

TERM ONE MATHEMATICS

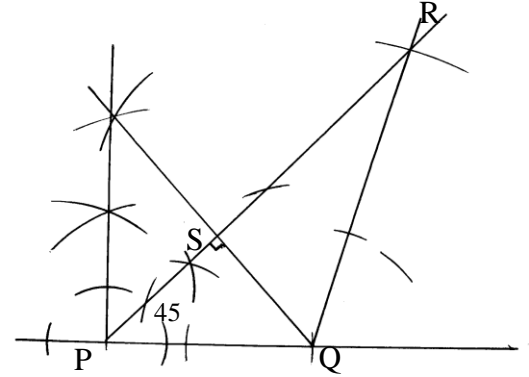
FORM 2

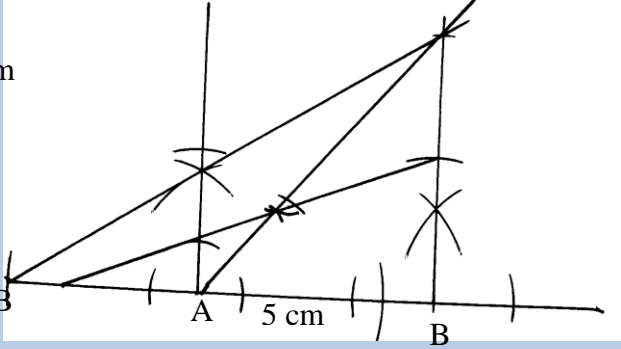
MARKING SCHEME.

1.	<p>(a) (i) thousand. (ii) $3 \times 1000 = 3000$</p> <p>(b)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="277 454 1050 568"> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>7</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hundred Thousand</td> <td>Ten Thousand</td> <td>Thousand</td> <td>Hundred</td> <td>Tens</td> <td>ones</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Four hundred and seventy three thousands, six hundred and forty five.</p>	4	7	3	6	4	5	Hundred Thousand	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Tens	ones	<p>B 1 B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	
4	7	3	6	4	5										
Hundred Thousand	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Tens	ones										
		4mks													
2.	$N = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{12}{7} \div \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{7}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{12}{7} \times \frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{21}{4} + \frac{36}{4}$ $= \frac{57}{4}$ <p>D $\left(\frac{10}{7} - \frac{5}{8}\right) \times \frac{2}{3}$</p> $\left(\frac{80}{56} - \frac{35}{56}\right) \times \frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{45}{56} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{15}{28}$ $\therefore \frac{57}{28} \div \frac{15}{28} = \frac{57}{28} \times \frac{28}{15}$ $= \frac{19}{5}$ $= 3 \frac{4}{5}$	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>													
		4mks													
3	$7b + 4p = 207$ $5b + 5p = 165$ $35b + 20p = 1035$ $\frac{20b + 20p = 660}{15b = 375}$ $b = 25$ $5p = 165 - 125$	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>One eq.</p> <p>Elimination for substitution</p> <p>For both values.</p>												

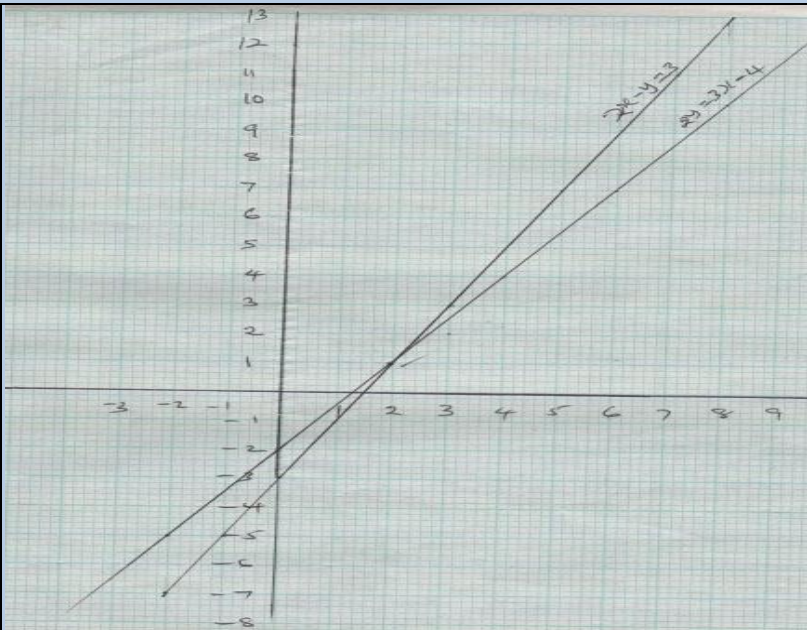
	$= 40$ $\therefore p = 8$																	
		4mks																
4	$\frac{-4 + 108 - 24}{8 \times 2} = \frac{80}{16} = 5$	B1 B1 B1	BODMAS SIMPLIFY 80/16															
		3mks																
5	<p>Total amount = $(50 \times 80,000) + 120,000$ $= (4,000,000 + 120,000)$ $= \text{sh. } 4,120,000$</p> <p>Amount for each child $= \frac{4120000 - 520000}{6}$ $= \text{sh. } 600,000$</p>	M1 A1 M1 A1																
		4mks																
6.	$60 = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5$ $90 = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5$ $180 = 2^2 \times 3 \times 5$ G.C.D = $2 \times 3 \times 5$ $= 30$ Greatest vessels = 30 litres.	B1 M1 B1																
		3mks																
7.	<p>L.C.M of 6 and 8 $6 = 2 \times 3$ $8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$ G.C.D = 2 L.C.M = $\frac{\text{product of all factors}}{\text{G.C.D}}$ $= \frac{(2 \times 3) (2 \times 2 \times 2)}{2}$ $= 3 \times 8$ $= 24 \text{ Minutes}$</p>	M1 A1	<p>Alternative</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>LCM = $2^3 \times 3$ M1 $= 24 \text{ minutes}$ A1</p>	2	6	8	2	3	4	2	3	2	3	3	1		1	1
2	6	8																
2	3	4																
2	3	2																
3	3	1																
	1	1																
		2mks																
8.	<p>Let $x = 0.1515\dots$ $100x = 15.1515\dots$ $x = 0.1515$ $99x = 15$ $x = \frac{15}{99}$ $= \frac{5}{33}$</p>	M1 A1																
		2mks																
9	$6 \left(\frac{x+1}{2} \right) + 6 \left(\frac{2x+1}{3} \right) = 9 \times 6$ $3(x+1) + 2(2x+1) = 54$ $3x+3+4x+2 = 54$ $7x = 54 - 5$ $7x = 49$ $x = 7$	B1 M1 M1 A1	Multiply L.C.M Collecting like terms.															

		4mks	
10	$x^\circ = (180^\circ - 130^\circ) = 50^\circ$ alternate angles $y^\circ = (130 - 70) 60^\circ$ opposite interior angles	B1 B1	
		2mks	
11.	Area of triangles $= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 12 \times 2$ $= 72 \text{ cm}^2$ Area of rectangles $= 8 \times 12 \times 2$ $= 192 \text{ cm}^2$ Area of a square (base) $= 12 \times 12$ $= 144$ S.A $= 72 + 192 + 144$ $= 408 \text{ cm}^2$	M1 M1 A1	
		3mks	
12.	$\frac{3(2) + 2(3) + 2(2^2) - 6(3)}{4(2) - 2(3)}$ $\frac{6 + 6 + 8 - 18}{8 - 6}$ $= 1$	M1 M1 A1	
		3mks	
13.	A:B A : B 2(3:2) (6 :4) B : C B: C 1(4:1) (4 :5) A:B:C 6:4:5	M1 A1	
		2mks	
14.	Perimeter of semicircle + perimeter of rectangular part $\left\{ \left[2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 35 \right] + 2(100) \right\}$ $= 220\text{m} + 200\text{m}$ $= 420\text{m}$ Distance covered $= 25 \times 420$ $= 10500\text{m}$ 1km = 1000m $x = 10500\text{m}$ $= \frac{10500}{1000}$ $= 10.5 \text{ km}$	M1 M1 A1 B1	
		4mks	
15.	No. of use Dollars = 30,000 79	M1	

	$= \$ 379.75$	A1	
		2mks	
16.	$x + 24 = 4x - 30$ $3x = 54$ $x = 18$ $\angle QP R = 42$ $\angle PQR = 42$ $\therefore QP R = 84$	B1 B1 B1	
		3mks	
17	<p>a) </p> <p>b) $PR = 10.8 \pm 0.1$ $\angle PQR = 109 \pm 1^\circ$</p> <p>c) (i) $QS = 3.5 \pm 0.1$ (ii) Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 3.5 \times 10.8$ $\approx 18.9 \text{ cm}^2$</p>	B1 B1 B1 B1 B1 B1 B1 M1 A1	R
		10mks	
18.	<p>(a) (i) $5148 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 11 \times 13$ $= 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 11 \times 13$ (ii) $6084 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 13 \times 13$ $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 13^2$</p> <p>(b) (i) $\frac{(5148)^2}{\sqrt{6084}}$ $= \frac{(2^2 \times 3^2 \times 11 \times 13)^2}{\sqrt{2^2 \times 3^2 \times 13^2}}$ $= \frac{2^4 \times 3^4 \times 11^2 \times 13^2}{2 \times 3 \times 13}$ $= 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 11^2 \times 13$ ii H.C.F = $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 13$ L.C.M = $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 11 \times 13^2$</p>	M1 A1 M1 M1 M1 A1 B1 B1	
		10mks	
19.	<p>a) (i) volume = $3.142 \times 5^2 \times 10\text{m}^3$ $= 785.5 \times 1000\text{li}$ $= 785500\text{litre}$</p>	M1 M1 A1 M1	

	<p>(ii) Time taken to fill the tank = $\frac{785500}{29 \times 3600}$ = 7hrs 30min.</p> <p>Time the tank is full = 2030 + 7.30 = 2800 – 2400 = 4.00am</p> <p>b) No. of days = $\frac{785,500}{250,000}$ = 3days</p>	<p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>for calculation</p>
		10mks	
20	<p>1 cm = 1m</p>  <p>(i) L of evaluent = 80° or 30°</p> <p>(ii) $5.2 \pm 0.1m$</p> <p>(b) Distance of Lorry = 7.5 ± 0.1</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>For locating A</p> <p>For locating B</p> <p>For L 45 drawn</p> <p>Locations top</p>
21	<p>(a) Fraction for maize and beans = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{7}{10}$</p> <p>Remainder = $1 - \frac{7}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$ A</p> <p>\therefore Fraction for grazing = $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$</p> <p>Remainder = $\frac{2}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$</p> <p>Hence fraction for Hort. = $\frac{1}{5}$</p> <p>Land fro grazing = 10 ha = $\frac{1}{10}$ of whole land.</p> <p>\therefore whole land is $10 \times 10 = 100$ ha</p> <p>Hence land used for horti = $\frac{1}{5} \times 100ha$ = 20ha</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	
	<p>(b) Total number of shares = 6</p> <p>Wife's share = $\frac{1}{6} \times 2,116,800$ = sh. 352,800</p> <p>Son's share = $\frac{3}{6} \times 2,116,800$ = sh. 1058,000</p> <p>Son finally got. = $1058,000 + \frac{1}{2}$ of sh. 352,800</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p>	

	$= 105800 + 176,400$ $= \text{sh. } 1,234,800$	A1																																																	
		10mks																																																	
22.	<p>a) let selling price = 100 % Agent's commission = $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ Owner received = $100 - 7\frac{1}{2} = 92\frac{1}{2}\%$ $\therefore 92\frac{1}{2}\% = 222000$ $1\% = 22200 \div \frac{2}{185} \times 100$ Agent received = sh 240,000</p>	B1 M1 A1																																																	
	<p>b) Rono received sh. 222000 incurring a loss of 25 % Rono received 75% of the price he had paid $\therefore 75\% = 222,000/ =$ $1\% = \frac{222,000}{75}$ $\therefore 100\% = \frac{222,000}{75} \times 100$ Rono paid = sh. 296,000</p>	M1 A1																																																	
	<p>c) Take price of new car = 100 % Rono paid (100-26) = 74 % of new $\therefore 74\% = \text{sh } 296,000$ $1\% = \frac{296,000}{74}$ $100\% = \frac{296,000}{74} \times 100$ Price of new car = sh. 400,000 b) Amount Rono received = sh 222,000 price of new car = sh. 400,000 \therefore required % age = $\frac{222\,000}{400\,000} \times 100$ = 55.5 %</p>	B1 M1 M1 M1 A1																																																	
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23.	$2x - y = 3$ <table border="1" style="margin: 10px 0;"> <tr><td>x</td><td>-4</td><td>-2</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Y</td><td></td><td>-7</td><td>-3</td><td>3</td><td></td><td>11</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>Points</td><td></td><td>(-2,-7)</td><td>(0,-3)</td><td>(3,3)</td><td></td><td>(7,11)</td><td>(8,13)</td></tr> </table> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px 0;"> <tr><td>x</td><td>-2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>8</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>$Y = \frac{3x-4}{2}$</td><td>-5</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>7</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Points</td><td>(-2,5)</td><td></td><td>(2,1)</td><td>(4,4)</td><td></td><td>(6,7)</td><td>(8,10)</td></tr> </table>	x	-4	-2	0	3	5	7	8	Y		-7	-3	3		11	13	Points		(-2,-7)	(0,-3)	(3,3)		(7,11)	(8,13)	x	-2	0	2	4	6	8	10	$Y = \frac{3x-4}{2}$	-5		1	4	7	10		Points	(-2,5)		(2,1)	(4,4)		(6,7)	(8,10)	B1 B1	
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	 <p>(d) P (1 1/2 , 0) Q (0, -3)</p> <p>(e) (2, 1)</p>	<p>B1 B1 B1</p>	
24	<p>(i) 2325 – 2015 = 3hr 10mi 0640 – 0310 = 3hr 30mi 2100 – 0820 = 12hrs 40 mi 3415 – 22 55 = 11hr 20min</p> <p>Travelling time = 6hrs 40 + 24 = 30hrs 40 min</p> <p>(ii) 2710 – 23 25 = 3hr 45 min 0820 – 0640 = 1 hr 40min 2255 – 21000 = 1hrmin Stoppage time = 3hrs 45 + 3 hr 35m = 7hrs 20min</p> <p>(iii) time for whole journey 30 hrs 40min + 7hrs 20 min = 38hrs</p> <p>b) distance = 60 x 3 = 2280km.</p>	<p>M1 M1 A1 M1 M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1</p>	<p>Alter 3415 – 2015= 14hrs Plus 24hrs 38hrs</p>