



KENYA JUNIOR SCHOOL  
EDUCATION ASSESSMENT

# KJSEA

EXPLORE.  
LEARN.  
GROW.  
SUCCEED!

## AUGUST HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES

GRADE

# 8

THIS BOOKLET INCLUDES:

- AGRICULTURE
- CRE.HRE.IRE
- MATHEMATICS
- FRENCH
- MANDARIN
- GERMAN
- ENGLISH
- PRETECHNICAL STUDIES
- SOCIAL STUDIES
- CREATIVE ARTS AND SPORTS
- INTEGRATED SCIENCE
- KISWAHILI

Today's Effort,  
Tomorrow's  
Success!



**BUILD**  
Knowledge



**DEVELOP**  
Skills



**DISCOVER**  
Talents



**WORK**  
Smart



**ACHIEVE**  
More



*All-in-One Practice  
for a Brighter Future!*



STUDY  
AT HOME



LEARN  
DIGITALLY



WORK  
TOGETHER



STAY  
ACTIVE



MANAGE  
YOUR TIME

**PREPARE TODAY,  
LEAD TOMORROW!**

— This Book Belongs To: —

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

School: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Stream: \_\_\_\_\_

# AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION

## Answers

1. a)

i. Scaling ii. Gutting (removing internal organs) iii. Washing iv. Preservation (e.g., salting, drying, freezing)

b) **defathering**

c)

- Scalding and plucking

- Singeing

2. a)

i) Earth dams or ponds ii) Roof catchment iii) tanks

b)

- Irrigation of crops

- Watering livestock

- Domestic use (cleaning, cooking, drinking after treatment)

3. - Prevents soil erosion and loss of fertile topsoil.

- Maintains soil fertility for better crop production.

- Protects water sources from siltation and pollution.

4. - Salting

- Drying

- Freezing

5. 1. vacuuming

2. wiping

3. washing

6. - Sprinkle water lightly on the floor to prevent dust from rising.

- Sweep the floor thoroughly using a soft broom.

- Collect and dispose of the dirt properly.
  - Smear the floor with a thin layer of cow dung mixed with water (if practiced) to keep it smooth and free of dust.
7. a) **Kitchen garden** — A small piece of land near the house where vegetables and fruits are grown for household use.
- b)
- Provides a steady supply of fresh vegetables and fruits.
  - Improves family nutrition by adding vitamins and minerals to meals.
  - Reduces food expenses and enhances food self-sufficiency.c)
- Sack garden
  - Keyhole garden
  - Vertical garden
  - Tire garden
8. poultry cage
9. - Presence of holes on the leaves.
- Wilting or drying of plants.
  - Presence of pests or their eggs on the plants.
10. - Watering the seedlings regularly.
- Weeding to remove unwanted plants.
11. - Type of food being cooked.
- Time available for cooking.
  - Availability of fuel or cooking equipment.
12. pollutants.
13. a) skewers
- b) baking dish
14. - It should remove dirt and stains easily.

- It should be safe for the surfaces and harmless to the user.

15. - Sweater

# Christian Religious Education

## Answers

1. Adam and Eve disobeyed God by eating the forbidden fruit after being deceived by the serpent.
2.
  1. Pain and suffering entered the world, including pain in childbirth.
  2. The ground was cursed, making work hard for man.
  3. Cain was punished and became a restless wanderer after killing his brother.
3.
  1. Obedience to God.
  2. Self-control.
4.
  1. Redemption restores the broken relationship between God and humans.
  2. It gives hope of eternal life and forgiveness of sins.
5.
  1. God promised to make Abraham a great nation.
  2. God promised to bless him and make his name great.
6. BOX Q — Human sacrifice
7.
  1. They wanted to be like other nations who had kings.
  2. They needed a leader to lead them in battles.
  3. They wanted a ruler to govern and judge them.
8.
  1. He offered a sacrifice to God instead of waiting for Prophet Samuel.
  2. He disobeyed God's command by sparing King Agag and the best livestock of the Amalekites.
  3. He became jealous of David and tried to kill him.
9.
  1. Jesus has power over nature.
  2. We should have faith and trust in Jesus during difficult times.
10.
  1. Prayer helps Christians to communicate with God.
  2. It strengthens their faith and gives them guidance.
11.
  1. God loves and cares for every sinner and seeks to save them.
  2. There is joy in heaven when one sinner repents and returns to God.
12.
  1. The Holy Spirit came upon the believers as tongues of fire.
  2. The believers spoke in different languages.
13.
  1. Helping fellow students who are in need or facing challenges.
  2. Speaking politely and offering encouragement to others.
14.
  1. Obey and respect their parents and elders.
  2. Help with household chores and keep their surroundings clean.
  3. Work hard in school and other activities to make their family proud.
15.
  1. Lack of communication or misunderstandings.

2. Financial problems or disagreements over money.
3. Unfaithfulness or lack of trust among family members.
16.
  1. Risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
  2. Unplanned or early pregnancies.
  3. Dropping out of school.
17. The sacredness of life means that life is holy, special, and should be respected and protected because it is given by God.
18.
  1. The Gospels
  2. The Acts of the Apostles
  3. The Epistles (letters)
  4. The Book of Revelation
19.
  1. Circumcision was a sign of the covenant between God and Abraham and his descendants.
  2. It showed their obedience and dedication to God.
20.
  1. Planting trees and conserving forests to reduce surface runoff.
  2. Building proper drainage systems and constructing dams to control excess water.
21.
  1. We should have faith in Jesus because He has the power to heal and forgive sins.
  2. We should help others in need, just like the friends of the paralytic man helped him reach Jesus.
22.
  1. By sharing helpful and truthful information that does not harm others.
  2. By using polite and respectful language when communicating with others online.

## English

### Answers

1. 1. Something amusing or distracting at the back of the classroom.
2. Eliud saying he was laughing at "nothing."
3. Extreme anger.
4. Mr. Katana's bald head.
5. To discipline him or address his misbehavior privately.
2. 1. He exceeded expectation in all learning areas.
2. He pioneered in building a modern greenhouse.
3. Regained strength and felt better.
4. Because he had overworked himself.
3. 1. This
2. This
3. These
4. 1. He dived into the pool and **swam** across.
2. Have you been **drinking** enough water every day?
3. My sister has **lain** in bed due to a nasty cold.
4. I have **spoken** to the coach about the problem.
5. 1. Kitonga has been our soccer captain **since** last year.
2. He would have harvested a lot **if** he had planted earlier.
3. Hardly had the day elapsed **when** the rain fell heavily.
4. You will become overweight **unless** you stop eating junk food.
6. 1. Daniel was **brought up** by his grandmother since he was a child.
2. The governor's tour was **called off** until further notice.
3. They **found out** that the suspect was innocent.
7. 1. The player was **slightly** injured and he continued playing.
2. My mother **never** allows children to play with tap water.
8. 1. Floods.
2. Because the clay pot was made of soil, which the brass pot considered weak and light.
3. A proud and boastful friend who underestimates others.
4. We should not despise others based on their appearance or perceived weakness; everyone has their own strengths.
9. 1. Life's journey and the lessons learned along the way.
2. Life keeps changing, and each moment is unique and cannot be experienced exactly the same way again.

34. back / slack 5.

bend / apprehend

6. Three stanzas.

10.
  1. Chung Ling and the guide.
  2. That in the country, anything is possible if one is willing to pay the cost, implying corruption or bribery.
  3. People who might harm or exploit them.

## Creative Arts and Sport

### Answers

1. - Rhythm
  - Rhyme
  - Repetition
2. to be assessed
3. **a)** The scale displayed on the piano above is the **C major scale**.  
**b)** The notes marked:
  - 2 – D
  - 4 – F
  - 7 – B
4. - They drew some shapes in front of others to make them appear closer and more important.
  - They made the overlapping shapes larger or darker to create emphasis and dominance.
5. still life drawing.
6. **Monotone** — the use of a single colour or tone throughout a design to create a rhythmic pattern.
7. - It is made by combining cut-out pictures or images from different sources into one composition.
  - It creates a single artwork that conveys a specific theme or message.
8. - Both promote teamwork and cooperation.
  - Both develop creativity and self-expression.
  - Both improve physical and mental well-being.
9. - Moi took a steady but quick start when the race began, avoiding an early sprint to save energy.
  - He maintained a consistent pace in the middle laps, keeping close to the leading group.

- On the last lap, he increased his speed gradually and positioned himself for a strong finish.
  - In the final stretch, he sprinted powerfully to cross the finish line first and win the gold medal.
10. - A **question phrase** in a melody ends on an incomplete or rising note, creating a feeling that it needs to be resolved.
- An **answer phrase** follows the question phrase and ends conclusively, giving a sense of completion or resolution.
11. Chest pass
12. - Camera or smartphone (to take photos)
- Printing paper or photo paper (to print the photos)
  - Glue or adhesive (to stick the photos)
  - A large manila paper, cardboard, or board (to arrange and display the photos)
13. - Blowing gently to produce a clear tone (breath control)
- Tonguing to separate notes cleanly
  - Covering the finger holes properly to get correct pitches
  - Maintaining correct posture and hand position while playing
14. - Similes
- Metaphors
  - Personification
15. - Ensure the playing surface is clean, dry, and free of obstacles.
- Wear appropriate sports shoes and clothing to avoid injuries.
  - Keep a safe distance from the net and other players to prevent collisions.
16. - Hold the recorder correctly with the left hand on top.
- Cover the back thumb hole completely with the left thumb.
  - Cover the top three front holes (1, 2, and 3) with the left index, middle, and ring fingers.

– Blow gently into the mouthpiece while keeping the holes tightly sealed to produce the note **G**.

17. Mwita mixed the primary colours blue and yellow together to create green. Then, he used the green colour to paint the grass.
18.
  1. Promote teamwork and cooperation among individuals.
  2. Preserve and promote cultural heritage and traditions.
  3. Provide entertainment and relaxation for communities.
  4. Foster social integration and community development.

### Answers

1. 20x
2.
  - a) Chloroplast — Present in cells which carry out photosynthesis.
  - b) Cell membrane — Controls movement of substances in and out of the cell.
  - c) Nucleus — Carries information from one cell generation to another.
  - d) Cytoplasm — Where chemical reactions take place.
  - e) Cell wall — Gives a definite shape to plant cells.
3. James should have adjusted the fine focus knob to obtain a sharper image of the cell.
4.
  - a)
    - Nitrogen (N)
    - Phosphorus (P)- Potassium (K)
  - b)
    - Help users know the contents of the product.
    - Provide instructions on proper usage.
    - Warn about any hazards or safety precautions.
5. 

Class A — Caused by burning of ordinary combustibles like wood, paper, and cloth.

Class B — Caused by burning of flammable liquids like petrol, oil, and alcohol.

Class C — Caused by electrical faults or energized electrical equipment.
6. Diffusion
7.
  - a) Osmosis — The movement of water molecules from a region of high water concentration to a region of low water concentration through a selectively permeable membrane.
  - b) Diffusion — The movement of particles from a region of high concentration to a region of low concentration until they are evenly distributed.
8. - HIV/AIDS

- Gonorrhoea

- Syphilis

9. a) Filtration

b) Sand and water, chalk and water

10. Solutions with a pH less than 7 are **acidic**, while solutions with a pH more than 7 are **basic/alkaline**.

11. a) They observed that water took the shape of each container.

b) They concluded that water has no definite shape.

c) Water behaved that way because it is a liquid and liquids flow to take the shape of their container.

12. a)

- Kidneys- Skin

b)

- Kidneys — Filter blood to produce urine.

- Ureters — Carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

- Bladder — Stores urine before it is released.

c)

- Bathing regularly to remove dirt and sweat.

- Eating a balanced diet for proper nourishment.

- Drinking enough water to keep the skin hydrated.

13. Water — Hydrogen and Oxygen

14. a) It is made of two or more elements combined together by chemical means — **Compound**

b) It is made up of only one kind of tiny particles known as atoms — **Element**

c) It can be broken down into its constituent elements by chemical means — **Compound**

d) It cannot be broken down into simpler substances either by physical or chemical means — **Element**

15. - Growth of pubic and underarm hair

- Development of pimples (acne)

### Answers

1. **Surah Al-Ikhlās.**
2.
  1. Surah Al-Fatiha
  2. Surah Al-Ikhlās
3.
  1. Through memorization by Hafidh (people who memorize the Qur'an).
  2. Printing and distribution of Qur'an copies.
  3. Recording and sharing in digital formats like apps and websites.
4. Cave Hira, on Mount Noor, near Makkah
5. Muslim
6. 23 years
7.
  - a) Ar-Rahman — The Most Merciful
  - b) Ar-Raheem — The Most Compassionate
  - c) Al-Malik — The King or Sovereign
  - d) Al-Khaaliq — The Creator
8. The first advice that Luqman gave his son according to Surah Al-Luqman was:  
**Not to associate anything with Allah (S.W.T), because associating partners with Him is a great sin (shirk).**
9.
  1. Because our mothers carried us in their wombs with hardship and pain.
  2. Because our mothers nursed and cared for us for two years.
10.
  1. The prophet's wives, especially Aisha (R.A), narrated many Hadiths as they closely observed the Prophet's actions and sayings.
  2. They taught and explained Islamic teachings to other Muslims, helping preserve and spread the Hadith.
11. The English name for **Suhuf** is **Scrolls**.
12.
  1. Prophet Nuh (Noah)
  2. Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham)
  3. Prophet Musa (Moses)
13. Prophet **Isa (Jesus) A.S.** was born miraculously without a father.

14. Fir'aun (Pharaoh).
15. The journey of **Isra wal-Mi'raj** took place in the month of **Rajab**.
16.
  1. Tawaaf al-Qudoom — The arrival Tawaaf performed by pilgrims when they first arrive in Makkah as a greeting to the Kaaba.
  2. Tawaaf al-Ifaadhah — The main Tawaaf performed after standing at Arafat, which is a pillar of Hajj and must be done for the Hajj to be complete.
  3. Tawaaf al-Wadaa — The farewell Tawaaf performed by pilgrims when leaving Makkah to bid farewell to the Kaaba.
17.
  1. Zainab
  2. Ruqayyah
  3. Umm Kulthum
  4. Fatimah
18.
  1. Tawaaf — Circumambulating the Kaaba seven times.
  2. Sa'i — Walking seven times between the hills of Safa and Marwah.
  3. Halq or Tqasir — Shaving the head or cutting a portion of the hair.
19.
  1. To obey Allah's command and follow the teachings of Islam.
  2. To create a righteous and moral society.
20.
  1. Politely avoid the haram drinks and only take the halal ones.
  2. Advise your friend kindly about serving only halal drinks in the future.

## Majibu

1. 1. Kwa sababu mvua ilinyesha tele baada ya mvungano na walifanya kazi kwa ushirikiano.
  2. Kwa sababu mvua ilikataa kunyesha na akiba ya chakula ikaisha.
  3. Inamaanisha kuwa alfajiri ya siku iliyofuata baada ya familia yake kulala usiku uliopita.
  4. "Janga hili la njaa ni tekeo la hasira za mizimu" — hii ni imani ya Sungura tu, si ukweli wa kisayansi au wa hakika.
2. 1. Elimu shuleni
    2. A. wanataka wana wao wawe na elimu ya juu
    3. Kwa sababu maisha hubadilika na hayana hakika
    4. A. ongezeko la idadi ya watu
  3. 1. Kichwa: Usalama wa watoto nyumbani
    2. Aya ya pili inahusu: Haki na mahitaji ya msingi ya watoto
    3. Fupisho: Wazazi wadhibiti hasira na wawe watulivu.
    4. Kifungu hiki kinatenga: Wazazi na walezi
  4. **a) Aina mbili za mandhari zinazojitokeza:**
    - Mandhari ya kijamii
    - Mandhari ya elimu**b) Masuala matatu yaliyoshughulikiwa:**
    - Ukosefu wa ajira kwa wasomi
    - Elimu ya kukariri badala ya ubunifu
    - Kutojitegemea kutokana na kukosa ujuzi wa kiufundi**c) Sifa tatu za Mishi:**
    - Mjasiri (anaongea ukweli kuhusu changamoto zake)
    - Mwadilifu (anakiri kwamba elimu yake haijamsaidia kama alivyotarajia)-  
Mwenye kutafakari (anatamani angechagua kozi za kiufundi)**d) Mbinu mbili za lugha zilizotumika:**
    - Methali: *Bahati ya mwendio usilalie mlango wazi*
    - Tanbihi/kielezi cha hisia: *Japo inaumiza kuwasoma wenzako...*

5.
  1. A. walikuwa wakipewa
  2. B. adhabu
  3. A. angechunwa
  4. D. ilipigwa marufuku
  5. A. alipokosa
6. Wakati: wakati wa hali ya kitendo kilichokamilika kabla ya kingine

Hali: ni sharti au masharti kwa sababu ya neno *ikichezafi*.

7. Kivumishi: zake — kivumishi vimilikishi.
8.
  1. **Mpira** — ngeli ya **M-Mi**
  2. **Mto** — ngeli ya **M-Mi**
9. Mwanafunzi yule aliyeelea
10. Sakafu ikasafika kwa sabuni.
11. zao
12. Chagua kitabu **chochote** kutoka kwenye meza.
13. Lezi zuri linahitaji mazingira bora.
14. Mfanyiabiashara aliuliza lini soko linge funguliwa.
15. Ikiwa jana ilikuwa **Jumatano**, basi leo ni **Alhamisi**, kesho ni **Ijumaa**, na **mtondogoo** ni **Jumamosi**.
16. **a) Maana ya maneno:**
  - i) **Hurafa** — Hadithi za kubuni zenye visa vya ajabu na visivyo na ukweli wa moja kwa moja, aghalabu zikiwa na mafunzo.
  - ii) **Hekaya** — Hadithi za kubuni zenye visa vya kawaida zaidi vya maisha ya watu au wanyama, mara nyingi za kufundisha au kuburudisha.
- b) Sifa tatu za hurafa:**
  1. Visa vya ajabu na vya kustaajibisha
  2. Wahusika wa kubuni kama majitu, mizimu, au viumbe wa ajabu
  3. Huchanganya ukweli na uongo, na mara nyingi kufundisha maadili
- c) Sifa tatu za hekaya:**

1. Wahusika ni watu na wanyama wa kawaida
2. Visa ni vya kawaida na vinaweza kutokea katika maisha ya kila siku
3. Hufundisha mafunzo ya kimaadili au kijamii

d) **Vipengele viwili vya uwasilishaji wa hurafa na hekaya:**

1. Hupitishwa kwa **maneno ya mdomo** (masimulizi)
2. Huweza kuwasilishwa kupitia **tamthilia, nyimbo au maigizo**



# Mathematics

## Answers

1. a)  $-9+7-3$

b)  $-5$

2.  $17\frac{5}{8}$

3.  $\frac{1}{6}$

4.  $1.5964 \times 10^4$

5. 3673504

6. 16 cm

7. 11

8.  $216 \text{ cm}^2$

9. to be assessed

10. 1.1384

11.  $x = 70^\circ$   $y = 45^\circ$

12. 72

13. 396 m

14. sh. 47,700

15.  $y = 3x = 4$

16. sh. 2472

17.  $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{1}{2}$

18. 835 people

19. ksh. 526848

20. 6.390

21. 329.8 kg

22.  $33.33 \text{ m}^2$

23.  $x = \frac{19}{30}$

24.  $80^\circ$

25. a) 23

b) 51

c) 4pm

## Pre-technical studies

### Answers

1. Q- flammable R-Biohazard
2.
  1. **Cooling** — Uses water or other agents to lower the temperature of the fire.
  2. **Starvation** — Removes the fire's fuel source, e.g., shutting off gas or electricity supply.
  3. **Smothering** — Fire is covered with a blanket of non-flammable material.
  4. **Interrupting** — Uses fire extinguishers or other agents to disrupt the combustion process.
3. naked wires
4.
  1. Faulty electrical wiring or equipment.
  2. Improper handling or storage of flammable materials.
  3. Negligence, such as unattended open flames or smoking in prohibited areas.
5.
  1. Malware and viruses that can damage or steal data.
  2. Unauthorized access or hacking.
6.
  1. Using strong passwords and encryption.
  2. Installing antivirus software and keeping the system updated.
7.
  - a) fire extinguiser
  - b) helmet
8.
  - a) antivirus protection
  - b) access levels.
9. hardware.
10.
  - M) monitor/VDU
  - N) Hard Drive
11.
  1. Input devices
  2. Output devices
  3. Processing devices
  4. Storage devices
12.
  1. **Mouse** — Pointing device

2. **Microphone** — Voice input device
3. **Keyboard** — Keying device
  
13. a) **Consumer** — A person or organization that buys and uses goods or services to satisfy their needs or wants.
- b) **Investor** — A person or organization that puts money into a business or project with the aim of making a profit.
  
14. safeguards consumers' health, safety, and economic interests,
  
15. Non-Governmental Organization.
  
16. 1. Verbal communication  
2. Non-verbal communication
  
17. **Memo**
  
18. **Minutes**
  
19. linear scale.

## Social Studies

### Answers

1. 1. Creation theory
  2. Evolution theory
  3. Mythical or traditional theory
2. a) Mutation — A permanent change in the genetic material (DNA) of an organism that can lead to new traits.
- b) Adaptation — The process by which organisms adjust to their environment to improve their chances of survival.
- c) Natural selection — The process where organisms with favorable traits survive and reproduce, while those without such traits are less likely to survive.
3. a) **Brains** — The brain increased in size and became more complex, improving thinking, memory, and problem-solving abilities.
- b) **Face** — The face became flatter, the jaws and teeth became smaller, and the forehead became more pronounced.
- c) **Tail** — The tail gradually disappeared, leaving only a small tailbone (coccyx) in humans.
4. a) Aegyptopithecus — Fayum in Egypt
- b) Ramapithecus — Fort Ternan in Kenya and Siwalik Hills in India
- c) Australopithecus — Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania and Sterkfontein in South Africa
5. 1. **Discovery of the oldest human fossils** — The earliest remains of hominids, such as *Australopithecus* and *Homo habilis*, have been found in Africa, showing that humans originated there.
2. **Presence of numerous pre-historic sites** — Africa has many archaeological sites like Olduvai Gorge and Koobi Fora where tools, fossils, and evidence of early human life have been discovered.
3. **Favorable climate and environment** — Africa's climate and resources supported the survival and evolution of early humans over millions of years.
6. 1. **Invention of writing and record-keeping** — Early civilizations developed writing systems (like cuneiform and hieroglyphics), which made it possible to record knowledge, laws, and history.
2. **Advancement in agriculture** — They introduced farming techniques and domestication of plants and animals, leading to food surplus and permanent settlements.

3. **Development of governance and laws** — Early civilizations established organized governments, legal systems, and social structures that influenced modern political and legal systems.
7.
  1. Spread of Islam and Arab culture.
  2. Growth of cities and kingdoms.
  3. Development of trade and wealth.
8.
  1. **Trade routes** — It was carried out across the Sahara Desert using established caravan routes.
  2. **Use of camels** — Camels were used as the main means of transport because they could survive the harsh desert conditions.
  3. **Trade centers** — Goods were exchanged at major trade centers like Timbuktu, Gao, and Taghaza.
9.
  - a) **Socio-cultural diversities** — Differences in people's cultures, beliefs, and social practices. b)
    1. Can affect relationships positively or negatively.
    2. Influence decision-making and behavior.
  - d)
    1. Respecting other people's opinions and beliefs.
    2. Solving conflicts peacefully through dialogue.
    3. Helping and caring for one another.
10.
  - a) Negotiation — Family members talk directly to agree on a solution.
  - b) Mediation — A neutral person helps family members reach an agreement.
  - c) Arbitration — A neutral person listens and makes a final decision for the family.
11.
  1. Observing the daily needs and challenges of the community.
  2. Consulting and discussing with community members or leaders.
12.
  - a)
    - i) Map — A scaled drawing of part of the earth's surface.
    - ii) Map reading — Interpreting information shown on a map. b)
      1. Colour shading — Uses colours to show features.

2. Contour lines — Show height and land shape.
3. Symbols — Represent features like rivers, roads, or buildings.
13.
  1. Latitude — Affects temperature and amount of sunlight received.
  2. Altitude — Higher areas are cooler than lowlands.
14. Mediterranean climatic region.
15.
  1. Deforestation — cutting down trees reduces the earth's ability to absorb carbon dioxide.
  2. Burning of fossil fuels — releases greenhouse gases that trap heat in the atmosphere.
16.
  1. Mali
  2. Egypt
  3. Sudan
17.
  1. The Bill of Rights
  2. The Structure of Government

MARKING SCHEME / ANSWERS

TASK 1: LISTENING AND SPEAKING (10 MARKS)

Teacher's Passage Answers

1. Comment s'appelle la fille ?  
✓ **Marie** (1 mark)
2. Où habite-t-elle ?  
✓ **À Nairobi** (1 mark)
3. Combien de personnes y a-t-il dans sa famille ?  
✓ **Quatre personnes** (Le père, la mère, le frère et la sœur) (2 marks)
4. Quel temps fait-il aujourd'hui ?  
✓ **Il fait beau.** (1 mark)
5. À quelle heure vont-ils au parc ?  
✓ **À dix heures.** (1 mark)
6. Quel moyen de transport utilisent-ils ?  
✓ **Le bus.** (1 mark)
7. Pourquoi son frère est-il heureux ?  
✓ **Parce qu'il aime jouer au football.** (1 mark)
8. Mentionne un membre de sa famille.  
✓ **Le père / la mère / le frère / la sœur** (Any one) (2 marks)

Total: 10 Marks

TASK 2: READING ALOUD (10 MARKS)

Marking Guide

Criteria	Marks
Pronunciation	3
Fluency	2
Intonation	2
Audibility	2
Confidence	1
Total	10

### TASK 3: CONVERSATION (5 MARKS)

#### Suggested Answers

1. Comment vous appelez-vous ?  
✓ **Je m'appelle \_\_\_\_\_.**
2. Quel âge avez-vous ?  
✓ **J'ai treize ans.** (or appropriate age)
3. Où habitez-vous ?  
✓ **J'habite à Nairobi / Kisumu / Mombasa, etc.**
4. Quelle heure est-il maintenant ?  
✓ **Il est \_\_\_\_\_ heures.**
5. Comment allez-vous à l'école ?  
✓ **Je vais à l'école en bus / à pied / en voiture.**

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#### Marking Guide

Criteria	Marks
Correct responses	3
Vocabulary	1
Confidence and turn-taking	1
Total	5

### TASK 4: READING COMPREHENSION (10 MARKS)

#### Answers

1. Comment s'appelle la fille ?  
✓ **Sophie** (1 mark)
2. Où habite-t-elle ?  
✓ **À Mombasa** (1 mark)
3. Combien de personnes y a-t-il dans sa famille ?  
✓ **Six personnes** (2 marks)
4. Où habite son oncle ?  
✓ **À Nairobi** (1 mark)
5. Quel temps fait-il ?  
✓ **Il fait chaud.** (1 mark)
6. À quelle heure vont-ils à la plage ?  
✓ **À trois heures.** (1 mark)
7. Comment vont-ils à la plage ?  
✓ **En voiture.** (1 mark)
8. Pourquoi Sophie aime-t-elle la plage ?  
✓ **Parce qu'elle peut nager.** (2 marks)

**Total: 10 Marks**

## TASK 5: GRAMMAR (20 MARKS)

### A. Greetings and Introductions (4 Marks)

1. Bonjour Madame. Comment **allez-vous** ? (1 mark)
2. Je vais bien, **merci**. (1 mark)
3. Comment vous **appelez-vous** ? (1 mark)
4. Je m'appelle Jean. Enchanté de vous **rencontrer**. (1 mark)

### B. Family (4 Marks)

Question	Answer
1. Grand-père	B. Grandfather
2. Tante	A. Aunt
3. Frère	C. Brother
4. Sœur	D. Sister

(4 marks)

### C. Directions (4 Marks)

1. La banque est à **gauche** de l'école. (1 mark)
2. Le marché est à **droite** de l'hôpital. (1 mark)
3. Le café est **devant** la banque. (1 mark)
4. L'école est **derrière** le stade. (1 mark)

### D. Time (4 Marks)

1. 8:00 = **Il est huit heures**. (1 mark)
2. 5:30 = **Il est cinq heures et demie**. (1 mark)
3. 10:00 = **Il est dix heures**. (1 mark)
4. 3:00 = **Il est trois heures**. (1 mark)

### E. Transport (4 Marks)

1. Je vais à l'école en **bus**. (1 mark)
2. Nous voyageons en **train**. (1 mark)
3. Le **bateau** transporte les passagers sur l'eau. (1 mark)
4. Je prends un **taxi** pour aller en ville. (1 mark)

**Total: 20 Marks**

## TASK 6: WRITING (5 MARKS)

### Sample Answer

Je m'appelle Paul.  
J'habite à Nairobi.  
Mon frère s'appelle David.  
J'aime voyager en bus.  
Je suis heureux aujourd'hui.

### Marking Guide

Criteria	Marks
Correct sentences	2
Vocabulary	1
Grammar	1
Spelling and punctuation	1
Total	5

## TOTAL MARKS

Task	Marks
Task 1: Listening and Speaking	10
Task 2: Reading Aloud	10
Task 3: Conversation	5
Task 4: Comprehension	10
Task 5: Grammar	20
Task 6: Writing	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60 MARKS</b>

**GERMAN**  
**ANSWER KEY:**

**QUESTION 1: Reading Comprehension & Numbers (10 Marks)**

**a) Comprehension Questions (3 Marks - 1 mark each)**

- a) Who is the girl in the passage? **Mary (ist die FILLe / das Mädchen)**. (Accept "Mary" or the full sentence)
- b) Who is the boy in the passage? **Thomas (ist der Junge)**. (Accept "Thomas" or the full sentence)
- c) What is the name of Mary and Thomas's school? **Heshima Akademie**.

**b) Numbers in Words (3 Marks - 1 mark each)**

112: **hundertzwölf** (also accept: *ehundredtwölf*)

2025: **zweitausendfünfundzwanzig**

518: **fünfhundertachtzehn**

**c) Figures into German (4 Marks - 1 mark each)**

80: **achtzig**

100: **hundert** (or *ehundert*)

63: **dreiundsechzig**

14: **vierzehn**

**QUESTION 2: Personal Information & Dialogue (10 Marks)**

*(2 Marks each for grammatically correct logical answers. Below are standard example answers)*

- a) Wie heißt du? **Ich heiße [Student's Name]**. (or: *Mein Name ist...*)
- b) Wie geht es dir? **Es geht mir gut, danke**. (or: *Mir geht's gut. / Super!*)
- c) Wie alt bist du? **Ich bin [thirteen/fourteen/etc.] Jahre alt**. (e.g., *Ich bin dreizehn Jahre alt*)
- d) Was ist deine Staatsangehörigkeit? **Ich bin Kenianer** (male) / **Kenianerin** (female).
- e) Welche Sprache sprichst du? **Ich spreche Englisch, Swahili und ein bisschen Deutsch**.

**QUESTION 3: Sentence Structure & Grammar (10 Marks)**

**a) Sentence Rearrangement (5 Marks - 1 mark each)**

Ich wohne in Kitengela.

Ich bin fünfzehn Jahre alt.

Sie heißt Jane.

Ich esse Fisch.

Ich habe eine Schwester.

**b) Verb Fill-ins (5 Marks - 1 mark each)**

Ich **bin** Student.

Sie **ist** meine Schwester.

Du **hast** zehn Stühle.

Wir **haben** drei Kulis.

David **spricht** Swahili und Englisch.

**QUESTION 4: Telling the Time (10 Marks)**

*(2 Marks each. Accept either conversational/informal time OR official/digital 24h time)*

12:06 - **sechs nach zwölf** (*Official: zwölf Uhr sechs*)

08:30 - **halb neun** (*Official: acht Uhr dreißig*)

05:25 - **fünf vor halb sechs / fünfundzwanzig nach fünf** (*Official: fünf Uhr fünfundzwanzig*)

09:05 - **fünf nach neun** (*Official: neun Uhr fünf*)

10:15 - **viertel nach zehn / viertel elf** (*Official: zehn Uhr fünfzehn*)

**QUESTION 5: Composition Writing (10 Marks)**

**Grading Guide:**

**Language Accuracy & Grammar:** 4 Marks (Correct verb endings, word order)

**Vocabulary & Sentence Variety:** 3 Marks (Use of relevant everyday vocabulary)

**Length & Fulfillment of Prompt:** 3 Marks (At least 5-8 distinct, logical sentences)

MARKING SCHEME / ANSWERS

TASK 1: LISTENING AND SPEAKING (10 MARKS)

Listening Passage Answers

1. 她叫什么名字?  
✓ 安娜 (Ānnà) (1 mark)
2. 她今年几岁?  
✓ 十三岁 (13 岁) (1 mark)
3. 她来自哪里?  
✓ 肯尼亚 (Kenya) (1 mark)
4. 她住在哪里?  
✓ 内罗毕 (Nairobi) (1 mark)
5. 她家有几口人?  
✓ 五口人 (2 marks)
6. 他们几点去商场?  
✓ 下午三点半 (1 mark)
7. 他们怎么去商场?  
✓ 坐公交车 / 乘公交车 (1 mark)
8. 她今天感觉怎么样?  
✓ 很高兴 (happy) (2 marks)

TASK 2: READING ALOUD (10 MARKS)

Marking Guide

Criteria	Marks
Pronunciation (声调正确)	3
Fluency (流利度)	2
Tone & Intonation (声调与语调)	2
Audibility (声音清晰)	2
Confidence (自信)	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

### TASK 3: CONVERSATION (5 MARKS)

#### Sample Answers

1. 你叫什么名字？  
✓ 我叫\_\_\_\_\_。
2. 你今年几岁？  
✓ 我今年十三岁 / 十二岁 / 等。
3. 你住在哪里？  
✓ 我住在内罗毕 / 蒙巴萨 / 等。
4. 现在几点？  
✓ 现在\_\_\_\_\_点。
5. 你怎么去学校？  
✓ 我坐公交车 / 骑自行车 / 走路去学校。

#### Marking Guide

Criteria	Marks
Correct responses	3
Vocabulary use	1
Pronunciation & confidence	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

### TASK 4: READING COMPREHENSION (10 MARKS)

#### Answers

1. 她叫什么名字？  
✓ 丽丽 (**Lili**) (1 mark)
2. 她住在哪里？  
✓ 蒙巴萨 (**Mombasa**) (1 mark)
3. 她家有几口人？  
✓ 六口人 (2 marks)
4. 她的叔叔叫什么名字？  
✓ 王明 (1 mark)
5. 她的叔叔做什么工作？  
✓ 医生 (**doctor**) (1 mark)
6. 今天天气怎么样？  
✓ 很热 (**hot**) (1 mark)
7. 他们几点去海边？  
✓ 下午四点 (1 mark)
8. 她为什么喜欢海边？

- ✓ 因为她喜欢游泳 (*she likes swimming*) (2 marks)

## TASK 5: GRAMMAR (20 MARKS)

### A. Greetings (4 Marks)

1. 早上好 (1 mark)
2. 叫 (1 mark)
3. 来自 (1 mark)
4. 认识 (1 mark)

### B. Family (4 Marks)

Chinese	Answer
1. 叔叔	B. Uncle
2. 阿姨	A. Aunt
3. 哥哥	C. Elder Brother
4. 妹妹	D. Younger Sister

### C. Places in Town (4 Marks)

1. 医院 (1 mark)
2. 商场 (1 mark)
3. 车站 (1 mark)
4. 邮局 (1 mark)

### D. Time (4 Marks)

1. 8:00 = 八点 (1 mark)
2. 5:30 = 五点半 (1 mark)
3. 10:00 = 十点 (1 mark)
4. 4:45 = 差一刻五点 / 四点四十五分 (1 mark)

### E. Transport (4 Marks)

1. 公交车 (1 mark)
2. 自行车 (1 mark)
3. 飞机 (1 mark)
4. 出租车 (1 mark)

## TASK 6: WRITING (5 MARKS)

### Sample Answer

我叫约翰。  
我今年十三岁。  
我住在内罗毕。  
我有一个姐姐。  
我坐公交车去学校。

### Marking Guide

Criteria	Marks
Correct sentences	2
Vocabulary	1
Grammar	1
Correct Chinese writing	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

# GRADE 8 HRE EXAMINATION

## MARKING SCHEME

### SECTION A:

#### 1. Enlightened Beings (4 marks)

(a) An enlightened being is a person who has attained spiritual wisdom and guides others in life. (1)

(b) Lord Buddha; Chaitanya Mahaprabhu; Tirthankar Mallinath; Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji. (any 2 = 1 mark)

(c)

- Compassion
- Wisdom
- Truthfulness
- Selflessness (any 2 = 2 marks)

#### 2. Scriptural Texts (4 marks)

(a) A scripture is a holy or sacred writing that gives moral and spiritual guidance. (1)

(b)

- Mangala Sutta
- Yajur Ved
- Sukhmani Sahib (any 2 = 1 mark)

(c)

- Provides moral guidance
- Promotes peace and harmony
- Guides daily behaviour (any 2 = 2 marks)

#### 3. Principles of Dharma (4 marks)

(a) Truth, Non-attachment, Celibacy, Satisfaction, Reincarnation (any 2 = 1 mark)

(b) Dharma is the moral and spiritual code of conduct that guides righteous living. (1)

(c) It helps learners behave responsibly and develop good character. (2)

#### 4. Buddhist Principles (4 marks)

(a) Noble Eightfold Path (1)

(b)

- Right Speech

- Right Action
  - Right View
  - Right Effort (*any 2 = 2 marks*)
- (c) It promotes peace, discipline, and moral living. (1)

#### 5. Religious Practices (4 marks)

(a) Arti is a ritual of worship involving light and prayer in a Mandir. (1)

(b)

- Arti
  - Parikrama (circumambulation)
  - Prayer/chanting (*any 2 = 2 marks*)
- (c) It shows respect, discipline, and devotion in worship. (1)

#### 6. Karma Yoga (4 marks)

(a) Karma Yoga is selfless action performed without expecting reward. (1)

(b) Sister Nivedita / Rishabh Dev / Buddhaghosha / Bibi Sundari Ji (*any 1 = 1 mark*)

(c)

- Promotes selflessness
- Builds discipline
- Helps society (*any 2 = 2 marks*)

### SECTION B: LON

#### 7. Enlightened Beings (6 marks)

(a)

- Teach truth and compassion
- Promote peace and non-violence
- Encourage self-discipline ( $3 \times 1 = 3$  marks)

(b)

- Practising honesty in school
- Helping others without expecting reward ( $2 \times 1 = 2$  marks)

(c) They are respected because they guide people towards spiritual growth and moral living. (1 mark)

## 8. Scriptures and Moral Guidance (6 marks)

### (a) Matching: (3 marks)

- Mangala Sutta → Buddhism
- Yajur Ved → Hinduism
- Sukhmani Sahib → Sikhism

### (b)

- Teach peace and kindness
- Promote good behaviour and harmony ( $2 \times 1 = 2$  marks)

### (c) It brings peace of mind and spiritual growth. (1 mark)

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## 9. Principles of Dharma (6 marks)

### (a)

- Truth (Sat)
- Non-attachment (Aparigraha)
- Celibacy (Brahmacharya)
- Satisfaction (Santokh) (any 3 = 3 marks)

### (b)

- Encourages discipline
- Reduces conflicts
- Promotes respect among learners ( $2 \times 1 = 2$  marks)

### (c) Telling the truth in daily life. (1 mark)

## 10. Religious Practices in Mandir and Derasar (6 marks)

### (a)

- Removing shoes before entering
- Offering prayers respectfully ( $2 \times 1 = 2$  marks)

### (b)

- Promotes respect for sacred places
- Maintains order and discipline ( $2 \times 1 = 2$  marks)

### (c) Mandir is Hindu place of worship while Derasar is Jain place of worship with different rituals. (2 marks)

11. Karma Yoga and Selfless Service (6 marks)

(a) Karma Yoga is performing duties selflessly without expecting rewards. (1)

(b)

- Cleaning school compound
- Helping classmates
- Volunteering in school activities (any 2 = 2 marks)

(c)

- Builds discipline
- Promotes teamwork
- Helps society (any 2 = 2 marks)

(d) It teaches selflessness and responsibility. (1 mark)

12. Sanskaars and Religious Ceremonies (6 marks)

(a)

- Naam
- Vivah
- Antim (any 2 = 2 marks)

(b) Sanskaar is a religious ceremony or rite of passage marking important life events. (1 mark)

(c)

- Strengthens cultural values
- Promotes unity in society (any 2 = 2 marks)

(d) Naming ceremony (Naam Sanskaar) or Marriage ceremony (1 mark)

## GRADE 8 INTEGRATED SCIENCE PAPER 2 MARKING GUIDE

### TASK 1 (10 MARKS)

#### (a) SI Units

- Length - metre (m) (1)
- Mass - kilogram (kg) (1)

#### (b) Volume calculation (3)

#### (c) Cubic metre (m<sup>3</sup>) (1)

#### (d)

- Metre rule (1)
- Weighing balance (1)

#### (e)

- Read scale at eye level
- Ensure instrument starts at zero
- Measure carefully
- Avoid parallax error (Any 2 × 1)

### TASK 2 (20 MARKS)

#### (a) Correct labelled diagram (4)

#### (b)

- Level of sugar solution rises
- Potato becomes firm/swollen (2)

#### (c)

Osmosis is the movement of water molecules from a region of high water concentration to a region of low water concentration through a semi-permeable membrane. (2)

#### (d)

Water moves from the dish through potato tissues into the sugar solution by osmosis causing the level of solution to rise. (4)

#### (e)

- Semi-permeable membrane
- Difference in concentration
- Presence of water molecules (3)

(f)

- Absorption of water by roots
- Maintaining cell turgidity
- Movement of water in living organisms (3)

(g)

### Diffusion

Movement of particles from high to low concentration

Does not require semi-permeable membrane

### Osmosis

Movement of water molecules only

Requires  
membrane

semi-permeable

# DREAM LEARN ACHIEVE

Every Day is a Step Towards a  
Better You and a Brighter Future!



BUILD  
KNOWLEDGE



DEVELOP  
SKILLS



STAY  
FOCUSED



ACHIEVE  
GOALS



CREATE  
IMPACT

Keep working hard, stay curious  
and never stop believing in yourself.



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**COMPETENCE**  
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Your Future  
Starts Now!