



STEPPING TO JUNIOR SCHOOL

LEARNER'S DETAILS



Name: _____ SCHOOL: _____

ASST/UPI Number: _____

Date: _____

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FOR EXAMINER'S USE

SECTION	%	Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching	Below	Assessors
N	SCORE	Expectations	Expectations	Expectations	Expectations	remarks
RANGE		75-100	40-74	21-39	1-20	
SCORE						
LEVEL		4	3	2	1	
LEVEL						

Answer ALL questions in this section

1. Muslims believe that Allah is the only one worthy of worship. This belief is known as

- A. Sawm
- B. Tawheed
- C. Zakat
- D. Hijrah

2. Which of the following is the first pillar of Islam?

- A. Sawm
- B. Zakat
- C. Shahadah
- D. Hajj

3. A Muslim who observes fasting during the month of Ramadan should avoid

- A. praying
- B. eating and drinking from dawn to sunset
- C. reading the Qur'an
- D. helping other people

4. Which prayer is performed shortly after the sun has passed its highest point?

- A. Fajr
- B. Dhuhr
- C. Maghrib
- D. Isha

5. A Muslim gives part of his or her wealth to the needy as an act of worship. This is called

- A. Hajj
- B. Zakat
- C. Salah
- D. Shahadah

6. Which one of the following is an example of good Islamic character?

- A. Lying to friends
- B. Keeping promises
- C. Stealing from others
- D. Insulting neighbours

7. Before performing Salah, a Muslim should ensure that he or she is

- A. playing games
- B. in a state of cleanliness
- C. eating food
- D. travelling

8. What is the name of the purification performed using clean water before Salah?

- A. Wudhu
- B. Adhan
- C. Iqamah
- D. Tasbih

9. Which of the following can invalidate Wudhu?

- A. Reading the Qur'an
- B. Sleeping deeply
- C. Making Dhikr
- D. Listening to a lecture

10. The direction towards which Muslims face when performing Salah is called the

- A. Mihrab
- B. Qiblah
- C. Minbar
- D. Madrasa

11. The Qur'an is the holy book of

- A. Muslims
- B. Christians
- C. Jews
- D. Hindus

12. To show respect for the Qur'an, a Muslim should

- A. throw it on the floor
- B. keep it in a clean and safe place
- C. write on its pages unnecessarily
- D. place food on it

13. Which Surah teaches Muslims that Allah is One?

- A. Surah Al-Falaq
- B. Surah Al-Ikhlās
- C. Surah An-Nas
- D. Surah Al-Kawthar

14. A Muslim learner helps an elderly person carry a heavy load. Which teaching of Islam is demonstrated?

- A. Kindness
- B. Arrogance
- C. Envy
- D. Dishonesty

15. The sayings, actions and approvals of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) are known as

- A. Sunnah
- B. Shirk
- C. Sawm
- D. Hijrah

16. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) taught Muslims to treat their parents with

- A. disrespect
- B. kindness and obedience
- C. hatred
- D. suspicion

17. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was born in

- A. Madinah
- B. Makkah
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Taif

18. Who was the mother of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)?

- A. Aminah bint Wahb
- B. Khadijah bint Khuwaylid
- C. Aisha bint Abu Bakr
- D. Fatimah Az-Zahra

19. Who was the first wife of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)?

- A. Aisha
- B. Hafsa
- C. Khadijah
- D. Fatimah

20. The migration of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and the Muslims from Makkah to Madinah is known as

- A. Israa
- B. Hijrah
- C. Zakat
- D. Jihad

21. Which of the following is one of the five daily prayers?

- A. Fajr
- B. Eid
- C. Taraweeh
- D. Janazah

22. What should a Muslim say before beginning an important good action?

- A. Bismillah
- B. Astaghfirullah
- C. Subhanallah
- D. Inna lillahi wa inna ilayhi raji'un

23. Which of the following is a major lesson taught by the story of Prophet Nuh (AS)?

- A. Disobedience is always rewarded.
- B. Muslims should remain obedient and patient.
- C. Wealth is more important than faith.
- D. People should avoid helping others.

24. Which angel is responsible for delivering Allah's revelations to His prophets?

- A. Mikail
- B. Israfil
- C. Jibril
- D. Malik

25. What is the Islamic greeting used when Muslims meet one another?

- A. Good morning
- B. Assalamu Alaikum
- C. Goodbye
- D. Welcome home

26. Which of the following actions is considered dishonest?

- A. Returning lost property
- B. Telling the truth
- C. Giving false information to obtain something
- D. Keeping a promise

27. A Muslim learner becomes angry with a friend. According to Islamic teachings, the learner should

- A. insult the friend
- B. fight the friend
- C. control the anger and seek peaceful reconciliation
- D. spread rumours about the friend

28. During Ramadan, Muslims are encouraged to do more acts of worship. Which activity is appropriate?

- A. Reading the Qur'an
- B. Fighting with others
- C. Wasting food
- D. Deliberately insulting people

29. Which of the following is an important purpose of Zakat?

- A. To make people poor
- B. To help the needy and purify wealth
- C. To encourage selfishness
- D. To avoid helping society

30. A Grade 6 learner finds a wallet belonging to another learner. What should the Muslim learner do?

- A. Keep the money secretly.
- B. Take the money and throw away the wallet.
- C. Return the wallet to its owner or report it to a responsible teacher.
- D. Share the money with friends.

ANSWER KEY

No. Answer No. Answer No. Answer

1	B	11	A	21	A
2	C	12	B	22	A
3	B	13	B	23	B
4	B	14	A	24	C
5	B	15	A	25	B
6	B	16	B	26	C
7	B	17	B	27	C
8	A	18	A	28	A
9	B	19	C	29	B
10	B	20	B	30	C



DECEMBER ASSIGNMENT 2026

GRADE 6 – AGRICULTURE ACTIVITY

Time: 2 HOURS

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SCORE						
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LEVEL						

Answer ALL questions in this section

1. Farmers sometimes experience crop damage caused by wild animals. Which of the following is **NOT** commonly considered a crop-destroying wild animal?

- A. Squirrel B. Monkey
C. Birds D. Mongoose

2. A child suffering from protein deficiency may develop kwashiorkor. Which of the following foods is a good source of protein and can help prevent the condition?

- A. Cabbage
B. Peas
C. Potato
D. Guava

3. The activities of washing, drying, ironing and properly storing clothes are collectively known as:

- A. Drying clothes
B. Laundry work
C. Grooming
D. Washing work

4. Grade 6 learners were preparing compost manure. Which of the following should **NOT** be included in the compost materials?

- A. Old clothes
B. Organic kitchen waste
C. Wood ash
D. Animal waste

5. Farmers use different methods to preserve cereals and pulses. Which method is **NOT** commonly used for preserving these foods?

- A. Freezing
- B. Sun-drying
- C. Using ashes
- D. Using airtight containers

6. Baking has several advantages as a method of cooking food. Which of the following is **NOT** an advantage of baking?

- A. Baked foods are easy to carry.
- B. Baked food has a pleasant aroma.
- C. Baked food produces tasty soup.
- D. Baked foods can look appealing.

7. Grade 6 learners prepared a structure in their farm to conserve water while growing crops.



Which structure were they most likely preparing?

- A. Shallow pits
- B. Nursery bed
- C. Seedbed
- D. Sunken bed

8. A cooking method involves cooking food in hot, dry air inside an enclosed space such as an oven. What is this method called?

- A. Deep frying
- B. Shallow frying
- C. Baking
- D. Stewing

9. Which type of soil erosion can result in the formation of large channels and contribute to landslides?

- A. Sheet erosion
- B. Rill erosion
- C. Gully erosion
- D. Splash erosion

10. Farmers use deterrents to keep wild animals away from their crops. Which of the following is **NOT** an appropriate purpose of deterrents?

- A. Helping people live safely with wild animals
- B. Using innovative sounds to scare birds away
- C. Killing animals to keep them away from the farm
- D. Helping to keep wild animals away safely

11. A learner is preparing to crochet a small item and needs a material that can be looped using a crochet hook. Which material is most suitable?

- A. Yarn
- B. String
- C. Wool string
- D. Crochet

12. Which domestic animal can provide a farmer with both milk and meat?

- A. Sheep
- B. Guinea pig
- C. Rabbit
- D. Goat

13. A farmer notices deep channels being formed by running water on a sloping piece of land. Which statement correctly describes this type of erosion?

- A. It is known as sheet erosion.
- B. It leads to the formation of V-shaped trenches.
- C. It is common under the roofs of houses.
- D. It can only be controlled by planting trees.

14. During a gardening lesson, learners were asked to explain pruning. Which answer is correct?

- A. Watering crops during the dry season
- B. Removing unwanted plants
- C. Removing excess seedlings from a nursery bed
- D. Removing some parts of plants affected by pests and diseases

15. What is one of the main reasons for planting cover crops on a farm?

- A. To control all weeds completely
- B. To conserve soil moisture
- C. To increase the amount of soil nutrients immediately
- D. To guarantee higher yields

16. Which of the following practices does **NOT** help to control soil erosion?

- A. Building gabions
- B. Contour ploughing
- C. Clearing vegetation cover
- D. Planting cover crops

17. Which pair consists mainly of foods that provide fats and oils?

- A. Groundnuts and green grams
- B. Cheese and butter
- C. Bread and cheese
- D. Bacon and spinach

18. A farmer builds gabions across a steep slope to slow down running water. Which type of soil erosion are gabions particularly useful in controlling?

- A. Rill erosion B. Sheet erosion
- C. Gully erosion D. Splash erosion

19. Which of the following materials is **NOT** suitable for use as ordinary farm mulch?

- A. Dry banana leaves
- B. Dry grass
- C. Dry leaves
- D. Kitchen waste

20. The following practices promote personal body cleanliness. Which one does **NOT** directly promote body cleanliness?

- A. Maintaining menstrual hygiene
- B. Taking care of private body parts
- C. Managing sweat and acne
- D. Cleaning the classroom

21. Which gardening practice is **NOT** appropriate when caring for seedlings in a nursery bed?

- A. Thinning B. Pruning
- C. Removing weeds D. Watering

22. Which of the following is **NOT** a suitable deterrent for keeping wild animals away from a farm?

- A. Innovative lights B. Thorny fences
- C. Arrows and bows D. Mesh fences

23. Which combination of foods can appropriately be prepared using the stewing method?

- A. Meat and vegetables
- B. Eggs and bread
- C. Meat and cakes
- D. Chapati and meat

24. Farmers use several structures and practices to conserve water on the farm. Which of the following is **NOT** a water-conservation structure?

- A. Shallow pits
- B. Sunken beds
- C. Seedbeds
- D. Moisture beds

25. Ann prepared a food item for breakfast using an oven and hot, dry air. Which cooking method did she use?

- A. Dry-fat frying B. Shallow frying
- C. Baking D. Stewing

26. Which material should be placed at the bottom layer when preparing a compost pit?

- A. Dry leaves
- B. Manure
- C. Collecting dirt
- D. Sweeping the floor

27. Four learners identified wild animals and the crop parts they destroy. Who gave the correct answer?

- A. Akinyi – Hare: Fruits and leaves
- B. Susan – Monkey: Leaves and stems
- C. Lewis – Mole: Roots and leaves
- D. Zawadi – Birds: Fruits and seeds

28. Which of the following is NOT a safety precaution when preparing compost manure?

- A. Separating non-decomposable materials
- B. Wearing gumboots
- C. Wearing gloves
- D. Adding manure

29. The farm tool shown above is called a _____.



- A. Axe
- B. Spade
- C. Hoe
- D. Panga

30. Which protective equipment is correctly matched with the part of the body it protects?

- A. Overalls – Worn over clothes
- B. Gumboots – Hands
- C. Dust mask – Head
- D. Gloves – Feet

31. The stitches shown above are called



- A. Even stitches
- B. Permanent stitches
- C. Long and short tacking stitches
- D. Back stitches

ANSWERS

1. **D**
2. **B**
3. **B**
4. **A**
5. **A**
6. **C**
7. **D**
8. **C**
9. **C**
10. **C**
11. **A**
12. **D**
13. **B**
14. **D**
15. **B**
16. **C**
17. **B**
18. **C**
19. **D**
20. **D**
21. **B**
22. **C**
23. **A**
24. **C**
25. **C**
26. **A**
27. **D**
28. **B**
29. **C**
30. **A**
31. **A**



DECEMBER ASSIGNMENT 2026

GRADE 6 - C.R.E. ACTIVITY

Time: 2 HOURS

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TICK LEVEL						

Answer ALL questions in this section

1. A Christian learner has been encouraged to rear animals at home. Which reason best explains why Christians should care for animals?

- A. To become famous in the community
- B. To avoid keeping animals near the home
- C. To waste available resources
- D. To appreciate and care for God's creation

2. When God created Eve, He intended her to be a suitable companion and _____ to Adam.

- A. servant
- B. helper
- C. ruler
- D. teacher

3. Which of the following is a healthy way of spending leisure time?

- A. Taking part in physical exercises
- B. Taking part in gambling
- C. Sitting idle throughout the day
- D. Attending unsuitable entertainment

4. Christians believe that the writers of the Bible were guided by the _____.

- A. ancestors
- B. early church leaders
- C. Holy Spirit
- D. kings of Israel

5. Pharaoh's daughter rescued baby Moses from the river. Which Christian value is demonstrated by her action?

- A. Pride
- B. Disobedience
- C. Kindness
- D. Jealousy

6. Which group contains **New Testament books only**?

- A. Mark, Haggai, John
- B. Genesis, Acts, Amos
- C. Matthew, John, Romans
- D. Esther, Luke, Malachi

7. Which commandment teaches Christians that God should be worshipped above everything else?

- A. Do not steal
- B. Do not give false testimony
- C. Do not commit adultery
- D. Do not worship other gods

8. Elisha recovered a lost axe-head through God's power. What important lesson can Christians learn from this event?

- A. We should trust God in our difficulties.
- B. We should stop praying when problems arise.
- C. We should depend on idols.
- D. We should give up easily.

9. Which miracle of Jesus teaches Christians an important lesson about being thankful?

- A. Jesus calming the storm
- B. Jesus changing water into wine
- C. Jesus healing the centurion's servant
- D. Jesus healing the ten lepers

10. Who were among the first disciples called by Jesus?

- A. Simon Peter and Andrew
- B. Judas Iscariot and Matthew
- C. Matthew and Thomas
- D. James and Matthew

11. The parable of the rich man and Lazarus teaches Christians that they should use their wealth to _____.

- A. entertain themselves
- B. help people in need
- C. organise expensive parties
- D. travel around the world

12. Which gift of the Holy Spirit helps a Christian make good and godly decisions?

- A. Healing
- B. Wisdom
- C. Speaking in tongues
- D. Performing miracles

13. Jacob continued struggling until he received God's blessing. Which value is shown in this story?

- A. Determination
- B. Laziness
- C. Jealousy
- D. Dishonesty

14. Which activity can help promote unity among Christians in school?

- A. Helping learners who are in need
- B. Sharing only with close friends
- C. Refusing to cooperate with others
- D. Ignoring learners who need assistance

15. Which of the following statements is **NOT** part of the Apostles' Creed?

- A. I believe in God
- B. May your kingdom come
- C. Creator of heaven and earth
- D. Father Almighty

16. Why should Christians maintain good relationships with other people?

- A. To promote peace and harmony
- B. To create hatred
- C. To encourage immoral behaviour
- D. To discourage mutual respect

17. A friend asks you to leave school without permission. What should you do as a Christian?

- A. Encourage the friend to obey school rules
- B. Teach the friend how to escape secretly
- C. Leave school with the friend
- D. Ask other pupils to punish the friend

18. While going to school, an unknown person offers you food. What is the safest and most appropriate response?

- A. Accept it immediately
- B. Follow the stranger home
- C. Refuse the food and continue to school
- D. Hide somewhere until the person leaves

19. Why should learners cooperate with school prefects when carrying out school duties?

- A. To promote respect for authority
- B. To receive gifts from prefects
- C. To become popular with teachers
- D. To avoid every school punishment

20. Which is a responsible way for a Grade 6 learner to use social media?

- A. Watching every type of video
- B. Bullying other learners online
- C. Chatting with unknown people continuously
- D. Sharing and discussing useful learning information

21. God created the world and everything in it. Which responsibility did God give human beings towards His creation?

- A. Destroy everything in the environment
- B. Care for and protect creation
- C. Use resources without limits
- D. Avoid planting trees

22. Which of the following is one lesson Christians learn from the story of Noah and the Ark?

- A. Obedience to God is important.
- B. Disobedience brings happiness.
- C. People should ignore God's instructions.
- D. Wealth is more important than obedience.

23. Abraham was willing to obey God's instructions even when they were difficult. What quality did he demonstrate?

- A. Faith
- B. Anger
- C. Pride
- D. Dishonesty

24. Joseph's brothers sold him because they were jealous of him. What lesson should Christians learn from this incident?

- A. Jealousy can cause people to hurt others.
- B. Christians should always compete with others.
- C. Jealousy is a good Christian value.
- D. Family members should never forgive each other.

25. When Jesus taught His disciples to pray, He gave them the prayer commonly known as the _____.

- A. Apostles' Creed
- B. Lord's Prayer
- C. Prayer of Moses
- D. Prayer of Abraham

26. Jesus taught His followers to love their neighbours. Which action demonstrates this teaching?

- A. Helping a person who is in need
- B. Laughing at people who are suffering
- C. Refusing to forgive others
- D. Discriminating against other people

27. Which event took place when Jesus was baptized?

- A. He was taken to Egypt.
- B. The Holy Spirit descended upon Him.
- C. He chose Judas as His first disciple.
- D. He performed the miracle at Cana.

28. Christians celebrate Easter mainly to remember the _____ of Jesus Christ.

- A. birth
- B. baptism

- C. death and resurrection
- D. calling of the disciples

29. Which Christian value is demonstrated when a learner admits a mistake and asks for forgiveness?

- A. Honesty
- B. Pride
- C. Hatred
- D. Greed

30. A learner finds money that belongs to another pupil. What should the learner do?

- A. Keep the money secretly.
- B. Spend the money on snacks.
- C. Return it to the owner or report it to a responsible teacher.
- D. Share it with friends.

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ANSWER KEY

1	D
2	B
3	A
4	C
5	C
6	C
7	D
8	A
9	D
10	A
11	B
12	B
13	A
14	A
15	B
16	A
17	A
18	C
19	A
20	D
21	B
22	A
23	A
24	A
25	B
26	A
27	B
28	C
29	A
30	C



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Answer ALL questions in this section

1. Sanaipei was drawing forms using the cross-hatching technique. How did she indicate the dark areas?

- A. By drawing and intersecting lines closer together
- B. By colouring with dark-coloured crayons
- C. By shading using a charcoal stick
- D. By drawing and intersecting lines far apart

2. Jayden was designing a card to invite his friends to his birthday party. He used a beautiful style of writing messages on the card by using slanting letters to create words. This style is known as

- A. Trimming
- B. Embellishment
- C. Calligraphy
- D. Card layout

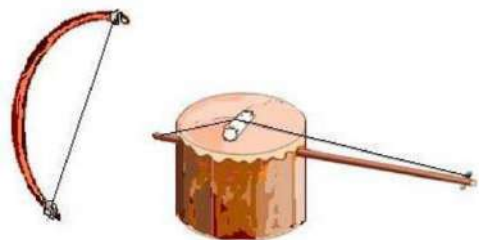
3. Obokano is a string instrument from which of the following communities?

- A. Luo
- B. Luhya
- C. Agikuyu
- D. Abagusii

4. Grade 6 learners were drawing still-life forms. Their teacher asked them to ensure that some forms appeared closer to the viewer while others appeared farther away, with some parts blocked by the forms in front. Which drawing technique were they using?

- A. Texture
- B. Tone
- C. Balance
- D. Overlapping

5. Leah, a Grade 6 learner, carried the instrument shown below to school. It is known as



- A. Zeze
- B. Nyatiti
- C. Bukandit
- D. Adeudeu

6. Grade 6 learners were writing notes during a Creative Arts lesson. They realised that some lowercase letters extended upwards while others extended downwards. The letters that extend upwards are known as

- A. Small letters
- B. Ascenders
- C. Uppercase letters
- D. Descenders

7. One day, while learners were in a Creative Arts lesson, they heard some youths passing by the road singing about issues affecting them, such as unemployment, the high cost of living and the effects of drug abuse. What type of songs were they singing?

- A. Patriotic songs
- B. Sacred songs
- C. Topical songs
- D. Action songs

8. Ngina mixed yellow and blue watercolours in equal proportions. Which colour did she obtain?

- A. Green
- B. Orange
- C. Red
- D. Purple

9. Dorothy wants to improvise a flute. She can use all the following materials except

- A. Bamboo
- B. Pipe
- C. Papyrus reeds
- D. Bottle tops

10. The technique used to create an image by pasting different materials onto a surface is known as

- A. Collage
- B. Painting
- C. Thinning
- D. Crayon etching

11. When singing the national anthem, we are expected to pronounce the words clearly and correctly. This aspect of singing is known as

- A. Dynamics
- B. Diction
- C. Tempo
- D. Pitch

12. Study the musical symbol shown below and identify it.



- A. Quaver
- B. Minim
- C. Dotted minim
- D. Crotchet

13. Muriithi was asked to describe how to play a particular note on the descant recorder. He wrote the following steps:

- (i) Cover the back hole using the left-hand thumb.
- (ii) Cover the top hole on the front of the recorder using the left index finger.
- (iii) Leave all the other holes uncovered.
- (iv) Blow gently.

Which note is produced by following these steps?

- A. G
- B. A
- C. B
- D. F

14. Learners from Hekima Primary School are playing the game of rounders. The following are equipment they are using except

- A. Bat
- B. Posts
- C. Ball
- D. Net

15. Which of the following lines is **not** found in the Kenya National Anthem?

- A. Ee Mungu nguvu yetu
- B. Bila siku tuwe na shukrani
- C. Ee Mungu twaomba uilinde
- D. Tuwe tayari kuilinda

16. The resonator of an orutu helps to

- A. tighten the string.
- B. make the bow rough.
- C. amplify sound.
- D. make the instrument produce a high pitch.

17. A defensive skill used to prevent the ball from hitting the court after an opponent's attack in volleyball is known as

- A. Passing
- B. Attacking
- C. Serving
- D. Digging

18. Identify the French rhythm names of the notes in the rhythm shown below.



- A. Taa taa-aa ta-te
- B. Taa taa-aa tan-na-aa-aa
- C. Ta-te taa taa-aa
- D. Taa-aa taa ta-te

19. The following are sources of clay from the environment. Which one is **not** a source of clay?

- A. River banks
- B. Ant hills
- C. Building sites
- D. Swamps

20. The following musical rest symbol was drawn on a chart.



Which musical note does the rest represent?

- A. Semibreve B. Crotchet C. Quaver D. Minim

21. The following are techniques used when playing rounders. Which one is **not** used?

- A. Batting B. Kicking
C. Bowling D. Catching

22. Study the gymnastic skill shown below and identify it.



- A. Swan balance B. Hand balance
C. Cartwheel D. Forward roll

23. Which of the following musical instruments is played by hitting?

- A. Kayamba B. Rattle
C. Jingles D. Marimba

24. Which of the following materials can be used to make a high-jump landing area?

- A. Small stones B. Sticks
C. Sawdust D. Timber

25. Identify the following Kodály hand sign.



- A. La B. Doh C. Re D. Mi

26. Which of the following solfa syllables are arranged in ascending order?

- A. Doh, re, mi, fa, soh, la, ti, doh'
B. Doh', ti, la, soh, fa, mi, re, doh
C. Doh, doh', re, mi, fa, soh, la, ti
D. Doh, re, soh, la, mi, fa, ti, doh'

27. Wandia pressed clay repeatedly while adding a little water to remove air bubbles and allow it to spread evenly. This clay-preparation method is known as

- A. Incising B. Kneading C. Firing D. Rolling

28. In which of the following sprinting commands does an athlete take the body position shown below?



- A. "On your marks!" B. "Set!"
C. "Go!" D. "Ready!"

29. The following are phases followed in high jump. Arrange them in the correct order.

- (i) Take-off
(ii) Approach
(iii) Landing
(iv) Flight

- A. i, ii, iv, iii B. ii, i, iv, iii
C. ii, iii, iv, I D. iv, i, ii, iii

30. Percussion instruments that produce different pitches are known as

- A. Melodic instruments
B. Non-melodic instruments
C. String instruments
D. Wind instruments

31. When playing volleyball, how many players should each team have on the court?

- A. Six B. Seven C. Five D. Eight

32. The special clothes worn during the performance of folk dances are known as

- A. Costumes B. Props
C. Instruments D. Soloists

33. Grade 6 learners were preparing to play a volleyball game against Grade 7 learners. Which of the following is **not** a warm-up activity?

- A. Jogging
B. Jumping
C. Resting
D. Rope skipping

34. The East African Community Anthem has how many stanzas?

- A. Four B. Three C. Two D. One

35. The following are ways of creating musical rhythm. Which one is **not** a way of creating rhythm?

- A. Snapping fingers B. Clapping hands
C. Stamping feet D. Shaking the head

36. The following are recyclable drawing surfaces except

- A. Newsprint B. Sisal fibre
C. Sugar paper D. Tracing paper

37. Natural adhesives can be obtained from the following trees except

- A. Wattle tree B. Euphorbia tree
C. Guava tree D. Acacia tree

38. The part of a fiddle that raises the strings above the resonator is known as the

- A. Bridge B. Tuning peg
C. Hollow wood D. Neck

39. Kilonzo sewed a small piece of cloth onto his volleyball shirt. Which fabric-decoration technique did he use?

- A. Appliqué B. Burnishing
C. Tie and dye D. Wedging

40. After improvising a small decorated table mat, it can be neaten by

- A. Weaving B. Creasing
C. Colouring D. Trimming

41. Which of the following activities should be done after improvising instruments?

- A. Throwing away the improvised items after playing them.
B. Leaving waste materials in the compound.
C. Keeping the improvised instruments in a cool and wet area.
D. Storing the improvised items safely for appraisal and future use.

42. Which of the following items can be used to improvise drums?

- A. Empty jerrycans B. Clay slabs
C. Bottle tops D. Bamboo sticks

43. The following are ways of caring for and maintaining string instruments. Which one is **not** a way of caring for them?

- A. Repairing damaged parts
B. Storing them in a safe place
C. Holding them appropriately when playing them
D. Playing them regularly

44. Which of the following is **not** a method used to tune a drum?

- A. Warming it in the sun
B. Tightening the tuning laces
C. Hitting it using different sticks
D. Placing it near a fire

45. Which of the following items is **not** used for improvising calligraphy pens?

- A. Bamboo sticks B. Old pen tubes
C. Papyrus sticks D. Needles

46. Which of the following materials is **not** used for improvising blocks for transferring motifs?

- A. Rubber shoes B. Slippers
C. Wood D. Dry grass

47. Which of the following is **not** a dry medium that can be used in drawing forms?

- A. Crayons B. Black Indian ink
C. Pencils D. Charcoal sticks

48. The following are values learnt from the East African Community Anthem. Which one is **not** among them?

- A. Patriotism B. Hard work
C. Intolerance D. Unity

49. Opiyo added white paint to blue paint to make the blue paint lighter. This technique is known as

- A. Tinting
B. Shading
C. Smudging
D. Stippling

50. Aloice wants to improvise a volleyball net. He can use all the following materials except

- A. Old clothes
B. Nylon ropes
C. Newsprint paper
D. Sisal fibres

ANSWERS

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. D
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. C
14. D
15. B
16. C
17. D
18. D
19. C
20. B
21. B
22. D
23. D
24. C
25. D
26. A
27. B
28. B
29. B
30. A
31. A
32. A
33. C
34. B
35. D
36. B
37. C
38. A
39. A
40. D
41. D
42. A
43. D
44. C
45. D
46. D
47. B
48. C
49. A
50. C

DECEMBER ASSIGNMENT 2026

GRADE 6 – ENGLISH COMPOSITION ACTIVITY

Time: 40 Minutes

STEPPING TO JUNIOR SCHOOL

LEARNER'S DETAILS



Name: _____, SCHOOL _____.

ASST/UPI Number: _____, Date _____

Instructions for Learners

1. Write your name, Assessment/UPI Number and the Date in the spaces provided.
2. Check the question paper carefully to ensure all pages are printed and no questions are missing.
3. Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

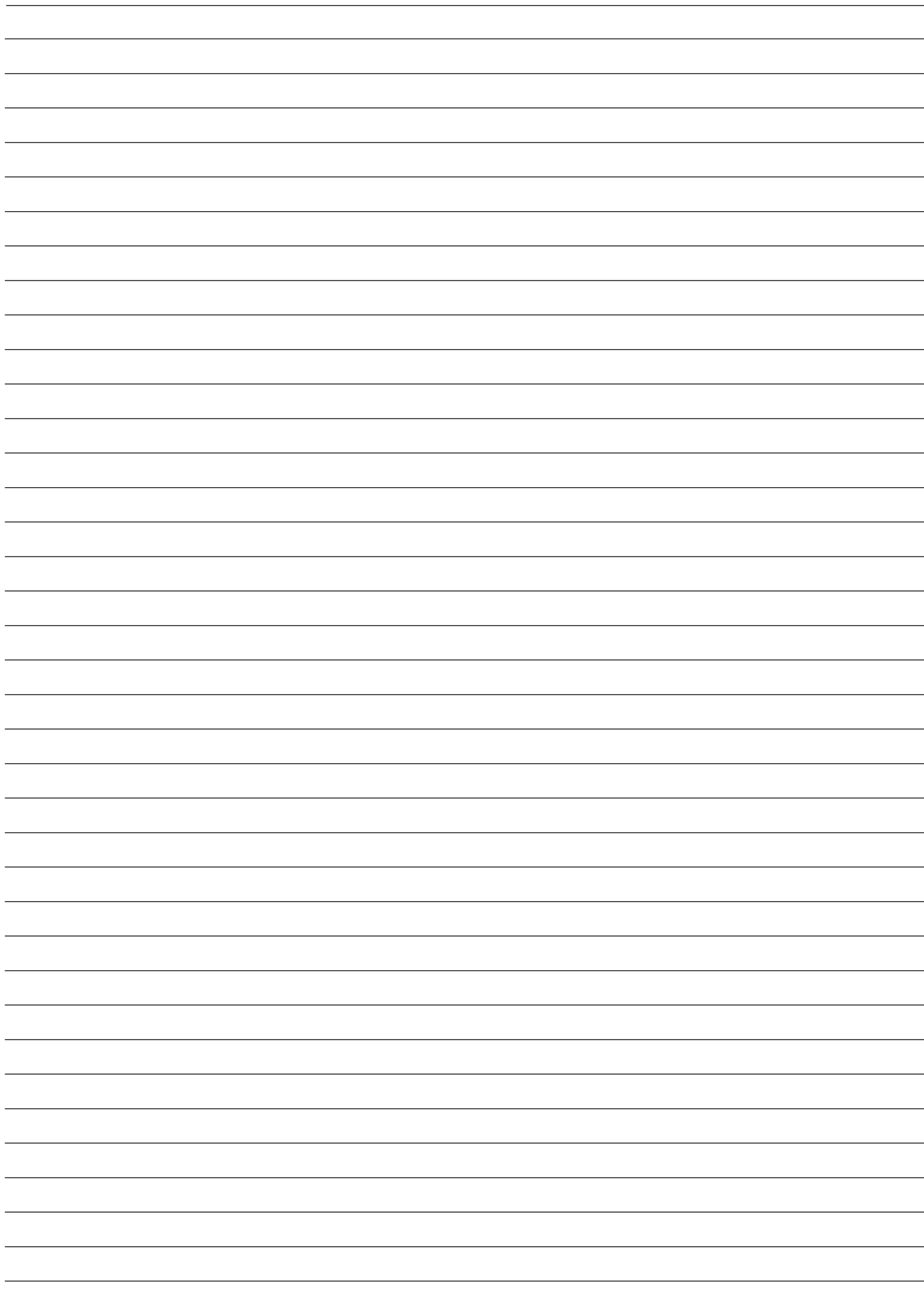
FOR EXAMINER'S USE

SECTION	% SCORE	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations	Assessor's Remarks
SCORE RANGE (Out of 20)		15–20	8–14	5–7	1–4	
LEARNER SCORE						
LEVEL		4	3	2	1	
TICK LEVEL		☐	☐	☐	☐	

Write an interesting story ending with the following sentence:

.....that is the day I will never forget

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



ANSWERS AND MARKING SCHEME

KENYA PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT

TERM 3: SECOND ASSESSMENT 2026

GRADE 6 – ENGLISH COMPOSITION ACTIVITY

Time: 40 Minutes
Marks: 20

COMPOSITION TASK

Write an interesting story ending with the following sentence:

“...that is the day I will never forget.”

SAMPLE COMPOSITION

That Is the Day I Will Never Forget

It was a bright Saturday morning when I woke up feeling very excited. My parents had promised to take me to the town to buy new school shoes. I quickly took my breakfast, dressed up and waited for my father.

After a short while, we left home and travelled by bus. When we reached the town, the streets were very busy. My father held my hand tightly as we walked through the crowded market. We bought the shoes and some books before deciding to go home.

As we were walking back to the bus stop, I noticed an old man looking worried. He was searching through his pockets and looking around. I asked him what was wrong. He told us that he had lost his wallet, which contained money and important documents.

My father and I helped him look for the wallet. We searched near the shops and along the road. Suddenly, I saw something lying under a bench. I picked it up and discovered that it was the old man's wallet.

The old man was very happy when I gave it back to him. He thanked me and told me that my honesty had saved him from a lot of trouble. My father was also proud of me. On our way home, I felt very happy because I had helped someone in need.

When I reached home, I told my mother everything that had happened. She hugged me and encouraged me always to be honest and helpful. **That was the day I realised that even a small act of kindness can make a big difference. That is the day I will never forget.**

MARKING SCHEME – 20 MARKS

Area Assessed	Description	Marks
Relevance to the Topic	The story is interesting and develops towards the given ending. The final sentence is used appropriately.	4
Content and Development of Ideas	Clear characters, setting, events, problem/challenge, actions, climax and resolution are presented.	6
Organization and	The story has a clear beginning, middle and ending. Events	4

Coherence	follow a logical sequence.	
Grammar and Sentence Construction	Correct use of tenses, subject-verb agreement, sentence structure, punctuation and other grammatical forms.	4
Spelling and Vocabulary	Correct spelling and appropriate Grade 4 vocabulary are used.	2
TOTAL		20

PERFORMANCE LEVELS

LEVEL 4 – EXCEEDING EXPECTATIONS (15–20)

The learner:

- Writes a complete and interesting story.
- Remains focused on the given task.
- Develops ideas creatively and clearly.
- Uses appropriate characters, setting and events.
- Has a strong beginning, middle and ending.
- Uses mostly correct grammar and sentence structures.
- Uses appropriate vocabulary.
- Uses punctuation and spelling accurately.
- Ends the story naturally with the given sentence.

LEVEL 3 – MEETING EXPECTATIONS (8–14)

The learner:

- Writes a relevant story.
- Develops the main ideas adequately.
- Has a recognisable beginning, middle and ending.
- Events are generally arranged logically.
- Uses simple and understandable sentences.
- Has some grammar, spelling or punctuation errors.
- Uses appropriate vocabulary.

LEVEL 2 – APPROACHING EXPECTATIONS (5–7)

The learner:

- Gives a few relevant ideas.
- Story development is limited.
- Some events may not follow a clear sequence.
- Beginning or ending may be weak.
- Several grammar and spelling errors are present.
- Vocabulary is limited.
- The given ending may not be connected well to the story.

LEVEL 1 – BELOW EXPECTATIONS (1–4)

The learner:

- Writes very little.
- Gives few or unrelated ideas.
- Has poor story organization.
- Shows limited understanding of the task.
- Makes many grammar and spelling errors.
- Uses very limited vocabulary.
- May fail to use the required ending correctly.

0 MARKS

- No attempt.
- Completely unrelated response.
- No meaningful composition.

DETAILED SCORING GUIDE

Score	Description
19–20	Outstanding story with excellent development, creativity, organization and language use.
17–18	Excellent composition with well-developed ideas and very few errors.
15–16	Very good composition with clear organization and good language control.
13–14	Good composition with adequate content and generally correct language.
11–12	Satisfactory composition with relevant ideas but some weaknesses in development or language.
9–10	Fairly good attempt with basic organization and noticeable errors.
7–8	Limited but relevant composition with weak development and several errors.
5–6	Weak attempt with few ideas and poor organization.
3–4	Very weak composition with minimal relevant content and many errors.
1–2	Extremely limited response with little meaningful writing.
0	No attempt or completely unrelated response.

ASSESSOR'S RECORDING TABLE

Learner Score	Level	Performance
15–20	4	Exceeding Expectations
8–14	3	Meeting Expectations
5–7	2	Approaching Expectations
1–4	1	Below Expectations

Important marking note

Learners **do not have to reproduce the sample composition**. Any original story should receive appropriate marks as long as it develops the prompt meaningfully and ends with or appropriately incorporates:

“...that is the day I will never forget.”



DECEMBER ASSIGNMENT

GRADE 6 – ENGLISH ACTIVITY

Time: 2 HOURS

STEPPING TO JUNIOR SCHOOL

LEARNER'S DETAILS



Name: _____ . SCHOOL: _____ .

ASST/UPI Number: _____ .

Date: _____ .

Instructions for Learners

1. Write your name, Assessment/UPI Number and the Date in the spaces provided.
2. Check the question paper carefully to ensure all pages are printed and no questions are missing.
3. Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE

SECTION	% SCORE	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations	Assessors remarks
RANGE		75-100	40-74	21-39	1-20	
SCORE						
LEVEL		4	3	2	1	
LEVEL						

Answer ALL questions in this section

Read the dialogue below and answer questions 1–5.

Butcher: Good evening. Welcome to Shiba Butchery. What would you like to buy?**Customer:** Good evening, and thank you. I would like one kilogram of mutton.**Butcher:** You will be served in a moment.**Customer:** Thank you. Please remember that I prefer ribs with very little fat.**Butcher:** How about this piece?**Customer:** Yes, it is okay. How much should I pay?**Butcher:** Seven hundred shillings only.**Customer:** Please confirm whether you have received the money. I have paid through a mobile money transfer.**Butcher:** Yes, I have received it. Thank you and goodbye.

1. What meal was the customer most likely preparing?

A. Breakfast B. Snacks C. Dinner D. Tea

2. Which statement about the butcher is not true?

A. He was polite.
B. He welcomed the customer.
C. He thanked the customer.
D. He was arrogant.

3. What does the customer's method of payment show?

A. The customer knows how to use modern technology.
B. The customer was in a great hurry.

C. The customer disliked the meat.
D. The customer preferred beef.

4. Mutton is meat obtained from a:

A. cow B. sheep C. pig D. chicken

5. Which polite expression does not appear in the dialogue?

A. Goodbye B. Thank you
C. Welcome D. I beg your pardon

Read the passage below and answer questions 6–9.

Mokaya and his family were excited about their holiday at the coast. They had to prepare quickly because their train was scheduled to leave in thirty minutes. They packed their clothes and swimming costumes before leaving home in the family car.

Uncle Dennis drove them along a winding road to the railway station and dropped them there. Soon, Mokaya and his family boarded the train. They enjoyed the journey as they watched beautiful landscapes through the windows.

After two hours, they arrived at their destination. Instead of spending time resting in their hotel room, they immediately went for a walk along the warm sandy beach. Later, they entered the inviting water and enjoyed swimming until darkness almost caught them by surprise. It was a wonderful holiday filled with fun and unforgettable memories.

6. Why did Mokaya and his family prepare quickly?

A. They had too many clothes to pack.
B. Their train was leaving in a short time.
C. Their family car was moving slowly.
D. The beach was very far from their home.

7. What does the word *attire* mean as used in the passage?

A. Food B. Tools
C. Equipment D. Clothes

8. Which statement is true according to the passage?

A. The train left without Mokaya and his family.
B. Uncle Dennis drove past the railway station.
C. The train journey took two hours.
D. The hotel room was on the beach.

9. Which is the most suitable title for the passage?

A. Mokaya and Uncle Dennis
B. A Holiday at the Coast
C. A Long Train Journey
D. An Unhappy Vacation

Read the passage below and answer questions 10–12.

Drinking healthy beverages is just as important as eating healthy foods. To keep our bodies properly hydrated, experts recommend drinking plenty of water. Water helps our bodies to function properly and supports the normal working of important organs.

It is therefore necessary to drink enough water throughout the day. A person may survive for several days without food, but surviving for long without water is impossible. Water is also needed in many of our daily activities, such as cooking, bathing, washing and brushing our teeth. Indeed, life in a world without water would be extremely difficult.

10. Why is drinking water important according to the passage?

- A. It keeps the body hydrated.
- B. It replaces all types of food.
- C. It is the only beverage people can drink.
- D. It makes food unnecessary.

11. What evidence in the passage shows that water is necessary for survival?

- A. Experts recommend it.
- B. Humans cannot survive for long without it.
- C. People use it for bathing.
- D. It is used for cooking.

12. Which statement is true according to the passage?

- A. Keeping the body hydrated is important for good health.
- B. Healthy food prevents organs from functioning properly.
- C. Human beings can easily live without water.
- D. Water is only useful for drinking.

Read the passage below and answer questions 13–15.

Once upon a time, a dog and a donkey were travelling with their master. After walking for a long distance, the master became tired. He removed the donkey's load and sat under a tree to rest. Before long, he fell asleep.

The donkey began grazing nearby while the dog became very hungry. The dog knew that there were some loaves of bread among the donkey's load. He politely asked the donkey to give him one loaf.

The donkey replied, "Sorry, I cannot give you any. Wait until the master wakes up. He will feed you."

A short while later, a hyena appeared and wanted to attack the donkey. The frightened donkey asked the dog for help. The dog replied, "Sorry, I cannot help you. Wait until the master wakes up. He will help you."

The donkey then realised that he had been selfish. He understood that the two animals needed each other. He quickly helped the dog, and the dog, in return, helped him to chase away the hyena.

13. Why did the master sit under the tree?

- A. The journey was too short.
- B. He was tired.
- C. He wanted to graze with the donkey.
- D. He wanted to feed the animals.

14. What does the donkey's behaviour show when the dog asked for bread?

- A. He was sympathetic.
- B. He was hardworking.
- C. He was selfish.
- D. He was generous.

15. What did the donkey realise after the hyena appeared?

- A. Hyenas are friendly animals.
- B. The master was cruel.
- C. The bread belonged to the dog.
- D. The dog and the donkey needed each other.

Read the passage below and choose the best word for each blank.

Birthdays **16.** _____ special days that mark the day a person was **17.** _____. Friends **18.** _____ family members gather to honour and celebrate the person's life. People often **19.** _____ gifts, sing songs and enjoy eating a delicious birthday **20.** _____.

	A	B	C	D
16.	were	is	are	was
17.	bear	born	found	created
18.	or	with	but	and
19.	give	buy	show	put
20.	balloon	cake	food	decoration

21. During the long speech, we listened _____ and took notes.

- A. carefully
- B. beautifully
- C. obediently
- D. attentively

22. It was very cold outside, _____ I put on a woollen sweater.

- A. so
- B. and

- C. but
- D. because

23. Have you _____ the task that I gave you?

- A. began
- B. begin
- C. begun
- D. begins

24. What _____ you be doing tomorrow afternoon?

- A. will
- B. can
- C. may
- D. should

25. They have _____ friends who will welcome them.

- A. much
- B. a little
- C. little
- D. a few

26. My little son is growing bigger and _____ every day.

- A. clever
- B. cleverness
- C. cleverly
- D. cleverer

27. _____ handkerchief is this?

- A. Whose
- B. Who

- C. Whom
- D. What

28. Do you know _____ in this village who can repair my broken television?

- A. anyone
- B. everybody
- C. nobody
- D. anything

29. You and _____ will represent our class during the festival.

- A. me
- B. I
- C. myself
- D. mine

30. The governor travelled _____ the whole county preaching peace.

- A. across
- B. through
- C. above
- D. into

Answer Key

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. A
11. B
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. D
16. C
17. B
18. D
19. A
20. B
21. D
22. A
23. C
24. A
25. D
26. D
27. A
28. A
29. B
30. A



DECEMBER ASSIGNMENT 2026

GRADE 6 - FRENCH ACTIVITY

Time: 2 HOURS

STEPPING TO JUNIOR SCHOOL

LEARNER'S DETAILS



Name: _____ SCHOOL: _____

ASST/UPI Number: _____ Date: _____

Instructions for Learners

1. Write your name, Assessment/UPI Number and the Date in the spaces provided.
2. Check the question paper carefully to ensure all pages are printed and no questions are missing.
3. Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE

SECTION	% SCORE	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations	Assessors remarks
SCORE RANGE		75-100	40-74	21-39	1-20	
LEARNER SCORE						
LEVEL		4	3	2	1	
TICK LEVEL						

Answer ALL questions in this section

SECTION A: SALUTATIONS AND
EVERYDAY EXPRESSIONS

1. Someone says « **Bonjour !** » to you.
What is the most appropriate response?

- A. Bonsoir !
- B. Bonjour !
- C. Bonne nuit !
- D. Au revoir !

2. What does « **Comment vas-tu ?** »
mean?

- A. What is your name?
- B. Where do you live?
- C. How are you?
- D. How old are you?

3. Choose the correct response to:

« **Comment ça va ?** »

- A. Ça va bien, merci.
- B. Je m'appelle Paul.
- C. J'ai onze ans.
- D. J'habite à Kisumu.

4. Which expression is used when saying
goodbye?

- A. Merci
- B. Bonjour
- C. Au revoir
- D. S'il vous plaît

5. Your teacher gives you a book. What should you say?

- A. Pardon
- B. Merci
- C. Bonjour
- D. Non

SECTION B: PERSONAL INFORMATION

6. Choose the correct answer:

« **Comment t'appelles-tu ?** »

- A. J'ai douze ans.
- B. Je m'appelle Amina.
- C. J'habite au Kenya.
- D. Je vais à l'école.

7. How would you say "**I am eleven years old**" in French?

- A. Je suis onze ans.
- B. J'ai onze ans.
- C. Je fais onze ans.
- D. Je onze ans.

8. What does « **Où habites-tu ?** » mean?

- A. Where do you live?
- B. What do you eat?
- C. What do you like?
- D. Where are you going?

9. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. Je habite Kenya.
- B. J'habite au Kenya.
- C. Je suis habite Kenya.
- D. J'ai habite Kenya.

10. How do you ask someone about his or her age?

- A. Quel âge as-tu ?
- B. Où vas-tu ?
- C. Comment t'appelles-tu ?
- D. Qu'est-ce que tu fais ?

SECTION C: NUMBERS AND TIME

11. What is the French word for **15**?

- A. Cinq
- B. Quinze
- C. Quatorze
- D. Cinquante

12. Which number is **vingt**?

- A. 12
- B. 20
- C. 22
- D. 30

13.

Complete the sequence:

dix, onze, douze, _____

- A. quatorze
- B. treize
- C. quinze
- D. seize

14. What does « **Il est huit heures** » mean?

- A. It is seven o'clock.
- B. It is eight o'clock.
- C. It is nine o'clock.
- D. It is ten o'clock.

15. Choose the correct French expression for "**half past three.**"

- A. Trois heures et quart
- B. Trois heures et demie
- C. Trois heures moins le quart
- D. Quatre heures et demie

SECTION D: FAMILY AND PEOPLE

16. What is "**mother**" in French?

- A. Le père
- B. La mère
- C. Le frère
- D. La sœur

17. Choose the correct meaning of « **mon frère** ».

- A. My sister
- B. My father
- C. My brother
- D. My mother

18. What is "**grandmother**" in French?

- A. La tante
- B. La grand-mère
- C. La cousine
- D. La fille

19. Complete the sentence:

« **Voici** _____ **père.** »

- A. ma
- B. mon
- C. mes
- D. des

20. Which sentence means "**I have two sisters**"?

- A. J'ai deux frères.
- B. J'ai deux sœurs.
- C. Je suis deux sœurs.
- D. J'habite deux sœurs.

SECTION E: SCHOOL AND CLASSROOM

21. What is « **l'école** » in English?

- A. Home
- B. Market
- C. School
- D. Church

22. Which one is a classroom object?

- A. Une chaise
- B. Une banane
- C. Une chemise
- D. Une voiture

23. Choose the correct French word for "**book.**"

- A. Un stylo
- B. Un cahier
- C. Un livre
- D. Une règle

24. A teacher says:

« **Ouvrez vos livres !** »

What should the learners do?

- A. Close their books.
- B. Open their books.
- C. Leave the classroom.
- D. Stand outside.

25. What does « **Écoutez !** » mean?

- A. Write!
- B. Read!
- C. Listen!
- D. Sit down!

SECTION F: FOOD, CLOTHES AND DAILY LIFE

26. Which of the following is a fruit?

- A. Une pomme
- B. Une chaise
- C. Une chemise
- D. Un crayon

27. What is "**water**" in French?

- A. Le lait
- B. Le pain
- C. L'eau
- D. Le jus

28. Choose the correct French word for "**shirt.**"

- A. Une robe
- B. Une chemise
- C. Une chaussure
- D. Une jupe

29. Complete the sentence:

« **J'aime _____ pommes.** »

- A. le
- B. la
- C. les
- D. un

30. Read the short dialogue.

Amina : Bonjour, Paul !

Paul : Bonjour, Amina !

Amina : Comment ça va ?

Paul : Ça va très bien, merci.

How is Paul feeling?

- A. He is very well.
- B. He is sick.
- C. He is angry.
- D. He is tired.

THIS IS THE LAST PRINTED PAGE

ANSWER KEY

No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1	B	11	B	21	C
2	C	12	B	22	A
3	A	13	B	23	C
4	C	14	B	24	B
5	B	15	B	25	C
6	B	16	B	26	A
7	B	17	C	27	C
8	A	18	B	28	B
9	B	19	B	29	C
10	A	20	B	30	A



DECEMBER ASSIGNMENT 2026

GRADE 6 – GERMAN ACTIVITY

Time: 2 HOURS

STEPPING TO JUNIOR SCHOOL

LEARNER'S DETAILS



Name: _____ SCHOOL: _____

ASST/UIP Number: _____ Date: _____

Instructions for Learners

1. Write your name, Assessment/UIP Number and the Date in the spaces provided.
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FOR EXAMINER'S USE

SECTION	% SCORE	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations	Assessors remarks
SCORE RANGE		75-100	40-74	21-39	1-20	
LEARNER SCORE						
LEVEL		4	3	2	1	
TICK LEVEL						

Answer ALL questions in this section

SECTION A: HÖREN UND SPRECHEN

LISTENING AND SPEAKING – 10 MARKS

Question 1

Your teacher will read each German expression aloud. Choose the correct English meaning.

1. Guten Morgen!

- A. Good evening
- B. Good morning
- C. Good night
- D. Goodbye

2. Wie geht es dir?

- A. What is your name?
- B. Where do you live?
- C. How are you?
- D. How old are you?

3. Danke schön.

- A. Thank you very much.
- B. Good afternoon.
- C. See you tomorrow.
- D. Excuse me.

4. Auf Wiedersehen!

- A. Welcome!
- B. Goodbye!
- C. Good morning!
- D. Good night!

5. Ich heiße Anna.

- A. I am eleven years old.
- B. I live in Kenya.
- C. My name is Anna.
- D. I like Anna.

Question 2

Choose the most appropriate response.

6. Wie heißt du?

- A. Ich bin gut.
- B. Ich heiße Peter.
- C. Ich bin zwölf.
- D. Ich wohne in Kisumu.

7. Wie alt bist du?

- A. Ich bin zehn Jahre alt.
- B. Ich heiße Tom.
- C. Ich habe eine Schwester.
- D. Ich spiele Fußball.

8. Wo wohnst du?

- A. Ich wohne in Kenya.
- B. Ich bin Schüler.
- C. Ich heiße Musa.
- D. Ich bin müde.

9. Wie geht es dir?

- A. Ich heiße Sara.
- B. Mir geht es gut.
- C. Ich bin elf Jahre alt.
- D. Ich wohne hier.

10. Bis morgen!

- A. Bis morgen!
- B. Guten Abend!
- C. Danke!
- D. Bitte!

SECTION B: WORTSCHATZ

VOCABULARY – 20 MARKS

Question 3: Numbers

Choose the correct German word.

11. 6

- A. sechs
- B. sieben
- C. fünf
- D. zehn

12. 9

- A. acht
- B. neun
- C. zehn
- D. zwölf

13. 12

- A. elf
- B. zehn
- C. zwölf
- D. dreizehn

14. 15

- A. fünfzehn
- B. vierzehn
- C. sechzehn
- D. fünf

15. 20

- A. zwölf
- B. zwanzig
- C. zwei
- D. dreißig

Question 4: Family

Choose the correct meaning.

16. die Mutter

- A. father
- B. mother
- C. sister
- D. aunt

17. der Vater

- A. brother
- B. uncle
- C. father
- D. grandfather

18. der Bruder

- A. brother
- B. sister
- C. cousin
- D. son

19. die Schwester

- A. mother
- B. daughter
- C. sister
- D. grandmother

20. die Großmutter

- A. grandmother
- B. mother
- C. aunt
- D. sister

Question 5: Colours

21. rot

- A. blue
- B. red
- C. green
- D. black

22. blau

- A. yellow
- B. white
- C. blue
- D. brown

23. grün

- A. green
- B. grey
- C. red
- D. orange

24. schwarz

- A. white
- B. black
- C. pink
- D. yellow

25. weiß

- A. brown
- B. white
- C. purple
- D. blue

Question 6: School

Match the German words with their meanings by choosing the correct answer.

26. die Schule

- A. classroom
- B. school
- C. book
- D. teacher

27. der Lehrer

- A. learner
- B. teacher
- C. doctor
- D. farmer

28. das Buch

- A. pen
- B. desk
- C. book
- D. bag

29. der Bleistift

- A. pencil
- B. ruler
- C. book
- D. chair

30. der Rucksack

- A. school bag/backpack
- B. classroom
- C. blackboard
- D. pencil

SECTION C: GRAMMATIK

GRAMMAR – 20 MARKS

Question 7: Personal Pronouns

Choose the correct pronoun.

31. _____ bin Schüler.

- A. Ich
- B. Du
- C. Er
- D. Sie

32. _____ bist sehr nett.

- A. Ich
- B. Du
- C. Wir
- D. Sie

33. _____ ist mein Bruder.

- A. Er
- B. Ich
- C. Wir
- D. Ihr

34. _____ sind Freunde.

- A. Ich
- B. Du
- C. Wir
- D. Er

35. _____ seid Schüler.

- A. Ihr
- B. Ich
- C. Er
- D. Sie

Question 8: Verb "sein"

Choose the correct form of **sein**.

36. Ich _____ zehn Jahre alt.

- A. bist
- B. sind
- C. bin
- D. ist

37. Du _____ mein Freund.

- A. bin
- B. bist
- C. ist
- D. seid

38. Er _____ mein Lehrer.

- A. sind
- B. seid
- C. bist
- D. ist

39. Wir _____ Schüler.

- A. sind
- B. bin
- C. bist
- D. ist

40. Ihr _____ sehr freundlich.

- A. ist
- B. sind
- C. seid
- D. bin

Question 9: Articles

Choose the correct article.

41. _____ Vater

- A. die
- B. das
- C. der
- D. ein

42. _____ Mutter

- A. der
- B. die
- C. das
- D. den

43. _____ Buch

- A. der
- B. die
- C. das
- D. den

44. _____ Schule

- A. die
- B. der
- C. das
- D. ein

45. _____ Lehrer

- A. die
- B. das
- C. der
- D. eine

Question 10: Choose the correct sentence.

46.

- A. Ich heiße Paul.
- B. Ich heißen Paul.
- C. Ich heißt Paul.
- D. Ich heiße Paul bin.

47.

- A. Du bist zehn Jahre alt.
- B. Du bin zehn Jahre alt.
- C. Du ist zehn Jahre alt.
- D. Du seid zehn Jahre alt.

48.

- A. Wir ist Schüler.
- B. Wir sind Schüler.
- C. Wir bist Schüler.
- D. Wir bin Schüler.

49.

- A. Sie hat zwei Bruder.
- B. Sie haben zwei Brüder.
- C. Sie hast zwei Brüder.
- D. Sie haben zwei Bruder ist.

50.

- A. Das ist meine Mutter.
- B. Das sind meine Mutter.
- C. Das bist meine Mutter.
- D. Das haben meine Mutter.

SECTION D: LESEN

READING COMPREHENSION – 15 MARKS

Read the passage carefully and answer questions 51–60.

MEINE FAMILIE

Hallo! Ich heiße David. Ich bin elf Jahre alt und wohne in Kenya. Ich bin Schüler. Meine Familie ist nicht sehr groß. Ich habe einen Vater, eine Mutter, einen Bruder und eine Schwester.

Mein Vater heißt John. Er ist Lehrer. Meine Mutter heißt Maria. Sie ist Krankenschwester. Mein Bruder heißt Daniel und ist neun Jahre alt.

Meine Schwester heißt Anna und ist sieben Jahre alt.

Wir wohnen in einem schönen Haus. Am Wochenende spielen mein Bruder und ich Fußball. Meine Schwester liest gern Bücher.

Choose the correct answer.

51. Wie heißt der Junge?

- A. John
- B. David
- C. Daniel
- D. Peter

52. Wie alt ist David?

- A. 7
- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 11

53. Wo wohnt David?

- A. Uganda
- B. Tanzania
- C. Kenya
- D. Germany

54. David ist ein _____.

- A. Lehrer
- B. Schüler
- C. Arzt
- D. Bauer

55. Wie viele Geschwister hat David?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

56. Wie heißt Davids Vater?

- A. Daniel
- B. John
- C. David
- D. Peter

57. Was ist Davids Vater von Beruf?

- A. Lehrer
- B. Arzt

- C. Fahrer
- D. Koch

58. Wie heißt Davids Mutter?

- A. Anna
- B. Maria
- C. Sarah
- D. Jane

59. Was macht die Schwester gern?

- A. Sie schwimmt.
- B. Sie tanzt.
- C. Sie liest Bücher.
- D. Sie spielt Fußball.

60. Was spielen David und sein Bruder am Wochenende?

- A. Tennis
- B. Fußball
- C. Basketball
- D. Volleyball

SECTION E: ALLTAGSSITUATIONEN

EVERYDAY COMMUNICATION – 10 MARKS

Choose the best expression for each situation.

61. You meet your teacher in the morning. You say:

- A. Gute Nacht!
- B. Guten Morgen!
- C. Auf Wiedersehen!
- D. Bis morgen!

62. Someone gives you a present. You say:

- A. Danke!
- B. Hallo!
- C. Nein!
- D. Guten Abend!

63. You want to ask someone's age. You say:

- A. Wie heißt du?
- B. Wo wohnst du?
- C. Wie alt bist du?
- D. Was machst du?

64. You want to ask someone's name. You say:

- A. Wie heißt du?
- B. Wie geht es dir?
- C. Wie alt bist du?
- D. Woher kommst du?

65. Someone asks "Wie geht es dir?" A suitable answer is:

- A. Ich heiße Peter.
- B. Mir geht es gut.
- C. Ich bin zwölf Jahre alt.
- D. Ich wohne in Kenya.

66. You are leaving school. You say:

- A. Guten Morgen!
- B. Auf Wiedersehen!
- C. Guten Appetit!
- D. Danke schön!

67. Before eating, you can say:

- A. Guten Appetit!
- B. Gute Nacht!
- C. Auf Wiedersehen!
- D. Bis Montag!

68. Your friend says "Danke!" You respond:

- A. Bitte!
- B. Hallo!
- C. Nein!
- D. Tschüss!

69. You are going to bed. You say:

- A. Guten Morgen!
- B. Gute Nacht!
- C. Guten Tag!
- D. Guten Appetit!

70. Your friend is leaving and you want to say "See you soon."

- A. Bis bald!
- B. Gute Nacht!
- C. Guten Morgen!
- D. Danke!

SECTION F: TAGE, MONATE UND ZEIT

DAYS, MONTHS AND TIME – 10 MARKS

71. Montag means:

- A. Monday
- B. Tuesday
- C. Wednesday
- D. Friday

72. Freitag means:

- A. Thursday
- B. Friday
- C. Saturday
- D. Sunday

73. Sonntag means:

- A. Saturday
- B. Sunday
- C. Monday
- D. Tuesday

74. Januar means:

- A. June
- B. January
- C. July
- D. April

75. Dezember means:

- A. November
- B. October
- C. December
- D. September

76. Heute ist Montag. Morgen ist _____.

- A. Sonntag
- B. Dienstag
- C. Mittwoch
- D. Freitag

77. Heute ist Freitag. Morgen ist _____.

- A. Samstag
- B. Sonntag
- C. Donnerstag
- D. Montag

78. 7:00 Uhr is:

- A. Es ist sieben Uhr.
- B. Es ist acht Uhr.
- C. Es ist sechs Uhr.
- D. Es ist zehn Uhr.

79. 12:00 Uhr is:

- A. Es ist zehn Uhr.
- B. Es ist zwölf Uhr.
- C. Es ist zwei Uhr.
- D. Es ist vier Uhr.

80. 5:00 Uhr is:

- A. Es ist vier Uhr.
- B. Es ist sechs Uhr.
- C. Es ist fünf Uhr.
- D. Es ist sieben Uhr.

SECTION G: SCHREIBEN

WRITING – 15 MARKS

Question 81

Write **five German sentences about yourself**.

Use the following prompts:

- Name
- Age
- Where you live
- School
- Favourite activity

Example structure:

Ich heiße _____.

Ich bin _____ Jahre alt.

Ich wohne in _____.

Ich bin Schüler/Schülerin.

Ich spiele/lese/mache gern

_____.

ANSWERS

1.B 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.C 6.B 7.A 8.A 9.B 10.A

**11.A 12.B 13.C 14.A 15.B 16.B 17.C 18.A
19.C 20.A**

**21.B 22.C 23.A 24.B 25.B 26.B 27.B 28.C
29.A 30.A**

**31.A 32.B 33.A 34.C 35.A 36.C 37.B 38.D
39.A 40.C**

**41.C 42.B 43.C 44.A 45.C 46.A 47.A 48.B
49.B 50.A**

**51.B 52.D 53.C 54.B 55.B 56.B 57.A 58.B
59.C 60.B**

**61.B 62.A 63.C 64.A 65.B 66.B 67.A 68.A
69.B 70.A**

**71.A 72.B 73.B 74.B 75.C 76.B 77.A 78.A
79.B 80.C**



DECEMBER ASSIGNMENT 2026

GRADE 6 - HRE ACTIVITY

Time: 2 HOURS

STEPPING TO JUNIOR SCHOOL

LEARNER'S DETAILS



Name: _____ SCHOOL: _____

ASST/UPI Number: _____

Date: _____

Instructions for Learners

1. Write your name, Assessment/UPI Number and the Date in the spaces provided.
2. Check the question paper carefully to ensure all pages are printed and no questions are missing.
3. Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE

SECTION	%	Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching	Below	Assessors
N	SCORE	Expectations	Expectations	Expectations	Expectations	remarks
RANGE		75-100	40-74	21-39	1-20	
SCORE						
LEVEL		4	3	2	1	
LEVEL						

Answer ALL questions in this section

1. Hindu Religious Education in Kenya introduces learners to four major faith traditions. Which group correctly identifies them?

- A. Hinduism, Christianity, Islam and Judaism
- B. Sanatan/Vedic, Sikhism, Jainism and Buddhism
- C. Sikhism, Christianity, Judaism and Buddhism
- D. Jainism, Islam, Buddhism and Christianity

2. The Supreme Reality in Sanatan/Vedic tradition is commonly referred to as

- A. Paramatma
- B. Guru
- C. Sangat
- D. Karma

3. Which of the following is an important value taught in Hindu Religious Education?

- A. Hatred
- B. Dishonesty
- C. Compassion
- D. Revenge

4. A learner finds a classmate struggling with schoolwork and decides to help. Which value is being demonstrated?

- A. Seva
- B. Anger
- C. Pride
- D. Jealousy

5. Which of the following shows respect for the environment?

- A. Throwing rubbish everywhere
- B. Cutting trees unnecessarily
- C. Planting and caring for trees
- D. Polluting rivers

6. The practice of showing selfless service to others is commonly known as

- A. Seva
- B. Maya
- C. Puja
- D. Ahimsa

7. Ahimsa mainly refers to

- A. non-violence and avoiding harm
- B. collecting wealth
- C. competing with others
- D. seeking revenge

8. Which action demonstrates Ahimsa at school?

- A. Fighting a classmate
- B. Helping to solve disagreements peacefully
- C. Insulting another learner
- D. Destroying another learner's property

9. A learner greets parents respectfully, helps at home and listens to their advice. Which value is being demonstrated?

- A. Respect
- B. Greed
- C. Envy
- D. Carelessness

10. Why is it important for children to respect their parents and elders?

- A. To receive presents
- B. To develop good character and harmonious relationships
- C. To become more powerful than others
- D. To avoid doing household duties

11. Which of the following is an example of sharing in the family?

- A. Keeping everything for oneself
- B. Refusing to help siblings
- C. Sharing food with family members
- D. Hiding useful items from others

12. A Hindu learner sees a new classmate being left out of a group activity. What should the learner do?

- A. Ignore the learner
- B. Laugh at the learner
- C. Welcome and include the learner
- D. Tell other learners not to talk to the learner

13. Which value helps people live peacefully with people from different religions?

- A. Religious intolerance
- B. Respect and tolerance
- C. Discrimination
- D. Hatred

14. A learner promises to return a book borrowed from a friend and returns it on time. Which value is demonstrated?

- A. Truthfulness and responsibility
- B. Anger
- C. Greed
- D. Laziness

15. Which of the following is associated with the teachings of Hinduism?

- A. Vedas
- B. Bible
- C. Qur'an
- D. Torah

16. The Bhagavad Gita is a dialogue between

- A. Rama and Sita
- B. Krishna and Arjuna
- C. Buddha and Mahavira
- D. Guru Nanak and Arjuna

17. What important lesson can learners draw from the teachings of the Bhagavad Gita?

- A. Perform one's duties responsibly.
- B. Avoid helping others.
- C. Seek revenge whenever offended.
- D. Ignore responsibilities.

18. Who is traditionally regarded as the first Guru of Sikhism?

- A. Guru Nanak
- B. Mahavira
- C. Gautama Buddha
- D. Rama

19. Which quality is strongly associated with Guru Nanak's teachings?

- A. Equality and service
- B. Hatred and discrimination
- C. Greed and selfishness
- D. Violence and revenge

20. Siddhartha Gautama became known as

- A. Mahavira
- B. Buddha
- C. Guru Nanak
- D. Krishna

21. Mahavira is an important enlightened teacher associated with

- A. Buddhism
- B. Jainism
- C. Sikhism
- D. Sanatan/Vedic tradition

22. Which principle is especially important in Jainism?

- A. Ahimsa
- B. Revenge
- C. Violence
- D. Dishonesty

23. Buddhist teachings encourage people to overcome suffering through

- A. hatred and violence
- B. wisdom, ethical conduct and mental discipline
- C. greed and selfishness
- D. revenge against others

24. Which of the following is a good example of compassion?

- A. Laughing at someone who is suffering
- B. Helping someone who needs assistance
- C. Ignoring a person in difficulty
- D. Causing pain to another person

25. A learner sits quietly, controls breathing and focuses the mind. Which practice is being demonstrated?

- A. Meditation
- B. Competition
- C. Argument
- D. Entertainment

26. Yoga can help a learner develop

- A. physical and mental well-being
- B. hatred towards others
- C. laziness and carelessness
- D. dishonesty

27. Which of the following is an appropriate way of showing gratitude for nature?

- A. Polluting water sources
- B. Wasting food
- C. Caring for plants and animals
- D. Destroying forests

28. A learner becomes angry after being corrected by a teacher. What would be the best response?

- A. Shout at the teacher
- B. Walk away angrily
- C. Remain calm and learn from the correction
- D. Encourage other learners to disobey

29. During a religious celebration, a learner meets people from another faith. What should the learner do?

- A. Insult their beliefs
- B. Respect their religious practices
- C. Refuse to speak to them
- D. Tell them their religion is worthless

30. A Grade 6 learner notices rubbish scattered around the school compound. Which action best demonstrates the values taught in HRE?

- A. Leave it for someone else
- B. Add more rubbish
- C. Help clean the compound and encourage others to care for the environment
- D. Complain without taking action

ANSWER KEY

No. Answer

1	B
2	A
3	C
4	A
5	C
6	A
7	A
8	B
9	A
10	B
11	C
12	C
13	B
14	A
15	A
16	B
17	A
18	A
19	A
20	B
21	B
22	A
23	B
24	B
25	A
26	A
27	C
28	C
29	B
30	C



GREDI YA 6 – SHUGHULI YA KISWAHILI INSHA



TAARIFA ZA MWANAFUNZI

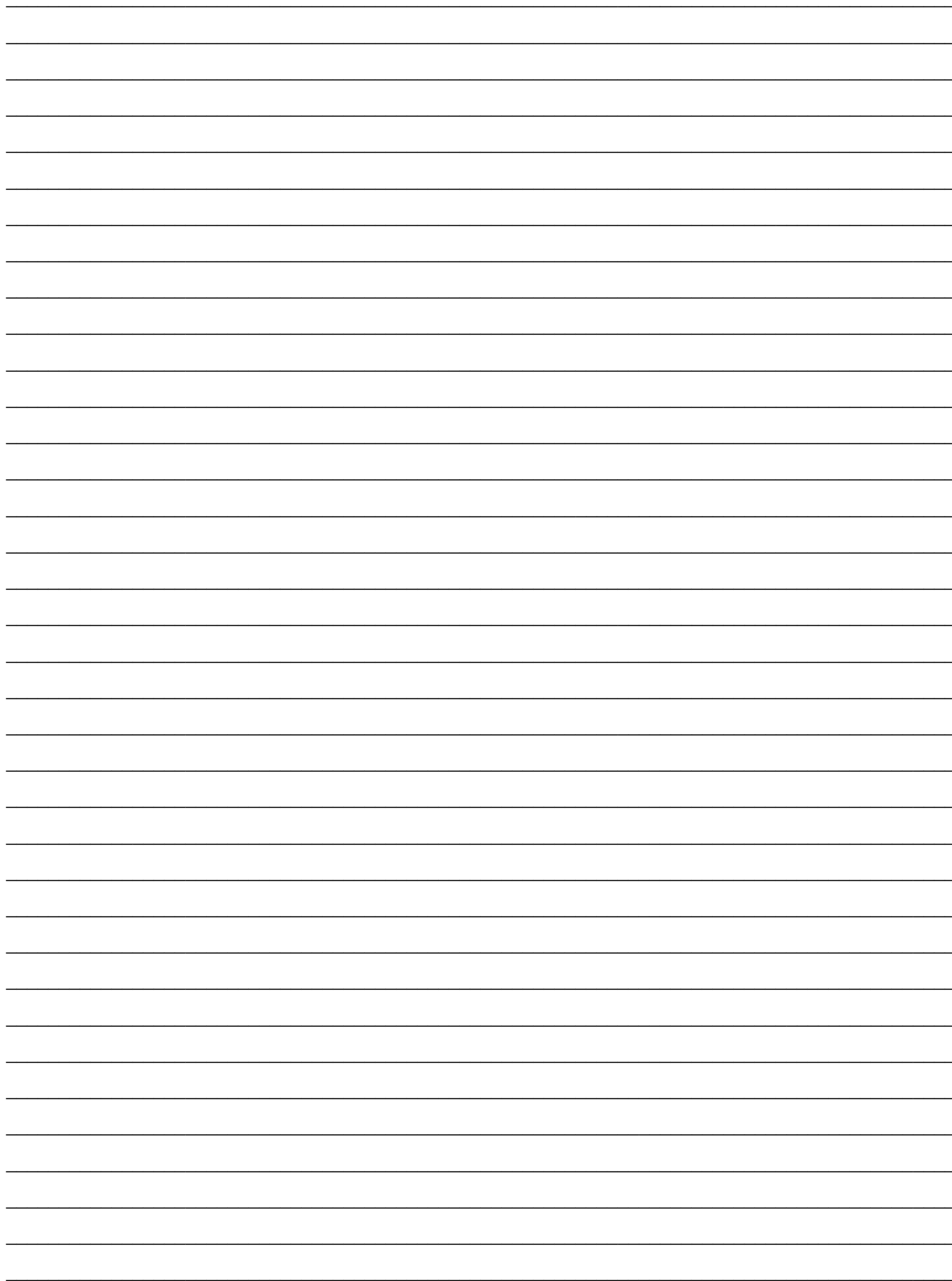
Tarehe: _____

1. Andika jina lako, Nambari yako ya Tathmini/UPI na tarehe katika nafasi ulizopewa.
2. Kagua karatasi ya maswali kwa makini ili kuhakikisha kurasa zote zimechapishwa na hakuna swali lililoachwa.
3. Jibu maswali yote katika nafasi ulizopewa.

SEHEMU	ASILIMIA YA ALAMA	Amezidi Matarajio	Ametimiza Matarajio	Anakaribia Kutimiza Matarajio	Bado Hajafikia Matarajio	Maoni ya Mtathmini
KIWANGO CHA ALAMA (Kati ya 20)		15–20	8–14	5–7	1–4	
ALAMA ZA MWANAFUNZI						
KIWANGO		4	3	2	1	
WEKA ALAMA (✓)						

SIKU YANGU YA KWANZA KUSAJILIWA SHULENI

[illegible]



MAJIBU NA MWONGOZO WA KUSAHIHISHA

TATHMINI YA ELIMU YA MSINGI YA KENYA
MUHULA WA 3: TATHMINI YA PILI YA MUHULA 2026
GREDI YA 6 – SHUGHULI YA KISWAHILI INSHA

Muda: Dakika 40
Alama: 20

SWALI LA 31

Andika insha ya kisisimua kuhusu mada:

SIKU YANGU YA KWANZA KUSAJILIWA SHULENI
SAMPLE INSHA

Siku Yangu ya Kwanza Kusajiliwa Shuleni

Siku yangu ya kwanza kusajiliwa shuleni ilikuwa siku ya furaha na msisimko mkubwa. Nilikuwa nimeamka mapema sana kwa sababu nilikuwa nikisubiri kwa hamu kuanza maisha yangu mapya shuleni. Mama yangu aliniandalia sare mpya, viatu na vifaa vyangu vya masomo.

Tulifika shuleni mapema asubuhi. Nilishangaa kuona wanafunzi wengi wakiwa uwanjani. Mama alinipeleka katika ofisi ya shule ambako mwalimu mkuu alitupokea kwa furaha. Aliuliza jina langu, jina la mzazi wangu na taarifa nyingine muhimu. Baada ya kujaza fomu za usajili, nilikabidhiwa darasa nililopaswa kusomea.

Nilipoingia darasani, nilihisi aibu kidogo kwa sababu sikuwajua wanafunzi wenzangu. Mwalimu wangu alinitambulisha kwa wanafunzi na kuniomba nijitambulishe. Wanafunzi walinipokea vizuri na baadhi yao wakawa marafiki zangu. Mwalimu alitueleza kuhusu ratiba ya shule, sheria na umuhimu wa kuwa na nidhamu.

Wakati wa mapumziko, nilikaa na marafiki wapya na tukazungumza kuhusu michezo na masomo. Nilifurahi sana nilipoona kwamba wanafunzi walikuwa wakisaidiana. Baadaye nilijifunza jinsi ya kufika maktaba, uwanja wa michezo na sehemu nyingine muhimu za shule.

Jioni mama alipokuja kunichukua, nilimweleza kila kitu nilichokiona na kujifunza. Nilimwambia kwamba nilikuwa nimefurahia siku yangu ya kwanza shuleni. Siku hiyo ilinifundisha kuwa mwanzo mpya unaweza kuwa wa kisisimua na wenye furaha. **Niliahidi kufanya bidii katika masomo yangu na kuwa mwanafunzi mwenye nidhamu ili nifanikishe malengo yangu.**

MWONGOZO WA KUSAHIHISHA – ALAMA 20

Kipengele	Maelezo	Alama
-----------	---------	-------

Uhusiano na Mada	Insha inahusu siku ya kwanza ya mwanafunzi kusajiliwa shuleni na inaendelea kulenga tukio hilo.	4
Maudhui na Uendelezaji wa Mawazo	Mwanafunzi anaeleza maandalizi, kufika shuleni, mchakato wa usajili, kukutana na walimu/wanafunzi, hisia na matukio ya siku hiyo.	6
Mpangilio wa Insha	Ina mwanzo, kiini na hitimisho. Mawazo yamepangwa kwa mtiririko unaoeleweka.	4
Sarufi na Muundo wa Sentensi	Matumizi sahihi ya nyakati, viambishi, sentensi, maneno na alama za uandishi.	4
Tahajia na Msamiati	Tahajia sahihi na matumizi ya msamiati unaofaa kwa kiwango cha Gredi ya 6.	2
JUMLA		20

MAELEZO YA VIWANGO VYA UFAULU

Kiwango cha 4 – Amezidi Matarajio (15–20)

Mwanafunzi:

- Ameandika insha inayohusiana kikamilifu na mada.
- Ameendeleza mawazo kwa kina na kwa ubunifu.
- Ameeleza matukio ya siku ya kwanza kwa mtiririko mzuri.
- Ameonyesha hisia na uzoefu wa mwanafunzi.
- Ametumia sarufi na tahajia kwa usahihi kwa kiasi kikubwa.
- Ameonyesha matumizi mazuri ya msamiati.
- Ana mwanzo, kiini na hitimisho linaloeleweka.

Kiwango cha 3 – Ametimiza Matarajio (8–14)

Mwanafunzi:

- Ameandika insha inayohusiana na mada.
- Ameeleza matukio muhimu ya siku ya kwanza shuleni.
- Mawazo yana mtiririko unaoeleweka.
- Kuna makosa machache ya sarufi na tahajia.
- Msamiati umetumika kwa kiwango cha kuridhisha.
- Anaonyesha mwanzo na hitimisho linalotambulika.

Kiwango cha 2 – Anakaribia Kutimiza Matarajio (5–7)

Mwanafunzi:

- Ameandika mawazo machache kuhusu mada.
- Mawazo hayajaendelezwa kikamilifu.
- Mpangilio wa insha si thabiti.
- Kuna makosa kadhaa ya sarufi na tahajia.
- Msamiati ni finyu.
- Baadhi ya mawazo hayajaelezwa kwa uwazi.

Mwanafunzi:

- Ameandika insha fupi sana.
- Amapotoka kutoka kwenye mada au ameshughulikia mada kwa kiwango kidogo sana.
- Mawazo ni machache na hayajaendelezwa.
- Kuna makosa mengi ya sarufi na tahajia.
- Mpangilio wa insha hauonekani vizuri.
- Makosa yanaathiri uelewekaji wa ujumbe.

MWONGOZO WA KUTOA ALAMA

Alama	Maana
18–20	Insha bora sana yenye ubunifu, maelezo mengi, mtiririko mzuri na matumizi bora ya lugha.
15–17	Insha nzuri sana yenye maudhui yaliyokamilika, mpangilio mzuri na makosa machache.
12–14	Insha nzuri yenye maelezo ya kutosha na inayohusiana vizuri na mada.
9–11	Insha ya wastani inayokidhi mahitaji ya msingi ya mada.
6–8	Insha dhaifu yenye mawazo machache na uendelezaji mdogo.
3–5	Insha dhaifu sana yenye maudhui machache na makosa mengi.
1–2	Maandishi machache sana yasiyoeleweka au yanayohusiana kwa kiwango kidogo sana na mada.
0	Hakuna jibu au jibu halihusiani kabisa na mada.

JEDWALI LA KUREKODI MATOKEO

Alama za Mwanafunzi	Kiwango	Ufafanuzi
15–20	4	Amezidi Matarajio
8–14	3	Ametimiza Matarajio
5–7	2	Anakaribia Kutimiza Matarajio
1–4	1	Bado Hajafikia Matarajio

KUMBUKA KWA MTAHINI

Sample insha hapo juu **si lazima inakiliwe na mwanafunzi**. Mwanafunzi anapaswa kutuzwa kulingana na mawazo yake mwenyewe, ubunifu, uhusiano na mada, mpangilio, sarufi, tahajia na matumizi ya lugha.



TATHMINI YA ELIMU YA MSINGI YA KENYA

DECEMBER ASSIGNMENT



GREDI YA 6 – SHUGHULI YA KISWAHILI KUSIKILIZA NA KUZUNGUMZA

STEPPING TO JUNIOR SCHOOL

Muda: Dakika 15 Kila Mwanafunzi

TAARIFA ZA MWANAFUNZI

Jina: _____

Shule: _____

Nambari ya Tathmini/UPI: _____

Tarehe: _____

Maelekezo kwa Wanafunzi

1. Andika jina lako, Nambari yako ya Tathmini/UPI na tarehe katika nafasi ulizopewa.
2. Kagua karatasi ya maswali kwa makini ili kuhakikisha kurasa zote zimechapishwa na hakuna swali lililoachwa.
3. Jibu maswali yote katika nafasi ulizopewa.

KWA MATUMIZI YA MTAHINI PEKEE

SEHEMU	ASILIMIA YA ALAMA	Amezidi Matarajio	Ametimiza Matarajio	Anakaribia Kutimiza Matarajio	Bado Hajafikia Matarajio	Maoni ya Mtathmini
KIWANGO CHA ALAMA (Kati ya 50)		38–50	20–37	11–19	1–10	
ALAMA ZA MWANAFUNZI						
KIWANGO		4	3	2	1	
WEKA ALAMA (✓)						

KAZI YA 1: KUSIKILIZA NA KUZUNGUMZA

(Alama 10)

Mada: Usafi wa Mazingira na Afya ya Jamii

Mwongozo wa Utendaji kwa Mwalimu

1. Maandalizi na Utulivu – Dakika 1

Mkaribishe mwanafunzi kwa upole na umweleze kuwa atasikiliza kifungu kitakachosomwa mara mbili. Mhakikishie kuwa asikilize kwa makini kwa sababu maswali yatatokana na kifungu hicho.

2. Kusoma Kifungu – Dakika 2

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kwa sauti ya wastani, kwa ufasaha na kwa mahadhi yanayofaa **marabili (2)**. Mwanafunzi asione kifungu wakati wa kusoma.

KIFUNGU CHA KUSOMWA NA MWALIMU

"Katika kijiji cha Mwangaza, wananchi walikuwa wakitupa taka ovyo karibu na mto uliokuwa chanzo chao cha maji. Wakati wa mvua, taka hizo zilisombwa hadi mtoni na kufanya maji kuwa machafu. Watoto wengi walianza kuugua mara kwa mara. Kiongozi wa kijiji aliitisha mkutano na kuwahamasisha wananchi kuhusu umuhimu wa kutunza mazingira. Wananchi waliamua kuweka mapipa ya taka katika maeneo mbalimbali na

kuandaa siku ya usafi kila Jumamosi. Wanafunzi nao walishiriki kwa kupanda maua na miti katika maeneo ya shule. Baada ya miezi kadhaa, mazingira yalikuwa safi na magonjwa yaliyokuwa yakiwasumbua watoto yakapungua."

3. Kuuliza Maswali – Dakika 3

Muulize mwanafunzi maswali yafuatayo moja baada ya jingine. Mpe muda wa kutosha kujieleza.

Maswali ya Mdomo

1. (Kumbukumbu) – Alama 2

Ni nini kilichokuwa kikifanyika karibu na mto wa kijiji cha Mwangaza?

Mtarajiwa: Wananchi walikuwa wakitupa taka ovyo karibu na mto.

2. (Ufahamu) – Alama 2

Kwa nini maji ya mto yalikuwa machafu wakati wa mvua?

Mtarajiwa: Kwa sababu taka zilisombwa na maji ya mvua hadi mtoni.

3. (Uchambuzi) – Alama 2

Ni uhusiano gani uliokuwepo kati ya mazingira machafu na afya ya watoto?

Mtarajiwa: Mazingira machafu yalisababisha magonjwa, hivyo watoto waliugua mara kwa mara.

4. (Tathmini) – Alama 2

Unafikiri uamuzi wa kuweka mapipa ya taka katika maeneo mbalimbali ulikuwa mzuri? Eleza sababu yako.

Mtarajiwa: Ndiyo, kwa sababu uliwasaidia wananchi kutupa taka mahali panapofaa na kuweka mazingira safi.

5. (Ubunifu/Utabiri) – Alama 2

Kama ungekuwa kiongozi wa kijiji hicho, ni hatua gani nyingine ungechukua ili kudumisha usafi?

Mtarajiwa: Majibu mbalimbali yanayofaa, kwa mfano kuanzisha kampeni za usafi, kutoa elimu kuhusu usafi, kuweka sheria dhidi ya utupaji wa taka ovyo, au kuanzisha mashindano ya maeneo safi.

KAZI YA 2: KUSOMA SENTENSI KWA SAUTI

(Alama 10)

Mwongozo kwa Mwalimu

Mpe mwanafunzi karatasi hii na mwambie asome sentensi tano kwa sauti. Tathmini matamshi, ufasaha, kasi, sauti na matumizi ya alama za uandishi.

SENTENSI ZA KUSOMWA NA MWANAFUNZI

1. Wakulima walivuna mazao mengi baada ya kutumia mbinu bora za kuhifadhi unyevu wa udongo.
2. Shangazi yangu aliandaa chakula kitamu kwa wageni waliotembelea kijiji chetu wakati wa likizo.
3. Lo! Ni ajabu kuona jinsi wanafunzi walivyobadilisha uwanja wa shule kuwa bustani nzuri.
4. Je, ni kwa nini tunapaswa kutumia maji kwa uangalifu wakati wa kiangazi?
5. Ingawa safari ilikuwa ndefu na yenye changamoto, wasafiri walifika walikokuwa wakielekea salama.

KAZI YA 3: KUSOMA KIFUNGU CHA UFAHAMU

(Alama 30)

Mwongozo kwa Mwalimu

Mpe mwanafunzi kifungu kifuatacho na mwambie akisome kwa sauti. Mtathmini atumie jedwali lililo hapa chini kutathmini uwezo wa mwanafunzi wa kusoma kwa matamshi sahihi, ufasaha, usahihi, lafudhi na hisia, pamoja na kuzingatia alama za uandishi.

NGUVU YA USHIRIKIANO KATIKA SHUGHULI ZA JAMII

Katika kijiji cha Tumaini, wananchi walikabiliwa na tatizo la ukosefu wa uwanja mzuri wa michezo. Uwanja uliokuwepo ulikuwa umejaa mawe, magugu na takataka. Wanafunzi walipokuwa wakicheza, walihatarisha kuumia kwa sababu ya hali mbaya ya uwanja.

Siku moja, wanafunzi walizungumza na mwalimu wao kuhusu tatizo hilo. Mwalimu aliwasihi wawasilishe wazo lao kwa uongozi wa kijiji. Baada ya majadiliano, viongozi waliitisha mkutano wa wananchi ili kutafuta suluhisho.

Wananchi walikubaliana kushirikiana kuboresha uwanja huo. Baadhi yao walileta vifaa vya kufanyia kazi, huku wengine wakisaidia kuondoa mawe, magugu na taka. Wazazi waliweka uzio kuzunguka uwanja ili kuzuia wanyama kuingia na kuharibu sehemu iliyotengenezwa.

Wanafunzi nao walishiriki katika kupanda nyasi na maua kandokando ya uwanja. Baada ya wiki kadhaa, eneo hilo lilikuwa limebadilika kabisa. Uwanja ulikuwa safi, salama na wenye kuvutia.

Katika sherehe ya kufungua uwanja huo, kiongozi wa kijiji aliwasifu wananchi kwa kufanya kazi kwa pamoja. Aliwaeleza wanafunzi kwamba maendeleo ya jamii hayawezi kutegemea mtu mmoja pekee. Kila mtu ana uwezo wa kuchangia kwa njia mbalimbali.

Wanafunzi walifurahi kujifunza kwamba hata wazo dogo linaweza kuleta mabadiliko makubwa ikiwa watu wataungana na kulitekeleza kwa bidii.

TATHMINI YA ELIMU YA MSINGI YA KENYA

MUHULA WA 3: TATHMINI YA PILI YA MUHULA 2026
GREDI YA 6 – KISWAHILI KUSIKILIZA NA KUZUNGUMZA
MWONGOZO WA KUSAHIHISHA / MARKING SCHEME

JUMLA: ALAMA 50

KAZI YA 1: KUSIKILIZA NA KUZUNGUMZA

Alama 10

1. Ni nini kilichokuwa kikifanyika karibu na mto wa kijiji cha Mwangaza? (Alama 2)

Jibu:

Wananchi walikuwa wakitupa taka ovyo karibu na mto.

- Jibu kamili – **2**
- Jibu la sehemu – **1**
- Jibu lisilo sahihi/kukosa jibu – **0**

2. Kwa nini maji ya mto yalikuwa machafu wakati wa mvua? (Alama 2)

Jibu:

Kwa sababu taka zilisombwa na maji ya mvua hadi mtoni.

- Jibu kamili – **2**
- Anaeleza kuwa mvua ilisababisha taka kuingia mtoni bila maelezo kamili – **1**
- Jibu lisilo sahihi – **0**

3. Ni uhusiano gani uliokuwepo kati ya mazingira machafu na afya ya watoto? (Alama 2)

Jibu:

Mazingira machafu yalisababisha magonjwa na hivyo watoto waliugua mara kwa mara.

- Anaonyesha uhusiano wa mazingira machafu na magonjwa – **2**
- Anataja tu kuwa watoto waliugua – **1**
- Jibu lisilo sahihi – **0**

4. Unafikiri uamuzi wa kuweka mapipa ya taka katika maeneo mbalimbali ulikuwa mzuri? Eleza sababu yako. (Alama 2)

Jibu tarajiwa:

Ndiyo. Uamuzi huo ulikuwa mzuri kwa sababu uliwasaidia wananchi kutupa taka mahali panapofaa na kuweka mazingira safi.

Mawazo mengine yanayokubalika:

- Ulipunguza utupaji wa taka ovyo.
- Ulisaidia kuweka kijiji safi.
- Ulisaidia kuzuia uchafuzi wa mto.
- Ulisaidia kupunguza magonjwa.

Utunzaji wa alama:

- Jibu la maoni pamoja na sababu inayofaa – 2
- Maoni sahihi bila sababu ya kutosha – 1
- Jibu lisilo na uhusiano – 0

5. Kama ungekuwa kiongozi wa kijiji hicho, ni hatua gani nyingine ungechukua ili kudumisha usafi? (Alama 2)

Majibu yanayokubalika:

- Kuanzisha siku za usafi.
- Kutoa elimu kuhusu usafi.
- Kuweka sheria dhidi ya utupaji wa taka ovyo.
- Kuweka mapipa zaidi ya taka.
- Kuanzisha mashindano ya maeneo safi.
- Kupanda miti na maua.
- Kuhakikisha taka zinakusanywa mara kwa mara.

Utunzaji wa alama:

- Hatua moja inayofaa na maelezo mazuri – 2
- Hatua inayofaa bila maelezo ya kutosha – 1
- Jibu lisilofaa – 0

JUMLA YA KAZI YA 1: 10 ALAMA

KAZI YA 2: KUSOMA SENTENSI KWA SAUTI

Alama 10

Sentensi 5 × Alama 2 = Alama 10

Mtahini atumie vigezo vifuatavyo kwa kila sentensi.

Alama 2.0 – Kamili

Mwanafunzi:

- Anatamka maneno kwa usahihi.
- Anasoma kwa ufasaha.
- Anatumia kasi inayofaa.
- Anazingatia vituo na alama za uandishi.
- Anaonyesha hisia inapohitajika.

Alama 1.5 – Nzuri

Mwanafunzi:

- Anasoma vizuri kwa jumla.
- Anafanya makosa machache.
- Anasita kidogo kwenye maneno marefu au magumu.
- Maana ya sentensi inaeleweka.

Alama 1.0 – Wastani

Mwanafunzi:

- Anasoma kwa kusita mara kwa mara.

- Anakosea baadhi ya maneno.
- Hazingatii baadhi ya alama za uandishi.
- Ufasaha wake ni wa wastani.

Alama 0.5 – Bado

Mwanafunzi:

- Ana shida kubwa ya kusoma sentensi.
- Anatamka maneno mengi vibaya.
- Anahitaji msaada mkubwa kutoka kwa mwalimu.

Sentensi za Kutathmini

Na.	Alama ya Juu	Alama ya Mwanafunzi
1	2	_____
2	2	_____
3	2	_____
4	2	_____
5	2	_____
JUMLA	10	_____
A		

JUMLA YA KAZI YA 2: 10 ALAMA

KAZI YA 3: KUSOMA KIFUNGU CHA UFAHAMU

Alama 30

Mtathmini atathmini usomaji wa mwanafunzi kwa kutumia vipengele vitano.

1. MATAMSHI SAHIHI

Alama 6

Alama 5–6:

Mwanafunzi anatamka maneno na sauti za Kiswahili kwa usahihi mkubwa. Makosa ni machache sana au hayapo.

Alama 3–4:

Anafanya makosa machache ya matamshi lakini ujumbe unaeleweka vizuri.

Alama 1–2:

Ana matatizo mengi ya matamshi na baadhi ya maneno hayaeleweki.

Alama 0:

Hawezi kusoma kifungu bila msaada mkubwa.

Alama alizopata: ____ / 6

2. UFASAHA WA KUSOMA

Alama 6

Alama 5–6:

Anasoma kwa mtiririko mzuri, kasi inayofaa na bila kusita-sita.

Alama 3–4:

Anasoma kwa ufasaha wa wastani lakini anasita kidogo kwenye maneno marefu au mapya.

Alama 1–2:

Anasita sana, anarudia maneno au anasoma neno kwa neno.

Alama 0:

Hawezi kusoma kifungu kwa ufasaha hata kwa msaada.

Alama alizopata: ____ / 6

3. USAHIHI WA KUSOMA

Alama 6

Alama 5–6:

Anasoma maneno yaliyopo kwenye kifungu bila kuruka, kuongeza au kubadilisha maneno.

Alama 3–4:

Anafanya makosa machache kama kuruka maneno madogo, lakini maana ya kifungu haipotei.

Alama 1–2:

Anaruka maneno mengi, mistari au hubadilisha maneno kiasi cha kuathiri maana.

Alama 0:

Hawezi kufuatilia kifungu na hubadilisha sehemu nyingi.

Alama alizopata: ____ / 6

4. LAFUDHI NA HISIA

Alama 6

Alama 5–6:

Anatumia sauti inayobadilika kulingana na maana ya kifungu na anaonyesha hisia ipasavyo.

Alama 3–4:

Anaonyesha mabadiliko fulani ya sauti lakini si kwa kiwango cha juu.

Alama 1–2:

Anasoma kwa sauti moja bila kuonyesha hisia.

Alama 0:

Haonyeshi kabisa mabadiliko ya sauti au hisia.

Alama alizopata: ____ / 6

5. KUZINGATIA ALAMA ZA UANDISHI

Alama 6

Alama 5–6:

Anazingatia mikato, vituo, alama za kuuliza na alama za mshangao ipasavyo.

Alama 3–4:

Anazingatia vituo vikubwa lakini hupuuza baadhi ya alama ndogo.

Alama 1–2:

Anasoma mfululizo bila kuzingatia vituo na alama nyingine za uandishi.

Alama 0:

Hazingatii kabisa alama za uandishi.

Alama alizopata: ____ / 6

MUHTASARI WA ALAMA – KAZI YA 3

Kipengele	Alama ya Juu	Alama ya Mwanafunzi
1. Matamshi Sahihi	6	_____
2. Ufasaha wa Kusoma	6	_____
3. Usahihi wa Kusoma	6	_____
4. Lafudhi na Hisia	6	_____
5. Kuzingatia Alama za Uandishi	6	_____
JUMLA	30	_____

JUMLA KUU YA TATHMINI

Kazi	Alama ya Juu	Alama ya Mwanafunzi
Kazi ya 1: Kusikiliza na Kuzungumza	10	_____
Kazi ya 2: Kusoma Sentensi kwa Sauti	10	_____
Kazi ya 3: Kusoma Kifungu	30	_____
JUMLA KUU	50	_____

UGAWAJI WA VIWANGO

Alama	Kiwango	Maelezo
38–50	4	Amezidi Matarajio
20–37	3	Ametimiza Matarajio
11–19	2	Anakaribia Kutimiza Matarajio
1–10	1	Bado Hajafikia Matarajio

MAONI YA MTAHINI

Alama za Mwanafunzi: _____ / 50

Kiwango: _____

Maoni:

Jina la Mtathmini: _____

Sahihi: _____

Tarehe: _____



KENYA PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT

DECEMBER ASSIGNMENT 2026

GREDI YA 6 – KISWAHILI LUGHA

STEPPING TO JUNIOR SCHOOL



Muda: Saa 2

MAELEZO YA MWANAFUNZI

Jina: _____ Shule: _____

Nambari ya Tathmini/UPI: _____ Tarehe: _____

MAAGIZO KWA MWANAFUNZI

1. Andika jina lako, nambari ya Tathmini/UPI na tarehe katika nafasi ulizopewa.
2. Hakikisha kuwa karatasi hii ina kurasa zote na hakuna swali lililokosekana.
3. Soma kila swali kwa makini kabla ya kuchagua jibu.
4. Jibu **maswali yote**.
5. Chagua jibu lililo sahihi zaidi kati ya A, B, C na D.

Soma mazungumzo yafuatayo kisha ujibu maswali.

Mbweha na Fisi ni viongozi wa mataifa yao. Fisi amekuwa akikabiliwa na mzozo wa uongozi katika taifa lake. Kwa hiyo, aliamua kumtembelea kiongozi mwenzake, Bwana Mbweha, ili kupata ushauri.

Mbweha: Karibu, Mheshimiwa Rais mwenzangu.

Fisi: Asante sana, ndugu yangu.

Mbweha: Masalkheri, ndugu. Habari za kwako?

Fisi: Bado hali ni mbaya. Mambo hayajatulia. Ndiyo maana nimekuja kwako ili unishauri.

Mbweha: Ni wazi kuwa vurugu hazitakoma hadi utekeleze tuliyoshauriana kwa simu. Kumbuka kuwa vijana wa kizazi hiki hawatikisiki.

Fisi: Vijana hawa wanaojiita Gen Z wanataka niondoke mamlakani. Hilo siwezi kulikubali kamwe. Wananilaumu kuwa nimeongeza ushuru na ninaendesha taifa kana kwamba ni kampuni yangu binafsi.

Mbweha: Hebu nieleze, msimamo wa jeshi lako ukoje?

Fisi: Idadi kubwa ya wanajeshi wananiunga mkono. Nimezungumza na wakuu wa vikosi mbalimbali na hawataki niondoke madarakani.

Mbweha: Wewe ndiye Amiri Jeshi Mkuu. Waite tena na uwaeleze kuwa jukumu lao ni kulinda nchi. Pia, tafuta njia za kikatiba za kutuliza hali na ushirikishe viongozi wa upinzani katika mazungumzo.

Fisi: (Kwa wasiwasi) Vijana hawa wa Gen Z si watu wa kubeza. Waliapa kuingia bungeni na wakafanikiwa. Naona huenda ikawa rahisi kuniondoa mamlakani.

Mbweha: Unakumbuka wakati wa kampeni uliwaahidi wananchi mambo mengi. Wamekuwa wakisubiri utekeleze ahadi zako na sasa wamechoka. Unapaswa pia kupunguza ufujaji wa mali ya umma.

Fisi: Wanyama wengi husema eti mimi ni mwongo. Siwaelewi. Wengine hata wanasema mavazi ya baadhi ya mawaziri wangu yanagharimu mamilioni.

Mbweha: Unapaswa pia kupunguza safari zako za nje ya nchi zinazotumia fedha nyingi za umma.

Fisi: Asante kwa ushauri wako. Sasa naondoka. Usiku mwema na asante kwa muda wako.

1. Mbweha alipomsalimia Fisi kwa kusema **“Masalkheri”**, Fisi alipaswa kujibu kwa kusema:

- A. Aheri B. Sijambo
C. Marahaba D. Jioni njema

2. Ni tatizo gani kuu linalojitokeza katika mazungumzo haya?

- A. Ahadi za Fisi kutotekelezwa
B. Fisi kukabiliwa na madai ya kuondoka uongozini
C. Safari za viongozi kwenda nje ya nchi
D. Vijana kukosa nafasi za ajira

3. Ni neno lipi katika mazungumzo haya **HALITUMIKI** kuonyesha cheo, heshima au hadhi ya mtu?

- A. Rais B. Ndugu
C. Amiri D. Wakuu

4. Ni kauli ipi ni ya kweli kulingana na mazungumzo?

- A. Jeshi lote lilikuwa limekataa kumuunga mkono Fisi.
B. Fisi alikuwa akiendesha serikali kwa kufuata matakwa ya wananchi wote.
C. Vijana wa Gen Z walikuwa tayari wamekubali kuingia serikalini.
D. Fisi alikiri kuwepo kwa matatizo kama ufujaji wa mali ya umma na matumizi makubwa.

5. Neno **“niondoke”** katika mazungumzo lina maana gani?

- A. Niondolewe kwa nguvu
B. Niache uongozi kwa hiari
C. Nibaki madarakani milele
D. Nikatae kuongoza

Soma shairi lifuatalo kisha ujibu maswali.

HAKUNA UBAGUZI

Sikieni niwambie, nyote mlo hadharani,
Hakuna tena kale, ya kujigamba mitaani,
Waume kuwekwa mbele, wake kuwa miguuni,
Kimpenda wa kiume, mpende naye wa kike.

Wote hao ni sawia, wakiwa ulimwenguni,
Aliwaumba Muumba, akawatoa kuzimuni,
Wacheni taasubi, za banati kuwalani,
Kimpenda wa kiume, mpende naye wa kike.

Jingine ni kufahamu, elimu iwe kichwani,
Na ujuzi wa kudumu, watu wakiutamani,
Daima takuwa tamu, wote watakuthamini,
Kimpenda wa kiume, mpende naye wa kike.

Tena ni uadilifu, tabia iliyo njema,
Kingia kati ya safu, uwe jinsia gani,
Halaiki takusifu, kwa mwenendo wa thamani,
Kimpenda wa kiume, mpende naye wa kike.

6. Kwa kuzingatia idadi ya mishororo
katika kila ubeti, shairi hili ni la aina
gani?

- A. Tarbia
- B. Tathilitha
- C. Tathnia
- D. Takhmisa

7. Kulingana na shairi, ni jambo gani
linaloweza kumfanya mtu athaminiwe
na watu?

- A. Elimu
- B. Ujuzi
- C. Tabia njema na uadilifu
- D. Jinsia yake

8. Ni upi **uta wa mshororo wa pili** katika
ubeti wa pili?

- A. Aliwaumba Muumba
- B. Wakiwa ulimwenguni
- C. Wacheni taasubi
- D. Akawatoa kuzimuni

9. Ni ujumbe gani mkuu unaopatikana
katika shairi hili?

- A. Watu wanapaswa kuepuka majigambo.
- B. Elimu ndiyo jambo muhimu zaidi maishani.
- C. Wanawake na wanaume wanapaswa kutendewa kwa usawa.
- D. Uadilifu pekee ndio unaomfanya mtu aheshimiwe.

Soma kifungu hiki kisha ujibu maswali yanayofuata.

Matatizo yalianza kumwandama Kisura alipoamua kujiunga na chuo cha mafunzo ya polisi huko Kiganjo. Alikuwa ameamua kuwa askari. Uamuzi wake haukuwapendeza watu wengi, hasa kwa sababu alikuwa msichana. Wengine walimhurumia wakihofia kuwa kazi hiyo ingeweka maisha yake hatarini.

Hata hivyo, Kisura alikuwa na malengo makubwa. Alitamani kuwa mpelelezi ili kusaidia kukabiliana na tatizo la ugaidi lililokuwa likiathiri nchi yake. Ingawa baadhi ya watu walimdharau, hakukata tamaa. Alijifunza mbinu mbalimbali za kukabiliana na magaidi.

Kweli, mtaka cha mvunguni sharti ainame. Bidii yake kazini haikupita bila kutambuliwa. Baada ya miaka michache, aliteuliwa kuongoza kikosi cha ujasusi nchini humo.

Kisura alianza kukutana na wananchi na kuwaelimisha kuhusu umuhimu wa kushirikiana na vyombo vya usalama katika kupambana na ugaidi. Pia alitembelea vijiji mbalimbali na kuwahamasisha wazazi kuruhusu watoto wao kujiunga na kikosi cha polisi.

Baada ya muda, wananchi walianza kubadilisha mitazamo yao. Wazazi wengi waliruhusu watoto wao kujiunga na polisi. Kisura alipata mafanikio makubwa kwa sababu ya ushirikiano kati yake, kikosi chake na wananchi. Hatimaye, juhudi hizo zilisaidia kukabiliana na ugaidi.

10. Ni changamoto gani kubwa ambayo Kisura alikumbana nayo mwanzoni?

- A. Kukataliwa na kikosi cha polisi
- B. Kudharauliwa kwa sababu ya uamuzi wake
- C. Kushindwa mafunzo ya kijeshi
- D. Kukosa ajira baada ya kuhitimu

11. Ni kauli ipi **SI YA KWELI** kulingana na kifungu?

- A. Kisura alikuwa mwanamke wa kwanza na pekee kujiunga na mafunzo ya polisi.
- B. Kisura alikuwa mfano mzuri katika jamii.
- C. Ushirikiano kati ya Kisura na wananchi ulisaidia kupambana na ugaidi.
- D. Kisura alikuwa kiongozi shupavu katika kikosi chake.

12. Neno **“kuwahamasisha”** katika kifungu lina maana gani?

- A. Kuwalazimisha watu kufanya jambo
- B. Kuwachochea watu kuchukua hatua fulani
- C. Kuwafanya watu waogope jambo
- D. Kuwadanganya watu kuhusu jambo fulani

Soma kisa hiki kisha ujibu maswali.

Fisi alikuwa akizunguka msituni akitafuta chakula. Usiku uliotangulia alikuwa amelala njaa. Ghafla, alimwona Kunguru akitua juu ya mti akiwa amebeba kipande kikubwa cha nyama.

Fisi alimeza mate. Alitamani kupata nyama hiyo ili atulize tumbo lake lililokuwa likinguruma kwa njaa.

“Masalkheri, rafiki yangu,” Fisi alimwamkia kwa upole. Kunguru hakujibu kwa sababu alijua kuwa akifungua mdomo, kipande cha nyama kingeanguka.

“Tazama! Naona nyoka mkubwa juu ya kichwa chako!” Fisi akasema akijaribu kumhadaa Kunguru.

Kunguru alitazama juu lakini hakuona nyoka. Alitambua kuwa Fisi alikuwa akijaribu kumdanganya na hivyo akazidi kushikilia nyama yake.

Fisi hakukata tamaa. Akafikiria hila nyingine.

“Mheshimiwa Kunguru, nimesikia kuwa wewe ni mwimbaji hodari sana. Tafadhali niimbie wimbo mmoja ili nisikie sauti yako nzuri,” Fisi akasema.

Kunguru alifurahi sana kwa kusifiwa. Akafungua mdomo wake na kuanza kuimba. Mara tu alipofungua mdomo, kile kipande cha nyama kikaanguka. Fisi akakinyakua haraka na kukimbia nacho.

13. Fisi alikuwa akitafuta nini msituni?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| A. Kipande cha nyama | B. Kunguru |
| C. Chakula | D. Mwimbaji |

14. Kisa hiki kinadhihirisha sifa gani ya Fisi?

- A. Ulafi B. Tamaa C. Uzembe D. Ujanja

15. Neno **“hila”** lina maana inayokaribiana na ipi?

- A. Mbinu ya kumdanganya mtu
- B. Ushindi mkubwa
- C. Msaada wa dharura
- D. Jambo la kawaida

SEHEMU B: SARUFI NA MATUMIZI YA LUGHA

16. Baada ya _____ mrefu, hatimaye mvua ilinyesha na wakulima wakaanza kulima mashamba yao.

- A. muda
- B. mudhaa
- C. mdaa
- D. mudha

17. Chagua neno linalofaa kukamilisha sentensi hii:

Baada ya mawingu kutanda, mvua _____ kunyesha.

- A. ilianza
- B. kulianza
- C. yalianza
- D. iliandaa

18. Wakulima walitumia jembe na trekta _____ mashamba yao kabla ya kupanda.

- A. kuandama
- B. kutayarisha
- C. kuyaandaa
- D. kuandaliwa

19. Ni alama gani ya uakifishaji inafaa kutumika baada ya neno **“walinunua”** katika sentensi ifuatayo?

Wazazi wangu walinunua vifaa vifuatavyo _____ mbegu, mbolea na dawa za kuua wadudu.

- A. :
- B. ;
- C. ,
- D. !

20. Kazi inayohitaji kutumia nguvu nyingi huitwaje?

- A. Kazi za kijungujiko
- B. Kazi za sulubu
- C. Kazi za ujumu
- D. Kazi za shokoa

21. Chagua neno linalofaa kujaza nafasi:

Chumba _____ anaishi Amina kina uchafu mwingi.

- A. ambayo
- B. ambacho
- C. ambao
- D. ambako

22. Chagua sentensi iliyo katika **wakati tegemezi**.

- A. Mama asipopika, hatutakula.
- B. Wanafunzi wamekuwa wakicheza uwanjani.
- C. Mkutano ungefanywa Alhamisi iliyopita.
- D. Shamba limelimwa na wakulima.

23. Katika sentensi hii, maneno **“huyu”** na **“yule”** ni ya aina gani?

Mchezaji huyu ndiye aliyefunga bao lakini yule aliumia.

- A. Vivumishi
- B. Vitenzi
- C. Viwakilishi
- D. Vielezi

24. Chagua kivumishi cha sifa katika sentensi ifuatayo:

Mtoto mtiifu humfurahisha mwalimu wake kwa mwenendo wake mzuri.

- A. wake
- B. mtiifu
- C. humfurahisha
- D. mwalimu

25. Maneno **mazingira, mafuta** na **marashi** yako katika ngeli gani?

- A. YA–YA
- B. I–I
- C. U–YA
- D. U–U

26. Chagua neno ambalo ni **nomino ya dhahania**.

- A. Maji
- B. Wema
- C. Kabati
- D. Meza

27. Sentensi “**Angalikujia angalinipata**” ina maana gani?

- A. Alikujia lakini hakunipata.
- B. Alikujia na akanipata.
- C. Hakujia lakini alinipata.
- D. Hakujia wala hakunipata.

28. Methali “**Nyangicha ni kobe safarini**” ina maana gani?

- A. Nyangicha hutembea kwa kasi.
- B. Nyangicha ni mvumilivu.
- C. Nyangicha hutembea polepole.
- D. Nyangicha ni mwepesi wa kufikiri.

29. Ni sentensi ipi iliyo na **kihisishi cha furaha**?

- A. Ewaa! Talia ameteuliwa kuwa waziri.
- B. Mama wee! Chakula chote kimemwagika.
- C. Ebo! Sitaki kumwona kijana huyo.
- D. Lahaula! Aliumia tena?

30. Chagua neno ambalo ni **tofauti** na mengine.

- A. Mwadhini
- B. Kaka
- C. Mwinjilisti
- D. Mtawa

MAJIBU

Na .	Jib u	Na .	Jib u
1	A	16	A
2	B	17	A
3	B	18	C
4	D	19	A
5	B	20	B
6	A	21	D
7	C	22	A
8	D	23	C
9	C	24	B
10	B	25	A
11	A	26	B
12	B	27	D
13	C	28	C
14	D	29	A
15	A	30	B



DECEMBER ASSIGNMENT 2026

GRADE 6 – MATHEMATICS ACTIVITY

Time: 2 HOURS

STEPPING TO JUNIOR SCHOOL

LEARNER'S DETAILS



Name: _____ . SCHOOL: _____ .

ASST/UPI Number: _____ .

Date: _____ .

Instructions for Learners

1. Write your name, Assessment/UPI Number and the Date in the spaces provided.
2. Check the question paper carefully to ensure all pages are printed and no questions are missing.
3. Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE

SECTION	%	Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching	Below	Assessors
N	SCORE	Expectations	Expectations	Expectations	Expectations	remarks
RANGE		75-100	40-74	21-39	1-20	
SCORE						
LEVEL		4	3	2	1	
LEVEL						

Answer ALL questions in this section

1. During a safari rally competition in Naivasha, a total of **446,704 tourists** attended. How should this number be written in words?

- A. Four hundred and forty-six thousand and seventy-four
- B. Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and forty
- C. Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and four
- D. Forty-six thousand seven hundred and four

2. A company donated **37,245 laptops** to a polytechnic. What is this number when rounded off to the nearest thousand?

- A. 40,000
- B. 37,250
- C. 37,200
- D. 37,000

3. Kendi used **$3\frac{1}{4}$ kg** of sorghum flour and **$4\frac{1}{6}$ kg** of millet flour to prepare porridge. What was the total mass of flour she used?

- A. $12\frac{5}{7}$ kg
- B. $7\frac{5}{12}$ kg
- C. $5\frac{7}{12}$ kg
- D. $8\frac{9}{12}$ kg

4. During a mathematics lesson, learners were asked to evaluate:

$$72 \div 6 \times 7 + 4 - 10$$

What is the answer?

- A. 78
- B. 114
- C. 68
- D. 57

5. A learner was asked to arrange the following fractions from the **smallest to the largest**:

$$\frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{11}{12}, \frac{4}{10}$$

Which arrangement is correct?

- A. $\frac{11}{12}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{10}$
- B. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{10}, \frac{11}{12}$
- C. $\frac{4}{10}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{11}{12}$
- D. $\frac{4}{10}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{11}{12}$

8. Four motorists recorded the following distances:

252,045 m, 225,540 m, 225,405 m and 225,054 m

Which order shows the distances from **greatest to smallest**?

- A. 252,045 m, 225,540 m, 225,405 m, 225,054 m
- B. 225,540 m, 225,405 m, 225,054 m, 252,045 m
- C. 252,045 m, 225,405 m, 225,540 m, 225,054 m
- D. 225,054 m, 225,405 m, 225,540 m, 252,045 m

9. Measure the line provided by your teacher.



What is its length in millimetres?

- A. 7 cm
- B. 70 mm
- C. 80 mm
- D. 70 cm

10. Omondi scored $\frac{7}{23}$ in a Mathematics test. What is the reciprocal of his score?

- A. $3\frac{2}{7}$
- B. $2\frac{3}{7}$
- C. $7\frac{2}{3}$
- D. $2\frac{3}{7}$

6. What is the **total value represented by the digit 0** in the number **9,560,347**?

- A. One thousand
- B. Six thousand
- C. Three hundred
- D. Zero

7. Ole Sapit's square-shaped plot of land has an area of **225 m²**. What is the length of one side of the plot?

- A. 25 m
- B. 45 m
- C. 15 m
- D. 22 m

11. Muyesu bought **6 kg of beans** and packed them into packets of $\frac{1}{2}$ kg each. How many packets did he make?

- A. 3
- B. 12
- C. 8
- D. $6\frac{1}{2}$

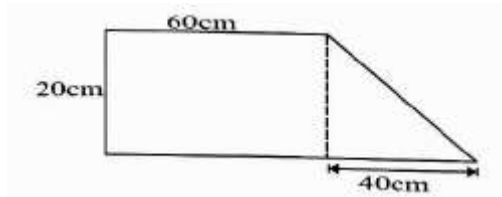
12. Which of the following statements is **correct**?

- A. $0.33 + 4.8 = 1.23$
- B. $0.35 = \frac{35}{1000}$
- C. $2 \text{ L} > 200 \text{ ml}$
- D. $1,800 \text{ kg} > 18 \text{ tonnes}$

13. Three-quarters of the women in a company are represented by the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$. What is this fraction as a decimal?

- A. 0.05
- B. 0.5
- C. 0.075
- D. 0.75

14. The diagram provided represents a rectangular nursery bed at Langata Primary School.



What is the area of the nursery bed?

- A. 1,600 cm
- B. 1,600 cm²
- C. 160 cm²
- D. 1,000 cm²

15. Pukose bought a car for **KSh 303,550** and later sold it for **KSh 250,000**. How much loss did he make?

- A. KSh 553,550
- B. KSh 53,550
- C. KSh 153,550
- D. KSh 53,500

16. Convert $\frac{35}{1000}$ into a decimal.

- A. 0.35
- B. 35
- C. 0.0035
- D. 0.035

17. One lorry has a mass of **12 t 502 kg**. A construction company bought 18 such lorries. What is the total mass of the lorries?

- A. 216 t 9,036 kg
- B. 225 t 036 kg
- C. 225 t 116 kg
- D. 215 t 116 kg

18. Study the time/calendar information provided by your teacher.

Weeks	days
9	3
-4	5

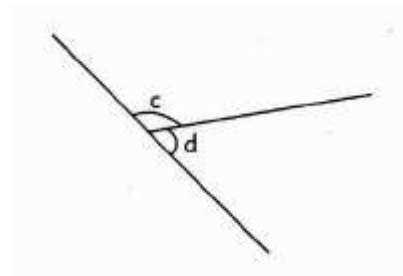
What is the duration shown?

- A. 4 weeks 5 days
- B. 4 weeks 8 days
- C. 5 weeks 5 days
- D. 14 weeks 1 day

19. Banks provide various services to their customers. Which one of the following is **NOT** a banking service?

- A. Accepting deposits
- B. Providing loans
- C. Taking care of basic personal needs
- D. Giving financial advice

20. Use the protractor to measure the angle marked C in the diagram provided.



What is its size?

- A. 60°
- B. 110°
- C. 70°
- D. 125°

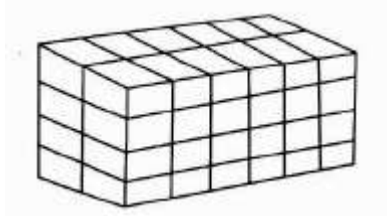
21. A clinical officer administered **1.456 g** of medicine to a patient. What is this mass rounded off to **one decimal place**?

- A. 1.5 g
- B. 2.0 g
- C. 1.5 g
- D. 1.4 g

22. An aeroplane left Mombasa at **1915 hours** and arrived in Kampala at **2130 hours**. At what time in the evening did the aeroplane leave Mombasa?

- A. 7:15 a.m.
- B. 7:15 p.m.
- C. 0715 hours
- D. 19:15 p.m.

23. Study the stack of cubes provided.



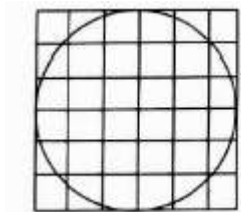
How many cubes were used to construct the stack?

- A. 46
- B. 16
- C. 30
- D. 48

24. What is the place value of the digit **9** in the number **30.7195**?

- A. Tenths
- B. Hundredths
- C. Thousandths
- D. Thousands

25. Study the circle drawn on the square grid.



Estimate its area by counting the squares covered by the circle.

- A. 24 square units
- B. 48 square units
- C. 32 square units
- D. 16 square units

26. What name is given to the distance around a circular object?

- A. Circumference
- B. Diameter
- C. Radius
- D. Perimeter

27. Utafiti Primary School planted **9,252 trees** in **257 rows**. If each row contained the same number of trees, how many trees were planted in each row?

- A. 8,995
- B. 63
- C. 9,509
- D. 36

28. A water drum has a capacity of **75 litres**. What is its capacity in cubic centimetres?

- A. 0.075 cm³
- B. 75,000 cm³
- C. 7,500 cm³
- D. 75,000 cm

29. During an algebra lesson, a learner was given:

$$\frac{1}{5}P = 4$$

What is the value of **P**?

- A. 1
- B. 9
- C. 4
- D. 20

30. The table provided shows the professions that Grade 6 learners at Hospital Hill Primary School would like to pursue when they grow up.

Study the table and answer the question.

Type of profession	Tally marks	Number of learners
Doctors		_____
Sportsmen	_____	9
Police Officers		4
Lawyers		_____
Journalists	_____	12

Which profession is preferred by the **largest number of learners**?

- A. Lawyers
- B. Doctors
- C. Sportsmen
- D. Journalists

MARKING SCHEME

No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1	C	16	D
2	D	17	B
3	B	18	A
4	A	19	C
5	D	20	D
6	D	21	A
7	C	22	B
8	A	23	D
9	B	24	C
10	D	25	A
11	B	26	A
12	C	27	D
13	D	28	B
14	B	29	D
15	B	30	A



A PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT

DECEMBER ASSIGNMENT 2 GRADE 6 - SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACTIVITY

Time: 2 HOURS



STEPPING TO JUNIOR SCHOOL

Name: _____ SCHOOL: _____

ASST/UPI Number: _____ Date: _____

Instructions for Learners

1. Write your name, Assessment/UPI Number and the Date in the spaces provided.
2. Check the question paper carefully to ensure all pages are printed and no questions are missing.
3. Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE

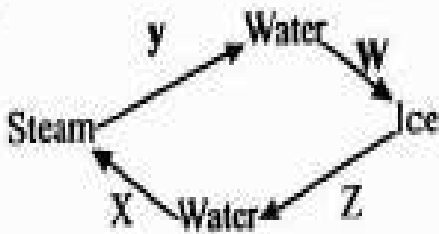
SECTION	% SCORE	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations	Assessors remarks
RANGE		75-100	40-74	21-39	1-20	
SCORE						
LEVEL		4	3	2	1	
LEVEL						

Answer ALL questions in this section

1. In a lesson about invertebrates, learners discussed their importance to human beings and the environment. Which of the following is **NOT** an importance of invertebrates?
- A. Some provide food.
 - B. They help to aerate the soil.
 - C. They transmit diseases.
 - D. They pollinate flowers.
2. A science teacher explained that arteries and veins have different functions. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of veins?
- A. They carry blood away from the heart.
 - B. They have valves.
 - C. They have thin walls.
 - D. Blood flows through them at low pressure.

3. During a lesson on vertebrates, learners compared frogs and crocodiles. Which characteristic is shared by both animals?
- A. They breathe through gills.
 - B. They are warm-blooded.
 - C. Their bodies are covered with scales.
 - D. They lay eggs.
4. A large ship can float on water while a small crushed bottle top may sink. What mainly enables the ship to float?
- A. The material used to make it
 - B. The shape of the ship
 - C. The size of the ship
 - D. The amount of water around it

5. A learner observes a diagram showing changes between solid, liquid and gas.



Which sequence correctly identifies the processes represented by W, X, Y and Z?

- A. Melting, freezing, condensation, evaporation
- B. Freezing, evaporation, condensation, melting
- C. Melting, evaporation, condensation, freezing
- D. Freezing, melting, evaporation, condensation

6. During an experiment, Grade 6 learners heated one end of a metal wire. Wax placed at the other end eventually melted and fell off. Which method of heat transfer was involved?

- A. Radiation
- B. Convection
- C. Condensation
- D. Conduction

7. Which of the following is an example of a marine invertebrate?

- A. Crab
- B. Snail
- C. Spider
- D. Cockroach

8. A science learner was asked to identify a substance that does not have a definite volume. Which one is correct?

- A. Water
- B. Wool
- C. Oxygen
- D. Soil

9. Which chamber of the heart receives deoxygenated blood returning from other parts of the body?

- A. Left ventricle
- B. Right auricle
- C. Left auricle
- D. Right ventricle

10. Some fungi are useful to human beings. Which of the following is **NOT** normally considered a useful fungus?

- A. Yeast
- B. Penicillium
- C. Mushroom
- D. Mould

11. A blood component has a nucleus and helps the body fight disease-causing organisms. Which component is being described?

- A. Red blood cell
- B. Platelet
- C. Plasma
- D. White blood cell

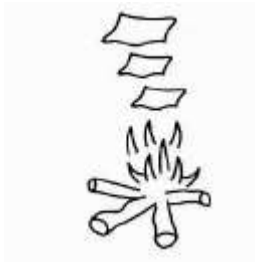
12. During filtration, clean water passes through the filter paper while insoluble particles remain behind. What is the liquid collected called?

- A. Decant
- B. Filtrate
- C. Sieve
- D. Residue

13. A vertebrate lays eggs, breathes through lungs, has a backbone and has a body covered with scales. Which group does it belong to?

- A. Mammals
- B. Amphibians
- C. Fish
- D. Reptiles

14. Learners placed small pieces of paper above a source of heat. After some time, the pieces of paper were observed moving upwards.



What caused this movement?

- A. Melting of the paper
- B. Evaporation of the paper
- C. Rising warm air
- D. Falling cold air

15. The force that pulls objects towards the Earth is called:

- A. Friction
- B. Gravity
- C. Weight
- D. Mass

16. A school is developing a solid waste management programme. Which of the following is **NOT** a recommended method of managing solid waste?

- A. Burning
- B. Reusing
- C. Recycling
- D. Reducing waste

17. Which of the following is **NOT** a healthy practice for maintaining a healthy circulatory system?

- A. Drinking enough water
- B. Taking part in physical activities
- C. Sleeping throughout the day
- D. Eating a balanced diet

18. Which gas makes up about 78% of the air by volume?

- A. Nitrogen and oxygen
- B. Carbon dioxide and oxygen
- C. Oxygen and rare gases
- D. Nitrogen and carbon dioxide

19. Which pair of breathing-system organs contains hair and mucus that help trap dust and other particles?

- A. Trachea and nose
- B. Air sacs and nose
- C. Bronchus and trachea
- D. Nose and lungs

20. A teacher cooled a gas until it changed directly into a solid without becoming a liquid first. What is this process called?

- A. Sublimation
- B. Freezing
- C. Condensation
- D. Deposition

21. A decrease in temperature can cause several changes. Which process is **NOT** caused by a decrease in heat?

- A. Freezing
- B. Contraction
- C. Condensation
- D. Evaporation

22. Ahmed closes water taps when they are not being used. He also uses water from washing vegetables to water flowers. Which methods of water conservation is he using respectively?

- A. Reusing and recycling
- B. Recycling and reducing
- C. Reusing only
- D. Reducing and reusing

23. When water is placed in a freezer and changes into ice, which change of state takes place?

- A. Freezing
- B. Melting
- C. Evaporation
- D. Condensation

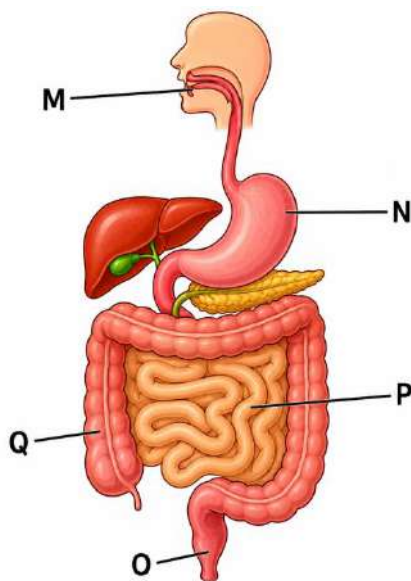
24. Which of the following diseases does **NOT** affect the circulatory system?

- A. High blood pressure
- B. Asthma
- C. Hardening of arteries
- D. Heart attack

25. Which of the following types of solid waste does not decompose easily?

- A. Banana peels
- B. Plastics
- C. Maize cobs
- D. Cabbage leaves

Use the diagram below to answer Questions 26–30.



26. A teacher used the digestive system diagram above to explain how food is broken down in the body. In which labelled part does digestion begin?

- A. N
- B. Q
- C. P
- D. M

27. Identify the part labelled **N** in the digestive system diagram.

- A. Liver
- B. Stomach
- C. Mouth
- D. Large intestine

28. During digestion, water and some mineral salts are absorbed in one part of the digestive system. According to the diagram, this part is labelled _____.

- A. Q
- B. M
- C. O
- D. N

29. The part labelled **P** in the diagram is the _____.

- A. mouth
- B. pancreas
- C. small intestine
- D. anus

30. During a technology lesson, learners observed patterns on traffic lights, computer icons and sports balls. These arrangements are examples of common _____ patterns.

- A. keyboard
- B. letter
- C. coded
- D. shape

ANSWERS

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. D
11. D
12. B
13. D
14. C
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. D
19. A
20. D
21. D
22. D
23. A
24. B
25. B
26. D
27. B
28. A
29. C
30. C



DECEMBER ASSIGNMENT 2026

GRADE 6 - SOCIAL STUDIES ACTIVITY

Time: 2 HOURS

STEPPING TO JUNIOR SCHOOL

LEARNER'S DETAILS



Name: _____ SCHOOL: _____

ASST/UPI Number: _____

Date: _____

Instructions for Learners

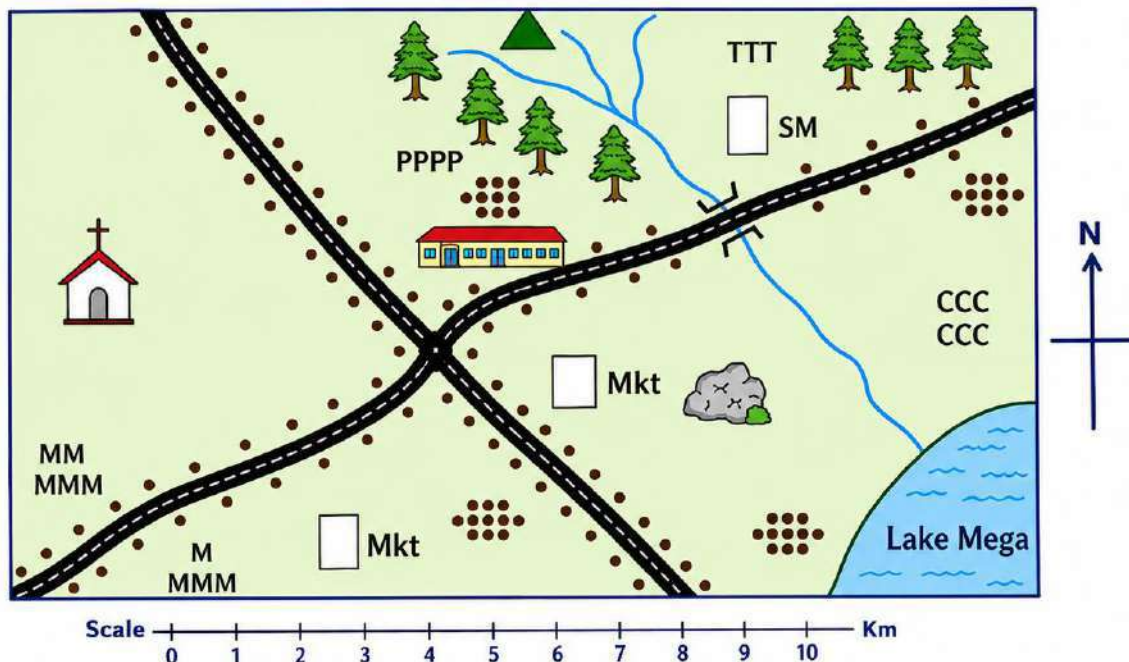
1. Write your name, Assessment/UPI Number and the Date in the spaces provided.
2. Check the question paper carefully to ensure all pages are printed and no questions are missing.
3. Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE

SECTION	% SCORE	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations	Assessors remarks
RANGE		75-100	40-74	21-39	1-20	
SCORE						
LEVEL		4	3	2	1	
LEVEL						

Answer ALL questions in this section

MEGA AREA



KEY

	Church	PPP	Pyrethrum	TTT	Tea
	Quarry		School		Tarmac Road
SM	Saw mill		Hill		Forest
CCC	Coffee		Market		River and Bridge
MMM	Maize		Settlement		

Study the map provided by your teacher and use it to answer Questions 1–5.

1. Ian travelled from Lake Mega to the hill. In which direction did he travel?

- A. North-East B. South-West
C. North-West D. South-East

2. Which one of the following economic activities is **NOT** practised in Mega Area?

- A. Farming B. Fishing
C. Mining D. Lumbering

3. The area around the hill in Mega Area experiences which type of climate?

- A. Hot and dry B. Cool and dry
C. Hot and wet D. Cool and wet

4. Which religious group is mainly found in Mega Area?

- A. Christians B. Hindus
C. Muslims D. Traditional worshippers

5. Which is the main food crop grown in Mega Area?

- A. Maize B. Cotton
C. Pyrethrum D. Tea

6. During a Social Studies lesson, Grade 6 learners discussed countries in Eastern Africa crossed by the Equator. Which learner gave an incorrect answer?

- A. Uganda B. Kenya
C. Tanzania D. Somalia

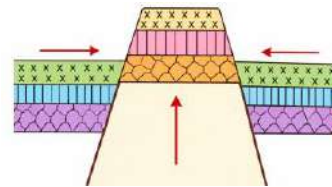
7. The following communities are Bantu speakers. Which one is **NOT** a Bantu-speaking community?

- A. Baganda B. Pokomo
C. Yao D. Nuer

8. Which one of the following is **NOT** an inland fishing ground?

- A. Lake Tanganyika B. Indian Ocean
C. Lake Victoria D. Fish ponds

9. Study the physical feature shown in the diagram provided. Which process formed the feature?



- A. Faulting B. Volcanicity
C. Downwarping D. Deposition

10. Which one of the following mountains was formed mainly through the process identified in Question 9?

- A. Mount Kilimanjaro
B. Mount Kenya
C. Mount Ruwenzori
D. Mount Meru

11. A climatic region in Eastern Africa has the following characteristics:

- i It experiences two rainy seasons.
- ii It has distinct wet and dry seasons.
- iii Temperatures range between about 21°C and 32°C.

Which climatic region is being described?

- A. Equatorial climate B. Mountain climate
C. Tropical climate D. Desert climate

12. The Great Rift Valley passes through several countries in Eastern Africa. Which one of the following countries is **NOT** crossed by it?

- A. Sudan B. Eritrea C. Kenya D. Uganda

13. Grade 6 learners from Masinga School visited Uganda on an educational tour. Which historic built environment were they most likely to visit?

- A. Kigali Genocide Memorial
B. St. Francis of Assisi Church
C. Namugongo Shrines
D. Independence Monument

14. Learners were discussing ways of conserving historic built environments. Which suggestion was **NOT** appropriate?

- A. Cleaning them when necessary
- B. Clearing bushes around them
- C. Repairing damaged doors and windows
- D. Hiding inside them

15. The distribution of natural vegetation is influenced by several factors. Which one of the following is **NOT** a major factor?

- A. Soil type
- B. Amount of rainfall
- C. Government policy
- D. Availability of labour

16. A group of people who believe that they originated from a common ancestor is called a:

- A. tribe
- B. family
- C. clan
- D. age set

17. Rita was asked to explain the importance of interdependence among people. Which response was incorrect?

- A. It promotes social and cultural interaction.
- B. It promotes peace in society.
- C. It promotes intolerance among people.
- D. It encourages the exchange of ideas.

18. Which mineral is correctly matched with the area where it is mined?

- A. Soda ash — Lake Magadi
- B. Petroleum — Athi River
- C. Limestone — Kerio Valley
- D. Diatomite — Bamburi

19. The Bantu migrated from their original homeland to different parts of Eastern Africa for several reasons. Which one was **NOT** a reason for their early migration?

- A. Escaping from hostile neighbours
- B. Searching for fertile land
- C. Escaping from dangerous diseases
- D. Looking for employment in industries

20. Traditional culture includes many aspects of people's way of life. Which one of the following is **NOT** a traditional cultural practice or aspect?

- A. Housing
- B. Clothing
- C. Songs and dances
- D. Digital devices

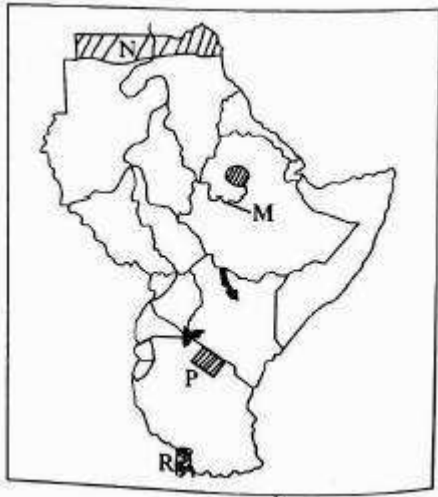
21. Schools and communities work together in different ways. Which example best shows this collaboration?

- A. The community helps provide some teaching and non-teaching staff.
- B. Community members beat learners who disobey teachers.
- C. Learners defend the community during wars.
- D. Schools control the behaviour of all parents in the community.

22. Which one of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of large-scale farming?

- A. Crops are grown on large pieces of land.
- B. A large amount of capital is required.
- C. Machines are used to carry out farm activities.
- D. Only family labour is used.

Study the map of Eastern Africa provided by your teacher and use it to answer Questions 23–26.



23. Which type of climate is mainly experienced in the area marked **N**?

- A. Desert climate
- B. Tropical climate
- C. Equatorial climate
- D. Mountain climate

24. The river marked **M** on the map is:

- A. River Omo
- B. River Blue Nile
- C. River White Nile
- D. River Atbara

25. Identify the lake marked **R** on the map.

- A. Lake Tanganyika
- B. Lake Tana
- C. Lake Kyoga
- D. Lake Malawi

26. The national park found at the place marked **P** is known as:

- A. Ruaha National Park
- B. Tsavo National Park
- C. Serengeti National Park
- D. Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

27. Which one of the following is **NOT** a tourist attraction in Eastern Africa?

- A. Earning foreign exchange
- B. Warm climate
- C. Variety of wildlife
- D. Sandy coastal beaches

28. Mining may have several negative effects on the environment. Which one of the following is **NOT** a negative environmental effect of mining?

- A. It causes air, water and soil pollution.
- B. It destroys the natural beauty of the land.
- C. It may lead to the loss of agricultural land.
- D. It provides revenue to the country.

29. What is the capital city of Rwanda?

- A. Bujumbura
- B. Dodoma
- C. Asmara
- D. Kigali

30. Several methods are used in marine fishing. Which one of the following is **NOT** **mainly associated with large-scale marine fishing**?

- A. Trawling
- B. Hook and line fishing
- C. Purse seining
- D. Gill-net fishing

MARKING SCHEME

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	C	16	C
2	B	17	C
3	D	18	A
4	A	19	D
5	A	20	D
6	C	21	A
7	D	22	D
8	B	23	A
9	A	24	B
10	C	25	D
11	C	26	C
12	A	27	A
13	C	28	D
14	D	29	D
15	D	30	B