be drawn. Candidates were then to determine the position of point C by drawing a parallel line to BD at E and producing line AB meeting line CE at C.

Question 8

Use tables of reciprocals only to work out

$$\frac{3}{0.6735} + \frac{13}{0.156}$$

(3 marks)

Candidates were tested on their ability to read the reciprocal table in this question. This was one of the easiest questions but was poorly done.

Weaknesses

Candidates were unable to read accurately the reciprocal tables. Some added the values found in the "difference column" instead of subtracting. Others, who were the majority could not even write the numbers in standard form before reading their reciprocals.

Expected Responses

Candidates needed to write the numbers 0.6735 and 0.156 in their standard form as $6.735\% \times 10^{-1}$ and 1.56×10^{-1} whose reciprocals are 1.485 and 6.410 respectively.

Thus, $\frac{3}{0.6735} + \frac{13}{0.156}$
$= 3 \times 1.485 + 13 \times 6.410$
$= 4.455 + 83.33$
$= 87.785$

Question 10

Omolo bought a new car for K sh 800 000. After 5 years, he sold it through a second-hand car dealer. The dealer charged a commission of 4% for the sale of the car. If Omolo received K sh 480 000, calculate the annual rate of depreciation of the car as a percentage. (4 marks)

This question tested the candidates' knowledge on commercial arithmetic. The candidates were required to know how to work out commission and depreciation problems as well as be competent in use of logarithms.

Weaknesses

Candidates could not realize that the Ksh 480,00 received by Omolo was equivalent to 96% of the value of the car after the 5 years of depreciation.