

KOLFRAM EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA

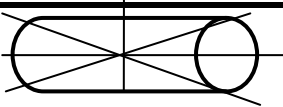


PRE NATIONAL MOCK EXAMINATION 2024

SET FIVE (BLUE PRINT) MATHEMATICS MARKING GUIDE

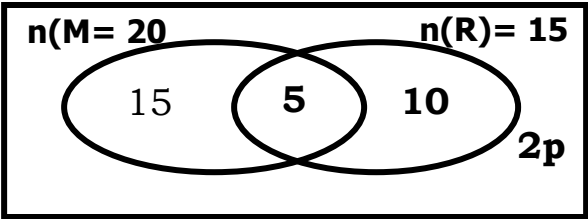
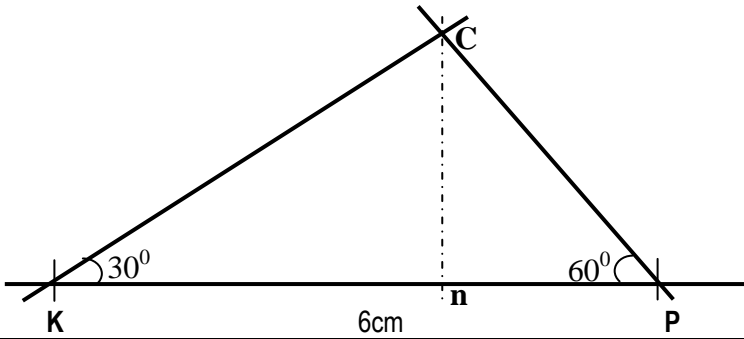
SECTION A

1.	$\begin{array}{r} 402 \\ +143 \\ \hline 455 \end{array}$	2.	$+6 - +8$ $+6 - +8 = -2$										
3.	$\begin{array}{r} 909 \\ 3 \overline{) 2727} \\ \underline{-27} \\ 0027 \\ \underline{-27} \\ 00 \end{array}$	4.	$\begin{array}{r} 4783 \\ +10 \\ \hline 4793 \end{array}$										
5.	Ratio of Girls to Boys 5 : 6 Total ratio = (5 + 6) = 11 $\frac{5}{11} = 20$ Let the total number of children in the class be y $\frac{11}{5} \times \frac{5}{11} \times y = 20 \times \frac{11}{5}$ $y = 20 \times \frac{11}{5}$ 4 x 11 = 44 children are in the class	6.	$x + 2x + 30 = 180$ $3x + 30 = 180$ $3x + 30 - 30 = 180 - 30$ $\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{150}{3}$ $x = 50^0$										
7.	Modal mark is 4	8.	$\frac{2}{9} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{2+4}{9}$ $= \frac{6}{9}$										
9.	<table><tr><td>2</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td></tr></table> $24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$	2	24	2	12	2	6	3	3		1	10.	Probability = $\frac{\text{Sample space}}{\text{Possible outcomes}}$ Sample space = (Number of good eggs) = 5 Possible outcomes (all eggs) = 4 + 5 Probability = $\frac{5}{9}$
2	24												
2	12												
2	6												
3	3												
	1												
11.	Total fraction- shaded fraction $\frac{8}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$	12.											

13.	Modal mark is 4	14.	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13 These are sets of prime numbers
15.	 4 lines of symmetry	16.	$(5 \times 14) + (5 \times 6)$ $= 5(14 + 6)$ $5 \times 20 = 100$
17.	$\begin{array}{r} 45,000 \\ + \quad 5 \\ \hline 45005 \end{array}$	18.	Ending time = 11:00a.m Duration of lesson = 1: 30 minutes Starting time = ? Starting time = Ending time – duration taken Starting time = 11: 00- 1: 30 11:00 <u>-1: 30</u> 9: 30am
19.	Mean age of 4 girls = 4×15 = 60years Total age of 3 girls = 50 years Age of the fourth girl = $60 - 50$ = 10 years	20.	Area of $\frac{1}{4}$ a circle $A = \frac{1}{4} \pi r^2$ $A = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 7$ $A = \frac{22 \times 7}{4}$ $A = \frac{154}{4} = 38.5\text{cm}$

Section B

21.	(a) $\frac{145}{100} \times \frac{66}{100} = \frac{11 \times 15}{10 \times 10}$ $\frac{145}{100} \times \frac{66}{100} = \frac{10 \times 10}{11 \times 15}$ $\frac{29 \times 2}{100} = \frac{58}{100} = 0.58$	(b) $1\frac{2}{5} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \div 3\frac{1}{2}$ $= \frac{7}{5} \times \frac{3}{2} \div \frac{7}{2}$ $= \frac{7}{5} \times \left(\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{7} \right)$ $= \frac{7}{5} \times \frac{3}{7}$ $= \frac{3}{5}$ using BODMAS										
22.	(a) <table border="1"><tr><td>Ten thousands</td><td>thousands</td><td>hundreds</td><td>tens</td><td>ones</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table> <p>The place value of 3 is hundreds</p>	Ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones	4	5	3	0	1	(b) $n^3 \times n^5 \div (n^2 \times n^4)$ $n^{(3+5)} \div n^{(2+4)}$ $n^8 \div n^6$ $= n^{8-6} = n^2$
Ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones								
4	5	3	0	1								
(c)	437 using values <table border="1"><tr><td>hundreds</td><td>tens</td><td>ones</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>7</td></tr></table> <p>$(4 \times 100) + 3 \times 10 + (7 \times 1)$</p>		hundreds	tens	ones	4	3	7				
hundreds	tens	ones										
4	3	7										
23.	<p>Method I</p> <p>(a) $180^\circ (n-2) = 720$ $\frac{180^\circ (n-2)}{180^\circ} = \frac{720}{180^\circ}$ $n-2 = 4$ $n-2+2 = 4+2$ $n = 6$ the polygon has 6 sides</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>$90(2n-4) = 720$ $\frac{90(2n-4)}{90} = \frac{720}{90}$ $2n-4 = 8$ $2n-4+4 = 8+4$ $\frac{2n}{2} = \frac{12}{2}$ $n = 6$</td><td>Method II</td></tr></table>	$90(2n-4) = 720$ $\frac{90(2n-4)}{90} = \frac{720}{90}$ $2n-4 = 8$ $2n-4+4 = 8+4$ $\frac{2n}{2} = \frac{12}{2}$ $n = 6$	Method II	(b) Sum of interior angle = 720 Interior angle = $\frac{\text{sum of interior angles}}{\text{Total side of polygon}}$ $= \frac{720}{6}$ Interior angle = 120° Interior angle + Exterior angle = 180° $120^\circ + x = 180^\circ$ $120^\circ - 120^\circ + x = 180^\circ - 120^\circ$ $x = 60^\circ$								
$90(2n-4) = 720$ $\frac{90(2n-4)}{90} = \frac{720}{90}$ $2n-4 = 8$ $2n-4+4 = 8+4$ $\frac{2n}{2} = \frac{12}{2}$ $n = 6$	Method II											

24.	<p>(a) $n(\Sigma) = 40$</p>  <p>b) $15 + 5 + 10 + 2p = 40$ $30 + 2p = 40$ $30 - 30 + 2p = 40 - 30$ $\frac{2p}{2} = \frac{10}{2}$</p>
25.	<div> <p>(a) $\frac{7+9+7+4+m}{5} = 6$ $5 \times \frac{27+m}{5} = 6 \times 5$ $27+m = 30$ $27-27+m = 30-27$ $m = 3$</p> </div> <div> <p>(b) Range = Highest – Lowest Range = $9 - 3 = 6$</p> <p>(c) Median 3, 4, 7, 7, 9 Median = 7</p> </div>
26.	
b)	3 cm
27.	<div> <p>(a) $5+r = 3r-3$ $5+3 = 3r-r$ $\frac{8}{2} = \frac{2r}{2}$ $r = 4\text{mm}$</p> </div> <div> <p>(b) Perimeter of a rectangle = $(L + W) \times 2$ Length = $5+r = 5+4 = 9\text{mm}$ Width = $r+2 = 4+2 = 6\text{mm}$ $P = (9+6) \times 2\text{mm}$ $P = (15 \times 2)\text{mm}$ $= 30\text{mm}$</p> </div>

28.	$\frac{3m+1}{4} = \frac{m+2}{2}$ $2(3m+1) = 4(m+2)$ $6m+3 = 4m+8$ $6m-4m = 8-3$ $\frac{2m}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$ $m = 2.5$	28.	(b) $\frac{1}{5} m^2 = 20$ $\frac{1}{5} m^2 = 20 \times 5$ $m^2 = 20 \times 5$ $\sqrt{m^2} = \sqrt{100}$ $m = 10$																		
29.	Let the first numbe be x <table><tr><td>First No.</td><td>Second No.</td><td>Third No.</td><td>Total sum</td></tr><tr><td>x</td><td>X+2</td><td>X+ 4</td><td>45</td></tr></table> $X= X+2 + X+4 = 45$ $3X +6 =45$ $3X +6-6= 45- 6$ $\frac{3X}{3} = \frac{39}{3}$ $X = 13$	First No.	Second No.	Third No.	Total sum	x	X+2	X+ 4	45	(b)	Square numbers between 3 and 20 <table><tr><td>1x1</td><td>2x2</td><td>3x3</td><td>4x4</td><td>5x 5</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>9</td><td>16</td><td>25</td></tr></table> Set X = {4, 9, 16} n(X) = 3	1x1	2x2	3x3	4x4	5x 5	1	4	9	16	25
First No.	Second No.	Third No.	Total sum																		
x	X+2	X+ 4	45																		
1x1	2x2	3x3	4x4	5x 5																	
1	4	9	16	25																	
30.	<table><tr><td>Item</td><td>Rice</td><td>Bread</td><td>Cooking oil</td><td>Blue Band</td></tr><tr><td>amount and Price</td><td>2 x3,000</td><td>2x 3800</td><td>1½ litre x 2,000 <u>3x 2,000</u> 2</td><td>½kg x 6,000 <u>6,000</u> 2</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>6,000</td><td>7,600</td><td>=3,000</td><td>=3,000</td></tr></table> Total expenditure= 6,000+ 7,600 +3,000+ 3,000 = Shs. 19,600	Item	Rice	Bread	Cooking oil	Blue Band	amount and Price	2 x3,000	2x 3800	1½ litre x 2,000 <u>3x 2,000</u> 2	½kg x 6,000 <u>6,000</u> 2	Total	6,000	7,600	=3,000	=3,000	b)	Discount of 1,000 Payment made = Shs. 19,600- 1,000 Shs. 18,600 Change = Shs. 45,000- Shs. 18,600 =26,400			
Item	Rice	Bread	Cooking oil	Blue Band																	
amount and Price	2 x3,000	2x 3800	1½ litre x 2,000 <u>3x 2,000</u> 2	½kg x 6,000 <u>6,000</u> 2																	
Total	6,000	7,600	=3,000	=3,000																	
31.	$1000m = 1km$ $20m = \frac{20}{1000}$ $1 \text{ hour} = 3600 \text{ seconds}$ $\frac{20}{1000} \div \frac{1}{3600}$ $\frac{20}{1000} \times \frac{3600}{1}$ $2 \times 36 = 72km/ hr$	(b)	60km in 30 seconds $1km = 1000m$ $1hr = 60minutes$ $60mins = 1 \text{ hr}$ $30 \text{ minutes} = \frac{30}{60}$ $= 60km/ \frac{1}{2} \text{ hr}$ $= 60 \times \frac{2}{1}$ $= 120km/ hr$																		
32.	Assuming John's age is y <table><tr><td>John's age</td><td>Nakato</td><td>Total age</td></tr><tr><td>y</td><td>2x y</td><td>42</td></tr></table> $y+ 2xy = 42$ $\frac{3y}{3} = \frac{42}{3}$ $y = 14$ john is 14 years old.	John's age	Nakato	Total age	y	2x y	42	b)	Difference in their age= John = 14 years old Nakato = 2 x y = 2y =2 x14= 28 Difference = 28 -14 = 14 years												
John's age	Nakato	Total age																			
y	2x y	42																			