

FORM 1 MIDTERM 2 EXAMS

ALL SUBJECTS

*Compilation of Standard series of Mid-Term 2 Examinations for
the Current Class for all High Schools in the Republic of Kenya.*

SUBJECTS COMPILED;

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

SERIES 1

For Marking Schemes / Answers

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

MWALIMU CONSULTANCY

FORM 1 MIDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 1

BIOLOGY

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- 1. *Answer all questions in this question paper.***
- 2. *All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.***

1. State the functions of the following parts of a light microscope: (2mks)

a) Objective lens

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b) Diaphragm

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2. State the functions of the following cell organelles:

a) Ribosomes (1mk)

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b) Lysosomes (1mk)

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3 a) Distinguish between diffusion and active transport.

(2mks)

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b) State **one** role that is played by osmosis in:

i) Plants.

(1mk)

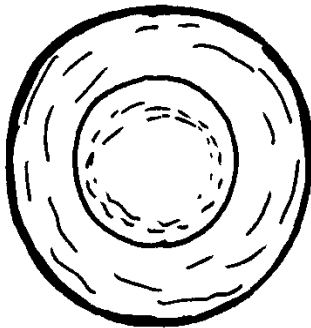
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ii) Animals

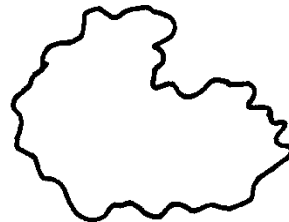
(1mk)

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4. The diagram below shows a red blood cell that was subjected to a certain treatment.



At start



at the end of experiment

a) Account for shape of the cell at the end of the experiment.

(2mks)

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b) Draw a diagram to illustrate how a plant cell would appear if subjected to the same treatment.

(1mk)

5. **Plant** cells do not burst when immersed in distilled water. Explain

(2mks)

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6. State **three** functions of Golgi apparatus.

(3mks)

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7. Name **one** cell organelle found in the actively respiring tissues.

(1mk)

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8. Distinguish between hypertonic and hypotonic solutions.

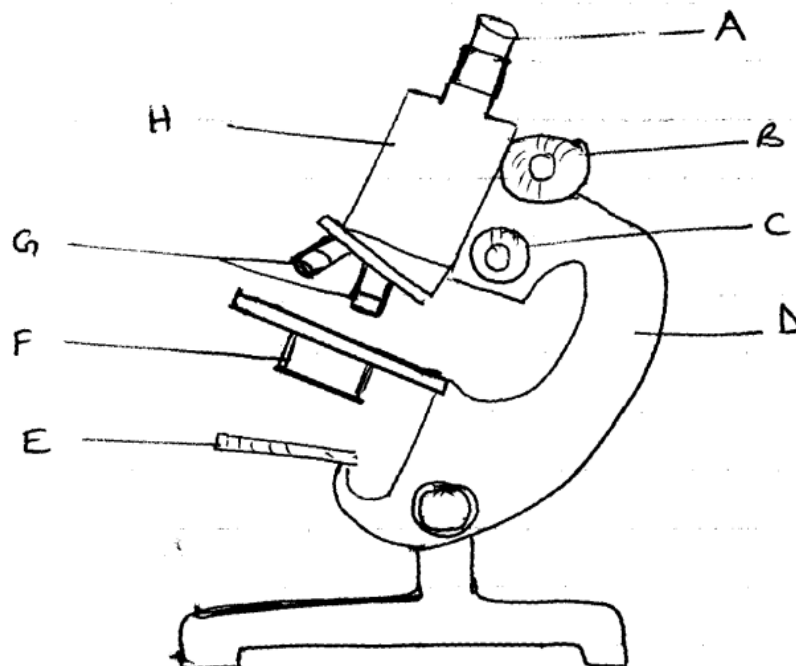
(2mks)

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9. The following is a diagram of a light microscope.



a) Name the parts labeled A, B, C, D,E , (5mks)

A.....

B.....

C.....

D.....

E.....

b) State the functions of parts labeled E and F (2mks)

E.....

F.....

10.Name the organelle that:

a) Manufacture and transport lipids and steroids in a cell (1mk)

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b) Contain enzymes that are capable of destroying old damaged cells. (1mk)

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c) Control all the processes in a cell. (1mk)

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d) Form Cilia and flagella in cells that have them (1mk)

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11.State the branch of biology that deals with the study of : (2mks)

(i) Insects

.....

(ii) The relationship between organisms and their environment.

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12.Name the field of science that specializes in the study of cells. (1mk)

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13.State the use of the following apparatus.

i) Pooter. (1mk)

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ii) Sweep net (1mk)

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14. The scientific name for beans is *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

a) What taxon does the term *Phaseolus* represent. (1mk)

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b) State **two** rules that are followed when giving a scientific name to an organism (2mks)

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15. Compare the structure of plant and animal cells. (4mks)

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16.List **seven** life processes/characteristics that must take place in all living organisms. (7mks)

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17.List **seven** major taxonomic units of classification on living things. In descending order.**(7mks)**

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18.Classify the following organisms into their kingdoms **(4mks)**

Organisms	Kingdom
a) Maize,Beans	
b) Mushrooms,Yeast	
c) Protoza, algae	
d) Bacteria	

19.A student was preparing a section of a plant cell to be viewed on a light microscope. Give a reason for each of the following steps:-

(i)Cutting a very thin section **(1mrk)**

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(ii)Staining the section **(1mrk)**

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(iii)Putting the section in water **(1mrk)**

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20.*Explain* the following terms.

a) Taxonomy (1mrk)

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b) Species (1mrk)

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21. *State two* main functions of a microscope. (2mrks)

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(a) What is a cell. (1mk)

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(b) Define the meaning of the following terms

(i) Entomology (1mk)

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(ii) Genetics (1mks)

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FORM 1 MIDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 1

CHEMISTRY

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- 1. Answer all questions in this question paper.*
- 2. All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.*

1. (a). Name three frequently abused drugs. (3mks)

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(b).State two long term effects of drug abuse. (2mks)

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2. (i).Define Chemistry. (1mk)

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(ii) Give three importance of studying Chemistry. (3mks)

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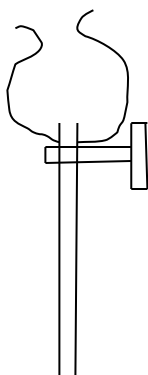
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3(a). The following are laboratory apparatus used in Chemistry. Name them and give their uses.

(i)  name (2mks)
use.

(ii)  name (2mks)
Use.

(iii)  Name (2mks)
Use.

(b). Give two reasons why most laboratory apparatus are made of glass. (2mks)

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4.(i) What is a flame? (1mk)

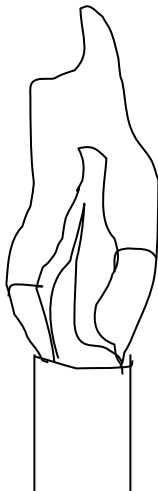
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(ii). The following diagrams represent the two types of flames produced by a bunsen burner.

(a)



(b)



(a). Identify the flames (a) and (b).

(2mks)

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(b). Which type of the flames identified above is preferred for heating? Give a reason for your answer.

(2mks)

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(c). give four differences between the flames (a) and (b) above.

(4mks)

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(d)(i). Give two reasons why flames (a) and (b) in 4(ii) above differ.

(2mks)

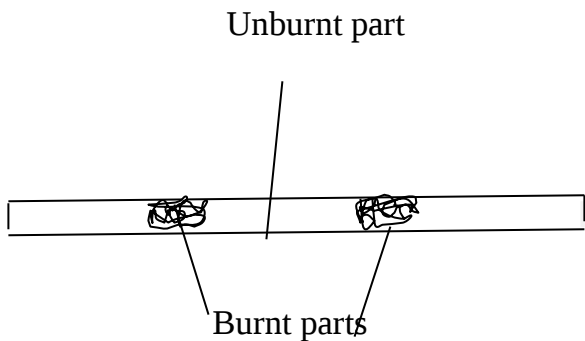
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(ii).A wooden splint was slipped through a region of a particular flame of the Bunsen burner in the laboratory. The splint was burnt as shown in the diagram below.



(a). Name the type of flame the splint was slipped through. **(1mk)**

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(b). Explain why the splint was burnt the way it is shown in the diagram. **(2mks)**

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(iii). After use, the non-luminous flame should be put off or adjusted to luminous flame. Explain. **(2mks)**

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(iv). Putting off flames is one of the laboratory safety rules. State four other rules. **(4mks)**

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(v). What is a mixture? **(2mks)**

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(vi). State two physical means of separating a mixture. **(2mks)**

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5.Isaboke,a form one student at Buka academy accidentally mixed sulphur and iron filings.

(a). Suggest an appropriate method of separation you would advice him to use to separate the mixture. **(1mk)**

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(b). Give a reason for the choice of your answer. **(2mk)**

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(c).Describe how he would use the method named in 5(a) above ton separate the sulphur and iron filings. **(4mks)**

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(d). Name two substances that sublime when heated. **(2mks)**

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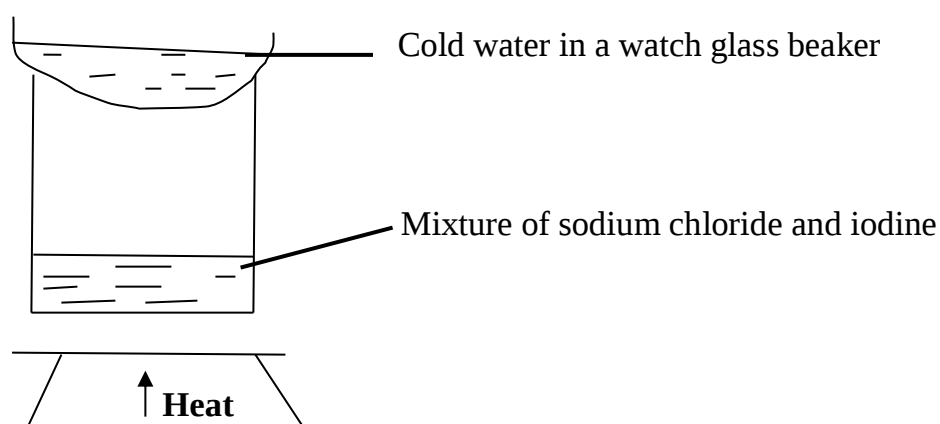
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(e). Give two reasons why dry ice (solid carbon (IV) oxide) is preferred to be used in cold boxes by ice cream vendors over ordinary ice. (2mks)

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6. *Majaliwa*, a form one student at Kanga High School wanted to separate and obtain iodine and sodium chloride (common table salt) from a mixture of the two. he set the experimental set up shown below.



(a). the mixture was heated for some time and left to cool. On cooling, shiny black crystals and white crystals were observed on the surface of the watch glass and in the beaker respectively.
Name:

- I. Shiny black crystals
- II. White crystals. (2mks)

(b). What was the purpose of the cold water in the watch glass? (2mks)

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(c). Explain how the shiny black crystals on the surface of the watch glass is formed. (3mks)

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(d). What property of iodine makes it be collected on the watch glass as shown? (1mk)

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(e). Explain why it is possible to separate a mixture of iodine and sodium **chloride**. **(1mk)**

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7(a). Define the following terms:

I. A saturated solution. **(1 ½ mks)**

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II. Crystallization. **(1 1/2 mks)**

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(b)(i). Describe how copper (II) sulphate crystals can be obtained from copper (II) sulphate solution. **(4mks)**

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(ii). Give two industrial applications of crystallization as a method of separating soluble substances from their solutions. **(2mks)**

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FORM 1 MIDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 1

AGRICULTURE

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

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

Answer all the questions in spaces provided

1. State four activities which support Agriculture as a scientific deceptive (4mks)

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2. Agriculture is said to be a source of market for some industrial produced. Name the four products (4mks)

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3. Give two reasons why Agriculture is looked at as an artistic practice (2mks)

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4. Define the following terms used in Agriculture (6mks)

a) Ager -

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b) entura -

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c) Domestication -

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d) entomology -

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e) crop pathology -

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f) Economic -

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5. What are five major areas of Agriculture (5mks)

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6. For Agriculture to give good and quality produce it has to borrow a lot from other disciplines.
How do those disciplines support the production (4mks)

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7.What is Agriculture economics (2mks)

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8. Horticulture is gaining popularity in Kenya in various field. What do we mean by these terms (3mks)

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9. Under livestock production there are several sub-branches. State the sub branches in the production (4mks)

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10. State four characteristics of large scale farming (4mks)

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11. Differentiate between plantation farming and ranching as used in farming system (2mks)

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12. State four various crop used under plantation farming and the areas where they exist. (4mks)

1	Crops	Area
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		

13. What is mixed farming (2mks)

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14. Outline three ways in which soil is important to crops (3mks)

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15. The diagram C and D below illustrate some workshop tools (2mks)

(a) Identify the tools and the use

TOOL	USES
C	
D	

16. State ways how Agriculture is important to Kenyan economy development (3mks)

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FORM 1 MIDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 1

BUSINESS STUDIES

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. *Answer all questions in this question paper.*
2. *All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.*

1. State **FIVE** characteristics which are unique to goods. (5mks)

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2. Explain the meaning of the following concepts as used in business:

a) Scarcity (2mks)

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b) Choice (2mks)

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c) Opportunity cost: (1mks)

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3. Explain **FIVE** reasons why sometime it becomes difficult to satisfy human wants. (5mks)

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4. State **FIVE** characteristics of economic resources. (5mks)

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5. State **FIVE** factors which constitutes external environment of a business. (5mks)

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6. Mention **FIVE** roles of business in the society. (5mks)

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7. State **FIVE** emerging issues in business environment. (5mks)

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8. Give **FIVE** distinguishing features of services. (5mks)

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9. Mention any **FIVE** business activities existing in your community. (5mks)

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10. Highlight **FIVE** characteristics of human wants. (5mks)

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11. State **FIVE** ways in which exploitation of resources may be harmful to a country. (5mks)

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12. Mention **FIVE** factors which constitute an internal business environment. (5mks)

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13. Indicate with a tick as to whether each of the following resources is either **Renewable** or non-**Renewable** economic resources. (5mks)

Resources	Renewable resource	Non-renewable resource
Coal		
Leather		
Gravel		
Solar energy		
wood		

14. State **FIVE** reasons why it necessary to make a choice in the satisfaction of human wants. (5mks)

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15. Mention **FIVE** effects of business environment. (5mks)

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16. Highlight any **FIVE** types of economic resources. (5mks)

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17. Tick appropriately each of the following human wants as either basic or secondary. (5mks)

Want	Basic	Secondary
Education		
Security		
Shoe		
Food		
Phone		

18. Highlight **FIVE** differences between goods and services. (5mks)

	Goods	Services
i)		
ii)		
iii)		
iv)		
v		

19. Highlight **FOUR** branches of business as a discipline of study. (4mks)

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20. Briefly explain the meaning of the following terminologies as used in business.

i) Resource **(2mks)**

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ii) Environment **(2mks)**

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iii) Want **(2mks)**

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FORM 1 MIDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 1

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- 1. Answer all questions in this question paper.**
- 2. All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.**

1. a) Define Christian Religious Education. (2mks)
b) Explain importance of learning Christian religious education. (6mks)
2. List down **five** books of the apocrypha (5mks)
3. Identify **five** major divisions of the New Testament in their order (5mks)
4. Describe the development of the Bible translation from the original language to local Languages (7mks)
5. Give **seven** effects of the Bible translation into African languages (7mks)
6. Identify **five** literacy forms used by the Authors of the Bible (5mks)
7. Give seven differences between the first and the second account of creation stories.(7mks)
8. State six consequences of sin according to (Gen 3, 4, 6 – 9, 11) (6mks)
9. Outline seven ways in which wrongdoers were punished in Africa society. (7mks)
10. Explain the meaning of the expression the Bible is the Word of God' (6mks)
11. Highlight seven promises God made to Abraham (7mks)

FORM 1 MIDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 1

ENGLISH

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. *Answer all questions in this question paper.*
2. *All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.*

ANC OFFERS KANU, ODM LOTS OF LESSONS

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

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

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

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

CONSCIENCE OF MANDATE

Raila Odinga sits at the helm of ODM, which is currently Kenya's largest political party while Uhuru is the chairman of Kenya's oldest political party, Kanu. The two are therefore important in Kenya's political landscape and deserve the ANC invitation. Kanu is currently re-inventing itself while ODM has just concluded its grassroots election in compliance with the new Political Parties Act.

ANC was formed on January 8, 1912 in response to perceived injustices against black South Africans at the hands of the then white South African Government and has remained strong to date. ANC basically delivered its original mandate when it led South Africa in ending apartheid after the successful and fully-representative multi-democratic elections in 1994. This was a big plus for ANC and will remain etched in the minds of South Africans and the world in general for a very long time.

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

Today, Kanu cannot boast of the kind of exploits ANC will be parading on January 8. ODM should also be measuring itself against ANC.

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

(Adapted by Mwalimu Consultancy David Sonye, Nairobi)

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

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2. Name any two dignitaries officially invited to the event. (3mks)

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

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4. In a summary of about 25 words, write the lessons learnt from ANC. (3 mks)

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5. Explain the reasons why ODM and KANU were invited to the event. (3mks)

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

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7. The writer's presentation of this passage is , objective. Give two examples as is evident(5mks)

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

i) Gigantic milestone

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ii) Behold

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iii) Reports have it

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iv) Prudent

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v) Etched in the minds

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2 Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each.

i) What was stolen? (Change into active voice). **(1mk)**

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.....

iii) Shut the door. (Add a question tag). **(1mk)**

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.....

iii) I have never seen a more beautiful girl. (Rewrite beginning: This is.....) **(1mk)**

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.....

b) Fill in the blank spaces with the correct forms of the words given in brackets. (3mks)

i) Ndeko still wants more food even after clearing a whole plateful of ugali. His
appetite is simply _____ (satisfy).

ii) After the inferno, the Roche's had to buy new _____ (furnish) for
their house.

iii) The _____ (broad) of the material could not easily be established.

c) Supply one word which means the same as the underlined phrases in the following sentences. (3mks)

i) The meeting was postponed after failing to realize the minimum required number of members.

ii) The telephone rang without stopping.

iii) The lawyer treated all those who required his services with respect.

d)i) Rewrite the following sentences replacing the underlined pa with the appropriate phrasal verb. (3mks)

The circulated pamphlet made the meeting to be cancelled in the last minute. (call)

ii) They hired this bus as theirs was declared complete loss after the accident. (Write).

iii) I am surprised you cannot discover the deception in the lies he tells you. (see)

- e) Insert the most appropriate prepositions in the blank spaces. (3mks)
- i) Her performance was amazing _____ any standards.
- ii) Since he no longer runs the business, he has been reduced _____ begging.
- ii) Traffic was moving _____ a snail's pace.

3. USE THE CORRECT FORM OF WORDS IN BRACKETS (5mks)

- a) Ambere was punished for being.....(discipline)
- b) Most African countries suffer from corruption and.....(tribe)
- c) Last July, I had theof my life. (bad)
- d) She is very(quarrel)
- e) Your condition is.....so don't worry. (manage)

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT COLLECTIVE NOUN. (5mks)

- i. A.....of directors.
- ii. A.....of robbers.
- iii. A.....of chicks.
- iv. A.....of students.
- v. A.....of news.

UNDERLINE THE SILENT SOUNDS (5MKS)

- i. Honour
- ii. Knife.
- iii. Debt.
- iv. Debris.
- v. Gnash

FORM 1 MIDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 1

GEOGRAPHY

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- a). *Answer all questions in this question paper.*
- b). *All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.*

1.(a) Define the following terms:

(i) Environment (2mks)

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(ii) Ecology (2mks)

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(iii) Habitat (2mks)

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(b) (i) List two main branches of Geography (2mks)

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(ii) Give four areas that are of great importance to a physical Geographer **(4mks)**

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2.(a) Give three importance of studying Geography **(6mks)**

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(b) Explain how Geography is related to the following disciplines:

(i) Meteorology and climatology **(4mks)**

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(ii) Demography **(3mks)**

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

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(b) Name two heavenly bodies forming the members of the solar system **(2mks)**

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(c) (i) Name two theories explaining the origin of the solar system **(2mks)**

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(ii) Give three weaknesses of the passing star theory **(3mks)**

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(iii) What do you understand by the term astronomy? **(1mk)**

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4.(a) What is the shape of the Earth? **(1mk)**

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(b) Explain four proofs supporting the fact that the Earth is spherical **(8mks)**

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5. (a) Define the following:

(i) Rotation of the Earth (2mks)

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(ii) Revolution of the Earth (2mks)

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(b)(i) State four effects of the revolution of the Earth (4mks)

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(iii) On what date of the year is sun overhead at mid-day along the Tropic of Cancer? (1mk)

6.(a) What is an eclipse? (2mks)

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(b) State three characteristics of each of the following parts of the Earth:

(i) The core (3mks)

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(ii) Atmosphere (3mks)

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7. (a) Define the following as elements of weather:

(i) Temperature (1mk)

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(ii) Humidity (1mk)

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(iii) Air pressure (1mk)

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(b) Give three factors affecting the amount of solar radiation reaching the Earth's surface (3mks)

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(c) Give three significance of variability of humidity in the atmosphere (3mks)

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FORM 1 MIDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

TIME: 2 HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- 1. Answer all questions in this question paper.*
- 2. All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.*

SECTION A (25mks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. Define the term History. (2mks)
2. Name two branches/divisions of History. (2mks)
3. State two characteristics of government. (2mks)
4. Give two advantages of Linguistics as a source of information on History and Government. (2mks)
5. Mention two importance of studying government. (2mks)
6. State two theories that explain the origin of man. (2mks)
7. Name two characteristics that distinguish man from other animals. (2mks)
8. Who is the head of Public Civil Servants in Kenya? (1mk)
9. Name the immediate former president of Kenya. (1mk)
10. Name two groups of people that belong to the Western Bantus. (2mks)
11. Name the second prime minister in Kenya since independence. (1mks)
12. Name the 1st governor of Nairobi County. (1mk)
13. Name the woman who vied for the president in the just concluded elections. (1mk)
14. Name two missionary groups in Kenya during the colonial period. (2mks)
15. State two challenges faced by the missionaries in Kenya during the colonial period (2mks)

SECTION B (45mks)

Answer any THREE questions in this section.

- 16. (a)** State three reasons for the migration of the Luo from their original homeland. (3mks)
(b) Explain the results of the Luo migration. (12mks)
- 17. (a)** Name the early visitors to the East African. (5mks)
(b) Explain the uses of fire by early man. (10mks)
- 18. (a)** Name five archaeological sites in Kenya. (5mks)
(b) Describe the evolution of man. (10mks)
- 19. (a)** Name five main political parties in Kenya (Not coalitions or movements) (5mks)
(b) Explain five challenges that face political parties in Kenya. (15mks)

FORM 1 MIDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 1

KISWAHILI

TIME: 2½ HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

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

1. UFAHAMU

Soma makala yafuatayo kisha ujibu maswali.

Nairobi, mji mkuu wa Kenya ,ni jiji la maajabu na mastaajabu chungu nzima.Nadhari ya mtu anayewahi kuingia jiji hili kwa mara ya kwanza huvutiwa na huo msheheneko wa majumba ya fahari, marefu ajabu ,kiasi chaminazi mitano-sita ,iliyounganishwa kuelekea juu. mbinguni.

Jumba linalowavutia watu wengi ni lile la makongamano ya kimataifa liitwalo kwa Kiingereza Kenyatta International Conference Centre Jumba hili,hadi miaka michache iliyopita, ndilo lililokuwa refu zaidi mjini Jumba lenyewe- lina ghorofa ishirini na tisa hivi ,usipohesabu hilo pambo kama kofia kileleni mwake,linalojulikana kama mwavuli. Hata hivyo ,miaka michache iliyopita jengo hili lilipitwa urefu na Mnara wa Nyakati (Times Tower).Mnara huo hasa ni jumba linaloafiki lakabu yake ya kikwaruza mawingu.Jumba hili lina ghorofa zisizopungua thelathini na mbili.

Mbali na majumba haya mawili ,kuna majumba mengine zaidi ya ishirini katikati ya jiji ambayo ,japo mengine ni mafupi kiasi ,yana maumbo ya kustaajabisha kweli kweli.Hebu zingatia mwenyewe jumba liitwalo “mdomo wa kengele” au “bell —bottom” ambalo ni vioo vitupu ,toka chini hadi juu.Fauka ya ,umbo lake ni la kipekee ulimwenguni kote. Jumba hili lina kama miguu, kisha kiuno mithili ya kinu hivi japo si mviringo.Linapaa juu ,mbali sana ,likichukua umbo pana kuliko lilivyo chini;umbo la fua pana kama kengele.

Halafu rudia barabara .hizi hazina hesabu katikati ya jiji na ni pana, tena safi sana.Magari yanayotumia barabara hizi ni kochokocho,ya kila ama yanashindania nafasi,

Ajabu kubwa ya Nairobi hata hivyo ni idadi ya watu.Hakuna hasa anayejua idadi kamili ya watu wa Nairobi ,lakini sio kupiga chuku ninaposema kwamba ,hasa nyakati za kuelekea kazini asubuhi ,kwenda kula chakula cha mchana ,kuelekea nyumbani baada ya kazi na kuvuka barabara wakati

wa msongamano, watu hukanyangana .Mtu anayesema kwamba watu wa Nairobi ni wengi kama chungu ,au kama mchanga wa ufuo wa bahari, hatii chumvi.

Watu wa Nairobi ,kwa tabia na mavazi, si kama watu wa kwingineko nchini Kenya .Watu hawa huvalia nadhifu sana.Wanawake ni warembo ajabu na hutengeneza nywele zao mithili ya hurulaini peponi.Wengi huvaa suruali ndefu. Kucha zao na midomo yao hupaka rangi maridadi sana.Huzungumza Kiswahili na Kiingereza takriban wakati wote.Wanawake wengi ajabu huendesha magari yao wenyewe ,jambo ambalo litakushangaza mara tu uingiapo jijini ,hasa kama ulilelewa ukidhani maskani mwafaka ya wanawake ni jikoni peke yake;yaani kuzingatia ile falsafa kuwa “kuoa ni kupata jiko”.Wanaume nao huvaa suti safi ,maridadi na shingoni wamefunga tai stahiki yao.Wanaume hao huendesha magari na kuyaegesha karibu na afisi zao.Huingia afisini mwao kwa maringo na madaha,huku funguo za magari yao zikining’inia vidoleni. Hawa nao husema na Kiingereza kupitia puani, utadhani ni waingereza hasa.

Kwa upande mwingine ,watoto ni nadhifu kweli kweli hasa watoto wa shule.Hawa huvalia sare zilizofuliwa na kunyoshwa vizuri kwa pasi. Wake kwa waume ,shingoni huvalia tai Watoto wa shule za Nairobi huongea Kiswahili, Kiingereza na sheng,ambayo ni “lahja” yao waliyoibuni.”Lahja” hii ni mchanganyiko wa Kiswahili,Kingereza na msamiati mchache wa lugha nyingine za Wakenya zisemwazo jijini Nairobi na vitongoji vyake.

Kwa jumla ,watu wote wa Nairobi hutembea kasi sana.Hawana hata wakati wa kutembea polepole na kuangazaangaza huku na huko.lwapo wewe ni mgeni jijini,ukizubaa utapigwa kumbo na waendelea na hamsini zao kama vile hapakutokea jambo.Hili linapojiri, usidhani limefanywa maksudi.La, hashu.Ni vile tu kwamba Wanairobi hawana muda wa kupoteza.

MASWALI

(a) Kwa nini majumba ya jiji la Nairobi yana majina au lakabu za Kiingereza? **(ala 2)**

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.....
.....

(b) (i) Baadhi ya maajabu ya Nairobi ni barabara safi, msongamano wa magari na majumba marefu. Ongezea maajabu mengine matatu. **(ala 3)**

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.....
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(ii) Watu wa Nairobi wanajipenda kweli kweli, Fafanua **(ala 3)**

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(c) (i) Je, Unadhani watu wa Nairobi kweli hukanyagana? Eleza ni kwa nini msimulizi ametoa maelezo hayo **(ala 1)**

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.....

(ii) Unafikiri ni kwa nini hasa wanawake wa Nairobi wanaonekana nadhifu? **(ala 2)**

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(d) Kwa nini neno “lahja” limewekwa alama za mtajo? **(ala 1)**

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.....

(e) Eleza maana ya maneno na tamathali za usemi zifuatazo. **(ala 3)**

(i) Nadhari

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.....

(ii) Linaloafiki

.....

.....

(iii) Waendelea na hamsini zao

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.....

2. UFUPISHO

Kiswahili nchini Kenya kilisambazwa kwa njia ya biashara kutoka upwa wa Kenya kwenda bara yake ,ingawa si kwa wingi sana kwa sababu wenyeji wa upwa wa Kenya —Mombasa, Siu na Pate-walikuwa katika vita vya kupigana na utawala wa Kisultani wa Seyyid Said, Sayyid Majid na Seyyid Barrgash.Hata hivyo kuna baadhi ya misafara iliyokwenda bara na kueneza Kiswahili.Kwa mfano, Waswahili wa kutoka Jomvu na Mvita walifanya biashara na Wakamba.Baadhi yao walioa Ukambani na mpaka wa leo kuna milango ya Waswahili ambao nyanya zao wanatoka Ukambani.Wafanyabiashara wengine Waswahili walifika mpaka Umaasaini.

Utawala wa kikoloni ulikitweza sana Kiswahili. Waingereza walitilia mkazo utumiaji wa lugha za kikabila kwa vile walisema kwamba mtu angeeleza hisia zake vizuri kwa kutumia lugha yake ya kwanza.Kiswahili kilitwezwwa na kuchukuliwa kuwa ni lugha ya maboi.Wajerumani walikitweza sana nchini Kenya.Wamisheni pia walikipinga Kiswahili kwa sababu ya ufungamano na Uislamu,

Hata hivyo, Kiswahili kilikuwa kinatumika katika mawasiliano, kwa hivyo wakakata shauri kwamba kitumike katika kufundashia shuleni.Lugha za makabila zilitumiwa katika madarasa ya chini-Kiswahili katika madarasa ya kati, na Kiingereza katika madarasa ya juu.Mtihani wa Kenya African Preliminary Examination (KAPE), ulikuwa ukifanywa katika lugha ya Kiswahili nchini Kenya, uliondolewa,

Kiswahili kilitumika katika kuwaunganisha wakenya katika shughuli za ukombozi wa nchi na pia kama lugha ya umma.Mnamo mwaka wa 1964,Tume ya Ominde ilipendekeza kwamba Kiswahili kitumike kwa vile ndiyo lugha ya kumuunganisha Mwafrika, na pia ingetwezesha kuwasiliana na nchi zingine za Afrika Mashariki na Kongo,

Mnamo mwaka wa 1969, chama cha Kenya National Africa Union (KANU) ,kilifanya Kiswahili kuwa lugha ya taifa, Raisi wa kwanza wa KANU alikuwa akitolea hotuba zake nyingi katika lugha ya Kiswahili, na alitoa kwa Kiingereza kwa ajili ya mabalozi tu.Fasihi ya Kiswahili ilianzishwa mwaka wa 1973, na kwa hivyo wanafunzi wakaanza kuifanya katika kidato cha nne na cha sita.

Ingawa Kiswahili kilitwezwwa sana na Waingereza, bado kinatumika na watu wengi kama lugha ya mawasiliano.Mwaka wa 1968, Berndt Heine alifanya uchunguzi na aliona kwamba asilimia 85.25 ya Wakenya hutumia Kiswahili kama lugha yao ya pili na ndiyo lugha ya mawasiliano.Hivi sasa lugha ya Kiswahili imepewa kipaumbele;ni lugha ya taifa na pia lugha rasmi.Katika sekta ya elimu,Kiswahili ni somo la lazima katika shule za msingi na za sekondari.Ni somo ambalo linanaendelezwa hata katika vyuo vikuu vya Kenya.

Ni muhimu kutaja kuwa Kiswahili hakikuenea katika bara ya Kenya kama kilivyoenea Tanganyika. Kiswahili kilienea sana Tanzania kwa sababu ya wakoloni, yaani Wajerumani, waliosisitiza matumizi ya Kiswahili; lakini Waingereza walikitweza katika nchi ya Kenya. Licha ya hayo, nchi ya Tanzania ina lugha 120, na Kenya ina lugha kama 41. Nchi ikiwa na lugha nyingi na watu wachache wanaoitumia kila mojawapo ya lugha hizi, ni rahisi kukuza au kuinua lugha moja kuwa lugha ya taifa inayotumiwa na watu wengi. Hoja hii ilifanya Kiswahili kisienee sana Uganda na Kenya, lakini kikaenea sana Tanzania.

Kiswahili hakikuenea sana nchi ya Kenya kwa sababu biashara haikufana sana katika pwani ya Kenya kama mji wa Unguja. Wanyamwezi na Wayao waliokuwa wakishughulika na biashara huko Tanzania walieneza Kiswahili katika bara, jambo ambalo Wakamba walioshughulika na biashara Kenya hawakushughulika nalo. Wakamba hawakuiga lugha ya watu wa pwani, Wamaasai waliogopwa sana na wafanyabiashara, na kwa hivyo biashara haikufana sana.

(a) Bila kupoteza maana iliyokusudiwa fupisha aya ya kwanza na ya pili (maneno 50-60)

(ala 7)

Nakala chafu

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Nakala safi

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(ala 8)

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MATUMIZI YA LUGHA

(a) (i) Eleza tofauti kati ya sauti /z/ na /d/ **(ala 1)**

.....

.....

.....

(ii) Toa kigezo chochote kimoja cha kuainishia konsonanti. **(ala 1)**

.....

.....

.....

(b) Sentensi ifuatayo ina maana mbili tofauti. Zieleze. **(ala 2)**

Huyu amekuja kutuliza.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) Ikanushe sentensi ifuatayo kwa udogo. **(ala 2)**

Nyumba yenyewe ilijengwa bondeni karibu na mto.

.....

.....

(d) Onyesha shadda katika maneno yafuatayo: **(ala 2)**

(i) Mbono (mti)

.....

.....

(ii) Barabara (sawasawa)

.....

.....

(e) Andika sentensi kuonyesha matumizi mawili ya:

(i) Kinyota **(ala 2)**

.....

.....

.....

(ii) Ritifaa . **(ala 2)**

.....

.....

.....

(f) Tunga sentensi mbili tofauti zinazobainisha maana tofauti kati ya **(ala 2)**

(i) Nduni

.....

.....

.....

(ii) Duni

.....

.....

.....

(g) Taja aina zozote mbili za sentensi. **(ala 2)**

.....

.....

.....

(h) Andika sentensi ifuatayo iwe katika hai ya -ki- ya masharti **(ala 2)**

Tulilala sana tukachelewa kwenda shuleni.

.....

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.....

(i) (1) Taja aina nne za nomino. (al2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)Tambua aina za vihusishi vilivyo pigwa mistari katika sentensi zifuatazo. (al2)

(a)Hassan anacheza vizuri kuliko Kiprini.

.....

.....

(b)Simtambui kwa vile amebadilisha nguo.

.....

.....

.....

(j) Taja ngeli za nomino zifuatazo (ala 3)

(1)Ujinga

.....

....

(2)Ugonjwa

.....

(3)Kucheza

.....

(4)Sukari

.....

(5)Barua

.....

(6)Mti

.....

(k) Tunga sentensi ukitumia nomino ifuatayo pamoja na kivumishi kisisitizi cha mbali kidogo, **(ala 2)**
Mgomba

.....

.....

.....

(l) Tunga sentensi mbili ukitumia neno kisabuni kama: **(ala 2)**

(i) Nomino

.....

.....

(ii) kielezi

.....

.....

(m) Andika visawe vya **(ala 2)**

(i) Hidaya

.....

(ii) Ngeu

.....

(n) Iandike sentensi ifuatayo upya ukitumia ‘0’ rejeshi tamati **(ala 2)**

Chumvi iliyochafuka si ile unayoizungumzia.

.....

.....

.....

(o) Onyesha kishazi huru na kishazi tegemezi katika sentensi ifuatayo **(ala 2)**

Mwanasiasa shupavu aliyewachochea wananchi amekamatwa.

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.....

(p) Yakinisha sentensi ifuatayo katika umoja **(ala 2)**

Nyuzi zisingekatika zisingepotea.

.....

.....

.....

(q) Taja matumizi ya kiambishi ku_ **(ala 1)**

.....

.....

(r) Taja aina mbili za mofimu **(ala 2)**

.....

.....

.....

4. ISIMU JAMII

a. Taja sababu mbili zinazomfanya mzungumzaji kutumia zaidi ya lugha moja katika mazungumzo **(ala 2)**

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b. Kwa kutoa mfano, eleza maana ya uwingi lugha. **(ala 2)**

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(ala 6)

FORM 1 MIDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 1

PHYSICS

TIME: 2½ HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- 1. *Answer all questions in this question paper.***
- 2. *All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.***

1. What is meant by the term ‘basic quantities’ (1 mk)

.....
.....

2. Define length and state its SI unit (1 mk)

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

3. Name two types of errors and state how each is minimized when measuring the length of objects. (4 mks)

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4. Describe how you would estimate the thickness of one paper in a given book if you are provided with a metre ruler only (3 mks)

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5. State three limitations of using the displacement method when determining the volume of an irregular solid (3 mks)

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6. A wire of radius 6 mm and length 400 is melted into a sphere. Calculate the radius of the sphere in centimeters. (3 mks)

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.....

7. Convert 5 g/cm^3 to the SI unit. (2 mks)

8. Using the following masses and volumes of substances, calculate their densities in SI unit.

- a) 200 mg, 0.0004 m^3 (2 mks)

b) 0.86 kg, 1000000 mm³

(2 mks)

9. 100 cm³ of water is mixed with 50 cm³ of concentrated acid of density 1.2 g/cm³. Assuming no change in volume, find the average density of the mixture. (Take density of water = 1.0 g/cm³)

(4 mks)

10. A density bottle weighs 70 g when filled with water and 94 g when filled with a liquid A. Find the density of liquid A given that the density of water is 1000 kg/m³.

(5 mks)

11. State four effects of forces

(4 mks)

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12. State three types of forces that act between objects that are not in contact (3 mks)

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13. Describe two types of molecular forces (4 mks)

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14. State three areas of application of capillary rise. (3 mks)

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15. Distinguish between mass and weight and state SI units (4 mks)

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16. Differentiate between vector quantities and scalar quantities (2 mks)

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FORM 1 MIDTERM 2 EXAMS

SERIES 1

MATHEMATICS

TIME: 2½ HOURS

NAME..... ADM NO;

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- 1. *Answer all questions in this question paper.***
- 2. *All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.***

1. Write 27707807 in words. (2mks)

2. Use either <, > or = to relate the fractions below.

a) $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{6}$ (1mk)

b) $\frac{60}{25}$ and $\frac{60}{132}$ (1mk)

3. State the place values of the following digits in the number 201.789.

a) 1 (1mk)

b) 8 (1mk)

c) 7 (1mk)

4. Use factor-tree to decompose 256 into prime factors. (4mks)

5. Evaluate $\left\{ \left(1\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{8} \right) \div 2\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{3}{4} \div 1\frac{1}{4} \right\}$ (3mks)

6. A car consumes $8\frac{5}{8}$ litres of petrol to cover $51\frac{3}{4}$ km. what average distance does it travel for every distance? (4mks)

7. Use the symbols $<$, $>$, or $=$ to compare the following integers.

a) -2 and -3 (1mk)

b) -3 and 4 (1mk)

c) 5 and -5 (1mk)

8. Find the L.C.M of 24, 15 and 16. (3mks)

9. From the following set of numbers which are:

a) Odd[20,18,6,7,8,21] (1mk)

b) Prime[14,2,10,9,3] (1mk)

10. Convert the following fractions into percentages:

a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (2mks)

b) $\frac{1}{4}$

(2mks)

11. What is the G.C.D of 60, 80 and 120?

(3mks)

12. What fraction does letter K represent in the diagram below?

(3mks)

K	L	L	L	K
L	K	K	L	W
L	L	L	K	L
L	K	L	L	L

13. Write in figures five billion five million five thousand and five.

(2mks)

14. The sum of two consecutive even numbers is 74, find the two numbers.

(4mks)

15. Write the following into improper fraction:

a) $1\frac{3}{4}$ (2mks)

b) $2\frac{6}{7}$ (2mks)

16. Use a number line to perform the following operations.

a) $(-10)-(-3)$ (1mk)

b) $(-3)-(-4)$ (1mk)

c) $(+1)-(-8)$ (1mk)

SECTION II (50MKS)

Answer any five Questions in this section

17. a) A two digit number is such that the ones digit is $1\frac{1}{4}$ times greater than the tens digit. If the sum of the digits is 9, find the number. **(6mks)**

b)find the product of the positive difference and the maximum quotient between the digits.(4mks)

18. Three bells ring at intervals of 6 minutes, 5 minutes and 8 minutes. If they rang first at 9.15 a.m, find when they will ring for:

a) The second **time** **(6mks)**

b) The 5th time **(4mks)**

19. a) State the value of digit 7 after the operations below.

i) 3.45×20.54 (2mks)

ii) 34.5×20.54 (2mks)

iii) 345×205.4 (2mks)

iv) 3.45×205.4 (2mks)

b) state the value of second digit in the product 67.5×44.4 . (2mks)

20. a) When a number is divided into by 8, 9, and 6 the remainders are 7, 8 and 5 respectively.
Find the number. (6mks)

- b) the L.C.M of three numbers is 24 and their G.C.D is 4. If two of the numbers are 8 and , find the other number. (4mks)

21. check whether the following numbers are divisible by 6:

a) 390 (2mks)

b) 441 (2mks)

c) 6732 (2mks)

d) 7544 (2mks)

e) 5310 (2mks)

22. Express the following numbers in powers of their prime factors:

a) 196 (2mks)

b) 196 (2mks)

c) 196 (2mks)

d) 196 (2mks)

e) 196 (2mks)

23. Three boys shared some money. The youngest got $\frac{1}{12}$ of it, the next got $\frac{1}{9}$ and the eldest got the remainder.

a) What fraction of the money did the eldest receive? **(6mks)**

b) If the eldest boy got shs. 330, what was the original sum of money? **(4mks)**

24. Round off the following numbers to the nearest values indicated in the brackets,

a) 370 (1000) (2mks)

b) 2499 (10) (2mks)

c) 38679 (10000) (2mks)

d) 473678 (100) (2mks)

e) 501 (1000) (2mks)

THE END

For Marking Schemes, Contact Mr Isaboke

0746-222-000/0742-999-000

Mwalimu Consultancy Ltd

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mwalimuconsultancy@gmail.com

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