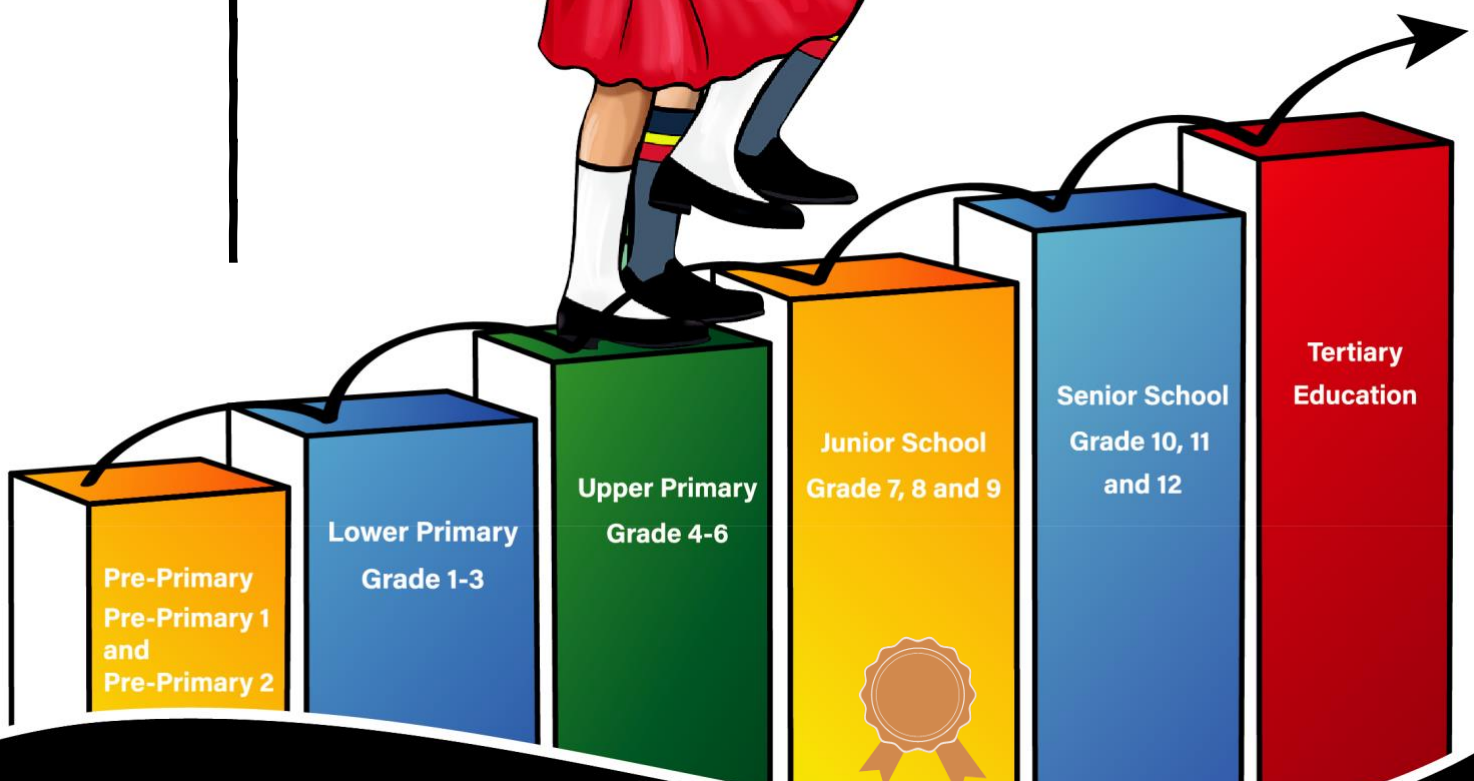


STEPPING TO JUNIOR SCHOOL

HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT GRADE 6

NAME: _____



AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION

1. State two components of agriculture and nutrition. (2 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____

2. What is Soil pollution? (2 mks)

3. The harmful substances in the soil are known as
_____.(1mk)

4. Mention six causes of Soil Pollution in Farming.(6 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

5. List four effects of soil pollution. (4mks)

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

6. Outline five Safe Soil pollution Control measures include the following methods:

(5 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

7. State three ways of creating the awareness message against soil pollution. (3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

8. Outline three damages caused by surface run off. (3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

9. Surface run off is conserved or collected in structures such as:(3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

10. Name four importance of conserving water in Farming. (4 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

11. What are the ways or methods used to conserve Surface run-off? (3mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

12. Mention three Crops that can be established in water retention structures: (3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

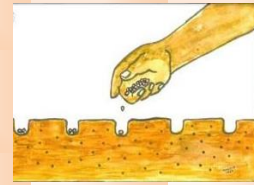
13. Mention three importance of controlling soil pollution in farming? (3 mks)

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

14. Give three importance of water conservation in farming. (3 mks)

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

15. Match the following methods of planting (3mks)



Broadcasting

Dibbling

Drilling

16. What is the term used for describing the water that runs on the ground surface during and after raining?(1mk)

17. Name three minimum tillage practices for water conservation carried out in farming.(3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

18. Write down three practices you observe to maintain good health.(3mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

19. State four importance of health education for healthy living(4mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

20. List two types of diseases that can be prevented through studying Health Education. (2mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____

21. Identify three community activities that help to promote good health. (3mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

22. Identify the functions of the following nutrients.

Food	Function
Protein	
Carbohydrate	
Vitamins	

23. What is the role of water in the body? (1mk)

- a. _____

THIS IS THE END OF AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION PART

CREATIVE ARTS

1. What is creative arts? (2 mks)

2. What is sports? (2 mks)

3. Identify five roles of Creative arts and sports in the society.(5 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

4. State four components of Creative Arts and Sports.(4 mks)

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

5. State two Principles of Visual arts.(2 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____

6. What is the meaning of: (2mks)

a. An artiste-

b. An audience-

7. Outline four Basic Elements of a play. (4 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

8. State and explain three elements of Music in Creative Arts.(6 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

9. State three Elements of Dance in Creative Arts.(3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

10. The arts can be experienced through the following senses namely?(3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

11. Identify the three sections of a narrative (3mks)

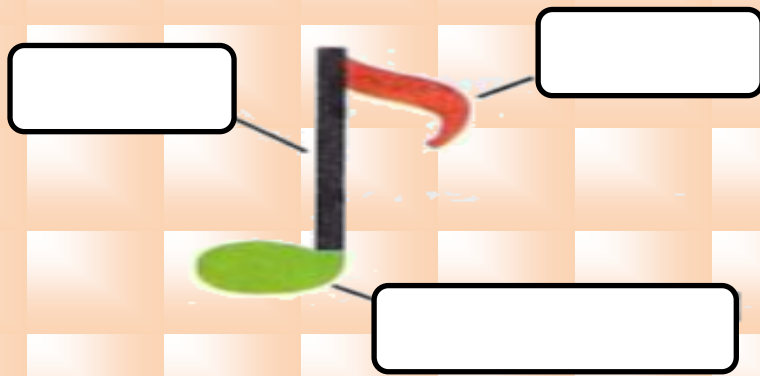
- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

12. Fill in the chart below;





13.Name the following parts of a note. (3 mks)



14.Draw the following note. (5 mks)

Note name	Note symbol
semibreve	
minim	
crotchet	
quaver	
Semi quaver	

15. Draw the note of the French rhythm. (3 mks)

Separate	Joined	French rhythm name
		ta-te
		ta-te-fe
		ta-fa-te

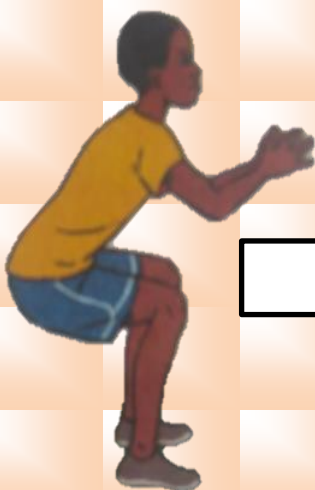
16. State two categories of arts. (2 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____

17. Name three properties of colour. (3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

18. Identify two landing techniques in footwork in netball. (2 mks)



19. Mary and Caro were demonstrating a pass used in the game of netball as shown below



Identify the type of pass they executed(1mk)

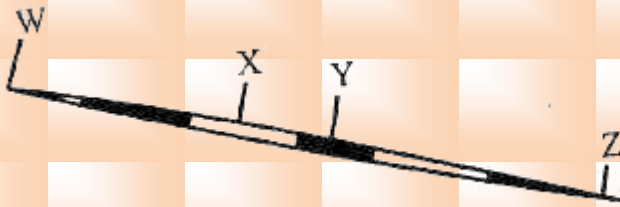
20. Bridget and Stacy improvised a football ball. List three readily available materials they used. (3mks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- c. _____

21. In a class discussion, Esther, a learner in grade seven, mentioned the three finishing techniques in sprints. Write down the correct techniques she mentioned. (3mks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- d. _____

22. Name the following parts of a javelin (4mks)

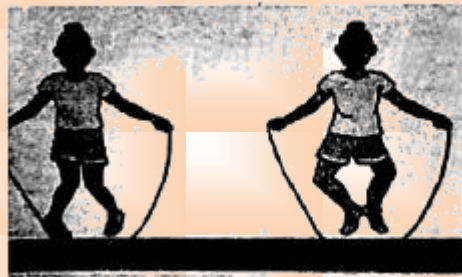


W _____
X _____
Y _____
Z _____

23. You have been asked to name four phases of long jump. Write them down. (4mks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____

24. In a physical education and health the learner practised the jump rope skill shown below.



Identify the of jump rope skill _____ (1mk)

24. _____ players per team are allowed in the field of play during the start of kabaddi game. (1mk)

25. List three swimming pool rules that need to be observed. (3mks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

26. When playing the game of kabaddi, a player entered the opposing team's side while chanting "kabaddi". What is the name of the player? (1mk)

27. During the interclass handball competition, the coach asked a player to dribble the ball. Write down the three reasons the coach would request learners to use that skill.

(3mks)

a. -----

b. -----

c. -----

28. During a 100m race start, an athlete was in a position as shown in the diagram.



What are the commands given during the start of this race on the above position?

(3mks)

i. -----

ii. -----

iii. -----

THIS IS THE END OF CREATIVE ARTS PART PART

CRE ACTIVITIES

1. State four Attributes/nature of God from the Genesis stories of creation. (4 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

2. State four Similarities in the two Biblical accounts of creation. (4 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

3. State four differences in the two Biblical accounts of creation. (8 mks)

First account	Second account

4. State three importance of learning about creation. (3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

5. Identify three reasons why studying CRE is important (3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

6. Explain How CRE helps us to relate well with others. (3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

7. State four Moral and religious values acquired from studying of CRE. (4 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

8. Outline the two Biblical accounts of creation. (2 mks)

- a.
- b.

9. State the order of creation from the first to the last.(16 mks)

Day	God's creation

10. Outline three points on Africans view on creation. (3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

11.State three responsibilities given to human beings by God.(3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

12.Outline three reasons why Christians take care of plants and animals.(3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

13.State three contribution of Plants to economic growth.(3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

14.Name three Natural resources in Kenya.(3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

15.State four ways in which Christians protect and care of animals, fish and birds.(4 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

16. Mention three reasons why Christians take care of animals, fish and birds. (3 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

17. State four importance of protecting animals, fish and birds. (4 mks)

18. Name four places where different religions go to worship. (4 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

THIS IS THE END OF CRE PART

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

1. Name the four holy scriptures revealed before the coming of prophet Muhammad(S.A.W).(4mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

2. State any three reasons why the holy Qur'an was revealed.(3mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

3. Which angel appeared to prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) in Cave Hira?(1mk)

4. Describe Qur'an text of the first Wahyi revealed to prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) It was the first

- a) _____ verses of Surah
- b) _____ The first command to the prophet was
- c) _____ "(3mks)

5. Name three states in which Allah (S.W.T) found prophet Muhammad and explain how he helped him, as revealed in Surah Dhuha(3mks)

a.He found him _____ He gave him _____

b)He found him _____ He gave him _____

c)He found him _____ He gave him _____

6. Explain the following forms of Hadith.(4mks)

- a. Qaul Hadith: The_____of the prophet.
- b. Fiil Hadith:The_____of the prophet.
- c.Taqir Hadith: The_____of the prophet.
- d. Sifat Hadith: The_____of the prophet.

7. Differentiate between Hadith Qudsi and Hadith Nabawi.(2mks)

8. From this Hadith,'Innal mal a'amaal bin niyaat, wa inna maa likullimri-in maa

nawaa"We learn that every action one does is judged by_____ (1mk)

9. Define the following qualities manifested in Muslim believers.

a. Taqwa(1mk)

b. Tawakkul(1mk)

c. Tawba(1mk)

10.List down three forms of Hadath Akbar(3mks)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

11. The battle of Badr and Uhud were fought consecutively after an interval of (1mk)

12. Which agreement deed was broken by the non-muslims that led to the conquest of Makka?

THIS IS THE END OF IRE PART

WRITING. (20 MARKS)

[illegible]

Q2. CLOZE TEST. (10 MARKS).

We do not want 1 _____ subject ODM. Kenya supporters to elections at the grassroots 2 _____ when we are busy 3 _____ the presidential nomination ticket.

The fear of a fall out by disgruntled leaders was the overriding 4 _____ for parties to 5 _____ grassroots elections. It is eminent 6 _____ the latest events that Narc - Kenya and ODM - Kenya 7 _____ be headed for a 8 _____ if the grassroots polls are 9 _____ now.

In KANU, elections saw the party break up into the Uhuru Kenyatta 10 _____ and another led by Keiyo South MP, Mr Nicholas Biwott.

Q3. ORAL SKILLS. (30 MARKS)

A. Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

HAPPY BABY.

Her lips suckle the nipples.

Milk bubbles, foams and ripples.

Little hands up in the air.

Catch on the mother's hair.

Sweet sensations rise in pressure.

Tiny legs kick with pleasure.

Sleep comes gently and strong.

Sleep whispers softly and long.

(i) Describe the rhyme scheme of the poem. (2 Mks)

.....

.....

(ii) Explain any other two oral features of style and show their effectiveness. (4 Mks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iii) Which two words would you stress in line 2, and why? (2 Mks)

.....

.....

B. For each of the words below, write two sentences to bring out the meaning of the word as
a

Noun and as a Verb. (6 Mks)

(i) Record.

.....

.....

(ii) Conduct.

.....

.....

(iii) Subject

.....

.....

C. You have visited Amboseli National Park for the first time. Below is part of the conversation that takes place between you and the Game Ranger.

Ranger: Welcome to Amboseli National Park. My name is Biwott and I am in charge of showing people around.

You:
.....
.....

Ranger: The total area of this National Park is 100 acres. We have thirty species of big game and five species of small animals.

You:
.....
.....

Ranger: Other than viewing the animals, people come here to relax, not to mention photography.

You:
.....
.....

Ranger: Indeed yes. It generates revenue for the Government in form of entry fee. We charge sh 100 to Kenyan adults, sh 20 to Kenyan children and sh 500 to foreigners.

You:
.....
.....

Ranger: Thank you. Our mandate is to conserve Kenyan's unique Heritage, care and protect animals.

You:
.....
.....

D. Identify three pairs of words with the same pronunciation from the list below.

Course	ewe	sit
Seat	ate	flower
Warm	sum	eight
Sit	cause	wring
Some	ring	floor
Worm	coarse	hue
Sam	it	who
Shom	flour	you

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)

E. A guest speaker came to your school to give a motivational talk. All the students really enjoyed the presentation. Mention three possible strengths of that speaker. (3 Mks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Q4: GRAMMAR

Write the comparative form of the words below

1. Big
2. Small
3. Long
4. Hot
5. Healthy

Fill in the blanks using the words below

some, many, any, much

6. There were _____ pupils in the field.
7. We do not have _____ homework today.
8. How _____ money does he have?
9. Do you have _____ story book in your bag?
10. I found _____ marbles in the classroom.

Complete the following sentences using 'alot', 'alot of' or 'enough'.

11. Please, look after the baby. She is not old _____
12. That rice is _____ for me.
13. Judy told me _____ stories.
14. They stayed long _____ to see the giraffes feed.
15. Our teacher talks _____ about politeness.

Write the contracted form of these words

16. you are _____
17. will not _____
18. did not _____
19. it is _____
20. has not _____

Write the plurals

21. child _____
22. ox _____
23. goose _____
24. knife _____
25. potato _____

THIS IS THE END OF ENGLISH

SHUGHULI ZA KISWAHILI

MASWALI

1. Tumia vitenzi vilivyo kwa mabano kujaza mapengo ukizingatia nyakati mbalimbali ya kuendelea. (alama 4)

Wanakijiji walikuwa wamewasili uwanjani kuhudhuria mkutano. Wachache walikuwa moja baada ya mwingine. Wakati huo, chifu alikuwa kuhusu jinsi ya kuimarisha usawa wa kijinsia. Alisisitiza kuwa watoto wote ni sawa, wa kiume na wa kike.

Hivi maajuzi, watoto wengi walikuwa nyumbani badala ya kuenda shuleni. Hata hivyo, wachache wangali..... katika shule zilizo hapo karibu.

2. Andika sentensi zifuatazo katika wakati ujao hali ya kuendelea. (alama 4)

a. Polisi polisi wanadumisha usalama.

.....

b. Mwanafunzi mwenye bidii alipewa tuzo.

.....

c. Wazazi wanapeleka watoto wao shule.

.....

d. Walimu wanafunza hisabati.

.....

3. Chagua nomino ya pekee kujaza kila pengo kwa usahihi. (alama 3)

a. Jiji kuu la liko karibu na ziwa Viktoria.

b. Tunafunzwa somo la Kiswahili na.....

c. Siku kabla ya jumamosi huitwa

4. vifaa vifuatavyo hutumikaje katika kudumisha usafi wa kibinafsi? (alama 2)

a. Mswaki

b. Mkasi wa nywele

5. Taja mifano minne ya nomino za wingi. (alama 4)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

6. Tunga sentensi zilizo katika nyakati zifuatazo.(alama 3)

- a. Wakati uliopo
- b. Wakati ujao
- c. Wakati uliopita hali ya kuendelea

7. Andika mifano miwili miwili ya (alama 3)

- a. Majina ya miezi
 - i.
 - ii.
- b. Majina ya watu
 - i.
 - ii.
- c. Majina ya siku
 - i.
 - ii.

8. Jibu maamkizi na maagano yafuatayo. (alama 3)

- a. Salaam aleikum
- b. Masalkheri
- c. Buriani

9. Pigia mstari vitenzi vikuu kwenye sentensi zifuatazo.(alama 4)

- i. Jua lilikuwa sana.
- ii. Baba angali gazeti.
- iii. Mtoto huyu huwa usalama wake.
- iv. Mzalendo amekuwa mazingira.

10. Tunga sentensi tatu ukitumia nomino za vitenzi jina zifuatazo. (alama 2)

a. Kuruka

.....

b. Kulala

.....

11. vifaa vifuatavyo hutumikaje katika kudumisha usafi wa kibinafsi? (alama 2)

a. Mswaki

b. Mkasi wa nywele

UFAHAMU

12. Soma makala yafuatayo kisha ujibu maswali.

Nairobi, mji mkuu wa Kenya, ni jiji la maajabu na mastaajabu chungu nzima. Nadhari ya mtu anayewahi kuingia jiji hili kwa mara ya kwanza huvutiwa na huo msheheneko wa majumba ya fahari, marefu ajabu, kiasi chaminazi mitano-sita, iliyounganishwa kuelekea juu. mbinguni.

Jumba linalowavutia watu wengi ni lile la makongamano ya kimataifa litwalo kwa Kiingereza Kenyatta International Conference Centre Jumba hili, hadi miaka michache iliyopita, ndilo lililokuwa refu zaidi mjini Jumba lenyewe- lina ghorofa ishirini na tisa hivi, usipohesabu hilo pambo kama kofia kileleni mwake, linalojulikana kama mwavuli. Hata hivyo, miaka michache iliyopita jengo hili lilipitwa urefu na Mnara wa Nyakati (Times Tower). Mnara huo hasa ni jumba linaloafiki lakabu yake ya kikwaruza mawingu, Jumba hili lina ghorofa zisizopungua thelathini na mbili.

Mbali na majumba haya mawili, kuna majumba mengine zaidi ya ishirini katikati ya jiji ambayo, japo mengine ni mafupi kiasi, yana maumbo ya kustaajibisha kweli kweli. Hebu zingatia mwenyewe jumba litwalo “mdomo wa kengele” au “bell –bottom” ambalo ni vioo vitupu, toka chini hadi juu. Fauka ya umbo lake ni la kipekee ulimwenguni kote. Jumba hili lina kama miguu, kisha kiuno mithili ya kinu hivi japo si mviringo. Linapaa juu, mbali sana, likichukua umbo pana kuliko lilivyo chini; umbo la fua pana kama kengele.

Halafu rudia barabara .hizi hazina hesabu katikati ya jiji na ni pana, tena safi sana.Magari yanayotumia barabara hizi ni kochokocho,ya kila ama yanashindania nafasi, Ajabu kubwa ya Nairobi hata hivyo ni idadi ya watu.Hakuna hasa anayejua idadi kamili ya watu wa Nairobi ,lakini sio kupiga chuku ninaposema kwamba ,hasa nyakati za kuelekea kazini asubuhi ,kwenda kula chakula cha mchana ,kuelekea nyumbani baada ya kazi na kuvuka barabara wakati wa msongamano, watu hukanyangana .Mtu anayesema kwamba watu wa Nairobi ni wengi kama chungu ,au kama mchanga wa ufuo wa bahari, hatii chumvi.

Watu wa Nairobi ,kwa tabia na mavazi, si kama watu wa kwingineko nchini Kenya .Watu hawa huvalia nadhifu sana.Wanawake ni warembo ajabu na hutengeneza nywele zao mithili ya hurulaini peponi.Wengi huvaa suruali ndefu. Kucha zao na midomo yao hupaka rangi maridadi sana.Huzungumza Kiswahili na Kiingereza takriban wakati wote.Wanawake wengi ajabu huendesha magari yao wenyewe ,jambo ambalo litakushangaza mara tu uingiapo jijini ,hasa kama ulilelewa ukidhani maskani mwafaka ya wanawake ni jikoni peke yake;yaani kuzingatia ile falsafa kuwa “kuoa ni kupata jiko”.Wanaume nao huvaa suti safi ,maridadi na shingoni wamefunga tai stahiki yao.Wanaume hao huendesha magari na kuyaegesha karibu na afisi zao.Huingia afisini mwao kwa maringo na madaha,huku funguo za magari yao zikining’inia vidoleni. Hawa nao husema na Kiingereza kupitia puani, utadhani ni waingereza hasa.

Kwa upande mwingine ,watoto ni nadhifu kweli kweli hasa watoto wa shule.Hawa huvalia sare zilizofuliwa na kunyoshwa vizuri kwa pasi. Wake kwa waume ,shingoni huvalia tai Watoto wa shule za Nairobi huongea Kiswahili, Kiingereza na sheng,ambayo ni “lahja” yao waliyoibuni.”Lahja” hii ni mchanganyiko wa Kiswahili,Kingereza na msamiati mchache wa lugha nyingine za Wakenya zisemwazo jijini Nairobi na vitongoji vyake.

Kwa jumla ,watu wote wa Nairobi hutembea kasi sana.Hawana hata wakati wa kutembea polepole na kuangazaangaza huku na huko.lwapo wewe ni mgeni jijini,ukizubaa utapigwa kumbo na waendelea na hamsini zao kama vile hapakutokea jambo.Hili linapojiri, usidhani limefanywa maksudi.La, hashu.Ni vile tu kwamba Wanairobi hawana muda wa kupoteza.

Maswali

- (a) Kwa nini majumba ya jiji la Nairobi yana majina au lakabu za Kiingereza? (ala 2)

.....

.....

- (b) (i) Baadhi ya maajabu ya Nairobi ni barabara safi, msongamano wa magari na majumba marefu. Ongezea maajabu mengine matatu. (ala 3)

.....

.....

- (ii) Watu wa Nairobi wanajipenda kweli kweli, Fafanua (ala 3)

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (c) (i) Je, Unadhani watu wa Nairobi kweli hukanyagana? Eleza ni kwa nini msimulizi ametoa maelezo hayo (ala 1)

.....

.....

- (ii) Unafikiri ni kwa nini hasa wanawake wa Nairobi wanaonekana nadhifu? (ala 2)

.....

.....

- (d) Kwa nini neno “lahja” limewekwa alama za mtajo?

(ala 1)

.....

.....

- (e) Eleza maana ya maneno na tamathali za usemi zifuatazo.

(ala 3)

- (i) Nadhari

.....

.....

(ii) Linaloafiki

(iii) Waendelea na hamsini zao

13.UFUPISHO

Kiswahili nchini Kenya kilisambazwa kwa njia ya biashara kutoka upwa wa Kenya kwenda bara yake ,ingawa si kwa wingi sana kwa sababu wenyeji wa upwa wa Kenya – Mombasa, Siu na Pate-walikuwa katika vita vya kupigana na utawala wa Kisultani wa Seyyid Said, Sayyid Majid na Seyyid Barrgash.Hata hivyo kuna baadhi ya misafara iliyokwenda bara na kueneza Kiswahili.Kwa mfano, Waswahili wa kutoka Jomvu na Mvita walifanya biashara na Wakamba.Baadhi yao walioa Ukambani na mpaka wa leo kuna milango ya Waswahili ambao nyanya zao wanatoka Ukambani.Wafanyabiashara wengine Waswahili walifika mpaka Umaasaini.

Utawala wa kikoloni ulikitweza sana Kiswahili. Waingereza walitilia mkazo utumiaji wa lugha za kikabila kwa vile walisema kwamba mtu angeeleza hisia zake vizuri kwa kutumia lugha yake ya kwanza.Kiswahili kilitwezwa na kuchukuliwa kuwa ni lugha ya maboi.Wajerumani walikitweza sana nchini Kenya.Wamisheni pia walikipinga Kiswahili kwa sababu ya ufungamano na Uislamu,

Hata hivyo, Kiswahili kilikuwa kinatumika katika mawasiliano, kwa hivyo wakakata shauri kwamba kitumike katika kufundashia shuleni.Lugha za makabila zilitumiwa katika madarasa ya chini-Kiswahili katika madarasa ya kati, na Kiingereza katika madarasa ya juu.Mtihani wa Kenya African Preliminary Examination (KAPE), ulikuwa ukifanywa katika lugha ya Kswahili nchini Kenya, uliondolewa,

Kiswahili kilitumika katika kuwaunganisha wakenya katika shughuli za ukombozi wa nchi na pia kama lugha ya umma.Mnamo mwaka wa 1964,Tume ya Ominde ilipendekeza

kwamba Kiswahili kitumike kwa vile ndiyo lugha ya kumuunganisha Mwafrika, na pia ingetuwezesha kuwasiliana na nchi zingine za Afrika Mashariki na Kongo,

Mnamo mwaka wa 1969, chama cha Kenya National Africa Union (KANU) ,kilifanya Kiswahili kuwa lugha ya taifa, Raisi wa kwanza wa KANU alikuwa akitolea hotuba zake nyingi katika lugha ya Kiswahili, na alitoa kwa Kiingereza kwa ajili ya mabalozi tu.Fasihi ya Kiswahili ilianzishwa mwaka wa 1973, na kwa hivyo wanafunzi wakaanza kuifanya katika kidato cha nne na cha sita.

Ingawa Kiswahili kilitwezwwa sana na Waingereza, bado kinatumika na watu wengi kama lugha ya mawasiliano.Mwaka wa 1968, Berndt Heine alifanya uchunguzi na aliona kwamba asilimia 85.25 ya Wakenya hutumia Kiswahili kama lugha yao ya pili na ndiyo lugha ya mawasiliano.Hivi sasa lugha ya Kiswahili imepewa kipaumbele;ni lugha ya taifa na pia lugha rasmi.Katika sekta ya elimu,Kiswahili ni somo la lazima katika shule za msingi na za sekondari.Ni somo ambalo linanaendeelezwa hata katika vyuo vikuu vya Kenya.

Ni muhimu kutaja kuwa Kiswahili hakikuenea katika bara ya Kenya kama kilivyoenea Tanganyika. Kiswahili kilienea sana Tanzania kwa sababu ya wakoloni, yaani Wajerumani,waliosisitiza matumizi ya Kiswahili;lakini Waingereza walikitweza katika nchi ya Kenya

Licha ya hayo,nchi ya Tanzania ina lugha 120, na Kenya ina lugha kama 41.Nchi ikiwa na lugha nyingi na watu wachache wanaoitumia kila mojawapo ya lugha hizi,ni rahisi kukuza au kuinua lugha moja kuwa lugha ya taifa inayotumiwa na watu wengi.Hoja hii ilifanya Kiswahili kisiennee sana Uganda na Kenya ,lakini kikaenea sana Tanzania.

Kiswahili hakikuenea sana nchi ya Kenya kwa sababu biashara haikufana sana katika pwani ya Kenya kama mji wa Unguja.Wanyamwezi na Wayao waliokuwa wakishughulika na biashara huko Tanzania walieneza Kiswahili katika bara, jambo ambalo Wakamba walioshughulika na biashara Kenya hawakushughulika nalo.Wakamba hawakuiga lugha ya watu wa pwani,Wamaasai waliogopwa sana na wafanyabiashara,na kwa hivyo biashara haikufana sana.

(a) Bila kupoteza maana iliyokusudiwa fupisha aya ya kwanza na ya pili (maneno 50-60)

(ala 7)

Nakala chafu

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Nakala safi

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(b) Kwa kuzingatia aya za mwisho, eleza mambo muhimu yanayoshughulikiwa na mwandishi (maneno 60 - 70)

(ala 8)

Nakala chafu

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Nakala safi

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INSHA

Mwandikie mwalimu wako wa darasa barua ukimwelezea sababu ya kutokuja shuleni wiki iliyopita.

Handwriting practice sheet for Kiswahili. The page features a repeating pattern of orange and white squares. Each row of squares contains a set of three horizontal lines (top, middle, and bottom) for writing practice. The text "HUU NDIO MISHO WA ZOEZI LA KISWAHILI" is printed in orange capital letters at the bottom center of the page.

MATHEMATICS

1. What is the place value of the underlined digits?(3mks)
 - a. 67828105
 - b. 12313460.....
 - c. 9878935.....
2. Write the digits that are in the place value indicated in the brackets.(3mks)
 - a. 2562569 (Thousands).....
 - b. 67813978 (Tens of thousands).....
 - c. 8906834 (Hundreds).....
3. What is the total value of digit 7 in the following numbers? (4mks)
 - a. 564378.....
 - b. 1237613.....
 - c. 34571438.....
 - d. 546107.....
4. Write in symbols (6mks).
 - a. Two million, three thousand and eight.
 - b. Eight hundred and eighty eight thousand eight hundred and eighty eight.
 - c. Ten thousand and twenty.

5. Write in words.(6mks)

a. 999,999

.....

.....

.....

9,099,099

.....

.....

.....

b. 10,002,345

.....

.....

.....

6. Use the digits 7, 3 and 5 to form **six 3-digit** numbers.(2mks)

a.

b.

c.

7. Round off the following numbers to the nearest (8mks)

a. 987,654(thousands)

b. 4,084,089.(tens of thousands)

c. 190.(tens)

d. 88,888,888.(hundreds of thousands)

8. List the next 4 multiples of 8 after 40. (2mks)

9. What is the place value of digit 6 in 452.697?(2 mks)

10. How many prime numbers are there between 30 and 40? list them (2mks)

11. Complete the patterns:(4mks)

a. 4, 9, 16, _____, _____

b. 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, _____, _____

12. A certain petrol station sold 4,356,778 litres of petrol on Monday. On Tuesday they sold 39,125,689 litres of petrol. How many litres of petrol were sold on Monday and Tuesday altogether? (2mks)

13. Circle numbers which are divisible by:

a. 5, 55, 60, 95, 200 (both 5 and 10) (2 mks)

b. 24, 35, 53, 66, 123 (3 only) (2 mks)

c. 41, 96, 99, 121, 300 (11 only) (2 mks)

14. What is the difference between the LCM of 6, 12 and 24 and the GCD of 5, 15 and 25?
(6mks)

15. Work out(6 mks)

a. $21 \times \frac{1}{7} =$

b. $\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{5}{2} =$

16. Write the following fractions in words. (6 mks)

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{3}{4}$

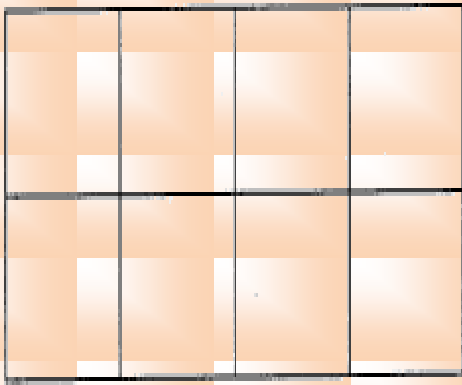
$\frac{3}{5}$

$\frac{6}{7}$

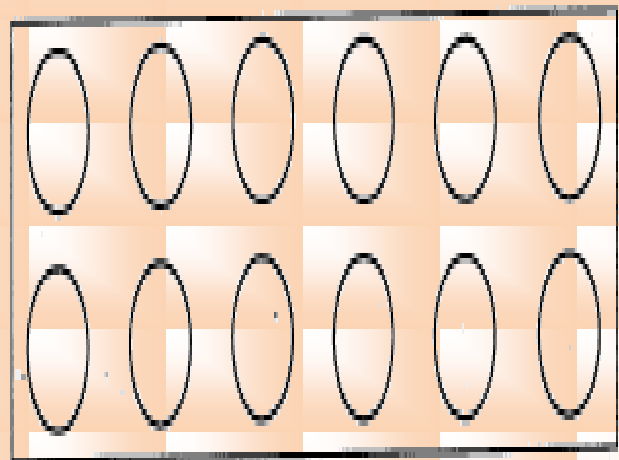
$\frac{1}{10}$

17. Un-Shade the fractions below. (6mks)

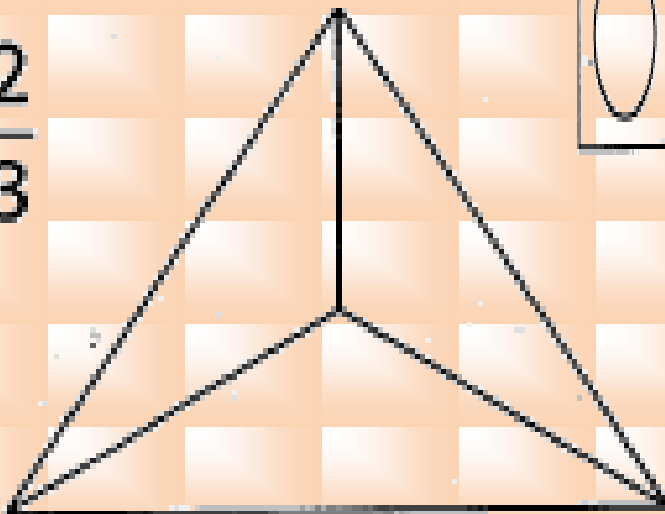
a. $\frac{3}{8}$



$\frac{7}{12}$



$\frac{2}{3}$



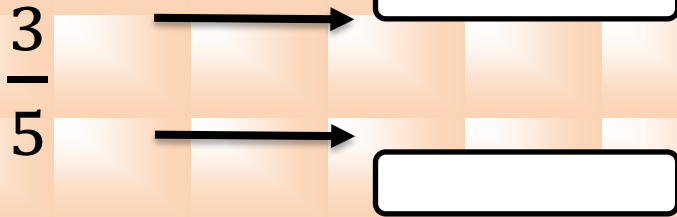
18. Name three types of fractions. (3 mks)

a.

b.

c.

19. Identify the parts of a fraction shown below. (2 mks)



20. Convert to improper fractions (4mks)

a. $3\frac{2}{3}$

b. $8\frac{1}{2}$

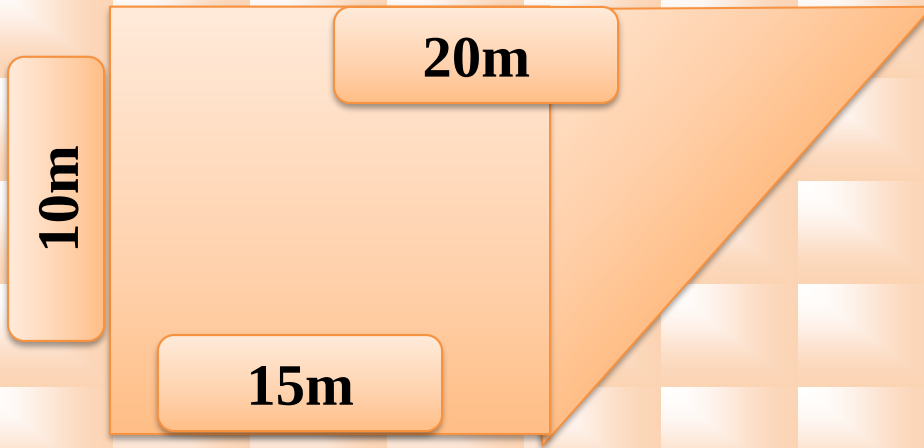
21. What is the place value of digit 8 in the number. (1mk)

8.03_____

22. Measure the line below in cm. (2mk)



23. Find the area of the swimming pool below. (6 mks)



24. Make a pattern using ovals and squares. (3mks)

THIS IS THE END OF MATHEMATICS ACTIVITIES

PRETECHNICAL STUDIES

1. What is Pre-technical studies? (2 mks)

.....

.....

2. State three Components of Pre-technical studies. (3 mks)

- a.
- b.
- c.

3. Outline five roles of Pre-technical studies in day today life. (5 mks)

- a.
- b.
- c.

4. Give three examples of Data. (3 mks)

- a.
- b.
- c.

5. List five examples of computers used today.(5 mks)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

6. State and explain three characteristics of computers. (6 mks)

- a.
- b.
- c.

7. We can classify computer by looking at the following: name three. (3 mks)

- a.
- b.
- c.

8. Name the following digital computers. (4 mks)



9. List any two computer hardware components. (2mks)

- a.
- b.

10. State three examples of safety. (3 mks)

- a.
- b.
- c.

11. Mention three physical threats at the workplaces. (3 mks)

- a.
- b.
- c.

12. Name four Examples of online threats at work place. (4 mks)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

13. Name any four tools found in the first aid kit. (8mks)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

14. Name the tools below (4mks)



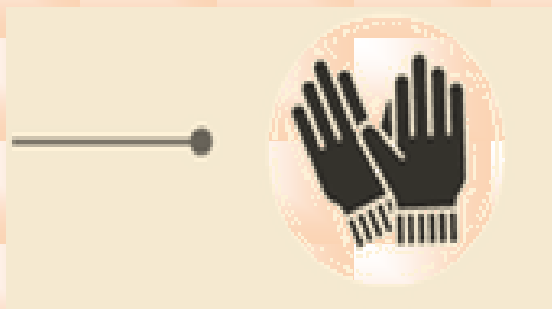
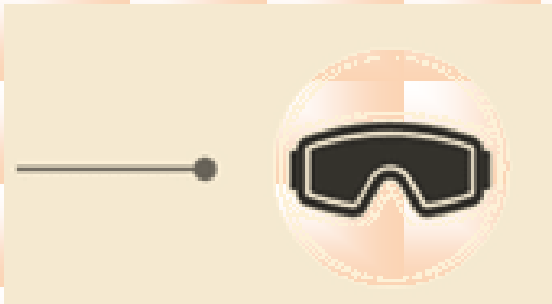
15. List any two professions that require training on safety. (2mks)

- a.
- b.

16. Name the parts of the computer shown below. (5 mks)



17. Name the following safety wears. (7 mks)



THIS IS THE LAST PAGE OF PRETECHNICAL STUDIES

INTEGRATED SCIENCE

1. State three components of integrated science. (3 mks)

a.

b.

c.

2. Outline two laboratory safety measures. (2 mks)

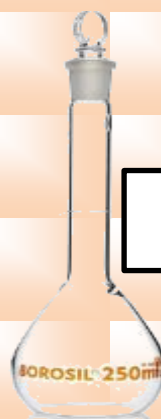
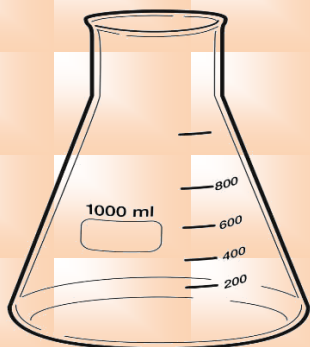
a.

.....

b.

.....

3. Name the following laboratory apparatus.(8mks)





4. State the functions of the parts of a Bunsen burner.(4 mks)

Part	Function
Collar	
Air hole	
Base	
Gas	

5. State the meaning of the following laboratory hazard symbol. (3 mks)



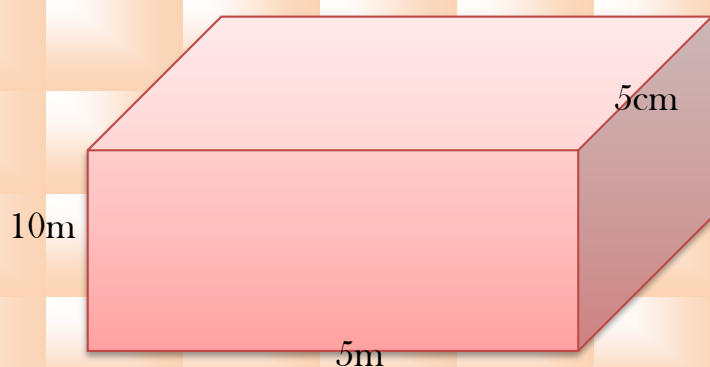




6. The table below shows the basic quantity, write their SI unit and their symbols.(10 mks)

Basic quantity	SI unit	Symbol
Mass		
Length		
Time		
Temperature		
Electric current		

7. Calculate the volume of the box below. (5 mks)



8. What is the density of a solid whose mass is 450grams having a volume of 90cm^3 ?(5 mks)
9. Calculate the area of a piece of land which measures 50m and 100 m.(5 mks)

10.State three units that are used in measuring temperatures. (3 mks)

a.

b.

c.

11.Name four common accidents in the laboratory.(4 mks)

a.

b.

c.

d.

12.Name four protective wear for safety in the laboratory.(4 mks)

a.

b.

c.

d.

13.Name three laboratory apparatus used for measuring mass of substances.(3 mks)

a.

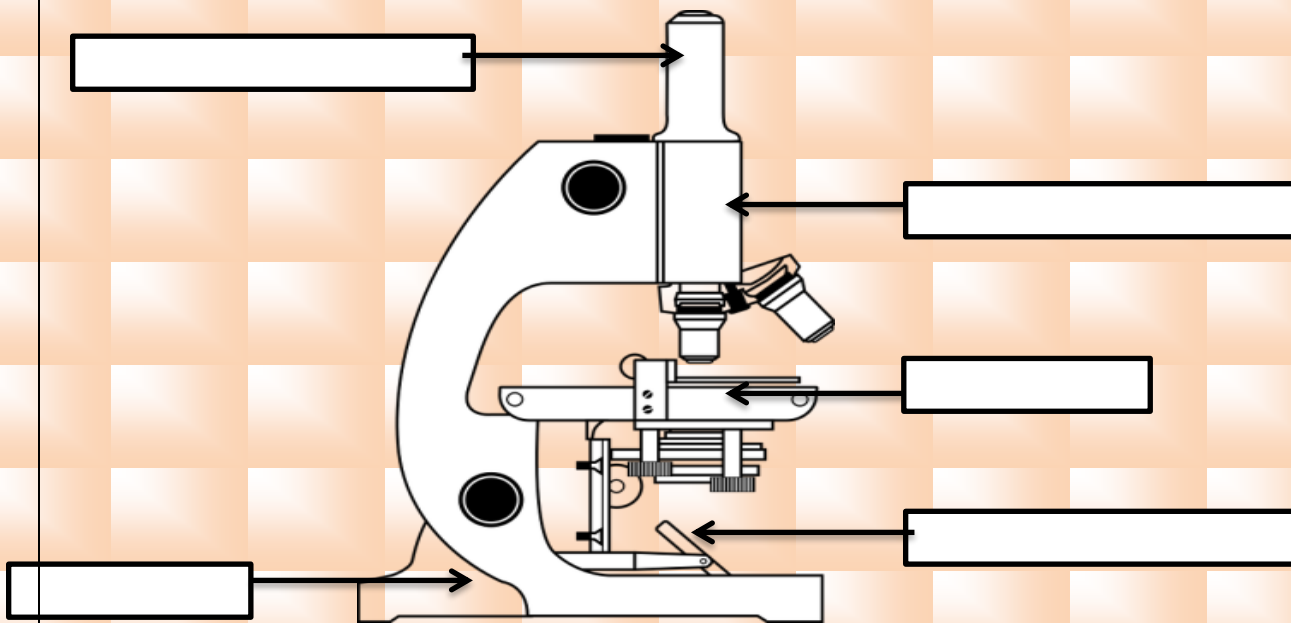
b.

c.

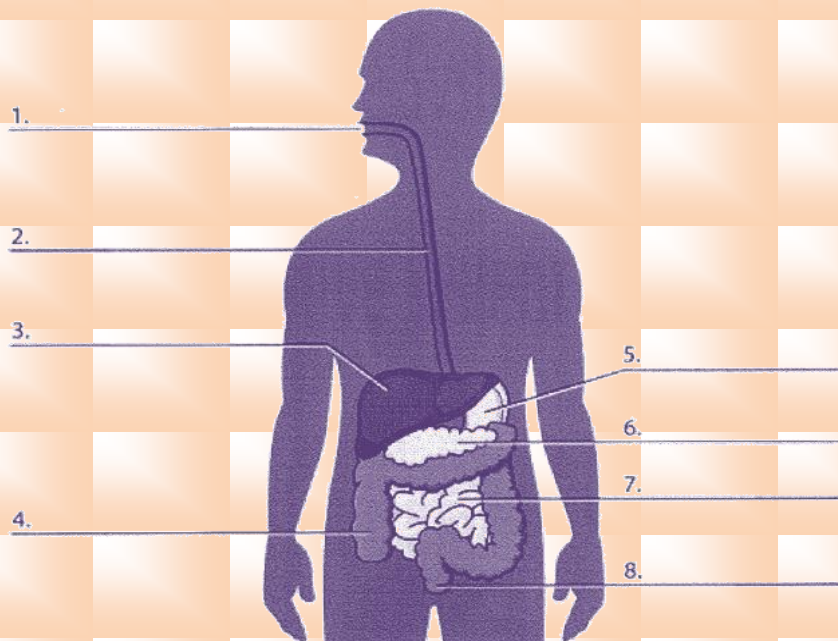
14.Give four differences between luminous and non-luminous flame.(8 mks)

Luminous flame	Non-luminous flame

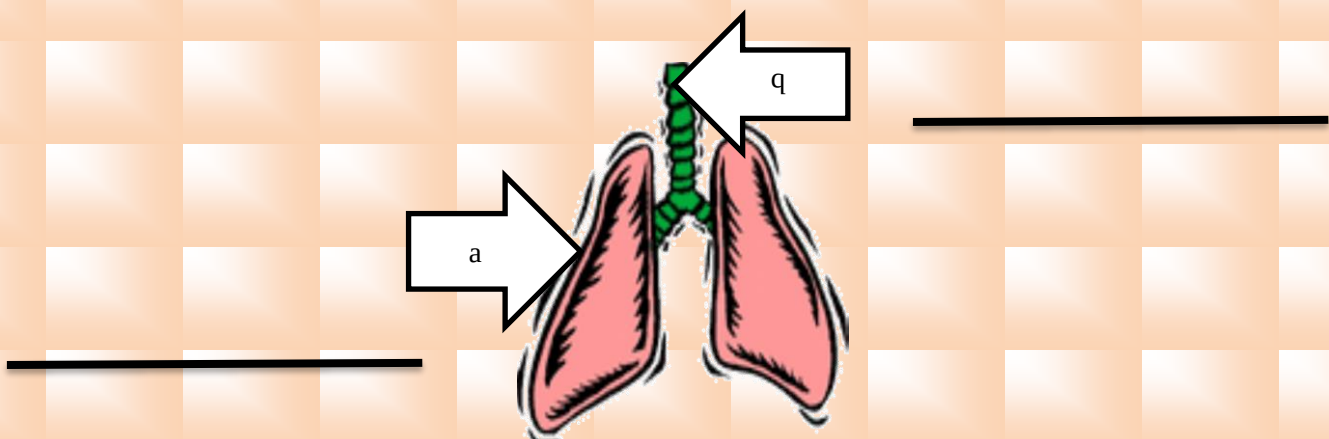
15. Name the following parts of the light microscope. (5 mks)



16. Name the following parts of the digestive system. (8 mks)



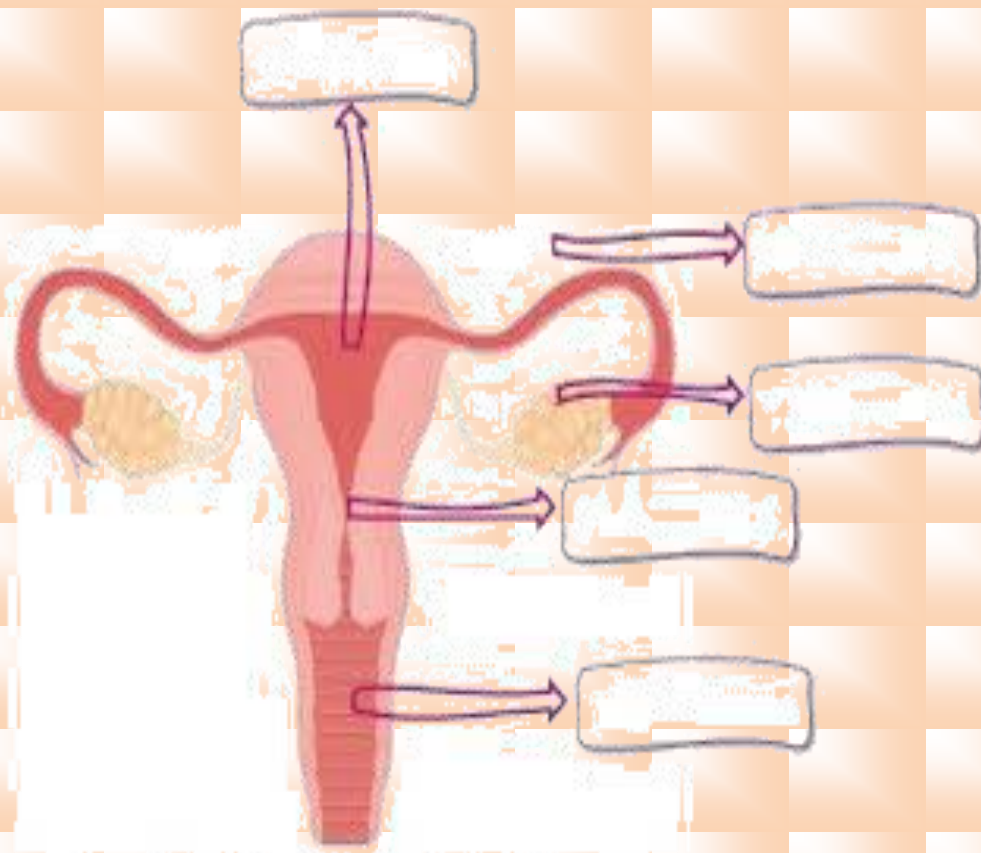
17. Name the parts of the breathing system shown below. (2mks)



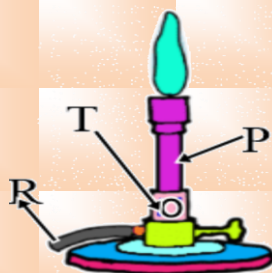
18. Identify four types of blood groups. (4 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

19. Name the missing parts. (5 mks)



20. Name the parts of a Bunsen burner shown below. (3 mks)



R-.....

T-.....

P-.....

21. Outline two Acid-Base indicators used in Integrated Science. (2 mks)

a)

b)

22. Grade six learners were asked by their teacher to collect two different types of roots and mount them on a cardboard. The picture below shows what they did.



A



B

It is true to say that root A is a _____ while root B is a _____ (2mks)

23. List four physical changes that take place in girls during the adolescent period. (4mks)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

24. Define the term spreadsheet and state two of its uses.

a. Definition

b. Uses

25. Write down the meaning of the following words used in water conservation.(3mks)

(a) Reducing

(b) Reusing

(c) Recycling

26. Grade 7 learners were asked to list components of Integrated Science. Write down three components they listed.

a.

b.

c.

27. Which gas is used by plants to make proteins?(1mk)

28. State three uses of Carbon Dioxide.

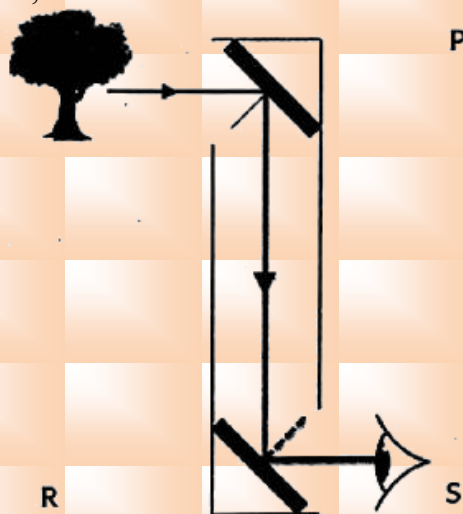
a.

b.

29. State any two ways of reducing friction. (2mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____

30. During a science project, learners made an instrument and used it to observe an object as shown below.



- a. The instrument made by the learners is called _____
- b. From which among the points P, R, S, was the image seen _____

31. Give two types of reflection.

- a. _____
- b. _____

32. List down two main differences between arteries and veins. (2mks)

33. Identify any two career opportunities related to knowledge and skills gained in Integrated Science.

- a. _____
- b. _____

THIS IS THE LAST PAGE OF INTEGRATED SCIENCE

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. What is elf-exploration? (2 mks)

2. State four ways of improving personal abilities and Interests for Self-Improvement. (5 mks)

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

3. Mention five opportunities related to social studies. (5 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

4. *How do you set a goal in decision-making strategy?* (6 mks)

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

5. Goals set must be SMART. The initials SMART stands for?(5 mks)

S- _____
M- _____
A- _____
R- _____
T- _____

6. Some of the entrepreneurial opportunities for social studies in our society include? (4 mks)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

7. Some people believe that certain careers or entrepreneurial opportunities belong to a given gender (male or female). These are called _____.(1 mk)

8. We can address gender stereotypes in career and entrepreneurial opportunities related to social studies through the following strategies.name four strategies (4 mks)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

9. Outline the origin of man according to the following community.(6 mks)

Maasai

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

10.State four factors that led to growth of Ancient Egypt Civilization. (4 mks)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

11.State four contributions of early civilization to modern world. (4 mks)

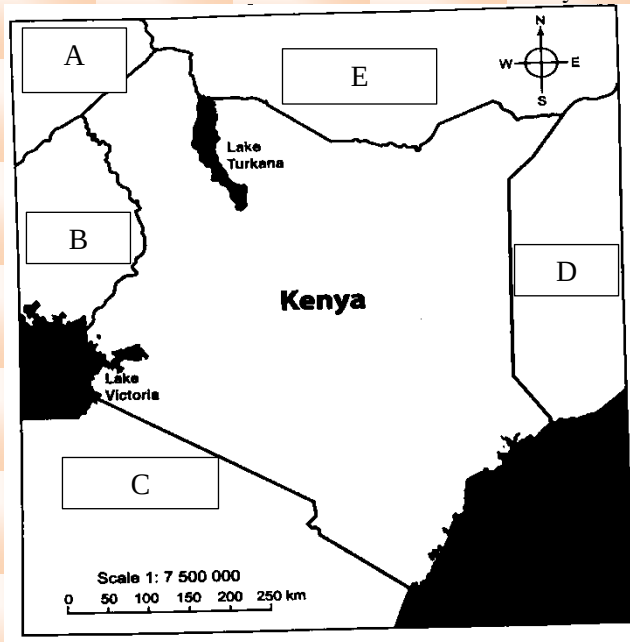
- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

12.Identify the two stages of evolution of man.(2 mks)

- a. _____
- b. _____

13.Use the map of Kenya below to answer the questions that follow.

a. Name the countries that boarder Kenya represented by the letters. (5 mks)



- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

b. On the map, draw the line of latitude(1 mk) (check on the map)

c. Locate the position of the following mountains.(use the symbol  to show the mountains.)(3 mks) (check on the map)

- i. Mount Kenya
- ii. Mount Elgon
- iii. Mount Kilimanjaro

14. Give two examples of communities in each of the groups below. (5 mks)

Bantu	Nilotes	Cushites	Europeans	Asians

15. Name the capital cities for the following African countries. (3 mks)

a. Kenya - _____

b. Eritrea- _____

c. Somalia - _____

16. List four continents in the world. (4 mks)

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

17. Name

i. The major longitude passing through Africa. _____

ii. The major latitude passing through Africa _____

18. Grade 7 Social Studies teacher asked the learners to identify three branches of Social Studies. Which response did they give? (3 mks)

a)

b)

c)

19. Name four communities found in Uganda who belong to the Bantu speakers. (4 mks)

a)

b)

c)

d)

20. Identify four elements of weather.(4mks)

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

21. Allan, a grade six learner was asked to name three historic built environments in Eastern Africa. Write the historic built environments he named.(3mks)

- a.
- b.
- c.

22. Population in Africa is not evenly distributed. This is influenced by various factors. Name three factors that influence this.(3mks)

- a.
- b.
- c.

23. A Social Studies teacher asked learners to do research from their grandparents and define the following terms. Which explanation did they come up with?(3mks)

a. A clan

b. Age group

c. Age set

24. Identify where the following minerals are mined in Eastern Africa.

a. Gold _____

b. Limestone _____

c. Petroleum _____

d. Soda ash _____

25. Grade six learners were asked to name traditional methods of education. List three methods they gave?(3mks)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

26. What is self awareness?(2mks)

27. Which roles were performed by the leaders below in the traditional Buganda kingdom.(4mks)

a) Kabaka _____

b) Katikiro _____

c) Omulamuzi _____

d) Omwanika _____

28. Differentiate between talent and ability. (2mks)

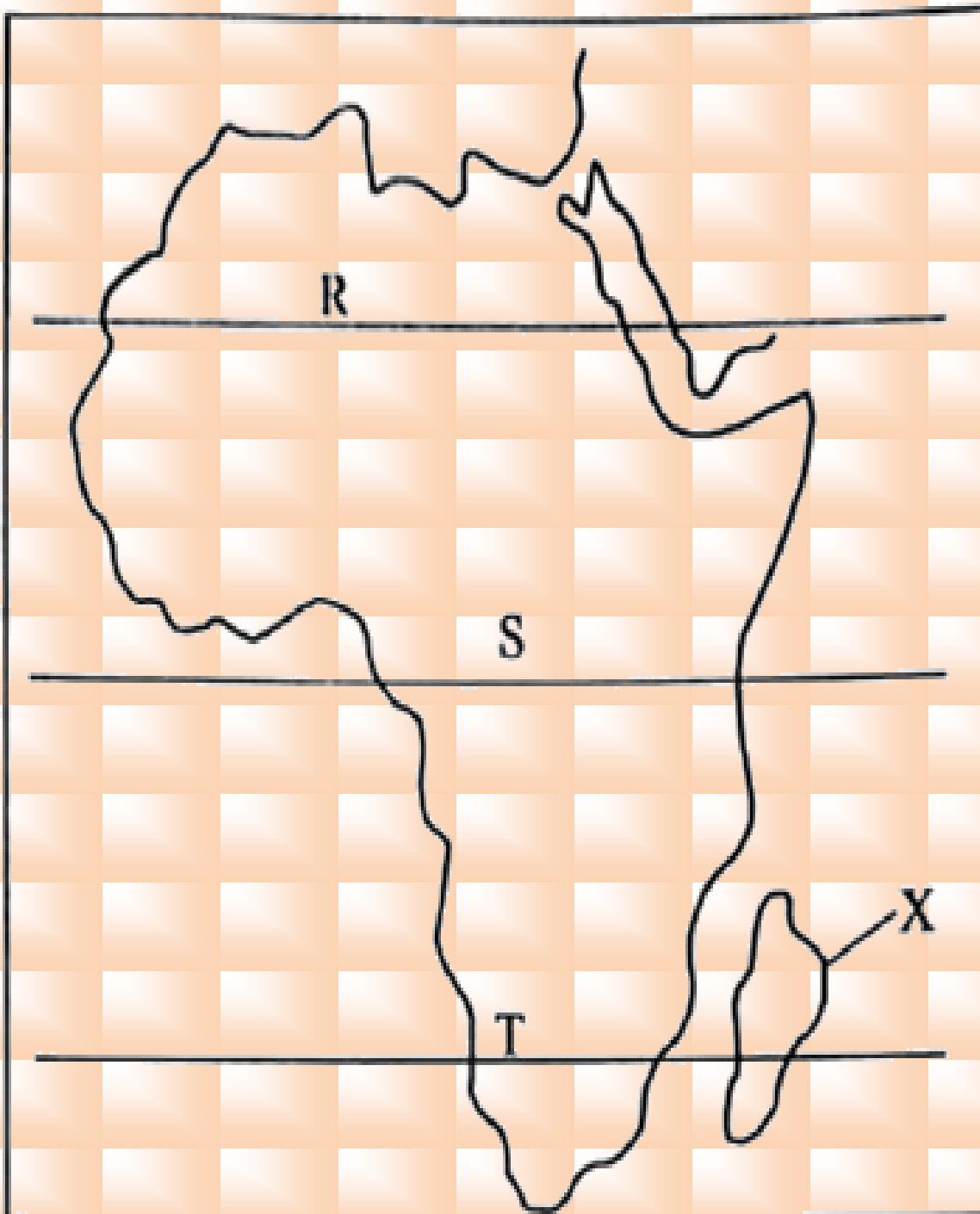
29. Name three countries that first founded East African Community (E.A.C) (3mks)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

30. Use the map of Africa to answer questions



a. Name the tropics labelled

R _____

S _____

T _____

b) The country marked X is called

31. Name three careers related to Social Studies. (3mks)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

32. List four characteristics of a person with high self esteem. (4mks)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

33. Which is the second largest continent in the world? (1mk)

THIS IS THE LAST PAGE OF SOCIAL STUDIES

MARKING SCHEME

AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION

- 29.** State two components of agriculture and nutrition. (2 mks)
- c. Agriculture
 - d. Home science/ nutrition
- 30.** What is Soil pollution? (2 mks) is the contamination of soil with harmful substances.
- 31.** The harmful substances in the soil are known as pollutants or contaminants.(1mk)
- 32.** Mention six causes of Soil Pollution in Farming.(6 mks)
- a.** Excessive use of artificial fertilizers.
 - These fertilizers introduce pollutants such as Nitrogen compounds and heavy metals into the soil which accumulate in the soil to toxic levels and become harmful to crops and soil living organisms.
 - b.** Excessive use of agricultural chemicals (agrochemicals) such as herbicides and pesticides.
 - These chemicals become pollutants when they get into the soil. They accumulate into the soil and become toxic to soil living organisms.
 - c.** Throwing plastic wastes in the garden.
 - Plastic wastes are not broken down by soil living organisms. They contaminate the soil and interfere with the growing crops or reduces agricultural space.
 - d.** Throwing Chemical containers.
 - Chemical leftovers from these containers get into the soil and become pollutants. The pollutants accumulate to toxic levels and become harmful to the soil living organisms.
 - e.** Surface run off carrying contaminated water
 - Surface run-off that contains any contaminants deposits them to the soil when passing over.
 - f.** Industrial wastes
 - Waste from industries have dangerous chemicals and heavy metals if not disposed off well ends up in the soil. The contaminants get into the soil and affect soil micro-organisms.
- 33.** List four effects of soil pollution. (4mks)

- ✓ It causes production of crops that are not safe for consumption or use by human beings. This poses health risks.
- ✓ Soil pollution also affects soil fertility and soil pH affecting agricultural production. This affects food security.

34. Outline five Safe Soil pollution Control measures include the following methods:(5 mks)

- a. Reusing of plastic materials such as using bottles for drip irrigation.
- b. Use of correct types and amount of artificial fertilizer and agrochemicals.
- c. Safe disposal of used agricultural chemical containers.
- d. Safe disposal of plastic wastes, containers and straws.
- e. Recycling waste materials into other useful products.
- f. Practicing organic farming which is the growing of crops and rearing livestock without using artificial fertilisers and agricultural chemical.
- g. Planting trees and cover crops to reduce surface run-off than carry contaminants and distribute over the soil surface.

35. State three ways of creating The awareness message against soil pollution. (3 mks)

- d. Dramatization.
- e. Presenting songs.
- f. Poems.
- g. Displaying posters etc

36. Outline three damages caused by surface run off. (3 mks)

- d. Soil erosion.
- e. Deposits contaminants such as fertilizer, oil, pesticides and dirt into waterbodies causing water pollution.
- f. Destruction to crops.
- g. Destruction to buildings and other infrastructure such as roads.

37. Surface run off is conserved or collected in structures such as:(3 mks)

- d. Water retention ditches.
- e. Earth basins.
- f. Water retention pits.

38. Name four importance of conserving water in Farming.(4

mks)

- e. Surplus or excess water can be conserved and used during the times of water scarcity in the farm.
- f. Conserving water reduces the cost of farming. This is because money that would be used to buy water in the farm is saved.
- g. Conserving water ensures availability of water for human life and livestock.
- h. A lot of water is wasted during rainy season.
- i. Rain water which forms surface run-off after heavy downpour is prevented from damaging property.

39.

What is the way or methods used to conserve Surface run-off?
(3mks)

- a. Construction of water retention ditches.
- b. Construction of an earth basin.
- c. Construction of a water retention pit.

40. Mention three Crops that can be established in water retention structures:(3 mks)

- d. Bananas.
- e. Arrow roots.
- f. Napier grass.
- g. Sugarcane.

41. Mention three importance of controlling soil pollution in farming?
(3 mks)

- d) It ensures the soil remains productive.
- e) It promotes food security by making the soil more productive.
- f) Ensures safety of the farmers.

42. Give three importance of water conservation in farming.(3 mks)

- d) Promotes food security where conserved water is used to grow crops along after the rains have stopped.
- e) It reduces cost of production by saving on money that would have been used to buy water and irrigation.
- f) Conserved water is used for human life and livestock.
- g) It prevents damage of property by surface run-off after a heavy rainfall.

43. Match the following methods of planting (3mks)



Broadcasting



Dibbling



Drilling

44. What is the term used for describing the water that runs on the ground surface during and after raining?(1mk)
Surface run-off.

45. Name three minimum tillage practices for water conservation carried out in farming.(3 mks)

- a. Uprooting weeds.
- b. Slashing weeds.
- c. Mulching.
- d. Restricted cultivation.

- 46.** 1. Eating balanced diet
a. Exercising
b. Getting enough sleep
- 47.** 1. Enables one to live a health life.
a. Helps in building a healthy society.
b. Helps people to take good care of the environment.
c. Improves one's physical, mental emotional and social health.
- 48.** 1. Nutritional diseases.
a. Communicable diseases.
b. Waterborne diseases.
c. Immunisable diseases.
- 49.** 1. Cleaning the environment.
a. Reducing environmental pollution.
b. Creating awareness on good health
- 50.** Protein
1. Promotes growth and development.

Carbohydrates

1. Provide the body
with energy. Vitamins

1. Protect body against diseases.

- 51.** 1. Regulate body temperature and prevents dehydration.

THE END

CREATIVE ARTS MARKING SCHEME

25. What is creative arts? (2 mks)

Creative Arts is a description of various artistic activities that allow performers to use their imaginations, creativity, and express ideas through a variety of mediums to pass a message to the audience.

26. What is sports? (2 mks)

A sport is any activity involving physical or mental effort combined with skills in which an individual or a team or teams compete against another or others for entertainment.

27. Identify five roles of Creative arts and sports in the society.(5 mks)

Social roles of Creative arts & Sports.

f. Creates a sense of identity-bring people together, creating shared experiences that help to foster a sense of community and collective identity.

g. Creative arts and sports promote cohesion through teamwork.

Through creative arts and sports culture is preserved-it ensures that our history and traditions are not forgotten, and that future generations can appreciate and learn from them.

h. Creative arts and sports provide provides us with entertainment through components such as music, dance, drama, narratives, films and movies, various sports i.e., soccer, basketball, netball, volley ball.

Economic roles of Creative arts and Sports.

i. Creative arts and sports provide employment opportunities such as artists, musicians, referees, sports coaches, sports doctors, choreographers. Trainers, teachers etc.

j. One can earn income through activities related to creative arts and sports hence eradicating poverty.

k. Through creative arts and sports, a country can earn or generate tax revenue. (boosts revenue collection)

l. Creative arts and sports attract investments which in turn increases job opportunities.

m. Creative arts and sports stimulate growth of economy through sectors such as tourism. (Encourages tourism)

28. State four components of Creative Arts and Sports.(4 mks)

Creative arts is made of the following components:

e) Visual arts -creative art forms appreciated through sense of sight such as;

f) Play - a written work that tells a story through action and speech and is meant to be acted on a stage.

g) Music - Music is a collection of coordinated sound or sounds. Making music is the process of putting sounds and tones in an order, often combining them to create a unified composition

h) Dance – dance is the movement of the body in a rhythmic way, usually to music and within a given space, for the purpose of expressing an idea or emotion.

29. State two Principles of Visual arts.(2 mks)

There are two principles of visual arts namely:

a. Principle of dominance in Visual Arts.

Dominance is when a single element is so large and/or different compared to the rest of the design that it dominates.

It grabs your attention.

Famous examples include the London Eye that dominates the skyline of London or the Ashoka Lions that dominate the Indian Passport and other official documents.

b. Principle of Proportion in Visual arts.

Proportion refers to the dimensions of a composition and relationships between height, width and depth. How proportion is used will affect how realistic or stylized. Proportion also describes how the sizes of different parts of a piece of art or design relate to each other.

Proportion in any art is the relative size of objects in relation to each other or corresponding to the other elements as a whole.

30. What is the meaning of: (2mks)

- a. An artiste-An artiste is a professional entertainer, especially a singer or dancer
- b. An audience- Audience in the arts refers to an individual's. Or group's viewing, hearing, reading, and/or listening of an artistic product or products. From among the many definitions of audience in the arts, here is a selection: "an audience.

31. Outline four Basic Elements of a play. (4 mks)

e. The theme: refers to the message (meaning) that is intended to be expressed in the story. In other words, it is the main idea or the lesson to be learned from the story.

f. Character- this is a person or individual taking part in the play or drama that may have defined personal qualities and/or histories.

g. Plot- A plot is a sequence of events within a play that tells a story. A plot is what makes a story. Five components make up a plot: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. Conflict and theme help drive the plot forward.

h. Language- Language in drama is represented as spoken language or, in other words, as speech. In drama, language refers to the particular manner of verbal expression, the diction or style of writing, or the speech or phrasing that suggests a class or profession or type of character.

i. Setting- The setting is the time and place in which the story takes place

32. State and explain three elements of Music in Creative Arts.(6 mks)

a) Sound-any tone with characteristics such as controlled pitch and timbre

b) Rhythm- Rhythm is the pattern of sound, silence, and emphasis in a song

c) Melody- a melody is a combination of pitch and rhythm.

d) Harmony-harmony, in music, the sound of two or more notes heard simultaneously.

33. State three Elements of Dance in Creative Arts.(3 mks)

d. Body - In dance, the body is the mobile figure or shape,

felt by the dancer, seen by others. The body is sometimes relatively still and sometimes changing as the dancer moves in place or travels through the dance area. The body is the mobile instrument of the dancer and helps inform us of what is moving.

e. Action – This is what a dancer does, for example travelling, turning, elevation, gesture, stillness, use of body parts, floor-work and the transference of weight

f. Space – Space refers to the area through which the dancer's body moves.

g. Time - It is an essential part of choreographing and performing dance. It helps us to stay together when we dance in unison, identify the beat and the rhythm of how we move and provide stimulus for choreography.

34. The arts can be experienced through the following senses namely?(3 mks)

- a. Sense of light
- b. Hearing
- c. Touch
- d. Smell
- e. Taste

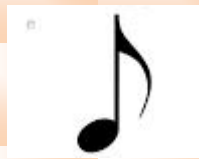
35. Identify the three sections of a narrative (3mks)

- d) exposition,
- e) rising action,
- f) climax,
- g) falling action
- h) resolution

36. Fill in the chart below;



CROTCHET



SEMIBREVE

37. Name the following parts of a note. (3 mks)



38. Name the following note. (5 mks)

Note name	Symbol
Semibreve	
Minim	
Crotchet	
Quaver	
Semiquaver	

39. Name the French rhythm for the following notes.(3 mks)

Separate	Joined	French rhythm name
		ta-te
		ta-te-fe
		ta-fa-te

40. State two categories of arts.(2 mks)

- e. Visual arts
- f. applied arts
- g. Performing arts
- h. Written/literacy arts

41. Name three properties of colour.(3 mks)

- d. Hue
- e. Intensity
- f. Value

42. Identify two landing techniques in footwork in netball.(2 mks)



Double Foot Landing



Single Foot Landing

43. Overhead pass

44. 1. **Plastic bag** - This could be used to create a makeshift ball shape or as stuffing inside the ball.

a. **Rubber bands** - These could be used to hold the plastic bag together or to give the ball structure.

b. **Duct tape** - This could be used to bind the materials together and give the ball a more solid form

45. 1. **Lean Forward** - This technique involves leaning the upper body slightly forward towards the finish line to help drive momentum and reach the line faster.

a. **Drive the Arms** - Sprinting with strong arm movements helps to propel the body forward, especially in the final strides of the race.

b. **Maintain a Strong Posture** - Ensuring the body remains upright with relaxed shoulders and a focused head position as the runner approaches the finish line helps prevent loss of speed.

46. W - metal grip

X - cord grip

Y - shaft

Z - tail

47. Wounded duck

48. Seven

49. 1. **No running** - To prevent slipping and accidents around the pool area.

a. **Shower before entering the pool** - To maintain cleanliness and hygiene in the pool.

b. **No diving in shallow areas** - To avoid injury by ensuring proper depth for safe diving.

50. 1. Raider

51. 1. **To Maintain Possession** - Dribbling helps the player keep control of the ball while moving, preventing the opposing team from stealing it.

a. **To Advance the Ball** - Dribbling allows the player to move the ball forward and create opportunities for a pass or shot on goal.

b. **To Avoid Defenders** - Dribbling enables the player to maneuver around defenders, creating space and making it harder for opponents to block or intercept the ball.

52. On your marks and set

THE END

CRE

MARKING SCHEME

19. State five Attributes/nature of God from the Genesis stories of creation. (5 mks)

- e.** God is omnipotent/ all powerful
- f.** God is orderly and perfect
- g.** God is omnipresent/ everywhere
- h.** God is transcendent
- i.** God is the sustainer/ provider
- j.** God is the sole creator
- k.** He is a moral God
- l.** He is a loving God
- m.** He is a spirit
- n.** He is everlasting/ self-existence
- o.** God is source of goodness
- p.** God is Holy
- q.** God is a worker
- r.** There is only one God
- s.** The sole giver of life.

20. State five Similarities in the two biblical accounts of creation. (5 mks)

- a.** In both accounts, God is the sole creator
- b.** In both God created male and female
- c.** In both, human beings are special
- d.** In both God provides for human beings
- e.** In both, human beings are given domination over the rest of the creation
- f.** The uniqueness of human beings is brought forth in the second accounts
- g.** Man shares in the life of God since he is made in the likeness of God
- h.** Creation involves both the living and non-living things.

21. State four differences in the two biblical accounts of creation. (8 mks)

First account	Second account
Days on the order of creation are given as 6 and God	There is no mention of the days on order of creation
Marriage is made for	Marriage is made for companionship
Man was created last	Man was created first
There is creation of light, sun, moon and stars as well as	Not found in the second account
There is no planting of garden	The Garden of Eden is planted.
Man and woman were created at the same time	Man was created first from dust of the earth
God was pleased with His	There is no mention of this in the

22. State three importance of learning about creation. (3 mks)

- Helps us to know and understand God's creation work.
- Helps to appreciate God's great work
- Helps us to know how the first account differs from the second one

23. Identify three reasons why studying CRE is important (3 mks)

- It makes one understand that God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit operate as one.
- It helps one dispute knowledge and attitudes to make the right decisions in life.
- Enables one think critically and make moral decisions on challenges affecting one's life and the society
- One becomes exposed to cultural heritage, enhancing national unity through respect for each community.
- One develops as a whole person, body, soul and spirit
- One becomes courageous in the study of creation one is empowered to utilize the ability to control God's creation
- It helps you relate with each other well through care and hospitality
- The moral values you acquire helps you to take care of the environment
- One acquires respect for oneself and hence living a productive life

- j. One acquires the principle of sharing and social justice, enabling them to coexist with others
- k. One acquires the skills that enable him or her promote economic development.
- l. It enables one to acquire ICT skills as they search for more knowledge
- m. One develops communication skills through discussion and debate with other learners.

24. Explain How CRE helps us to relate well with others. (4 mks)

- a. It has helped developed skills as ability to listen
- b. It helps acquire values such as respect for self and others
- c. It helps someone to make moral decisions. This helps people to associate with the right people
- d. Obedience to God's command of loving our neighbours teaches us to care about others.

25. State five Moral and religious values acquired from studying of CRE. (5 mks)

- a. Humility
- b. Respect
- c. Hard work
- d. Discipline
- e. Honesty
- f. Integrity
- g. Responsibility
- h. Unity
- i. Love
- j. Hospitality

26. Outline the two Biblical accounts of creation. (2 mks)

- c. First account
- d. Second account

27. State the order of creation from the first to the last.(7 mks)

Day	God's creation
First	Day and light and darkness
Second	Sky/dome/firmament
Third	Earth (land, plants and water bodies
Fourth	Heavenly bodies (sun, moon and stars)
Fifth	Sea creatures and birds
sixth	Land creatures and man
seventh	God rested and called the day Sabbath

28. Outline three points on Africans view on creation. (3 mks)

- a. Africans believe that creation originated from God the creator.
- b. Each community has a myth that explains its origin
- c. Africans see God as mysterious in his deeds, for they fail to explain how he created the earth.
- d. Africans see human beings as special and that God creates everything for them.
- e. God provided the first human beings with all the necessities of life.
- f. The first people lived happily with God and lacked nothing.
- g. Marriage was mainly for procreation.

29. State three responsibilities given to human beings by God.(3 mks)

- a. They were to be in charge of the Garden of Eden
- b. To eat from the fruits of the garden
- c. To take care of God's creation.
- d. procreate

30. Outline three reasons why Christians take care of trees/plants and animals.(3 mks)

- a. To conserve the environment.
- b. They were sources of food. Trees provide grain, fruits and other foods for people.
- c. Plants provide shade for people and a good environment for birds.
- d. Plants give us fresh air.
- e. Some plants like coffee, tea and sugarcane are grown for economical use.
- f. Some plants are used to make medicine for human beings and animals.
- g. Other plants provided wood for construction of houses and making utensils.
- h. Wood was used as a source of energy
- i. Plants and animals provided materials for making musical instruments like kayamba
- j. Animals provided skins and hides for making clothes
- k. Some animals like dogs provide security to man.
- l. Other were used as pack animals and others were used for

- transport. Example donkey
- m. Animal horns were used for horn blowing which was means of communication.

31. State three contribution of Plants to economic growth.(3 mks)

- a. Cash crops like coffee, tea and sugarcane are grown and sold for money.
- b. Food crops like maize, bananas and cassava provide food for families. The surplus (excess) is sold to bring income to individuals and families.
- c. Fruit plants like oranges, mangoes and apples provide fruits that are important for our health. They can also be sold for money.
- d. Some plants give us timber that is used for building and making furniture.
- e. Plants like palms and sunflower give us oil for cooking and for industrial use.
- f. Some plants such as neem and aloe-Vera are used in the making of medicine that is used to treat sick people.
- g. Napier grass, shrubs and ordinary grass are used to feed domestic animals

32. Name three Natural resources in Kenya.(3 mks)

- a. Forests.
- b. Rivers.
- c. Soil.
- d. Sun.
- e. Animals and plants. etc

33. State four ways in which Christians protect and care of animals, fish and birds.(4 mks)

- a. Constructing good houses for domestic animals
- b. Fencing our farms well to keep away wild animals.
- c. Feeding animals, fish and birds.
- d. Providing clean water for them to drink or taking them to rivers and streams to drink water.
- e. Protecting wild and domestic animals, fish and birds from bad people who kill them.
- f. Ensuring that domestic animals are comfortable in places where they stay, eat and sleep.
- g. Treating animals when they get sick.
- h. Creating orphanage, game parks, game reserves and national parks for wild animals.
- i. Lobbying the government to make and implement laws that protect animals, fish and birds.

- j. Creating sanctuaries for different types of birds.
- k. Educating citizens on the importance of protecting animals, fish and birds.

34. Mention three reasons why Christians take care of animals, fish and birds.(3 mks)

- a. To obey God's commands of taking responsibility over animals, fish and birds.
- b. To preserve God's living creatures on land, sea and air.
- c. To set a good example to other citizens on the need to take care of living creatures.
- d. To ensure the preservation of animals, fish and birds so that they do not become extinct.
- e. To ensure that animals, fish and birds are available as sources of food for human beings.
- f. To ensure that they continue with the responsibility of being co-creators with God by conserving the environment.

35. State four importance of protecting animals, fish and birds.(4 mks)

- a. They provide food, clothing and income.
- b. Some animals provide manure for farming.
- c. Animals are companions and help us to work
- d. Their products support dairy industries, wool industries, leather and fishing industries.
- e. These sectors employ many people
- f. Birds help in the pollination of plants. As a result, human beings, animals and birds also get food.

36. Name four places where people go to worship

Shrines
Synagogues
Mosque
Churches
temple

THE END

IRE MARKING SCHEME

1. 1. **Torah (Tawrat)** - revealed to Prophet Musa (Moses) (A.S.)
2. **Psalms (Zabur)** - revealed to Prophet Dawud (David) (A.S.)
3. **Gospel (Injil)** - revealed to Prophet Isa (Jesus) (A.S.)
4. **Scrolls of Abraham (Suhuf Ibrahim)** - revealed to Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) (A.S.)

2. 1. **Guidance for Humanity** – To guide people on the path of righteousness, providing principles for living a good life and achieving spiritual success.

Clarification of Previous Revelations – To confirm and clarify the teachings of earlier scriptures and correct any distortions or misunderstandings that had arisen over time.

Establishment of Laws and Morals – To provide a comprehensive legal and moral framework for personal and social conduct, guiding individuals and societies towards justice and peace.

3. 1. Jibril

4. a)

five

b)Al-

Alaq

Read

5. a) He gave him guidance

b)He gave him wealth and sustenance

c) He gave him protection and care

6. 1. a) **Qaul Hadith:** The **sayings** of the Prophet. It refers to the words or statements spoken by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

b) **Fiil Hadith:** The **actions** of the Prophet. It refers to the deeds or actions performed by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) during his life.

c) **Taqrir Hadith:** The **approvals** of the Prophet. It refers to the situations where the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) approved or remained silent about the actions or statements of others, indicating his approval.

d) **Sifat Hadith:** The **descriptions** of the Prophet. It refers to the physical descriptions or attributes of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), including his appearance, character, and mannerism

7. **Hadith Qudsi:**

Source: These are sayings attributed directly to **Allah** (God), but conveyed through the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). The Prophet narrates the words of Allah but in his own words, rather than the exact wording being revealed as in the Quran.

Content: They often deal with topics like divine guidance, prayers, mercy, and other aspects of the relationship between Allah and humanity.

Example: "O My servants, I have forbidden injustice for Myself and made it forbidden among you, so do not wrong one another." (Sahih Muslim)

Hadith Nabawi:

Source: These are sayings, actions, or approvals of **Prophet Muhammad** (PBUH), not directly from Allah. They are reports of the Prophet's own words, behavior, or tacit approval of the actions of others.

Content: These narrations encompass a wide range of topics, including ethical guidance, legal rulings, daily behavior, and instructions for personal conduct.

Example: "The strong man is not the one who is able to wrestle, but the one who controls himself when angry."
(Sahih Bukhari)

8. 1. From the Hadith "**Innal mal a'amaal bin niyaat, wa inna maa likullimri-in maa nawaa**" (Indeed, actions are judged by intentions, and every person will have what they intended), we learn that every action one does is judged by **their intention**

9. a) **Taqwa:** **Taqwa** refers to **God-consciousness or piety**. It is the state of being aware of Allah in all aspects of life, avoiding sin, and striving to live in accordance with His commands.

Tawakkul: **Tawakkul** refers to **trusting and relying on Allah** after making all necessary efforts. It is the belief that after putting

in one's best effort, the outcome is ultimately in the hands of Allah.

Tawba: **Tawba** means **repentance**. It is the act of turning to Allah in sincere repentance for past sins, seeking forgiveness, and committing to avoid repeating those sins in the future

10. **Janabah:** This occurs after sexual intercourse or ejaculation, requiring a full ritual purification (ghusl) before performing prayers.

Menses (Haidh): The state of menstruation in women, which also requires ghusl once the menstrual period ends to return to acts of worship.

Postpartum bleeding (Nifas): This refers to bleeding that occurs after childbirth, which similarly requires ghusl to purify oneself before engaging in prayers and other acts of worship.

11. The Battle of Badr and the Battle of Uhud were fought consecutively after an interval of **about 1 year**. The Battle of Badr took place in 2 AH (624 CE), and the Battle of Uhud occurred in 3 AH (625 CE)

12. The agreement deed that was broken by the non-Muslims, leading to the conquest of Makkah, was the **Treaty of Hdaybiyyah**.

The treaty, which was signed in 6 AH (628 CE) between the Muslims and the Quraysh of Makkah, stipulated that both sides would have peace for ten years and would refrain from hostilities. However, the Quraysh violated the treaty by assisting a tribe that was in conflict with the Muslims, which prompted the Muslims to march towards Makkah, leading to the **Conquest of Makkah** in 8 AH (630 CE).

THE END

ENGLISH MARKING SCHEME

Q1. FUNCTIONAL WRITING. (20 MARKS)

Points of Interpretation.

❖ Takes the format of an official letter.

❖ It should have two addresses

Sender's address: Sarova Group of Hotels ½ Mk

Date: ½ Mk

Receiver's address: Serena Hotel ½ Mk

❖ Salutation: Dear Sir. ½ Mk

❖ Heading/Reference: should have name of applicant. 1 Mk

❖ Introduction: The duration of Sammy's stay at Sarova Group of Hotels ½ Mk

❖ How he performed his duties. ½ Mk

BODY.

❖ Professional training: College attended. (1 Mk)

❖ Qualifications: His achievement in sec. school (1 Mk)

: What he achieved in College (1 Mk)

❖ Reasons for transfer: at least 2 reasons each 1 Mk (2 Mks)

❖ An aspect of weakness in character. (1 Mk)

❖ Experience. (1 Mk)

❖ Interests/Hobbies (1 Mk)

❖ Recommendations eg I strongly recommend.... (1 Mk)

❖ Yours faithfully, ½ Mk

❖ Signature. ½ Mk

❖ Name of officer. ½ Mk

❖ Designation. ½ Mk

Language: 01.05

05 – EE

04 – ME

03 – ME

02 – AE

01 – BE

Q2. CLOZE TEST. (10 MARKS)

1. To

2. Now

3. Seeking

4. Factor/reason

5. Delay/postpone/avoid

6. From

7. May/could

8. Split

9. Done/held/conducted

10. Camp/faction

Q3. ORAL SKILLS (30 MARKS)

A. HAPPY BABY.

- (i) Describe the rhyme scheme of the poem aabbccdd (1 Mk)

Regular rhyme scheme (1 Mk)

- (ii) Explain any other two oral features of style and show their effectiveness

- (i) Repetition: Sleep is repeated in lines 7 and 8. (1 Mk)

- (ii) Alliteration: sweet sensation (line 5). (1 Mk)

Effectiveness: enhances the lulling mood of the poem.

(1 Mk)

- (iii) Personification: sleep whispers. (1 Mk)

Effectiveness: to show how strong sleep is. (1 Mk)

- (iii) Which two words would you stress in line 2 and why?

(2 Mk)

Milk, bubbles, foams, ripples (Any 2 x ½) - (1 Mk)

Reasons: They are content words. (1 Mk)

NB: (Any 2 points)

1 mark for identification, 1 mark for effectiveness.

No mark for identification without illustration.

B. For each of the words below, write two sentences to bring out the meaning of the word as a Noun and as a Verb. (possible suggestions)

(i) Record:

(i) Mercy holds the 5000 metres Athletics world record.

(N)

(ii) Kamau forgot to record the thermometer reading.

(v)

(ii) Conduct.

(i) Our Games Captain does not tolerate unbecoming conduct. (N)

(ii) All students are expected to conduct themselves responsibly. (v)

(iii) Subject:

- (i) English is the most interesting subject for most students. (N)
- (ii) A bully always plans how to subject others to suffering. (v)

NB: Each 1 x 6

The student must bring out the Noun and the Verb clearly.

C.Fill in the missing information in the conversation. (possible suggestions)

Ranger:.....

You: Thank you. (1 Mk). How big is the National Park? (1 Mk) and what sort of game can you find around? (1 Mk)

Ranger:

You: Apart from viewing animals, are there other services that are offered here?

For example entertainment? (1 Mk)

Ranger:

You: It looks like the National Park generates a lot of revenue for the Government.

(1 Mk)

What are the entry charges? (1 Mk)

Ranger:

You: Congratulations. (1 Mk). You are doing a great job.

Keep it up. (1 Mk)

Ranger:

You: Thank you for briefing me about the National Park. (1 Mk)

I wish you all the best in your Endeavour to conserve our Heritage. (1 Mk)

D. Identify three pairs of words with the same pronunciation from the list below. (3 Mks) (possible answers)

- (i) Ewe - you
- (ii) Wring – ring
- (iii) Some – sum
- (iv) Eight – ate
- (v) Flour – flower.
- (vi) Course – coarse

(Any 3 pairs 1 x 3)

E. 3 possible strengths of the speaker.

- (i) Mastery of content.
- (ii) Being audible.
- (iii) Involved the audience.
- (iv) He maintained eye contact with the audience.
- (v) He gave relevant examples.
- (vi) He varied his tone properly.
- (vii) He was humourous.

(Any 3 points 1 x 3)

Q4: GRAMMAR

Write the comparative form of the words below

- 6. Big bigger
- 7. Small smaller
- 8. Long longer
- 9. Hot hotter
- 10. Healthy healthier

Fill in the blanks using the words below

some, many, any, much

11. There were some pupils in the field.
12. We do not have any homework today.
13. How much money does he have?
14. Do you have some story book in your bag?
15. I found some marbles in the classroom.

Complete the following sentences using 'a lot', 'a lot of' or 'enough'.

16. Please, look after the baby. She is not old enough
17. That rice is a lot for me.
18. Judy told me a lot of stories.
19. They stayed long enough to see the giraffes feed.
20. Our teacher talks a lot about politeness.

Write the contracted form of these words

21. you are - you're
22. will not- won't
23. did not- didn't
24. it is -its
25. has not hasn't

Write the plurals

26. child -children
27. ox -oxen
28. goose- geese
29. knife -knives
30. potato -potatoes

THE END

MWONGOZO WA KUSAHISHA KISWAHILI

14. Tumia vitenzi vilivyo kwa mabano kujaza mapengo ukizingatia nyakati mbalimbali ya kuendelea. (alama 4)

Wanakijiji walikuwa wamewasili uwanjani kuhudhuria mkutano. Wachache walikuwa wamefika moja baada ya mwingine. Wakati huo, chifu alikuwa akizungumza kuhusu jinsi ya kuimarisha usawa wa kijinsia. Alisisitiza kuwa watoto wote ni sawa, wa kiume na wa kike.

Hivi maajuzi, watoto wengi walikuwa wamebaki nyumbani badala ya kuenda shuleni. Hata hivyo, wachache wangali wanasoma katika shule zilizo hapo karibu.

15. Andika sentensi zifuatazo katika wakati ujao hali ya kuendelea. (alama 4)

e. Polisi polisi wanadumisha usalama.

Polisi watakua wakidumisha usalama

f. Mwanafunzi mwenye bidii alipewa tuzo.

Mwanafunzi mwenye bidii atakuwa akipewa tuzo

g. Wazazi wanapeleka watoto wao shule.

Wazazi watakuwa wakiwapeleka watoto wao shule

h. Walimu wanafunza hisabati.

Walimu watakuwa wakifunza hisabati

16. Chagua nomino ya pekee kujaza kila pengo kwa usahihi. (alama 3)

d. Jiji kuu la Kisumu liko karibu na ziwa Viktoria.

e. Tunafunzwa somo la Kiswahili na Bi. Halima

f. Siku kabla ya jumamosi huitwa Ijumaa

17. vifaa vifuatavyo hutumikaje katika kudumisha usafi wa kibinafsi? (alama 2)

c. Mswaki kusafisha meno

d. Mkasi wa nywele kuchana nywele

18. Taja mifano miwili ya nomino za wingi. (alama 2)

- e. Dhurea ya nyota
- f. Bundi la noti
- g. Msafara wa magari
- h. Umati wa watu nk

19. Tunga sentensi zilizo katika nyakati zifuatazo.(alama 3)

- d. Wakati uliopo Ninakula ugali NK
- e. Wakati ujao Mwalimu ataingia darasani NK
- f. Wakati uliopita hali ya kuendelea

Winny alikuwa akicheza wakati wa asubuhi NK

20. Andika mifano miwili miwili ya (alama 3)

- d. Majina ya miezi
 - iii. Januari
 - iv. Machi nk
- e. Majina ya watu
 - iii. Abraham
 - iv. Jane nk
- f. Majina ya siku
 - iii. Jumamosi
 - iv. Alhamisa nk

21. Jibu maamkizi na maagano yafuatayo. (alama 3)

- d. Salaam aleikum Aleikum Salaam
- e. Masalkheri Aheri
- f. Buriani Buriani Dawa

22. Pigia mstari vitenzi vikuu kwenye sentensi zifuatazo.(alama 4)

- v. Jua lilikuwa limewaka sana.
- vi. Baba angali anasoma gazeti.
- vii. Mtoto huyu huwa anajali usalama wake.

viii. Mzalendo amekuwa akitunza mazingira.

23. **Tunga sentensi tatu ukitumia nomino za vitenzi jina zifuatazo. (alama 2)**

c. Kuruka

kuruka kwake kunafurahisha

d. Kulala

Ni vizuri kulala mapema

Kulala kwake kunapendeza

Mwanafunzi aweze kutunga sentensi ipasavyo

24. **vifaa vifuatavyo hutumikaje katika kudumisha usafi wa kibinafsi? (alama 2)**

e. Mswaki **Kusugua meno**

f. Mkasi wa nywele **kunyoa nywele**

25. **UFAHAMU (ALAMA 15)**

Maswali

(a) Kwa nini majumba ya jiji la Nairobi yana majina au lakabu za Kiingereza? (ala 2)

Majumba mengi ni nya kimataifa kuashiria wageni watakaoingia huko na mengi yamejengwa na waingereza Kuvutia waekezaji kutoka uingereza

Mengi yalijenjwa wakati wa ukoloni na waingereza

(b) (i) Baadhi ya maajabu ya Nairobi ni barabara safi, msongamano wa magari na majumba marefu. Ongezea maajabu mengine matatu. (ala 3)

Umati wa watu,

makabila mengi Nairobi,

wanawake, waumme na watoka waliovalia na kuzungumza

kwa ufasaha,

Vyumba vya kiajabu

Watu kutembea ka mwendo wa kasi

(ii) Watu wa Nairobi wanajipenda kweli kweli, Fafanua (ala 3)

Watu wa Nairobi ,kwa tabia na mavazi, si kama watu wa kwingineko nchini Kenya .Watu hawa huvalia nadhifu sana.

Wanawake ni warembo ajabu na hutengeneza nywele zao mithili ya hurulaini peponi.Wengi huvaa suruali ndefu.

Kucha zao na midomo yao hupaka rangi maridadi sana.Huzungumza Kiswahili na Kiingereza takriban wakati wote.

Wanawake wengi ajabu huendesha magari yao wenyewe ,jambo ambalo litakushangaza mara tu uingiapo jijini ,hasa kama ulilelewa ukidhani maskani mwafaka ya wanawake ni jikoni peke yake;yaani kuzingatia ile falsafa kuwa “kuoa ni kupata jiko”.

Wanaume nao huvaa suti safi ,maridadi na shingoni wamefunga tai stahiki yao.Wanaume hao huendesha magari na kuyaegesha karibu na afisi zao.Huingia afisini mwao kwa maringo na madaha,huku funguo za magari yao zikining’inia vidoleni. Hawa nao husema na Kiingereza kupitia puani, utadhani ni waingereza hasa.

(c) (i) Je, Unadhani watu wa Nairobi kweli hukanyagana?

Eleza ni kwa nini msimulizi ametoa maelezo hayo (ala 1)

La ! hawakanyagani kamwe !

**Kuonyesha wingi wa watu na dhana kuwa watu hao
tutembea kwa kasi kwa shughuli zao mbalimbali**

(ii) Unafikiri ni kwa nini hasa wanawake wa Nairobi
wanaonekana nadhifu? (ala 2)

Wao hujipaka mafuta safi tena ya kunukia

Wao huvaa nguo nzuri

Wao husuka nywele yao vyema

Wao huendesha magari kazini nk

(d) Kwa nini neno “lahja” limewekwa alama za mtajo?
(ala 1)

Kuonyesha lugha ya kubuni nk

(e) Eleza maana ya maneno na tamathali za usemi zifuatazo.
(ala 3)

(i) Nadhari

Mtazamo wa mtu

(iii) Linaloafiki

Kukubaliana na jambo nk

(iii) Waendelea na hamsini zao

Kuendelea na shughuli

26. UFUPISHO

**a. Mwanafunzi aweze kufupisha ipasavyo bila ya kupoteza
maana.**

**b. mwanafunzi aweze kufupisha aya bila kuenda mbali na
ujumbe katika aya hiyo**

INSHA

Sahisha kulingana na vipengee hivi.

Mwanafunzi asipate alama 0 ya chini kabisa ni 1 ya juu kabisa ni 20

1-6-chini ya matarajio-hakuna anwani na mwanafuzi hawezi kujieleza kabisa,hapangi aya na makossa mengi kwenye barua,maneno hayasomeki

7-12-kukaribia matarajio-anwani moja,ana shida ya kujieleza,makossa ya hijai, manen hayaonekani

13-16-kufikisha matarajio-anwani mbili,lina tarehe,mwanafunzi ametumia msamiati ipsavyo,makossa machache,aya imepangwa vyema na insha ina mtiririko.kuna shida ya hitimisho.

17-20-kuzidisha matarajio -anwani mbili, lina tarehe,mwanafunzi ametumia msamiati ipsavyo,makossa machache,aya imepangwa vyema na insha ina mtiririko.hana shida ya hitimisho.

MWISHO

MARKING SCHEME

MATHEMATICS

Marking scheme

1. What is the place value of the underlined digits?(3mks)
 - a. tens of thousands
 - b. thousands
 - c. hundreds
2. Write the digits that are in the place value indicated in the brackets.(3mks)
 - a. 2.
 - b. 1
 - c. 8
3. What is the total value of digit 7 in the following numbers?(4mks)
 - a. 70
 - b. 7000
 - c. 70,000
 - d. 7
4. Write in symbols (6mks).
 - a. 2,003,008
 - b. 888,888
 - c. 10,020
5. Write in words.(6 mks)
 - a. Nine hundred and ninety nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety nine
 - b. Nine million, ninety nine thousand and nine.
 - c. Ten million, two thousand three hundred and forty five.
6. Use the digits 7, 3 and 5 to form **six 3-digit** numbers.(2mks)
 - a. 735, 375, 537, 573, 753, 357
 - b. 357, 375, 537, 573, 735, 753
 - c. 753, 735, 573, 537, 375, 357

7. Round off the following numbers to the nearest (8mks)

- a. 988,000
- b. 4,080,000
- c. 190
- d. 8,890,000

8. List the next **4** multiples of **8** after **40**. (2mks)

48, 56, 64, 72

9. Tenths

10. 31,37,=2 prime numbers only

11. a. they are squares of number=25,36

b. prime numbers=13,17

12. 43,482,467

13. Circle

a. 60,200=they end in 0 only

b. 24,66

c. 99,121

14. LCM of 6, 12 and 24 =24

GCD of 5, 15 and 25=5

Difference =24-5=19

15.

- a. 3
- b. 1
- c. 22

16.

$\frac{1}{2}$

A half

$\frac{3}{5}$

Three fifths

$\frac{1}{4}$

A quarter

$\frac{6}{7}$

Six sevenths

$\frac{3}{4}$

Three quarters

$\frac{1}{10}$

One tenths/a tenth

- a. 3
- b. 1
- c. 22

17.

- a. 3 boxes must not be shaded-shade 5 boxes
- b. 2 boxes must not be shaded-shade 1
- c. Seven boxes must not be shaded-shade 5

18.

- a. Mixed
- b. Proper fraction
- c. Improper fraction

19.

$\frac{3}{5}$

Numerator

Denominator

20.

$$\frac{11}{3}$$

$$\frac{17}{2}$$

21.

Ones

22.

Mark correct measurement

23.

135cm²

24.

Curved

25.

Award any pattern formed with ovals and squares.

THE END

MARKING SCHEME

PRETECHNICAL

18. What is Pre-technical studies? (2 mks) is a series of learning areas written to provide practical experiences that support the acquisition of skills in technical areas derived from computer science and business studies.
19. State three Components of Pre-technical studies. (3 mks)
- d. Pretechnical studies is a technical learning area comprising of:
 - e. Pretechnical studies – a learning area that involves acquiring practical skills and experience in technical area.
 - f. Computer science the study of computers and how computer technology can be used to solve problems.
 - g. Business study-involves study of activities that involves production, distribution and consumption of goods and services aimed at making profits.
20. Outline five roles of Pre-technical studies in day today life. (5 mks)
- d. It gives learners the skills they need to think critically and solve problems as well as preparing them for a technical & digital future.
 - e. Facilitates development of appropriate skills and knowledge gained from the learning areas such as computer science and business studies.
 - f. Offers a wide range of careers in Pretechnical area such as in safety and material handling, in computer science such as programmers, software engineering and in business studies such as accountant, traders, manager, bankers and shopkeeper.
 - g. Pretechnical studies promotes independence and self-learning through various skills enhancing chances of

creating employment opportunities and self-employment in individual.

h. It equips learners with skills to use when observing personal safety and safety in working environment.

21. Give three examples of Data. (3 mks)

- a. Texts.
- b. Images.
- c. Sound.
- d. Videos.

Personal data may, for example, include information on name, address, e-mail address, personal identification number, registration number, photo, fingerprints, diagnostics, biological material, when it is possible to identify a person from the data or in combination with other data.

22. List five examples of computers used today.(5 mks)

- f. Notebook.
- g. Desktop.
- h. Laptop.
- i. Tablets.
- j. PDA (Personal Digital Assistant)
- k. Electronic calculators.
- l. ATM Machines.
- m. Washing machines.
- n. Microwaves.
- o. Server.
- p. iPad.
- q. MacBook.
- r. Smartphone.
- s. Smart watch.
- t. Workstations.

23. state and explain three characteristics of computers. (6 mks)

- d. Speed- computers perform tasks faster compared to human beings.
- e. Accuracy- computers performs tasks without any errors if the correct data is entered.

- f. Versatility –versatility is the ability of a computer to perform different tasks. A computer can be applied in education, agriculture, military and medical fields.
 - g. Reliability- Computers are reliable because they give consistent output results for similar tasks.
 - h. Diligence –a computer can perform millions of tasks without getting tired. It does not get fatigue or loss concentration like human beings.
 - i. Storage - computers have storage facilities or memory for storing data and information either temporarily or permanently which can be retrieved to be used later.
 - j. Automation-a computer is an automatic machine. It starts a task from beginning to end without requiring human assistance.
 - k. No logical decision-a computer cannot work on its own without being instructed by a user hence it is not intelligent enough on its own.
24. We can classify computer by looking at the following: name three. (3 mks)
- d. Functionality.
 - e. Purpose.
 - f. Size.
25. Name the following digital computers. (4 mks)



A laptop



A Tablet



A Desktop



A Smartphone

26. List any two computer hardware components. (2mks)

- c. The case,
- d. Central processing unit (CPU),
- e. Random access memory (RAM),
- f. Monitor,
- g. Mouse,
- h. Keyboard,
- i. Computer data storage,
- j. Graphics card,
- k. Sound card,
- l. Speakers and
- m. Motherboard.

27. State three examples of safety. (3 mks)

- d. Wearing face mask to prevent spreading of airborne diseases or breathing in dirty air.
- e. Buckling a safety belt while in a vehicle to avoid falling off the seat in case of emergency brakes.
- f. Wearing hand gloves when working to avoid injury and dirt to the hands when working.
- g. Wearing gum boots to protect the feet from injury when working in areas with mud or sharp objects.
- h. Wearing an overall to guard against soiling clothes.

28. Mention three physical threats at the workplaces. (3 mks)

- d. Sharp edged tools and objects that can easily cut or poke someone.
- e. Disarranged rooms where one can easily tumble and fall.
- f. Naked electric wires that can easily cause electric shock.
- g. Poorly lit rooms where one can easily know oneself against objects.
- h. Poorly stored items on the shelves where they can easily fall off and hit someone.
- i. Working without protective gear where one can easily be hurt or injured.
- j. Rooms with wet slippery floors where one can easily slip and fall.

29. Name four Examples of online threats at work place. (4 mks)

- e. Malware/virus attack.
- f. Hacking.
- g. Data theft.

- h. Cyberbullying.
- i. Friend requests from unknown people.
- j. Phishing attacks.
- k. Ransomware-attempts to encrypt data and calling for ransom to release it or unlock code

30. Name any four tools found in the first aid kit. (8mks)

- e. Plasters in a variety of different sizes and shapes.
- f. Small, medium and large sterile gauze dressings.
- g. At least 2 sterile eye dressings.
- h. Triangular bandages.
- i. Crêpe rolled bandages.
- j. Safety pins.
- k. Disposable sterile gloves.
- l. Tweezers

31. Name the tools below (4mks)



Hammer



clamp/vice



tape measure



pliers

32. List any two professions that require training on safety. (2mks)

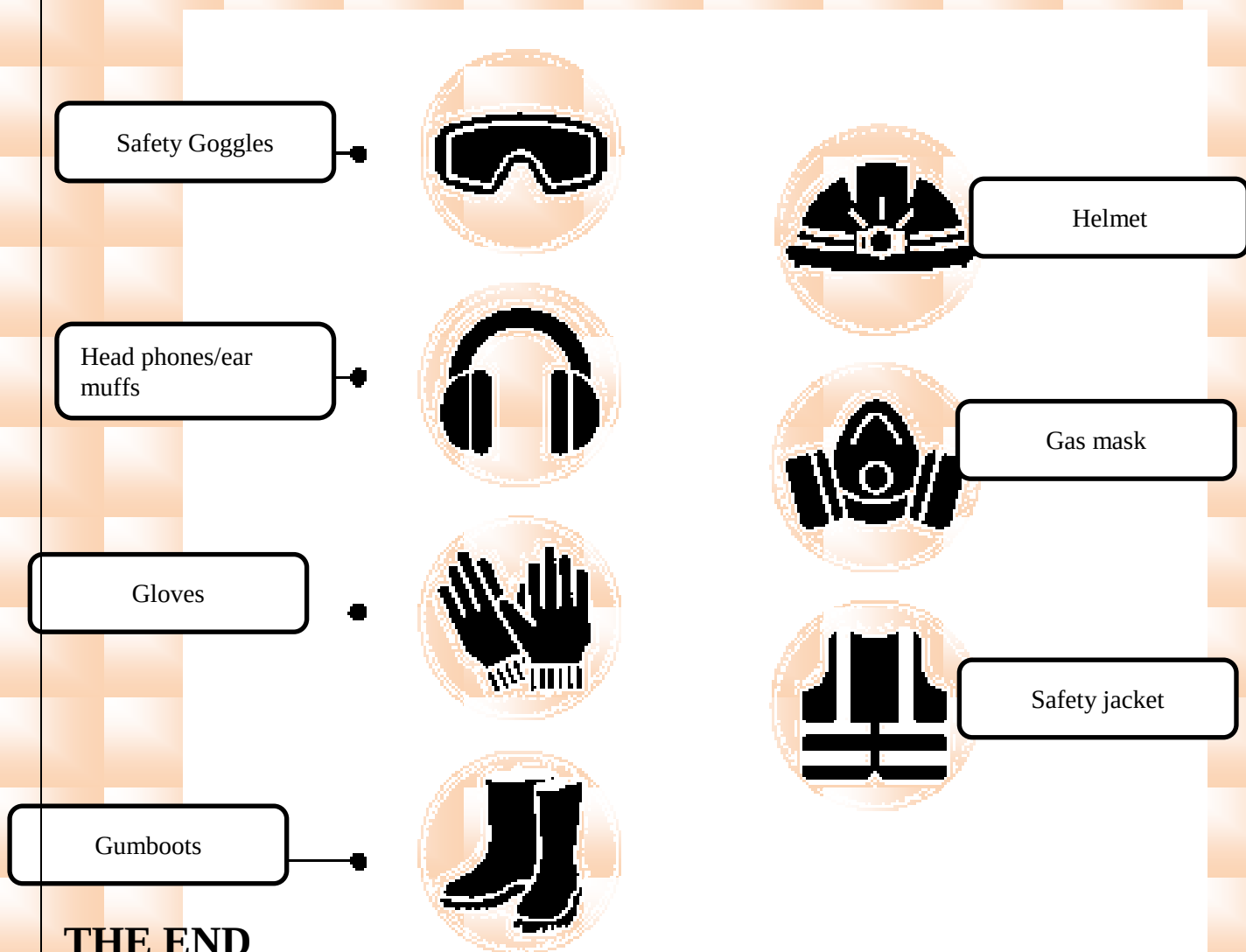
- c. Policymaker, natural resource manager, land use planner, environmental consultant.
- d. Mold Inspector.
- e. Health and Safety Engineers.
- f. Hazard Control Specialist.
- g. Risk Control Specialist.
- h. Industrial Hygienist.
- i. Recycling Specialist.
- j. Safety instructors

- k. Life guards
- l. Doctors etc

33. Name the parts of the computer shown below. (5 mks)



34. Name the following safety wears. (7 mks)



THE END

MARKING SCHEME

INTEGRATED SCIENCE

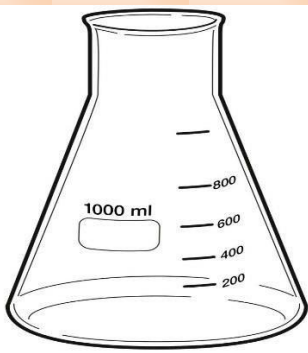
34. State three components of integrated science. (3 mks)

- a. Biology
- b. Chemistry
- c. Physics
- d. Health education

35. Outline two laboratory safety measures. (2 mks)

- c. Do not run, eat, drink, smell or taste anything in the lab
- d. Do not do any experiment without teachers instructions
- e. Be careful when handling apparatus etc

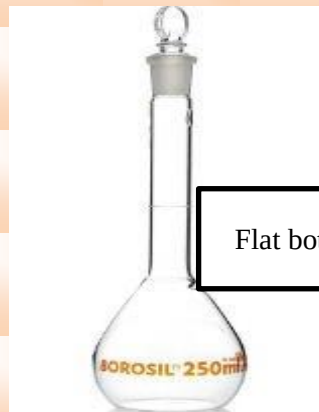
36. Name the following laboratory apparatus.(8mks)



Conical flask



Portable burner



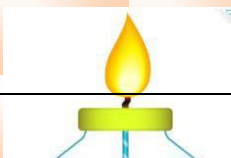
Flat bottomed flask



Beam balance



Beaker



Tape measure

Stop watch

Spirit lamp

37. State the functions of the parts of a Bunsen burner.(7 mks)

Part	Function
Collar	Regulates amount of air entering the Bunsen burner through the
Air hole	Allows air to enter the chimney. (air mixes with the gas making flame hotter and blue
Base	Supports the Bunsen burner and prevent it from toppling.
Gas	The flexible hose pipe connects the Bunsen burner and the gas

38. State the meaning of the following laboratory hazard symbol. (3 mks)



Corrosive



Oxidizer

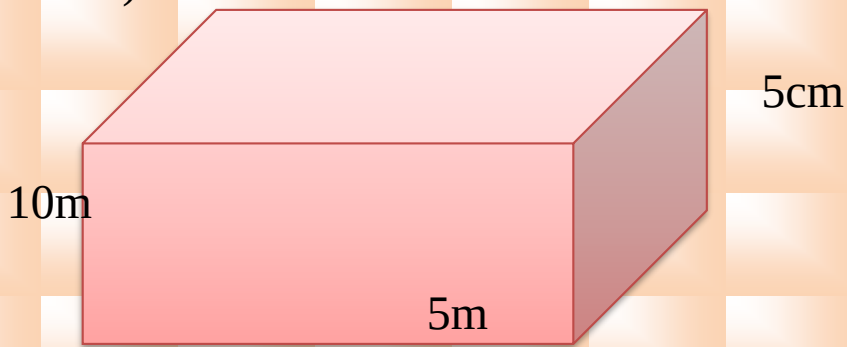


Toxic

39. The table below shows the basic quantity, write their SI unit and their symbols.(10 mks)

Basic quantity	SI unit	Symbol
Mass	Kilogram	kg
Length	Metre.	m
Time	Second	s
Temperature	Kelvin	K
Electric current	Ampere	A

40. Calculate the volume of the box below. (3 mks)



Volume = length x width x height (m x m x m) or m^3 (cubic metres)

$$= 10m \times 5m \times 5m$$

$$= 250m^3$$

41. What is the density of a solid whose mass is 450grams having a volume of $90cm^3$? (3 mks)

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Mass (Kg/m}^3\text{)}}{\text{Volume}}$$

$$= 450/90$$

$$= 50g/cm^3$$

42. Calculate the area of a piece of land which measures 50m and 100 m. (3 mks)

Area (rectangle) = Length x width (m x m) or m^2 (square metres)

$$= 50m \times 100m = 5000m^2$$

43. State three units that are used in measuring temperatures.

(3 mks)

- a. Degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$.)
- b. Degree Fahrenheit ($^{\circ}\text{F}$.)
- c. Kelvin (**K**)

44. Name four common accidents in the laboratory.(4 mks)

- e. Falls
- f. Fractures
- g. Cuts
- h. Burns
- i. Electric shock
- j. Scalds

45. Name four protective wear for safety in the laboratory.(4 mks)

- e. Goggles
- f. Masks
- g. Apron/coats
- h. Gloves
- i. Etc

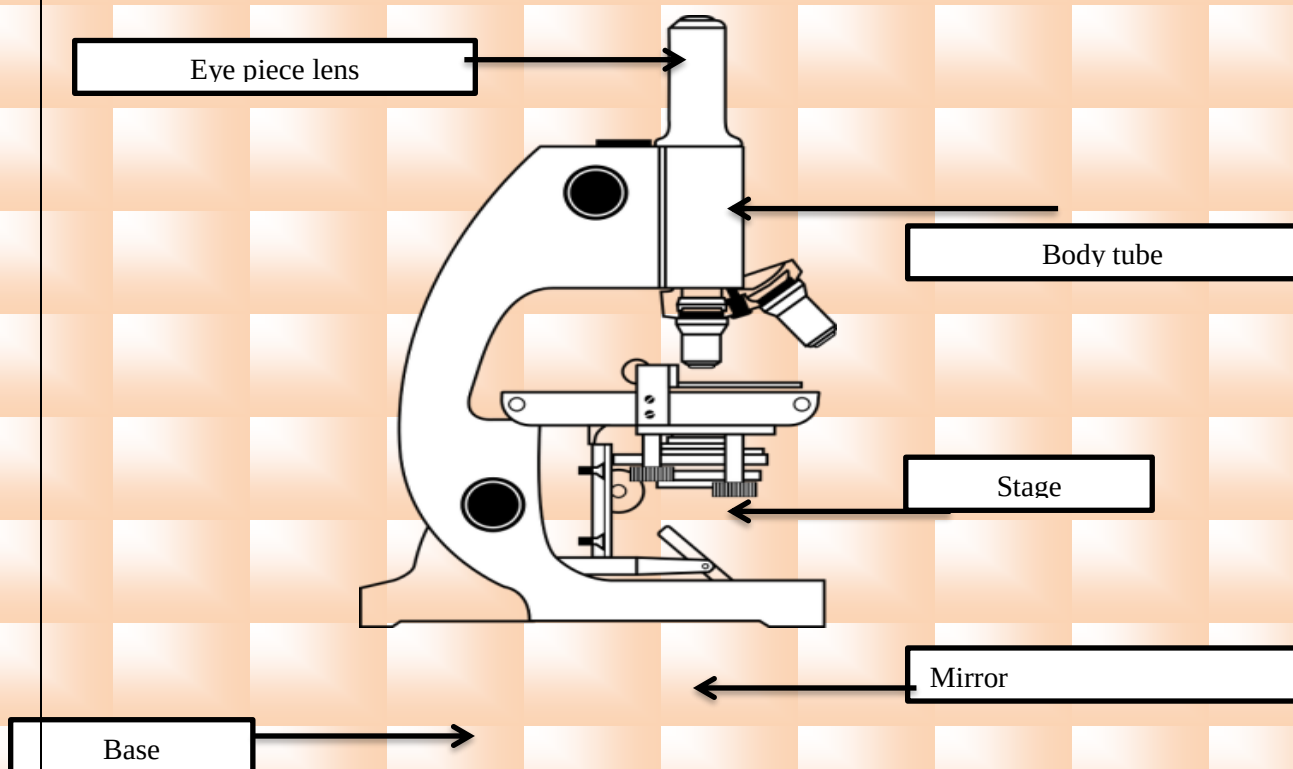
46. Name three laboratory apparatus used for measuring mass of substances.(3 mks)

- d. Electric beam baance
- e. Double beam balance
- f. Triple beam balance

47. Give four differences between luminous and non-luminous flame.(8 mks)

Luminous flame	Non-luminous flame
Yellow/orange in colour	Blue in colours
Used for lighting	Used for heating
Has 4 regions and burns quietly	Has 3 regions and noisy
Produced when air hole is closed	Produced when air hole is open
Produces soot	Does not produce soot
Its wavy and large	Its straight

48. Name the following parts of the light microscope.(5 mks)



49.

- a. Mouth
- b. Oesophagus/foodpipe/gullet
- c. Liver
- d. Colon/large intestines
- e. Stomach
- f. Pancreas
- g. Ileum/small intestines
- h. Anus

50.

- a. Lung/right lung
- b. Trachea/windpipe

51. A,B,AB,O

52.

- a. Uterus/womb
- b. Oviduct/fallopian tube
- c. Ovary
- d. Cervix
- e. Vagina

53.

R-pipe
T-Airhole
P-chimney

54.

- a. Litmus paper
- b. Methyl-orange
- c. Phenolphthalein
- d. Litmus solution

55.

1. A - Fibrous B-TAP

56.

- 1. hip broaden.
- a. menstruation flow starts.
- b. enlargement of breast.
- c. increase in weight and height.

57. (a)

1. Computer application used for organising, analysing and storing data in tables.

b)

1. To create documents in tables.
2. To perform operations.

58. a)

1. Use of water when necessary to minimize on wastage.

b)

1. Using water that has been already used for a different function.

c)

2. Returning water to its purest form for purposeful use.

59. 1. Biology

a. Physics

b. Chemistry

60. Nitrogen

61. 1. Making food for plants.

a. Preservation of soft drinks.

b. Making fire extinguishers.

62. 1. Streaming

- 1 Use of roller
- 2 Use of ball bearing
- 3 Smoothening the surface
- 4 Using lubricant

63. . a)

1. periscope

b)

- d) R

64. 1. Regular reflection
a. Irregular reflection

65. 1. Arteries carry blood away from the heart while veins carry blood into the heart.
a. Arteries lack valves while veins have valves.

66. 1. Doctor
a. Teaching
b. Engineering
c. Nursing

67.

THE END

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL STUDIES

- 34.** What is self-exploration? (2 mks) is the practice of examining your own thoughts, feelings, values, beliefs, identity, background, views, and emotions, with the purpose of better understanding yourself.
- 35.** State four ways of improving personal abilities and Interests for Self-Improvement. (5 mks)
- ✓ Setting Goals
 - ✓ Learn New Skills
 - ✓ Practice Self-Care
 - ✓ Surround Yourself with Positive People
 - ✓ Embrace Change
- 36.** Mention five opportunities related to social studies. (5 mks)
- a. Law -Advocate -Lawyer
 - b. Geology –studying the earth
 - c. Museology –study of museums.
 - d. Cartography-the science or practice of drawing maps.
 - e. Urban planning-the process of developing and designing urban areas to meet the needs of a community.
 - f. Meteorology and climatology-study of atmosphere and weather pattern over time.
 - g. Aviation-development and operation of aircrafts.
 - h. Archaeology-study of human past using material remains.
 - i. Medicine-a science practice of taking care of patients by managing and diagnosing them
 - j. Teaching-passing of knowledge to other as a profession.
 - k. Survey.

l. Engineer

37. How do you set a goal in decision-making strategy? (6 mks)

- ✓ Define the goal.
- ✓ Know your alternatives.
- ✓ Gather enough information about your goal.
- ✓ Consider the consequences
- ✓ Determine the plan of action or the steps needed to achieve your goal.
- ✓ Setting clear goals makes obtaining your career choices easier. The clearer you are about the steps (or objectives), the more likely you will achieve your goals.
- ✓ Use the “SMART” methodology in setting goals.

38. Goals set must be SMART. The initials SMART stands for?(5 mks)

S-Specific
M-Measurable
A-Achievable
R-Realistic
T-Timely

39. Some of the entrepreneurial opportunities for social studies in our society include? (4 mks)

- e.* Pottery
- f.* Basketry
- g.* Ecotourism
- h.* Horticulture
- i.* Agro forestry
- j.* Fishing
- k.* Dairy farming

40. Some people believe that certain careers or entrepreneurial opportunities belong to a given gender (male or female). These are called gender stereotypes.(1 mk)

41. We can address gender stereotypes in career and entrepreneurial opportunities related to social studies through the following strategies.name four strategies (4 mks)

- e. Committing and encouraging both males and females to take a full range of careers and business opportunities
- f. Ensuring representation of both genders in leadership
- g. Treating both males and females equally by using texts and circular that does not promote gender bias
- h. Develop policies, law- and decision-making process that represent both males and females.

42. Outline the origin of man according to the following community.(6 mks)

Maasai

- d. Once upon a time Enkai (God) owned all the cattle in the world. One day he opened the sky and replaced all the cattle he owned from heaven to earth using a long rope.
- e. Enkai created 3 communities on earth.
- f. The Torrobo (also the Ogiek) , the gikuyu whom God bless with seed and grain and the Maasai whom God blessed with all the cattle of the world.

43. State four factors that led to growth of Ancient Egypt Civilization. (4 mks)

Presence of river Nile.

It the annual flood of river Nile and the use of shadoof method of irrigation boosted agriculture

Early technology

It ushered in the bronze stage where copper and tin were used to make simple tools such as chisels and needles.

Artisans also made pots for storage and cookery purposes using potter's wheel

Population

High population in Ancient Egypt provided ready manpower and market

Strong military and leadership

They ensured growth of the kingdom through conquests and assimilation of conquered neighbours into the empire

Use of hieroglyphic

The formal writing helped keep reliable and accurate records in religion, government and history

Use of the calendar

Tracking of days and monitoring events such as annual flooding of the Nile, planting and harvesting period

Specialized workers

They worked in various institutions. They helped in keeping records in the Egyptian empire. They recorded harvest, finances and history

44. State four contributions of early civilization to modern world.
(4 mks)

e. Religion was practiced in different communities in the past. This has developed over time shaping our spiritual beliefs and worship. Different religions are practiced in different countries.

f. Writing- the Egyptians hieroglyphics inventions resulted

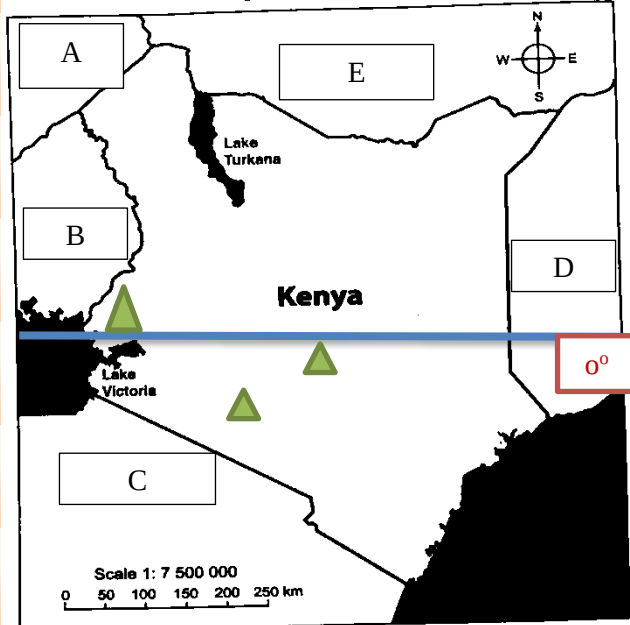
in the modern writing paper industries also developed and were used to keep records developed into the modern writing and education.

- g. Ancient Egypt was the beginning of building designs and construction of permanent buildings we have today.
- h. The knowledge of planning and prediction of seasons based on calendar started in the early civilization. Today it has been developed further to include weather forecasting in predicting accurate changes.
- i. The industrial development in the ancient kingdoms was based on simple skill. Copper and tin were used in ancient Egypt to make items. Today most of the industries use metals and alloys to make construction and infrastructural equipment.
- j. The modern irrigation technology borrows a lot from the ancient irrigation techniques such as shadoof. This has been applied in the agricultural sector
- k. Tools such as jembes/hoes used in farming today were developed in the ancient civilization
- l. The political structure of modern government resembles the early civilization government.

45. Zinjanthropus, aegyptopithecus, kenyapithecus, ramapithecus, Australopithecus, homohabilis, homo erectus, homosapiens, homo sapien sapien etc

46. Use the map of Kenya below to answer the questions that follow.

d. Name the countries that boarder Kenya represented by the



E. South Sudan

F. Uganda

G. Tanzania

H. Ethiopia

a. ude(1 mk) (check on the map)

b. Locate the position of the following mountains.(use the symbol to show the mountains.)(3 mks) (check on the map)

- iv. Mount Kenya
- v. Mount Elgon
- vi. Mount Kilimanjaro

47. Give two examples of communities in each of the groups below. (5 mks)

Kikuyu	Maasai	Somali	Americans	Indians
Ameru	Kipsigis	Borana	British	Chinese
etc	Etc	Etc	Italians etc	Arabs etc

48. Name the capital cities for the following African countries.
(3 mks)

a. Kenya –Nairobi

b. Eritrea- Asmara

c. Somalia –Mogadishu

49. List four continents in the worlds. (4 mks)

Antarctica

Africa

Asia

Europe

North America

South America

Australia

50. Name

iii. The major longitude passing through Africa. Prime meridian/Greenwich meridian

iv. The major latitude passing through Africa Equator

51. 1. History

a. Citizenship and governance

b. Geography

52. 1. Baganda

a. Batoro

b. Bagisu

c. Banyakole

d. Bachiga

53. 1. Rainfall

a. Temperature

b. Air pressure

c. Wind

d. Sunshine

e. Humidity

54. 1. Francis of Asisi - Eritrea

a. Fort Jesus - Kenya

b. Namugongo Shrine - Uganda

c. Roman Kiosk - Sudan .

55. 1. Climate

a. Soil

b. Government police

c. Economic factors e.g. industries, mines, plantation, irrigation schemes

56. **A clan:**

2. Group of people with a common ancestor.

Age group:

1. A group of people born almost at the same time.

Age set

2. A group of people initiated at the same time.

57. 1. Gold - Tanzania

a. Limestone - Uganda

b. Petroleum - Turkana, Ugamia, Kenya

c. Soda ash - L. Magadi - Kenya

58. 1. Apprenticeship

a. -Use of proverbs

b. Use of songs

c. -Use of stories

d. Use of riddles

59. 1. Having an accurate understanding of ourselves.

60. 1. Kabaka - King

a. Katikiro - Prime Minister

b. Omulamuzi - Chief Justice

c. Omwanika - Treasurer

61. 1. A talent is an inborn ability within a person which make them excel in a certain activity while ability is someone's capacity to do something which is acquired through constant practise and training.

62. 1. Kenya
a. Uganda
b. Tanzania

63. a)
a Tropic of Cancer
b Tropic of Capricorn
c Equator
b)

e) Madagascar
64. 1. Geology
a. Teaching
b. Archaeology
c. Meteorology
d. Law
e. Survey
f. Aviation
g. Climatology

65. 1. Believes in his or her own capacities to solve problems.
a. Is able to make choices easily.
b. Is not afraid to express his or her own feelings.
c. Is comfortable with change.
d. Enjoy healthy relationships.

66. Africa

THE END

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