

In part (c), the discount on sugar

$$\begin{aligned} &= 33,300 - \frac{2}{100} \times 1500 \times 360 \\ &= 10800 \end{aligned}$$

Percent discount of sugar

$$= \frac{(33300 - 10800)}{225 \times 2000} \times 100\% = 5\%$$

6.2 GENERAL COMMENTS

- ◆ Most of the questions tested basic Mathematical skills, particularly section 1 of each paper, which the candidates were expected to have acquired by the time they sat for KCPE as well as in the first two years of secondary education. Unfortunately, the candidates' performance revealed the **depth of ignorance** of even the most basic Mathematical operations and techniques to which most learners are prone to.
- ◆ It is difficult to believe that many candidates in this country still score zero marks in the KCSE Mathematics papers yet some of questions are set from concepts drawn from the KCPE level. Questions 1 and 2 of the paper 121/1 and 121/2 respectively can lend credence to this assertion.
- ◆ It is still believed that the **best antidote** to learners' performance in Mathematics is through **continuous provision of questions and exercises** for practice. Teachers are advised to take aggressive steps to ensure that this is done and that whatever errors the learners commit are readily corrected.