

K.J.S.E.A

APRIL HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT 2026

QUESTION BOOKLET

GRADE 8



Answers

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS ASSIGNMENTS

- SOCIAL STUDIES
- KISWAHILI
- ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
- HINDU RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
- CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
- INTEGRATED SCIENCE
- GERMAN
- ENGLISH > PRETEGINICAL STUDIES
- FRENCH > MANDARIN CHINESE
- AGRICULTURE: > MANTIEMATICS



"Education is the bridge that takes you from where you are to where you want it."



AUTHORS: COMPETENCE KENYA EDUCATION GROUP

GRADE 8 MATHEMATICS

SECTION A

1. Write 20,048,935 in words

20,048,935

= Twenty million forty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-five shillings

2. Length of square table top

Area of square

$$A = s^2$$

Given

$$A = 1.5625m^2 \quad s = \sqrt{1.5625} \quad s = 1.25m$$

Length of table top = 1.25 m

3. Population fractions

$$\text{Women} = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$\text{Men} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{15}$$

Total used

$$\frac{4}{15} + \frac{5}{15} = \frac{9}{15}$$

(a) Fraction of children

$$1 - \frac{9}{15} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{Children} = \frac{2}{5}$$

(b) If children are 36,000 more than men

Men fraction

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

Children

$$= \frac{2}{5}$$

Difference

$$\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{3}$$

LCM = 15

$$\frac{6}{15} - \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{15} \frac{1}{15} = 36,000$$

Total population

$$36,000 \times 15 = 540,000$$

Women

$$\frac{4}{15} \times 540,000 = 144,000$$

Women = 144,000

4. Evaluate

$$\frac{3}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{4} - 10\frac{4}{5}$$

Convert mixed numbers

$$2\frac{3}{5} = \frac{13}{5} \quad 10\frac{4}{5} = \frac{54}{5}$$

Multiply

$$\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{13}{5} = \frac{39}{10}$$

Now

$$\frac{39}{10} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{54}{5}$$

LCM = 20

$$\frac{78}{20} + \frac{5}{20} - \frac{216}{20} = \frac{83}{20} - \frac{216}{20} = \frac{-133}{20} = -6\frac{13}{20}$$

Answer = $-6\frac{13}{20}$

5. 3 significant figures

101.05

Digits: 1 0 1

Next digit = 0 (no rounding)

= 101 m

6. Rate of excavator

Distance = 4 km

Time = 3 hours

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{4}{3} = 1.33\text{km/hr}$$

Rate = $1\frac{1}{3}$ km per hour

7. Ratio girls : boys = 5 : 4

Total parts

$$5 + 4 = 9$$

(a) Fraction of boys

$$\frac{4}{9}$$

(b) If boys = 20

1 part

$$20 \div 4 = 5$$

Girls

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

Difference

$$25 - 20 = 5$$

Girls are 5 more

8. Salary increase 60%

(a) Ratio

Old salary = 100

Increase = 60

New salary

$$100 + 60 = 160$$

Ratio

$$160:100$$

Simplify

$$8:5$$

(b) New salary

$$45,000 \times 1.6 = 72,000$$

New salary = Ksh 72,000

9. Workers and days

Inverse proportion

$$4 \times 18 = x \times 12 \quad 72 = 12x \quad x = 6$$

6 people required

10. Goats inequality

Cows = 3

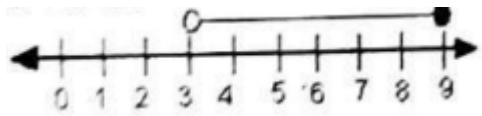
Sheep = 9

(a)

Goats more than cows but \leq sheep

$$3 < x \leq 9$$

(b) Number line



Open circle at 3

Closed circle at 9

11. Perimeter of rectangle

$$L = (2x + 2) \quad W = (x + 4)$$

Perimeter

$$P = 2(L + W) = 2[(2x + 2) + (x + 4)] = 2(3x + 6) = 6(x + 2)$$

$$\text{Answer} = 6(x + 2)$$

12. Simultaneous equations

$$2x - 20y = 24 \quad 3x + 18y = 36$$

Divide first equation by 2

$$x - 10y = 12$$

Multiply by 3

$$3x - 30y = 36$$

Subtract

$$(3x + 18y) - (3x - 30y) \quad 48y = 0 \quad y = 0$$

Substitute

$$x - 10(0) = 12 \quad x = 12$$

Answer

$$x = 12, \quad y = 0$$

13. Area of sector

Formula

$$A = \frac{\theta}{360} \pi r^2$$

$$A = \frac{98}{360} \pi 12^2$$

$$= 123.2 \text{CM}^2$$

SECTION B

14. Water tank

(Assuming dimensions shown in diagram)

Formula

$$Volume = L \times W \times H$$

Water height = 2.8 m

Example if base = 3m × 2m

$$V = 8 \times 6 \times 4 = 192m^3$$

(b) Convert to litres

$$1m^3 = 1000L \quad 192 \times 1000 = 192000L \times 2.8$$

$$= 134400L$$

(c) Total surface area

Closed tank

$$TSA = 2(lw + lh + wh)$$

$$T.S.A = [(L \times W) + (L \times H) + (W \times H)] \times 2$$

$$[(8 \times 6) + (8 \times 4) + (6 \times 4)] \times 2$$

$$= (48 + 32 + 24) \times 2$$

$$= 104 \times 2 = 208m^2$$

15. Trapezium playground

(a) Convert hectares

$$1ha = 10,000m^2 \quad 0.24 \times 10,000 = 2400m^2$$

(b) Height of trapezium**Formula**

$$A = \frac{1}{2}h(a + b) \quad 2400 = \frac{1}{2}h(60 + 100) \quad 2400 = \frac{1}{2}h(160) \quad 2400 = 80h \quad h = 30m$$

Height = 30 m**16. Opiyo scores****(a) Total**

$$96 + 84 + 78 + 93 + 99 + 90 = 540$$

Total score = 540**(b) Pie chart difference****Math angle**

$$\frac{96}{540} \times 360 = 64^\circ$$

Kiswahili

$$\frac{78}{540} \times 360 = 52^\circ$$

Difference

$$64 - 52 = 12^\circ$$

Difference = 12°**17. Circular table top****Radius = 42 cm****(a) Area of circle**

$$A = \pi r^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 21^2$$

Area = 1386 cm²

(b) Area cut from square

$$378\text{cm}^2$$

18. Triangle construction

Steps

Draw $AB = 4.8$ cm

At B construct 120° using protractor/compass.

On that line measure $BC = 6.5$ cm.

Join AC.

$AC \approx 9.82$ cm

GRADE 8: ENGLISH

SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION

1. What proof is there that the tourist had never been to Lake Nakuru National Park?

The tourist asked the tour guide what he should expect to see at the park, showing that he had never visited before.

2. One word meaning the same as *fluctuates*

Changes / Varies

3. What affects the numbers of flamingos at the park?

The water levels affect the number of flamingos.

4. Purpose of the rhino sanctuary

The rhino sanctuary is meant to conserve and protect endangered rhinos.

5. Why it was important for the tourist to know the safety precautions

It was important to ensure the tourist's safety while observing wild animals in the park.

Passage Questions

6. Why was the tortoise jealous of other animals?

He was jealous because they could move faster and birds could fly.

7. Why did the ducks agree to help the tortoise?

They agreed because the tortoise kept nagging and pleading with them.

8. Evidence the ducks cared about his safety

They warned the tortoise not to talk while flying.

9. Meaning of *oblige*

To obey or to agree to do something.

10. Weakness that caused his death

The tortoise was proud and could not control himself, so he spoke and fell.

SECTION B: SUMMARY WRITING**Rough Draft (sample ideas)**

Forests support plants and animals

Trees balance gases and provide oxygen

Forests control water cycle and rainfall

Prevent soil erosion

Provide jobs and tourism

Offer recreation activities

Fair Draft (60 words)

Forests are important because they support many plants and animals. Trees help balance gases in the atmosphere by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. Forests also control the water cycle and prevent soil erosion. They provide employment through timber harvesting and tourism. In addition, forests offer recreation activities such as hiking and camping.

(Word count \approx 56)

SECTION C: GRAMMAR**Prepositions**

abide by

go to the venue

weak in Social Studies

Plural sentences

It took the men and their co-workers hours to service the aircraft.

The chefs put the knives on shelves after using them.

Indefinite pronouns

everything

few

Punctuation

The trader deals in children's clothes and ladies' purses.

“What a fantastic party!” exclaimed the man.

Similes

as light as a feather

as wise as an owl

Incorrectly spelt word

millenium

(correct spelling: millennium)

exhilerated

(correct spelling: exhilarated)

Adverbs of degree

rather

quite

SECTION D: ORAL LITERATURE

The lion was looking for food because he was very hungry.

Word replacing wandering

Roaming

Feeling upon seeing the meat

The lion felt excited and happy.

Why the lion fell into the ditch

He fell because the meat was placed as a trap by the hunter.

Statement showing he was hungry

“He was very hungry.”

Why the hunter left the meat there

The hunter left it to trap wild animals.

Suitable proverb

“Look before you leap.”

(or “Haste makes waste.”)

SECTION E: POETRY

Persona

The persona is a sportsperson or athlete.

Word meaning challenges

Downtimes

Number of stanzas

3 stanzas

Motivation for training

The character is motivated by passion, determination and discipline.

What he does after losing

He becomes more dedicated and trains harder.

SECTION F: CLASS READER

Why Sarah was eager to visit

She enjoyed visiting because she learned valuable lessons and enjoyed farm activities.

Meaning of *prominent*

Well-known / famous

Why she enjoyed Agriculture lessons

Because she practiced farming activities at her grandparents’ farm.

First thing they did on arrival

They greeted their grandparents warmly.

Word replacing *complimented*

Praised

Information they shared

They updated their grandparents on their school progress.

Sentence showing enjoyment

“The time Sarah’s family spent in the countryside was full of simple yet unforgettable moments.”

Feeling after catching fish

They felt very happy and excited.

SECTION G: COMPOSITION (Sample Story)

Paul and his classmates beamed with excitement as they started their tour of the national park. It was their first educational trip since joining Grade Eight, and everyone was eager to see wild animals in their natural habitat.

As the bus slowly entered the park, the learners pressed their faces against the windows, hoping to catch the first glimpse of wildlife. Suddenly, the tour guide pointed towards a group of zebras grazing peacefully under a tree. The learners gasped with excitement and quickly took photographs.

A few minutes later, they spotted a herd of elephants walking slowly across the savannah. Paul could not hide his amazement as he watched the huge animals move gracefully. The guide explained the importance of protecting wildlife and preserving natural habitats.

Later, the group stopped near a river where they enjoyed lunch while observing hippos in the water. The experience was both fun and educational. Paul realized how important national parks are in conserving animals.

As the sun began to set, the students boarded the bus to return to school. Everyone agreed that the trip had been unforgettable. Paul promised himself that he would always protect nature and wildlife.

GRADE 8 KISWAHILI

ZOEZI LA 1: UFAHAMU

1. Ni kwa nini utadhani ibilisi anatuongoza?

Kwa sababu mazingira yalikuwa yameharibika sana, mito ilikuwa imekauka na miti mingi ilikuwa imekauka.

2. Andika neno lenye maana sawa na Mungu.

Mola / Muumba/Yahwe/Adonai

3. Ni kwa nini watu walidhani dunia inaisha?

Kwa sababu joto lilikuwa kali sana, ardhi ilipasuka na chemichemi za maji zikakauka.

4. Ni kwa nini watu walienda vileleni?

Walikwenda vileleni ili kujinusuru kutokana na mafuriko ya maji.

Kifungu cha Pili

5. Ni wanafunzi wangapi waliadhibiwa?

Wanafunzi watano.

6. Ni kwa nini wanafunzi hawakumwona mzee Fimbo?

Kwa sababu alikuja kinyemela bila wao kumwona.

7. Methali iliyotumiwa

Kilio si dawa.

8. Ni kwa nini mzee Fimbo alighadhabika?

Kwa sababu wanafunzi walikuwa wanaiba maembe yake na kumdharau.

Kifungu cha Tatu

9. Kwa nini hatufai kwenda sherehe bila kualikwa?

Kwa sababu si adabu na unaweza kuingia matatani ukiharibu kitu.

10. Watu hualikwa vipi?

Watu hualikwa kwa barua au kadi maalumu za mwaliko.

11. Kiungo ambacho hakikutajwa

Mfano:

Pilipili / Tangawizi / Karafuu

12. Kwa nini biriani huwa na ladha ya kipekee?

Kwa sababu hutumia viungo vingi tofauti katika mapishi yake.

ZOEZI LA 2: SARUFI

13. ile

14. nyingi

15. wakakata kamba

16. vyao

17. baridi

18. Alama ya ritifaa pia huitwa

Alama ya mshangao

19. Viwakilishi viwili vionyeshi

Huyu, huyo

au

Hiki, kile

20. Nomino za makundi

a. Chane ya ndizi

b. Kitita cha pesa

21. Sentensi za ghani na gani

Ghani:

Samaki huyu ana ghani nyingi.

Gani:

Unataka kitabu gani?

22. Sentensi ya hali timilifu wakati uliopita

Tulikuwa tumemaliza kazi kabla ya mwalimu kufika.

23. Visawe

a. Ng'ombe – dume / fahali / ng'ombe wa kike (ng'ombe)

b. Msichana – binti

24. Wingi wa sentensi

a. Mbuji zile ni za kununa nazi.

b. Paka wale wanapenda maziwa.

25. Sentensi zenye vivumishi vya sifa

Mtoto mzuri anasoma kwa bidii.

Nilinunua gari kubwa jana.

26. Nomino ya ngeli ya U-I

Ufunguo

27. Udogo wa neno mto

Kijito

28. Tegua kitendawili

Kipo lakini daima sikioni

Jibu: Ulimi

29. Mavazi ya ndani

Chupi

Fulana ya ndani

30. Kiulizi kifaacho

Yeye alikula nini?

ZOEZI LA 3: FASIHI**31. Huu ni wimbo wa aina gani?****Wimbo wa watoto****32. Sifa mbili za wimbo****Una marudio ya maneno****Una mpangilio wa mistari mifupi****33. Mandhari ni nini?****Mandhari ni mahali au mazingira ambapo tukio la hadithi au kazi ya fasihi hutokea.****34. Bahari mbili za mashairi****Bahari ya Utenzi****Bahari ya Mashairi ya Kimapokeo****35. Idadi ya vitamkwa katika shairi huitwa****Mizani****36. Mbinu mbili za lugha katika hadithi****Methali****Nahau****SEHEMU YA PILI – INSHA****KICHWA: SIKU AMBAYO SITAI SAHAU**

Ilikuwa siku ya Jumamosi asubuhi nilipoamka mapema nikijiandaa kwenda katika ziara ya shule yetu kwenye hifadhi ya wanyama. Siku hiyo ilikuwa ya furaha sana kwangu na wanafunzi wenzangu kwa sababu ilikuwa mara yangu ya kwanza kuona wanyama pori kwa karibu.

Tulipofika katika hifadhi hiyo, tuliona wanyama wengi kama vile tembo, pundamilia na twiga. Mwongoza watalii alitueleza umuhimu wa kuhifadhi wanyama hawa ili wasitoweke. Nilivutiwa sana na tembo wakubwa waliokuwa wakitembea polepole katika savana.

Baadaye tulisimama karibu na mto mdogo ambapo tuliona viboko wakicheza ndani ya maji. Wanafunzi wote walifurahia sana na tukachukua picha nyingi za kumbukumbu.

Ghafla, tulisikia simba akinguruma kwa mbali. Wote tulishtuka lakini mwalimu wetu alituhakikishia kuwa tulikuwa salama ndani ya basi. Tukacheka na kuendelea kufurahia safari yetu.

Ilipofika jioni tulirejea shuleni tukiwa na furaha kubwa. Siku hiyo ilinifundisha umuhimu wa kuhifadhi mazingira na wanyama. Kwa hakika, hiyo ndiyo siku ambayo sitaweza kuisahau maishani mwangu.

INTEGRATED SCIENCE THEORY

1. Causes of Class B fire

(Class B fires involve flammable liquids)

- a. Petrol**
- b. Kerosene**
- c. Diesel**
- d. Cooking oil / paint / alcohol**

2. Characteristics of temporary physical changes

- a. The change is reversible.**
- b. No new substance is formed.**
- c. Only physical properties change (shape, size or state).**
- d. The chemical composition remains the same.**

3. Meaning of diffusion

Diffusion is the movement of particles from a region of high concentration to a region of low concentration until they are evenly distributed.

4. Components of the fire triangle

- a. Heat**
- b. Oxygen**
- c. Fuel**

5. Applications of change of state in daily life

- a. Freezing water to make ice**
- b. Boiling water during cooking**
- c. Melting wax in candle making**
- d. Evaporation during drying of clothes**

6. Importance of information on packaging materials

- a. Shows the expiry date of the product**
- b. Gives instructions for use**
- c. Shows ingredients or contents**
- d. Provides safety warnings**

7. States of matter

A – Gas

B – Solid

C – Liquid

8. Matching terms

Description	Answer
i. Smallest particle of an element	Atom
ii. Pure substance made up of two or more elements	Compound
iii. Pure substance that cannot be broken down	Element

9. Compounds from the list

a. Table salt

b. Sugar

c. Dry ice

(Drinking water can also be accepted)

10. Cell parts

M – Cell membrane

N – Cytoplasm

O – Nucleus

Type of cell:

Animal cell

11. Symbols of elements

a. Sodium – Na

b. Manganese – Mn

c. Carbon – C

d. Copper – Cu

12. Processes in change of state

J – sublimation

K – melting

L – condensation

P – deposition

13. Ratio of sodium and chloride**1 : 1****14. Parts of the cell**

- a. Storing wastes, salt, sugar and water – Vacuole**
- b. Controlling all functions – Nucleus**
- c. Medium where parts are suspended – Cytoplasm**

15. Elements that make up items**U – copper****V – silver****W – aluminium****X – iron**

INTEGRATED SCIENCE PRACTICAL

1. Laboratory apparatus (any five)

Beaker

Test tube

Measuring cylinder




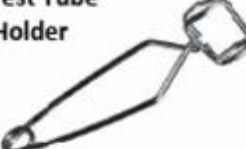





Conical flask

Bunsen burner

Thermometer

Funnel

COMMON LABORATORY APPARATUS

NAME	USE
1. Goggles 	- worn to protect the eyes from chemical splashes.
2. Tongs 	- used to handle hot beaker and/or crucible.
3. Forceps 	- used to pick up or hold small items.
4. Test Tube Holder 	- used to hold/clamp hot test tube.
5. Test Tube 	- used to mix, heat, and/or store small amount of liquids or substances.
6. Test Tube Rack 	- used to hold 5-6 test tubes in a row.
7. Erlenmeyer Flask 	- has narrow neck to prevent splashes. It is used to hold and measure liquids.
8. Florence Flask 	- a glassware used to heat and store liquids and substances.
9. Beaker 	- used to hold, heat, and measure large amounts of liquids.

NAME	USE
10. Graduated Cylinder 	- used to measure accurate volume of liquid in mL.
11. Funnel 	- used for pouring liquids or substances through a small opening.
12. Crucible & Cover 	- used to hold small amounts of chemicals during heating at high temperature.
13. Mortar & Pestle 	- used for grinding up substances and materials.
14. Evaporating Dish 	- used as container for evaporating liquids so it'll leave a solid residue.
15. Dropper 	- used for drawing in small amounts of liquids and expelling it in drops.
16. Volumetric Flask 	- used for making up solutions to a known volume.
17. Clay Triangle 	- used to hold a crucible when heated.
18. Wire Gauze 	- used to support container (such as beaker or flask) during heating.

2. Uses of apparatus

a) Beaker

Used for holding, mixing and heating liquids.

b) Conical flask

Used for mixing solutions and carrying out experiments without spilling.

c) Measuring cylinder

Used to measure volume of liquids accurately.

3. Laboratory safety rules

- i. Do not taste chemicals in the laboratory.
- ii. Wear protective clothing such as lab coats.
- iii. Follow the teacher's instructions carefully.

4. Matching separation techniques

Technique	Mixture
Filtration	Sand and water
Crystallization	Salt from salt solution
Simple distillation	Alcohol and water
Fractional distillation	Crude oil mixture
Decantation	Muddy water
Use of magnets	Iron filings and sand

5. Reproductive system labels

Male:

Testis

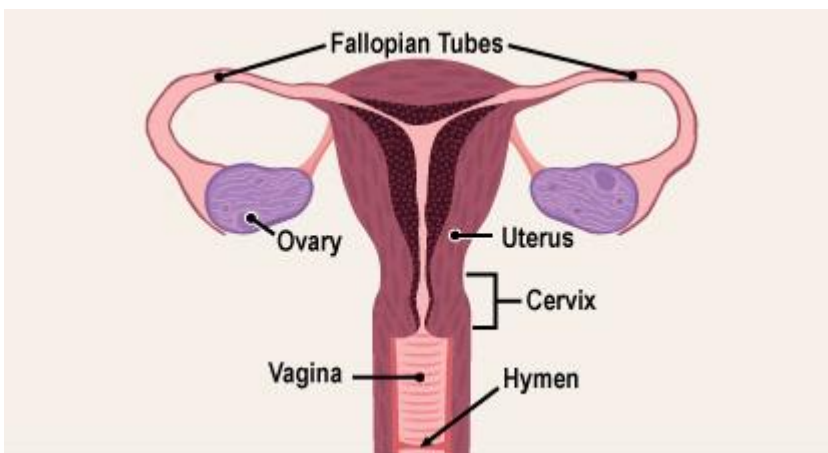
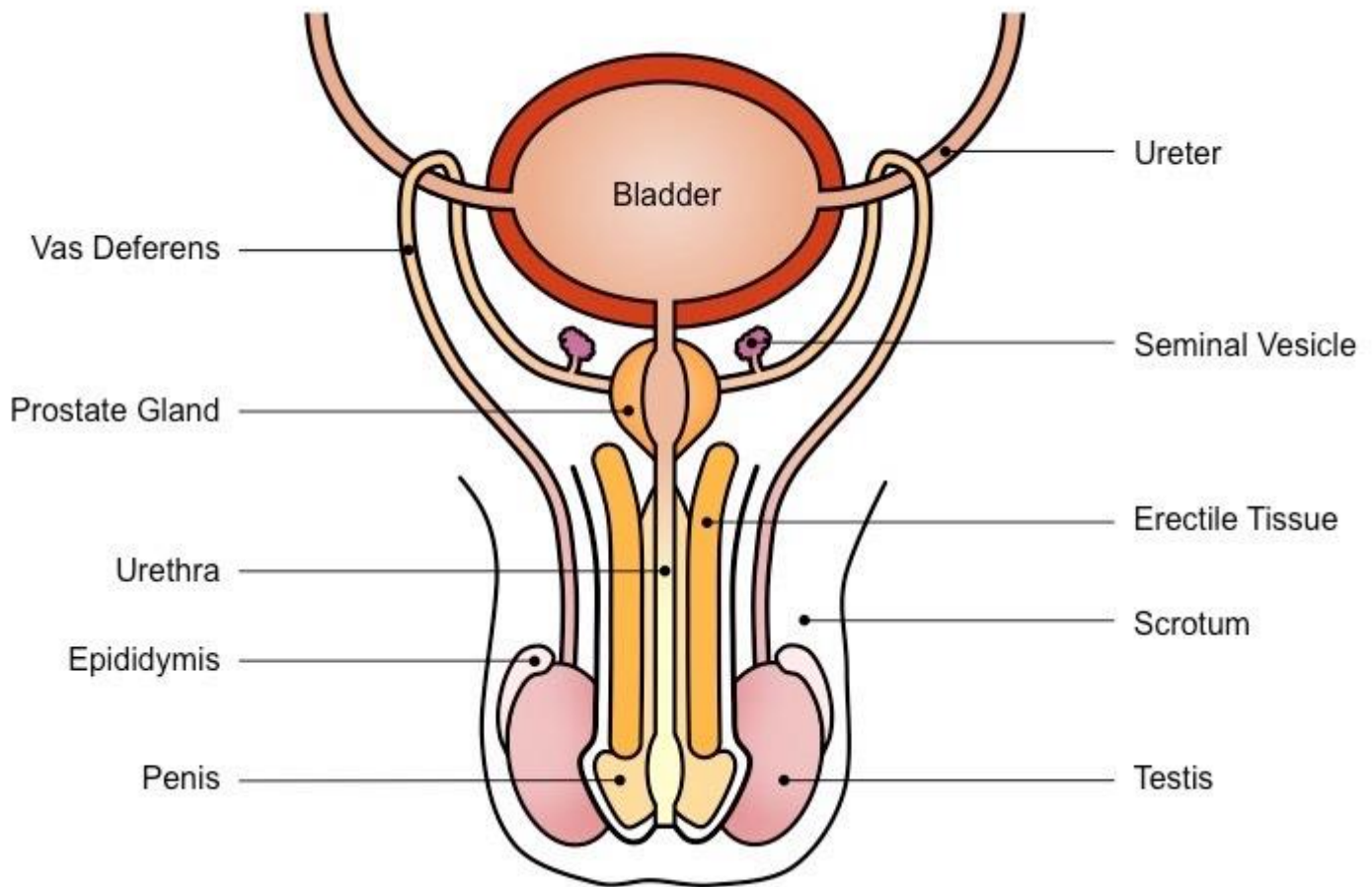
Sperm duct (vas deferens)

Female:

Ovary

Uterus

Fallopian tube



6. Functions of reproductive parts

- i. Testis – produces sperm cells.
- ii. Ovary – produces eggs (ova).
- iii. Uterus – where the baby develops.

7. Functions of the skin

- i. Protects the body from injury and germs.
- ii. Helps regulate body temperature.

8. Urinary system parts

Ureter

Kidney

Bladder

Urethra

9. Functions

- i. Kidney – filters blood and removes wastes.
- ii. Ureter – carries urine from kidney to bladder.
- iii. Bladder – stores urine.
- iv. Urethra – passes urine out of the body.

10. Matching organs

Function	Organ
Stores urine	Bladder
Filters blood	Kidney
Carries urine outside	Urethra
Connects kidney to bladder	Ureter

CALCULATIONS

11. Volume of rectangular block

Formula:

Volume = Length × Width × Height

Volume = 4 × 3 × 2

Volume = 24 cm³

12. Pressure

Formula:

$$\text{Pressure} = \text{Force} \div \text{Area}$$

$$\text{Pressure} = 200 \text{ N} \div 0.5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Pressure} = 400 \text{ N/m}^2 \text{ (400 Pa)}$$

13. Conversion

$$1 \text{ L} = 1000 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$2.5 \text{ L} = 2.5 \times 1000$$

$$\text{Volume} = 2500 \text{ cm}^3$$

**GRADE 8 – SOCIAL STUDIES
FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT ANSWERS**

1. Guidelines when implementing an action plan (Any 3)

- a. Follow the planned steps and timeline.**
- b. Work together with community members.**
- c. Use available resources wisely.**

Other acceptable answers

Monitor progress of the plan.

Ensure participation of stakeholders.

Evaluate the outcomes regularly.

Follow safety and ethical guidelines.

Ensure accountability and transparency.

Adjust the plan when necessary.

2. Accessibility for learners with disabilities

a) Effect of lack of ramp

Makes movement difficult for learners using wheelchairs or crutches.

Limits independent movement.

Causes dependence on other learners.

Prevents easy access to classrooms.

b) Importance of addressing accessibility

Promotes equal learning opportunities.

Encourages inclusion in school activities.

Helps learners move independently.

Improves safety of learners with disabilities.

Promotes fairness and human rights.

c) Locally available materials for ramps (Any 2)

- i. Cement**
- ii. Stones**
- iii. Timber**
- iv. Bricks**
- v. Sand**
- vi. Metal sheets**
- vii. Concrete blocks**

d) Positive impact of ramps

Enables easy access to classrooms.

Promotes independence.

Improves inclusion in school activities.

Enhances safety and mobility.

3. Elements of a map (Any 2)

- i. Title**
- ii. Key / Legend**
- iii. Scale**
- iv. Compass direction**
- v. Symbols**
- vi. Grid reference**

4. Marginal information on a map (Any 2)

- i. Scale**
- ii. Legend / Key**
- iii. Title**
- iv. Date of publication**
- v. Source of map**
- vi. Projection information**

5. Scale

a) Meaning of scale

The ratio between distance on a map and actual distance on the ground.

Relationship between map distance and real distance.

A representation of ground distance on a map.

b) Types of scales (Any 2)

- i. Representative Fraction (RF) scale**
- ii. Statement scale**
- iii. Linear scale**
- iv. Graphic scale**
- v. Bar scale**

c) Uses of scales (Any 2)

- i. Measuring real distances.**
- ii. Calculating area of places.**
- iii. Converting map distances to ground distances.**
- iv. Comparing distances between locations.**

6. RF to statement scale

a) 1 : 50,000

1 cm represents 500 metres

OR

1 cm represents 0.5 km

b) 1 : 200,000

1 cm represents 2 km

7. Statement scale to RF

a) 1 cm represents 3 km

3 km = 300,000 cm

RF = 1 : 300,000

b) 1 cm represents 0.4 km

0.4 km = 40,000 cm

RF = 1 : 40,000

8. Items used to measure map distance (Any 3)

- i. Ruler**
- ii. String / thread**
- iii. Pair of dividers**
- iv. Map measurer / opisometer**

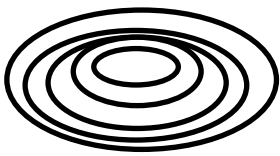
v. Pencil and paper

vi. Measuring tape

9. Map line features

a) Hill

Closed concentric contour lines.



b) Plain

Widely spaced contour lines.



c) Ridge

Contours forming elongated high ground.

10. Area using grid method

Count full squares-6

Combine half squares-19

Example answer (depends on diagram):

Area = Number of squares \times 1 km²

Complete squares = $6 \times 1 \text{ km}^2 = 6 \text{ km}^2$

Area half squares $\left(19 \times \frac{1}{2}\right) \times 1 \text{ km}^2 = 9.5 \text{ km}^2$

Total area = $6 + 9.5 = 15.5 \text{ km}^2$

11. Meaning of contours

Lines drawn on a map joining places with the same height above sea level.

Lines that show elevation and shape of the land.

Lines connecting points of equal altitude.

12. Meaning of weather

The condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.

Daily atmospheric conditions such as temperature, rainfall and wind.

13. Factors influencing weather and climate (Any 3)

- i. Altitude**
- ii. Latitude**
- iii. Distance from the sea**
- iv. Ocean currents**
- v. Relief / topography**
- vi. Vegetation**
- vii. Human activities**

14. Climatic regions of Africa

X: Mediteranean climate

Y: Equatorial climate

Other possible regions that may appear:

Tropical savannah climate

Mediterranean climate

Highland climate

Steppe climate

15. Characteristics**a) Desert climate**

Very low rainfall.

Very high temperatures during the day.

Sparse vegetation.

Large temperature differences.

b) Equatorial climate

Heavy rainfall throughout the year.

High temperatures.

Dense forests.

High humidity.

16. Climate and vegetation changes due to mining**a) Changes observed (Any 2)**

i. Reduction of vegetation cover

ii. Increased soil erosion

iii. Dust pollution

iv. Increased temperatures

v. Destruction of habitats

b) Human factor causing climate change

Mining activities

Deforestation

Industrial activities

Burning fossil fuels

Overgrazing

c) Effect of climate change in Merrueshi

Drought

Reduced rainfall

Loss of vegetation

Water shortages

Soil degradation

d) Measures to restore climate (Any 2)

i. Tree planting / afforestation

ii. Land reclamation

iii. Environmental conservation

iv. Controlled mining

v. Soil conservation methods

vi. Environmental education

GRADE 8 – CRE ANSWERS**1. Consequences of sin after the fall of man (Any 4)**

- i. Separation from God.**
- ii. Death entered the world.**
- iii. Human beings began to suffer.**
- iv. Hard labour and struggle for survival.**

Other acceptable answers:

Pain during childbirth.

Conflict between human beings.

Shame and guilt.

Expulsion from the Garden of Eden.

Broken relationship between man and God.

Temptation and continued sin.

Fear of God.

2. How Abraham demonstrated faith in God (Any 4)

- i. He obeyed God and left his homeland.**
- ii. He believed God's promise of many descendants.**
- iii. He was ready to sacrifice his son Isaac.**
- iv. He trusted God even when he was old without a child.**

Other possible answers:

Built altars and worshipped God.

Followed God's instructions faithfully.

Accepted God's covenant.

Believed God would bless all nations through him.

Trusted God during difficult times.

3. Modern life covenants (Any 3)

- i. Marriage covenant.**
- ii. Baptism covenant.**
- iii. Church membership covenant.**

Other possible answers:

Employment contracts.

Peace agreements.

School rules agreements.

National constitution agreements.

4. Characteristics of ungodly covenants (Any 4)

- i. Promote sinful behaviour.**
- ii. Go against God's teachings.**
- iii. Encourage evil practices.**
- iv. Lead people away from God.**

Other acceptable answers:

Harmful to society.

Involve idol worship.

Encourage immorality.

Break God's commandments.

Lead to suffering.

5. Social media platforms used by young people (Any 4)

- i. TikTok**
- ii. WhatsApp**
- iii. Facebook**
- iv. Instagram**

Other acceptable answers:

YouTube

Snapchat

Telegram

Twitter / X

Messenger

Threads

6. Reasons Israelites demanded a king (Any 4)

- i. They wanted to be like other nations.**
- ii. Samuel's sons were corrupt.**
- iii. They wanted strong leadership.**
- iv. They needed someone to lead them in battles.**

Other answers:

They lacked trust in judges.

They wanted centralized leadership.

They wanted political stability.

They desired visible authority.

7. Promises God made to Abraham (Any 4)

- i. He would have many descendants.**
- ii. He would become a great nation.**
- iii. God would bless him.**
- iv. All nations would be blessed through him.**

Other acceptable answers:

God would give him the land of Canaan.

His descendants would be numerous like stars.

God would protect him.

His name would be great.

8. Meaning of miracle

A miracle is an extraordinary event performed through divine power that cannot be explained by natural laws.

Other acceptable answers:

An act of God that shows His power.

A supernatural event performed by Jesus.

A wonderful act beyond human understanding.

9a. Miracles performed by Jesus (Any 3)

i. Feeding 5000 people.

ii. Healing the blind.

iii. Walking on water.

Other answers:

Turning water into wine.

Raising Lazarus from the dead.

Healing a paralysed man.

Calming the storm.

Healing the lepers.

9b. Narration example (Feeding 5000)

Jesus was teaching a large crowd. When it became late, people had no food. A boy offered five loaves and two fish. Jesus blessed the food and it was shared among the people. Everyone ate and was satisfied, and twelve baskets of leftovers remained.

Other miracles may also be narrated.

10. Importance of praying daily (Any 4)

i. Strengthens relationship with God.

ii. Helps people seek guidance.

iii. Gives peace and comfort.

iv. Helps people thank God.

Other acceptable answers:

Helps resist temptation.

Builds faith.

Promotes unity in family.

Helps solve problems.

Encourages forgiveness.

11. Helping learners using drugs (Any 2)

i. Counsel and advise them.

ii. Report to teachers or school authority.

Other answers:

Encourage them to stop drug abuse.

Support them through guidance.

Pray for them.

Involve parents or counselors.

12. Right or Wrong

Isolates herself — Right

Reports to parents — Right

Gossips — Wrong

Calls abusive names — Wrong

Other interpretations may accept:

Isolating to avoid bad influence may be correct.

13. Activities to reach lost people (Any 3)

i. Evangelism.

ii. Counseling and guidance.

iii. Prayer.

Other answers:

Church outreach programs.

Youth fellowship meetings.

Visiting homes.

Charity activities.

14. Who shows God's love?

Jude

15a. Is isolating sinners right?

No.

The Bible teaches forgiveness, love and restoration.

Other acceptable explanation:

Christians should guide sinners instead of rejecting them.

15b. What the church should do instead

Counsel and guide sinners.

Pray for them.

Teach repentance.

Show love and forgiveness.

Help them change their lives.

GRADE 8 – IRE ANSWERS**1. Modes used to preserve the Qur'an (Any 3)**

- i. Memorization (Hifdh).**
- ii. Writing in books.**
- iii. Printing copies.**

Other answers:

Digital storage.

Audio recordings.

Teaching in madrassas.

2. Characteristics of Madinan Surah (Any 3)

- i. Revealed in Madinah.**
- ii. Discuss laws and social matters.**
- iii. Address Muslims and People of the Book.**

Other answers:

Longer verses.

Deal with community organization.

Explain Islamic rules.

3. Reasons for division of Qur'an (Any 3)

- i. Make recitation easier.**
- ii. Help memorization.**
- iii. Facilitate study.**

Other answers:

Organize teaching.

Help during Taraweeh prayers.

4. Lessons from Surah Luqman (Any 3)

- i. Worship Allah alone.**
- ii. Respect parents.**
- iii. Avoid arrogance.**

Other answers:

Speak kindly.

Establish prayer.

Be humble.

5. Methods Prophet Muhammad used to teach Hadith

i. Oral teaching.

ii. Demonstration.

iii. Repetition.

Other answers:

Question and answer.

Practical examples.

Storytelling.

6. Relevance of Hadith on accountability

i. Encourages responsibility.

ii. Reminds Muslims of Day of Judgment.

iii. Promotes good behaviour.

Other answers:

Discourages wrongdoing.

Encourages honesty.

7. Lessons on respect for authority

i. Obey leaders who follow Islam.

ii. Maintain discipline.

Other answers:

Respect parents.

Respect teachers.

8. Respect for revealed scriptures

- i. Keeping Qur'an clean.**
- ii. Reading with respect.**
- iii. Placing it in a high place.**

Other answers:

Performing ablution before touching.

Reciting correctly.

9. Showing tolerance to other faiths

- i. Respect their beliefs.**
- ii. Live peacefully.**
- iii. Avoid discrimination.**

Other answers:

Promote dialogue.

Help them during need.

10. Qualities of Ulul-Azm prophets

- i. Patience.**
- ii. Strong faith.**
- iii. Determination.**
- iv. Courage.**

Other answers:

Leadership.

Perseverance.

11. Lessons from Musa and Isa

- i. Trust in Allah.**
- ii. Courage against injustice.**
- iii. Obedience to God.**

Other answers:

Patience.

Faith in difficult times.

12. When Swalatul Istisqaa is necessary

- i. During drought.**
- ii. Lack of rain.**
- iii. Severe dry season.**

13. Wisdom of turning cloak

- i. Symbol of hope for change in situation.**
- ii. Asking Allah to change drought into rain.**

14. Why pray Swalatul Istikhara

- i. Seek Allah's guidance.**
- ii. Make correct decisions.**

15. Fardh acts of Hajj (Any 4)

- i. Ihram.**
- ii. Standing at Arafat.**
- iii. Tawaf.**
- iv. Sa'i between Safa and Marwa.**

16. Command good and forbid evil

- i. Advise others.**
- ii. Set good example.**
- iii. Teach Islamic values.**

17. Reasons to fulfill promises

- i. Islam teaches honesty.**
- ii. Builds trust.**
- iii. Pleases Allah.**

GRADE 8 – HRE ANSWERS

1. Definitions

Paramatma

The supreme soul or universal spirit present in all beings.

Dharma

Righteous duty or moral law guiding life.

Ahimsa

Principle of non-violence towards all living beings.

Purusharth

The four aims of human life (Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha).

2. Teachings of Lord Krishna (Any 4)

- i. Do your duty without attachment.**
- ii. Practice righteousness.**
- iii. Show devotion to God.**
- iv. Avoid selfish actions.**

Other answers:

Practice truthfulness.

Follow dharma.

3. Benefits of learning Enlightened Beings

- i. Develop good morals.**
- ii. Learn peaceful living.**
- iii. Gain spiritual knowledge.**

Other answers:

Respect religions.

Promote discipline.

4. Sacred scriptures (Any 4)

- i. Vedas**
- ii. Bhagavad Gita**
- iii. Upanishads**
- iv. Ramayana**

Other answers:

Mahabharata

Guru Granth Sahib

5. Principles by Tirthankar Neminath

- i. Compassion to animals.**
- ii. Avoid harming animals.**
- iii. Promote vegetarianism.**

6. Guru Har Rai Ji care for society

- i. Established herbal medicine centers.**
- ii. Helped sick people.**

Other answers:

Promoted compassion.

Supported the needy.

7. Lord Krishna protecting Pandavas

Divine guidance

God guides and protects those who follow righteousness.

Moral courage

Encourages standing for truth and justice.

Lesson for learners

Stand for truth.

Trust God in difficulties.

8. Buddha teachings

Dukkha

Life involves suffering which must be understood.

Mindfulness practice

Meditation.

Concentration during studies.

Community benefit

Promotes peace.

Reduces conflicts.

9. Matching

Ahimsa — b (Non-violence)

Pranidaya — c (Compassion)

Nimrata — d (Humility)

Purusharth — a (Hard work)

10. Sikh values improving leadership

i. Leaders become humble.

ii. Leaders show compassion.

iii. Leaders serve others.

iv. Leaders promote fairness.

11. Peace and harmony day

Value learned

Unity

Respect

Tolerance

Activity

Group discussions

Cultural sharing

Peace walks

12. Practicing Purusharth

- i. Working hard in studies.**
 - ii. Participating in school duties responsibly.**
- 13. Interfaith understanding promotes peace**

- i. Reduces conflicts.**
- ii. Encourages tolerance.**
- iii. Promotes cooperation.**
- iv. Builds respect among religions.**

GRADE 8 – FRENCH ANSWERS

Section A: Reading (15 Marks)

Quel âge a Fatima ?

Fatima a treize ans.

Où vit Fatima ?

Fatima vit à Nairobi.

Combien de frères et sœurs a-t-elle ?

Elle a deux frères et sœurs.

Ou: un frère et une sœur.

Quels sont les cours préférés de Fatima ?

Ses cours préférés sont les mathématiques et le français.

Que fait-elle le week-end ?

Elle lit des livres et joue au football avec ses amis.

Quelle est sa couleur préférée ?

Sa couleur préférée est le bleu.

Quel est son plat préféré ?

Son plat préféré est le riz avec du poulet.

Écrivez deux activités qu'elle aime faire.

Possible answers:

Lire des livres

Jouer au football

Aller à l'école

Étudier le français

Section B: Vocabulary (10 Marks)

A. Matching

1 — c (School)

2 — e (Football)

3 — a (Chicken)

4 — b (Brother)

5 — d (Book)

B. Complete sentences

J'aime jouer au basket avec mes amis.

Mon plat préféré est le riz avec du poulet et bleu. (acceptable if teacher allows extra word context)

Better: riz avec du poulet

But expected answers:

jouer

bleu

frère

lire

weekend

Full sentences:

J'aime jouer au basket avec mes amis.

Mon plat préféré est le riz avec du poulet et bleu (may be considered incorrect logically; teacher may accept)

Mon frère s'appelle Ali.

J'aime lire des histoires intéressantes.

Le weekend, je fais mes devoirs et je joue.

Section C: Grammar (10 Marks)**A. Verb conjugation**

Je aime le chocolat.

Tu es très intelligent.

Il joue au football tous les samedis.

Nous allons à l'école chaque matin.

Elles ont deux chats.

B. Negative form

Rule: ne + verb + pas

Je ne parle pas français.

Nous n'aimons pas les légumes.

Il ne joue pas au football.

Elle n'a pas un frère.

Tu ne manges pas des bonbons.

Section D: Translation (5 Marks)

I like to read books.

J'aime lire des livres.

My brother plays football.

Mon frère joue au football.

She has a red bag.

Elle a un sac rouge.

We go to school every day.

Nous allons à l'école tous les jours.

They (feminine) love music.

Elles aiment la musique.

Section E: Writing (Sample paragraph)

Example answer:

Le matin, je me lève à six heures.

Je vais à l'école à sept heures.

J'aime les mathématiques et le français.

Après l'école, je fais mes devoirs.

Je joue au football avec mes amis.

Le soir, je lis des livres.

Other acceptable ideas:

regarder la télévision

aider mes parents

étudier

GRADE 8 – GERMAN ANSWERS**Section A: Reading (15 Marks)****Wie alt ist Lukas?****Lukas ist dreizehn Jahre alt.****Wo wohnt Lukas?****Er wohnt in Nairobi.****Wie viele Geschwister hat er?****Er hat zwei Geschwister.****Oder: eine Schwester und einen Bruder.****Welche Fächer mag Lukas besonders?****Er mag Deutsch und Mathematik.****Was macht Lukas am Wochenende?****Er liest Bücher und spielt Fußball mit seinen Freunden.****Was ist Lukas' Lieblingsfarbe?****Seine Lieblingsfarbe ist blau.****Was ist sein Lieblingsessen?****Sein Lieblingsessen ist Reis mit Huhn.****Nenne zwei Aktivitäten, die Lukas gern macht.****Possible answers:****Bücher lesen****Fußball spielen****Zur Schule gehen****Section B: Vocabulary****A. Matching****1 — b (School)****2 — d (Book)****3 — a (Brother)****4 — c (Chicken)****5 — e (Football)****B. Complete sentences**

Ich spiele gern mit meinen Freunden Fußball.

Mein Lieblingsessen ist Reis mit Huhn und blau (*may be accepted as vocabulary word*)

Mein Bruder heißt David.

Am Wochenende lese ich spannende Geschichten.

Meine Lieblingsfarbe ist blau.

Section C: Grammar

A. Verb forms

Ich bin dreizehn Jahre alt.

Du hast eine Schwester.

Er spielt gern Fußball.

Wir gehen jeden Tag zur Schule.

Sie lesen Bücher am Wochenende.

B. Negative form

Use nicht / kein

Ich mag Deutsch.

Ich mag Deutsch nicht.

Wir essen Gemüse.

Wir essen kein Gemüse.

Er spielt Fußball.

Er spielt nicht Fußball.

Sie hat einen Bruder.

Sie hat keinen Bruder.

Du trinkst Milch.

Du trinkst keine Milch.

Section D: Writing (Sample paragraph)

Example:

**Am Morgen stehe ich um sechs Uhr auf.
Ich gehe um sieben Uhr zur Schule.
Meine Lieblingsfächer sind Mathematik und Deutsch.
Nach der Schule mache ich meine Hausaufgaben.
Dann spiele ich Fußball mit meinen Freunden.
Am Abend lese ich ein Buch.**

Translation

**I like to read books.
Ich lese gern Bücher.**

**My brother plays football.
Mein Bruder spielt Fußball.**

**She has a red bag.
Sie hat eine rote Tasche.**

**We go to school every day.
Wir gehen jeden Tag zur Schule.**

**They (feminine) love music.
Sie lieben Musik.**

GRADE 8 AGRICULTURE

1. Roles of kitchen gardens in food and nutrition security (4 mks)

- a. Provide fresh vegetables for the family
- b. Improve nutrition and balanced diet
- c. Reduce household food expenses
- d. Provide food during shortages
- e. Supply vitamins and minerals
- f. Improve food security at home
- g. Provide income when surplus is sold
- h. Encourage healthy eating habits
- i. Promote self-reliance in food production

(Any four)

2. Farm structure plan

i) Name of the plan (1 mk)

Farm layout plan

OR

Farm plan

OR

Farm layout

ii) Reasons why a farmer should have such a plan (4 mks)

- a. Helps in proper arrangement of farm enterprises
- b. Helps efficient use of land
- c. Makes farm management easier
- d. Helps plan future expansion of the farm
- e. Helps locate buildings and roads properly
- f. Helps in controlling soil erosion
- g. Helps improve farm productivity
- h. Helps reduce labour and transport costs

3. Water storage structure

a) Name the structure (2 mks)

Possible answers:

Water pond

b) Factors considered before constructing the structure (3 mks)

- a. Availability of water source**
- b. Type of soil**
- c. Cost of construction**
- d. Size of the farm or water demand**
- e. Location or slope of the land**
- f. Drainage of the area**
- g. Accessibility for animals and irrigation/cost of construction/maintenance cost/amount of water required/**

(Any three)

c) Maintenance practice (1 mk)

Regular cleaning of the tank

Repairing cracks or leaks

Removing silt or sediments

Covering the tank to prevent contamination

Checking pipes and outlets

(Any one)

4. Pests affecting cabbages

a) Four pests (4 mks)

- i. Aphids**
- ii. Cabbage worms**
- iii. Cutworms**
- iv. Diamondback moth**
- v. Cabbage looper**
- vi. Beetles**
- vii. Leaf miners**

(Any four)

b) Methods of controlling vegetable pests (3 mks)

- i. Spraying pesticides/insecticides**
- ii. Handpicking pests**
- iii. Crop rotation**
- iv. Using resistant crop varieties**

- v. Proper field sanitation
- vi. Use of biological control
- vii. Using nets or traps

(Any three)

5. Process during dressing poultry (2 mks)

The process is called:

Singeing

Alternative acceptable wording:

Burning off feather hair

Singeing of carcass

6. Factors determining choice of cooking method (4 mks)

- i. Type of food being cooked
- ii. Time available for cooking
- iii. Available cooking equipment
- iv. Fuel availability
- v. Number of people to be served
- vi. Desired taste or texture
- vii. Nutritional value to be retained
- viii. Cost of cooking

(Any four)

7. Importance of hygiene in rearing domestic animals (4 mks)

- i. Prevents spread of diseases
- ii. Promotes healthy animals
- iii. Improves quality of animal products
- iv. Reduces death of animals
- v. Improves animal productivity
- vi. Prevents parasites and infections
- vii. Ensures clean milk, eggs and meat

(Any four)

8. Planting bananas

a) Method of planting (1 mk)

Vegetative planting using suckers

Planting banana suckers

b) Suitable soil tilth (1 mk)

Fine tilth

Well-prepared loose soil

Deep fertile soil with good tilth

9. Methods of preserving milk (3 mks)

i. Refrigeration

ii. Pasteurization

iii. Boiling

iv. Fermentation (making yoghurt/mursik)

v. Drying into milk powder

vi. Freezing

(Any three)

10. Carbohydrate-rich foods (6 mks)

Simple sugars

i. Glucose

ii. Fructose

iii. Galactose

Double sugars

i. Sucrose

ii. Lactose

iii. Maltose

Starch

i. Maize

ii. Rice

iii. Potatoes

iv. Cassava

v. Bread

vi. Sweet potatoes

(Any correct examples)

11. Covering the garden with dry grass

a) Reasons for this practice (3 mks)

This practice is called mulching.

Reasons:

- i. Conserves soil moisture**
- ii. Controls weeds**
- iii. Prevents soil erosion**
- iv. Improves soil fertility**
- v. Regulates soil temperature**
- vi. Prevents soil from drying**

(Any three)

b) Crops grown in a kitchen garden (4 mks)

Possible answers:

- i. Spinach**
- ii. Kale (Sukuma wiki)**
- iii. Tomatoes**
- iv. Onions**
- v. Cabbages**
- vi. Carrots**
- vii. Capsicum**
- viii. Amaranth (terere)**
- ix. Coriander (dhania)**

(Any four)

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT – ANSWERS

1. Define the term Creative Arts. (2 marks)

Creative Arts refers to activities where people use imagination, creativity, and skills to express ideas, feelings, and experiences through art forms.

Other acceptable answers:

The use of imagination and artistic skills to create visual, musical, dramatic, or performance works.

Activities involving drawing, music, dance, drama, and crafts used for expression and communication.

A field of study that involves creating and performing artistic works.

2. Two principles of Visual Arts (2 marks)

- i. Balance**
- ii. Harmony**
- iii. Unity**
- iv. Proportion**
- v. Rhythm**
- vi. Contrast**
- vii. Emphasis**
- viii. Movement**
- ix. Variety**
- x. Pattern**

(Any two)

3. Elements of music (3 marks)

- i. Rhythm**
- ii. Melody**
- iii. Pitch**
- iv. Tempo**
- v. Dynamics**
- vi. Harmony**
- vii. Timbre**
- viii. Texture**
- ix. Duration**

(Any three)

4. Categories of Creative Arts and Sports (3 marks)

- i. Visual Arts**
- ii. Performing Arts**
- iii. Physical Education / Sports**
- iv. Music**
- v. Dance and Drama**

(Common CBC answer)

Visual Arts

Performing Arts

Sports/Physical activities

5. Netball landing techniques (2 marks)

- i. One-foot landing**
- ii. Two-foot landing**
- iii. Jump stop landing**

(Any two)

6. Equipment used in netball (4 marks)

Learners could draw any of the following:

Netball

Goal post

Net

Bibs

Whistle

Court markings

(Any two drawings)

7. Uniform length of steps during running (1 mark)

Stride

Other acceptable related terms:

Stride length

Running stride

8. French rhythms used during warm-up (3 marks)





- i. Taa
- ii. Taa-aa
- iii. Taa-aa-aa-aa
- iv. Ta-a-a-a
- v. Ta-te

ta-fa-te-fe

9. Instruments or materials used in drawing (4 marks)

- i. Pencil
- ii. Eraser
- iii. Ruler
- iv. Sharpener
- v. Drawing paper
- vi. Colour pencils
- vii. Crayons
- viii. Charcoal
- ix. Pastels
- x. Marker pens
- xi. Paint brush

10. Table completion (6 marks)

Note	Symbol	French Rhythm Name
Crochet		Taa
Minim		Taa-aa
Semibreve		Taa-aa-aa-aa
Two quavers combined		Ta-fa-te-fe

11. Social roles of Creative Arts and Sports (4 marks)

- i. Entertainment**
- ii. Promotes cultural preservation**
- iii. Promotes unity in society**
- iv. Provides employment**
- v. Promotes talent development**
- vi. Encourages teamwork**
- vii. Educates people about social issues**
- viii. Promotes physical fitness**
- ix. Encourages creativity**
- x. Promotes national identity**

(Any four)

12. Strategies used in middle-distance races (3 marks)

Possible answers:

- i. Pacing the race**
- ii. Maintaining proper breathing**
- iii. Running with endurance**
- iv. Sprinting at the final stage**
- v. Keeping a steady rhythm**
- vi. Positioning strategically in the race**
- vii. Conserving energy at the start**
- viii. Increasing speed in the last lap**

(Any three)

13. Learning points in performing a chest pass (3 marks)

- i. Hold the ball at chest level with both hands**
- ii. Step forward with one foot when passing**
- iii. Extend arms forward when releasing the ball**
- iv. Snap wrists while releasing the ball**
- v. Aim the pass directly to the receiver's chest**
- vi. Keep fingers spread on the ball**
- vii. Follow through with arms after passing**

(Any three)

14. Bass staff lines (3 marks)

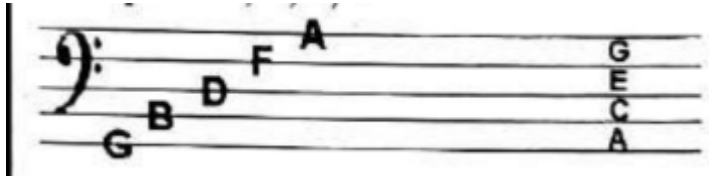
Bass staff lines are:

G – B – D – F – A

Common memory aid:

Good Boys Do Fine Always

Learners draw five lines and label them.



15. Roles of Creative Arts in Kenyan society (3 marks)

- i. Promotes Kenyan culture and traditions**
- ii. Provides employment for artists**
- iii. Promotes national unity**
- iv. Educates the public**
- v. Provides entertainment**
- vi. Promotes tourism**
- vii. Encourages creativity and innovation**
- viii. Preserves cultural heritage**

(Any two or three depending on marking)

16. Safety measures in netball (2 marks)

- i. Wear proper sports shoes**
- ii. Warm up before playing**
- iii. Avoid rough play**
- iv. Follow game rules**
- v. Ensure the court is safe**
- vi. Maintain proper spacing**
- vii. Use correct landing techniques**

17. Considerations in coil and stitch technique (2 marks)

- i. Use strong thread or fibre**
- ii. Ensure coils are tightly stitched**
- iii. Maintain uniform coil size**
- iv. Use suitable materials (e.g., sisal, grass)**
- v. Ensure neat stitching**
- vi. Maintain proper shape of the item**

(Any two)

GRADE 8 – PRE-TECHNICAL STUDIES

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT – ANSWERS

SECTION A

1 a) Name and uses of ceramic material (3 marks)

Possible ceramic materials that might appear in the picture:

Names

Clay pot

Ceramic cup / mug

Plate

Ceramic bowl

Flower vase

Ceramic tile

Clay cooking pot

Water pot

Uses

Cooking food

Storing water

Serving food

Decorating houses

Planting flowers

Storing grains

Boiling traditional foods

Household utensils

Example answer format:

Name	Uses
Clay pot	Cooking food, storing water
	Serving food
Ceramic cup	Drinking beverages

1 b) Physical properties of ceramic materials (2 marks)

- i. Hard**
- ii. Brittle (break easily)**
- iii. Strong under compression**
- iv. Heat resistant**
- v. Durable**
- vi. Non-metallic**
- vii. Poor conductor of electricity**
- viii. Poor conductor of heat**
- ix. Smooth surface after glazing**

(Any two)

1 c) Meaning of composite material (1 mark)

A material made by combining two or more different materials to produce a stronger material.

A material formed from different materials that work together.

A combination of materials with different properties to form one useful material.

A mixture of materials that improve strength and performance.

1 d) Materials used to make the following (3 marks)

Item	Materials
Porcelain	Clay, kaolin, feldspar, quartz
Window putty	Chalk powder, linseed oil
Sand paper	Paper backing, abrasive materials such as aluminium oxide, silicon carbide

Porcelain → fine clay, feldspar

Window putty → oil and chalk

Sandpaper → glue, sand particles

2 a) Types of visual programming applications (3 marks)

- i. Scratch**
- ii. Blockly**
- iii. MIT App Inventor**
- iv. Alice**
- v. Kodu Game Lab**
- vi. Snap!**
- vii. Tynker**

(Any three)

2 b) Features of visual programming applications (2 marks)

Possible answers:

- i. Uses drag-and-drop blocks**
- ii. Uses graphical interface**
- iii. Easy for beginners**
- iv. No need to type complex code**
- v. Uses visual blocks to represent commands**
- vi. Helps learners understand programming logic**
- vii. Allows creation of games and animations**

(Any two)

2 c) Types of scanning devices (4 marks)

Possible answers:

- i. Flatbed scanner**
- ii. Handheld scanner**
- iii. Drum scanner**
- iv. Sheet-fed scanner**
- v. Barcode scanner**
- vi. 3D scanner**
- vii. Optical scanner**
- viii. Document scanner**

(Any four)

3 Features of plane scale drawing (4 marks)

- i. Represents objects using a scale ratio**
- ii. Drawings are proportional to real objects**
- iii. Used to measure distances accurately**
- iv. Shows reduced or enlarged sizes**
- v. Used in technical drawings**

- vi. Uses standard units of measurement
- vii. Shows relationships between dimensions

(Any two or more)

4 Device identification (2 marks)

Since picture is not visible, possible answers may include:

Device Name	Classification
microphone	Input device

5 Length AB on scale (3 marks)

Main scale=25m

Smarte scale=2m

Total=27m

6 Factors for choosing communication channel (2 marks)

- a. Nature of the message
- b. Urgency of the information
- c. Size of audience
- d. Cost of communication
- e. Accessibility of media
- f. Literacy level of audience
- g. Speed of communication
- h. Reliability of channel

(Any two)

7 Differences between sedimentary and residual clay (2 marks)

Sedimentary Clay	Residual Clay
Transported by water or wind	Found where rock weathered
Fine particles	Coarse particles
Found in river beds	Found near parent rock
More impurities	More pure

8 Classification of materials (3 marks)

Examples:

Material	Composite	Ceramic
Concrete	✓	
Fibreglass	✓	
Tiles		✓
Bricks		✓

Glass		✓
Reinforced plastic	✓	

(Answers depend on materials shown)

9 a) Unethical practices in business communication (4 marks)

- a. Giving false information
- b. Advertising fake products
- c. Misleading customers
- d. Hiding important product information
- e. Dishonest marketing
- f. Exaggerating product quality
- g. Spreading rumours about competitors

(Any two)

9 b) Ways consumer rights can be infringed (2 marks)

- a. Selling expired goods
- b. Overpricing goods
- c. Selling counterfeit products
- d. Giving incorrect measurements
- e. False advertising
- f. Selling poor quality goods
- g. Failure to issue receipts

(Any two)

10 Consumer protection organizations in Kenya (2 marks)

- a. Competition Authority of Kenya (CAK)
- b. Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)
- c. Consumer Federation of Kenya (COFEK)
- d. Kenya Consumer Organization
- e. Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA)
- f. Ministry of Trade and Industry

Consumer Unit Society Trust(CUTS)

CONSUMER INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY CIS

KENYA CONSUMER ORGANIZATION KCO

CONSUMER DOWNTOWN ASSOCIATION CDA

HEALTHCARE CONSUMER FEDERATION OF KENYA**11 a) Causes of fire outbreak (2 marks)**

- a. Electrical faults**
- b. Gas leakage**
- c. Careless handling of fire**
- d. Faulty wiring**
- e. Cigarette smoking**
- f. Burning waste near buildings**
- g. Arson (intentional fire)**
- h. Lightning**

(Any two)**11 b) Fire fighting methods (2 marks)****Possible answers:**

- a. Using water**
- b. Using fire extinguishers**
- c. Using sand**
- d. Fire blankets**
- e. Foam extinguishers**
- f. Carbon dioxide extinguishers**
- g. Fire suppression systems**

(Any two)**11 c) Injuries caused by fire****A****Burns****First degree burns****Second degree burns****Third degree burns****B****Blisters****Skin burns**

Smoke inhalation injuries

Tissue damage

12 Fire related career choices (2 marks)

Possible answers:

- a. Firefighter**
- b. Fire safety officer**
- c. Fire engineer**
- d. Disaster management officer**
- e. Emergency responder**
- f. Rescue worker**
- g. Safety inspector**

(Any two)

13 Government measures to reduce flood deaths (2 marks)

Possible answers:

- a. Improve drainage systems**
- b. Build dams and dykes**
- c. Early warning systems**
- d. Relocate people from flood-prone areas**
- e. Plant more trees**
- f. Construct flood barriers**
- g. Educate communities on disaster preparedness**
- h. Improve rescue services**

(Any two)

Task 1: Greetings (5 Marks)

Column A	Column B (Correct English)
1. Nǐ hǎo	Hello / Hi
2. Zǎo ān	Good morning
3. Wǎn ān	Good night
4. Huān yíng	Welcome
5. Zài jiàn	Goodbye

Task 2: Fill in the blanks (4 Marks)

- i. Wǒ měitiān qī diǎn bàn qǐchuáng, qī diǎn bàn qù xuéxiào shàngkè.
- ii. Wǒ zhōumò xǐhuān qù túshūguǎn / gōngyuán / kànshū xuéxí.
- iii. Bàba shì yīshēng / lǎoshī / gōngchéngshī.
- iv. Māmā shì lǎoshī / yīshēng / hùshì.

(Multiple correct answers are acceptable based on context.)

Task 3: Sentence Construction (5 Marks)

i. Pinyin sentence:

Wǒ hé péngyǒu qù gōngyuán yùndòng.

ii. Pinyin sentence:

Jiějie zài gāozhōng shàngxué.

iii. Chinese characters (translation of i):

我和朋友去公园运动。

(Alternative acceptable answers: Wǒ hé péngyǒu qù gōngyuán dǎ lánqiú / sànbù etc.)

Task 4: Grammar / Negative Sentences (5 Marks)

i. Wǒ bù xǐhuān chī píngguǒ.

ii. Tā méi měitiān qī diǎn bàn qǐchuáng.

Explanation for “bù” and “méi”:

Bù is used to negate present/future actions.

Méi is used to negate past actions or possession.

Task 5: Vocabulary Matching (7 Marks)

Column A	Column B (Correct Mandarin)
1. Cup	bēi (杯)

2. Plate	bǎo (盘 / pán)
3. Class	bān (班)
4. Bag	bāo (包)
5. School	xuéxiào (学校)
6. Road	lù (路)
7. Mother	māmā (妈妈)

(Some variations exist depending on simplified/traditional character use.)

Task 5: Reading Comprehension (10 Marks)

Lǐ Míng jiā yǒu wǔ kǒu rén.

(Father, mother, sister, younger brother, and Lǐ Míng)

Bàba shì yīshēng.

(Father is a doctor.)

Zhōumò Lǐ Míng xǐhuān qù túshūguǎn xuéxí, yě qù gōngyuán yùndòng.

(Go to the library to study and go to the park to exercise.)

Tā měitiān liù diǎn bàn qǐchuáng.

(He wakes up at 6:30 a.m.)

Wèishénme tā xǐhuān xué Hànyǔ hé kēxué?

Possible answers:

Yīnwèi tā juéde hěn yǒuyìsi / hěn yǒu yòng.

Because he finds Chinese and Science interesting and useful.

Task 6: Translation into Mandarin (5 Marks)

i. I like the library. → 我喜欢图书馆。

ii. She goes to school at 7:30 every morning. → 她每天早上七点半去学校。

iii. We go to the park to exercise on weekends. → 我们周末去公园运动。

iv. My family has five members. → 我家有五口人。

v. Father is a doctor, mother is a teacher. → 爸爸是医生，妈妈是老师。

Task 7: Dialogue Writing (5 Marks)

Sample Dialogue (Pinyin):

A: Nǐ hǎo! Nǐ zhōumò zuò shénme le?

B: Wǒ qù túshūguǎn xuéxí, nǐ ne?

A: Wǒ qù gōngyuán yùndòng.

B: Hǎo a! Wǒ yě xǐhuān qù gōngyuán dǎ lánqiú.

A: Wǒmen xià zhōumò yìqǐ qù ba!

(Alternative dialogue topics accepted, as long as greeting, weekend activity, and one hobby are included.)

Task 8: Composition (10 Marks)

Option 1: Daily routine (Pinyin, 50–80 words)

Wǒ měitiān liù diǎn bàn qǐchuáng. Qī diǎn bàn, wǒ qù xuéxiào. Wǒ zuì xǐhuān de kè shì Hànyǔ hé kēxué. Xiàkè hòu, wǒ hé péngyǒu yìqǐ qù gōngyuán yùndòng. Zhōumò, wǒ xǐhuān qù túshūguǎn kànshū. Wǎnshàng, wǒ xiě zuòyè, ránhòu kàn diànyǐng.

Option 2: Family Introduction (Pinyin)

Wǒ jiā yǒu wǔ kǒu rén: bàba, māma, jiějie, dìdi hé wǒ. Bàba shì yīshēng, māma shì lǎoshī. Jiějie xǐhuān huà huà, dìdi xǐhuān dǎ lánqiú. Wǒ xǐhuān kànshū hé qù gōngyuán yùndòng. Wǒmen zhōumò yìqǐ chūqù wán.

Option 3: Future study plan / career goal (Pinyin)

Wǒ xiǎng qù dàxué xué yīshēng. Wǒ yào nǚlì xuéxí kēxué kè, yě xiǎng xué Hànyǔ. Wǒ de mùbiāo shì chéngwéi yī míng hǎo yīshēng, bāngzhù rénmen. Wǒ huì hǎo hǎo xuéxí, yǐbiàn wánchéng wǒ de mèngxiǎng.

