100cm³ of a solution of dilute hydrochloric acid. **(3 mks)**

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c) State at least two uses of salts. **(2 mks)**

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15. State term(s) used to describe the processes below when salts are exposed to air for some time

i) Anhydrous copper ii sulphate becomes wet. **(1 mk)**

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ii) Fresh crystals of sodium carbonate Na₂CO₃.10H₂O become powdery. **(1 mk)**

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16. Using dots (.) and crosses(x) draw a diagram to show bonding in ammonia. **(2 mks)**

17. In terms of structure and bonding explain why graphite

A) Conducts electricity

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.....

b) Has a higher melting point. (2 mks)

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.....

18. a) What is a radical as used in chemistry. (1 mk)

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b) State the formula of the compound formed when the following radicals combine

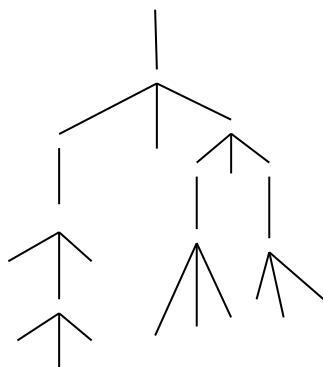
i) Ammonium, NH_4^+ and sulphate, SO_4^{2-} . (1 mk)

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ii) Calcium ion Ca^{2+} and phosphate, PO_4^{3-} ion. (1 mk)

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19. Study the structure below which represents an allotrope of carbon



A) Identify the allotrope.

(1 mk)

.....

b) State one of its uses, giving reasons for your answer.

(2 mks)

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20. Ethanol, C_2H_5OH has a boiling point of $78^{\circ}C$ while dimethylether, $(CH_3)_2O$ has a boiling point of only $33^{\circ}C$, yet dimethyl ether has a higher molecular mass than ethanol. Explain the observation in terms of structure and bonding. (2 mks)

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21. The table below gives information about element in period three of the periodic table

element	Atomic no	Atomic radius	Ionization energy
Sodium	11	0.002nm	50kj
Magnesium	12	0.001nm	70kj
Aluminum	13	0.0005nm	93kj
Silicon	14	0.0001nm	107kj

a) State and explain the changes in atomic radius across the period. (2 mks)

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.....

b) Give reason(s) for increases ionization energy across the period. (2 mks)

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22. The grid below represents parts of the periodic table. Study it and answer the questions that follow letter do not represent actual symbols of elements-draw the grid

A									
					m		q	w	
C				d			r		
							s	p	

i) Select two element with a charge of -2. (2 mks)

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.....

.....

ii) Which is the most reactive non metal above. (1 mk)

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.....

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iii) Give the formula of the oxide of D. (1 mk)

.....

.....

iv) Show on the grid an element which is mono atomic. (1 mk)

v) On the grid provided assign and indicate the position of iron metal. (1 mk)

vi) Compare the atomic radii of element d and r. Explain. (2 mks)

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vii) Element m forms 2 isotopes whose isotopic composition is as given below
 $^{12}_6\text{M}(75\%)$ and $^{14}_6\text{m}(25\%)$. Calculate its relative atomic mass.(3 mks)

23. Name a property of neon that makes it suitable for use in electric lamps.(1 mk)

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24. Four metals F,G,H and J were each separately added to cold water and steam. Metal F and H reacted with cold water and very explosively with steam Metals G and J showed no reaction with cold water.

A) Suggest the identify of metal H. (1 mk)

b) Write an equation for the reaction between metal F and steam. (1 mk)

c) Metal J forms a hydroxide whose formula is $\text{J}(\text{OH})_2$

Suggest the chemical family of metal. (1 mk)

.....
.....

d) Suggest a metal above which forms a monovalent ion. (1 mk)

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ADM NO: **SIGN:** **DATE:**

C.R.E. FORM 2

END OF TERM 2

1(a) Give reasons why the Bible is referred to as a library **(5mks)**

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(b) Explain five effects of the translation of the Bible into local languages. **(10mks)**

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(c) What problems did Moses face as he led the Israelites during the exodus? **(8mks)**

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3(a) Identify seven ways which show that King Solomon turned away from the covenant way of life. **(7mks)**

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(b) Outline rituals performed during the birth of a baby in traditional African Communities. **(7mks)**

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(c) Name six places in which sacrifices are carried out in Traditional African Communities **(6mks)**

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4(a) Outline Micah's prophecy about the Messiah (Micah 5: 1 – 5) **(6mks)**

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(a) State six activities that took place when Jesus was born (Luke 2: 6 – 20) **(6mks)**

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(c) Explain what the magnificat reveals about the nature of God. **(8mks)**

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5(a) Outline the instructions that Jesus gave to the seventy two disciples when he sent them on a mission. **(8mks)**

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BRILLIANT STUDENTS FORM 2 END TERM 2 SERIES 3 EXAMS

NAME:

SCHOOL:

ADM NO: SIGN: DATE:

FORM 2

ENGLISH

This paper consists of six Sections as follows;

SECTION A: WRITING	20mks
SECTION B: COMPREHENSION	20mks
SECTION C: CLOZE TEST	10mks
SECTION D: ORAL SKILLS	15mks
SECTION E: LITERARY APPRECIATION	20mks
SECTION F: GRAMMAR	15mks
TOTAL	100MKS

INSTRUCTIONS :

1. Answer **ALL** questions in the spaces provided.
2. Use of ungrammatical constructions will be penalized
3. Observe punctuation and correct use of capital letters.

All the best

SECTION B: COMPREHENSION

(20mks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow

Decades ago, two geologists visited Migori County and left villagers with high hopes of striking it rich. A valuable mineral had been discovered.

Now, 20 years later, nothing much has been done to tap the gold in Macalder. Instead, hundreds of people have died in the process of digging the mines, while pregnant women working in the area have been giving birth to children with deformities.

Residents attribute their misfortunes to lack of modern equipment to professionally exploit the mineral. They have been mining gold using mercury mixed with water and powdered stones which they stir to the consistency of porridge before washing off the mercury into their farms.

One man is keen to prevent deaths among the residents depending on gold mining as a source of income. He has invented a gold mining machine- the ball mill machine.

Mr. Olello, 41 says he got idea for the machine from a friend who went to Zimbabwe on business and returned with a photograph of a gold mining machine.

“It took me two years to design my first machine and in 1999, I eventually came up with the ball mill” .

Mr.Okello says his villagers neither knew nor cared whether mercury was harmful to their health.

Mr. Okello explains that his machine is a multipurpose appliance. It can mill numerous kinds of rocks for building materials industry.

For gold mining, the machine uses small steel ball grinders which separate gold ore from dust, after which it is further refined.

Among the places that have been mapped for gold deposits within the region are Rongo, Kehancha in Kuria District; Masara and Kehara in Nyatike constituency, Lolgorian area in Trans Mara and some parts of Siaya county.

Gold qualities make it one of the most coveted metals in the world. Not only can it be beautifully shaped and sculpted, the yellow metal conducts electricity and does not tarnish.

Gold has been used in dentistry for nearly 3,000 years. It is used for filling, crowns, bridges and orthodontic appliances. Gold can be placed in contact with person’s body and not cause harm.

QUESTIONS

a) What gave the villagers the hopes of striking it rich? (2mks)

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b) Outline the challenges experienced by the villagers in the mines. (2mks)

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c) What according to the residents contribute to their misfortunes? (2mks)

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d) Explain how the rate of deaths among the villagers has been prevented. (2mks)

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e) How did Mr. Okello get the idea of the machine? (2mks)

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f) “It took me two years to design my first machine and in 1999 I eventually came up with the ball mill,” says Mr. Okello. (Rewrite in reported speech) (2mks)

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g) Mr. Okello explains that the machine is a multipurpose appliance(add a question tag) (1mk)

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h) Make notes on uses of gold (4mks)

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i) State the meaning of the following words as used in the passage (3mks)

i. Invented –

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ii. Mapped –

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iii. Coveted-

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SECTION C: CLOZE TEST

(10mks)

Fill in the blank spaces with the most appropriate word.

What is good governance? This is a question that people 1 _____ very often. It refers to the responsible 2 _____ of the affairs of a village, town or country. Where there is good governance, people live in harmony; ways of 3 _____ poverty are sought and people assume ownership 4 _____ the process of developing their communities. 5 _____ the government is expected to create a 6 _____ political and legal environment for development, it cannot succeed if ordinary citizens do not co-operate and play their role. Everyone craves for the 7 _____ of the rule of law, but if we do not obey that 8 _____ law, we will not know peace. We accuse certain sectors of 9 _____ but give bribes in order to induce others to give us 10 _____ treatment. If we really desire to have positive changes in our society, we must change our attitude and join our hands in building a society.

SECTION D: ORAL SKILLS

(15mks)

I. *Read the narrative below and answer the questions that follow.*

One day the chameleon and the donkey were arguing as to who could run faster than the other. The donkey said;

”You chameleon, you are very old. You can’t compete with me in a race.”

The chameleon replied, “Don’t blow your own trumpet. I am not going to praise myself but I know you can’t defeat me in a race. We shall be equal.”

The race began and the chameleon jumped on the donkey’s tail. They ran until the donkey was so tired that he stopped to rest. As soon as the donkey stopped, the chameleon jumped from the donkey’s tail and said, “Now my friend donkey, are you faster than I?”

“No, now I know that you are a man.”

Questions

a) Mention any **two** things you would do to capture the attention of the audience before you begin your narration. **(2mks)**

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b) Explain any **two** ways you would use to make the narration from, “The chameleon replied.....(line 4) ...We shall be equal. (line 5) effective. **(2mks)**

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c) If you were part of the audience for this story, explain three things you would do to show that you are participating in the performance. **(3mks)**

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II. In each of the following words, underline the syllable that is stressed. **(4mks)**

- a) chal .lenge (verb)
- b) ad.vise
- c) ac.cent(noun)
- d) de.lete

III. For each of the following words, write a word that is pronounced the same way **(4mks)**

- a) time
- b) toad
- c) what
- d) seller



SECTION E: LITERARY APPRECIATION (20mks)

Read the song below and answer the questions that follow.

Daughter of Lekamoi

Oh, mother

Behold the daughter of Lekamoi

Who has just grown up

Young woman, when will she return

When does my love come back?

Daughter of the bull?

Woman, come, let me see you,

Listen;

Daughter of Lekamoi

Leader of the girls

When does my own arrive?

Ah! Abul, chief of women.

Her neck resembles a snake

Coming out of a vase

Behold, daughter of Lekamoi

Her teeth are like ash

Oh, when does my love come back?

Daughter of the bull

Abul, come and dance before me

Listen

Daughter of Lekamoi

Who has just shot up,

All men want her

Ah, Abul, chief of women

My girl appears on the path from

Anaka

Behold the daughter of Lekamoi

Tall and graceful
With whose daughter can you
Compare her?
My companion, when will
She return?
Daughter of the bull
Woman come, I will take
You from your husband, Listen
Daughter of Lekamoi,
Leader of the girls,
Ye, all the men want her
Abul,Chief of women.

Questions

i. What type of song is this? Give reasons for your answer. **(2mks)**

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ii. who is the singer? **(1mk)**

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iii. To whom is the song sung? **(1mk)**

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iv. Describe the singer's attitude towards the subject? **(3mks)**

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v. Where is Abul at the time of singing? (2mks)

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vi. What makes the song an oral song? Support your answer (4mks)

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vii. Identify and illustrate any two poetic styles used in this song (4mks)

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viii. With illustrations, describe the mood of the song? (3mks)

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SECTION F: GRAMMAR (15mks)

I. Fill in the blank spaces with the correct preposition. (4mks)

- a) Every member was asked to part _____ twenty shillings for the purchase of the gift.
- b) He bought a bicycle _____ loan from the credit shop in town.
- c) We heard the news _____ the radio.
- d) Have a look of yourself _____ the mirror.



II. Fill in the blank spaces using the correct form of the verb in the blanket (4mks)

- a) If I had the money, I _____ (buy) the computer already.
- b) If I _____ (be) Bill Cosby, I would have helped the poor with the money I made.
- c) We _____ (walk) along Koinange street when we met him.
- d) The party _____ (start) when we arrived.

III. Rewrite each of the following sentences as instructed. (5mks)

- a) Wanjohi is more responsible than his brother.

Wanjohi is the last born.

Join the two sentences, beginning with the word 'although'

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- b) The man bombed the hotel.

He was finally arrested.

Join the two sentences, using the word 'who'

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- c) Jane is strong. Her brother is equally strong.

Join the two sentences using a comparative

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- d) The young man was very hungry. He swallowed the potato without chewing it.

Join the two sentences beginning with 'so'

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- (e) Kimani said, "I will do the work tomorrow"

Rewrite in reported speech



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IV. Arrange the adjectives in brackets and use them to fill in the blank spaces.

a) The East African community has _____ forces.
(Combined, military, powerful).

b) She bought a _____ bed.
(huge, wooden, old, Japanese)

BRILLIANT STUDENTS FORM 2 END TERM 2 SERIES 3 EXAMS

NAME:

SCHOOL:

ADM NO: SIGN: DATE:

GEOGRAPHY:312

FORM TWO

TIME:2 1/2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION TO STUDENTS

Write your name and admission number in the spaces provided above.

Attempt all questions

All your answers must be written in the spaces provided below each question.

1

a) Define Geography **(1mk)**

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b) Draw a well labeled diagram to show the centrality of geography **(4mks)**

2. a) Give two reasons for the shape of the Earth (2mks)

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b) State three characteristics of sedimentary rocks (3mks)

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3. a) What is the longitude of city Y whose local time is 8.00am, when the local time at green which meridian 0° is 12.00 noon? (2mks)

b) Give three characteristics of the Inner core of the earth (3mks)

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4. (a). (i) Differentiate between faulting and folding. (2mks)

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(ii) Draw a well labeled diagram to show the parts of a normal fault. **(5mks)**

(b) (i) Describes the formation of Rift Valley by tensional forces by use of well labeled diagram. **(7 marks)**

(ii) Explain three significance of vulcanicity to Human activities. (6mks)

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6. Study the map of Kitale provided below and answer the questions that follow:-

a) i) Convert the linear scale on the map into a representative fraction (show your working) **(3mks)**

ii) Name the districts covered in the map **(3mks)**

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iii) Calculate the area covered by Kitale township **(2mks)**

b) i) What is ITCZ? **(2mks)**

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ii) State four characteristics of the Equatorial climate **(4mks)**

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c) You are to carry out a field study in the Rift Valley

i) Outline your preparation **(4mks)**

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ii) What three other fault features would you study besides the rift valley. **(3mks)**

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iii) State one hypothesis of your study **(1mk)**

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iv) Give three follow up activities you would carry out **(3mks)**

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7. a (i) Differentiate between direction and bearing. **(2mks)**

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ii) State two traditional methods used to show direction on maps. **(2mks)**

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b (i) Explain four uses of maps. **(4mks)**

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(ii) State three marginal information a good map must have. **(3mks)**

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c) List three ways used to locate places on a map. **(3mks)**

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8 a (i) Define photograph. **(2mks)**

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iii) State 3 types of ground photographs. (3mks)

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b (i) List three types of graphs used for statistical presentation. (3mks)

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(ii) Explain two advantages of comparative line graph. (2mks)

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iii) Explain two disadvantages of a comparative bar graph. (2mks)

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BRILLIANT STUDENTS FORM 2 END TERM 2 SERIES 3 EXAMS

NAME:

SCHOOL:

ADM NO: SIGN: DATE:

HISTORY

FORM 2

INSTRUCTIONS:

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

SECTION A(25MKS)

1. Name the branch of history that deals with the study of people's way of life. (1mk)

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2. List down three aspects of history. (1mk)

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3. Identify any two forms of oral traditions which can be used as a source of information on history and government. (2mks)

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4. Give two reasons why early human beings lived in groups. (2mks)

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5. List down two theories that attempt to explain the discovery of agriculture by man. (2mks)

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6. Identify two groups of Cushitic speakers who migrated to Kenya. (2mks)

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7. What was the main importance of age-set system among the Kenyan communities? (1mk)

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8. Give four reasons for the coming of Portuguese to East Africa Coast in the 15th Century. (4mks)

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9. Give the main reason for the coming of the Christian missionaries to E. Africa. (1mk)

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10. Name three continents that participated in the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade. (3mks)

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11. Give one contribution of George Stephenson on transport. (1mk)

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12. Name three early sources of energy. (3mks)

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13. Name the person who invented the following. (2mks)

i) Electricity

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ii) Telephone

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SECTION B (75MKS)

14. a) Identify five levels of conflict. (5mks)

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b) Identify five peaceful methods of resolving conflict. (5mks)

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15.a) What do you understand by the following words/phrases

i) Third World countries. (1mk)

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ii) Neolithic period. (1 mk)

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ii) Agrarian Revolution. (1mk)

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BRILLIANT STUDENTS FORM 2 END TERM 2 SERIES 3 EXAMS

JINA:

SHULE:

NAMBARI YA USAJILI: SAHIHI: TAREHE:

KISWAHILI

KIDATO CHA PILI

Jibu maswali yote

Mtihani huu una sehemu tano

1.Insha	Alama 20
2.Ufahamu	Alama 15
3.Ufupisho	Alama 15
4.Matumizi ya lugha na sarufi	Alama 40
5.Isimu Jamii	Alama 10
Jumla	ALAMA 100

1.INSHA – ALAMA 20

“Wewe ni mwalimu mkuu wa shule yako. Andika hotuba utakayoitoa siku ya wazazi shuleni mwako.”

UFAHAMU

Soma makala yafuatayo kisha ujibu maswali uliyoulizwa.

(ala 15)

Mateso ya wanawakiwa ni suala la kijamii linalofaa kutazamwa kwa darubini kali. Hata hivyo wanoathirika zaidi ni watoto ambao bado wako katika umri unaohitaji kulelewa na kupewa mahitaji ya msingi kama mavazi, malazi, elimu na mengine anuwai. Hali ya kuachwa na wazazi imekuwa ikizikumba jamii tangu enzi za mababu na kila itokeapo, wanajamii huipokea kwa mitazamo tofautitofauti, hivyo kuwafanya wanawakiwa kuathirika sana.

Baadhi ya jamii zina imani za kijadi pamwe na mila zilizochakaa zinazozifanya kuamini kuwa baadhi ya vifo hutokana na laana. Wengine huchukulia kuwa mwendazake ameondolewa na ulogi. Imani kama hizi huifanya jamii kuwatia watoto waliochwa katika mkumbo ule ule, hivyo kuwaangalia kwa macho yasiyo ya kawaida. Hii husababisha dhana gande. Hali hii husababisha kuwachukulia watoto kama wanaotoka katika kizazi kilicholaaniwa. Jamii basi hukosa kuwapa watoto hawa stahiki yao. Hata wanapojitahidi kuiwania nafasi yao, waliowazunguka huwavunja mioyo. Jitihada zao huishia kuwa si chochote kwa kuwa jamii inawatazama kama waliolaaniwa.

Punde baada ya mzazi mmoja au wote wawili waendapo wasikorudi, inatarajiwa kwamba aliyeachiwa mtoto awe mzazi wake, mwanafamilia au jirani awajibike na kumtunza mwanamkiwa. Kunao kadha wa kadha wanaowajibika – nina wavulia kofia. Hata hivyo wengi hutelekeza jukumu hii walilopewa na Muumba. Si ajabu basi kuona kuwa idadi ya watoto wanaozurura mitaani inazidi kuongezeka kila uchao. Ukichunguza utakuta kuwa wengi wa watoto hawa ni waliopotelewa na wazazi wao. **Inakera** zaidi kugundua kuwa baadhi ya watoto hawa wana mzazi mmoja. Kwamba mke au mume wa mtu ameaga, au iwe kwamba mzazi mmoja alimza mtoto na kumwachia mwenzake mzigo wa ulezi, aliyeachiwa na jukumu la kumpa mwanawe mahitaji ya msingi.

Machoni pa jalali, kila anayeupuza wajibu huu ana hukumu yake siku ya kياما!

Ni haki ya kila mtoto kupata elimu. Katika katiba ya Kenya mathalan, elimu ya msingi, yaani kuanzia shule ya chekechea hadi kidato cha nne ni ya lazima. Tangu hapo hata hivyo, jamii zimekuwa zikiwanyima wanawakiwa wengi elimu. Kwamba kunao wachache wanaowaelimisha baadhi ya wanawakiwa ni kweli. Hata hivyo, wengine hukosa hata wa kuwapeleka katika shule ya chekechea, hivyo kuishia kutojua hata kuandika majina yao. Mfikirie mtu katika karne ya 21 asiyejua kusoma wala kuandika! Nani ajuaye, huenda huyo mwanamkiwa asiyepelekwa shuleni ndiye angalikuwa profesa, daktari, mwalimu, rubani au msomi mtajika na mtaalamu wa uwanja muhimu katika jamii!

Kila mtoto ana haki ya kulelewa hadi kufikia utu uzima kabla ya kupewa majukumu mazito. Katika katiba ya Kenya, utu uzima, ulio umri wa kuanza kufanya kazi huanzia miaka 18. Wanaohakikisha watoto hawa wametimiza utu uzima kabla ya kufanyizwa gange ngumu wanafaa pongezi. Hata hivyo wanawakiwa wamekuwa wakitumiwa na wengi kama punda wa huduma. Wanaaila wengine huwachukua wanawakiwa kwa machozi mengi wazazi wao waagapo na kuapa kuwahifadhi na kuwatunza wana wale wa ndugu zao, kumbe ni machozi ya simba kumlilia swara! Hata kabla ya mwili wa mzazi mhusika kuliwa na viwavi, mateso kwa mtoto yule huanza, akawa ndiye afanyaye kazi zote ngumu. Utakuta watoto wao wamekaa kama sultan bin jerehe huku mwanamkiwa yule akiwapikia, kuwafulia nguo, kudeki, karibu hata wa waoshe miili! Kazi kama zile za shokoa huwa za sulubu na aghalabu husindikizwa kwa matusi yasiyoandikika.

Baadhi ya **waja** walionyimwa huruma huwahadaa wanawakiwa na kuwapeleka ng'ambo wakitumia vyambo, kuwa wakifika kule watapata kazi za kifahari. Maskini wale huishia kushikwa shokoa, wakawa watumwa katika nyumba za waajiri wao, bila namna ya kujinasua. Wengine huishia kutumiwa kama watumwa wa 'Kimapenzi' katika madanguro, miili yao ikawa ya kuuziwa makahaba waroho wasiojali utu. **Kujinasua** kule huwa sawa na kujitahidi kuokoa ukuni uliokwishageuka jivu, maadamu wanawakiwa aghalabu hukosa watu wenye mioyo ya huruma ya kuwashughulikia. Wengi huitumia methali 'mwana wa ndugu kirugu mjukuu mwanangwa' kuwapuuzilia mbali wanawakiwa ambao hukimbiliwa tu wabinafsi hawa wanapofaidika wenyewe.

1.Kipe kifungu hiki kichwa mwafaka. (ala.1)

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2.Eleza dhana ya 'Mwanamkiwa. (ala. 1)

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3.Ni kategoria gani ya wanawakiwa inayosumbuka sana? (ala. 2)

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4. Taja mambo mawili ambayo baadhi ya imani na mila za jadi huchukulia kuwa chanzo cha uanaukiwa. **(ala.1)**

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5. Eleza kwa kifupi hali ya elimu ya wanawakiwa. **(ala.2)**

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6. Taja mateso mawili ambayo wanawakiwa wanaohidiwa kulepekwa ng'ambo hukumbana nayo. **(ala.2)**

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7. Eleza unafiki wa baadhi ya watu wa jamii ya wanawakiwa. **(ala.3)**

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8. Eleza maana za maneno yafuatayo kama yalivyotumika katika makala. **(ala.3)**

i) Inakela

ii) Waja

iii) Kujinasua

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UFUPISHO

Soma makala yafuatayo kisha ujibu maswali uliyoulizwa

Wanawake wanaoishi katika maeneo ya mashambani katika nchi zinazoendelea ni baadhi ya watu waliotopea na kubobea kwenye umaskini mkubwa na wanaoathiriwa na matatizo kwa kiwango kikubwa ulimwenguni. Jumla ya idadi ya wanawake hawa wanaoishi chini ya kiwango cha chini cha umaskini inakadiriwa kuwa zaidi ya milioni 600. Hii ni idadi kubwa hasa ikikumbukwa kuwa ni asilimia kubwa ya wanawake wanaoishi kwenye maeneo haya.

Ulimwengu umeshuhudia ongezeko la idadi ya watu au dadiwakazi; kuwako kwa matatizo ya kiuchumi ulimwenguni; mitafaruku na vita vya kikabila, majanga ya kiasilia kama mafuriko ya maji, ukame au milipuko ya volkeno katika maeneo yanayoathiriwa nayo. Sababu nyingine ni uharibifu na ushukaji wa hali ya kimazingira, mabadiliko ya desturi au thamani za kitamaduni; kusambaratika kwa familia au misingi ya familia; utengano na hasa wakati wa shida pamoja na uhamaji wa wanaume na kuwaachia jukumu kubwa. Aidha kuna kuongezeka kwa hali ya wanawake kuwa wazazi pekee na hivyo kuongeza idadi ya miji inayoongozwa na wanawake na kukosekana kwa mikakati bora au ifaayo ya kupambana na maisha.

Wanawake wanaoishi mashambani wanaathrika vibaya sana. Kwanza, kama masikini wanaishi katika mazingira makali. Pili, kama wanawake wanakabiliana na mapendeleo ya kisera na kitamaduni ambayo yanaudharau na kuupuuza mchango wao katika maendeleo. Tatu, kama viongozi wa miji (hasa wale wanaolea na kuzitunza jamaa zao peke yao) wanalazimika kupambana na uongozi wa miji pamoja uzalishaji. Aghalabu hawapati usaidizi au auni yoyote katika majukumu kama haya: wanalazimika kupambana nayo peke yao. Katika hali zote tatu zilizotangulia, wanawake hawapati nafasi zifaazo kushiriki katika maamuzi ya masuala yanayowahusu. Masuala mengi yanaamuliwa na wanaume bila ya kuwahusisha.

Licha ya dhiki yao kubwa, wanawake hawa wanachangia katika maendeleo ya kijamii na kiuchumi kwa njia tatu kuu. Mchango huu unaonekana katika kiwango cha jamii na taifa, kiwango cha mji na kupitia kwa kizazi kijacho. Katika kiwango cha kijamii na kitaifa, wanawake hawa ni chanzo cha nguvukazi. Nguvukazi hii inatokana na wao wenyewe pamojo na kizazi chao. Pia ni msingi muhimu wa uwekaji rasilmali na kuhifadhi; aghalabu wana uwezo bora wa kutunza chochote walicho nacho kuliko wanaume. Katika kiwango cha mji, wanawake wa mashambani wanahakikisha kuwako kwa chakula, na njia za kukitayarisha chakula hicho. Katika kiwango cha vizazi, wanawake hawa wanakuwa kiungo kikubwa kati ya kizazi kijacho na vizazi vya kesho. Hawa ndio wanaowatunza, kuwalea na kuwaelimisha watoto na kuhakikisha kuwa pana muungano kati ya vizazi vya jamii.

Jibu

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SARUFI NA MATUMIZI YA LUGHA (ala. 40)

a) Eleza sifa mbili za sauti|k|. (ala.2)

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b) Andika mfano mmoja wa neno lenye muundo ufuatao: (ala.1)

IKII

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c) Sentensi ambatano ni ipi? (ala. 2)

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d) Unda sentensi yenye muundo ufuatao. **(ala.2)**

W+V+T+E

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e) Onyesha viwakilishi (w) katika sentensi ifuatayo na ueleze ni vya aina gani. **(ala. 2)**

Wote walipewa kile kizuri.

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f) Yakinisha sentensi ifuatayo. **(ala. 1)**

Hakula akashiba.

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.....

g) Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo. **(ala.2)**

Ningeenda kwake leo angenipa mawaidha.

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h) Eleza dhana zinazojitokeza katika maneno yaliyopigiwa mstari. **(ala.3)**

a)Mtoto mwenyewe alianguka mle

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c) Mtoto mwenye tabia nzuri ni Yule.

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i) Tunga sentensi kuonyesha vielezi vifuatavyo. **(ala.3)**

(i) Kielezi cha wakati

.....
.....

(ii) Kielezi cha mahali

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.....

(iii) Kielezi cha namna/jinsi

.....
.....

j) Andika katika msembo halisi. **(ala. 2)**

Rafiki yetu alitujulisha kuwa tungeondoka siku iliyofuatia kuelekea Afrika kusini.

k) Unda nomino kutokana na maneneo yafuatayo. **(ala. 3)**

Neno

Nomino

i) Fikiri

ii) - la

iii) Kubwa

l) Tunga sentensi moja moja kuonyesha aina zifuatazo za nomino. (ala. 2)

i) Nomino kitenzi – jina

.....
.....

ii) Nomino dhahania

.....
.....

m) Onyesha vivumishi (v) kwa kupigia mstari na ueleze ni vya aina gani. (ala.2)

Waziri wa kawi anaishi katika nyumba kubwa.

n) Tumia alama ya ritifaa katika sentensi kuonyesha matumizi mawili tofauti. (ala. 2)

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o) Bainisha viambishii katika neno lifuatalo. (ala.3)

Waliotutenga

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.....
.....

p) Nyambua vitenzi vifuatavyo katika kauli ulizopewa. (ala.6)

Kitenzi	tendesha	tendeshea
Piga	_____	_____
-la	_____	_____
-nywa	_____	_____

q) Mahali palipotayarishwa pamejaa wageni kutoka mbali. (Anza kwa: wageni...) (al.2)

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BRILLIANT STUDENTS FORM 2 END TERM 2 SERIES 3 EXAMS

NAME:

SCHOOL:

ADM NO: SIGN: DATE:

MATHEMATICS

TIME: 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES

END TERM 2 EXAM

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)

FORM TWO

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- Write your name, admission number, Class, Signature and write date of examination in the spaces provided
- The paper contains two sections. Section I and Section II.
- Answer ALL the questions in section I
- Answer any five questions in section II.
- Answers and working must be written on the question paper in the spaces provided below each question.
- Show all steps in your calculations below each question.
- Marks may be given for correct working even if the answer is wrong.
- KNEC mathematical table may be used, except where stated otherwise.

FOR EXAMINERS 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	22	23	24	TOTAL
Marks									

GRAND TOTAL

SECTION I (50 MARKS)

Answer all the questions from this section

1. Work out the following, giving the answer as a mixed number in its simplest form

$$\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{4}{9} - 1\frac{1}{10}$$
$$\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{8}$$

(3marks)

2. When a certain number is divided by 30, 45, 54, there is always a remainder of 21. Find the least numbers.

(3marks)

3. Evaluate without using mathematical tables of a calculator,

$\frac{0.0084 \times 1.23 \times 3.5}{2.87 \times 0.056}$ expressing your answer as a single fraction. **(3marks)**

4. Use logarithm to solve tables to evaluate

(4 marks)

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{45.3 \times 0.00697}{0.534}}$$

5. If each interior angle of a regular polygon is 150° , how many sides does the polygon have?(3 marks)

6. Solve for x in the equation

$$32^{(x-3)} \div 8^{(x-4)} = 64 \div 2^x$$

(3 marks)

7. Use reciprocal table to work out.

$$\frac{7}{0.5283} + \frac{0.5}{3.735}$$

(4marks)

8. Three pens and four exercise books cost sh. 87. Two pens and five exercise books cost sh.93. Find the cost of one pen and one exercise book. (3marks)

9. A Kenyan Company received US dollars 100,000. The money was converted into Kenya Shillings in a bank which buys and sell foreign Currencies as shown below.

	Buying (kshs)	Selling (ksh)
1 US Dollar	77.25	77.44
1 sterling pound	119.93	120

a) Calculate the amount of money in ksh, the Company received. (1mark)

b) The company charged the Kenya shillings calculated above into sterling pounds to buy Car in Britain.
Calculate the cost of the car to the nearest sterling pounds. **(2marks)**

10. A company saleslady sold goods worth sh. 1,600,000. From this sale she earned a commission of sh. 40,000.

a) Calculate the rate of Commission. **(1mark)**

b) If she sold goods whose marked price was sh. 3 600,000 and allowed a discount of 2%, calculate the amount of commission she received. **(2marks)**

11. A piece of metal has a volume of 20cm^3 and a mass of 300g. Calculate the density of the metal in kg/m^3 .
(3marks)

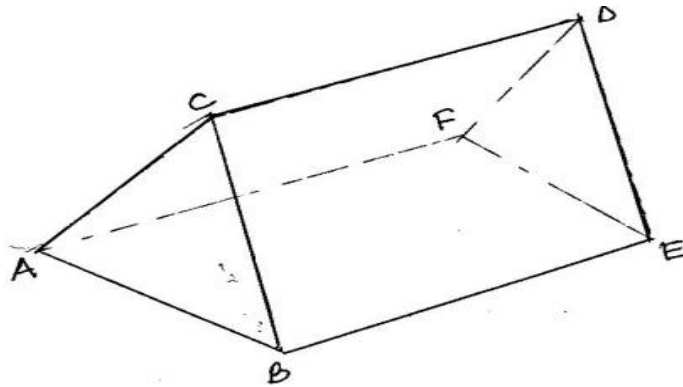
12. The area of a sector of a circle of diameter 126cm is 4158cm^2 . Calculate the angle subtended at the centre of the circle. (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) **(3marks)**

13. Simplify completely by factorization. **(3 marks)**
$$\frac{ax + bx + ya + yb}{ma + mb + na + nb}$$

14. Evaluate:
$$\frac{-12 \div (-3) \times 4 - (-20)}{-6 \times 6 \div 3 + (-6)}$$
 (3 marks)

15. Use the tables of cubes to evaluate: **(3 marks)**
$$(3.461)^3 - \sqrt[3]{2809}$$

16. The figure below is a prism whose cross-section is an equilateral triangle such that $AB=BC=CA=3\text{cm}$,
 $BE=CD=AF=5\text{cm}$



Draw the net of the prism

(3marks)

SECTION II (50 MARKS)

Answer five questions only from this section

17. A line L passes through point $(-2,3)$ and $(-1, 6)$ and is perpendicular to a line P at $(-1, 6)$
- a) Find the equation of L. (3marks)

b) Find the equation of P in the form $ax + by = c$.

(3marks)

c) Given that another line Q is parallel L and passes through point (1, 2), find the x and the y intercepts of line Q.

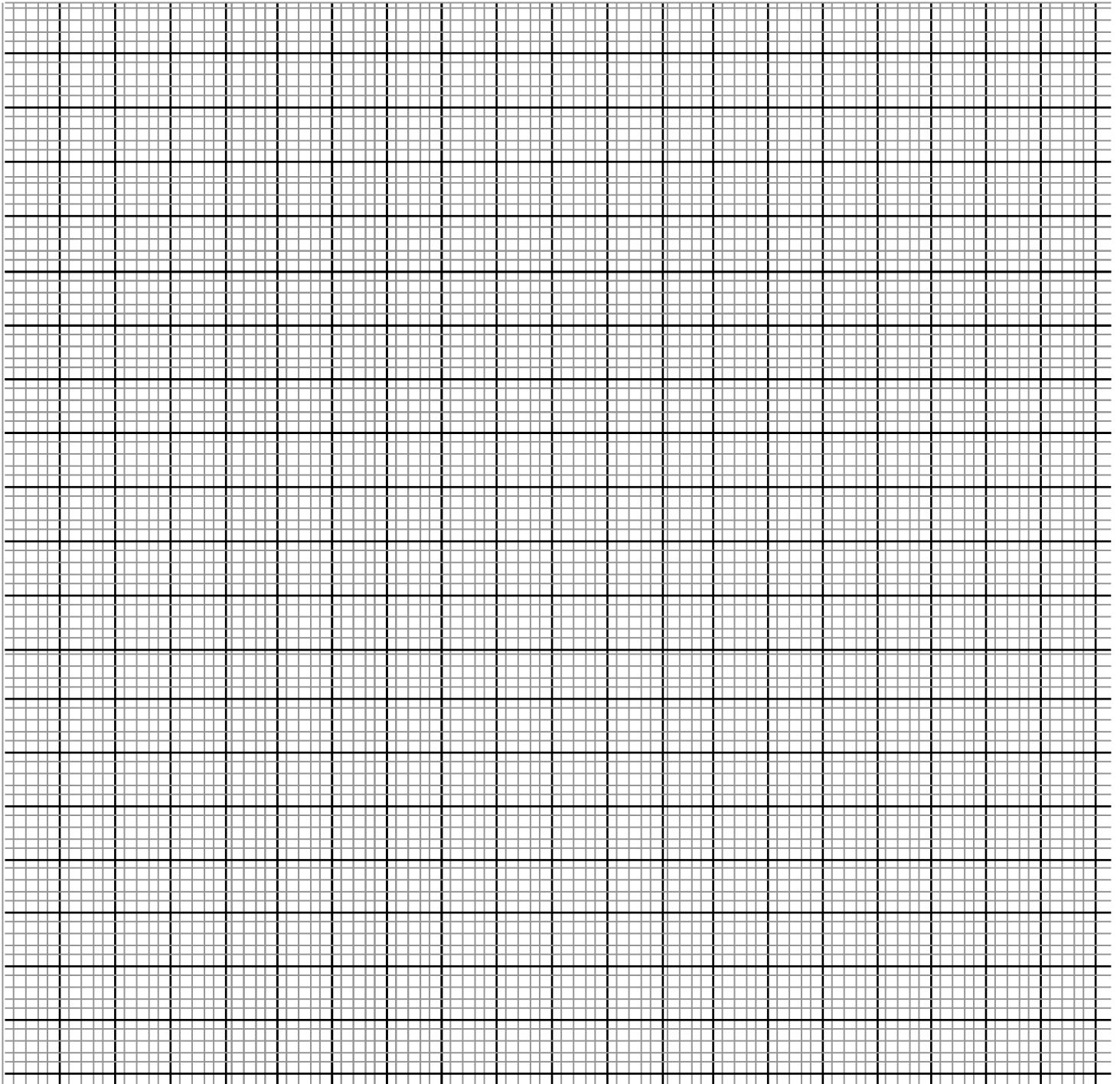
(2marks)

d) Find the point of intersection of lines P and Q.

(2marks)

18. Triangle PQR has vertices at P(2,3),Q(1,2) and R(4,1), while triangle P¹Q¹R¹ has vertices at P¹(-2,3),Q¹(-1,2), R¹ (-4,1).

(a) (i) Draw triangle PQR and P¹Q¹R¹ on the grid provided below **(2marks)**



(ii) Describe fully a single transformation which maps triangle PQR onto triangle $P^1Q^1R^1$.
(1mark)

(b) (i) On the same plane, draw triangle $P^{11}Q^{11}R^{11}$ the image of PQR, under reflection on line $y + x = 0$ **(2marks)**

(ii) Describe fully a single transformation which maps triangle $P^{11}Q^{11}R^{11}$ onto triangle $P^1Q^1R^1$. **(1mark)**

(c) Draw triangle $P^{111}Q^{111}R^{111}$ such that it can be mapped onto triangle PQR by a positive quarter turn about the origin **(2marks)**

(d) State all pairs of triangles that are oppositely congruent **(2marks)**

19. A businessman sold a car at sh.900 000 after allowing his customer a 10% discount on the marked price of the car. In so doing he made a profit of 20%.

a) Calculate

(i) The marked price of the car. **(3 marks)**

(ii) The price at which the businessman had bought the car **(2marks)**

b) If the businessman had sold the same car without giving a discount. Calculate the percentage profit he would have made. **(3 marks)**

c) In the month of December the businessman sold 20 vehicles without giving a discount. Determine the total profit he received from the sale. **(2 marks)**

20. Four towns A, B, C and D are such that town B is 180 km East of A. Town C is at a distance of 120km on a bearing of 300° from B. Town D is due West of C and North Of A.

(a) Using a scale of 1cm to represent 20km, make an accurate scale drawing to show the relative positions of the towns. **(4 marks)**

(b) Find:

(i) Determine the bearing of C from A **(1mark)**

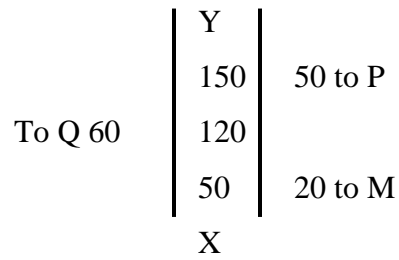
(ii) Determine the distance of C from D **(2 marks)**

(iii) Determine the bearing of B from D **(1 mark)**

(iv) Determine the distance of A from D **(2 marks)**

21. The measurements (in metres) of a field were given in a field note book as follows:

Base line XY = 240m



(a) Using a scale of 1 cm to represent 20 m, draw an accurate map of the farm. (4 marks)

(b) **Find** the area of the field in hectares. (4marks)

(c) If the farm is on sale at sh. 900 000 per hectare, find how much the farm costs. (2 marks)

22. Triangle ABC is such that $AB = 7\text{cm}$, angle $ABC = 120^\circ$ and angle $BAC = 30^\circ$.

(a) Using a ruler and a pair of compass only, construct triangle ABC. **(3 marks)**

(b) Measure the length of:

(i) Line BC **(1 mark)**

(ii) Line BC **(1 mark)**

(c) Drop a perpendicular from C to meet line AB extended at M. **(2 marks)**

(d) Measure the length of line CM **(1 mark)**

(e) Calculate the area of triangle ABC **(2 marks)**

23. A hollow metal pipe whose internal and external and internal diameters are 6.3cm and 2.8cm respectively is 3.5m long.

(a) Calculate the volume of the metal used to make the pipe. **(4 marks)**

(b) The pipe is melted down and recast into a solid cylinder of height 1.75m. Calculate the radius of the cylinder to two decimal places. **(4 marks)**

(c) Given that the density of the metal above is 4.2g/cm^3 , calculate the mass of the solid cylinder in kilograms. **(2 marks)**

24. Three business people Kamau, Gachui and Maina agreed to contribute Kshs. 1 210 000 to start a business.

The ratio of Kamau's contribution to Gachui's contribution is 3 : 2 while that of Gachui to Maina is 1 : 3.

(a) Determine the ratio of Kamau's contribution to Maina's contribution. **(2 marks)**

(b) Determine the amount of money contributed by Kamau **(2 marks)**

(c) They agreed to share their profits as follows;

50% to be shared in the ratio of their contributions

40% to be retained for the running of the business

10% to be set aside for emergencies

If their total profit for the year 2014 was sh.704 000, determine the

(i) Amount of money retained for running the business. **(2 marks)**

(ii) The amount of money set aside for emergencies. **(2 marks)**

(iii) The amount of received by Gachui **(2 marks)**

BRILLIANT STUDENTS FORM 2 END TERM 2 SERIES 3 EXAMS

NAME:

SCHOOL:

ADM NO: SIGN: DATE:

PHYSICS EXAM

FORM TWO

END OF TERM 2

TIME: 2HRS

1.Explain the following: (2mks)

i) Wet floors and wet roads are dangerous to walk on.

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ii) Racing cyclist usually wears smooth tight clothes.

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2.Convert each of the following from Kelvin to °C. (2mks)

a) 0 K

b) 167 K.

3.A mixture consists of 40cm^3 of water and 60cm^3 of liquid x. If the densities of water and liquid x are 1.0g/cm^3 and 0.8g/cm^3 respectively. Calculate the density of the mixture. (3mks)

4. The air pressure at the base of a mountain is 75.0cm of mercury while at the top 60.0cm of mercury. Given that the average density of air is 1.25kg/cm^3 and the density 13600kg/m^3 , calculate the height of the mountain. **(4mks)**

5.(a) Define the term Brownian motion and its cause. **(2mks)**

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(b) Differentiate the three states of matter with relation to intermolecular space and intermolecular force. **(3mks)**

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6.(a) Define the term temperature and state its SI unit. **(2mks)**

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(b) Explain why in construction, concrete beams are reinforced with steel. **(2mks)**

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(c) Explain three effects of anomalous expansion of water. **(3mks)**

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7.State there advantages of mercury over alcohol as thermometric liquid. **(3mks)**

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8.(a) State the three modes of heat transfer. **(3mks)**

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(b) State three factors affecting thermal conductivity. **(3mks)**

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(c) Explain why the ventilators for a room are put near the roof and not near the floor. **(2mks)**

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9.State the laws of reflection. **(2mks)**

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10. Explain two dangers of electrostatics.

(2mks)

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11. State two applications of electrostatics.

(2mks)

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12. List three methods of demagnetizing a permanent magnet. (3mks)

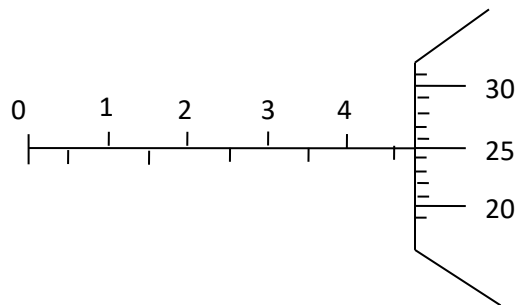
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13. What is the reading indicated by the micrometer screw gauge below. (3mks)



14. A uniform metal rod of length 80cm and mass 3.2kg is supported horizontally by the two vertical spring balances C and D. Balance C is 20cm from one end while balance D is 30cm from the other end. Find the reading on each balance. **(3mks)**

15. A convex mirror of focal length 9cm produces an image on its axis 6cm from the mirror. Determine the position of the object. **(3mks)**

16. Explain how an electric bell works. **(3mks)**

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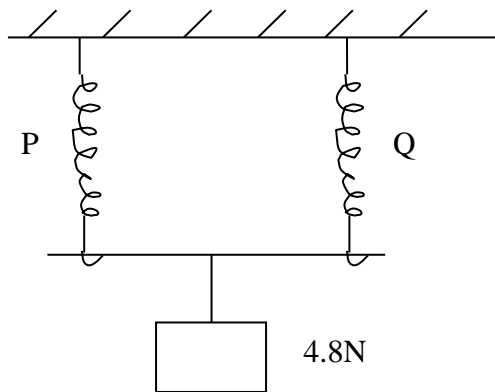
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17. Two very light identical springs P and Q are arranged as shown below.



A weight of 4.8N is supported by the spring. Given that each spring has a spring constant of 10N/cm; determine the total extension of springs P and Q. (3mks)

18. Differentiate between transverse waves and longitudinal waves. (2mks)

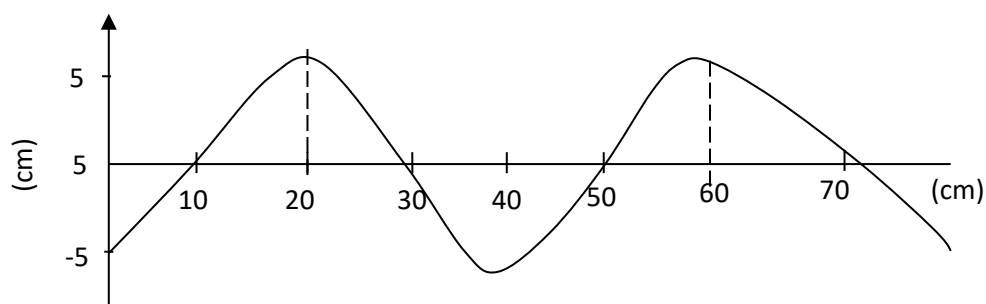
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19. The figure below shows a wave form in a string.



Given that the speed of the wave is 10m/s. With reference to this wave motion, determine;

a) Wavelength. (1mk)

b) Amplitude. (1mk)

c) Frequency. (2mks)

d) Period

(2mks)

20. What is the relationship connecting frequency, wavelength and velocity of sound in air? (1mk)

21. A person standing 49.5m from the foot of a cliff claps his hands and hears an echo 0.3 seconds later.
Calculate the velocity of the sound in air. (3mks)

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