

NYAHOKAKIRA JOINT EXAMINATIONS, 2023

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)

565/1

BUSINESS STUDIES PAPER 1
MARKING SCHEME

JULY / AUGUST 2023



1. Outline four features of labor as a factor of production.

- a) It's a basic factor of production ✓
- b) Its reward is salaries / wages/commissions ✓
- c) Labour is mobile ✓ occupationally & geob
- d) Laborers sell their labor and not themselves ✓
- e) Labour cannot be separated from the owner ✓
- f) It cannot be stored ✓ Highly perishable ✓

- Productivity can be improved through means such as training;

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

2. State four types of partnership.

- a) Ordinary partnership. ✓ - Trading Partnership.
- b) Limited partnership. ✓ - General Partnership / Unlimited partnership.
- c) Temporary partnership ✓
- d) Permanent partnership. ✓

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

3. Name the internal environment whose effects are described by the following statements

	Effect	Internal environment
a)	Allows duties to be allocated to the right people thus resulting in higher productivity	Business structure ✓
b)	Skills and methods used in production	Business resources ✓
c)	Makes employees to acquire norms and code of conduct that is acceptable to all	Business culture ✓
d)	Useful in generating new ideas and new methods of production	Research ✓

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

4. Outline four ways in which land influences the location of industries.

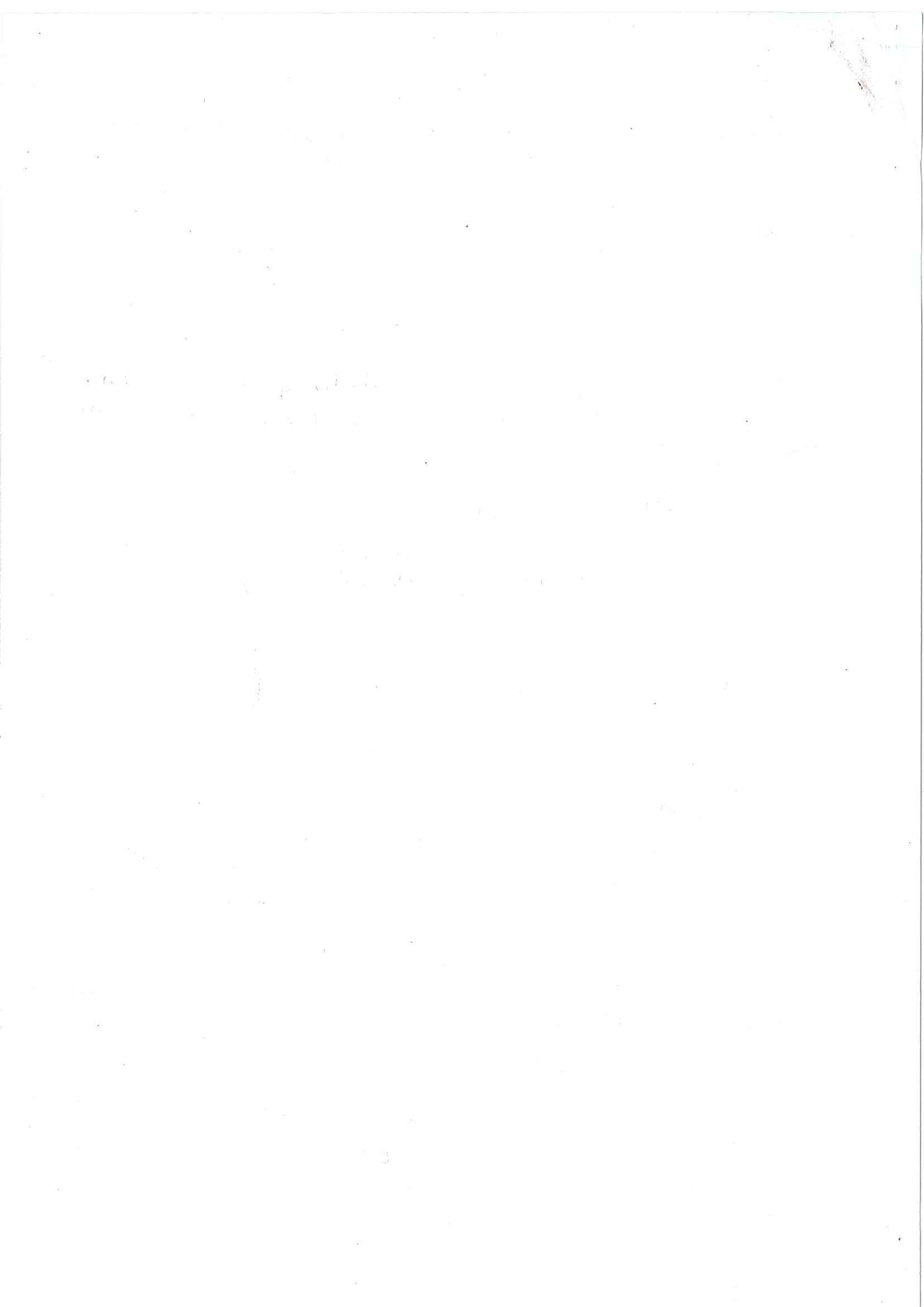
- a) Cost of the land. ✓
- b) Availability of room for expansion. ✓
- c) Government policy on land utilization. ✓
- d) The nature of the land in terms of aspects like terrain. ✓
- e) Proximity to auxiliary services. ✓
- f) Nearness of the land to raw material source. ✓

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

5. Give four reasons why government levies taxes.

- a) To generate revenue. ✓
- b) To ensure equitability in redistribution of wealth. ✓
- c) To maintain economic stability. ✓
- d) To regulate imports and exports. ✓
- e) To protect local industries. ✓
- f) To discourage consumption of harmful product. ✓
- g) To control inflation by reducing the disposable income ✓

4 × 1 = 4 Marks



6. Outline four factors that may make a producer to bypass the wholesaler when distributing good

- a) When goods are highly perishable hence need to deliver fast ✓
- b) Where the manufacturer has his own retail outlets ✓
- c) Where the manufacturer wishes to have direct contact with the consumers ✓
- d) Where the market for the product is limited ✓
- e) Where goods are expensive, causing high risk levels ✓
- f) Where the market is concentrated in one area ✓
- g) Where the goods are produced according to consumers' specifications / tailor made ✓
- h) Where the producer wants to keep the prices low ✓
- i) Where the goods do not require bulk breaking ✓
- j) Where the commodity is a service. ✓

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

7. Under what four circumstances would an office manager think of replacing an existing machine with a modern one

- a) When it has outlived its usefulness ✓
- b) Where a faster machine is required ✓
- c) Where high quality work is required ✓
- d) Where he wants to save on labor ✓
- e) Where maintenance cost is high ✓
- f) Where there is need to improve image of company ✓
- g) Where there is need for increased production ✓
- h) If the new one is capable of multiple use ✓

- i) Where training skills have changed ✓
- j) If the machine is capable of reducing fraud ✓

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

8. What each insurance term stands for;

- a) Kazi moto..... Insured/ Policy holder ✓
- b) Fire..... Insured risk/ Peril ✓
- c) Kshs. 300,000..... Sum insured / Premium / sum insured ✓
- d) Moto moto company.... Insurer / Insurance Company ✓

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

9. Write down four circumstances under which a country may be classified as under developed.

- a) When there is high population growth. ✓
- b) When high proportion of labor engages in agriculture. ✓
- c) When there is low level of technology. ✓
- d) When they are foreign trade oriented. ✓
- e) Where there is high poverty level. ✓

poor health → illiteracy levels → high level of unemployment
subistence sector (large)
Disparity in income distribution
outdated cultural practices → low levels of investments
→ low levels of savings

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

10. Highlight any four circumstances under which a gap may exist in a market

- a) Where some products are unavailable ✓
- b) Where goods offered are of poor quality ✓
- c) Where there are insufficient quantities of goods ✓
- d) Where the prices of goods are unaffordable ✓
- e) Where poor services are offered ✓

→ False advertisement

4 × 1 = 4 Mark.

11. Highlight four roles of shows, trade fairs and exhibitions to the producers

- a) Products can be compared before making any decision and this may increase sales volume for the producer ✓
- b) Salespeople/Producers get an opportunity to demonstrate and explain various features of their products to customers. ✓
- c) Immediate feedback is available to the producer. ✓
- d) General attendance in a stall would enable an organization to assess the market potential for its products ✓

4 × 1 = 4 Mar

12. The table below shows descriptions relating to some documents used in international trade

	Description	Document
a)	Shows from which the country the goods come from.	Certificate of origin
b)	Written by exporter authorizing the bank to sell goods on his behalf.	Letter of hypothecation
c)	Allow importer to get goods on credit and cannot be changed by the importer without exporters permission.	Letter of Credit
d)	Helps in quicker clearance and it is issued by the country's official abroad.	Consular invoice

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

13. Based on recent accidents on Kenyan roads, state four measures which state may put in place to bring sanity to the transport sector.

- Fixing of safety belts.
- Fixing of speed governors to monitor recommended speed.
- Setting capacity of passengers in a matatus.
- Use of alco blow to detect drunk motorists
- Dual –carriage roads are being developed in various parts to ease congestion and minimize accidents
- Enforcing registration of Matatus to form saccos for ease of monitoring the fleets
- Construction of road by-passes / fly-over's to reduce congestion in town centers

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

14. Identify four factors that may be contributing to income disparity between the rich and poor citizens in Kenya.

- Individual talents and personal endowment.
- Inheritance from parents.
- Difference in natural resource endowment.
- Difference in stock capital equipment.
- Differences in entrepreneurial cultures in the two countries.
- Differences in stock of manpower.
- Differences in general attitude of people towards work.
- Availability and states of technology.

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

15. Enter the following transactions in the relevant books of prime entry of Kaplong traders:

Sales return Journal

Date	Details	Credit note	Folio	Amount
5/6/2023	Mutahi trader	104		1500
11/6/2023	Otieno	106		500

Purchases Journal

Date	Details	Invoice no.	Folio	Amount.
7/6/2023	Saleem trader	216		550
25/6/2023	Makori trader	300		900

4/1 = 4

16. Factors that determine the size of a population in a country:

- a) Birth rate ✓
- b) Death rate ✓
- c) Emigration rate ✓
- d) Immigration rate ✓

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

17. Differences between Perfect Competition and monopoly market structures:

Perfect Competition	Monopoly
a) Has many buyers and sellers	Single seller with many buyers
b) Price discrimination is not possible	Price discrimination is possible
c) Price is set by forces of demand and supply	Monopolist sets prices
d) Firms are price takers	Firm is the price maker
e) Free entry and exit into the industry	Entry into the firm is restricted
f) No single firm has control over the factors of production	A single firm controls the factors of production

Perfectly competitive ✓
 Products are homogeneous - Products have no close substitutes ✓
 Lack of knowledge ✓

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

18.

Rapogi Traders
 Profit and Loss account ✓
 For the year ending 31st Dec 2022

Expenses	Ksh.	Incomes	Ksh.
Discount allowed	2,000	Gross Profit	122,400
Salaries and wages	30,000	Commission Received	7,000
Premiums	2,300	Rent income	10,000
Lighting	8,000		
Carriage outwards	4,000		
Net Profit c/d	93,100		
	<u>139,400</u>		<u>139,400</u>

12 x 1 = 4
 3

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

19. Highlight four circumstances under which a proforma invoice may be used.

- a) When the seller wishes to request for payment before the goods are delivered to the buyer. ✓
- b) when the seller does not want to give credit to the buyer ✓
- c) If the exporter wants to issue to an agent who sells goods on behalf of the seller ✓
- d) When the importers want to get customs clearance before the goods are sent ✓
- e) When it can serve the same purpose as the quotation. ✓

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

20. Errors that may not be detected by a trial balance:

- a) **Error of omissions** No record/ entry of transaction is made in the ledger accounts
- b) **Error of commission**. A transaction is recorded in the wrong account but of the same class with the correct account in which the entry should have been made
- c) **Error of principle** A transaction is recorded in the wrong account and also of the wrong class from that in which the entry should have been made
- d) **Error of compensation** The effect of the error in the different accounts is such that it cancels out the other.
- e) **Error of complete reversal of entries** Where an account to be debited is credited and the one to be credited is debited
- f) **Error of original entry** Where transposed figures of the correct amount are entered as debit and credit entries in the correct accounts e.g. 79 instead of 97

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

21. Meanings of transactions from the cash book:

- a) 1/6/2022(Cr) – Opening bank balance/bank balance brought forward/ bank overdraft of Kshs. 2000
- b) 2/6/2022 – Debtors paid using a cheque of Kshs. 80000
- c) 1/6/2022 (Dr) - Cash balance brought forward/ Opening balance of Kshs. 6000
- d) 8/6/2022 – Contra entry of Kshs. 16000 / Withdrew Kshs. 16000 from the bank for office use

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

22. Causes of the trend in the table of demand above

- a) Decrease in the price of the substitute product. ✓
- b) Increase in price. ✓
- c) Decrease in income ✓
- d) Future expectations of price decrease. ✓
- e) Decrease in population. ✓

- Increase in tax

- f) Decrease in consumers taste & Preferences. ✓*
- g) Unfavourable terms of sale. ✓*
- h) Uneven distribution of income. ✓*

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

23. Outline four causes of demand-pull inflation.

- a) Increase in total expenditure. ✓ *consumer expenditure.*
- b) A fall in the level of savings ✓
- c) Increase in money supply. ✓
- d) Expectations of price increases. ✓

- Increase in Population.

- Increase in money incomes. ✓*
- General shortages of goods & services ✓*

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

24. Calculation of closing Capital:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C.C} &= \text{O.C} + \text{I} - \text{L} - \text{D} \\ &= 100000 + 35000 - 40000 - 15000 \\ &= 135000 - 55000 \\ &= \text{Kshs. } 80000 \end{aligned}$$

4

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

25. Features of economic resources:

- a) **Scarce/limited in supply**-not available in sufficient quantities.
- b) **Have money value**-they have a price which has to be paid for their use or transfer or for recording.
- c) **They are unevenly distributed**-available in varying quantities at different places.
- d) **They have utility** i.e. ability to satisfy a human want.
- e) **Have alternative uses** i.e. may be put into different uses.
- f) **They can change ownership** through sale, donation or as a gift.
- g) **They can be combined**-to produce other goods and services.
- h) **They can be complimentary**-they can be consumed together.
- i) **Some can be moved from one region to another**
- j) **Some are exhaustible while others are renewable**

4 × 1 = 4 Marks

	S	T	
HB	② 200	4 ✓	2
KS	③ 172	4 ✓	2
KP	⑤ 104	2 ✓	1
RAP	① 233	5 ✓	2
NY	④ 106	2	1

17

- 1-3 - Winnie
- 4-6 - Dominic
- 7-9 - Nadanda
- 10-12 - Ngetich
- 13-15 - Ouno
- 16-18 - Remi
- 19-21 - Oyandi
- 22-25 - Rono

Mrs. Mwangi

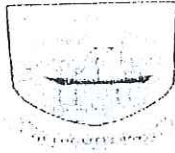
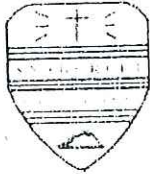
NYAHOKAKIRA JOINT EXAMINATIONS, 2023

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)

565/2

BUSINESS STUDIES PAPER 2
MARKING SCHEME

JULY / AUGUST 2023



1. (a) Explain five characteristics of services. (10 Marks)

- i. Difficult to standardize/heterogeneous: Due to varying quality over time/the quality cannot be uniform from time to time /may be offered by different people
- ii. Services cannot be stored for future use /services is only consumed at the time it is being offered/any unused capacity cannot be stored
- iii. Services cannot be touched/it is intangible /invisible: it can only be felt/experienced
- iv. Services cannot be separated from the provider: The provider must directly offer the services to the user
- v. Services are perishable :services can only be enjoyed at the time the provider is available/it is expired soon after it is provided
- vi. Services cannot be owned by the owner/ownership cannot be transferred from the provider to the buyer as the buyer only pays for experience
- vii. Services have utility to satisfy human wants
- viii. Services are mobile since they can be received/provided at different places/locations

Any Max (5x2) = 10.

(b) Describe five channels of distribution that a Kenyan manufacturer would use to ensure his goods reach consumers in another country. (10 Marks)

- a) Local manufacturer to foreign wholesaler to foreign retailer to foreign consumer
- b) Local manufacturer to foreign import agent to foreign retailer to foreign consumer
- c) Local manufacturer to foreign retailer to foreign consumer
- d) Local manufacturer to foreign consumer
- e) Local manufacturer to manufacturer's agent in foreign country to foreign consumer
- f) Local manufacturer to manufacturer's representative abroad to foreign retailer to foreign consumer
- g) Local manufacturer to foreign retailer to foreign consumer
- h) Local manufacturer to foreign agent to foreign wholesaler to foreign consumer
- i) Local manufacturer to foreign agent to foreign wholesaler to foreign retailer to foreign consumer
- j) Local manufacturer to manufacturer's retail outlet abroad to foreign consumer
- k) Local manufacturer to local export agent to foreign retailer to foreign consumer
- l) Local manufacturer to local export agent to foreign wholesaler to foreign retailer to foreign consumer
- m) Local manufacturer to local exporter's agent to foreign retailer to foreign consumer
- n) Local manufacturer to local export agent to foreign consumer
- o) Local manufacturer to manufacturer's local agent to foreign importer's agent to foreign wholesaler to foreign retailer to foreign consumer

-
- p) Local manufacturer to manufacturer's local agent to foreign importer's agent to foreign wholesaler to foreign consumer
- q) Local manufacturer to local agent to foreign agent to foreign consumer
- r) Local manufacturer to local retailer to foreign consumer
- s) Local manufacturer to manufacturer's local agent to foreign manufacturer's agent to foreign retailer to foreign consumer
- my 5K2210

2. (a) Over the years KUKU YETU has grown into a large business enterprise. Explain five diseconomies of scale which it may experience as a result of this expansion. Internal (10 Marks)

- i. Complex management function/complexity of management-Due to expanded operations(firm may suffer from inherent problems)
- ii. Delay /slow in decision making -due to increased bureaucracy/red tape
- iii. High cost per unit/average cost- after the optimal size has been reached the firm continues to expand /grow-leads to high overhead costs
- iv. Strained /poor labour relations /alienation of employees. Bad labour relations due to the impersonal nature of management/due to work of direct contact with management
- v. Inflexibility due to shifting costs to others profitable lines/over investment in the existing enterprise
- vi. High cost of input-due to the exhaustion of the existing resources
- vii. Marketing diseconomies -due to limited size of the market
- viii. Excess capacity /idle/under-utilized /under used due to changes /fall in demand for its products /shortage in supply of raw materials

(b) Outline five differences between a sole proprietorship and a public limited company. (10 Marks)

Sole proprietorship	Public Limited Company
i. Formed by one person /trader	Formed by a minimum of 7 promoters/shareholders
ii. Has unlimited liability	Has limited liability
iii. Lacks perpetual life/succession/continuous existence	Has perpetual life
iv. Main source of capital is personal savings	Main source of capital is sale of shares.
v. Managed by sole trader with family assistance	Managed by board of directors
vi. Simple legal procedures in formation	Long/Complex/difficult legal procedure in formation
vii. Quicker decision making process compared to public limited companies	Slow decision making compared to sole proprietorship
viii. Lack separate legal entity	Has separate legal entity
ix. Are mainly small business in size	Are large businesses compared to sole proprietorship

3. (a) Every institution has office staff that should have certain prescribed code of behavior. Explain five of such codes. (10 Marks)

- i. Physical appearance such as respectable style of dressing, moderate haircut styles and use of make-ups.
- ii. Hygiene — The office worker must maintain a high level of hygiene. For example, in general and body cleanliness.
- iii. Posture — An office worker must adopt a good posture, that is, the way one carries him/herself around, way of walking, talking and sitting.
- iv. Moral behaviour — An office worker should display high standards of moral behaviour.
- v. Good health — Good health and physical fitness will enable an office worker to perform his/her work efficiently.
- vi. Respect: This involves showing regard to other people according to their rank in the organisation, age and social status.
- vii. Punctuality: This refers to the ability to keep time in attending duties and appointments.
- viii. Courtesy: Involves handling people politely, pleasantly and with consideration. For example, other people should be listened to with patience and their problems solved in the best way possible.
- ix. Loyalty: This refers to the commitment an employee has to the organisation he/ she works for. For example, by maintaining the good name of the organisation and keeping its secrets.
- x. Honesty: This is the ability to tell the truth and being sincere.
- xi. Co-operation: Refers to the ability of workers to work comfortably as a team without malice, bias, hatred or selfishness.
- xii. Diplomacy: This is the ability to convince others tactfully.
- xiii. Judgment: This is the ability to make a ruling or a decision after considering all possibilities or likely outcomes.
- xiv. Accuracy: It involves performing duties with excellence, precision and correctness. For example, typing a document quickly and neatly without errors.
- xv. Initiative: This is the ability to create and implement ideas.
- xvi. Knowledge: This refers to relevant academic and professional qualifications and experience that enables the worker to perform effectively.
- xvii. Skills: Refers to the capability usually acquired through training and practice, that enables an office worker to perform his duties efficiently.

any mark



(3 b) The following information relates to RIZIKI TRADERS.

(1 mark)

i. Turn over

$$\text{sales} - \text{return inwards} = 1,155,000 - 30,000 = 1,125,000$$

(3 Marks)

ii. Rate of Stock Turnover = $\frac{\text{COGS}}{\text{Average Stock}}$

$$= \frac{\text{opening stock} + \text{purchases} + \text{carriage inwards} - \text{return outwards} - \text{closing stock}}{\frac{\text{opening stock} + \text{closing stock}}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(430,000 + 930,000 + 10,000 - 25,000 - 470,000)}{\frac{(430,000 + 470,000)}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{875,000}{450,000} = 1.944 \text{ times}$$

Handwritten: 1.96 times

(2 Marks)

iii. Mark-up

$$\text{Mark-up} = \frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Cost of goods sold}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{\text{Net sales} - \text{cost of goods sold}}{880,000} \times 100 = 27.8\%$$

$$\frac{1,125,000 - 875,000}{880,000} \times 100 = 28.57\%$$

$$\frac{250,000}{875,000} \times 100 = 28.57\%$$

(2 Marks)

iv. Margin

$$\frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100 = \frac{245,000}{1,125,000} \times 100 = 21.78\%$$

$$\frac{220,000}{1,125,000} = 19.56\%$$

(2 Marks)

v. Net profit

$$= \text{Gross profit} - \text{expenses} = 245,000 - (25,000 + 100,000 + 25,000) = 95,000$$

$$= 220,000 - (25,000 + 100,000 + 20,000) = 95,000$$

(10 Marks)

4. (a) Explain five benefits that Kenya may get by trading with china.

- Kenya may be able to get goods and services that they do not produce/are expensive to produce in Kenya from china.
- Kenyan citizens would get a variety of goods to choose due to imports from china.
- The Kenyan government would raise more taxes due to customs duty charged on the goods imported/exported from/to china.
- The locally available resources in Kenya would be optimally be exploited due to increased markets for goods in china.
- The qualities of goods produced by firms in Kenya are likely to improve in an attempt to counter competition from goods made in china
- Kenya would be able to dispose its surplus production to china hence minimizing wastage.

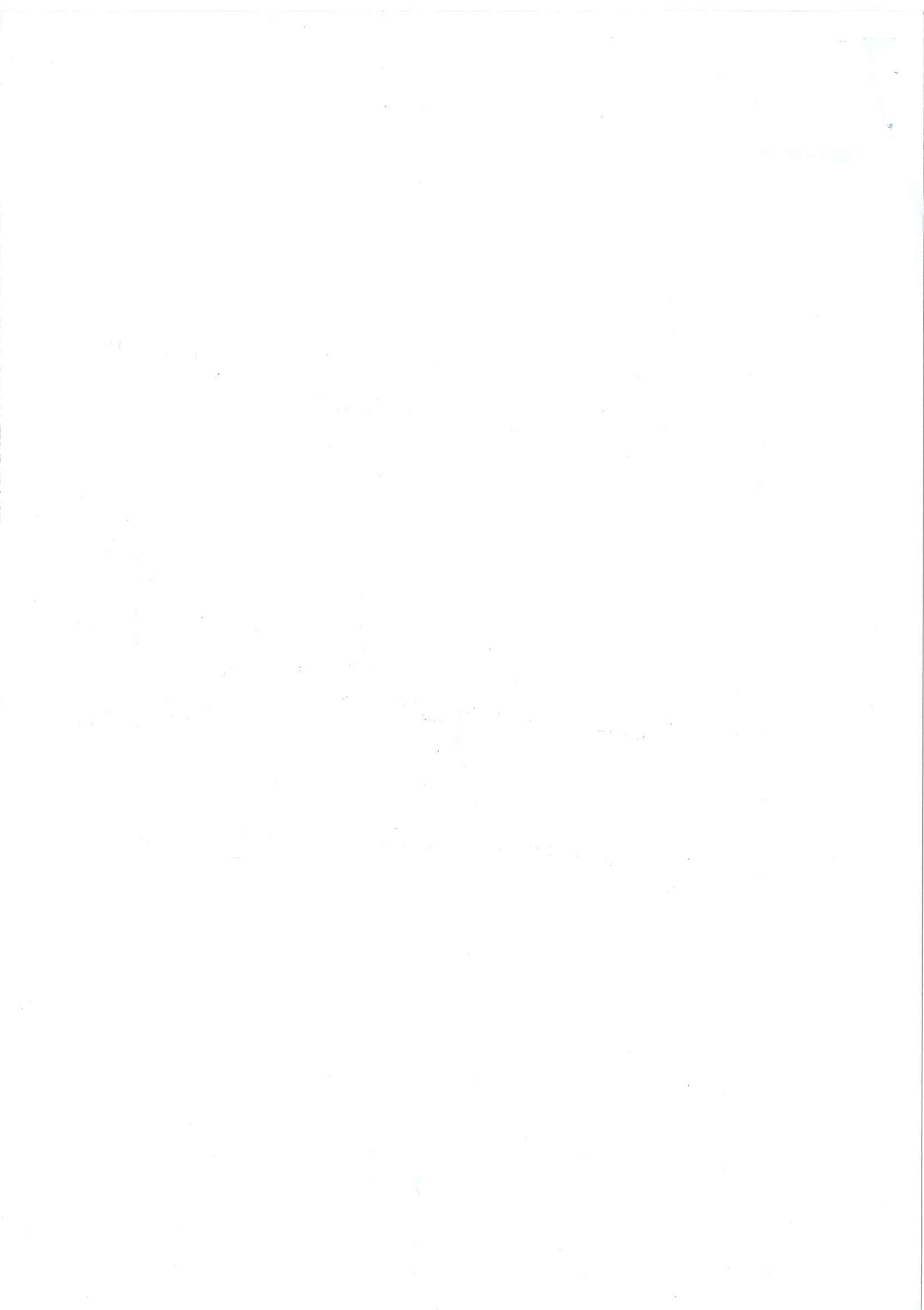
vi) - creation of employment and market = 10

*vii) - Promote peace
- transfer of technology*

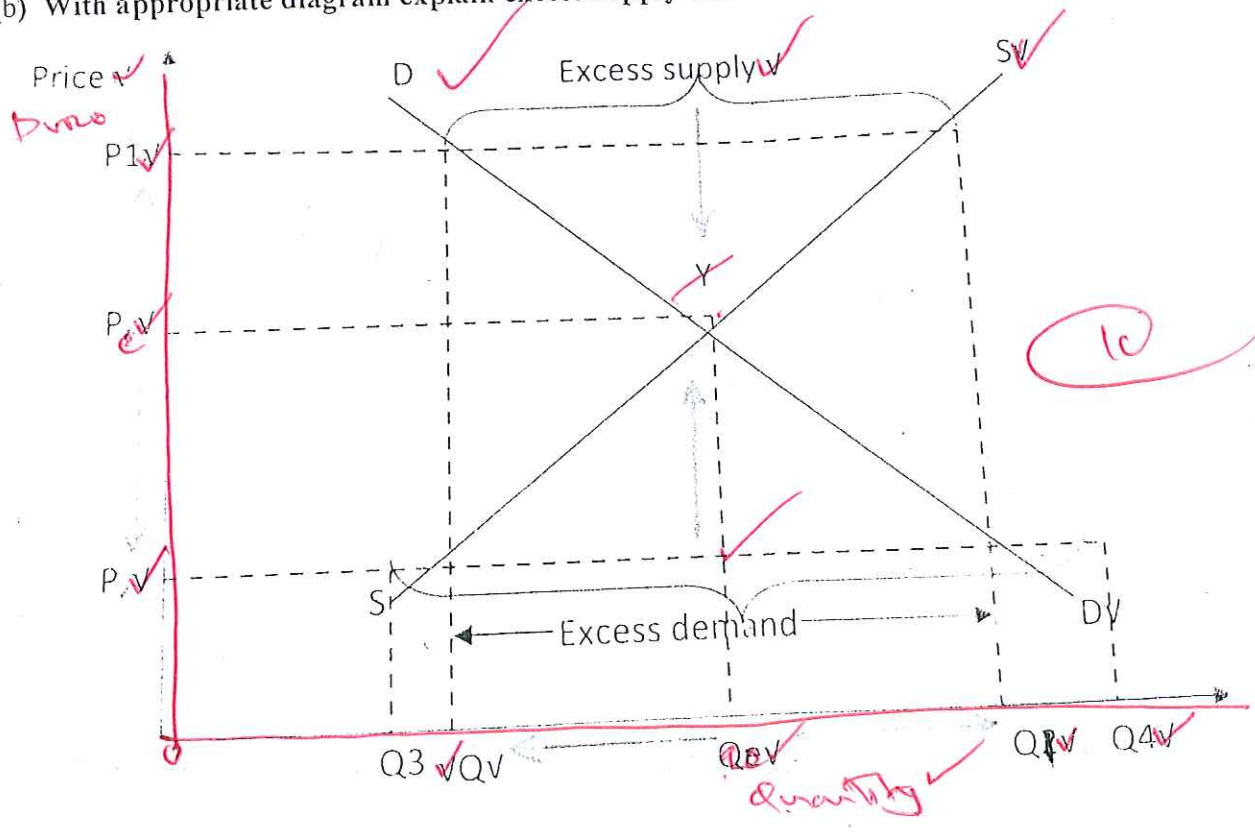
viii) - Enhances specialization

ix) - Enhances foreign exchange among countries

x) - Reduce and time calamities and natural co-operations.



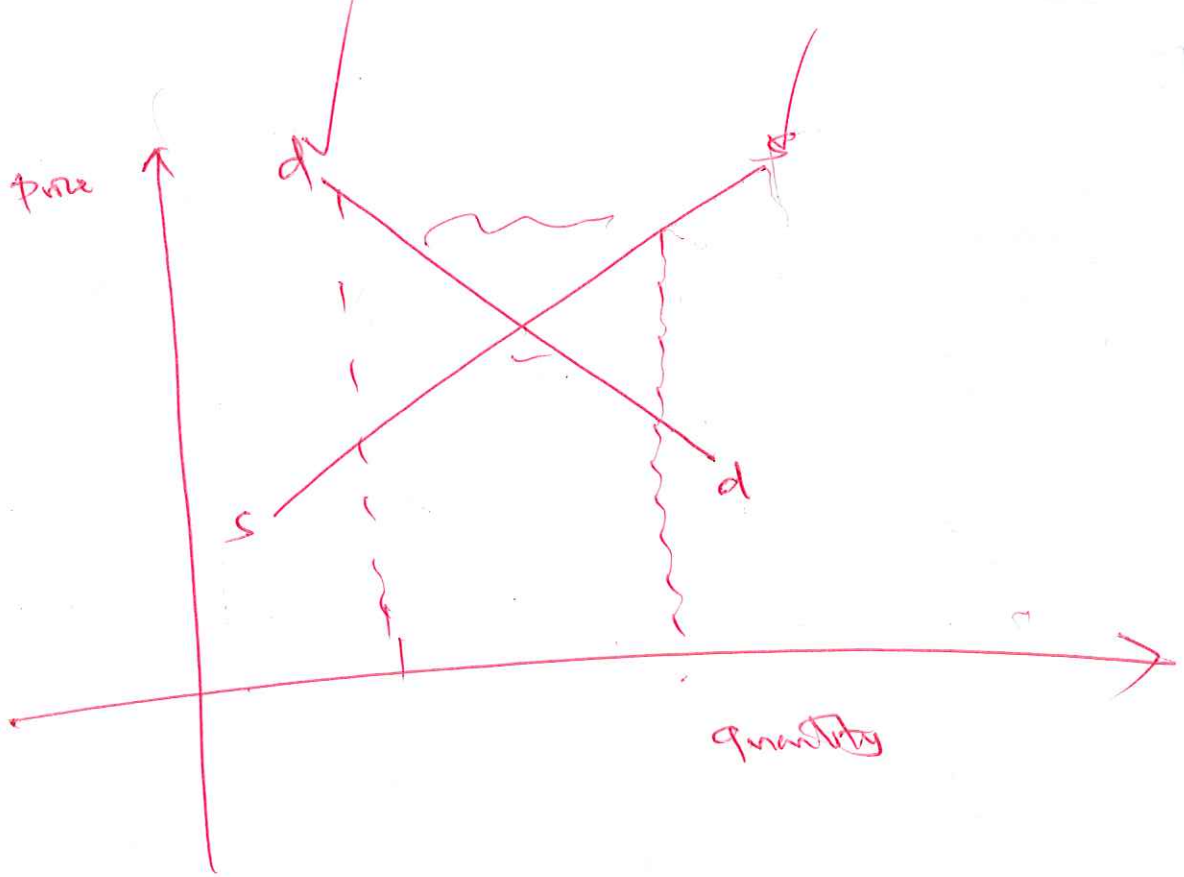
(b) With appropriate diagram explain excess supply and excess demand. (10 Marks)



5. (a) Proper Communication is vital for an organization to operate efficiently. Explain five current trends in communication used by various organizations. (10 Marks)

- i. Emergency of communication bureaus: these are privately owned kiosks where telephone services are offered
- ii. Introduction of mobile phones that are easily portable and are used in most offices by employees
- iii. Introduction of E-mail services that are used by various organizations in reaching their clients and employees
- iv. Introduction of internet for communication services including social media platform.
- v. The growing use of short message services (SMS) provided by mobile phones for faster communication

v) Transformation of language of change.
v) Emergence / Increased more efficient services of communication



5a)
1).

capital =

$$A = C + L$$

$$C = A - L$$

$$(50,000 + 20,000 + 30,000 + 25,000) - 40,000$$

$$= 125,000$$

03

capital etc.

Baldin	25000 ✓
--------	---------

a) NYAHO possessed the following assets and liabilities on 1st July 2022.

Handwritten notes:
 $50,000 + 20,000 + 30,000 = 100,000$
 $+ 25,000 = C + 125,000$
 Capital = 125,000 (3 marks)

bank account							
Date	details	f	amount	date	details	f	Amount
1 st July 2022.	balance b/d		50000 ✓	15-Jul-22	creditors		12000 ✓
13-Jul-22	furniture		4000 ✓				
26-Jul-22	cash	c	6000 ✓				

furniture account							
Date	details	f	amount	date	details	f	Amount
1 st July 2022.	balance b/d		30000 ✓	13th july 2022	bank		4000 ✓

debtors account							
Date	details	f	amount	date	details	f	Amount
1 st July 2022.	balance b/d		20000 ✓	9-Jul-22	cash		9000 ✓

creditors account							
Date	details	f	amount	date	details	f	Amount
15-Jul-22	bank		12000 ✓	1 st July 2022.	balance b/d		40000 ✓
				2-Jul-22	purchases		18000 ✓



6. (a) Describe the following documents as used in trade.

(10 Marks)

- i. Letter of credit is a document written by the importer's bank to the exporter as an assurance/guarantee that the goods delivered on credit will be paid for
- ii. Pro forma invoice is a document written by the seller to the buyer as a polite request for payment before the goods are dispatched especially when he doesn't want to sell on credit.
- iii. Bill of lading is a document of title prepared by the shipping company to enable the importer to claim the goods at the port of destination. it also acts as evidence of contract between the ship owner and the shipper.
- iv. Acknowledgement note is a document sent by the seller to the buyer to inform him that the order has been received and is being processed.
- v. Advice note is a document sent by the seller to the buyer to inform him that the goods have been dispatched and that he should make arrangements to receive or make payments when they arrive.

(b) Explain five monetary tools used to control inflation in Kenya.

(10 Marks)

- i. Foreign exchange market operations – a sale of foreign exchange to the commercial banks by the central bank withdraws liquidity from the commercial banks hence reducing supply of money to the economy and therefore reducing demand pull inflation.
- ii. This is a deliberate move by the govt. through the central bank to regulate and control the money supply in the economy which may lead to demand pull inflation. The policies include;
- iii. Increase rate of interest of lending to the commercial banks. This forces them to increase the rate at which they are lending to their customers, to reduce the number of customers borrowing money, reducing the amount of money being added to the economy
- iv. Selling of govt. securities in an open market operation (O.M.O). the selling of securities such as Bonds and Treasury bills mops money from the economy, reducing the amount of money being held by individuals
- v. Increasing the commercial banks cash/liquidity ratio. This reduces their ability to lend and release more money into the economy, reducing their customer's purchasing power
- vi. Increasing the compulsory deposits by the commercial banks with the central banks. This reduces their lending power to their customers, which makes their customers to receive only little amount from them, reducing the amount of money in the economy
- vii. Putting in place the selective credit control measures. The central bank may instruct the commercial bank to only lend money to a given sector of the economy which needs it most, to reduce the amount of money reaching the economy
- viii. Directives from the central banks to the commercial banks to increase their interest on the money being borrowed, to reduce their lending rates
- ix. Request by the central bank to the commercial banks (the moral persuasion) to exercise control on their lending rates to help them curb inflation.

17

- KBT - 2 ✓
- KT - 1 ✓
- R - 3
- Hum 2 ✓
- N - 1

- Huma - 201
- Rap - 200



- mutar

- ① a - } wtsi
b - }
- ② a - } Josephat
b - }
- ③ a - } poto comp
b - }
- ④ a - } Remat d
b - }
- ⑤ a -
b - mutar / sign
- ⑥ a - } m - mangtoni
b - }

first aid.

- Dip bandage 2"
- Toline - wome / Game structure
- spirit - small bottles
- cotton wool balls - small
- gauze - pad s / gauze rolls
- Strapping 2"
- gloves ✓
- Pain killers - buffer ✓
- drab
- Salty water - NS
- Cream / jelly