

**MATHEMATICS**

**SECTION A**

- 1 D 2 B 3 D 4 A 5 B 6 C 7 A 8 C 9 A 10 B  
11 D 12 A 13 A 14 D 15 C 16 D 17 D 18 D 19 B 20 C

**SECTION B**

21 (a) Cost of chicks =  $500 \times 80 = \text{Shs. } 40,000$   
First six months expenses = Shs. 228,000  
Feed cost during laying =  $540 \text{ days} \times 1,000 = \text{Shs. } 540,000$   
Total =  $40,000 + 228,000 + 540,000$   
= Shs. 808,000

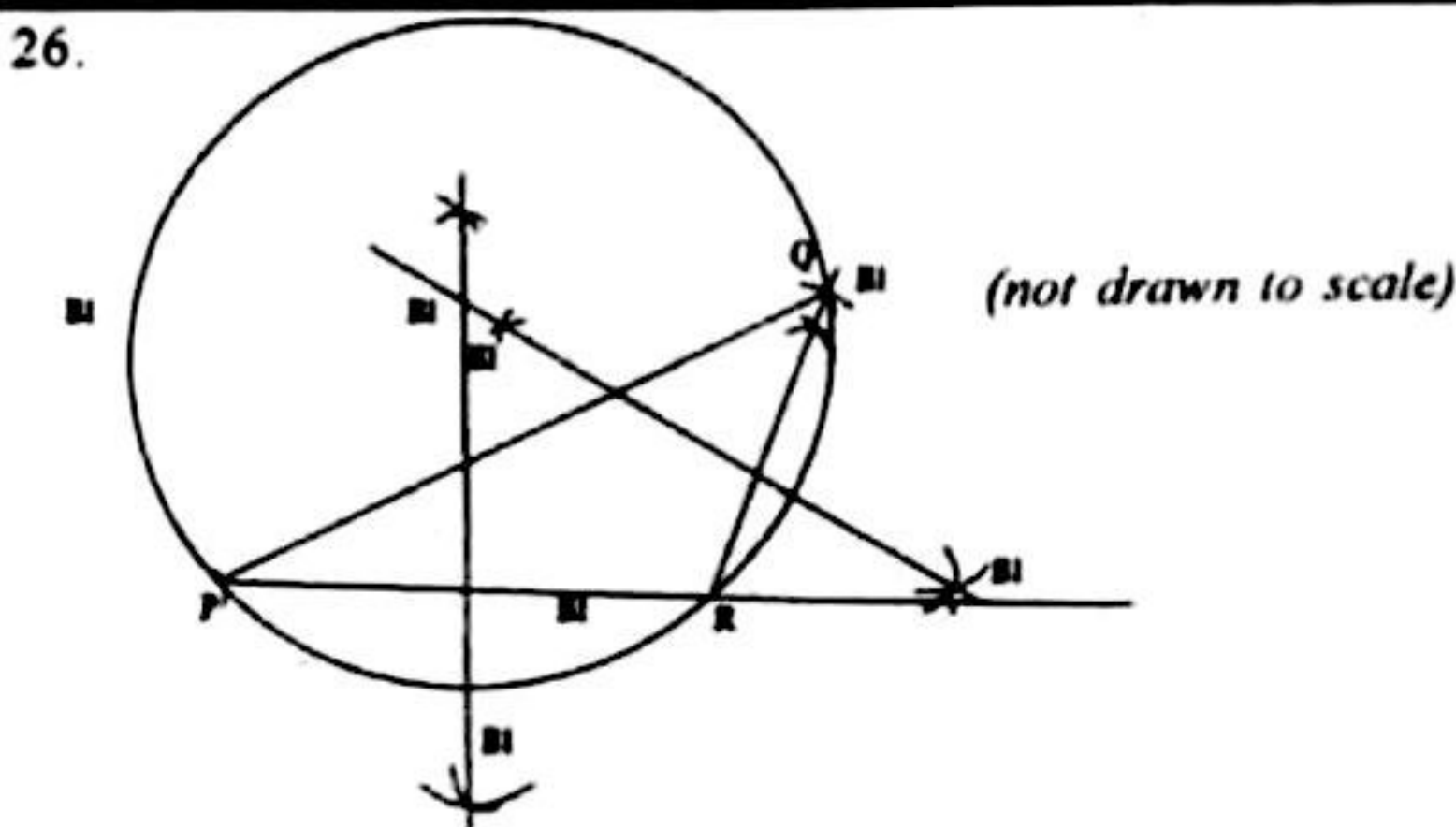
(b) Hens laying = 70% of 500 = 350 hens  
Total eggs =  $350 \times 540 = 189,000$  eggs  
Trays =  $189,000 \div 30 = 6,300$  trays

22  $3s + 2g = 7400 \dots\dots(1) \times 2$   
 $6s + g = 8200 \dots\dots(2) \times 1$   
 $6s + 4g = 14800 \dots\dots(3)$   
 $6s + g = 8200 \dots\dots(4)$   
 $3g = 6600$   
 $g = 2200$   
 $6s + 2200 = 8200$   
 $6s = 6000$   
 $s = 1000$   
 $= 2(2200) + 1000$   
= Sh. 5400

23. Area of the sector =  $\frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2$   
 $= \frac{80}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 14$   
 $= 136.89 \text{cm}^2$

24. Hypotenuse of triangle =  $\sqrt{12^2 + 5^2}$   
 $= 13 \text{ cm}$   
S. A =  $(\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm} \times 2) + (5 \text{ cm} \times 24 \text{ cm}) + (12 \text{ cm} \times 24 \text{ cm})$   
+  $(13 \text{ cm} \times 24 \text{ cm})$   
 $= 60 \text{ cm}^2 + 120 \text{ cm}^2 + 288 \text{ cm}^2 + 312 \text{ cm}^2$   
 $= 780 \text{ cm}^2$

25. Appreciation after 1st year =  $\text{sh. } 800,000 \times 5\%$   
= sh. 40,000.  
Value at the end of 1st year =  $\text{sh. } 800,000 + \text{sh. } 40,000$   
= sh. 840,000.  
Appreciation after 2nd year =  $\text{sh. } 840,000 \times 5\% = \text{sh. } 42,000$ .  
Value at the end of 2nd year =  $\text{sh. } 840,000 + \text{sh. } 42,000$   
= sh. 882,000.



- (b)  $PQ = 9.1 \text{cm}$ , Angle  $PQR = 35^\circ$   
(e)  $5.2 \pm 0.1 \text{cm}$

- 7 (a) 25 (b) Mean =  $\frac{745}{25} = 29.8$

**ENGLISH**

**PAPER 1**

1. C 2.D 3.C 4.A 5.B 6.C 7.B 8.B 9.C 10.C  
11. D 12.C 13.B 14.B 15.C 16.B 17.D 18.D 19.B 20.D  
21. C 22.A 23.B 24.A 25.C 26.D 27.C 28.A 29.B 30.A  
31. C 32.A 33.C 34.A 35.D 36.C 37.D 38.A 39.A 40.D  
41. B 42.D 43.C 44.A 45.C 46.B 47.A 48.D 49.C 50.A

**PAPER 2**

**TASK 1: COMPOSITION**

The write up to be marked as per the normal marking procedure by checking:

- (a) Length (b) Grammar (c) Tenses (d) Creativity  
(e) Originality (f) And any other write up aspect

**TASK 2: ORAL LITERATURE**

- (a) He told a tale that entertained the villagers.  
(b) To teach children, entertain each other, and preserve history.  
(c) A story about bravery and friendship.  
(d) Villagers continued telling stories, making it part of daily life.  
(e) Using different character voices and expressive gestures.

**TASK 3: POETRY**

- (a) They had strong feelings but lacked words to express them.  
(b) Childhood emotions were pure and strong; adulthood emotions are corrupted by language.  
(c) Language is personified as having "inky fingers" that smear emotions.

**TASK 4: PLAY**

- (a) The right to a refund or replacement for faulty goods.  
(b) He refers to the 14-day consumer protection law and acts on it.  
(c) Assertive — she demands a refund;  
Trusting — she appreciates that laws protect consumers.  
(d) Consumers have a right to fair treatment and protection under the law.

**TASK 5: NOVELLA**

- (a) The community market.  
(b) Brave — she speaks out against unfair charges;  
Organised — she prepares a petition.  
(c) Use of dialogue and vivid description.  
(d) Unfair market charges; by gathering signatures and petitioning the town council.

**KISWAHILI**

**KARATASI YA 1**

1. B 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.A 6.C 7.B 8.D 9.B 10.C  
11. A 12.D 13.B 14.A 15.D 16.B 17.C 18.D 19.C 20.A  
21. B 22.D 23.B 24.A 25.D 26.D 27.B 28.A 29.C 30.A  
31. D 32.B 33.C 34.A 35.C 36.B 37.D 38.C 39.A 40.C  
41. B 42.A 43.B 44.D 45.A 46.C 47.A 48.B 49.C 50.B

**KARATASI YA 2**

**FASIHI**

2. Fasihi simulizi  
(a) Hurafa  
(b) - Huwa na wahusika wanyama  
- Wanyama hupewa uwezo wa kutenda kama binadamu.  
- Ujumbe huwa rahisi kueleweka  
- Aghalabu huwa si ndefu sana  
(c) - Kutumia formula ya ufunguzi na ya kimalizio

- Kutumia lugha rahisi
- Kutumia ishara na viambata-lugha mbalimbali
- Kutumia sauti ipesavyo

- Kudhihirisha ucheshi wakati wa kusimulia
- Kushirikisha hadhira
- Kuipa hadhira nafasi ya kuwazia funzo lililopo.

(d) **Tashihali** - Mazizi yao yalishiba na kutapika mifugo  
**Sitari** - walikuwa mchwa, makazi yao na sokoni palikuwa pua na mdomo

**Nahau** - walifunga safari  
**Tanakali za sauti** - alitulia tuli

(e) Tuwatunze wanyama, tuhusiane vyema na wenzetu

### 3. Novela

(a) Nyumbani, sebuleni, jikoni

(b) Utekelezaji wa jukumu la ulezi - Zarika anadai kuwa huwa hatangamani na mzazi wake.

**Uyatima** - Sayora alienda kufanya kazi za nyumbani baada ya kufiwa na wazazi

**Afya** - wavyele wa Sayora walifaniki kutokana na ukimwi.

**Uwajibikaji** - Zarika anajitahidi kufanya kazi aliyepewa shuleni.

**Elimu** - Sayora anamsaidia Zarika katika masuala ya kielimu.

(c) Msiri - hakueleza kuhusu maisha yake

**Mwerevu** - alikuwa mwenye kichwa chepesi shuleni

**Karimu** - alimsaidia Zarika kufanya kazi ya shule

(d) **Mjadala nafisi** - Zarika anajiuliza maswali mbalimbali

**Tanakali za sauti** - tumeshalala fofofu

**Nahau** - aliitupia macho

### 4. Tamthilia

(a) - Pana mazungumzo baina ya wahusika

- Kuna maelekezo a jukwaani

- Wahusika wanabadilishana zamu ya kuzungumza

- Kimegawanywa katika maonyesho

- Kinaweza kusomwa au kuigizwa

(b) **Mila potovu** - kifungu kinagusia suala la ukeketaji na ndoa za mapema.

**Manufaa ya vifaa vya kidijitali** - Soiyen anajifunza madhara ya ukeketaji kutoka mtandaoni.

**Elimu** - elimu inamsaidia Soiyen kujua madhara ya kufuata mila potovu

**Mshikamano wa kijamii** - Soiyen anahusiana vyema na mama yake

(c) - Kutambulisha mandhari - Kueleza matendo ya wahusika  
 - Kuonyesha historia za wahusika - Kuendeleza ploti

(d) **Nahau** - huvuja damu **Kuchanganya ndimi** - outcasts

**Takiriri** - jadi na jadudi **Methali** - mkataa wengi ni mchawi

**Tanakali za sauti** - wameshikilia kikiki

**Nidaa** - ~~shabashi~~ **Shabashi!**

### 5. Ushairi

(a) Tarbia

(b) - Lugha imetumiwa kwa mkato

- Lina mpangilio mahsusi wa vina, mizani, mishororo na beti

- Linaweza ~~kuonyesha~~ au kukaririwa

- Limezingatia ~~epithu~~ **arudhi**.

(c) Jalali, maskini, ~~wanawali~~, hamali

(d) Ukarimu wa ~~yitili~~ **Jalali**.

## INTEGRATED SCIENCE

### SECTION A

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C

11. A 12. D 13. B 14. D 15. B 16. D 17. A 18. C 19. A 20. D

### SECTION B

21. **Symptom**

- Painful or swollen testicles.

- A painful or burning sensation when urinating

- Increased vaginal discharge
- A white, yellow discharge from the penis

### Prevention

- Using antibiotics, for example penicillin
- Seeking medical attention from a doctor

22. A compound is a pure chemical substance that is made up of two or more elements that are chemically bound together while an element is the simplest chemical particle of matter that cannot be broken down into simpler substances by chemical means

23. (a) Diffusion

(b) The colour from the tea leaves diffused from its higher concentration (tea bag) to the lower concentration (water in the cup). When you take out the tea bag, you will see that the water turns black-red due to diffusion.

24. (a) Ovulation

(b) - Drastic change in weather or environment - Sickness

- Pregnancy - Emotional instability such as anger or stress

(c) Irregular bleeding

25. (a) White fumes were produced

(b) Magnesium + Oxygen → Magnesium oxide

Magnesium + Nitrogen → Magnesium nitride

(c) Used in making components of aeroplanes and vehicles

26. **Presence of water** - When iron come in contact with water, rusting of metals take place.

**Presence of oxygen** - oxygen present in the air reacted with iron to form rust.

**Acidic or saline environment** - acidic and saline environments accelerates the rusting process.



27.

28. (a) 17 (b) Chlorine (c) 18

29. (a) Atoms are electrically neutral because they have an equal number of protons (positive charges) and electrons (negatively charges)

(b) The positive and negative charges balance each other out, resulting in no overall charge. The number of protons equals the number of electrons in a neutral atom

30. - Sodium compounds are used to make glass.

- Sodium compounds are used in the manufacture of soap

- Sodium compounds are used to make street lamps.

- Sodium compounds are used to make bleaching agents.

## AGRICULTURE

### Section A

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. C

11. D 12. C 13. C 14. C 15. D 16. D 17. A 18. D 19. C 20. C

### Section B

21. Conserving forage refers to the process of preserving animal feed during periods of abundance for later use, especially in dry seasons or times of feed scarcity.

22. (a) Baled hay making: cutting, drying and compressing grass or legumes into bales.

(b) Standing forage: leaving forage crops in the field to be grazed during dry periods.

(c) Stacking: piling forage crops in a designated area and covering them to protect from harsh weather

23. (a) Ensures a steady supply of feed for livestock during drought

(b) Helps in maintaining the nutritional quality of the forage

(c) Reduces the need for purchasing expensive commercial feed

24. (a) Automatic animal waterer

(b) (i) Provides a constant supply of water to animals

(ii) Helps maintain animal hydration, improving productivity



- (iii) Encouraging efficiency grazing patterns.
25. (a) Leftovers can be repurposed to reduce food waste.  
 (b) Helps in conserving resources and reducing costs.  
 (c) Can be composted for use in gardening to improve soil fertility.
26. (a) Wash hands thoroughly before preparing or serving food.  
 (b) Use separate utensils and cutting boards for raw and cooked food.  
 (c) Keep food covered and store at appropriate temperatures to prevent contamination.
27. (a) **Crop cultivation** - Growing crops that are complementary to livestock, reducing the need for chemical inputs.  
 (b) **Livestock rearing** - Using manure from livestock to enrich the soil.  
 (c) **Aquaculture** - Raising fish in integrated ponds that help with pest control for crops.  
 (d) **Agroforestry** - Planting trees to prevent soil erosion and improve water retention.
28. (a) Recycling waste from one component e.g., manure for crops, crop residue for livestock feed.  
 (b) Diversifying farming systems to reduce dependence on a single resource.
29. (a) It reduces exposure to harmful chemicals like pesticides and fertilizers.  
 (b) Promotes soil health through natural farming practices.  
 (c) It produces nutrient-dense food with fewer residues.
30. (a) Insect pests - aphids  
 (b) (i) Reduces crop damage and increases yield.  
 (ii) Prevents the spread of diseases to other plants.  
 (iii) Ensures healthier crops and quality harvests.

## CREATIVE ARTS

### SECTION 1

1. C. 2. A. 3. B. 4. B. 5. C. 6. B. 7. C. 8. D. 9. D. 10. A.  
 11. C. 12. A. 13. C. 14. D. 15. A. 16. B. 17. A. 18. B. 19. A. 20. B.

### SECTION 2 (40 MARKS)

21. Evoking emotions, enhancing performance, and creating a sense of unity or rhythm.
22. (a) 3000 metres steeplechase  
 (b) The start, arm action, stride strength, pacing, breathing control
23. (i) explosive push up (ii) power (iii) box jump, lateral push
24. It is a scale that consists of notes scale with certain notes skipped out
25. (a) Entrepreneurial activities involve identifying and capitalizing on opportunities to create new value or businesses within creative arts and sports fields.  
 (b) Selling of jewellery, offering painting services, graphic designing, selling furniture
- 26.
- 
27. (i) hop, step, jump (ii) landing
28. Egg shells, paper, pebbles, glass, fabric  
 Same type of material used, colours of small pieces used
29. 
30. Preserve cultural identity, transmit history and traditions orally and foster community and shared experiences, acting as a vital link between generations and cultures

## PRE-TECHNICAL STUDIES

### SECTION A

1. B. 2. A. 3. A. 4. D. 5. D. 6. C. 7. C. 8. B. 9. B. 10. D.  
 11. A. 12. D. 13. D. 14. B. 15. A. 16. D. 17. C. 18. C. 19. D. 20. C.

### SECTION B

21. - Damaged insulation - Damp conditions  
 - Overloading electrical sockets - Sub-standard electrical wires  
 - Poking metallic objects
22. Data refers to raw facts and figures that can be processed into meaningful information.
23. Book keeping
24. - Helmet - Safety goggles - Rubber insulated boots  
 - Flash suit - Rubber gloves
25. - Loose electric wires - Overloaded sockets  
 - Carelessly placed items on walkways - Leaking gas cylinders  
 - Falling debris - Wet floors *Mark any other correct answer.*
26. - Falling from heights - Slips and trips  
 - Equipment or tools falling - Platform collapse  
 - Electrocution - Weather related risks  
 - Lack of proper guardrails - Improper use of safety gear  
*Mark any other appropriate.*
27. - Backing up data - Installation of antivirus software  
 - Regularly changing passwords - Use of strong passwords  
 - Limiting personal information to share.
28. - Central processing unit - Input devices - Output devices  
 - Storage devices
29. - Ceramic tiles - Clay tiles - Glass - Baked clay bricks
30. - It can easily be altered or manipulated  
 - It is vulnerable to cyber or data stealing  
 - It requires electricity, a device and software.
31. - Ease of construction - Flexibility in angle selection  
 - Parallel projection
32. - Improved workers performance - Reduced insurance premiums  
 - Reduced employee turnover - Higher morale among employees  
 - Lower absenteeism rates among employees
33. Oblique projection is a type of drawing technique where an object is shown in 3D by projecting it onto a flat surface.

## SOCIAL STUDIES

### Section A.

1. B. 2. C. 3. B. 4. B. 5. C. 6. C. 7. A. 8. B. 9. B. 10. B.  
 11. A. 12. C. 13. A. 14. C. 15. C. 16. A. 17. D. 18. D. 19. C. 20. B.
21. (a) Fan engagement activities at the museum.  
 (b) Pastoralists. (c) County government or local administration.  
 (d) North - East. (e) Farming, mining and livestock rearing.
22. (a) **Employment Opportunities** - People often move to areas with better job prospects or higher wages.  
 (b) **Better Education** - Families may migrate to access better schools or educational systems.  
 (c) **Improved Living Conditions** - Some people migrate in search of a better standard of living, including access to healthcare, housing, and infrastructure.  
 (d) **Escape from Conflict or War** - Many migrate to escape violence, wars, or political instability in their home countries.
23. (a) Helps in goal setting for future careers  
 (b) Guides decision making about career paths  
 (c) Provides necessary resources and advice for career development.
24. (a) Wheat (b) Barley (c) Flax
25. (a) **Birth Rate:** Kenya has a high birth rate, contributing to a youthful population, while Germany has a low birth rate, leading to an aging population.  
 (b) **Life Expectancy:** Life expectancy is higher in Germany due to better healthcare, whereas Kenya has a lower life expectancy due to health challenges.  
 (c) **Immigration/Emigration:** Kenya experiences higher emigration, while Germany has significant immigration, affecting both countries' population demographics.
26. (a) Nigeria (b) Nile River (c) The water body marked M promotes economic development in Africa by providing

transportation routes for trade, supporting fishing industries, and enabling access to natural resources and tourism opportunities.

27. (a) Decreased agricultural productivity.  
(b) Loss of biodiversity.  
(c) Increased unemployment due to reduced resource availability.
28. (a) Sustainable agricultural practices e.g. crop rotation.  
(b) Traditional conservation methods e.g. water harvesting.
29. (a) Younger populations require more resources for education.  
(b) Older populations require more healthcare and pensions.  
(c) Balanced population distribution helps in equal resource allocation.

### **CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

#### **SECTION A**

1. C 2.D 3.D 4.C 5.B 6.C 7.C 8.A 9.C 10.B  
11.D 12.A 13.C 14.D 15.D 16.A 17.B 18.C 19.D 20.A

#### **SECTION B**

21. - Depression - Bipolar disorder  
- Alcohol and drug use - A previous suicide attempts  
- Emotional physical or sexual abuse  
- Rejection from families and friends - Cyber bullying
22. - Spending too much time in passive activities  
- Idle talk and gossip - Alcohol and drug use  
- Gambling - Going for discos/night parties
23. - God worked so we also should work  
- God instituted work  
- A lazy person should not eat  
- Laziness brings condemned in the bible  
- We should be organized and work hard  
- Diligence brings in wealth  
- People should rest after working hard
24. - Self-control - Respect - Responsibility - Patience  
- Courage - Integrity - Purity accountability
25. - Adultery - Rape - Incest - Fornication  
- Homosexuality - Beast ability
26. - Patriotism - Loyalty - Wisdom  
- Inspiration - Bravery - Deceive  
- Trustworthiness - Confidence - Honesty  
- Faith in God
27. - Be king like his ancestor David  
- Rule the house of Jacob forever  
- Have the throne of his father David
28. - He built magnificent temple for God  
- He collected and composed many songs  
- He brought economic wealth to Israel  
- He established diplomatic relation with neighbor  
- He built a beautiful palace
29. - Idolatry  
- Marrying foreign wives who led him astray  
- Oppressive taxation and labor policies  
- Greed and excessive wealth  
- Ignoring God's commands
30. - Samuel had grown old to perform effectively  
- Samuel son had failed as judge  
- Israelites wanted to be like neighboring nation  
- Israelites wanted a king that will lead them into war against enemies
31. - Jesus has power over nature  
- Jesus has compassion  
- Christians should have courage  
- Jesus came to destroy evils  
- Jesus requires faith from those who follow Him  
- Christians should rebuild evil force
32. - Having faith gives us hope to hold on

- Faith gives us the strength to achieve
  - It opens the door for the lord in our heart
  - Faith gives us hope that God will answer prayers
33. - Physical difference - Religious difference  
- Revenge - Poor administration  
- Different personalities

### **ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

#### **SECTION A**

1. D 2.C 3.A 4.A 5.A 6.C 7.B 8.B 9.B 10.C  
11.C 12.B 13.B 14.C 15.A 16.B 17.A 18.C 19.C 20.C

#### **SECTION B**

21. (a) It is the last Book to be revealed. (b) it has no mistakes.  
(c) it has never been changed. (d) mentions many miracles.  
(e) has a lot of knowledge.  
*Among many others that are relevant.*
22. (a) it is Allah's decree  
(b) one will accept his or her situation.  
(c) one knows that Allah can do what He wants.  
(d) one knows that Allah has all power.  
(e) no one is above Allah.  
*Among many others that are relevant.*
23. (a) it brings about peace among the nation.  
(b) it makes all people equal before the law.  
(c) it makes the female respected among people.  
(d) makes only halaal thing to be done.  
(e) it enhances respect among all.  
*Among many others that are relevant.*
24. (a) it gives her time to make up her mind.  
(b) it gives her time to properly grieve for the lost soul.  
(c) it reduces the chances of making bad decisions.  
(d) gives time for proper inheritance.  
(e) it gives her time for proper healing from the loss.  
*Among many others that are relevant.*
25. (a) Being sorry.  
(b) being prayerful in a true manner.  
(c) regretting for doing bad acts.  
(d) being sincere in his or her prayer.  
(e) promising not to repeat the same.  
*Among many others that are relevant.*