

KENYA CERTIFICATE OF BASIC EDUCATION

SENIOR SCHOOL ASSESSMENT

DECEMBER ACTIVITIES 2026

GRADE 10 – AVIATION TECHNOLOGY

Time: 2 Hours

LEARNER'S DETAILS

Name: _____ School: _____

Assessment Number: _____ Date: _____

School Code: _____ Signature: _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your name in the spaces provided above.
2. Write the name of your school and your stream in the spaces provided.
3. Write your admission number and the date of the assessment in the spaces provided.
4. This paper consists of two sections: A and B.
5. Answer all questions in section A and section B.
6. Answer the questions in English.
7. All answers MUST be written in the spaces provided in the paper.
8. Do NOT remove any page from this question paper.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (EXAMINER'S USE)

SECTION	SECTION A	SECTION B	% SCORE	EE1	EE2	ME1	ME2	AE1	AE2	BE1	BE2
SCORE RANGE	30 MARKS	50 MARKS		90-100	75-89	58-74	41-57	31-40	21-30	11-20	1-10
POINTS				8 POINTS	7 POINTS	6 POINTS	5 POINTS	4 POINTS	3 POINTS	2 POINTS	1 POINT
LEARNER'S TOTAL SCORE											

SECTION A (30 MARKS)

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. Define the term **aviation technology**. (2 marks)

2. State **two advantages of air transport** over other forms of transport. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

3. Give **two examples of heavier-than-air aircraft**. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

4. State **two characteristics of a good aviation professional**. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

5. Give **two causes of accidents in an aviation workshop**. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

6. State **two purposes of safety signs** in an aviation workplace. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

7. Name **two types of personal protective equipment (PPE)** used in an aviation workshop. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

8. State **two functions of the aircraft cockpit**. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

9. Name **two primary flight control surfaces**. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

10. State **two functions of the aircraft tail assembly**. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

11. Give **two examples of materials** used in aircraft construction. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

12. State **two factors considered when selecting materials for aircraft construction**. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

13. Name **two tools used for cutting materials** in an aviation workshop. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

14. State **two functions of an airport runway**. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

15. Give **two services provided by an airport to passengers**. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

SECTION B: 50 MARKS

Answer ALL questions.

16. During a school Aviation Technology exhibition, learners displayed models representing different stages in the development of flight. The teacher asked them to explain how aviation progressed from simple flying machines to modern aircraft.

(a) State **two early attempts at human flight** before the development of modern aeroplanes. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

(b) Name **two pioneers associated with the development of powered flight**. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

(c) Explain **three factors that contributed to the development of modern aviation technology**. (3 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

(d) State three benefits of aviation to the Kenyan economy and society. (3 marks)

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

17. During a practical lesson, Brian enters an aircraft workshop and observes a learner grinding metal without safety goggles. There are loose tools scattered around the workbench, and an electrical appliance has a damaged power cable.

(a) Identify three safety hazards in the workshop. (3 marks)

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

(b) State one appropriate corrective measure for each hazard identified in (a). (3 marks)

(c) Explain two reasons why housekeeping is important in an aviation workshop. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

(d) State two procedures to follow when using electrical equipment in an aviation workshop. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

18. Aviation Technology learners are studying a conventional fixed-wing aircraft. Their teacher asks them to identify the major structural components and explain how the aircraft is controlled during flight.

(a) Name the aircraft component that:

(i) Contains the cockpit, passengers and cargo. _____ **(1 mark)**

(ii) Produces aerodynamic lift. _____ **(1 mark)**

(iii) Houses the rudder and elevators. _____ **(1 mark)**

(iv) Supports the aircraft when it is on the ground. _____ **(1 mark)**

(b) State the function of each of the following control surfaces:

(i) Aileron (2 marks)

(ii) Elevator (2 marks)

(iii) Rudder (2 marks)

19. A school aviation club is making a model aircraft using aluminium sheets and other materials. The learners are instructed to measure, mark, cut and finish the materials accurately.

(a) State two properties that make aluminium suitable for aircraft construction. (2 marks)

- i.** _____
- ii.** _____

(b) Differentiate between a measuring tool and a marking-out tool. (2 marks)

(c) Give two examples of measuring tools used in aircraft construction. (2 marks)

- i.** _____
- ii.** _____

(d) Give two examples of marking-out tools used in aircraft construction. (2 marks)

- i.** _____
- ii.** _____

(e) State two reasons for using accurate dimensions in technical drawings. (2 marks)

- i.** _____
- ii.** _____

20. A passenger aircraft is scheduled to depart from a Kenyan airport at 10:00 a.m. Before departure, the crew receives information concerning weather, runway conditions, air traffic and the aircraft's flight plan.

(a) State two pieces of information that a pilot may obtain before departure. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

(b) Explain two ways in which wind affects aircraft operations. (4 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

(c) State two reasons why air traffic control is important at an airport. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

(d) State two activities carried out during passenger handling at an airport. (2 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____

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GRADE 10 AVIATION TECHNOLOGY

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A: 30 MARKS

1. Define aviation technology. (2 marks)

Aviation technology is the application of scientific knowledge, skills, tools and techniques in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of aircraft and aviation systems.

(2 marks)

2. State two advantages of air transport. (2 marks)

- It is fast over long distances.
- It can reach remote areas that may be difficult to access by road or rail.
- It is suitable for transporting people and high-value/perishable goods over long distances.

(Any $2 \times 1 = 2$ marks)

3. Give two examples of heavier-than-air aircraft. (2 marks)

- Aeroplane/aircraft
- Helicopter
- Glider
- Drone

(Any $2 \times 1 = 2$ marks)

4. State two characteristics of a good aviation professional. (2 marks)

- Discipline
- Responsibility
- Alertness
- Teamwork
- Good communication skills
- Attention to detail
- Ability to follow safety procedures

(Any $2 \times 1 = 2$ marks)

5. Give two causes of accidents in an aviation workshop. (2 marks)

- Failure to use PPE.
- Improper use of tools and equipment.
- Poor housekeeping.
- Ignoring safety procedures.
- Faulty equipment.
- Carelessness.

(Any $2 \times 1 = 2$ marks)

6. State two purposes of safety signs. (2 marks)

- To warn people about hazards.

- To provide safety instructions.
- To indicate prohibited actions.
- To identify emergency facilities or exits.

(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

7. Name two types of PPE used in an aviation workshop. (2 marks)

- Safety goggles.
- Safety boots.
- Protective overalls.
- Gloves.
- Ear protection.
- Safety helmet.

(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

8. State two functions of the aircraft cockpit. (2 marks)

- Provides space for the pilot and flight crew.
- Houses flight controls and instruments.
- Enables the crew to monitor and control the aircraft.

(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

9. Name two primary flight control surfaces. (2 marks)

- Ailerons
- Elevators
- Rudder

(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

10. State two functions of the aircraft tail assembly. (2 marks)

- Provides stability.
- Helps control the aircraft's direction and attitude.
- Houses flight-control surfaces such as the rudder and elevators.

(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

11. Give two examples of materials used in aircraft construction. (2 marks)

- Aluminium alloys
- Steel
- Titanium
- Composite materials
- Fibre-reinforced plastics

(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

12. State two factors considered when selecting aircraft construction materials. (2 marks)

- Strength
- Weight
- Corrosion resistance
- Durability
- Heat/temperature resistance
- Cost

- Ease of manufacture
(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

13. Name two tools used for cutting materials. (2 marks)

- Hacksaw
 - Tin snips/aviation snips
 - Saw
 - Shears
- (Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

14. State two functions of an airport runway. (2 marks)

- Provides a prepared surface for aircraft take-off.
 - Provides a prepared surface for aircraft landing.
- (2 marks)

15. Give two services provided by an airport to passengers. (2 marks)

- Passenger check-in.
 - Baggage handling.
 - Security screening.
 - Boarding services.
 - Passenger information services.
 - Immigration/customs services where applicable.
- (Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

SECTION B: 50 MARKS

16.

(a) State two early attempts at human flight. (2 marks)

- Hot-air balloons.
 - Gliders.
 - Kites.
 - Airships.
- (Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

(b) Name two pioneers associated with the development of powered flight. (2 marks)

- Orville Wright
 - Wilbur Wright
- (2 marks)

Other historically appropriate pioneers may be accepted where relevant.

(c) Explain three factors that contributed to the development of modern aviation technology. (3 marks)

- **Advancement in engine technology:** Development of more powerful and efficient engines made sustained flight possible.

- **Improvement in aerodynamics:** Research into lift, drag and aircraft shapes improved aircraft performance.
- **Development of new materials:** Lightweight and strong materials improved aircraft strength and efficiency.
- **Advancement in electronics:** Modern navigation, communication and control systems have improved aircraft operations.
- **Improved manufacturing technology:** More accurate methods of producing aircraft components have improved reliability and safety.

(Any 3 × 1 = 3 marks)

(d) State three benefits of aviation to the Kenyan economy and society. (3 marks)

- Facilitates passenger transportation.
- Supports tourism.
- Enables transportation of cargo and perishable goods.
- Creates employment.
- Facilitates medical evacuation.
- Supports trade and international business.
- Assists in disaster management and humanitarian operations.

(Any 3 × 1 = 3 marks)

17.

(a) Identify three safety hazards. (3 marks)

- Grinding without safety goggles.
- Loose tools scattered around the workbench.
- Damaged electrical power cable.

(3 marks)

(b) Give one corrective measure for each hazard. (3 marks)

Hazard	Corrective measure
Grinding without goggles	Wear appropriate eye protection/safety goggles.
Loose tools	Arrange and store tools properly after use.
Damaged electrical cable	Remove the equipment from service and have the cable repaired/replaced by a competent person.

(3 marks)

(c) Explain two reasons why housekeeping is important. (2 marks)

- Prevents trips, falls and other accidents.
- Keeps tools and equipment organised and easily accessible.
- Reduces the risk of fire and other workplace hazards.
- Improves efficiency and productivity.

(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

(d) State two procedures when using electrical equipment. (2 marks)

- Inspect equipment and cables before use.
- Do not use damaged electrical equipment.

- Ensure hands and the working area are dry where appropriate.
- Switch off and disconnect equipment before maintenance or adjustment.
- Use equipment according to manufacturer's/safety instructions.

(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

18.

(a) Name the aircraft components.

(i) Contains the cockpit, passengers and cargo:

Fuselage — 1 mark

(ii) Produces aerodynamic lift:

Wings — 1 mark

(iii) Houses the rudder and elevators:

Empennage/tail assembly — 1 mark

(iv) Supports the aircraft on the ground:

Landing gear/undercarriage — 1 mark

(b) State the function of each flight-control surface.

(i) Aileron — (2 marks)

- Controls **roll** about the longitudinal axis.
- Helps the aircraft bank to the left or right.

(2 marks)

(ii) Elevator — (2 marks)

- Controls **pitch** about the lateral/transverse axis.
- Causes the aircraft nose to move upward or downward.

(2 marks)

(iii) Rudder — (2 marks)

- Controls **yaw** about the vertical axis.
- Moves the aircraft nose to the left or right.

(2 marks)

19.

(a) State two properties that make aluminium suitable for aircraft construction. (2 marks)

- Lightweight.
- Good strength-to-weight ratio.
- Good corrosion resistance.

- Relatively easy to form and fabricate.
(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

(b) Differentiate between a measuring tool and a marking-out tool. (2 marks)

- **Measuring tool:** Used to determine or compare dimensions such as length, width, depth or diameter.
- **Marking-out tool:** Used to make lines, points or reference marks on a workpiece before cutting, drilling or shaping.
(2 marks)

(c) Give two examples of measuring tools. (2 marks)

- Steel rule/ruler
- Vernier caliper
- Tape measure
- Micrometer
(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

(d) Give two examples of marking-out tools. (2 marks)

- Scriber
- Try square
- Marking gauge
- Centre punch
- Divider
(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

(e) State two reasons for using accurate dimensions in technical drawings. (2 marks)

- Ensures components are manufactured to the required size.
- Ensures components fit together correctly.
- Reduces errors and material wastage.
- Improves safety and quality.
(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

20.

(a) State two pieces of information a pilot may obtain before departure. (2 marks)

- Weather information/forecast.
- Runway condition.
- Air traffic information.
- Flight plan information.
- NOTAMs/operational notices.
(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

(b) Explain two ways in which wind affects aircraft operations. (4 marks)

1. Headwind:

A headwind can increase the aircraft's airspeed relative to the ground and generally reduce the ground distance required for take-off and landing.

2. Crosswind:

A strong crosswind can make take-off and landing more difficult and requires appropriate pilot control and operational limits.

3. Tailwind:

A tailwind can increase take-off and landing ground distance and may therefore be restricted by operational procedures.

4. Strong/gusty winds:

May make aircraft handling more difficult and can cause turbulence.

(Any 2 well-explained × 2 = 4 marks)

(c) State two reasons why air traffic control is important. (2 marks)

- Helps maintain safe separation between aircraft.
- Coordinates aircraft movements during take-off, landing and taxiing.
- Provides pilots with relevant traffic and operational information.
- Helps manage the orderly flow of air traffic.

(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

(d) State two activities carried out during passenger handling. (2 marks)

- Passenger check-in.
- Baggage acceptance and handling.
- Security screening.
- Boarding.
- Verification of travel documents.

(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

KENYA CERTIFICATE OF BASIC EDUCATION
SENIOR SCHOOL ASSESSMENT
TERM 3: PROJECT BASED ASSESSMENT 2026

GRADE 10 – AVIATION TECHNOLOGY

Time: 2 Hours

LEARNER'S DETAILS

Name: _____ . School: _____ .

Assessment Number: _____ . Date: _____ .

School Code: _____ . Signature: _____ .

Time Allowed: To be completed over an agreed project period

Mode: Individual practical project

PROJECT TITLE

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCT A SCALE MODEL OF A BASIC FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT

PROJECT SITUATION

Your school has established an **Aviation Technology Exhibition Corner** where learners are expected to demonstrate their understanding of basic aircraft construction, aircraft components, safety practices, aircraft-related drawing and principles of flight.

You have been assigned the task of **designing and constructing a simple scale model of a fixed-wing aircraft** using locally available and safe materials.

The model should demonstrate the learner's understanding of the major aircraft components and their functions. The learner should also prepare a simple **isometric drawing** of the proposed aircraft before construction.

The project should be completed safely and presented to the teacher for assessment.

TASKS

TASK 1:

Before constructing the model, carry out a brief investigation of fixed-wing aircraft.

(a) State four major components of a fixed-wing aircraft that you intend to include in your model. **(2 marks)**

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

(b) State one function of each component identified in (a). (2 marks)

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

TASK 2:

Prepare a **neat isometric drawing** of the aircraft model you intend to construct.

Your drawing should show and label at least the following:

1. Fuselage
2. Main wings
3. Empennage/tail assembly
4. Landing gear

(4 marks)

Drawing requirements

- Use appropriate drawing instruments.
- Maintain reasonable proportions.
- Clearly show the three-dimensional form.
- Use clear and legible labels.
- Include a suitable title.

TASK 3:

Using safe and locally available materials, construct the aircraft model based on your approved design.

Possible materials include:

- Cardboard
- Paper
- Lightweight wood
- Foam board
- Paper tubes
- Adhesive
- String
- Recycled materials
- Other safe locally available materials

The completed model should demonstrate:

(a) A properly formed fuselage — 1 mark

(b) Correctly positioned main wings — 1 mark

(c) A recognisable tail/empennage assembly — 1 mark

(d) Appropriate representation of landing gear — 1 mark

(e) Neat joining and finishing of components — 1 mark

(f) Reasonable proportions and overall stability of the model — 1 mark

(g) Creativity and appropriate use of locally available/recycled materials — 1 mark

Total: 7 marks

TASK 4:

(a) Safety practices — 2 marks

Demonstrate **two safety precautions** observed during the construction of the model. **(2 marks)**

Examples include:

- Correct handling of cutting tools.
- Keeping the working area clean.
- Proper handling of adhesives.
- Avoiding unsafe sharp projections.
- Proper storage of tools after use.

(b) Project presentation — 2 marks

Present the completed model to the teacher and explain:

1. The purpose of the aircraft model.
2. How at least **two aircraft components** contribute to aircraft operation.

(c) Environmental responsibility — 1 mark

Explain **one way in which the use of recycled or locally available materials makes the project environmentally responsible.**

(1 mark)

MARK ALLOCATION SUMMARY

Task	Activity	Marks
1	Project investigation and planning	4
2	Isometric aircraft drawing	4
3	Construction of aircraft model	7
4	Safety and project presentation	5
TOTAL		20

LEARNER'S PROJECT SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Each learner should submit:

1. A **project title page**.
2. A brief **investigation/planning sheet**.
3. The **isometric drawing** of the proposed aircraft.
4. The **completed aircraft model**.
5. A brief record of the **materials and tools used**.
6. A brief statement of the **safety precautions observed**.
7. A short **oral presentation** to the teacher.

PROJECT TITLE PAGE

NAME OF SCHOOL: _____

LEARNING AREA: AVIATION TECHNOLOGY

GRADE: 10

PROJECT TITLE:
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCT A SCALE MODEL OF A BASIC FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT

LEARNER'S NAME: _____

ADM NO.: _____

CLASS/STREAM: _____

TEACHER: _____

DATE OF SUBMISSION: _____

TOTAL MARKS: 20

TEACHER'S ASSESSMENT RECORD

Assessment Area	Maximum Marks	Score
Investigation and identification of aircraft components	4	
Isometric aircraft drawing	4	
Aircraft model construction	7	
Safety and presentation	5	
TOTAL	20	

Teacher's Comment: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

GRADE 10 AVIATION TECHNOLOGY

PROJECT-BASED PRACTICAL ASSESSMENT

MARKING SCHEME

Project: Design and Construct a Scale Model of a Basic Fixed-Wing Aircraft

TASK 1: PROJECT INVESTIGATION AND PLANNING — 4 MARKS

(a) Four major components of a fixed-wing aircraft

Award ½ **mark each** for any four correctly identified components.

Expected answers:

1. Fuselage
2. Main wings
3. Empennage/tail assembly
4. Landing gear
5. Engine/power plant
6. Propeller, where applicable
7. Cockpit
8. Ailerons
9. Elevator
10. Rudder

Maximum: 2 marks

(b) Functions of the components — 2 marks

Award ½ **mark for each correct component-function pair.**

Component	Function
Fuselage	Houses occupants, equipment and other aircraft systems and provides the main body structure.
Main wings	Generate lift and support the aircraft in flight.
Empennage/tail assembly	Provides stability and control of the aircraft.
Landing gear	Supports the aircraft while on the ground and during take-off/landing.
Engine/power plant	Produces power/thrust required for flight.
Propeller	Converts engine power into thrust in propeller-driven aircraft.
Ailerons	Control aircraft roll.
Elevator	Controls aircraft pitch.
Rudder	Controls aircraft yaw.

Maximum: 2 marks

TASK 1 TOTAL: 4 MARKS

TASK 2:

The learner should produce a **neat isometric drawing** of the proposed fixed-wing aircraft.

Marking scheme

Criterion	Marks
Correct isometric representation/three-dimensional appearance	1
Appropriate proportions and arrangement of aircraft parts	1
At least four correct labels	1
Neatness, appropriate drawing instruments and suitable title	1
TOTAL	4

Expected labelled parts

The drawing should preferably show:

- Fuselage
- Main wings
- Empennage/tail
- Landing gear

Other correctly labelled aircraft components may be accepted.

Examiner's guidance

- A reasonably accurate freehand drawing may receive credit where drawing instruments are unavailable, provided the learner demonstrates the required concept.
- Do not award the same mark twice for the same feature.
- Incorrect or missing labels should lose the relevant label mark.
- A technically recognisable three-dimensional aircraft drawing should receive credit even if artistic quality is limited.

TASK 2 TOTAL: 4 MARKS

TASK 3:

The completed model should be inspected physically by the teacher.

Assessment criterion	Marks	Expected evidence
Fuselage	1	Fuselage is properly formed and recognisable.
Main wings	1	Wings are correctly positioned and securely attached.
Empennage/tail assembly	1	Tail assembly is present and appropriately positioned.
Landing gear	1	Landing gear is represented appropriately.
Joining and finishing	1	Components are firmly joined and the model is reasonably neat.
Proportion and stability	1	Aircraft has reasonable proportions and can stand/support itself appropriately where applicable.
Creativity and use of materials	1	Appropriate, innovative and/or recycled locally available materials are used.
TOTAL	7	

Detailed awarding guide

7 marks: Excellent model; all major components correctly represented, well constructed, neat, stable and creative.

5–6 marks: Good model; most components correctly represented with minor construction or finishing weaknesses.

3–4 marks: Fair model; basic aircraft structure recognisable but several weaknesses in construction, proportion or finishing.

1–2 marks: Poor model; limited aircraft structure demonstrated and substantial construction weaknesses.

0 marks: No meaningful evidence of the required model.

Important: Marks should be based on the learner's actual practical work, not simply on the appearance of the final product.

TASK 3 TOTAL: 7 MARKS

TASK 4:

(a) Safety practices — 2 marks

Award **1 mark for each correctly stated and demonstrated safety precaution.**

Acceptable responses include:

1. Handle cutting tools carefully.
2. Cut materials away from the body.
3. Keep sharp tools in a safe place when not in use.
4. Keep the working area clean and free from obstruction.
5. Use adhesives according to instructions.
6. Avoid contact of adhesives with eyes or mouth.
7. Do not run or play while handling tools.
8. Return tools to their proper storage place after use.
9. Dispose of waste materials appropriately.
10. Seek assistance when using unfamiliar or potentially dangerous tools.

Maximum: 2 marks

(b) Project presentation — 2 marks

The learner should explain the purpose of the model and the function of at least two aircraft components.

Expected answers

Purpose of the model:

Any relevant response such as:

- To demonstrate understanding of basic aircraft construction.
- To demonstrate the major components of a fixed-wing aircraft.
- To provide a visual representation of an aircraft.
- To demonstrate knowledge acquired in Aviation Technology.

1 mark

Functions of two components

For example:

- **Wing:** Produces lift and supports the aircraft during flight.
- **Fuselage:** Provides the main aircraft body and houses occupants/equipment.
- **Landing gear:** Supports the aircraft on the ground.
- **Rudder:** Controls yaw.
- **Elevator:** Controls pitch.
- **Ailerons:** Control roll.

Award ½ mark for each correctly explained component function.

Maximum: 2 marks

(c) Environmental responsibility — 1 mark

Expected answer

The learner should explain that using recycled or locally available materials:

- reduces waste;
- conserves resources;
- reduces the need for new materials;
- lowers environmental pollution;
- promotes reuse of materials; or
- reduces project costs while making use of available resources.

Award 1 mark for a correct explanation.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE GUIDE

Score	Performance Interpretation
18–20	Excellent achievement
15–17	Very good achievement
11–14	Good/satisfactory achievement
8–10	Basic achievement; improvement required
0–7	Below expected achievement; significant support required

TEACHER'S FINAL ASSESSMENT SHEET

Learner: _____

Admission No.: _____

Component	Maximum	Learner's Score
Investigation and planning	4	
Isometric drawing	4	
Aircraft model construction	7	
Safety practices	2	
Project presentation	2	
Environmental responsibility	1	
TOTAL	20	____ / 20

Teacher's Observation

Strengths demonstrated:

Areas requiring improvement:

Teacher's Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Assessor's Declaration

I confirm that the learner's project has been assessed based on the practical work, drawing, explanation, safety practices and presentation demonstrated during the assessment.

Assessor's Signature: _____

Date: _____