

TARGETER WINGS

KENYA JUNIOR SCHOOL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT

GRADE 9 - 2025

MARKING SCHEME



MATHS

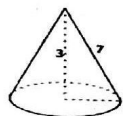
SECTION A

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. D
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. C
15. D
16. C
17. A
18. B
19. D
20. B

SECTION B

21. $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 & 6 \\ 5 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 & -4 \\ 4 & 7 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 10 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ (1 mk)

22.



$$\sqrt{7^2 - 3^2} = r$$

$$r = 6.325 \text{ m (1mk)}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \times 3.14 \times 6.325^2 \times 3$$

$$= 125.62 \text{ m}^3 \text{ (1mk)}$$

23. a) Hire purchase = CI + I
 $10,000 \times 5 = 50,000$ (1 mk)
 $20,000 + 50,000 = 70,000$ (1mk)

b) $100\% - 50,000$
 80% (1mk)

$$\frac{80 \times 500000}{100} = 40000 \text{ (1mk)}$$

$$70,000 - 40,000 = 30,000 \text{ (1mk)}$$

24. $a = \frac{v-u}{t} = \frac{10-0}{5t} = 2m$
(1 mk) (1mk)

25. Tap A = $\frac{1}{2}$ Tap B = $\frac{1}{4}$ Tap C = $-\frac{1}{8}$

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{2}{24} \text{ (1 mk)}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{24}{2} = 12 \text{ (1 mk)}$$

$$= 3 \text{ (1 mk)}$$

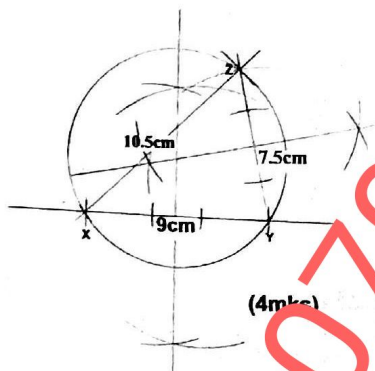
26. $S.A = 2 \pi r h + 2 \pi r^2$ (1 mk)

$$(2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 40) + (2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14^2)$$

$$(1mk) \quad (1mk)$$

$$= 4752 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ (1mk)}$$

27. Not drawn to scale



(4mks)

$$\text{Diameter} = 10.6 \text{ cm} \pm 0.1 \text{ cm (1mk)}$$

28. $\frac{3x+4}{3} + \frac{x+2}{4} = \frac{4(3x+4)+3(x+2)}{12}$
 $= \frac{4(3x+4)+3(x+2)}{12} = \frac{12x+16+3x+6}{12}$
 $= \frac{15x+22}{12}$ (1mk)

29. $Y = 2x+1$
 $= -x+4$ (1 mk)
 $2x+1 = -x+4$
 $2x+x = 4-1$
 $3x = 3$ (1 mk)

$$\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{3}{3}$$

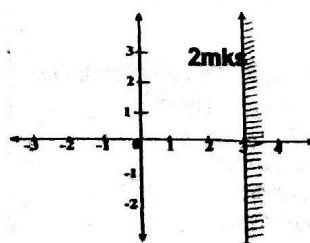
$$x = 1 \text{ (1mk)}$$

$$y = -(1) + 4$$

$$y = 3 \text{ (1mk)}$$

30. $x+12 \leq 15$
 $x \leq 15-12$
 $x \leq 3$ (1 mk)

Cartesian plane (1mk)



31. Speed = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$
 $\frac{240}{4} = 60 \text{ km/h (1mk)}$

To m/s $60 \times \frac{5}{18}$ (1mk)
 $= 16.67 \text{ m/s (1mk)}$

32. $20 - 23 = 7 \text{ cm (1 mk)}$
 $\sqrt{2^2 - 7^2} = 24 \text{ cm (1mk)}$

$bl \times h = A$
 $30 \times 24 = 720 \text{ cm}^2$ (1 mk)

33. a) $\frac{1}{8} \times 3.14 \times 20^2$ (1 mk)
 $= 157 \text{ cm}^2$

b) $\frac{1}{8} \times 2 \times 3.14 \times 20$ (1 mk)
 $15.7 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ (1mk)}$

34. Volume of a big cone - volume of a small cone

$$\frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 H - \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h \text{ (1mk)}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 10.5^2 \times 45$$

$$= 5197.5 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ (1mk)}$$

$$45 \text{ cm} - 30 \text{ cm} = 15 \text{ cm (1mk)}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7^2 \times 15$$

$$= 770 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ (1mk)}$$

$$= 5197.5 \text{ cm}^3 - 770 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$= 4427.5 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ (1mk)}$$

35. a) $1150 - 1000 = 150$

$$\frac{150}{1000} \times 100 = 15\% \text{ (1 mk)}$$

b) $1150\% = 100\%$
 115% (1 mk)

$$\frac{115}{100} \times 1150 = 1322.5 \text{ (1 mk)}$$

36. a) $6 + 4 + 2 = 12$ (1 mk)

$$\frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2} = (1 \text{ mk})$$

b) $\frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6} = (1 \text{ mk})$

c) $12-1 = 11$ (1mk)
 $6-1 = 5$

$= \frac{5}{11}$ (1mk)

37. a) $\log_3 81 = 4$
 Ans = $3^4 = 81$ (1mk)

b) i) $0.02963 = 2.963 \times 10^{-2}$ (1mk)

$\log 2.963 = 4717$ (1mk)

$= 2.4717$ (1mk)

ii) $39.46 = 3.946 \times 10^1$ (1mk)

$10^3 \times 3.946 = 61.44 \times 1000$ (1mk)

$= 61440$ (1mk)

38. a) $\begin{array}{r} 8.75 \\ -6.40 \\ \hline 2.35 \end{array}$
 $= 2 \text{ hrs } 35 \text{ mins}$ (1mk)

b) $\begin{array}{r} 2 \text{ hrs } 35 \text{ mins} \\ - \quad \quad 15 \\ \hline 2 \text{ hrs } 20 \text{ mins} \end{array}$ (1mk)

c) $\begin{array}{r} 9.15 \\ + 30 \\ \hline 9.45 \end{array}$ (1mk)

$\begin{array}{r} 9.45 \\ +12 \\ \hline 21.45 \end{array} = 2145 \text{ hrs}$ (1mk)

39. a) $1^{\text{st}} \text{ year} = \frac{280,000 \times 10}{100} = 28,000$ (1mk)

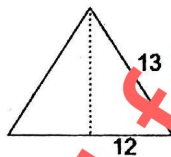
$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ year} = \frac{(280,000 + 28,000) \times 10}{100}$
 $= 30,800$ (1mk)

$3^{\text{rd}} \text{ year} = \frac{(308,000 + 30,800) \times 10}{100}$
 $= 33,880$ (1mk)

$338,800 + 33,880$
 $= 372,680$ (1mk)

b) $372,680 - 280,000$ (1mk)
 $= 92,680$ (1mk)

40.



$\sqrt{13^2 - 12^2} = 5 \text{ cm}$ (1mk)

$\frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 5 \times 2 = 240 \text{ cm}^2$ (1mk)

$24 \times 24 = 576 \text{ cm}^2$ (1mk)

$= 576 + 240 = 816 \text{ cm}^2$ (1mk)

ENGLISH P1 SECTION A

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

ENGLISH P2 SECTION B

2. ORAL NARRATIVE

- a. "A long time ago, there lived a woman..." - This is a typical folktale opening formula.
- b. A dove flies to the plains to deliver a message - animals don't speak or deliver messages like humans. Nambotso brings her children back to life by, mightily beating them with a plant (Lufulu) - resurrection through magical means is unrealistic.
- c. Repetition - "I am going to the plains..." is repeated in the dove's song.
 Song - Used by the dove to communicate the message.
 Suspense - Created when the children eat the pumpkins and Nambotso is delayed.
- d. Disobedient - They ate the pumpkins despite being warned.
 Impatient - They didn't wait for their mother's return.
- e. Obedience to elders is crucial.
 Disobedience can lead to tragic consequences.

3. POETRY

- a. The poem is free verse; it does not follow a regular rhyme scheme or meter.
- b. Personification - The poet attributes human actions to the virus (Corona "stole," "wiped," "swallowed").
- c. A young person or student speaking about how COVID-19 affected their life, school, and society.

- d. Shakes or disturbs - It shows how a single sneeze causes fear or alarm in society.

4. PLAY

- a. They are husband and wife.
- b. Ngumi angrily leaves after a quarrel with Naomi.
 Naomi expresses her frustration and sorrow, especially about her treatment of Rita.
 Naomi apologizes to her daughter. Rita reveals her strong opposition to forced marriage.
- c. Patriarchal - Men like Ngumi make major family decisions.
 Oppressive - Young girls face forced early marriages.
 Emotionally strained - The family is broken by poor communication and societal pressure.
- d. Assertive - She clearly states she doesn't want to be married yet.
 Courageous - She confronts oppressive norms, even saying she'd rather die than be married off.

5. NOVELLA

- a. They are used to punishment and bullying; threats no longer affect them.
- b. He spent the night outside, possibly drinking or wandering, as suggested by the grass in his hair and strong smell.
- c. They worked hard on the farm instead of observing the go-slow protest.
- d. "They were usually on the receiving end of any bullying..." shows their lack of resistance and courage.
- e. A boarding school - Mukibi's Educational Institute for the Sons of African Gentlemen.

KISWAHILI KARATASI YA KWANZA

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

KARATASI YA PILI

INSHA

1. Mwalimu asahishe insha za wanafunzi huku akizingatia vipengele muhimu. k.v. Msamiati, maudhul, sarufi, mtindo, hifadhi, n.k

FASIFI SIMULIZI

2. a) i) Mwenye maringo
ii) Mjeuri - hasikilizi ushauri
iii) Mpenda starehe
b) i) **Methali**
- Akiba haiozi
- Ujanja wa nyani huishia jangwani
ii) **Tashbihi**
- Alifilisika kama jangwa
- Alifika mjini kama kipofu aliyeokota macho
iii) **Nahau**
- Kushtaki njaa/ kukata kiu
c) i) Mjini
ii) Shule
iii) Mbugani
d) i) Masomo/elimu ni muhimu
ii) Tuwe wanalifu tusipotoshwe na marafiki. Tusipuuze ushauri tunaopatiwa n.k.
e) Ngiri

3. NOVELA

- a) - Chumba cha upasuaji
- Hospitali
b) **Mwenye furaha** - Alifurahia wajibu wajibu wa kumtibu Daktari Maarifa.
Mweledi - Anamfanyia Maarifa upasuaji kwa ustadi mkubwa.
Mstahimilivu - Anastahimili muda mrefu wa kusimama ili amfanyie Maarifa upasuaji.
c) **Nidaa** - pongezi!
Utohozi - Profesa kutoka Professor
d) Kuonyesha umuhimu wa masomo.
- Kuonyesha kuwa kuna matumaini katika matibabu na watu hupona.
e) Ina wahuika wachache
(Mwalimu atathmini majibu mengine ya wanafunzi)

4. Tamthilia

- a) - Ajira - Ajira ya Mabula
- Mawasiliano - Barua
- Familia - Ya Mabula
b) - Methali - wema haiozi
- Nidaa - Masihi, Nidaa
- Nyimbo - Unadunwa na watoto
c) - Mwenye kutilia maanani ushauri
- Mfanyakazi mweledi - ndio maana anapewa kazi mbili kwa mpigo
d) Mabula
Mishi

5. USHAI

- a) Dhulumu huwa na mwisho wake hasa kwa rala. (umma) unapoamka. Madhalimu huenda mafichoni,

hufamatwa na wengine hutoka wanasodhulumiwa wanapoeruvuka

- b) Madhalimu
c) i) Dhulumu husababisha migomo na unyanyasaji
ii) Umma ukderuvuka na kuamka, madhalimu hukuta mashakani, mali yao hutwaliwa nk.

INTEGRATED SCIENCE

Section A

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

Section B

31. i) Copper and tin
ii) Copper and zinc
32. Oxidation of iron in the presence of moisture and oxygen forms iron (III) oxide (rust)
33. a) Impermeability to gases and moisture;
b) Good heat conductivity;
c) High strength, light weight and corrosion resistance
34. Self-pollination involves pollen transfer within the same plant, while cross-pollination involves pollen transfer between different plants of the same species.
35. i. Sublimation
ii. Ammonium chloride sublimes upon heating. The difference in physical property allows for separation.
36. Waxy cuticle - prevents water loss and prevents against pathogens, allows passage of sunrays, reflects excessive sunlight.

Epidermis - protects the inner tissues of the leaf

Vascular bundle - transports water and nutrients

Palisade mesophyll - main site of photosynthesis

Spongy mesophyll - facilitates gaseous exchange

37. i. vitamins, minerals, alcohol, glucose, water

38. a. aluminum

b. 14

c. 27

d. 17

e. 11

39. They are not corrosive, they are clear, transparent for observation.

40. maltase, peptidase, lipase, lactase, sucrase

41. Laters easily, stains come out easily, does not lead to scaling of pipes, used in production of food and beverages

42. a. simple distillation

b. boiling, use of chemicals

SOCIAL STUDIES

SECTION A

1. D
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. D
10. C
11. C
12. B
13. D
14. A
15. D
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. B

SECTION B

21. a) North.
b) Climate.
c) Traditionalists.
d) Clustered.
e) Trading.
22. a) Use of a questionnaire.
b) Conducting interviews.
c) Taking photographs.
d) Counting variables.
e) Taking videos.
23. A - Crust.
B - Mantle.
C - Core.
24. a) Aegyptopithecus.
b) Dryopithecus Africanus.
c) Kenyapithecus or Ramapithecus.
d) Australopithecus.
25. a) Has hot dry summers.
b) Wet cool winters.
c) Receives rainfall of between 500mm to 1000mm an average of 750mm annually.

- d) Temperature ranges from 10°C to 21°C.
26. a) French.
b) British.
c) Italians.
27. a) Participated in trade which earned the kingdom a lot of money.
b) Favourable climate which led to the production of sufficient food.
c) The kingdom had a well centralised system of government ruled by a king.
28. 1. Cold Canary current.
2. Warm Guinea current.
3. Cold Benguela current.
4. Warm Mozambique or Agulhas current.
5. Warm Somali current.
29. a) The oldest fossils and artefacts have been found in Africa.
b) The earliest stone tools have been found in Africa.
c) The earliest rock and cave paintings have been found in Africa.
d) Africa is the oldest continent, all the other continents split or drifted from Africa.
30. a) Majority of the population of Germany are old while majority of the population in Kenya are young.
b) The population of Germany has high life expectancy while Kenyan population has low life expectancy.
c) Majority of the people in Germany live in urban areas while in Kenya majority live in rural areas.
d) In Germany families are small sized while in Kenya, it is mainly made up of large families.
31. a) Through empathy in making decision.
b) Skill of conflict resolution with understanding.
c) Building trust through communication.
32. a) Explorations: allows learners to explore their interests deeply.
b) Specialisation: choosing a pathway offers learners an opportunity to specialise in career choice.
c) Personal development: selecting a pathway encourages learners to take ownership of their learning journey and make informed decisions.
d) Preparation: School pathways lay the foundation for future education and career choices.
e) Direction: choosing a pathway provides clear direction for their academic and personal growth.
33. a) Identifying the problem or gap.
b) Developing the solution of the problem.
c) Planning to solve or implement the solution to the problem.
d) Implementing the designed solution.
e) Reporting on the concluded project.

34. a) Promotes unity: when poverty is reduced people become contented and appreciate one another.
b) Promotes economic development: eradication of poverty stimulates economic development, since people's purchasing power is high and they can invest in different sectors.
iii. Reduction of social evils: poverty reduction helps to reduce criminal activities in the society.
iv. Improvement of education: when poverty is reduced many people are able to get education, raising of literacy levels of a community.
v. Improvement of health: When poverty is eradicated people feed well and their health improves.
vi. Promotes peace and harmony: poverty reduction, promotes peace since each member is happy with each other.
35. a) Being honest to one another.
b) Showing support and affection to one another.
c) Ability to manage conflicts: managing anger issues and exercising self control.
d) Having an open and positive communication: Effective communication is key in sustaining a healthy relationship.
e) Maintaining trust and respect.
f) Maintaining unity and acceptance.
36. a) Horizontal earth movements (concurrent or lateral movements).
b) Vertical earth movements.
37. a) Continental drift theory.
b) Plate tectonic theory.
38. a) It led to development of urban centres.
b) It led to the improvement and development of infrastructure.
c) Led to high standards of living of the people.
d) Led to the growth of African economies.
39. a) Traditional attires.
b) Traditional foods.
c) Traditional ceremonies and festivals.
d) Traditional games and sports.
40. a) Existence of rich merchants who financed the trade.
b) Availability of middle men across the desert who connected the two groups.
c) Availability of trading items that were in high demands in both regions.
d) Existence of trade routes in the region.

C.R.E. SECTION A

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B

6. B
7. C
8. C
9. D
10. D
11. A
12. C
13. B
14. B
15. B
16. B
17. B
18. C
19. C
20. C

SECTION B

21. i. It teaches values that enable us to live well.
ii. It enables us to understand God better.
iii. It enables us to understand the nature of God.
iv. It enables us to pursue future careers.
v. It helps us to understand that we use God's creation.
22. i. Pain and suffering became part of human experience.
ii. Death was introduced upon all people.
iii. Murderous feelings entered people's hearts.
iv. The lifespan of human beings was reduced.
v. God sent man out of the garden of Eden.
23. i. We should have faith in God.
ii. We should accept God's call.
iii. We should be patient when we ask God for blessings.
iv. We should share our blessings with others.
v. We should only worship God.
24. i. Incest.
ii. Adultery.
iii. Homo sexuality.
iv. Bestiality.
v. Fornication.
25. i. He led Israelites out of Egypt.
ii. He delivered God's message to the Israelites.
iii. He settled disputes among the Israelites.
iv. He interceded for the Israelites when they broke the covenant.
v. He taught the Israelites how to obey God's commandments.
26. i. We should have faith in God.
ii. Jesus is able to forgive sins.
iii. We should follow God's instructions.
iv. Obstacles should not stop us from reaching Jesus.
v. Healing glorifies God.
27. One day Jesus told his disciples that they should go to the other side of lake Galilee. They left the crowd and got into the boat in which Jesus was already seated. Suddenly, a strong wind blew and waves began to spill over the boat and it was about to fill with water. Jesus was at the back of the boat sleeping with his head on a pillow. The disciples woke Jesus up and asked him if he did not care that

they were about to die. Jesus stood up and commanded the winds to be quiet and the waves to be still. The winds stopped and there was a great calm.

28. i. Gossiping in church.
ii. Campaigning in church.
iii. Buying and selling goods in church.
iv. Smoking, drinking alcohol in church premises.
v. Fighting in church premises.
29. a) After Jesus was arrested, He was brought before the council. Jesus was asked whether He was the son of God.
b) The following day, Jesus was taken to Pilate. He was accused of misleading the people and telling them not to pay taxes to the emperor. Pilate then sent Jesus to Herod. Herod and his soldiers mocked Jesus. They sent Him back to Pilate.
c) Pilate tried to release Jesus but the crowd insisted that He must be crucified. Jesus was mocked, beaten and forced to carry the cross to Golgotha. Simon of Cyrene was forced to carry the cross of Jesus Christ. Jesus was crucified alongside two criminals.
d) Darkness fell over the land and the curtain hanging in the temple was torn into two. Jesus cried land and died.
30. i. Wisdom.
ii. Knowledge.
iii. Faith.
iv. Healing.
v. Prophecy.
31. i. Do not be alone in lonely places.
ii. Dress decently.
iii. Avoid watching or reading pornographic materials.
iv. Do not allow anyone to touch you inappropriately.
v. Report sexual abuse to relevant authorities.
32. i. Self-respect.
ii. Decision making.
iii. Honesty.
iv. Assertiveness.
v. Holiness.
33. i. It leads to low self-esteem.
ii. May make one to drop out of school.
iii. Causes a lot of stress and disappointment.
iv. It can lead to poor performance.
v. It can lead to depression and anxiety.
34. i. Idle talk and gossip.
ii. Taking alcohol and abuse drugs.
iii. Gambling.
iv. Spending too much time on social media.
v. Going for discuss and night dancing.
35. i. Media influence.
ii. Peer influence.
iii. Curiosity or misinformation.
iv. Lack of confidence or low self-esteem.
v. Boredom or idleness.

30. i. Increased crime.
ii. Poor performance in school.
iii. Higher rates of school drop out.
iv. Loss of jobs.
v. Affects self-esteem.

I.R.E. **SECTION A**

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. D
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. A
11. A
12. B
13. B
14. C
15. D
16. B
17. A
18. D
19. D
20. B

SECTION B

21. i. It helps to pass the message of Allah to future generations.
ii. It acts as a source of shariah.
iii. It acts as a source of reference.
iv. Those who read or recite the Qur'an are rewarded by Allah (S.W.T).
v. It guides Muslims on how to worship Allah (S.W.T).
22. i. Muslims should respect Allah and His messenger.
ii. Muslims should avoid pleasing people at the expense of Allah (S.A.W).
iii. No one is better in the eyes of Allah except the righteous.
iv. We should always call people by their names.
v. Muslims should respect places of worship.
23. i. The earlier scriptures were revealed to particular Nations and people as opposed to the Qur'an.
ii. The earlier scriptures were distorted.
iii. The earlier religions and prophets kept on telling their people of the coming of prophet Muhammad and the Qur'an.
iv. There was need for man to be directed on how to worship Allah (S.W.T).
v. Mankind needed a book to guide him on social, spiritual, political and economic matters.
vi. Mankind needed to know the stories of the previous prophets to derive lessons from them.
24. i. To ensure the authenticity of the Hadith.
ii. To group the Hadith according to their authenticity and reliability.
iii. To prevent use of weak Hadith

- iv. To prevent use of weak Hadith in everyday life.
v. To prevent the teachings of the prophet (S.A.W)
25. i. By choosing friends wisely.
ii. By avoiding bad friends.
iii. By having friends who remind you to worship Allah (S.W.T).
iv. By avoiding friends who ask you to do bad acts.
v. It is not a must to have friends if all the available ones are bad.
26. i. It is a place where the righteous and faithful will enter.
ii. It is a garden full of delicious foods and fruits.
iii. Paradise has seven doors and gates.
iv. People will enjoy themselves throughout.
v. There is a river of milk, honey and alcohol in paradise.
27. i. Fardh: These are acts that are compulsory and must be done by every individual. These acts include swalah, Saum, paying Zakat, Performing Hajj etc.
ii. Wajib: These are necessary or obligatory acts of ibaadah which must be observed e.g observing the pillars of swalah.
iii. Sunnah: These acts that are voluntary of optional although highly recommended.
iv. Sahih: This is performing acts of ibaadah in their correct order e.g fulfilling the conditions of swalah.
v. Batil: These are actions that have been nullified or invalidated due to the performers failing to perform them correctly e.g performing swalah without wudhu.
28. i. Kindness to people and other creatures of Allah (S.W.T).
ii. Giving in charity.
iii. Forgiving those who wrong you.
iv. Honesty in all manners.
v. Respecting parents and elders.
vi. Keeping promises.
29. i. To receive mahr/dowry from the husband.
ii. To receive maintenance e.g food, clothing, and shelter from the husband.
iii. Right to conjugal intimacy.
iv. Right to inherit from their deceased husbands.
v. Right to be respected.
30. i. Spending on the poor.
ii. Spending on the orphans.
iii. Helping widows.
iv. Building of mosques and Madrassa.
v. Giving out zakat.
vi. Educating the less fortunate.
31. i. They practiced tribalism.
ii. They worshipped idols.
iii. They used to drink alcohol.
iv. They used to kill their daughters at birth.
v. They practiced slavery.
vi. They disrespected women.
32. We must uphold human dignity.

- ii. We should honour and respect the rights of woman.
- iii. We should avoid economic inequality by avoiding riba/ interest.
- iv. Muslims should not discriminate others because all human beings are equal and same in all aspects.
- v. Muslims should uphold the true teachings of Islam by being mindful of the rights of others.

PRE-TECHNICAL STUDIES

Section A

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

Section B

31. Safety measures in a work environment (3 marks)
 - Wearing protective clothing
 - Keeping tools properly stored
 - Following safety signs
32. Physical threats to data (3 marks)
 - Theft
 - Natural disaster
 - Hardware failure
33. Risks associated with raised platforms (3 marks)
 - Falling from height
 - Objects falling on workers
 - Unstable surfaces causing slips
34. Draw and name three personal protective equipment check for any of these (3 marks)
 - Gloves
 - Safety goggles
 - Helmet
 - Or any other ppe(Personal Protective equipment)

35. Functions of cutting tools(3marks)

- Stripper: Removes insulation from wires
 - Scraper: Cleans surfaces before joining
 - Hacksaw: Cuts metal pipes or rods
- #### 36. Ways to nurture talents (3 marks)
- Practicing regularly
 - Seeking mentorship
 - Participating in competitions

37. Benefits of seasoning timber (3 marks)

- Reduces shrinkage
- Prevents warping
- Improves durability

38. Examples of regular geometric figures (2 marks)

- Square
- Equilateral triangle

39. Handsaw (2 marks)

- Part: Blade
- Use: Cutting wood

40. Factors when choosing a factory location (2 marks)

- Availability of transport
- Proximity to raw materials

41. Net Profit calculation (3 marks)

- Sales: Ksh 50,000
- Expenses: Ksh 20,000 + Ksh 5,000 + Ksh 8,000 + Ksh 1,000 = Ksh 34,000
- Net profit: Ksh 15,000

42. Advantages of bookkeeping (3mks)

- Tracks financial records
- Helps budgeting
- Prevents fraud

43. Definition of entrepreneurship (2 marks)

- Starting and managing a business for profit

44. Ways government protects consumers (2 marks)

- Regulating prices
- Ensuring product safety

45. Factor when selecting a communication channel (1 mark)

- Speed of communication

46. Components of a computer system (4 marks)

- Monitor
- Keyboard
- Processor
- Storage device

47. Safety rules in a computer lab (3 marks)

- Avoid eating near computers
- Handle devices carefully
- Keep liquids away from electronics

48. Threats to data (3 marks)

- Viruses
- Hacking
- Phishing

49. Example of a visual programming application (1 mark)

- Scratch

50. Name the fixed storage device in the image (1 mark)

- Floppy disk

AGRICULTURE SECTION A

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

SECTION B.

31. a) Granary
- b) Store room, Storage bags, Storage container.
- c) i) To avoid spoilage and wastage.
- ii) To preserve quality and nutrients.
- iii) To ensure food is available throughout.
- iv) To save money for buying food.
- d) To remove moisture so as to prevent it from spoiling.
32. a) It is a method of farming that involves growing crops without the use of agricultural chemicals and artificial fertilizers.
- b) - Use of organic manure.
- Use of organic pesticides.
- Mechanical weed control.
- Use of organic foliar feed.
- c) Uprooting
- d) i) Slashing
- ii) Mulching
- iii) Digging out
- e) It only allows the use of organic materials and avoids the use of chemicals.
- It helps save money spent on purchasing fertilizers and pesticides, as it uses locally available materials.
- Since no chemicals are used, the environment is protected from their harmful effects.

Organic gardening enables the production of food that is rich in nutrients.

It enhances food safety by avoiding the use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers, reducing the risk of chemical residues on crops.

It enhances soil structure and fertility by using compost and organic matter, which increase the soil's ability to retain moisture and nutrients.

It encourages a diverse range of plants, animals, and microorganisms, supporting a more balanced ecosystem.

N/B Kindly mark any other relevant answer.

33. a) The poultry provides manure to the vegetables, while the vegetables provides feeds to the poultry.

b) - They act as wind breakers preventing wind erosion.

- They reduce the speed of surface run-off preventing soil erosion.

- They shade leaves which decompose in the soil adding nutrients.

c) Yes, it provides water to the vegetables and the poultry.

34. - It help in preventing wastage of forage

- It ensures animal feeds are available throughout the year.

- It provides quality and nutritious feeds to the animals.

- It ensures proper utilization of the land.

- It provides income to the farmer through selling of the surplus forage feeds.

- It helps in reducing the cost of rearing livestock.

35. a) - Poor hygiene can lead to contamination with harmful bacteria, viruses, or parasites that cause illnesses like food poisoning, stomach infections, and other serious health issues.

Proper hygiene practices help prevent the spread of bacteria from raw foods (like meat) to ready-to-eat foods (like salads), reducing the risk of contamination.

Maintaining cleanliness while handling food ensures proper storage, which helps avoid spoilage and the growth of harmful microorganisms.

Hygiene practices help preserve the appearance, texture, and taste

of food, preventing spoilage and contamination that can negatively impact food quality.

b) - Keep it well covered in a place which does not encourage growth of bacteria.

c) I will roast the cassava on hot charcoal until dry and crispy. I will then serve it hot with tea for breakfast.

N/B Kindly mark any other relevant method provided by the learner.

36. a) -Wear protective gear.

- Handle fire with care. Ensure fire is put off when not in use.

- Always add the lye carefully to the melted fat while stirring.

37. It helps determine the quantity of food needed to meet individual's nutritional requirements.

38. - Daily cleaning

- Weekly cleaning

- Special cleaning

CREATIVE ARTS SECTION A

1. B

2. C

3. B

4. A

5. A

6. B

7. C

8. D

9. C

10. C

11. C

12. A

13. C

14. B

15. D

16. C

17. B

18. A

19. B

20. D

21. D

22. C

23. A

24. D

25. A

26. C

27. B

28. D

29. C

30. B

31. C

32. C

33. A

34. B

35. A

36. D

37. A

38. A

39. B

40. D

SECTION B PART I PERFORMING ARTS

41. Actors, dancers of drama and music, singers, movie and video directors, sound engineers, music producers, costume designers, make-up artists, beauticians, instrumentalists

42. a. A play is a written work of literature that is in form of dialogue and is intended for performance.

i. Plot: The sequence of events and actions that make up the story in the play.

ii. Resolution: This is the conclusion part of the play whereby conflict has been resolved and the characters are at peace with each other.

iii. Characters: The individuals who take part in the action of a play through their interactions, and each character has different characteristics and motivations.

iv. Setting: This is the time and place where the play occurs. It provides the atmosphere of the play.

v. Language: Plays make use of dramatic language; type of language that is designed to evoke strong feelings presented the form of dialogue. The conversations that happen between characters and reveal their thoughts, emotions, and relationships.

vi. Conflict: The central problem that drives the play, it entails the issue that brings division among the characters and thus lead to some characters opposing others while others support each other.

vii. Theme: The main issue being addressed in a play.

43. The grand staff is a combination of both the treble staff and the bass staff separated by middle C.

44. F, G, A, B, C, D, and E
1/2 mark for each note

45. Accidentals are signs that are used to raise or lower the pitch of a note.

46. - clapping, snapping of fingers, stamping the foot, and tapping.

47. i. Melodies are often used in training to teach rhythm which helps athletes in proper timing and pacing in sports that require coordination, such as gymnastics, swimming and running.

ii. Melodic music can increase motivation, keeping athletes engaged during training and performance.

iii. Melodies with specific tempos energize athletes, and calmer tunes can promote focus and reduce anxiety.

iv. Melodies in team chants, anthems and background music unite players and fans, boosting

morale and creating a shared atmosphere of excitement and support.

48. Tuning of drums

- Warming drums by placing near fire or under the sun to produce higher pitch.
- Tightening the membrane/skin using the laces.
- Loosening the laces to loosen the membrane/ skin.

Tuning shakers and rattles

- Vigorously shaking the shakers and rattles.
- Adding or reducing the materials/ contents that produce sound when the rattles/ shakers are shaken.
*The Learner must identify the percussion instrument being tune and how.

49. A puppeteer

PART II SPORTS

Answer questions 50 to 55 and choose either question 56 or 57

50. a. Sprint starts when the responding to the starting gun.
- b. Tennis.
- c. Football.
- d. Volleyball.
- e. Netball.
- f. Juggling.
51. Fairness.
Team building.
Equality.
52. Dribbling is a skill in football whereby a player moves with the ball by making shot kicks while controlling it to evade opponents and create opportunities for their team.
53.
 - Wearing proper sports clothing and shoes.
 - Performing warm-up exercises before the game.
 - Performing cool-down exercises after the game.
 - Clearing the playing area of the obstacles, stones, holes and uneven surfaces.
54.
 - Sports days.
 - Olympics competitions.
 - Sports themed TV shows.
 - Football championships.
 - World cup.
55. i. Keeps fluid levels balanced, preventing dehydration.
- ii. Regulates the body temperatures.
- iii. Promotes maximum performance.
- iv. Reduces the risk of cramping.
- v. Improving recovery after the races.
56. a.
 - i. Stand at the edge of the pool with toes hanging over. Keep feet together and arms relaxed by the sides.
 - ii. Maintain a straight posture that emulates a pencil. Tighten your muscles to maintain a straight line from head to toe.

- iii. Enter by taking a deep breath and extending one leg forward and simultaneously, raise the opposite leg behind.
- iv. Keep both arms close to the body. Enter the water vertically.
- b. Backstroke.
57. a. Skipping as high and as many times as possible.
- b. Varied answers depending on the learner's community. Mark relevant response.
- c. Varied answers depending on the learner's community. Mark relevant.

PART III VISUAL ARTS

58. Vinegar, soda ash.
59. Texture is the roughness or smoothness of a drawing's surface.
60. *The drawing must contain features of the seascape such as the ocean, lighthouse, trees/coconut trees, boat/ ship.
61.
 - Baskets.
 - Trays.
 - Mats and rugs.
 - Bags and purses.
 - Sun hats.
62. By mixing paint with water.
63. **Step 1:** Prepare the surface by laying the canvas or paper on a flat surface to control the spread of paint.
Step 2: Choose colours: you can either use a single - coloured technique or use a variety of colours.
Step 3: Load the brushes/ stick by dipping it into the paint.
Step 4: Splatter by:
 - Flicking the wrist to release the paint from the brushes/ stick.
 - Tapping the brushes/ stick against the other hand or another brush for different effects.
 - Running the thumb along the bristles to create fine splatters.
 - Experiment with different angles, distance and force to create various patterns.
 *Mark only one method of splatter.
Step 4: Build up layers of splatters by using different colours and brush/ stick sizes to add depth.
Step 5: Allow the splatter painting to dry completely.

FRENCH

1. Une fille
2. douze
3. Cinquième
4. Ma tante
5. La sœur
6. belle
7. Intelligente
8. Amicable
9. Jolie
10. Cinquante quatre
11. Son mari
12. Professeure
13. Deux
14. Le garçon
15. La fille
16. Soixante deux
17. Trente six

18. Vingt deux
19. Vegetables
20. Les épinards
21. Les choux
22. Les tomates
23. Les haricots
24. Manger
25. Anglais
26. Fêtes
27. écouter
28. église
29. Pasteur
30. ma meilleure

Grammaire deux 2(10mks)

1. Suis
2. habitons
3. Écrivez
4. Vont
5. Plantent
6. Cuisine
7. Aimons
8. regardons
9. a
10. es.

Grammaire 3.(5mks)

1. Les papiers, le directeur, les journaux
2. Les élèves, les professeurs, les cahiers
3. Le radio, la télévision, la table
4. Les lions, les gazelles, les éléphants
5. Le serveur, le chef, la nourriture

Grammaire 4 (5mks)

1. L'école
2. Le stade
3. La banque
4. L'église
5. La boucherie