

MANGU HIGH SCHOOL
MARCH PRE-MOCK EXAMINATION
GEOGRAPHY 312/1 MARKING SCHEME

1. a) Branches of Geography
 - Physical geography
 - Human and economic geography
 - Practical geography
 - b) Days when number of hours of day and night are equal
 - 21st March
 - 23rd September
2. i) Latitude marked M
 - Tropic of cancer
 - ii) Angle of inclination of the earth axis
 - 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ °
 - iii) Effects of rotation of the earth
 - It causes day and nights
 - Causes different in time at different longitudes
 - Causes deflection of wind/ ocean currents
 - Causes raising and falling of sea tides
3. a) Conditions considered in choice of a suitable site for a weather station
 - The ground should be level/ gently sloping
 - The area should be free from flooding
 - Should be in an open space away from tall objects/ building
 - The area should have wide view
 - b) A thermometer (maximum, minimum and six's)
 - A hygrometer/ wet and dry bulb thermometer
 - c) Reasons why weather forecasting is important
 - To enable farmer to plan their farming activities
 - Helps in planning military activities
 - Helps people to plan on suitable clothing for the day
 - Influences the design of houses
 - Helps in guiding the landing and taking off of aircrafts
4. i) Features marked
 - P – Blowhole
 - Q – Cliff
 - R – Cave
 - ii) Conditions necessary for formation of a beach
 - The shore should be shallow
 - Strong swash/ constructive waves/ weak backwash
 - Gently sloping land at the sea shore
 - Waves should carry a lot of materials to be deposited
5. a) A wadi is a rocky steep sided desert valley or ravine in which occasional rainwater flows during and shortly after a rare sporadic rainstorms while a mesa is a flat-topped residue hill in a desert, whose top rock layer is generally resistant to denudation
- b) Features formed by water erosion in deserts
 - Alluvial fans
 - Bajada
 - Wadis
 - Mesa and butes
 - Pediments
6. Study the map of Belgut (1:50,000) sheet 117/3 provided and answer the following questions.
 - a) A straight all weather road is to be constructed from Kebenet junction to Kakibei School.
 - i) What is the length of the road? Give your answer to the nearest 100m.
 - 4 km 900m.
 - ii) Calculate the bearing of the principal air photo point in grid square 3957 from the bridge in grid square 4255.
 - 305°±1°(304-306°)
 - iii) Calculate the area to the north east of the Kericho - Muhoroni/ Kisumu all - weather road. Give your answer in square kilometers. (2 marks)
 - Full squares - 53 thus 53km²
 - Half squares- 43-2 =21.5km²
 - Total area = 74.5km²-0.5(74 -75km²)
 - b) The square below represents the area in the map extract bounded by Easting 40 and 47 and Northing 50 and 57. Identify and name the features marked J, K, L, and M.
 - J - all weather road loose surface

- K- papyrus swamp
 - L - trigonometrical station
 - M - Estate
- (c) (i) Explain three factors which have influenced the distribution of settlement in the area covered by the map.
 - Distribution of estates - there are few/clusters of settlements in the tea estates in the south eastern region where labour lines are constructed
 - Vegetation - there are few/no settlements in the forested region in the south eastern region since these are protected areas.
 - Relief - in the steep northern, western and south western parts of the area covered by the map, there are few settlements due to the difficulties of construction/ there are many settlements due to the danger of flooding / water borne diseases
 - Distribution of roads - there are linear settlements along some roads/ there are many settlements in area served by roads due to the easiness of movement/ transportation of goods
 - (ii) Citing evidences from the map, give two agricultural activities carried out in the area covered by the map
 - Tea cultivation - tea factory
 - Cattle rearing - veterinary livestock centre
 - Maize cultivation - posho mill
 - (d) Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map.
 - The main rivers are Sondo and Yurith
 - There are many permanent
 - River Sondo is a wide river
 - River Yurith has sand deposits along part of its channel before it joins river Sondo
 - There are some papyrus and seasonal swamps in some parts of the map
 - Some rivers have riverine vegetation along their channels
 - River Yurith originates from the south eastern part of the area covered by the map
 - The main river in the north western part of the area covered by the map is Awach Kano (Ririsik)
 - River Sondo flows through a deep gorge in grid squares 2747 and 2748.
 - The main tributaries of river Yurith are Itere and Kitoi
 - There are dams in the south eastern parts of the area covered by the map.
 - Most of the overflows in deep v-shaped valleys.
9. a) i) What is a lake?
 - A lake is a large mass of water that has accumulated in a large hollow or depression on the earth's surface.
 - ii) Give three sources of water in lakes
 - Rain water
 - Melt water
 - Rivers
 - Underground water
 - Magmatic water
 - b) With aid of well labeled diagrams describe how a corrie lake is formed



Glacier accumulates in the pre-existing rocks valley



The depression is deepened by abrasion and steepened by plucking



- A large depression is filled with melting or rain water to form a corrie lake
- A pre-existing hollow at the upper slope of glaciated mountain such as mount Kenya may be filled up with ice or glacier.
 - Glacial erosion by plucking steepens the depression through freeze-flow effect. The plucked materials such as rock particles are used to erode the floor of the depression by abrasion process, deepening it. This result in the formation of an armchair-shaped depression.
 - When temperature rises, the ice melt and the water flows into a depression, filling it up to form a tarn or corrie lake. This depression may also be filled up with water from rain or rivers and streams to form a lake. Example Teleki tarn on mount Kenya
- c) i) State three reasons why some lakes in the rift valley have fresh water lakes
- Some of the lakes in the rift valley have outlets through which excess salts are carried away, leaving the water fresh
 - Some lakes have underground outlets which drain the salts accumulated in their beds
 - Some lakes are situated in areas that receive high amounts of rainfall. The rainwaters therefore dilutes any salt in these lakes thus keeping the water fresh
 - Some of these lakes have a regular in flow of fresh water from rivers which dilute salts keeping the water fresh
 - Some of the lakes in the rift valley such as lake Baringo are situated in low evaporation thus keeping the water fresh.
- ii) Explain how lakes modify the climate of the surrounding areas
- The presence of lakes such as lake Victoria in an area result in the formation of sea breeze during the day and land breeze at night. These local winds moderate the temperature of the surrounding areas by cooling or warming them respectively.
 - During the day, there are high evaporation rates from lakes such as lake Victoria and lake Turkana. This result in high amounts of water vapour in the atmosphere
 - High evaporation rates of water from lake increases the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere. As this water vapour rise it cools and condenses forming clouds which result in heavy convectional rainfall in the surrounding areas.
- d) Citing examples of lakes explain three significance of lakes
- Some lakes such as lake Bogoria has hot springs which form unique scenery for tourists attraction. Other lakes such as lake Nakuru and lake Baringo have flamingoes which also attract tourists. The foreign exchange earned from these tourists is used by the government to improve other economic sectors such as education.
 - Fresh water lakes such as lake Victoria, Baringo and Nakuru provide water for the people living near them or domestic uses such as washing and cooking
 - Fresh water lakes from suitable habitats or fish, thus enhancing fishing activities, fish caught are sold by people to earn income and some eaten to supplement other protein foods such as meat.
 - Some fresh water lakes provide water for irrigation in areas which receive low amount of rainfall, for example lake Naivasha provides water for irrigating vegetables and lower farms in the surrounding areas.
 - Some lakes e.g lake Magadi contains valuable minerals which are exploited to provide raw materials in processing industries. This mineral is exported to other countries earning foreign exchange. Such revenue is used to improve other sectors in economy such as agriculture.
 - Some lakes e.g Lake Victoria provide transport ways for people and transit of goods from one place or country to another. This enhances trade activities between places or counties.
 - High evaporation rates of water from some lakes such as lake Victoria increase the amount of moisture in the atmosphere. As this water vapour rises, it cools and condenses forming clouds which result in heavy convectional rainfall in the surrounding

area. This enhances the growing of crops such as sugar cane in such areas.

- Some lakes form sources of rivers. For example Lake Victoria is a source of River Nile which whose water is used by the people of Uganda, Ethiopia and Egypt for irrigation activities.

10. a) i) Define the term soil
- It is the uppermost surface layer of loose unconsolidated materials that overlies the crustal rocks on which plants grow.
- ii) Apart from humus name three other soil components
- Soil air
 - Soil water
 - Mineral particles/ weathered materials
 - Living organisms
- b) Explain how the following factors influence the formation of soils
- i) Topography
- Steep slopes encourage rapid removal of top soil thus slowing down soil formation
 - Steep slopes have thin soils that are poorly developed.
 - Flat areas have soil that are waterlogged thus slow soil formation process
 - Gently sloping areas have well developed soil/ soil profile because they are well drained
 - Valley bottoms have deep fertile soils due to the deposition and accumulation of weather materials
- ii) Time
- Is passive factor of soil formation
 - Soils don't form overnight – it requires time
 - Some soils may take a few years to reach maturity other take thousands of years
- c) i) Describe the characteristics of Horizon B
- It is the accumulation zone of leached minerals from horizon A
 - The soil texture is clay in nature
 - Soils are generally dark in colour
 - The zone sometimes forms a hard pan or murrum or laterites
 - It is an illuviation zone.
- ii) State three ways in which vegetation protects soil from erosion
- Vegetation acts as a cover protecting the top soil from being carried away by wind.
 - Vegetation allows water to penetrate through it to the soil thus binding the particles, making it possible to be carried away
 - The roots of vegetables hold soil particles together
- iii) Name 2 types of soil as classified by texture
- Loamy
 - Silty
 - Gravel
 - Clay
 - Sandy
- d) i) Explain how the following farming practices may lead to soil fertility
- i) Mixed farming
- Crops are grown and animals kept on same farm
 - Manure from animals enrich/ add humus to the soil
 - The plants decompose and add humus to the soil
- ii) Mulching
- Use of plant remains to cover cultivated ground.
 - It increases humus content off soil
 - It protects soil from erosion
- iii) Identify two types of soil degeneration
- Physical/ mechanical degeneration
 - Chemical degeneration
 - Biological degeneration

NB:

Physical degeneration – decline in usefulness of soil that affect texture, structure, moisture and quantity of soil

Chemical degeneration – change the mineral nutrients; change of pH

Biological – Decline in organic content of soil, and vegetation cover soil

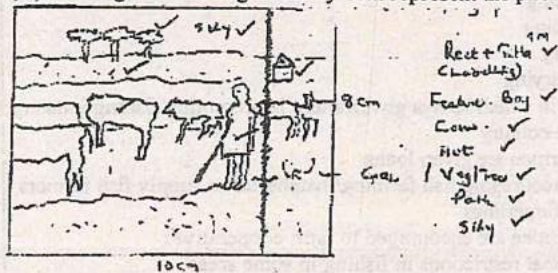
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GEOGRAPHY 312/2 MARKING SCHEME

1. a) Countries
 - D – Morocco
 - E – Cote D'ivoire / Ivory Coast
 - F – Angola
- b) Two problems facing communication in Africa
 - Inadequate capital
 - Poor technology and shortage of skilled labour
 - Unfavorable laws
 - Language barriers
 - Security
2. a) Three characteristics of the cottage industry in India
 - Industry relies on simple equipment/ machines
 - Labour intensive
 - It is owned by a family/ families
 - Uses locally available raw materials
 - Produces goods mainly for local markets
 - It is widespread in the country
- b) 3 reasons why some industries are located near the source of raw materials
 - The raw materials may be too bulky thus expensive to transport
 - Some raw materials are perishable so they have to be processed before transportation
 - Processing reduces transport cost.
3. a) Name 3 crops grown in Kenya that are processed to produce vegetable oil

- Maize/ corn	- Cashew nuts
- Sunflower	- Coconut
- Ground nuts/ peanuts	- Cotton
- Simsim	- Soya beans
- b) Give two exotic breeds of cattle reared in commercial ranches in Kenya
 - Aberden Angus
 - Charolois
 - Short horn
 - Santa Gertrudis
 - Hereford
 - Red Angus
 - Galloway
4. a) Identify 2 renewable sources of energy which are exploited in Kenya
 - Water/ tides/ Biomass
 - Wind/ Water/ Charcoal
 - Drought/ Sun/ Animals
 - Steam/ Geothermal/ Hot Springs
- b) State 3 effects of liberation of the oil in Kenya
 - It has created variation in prices of petroleum products
 - It has led to mushrooming of many petroleum dealers
 - It has encouraged importation of refined petroleum products
 - It has caused frequent price adjustments by oil dealers.
 - It has created widespread availability of petroleum products.
5. i) Uses of diamonds
 - Cutting metals
 - As abrasive for drilling purposes
 - For polishing purposes from dust diamond
 - Used as jewels
- ii)
 - Kariandusi – Diatomite
 - Kerio valley – Fluorspar
6. a) i) Ground general view photograph
- ii) – Zebu
 - Boran
- iii) Round noon (mid-day) due to very short shadows of the cattle.
- b) i).
 - Shortage/ inadequate pasture and water
 - Cattle rustling/ cattle raids from neighbours
 - Shortage of market for their cattle
 - Outbreak of diseases
 - Shortages of veterinary services
 - Uncontrolled breeding leads to poor-quality animals

- Overgrazing leads to soil erosion
- ii. - Animals are kept as a sign of wealth/ prestige/ social status
- Animals are kept to pay dowry.
- Animals are kept as a source of food/ milk/ meat/ blood
- Large number act as insurance against diseases/ drought
- Animals are a source of income

c) i) Rectangle measuring 10cm by 8cm represent the photograph



- d) – Encouraging cross breeding to improve on the quality of the animals
 - It has revived the Kenya meat commission to buy animals from farmers
 - By educating farmers on better and modern livestock management
 - By sinking bore holes/ digging wells constructing dams to provide water for animals
 - By improving/ re-carpeting roads to make services more accessible to farmers
 - By encouraging the practice of ranching for better management to livestock.
7. a) i) Forestry is the science of planting/ managing forests and associated resources.
 - ii) – Pine
 - Wattle
 - Cypress
 - Cedar
 - Blue gum/ Eucalyptus
 - Creviceia
 - Kei-apple
 - Bomb ax
- b) i) - J – Mt. Kenya
 - K – Araboko Sokoke
 - L – Mount Elgon
- ii) – High rainfall over 1000mm per year which encourages growth of trees
 - Deep well—drained soils allowing root to penetrate deep into the ground
 - Moderate to high temperatures allows growth of variety of trees.
 - Gazttement area hence human settlement and cultivation is prohibited allowing natural forests to grow
 - Steep/ rugged topography discourages human settlement allowing forest growth.
- c) i) Agro-forestry is the growing of trees and food crops on the same piece of land.
 - ii) – To protect water catchment areas
 - To protect soil from erosion by water/ wind
 - To ensure supply of forest products
 - To put more land under forest cover
 - To regulate climate
 - To check ion extinction of indigenous trees.
 - d) i) Tree harvesting
 - In Kenya harvesting is done throughout the year while in Canada its done in winter and spring.
 - In Kenya harvesting is done selectively while in Canada clear cutting is done
- Marketing of forest products
 - In Kenya forests products are sold mainly locally while in Canada the products are mainly exported.
 - ii) – Accidental fires occur occasionally
 - Some areas re too rugged hindering exploitation
 - Some area have undergone over exploitation
 - Long/ cold climate makes trees take too long to mature

8. a) i) Differentiate between fisheries and fish farming
- Fisheries are water bodies where aquatic organisms/ fish are found/ reared for exploitation while fish farming is the rearing of fish in ponds.
- ii) Major fishing grounds in the Atlantic ocean
- NW Atlantic fishing ground
 - NE Atlantic fishing ground
- iii) Two advantages of upwelling
- Improves the circulation of oxygen or fish
 - Results to dispersal of nutrients for the fish
- b) i) 3 methods used to preserve fish
- Canning
 - Freezing
 - Smoking
 - Salting
 - Sun-drying
- ii) 3 ways in which Kenya government is promoting fishing industry in the country
- Fishermen are given loans
 - By encouraging fish farming/ hatcheries to supply fish farmers with fingerlings
 - Fishermen are encouraged to farm cooperatives
 - Seasonal restrictions in fishing in some areas
 - Research is carried out/ overfished areas are restocked with fingerlings.
 - Laws have been enacted against water fisheries
 - There is standardization of size of nets used in fishing.
- c) i) The main activity taking place in the photograph is fishing
- ii) Two places in Kenya where this photograph might have been taken
- Lake Victoria
 - Lake Baringo
 - Lake Naivasha
 - Lake Turkana
- iii) The country where fishing is compared to Kenya is
- Japan
- d) i) Tilapia
- ii) Three conditions that favoured fish farming in the area
- Soil type – clay for water retention
 - Water – constant supply of water to refill the ponds (river Ragati)
 - Climate – warm climate that favours the rearing of tilapia fish (common one)
 - Topography – gentle sloping – topography to allow water in and out of the ponds.
- iii) Two problems facing fish farming in the area
- Predators – birds e.g. king fisher
 - Floods – ends up sweeping away some fish especially the fingerlings
 - Diseases – e.g. nematodes
 - Insufficient capital for construction of facilities such as cages and ponds
 - Theft from the local people who steal fish at night
9. a) i) – Nucleated settlement
- Sparse settlement
- ii) – Government policy and distribution of human settlement
- The government may gazette certain areas as reserves thus controlling settlements. The government may also set up settlement schemes to resettle the landless.
- b) Town P – Kampala
- Q – Kigoma
 - R – Mandra
- ii) Minerals in X – Diamond
- Y – Trona/ Soda ash
- c) How the following influence growth of Thika town
- Hinterland – Thika town is located in an area with a rich agricultural hinterland which provide raw materials for industries/ food for the population.
 - The hinterland is densely populated hence provide cheap labour/ market
 - Transport: Thika is served by railway line and roads which provide easy movement of people/ food/ raw materials/ finished products.
- c) i) Two differences in the function of Nairobi and New York
- Nairobi is an inland/ dry port while New York is a seaport.
 - Nairobi is a national capital while New York is a state capital
 - Nairobi is a regional commercial centre while New York is an international Commercial centre
- ii) Three positive effects of urbanization to a country
- It encourages national unity as people of different nationalities / ethnic backgrounds interact.
 - It promotes links with many areas as transport and communication networks tend to radiate from urban centres.
 - It provides employment opportunities through the establishment of commercial and industrial activities. They attract large population that provides labour.
 - It leads to development of social amenities both within the urban centres and the surrounding rural areas hence raise peoples standard of living
 - It provides market for agricultural industrial goods/ products in a country hence reduce wastage/ promote welfare of the people
10. a) – Through irrigation
- Through pest control
 - By introducing drought resistant crops
 - Using fertilizer/ manure
 - By afforestation
- b) i) Rivers that supply water to Mwea Tabere irrigation scheme
- Thiba river
 - Nyamindi river
 - Murabara river
- ii) – Markerwaard
- South Flevoland
 - North Eastern Polder
 - Wieringer Mee Port
- iii) Differences between land reclamation in Kenya and the Netherlands
- In Kenya the area that is reclaimed is relatively small while the area reclaimed in Netherlands are large.
 - In Kenya land is mainly reclaimed from swamps and marginal areas while in Netherlands reclamation is from the sea
 - In Kenya irrigation is used as a means of reclaiming dry area while in Netherlands irrigation is used to lower the salinity of the soil in the reclaimed lands
 - In Kenya the methods of land reclamation are simple/ digging canals/ ditches to drain water from the land while in the Netherlands the method used are highly advanced like reclaiming land from the sea/ creation of polders
 - In Kenya dykes are used to control river floods while in Netherlands dykes protect the reclaimed land from invasion by the sea.
- d) i) – Diversifying the crops produced in the scheme
- Improving the quality of rice produced, through research
 - The government should restrict the importation of rice to reduce competition
 - The farmers should improve marketing strategies to enable farmers to source for market outside Kenya.
- ii) – Continuous dredging of canals/ deepening of canals
- Construction of dams to store water for use during dry season
 - Government to enforce laws on proper land use in the catchment areas of the rivers that supply water to the scheme
- iii) – The scheme has managed to turn a semi-arid area with less than 630mm annual rainfall into productive land
- The scheme supplies agricultural produce to the Kenyan market
 - The scheme has created employment opportunities for the local population, hence improving their living standards
 - The scheme is a source of livelihood for the local farmers and their dependent
- d) i) – Null hypothesis
- Alternative hypothesis
- ii) – Maize
- Beans
 - Tomatoes
 - Vegetables

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SECTION A

1. Two subgroups of the Kalejin speakers
 - Kipsigis
 - Nandi
 - Tugen
 - Sabaot
 - Pokot
 - Elgeyo Marakwet
2. Two economic responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen
 - Participating in development activities
 - Paying taxes
 - Protecting and conserving the environment
 - Work hard and honesty to create wealth for oneself and for the country
3. Two political functions of the Oloibon among the Maasai
 - Settled disputes
 - Advised council of elders
 - Administered the communities/ unifying factor
 - Advised and blessed warriors
4. 1st settlement area of the Luo during their migration from Sudan
 - Pubungu/ Pakwach
5. Constitutional change that increases the war of African members to the Legco
 - Lennox-Boyd constitution
6. Main reasons why the government of Kenya introduced the constituency development funds
 - Speed up development/ uplift the living standards of people in the constituencies.
7. Two results off the establishment of independent churches in Kenya.
 - Incorporation of African cultural practices and beliefs into Christianity.
 - Africans trained as clergy
 - Accelerated spread of Christianity
8. Two philosophies adopted at independence to promote social justice in Kenya
 - African socialization
 - Harambee spirit
9. Political party formed by Oginga Odinga in 1966
 - Kenya peoples union (KPU)
10. One main feature of the 1st parliament in independent Kenya.
 -
11. Main challenge facing free primary education in Kenya
 - Over enrollment of the pupils
12. Two independent churches established in Nyanza during the colonial period
 - Mumboism
 - Nomiya Luo Church
 - Legio Maria

- African orthodox church
 - AIPC
13. Give one of parliamentary election held in Kenya
 - General election
 - By-election
 14. Main function of the commission n revenue allocation in Kenya
 - Allocate revenue to county government
 15. One way through which the opposition political parties in Kenya check on the government excesses.
 - Pointing out mistakes made by the government
 - Point out misuse of public funds
 16. Administrative head of the Kenyan parliament
 - Clerk
 17. One house committee of parliament that deals with government financial matter
 - PAC – Public Accounts Committee
 - PIC – Public Investment Committee

SECTION B

18. a) Reasons for the migration of the Highlands Nilotes
 - Need for pasture
 - Population pressure
 - External attacks
 - Outbreak of diseases
 - Internal disputes
 - Draught and famine
 - Spirit of adventure

b) Five aspects of the social organization of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period

 - Family – basic social unit related families formed a clan
 - Circumcised both boys and girls
 - Believed in the existence of a supreme God “Enkai”.
 - Ancestral spirits
 - Existence of special people e.g diviners, medicine men and prophets
 - Social ceremonies/ rites of passage e.g birth, circumcision, marriage and death
 - Staple food – meat, milk and breed.
19. a) Five ways in which construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway promoted economic development
 - Hastened transportation o goods and services
 - Promoted growth of trade
 - Opened the interior for farming
 - Led to growth of industries/ mining
 - Development of urban centres
 - Generated revenue for the colonial government
 - Created employment
 - Development of other means of transport and communication

b) Five results of the Bukusu resistance

- Loss of independence
- Loss of lives by both parties
- Massive destruction of properties
- Nabongo Mumia's rule was extended to Bukusu land
- There was animosity between Bukusu and Tachoni as the Bukusu felt that they have been betrayed by Tachoni.
- Bukusu women and children were taken prisoners by the British.

20. a) Causes of the Bukusu resistance

- They were being forced to recognize Nabongo Mumia as the overall leader of the Abaluyia.
- Need to safeguard their independence
- Hatred of cultural interference by Europeans (missionaries)
- Taxation of the people. Taxes collected with a lot of brutality
- They resented Wanga agents imposed on them
- Head of strong military organization

b) Explain 5 consequences of colonial land policies

- Land was alienated from Africans
- Creation of revenues
- Africans become squatters in the European farms
- Introduction of forced labour
- Introduction of Kipande system to restrict the movement of the Africans.
- Increased European immigration to Kenya who settled on white highlands
- Land issue led to increased African nationalism
- Change in land tenure system/ individual land ownership
- Development of classes among the Africans wealth vs poor
- Disruption of African economy.

SECTION C

21. a) Five requirements in the constitution making process

- Provision of civil education
- Collecting views from the public
- Drafting the constitution
- Draft constitution is published for the public to know
- Review commission hold public hearings in all areas or further recommendations.
- Agreed upon issues are re-drafted and presented to all
- If certain issues are rejected conference, the commission organizes a referendum for the public to vote.
- The G publishes the draft constitution in form of a bill
- The bill is introduced in parliament for enactment

b) Five functions of the High court

- Hears cases that cannot be heard by lower courts e.g robbery with violence, murder e.t.c
- Listens to appeals from the lower courts

- Corrects/ mends irregularities in decisions made by lower courts
- Hears cases that carry death sentences/ involve large sums of money
- Deals with cases involving land disputes
- Deals with disputes that take place outside Kenya's territorial waters
- It hears appeals from decisions made by tribunals involving advocates of the High court and other members.
- Acts as a constitutional court by determining whether a case brought before it is constitutional or unconstitutional.
- Listens to appeals from special courts
- Hears election petition cases
- Exercises divorce jurisdiction in matrimonial matters.
- Hears appeals from tribunals of rent restriction tribunal.

22. a) Five objectives of devolving the government of Kenya

- Promote democratic exercise of power
- Promote unity in the country
- To empower the people to participate in decision making
- Protect interest of the minority marginalized groups
- Promote equitable development in the country
- Take services closer to the people
- Decentralize state organ/ functions from the capital
- Enhance checks and balances

b) Five ways in which the country governments take their revenue.

- Impose property rates within their areas.
- They charge for the services they render to residents
- Funding by the national government
- Borrow loans from national governments
- They levy taxes on the services/ goods generated in the country to finance their activities
- Licenses granted to businesses
- By charging fees for the use of the counties property fines
- By renting property/ houses to people
- Grants – both from local and external sources.

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HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT 311/2 MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. Identify two forms of oral traditional that provide information on History and Government
 - Folk tales/ stories - Songs
 - Legends - Tongue twisters
 - Proverbs - Riddles
 - Myths
2. State 2 methods of irrigation that were used in ancient Egypt.
 - Canal
 - Basin
 - Shadoof
3. State one advantage of metals over stones in making of tools and weapons
 - Metal cutting edges can be easily sharpened
 - Metals are durable
 - Broken metals can be smelted and used to make new ones
 - Molten metals can be cast into different shapes
4. Give two uses of steam during the industrial revolution
 - To drive spinning and weaving machines in textile industries
 - To pump water out of the coal mines
 - Drive heavy machinery in the factories
 - To turn turbines that generated power in industries
 - Heat homes and other places during cold seasons.
5. The main reason why Kabaka married from all clans in the Kingdom
 - To ensure loyalty from his subjects
6. State two government policies that have contributed to industrialization in India
 - Five year development plans emphasizing on development of agriculture
 - Restriction on import by raising tariffs.
 - Development of heavy industries by state
 - Encouraging foreign investment
 - Promotion of technical education.
7. State 2 ways poor transport have contributed to food shortage in Africa
 - Has led to high transport costs leading to high prices of food
 - Has led to poor distribution of food
 - Has led to delay in transport of food leading to waste
 - Has discouraged farmers leading to decline
 - Farm inputs are not able to access farmers.
8. Main political factor that prompted France to look for colonies in Africa.
 - The need to re-assert herself/ regain lost glory after humiliating defeat by Germany in 1871.
9. What made United Nation Organisation impose sanctions on Southern Rhodesia in 1965
 - Prime Minister Ian Smith proclamation of universal declaration of independence.

10. Two types of nationalism in South Africa.
 - African nationalism
11. Mention external factor that led to beginning of Portuguese process of decolonization in Mozambique
 - Coming to power of young army officers (coup) who were opposed to colonialism.
12. Explain 2 roles played by ex-soldiers in the growth of nationalism in Africa after 1945
 - They applied military skills learnt
 - They trained African nationalists in skills to fight
 - They joined nationalists movements
 - They organized and mobilized African nationalists
 - They made/ serviced weapons used by nationalists
13. The main political challenge that has faced Democratic republic of Congo since independence
 - Political instability
14. 2 major events that made 1917 the device year for the end of 1st World war.
 - Russian withdrawal after revolution
 - Entry of U.S.A into the war after German unrestricted marine warfare.
15. Name first African to be elected secretary general of the United Nations Organisation
 - Boutros Boutros Ghali of Egypt
16. Arusha declaration main objective
17. Main threat to World peace today
 - Terrorism

SECTION B

18. a) Three disadvantages of barter trade
 - It's difficult to establish measure of value
 - Some goods are not divisible into small units
 - Requires double coincidence
 - Some goods are perishable
 - Some goods are bulky making it cumbersome
- b) Factors of decline of Trans-Saharan trade
 - Exhaustion of trade goods e.g gold
 - Insecurity due to collapse of West Sudan Kingdoms
 - Invasion of Moroccan ports along the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Coast by Spain and Portugal.
 - Invasion of North Africa by the Ohoman Turks made traders shift
 - Moroccan invasion of Western Sudan undermined trade by creating insecurity and anarchy
 - Growth of trans-Atlantic trade shifted attention to the more profitable trade.
 - Anti-slave trade campaign by the British philanthropists deprived traders of an important trade commodity.
 - European penetration of Africa denied African the role of middlemen as they dealt directly with traders.

- European colonization of Africa made African trade activities reduce.
 - Establishment of commercial ports on West Africa and use of navigable rivers made caravan trade improper since it was slow.
19. a) Give 3 limitations of using fire and smoke to convey messages during pre-colonial period
- Messages can only be sent over short distances
 - Range of messages passed in is limited
 - Smoke could be easily misinterpreted
 - Smoke could sometimes be interfered with by weather, wind or clouds
 - It was not possible to send long or complicated messages.
- b) Six negative effects of modern telecommunication
- Criminals use efficient telecommunication networks to commit crime
 - It has undermined traditional way of life due to introduction of foreign cultures
 - Telecommunication devices are expensive and unaffordable to many
 - They promote violence when children watch violence TV shows
 - Has promoted international social crimes because of spread and ease of communication e.g from terrorism e.t.c
 - Some devices are addictive e.g T, computer
 - Prolonged exposure leads to patterns to eyes
 - Pornographic materials may be used by the youth eroding morals/ immorality.
20. a) Give 3 lessons why it took Mozambique long to attain independence
- Portugal was reluctant to part with the economic wealth of Mozambique
 - Portugal was ruled by kings who disregarded human rights
 - Portugal has succeeded in suppressing revolts by Africans before nationalism took root in Mozambique.
 - Lack of unity among Africans
 - Illiteracy among Africans in Mozambique.
- b) Explain 6 reforms introduced by the German administration after the Maji Maji rebellion.
- Communal cotton growing was stopped and Africans encouraged to plant own crops.
 - Forced labour was abolished
 - Corporal punishment was abolished
 - Better educational and medical services for Africans were introduced
 - Africans were involved in administration of the regions as akidos and Jombes
 - Papers that supported settlers and incited them against Africans were censored
 - No extra taxation was to be done on Africans
 - Kiswahili was made official language
 - A new Governor who was sympathetic to the Africans was appointed
 - Colonial administration was re-structured to suit the Africans.

SECTION C

21. a) Give 5 reasons why the British used direct rule in Zimbabwe
- There were many settlers to fill administration posts
 - The BSA Co. had funds to pay
 - The traditional political system had been disrupted during invasion and occupation by British
 - The British had lost trust in the Africans after the Chimurenga war.
 - The British wanted to completely control the exploitation of resources.
- b) Explain five problems experienced by the French Administration in Senegal
- Local people opposed interference with their culture
 - Traditional rulers did not want to lose their authority
 - Muslims resisted any attempt to convert to Christianity
 - French traders resisted due to competition from the assimilated Africans in trade.
 - French government found it expensive to implement as it required building schools and hiring teachers.
 - It undermined the French colonization policy since assimilated Africans could not be exploited
 - The French people feared being outnumbered in to chamber of deputies
 - The French colonies were vast and hard to supervise implementation of policy.
22. a) State 3 benefits accruing from international relations
- Help promote economic growth in the world through good trade relations
 - Developed countries are able to provide financial and technical assistance to the developing nations
 - Helps enhance peace and security due to good diplomatic relations
 - Creates understanding through cultural exchange
 - Countries are able to collectively address problems of global concern.
- b) Explain 6 causes of the Cold war after 1945
- Arms race as USA and Soviet Union disagreed on reduction of arms.
 - Occupation of Eastern Europe by Soviet Union/ iron curtain policy caused fear in USA.
 - Opposing ideologies of capitalism by USA and alleisin W. Europe Vs communism by Soviet Union led to hostility.
 - Domination of USA in the U.N made Soviet Union use her veto power increasing tension.
 - Involvement of USA and Soviet Union in European conflicts e.g Greece highlighted tension in the world.
 - Formation of military alliances e.g NATO by USA and allies vs Warsaw pact by Soviet Union increased tension.
 - Economic alliances Marshall plan by USA and COMECON by Soviet Union increased tension.
 - Construction of the Berlin Wall by Soviet Union increased tension on the two camps.

MANGU HIGH SCHOOL
MARCH PRE-MOCK EXAMINATION
C.R.E 313/1 MARKING SCHEME

1. a) Reasons why Christians read the Bible
 - It provides moral values
 - It is a source of spiritual growth
 - It is used in Christian worship
 - It gives them inspiration/ hope.
 - It helps them to understand their relationship with God
 - It is a source of Christian beliefs/ practice
 - It reveals God to them/ makes them understand the will of God
 - It is a source of knowledge
 - It is the word of God/ the authors were inspired by God.
- b) Attributes of God as portrayed in Genesis story of creation in chapter 1 and 2
 - God is all powerful/ omnipotent
 - God of order/ orderly/ perfect
 - He is everywhere/ omnipresent
 - He is the provider/ sustainer/ caring/ generous
 - He is the creator/ Source of life
 - He is all knowing/ omniscient
 - He commands/ moral God
 - He is worker
 - He is loving/ wants personal relationship with man.
 - He is everlasting/ self-existence.
 - He is a spirit
 - God is the source of goodness
 - God is holy
- c) Consequences of breaking taboos in traditional African communities
 - Paying of a fine
 - Excommunication/ banishment/ exile
 - Ridiculed/ corporal punishment/ canded
 - Being killed
 - Cleaning/ undergoing rituals
 - Making sacrifices to appease the ancestors/ God/ spirits.
 - Offering compensation to the aggrieved
 - Denial of privileges/ demotion
 - Cursed.
2. a) Characteristics of the covenant between God and Abraham
 - It was initiated by God
 - It was solemn/ permanent/ long lasting
 - It was unconditional
 - There were promises to be fulfilled
 - It was sealed through the sacrifices of animals
 - The parties entered it willingly/ it was voluntary
 - It had an outward sign/ circumcision
 - It was between two unequal parties.
- b) Importance of God's covenant with Abraham
 - God established personal relationship with Abraham.
 - Showed that Abraham had faith/ trust in god
 - It demonstrated Abrahams obedience to God
 - Abraham was accused of God's protection
 - God revealed to Abraham that he would have son as his heir/ many descendants
 - It confirmed Abraham as God's choice through whom all nations shall receive salvation
 - The descendants of Abraham were promised the land of Cannan..
- c) Lessons learnt by Christians from the incident when Abraham was willing to sacrifice his Son Isaac.
 - They should obey God
 - They should have faith in God
 - They should be patient and wait upon God/ should not give up
 - They should be prepared to face difficult situations
 - They should be ready to give up everything for God/ Totally committed to God
 - God blesses those who are ready to serve Him
 - They should be wise when dealing with issues affecting their lives
 - They should involve family members in worship.
3. a) Ways in which the Israelites practiced idolatry during the time of Prophet Elijah
 - Worshipped many gods
 - Made images and symbols to represent the gods and goddesses
 - They built high places for the gods/ goddesses
 - They worshiped false gods
 - They offered both human and animal sacrifices to gods
 - They practiced apostasy
 - They performed fertility rituals to ensure continued fertility of land
 - They practiced temple prostitution
 - They practiced syncretism.
- b) Factors that made it difficult for Elijah to stop idolatry in Israel
 - Existence of false prophets who gave false promises to Israelites.
 - King Ahab had allowed his Phoenician wife o bring the worship of false gods and goddesses.
 - Jezebel had persecuted true prophets of God
 - King Ahab had allowed the building of high places or the worship of Baal.
 - The Canaanite religion has a strong influence on the Israelites
 - The king participated in idol worship
 - The idol gods could be seen and touched so they appeared real.
- c) Forms of corruption in Kenya today
 - Bribery
 - Tribalism/ nepotism
 - Illegal business practices
 - Land grabbing
 - Misuse of public property
 - Misappropriation of public funds
 - Failure to pay taxes.
4. a) Characteristics of the prophets of God
 - They were called by God
 - They received revelation from God through dreams/ vision/ direct command/ familiar objects
 - They were obedient to God's call
 - They faced opposition/ rejection from the people because of their uncompromising attitudes
 - They communicated God's message to the people
 - They spoke with authority/ were fearless
 - They acknowledged on God who was universal/ monotheism
 - They understood the nature of their prophesies
 - They preached about God's judgment for sin/ hope or restoration
 - Their prophesies were fulfilled/ came true
 - They did not prophesy for material gain/ money

- They led holy lives.
- b) How the rich oppressed the poor during the time of prophet Amos
 - They took the poor people's garments in pledge
 - The poor were robbed of their food/ grain/ belongings/ land
 - Merchants overcharged the poor when selling them anything
 - The poor were sold for a piece of silver/ a pair of shoes as they were considered useless.
 - The goods sold to the poor were unfit for human use/ consumption
 - The poor were cheated in business deals as the rich used faulty sallow/ measures
 - The poor were sold into slavery when they were unable to pay their debts to the rich
 - The poor were denied justice in the law court because they could not bribe the judges
 - The cases taken to the courts by the poor were thrown out/ not listened to.
- c) Reasons why Christians find it difficult to help the needy in Kenya today
 - Too many needy cases
 - Tribal ethic feelings may hinder one from giving assistance to the needy
 - Political leanings/ affiliation influence Christians against helping those who do not belong to their camp.
 - Lack of what to share/ poverty
 - Indifference of some Christians to the plight of the needy
 - Denominational differences where some Christians are not yet ready to share with those who do not belong to their group.
 - Poor communication/ infrastructure in some parts of the country that make it impossible to reach the needy.
 - Difficult to identify the genuine needy cases.
 - Misappropriation of resources meant for assisting the needy discourages Christians from contributing
 - Insecurity/ hostility
- 5. a) Occasions when Nehemiah prayed
 - Before asking King Artaxerces to let him go back to Judah.
 - When he learnt that the Jews in Judah were suffering and the walls of Jerusalem were in ruins
 - When his enemies made fun of the Jews and discouraged them from building the walls of Jerusalem
 - When the enemies conspire to attack Jerusalem to stop the construction work.
 - After he condemned the leaders for oppressing the poor
 - When his enemies planned to harm him
 - When he was frightened by shemiah to hide in the temple claiming that there was a plot to kill him.
 - When he cleansed and recognized the temple for worship
 - After warning the people of Judah against violating the Sabbath laws
 - When he had chased away the son in law of Sanballat
 - After cleansing the Israelites of foreign influence.
- b) Ways in which Nehemiah demonstrated qualities of a good leader
 - He was committed to his work
 - He faced opposition/ challenges courage
 - He prayed/ consulted God in all situations
 - He had vision/ foresight for the Jews
 - He recognized other people's abilities
 - He was concerned about the life of his people.
 - He was patriotic
 - He made wise/ firm decisions in circumstances
 - He was honest

- He served as a role model/ participated in the rebuilding of the wall in Jerusalem.
- c) Importance of prayer in the life of a Christian
 - Enables one to gain power over temptations
 - Expresses ones obedience before God
 - One is able to give thanks to God for his blessings
 - One is able to ask for God's protection care in all that one does
 - In order to ask for forgiveness for the wrongs done
 - To intercede for others
 - In order to show/ acknowledge God as the provider for everything
 - So as to praise/ glorify exalt God
 - To seek for guidance/ direction from God
 - To communicate with God
 - It expresses ones humility to God.
- 6. a) Six places in traditional African Communities where sacrifices are carried out
 - Under trees/ forests
 - In caves
 - At river banks/ lakeshore/ seashore
 - Near rocks
 - On mountains/ hilltops
 - At waterfalls
 - In shrines/ temples
 - In homes of religious leaders
 - Gravesides.
- b) Why sacrifices are made in traditional African Communities
 - It is an act of worship
 - Enables people to maintain good relationship with God/ human beings
 - It is a way of asking for protection
 - To appease ancestors. God for any wrongs done/ forgiveness/ cleansing
 - To honour God/ recognition of God's power/ ancestors
 - It is a way of acknowledging God as the source of life
 - In order to seek God's intervention in time of trouble/ calamities
 - As a thanksgiving to ancestors/ spirits
 - To invite ancestors/ spirits/ God in the function/ event/ invoke
 - To ask God for God's blessings.
- c) Role of Ancestors in traditional African Communities
 - They act as mediators/ intercessors between the living and God.
 - They monitor/ oversee what is happening in the community
 - They bring punishment to the wrong doers/ blessings to the righteous
 - They give instructions/ directions on what should be done by the member of the community/ consulted.
 - They rebuke giving warning of the coming punishment for the wrong doers/ foretold.
 - They give guidance on how rituals should be conducted
 - They are the custodians of the community values/ traditions
 - Through the ancestors, the living have a sense of belonging/ identify
 - Welcome the dead to spiritual world
 - Provide a reservoir of names

MANGU HIGH SCHOOL
MARCH PRE-MOCK EXAMINATION
C.R.E 313/2 MARKING SCHEME

1. a) Outline the psalmist prophecies concerning the coming of the Messiah
 - The Lord would be betrayed by a bosom/ close friend with whom they would share bread
 - He would rule Zion
 - He would be honoured by God and rule as his representative on earth
 - He would enjoy Gods protection and victory over his enemies
 - Me Messiah will sit at the right hand of God
 - He would be strengthened by God.
 - He would rule in the midst of his enemies.
- b) State the differences between the work of John the Baptist and that of Jesus.
 - John the Baptist preached mainly in the wilderness/ the desert of Judah while Jesus preached in the synagogues/ homes/ cities/ towns/ temples.
 - John the Baptist baptized with water while Jesus forgave their sins as well.
 - John the Baptist baptized with water while Jesus baptized with the Holy Spirit
 - John the Baptist life a Nazarite life while Jesus mixed freely with all people.
 - The emphasis of John the Baptist was on the promised Messiah while that of Jesus was about the Kingdom of God.
 - John's message was direct whereas Jesus preached in parables
 - While John the Baptist's disciples fasted the disciples of Jesus ate and drunk
 - John the Baptist didn't perform miracles but Jesus ministry was full of miracles.
- c) Give 6 reasons why Children should take part in church activities
 - They are made in the image of God
 - To follow the example of Jesus who went to the synagogue/ temple
 - To prepare them for future roles as leaders
 - To teach them religious beliefs/ practices
 - To lay foundation for Christian morals and at an early age
 - Jesus taught that the Kingdom belongs to them/ He appreciated/ blessed children
 - For the continued growth of the church
 - To help develop/ improve their talents
 - To give them an opportunity to socialize with others
 - To help them spend their leisure positives.
2. a) Narrate the Healing of the centurions servant
 - A centurion has a slave who was deaf to him and he was sick to the point of death
 - He sent elders of the Jews to Jesus asking him to come and heal his slave.
 - The elders when they came to Jesus they begged him to go and heal his servant saying that the centurion loves the Jews and had built or them a synagogue
 - Jesus accompanied them to centurion home
 - When Jesus was not far from the house the centurion sent friends to him saying that, he should not bother to visit his house for he was not worthy to be visited by Jesus, but he only needed to issue a command and his servant would be healed.
 - When Jesus heard this he marveled at his faith and said that he had not found a man of such great faith not even in Israel.
 - When those he had sent returned to him they found the servant had healed.
- b) Outline lessons learnt by Christians from the commissioning of the 12 disciples.
 - Jesus has equally called Christians to be His apostles/ preach and expand the Kingdom
 - Christians should be willing to support those engaged in missionary work
 - Christians should be ready to offer selfless services to the society when its required of them.
 - Christians should be ready to leave everything behind and fulfill Gods calling
- Christians should be ready to face resistance rejection of the sake of God but remain steadfast in faith.
- Christians should trust in god to provide for all their needs once their embarks
- Christians have been appointed by Christ hence have power and authority over the death.
- c) Identify 3 incidents Jesus used to illustrate faith and humility. Lk. 9: 37 - 50
 - The healing of the epileptic boy. – failed to heal boy because they lacked faith he was healed because he had total faith in God.
 - The second prediction of the passion of Jesus Christ. Jesus great humility showed man ready to suffer.
 - The disciples dispute about greatness – Gods kingdom characterized by humility/ simple and service to others. Be like children.
 - The exertion by believer – God can use anyone to fulfill his mission provided they have faith.
3. a) Describe the parable of the lost son
 - Man had 2 sons, the younger one asked for his share/ inheritance.
 - The father divided his living between them
 - The younger son later took all he had and journeyed to a far country where he squandered his property on loose living.
 - A great famine arose – he began to be in worry
 - Went to the feeds to feed swine/ pigs and would have gladly fed on swine food.
 - He came to himself – wondered how much his father's servants had to spare
 - He said he would go back to the father, repent and want to be treated like one of the servants
 - He went to the father and while far off, father had compassion, embraced him, and kissed him as he repented.
 - Father ordered for best robe, ring, shoes and made him wear.
 - He ordered for fatted calf, killed it and they made merry.
 - Elder son heard music and dancing and inquiring was told it was about the younger brother.
 - Elder brother refused to go on and complained bitterly that he had served faithfully and the father had never given even a kind to celebrate.
 - And yet the son who had devoured his living with harlots was made a party
 - The father replied that all that was his fate was elder sons- but the younger son was lost and now found, so reason to make merry.
- b) Relate the parable of the wicked tenants (Lk. 20:9-18)
 - A man planted a vineyard and let it out to tenants and went to another country in a long while
 - When time came or harvest he sent a servant to the tenants but the tenants beat him and sent him away empty handed.
 - Sent a third, this they wounded and cast out
 - Owner decided to send his beloved son. It may be they will respect him.
 - The tenants said to themselves "this is the heir let us kill him that the inheritance may be ours"
 - They cast him out of the vineyard and killed him
 - The owner of the vineyards will come and destroy those tenants and gave the vineyard to others
 - Scribes and chief priest "god forbid" but Jesus said "the stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner
 - Scribes and chief priests wanted to lay hands on him but they feared the people.
- c) What lessons do Christians learn from Jesus cleansing of the temple
 - We should respect the house of God and use it appropriately.
 - We should advocate for the proper use of churches
 - We should be courageous like Jesus Christ and condemn and stop evil practices conducted by some of our leaders.
 - We should not exploit other people e.g. by asking for excessive contributions in our churches

- Christians should pay more attention to improve righteousness than external observance of rituals.
- Christians should avoid issues and activities that subject the church to disrespect and distract.
- 4. a) Explain how the unity of believers is expressed in the image of the bride (Rev. 21: 1 – 12)
 - Christians are the bride and the New Jerusalem is married to Christ.
 - Christ is the divine bridegroom who seeks his bride Christians love to enter into a covenant relationship with Him.
 - Their marriage will be lifelong union where there will be peace no suffering or death
 - There will be peace and happiness forever.
 - Christians should prepare themselves to receive Christ who will return for his bride the church.
 - During the final establishment of the kingdom God will take all believers the bride to the new home, heaven where they will live in harmony and love.
 - Believers must obey God and do his will in order to be rewarded with eternal life.
- b) State reasons why the use of the gifts of the Holy Spirit brought disunity in the early church
 - The people who had the gifts of speaking in tongues despised those who did not have
 - There was competition in speaking in tongues
 - There was no interpretation of tongues, hence messages were not understood.
 - People did not show love to one another as they used gifts of the Holy Spirit.
 - There was disorder, confusion in worship as people with different gifts tried to outdo one another.
 - People did not use their gifts for the growth development of the church.
 - Gifts such as prophecy/ teaching were looked down upon.
- c) In what ways do Christians in Kenya demonstrate the New Testament teaching on unity?
 - Christians meet for prayers/ fellowship together
 - They observe a day of worship to honour God
 - They share the Holy Communion/ meals
 - They help those who are poor/ needy
 - They solve problems affecting church members
 - They hold joint crusades/ rallies
 - They cooperate by providing Christian programmes in the mass media/ resource materials
 - They speak in one voice to condemn evil in society.
- 5. a) Outline the Christian teaching on the family
 - The family was divinely instituted by God so its sacred
 - Its founded on monogamous marriage
 - A Christian family is bound by mutual love and understanding and submission
 - Both husband and wife should fulfill their conjugal rights towards each other.
 - Christian families exhibit the qualities of love, kindness. Forgiveness and gentleness.
 - Children should obey parents because this is what pleases God.
 - Parents have a duty to their children e.g discipline/ teach/ not provoke them
 - A family should be a religious centre (form a basis for spiritual development)
 - In a Christian family everybody should be taken care of
- b) State problems facing children engaged in child labour
 - Long working hours with no compensation for extra time worked.
 - Underpayment and exploitation / they are alternative source of labour
 - Some children are exposed to sexual abuse/ commercial sex.
 - Verbal abuse/ outdated/ insulted
 - Some employees physically assault them
 - Risk of physical and psychological development/ retarded growth.
 - Children are deprived of their childhood potential and dignity.
- c) Identify seven possible solutions to drug and alcohol abuse in Kenya
 - Guidance and counseling to drug users

- Enforcement of laws against drug and alcohol use
- Providing preventive education
- Encouraging healthy leisure and recreation activities
- Parental guidance/ adequate time to build character/ closely monitor children activities
- Wise choice of friends/ fight negative peer pressure
- Creation of job opportunities and provision of funds to finance business projects by the youth
- Introduction of drug testing kits in school
- Rehabilitation of the youth who suffer from drug addiction.
- 6. a) Explain the significance of five life skills to Christians today
 - Critical thinking – enables one to analyze and make value judgment about situation. Explore the possibilities of doing tasks in more than one way e.g. help challenged friends, doing things against the norm
 - Creative thinking – It involves coming up with new ways/ ideas of dealing with situations (imagination and originality in thought. May be used at home (cooking or in flower arrangement) can also be used to manage resources and preservation and conservation of environment.
 - Decision making – it involves making a choice among several options. It creates a just society. If good decisions are made in church, there will be peaceful co-existence and spiritual growth.
 - Self-esteem – Is the way we feel about ourselves/ how we respect/ admire ourselves when we feel confident, we achieve more in life e.g King David and Solomon believed in themselves hence achieved great success.
 - Assertiveness – Its away of expressing one feelings/ deserves open. Its knowing what you want and why. It implies expressing our views while respecting those of others, e.g Joseph was assertive and reused advances of Potifiers wife. He had to flee so as not to sin against God.
- b) Identify social roles a Christian ought to play to transform the society
 - Care for the needy/ destitute
 - Preaching the gospel to all people/ spiritual development
 - Offer medical services
 - Providing education and training facilities
 - Establishing counseling and rehabilitation centres
 - Provide recreational facilities to the youth
 - Fighting for the rights of the loss provided
 - Reducing the rate of crime
 - Promoting peace and unity
 - Increasing self-worth
 - Improving living standards/ community projects
- c) What are the arguments given by Christians against cloning?
 - Its competing with God/ only god gives
 - Lowers human dignity (human- made things)
 - It goes against the purpose of creation and human reproduction
 - Risk of creating deformed persons/ it's an expert
 - Can lead to inheritance of failures/ weaknesses
 - May lead to mass production of wayward people e.g thieves, rapists, murders.
 - It destroys the uniqueness of people as have copies of themselves
 - God loves people regardless of their weaknesses
 - Cloning disqualifies this fact by enhancing certain human features and spearheading extinction of others.

MANGU HIGH SCHOOL
MARCH PRE-MOCK EXAMINATION
AGRICULTURE 443/2 MARKING

Section A (30 marks)

Answer all questions in this section in the spaces provided

1. Define the term breeding as used in livestock production
 - Selection is the process of letting some animals to become parents of next generation while preventing others
2. Give two reasons that make it necessary to feed bees
 - encourage fast multiplication of the colony
 - to maintain new colonies
3. Give four reasons carrying out steaming-up in dairy cows
 - higher weight in calves is achieved
 - lessen suckling pressure on the mother
 - ease weaning stress
 - uniformity of size at weaning
 - fattening period is shortened
 - helps in development of future breeding stock
4. Give two uses of a soil auger on the farm
 - dig holes to fix fencing posts
 - collect soil samples for testing
5. Name four breeds of rabbits kept for meat production
 - Flemish giant;
 - New Zealand white;
 - California white;
 - Chinchilla: Earlops
6. Name four uses of farm buildings
 - protect farm animals
 - control plants and diseases
 - shelter farmer and animals against extreme weather
 - store farm produce and variable inputs
 - enhance efficiency in farm planning, budget and production
7. State three methods of contagious abortion in cattle
 - use artificial insemination
 - Vaccination against the disease in young animals
 - Avoid contact with aborted foetus
 - blood tests on all breeding animals before mating
 - Cull, slaughter infected animals and burn them to ashes
8. State the gestation periods of the following animals
 - sow - 3 months 3 weeks 3 days (117 days)
 - Cattle 270-285 days
9. Give four advantages of concrete walls over wooden walls in farm buildings
 - weather resistant, impermeable to water
 - resistant to insect, fungal attack
 - stronger, durable
 - fireproof
10. State three disadvantages of using charcoal jiko in a one day old chick's brooder
 - can burn chicks if they jump over by accident
 - chicks can be poisoned in poor ventilation
 - it is difficult to keep a constant temperature throughout
11. State three circumstances that would lead a farmer to cull a high producing dairy cow.
 - incidences of mastitis
 - Physical deformation e.g broken limbs, loss of sight
 - old age
12. State four maintenance practices carried out on a jackplane
 - removal of wood chops stuck in between
 - sharpening the blade
 - oiling the exposed metal parts to prevent rusting
 - tightening loose nuts and bolt
13. State three uses of magnesium in the body of an animal
 - important in metabolism
 - proper functioning of nervous system
 - healthy bones and teeth
14. State five methods a farmer would use to control livestock diseases
 - use of prophylactic drugs
 - use of disinfectants and antiseptics
 - sick animals should be isolated from the healthy ones
 - imposition of quarantine
 - vaccination or immunization
 - slaughter animals
 - proper disposal of carcass
15. State four methods of controlling internal parasites in farm animals
 - routine administration of prophylactic drugs / dewormers
 - maintenance of hygiene in animal houses

- give clean feeds - water and feed troughs should be high enough to avoid contamination of food
 - proper cooking of meat
16. List four routine management practices carried out on dairy bull calves
- deworming
 - spraying/dipping
 - Vaccination
 - treatment of diseases
 - Castration
 - identification
 - dehorning or disbudding
17. Give four reasons why it is desirable to feed colostrum when rearing piglets
- highly nutritious
 - contains antibodies-immunity to piglets
 - laxative effect
 - highly digested
18. State two advantages of artificial incubation compared to natural incubation as a method of hatching chicks
- possible to plan when to hatch chicks
 - internal conditions of incubators-temp, humidity
 - easier to control disease
 - more eggs can be held than a hen can
19. Name two groups into which vitamins are classified
- Water soluble vitamins (vitB and Vit.C)
 - Oil-soluble vitamins(A,D,E,K)
20. Define the term out-crossing as used in livestock breeding
- Mating two unrelated animals of the same breed

Section B (20 marks)

Answer all questions in this section in the spaces provided

21. i) Identify the disease in Q and R
- Q-milk fever
 - R-Head retraction in chicks
- ii) Name the nutrients whose deficiency has caused the Disease in each case above
- Q-lack of calcium and phosphorus in lactating cow
 - R-lack of manganese in the diet
- iii) At what stage or body condition would predispose the animal to the disease in Q?
- Lactating animal
- iv) State two methods of alleviating the condition in Q
- administer calcium salt intravenously
 - provide feed rich in calcium
22. i) Identify the structure D and E

- D- Modern maize storage structure
 - E- Traditional maize storage structure
- ii) State four structural features common in both D and E for protecting maize
- raised 1 m off ground -tin rat-guards
 - built with woven sides to permit air ventilation to reduce mould damage
 - Well-thatched or corrugated iron sheet roof to prevent leakage and so to keep the maize dry
- iii) State two maintenance practices carried out on the Structures (2 marks)
- clear bush around the structures and remove trash that harbours weevils
 - repair leaking roof
 - clean store after maize is finished
 - disinfect the store before putting in new harvest
23. i) Name tools labeled B,C,D,E
- B – Burdizzor
 - C – Drenching gun
 - D – Wool shears
 - E – Strip Cup
- ii) State the use of each of the tools B, C, D, E
- B – Burdizzor - blood cells/ closed castration
 - C – Drenching gun – Shooting liquid medicine into mouth of livestock
 - D – Wool shears – For shearing sheep
 - E – Strip Cup – testing mastitis in lactating cows
24. a) i) Identify the practice shown in T and U
- Identification of livestock
- ii) Name methods in T and U
- T – ear-notching
 - U – ear tagging
- iii) State one advantage of method T over U
- T – Less injurious than U to the animal; T is also flexible
- iv) Give two reasons why practice T and U is practiced
- Identify lost and strayed animals
 - Farm records on health, feeding, breeding etc
 - Discourage theft of livestock

Section C (40 marks)

Answer any two questions in this section

25. a) Give 5 qualities that eggs for incubation should have
- They should be fertilized: keep cocks with hens at ratio of 1:15
 - They should be of medium size, about 57g
 - They should have a smooth shell
 - They should be clean to ensure that pores are open

- They should have no abnormalities e.g. blood spots, meat spots or double yolks
 - Not cracked
 - Not more than week old
- b) Describe procedures to be followed to ensure clean milk production:
- Milking utensils e.g bucket s, milk cans, sieves, strip cups, milking jelly and warm water are collected and assembled in the milking shed and checked for cleanliness. The cow is brought to the milking crush which has been properly cleaned. Hind legs are tied with a rope.
 - A clean healthy milkman, dressed in a white overall, grooms the udder of the cow to remove loose hair. He proceeds to wash the udder and teats with warm water containing a recommended antiseptic. The udder and teats are then dried with a clean cloth.
 - the milkman tests for mastitis using the strip cup. By drawing a few drops from each teat he checks for the consistency of the milk. If the milk has clots or blood or other abnormalities the cow is set aside to be milked last.
 - Milking should take place quickly by applying pressure to the outside of the teat while holding the teat between the index finger and the thumb. This is done as quickly as possible until the last drop of milk is drawn out. The milking jelly or milking salve is applied on the teats to prevent them from cracking, before the cow is released to go and graze.
 - milk from each cow is weighed and recorded. It is strained as it is put into the milk can. The can is covered to keep off dust and flies. Finally, the milk is cooled rapidly to 4°C to stop multiplication of bacteria.
- c) State five ways by which a farmer can minimise loss of farm tool from the farm.
- keep inventory which helps when checking
 - keep an issue book where tools are signed for by users
 - have a tool rack which facilitates quick check
 - keep tools under lock and key when not in use
 - hold one person responsible for all tools
26. (a) Describe how a calf is trained to drink milk from a bucket
- the correct amount of milk at the body temperature is measured and put into a clean bucket
 - two clean fingers are put into the mouth of the calf

- when the calf starts licking the fingers the head is lowered into the bucket
 - the calf sucks in milk as it licks the fingers
 - the fingers are then withdrawn and the calf continues to drink milk
 - the process is repeated several times until the calf gets used to drinking milk directly from the bucket
- b) State five limitations of animal power on the farm
- slow rate of working -inefficient working / limited depth of ploughing
 - animals need to be guided by more than one person
 - needed for training animals to work
 - need to feed animals for some time before working is time consuming
 - animals get tired and need to be given time to rest
 - animals get sick which disrupts whole field working programme
 - animals may refuse to work and fall down deliberately e.g. ploughing oxen
 - animals destroy crops when working-need to be muzzled
 - only male sex in animals is used for workings
- a) State four factors that may necessitate culling in a flock of layers
- poor birds or stunted growth
 - chronic diseases or injuries that render birds unproductive
 - old age which lowers production
 - vices in the flock such as egg eating and cannibalism
 - poor layers
 - those that don't lay eggs regularly
- b) Outline six features in a camel adaptation that enable them to survive in arid areas
- they have wide body temperature range/ withstand wide temperature range
 - body tissues can lose large quantities of water without physiological disturbances/ withstand dehydration of body tissues
 - high water drinking capacity without suffering from water intoxication
 - can control excessive loss of water during excretion/ ability to produce concentrated urine
 - can maintain appetite in conditions of thirst
 - have low respiration rate i.e. 5-8 respirations per minute when resting
 - hump is composed of fatty tissues and is an energy reserve which when oxidized releases metabolic water in scarcity of food and water

- broad, flat and padded hooves that enable them walk on loose soil and sand without sinking or getting tired
- highly resistant to most tropical diseases and pests
- can feed on shrubs and dry thorny plants e.g. camel thorn (*Alhagimaurosum* and salt worts (*Haloxylonrecitrvm*)

27. a) Describe maintenance practices carried out on farm buildings.

- painting walls and wooden surfaces
- greasing hinges of doors
- oiling exposed metal parts to prevent rusting e.g. steel posts -regular cleaning
- Repair broken doors, windows, windows, handles etc.
- using buildings for the correct purposes
- avoiding banging objects into buildings
- sealing of leaking roofs
- plastering, cementing walls to avoid vermin
- resealing / walling of cracked walls
- painting wooden parts of roof with old engine oil to control insect attacks

b) Describe the digestion of grass in the rumen of an adult ruminant

- feed is stored in the rumen
 - coarse grass is regurgitated for further chewing in the mouth/chewing cud
 - saliva is mixed with feed while chewing cud-creates alkaline pH suitable for fermentation in the rumen
 - in the rumen carbohydrates are broken down into volatile fatty acids(VFAs)-acetic acid, butyric acid and propionic acid
 - proteins are broken down into peptides /amino acids and gases like ammonia are released
 - amino acids -essential amino acids are synthesized from ammonia and other non-protein nitrogen by microorganisms
 - vitamins A and K are also synthesized
 - Much of the volatile fatty acids and ammonia are reabsorbed through the rumen wall into the bloodstream
 - Gases like methane , hydrogen and carbon dioxide are got rid of through belching
- c) State four reasons why should be weighed immediately after farrowing and weaning
- for selection purposes i.e breeding, culling or sale
 - to know weight gain /food conversion/ growth rate

- to determine genetic potential of the sow/mother
- to determine level of management of the sow during gestation period
- to determine the sows mothering ability

MANGU HIGH SCHOOL
MARCH PRE-MOCK EXAMINATION
BUSINESS 565/1 MARKING SCHEME

1. Highlight four factors that could affect the quantities of potatoes supplied in a market.
 - a) Cost of production
 - b) Government policy/subsidies/taxation
 - c) Technology
 - d) Price of cabbages .
 - e) Price of other related products such as substitutes
 - f) Natural factors/seasonal/dim a tic factors
 - g) Skills/training of farmers
2. Outline four benefits to a trader who operates a large scale retail outlet.
 - a) Gets favourable discounts when he/she purchases stock in bulk
 - b) Have good access to external financing e.g. from banks/other financial institutions.
 - c) Managed by professionals unlike small scale retailers which is run by the owner.
 - d) He/she enjoys economies of scale since it is large.
 - e) Able to attract more customers than small scale retailers since their customers are able to buy all their goods under one roof.
3. Outline four roles that a business plan plays to an entrepreneur.
 - a) It helps the entrepreneur to describe the products to be provided.
 - b) It helps one to outline the market opportunities that have been identified
 - c) It helps one to determine the resources required so as to achieve the goals of a business
 - d) It helps one to outline short, medium and long term goals of the business
 - e) It helps one to outline competition
 - f) It facilitates business evaluation i.e. determining whether objectives have been achieved or not.
4. Highlight four advantages of transacting business through E-commerce.
 - a) Facilitates access to large markets/world wide/global markets since many countries/ regions are connected to the internet/website
 - b) Large and small businesses can transact business through internet since there is no discrimination in the use of internet.
 - c) Quick /a fast way of doing business through the internet thereby saving time.
 - d) Reduces number of transactions since many dealings are online/making transactions cheaper/less cumbersome.
 - e) One can access other different business information from the internet which can enhance the running of the business
 - f) Saves on cost of sending/receiving/storing business information/products.
5. Outline 4 causes of demand-pull inflation in Kenya
 - a) Increase in government expenditure
 - b) Increase in wages and salaries
 - c) A reduction in direct/ indirect taxation
 - d) General shortages off good and services
 - e) A fall in level of savings
 - f) Increase in money supply/ credit creation by commercial banks
 - g) Future expectation of price increases
 - h) Increase in consumer expenditure

6. Identify book of original entry used in recording each of the following transactions of solo Traders

	Transaction	Book of original entry
a)	Sold goods on credit to Wanjiku for sh. 20,000	Sales journal
b)	Bought goods on credit from sushi Traders for sh. 10,000	Purchases journal
c)	Azoth returned goods worth sh. 6,000	Returns inwards journal
d)	Solo returned goods worth sh. 11,000 to Nova Traders	Returns outwards journal

7. Over the years, Superstar has grown into a large enterprise. Highlight four internal diseconomies of scale which it may experience

- Complex managerial function/complexity of management due to expanded operations (firm suffers from inherent problems)
- Slow/delay in decision making: due to increased bureaucracy/red tape
- High cost per unit/average cost of production after the optimal price has been reached/as output of the firm continues to expand/grow
- Strained labour relations due to impersonal of management of employees/due to lack of direct contact with management
- Inflexibility due to shifting costs to other (profitable) lines/investment in the existing enterprise.

8. General journal

Date	Details	Dr (shs)	Cr (shs)
2011 June 8	Photocopier Lisa paper works Being purchase of photocopier on credit	93,000	93,000
June 10	Iteni traders Motor vehicle Being sale of motor vehicle on credit	250,000	250,000

9. Outline four demerits of using electronic filing

- Initial cost of system in relatively high
- Loss of data/information if system collapses
- Security risk is high due to hacking/damage/theft of information
- Lack of confidentiality due to access by unauthorised people
- Frequent additional cost in upgrading the system to overcome obstacles
- Need to train staff is an additional cost
- Power failure without backup /means inaccessibility for quick decision making

10. Highlight four trends in international trade.

- Liberalisation/removal of trade restrictions
- Creation of export processing Zones for free trade
- Disintegration of polarised trading blocks
- E-commerce: Buying and selling goods/services over the internet /online
- Globalisation-expansion of trade operations/markets to new countries
- Use of flexible exchange rates.
- Privatisation to enhance competition in international trade.

11. State four major decisions made by senior managers in a production firm

- What to produce (specialisation)
- How the production is to take place(cost minimisation; efficient technology)
- Where to produce (location, physical of firm).
- When to produce (long -run ahead of time, short-run/immediately)
- How much to produce (large scale, market size, storage capacity, transport)

12. Identify the state of the market in the diagram given below. Highlight three characteristics of this market

- Quantity demanded is equal to quantity supplied in the market.

- b) At equilibrium point, the quantity brought to the market is sold as total demand is met by total supply.
 - c) There is no fluctuation/point of stability
 - d) Both buyers and sellers are satisfied with prevailing market price.
 - e) No shortage or excess in the market.
13. Highlight four circumstances under which one can use containers to transport goods.
- a) Where goods are bulky
 - b) Where goods are not urgently needed
 - c) When transporting goods over long distance
 - d) Where one wants to save on costs
 - e) Where one requires a large carrying capacity thus saving on space
 - f) Where railway terminals are closer to the use
14. Insurance firms operate under the concept of pooling of risks. Highlight four benefits of pooling of risks.
- a) Spreading of risks/loss shared among the insured
 - b) Insured is guaranteed compensated; if loss from relevant risk occurs
 - c) Guaranteed protection against business failure/continuity/eliminates uncertainty
 - d) Insurance company doesn't incur any financial liability
 - e) Individuals subject to same risk raise large amount in a common pool of fund
 - f) Losses suffered by a few may be too heavy for them to recover as individuals using own financial resources
 - g) Only a few of the insured will actually suffer from the risk at only a given time i.e. surplus is invested
15. State the effect of business transactions on the balance sheet total
16. Recently there has been a trend of reviving the railway transport in Kenya. State four benefits that will accrue to Kenyan economy

- a) It will ease congestion on the roads
 - b) It is economical over long distances thus many will save on transportation of bulky goods.
 - c) It has capacity to carry bulky and heavy goods this will improve the volume of trade within and outside the country
17. Highlight four reasons why a government gets involved in business activities
- a) To provide essential goods and services to the public such as electricity/ to avoid consumers against exploitation by the private investors
 - b) Invest in areas where private investors would not be interested due to low profits and high risks involved
 - c) To provide goods and services which would be too sensitive/risky to be left in the hands of private investors.
 - d) To spur/stimulate economic development by setting basic network e.g. efficient transport system/by providing social services
 - e) To create employment for its people
 - f) To attract foreign investment by initiating major business projects
 - g) Where the government wants to maintain control of resources in areas of interest
18. State four circumstances under which a public corporation may be dissolved
- a) When a court of law declares a corporation bankrupt after establishing that it is unable to pay its debts
 - b) When the parliament passes a voluntary resolution that a public corporation is dissolved.
 - c) When a public corporation is Privatized/selling it to private enterprises
 - d) Where the corporation has been incurring persistent losses

19. The following statements relate to the different types of taxes in our country today. For each statement name the type of tax it describes.

Statement	Type of tax
a) Paid by anyone who earns an income	Income tax
b) A tax levied on the transfer of capital from one person to another	Capital transfer tax
c) Taxes used by the governments to control quantity of goods exported	Export duties
d) A uniform tax applied to all individuals paying taxes	Value added tax

20. The following was extracted from the books of Amuka Traders for the year 2012

	Shs
Capital	450,000
Net profit	100,000
Withdrew cash or personal use	250,000
Capital 31/12/2012	1,000,000

Determine the additional investment for the year
Response

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Additional investment} &= \text{final capital} - \text{initial capital} - \text{Net profit} + \text{Drawings} \\ &= 1,000,000 - 450,000 - 100,000 + 250,000 \\ &= \text{shs. } 700,000 \end{aligned}$$

21. Advantages to a manufacturer of using the channel of distribution shown below
- He/ she will enjoy bulk buying from wholesalers and large scale retailers
 - The wholesaler will relieve him/ her of the storage costs hence will be able to concentrate on production
 - The wholesalers and large scale retailers will relieve him/ her of transport cost.
 - Will benefit from a reduction of promotional costs since it will be done by the large scale retailers and wholesalers.
22. Calculate
- Average stock at stock

$$= \frac{100 - \text{margin}}{100} \times \text{average stock at selling price}$$

$$100$$

$$= \frac{100 - 20}{100} \times 144,000$$

$$= 115,200$$

- Cost of sales
= average stock at cost x rate of stock turnover
= 115,200 x 5 = 576,000
- Turnover
= average stock at selling price x rate of turnover
= 144,000 x 5 = 720,000
- Gross profit
= turnover - cost of sales
= 720,000 - 576,000 = 144,000

23. ,
24. Outline the procedure of obtaining an insurance claim
- Filling in a proposal form: Proposer fills in a proposal form requesting for an insurance cover from an insurer.
 - Determination of the premium to be paid: after the proposal form is accepted, the insurer fixes the premiums and asks the proposer to pay.
 - Payment of the first premium: The proposer is required to pay the first premium after the insurer accepts to cover the applicant's risk.
 - Issuance of cover note; this shows the commencement of the insurance contract while waiting for the issuance of the insurance policy document.
 - Issuance of policy: is evidence that the insured has entered into a contract with the insurer.

25. Name the factor that each of the following resources relate to

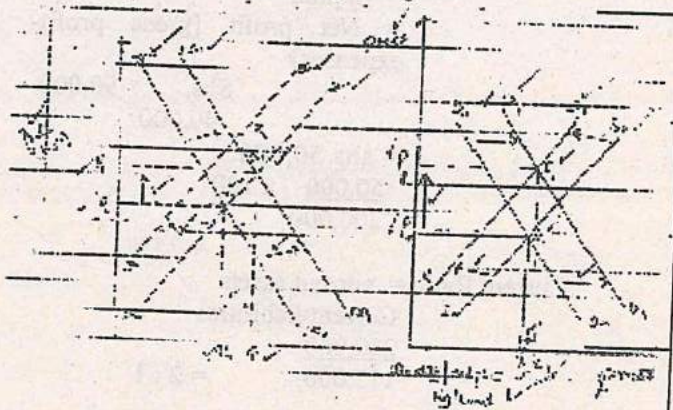
	Resource	Factor of production
a)	Manager	Labour
b)	Vehicle	Capital
c)	Water	Land
d)	Owner	Entrepreneur

MANGU HIGH SCHOOL
MARCH PRE-MOCK EXAMINATION
BUSINESS 565/2 MARKING SCHEME

1. a) Five channels of distribution for imported manufactured goods
- foreign producer/ manufacturer → Local agent
 - local wholesaler → local retailer → local consumer
 - foreign producer/ manufacturer → local wholesaler → local retailer → local consumer
 - foreign producer/ manufacturer → local manufacturers representative → wholesaler → retailer → local consumer
 - foreign producer/ manufacturer → local wholesaler → local consumer
 - foreign producer/ manufacturer → local consumer

- b) Five characteristics of good money include;
- **Acceptability** : money should be acceptable to all as a medium of exchange
 - **Durability**: money should be made up of materials that last long. It is expensive to continue minting coins and paper money
 - **Divisibility** : money should be easily divisible into small denominations but still maintain its value
 - **Cognizability** : money should be made out of special material and have features that make it easily recognizable
 - **Homogeneity**: should be made of identical material. This eliminates confusion and forgeries
 - **Portability**: It should be convenient to carry especially in cases where the money has a high face value.
 - **Scarcity**: It should be scarce so as to maintain its value
 - **Liquidity**: It should be easily convertible to other forms of wealth.

2. a) Show effect of an increase in demand accompanied by a decrease in supply on equilibrium quantity and price.



Explanation text

The initial output $OQ_0 = DD_0 = SS_0$

Initial price OP_0

Equilibrium E_0

Changes in quantity/ output due to increase in dd and decrease in supply

Output/quantity increases from OQ_0 to OQ_1

$OQ_1 - DD_1 = SS_1$

Price increases from $OP_0 - OP_1$

New equilibrium ($OQ_1 = DD_1 = SS_1$) at E_1

Nb: If diagram is wrong, no marks for text

b) Disadvantages of using pipeline as a means of transport include;

- Initial capital: initial cost of construction is high in terms of financial resources and technical know-how
 - Not flexible: since once a line is laid cannot be adjusted thus cannot be used to serve other areas unless expanded
 - Capital- intensive: thus does not generate employment opportunities
 - Limited products: only a small range of products can be transported through a pipeline
 - One way: transport of goods in one way since there is no return journey
 - Ownership: owned by a specific company therefore its use is restricted to that company unlike roads which are public
 - Supplementing: they need to be supplemented with tankers since on their own they can't access various products to every town
3. a) Problems encountered in using expenditure approach method of measuring national income include;
- Lack of accurate data of expenditure especially in the private sector/informal sector
 - Measuring the expenditure for the subsistence sector is very difficult
 - Double counting arise out of unclear area of expenditure
 - Changes in exchange rate make it difficult to calculate net expenditure from international trade
 - Differentiating between expenditure on final goods and intermediate good is a problem
 - Estimating depreciation is not easy and accurate
 - It is not easy to get accurate figures on peoples' expenditures
- b) Differences between endowment policy and whole life policy

Endowment policy	Whole life policy
Premiums are paid over an agreed period of time by the assured	Premiums are paid by the assured person throughout lifetime until death
Sum assured/compensation	Sum assured is payable

is paid at the end of the agreed period to the assured if alive or to beneficiary if assured dies before maturity date	only if the death of assured occurs hence compensation to nominated beneficiary/next of kin
Is a type of savings/financial security with profit/bonus paid at the end of period agreed /expiry date	This policy aims at providing compensation/financial security to the beneficiary of the assured
The assured can obtain loan/credit from the insurer/financial institution using the policy as a collateral	Whole life policy cannot serve as security for loan to the assured
Endowment policy holder enjoys income tax relief based on total amount of premiums payable yearly	There is no tax relief on this policy
If maturity of the policy comes before death, sum payable to the assured serves as financial security at retirement age	Sum payable/compensation serves as security to dependants of the assured
After payment of certain number of minimum premiums, the assured can voluntarily terminate the policy and get a refund on proportion of money paid hence surrender value	In case of termination of paying premiums, no surrender value can be paid as it is a breach of contract

NB: To qualify for a mark differences must tally. No splitting

4. (a) Benefits of economic liberalization to Kenya include;
- Consumers can access variety of goods/services, producers gets competitive price/wider market/world wide market
 - Less documentation /bureaucracy in foreign trade
 - Steady supply/avert shortage due to trade barrier removal
 - Competitive prices operates/no price regulation/ increase free trade
 - Increased capital flow/human resource investments
 - Increased flow of communication/research information/ industry, technology/free trade regulations requirements/change in policy etc
 - Greater ease and relatively fast/speed in transportation
 - Competition keeps prices relatively low/lessens inflation negative effects
 - Inter cultural exchange/mingling /understanding for peaceful trade

- Steady cash flow into developed countries e.g. china, India in Africa/decrease currency differences/exchange rates fluctuations
NB: splitting [2x5=10marks]
- b) Internal factors that may positively affect the operations of a business include;
 - Objectives: Setting business objectives which are achievable and realistic
 - Financial and physical resources: a business should be able to combine a variety of resources such as finances and equipment in appropriate proportions/ quantities to be able to run successfully
 - Personnel knowledge, skills and values: management should ensure that the people hired to work have the necessary knowledge and skills for their job
 - Organisation culture: management should ensure that there is a strong and dynamic culture in order to enhance a strong relationship within the organisation
 - Management policies and styles: if business policies are clear and there is participatory management style, then the firm is likely to succeed in adopting any changes within the organisation
 - Communication: management should ensure that there is effective communication flow within and without the organization

5. (a) Gross profit margins

- Cost of sales = opening stock + purchases - closing stock
= 120,000 + 170,000 - 110,000 = shs 180,000
- Net sales = sales - returns inwards
= 300,000 - 30,000 = shs. 270,000
- Gross profit = net sales - cost of sales
= 270,000 - 180,000 = shs. 90,000
- Margin = $\frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Net sales}} \times 100\%$
= $\frac{90,000}{270,000} \times 100$
= 33.3%
- Return on capital = $\frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Capital}} \times 100$
= $\frac{\text{Net profit [gross profit - expenses]}}{\text{Shs 90,000 - 40,000}} \times 100$
= $\frac{\text{shs 50,000}}{200,000} \times 100$
= 25%
- Current Ratio = $\frac{\text{current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$
= $\frac{230,000}{115,000} = 2 : 1$

Significance of the above ratios

Gross profit margin

- Gross profit ratio may be indicated to what extent the selling prices of goods per unit may be reduced without incurring losses on operations.
- It reflects efficiency with which a firm produces its products. As the gross profit is found by deducting cost of goods sold from net sales, higher the gross profit better it is.
- There is no standard GP ratio for evaluation. It may vary from business to business. However, the gross profit earned should be sufficient to recover all operating expenses

Rate of return on capital

- Is considered to be the best measure of profitability in order to assess the overall performance of the business.
- It indicates how well the management has used the investment made by owners and creditors into the business.
- It is commonly used as a basis for various managerial decisions. As the primary objective of business is to earn profit, higher the return on capital employed, the more efficient the firm is in using its funds.
- The ratio can be found for a number of years so as to find a trend as to whether the profitability of the company is improving or otherwise

Current ratio

- This ratio is a general and quick measure of liquidity of a firm.
- It represents the margin of safety or cushion available to the creditors. It is an index of the firm's financial stability.
- It is also an index of technical solvency and an index of the strength of working capital.
- A relatively high current ratio is an indication that the firm is liquid and has the ability to pay its current obligations in time and when they become due.
- On the other hand, a relatively low current ratio represents that the liquidity position of the firm is not good and the firm shall not be able to pay its current liabilities in time without facing difficulties.
- An increase in the current ratio represents improvement in the liquidity position of the firm while a decrease in the current ratio represents that there has been deterioration in the liquidity position of the firm.
- A ratio equal to or near 2:1 is considered as a standard or normal or satisfactory. The idea of having doubled the current assets as compared to current liabilities is to provide for the delays and losses in the realization of current assets. However, the rule of 2:1 should not be blindly used while making interpretation of the ratio. Firms having less than 2 :1 ratio may be having a better liquidity than even firms having more

than 2 : 1 ratio. This is because of the reason that current ratio measures the quantity of the current assets and not the quality of the current assets.

- If a firm's current assets include debtors which are not recoverable or stocks which are slow-moving or obsolete, the current ratio may be high but it does not represent a good liquidity position.

5 (b) Implications of a population structure and size on the development of a country include;

- Decline in per capita income: High population growth results into a decline in the per capita income when there is no proportionate growth in a capital formation
- Low standards of living: Since high population growth reduces per capita income, the standards of living will be equally low
- High dependency ratio: High rate of population growth implies high level of investment to achieve a given income per capita, young and ageing population increase consumption and resources are diverted to more consumption and less savings
- High unemployment rates: A rapid increasing population creates unemployment in a country
- Limited provision of social infrastructure: a rapidly growing population necessitates large investment in social infrastructure such as health, education and clean water and diverts resources from direct productive assets
- Insufficient labour: slow growing population lacks adequate labour to exploit all its resources
- Land pressure and its fragmentation
- Dependency level

6. (a) Principles that guide the government in its expenditure allocation;

- Maximum social benefit: it should provide maximum benefit to majority of the target groups e.g. social services like education, health and housing should benefit everybody regardless of their locality
- Economy of expenditure: there should be no wastage i.e. government resources should be used economically
- Authority : expenditure should be approved by the relevant authority e.g. parliament in Kenya
- Elasticity : this is the ease with which government expenditure can be expanded or be reduced e.g. during emergencies such as drought, expenditure should be increased towards purchase of relief food, and be reduced when the drought period is over
- Productivity: major proportion of government expenditure should be spent on development projects, to ensure that production is increased.

KAMAU STORES
THREE COLUMN CASH BOOK
FOR MONTH OF JULY 2009

6. b)

Date July 2009	Details	Discount allowed (Ksh.)	Cash (Ksh)	BANK (Ksh)	Date July 2009	Details	Discount allowed (Ksh.)	Cash (Ksh)	BANK (Ksh)
1/7/09	Bal b/d		20,000		1/7/09	Bal b/d			8,600
3/7/09	Jane	1,000		15,000	6/7/09	Rent		8,000	
10/7/09	Cash (c)			6,000	10/7/09	Bank (c)		6,000	
18/7/09	Capital			28,000	15/7/09	Musa	200		19,800
21/7/09	Sales		12,000		26/7/09	Furniture			5,200
24/7/09	Otieno	2,000		8,000					
28/7/09	Sialo		3,600						
30/7/09	Cash (c)			27,200	30/7/09	Bank (c)		27,200	
					31/7/09	Bal c/d		1,600	
					31/7/09	Bal c/d	2,800		50,600
		3,000	35,600	84,200			3,000	35,600	84,200

Nb: if details are wrong. No mark for amount

Alternative B

KAMAU STORES
THREE COLUMN CASH BOOK

Dr

Date July 2009	Details	Discount allowed (Ksh.)	Cash (Ksh)	BANK (Ksh)	Date July 2009	Details	Discount allowed (Ksh.)	Cash (Ksh)	BANK (Ksh)
1/7	Bal b/d		20,000		1/7	Bal b/d			8,600
3/7	Jane	1,000		15,000	3/7	Rent		8,000	
10/7	Cash (c)			6,000	10/7	Bank (c)		6,000	
18/7	Capital			28,000	18/7	Musa	200	19,800	
21/7	Sales		12,000		21/7	Furniture			5,200
24/7	Otieno	2,000		8,000	24/7				
28/7	Sialo		3,600		28/7				
30/7	Cash (c)			7,400	30/7	Bank (c)		7,400	
					1/7	Bal c/d		1,600	
					3/7	Bal c/d			50,600
		3,000	35,600	64,400			200	35,600	64,400

Cr