

DISTINCTION

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

GRADE 7

ENCYCLOPAEDIA

SUGGESTED ANSWERS



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COMPETENCY BASED CURRICULUM

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Preface

Distinction Grade 7 Encyclopaedia is a comprehensive reference book designed for learners in Junior Secondary School level. It features variety of subjects with substantive and interesting notes for further research and study. It has review tasks that are in line with the requirement of the Competency Based Curriculum. The activities in this encyclopaedia are workable with simple, concise and precise instructions which motivate the learner to carry out further research. This volume has adequately covered the following subjects learnt in Grade 7:

1. Social Studies
2. Pre-Technical Studies
3. Business Studies
4. Life skills
5. Christian Religious Education
6. Islamic Religious Education
7. Performing Arts
8. Visual Arts
9. Computer Studies

This encyclopaedia provides an outlook geared towards achieving Vision 2030. It consists of revision tasks that promote communication and collaboration as learners work together in organised groups.

As per the curriculum, all the core competences have been adequately developed. The link to Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCI), Values and Community Service Learning are top-notch with enough examples.

In each subject, variety of assessment techniques have been used to enable the learner acquire the relevant knowledge and skills that promote creativity and imagination, critical thinking and problem solving in order to cope with daily life challenges.

It equips the learner with skills that are necessary for making use of locally available safe learning resources.

Learners should engage fully in the suggested activities and tasks provided to enhance learning.

We therefore encourage every learner to acquire the right concepts and skills through personal engagement with **Distinction Encyclopaedia Grade 7**.

SOCIAL STUDIES

ANSWERS

1

SOCIAL STUDIES

1.1 Career and entrepreneurial opportunities in social studies

Formative assessment 1.1

1. It gives us knowledge on conservation measures such as planting trees and cleaning the environment.
2. It is a career subject. We acquire knowledge and skills to serve in different capacities such as lawyers, teachers, farmers, meteorologists and surveyors, among others.
3. We become aware and have concern about the welfare of others. We can also tolerate differences among ourselves and share what we have.
4. Meteorologist.
5. High commissioner
6. Land surveyor
7. Cartographer
8. Responsible
9. Lawyer, cartographer, teacher of History
10. Entrepreneur
11. Milk, meat
12. Boy and girls have equal chances in career opportunities.

2

NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENTS IN AFRICA

2.1 Maps and map work

Formative assessment 2.1

1. Kenya lies between latitudes 5° N, 4.5° E and Longitudes 34° E and 42° E. Eastern Africa lies between latitudes 23° N and 12° S and longitudes 22° E and 51° E.
2. Comoros, Seychelles, Cape Verde, Mauritius
3. a) We lose time when we move to the West.
b) We gain time when we move to the East.
4. Places on the East of Greenwich Meridian are ahead in time.
5. The time taken to cover distance between two longitudes is 1 hour. For example when Kigali is 4.00 pm, Somalia is 5.00 pm.
6. 0°
7. 4 minutes
8. West, East
9. 24 hours
10. 360°

11. 24 hours
12. a) Nairobi, Kigali, Kampala, Addis Ababa. b) Conakry, Freetown, Dakar
13. 2 .00 p.m.
14. Key, compass, frame, scale
15. a) Africa lies between latitudes 37° N and 35° S and longitudes 18° E and 52° E.
b) N'Djamena 12° N and 17° E. Luanda 12° S and 14° E
16. a) 2.00 P.M. b) 11.00 a.m.
17. 12.00 p.m.

2.2 The earth and the solar system

Formative assessment 2.2

1. Core
2. Crust
3. Mantle
4. Water, plants, air and soil
5. Earth
6. Plant trees

2.3 Weather

1. Humidity, cloud cover, sunshine, wind
2. Rainfall, temperature
3. Wind
4. For easy recording of weather conditions from the environment.
5. a) Measures the strength of wind.
b) A piece of cloth, string, wire, pole
6. a) It alters the planting patterns and crop dry up.
b) To prevent famine.
c) They make good harvest.
7. It makes use of the wind to produce power.

2.4 Historical information

1. Primary sources of information provide firsthand information. Secondary sources depend on information from other sources.
- 2.

Written	Diary, Qur'an, Encyclopedia, letters, biography, books
Unwritten	Poems, interviews, artefacts
Electronic	Radio, audio tape, videos, microfilms

Written sources

3

PEOPLE AND POPULATION

3.1 Human origin

Formative assessment 3.1

1. The learner to narrate the story of human origin according to their community.
2. People believe in one Supreme Being.
3. Tape recording, note taking, video taking
4. They create a sense of belonging. They reveal the ancestors of the community. Promote religious tolerance.

3.2 Early civilisation

Formative assessment 3.2

1.
 - a) It was built using the best architectural design.
 - b) Stone buildings from the Great Zimbabwe, Pyramids of ancient Egypt
 - c) Pyramids
 - d) Zimbabwe
 - e) They used the best expertise to build stone buildings that influenced modern buildings.
2. We would have no knowledge of writing.

3.3 Social organisation of the selected African communities

Formative assessment 3.3

1. They practised polygamous marriages.
2. They called their Supreme Being different names.
3. They trade through exchange of commodities and borrow positive aspects of culture.
4.
 - a) They promote cultural diversity and unity.
 - b) dances, dressing
5.
 - a) Traditional foods, dressing, housing structures, music.
 - b) To promote cultural diversity.
6. Descent dressing, traditional foods, upright moral values

3.4 Human diversity and inclusion

Formative assessment 3.4

1. Empathy, care
2. Respect and kindness
3. Honesty
4.
 - a) Friendliness
 - b) generosity
5.
 - a) laziness
 - b) By being hard working

6.
 - a) kindness
 - b) orphans, old
 - c) Giving food, shelter and clothing, educating them
7. age, gender, race, ethnicity, language, culture
8. love and tolerance
9. Participating in school activities, accommodating opinions of others, tolerating cultural and religious differences, discouraging or reporting cases of discrimination
10.
 - a) Religious, political and cultural differences.
 - b) Treating each other equally, cooperating, sharing and respecting others.

3.5 Peace and conflict resolution

Formative assessment 3.5

1. Calmness, satisfaction, contentment, happiness, joyful
2. Friendliness, loving
3. Listening to the concern of each other. Sharing the book.
4. Being open minded, happy, disciplined and motivated.
5. It increases self-esteem and self-efficacy and cooperation with others.

3.6 Slavery and servitude

Formative assessment 3.6

1. Persians, Ottoman traders, Arab traders, African chiefs and Swahili people.
2. Many died due to suffocation, malnutrition and disease.
3. Untold misery and anxiety
4.
 - a) Homelessness
 - b) Depletion of stocks of food
5. Dignity
6. Zanzibar, Mogadishu, Pemba, Kilwa, Malindi
7.
 - a) To seek jobs abroad
 - b) hard work and mistreatment
 - c) Islamic teachings do not allow Muslims to mistreat their fellow Muslims.
 - d) Holding accountable the slave holders and human traffickers

3.7 Population distribution in Africa

Formative assessment 3.7

1. Mt Kenya region
2. Sparsely populated
3.
 - a) Sparsely populated
 - b) sparsely populated
 - c) densely populated
 - d) Sparsely populated
4.
 - a) Densely
 - b) Sparse
 - c) densely
 - d) Libya, sparsely populated
5. cluster

6. fishing
7. climatic conditions and economic activities
8. climatic conditions and economic activities
9. Learners to draw correct pattern.

3.8 Field work

Formative assessment 3.8

1. a) Musango b) Thomas c) 54
2. prepare a schedule of activities
3. head teacher
4. area chief
5. Conducting pre-visit to know routes and identify appropriate methods of data collection and equipment.
6. To know routes and identify appropriate methods of data collection and equipment.
7. Use of appropriate equipment, ensure there are enough funds to finance the exercise, carry out fieldwork when the weather is clear

4 RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

4.1 Agriculture

Formative assessment 4.1

1. Thebes, Memphis
2. Napata, Meroe
3. They started simple agriculture.
4. Provision of raw materials.
5. Crop produce and livestock
6. Sinking boreholes
7. Basin irrigation

4.2 Economic organisation of selected African communities up to 1900

Formative assessment 4.2

1. Zulu
2. a) Ogiek b) Zulu c) Asante

4.3 Internal dynamics and transformation in Africa

Formative assessment 4.3

1. The exchange of goods and services between people or countries.
2. Barter trade
3. Currency trade
4. Barter trade

5. Currency trade
6. Tea, coffee, soda ash
7. Electronics, cars
8. Minerals, agricultural products
9. Trade between countries, export and import of goods, improved standard of living
10. Countries produce goods in large quantities for export.
11. Prepare budget on items to spend on, set financial goals, carry out activities that give more money, save for future uncertainties

4.4 Sustainable use of resources

Formative assessment 4.4

1. Land, minerals, plants
2. Using resources wisely so as to benefit future generations with same resources.
3. They will face challenges such as famine, drought and pollution.
4. a) To prevent erosion from running water on the gentle slopes.
b) Erosion occurs and crops are washed away.
5. a) Planting crops and applying organic manure.
b) Organic manure does not have chemicals.
6. To replace the cut trees with new ones in order to protect water sources.
7. Drip irrigation
8. We can use it during drought for many purposes.
9. Recycle, reuse
10. We grow crops safe from chemicals.
11. Grow crops using rain and reused water.
12. Keeping water bodies clean from pollution.

5 POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE

5.1 Political development in Africa up to 1900

Formative assessment 5.1

1. Eldest or favourite son
2. Hereditary
3. Emperor
4. Asantehene
5. Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck
6. To divide Africa and create rules for the colonisation of African continent.
7. Abolishment of slave trade, development of transport systems.
8. Belgium, Britain, Portugal, Italy, Germany, Spain (learners to circle correctly)

9. Missionaries were resisted by the rulers, Muslims and traders. They asked their governments to come and protect them.
10. a) Acquiring more colonies gave colonial masters a sense of pride and superiority.
b) Ant-slave trade campaigners pressured European governments to occupy Africa and stop slave trade.
c) European governments occupied Africa to protect their people who had invested there.
d) There was to settle the excess population in Africa.
e) Africa provided raw materials for industries in Europe.
11. Democratic Republic of Congo
12. Areas that had been already occupied by European powers could not be claimed by any other colonial power.

5.2 The constitution of Kenya

Formative assessment 5.2

1. Constitution
2. 2010
3. The rights and freedoms of every Kenyan citizen are enshrined in the constitution in the Bill of Rights.
4. Right to play, right to be treated with respect, right to learn.
5. Participation in all school and classroom activities, respect student leaders and school administrators, keep environment clean and neat
6. Paying of taxes promotes development, honest citizens are reliable and dependable, inclusiveness encourages people to make use of their talents and skills, and transparency promotes proper management of resources.
7. National unity
8. Integrity
9. Guarantees our human rights and freedoms, promotes equal distribution of resources.
10. Inclusiveness, unity, equality, rule of law
11. Integrity, transparency and accountability, rule of law
12. Respect others, being honest, obeying rules, promoting cohesion, respect others' property
13. Submitting and obeying the law regardless of our positions in society.
14. It outlines the duties of every citizen.
15. Paying taxes, engaging in rightful activities, obeying laws, being diligent and hardworking, working together, providing equal opportunities, managing resources responsibly
16. Public participation

17. We become responsible for our actions, in conducting and managing resources.
18. Submitting and obeying the law, participating in elections, respecting human rights and freedoms, using proper methods of conflict resolution, protecting resources
19. Natural
20. Supporting and abiding by laws and principles of the constitution.

5.3 Democracy

Formative assessment 5.3

1. It brings development to our country. It is our right as citizens.
2. a) correct b) correct c) correct
d) correct e) wrong
3. participating in free and fair elections, obeying and abiding by the law, sharing resources equally

5.4 Human rights

Formative assessment 5.4

1. Human rights
2. A, B, C
3. Instruments
4. Human rights are universal.
5. Human rights have limitations.
6. Respecting and giving opportunities to the minority groups.

5.5 African diasporas

Formative assessment 5.5

1. African diasporas
2. Outside Africa
3. America, France, Brazil
4. Marriage
5. a) true b) true c) true d) true
e) true f) true g) false
6. business

5.6 Global citizen

Formative assessment 5.6

1. To tackle challenges such as climate change together and provide solutions. To trade with other countries.
2. It allows free movement of people and goods.
3. It does not pollute the environment.
4. Investments, free trade among countries, political representation, intervening in solving common global concerns.
5. It is the state in which countries work together to achieve a common goal.

6. a) business b) job opportunities
c) loss of jobs d) people are able to interact
7. climate change
8. rise of pandemics-building of hospitals,
lack of education-scholarships,
climate change-use of green energy,
food security-irrigation schemes,
quality crops
9. It has promote export and import of
goods. For example, use of air has helped in
transporting valuable and perishable goods
such as minerals and flowers.
10. Participating in charitable work that aim at
helping the needy, planting trees, reusing and
recycling resources
11. Helping in ending terrorism, supporting
people to avert effects of famine and drought.

5.7 Global governance

Formative assessment 5.7

1. Helped in solving disputes. It promoted economic development through African. Development Bank and promoted friendly ties between countries.
2. To promote good governance and democracy. To promote respect for human rights. To promote fight against corruption.
3. Lack of standing army to solve conflicts, inadequate funds to facilitate its programmes, border disputes undermined unity of Africans
4. Assembly- determines and monitors common policies and decisions.
Secretariat-implements decisions and coordinates activities of the union.
Court of justice-rules on human rights.
5. Suspended
6. Offers humanitarian help and manages disaster; solving disputes through mediation, reconciliation and inquiry.
7. Climate change, food insecurity, terrorism
8. Education- Countries give exchange programs and educational scholarships to foreign students
Business - People find opportunities in other countries to invest.
Infrastructure - Countries come together and build transport network to facilitate movement
9. Suitability, competence and personal integrity
10. a) Integrity-Being honest and truthful in your actions. b) Ability to influence, guide and inspire others to achieve set goals.

MODEL TEST PAPERS ANSWERS

TEST PAPER 1 ANSWERS

1. Study of people and how they relate with others.
2. Living harmoniously with others. Having concern about welfare of others. Conserving the environment.
3. Lawyer
4. All genders have equal chances in career choices.
5. Taking care of the resources to benefit future generations.
6. South
7. Indian Ocean
8. Mauritius, Seychelles
9. 9.20 a.m.
10. 2.40 p.m.
11. Third
12. Varying length of days and nights.
13. Weather station
14. Rain gauge
15. Electronic sources
16. Oral traditions
17. Pictures
18. They believed in a Supreme Being who created humankind.
19. Fishing, drinking. Trapping animals at water points for food.
20. Oral traditions
21. Abundant natural resources such as iron, tin and copper brought a lot of wealth. Adequate rainfall and fertile soils favoured agriculture. Profitable trade between the Shona, Waswahili and Portuguese strengthened their economy.
22. They believed in ancestral spirits who offered protection. Initiation ceremonies for boys were done at puberty. Family members were identified with father's clan.
23. Desirable: Open- mindedness, friendliness, patience, responsible
Undesirable: carelessness, dishonesty, jealousy, laziness
24. Doing activities she loves. Being friendly to others. Helping others.
25. Underpayment, mistreatment, overworking
26. Airports, national parks, forested regions
27. To inform the local administrators such as chief. To familiarise with the area if it is new. To know if the area is best suited for collecting information.
28. Shadoof irrigation method
29. People settled and left nomadic lifestyle. Surplus production promoted trade. Advanced machines were invented for agricultural activities.

30. Production of goods in large quantities due to increased trading activities. Maximum exploitation of resources since money gave value to them. Acquisition of better products and services led to improved living standards.
31. Carrying activities that bring more money. Prepare a budget to guide on important things to buy. Setting financial goals to achieve in a specified period of time in business.
32. Recycling and reusing plastics instead of burning. Use clean energy such as solar panel, improved jikos and energy saver bulbs. Using sources of heat that do not pollute the environment.
33. a) Use of organic manure protects us from consuming on chemically grown crops.
b) Using the available water to irrigate crops promotes food security.
c) We plant trees to replenish air we breathe, provide food and medicine.
34. a) He headed the court system.
b) He presided over the Odwira festival.
35. B-France, A-Belgium
36. To guarantee their rights and promote equality. To spell out responsibilities and conduct of all. To promote law and order in the class.
37. Citizens participate through share opinions or voting in decision making. The opinions, decisions and outcome of elections are respected. Decisions are based on the will of majority.
38. a) Human rights can be derogated.
b) Human rights have limitations. Human rights are indivisible.
39. a) Many Africans were shipped to America and Brazil to work as slaves.
b) Many students were airlifted to other countries for studies.
c) Business people acquired citizenship in other countries as they invested there.
40. a) New unacceptable cultures have eroded traditional African cultures.
b) Access to cheap goods has led to collapse of local industries.
c) Skilled people leave their country to seek jobs elsewhere.
4. Awareness of being a male or female.
5. Responsible 6. Land surveyor 7. Law
8. There are no careers for a certain gender.
9. Seven 10. South
11. Equator divides Africa into two.
12. South Africa, Mauritius 13. Nairobi
14. latitude 3°S and longitude 37°E
15. Add 16. 4.00 p.m.
17. a) Plan
b) Only the top parts are visible. It is a drawing with details of a place or building. It appears as if it is drawn from above the ground.
18. It should be neat and clear. It is not drawn to scale. It is an outline of an area represented.
19. a) Earth b) It causes day and night. It causes difference in time between places. It causes rise and fall of tides. c) Crust
20. Wind vane
21. Production of wind energy
22. Newspapers
23. Omo valley, Koobi fora, Fayum
24. Tropical climate in Africa was warm, moist and varied throughout the year is suitable for survival of early human beings.
25. It is a group of states under one supreme ruler called king.
26. They had a strong economy. They had natural resources such as minerals. They had strong revenue that supported its economy.
27. They were organised into clans. They could not marry from the same clan.
28. Attending to the vulnerable people in the society. Obeying the laws of the country. Voting for the best leaders.
29. Helping the vulnerable in the society. Voting for your leaders.
30. Military slavery, debt slavery, domestic servitude
31. Physical fitness of Africans, presence of trade merchants, slavery was a profitable trade.
32. a) i) Densely ii) Sparsely iii) Densely.
b) Learner to draw the correct pattern.
33. Rainfall
34. They acquire the original information from the environment.
35. People settled permanently in areas they established agriculture. People started trading with excess agricultural yields. Irrigation ensured continued supply of food to the people.
36. a) Livestock keeping.
b) It was used to pay dowry and a source of food.

TEST PAPER 2 ANSWERS

1. Respect other cultures. We should cooperate with other groups.
2. Respect, tolerance, love
3. Equal share of responsibilities. Boys and girls pursuing careers of their interest. Doing activities that respect all genders.

37. Maximum exploitation of resources.
Increased trading activities among countries.
It led to economic growth in various countries.
38. Applying organic manure.
39. They required raw materials for their industries.
40. Direct democracy

TEST PAPER 3 ANSWERS

1. We learn to protect and conserve our environment. We are encouraged to participate in social and moral affairs. We respect other cultures.
2. Urban planner, Teacher of History or Geography, Cartographer, Land surveyor
3. Care 4. Cheese, yoghurt, milk
5. East 6. Southern Africa
7. 5.00 P.M
8. a) Learner to label correctly. b) Africa
9. Ghana 10. Passing star theory
11. Crust 12. Rain gauge
13. It stores a lot of information.
14. They promote a sense of belonging. They promote respect for other religions. They reveal the ancestors of a community.
15. Calendar helps us to plan our activities throughout the year.
16. Skills for making items, cultural practices, values and social behaviour
17. Age, Culture, Religion
18. Tolerance, fair distribution of resources, equal treatment
19. Satisfaction, happiness, contentment
20. Livestock, property and homes were destroyed. Slaves that were transported in crowded places died on the way. Africans were exposed to harsh climatic conditions.
21. Availability of water for irrigation.
22.

A.	Lack of common language	A local person to interpret the language is acquired prior to the study.
B.	Dishonest respondents give wrong information.	The respondents should be informed earlier on the importance of the study.
C.	Lack of adequate resources	Appropriate equipment should be acquired earlier and kept ready.
23. Basin irrigation
24. Money enables specific amounts of goods to be bought.
25. Reusing waste water for irrigation. Using drip irrigation. Protecting water catchment areas.

26. He presided over the Odwira festival. He headed the court system. He presided over the state council comprised of kings.
27. Resistance from Muslims, traders and rulers made governments intervene to protect missionaries.
28. Missionaries, Explorers, Traders
29. It is a document that has a set of principles and laws of a country.
30. Obeying the law and promoting law and order. Taking care of the environment. Holding free, fair and peaceful elections.
31. There is too much consultation.
32. Economic right-right to own property, right to equal pay and fair wages, right to work and earn money.
Social right-right to worship, right to parental care
33. African diaspora, Emigrant, Dual citizen
34. Assimilation
35. There is no a country that produces all goods or provide all services. A country cannot solve some of the global challenges alone. It requires assistance. Countries can only achieve common goals when they work together.
36. Creation of jobs. Offering opportunities for investments. Introduction of new cultures such as music.
37. a) Willingness to protect resources and the environment. Believes in fair distribution of resources. Values and respect diversity across all cultures.
b) Plant trees, caring for the vulnerable, improvising items using locally available materials.
38. Food insecurity. Terrorism. Rise of pandemics such as COVID-19.
39. It has promoted cooperation and unity in Africa. It has created friendly ties between Africa and other continents. It has promoted peace and security among African countries.
40. a) AFCON have brought countries together.
b) Mobile phones enhance communication.
c) Kenya airways enable faster transport.
d) import and export enable trade activities.

TEST PAPER 4 ANSWERS

1. Meteorologist
2. a) Cartographer b) land surveyor
3. Sharing stories that do value all genders. Seeking career guidance to eliminate biasness in career choice. Joining school clubs that promote gender equality.
4. East 5. Central Africa
6. Kenya and Somalia 7. Longitudes 34°E, 42°E

8. Features do not cover a large area.
9. 9.20 a.m 10. Topographical map
11. West 12. 60 Minutes 13. Earth
14. Rainy season
15. a) Learner to draw internal structure of the earth.
b) crust, mantle, core
16. planet earth 17. Hot weather 18. Windy
19. a) Windsock
b) It enables landing and taking off of planes at the airport.
20. Wind mills or turbines
21. Written: letter to the president, magazine, diary.
Unwritten: Abukusu story, wise sayings.
Electronic: Radio, videos, TV station
22. a) Fossils
b) Aspects of different cultures
23. They all believe there was a Supreme Being who created humankind. The first human beings sired children that reproduced also. Human beings were made care takers of the earth.
24. Hunting and gathering, fishing, cooking
25. The warm tropical climate was favourable for the survival of the early man and made him possible to hunt and gather.
26. Kingdom of Kongo. b) Presence of minerals such as copper. Trade with Portuguese was very profitable. Religion united them.
27. Zulu
28. Participating in games and sports. Attending traditional ceremonies to celebrate together. Participating in trade activities with neighbours.
29. South Africa
30. Forgiveness, friendliness, commitment
31. Obeying and abiding by the laws of the country. Coopering with others.
Voting for good leaders.
32. a) They were exposed to hard work under harsh conditions like overworking, underpayment and mistreatment.
b) Domestic servitude
33. African Swahili people, Portuguese, Persians
34. Homes, property such as crops, livestock
35. Exposure to harsh climatic conditions weakened the immunity of Africans.
Destruction of property depleted stocks of food people depended on and rendered them homeless. Regarding Africans as commodities took away their dignity.
36. a) People settle along roads, near water bodies and railways for easy access of transport services.
b) Cool and wet climate attract people to grow crops and rear dairy animals.
c) Growth of towns attracts people due to presence of opportunities.

37. a) Barley, dates, wheat, figs, lentils and grape, rice, bananas, millet, grapes, sorghum.
b) Goats, sheep, camels, ducks, chicken and geese.
38. a) Using available water wisely to irrigate crops promotes food security.
b) Crops grown are healthy and free from chemicals.
c) Cleaning cars, toilets and watering plants.
39. Need for the raw materials for their growing industries. Need to settle the excess population. Need to protect the missionaries.
40. a) We should submit, obey and abide by the laws of the country.
b) It is being honesty and truthful in our actions, activities, dealings and relations with others.

TEST PAPER 5 ANSWERS

1. Embrace and respect his culture and that of others.
2. Cartographer, Lawyer, Teacher of History and Geography.
3. Debate club, Environmental and wildlife clubs, Scouts clubs
4. We are enlightened on the importance of the environment.
5. 30,335,000km² 6. Seychelles 7. Algeria
8. Latitudes 37°N, 35°S and longitudes 18°W and 52°E.
9. 11.00 a.m
10. a) Rotation
b) We go to school during the day.
11.

A.	Wind vane	It measures the direction of wind.
B.	Rain gauge	It measures rainfall.
C.	Windsock	It measures strength of wind.
12. Carry out sporting activities.
13. Stories, wise sayings
14. Learner can describe Vedic story of creation, Biblical story of creation or Qur'anic story of creation.
15.

A.	Namibia	Apollo ii cave
B.	Tanzania	Olduvai Gorge
C.	Angola	Lupemban
16. It is under a supreme ruler called emperor.
17. Writing and mathematics, modern day architectural designs, invention and development of modern day calendar
18. They practised polygamous marriages. Children were taught skills, values and social behaviour. It was taboo to marry from the same clan.

19.	A.	Culture	It is the way of life of people.
	B.	Religion	It is the way of worship or someone's faith.
	C.	Ethnicity	This categorises people according to their language and cultural traditions within their region.

20. Generous, kind, loving
21. Equal treatment, listening to concern of others, fair distribution of resources
22. We are able to improve performance. We can share learning materials. It increases self esteem and self efficacy.
23. Rivers, railways, roads
24. Interviewing and photographing, use of questionnaires, direct observation
25. It ensures regular supply of food to people. Country earns foreign exchange from agricultural exports. Variety of foods provides balanced diet to promote good health.
26. Asante people traded using gold to acquire what they did not produce. The Ogiek used honey as a bride prize and to make traditional medicine. The Zulu paid bride prize using cattle which was also a source of food.
27. a) Currency trade
b) It has a measure of value. Debts could be expressed in terms of money. It was the most acceptable form of payment in trade.
c) He does not need to travel to the market to acquire goods.
28. Truthfulness and transparency guides on how we live and work.
29. a) It encourages better decision making.
b) It promotes respect for human rights.
c) People are able to choose their own leaders.
30. She should take ID. Vote peacefully during the elections. Participate fully in choosing leaders of choice. Should not accept bribes during elections.
31. Right to education
32. a) If the lives of people are endangered, the right can be suspended but not denied.
b) To avoid endangering lives of other people through infections.
c) To prevent eruption of war that could lead to loss of lives.
33. He wanted Africans to be proud of their culture and their blackness. He wanted Africans to be educated in order to prepare themselves to rule after independence. He advocated for political unity of African countries.

34. Culture

35.	A	Globalisation	is the process of interaction and integration among people across the world and countries.
	B	Global citizenship	Refers to understanding our place within the world around us.
	C	Interdependence	It is a condition in which countries depend on themselves.
	D	Interconnectedness	Refers to the state in which countries work together to achieve a common goal.

36. Trade barriers have been removed to allow movement of people and goods. Business people can invest in other countries. Spread of technology and innovation enables communication and trade.
37. Competence, suitability, integrity
38. Accountable
39. It rules on human rights in the African continent.
40. a) Water transport.
b) Air transport.
c) Commonwealth games
d) Sending troops to maintain peace.

PRE TECH

Revision Exercise 1.1

1. Wear safety gear such as goggles, gloves, overalls that act as a precaution against hazardous materials and potentially dangerous working conditions.
Maintain a clean working space. Always clean and tidy your working space after work.
Familiarise with the emergency protocols and procedures so that you are aware of where to go in case of fire, natural disasters and other related emergencies.
Report accidents as they occur to reduce the risk of endangering or harming others
Lift heavy objects carefully to prevent injury to your waist and back. You can also use machines or related equipment to lift such objects.
Operate machinery and equipment that you are authorized to use
Assess any other response
2. Fire fighters
Paramedics
Search and rescue technicians
Emergency first responder
First aid instructors
3. Observing safety rules in the workplace is important because the employees and customers are protected from injuries and accidents while maximizing productivity.
4. Internet, libraries, assess any other
5. Always report unsafe working conditions.
Maintain cleanliness in the work spaces.
Wear protective clothing.
Take breaks especially when fatigued.
Avoid running through the work space.
Familiarize with the workspace rules and procedures.

Revision Exercise 1.2

1. Coaches and athletes' trainers
Construction workers
Electricians
Fire-fighters
Assess any other
2. Assess according to the locality

3. Assess according to the school environment
4. Assess first by looking at the hazards found in the home environment and how these hazards can be minimized
5. Stop the bleeding by applying pressure on the wound
Pour water on the wound
Rub with alcohol or sanitizer
Cover the wound

Revision Exercise 2.1

1. Assess according to locality
2. Ferrous and non-ferrous
3. Observing safety rules in the workplace is important because the employees and customers are protected from injuries and accidents while maximizing productivity.
4. Internet, libraries, assess any other
5. Always report unsafe working conditions.
Maintain cleanliness in the work spaces.
Wear protective clothing.
Take breaks especially when fatigued.
Avoid running through the work space.
Familiarize with the workspace rules and procedures.

Revision Exercise 2.2

1. Metals are solid materials that are hard but have shiny surfaces
2. Aluminum, tin, lead, silver, brass, copper, zinc and gold.
Assess any other relevant
3. Assess according to your locality
4. Ferrous metals contain iron and can be attracted to magnet. They can as well rust. Non-ferrous metals do not contain iron and therefore cannot be attracted to magnet and cannot rust.
5. Welder Metal worker Model maker

Revision Exercise 2.3

1. These are materials that are either obtained from plant or animals (natural non-metallic material) or are man-made by combining different chemicals (synthetic materials)
2. Assess according to locality
3. Assess according to locality

4. They are poor conductors of heat and electricity.

5. Building and construction

Mason

Designer

Plumber

Carpenter

Revision Exercise 3.1

1. Measuring or laying out the tools

Striking tools

Cutting tools

Holding tools

Sharpening and grinding tools

Gardening tools

2. Assess

3. Wear gloves

Point sharp ends of tools away from people near you and yourself

When cleaning, be careful with the blade or the side of the tool that has a blade.

4. For longevity

It helps save money

5. Plumber

Tailor

Gardener

Revision Exercise 3.2

1. They are used in the farm during preparation, planting, weeding, pruning and harvesting seasons

2. Assess

3. Wear gloves

Point sharp ends of tools away from people near you and yourself

When cleaning, be careful with the blade or the side of the tool that has a blade.

Use the tool for its correct use

4. So that they can last longer

They work more efficiently

To reduce risk of injury to self and others

To reduce the cost of maintenance

5. Farm workers

Growers

Grain operator

Agricultural equipment technicians

Revision Exercise 4.1

1. This is a drawing done to scale so as to provide accurate information.

2.

Technical drawing	Artistic drawing
Done to scale so provide accurate information.	They are drawn freehand hence give a three-dimensional look of the object
Cost of technical drawing depends on the complexity of the product	Cost of artistic drawing depends on the time and cost of materials used.
Focuses on the details and measurements.	Focuses on the general appearance and aesthetic look of the object.
They are limited to the standard size of surface used	The artists have the liberty to use any size of surface to express his drawing.
The drawing lasts up to the production of the product.	The drawing can last for a lifetime depending on the perception of the user
They are interpreted the same way universally according to the scale and dimensions given	They are interpreted according to the feeling and mood of the user at the given time.

3. Assess according to locality

4. Architects, Engineers, Construction workers, Electricians, Tailor

5. Assess

Revision Exercise 4.2

1. Pencils, set squares, drawing board, drawing pens, ruler, pair compasses and divider.

Assess any other

2. Assess drawing

3. Assess drawing

Revision Exercise 4.3

1. Freehand sketching refers to drawing without using drawing instruments and equipment

2. Straight, Curved, Diagonal, Wavy, Zigzag, Scalloped, Dotted, Dashed, Spiral

3. Assess drawing

4. Artist Assess

5. Enable one to visualize a product.

Transfer a designer's thoughts on paper enabling sharing with others.

Store ideas for future references

Enable easy thinking and re-thinking of ideas and correction of errors and mistakes before the actual item is created.

Revision Exercise 4.4

1. the study of the properties of and relationships between plane curves , figures such as rectangle
2. Assess
3. Assess
4. Assess
5. Ensures accuracy and precision is attained for a clean and neat finish.

Enables easy computation and estimation of required materials and tools for a project

Enables universal interpretation of diagrams ensuring easy implementation of projects across borders

Minimizes wastage of resource due to accuracy in planning and estimation

Assess any other

Revision Exercise 5.1

1. Ability to do work
2. Wind Sound
Solar Assess any other
3. Sound Light
4. Provide lighting through electric and solar energy.
Enable communication through sound energy.
Assess any other

5. a) Renewable energy

Advantages of renewable energy

1. They are reliable.
2. They are durable.
3. They emit minimal pollution to the environment.
4. They require minimal maintenance costs.
5. They enhance public health and wellbeing.

Disadvantages of renewable energy

1. They are seasonal.
2. They have lower efficiency.
3. They incur higher initial costs at installation.

b) Non-renewable energy

Advantages of non-renewable energy

1. They have high energy output.
2. They are easy to produce and use.
3. They are available in abundance hence readily affordable.

Disadvantages of non-renewable energy

1. Causes a decrease in public health and wellbeing.
2. Emit chemical and particulate matter to the environment causing pollution.
3. They are easily exhaustible.
4. They are non-recyclable and produce residues that are difficult to dispose.

MODEL TEST PAPERS

MODEL TEST PAPER 1

1. Screw driver
To open screws attached to objects
Point the sharp object away from people
2. A hazard is a something that poses a risk or harm to you. Personal safety refers to protection of oneself from risk while safety refers to a way of protecting oneself from harm or danger.
3. Pour cold water on the wound
Apply cream or Vaseline on the wound
Cover the wound
4. Assess according to the locality

Metallic	Non-metallic
Bronze	Glass
Tin	Paper
Aluminum	Wood
Iron	Plastic

6. Bricks and building stone
7. Tape measures and spanner
8. They make work easier
9. To increase their longevity
To prevent injuries
10. Screw driver Scalpel
11. Assess the drawing
12. the study of the properties of and relationships between plane curves , figures such as rectangle
13. Renewable, gold
14. Sound and light
15. It is renewable
It is readily available
16. The carpenter uses energy to use make products
Some equipment uses electrical energy
Assess any other
17. Kinetic energy
18. Kinetic and potential energy
19. Object diagram

20. Technical drawings are supposed to be drawn to scale and because of this, they need to be drawn using accurate measurements

21. Ruler
Protractor

Compass
Pencil

22.

Technical drawing	Artistic drawing
Done to scale so provide accurate information.	They are drawn freehand hence give a three-dimensional look of the object
Cost of technical drawing depends on the complexity of the product	Cost of artistic drawing depends on the time and cost of materials used.
Focuses on the details and measurements.	Focuses on the general appearance and aesthetic look of the object.
They are limited to the standard size of surface used	The artists have the liberty to use any size of surface to express his drawing.
The drawing lasts up to the production of the product.	The drawing can last for a lifetime depending on the perception of the user
They are interpreted the same way universally according to the scale and dimensions given	They are interpreted according to the feeling and mood of the user at the given time.

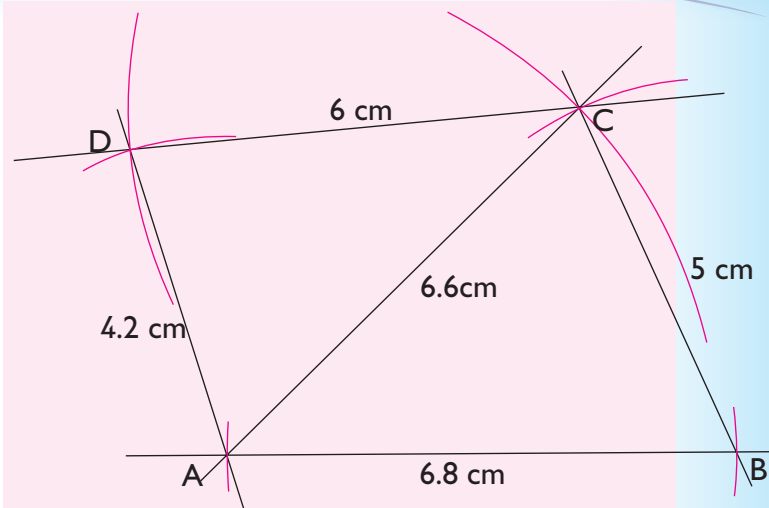
23. Dashed line.

It is used to show hidden faces of two and three dimensional figure

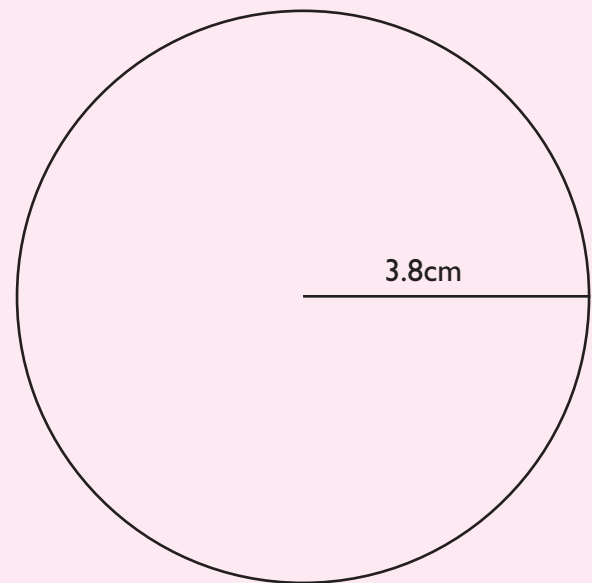
24. It helps people looking at it to read and understand it

25. 90° , 60° , 45° , 30° , 15° , assess any other

26. Construct a quadrilateral ABCD in which $AB = 6.8$ cm, $BC = 5$ cm, $CD = 6$ cm, $AD = 4.2$ cm and diagonal $AC = 6.6$ cm



27. Construct a circle of radius 3.8cm



28. To show which parts of the fabric can be joined or layered.

Tailor when measuring, marking and cutting before joining various parts of textile into outfits.

27. Assess the drawing

MODEL TEST PAPER 2

- Fire fighters
Paramedics
Search and rescue technicians
Emergency first responder
First aid instructors
Child care providers
Forensic specialists
Flight safety analyst
Health and safety advisor
Environmental health and safety advisor
- Falling, being scraped
Assess any other

3. Metals can be classified into ferrous and non-ferrous metals

Properties of ferrous metals

- a) Have high tensile strength.
- b) Highly magnetic.
- c) They do not rust.
- d) Heavier in weight.
- e) Good conductors of heat and electricity.

Properties of non-ferrous metals

- a) They are lighter in weight
- b) Malleable hence ideal light machinery and objects.
- c) They are non-magnetic.
- d) Have high resistance to corrosion.
- e) Good conductors of heat and electricity.

4. Iron and aluminum

5. They are light in weight
They are readily available and cost-effective.
They have high resistance to corrosion and rust.
They are non-conductors of electricity.

6. It can be used in the kitchen to cut meat or vegetables. It can also be used to cut papers or fabric.
To properly store a pair of scissors, you should keep it away from children and water and air to avoid rusting

7.	Tool	Category
	Cutting	Scissors, knife, assess
	Holding/cutting	Pliers
	Measuring	ruler, tape measure, assess
	Striking	Hammer
	Gardening	Rake

8. Farmers
Gardeners
Assess any other

9. For longevity
To prevent people from getting injured
Assess any other

10. Assess

11. Assess

12. Kinetic energy refers to the energy in moving objects for example when people are walking or running while potential energy refers to energy in objects at rest for example when people are seating.

13. Assess according to the locality

14. Take breaks especially when fatigued
Stay in the correct posture while sitting, lifting and working with machines
Familiarize with the environment within which you are working.
Assess any other

15. Fire fighters
Paramedics
Search and rescue technicians
Emergency first responder
Assess any other

16. Wear safety gear such as goggles, gloves, overalls that act as a precaution against hazardous materials and potentially dangerous working conditions.
Report accidents as they occur to reduce the risk of endangering or harming others
Encourage breaks to enable relaxation while reducing potential motion injuries due to fatigue.
Implement safety protocols from the start.

17. Fire and chemicals

18. Cool the burn with cool or lukewarm running water for 20 minutes.

19. Metals can be classified into ferrous and non-ferrous metals

Properties of ferrous metals

- a) Have high tensile strength.
- b) Highly magnetic.
- c) They do not rust.
- d) Heavier in weight.
- e) Good conductors of heat and electricity.

Properties of non-ferrous metals

- a) They are lighter in weight
 - b) Malleable hence ideal light machinery and objects.
 - c) They are non-magnetic.
 - d) Have high resistance to corrosion.
 - e) Good conductors of heat and electricity.
20. Metals are materials that contain iron and are attracted by magnet while non-metals do not contain iron.
21. They are light in weight
They are readily available and cost-effective.
They have high resistance to corrosion and rust.

- They are non-conductors of electricity.
22. Used to galvanise iron and steel to prevent rusting for example zinc.
Used for making jewelry and ornaments for example; gold, silver and brass.
Used for making house fixtures and fittings for example taps, door knobs, light fittings and curtain rods for example brass.
Used to coat other metals to prevent rusting for example tin is used to coat steel.
Assess any other
 23. Assess response according to locality
 24. Because they are poor conductors of heat and electricity
 25. Pliers and they are used to hold an item in place as it is being cut or shaped. They are also used cut and trim parts of an item.
 26. Assess
 27. Assess
 28. Farming tools are tools used in the farm during preparation, planting, weeding, pruning and harvesting seasons.
 29. Technical drawings are drawn to scale using geometrical instruments such as rulers, compass, set squares and pair of dividers.
They give the precise measurements and detailed view of an object or item to be made.
 30. They use artistic drawings to create neatness and finish after the installing or repairing electrical ducts.

MODEL TEST PAPER 3

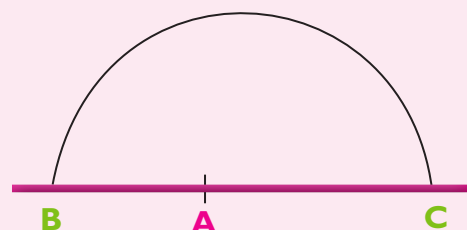
1. When using a hammer make sure you avoid injuring your hands
Be careful with nails
Point sharp blades away from people
2. Prick
Cut
Bump
Maintain a clean working space. Always clean and tidy your working space after work.
Implement safety protocols from the start.
3. They contain iron
4. hammers and mallets
5. Clean after use
Store it in a tool shed

6. They use drawing instruments when designing outfits and plans showing how an outfit is to be cut and stitched.
7. Assess
8. Assess
9. Advantages
 - a. They are reliable.
 - b. They are durable.
 - c. They emit minimal pollution to the environment.
 - d. They require minimal maintenance costs.
 - e. They enhance public health and wellbeing.
 Disadvantages
 - a. They are seasonal.
 - b. They have lower efficiency.
 - c. They incur higher initial costs at installation.
10. Kinetic
Potential
11. Pencil, eraser/rubber
12. Assess the drawing and the lines used
13. Store in a cool dry place
Do not eat
14. They can use the drawing to understand the design of the car before the accidents in order to return the parts as they were.
15. Assess
16. Assess
17. Continuous line
18. Assess
19. Capture the description by a client of what is to be made.
Show the outward appearance of an object before it is made.
Store ideas and thought for the project.
Reference for the technical drawing of the object

20. A right angle triangle

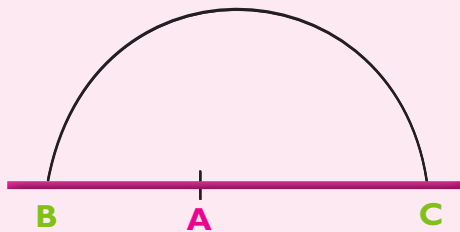


- a) Place the sharp point of a compass at point (A) and make arc (BC) on both sides of (A) as shown.

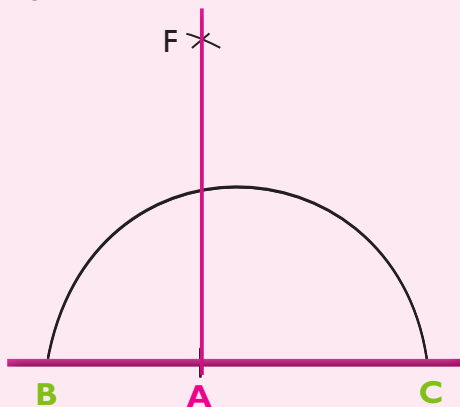


- b) Place the compass at point (C) then mark an arc above (A). Place the compass at (B) and mark an arc above (A) to intersect with earlier made arc at point (F) as shown.

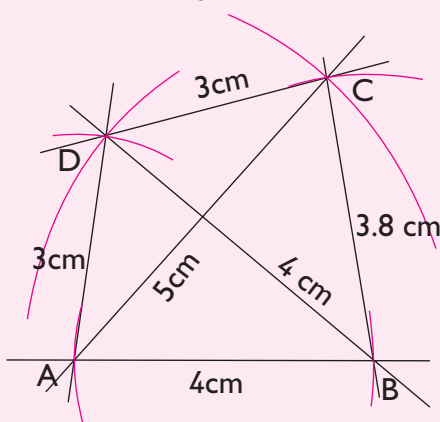
F ×



- c) Draw a straight line to join point (F) to point (A). Use a protractor to measure angles BAF and FAC. This creates a right angle as shown.



21. An obtuse angle is an angle that is greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees.
 22. Construct a quadrilateral ABCD in which AB = 4 cm BC = 3.8 cm, AD = 3 cm, diagonal AC = 5 cm and diagonal BD = 4.6 cm.



23. To see how it will appear once it has been constructed
 24. Inscribed and circumscribed
 25. Diameter
 Arc

Arc
 Radius

26. Use your compass to measure the length which will be the radius
 Place the needle tip of the compass on the paper. Move the pencil tip to draw the circle while keeping the needle tip fixed.
 Remove the compass and mark the radius and diameter.
 Assess any other relevant step
27. Mechanical
 Potential
 Chemical
 Kinetic
 Potential
28. Potential energy is energy in objects at rest for example when people are seating while kinetic energy refers to the energy in moving objects for example when people are walking or running.
29. a) They have high energy output.
 b) They are easy to produce and use.
 c) They are available in abundance hence readily affordable.
30. Heat
 Light
 Electrical
 Chemical
 Sound

MODEL TEST PAPER 4

1. Increase in efficiency and productivity because of minimal absenteeism.
 Reduction in injury and illness costs
 Boost in employee morale and less employee turnover.
 A strong safety culture with everyone dedicated and invested in protecting team members and themselves.
2. Fire, electricity and chemicals
- 3.
- | Property | Clay | Copper |
|-----------------|--|---------------|
| Colour | White, brownish, light, assess according to locality | Reddish brown |
| Fire resistance | Yes | Yes |
4. Used to make utilitarian items such as cutlery, food cans and tins, mirror frames, electrical

appliance housings, aeroplane and car parts for example steel and aluminium.

Used to make electrical power cables, batteries, pipes, paint and solder for expel lead which has a low melting point.

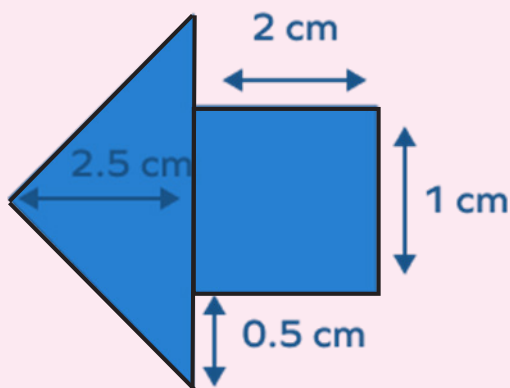
Used to make vehicles, electrical appliances and wiring because of being a good conductor of electricity for example copper.

Assess according to locality

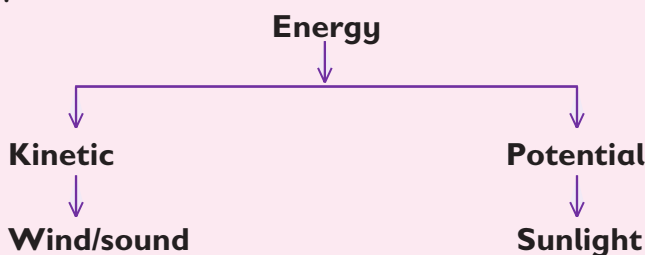
5. Natural materials are materials that occur naturally. They include leather, timber, ceramics and fibres.

Synthetic materials are materials that are man-made. They include rubber, paper, glass and plastics.

6. Assess
 7. Used to draw lines
 To draw right angle
 8. Assess
 9. To act as a reference to what he will be creating
 Assess any other
 10. Construct a triangle shape having one right angle with sides measuring 6cm by 7cm by 3cm.
 11. Draw a boarder on the triangle figure below. Then to draw a boarder of the square. The boarder for the triangle should be of different colour than that of the square.



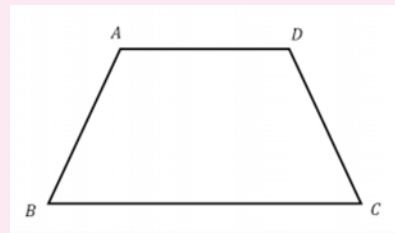
12. Hydro
 13.



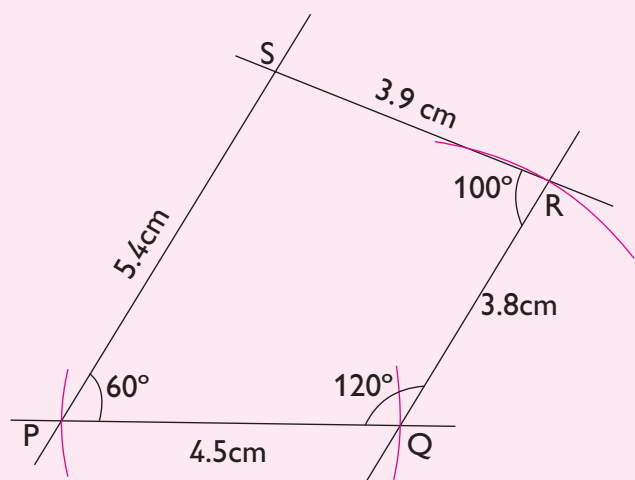
14. To use as reference

To show clients what the final product will look at once it's complete

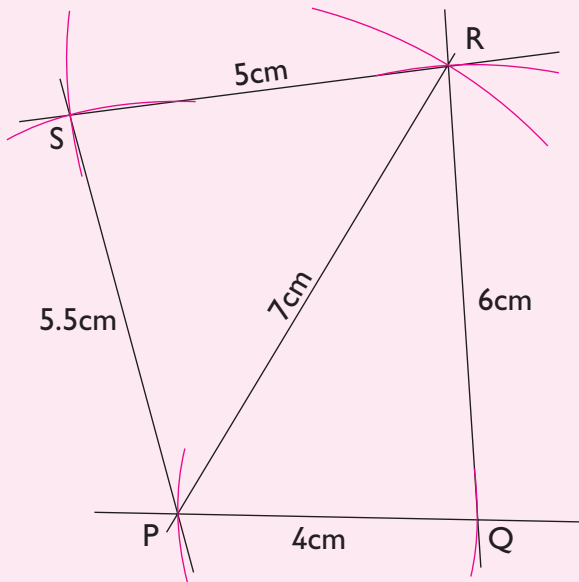
15. Construct a quadrilateral ABCD in which $AB = 3.6$ cm, $BC = 4$ cm, $\angle BAD = 120^\circ$ and $AD = 5$ cm.
 16. Designer to show two triangles by drawing a line coming down from A to line BC. The line should be coloured. This will show a triangle. Draw a similar line from D to BC which is the same colour as that of A. This will show another triangle. Then draw a boarder on line AD and the one below to show a rectangle.



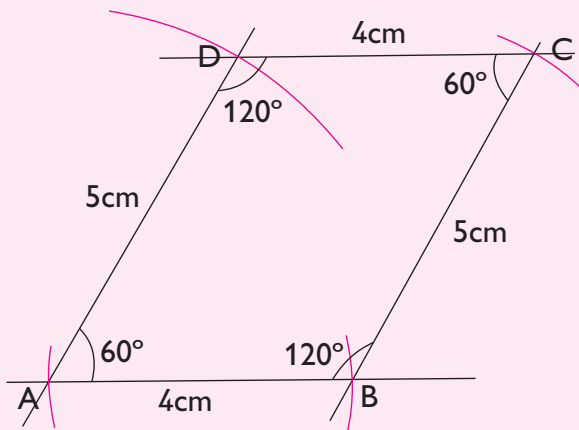
17. Biomass, Geothermal, wind
 18.
 - Draw an upright triangle having equal sides.
 - Draw another similar upright triangle next to the first as shown.
 - Draw an inverted triangle between the two first triangles as shown.
 - Erase the lines in the middle to remain with the trapezium shape as shown.
 19. Construct a quadrilateral PQRS in which $PQ = 4.5$ cm $\angle PQR = 120^\circ$, $QR = 3.8$ cm, $\angle QRS = 100^\circ$ and $\angle QPS = 60^\circ$.



20. Assess
 21. Construct a quadrilateral PQRS where $PQ = 4$ cm, $QR = 6$ cm, $RS = 5$ cm, $PS = 5.5$ cm and $PR = 7$ cm



22. Designer to construct a parallelogram ABCD with sides $AB = 4 \text{ cm}$ and $AD = 5 \text{ cm}$ and $\angle A = 60^\circ$



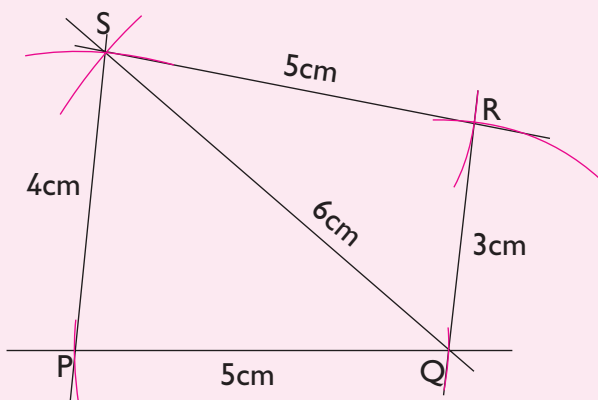
23. Rhombus

24. A quadrilateral is a shape that has four straight sides joined at corners. The corners are known as vertices.

25. Assess

26. Two

27. Construct a quadrilateral PQRS where the measurements are $PQ = 5 \text{ cm}$, $QR = 3 \text{ cm}$, $RS = 5 \text{ cm}$, $PS = 4 \text{ cm}$ and Diagonal $SQ = 6 \text{ cm}$



28. When designing plans and models of building.

29. Nuclear

Biogas

Coal

Petroleum

30. Chemical energy is stored in fuel. It is produced when fuels like wood and coal are burnt while electrical energy is carried by moving electrons in an electric conductor or batteries. It is used to power electronics and electric equipment such as radios, TV, machines and torches.

Assess any other relevant definition.

MODEL TEST PAPER 5

1. Safety refers to a way of protecting oneself from harm or danger.

2. - Open doors and lids of steam heated equipment away from the body.

- Use cloth to protect arms when carrying or handling hot parts.

3. Used to make jewellery and ornaments for example gold, silver and brass.

Used for making house fixtures and fittings for example taps, door knobs, light fittings and curtain rods for example brass.

Assess any other

4. Assess according to locality

5. Synthetic – rubber, paper, plastics

Natural – wool, leather

6. Assess

7. Plumbers

Architect

8. Assess

9. Construct a quadrilateral ABCD in which $AB = 5 \text{ cm}$, $BC = 3.6 \text{ cm}$, $AD = 2.8 \text{ cm}$, diagonal $AC = 5.2 \text{ cm}$ and diagonal $BD = 4.5 \text{ cm}$.

10. - Software developers who work to identify, design, install and test software systems that use non-renewable energies.

- Wind turbine technician

- Assess any other

11. Voice of a person

12. Assess

13. Assess

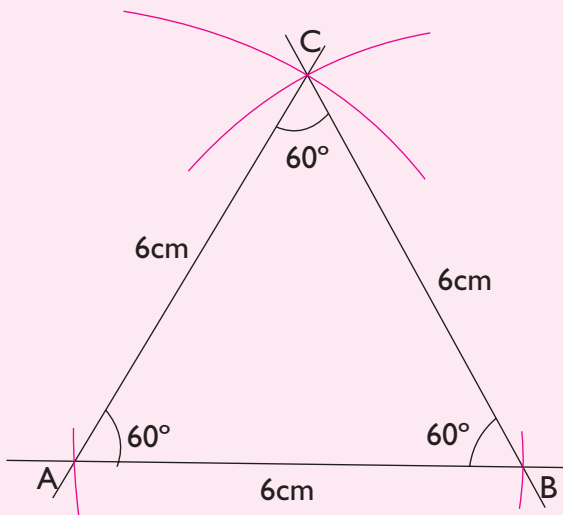
14. Solar – provides lighting

Hydro – provides irrigation support

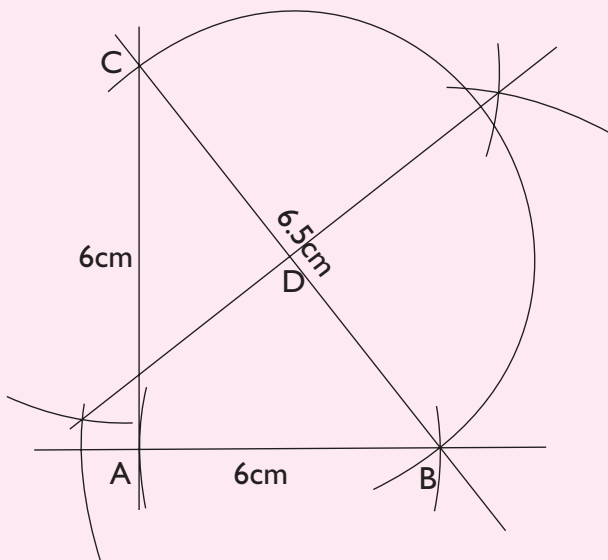
Geothermal – heating and cooling building

through geothermal heat pumps

15. They use artistic drawings when creating the style, colour, design, patterns and other decorations to be used in interior spaces.
16. A burn is caused by heat such as fire or an iron box while scalds are caused by hot liquids such as hot water or steam.
17. Fire, electricity and chemicals
18. When making accurate joints and structures of items.
19. Construct an equilateral triangle using 6cm and an angle of 60 degrees.



20. Construct a composite shape using a right-angled triangle and a semi-circle.



21. Be aware of your surrounding so that you don't point your tools in the direction of people
Use gloves
22. Triangle, square, rectangle, circle
23. Assess
24. They are seasonal.

They have lower efficiency.

They incur higher initial costs at installation.

25. Construction managers and workers ensure that the construction of a project is done safely and within a given budget and timeframe non-renewable energies.

People who sell petroleum in gas stations

People who mine coal

Assess any other

26. Used when melting solids, lifting heavy objects, lighting and powering computers and other machines in manufacturing industries.

Used when purifying and filtering water, for irrigation, tilling and harvesting machinery in agriculture and fisheries ensuring healthy produce and living.

Used as gas, electricity and other fuel for heating, cooking, cleaning, enhancing domestic living.

Used as fuel such as gasoline, distillate fuels and biodiesel to enhance transportation

Used to enhance ventilation and equipment ensuring better provision of healthcare

27. Kinetic

28. Wind energy

Sound energy

Mechanical energy

Electrical energy

29. Kinetic energy

30. Do not open sites that are not appropriate
Ensure you watch videos using a reasonable volume

Assess any other

BUSINESS STUDIES

1 BUSINESS AND MONEY MANAGEMENT

Revision exercise for sub strand 1.1

1.	A	B
	Business	The creation of goods and services to satisfy human wants
	Business Study	The study of the activities that are carried out in production, distribution and consumption of goods and services
	Goods	These are items that can be touched or felt
	Services	These are actions of activities that may be sold
	Consumer	The person who uses a good or service
	Consumption	Using a product

- Accounting
Economics
Entrepreneurship
Office practice
Commerce
- Accounting* – the process or work of keeping financial accounts
Economics – the branch of knowledge concerned with production, consumption and transfer of wealth
Entrepreneurship – the act of setting up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in hope of profit
Office practice – The study of all activities and functions in the office
Commerce – The activity of buying and selling especially on large scale
- Assists a learner to appreciate the roles of business in provision of goods and services
Equip a learner with the necessary skills and knowledge to start and manage a business
Equip a learner with knowledge and skills to evaluate a business performance
- Assists the members in society to appreciate the role of the government in business
Assists members of the society to appreciate the need for good business management practices
Assists members of society appreciate the role of ICT in business

- Accounting
Auditing
Economic planning
Financer
Economist
- To get income
To make use of their business abilities
To make use of their extra time

Revision exercise for sub strand 1.2

- Anything that is readily accessible as a medium of exchange for goods and services
 - (i) Used as medium of exchange since its readily accessible
(ii) It is a unit of accounts since accounts are kept in terms of money value
(iii) It is a standard of preferred payment
(iv) It is a measure of value
- The security threads
The security water mark
Serial number
The golden band on the back of the note
- Identify the symbols on the following currency:
 - Ksh 5 coin - president's portrait
Value of the coin
 - Ksh 10 coin - president's portrait
Value of the coin
 - Ksh 20 coin - president's portrait
Value of the coin
 - Ksh 50 note- Buffalo
Coat of arms
 - Ksh 100 note - President's portrait
The leopard
 - Ksh 200 note - The rhino
The coat of arms
 - Ksh 500 note - The Lion
The coat of arms
 - Ksh 1000 note - The elephant
The president's portrait
- Buy a geometrical set
Mend a torn school uniform
Buy a story book
Save in a saving box

5. A packet of Unga
Pay for goods bought on credit
Buy vegetables
Buy three seedlings for planting
6. Agriculture
Teaching
KICC
The president
The culture

Revision exercise for sub strand 1.3

1. The aim or desire to achieve something
It is where a person focuses or a student directs his efforts/where one aims to be in life
These are actions that help a person reach his potential or dream
2. a) To manage time well
To discover one's strengths
To discover one's weakness
To improve one's grades
To help lay foundation for future career
b) Outline the factors that one would consider when setting personal goals.
Time – how long one may take to achieve a goal
Career – what type of profession or job level of education to attain
Set goals that will motivate one to achieve
c) Outline personal goals a Grade 7 learner would set for personal development.
 - Time management
 - Completion of homework
 - Improvement of grades
3. Why would one need to set personal goals?
To manage time well
To improve on grades
To avoid peer pressure

Revision exercise for sub strand 1.4

1. a) *Talent* - A special ability to do something
Abilities - Being able to perform a given task
b) Distinguish between talents and abilities.
A talent is special whereby ability can be nurtured

2. List four ways in which one can nurture talents and abilities.
 - By working hard
 - By rewarding
 - By reinforcing interest
 - By inviting local talents
3. Ways in which one can display their talents and abilities outside school.
 - Participating in class competitions
 - Contributing in debates
 - Taking part in inter school competitions
4. How the talents and abilities identified in the school relate to career opportunities in Kenya.
Music – Musician
Debate – Lawyers/ Politicians
Games – Athletes/ Footballers

BUSINESS AND ITS ENVIRONMENT

Revision exercise for sub strand 2.1

1. Resources are scarce; therefore one has to choose which need to satisfy first. In doing so, he has to forget other needs. The other alternative is called opportunity cost. To achieve this, we have to prepare a list of needs from the most important to least important (scale of preference)
2. Need
Need
Want
3. Provision of employment
Provision of goods
Provision of services

Revision exercise for sub strand 2.2

1. Characteristics of goods
 - They can be felt and touched
 - They can be stored and used for later when required
 - They can be transferred from one place to another
 - They can be seen
 - They can change in quality over time
 - There is a time gap between production and consumption

2. Characteristics of services
 - They cannot be seen or touched
 - There is no time gap between production and consumption
 - They cannot change in value since they cannot be stored
 - Quality cannot be standardized since the quality of services varies over time from one service provider to another
 - They cannot be separated from the provider

Service	Good
They cannot be seen or touched	They can be felt and touched
There is no time gap between production and consumption	There is a time gap between production and consumption
They cannot change in value since they cannot be stored	They can change in quality over time They can be stored and used for later when required
They cannot be separated from the provider	They can be transferred from one place to another

4. Assess depending on the locality
5. Assess depending on the locality
6. Provision of income
Provision of employment
Improvement of living standards
Enables farmers to choose surplus products
7. Assess depending on the locality

Revision exercise for sub strand 2.3

1. Define the following terms:
 - a) Economic resources are things that are required for production of goods and services
 - b) Free goods are those that are provided by nature such as air, wind, rivers. They are not sold
 - c) Production
Creation of goods or services to satisfy human needs and wants
2. a) Characteristics of economic resources.
 - They are scarce
 - They have alternative uses
 - They can be combined

- b) Name three types of economic resources.
 - Natural resources
 - Man-made resources
 - Human resources
3. Natural resources: rivers, land, oceans, air
Man-made resources: roads, machines
Human resources: Hairdresser
4. Forests
River
Land
5. Forests – Natural
River – Natural
Land – Natural
6. Land
Forests
Seasonal rivers
7. Quarry
Forests
Water
Assess any other relevant to locality

Revision exercise for sub strand 2.4

1. Define the following terms;
 - *Communication*- The passing of information from person to another
 - *Information*- Factors concerning something
 - *Technology* -The application of knowledge to reach some practical solution
2. a) Information communication technology.
The combination of services that transmit and display information electronically
- b) Radio
Mobile phone
Television
Projector
- c) Radio
Television
Computers
- d) Radio
Mobile phone
Television
3. a) Transmit or give information
b) Enables the business to give or receive information
Enables the business to handle customers well

Revision exercise for sub strand 2.5

1. Characteristics of labour as a factor of production
 - It is a basic factor of production without which production cannot take place
 - It cannot be stored
 - It cannot be separated from the labourer
 - Labour is human
 - Labourers sell their labour and not themselves
2. By taxing goods and services
 - By imposing taxes on entrepreneurs
 - By imposing taxes on labourers
 - When goods are exported, government earns revenue
 - When goods are imported, government earns revenue
3. They support the production when they buy the products
 - They offer market and feedback on the products produced
4. Quantity
 - Quality
 - High price
 - Harmful products
 - False advertising
5. Ensure they offer or provide goods that are not harmful
 - Provide goods that are of the right quantity and quality
 - Have fair prices

Revision exercise for sub strand 2.6

1. (a) Market
 - A place where buyers and sellers meet to exchange goods and services
- (b) Marketing
 - The process of getting customers interested in your goods or services
- (c) Consumer
 - The final user of goods or services
- (d) Consumption
 - Using the goods or services
2. - Good business location
- Population
- Security
- Good policy
- Good transport and communication

3. Telephone
 - Mobile phones
 - Television
 - Computers

3 GOVERNMENT AND GLOBAL INFLUENCE IN BUSINESS

Revision exercise for sub strand 3.1

1. To provide goods and services which are sensitive
 - To create business opportunities
 - To provide essential goods and services which require high capital
2. Registration of the business
 - County government permit
 - Personal identification number
 - Food and health permit
3. Licensing
 - Training
 - Setting standards
 - Provide enabling environments

Revision exercise for sub strand 3.2

1. a) *Tax* - A compulsory contribution imposed on an individual/organization by the government
- b) *Taxation* is the imposition of compulsory contribution on an individual/organization
2. To raise revenue
 - For economic stability
 - For fair distribution of income
 - For fair allocation of resources
 - For social welfare
3. They fund salaries to public servants
 - To pay government debts
 - For social development
 - Provide equipment for securing the border

Revision exercise for sub strand 4.1

1. a) The exchange of goods and services for payment
- b) Cash transactions is where goods/ services are paid for immediately with cash or cheque whereas credit transaction goods

- are paid for a later date
- c) Give two examples of:
- (i) • Cash transactions
 - Buying bread
 - Buying food with cash
 - (ii) Credit transactions
 - Paying for goods later

2. Receipt
 - Invoice
 - Local purchase order
 - Cash book
3. Mpesa transaction
 - Credit card transaction

MODEL TEST PAPER 1

1. Any activity carried out by an individual/ organization involving provision of goods and services with an aim of making profit.
2. He or she gathers resources and finds opportunities and market to supply the product.
3. The study of the activities that are carried out in production, distribution and consumption of goods and services.
4. Profit is the gain that the business makes after the purchase of a product while when you spend more money than is coming in to the business you make a loss.
5. Profit
6. Loss
7. It is unethical to lower prices in order to attract customers
8. It is unethical to increase your prices but maintaining the same quality of products in order to make more.
9. These are items that can be touched or felt (tangible) for example television, vehicles, radio.
10. These are actions of activities that may be sold for example shoe shining, banking.
11. People who uses a good or service.
12. Using a product
13. It is the study of trade and aids to trade
14. It is the study of how human beings try to satisfy endless wants using the available scarce resources
15. It is the study of recording business activities which are used for decision making.
16. It is the study of the processes of setting up and running a business with the aim of making profit.

17. The day-to-day clerical and administrative activities performed by office professionals to support work-related functions and organizational decision makers.
18. Helps a learner appreciate the role of business in provision of goods and services.
 - Assists a learner to relate the knowledge, skills and attitudes acquired to the business activities around them
 - Equips learners with knowledge and skills necessary to start and run the business.
 - Equips learners with knowledge and skills required to evaluate the performance of the business
 - Assess any other relevant response
19. To earn money
 - To provide goods and services
 - Assess any other
20. Salary or wages
 - Rent
 - Bills
21. Exchange
22. *It is a medium of exchange* – Exchange of goods and services takes place through money.
 - Unit of account* – All accounts are maintained in terms of money.
 - Store of value/wealth* – The value of goods or services can be stored in terms of money.
 - For future payment* – Goods or services bought on credit can be paid for in future using money.
23. The security band
 - The themes should be relevant to the value of the note
 - The material used to make the note should not be pure paper
 - Assess any other
24. Ksh 1000 note – The elephant, The president's portrait
25. Ksh 50 note – Buffalo, Coat of arms
26. Ksh 100 note – President's portrait, The leopard
27. Ksh 200 note – The rhino, The coat of arms
28. Ksh 500 note – The Lion, The coat of arms
29. *Store of value/wealth* – The value of goods or services can be stored in terms of money.
 - For future payment* – Goods or services bought on credit can be paid for in future using money.
 - Measure of value* – The value of goods or services is measured in terms of money.

Measure of property – Money can be used to transfer property such as land, buildings from one place to another. This is done by selling property in one location and buying in a different location.

30. Assess

MODEL TEST PAPER 2

- Accounting Economics
Commerce Office practice
Entrepreneurship Finance
- Assess
- Assess
- The animal found in a Ksh 200 note is a rhino while a lion is found in a Ksh 500 note.
- Bank 6. Consumer
- Economics 8. Commerce
- Office practice 10. Entrepreneurship
- Accounting 12. Business
- Production 14. Utility
- Distribution 16. Consumer
- The resources are scarce
Assess any other response
- It is unsafe
It is better to save it in the bank where it can earn interest
- Assess
- Assess
- These are actions that help a person reach his potential or dream
- To be more responsible
To be accountable to yourself
Assess any other
- Time* – Consider how long you want to take to resolve. It may be end month, three months, five months or even a year.
Career – What type of a job do you want to do. This will help in making decision on choice of subjects.
Education – What level of education you want to attain.
Motivation – Set goals that you have interest in. Goals that motivate you will make one work hard towards achieving them.
- To win a competition
Assess
- To pass exams
Assess

- To win awards
Assess
- Musician
- Actor
- Politician, lawyer
- Dancer, choreographer

MODEL TEST PAPER 3

- Accounting
Commerce
Office practice
Economics
Entrepreneurship
- Business teacher
Accountant
Entrepreneur
Banker
Assess any other
- By joining different clubs
Assess any other
- Athletes
Musicians
Assess any other
- It gets recognised by the society
Assess any other
- By presenting or selling the talent as a service
- These are things human beings require in order to survive. Life cannot go on without them.
- These are things that human beings desire to have but they can do without them
- The resources we have are not enough to satisfy all the wants and needs.
- It is the value of the foregone alternative after a choice has been made
- The list showing the needs and wants in order of their importance is called a scale of preferences.
- Ensuring we satisfy our needs before our wants.
Making choices of the needs to satisfy starting from the most important to the least important
Ensuring we live within our means (what we can afford)
- Need
- Need

15. Want
16. Want
17. Need
18. It is a document sent by the seller to the buyer to correct an overcharge on the invoice issued to them.
19. It is a document sent by the seller to the buyer to inform him that the invoice was undercharged and therefore amount needs to be increased.
20. It is a written order by an account holder to the bank to pay on demand a specified amount of money.
21. This is exchange of goods and services where payments are made at a future date. Goods or services bought on credit can be paid for in future using money.

22. Service	Good
They cannot be seen or touched	They can be felt and touched
There is no time gap between production and consumption	There is a time gap between production and consumption
They cannot change in value since they cannot be stored	They can change in quality over time They can be stored and used for later when required
They cannot be separated from the provider	They can be transferred from one place to another

23. Assess according to locality
24. Any factor that's necessary to accomplish a goal or carry out an activity
25. Economic resources are things that are required or are used in the production of goods and services.
26. The creation of goods and services to satisfy human wants.
27. These are goods that are provided by nature.
28. Natural resources
Man-made resources
Human resources
Renewable resources
Non-renewable resources
29. Assess according to locality

30. Resources are scarce; therefore one has to choose which need to satisfy first. In doing so, he has to forgo other needs. The other alternative is called opportunity cost. To achieve this, we have to prepare a list of needs from the most important to least important (scale of preference)

MODEL TEST PAPER 4

1. Name of the receiver
Bank of the receiver
The amount to be paid in words
The amount in figures
The signature from the sender
2. Renewable
Non-renewable
Non-renewable
Non-renewable
Renewable
3. Communication is the passing of information from one person to another.
4. It enables a business to handle customers well by offering them the desired feedback about the goods or services offered.
It enables proper co-ordination between different departments in an organization.
It enables a business to make arrangements for activities such as meetings to take place.
It enables a business to give instructions on the work to be done.
It enables a business to get new ideas and make sure they are implemented as planned.
5. Mobile phones
Computers
Telephones
Internet
Television
Radio
6. They help learners learn concepts in business studies. They support research that needs to be done.
7. The creation of goods and services to satisfy human wants.

8. It leads to improvement of standards of living as people enjoy a variety of goods and services.
It leads to effective use or utilization of economic resources.
It enables consumers to have a variety of goods and services.
It encourages creativity and innovation.
It promotes the development of advanced technology.
It leads to creation of employment due to the stages involved in the process of production.
It leads to specialization and division of labour to the various steps involved in production.
It enables the government to earn revenue through taxation.
It enables business owners / producers to earn income through sale of goods and services.
9. Open air markets, Kiosks, Canteens, Roadside sellers, Hawkers, Chain stores, Supermarkets, Factory, Farmers *shamba*, Vending machines
The Internet
10. Goods and services are used to satisfy human needs and wants.
Producer goods such as machinery are used in producing other goods.
The goods and services produced in surplus can be used for further production hence attracting investment.
Some goods produced in the economy to be sold to other countries hence earning foreign exchange.
For goods to be produced requires human effort. This leads to employment.
The people/businesses engaged in production of goods and services pay taxes to the government hence enabling the government to earn revenue.
11. rivers, oceans, lakes, land, assess any other
12. aluminum, gravel, gold, coal, assess any other
13. Land - rent
Labour - wages, salaries, fees or commission.
Capital - interest
Entrepreneur - profit
14. Skilled labour refers to people who have acquired relevant skills for the job. Examples:

- architect, surgeon. Semi-skilled labor refers to people who have acquired certain levels of skills for the job. Example: foreman in a construction site.
15. It is a basic factor of production without which production cannot take place.
It cannot be stored.
It cannot be separated from the laborer (the laborer has to be present).
Labor is human.
Laborers sell their labor and not themselves.
Its productivity can be improved through incentives, training and job security.
Labor is mobile. A laborer can move from one place to another.
16. It is a basic factor of production without which production cannot take place.
It lacks geographical mobility (it cannot be moved from one place to another).
Its quality can be improved by application of technology.
Its supply is fixed. We cannot add more that land that has been provided by nature.
It is a natural resource.
Its quality is not homogeneous. Productivity of one piece of land is different from that of another.
It is subject to the law of diminishing return.
17. He controls the business.
They make decisions.
Bears the risks and enjoys profits.
They own the whole project.
18. Quality
False advertising
Quantity
Harmful commodities
Health standards safety standards
Fair prices
19. Perishable goods are goods that go bad easily while durable goods are goods that do not easily go bad
20. These are goods that are provided by nature. They are not bought. Economic goods are goods that are scarce in supply and therefore have money value.

21. Material goods are commodities that can be touched, felt or seen while non-material goods cannot be touched (intangible).

22. Producer goods are used to produce other goods while consumer goods are goods that are ready for use by the consumer (user).

23. Public goods are goods that belong to no one, they are owned by government while private goods are goods that are owned by one person or a group of people.

24. Intermediate goods are goods that are not ready for use. They need further processing while finished goods are goods that are ready for use.

25. Credit note is a document sent by the seller to the buyer to correct an overcharge on the invoice issued to them. It informs the buyer that the amount on the invoice has been reduced.

Debit note is a document sent by the seller to the buyer to inform him that the invoice was undercharged and therefore amount needs to be increased. It is also called debited invoice.

26. to find out the goods stocked by a seller

27. requires a seller to supply the buyer with goods contained in it.

28. To demand payment and to correct undercharges

29. Nearness to the market

Security

Government policy

Rental price

Good transport and communication

Availability of labor

Population

30. Telephone

Mobile phones

Television

Computers

MODEL TEST PAPER 5

1. They have money value
They can change ownership
They have alternative uses
They have utility
They can be combined

They can be complimentary

They are scarce supply

2. Natural resources

Man-made resources

Human resources

Renewable resources

3. Land - rent

Labour - wages, salaries, fees or commission.

Capital - interest

Entrepreneur - profit

4. They are mobile

Assess any other

5. They need to have service

They need to always have charge

Assess any other

6. Market is a place where buyers and sellers meet to exchange goods or services for a price. Marketing is the process of getting interested consumers/customers of your goods or services.

7. To provide goods and services which are too sensitive to be left with private sectors such as guns.

To create employment opportunities by initiating projects such as provision of water, electricity.

To prevent exploitation of the public by private business persons mostly in provision of essential services such as water, electricity

To provide essential goods and services which provide businesses are unable due to high risks or low profits such as medical referral services.

To provide essential goods and services where private business are unable due to high initial capital required such as Kenya Ports Authority (KPA)

To prevent foreign countries from dominating the economy. This is done by investing where the local people are not able to invest.

8. Registration

County government's permit

Food and health permits

9. To create employment opportunities by initiating projects such as provision of water, electricity.

To prevent exploitation of the public by private business persons mostly in provision of essential services such as water, electricity

- To provide essential goods and services which provide businesses are unable due to high risks or low profits such as medical referral services.
10. Tax is a compulsory contribution imposed on the individual or organization to meet the expenses incurred by government to benefit all its citizens.
 11. Taxation is the charging of tax on business and individuals by the government.
 12. Government
 13. It is the exchange of goods and services for payment.
 14. Cash transactions
Credit transactions
 15. Receipt
Invoice
Cash book
Credit note
 16. *Receipt*
It's a document issued by the seller as proof of payment.
Payment can be made in cash, cheque, mpesa or any other forms.
Invoice
a) To demand payment
b) To correct undercharges
Cash book is a book in which receipts and payments of money are recorded.
Credit note
a) It is a document sent by the seller to the buyer to correct an overcharge on the invoice issued to them.
b) It informs the buyer that the amount on the invoice has been reduced.
 17. Cash
Cheque
Mpesa
 18. They act as proof of payment for transactions made.
They act as evidence for transactions which have taken place.
They can be used for future reference.
They are used in making business decisions.
They can be used to draw final statements for the business.
They can be used to analyse sales.
They can be used to study trends in business.
 19. It enables a business to handle customers well by offering them the desired feedback about the goods or services offered.
It enables proper co-ordination between different departments in an organization.
It enables a business to make arrangements for activities such as meetings to take place.
It enables a business to give instructions on the work to be done.
It enables a business to get new ideas and make sure they are implemented as planned.
 20. Skilled labour
Semi-skilled labour
Unskilled labour
 21. Its supply is controlled by man. (It is a man-made resource)
It can be improved through technology.
Its reward is interest.
It is subject to wear and tear i.e it undergoes depreciation.
It reduces in value over time.
It is a basic factor of production without which production cannot take place.
 22. Take opportunities to display your talent
Assess any other
 23. Money can be used to transfer property such as land, buildings from one place to another. This is done by selling property in one location and buying in a different location.
 24. The study of activities involved in the process of identifying of business opportunity and acquiring the necessary resources to start and run a business.
 25. An entrepreneur is a person who organizes all factors of production to start and run a business.
 26. Looking at the themes and symbols
Check to see the golden line
Check to see the texture
Assess any other relevant answers
 27. Through their salaries
When they buy products that are taxed
Paying taxes for their business
 28. Athlete
 29. Learners can join a music club or volunteer to sing the National Anthem during assembly
 30. Assess according to the locality

LIFE SKILLS

1.0 PERSONAL MANAGEMENT SKILLS

1.1: Self-awareness

1. Dimensions did the learners gave.
 - Physical dimension
 - Psychological dimension
 - Social dimension
 - Spiritual dimension
 - Economic dimension
2. Jared could:
 - Focusing on the things that he can change
 - Being persistent
 - Being open-minded and accepting new ideas
 - Managing his time effectively
3. Challenges that influence self-improvement.
 - Pollution
 - Harmful cultural practices such as FGM
 - Emergence of slums
 - Poverty
 - Climate change
 - Deforestation
4.
 - Practice time management
 - Have a positive attitude
 - Have a clear vision and goal in life
 - Make your health a priority
 - Have a healthy competition
 - Avoid negative thoughts
 - Meditate
 - Be persistent and resilient

1.2: Self-esteem

1. Self-esteem is a sense of self-worth. It is what you think of yourself and how you value yourself. It can include how you feel about your physical appearance, behaviour, ability, intelligence or emotions.
2. a)
 - Thinking of herself as a person of no value.
 - Health related issues, or some forms of disability that are difficult to cope with.
 - Social circumstances, such as inability to make or maintain friendships, bereavement, a transition or change of social environment.
 - People's reaction towards her.

- Experiences at home, school, work and in the community.
 - Her sense of belonging.
 - Her self-confidence.
 - Feeling of competence.
 - Her social background.
 - Body changes associated with physical development.
- b) Mercy could:
- Focus on strengths more than weaknesses.
 - Make and maintain helpful friendships.
 - Embrace people's positive reaction towards her.
 - Focus on the positive experiences at home, school or in the community.
 - Develop and nurture her sense of belonging.
 - Develop self-confidence or a feeling competence.
 - Set and achieve personal goals.
- c)
 - Replacing her negative thoughts with facts and positive thoughts.
 - Looking for counseling.
 - Accepting her challenging in mathematics and committing to seek for help on how to improve

1.3 Managing Emotions

1. Musa can:
 - Write his feelings and focusing more on what makes him happy instead.
 - Identify his emotional triggers and pro actively decide to avoid them.
 - Smile more to help him manage his emotions by reducing stress, anxiety and anger.
2. Managing our emotions helps us:
 - Build stronger relationships
 - Succeed in whatever we do
 - Achieve our personal goals
 - Turn intentions into actions
 - Make informed decisions about what matters most to us
 - Increases our life expectancy
 - Improves social relationships
 - Boosts mental health

- Increases happiness
- Enhances decision making
- Preserves energy
- Improves how we are perceived by others
- Minimises regret
- Decreases physical pain
- Boosts productivity

END OF STRAND 1 ASSESSMENT

- Causes of stressful situations include:
Family problems, being bullied in school, broken relationships, difficulty in school due to excess workload, losing a job, unresolved disagreements, illnesses, poor preparation for examinations, changes in environment, death of loved ones, bullying, insecurity, emotional and physical abuse, interpersonal conflicts, peer pressure, loss of valued items, lack of basic needs and divorce or separation of parents.
- Effects of stress include: forgetfulness, headaches, lack of energy to focus, frequent chest pains, tiredness, trouble sleeping, inability to concentrate, fatigue, anxiety, anger, having stomach problems and apathy
- Ways of managing stressful situations.
 - Seeking help from a trusted adult
 - Divert to attention to what you love doing
 - Listen to your favourite music
- Anger
 - Musa can manage his emotions positively by:
 - Writing his feelings and focusing more on what makes him happy instead.
 - Identify his emotional triggers and proactively decide to avoid them.
 - Smiling more can help him manage your emotions better by helping reduce stress, anxiety, and anger.
- Managing our emotions helps us:
 - Build stronger relationships
 - Succeed in whatever we do
 - Achieve our personal goals
 - Turn intentions into actions
 - Make informed decisions about what matters most to us
 - Increases our life expectancy
 - Improves social relationships
 - Boosts mental health
 - Increases happiness
- Enhances decision making
 - Preserves energy
 - Improves how we are perceived by others
 - Minimises regret
 - Decreases physical pain
 - Boosts productivity
- It may affect our mental health
 - May lead to depression and other health related issues
 - It may break our social relationships
- Self-esteem is a good feeling about yourself because of your self-worth or self-confidence.
- Factors that influence self-esteem include:
 - A person's thoughts, either of being of value or of no value.
 - Health related issues, or some forms of disability that are difficult for a person to cope with.
 - Social circumstances, such as ability to make or maintain friendships, manage bereavement, transition or change of social environment.
 - People's reaction towards you.
 - Experiences at home, school, work or in the community.
 - A person's sense of belonging.
 - Self-confidence or lack of it.
 - Feeling of competence or incompetence.
 - Social background of a person.
 - Body changes associated with physical development.
- Jane can improve her self-esteem by:
 - Focusing on strengths more than weaknesses.
 - Making and maintaining friendships or bereavement.
 - People's positive reaction towards you.
 - Positive experiences at home, school or in the community.
 - A person's of sense of belonging.
 - Developing self-confidence or a feeling competence.
 - Setting and achieving personal goals.
- Dimensions of a human being.
 - Physical dimension
 - Psychological dimension
 - Social dimension
 - Spiritual dimension
 - Economic dimension

11. Jared can use his talents and abilities:
 - By using the talents and abilities to spend his time positively.
 - By practising them for fun or to entertain other people.
 - By using his talents and abilities to make an income.
 - By teaching others his talents and abilities.
12.
 - Pollution
 - Harmful cultural practices such as FGM
 - Emergence of slums
 - Poverty
 - Climate change
 - Deforestation
13. Strategies that can be used to improve personal development.
 - Practice time management
 - Have a positive attitude
 - Have a clear vision and goal in life
 - Make your health a priority
 - Have a healthy competition
 - Avoid negative thoughts
 - Meditate
 - Be persistent and resilient
14. Causes of stress include:
Family problems, being bullied in school, broken relationships, difficulty in school due to excess workload, losing a job, unresolved disagreements, illnesses, poor preparation for examinations, changes in environment, death of loved ones, bullying, insecurity, emotional and physical abuse, interpersonal conflicts, peer pressure, loss of valued items, lack of basic needs and divorce or separation of parents.
15. Factors that influence a person's self-esteem:
 - A person's thoughts, either of being of value or of no value.
 - Health related issues, or some forms of disability that are difficult for a person to cope with.
 - Social circumstances, such as ability to make or maintain friendships, manage bereavement, transition or change of social environment.
 - People's reaction towards you.
 - Experiences at home, school, work or in the community.

- A person's sense of belonging.
- Self-confidence or lack of it.
- Feeling of competence or incompetence.
- Social background of a person.
- Body changes associated with physical development.

2.0 COMMUNITY SERVICE LEARNING

END OF STRAND 2 ASSESSMENT

1. Grade 8 learners noticed that many people around their school were suffering from malaria. They decided to organise themselves and drained all the stagnant water around the school and cleared the tall grasses and bushes. The number of malaria patients reduced, and villagers thanked the school for the initiative.
2. They identified an increase in the number of people suffering from malaria around the school
3. They cleared the bushes and drained the stagnant water around the school.
4.
 - a) **Problem:** A problem is a challenging or difficult situation to a person or a group of people living in a certain area.
 - b) **Project:** A project is a planned activity done over a period of time with an intention of achieving a particular purpose.
 - c) **Project plan:** Activity or project plan is a series or sequence of steps that should be carried out when undertaking an activity or a project.
 - d) **Solution:** A solution is a way of solving a problem. It is an answer to a problem.
 - e) **Community:** A community is a group of people living in a particular area, having common characteristics and interests.
 - f) **Implementation:** Implementation is carrying out planned activities. It is the process of putting a decision or a plan into effect or action.
5.
 - It helps to create a positive relationship with the members of the community.
 - It helps the learners to develop self-efficacy.
 - It helps the learners to help in solving problems in the community.
 - Enable the community to appreciate the learning process.

3.0 INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP SKILLS

3.1: Healthy Relationships

1. a) • Relationship with self - Purple
• Relationship with strangers – Red
- b) • To decide on the level of trust with others
• To categories helpful people from others, including those who pose a risk to her safety
• To promote chances of fostering her interpersonal relationships with other people
• To understand who to depend on and engage with in cases f need
2. • Having open and honest communication
• Showing appreciation to others
• Active listening
• Having a positive attitude
• Conflict resolution
• Interpersonal relationship skills such as empathy, love and trust

3. Friends	Acquaintances
Sporting activities	Attending some functions together
Leisure activities	Helping and visiting needy people together
Sharing and confiding personal information	Studying together
Encouraging and empathising with each other	Sourcing or contacting them for general information

4. How the following factors contribute to a healthy relationship:
 - a) **Being positive** – This creates an acceptable and warm environment to share information with each other.
 - b) **Developing your people skills** – Practising various interpersonal relationship skills makes it easy to seek help, understand and appreciate other people
 - c) **Apologising when you are wrong** – This restores the relationship which may have strained
 - d) **Creating time for the relationship** – This promotes chances of understand the other person better
 - e) **Finding solutions that work for the people in the relationship** – This is to avoid similar or obvious pitfalls that may befall you in future

3.2: Effective Communication

Meaning of effective communication

Activity 1



Assessment on Effective Communication

1. Learner 1
2. Characteristics of effective communication.
 - **Clear**
 - Concise
 - Coherent
 - Relevant
 - Courteous
 - Concrete
 - Correct
 - Complete
3. Benefits of effective communication:
 - Demonstrates understanding
 - Helps those in conflict to communicate
 - Improves engagement
 - Solves problems
 - Builds trust

3.3: Negotiation Skills

1. • Listening skills
• Communication skills
• Problem solving skills
• Analytical skills
2. Persuasion helps in defining and explaining why the proposed solution is beneficial to all parties and encourages others to support the point of view.
It helps one to demonstrate trustworthiness and avoid over-promising

3. Values of a good negotiator.

- Patience
- Trust
- Understanding
- Honesty
- Integrity
- Empathy
- Love
- Fairness

3.4: Non-violent Conflict Resolution

Activity 3

T	R	A	N	S	F	O	R	M	A	T	I	O	N
Q	P	L	X	Y	X	I	E	T	Q	Y	L	A	S
A	O	K	Z	T	Z	U	C	Y	W	U	Q	G	D
W	U	J	L	R	L	Y	O	U	L	I	W	H	J
R	Y	H	K	E	K	T	N	I	I	O	E	L	K
G	A	D	J	U	D	I	C	A	T	I	O	N	P
C	R	G	H	E	J	E	I	O	I	P	Z	E	O
K	B	F	G	W	H	W	L	P	G	A	X	G	I
L	I	D	F	Q	G	Q	I	A	A	S	C	O	U
J	T	S	D	M	F	R	A	S	T	D	V	T	Y
F	R	A	S	N	D	Q	T	D	I	F	B	I	T
G	A	M	A	B	S	W	I	F	O	G	N	A	R
D	T	N	P	V	A	E	O	G	N	H	M	T	E
S	I	B	O	C	P	R	N	H	E	J	K	I	W
A	O	V	I	X	O	Y	R	J	R	K	H	O	Q
W	N	C	U	M	E	D	I	A	T	I	O	N	A

Assessment on Non-violent Conflict Resolution

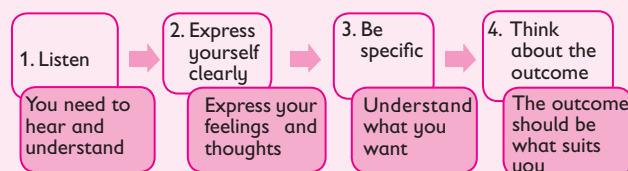
1. a) Two communities in conflict over pasture and water sources for their livestock. – Litigation, Adjudication or Reconciliation
b) Two learners who claim that the lost and found sweater is theirs. – Negotiation, Mediation or Arbitration
2. a) litigation
b) Litigation, Adjudication, Reconciliation, Negotiation, Mediation and Arbitration
3.
 - It helps to bring peace.
 - Helps to build relationships
 - It enhances harmony in the society.

3.5: Non-violent Assertiveness

1. Rhoda's should remain assertive, say 'no' and let her friends know why it is not yet the right time for them to have boyfriends.
2. Situations where assertiveness can be applied.
 - Bullying in school
 - Peer pressure
 - Choice of friends
 - Pressure to drop out of school

- Physical abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Pressure to play in unsafe environments
- Pressure to receive gifts and lifts from strangers
- Blackmails
- Using drugs and other harmful substances
- Pressure to disrespect parents, guardians, teachers, colleagues and other people in authority

3. Process of becoming assertive.



3.6: Empathy

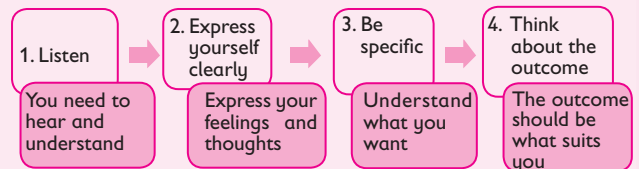
1. a) Emotional breakdown, stress, depression, trauma, sense of loss
b)
 - I know it is painful, but please take heart. It shall be okay with time.
 - I understand your feelings of the loss. However, be strong. That's life.
2.
 - Help him to ease the pain and make him feel less alone in the pain.
 - Help to identify connections with people who can assist with material support to sustain him in this situation.
3. a)
 - Help them feel less pain.
 - Helps them validate and manage their feelings.
 - The understanding and acceptance helps the affected person to feel relieved and cared for.
 - It encourages effective communication.
 - It lays good foundation of feedback.
 - It helps expand and clarify one's understanding as well as understanding others.
 - It eases negative feelings in the affected person.
 - Strengthens inter-personal skills.
- b)
 - Friend who fails a major exam
 - Student who gets bullied by other students in your school friend having a bad day

- Friend struggling with a loss of a loved one
 - Patient in pain
4. It enables one to understand the feelings of the victim and offer the much needed help.

END OF STRAND 3 ASSESSMENT

- Peers** - Peers are people of almost the same age group.
 - Peer pressure** - Peer pressure is when you choose to do something you wouldn't otherwise do, because you want to feel accepted and valued by your friends.
- Negative peer pressure**- is doing anything you do not want to do to be accepted by friends while **positive peer-pressure** is doing something positive by getting encouragement from friends.
- Ways of managing negative peer pressure]:
 - Pay attention to how you feel. If something doesn't feel right about a situation, it probably isn't. Even if your friends seem ok with what is going on, the situation may not be right for you.
 - Have friends with similar values and beliefs. It is easier to say 'no' if someone else is also saying it. Saying 'no' together makes it easier for the both of you.
- Situations that need one to show empathy.
 - Friend who fails a major exam
 - Student who gets bullied by other students in your school
 - Friend having a bad day
 - Friend struggling with a loss of a loved one
 - Patient in pain
- Help him to ease the pain and make him feel less alone in the pain.
 - Help to identify connections with people who can assist with material support to sustain him in this situation.
- Importance of empathy.
 - Help them feel less pain.
 - Helps them validate and manage their feelings.
 - The understanding and acceptance helps the affected person to feel relieved and cared for.
 - It encourages effective communication.
 - It lays good foundation of feedback.

- It helps expand and clarify one's understanding as well as understanding others.
 - It eases negative feelings in the affected person.
 - Strengthens inter-personal skills.
- Love and responsibility enable one to understand the feelings of the victim and offer the much needed help.
 - Rono should remain assertive, say 'no' and let her friends know why it is not yet the right time for them to have boyfriends.
 - Situations that require one to be assertive.
 - Bullying in school
 - Peer pressure
 - Choice of friends
 - Pressure to drop out of school
 - Physical abuse
 - Emotional abuse
 - Pressure to play in unsafe environments
 - Pressure to receive gifts and lifts from strangers
 - Blackmails
 - Using drugs and other harmful substances
 - Pressure to disrespect parents, guardians, teachers, colleagues and other people in authority
 - The process of becoming assertive:



- Negotiation skills:
 - Listening skills
 - Communication skills
 - Problem solving skills
 - Analytical skills
- Persuasion helps one in defining and explaining why the proposed solution is beneficial to all parties and encourages others to support the point of view. It helps one to demonstrate trustworthiness and avoid over-promising
- Importance of good negotiation skills: It helps one to demonstrate trustworthiness It helps one avoid over-promising It enables one to assess a situation before making a decision

14. Values required in negotiation:

- Patience
- Trust
- Understanding
- Honesty
- Integrity
- Empathy
- Love
- Fairness

15. Learner 1

16. Characteristics of effective communication.

- **Clear**
- Concise
- Coherent
- Relevant
- Courteous
- Concrete
- Correct
- Complete

17. Benefits of effective communication.

- Demonstrates understanding
- Helps those in conflict to communicate
- Improves engagement
- Solves problems
- Builds trust

18. Purple

19. Types of relationships:

- Relationship with family members
- Relationship with friends
- Relationship with acquaintances

20. • Having Open and honest communication

- Showing appreciation to others.
- Active listening
- Being positive

21. • You may give friendly hugs to friends, pat them on their backs and sometime tell them that you like them.

- Acquaintances are not your friends, you may know their names but they are not people you would hug even if you see them every day.

22. **Negotiation:** This is the back-and-forth communication between the parties in a conflict with the goal of trying to find a solution. You may negotiate with the other person directly, or use another person to negotiate on your behalf.

Mediation: This is a voluntary process where a neutral person, mediator, helps with communication and promotes reconciliation between the parties which allow them to reach an agreement.

23. Litigation

Adjudication

4.0

DECISION MAKING SKILLS

4.1: Decision Making Process

1. Decision making is the process of selecting the most appropriate choice from many alternatives after gathering information, and assessing the possible consequences of each choice.
2. How to arrive at a decision using the IDEAL model:
 - Identifying the problem
 - Describing all possible alternatives
 - Evaluating the outcomes of each alternative
 - Acting (or taking action), by selecting the best alternative
 - Learning from the consequences of the alternative picked
3. Values that enable us make good decisions:
 - Adaptability
 - Honesty
 - Integrity
 - Caring
 - Impartiality
 - Persistence
 - Enthusiasm
 - Empathy and sympathy
4. Effective decision making enhances harmony and an orderly environment
5. Situations that require effective decision making.
 - Choosing which book to read
 - Deciding what task to do next
 - Deciding on which group of friends to join
6. Situations at home that require decision making
 - The food to cook or eat
 - The clothes to wear
 - Function to attend, or whether to attend or not
 - People to be friends with
7. Values for good decision making
 - Integrity
 - Peace
 - Honesty
 - Impartiality
 - Kindness
 - Fairness
 - Love
 - Team spirit
8. Benefits of making good decisions:
 - Help to overcome peer-pressure.
 - Helps to keep the focus and effort on the main goal.
 - Help to order priorities.

4.2: Creative Thinking Skills

1. Creative thinker: Sungura
2. By making more creative designs
Coming up with newer and more interesting designs
3. • Creative thinking skills:
 - Organisational skills
 - Analytical skills
 - Open mindedness
 - Problem solving skills
 - Communication skills
4. Copy, improve or find out better designs.
Find another customer base by marketing my products
5. Values that promote creative thinking:
 - Open-mindedness
 - Willingness to take risks
 - Strong interest in learning and new discoveries

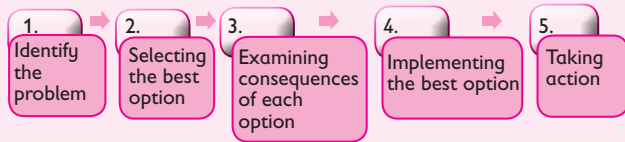
4.3: Critical Thinking

1. a) Stop the car on the side and pick the call, because it is safer than rushed decisions or actions.
b) i) It is prudent to be a safe environment than endanger yourself, especially when handling another delicate situation.
ii) Stopping will help you compose yourself then handle the situation more calmly.
iii) It is advisable to have one situation to handle as opposed to creating a possibility of two demanding situations (just in case you cause an accident)
2. a) i) Finding the right places to park the vehicle
ii) Analysing whether you can pass your car through a narrow street
iii) How to handle the car while driving if an animal passes in front of it
b) i) For security of the car and valuables in it
ii) For safety of the car occupant and to avoid damaging the car
iii) To take care of all living things when handling a car
c) It helps one make accurate, safe and timely decisions.

3. Examples of situations that require critical thinking at home.
 - a) When you have misplaced the door key and you must get into the house.
 - b) When facing a major problem or issue and there seems to be no obvious way out.
 - c) When experiencing a major change in life, both physically and emotionally.
 - d) When in a challenging situation where it is hard to see the consequences of our decisions.
 - e) When we are forced to think about possible scenarios out of difficult situations.
 - f) When there is a disagreement or conflict in the sharing of scarce resources.
 - g) When no one else seems to be interested in striking a compromise in a delicate situation.
 - h) When we need to get or try something new that has not been tried before, but we are not sure about.
 - i) When we are in danger, and we need to escape from harm or death.

END OF STRAND 4 ASSESSMENT

1. Problem solving is a process for individuals to overcome a specific problem.
2. Values that enhance problem solving:
 - Curiosity
 - Confidence
 - Open-mindedness
 - Resilience
 - Flexibility
 - Empathy and sympathy
3. Importance of effectively solving problems in our environment.
 - It enhances harmony and an orderly environment
 - Enables us to identify and exploit opportunities in the environment
 - Helps us exert some level of control over the future
 - Time and resources are used efficiently.
 - It helps you strategise and prioritise work.
4. Skills required in problem solving process:
 - Analytical skills
 - Negotiation skills
 - Decision making skills
 - Conflict resolution skills
 - Effective communication skills
 - Creative and critical thinking skills

5. Critical thinking means the objective analysis and evaluation of an issue in order to form a judgement.
6. Situations that require critical thinking:
 - a) When you have misplaced the door key and you must get into the house.
 - b) When facing a major problem or issue and there seems to be no obvious way out.
 - c) When experiencing a major change in life, both physically and emotionally.
 - d) When in a challenging situation where it is hard to see the consequences of our decisions.
 - e) When we are forced to think about possible scenarios out of difficult situations.
 - f) When there is a disagreement or conflict in the sharing of scarce resources.
 - g) When no one else seems to be interested in striking a compromise in a delicate situation.
 - h) When we need to get or try something new that has not been tried before, but we are not sure about.
 - i) When we are in danger, and we need to escape from harm or death.
7. Attitudes that promote critical thinking.
 - Honesty
 - Integrity
 - Responsibility
8. Benefits of critical thinking:
 - Helps with decision making
 - Those who practice critical thinking do not only solve problems efficiently but effectively
 - Enables us to filter out the noise and focus on real issues
 - Fosters career success
 - Promotes a good and orderly environment at school
9. Situations that require creative thinking.
 - *At times of change*, when it is hard to see what might lie ahead, and you want to think about possible scenarios.
 - *When there is a lot of disagreement* about what needs to happen next, and no compromise seems possible without a lot of effort.
 - *When you need something new*, that hasn't been tried before, but you are not sure what.
- *Coming up with a new design or way of doing things*. This is for professionals or careers which depend on new ideas every day to keep selling or attracting customers.
- Difficult and unpleasant situations such as abusive environments. In such cases, being creative can help us avoid the people who oppress us or circumstances that can lead to it.
- Harmful social and cultural practices such as early marriages, traditional circumcision of boys and female genital mutilation.
- The need to fulfill our desires, or nurture our talents and abilities.
10. Values that promote creative thinking in different situations.
 - Patience
 - Freedom
 - Simplicity
 - Respect
 - Open-mindedness
 - Willingness to take risks
 - Strong interest in learning and new discoveries
 - Humility
 - Honesty
 - Peace
 - Tolerance
11. Situations that require decision making.
 - Choosing which book to read
 - Deciding what task to do next
 - Deciding on which group of friends to join
12. Values that enable us to make good decisions.
 - Honesty
 - Caring
 - Integrity
 - Impartiality
13. Benefits of making good decisions.
 - Helps us overcome peer-pressure.
 - Helps us keep the focus and effort on the main goal.
 - Help us to order priorities.
 - Saves time and resources.
 - Promotes a peaceful and harmonious atmosphere
14.
 



MODEL TEST PAPERS

MODEL TEST PAPER 1

1.
 - When choosing which book to read
 - When deciding what task to do next
 - When deciding on which group of friends to join

2. Values required for good decision making.
 - Caring
 - Impartiality
3. Benefits of making good decisions.
 - Help to overcome peer-pressure.
 - Helps to keep the focus and effort on the main goal.
 - Help to order priorities.
4. Steps needed in decision making.
 - Know the facts. Before deciding, clearly define the nature of the problem.
 - Identify the required information. You don't know what you don't know.
 - List the concerns.
 - Develop possible resolutions.
 - Evaluate the resolutions.
 - Recommend an action.
5. Problem solving is a process for individuals to overcome a specific problem.
6.
 - Identify the required information.
 - Develop possible resolutions.
 - Evaluate the resolutions.
 - Recommend an action.
7.
 - Analysis skill
 - Investigative skill
 - Measurement skill
 - Implementation skill
8. Values for effective problem solving.
 - Open-mindedness
 - Proactive
 - Curious
 - Risk taker
9. Critical thinking is the ability to engage in reflective and independent thinking
10. Situations that would require critical thinking.
 - A doctor analyses the cases at hand and decides the order by which the patients should be treated.
 - A plumber evaluates the materials that would best suit a particular job.
 - Lawyer reviews evidence and devises a strategy to win a case or to decide whether to settle out of court.
11. Attitudes that promote critical thinking.
 - Persistence
 - Curiosity
 - Adaptability
12. Benefits of critical thinking skills:
 - Help to achieve peace of mind
 - Helps with effective decision making
 - Enables us to filter out the noise and focus on real issues
 - Promotes a good and orderly home environment
13. Jane should have strong interest in learning and new discoveries and a good command of written language
14. Values that enhance creative thinking.
 - open-mindedness
 - willingness to take risks
 - strong interest in learning and new discoveries
 - flexibility and adaptability
 - great in written and oral communication
15. Situations that require creative thinking.
 - *When you are facing a major problem or issue*, and you cannot see an obvious way forward.
 - *At times of change*, when it is hard to see what might lie ahead, and you want to think about possible scenarios.
 - *When there is a lot of disagreement* about what needs to happen next, and no compromise seems possible without a lot of effort.
 - *When you need something new*, that hasn't been tried before, but you are not sure what.
16. Values necessary for cultivating empathy.
 - Being attentive towards others
 - Active listening
 - See the human being
17. Characteristics of effective communication.
 - Clear
 - Concise
18. Arbitration is the submission of a disputed matter to an impartial person (the arbitrator) for decision.
19. Situations that require assertiveness:
 - Bullying by an elder sibling
 - Peer pressure
20. Requirements for critical thinking:
It requires you to use your ability to reason. It is about being an active learner rather than a passive recipient of information.
21. How to manage negative peer pressure:
 - Pay attention to how you feel. If something doesn't feel right about a situation, it probably isn't. Even if your friends seem ok with what is going on, the situation may not be right for you.
 - Plan and think about how you will respond in different situations. Plan what you can say or what you can do.
 - Talk to the person who is pressuring, let him or her know how it makes you feel and tell the person stop.

22. Steps that promote good decision making.
- Know the facts. Before deciding, clearly define the nature of the problem.
 - Identify the required information. You don't know what you don't know.
 - List the concerns.
 - Develop possible resolutions.
 - Evaluate the resolutions.
 - Recommend an action.
- 23.
- Identify the problem.
 - Analyse the problem.
 - Describe the problem.
 - Look for root causes.
 - Develop alternate solutions.
 - Implement the solution.
 - Measure the results
24. Situations that require empathy.
- Patient in pain
 - Donating to the needy
25. Causes of stress in our day-to-day life.
- Family problems
 - Being bullied
 - Broken relationships
 - Difficulty in school due to excess workload
 - Losing a job
 - Death of a loved one
26. Effective negotiation skills
- Effective communication
 - Problem solving
 - Decision making
 - Critical thinking
27. Factors that may affect our self-esteem.
- Childhood environment
 - Genetics
 - The media
 - Life experiences
 - Age
 - Health
 - Friends and family
28. Strategies we can use overcome negative peer-pressure.
- Have friends with similar values and beliefs. It is easier to say 'no' if someone else is also saying it. Saying 'no' together makes it easier for the both of you.
 - Get support from a trusted adult such as a parent, teacher, or school counselor. A trusted adult can listen to you and help you with strategies that might work in your situation.

29. X – Sender Y – Receiver
30. Characteristics of a good problem solver.
- **Risk taker:** An effective problem solver understands that many problems will never fully be solved if a risk isn't involved.
 - **Persistent:** An effective problem solver is persistent in thought, decision, and action. They clearly understand that there are a means and way around any problem, fully believing that if they persist and persevere that they will always find an angle that will help them obtain a desired outcome.
 - **Enthusiastic:** An effective problem solver always displays passion and enthusiasm.

MODEL TEST PAPER 2

- 1.
- Open and honest communication
 - Show appreciation
 - Active listening
2. **Friends'** relationship is between friends while the relationship with **acquaintances** is that we have with people we do not know or we are not familiar with.
3. Characteristics of effective communication.
- Clear
 - Concrete
 - Coherent
 - Courteous
4. Benefits of effective communication:
- Demonstrates understanding
 - Helps to prevent conflict
 - Improves engagement
 - Solves problems
5. a) **Negative peer pressure** is doing anything you do not want to do to be accepted by friends
- b) **Positive peer pressure** is doing something positive by getting encouragement from friends.
6. Effects of negative peer pressure:
- Experimenting with drugs can be deadly.
 - Being encouraged to fight someone can lead to an assault charge.
 - Stealing something on a dare can lead to imprisonment or a fine or both.
 - Having sexual relations before you are ready or before you want to can lead to pregnancy and STDs.
 - Bullying or teasing others.
 - Putting your health at risk with too much bodybuilding or dieting.
 - Skipping school.

- Wearing clothes you do not like because it is expected.
 - Doing anything you do not want to do.
7. How to manage negative peer pressure.
- Talk to the person who is pressuring you, let him or her know how it makes you feel and tell the person stop.
 - Have a secret code to communicate with parents.
 - Stating that your parents need you to come home, if you feel it would be best to leave the situation all together.
 - Have friends with similar values and beliefs. It is easier to say 'no' if someone else is also saying it. Saying 'no' together makes it easier for both of you.
8. Situations that require empathy:
- Friend who fails a major exam.
 - Student who gets bullied by other students in your school.
 - Friend having a bad day.
 - Friend struggling with a loss of a loved one.
 - Patient in pain.
9. Importance of empathy to people:
- Help them feel less pain.
 - Helps them validate and manage their feelings.
10. Love and responsibility can enhance empathy in the following ways:
- Being attentive towards others
 - Promotes active listening
 - Helps one see the human being
 - Is a way to validate feelings
11. • Cheron can pay attention to how she feels. If something doesn't feel right about a situation, it probably is not. Even if your friends seem okay with what is going on, the situation may not be right for you.
- Have friends with similar values and beliefs. It is easier to say 'no' if someone else is also saying it. Saying 'no' together makes it easier for the both of you.
12. Situations that require assertiveness:
- When your instinct sound an alarm.
 - When you don't have the skill.
 - When you don't have the time.
 - If it goes against your morals.
 - When your safety is at risk.
13. Negotiation allows you to participate directly in decisions that affect you. In the most successful negotiations, the needs of both parties are considered. A negotiated agreement can become a contract and be enforceable while mediation allows you to make mutually acceptable agreements tailored to meet your needs and can result in a win-win solution
14. Arbitration
15. Benefits of non-violent conflict resolution:
- It helps to bring peace.
 - Helps to build relationships
 - It enhances harmony in the society.
16. Skills needed for building relationships:
- Open and honest communication
 - Show appreciation
 - Active listening
17. How to use your talents and abilities:
- Being a professional footballer.
 - Being a professional musician.
 - Being a professional artist
18. Poor economic background (picture A) may lead to a feeling of low self-esteem which may affect our social wellbeing and vice versa (picture B).
19. Strategies for managing negative peer-pressure.
- Being assertive.
 - Saying 'no' and meaning it
 - Sharing with a trusted adult.
20. Characteristics of positive self-esteem:
- Confidence in opinions and thoughts; ability to speak up and share and express their needs
 - Feel comfortable saying no
 - Aware of their own strengths and weaknesses and accepts them, even if they are working to change them
 - Resilient and better able to cope with bad experiences or events
21. Causes of stress in children:
- Family problems
 - Being bullied
 - Difficulty in school due to excess workload
22. Effects of negative emotions on self and others.
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| • Headache | • Chest pain |
| • Fatigue | • Upset stomach |
| • Sleep problems | • Anxiety |
| • Depression | • Social withdrawal |
23. Ways of managing negative emotions.
- Stay positive
 - Do not dwell on negative emotions
 - Do not let negative emotions control you
 - Smile more

24. Factors that negatively influence effective negotiation skills.
- Lack of effective communication
 - Lack of self confidence
 - Being inconsistent
 - Inadequate information
 - Lack of probing
25. Types of relationships.
- Relationship with self.
 - Relationship with friends.
 - Relationship with family members.
 - Relationship with acquaintances
26. Assertiveness process.
- Assess your communication style.
 - Plan your response ahead of time.
 - Don't let guilt get in the way.
 - Use positive self-talk.
 - Take time to breathe.
 - Embody an assertive stance.
 - Rehearse with someone you know and trust.
 - Believe in your worth.
27. Negative peer-pressure that should be avoided in our day-to day life.
- Indulgence in drugs and substance abuse
Involvement in unhealthy relationships
Copying and practicing delinquent behaviour
28. Why it is important to manage emotions positively.
- Build stronger relationships
 - Succeed at school and work
 - Achieve personal goals.
 - Turn intentions into actions.
 - Make informed decisions about what matters most to you.
29. Importance of critical thinking
- Achieve peace of mind -critical thinkers generally express themselves well, because they can think clearly and systematically about any issue in front of them.
 - Helps with decision making- those who practice critical thinking do not only solve problems efficiently but effectively.
 - Enables us to filter out the noise and focus on real issues.
 - Critical thinking fosters career success
 - Promotes a good and orderly society
30. How to solve a problem in your community:
- Identify the problem.
 - Analyse the problem.
 - Describe the problem.

- Look for root causes.
- Develop alternate solutions.
- Implement the solution.
- Measure the results.

MODEL TEST PAPER 3

- 5 dimensions of a human being:
 - Physical dimension
 - Social dimension
 - Spiritual dimension
 - Economic dimension
 - Psychological dimension
- How talents and abilities can be used for self-fulfillment.
 - We should be proud of ourselves for the talents and abilities that we have.
 - When we accept our talents and abilities, we achieve self fulfillment.
 - We should also respect the talents of others.
- Challenges that are likely to negatively influence one's self-improvement:
Lack of self-discipline, peer pressure, poor time management, having a lazy attitude, lack of vision and goal in life, lack of role model and being involved in unhealthy competition.
- Strategies to improve self-esteem:
 - Focusing on the things that you can change
 - Being persistent and keep moving towards your goal in life.
 - Practicing self-awareness and be responsible for your actions.
 - Being open-minded and accepting new ideas
 - Managing your time effectively
- How to manage stressful situations in school.
 - Seeking guidance and counselling
 - Sharing the cause of the stress with a friend
- Effects of stress in our day-to-day life.
 - Loss of appetite
 - Weight loss or gain
 - Use of alcohol or drugs to relax
 - Depression or anxiety
- Ways of managing stressful situations in school.
 - Share with the cause of the stress with your teachers.
 - Share the cause of the stress with your trusted friend.
 - Always focus on the positive.

8.
 - It can affect our mental wellbeing.
 - It can breakdown our relationships.
 - It not good for our health as it may lead to depression.
9. Picture A – Happiness, joy, excitement
Picture B – Fear, fright
10.
 - Always stay **positive**
 - Do not dwell on negative emotions
 - Write out your feelings
 - Do not let negative emotions control you
11. Prolonged negative emotions may hurt your mental health, making you more likely to turn to smoking or substance abuse as a way of coping.
12. Self-awareness
13. Contributors to positive self-esteem.
 - Being confident in opinions and thoughts
 - Feeling comfortable with saying no!
 - Being aware of your own strengths and weaknesses and accepting them, even if you are working to change them.
 - Being resilient and better able to cope with bad experiences or events.
 - Appreciating yourself and other people.
 - Not dwelling in the past or over past mistakes.
 - Accepting challenges and learning from mistakes when you fail.
14.
 - Being aware of the negative thought patterns.
 - Understanding what may be contributing to negative self-esteem.
 - Replacing negative thoughts with facts and positive thoughts.
 - Looking for counseling if you are struggling to make changes.
15. Skills necessary for building healthy relationships:
 - Open and honest communication
 - Show appreciation
 - Active listening
16. Family relationship is between mom, dad, siblings, and appropriate extended family while Friends relationship is between friends.
17. Characteristics of effective communication.
 - Clear
 - Concrete
 - Coherent
 - Courteous
18. Benefits of effective communication.
 - Demonstrates understanding
 - Helps to prevent conflict
 - Improves engagement
 - Solves problems
19. a) **Negative peer pressure** is doing anything you do not want to do to be accepted by friends
 - b) **Positive peer pressure** is doing something positive by getting encouragement from friends.
20. Effects of negative peer pressure:
 - Experimenting with drugs can be deadly
 - Being encouraged to fight someone can lead to an assault charge
 - Stealing something on a dare can lead to imprisonment or a fine or both
 - Having sexual relations before you are ready or before you want to can lead to pregnancy and STDs
 - Bullying or teasing others
 - Putting your health at risk with too much bodybuilding or dieting
 - Skipping school
 - Wearing clothes, you don't like because it is expected
 - Doing anything you don't want to do
21. Strategies to manage negative peer pressure.
 - Talk to the person who is pressuring, let him or her know how it makes you feel and tell the person stop.
 - Have a secret code to communicate with parents.
 - Stating that your parents need you to come home, if you feel it would be best to leave the situation all together.
 - Have friends with similar values and beliefs. It is easier to say 'no' if someone else is also saying it. Saying 'no' together makes it easier for the both of you.
22. Situations that require one to show empathy.
 - Friend who fails a major exam
 - Student who gets bullied by other students in your school
 - Friend having a bad day
 - Friend struggling with a loss of a loved one
 - Patient in pain
23. Why it is important to show empathy to people in different situations.
 - Help them feel less pain.
 - Helps them validate and manage their feelings.
24. How to enhance empathy in different situations.
 - Being attentive towards others
 - Active listening

- See the human being
 - Validate their feelings
25. Positive influence
26. Situations that require assertiveness.
- When your instinct sound an alarm.
 - When you don't have the skill.
 - When you don't have the time.
 - If it goes against your morals.
 - When your safety is at risk.
27. Non-violent conflict resolution methods.
- Negotiation
 - Mediation
 - Arbitration
 - Reconciliation
 - Litigation
28. Arbitration
29. Discuss the benefits of non-violent conflict resolution in our day-to-day life.
- It helps to bring peace
 - Helps to build relationships
 - It enhances harmony in the society
30. Role of good relationships:
- Open and honest communication
 - Show appreciation
 - Active listening
 - Being positive
 - Develop your people skills

MODEL TEST PAPER 4

1. Effects of negative peer pressure:
- Drinking alcohol while you are underage can lead to jail and is dangerous when you are young
 - Smoking is very addictive and can result in lung cancer
 - Experimenting with drugs can be deadly
 - Being encouraged to fight someone can lead to an assault charge
 - Stealing something on a dare can lead to imprisonment or a fine or both
 - Having sexual relations before you are ready or before you want to can lead to pregnancy and STDs
2. • Assess his communication style.
- Plan his response ahead of time.
 - Not to let guilt get in the way when saying 'No'!
 - Using positive self-talk. To advise the group.
3. Mediation allows you to make mutually acceptable agreements tailored to meet your needs and can result in a win-win solution.
4. Disadvantages of violent conflict resolution.
- Destroys relationships.
 - Causes havoc and lack of peace in the community.
 - Erodes trust among the members of the community.
 - May lead to destruction of property.
 - May cause injuries or even death.
5. Managing our emotions positively helps us to:
- Build stronger relationships
 - Succeed at school and work
 - Achieve personal goals.
 - Turn intentions into actions.
 - Make informed decisions about what matters most to you.
6. Decision making steps:
- Know the Facts. Before deciding, clearly define the nature of the problem.
 - Identify the required information. You don't know what you don't know.
 - List the concerns.
 - Develop possible resolutions.
 - Evaluate the resolutions.
 - Recommend an action.
7. • Identification and verification of a problem, gap or opportunity in the community
- Planning to solve an identified problem
 - Designing solutions(s) to the problem
 - Implementing the solution or filling the gap identified
 - Reflecting and reporting on the project or activity done
8. Skills required in critical thinking: Conceptualising, applying, analysing, synthesising, and or evaluating information gathered from, or generated by, observation, experience, reflection, reasoning, or communication, as a guide to belief and action.
9. Benefits of having health relationships.
- It brings respect.
 - It enables us get help when in need.
 - Enhances open communication.
 - It brings order in the environment.
10. • Self-relationship
- Family relationship
 - Friends' relationship
 - Relationship with acquaintances
 - Relationship with strangers
11. Values that foster creative thinking.
- a) Inspires our imagination.
 - b) Helps us to be logical.

- c) Improves our communication skills.
 d) Promotes concentration.
 e) Enhances our confidence.
 f) Helps us promote our social skills.
 g) Helps us understand our world better.
12. a) **Arbitration** is the submission of a disputed matter to an impartial person (the arbitrator) for decision.
 b) **Mediation** allows you to make mutually acceptable agreements tailored to meet your needs and can result in a win-win solution
 c) **Negotiation** allows you to participate directly in decisions that affect you. In the most successful negotiations, the needs of both parties are considered. A negotiated agreement can become a contract and be enforceable.
13. • Human beings should have stable sense of awareness in relation to the five dimensions.
 • Any instability in one dimension affects the other dimensions too.
 • We should therefore strive to cultivate a stable sense self-awareness.
14. Having a stressful life can breed negative emotions in our day-to-day life.
 a) Picture A – Sickness
 Picture B – Fire outbreak (disasters)
 b) Ways of managing stress:
 • Reporting the matter to a trusted person or sharing experiences.
 • Changing the environment. Move from a place which does not fit you.
 • Proper time management. Time wasted can never be recovered.
 • Proper use of our leisure time. Do something beneficial.
 • Reading story books.
 • Taking enough rest.
 • Engaging in recreational activities such as playing together, swimming, dancing and listening to stories.
 • Seeking guidance and counselling or any other form of help.
 • Identifying what is causing the stress (stressor).
 • Using water to relax the body (hydrotherapy).
15. • Open minded
 • Lighthearted
 • Curious
 • Non-conforming
16. Meaning of effective communication: Effective communication is the **process of exchanging ideas, thoughts, opinions, knowledge, and data** so that the message is received and understood with clarity and purpose.
17. Characteristics of effective communication.
 • Clear
 • Concise
 • Honest
18. Non-violent conflict resolution.
 Litigation is the use of the courts and civil justice system to resolve legal controversies. Litigation can be used to compel the opposing party to participate in the solution.
19. • Divorce
 • Land dispute
 • Child abuse
 • Child labour
 • Quarrels or disagreements with neighbours
 • Defilement of a minor
20. Contemporary challenges to self-fulfillment.
 • Pollution
 • Harmful cultural practices such as FGM
 • Emergence of slums
 • Poverty
 • Climate change
 • Deforestation
 • Theft
 • Insecurity
21. Values that promote empathy.
 • Being attentive towards others
 • Being an active listener
 • See the human being
 • Validate other people's feelings
22. How to manage our emotions.
 • Stay positive
 • Do not dwell on negative emotions- if something is making you sad or angry
 • Write out your feelings
 • Do not let negative emotions control you-
 • Smile more
23. Factors that positively influence self-esteem.
 • Be aware of negative thought patterns
 • Understand what may be contributing to negative self-esteem
 • Replace negative thoughts with facts and positive thoughts
 • Look for counseling if you are struggling to make changes

24. Effects of negative self-esteem:

- Feeling like they must have high accomplishment to deserve love, rather than simply for who they are—overachievers, perfectionists, or control freaks
- Chronic fear of abandonment—which can cause relationship problems
- Difficulty making decisions, feeling that a wrong decision will lead to the loss of love or respect

25. Dimensions of self-awareness:

- Physical awareness
- Social awareness
- Economic awareness.

26. Factors that influence self-esteem:

- Childhood environment
- Genetics
- The media
- Life experiences
- Age
- Health
- Friends and family
- Social circumstances.

27. • Be aware of negative thought patterns.

- Understand what may be contributing to negative self-esteem.
- Replace negative thoughts with facts and positive thoughts.
- Look for counseling if you are struggling to make changes.

28. Situations that require assertiveness:

- When your instinct sound an alarm.
- When you don't have the skill.
- When you don't have the time.
- If it goes against your morals.
- When your safety is at risk.

29. • Know the facts. Before deciding, clearly

- define the nature of the problem.
- Identify the required information. You don't know what you don't know.
- List the concerns.
- Develop possible resolutions.
- Evaluate the resolutions.
- Recommend an action.

30. Factors that influence good negotiation skills:

- Communication
- Active listening
- Expectation management
- Patience

MODEL TEST PAPER 5

1. Picture A: Soccer skills
Picture B: Dancing skills
2. **Critical thinking** is the ability to engage in reflective and independent thinking.
3. Values for effective problem-solving.
 - Risk taker
 - Proactive
 - Open minded
4. a) Creative thinking means thinking outside the box.
b) It involves devising new ways to carry out task, solve problems and meet challenges. It entails bringing a fresh, and sometimes unique perspective to your work.
5. Ways of showing empathy:
 - Encourage the friend who fails a major exam
 - Student who gets bullied by other students in your school - Provide help and report to the authority.
 - Encourage a friend having a bad day.
 - Comfort and offer counseling to the friend struggling with a loss of a loved one.
 - Reassuring patient in pain.
6. Sympathy is more of feeling of pity for another while empathy is the ability to understand how someone feels. A person who has lost a loved one needs empathy not sympathy.
7. a) Sadness, anger
b) Anxiety
c) Happiness, excitement
8. a) **Stay positive:** This means that when things get tough, remind yourself of what's good in life and focus on those aspects instead of only looking at the negative side.
b) **Do not dwell on negative emotions:** If something is making you sad or angry, allow yourself a little bit of extra time (maybe 15 minutes) before moving on. This is because dwelling too long can put unnecessary stress on your body if left unresolved.
c) **Write out your feelings:** Writing your feelings is a great way of getting rid of the negativity in your life and focusing more on what makes you happy instead.
d) **Do not let negative emotions control you:** Identify your emotional triggers and proactively decide to avoid them.

9. Managing our emotions positively helps us to:
 - Build stronger relationships
 - Succeed at school and work
 - Achieve personal goals.
 - Turn intentions into actions.
 - Make informed decisions about what matters most to you.
10. Types of self-awareness.
 - Physical dimension
 - Psychological dimension
 - Social dimension
 - Spiritual dimension
 - Economic dimension
11. Factors that negatively influence self-esteem.
 - Feeling like you must have high accomplishment to deserve love, rather than simply for who you are—overachievers, perfectionists, or control freaks.
 - Chronic fear of abandonment—which can cause relationship problems
 - Difficulty in making decisions, feeling that a wrong decision will lead to the loss of love or respect
12. Ways to boost our self-esteem.
 - Be aware of negative thought patterns. .
 - Understand what may be contributing to negative self-esteem.
 - Replace negative thoughts with facts and positive thoughts.
 - Look for counseling if you are struggling to make changes.
13. Situations that require assertiveness.
 - Negative peer pressure.
 - Bullying by other pupils.
14. Discuss the process of becoming assertive.
15. How positive peer pressure can influence individual development.
 - Being encouraged to join the Debate Team can improve your self-confidence and you're listening and thinking skills.
 - Going to college can be positive for your future.
 - Following the rules can keep you out of trouble and focus on what is important.
 - Showing up at school on time helps you learn discipline.
- Respecting others will help you go far and will lead to people treating you well.
- Being honest helps people trust you.
- Exercising is good for stress and fitness.
- Avoiding drugs can keep you out of jail.
16. Factors that the learners discussed during their counselling session.
 - Assessing your communication style.
 - Planning your response ahead of time.
 - Do not let guilt get in the way.
 - Using positive self-talk.
 - Taking time to breathe.
 - Rehearsing with someone you know and trust.
 - Believing in your worth.
17. • Submit the disputed matter to an impartial person (the arbitrator) for decision.
 - The arbitrator controls the process, listens to both sides and makes a decision. Like a trial, only one side will prevail. Unlike a trial, appeal rights are limited.
18. Advantages of positive emotions:
 - Build stronger relationships
 - Succeed at school and work
 - Achieve personal goals.
 - Turn intentions into actions.
 - Make informed decisions about what matters most to you.
19. Benefits of managing negative peer-pressure.
 - Talk to the person who is pressuring, let him or her know how it makes you feel and tell the person stop.
 - Have a secret code to communicate with parents. Something you can say or text to your parent(s) that lets them know you need out of a situation. Parents can either call or text to say that you need to come home, or that they need to pick you up.
 - Give an excuse. It should be ok to say 'no' without needing to apologize or give an explanation. But it may make it easier to say no if you have a ready reason. Perhaps saying you have a medical reason such as asthma or allergies that make it dangerous for you to take anything. Or even stating that your parents need you to come home, if you feel it would be best to leave the situation all together.

- Have friends with similar values and beliefs. It is easier to say 'no' if someone else is also saying it. Saying 'no' together makes it easier for the both of you.
 - Get support from a trusted adult such as a parent, teacher, or school counselor. A trusted adult can listen to you and help you with strategies that might work in your situation.
20. Benefits of critical thinking:
- Helps with decision making. Those who practice critical thinking do not only solve problems efficiently but effectively.
 - Enables us to filter out the noise and focus on real issues.
 - Critical thinking fosters career success
21. **Planning effectively** is an essential problem-solving skill to have. It enables the problem-solver to react quickly to short-term situations without losing sight of the future.
22. Requirements for creative thinking.
- Open-mindedness
 - Willingness to take risks
 - Strong interest in learning and new discoveries
 - Flexibility and adaptability
 - Great in written and oral communication
23. **Physical dimension** relates to the physical appearance. The body changes we experience during adolescence are also part of the physical dimension. These body changes lead to human growth and sexual maturation. It is being conscious of our physical wellbeing through maintaining good health and exercising. **Psychological dimension** involves our feelings and emotions, being able to control them and how they affect us and others. It is having positive thoughts for our well-being.
24. Differences between friends and acquaintances. You may give friends hugs (shoulder to shoulder), pats on the back, high-fives, or sometimes tell them you like them. while acquaintances are not people we would hug, but we might say hello or shake their hand. **Friends'** relationship is between friends while the relationship with **acquaintances** is that we have with people we do not know or we are not familiar with.
25. Factors that promote good decision making.
- Honesty
 - Integrity
 - Caring
 - Impartiality
26. • **Negotiation** allows you to participate directly in decisions that affect you. In the most successful negotiations, the needs of both parties are considered. A negotiated agreement can become a contract and be enforceable.
- **Mediation** allows you to make mutually acceptable agreements tailored to meet your needs and can result in a win-win solution.
27. How to manage negative peer pressure.
- Plan and think about how you will respond in different situations. Plan what you can say or what you can do.
 - Talk to the person who is pressuring, let him or her know how it makes you feel and tell the person stop.
 - Have a secret code to communicate with parents
28. Ways Helen can manage the stress.
- Seeking help from a trusted adult
 - Divert to attention to what you love doing
 - Listen to your favorite music
 - Playing your favourite game or sport
29. Skills needed for effective problem solving.
- Persistence
 - Enthusiasm
 - Adaptability and flexibility
30. Five dimensions of a human being.
- a) The **physical dimension** relates to the physical appearance..
 - b) The **psychological dimension** involves our feelings and emotions, being able to control them and how they affect us and others.
 - c) The **social dimension** is concerned with how you relate with others and being able to keep positive relationships.
 - d) The **spiritual dimension** relates to our religious beliefs, how we relate with God and how we attach meaning to life.
 - e) The **economic dimension** relates to what we own, our wealth or property, how we acquire it and distribute or share it with others.

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Revision exercise 1.1

1. Christian Religious Education is the study of God's revelation to mankind through personal experiences, His creation, Holy Spirit, Jesus Christ and the word of God. (Assess other relevant answers)
2. Love, peace, wisdom, justice, service, self control, compassion. (Assess other relevant answers)
3.
 - a) It is important to study Christian Religious Education as it helps us to develop our faith in God. We study it to see the will of God for us and how we are expected to live among other people.
 - b) When we study Christian Religious Education, we get to know more about the character of God and how He reveals Himself to humans.
 - c) We study about Christian Religious Education to have a better relationship with others.
 - d) We promote values of peace, wisdom, justice, service, self-control and even compassion.
 - e) It provides an important background for entry into careers and ambitions for example; law, clergy, Christian Religious Teaching and administration.
 - f) Christian Religious Education helps the learner to know more about the Bible and the personalities in it. It also helps to explain certain mysteries in life for example origin of mankind, why people die and the destiny of human beings. (Assess other relevant answers)
4. Christian Religious Education contributes to the national goals of education such as; patriotism and nationalism as learners are taught various qualities of being good citizen.
5. Integrity, diligence, honesty, tolerance and respect among others. (Assess other relevant answers)

Assessment 1

1. A Christian is a person who follows the teachings of Jesus Christ.
2. True.
3. Service, compassion, endurance, generosity, justice. (Assess other correct answers)
4. The Bible.
5. True.
6. Biblical knowledge.
7. Honesty, patience, peace. (Assess other correct answers)
8. A Pastor, counseling psychologist, a community service worker. (Assess other correct answers)
9. True.
10. The Bible.

Revision exercise 2.1

1.
 - a) The creation of the firmament, the sun, the moon, stars, fish and creeping animals is only mentioned in the first account of creation.
 - b) The planting of the Garden of Eden and the making of the river is only mentioned in the second account of creation.
 - c) The creation in the first account is out of nothing (word) but in the second account, creation is out of substance. For example; the creation of man. (Assess other relevant answers)
2. They enable us know how the creation of the earth occurred and what is in it came to be. (Assess other relevant answers)
3. In the biblical accounts of creation, God is portrayed as;
 - i) Orderly and systematic.
 - ii) Holy.
 - iii) An omnipresent God – This means God is everywhere.
 - iv) An omnipotent God – This means God is all powerful.
 - v) Omniscient – This means God is all knowing.
 - vi) The sole creator.
4. God used word of mouth to create the universe.

5. a) In both, God is portrayed as the sole creator.
- b) In both, man is portrayed as a special creature; man was created in God's image and likeness and there was nothing else created in that way.
- c) Both outline the creation of the living and non-living things for example; heaven, man, plants and animals.
- d) In both, man shares in life with God. God breathed life into man's nostrils and created him in His own image.

Revision exercise 2.2

1. By creating awareness among human beings on how to co-exist with wild animals in friendly ways. (Assess other relevant answers)
2. Because it is a responsibility given to human beings by God, so by doing so you obey God. (Assess other relevant answers)
3. True.
4. True.
5. To take care of them, to name them. (Assess other relevant answers)

Revision exercise 2.3

1. Because it is a responsibility given to human beings by God, so by doing so you obey God. (Assess other relevant answers)
2. They are a source of food for human beings and animals, they are source of timber for construction, they are a source of fuel. (Assess other relevant answers)
3. A biological community where organisms interact with the physical environment.
4. By taking care of the environment, animals, avoiding pollution, avoiding deforestation. (Assess other relevant answers)
5. That God provided all kinds of grain and all kinds of fruit for human beings to eat and for all the wild animals and for all the birds, God provided grass and all leafy plants for food. (Assess other relevant answers)

Revision exercise 2.4

1. Oil, coal, natural gas, nuclear energy. (Assess other relevant answers)
2. Through deforestation, through burning of forests (Assess other relevant answers)
3. Pollution.
4. True.

5. Deforestation.
6. Global warming and desertification.
7. Overpopulation.
8. Inadequate

Assessment 2

1. Greek.
2. Dark and formless.
3. Garden of Eden.
4. Man was given the responsibility of cultivating the land and caring for it.
5. a) False. b) True. c) True. d) True.
6. Butchery, selling leather bags, shoes, jackets.
7. Birds and sea creatures.
8. He rested.
9. i) Sell the surplus fruits that he harvests.
ii) Give the fruits to needy people in the neighbourhood.
iii) Make juices or jam as a way of conserving the fruits for a longer time.

Revision exercise 3.1

1. Holistic growth is the development of a person mentally, emotionally, intellectually and also socially to make them capable of facing their daily experiences positively.
2. Learner to answer with ways in which they apply the word of God in their life. (Assess their answers)
3. The Bible is used in teaching the truth, rebuking error, correcting faults and giving instruction for right living. (Assess other relevant answers)
4. Bible.
5. Visiting the sick, helping the needy, developing the community, cleaning up the community. (Assess other relevant answers)
6. Problem solving skills, communication skills. (Assess other relevant answers)
7. They can use the Bible as a guide on what is right for them to do.

Revision exercise 3.2

1. The Old Testament and the New Testament.
2. Chronological order is when events are arranged according to their occurrence in time.
3. Genesis.

4. It contains the creation story and the stories of the patriarchs.
5. Revelation.
6. It contains prophesies of the future.
7. Knowing the books of the Bible enables Christians to be familiar with the books hence be able to understand the message in the book. (Assess other relevant answers)
8. True.

Revision exercise 3.3

1. A person connects more to the Bible written in a local language because they feel part and parcel of it. (Assess other relevant answers)
2. It was written in Hebrew.
3. King James Version, Good news Bible version, The Holy Bible. (Assess other relevant answers)
4. Mbivilia, Muma Maler, Ibuku Ria Ngai. (Assess other relevant answers)
5. True.
6. True.
7. The Bible translation makes them able to understand the message and values in the Bible more clearly hence they are able to make wise decisions based on what they have learnt. (Assess other relevant answers)

Revision exercise 3.4

1. It means pulled out of the water.
2. He was preparing Moses to become a leader.
3. Moses was at mount Sinai taking care of sheep.
4. Moses told God that he was nobody. He did not feel worthy of bringing the Israelites out of Egypt.
5. Moses prayed to the Lord and he was shown a piece of wood he was told to throw into the water and it became fit for drinking at Marah. (Exodus 15:22-25)
6. Moses was told to hold his rod over the Red Sea and God parted the waters so that the Israelites walked across to the other side on dry land. (Exodus 14:13-16, 21.)
7. Moses told the people to be obedient to the laws of the Lord. He warned them against disobeying God. (Deuteronomy 4:1-3, 5,6)

Assessment 3

1. Inspired.
2. It provides Christians with teachings where they can draw values and virtues to apply in their daily life.
3. Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Isaiah, Daniel.
4. This means that the books are arranged in the order of their occurrence in time.
5. Quarrels, disagreements, drug use, unfairness, corruption.
6. Pulled out of water.
7. Moses was born at a time when all the Hebrew new-born boys were being killed by being thrown into River Nile.
8. His mother was able to hide him in the house successfully for three months. Later, she put him in a waterproof basket and hid him in the River Nile where he was found by the king's daughter.
9. Romans, Galatians, Hebrews, Ephesians, Colossians, Corinthians, Thessalonians.
10. True.
11. Good News Bible.
12. God prepared Moses for leadership by allowing him to grow up as a prince in the Egyptian palace where he saw how his people were being treated.
13. Aaron.
14. Moses gained confidence as he did his work, He thought he was a person who stammered yet he spoke to the Pharaoh without requiring help.
15. Foolishness.

Revision exercise 4.1

1. Prophet Isaiah and Prophet Micah.
2. Angel Gabriel.
3. That Jesus would be born in Bethlehem.
4. Isaiah.
5. To preach God's word and spread the message of salvation. (Assess other relevant answers)
6. He and his wife were both old.
7. He lived in the desert.

Revision exercise 4.2

1. Emperor Augustus.
2. A great choir of heavens angels appeared and sang praises to God.

3. The shepherds went to Bethlehem to see the new born king.
4. 40 days old.
5. 3 days.
6. He knew He was in His Father's house.
7. David's town you a Saviour was born Christ the Lord. And this is what will prove it to you. You will find a baby wrapped in strips of clothes lying in a manger.

Assessment 4

1. Prophet Micah.
2. Angel Gabriel.
3. He prepared the way for the Messiah Jesus by teaching them to repent and get baptised.
4. David.
5. He was struck dumb until the baby was born.
6. Christians should keep repenting their sins in preparation of Jesus' coming.
7. King Herod.
8. They were cousins.
9. He was twelve years old.
10. 3 days.
11. Respect, wisdom, being caring.
12. Prince of Peace, Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Eternal Father.
13. Two pigeons or two doves.
14. They take their children to church before a priest to make a promise to God to bring up their children in a godly way until the child can make a decision to follow God.

Revision exercise 5.1

1. Prayer means communication with God.
2. Worship is to show love and adoration for God.
3. We worship to show reverence to God because He is holy and to invite His presence in our lives.
4. a) Full fast.
b) Partial fast.
5. We should avoid sinful behaviour as we fast, we should try to honour the duration of the fast.
6. True.
7. The devil tempted him.
8. We should reach out to others who are in need, visiting sick people and the elderly.

Revision exercise 5.2

1. Because it part of the missionary work Christians can take part in, to be able to assist members of their communities with the essential services of education and health care.
2. Language barrier, insecurity and ethnic rivalry, poor transport and communication network.
3. We can donate food, clothes, books and even money.
4. The Church establishes schools which are centres for learning. (Assess other relevant answers)
5. False.

Assessment 5

1. Worship is the love and devotion we show towards God.
2. We may fast to show grief or when we have a deep need and we want favour from God.
3. A missionary is a person who has been sent out to promote Christianity in different areas.
4. True.
5. Language barriers, lack of finances, scarcity of resources, diseases and quarantines.
6. Train people in missionary work, donate money for missionary work and participate in voluntary charity activities in the community.
7. It is a form of communication with God, either to seek for our needs, to worship or praise Him and for thanksgiving.
8. Singing, dancing, praying and serving others.
9. Fasting is when a person abstains from some kinds of food or all food for a religious reason.
10. Avoid sinning as you fast, do not let people know that you are fasting.

Revision exercise 6.1

1. Human sexuality refers to the way one expresses their sexual feelings, thoughts, attractions and behaviour towards other people.
2. Effective communication, attentive listening.
3. a) Walking alone in the dark.
b) She may get raped, she might be kidnapped, she might meet people who may force her into drug use and she may be attacked.
c) Sexual relationships, relationships that involve drug and substance use.

Revision exercise 6.2

1. Adam.
2. Church.
3. Through guidance, counselling, through being role models. (Assess other relevant answers)
4. i) True.
ii) True.
iii) True.
5. Because it was instituted by God.

Revision exercise 6.3

1. Drugs can affect the brain's ability to function.
2. An overdose.
3. Stimulants, depressants, hallucinogens. (Assess other relevant answers)
4. He has developed an addiction, or uses the drug to get a certain feeling such as pleasure which could be triggered by emotions that he wants to overcome.
5. Having self-control.
6. The person may face financial difficulties as drugs are very expensive.
7. A family relationship becomes strained due to violence.
8. Do not get drunk with wine which will only ruin you, instead, be filled with the Spirit.
9. Being undecided.

Revision exercise 6.4

1. a) True.
b) False.
c) True.
2. Temptations
3. Honest people will lead a full and happy life. But if you are in a hurry to get rich, you are going to be punished.
4. You become addicted to it. (Assess other relevant answers)
5. Poverty, influence from family or friends, depression. (Assess other relevant answers)
6. Financial difficulties, shame, guilty, stress. (Assess other relevant answers)
7. There are support groups to help them to cope, guidance and counseling and workshops to create awareness on effect of gambling.

Revision exercise 6.5

1. Twitter, Skype. (Assess other relevant answers)
2. a) True.
b) True.
c) True.
3. Leanne should confirm the information first; she should not trust the stranger.
4. Kidnappers, predators. (Assess other relevant answers)
5. They should practise self-control and keep off the sites which are not appropriate. (Assess other relevant answers)

Assessment 6

1. A Christian marriage is the unity between a man and a woman in the presence of God and men. (Assess any other correct description)
2. Church.
3. The fifth commandment.
4. The government has put laws and regulations in place which prohibit young people from gambling.
5. God promises to give us long life.
6. The man and woman stand before God and witnesses. They make vows to remain in the marriage till they die.
7. right.
8. effects.
9. an act of foolishness.
10. Cyber bullying.
11. Gambling.
12. He has an addiction in gambling.
13. Polygamous marriage.

MODEL TEST PAPERS

MODEL PAPER 1

1. A Christian is a person who follows the example and teachings of Jesus Christ.
2. The first words in creation story were "Let there be light" Genesis 1:3.
3. Honesty, humility, patience, peace (Assess other correct answers)
4. God used soil to create man.
5. God is the source of life and the provider in both accounts.
6. Fish.
7. This is how living things and non-living things depend on and affect each other.

8. Cow, goat, sheep, chicken.
9. The beginning.
10. Butchery, selling leather bags and shoes.
11. Testaments.
12. Malachi.
13. History books of the Bible.
14. To help people to connect more with the Biblical message.
15. Moses was born at a time when male Hebrew boys were being thrown into River Nile and killed.
16. Moses was not confident about his speaking abilities and thought he was nobody.
17. Bible was written over many years by different people who were inspired by God.
18. Jeremiah, Daniel, Ezekiel.
19. Angel Gabriel.
20. Eternal Father, Mighty God, Prince of Peace, Wonderful Counsellor.
21. True.
22. He lived in the desert.
23. Twelve years old.
24. He was speaking to the Jewish teachers of the law.
25. King Herod.
26. Christians fast to entrust themselves to God.
27. Singing, dancing, praying.
28. The Christian missionaries improved education standards by building schools. (Assess other correct answers)
29. Christians can donate money, books and food to help in missionary work. (Assess other correct answers)
30. Becoming a counselor, social worker, pastor. (Assess other correct answers)
10. Sixty-six books. (66)
11. True.
12. Green groceries, selling spices, selling herbal products, furniture. (Assess other correct answers)
13. The missionaries built hospitals which were also used to spread the word of God. (Assess other correct answers)
14. Financial problems, pests affecting plants, animals dying or getting sick. (Assess other correct answers)
15. Helping the needy, visiting the sick, developing the community.
16. Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy.
17. We gain problem solving skills, creativity and innovation, critical thinking.
18. God was pleased.
19. Emperor Augustus.
20. Pulled out of the water.
21. He killed the Egyptian and buried him in the sand.
22. Moses prayed to God and he was given a solution.
23. Christians should be obedient, humble and courageous like Moses.
24. Drug use, alcoholism, disagreements or conflicts.
25. Road or the way.
26. Jesus said, "Don't you know that I had to be in my Father's House."
27. Children are taken before a priest and the parents make a promise before God to bring them up in a Godly way.
28. Avoid sinful behaviour, Honour the fast and avoid breaking the fast
29. They can lack translators when there is a language barrier, proper medical care, basic needs such as food and water.
30. She should conserve the milk and sell it, she can start a business of making yoghurt.

MODEL PAPER 2

1. Bible.
2. God is moral, God is the source of everything, God is orderly. (Assess other correct answers)
3. River Pishon, River Tigris, River Euphrates.
4. Tree planting. (Assess other relevant answers)
5. Weeding, watering, planting, tilling the land.
6. Hosea, Amos, Micah, Malachi, Habakkuk.
7. River Jordan.
8. To cultivate and guard the garden.
9. God is the source of life, man was given responsibilities.

MODEL PAPER 3

1. About the life of Jesus and His teachings, about some of the historic moments and the prophets. (Assess other correct answers)
2. Elijah.
3. He put Adam into a deep sleep and removed his rib to form Eve.

4. Pentateuch.
 5. Prophet Isaiah.
 6. We become stronger in our faith and closer to God.
 7. To show devotion, reverence and love towards God.
 8. Wives should honour and respect their husbands
 9. Do research, talk to a resource person, plan for the project.
 10. a) True.
b) False.
 11. Galatians, Romans, Hebrews, Corinthians, Colossians, Thessalonians.
 12. Not to appear in public looking weak instead to appear normal.
 13. A pair of doves or pigeons.
 14. Humility, wisdom, respectful (Assess other correct answers)
 15. They went to Bethlehem to look for baby Jesus.
 16. The Holy Bible, Good News Bible. (Assess other correct answers)
 17. Influence from friends or family members, boredom, idleness. (Assess other correct answers)
 18. Gospels.
 19. Divorce.
 20. The Church builds schools which acts as centres for learning.
 21. True.
 22. He rested and blessed the day.
 23. False.
 24. Aaron.
 25. Jethro told Moses to find capable men who would be appointed as leaders of the people so that he would deal with difficult cases only.
 26. David.
 27. The Bible Books are arranged in the order of their occurrence in time.
 28. Moses was told to hold his rod over the Red Sea and God parted the waters. They walked across to the other side on dry land.
 29. It is the unity of a man and a woman in the presence of God and men. This union is anchored on Christian teaching and values.
 30. He is addicted to gambling.
1. Judaism, Buddhism, Islam. (Assess other correct answers)
 2. Tree of knowledge.
 3. In the first account of creation (Genesis 1) the first thing to be created was light, while in the second account of creation (Genesis 2), first thing to be created was man.
 4. She can nurse the kitten until it is able to walk again.
 5. Avoid wastage of food and other resources. (Assess other correct answers)
 6. Chicken and rabbit (Assess other correct answers)
 7. Piece of land or improvised spaces, farm tools, Seeds to plant, fertiliser or organic manure. (Assess other relevant or correct answers)
 8. The Bible.
 9. He fled to Midian.
 10. a) True.
b) True.
 11. He taught them about obedience to the laws of God. (Assess other correct answers)
 12. A missionary is a person who has been sent out by their church to remote places to spread the word of God.
 13. Church.
 14. A Christian fasts to show grief or a deep need and we seek favour from God.
 15. Feeling of regret, anti-social behaviour, financial problems.
 16. The fifth commandment.
 17. Parents or guardians, teachers, religious leaders.
 18. Lack of amenities, language barrier. (Assess other correct answers)
 19. False.
 20. They were cousins.
 21. True.
 22. He was dumb struck.
 23. They were in a field.
 24. Papyrus.
 25. Descendant.
 26. Marah.

27. They are able to make wise decisions based on what they have learnt.
28. Nazareth.
29. Repents.
30. They can create support groups which give the youth healthier activities.

MODEL PAPER 5

1. Unfairness.
2. He gave him a helper Aaron, He gave him miracles.
3. God created plants.
4. Conserves the plants, avoids cutting them down carelessly. (Assess other correct answers)
5. Carry out responsibilities willingly without being supervised. (Assess other correct answers)
6. You should look for a solution by research or speaking to a resource person. (Assess other relevant answers)
7. Some of your group members may not be as committed as you. (Assess other relevant answers)
8. The earth was dark and formless.
9. They seek guidance from the teachings in the Bible. (Assess other relevant answers)
10. The Apocalypse.
11. Luhya, Kikuyu, Luo, Kamba, Kisii (Assess other relevant answers)
12. People were able to communicate with the missionaries and each other as they were using a common language.
13. Three months.
14. Near mount Sinai.
15. Elizabeth and Zechariah.
16. Christians should repent their sins and get baptised in preparation for Christ's coming. (Assess other relevant answers)
17. A great host of angels appeared and sang praises to God.
18. They would find a baby wrapped in strips of cloth and laid in a manger.
19. They thought that Jesus was walking ahead with the other people.
20. Being uncaring. (Assess other relevant answers)
21. God had rescued them from the Egyptians.
22. Jesus.
23. True.
24. Partner.
25. Parents build a Biblical conscience in their children which give them discipline and values which shape them.
26. It says that the more easily you get your wealth the sooner you will lose it (Assess other relevant answers)
27. It will help them to make the right decision about drug use and the right music to listen to.
28. a) True
b) True
29. Learners gain new skills and become responsible citizens. (Assess other relevant answers)
30. The government has put laws and regulations in place which prohibit young people from gambling. (Assess other relevant answers)

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

ANSWERS

ANSWERS

1.0 QUR'AN

1.1 ULUMUL QUR'AN

Assessment your progress

1. Ramadhan
2. Jibril (AS)
3. a) Taurat
b) Injil
c) Zabur
d) Suhuf
4. a) From lauhul mahfudh to Baitul – izza
b) From Baitul – izza to the prophet
5. Five

2.2 SELECTED CHAPTERS (SURAH / VERSES)

Assessment your progress

1. Eleven
2. Makkah
3. They will be thrown into hell
4. Abdul Mutalib and Abu Talib
5. Al – Balad

END OF STRAND 1.0 ASSESSMENT

1. Importance of knowledge
2. A clot of blood
3. Luqman
4. A tablet where Allah keeps our records
5. Twenty
6. To bring Wahy/revelation to the prophets
7. Twenty-three years
8. Allah (SWT)
9. He did not know how to read
10. 3 years
11. The Hereafter
12. Ramadhan
13. And by the night when it darkens
14. One night
15. Verily we have created man in toil

2.0 HADITH

2.1 ULUMUL HADITH

Assessment your progress

1. The science of Hadith
2. Acts that were silently approved by the prophet
3. Hadith Qudsi
4. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W)
5. Hadith

2.2 SELECTED HADITH

Assessment your progress

1. The sayings of the prophets (S.A.W)
2. The intention
3. Musk
4. The intention
5. Friends he keeps

END OF STRAND 2.0 ASSESSMENT

1. A form of hadith through observing the personal traits of the prophet (S.A.W)
2. Hadith
3. Qaul
4. hypocrite/munafiq
5. smiling
6. Three
7. The right hand
8. Four forms
9. Isnad
10. Search for knowledge
11. Stop the friendship
12. Hadith
13. Yes because deeds are based on intentions
14. Allah (S.W.T)
15. Hadith Qudsi are from Allah (S.W.T) while Hadith Nabawi are from the prophet (S.A.W)

3.0 PILLARS OF IMAN:

1 SIGNIFICANCE OF TAWHEED

Assessment your progress

1. Oneness of Allah
2. Taqwa
3. Tawheed
4. Shirk
5. Because he is the creator and sustainer of all that he created

2. SHIRK

Assessment your progress

1. Shirk
2. Shirk al -Khafii
3. Allah (S.W.T)
4. Shirk
5. Tawheed

END OF STRAND 3.0 ASSESSMENT

1. Three
2. Shirk- al – Asghar
3. Shirk at- Ta'ah
4. Shirk al Mahabah
5. Shirk – al – Niyyah

6. a) He will lack confidence in Allah
b) He will become a coward
7. Shirk al-Khafii
8. a) Shirk al Dua
b) Shirk al -Mahabah
c) Shirk al – niyyah
d) Shirk al – Ta'ah
9. shirk
10. Shirk al -Asghar
11. Major shirk
12. Shirk-al-Akbar
13. Allah (S.W.T)
14. Luqman
15. a) It is not forgivable
b) It brings misunderstanding in the society

4.0 DEVOTINAL ACTS:

1. SWALAH

Assessment your progress

1. It means congregational prayer
2. a) Jum'a prayer
b) Eid prayer
3. Tahajud
4. Two and Eight
5. Khusuf

2. ZAKAT: ZAKATUL MAAL AND ZAKATUL FITR

Assessment your progress

1. The minimum amount payable for zakat
2. Part of the month of Ramadhan but before Eid on 1st shawwal
3. a) Furniture
b) Residential house
4. Any staple food
5. Once in a year when it is due
6. Saum

Assessment your progress

1. Ramadhan
2. Observe the kafara fast as a way of
3. 9th of Dhul Hijjah washing away the sin
4. He doesn't get rewards nor sins
5. Saum

END OF STRAND 4.0 ASSESSMENT

1. a) Agricultural produce
b) Money
2. Two
3. Imam
4. Taraweh
5. Four

6. Recite the prophet's prayer
7. Shorten
8. Zakatul Fitr
9. a) Gold
b) Silver
10. 2 ½ kg of the staple food
11. Because it is a place where you live
12. Zakat
13. Ayyamul Baidh
14. saum
15. Because the prophet (S.A.W) was born on Monday

5.0 AKHLAQ (MORAL VALUES):

1. DIMENSIONS OF MORALITY ON ISLAM: SOURCES OF MORALITY IN ISLAM

Assessment your progress

1. a) Quran
b) Sunnah
2. Because it teaches you on all aspects of life
3. Forgive him/her
4. Kindness
5. Allah (S.W.T)

2. VIRTUES IN ISLAM: TEACHINGS OF ISLAM ON TRUTHFULNESS AND FORGIVENESS

End of Sub strand assessment

1. Because it is virtue that is highly encouraged
2. Allah (S.W.T) forgives you
3. By being sincere in worship
4. He removes his/her sins
5. It promotes peaceful co-existence
6. Prohibitions in Islam: drug Abuse

Assessment your progress

1. i. Miraa
ii. Bhang
iii. Cocaine
2. When her performance started dropping
3. Death
4. Alcohol
5. a) Cigarette
b) Bhang

END OF STRAND 5.0 ASSESSMENT

1. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W)
2. a) Forgiveness
b) Patience
3. a) Al – Ghaffur
b) Ar – Rahman
4. a) Breaking promises
b) Betraying trust

5. Good behaviour
6. Bitter
7. We should fear Allah and be with those who are truthful
8. By worshipping him with sincerity
9. Truthful
10. Allah will reward you and you will also be forgiven
11. Return the pen and ask for forgiveness
12. Teaching Islamic tarbia
13. They became delinquents and a nuisance to the society
14. Miraa/Khat
15. It may lead to divorce due to non-fulfilment of conjugal rights.

6.0 MUAMALAT(Social Relationship):

1. MARRIAGE

Assessment your progress

1. A representative of either the bride or the groom during Nikah
2. Service or material things like money
3. Both wife and husband
4. Because marriage is a command of Allah (S.W.T.).
5. It prevents the husbands from temptations outside marriage.

2. TRADE AND FINANCE IN ISLAM

Assessment your progress

1. a) Rental Income
b) Teaching
2. a) Selling of illegal firearms
b) Selling of intoxicants
3. He will earn Allah's blessings
4. Illegitimate
5. using it in the best way

3. CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Assessment your progress

1. Human immune virus/ A virus that causes AIDS
2. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
3. a) Prophets of different sizes
b) Surfaces which an infected person has come into contact with
4. Abstinence
5. 2020

END OF STRAND 6.0 ASSESSMENT

1. Consent of the bride
2. An Islamic marriage
3. You can pay all of it, part of it or undertake to pay after Nikah
4. Four female witnesses shall suffice or Nikah will not proceed
5. It promotes respect and dignity
6. It promotes respect and dignity
7. Haram
8. a) Selling on credit
b) Charging Interest
9. Israf
10. Cigarettes
11. The mosque
12. Haram
13. 2019
14. China
15. HIV and AIDS

7.0 ISLAMIC HERITAGE AND CIVILIZATION:

1 REFORMS INTRODUCED BY PROPHET

Assessment your progress

1. Right to Inheritance
2. He eliminated
3. Bury them alive
4. The era of ignorance
5. The worshipers of five

END OF STRAND 7.0 ASSESSMENT

1. They were considered as weak and could not defend their community.
2. They were like sexual objects and items for trade
3. 360
4. a) Agriculture (farming)
b) Keeping goats, sheep and camels.
5. They were ruled by the tribal leaders of chiefs
6. i. Hubal
ii. Al – lata
iii. Manata
iv. Uzza
7. Jews
8. Suhuf
9. Nomadic Life
10. They had historical sites such as Kaabah.

MODEL ASSESSMENT TASKS

ASSESSMENT TASK 1

1. The night of power
2. Cave Hirah
3. He was afraid/ frightened
4. 10 years
5. Importance of knowledge
6. Qaul
7. The chain of transmitters
8. Matn
9. Worshipping Allah (S.W.T)
10. Tawheed
11. Shirkul – Akbar
12. Four ways
13. A mushrik or a person who commits shirk
14. Congregational prayers
15. Tahajud
16. In the morning after sunrise
17. Janaza
18. Zakatul maal cleans the wealth while zakatul fitr cleans the fast
19. Nisab
20. Nadhir
21. It promotes piety
22. a) Quran
b) Hadith
23. They are neglected and become delinquents
24. To give his consent for the marriage
25. Because they are human beings
26. HIV and AIDS
27. COVID 19
28. Furniture
29. World health organization
30. Salah (Prayer)

ASSESSMENT TASK 2

1. A preserved tablet
2. Ibrahim (A.S)
3. The holy Quran
4. The night of power
5. The lowest heaven
6. Iqrar
7. These are the sayings that can only be traced to the prophet (S.A.W)
8. The test of Matn and the test of Isnad
9. Pay all his debts
10. Tawheed promotes justice in Islam
11. Shirk
12. Shirk Al Mahaba
13. praying, fasting
14. Two or more
15. Qabliyah
16. Swalatul Musafir
17. After the prayers

18. Eid ul Fitr
19. It brings a person closer to Allah
20. Seventeen (17)
21. Kaffara
22. To strengthen one's faith (Taqwa)
23. It encourages fear of Allah (S.W.T)
24. a) Time
b) Money
25. She should inform the Imam or the kadhi to become her walii
26. Because Allah (S.W.T) blesses his earnings
27. HIV and AIDS
28. Dhul – Hijjah
29. Persia
30. Idols

ASSESSMENT TASK 3

1. Musa (A.S)
2. It guides him on how to worship.
3. The Quran was sent to the whole mankind while the other books were sent to specific role.
4. Lauhul Mahfudh
5. Two stages
6. Fiil
7. Nabawi and Qudsi
8. a) It is the second source of Sharia
b) Hadith explains the verses of the Quran
9. It was not accepted because his intention changed
10. a) It removes fear from a person
b) It prevents shirk
11. He/she is steadfast in acts of worship
12. This is when someone have the intentions of worshiping something else other than Allah
13. Shirk of Khafii
14. Tahajud
15. Tahiyatul Masjid
16. Two
17. Khusuf
18. Witr
19. Zakat?
20. Zakatul ul Maal
21. Ayyamul Baidh
22. Sitat -ul-shawwal
23. Because Allah forgives those who forgive others
24. By stealing or conning people
25. a) Protecting her from harm
b) Providing her with basic needs
26. It is not accepted because it is haram
27. HIV/AIDS
28. a) The poor
b) The needy
29. Taurat
30. polyandry

ASSESSMENT TASK 4

1. Muhammad (S.A.W)
2. To guide mankind to the straight path
3. They had been distorted
4. The holy Quran
5. Issa (AS)
6. Quran and Hadith
7. Ulumul- hadith
8. a) Trustworthy
b) Honest
9. Truthfulness
10. Intentions, intended
11. Inconspicuous shirk/ hidden shirk
12. It is the only sin that is unforgivable
13. Tawheed/ Belief in one God
14. Niyyah
15. Baadiyah
16. Witr
17. Swalatul Janaza
18. Kusuf
19. a) Money
b) Agricultural produce
20. Zakat
21. Fardh
22. a) Forgiveness
b) Kindness
23. Any act of worship
24. It fulfils the other half of religion
25. He should cancel the wedding
26. HIV and AIDS
27. A pandemic
28. COVID-9
29. Swalah
30. By making the Madina constitution that granted all people of Yathrib equal rights

ASSESSMENT TASK 5

1. Ramadhan
2. a) The revelation
b) The compilation
3. a) To fulfill the prophesy of the earlier scriptures
b) To reject false gods
4. a) Injil
b) Taurat
c) Zabur
d) Suhuf
5. So that people could live a righteous life
6. A divine hadith that can only be traced to Allah (S.W.T)
7. Hadith Qudsi are few in number while hadith are many
8. a) The hadith must be quoted in Arabic
b) It must not go against the teachings of the Quran
9. Intention/ Niyyah

10. Tawheed/ belief in One God
11. Three
12. Shirk at -Ta'ah
13. Shirk
14. An optional act
15. Istikharah
16. Twenty-seven (27)
17. Istisqai
18. She was about to travel
19. Jamu Taqdim
20. Qasr
21. Ramadhan
22. Kadhaa
23. a) Bhang
b) Cocaine
24. Allah (S.W.T) does not accept them
25. a) Selling charcoal
b) Selling in a shop
26. Halal is what is allowed while haram is what is not allowed
27. Abstaining from zinaa
28. Swalah
29. Issa (A.S)
30. They were mostly for revenge

PERFORMING ARTS

1.0 PERFORMING ARTS BASIC ELEMENTS

Revision Exercise 1.1

1. Interrelationship between disciplines of Performing Arts

	Drama	Elocution	Film	Dance	Music
Drama	-	scripting poetic sections. improvisation of voice. choice of characters for various roles.	some dramas are adopted as films	rhythm of some characters. -some dance sections for emphasis.	songs are used to pass message in drama. for background music in a drama presentation
Elocution	facial expressions. -stage awareness	-	borrowing of some themes -aping some characters.	some characters dance for emphasis and entertainment.	chants have singing. music creates variations in speech
Film	films are essentially video recording of drama performances in different settings	words in film are poetically organised. characters in film vocalise word as in elocution.	-----	dances can appear in a film section for emphasis	-introduces the film and acts as signature that identifies the film -connects scenes together and fills silent section. - intensifies and expresses emotions not directly spoken.
Dance	use of props in dance costuming. use of facial expression. acting by some dancers. role allocation	words to accompany the song. text for vocal communication in some dances. confidence on stage.	copying movements displayed in films. getting some songs to dance	-----	dance songs are borrowed from music. communication in dance is enhanced through music. dance beginnings, middle and ends are done sometimes with songs
Music	use of props in music. use of costumes. facial expressions. acting by some members. role allocation	poetic arrangement of words. text in oral composition. confidence and self efficacy.	copying of rhythms. use of some songs.	movements in music are used. rhythms are used. instrumentation is used	-----

2.
 - Solo chanting
 - Choral verse
 - Solo recitals
 - Choral recitals
3. Drama can be incorporated when scripting poetic sections, improvisation of voice and in choice of characters for various roles.
Film can be used when words in verse are organised poetically
4. Tragedy
5. Film is a story or play recorded by video camera as a set of moving images.

Revision Exercise 1.2

1. Assess rhythms created. Ensure they are in simple time.
2. Assess
3. Assess
4. The number on top shows how many beats in a bar.
5. The number at the bottom indicates the type of beat to be used.

Revision Exercise 1.3

1. Treble staff
Quadruple
C major
2. Tetra cord
3. Phrase
4. a key signature indicates the order of sharps and flats in a piece of music, and a time signature tells you how many beats are in each measure as well as what note gets 1 full beat.
5. A sharp raises a note by a semitone
A flat lowers a note by a semitone

Revision Exercise 1.4

1. A series of true or fictional events that have a storyline. Feelings and thoughts are described in a dramatic way.
2. By being used as themes in the narrative
3. They are enthusiastic, energetic and confident
They listen, engage and interact with the audience
They create a strong connection with others

Revision Exercise 1.5

1. 8 stanzas
The number of lines per stanza varies
There is no set number of words per line
2. Poverty, corrupt leaders
3. Assess
Assess
4. Assess

Revision Exercise 1.6

1. A skit is a short play of piece of humorous scenes used to educate or inform people of everyday issues.
2. It has a beginning, a middle and an end
3. Assess
4. Assess
5. Religion
Health – Coronavirus (Covid-19)
Assess any other

END OF STRAND 1 ASSESSMENT

1. These are artistic expressions meant for staging for an audience to watch
2. Music, drama, dance, film, elocution
3. Documentary
Fantasy movies
Historical films
4. They involve magic or supernatural events
5. Rhymed poems, monologues
6. It forms the core action in film
7. Develops discipline, respect and a sense of belonging
8. A strong beat followed by a weak beat
9. To help us identify specific rhythmic patterns
10. A set of five horizontal parallel lines with four spaces
11. a clef
12. A B C D E F G
13. It is an interval formed by two identical notes

2.0 CREATING

Revision Exercise 2.1

Assess

Revision Exercise 2.2

Assess

Revision Exercise 2.3

1. They are enthusiastic
They are articulate
They are expressive
Assess any other response
2. They are organised to form the beginning, middle and end
3. These are the main character's journey as they cross difficulties and solve problem in a skit.

Revision Exercise 2.4

Assess

Revision Exercise 2.5

Assess

END OF STRAND 2 ASSESSMENT

1. Rhythmic pattern is formed when a series of notes and rests repeats itself
2. Improvising rhythmic accompaniment is a skill of coming up with a combination of rests and note patterns to accompany a song which already has its own rhythm.

3. Melody is a combination of different pitches
4. Milestone is framework for organizing information
Milestone should appear at the beginning and at the end of a story
5. A verse is a group of lines in a poetic composition.
It is also known as a stanza, it has rhythm, pattern and rhyme
6. This is the writer's choice of words and vocabulary to communicate to the reader
7. Meter and rhythm
Rhyme
Length
Alliteration
8. This is a vivid and vibrant form of description that appeals to the reader's senses and imagination
9. A prop is an object used on stage during a performance
10. It makes a point concrete.
It has an emotional impact.
It focuses the audience's attention and interest
11. Walking sticks
Cellphones
Weapons
Candles
12. Gender and occupation
13. A milestone should appear at the beginning and at the end of a story
14. Alliteration is the repetition of sounds in a series of words of the same line.
15. A good melody should consist of both low and high pitches

3.0 PERFORMING

Revision Exercise 3.1

1. When it is used to welcome tourists
Assess any other relevant response
2. By singing the folk song in their indigenous language
3. Drum
Marimba
Jingles
Assess any other
4. Wedding
Funeral
Burial
Initiation
Work
5. When the music arrangement is traditional and specific community. It is also performed using the indigenous language.

Revision Exercise 3.2

1. Percussion instrument
 - Membranophones
 - idiophones
 - Melodic
 - non-melodic
2. A – Membranophones
X – Melodic
Y – Non-melodic
3. Most idiophone are tuned at the time they are made. The sound produced by an idiophone is determined by the nature of the material used to make it.

Revision Exercise 3.3

1. Assess
2. Using the correct tonguing
Closing and opening (fingering) the appropriate holes
Blowing gently into the mouth piece
3. You may produce a different note than the one you were intending to produce.

Revision Exercise 3.4

1. Folk dances are movements of the body and steps in response to African folk music.
2. Assess
3. Flywhisks
Sisal skirts
4. Space refers to the space
5. They bring people together
They show the different traditions
They act as a source of entertainment

Revision Exercise 3.5

1. A narrative is a story told orally.
2. Tripping and falling
Forgetting lines
Assess any other relevant response
3. This is the process in which a person is chosen to play the role of a specific character in a story.
4. It helps to take care and conserve our environment.
5. By using correct facial expressions
By being loud and articulate during the performance
Use of correct gestures

Revision Exercise 3.6

1. A person who writes poems
2. The voice in a poem
3. Pitch, pace, pause, tone, volume, accent, emphasis and intonation
4. Use of correct gestures during performance
Making meaningful body movements during presentations
Making use of the stage during presentations
Assess any other relevant response

Revision Exercise 3.7

1. To sensitize the society on issues and how they can help
2. Casting is the process of choosing actors for roles in a performance while auditioning is a performance done by an actor with the intention of being selected for a role in a play.
3. By manipulating intonation, tone, pace
Assess any other relevant response
4. It helps an actor to portray the character
It helps the audience to visualize the character during the performance
Assess any other relevant response
5. By making meaningful movements on stage during a performance

END OF STRAND 3 ASSESSMENT

1. A folk song is a song sung by a particular community in a traditional manner.
2. Folk song are classified according to:-
Community of origin
Occasion when the song is performed
Function of the song.
The type of the song
3. wedding
Initiation
4. They are source of entertainment
It helps in cultural preservation
5. Source of employment
The country earns foreign exchange as the songs are used to entertain tourist
6. Characters
Setting
Events
Reaction
7. This is how the story is developed from the beginning to the end
8. These are the issues addressed in the story
9. They are authentic
Draws the attention of the audience
10. Make good use of space
Have good vocal expression
Be confident

11. You should maintain/ use appropriate body movements
The gestures should be cultural
The voice should resemble that of the comma.
12. These are instruments that create sound through vibrating themselves
13. Melodic idiophones
Non-melodic idiophones
14. These are instruments which produce sound without the addition of a stretched membrane
15. Marimba, kayamba, kigamba
Assess any other

4.0 CRITICAL APPRECIATIONS

Revision Exercise 4.1

1. These are feelings expressed by the folk song during performance.
2. They are performed using the indigenous language
They are performed in traditional costumes
3. Performers
Type of songs
Instruments
Voice
Costumes
Props
Body movements

Revision Exercise 4.2

1. Assess
2. Clapping from the audience
Some performers may trip and fall
Assess any other

Revision Exercise 4.3

1. Body language and poise
Voice articulation
Dramatic appropriateness
Accuracy
Poetic language
Theme
2. Assess the facial expressions and gestures used

Revision Exercise 4.4

1. Poetic language is the way language is used to impact the rhythm of a verse and the overall meaning in the verse
This is how the presenter makes good use of posture, facial expressions and gestures
This is the way a presenter uses their voice, body and space to present a verse

- They may be revealed using their actions, words or thought
- Character traits are words used to describe character's personality or qualities that make them who they are.
- Humility, patient, stubborn, determination, optimistic or trusting
- Values are virtues that guide us to interact with others in one way or another. Hardworking, confidence, responsibility, patience, self-control, patriotism and gratitude

Revision Exercise 4.5

- Costumes, make-up, props
- Conflict resolution
- Assess
- Assess

END OF STRAND 4 ASSESSMENT

- It helps the viewer to identify various places within the stage.
It shows the setting of the performance
- This is the order of events in a story.
- Stage
- Beginning, middle and end
- This is a part in a skit that characters are introduced and their intentions are declared.
- This is a part in a skit that conflicts are resolved and all the characters agree.

Elements	Role played
7. Musical instruments	Gives cultural identity of the performance
8. Voice	Gives the storyline
9. Body language	Helps audience to interpret the meaning
10. Costumes	Announces the community and occasion of the folk song
11. Stage	Gives the performers space to showcase their performance

- solo
 - Solo and response
 - Choral
- Voice
Instruments
Costumes
Artefacts
Body décor
Stage
Formation
- Verbal communication
Use of body language
Acting

- Making movements
 - Wearing certain costumes
 - Interacting with various characters and props
- Children rights
Education
Drought and famine
Assess any other response

5.0 PERFORMING ARTS IN SOCIETY

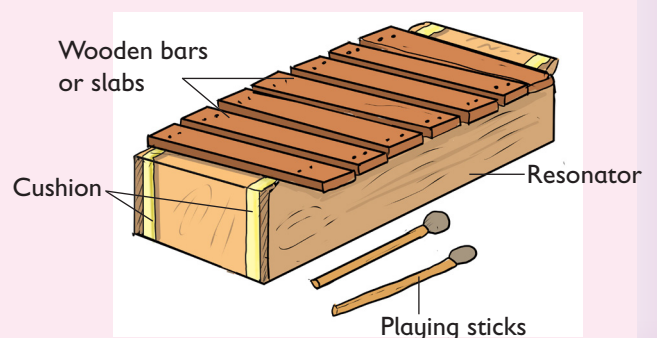
END OF STRAND 5 ASSESSMENT

- It attracts tourist therefore acts as a source of revenue
It brings people together
It can be used to address major issues that affect our society such as social cohesion
Assess any other response
- Verbal communication
Use of body language
Acting
Making movements
Wearing certain costumes
Interacting with various characters and props
- They can use the issues as the theme of the skit

ANSWERS FOR MODEL TEST PAPERS

MODEL TEST PAPER I

- A three-part song is a song sung by three people or a group of people singing in three different voices. That is Soprano 1, Soprano 2 and Alto (SSA)
-Soprano 1 is the highest-pitched voice part
-Soprano 2 is slightly lower than soprano 1.
-Alto is lower than soprano 2
-The three voice parts may also consist of Soprano, Alto, and Tenor (SAT)
-Tenor is lower than Alto
-Every group should keep to their voice part and maintain the same tempo.
-A performance by three people is called a trio
-



3. -shows the community where the dance is from
-show the gender in a dance
-makes the dance beautiful
-improve the confidence of the dancer
-Make dancing easy without the use of a lot of energy
-It differentiates the participants in the dance
4. - taa
-taa-aa
-taa-aa-aa-aa
5. The fiddle is a string instrument that has one or two string
6. solo performance
7. Action songs art songs topical songs
Patriotic songs religious songs popular songs
8. Oral interpretation of rhythm is sounding the rhythm after hearing them.
Aural interpretation is sounding the rhythm we hear and demonstrate it orally or by writing it.
9. Kikuyu
Kamba
Luhya
Gusii
10. a) costumes-sisal skirt, beaded necklace
b) instruments-drums, whistle, horn, ishiriri
11. Tempo is the speed at which a song is sung
A song can be at slow, moderate or fast tempo
12. Topical song
13. Diction in music is how a singer vocalizes the words of a song.
14. Pitch is the degree of highness or lowness of a tone
15. A. Chordophones C. Membranophones
B. Aerophones D. Idiophones
16. Melodic idiophones produce sound when plucked or struck
Rhythmic idiophones produce sound when the instrument is shaken from side to side.
17. Peace, unity, justice
18. A ledger line is an extension of a music staff. It can either be used on top of the music staff or at the bottom of the staff to write the music notes.



19.

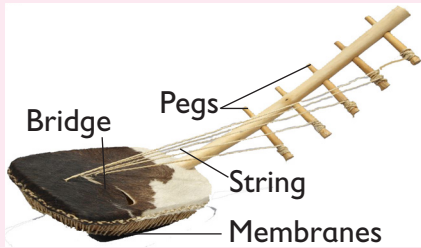
French Rhythm notes	Note name	Note symbol
Taa-aa-aa-aa	semibreve	○
Taa-aa	minim	♪
Taa	crotchet	♪
Ta-te	2 quavers	♪♪

20. Rest
21. # b ♯
22. C major
D major
G major
23. Music, dance, drama, film, elocution
24. -they make body movements in response to music
-they form dance patterns to make the performance beautiful.
-they express the mood of the dance
-they sing as they dance.
25. Peace patriotism responsibility
Unity hard work
26. Soprano 1, soprano 2 and Alto (SSA)
Soprano, Alto and Tenor (SAT)
27. Ledger line
28. Make the dance beautiful
Show the community in which the dance is from
29. Dance costumes worn during performance are traditional
30. The soloist

MODEL TEST PAPER 2

1. This is when a group of people sing together.
2. Shakers, flutes, drums, adongo Rattles, marimba, kayambe, bells
3. - sound hole
- wooden resonator
- lamellae
- bridge
4. Adongo
Marimba
Dongo
Kigamba
5. A folk song is music from a given traditional community, singing is done more than the dancing.
6. Pitch, melody, rhythm, diction, harmony
7. Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan

8.



9. Blowing in air and covering and opening the different pitch holes.
10. This is the loudness or softness of a song
11. Marriage ceremonies child naming
Community sports community entertainment Working
12. -they play instruments to give the beat and rhythm
-they indicate change of dance patterns
-they play some solo sections in a dance
-they mark climaxes in the dance
-mark the start in some dances
-guide the soloist on the next song.
13. -it is performed by shaking shoulders
-performed by both men and women
-lyre (Litungu) and a wooden box (chibengele) instruments are played.
-performers dance going round in circles shaking shoulders.
14. Is a song sung by two people or two groups of people singing two different voices at the same time.
15. Duet
16. Arms, head, waist legs
- 17.

Symbol	Rests

18. D r m f s l t d'
19. Resonator
Pegs/ nails
Membrane
slings
- 20.

Dance	Ethnic group
Sikuti	Luhya
Ramogi	Luo

Kilumi	Akamba
mwomboko	Agikuyu

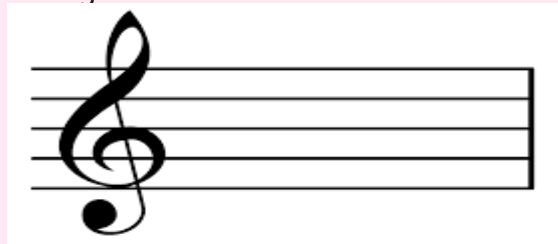
21. Rhythm is concerned with the division of length in time of individual sounds.

22.

Instrument	Community
Marimba	Mijikenda
Chibengele	Luhya
Dongo	Mijikenda
Kiriandit	Kipsigis

23. String instruments produce sound through vibration of strings. Some string instruments have many strings and others have only one or two strings.
24. a) Posture b) Tone quality
c) bowing d) Fingering
25. a) 8
b) 4
c) 2
26. a) $\frac{2}{4}$ b) $\frac{3}{4}$ c) $\frac{4}{4}$
27. 3 indicates how many beats in each bar on the staff 4 indicates the type of note used on the staff
28. A staff is a set of five lines with four spaces in between the line where the musical notes are written. A staff has a clef which indicates the pitch of musical notes.
29. A persona is a character take on by a poet to speak in a poem. A speaker speaks in a poem through an assured voice.

30.

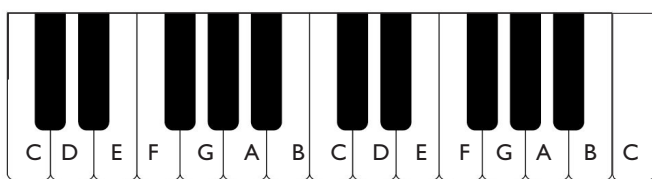


MODEL TEST PAPER 3

1. -body language and poise
-voice articulation
-poetic language
-theme
-accuracy
-dramatic appropriateness
2. -Creation of employment in the entertainment industry
-Tourist brings foreign exchange used to develop other sectors thus improve our economy.
3. Lullaby
4. A prop is a movable object used to communicate a point in a verse such as

syringe, stethoscope(doctor)

5. They tell what characters are thinking and their feelings.
They tell what motivates characters
They create action by causing something to happen.
They give necessary information.
6. take care when handling sharp objects such as knives handle the bamboo leaves and stems carefully to avoid being hurt be careful when using hot wire to make holes into the stem
7. Largo- very slow
Moderato-moderate
Presto-very fast
Adagio-slow
8. Song
Ornamentation
Instrumental accompaniment
Costumes and décor
Props and artifacts
Dance steps
Audience
9. Body
Voice
Movement
Theme
Poetic language
10. Lullaby
11. a) exposition-the introduction of characters and conflict
b) rising action-events leading to increased conflict
c) climax-high point and most exciting part of the story filled with suspense and action.
d) falling action-solving problems of the story
e) resolution-positive or negative answer to the story.
12. -wash clean with soap and water when sharing
-wash hands with soap and running water before holding the instrument
-store them in a dry place
13. Poverty education
Wars climate issues
Health crime
Child labour substances and drug abuse
Descrimination
- 14.



15. A melodic interval occurs when two notes are played in sequence, one after the other.

Harmonic intervals occur when two notes are played together at the same time

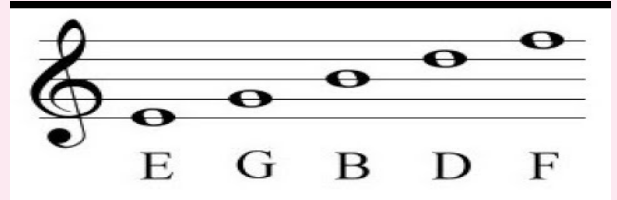
16. Semitone
- 17.



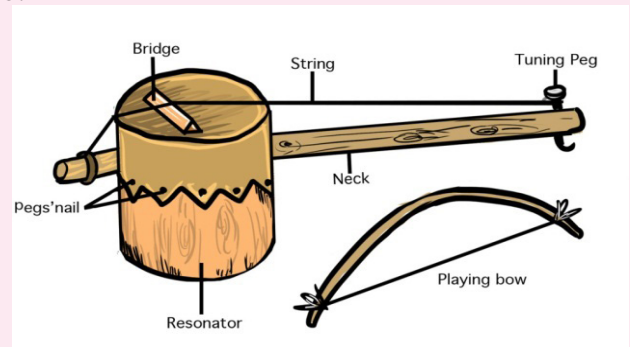
- 18.

Name	Symbol	Function
A sharp	#	Raises a note by a semitone
A flat	b	Lowers a note by a semitone
A natural	♮	Restores a note to the original pitch

- 19.



20. Songs Body
Formations Costumes
Instruments Body adornments
Props Messages
21. they provide entertainment
They keep the dancers physically fit
They honor and celebrate heroes
They are used to conserve people's cultural heritage
22. listening and watching the dance
Participating in the performance of folk dance
- 23.



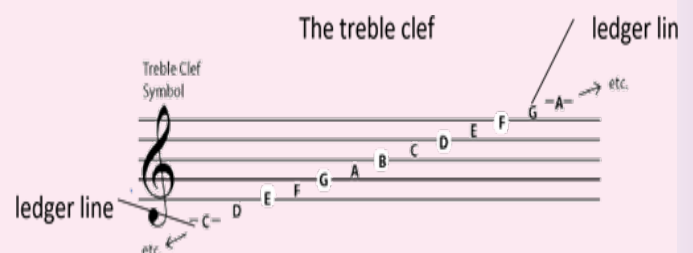
24. structure
Climax
Vocal ornamentation
Mood
25. funeral songs
Marriage songs
Sacred songs



- Initiation songs
26. Gestures are the movements of some parts of our body especially the hands and the head to bring out the message of the song
 27. Admit young men to adulthood
Encourage initiates
Praise the initiates
Prepare the initiates for adult roles
 28. Outline their appearance for example eye colour
Pick a name that fits their appearance
Determine the age
Describe the character's clothing
Describe the character's place of origin
Create a back story of the character
Give characters goals to achieve
Describe how they behave
Describe their flaws and mistakes
Describe their achievements and success
 29. Confidence
Detail oriented
Articulate and comfortable with the language he or she has chosen to use
Brings out the different characters in the story
Outgoing and makes friends with the audience easily
 30. Assess according to materials found within the nearby locality

MODEL TEST PAPER 4

1. Conserve people's culture
Used for entertainment
Express or change a person's mood
Unite people by bringing them together
2. a) duet- this is a performance where two people sing a 2-part song
b) Trio- this is a performance where three people sing a 3-part song
3. This is judging or assessing a performance with an aim of making it better
4. choice of the song
Accuracy of the melody
Appropriate gestures
Clarity of words
5. A semitone is the distance in pitch between a note and the very next note, higher or lower.
6. Completing a familiar tune with a new melody
Changing the rhythm at a familiar tune
Changing the pitches of a familiar tune
Creating a completely new melody
7. Costumes and body adornment
Age and gender of participant
The ethnic group and general social background of the music

8. The occasion when the music is performed such as marriage songs
They start on doh, me or soh, and end on doh
It is in stepwise motion
They have a good looking shape that is easy to follow
It is singable- one is able to predict the next note to sing or the starting of the next melody
The various leaps up to a 3rd
9. When music moves from one note to the immediate note below or above it is said to be in stepwise motion.
10. Newspapers
Media
Conversation with people
Assess any other
11. healthy living
Good leaders
Child protection
12. controls the length of the song
Starts the song with a suitable pitch
Leads the singing for the group singers
To follow
13. marriage ceremony
Community sports
Working
Child naming
14. condemn bad behavior such as drug abuse and stealing
Educate people on how to live peacefully with others
- 15.



16. Dance is use to provide rhythm of some characters. Dance also offers emphasis on some sections of drama.
Drama on the other hand offers props, costumes that are used in dance performances to make it dramatic. Use of facial expressions acting by some dancers is also a nod to drama.
17. This is when the sound gradually becomes soft
18. a)  b) 
19. A phrase mark is a long curved line covering two or more bars to indicate where a performance can take a break.

20. mezzo piano
21. Variation of note values
Rests
Repetition for unity
Symmetry
Adherence to time signature
22. They are articulate
They are confident
They use correct facial expressions and gestures
Assess any other relevant response
23. Identify the clef
Recognize the key signature
Interpret time signature and note values
Sing the melody and hand signing the sol-fa syllables involved
Play the melody on a melodic instrument
24. Make up is used to enhance the role of a character and to give performers an additional tool for conveying the characters being performed
Make up helps in enhancing your appearance
Make up can be used by actors to help them portray specific features of a given role such as that of an old man, a sick person or an injured person.
25. Folk songs are used to teach morals, norms and values of a society
The songs entertain and announce social functions and also play specific roles during such occasions

We learn more about the history and the culture of the indigenous communities they come from

A source of adventure to performers as they move to perform in various places
Assess any other relevant response

26. Rhythmic and melodic idiophones
27. Struck idiophones
Hand shaken idiophones
Plucked idiophones
28. The wires or spokes known as lamellae are plucked by thumb on both hands
29. Performance directions are cues that are used to describe how a piece of music should be performed
30. a) Loud (f – forte) to mean perform loudly
b) Soft (p- piano) to mean perform softly
Assess any other correct response

MODEL TEST PAPER 5

1. - conserve people's culture
- promote unity among participants and other members of the community

- they honor and celebrate heroes
 - dancers are physically fit
 - dance is form of income
 - provide entertainment
2. kigamba
 3. Duet
 4. **Social importance include**
 - Promoting unity among members of the society by bringing participants and the audience together
 - Acts as a source of entertainment
 - Conserves culture for future generation
 - Sensitise the society on certain issues such as health, environmental conservation, importance of education, among others
 - Promotes moral values
 - Acquires skills such as playing of an instrument, composing and performing from watching or when participating in performances
 - Promotes appreciation of cultural diversity through performance of genres from different cultural background

Economic importance include

- Source of employment to the participants, trainers, script writers, adjudicators, media, the organisers and other service providers
- Promotes the local industry through purchase of musical instruments, costumes, props and artifacts and ornaments made locally
- Earn country foreign exchange through tourism
- Promotes domestic tourism

5.

Melodic idiophones	Non-melodic idiophones
They are tuned	They are not tuned
They have keys that produce sound when plucked or hit	They are played by shaking clapping, stamping or scrapping



6. They are tuned when they are made and the nature of materials used determines the sound produced.

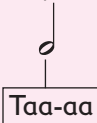
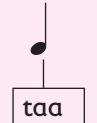

7.

Parts of the fiddle	Functions
a) Resonator	Amplifies the sound
b) Bridge	Raises the string of the resonator and transfers sound to the membrane
c) Lamellae	Plucked to produce sound during playing

8. Promoting unity among members of the society by bringing participants and the audience together
 - Acts as a source of entertainment
 - Conserves culture for future generation
 - Sensitise the society on certain issues such as health, environmental conservation, and importance of education, among others
 - Promotes moral values
 - Acquires skills such as playing of an instrument, composing and performing from watching or when participating in performances
 - Promotes appreciation of cultural diversity through performance of genres from different cultural background
9. Values are the good and sound morals expected in any society.
Examples are honesty, hardworking, integrity, love, respect, responsibility, patience and many more
10. Harmony
11. Sounding the rhythms after hearing them
12. A combination of two or more pitches
13. A dramatic character, distinguished from the poet, who is the speaker of a poem.
14. Vary note values
Consider having rests
Repetition for unity
Music should have symmetry
Rhythm should adhere to time signature
15. This is the choice of words as used to pass messages in the different genres of Performing Arts.
16. Avoid shouting
Avoid overcrowding
Make body movements that are decent
The songs chosen should have a good message
17. pitch the song
Maintain the tempo
Guide the singers to start, continue or end the song
Make the performance more interesting
18. Abu wandindi
Mulele obokano
Assess any other relevant response
19. save money used to buy new ones
Save on resources such as wood used to make them
20. Soloist
Dancers
Instrumentalists
Singers or response group
21. Make body movements in response to the music
Form dance patterns to make the performance beautiful

21. skirts
Head gear
Shoulder gear
leg gear
22. semibreve - it has an open note head which is oval shaped
Minim - it has an open note head and a stem
Crotchet - it has a closed note head and a stem
Quaver - it has a closed note head, stem and a flag

23. a)  b) 

24.   

25. Assess the rhythmic patterns created. Ensure the patterns have rests and varied patterns
26. This is the way in which the events in a skit are arranged so as to tell the story.
28. Milestone is the main character's journey as they cross difficulties and solve problems in a skit.
Storyline is story and the way in which it develops.
29. Subject matter
Structure
Voice
Performer
Audience
30. Clapping
Tapping
Reciting them using French rhythm names

VISUAL ARTS

1 THE ARTS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

End of Strand 3 Assessment

1. Visual Arts
Applied Arts
Written Arts
Performing Arts
2. Furniture, product design, vases, utensils, monuments, lampshades, candle holders
3. To communicate messages, enhance beauty and for enjoyment
4. From resource persons
From reading books, magazines, newspapers
From online sites
5. a) Slide 2, the background colour used makes the information stand out. Information is summarised hence not too crowded.
b) Slide 1 - missing applied and written arts.
Slide 2 - missing applied arts
6. Architects, fashion designers, graphic designers, illustrators, caricaturists, police sketch artists, event decorators, cake decorators.
7. Knowledge skills and attitudes in the arts
8. To make the presentation interesting
To capture the audience attention
To keep the audience involved in the presentation
9. Prepare adequately by collecting information by:
 - a) reading books on the Arts.
 - b) Interviewing people within your community that have pursued careers in the Arts.
 - c) Attending career fairs organised within your school or neighbourhood.
 - d) Visiting online sites such as Google, YouTube, Pinterest and Bing to search information on careers related to the Arts.
 - e) Downloading related information in form of pictures and text from online sources.
 - f) Summarising your notes in point form.
Use digital devices to prepare your presentation using computer applications such as MS Word and Power point. Lay out the text and pictures in an appealing manner. Do not crowd information on the page or slide. Remember to work under the supervision of an adult.
10. a) Presentation 2 is appealing because of the unique shapes, colours and information is not too crowded.

- b) How can each of the presentations be improved?
Reducing content and summarising only key points.
Using bold headers.
11. 2D arts have two dimensions length and width while 3D arts are free standing and have length, width and height.
 12. Helps to interrogate and collect various views that can be summarised into comprehensive information.
 13. You can obtain information on Visual Arts from;
 - a) resource persons
 - b) the internet using digital devices
 - c) reading books on visual arts.Use questions such as;
 - a) what are the categories of visual arts?
 - b) how is an artist's knowledge and skills nurtured by learning visual arts?
 - c) how do visual arts contribute to Kenya's economy?
- Remember to consider the relevance of the information collected to Grade 7 learners.
Record information by;
- a) writing short notes
 - b) taking or downloading photographs
 - c) collecting or making own samples of artworks made in visual arts
14. Use digital devices, charts, tables, songs and skits.
 15. They help appreciate beauty around us.
Help to create therapeutic items for leisure.
Help to create items for enjoyment.
Help to earn a living improving the economy.

2 PICTURE MAKING

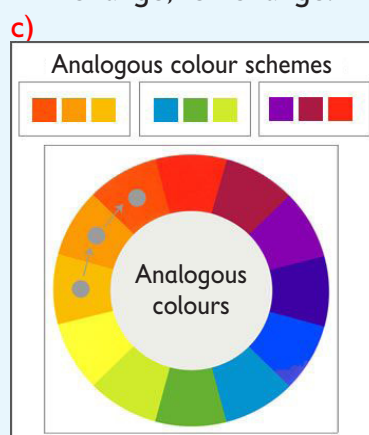
End of Strand 2 Assessment

1. a) One-point perspective is a type of linear perspective where projected lines meet at one vanishing point on the horizon.
b) Horizon, projection also called converging lines, vanishing point and eye view
2. To create the illusion of distance and depth
To represent 3D forms on a 2D surface
3. Ensure that the forms are geometrical such as cube or cuboid shaped.
The forms should be arranged to create overlaps.
4. a) capture the correct shape and forms of the objects,

- b) capture the objects in normal eye-view,
 - c) use lines to draw the shapes of the forms. Draw the forms free hand,
 - d) draw the forms in a way that they overlap towards the horizon while varying their sizes. The parts of the object near the viewer should be larger while those far away should become smaller in size towards the horizon,
 - e) when drawing the composition, ensure to fit the forms within the working space, they are proportional and arranged to create balance.
5. Picture 1: Bird's eye view
Picture 2: Normal eye view
 6. An illustration of a cuboid in one point perspective drawn from worms eye view
 7. An illustration of a cuboid in one point perspective drawn from the normal eye view
 8. To create the illusion of depth and distance
 9. a) vanishing point – a point on the horizon on which the converging lines meet when projected from a form
b) horizon – an imaginary line in the distance that shown a point where the earth meets the sky
c) converging lines – diagonal lines projected to connect the object to a vanishing point on a horizon
d) eye view – the position from which an object is viewed
 10. a) A chart showing the various categories of colours and how they are obtained
b) i) identify and select colours that can be used in a painting,
ii) guide how to mix and use colours in a painting,
iii) show the colour relationships.
 11. These are colours found opposite each other on the colour wheel.
 12. Intensity is the purity of a colour while value is the lightness or darkness of a colour in the presence of light.
 13. Hue, value and intensity
 14. Label the horizon, projection line, vanishing point and eye view.
 15. a) Are colours that share a common primary colour and are found next to each other on the colour wheel.
b) i) Blue analogous colours- blue, purple, green, red purple, blue purple, yellow green and blue green.
ii) Red analogous colours- red, purple, orange, blue purple, red purple, red

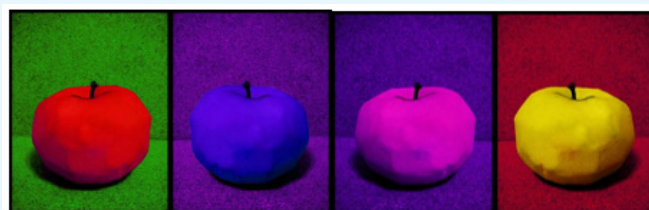
orange, yellow orange.

- iii) Yellow analogous colours- yellow, green, orange, yellow green, blue green, yellow orange, red orange.



16. By mixing the primary colours in equal amounts

17.



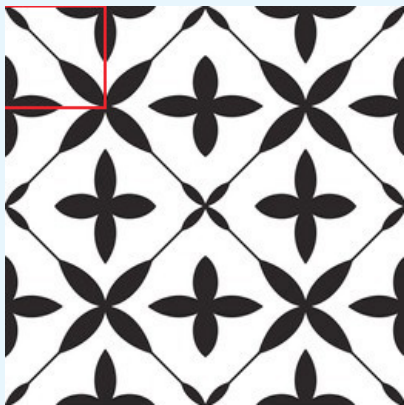
Contrasting Analogous Analogous Contrasting

18. Paint, paint brushes, palette, paper or drawing book, ruler, pencil, water, container.
19. Insert three images showing red, blue and yellow value gradation strips.
20. a) Dark green
b) Light green
c) Michael – Shading
Mitchel – Tinting
21. Insert three images showing green, purple and orange intensity gradation strips.
22. Analogous colours are used to portray harmony and unity in an artwork. Complementary colours are used to show contrast or emphasis in an artwork. They create a sharp contrasting highlighting a focal point within a painting.
23. The bright colour appears to draw to the eye while the dull colour appears to draw away from the eye creating a sharp contrast.
24. Insert image of a colour wheel with labelled complementary colours.
25. Picture A – Analogous colours
Picture B – Contrasting colours

3 MULTIMEDIA ARTS

End of Strand 3 Assessment

1. A photograph showing a front or side of a person
2. Digital camera, smartphone, tablet, iPads
3. To express ideas, emotions and a message in the portrait
4. To enhance its appeal
To remove distractions
To enhance visibility
5. Open a digital portrait photograph on your digital device, crop the portrait, add visual effects such as increasing sharpness and brightness, add text.
6. Portrait photographs show a person's head and shoulders.
7. Portrayal of the subject capture of form chest upwards
Profile use either front profile or side profile
Centering the subject within the grid
Portrayal of subject's mood such as happy mood, thoughtful mood or sad mood
8. A portrait is a photograph that one has taken of oneself, typically one taken with a smartphone or webcam and shared via social media.
A selfie is a photograph a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders.
9. Stencil, printing ink, brush or sponge, container, fabric, strings and masking tape
10. a) Identify the source of inspiration for your motif from natural forms such as insects.
b) Select and draw an image of your motif such as a bee.
c) Simplify the drawing and prepare the colour scheme.
- 11.



12. To draw attention to your subject
13. A page that contains the image within an animation

14. Used when creating animated movies, cartoons, marketing videos, advertisements, corporate presentations, educational materials, video games and flip books.
15. Frequency is the speed at which frames are flipped in animation.
Sequence is the arrangement of frames to enable easy transition during animation.
16. Stitching using a needle and thread.
Stapling.
Using glue and tape.
Punching holes then stringing with threads or wire.
17. Alternate pattern contains motifs repeated while interchanging their direction, shape or appearance.
Full repeat pattern contains a motif that is repeated regularly.
18. It is a page in a flipbook.
19. Plain paper used for making the frames,
Binding materials such as tape, staples, glue, wire or needle and thread,
Paint or coloured pencils for decorating the frames,
Cutting tools.
20. By flipping the frames at high or low speed to create a feeling of movement

4 INDIGENOUS CRAFTS

Assessment 4.1

1. Pottery is the art of modelling vessels using prepared clay which are then fired to make them more beautiful and durable.
2. a) To remove impurities.
b) To remove air bubbles.
c) To remove lumps.
3. Coil is a method of making pottery by rolling, winding, stacking and joining coils of clay.
4. To make a strong joint.
5. a) To store water and cereals.
b) For cooking.
c) As utensils.
d) Decorations.
e) Sold to earn a living.
6. This method involves firing clay items in a shallow pit filled with firewood such as sawdust, twigs and leaves.
7. a) To make them beautiful.
b) To make them durable.
c) To make them vitreous such that they are able to hold and store water.
- 8.

- a) Bone dry are clay forms that have been dried ready for firing.
 - b) Bisqueware are clay forms that have undergone firing.
9. a) bone dry items are handled with care to prevent cracking or breaking,
b) the clay vessels are completely dry to prevent from exploding and endangering other vessels during firing,
c) place a layer of dry grass or leaves in between the layers and in hollow spaces of the vessel. This will ensure uniform firing of the walls.
10. This is a practical task. Assess the adherence to procedure, observing safety precautions, observation of values and PCIs.

Assessment 4.2

1. A sculpture in the round can be viewed all round while relief is only viewed from one side.
A sculpture in the round is free standing while relief sculpture has projects or recedes into a background surface.
2. a) High relief - In high relief, parts of the forms project prominently above the surface of the sculptural form.
b) Low relief - It is also called bas relief. In low relief, parts of the project slightly above the sculptural form.
c) Inverse relief - It is also called sunken relief. In inverse relief, parts of the form are sunken below the surface of the material to create depressions.
d) Pierced relief - There are relief sculptures that contain hollow parts.
3. a) It contains projected parts, sunken parts and hollow parts.
b) It is visible from one side.
4. By using indigenous pottery decorative techniques such as incising, impressing, burnishing.
5. To define the structure and provide support to the malleable material used.
6. a) Solids are the parts of a sculptural form that have volume and weight.
b) Voids are the depressions or hollow parts of a sculptural form.
c) Planes are the flat or curved parts of a sculptural form.
7. a) By distributing the parts evenly across the axis.
b) By using identical parts across the axis.
c) By attaching a base to make the form

stable and free standing.

8. To make forms or their parts that are relatable to real life items.
9. This is a practical task. Assess the adherence to procedure, observing safety precautions, observation of values and PCIs.
10. This is a practical task. Assess the adherence to procedure, observing safety precautions, observation of values and PCIs.

Assessment 4.3

1. Ornaments are items made to decorate a person, place or an object.
2. a) For beauty.
b) To sell and earn a living.
c) For identification.
d) For status.
e) For protection.
f) For fertility.
g) For religious purposes.
3. a) Photo frames
b) Shields
c) Wall hangings
d) Shrines
4. a) Earrings
b) Anklets
c) Armlets
d) Necklaces
e) Bangles
f) Head gears
g) Rings
5. Because it is worn on the human body (arm) for decoration.
6. Beading, carving, stringing, stitching, hooking, cutting, folding and gluing
7. Pliers, hammer, wire cutters, tinsnips.
8. a) Animal hides are prepared by drying then cutting.
b) Inedible seeds are prepared by drying then drilling holes.
c) Wood is prepared by cutting, carving then sanding.
d) Horns are prepared by cutting then drilling with a hot wire.
9. This is a practical task. Assess the adherence to procedure, observing safety precautions, observation of values and PCIs.
10. This is a practical task. Assess the adherence to procedure, observing safety precautions, observation of values and PCIs.

Assessment 4.4

1. A type of weave made by passing weft over and under two warp threads sequentially

across the row of fabric.

2. A weave structure is made by interlacing warps and wefts to make a fabric.
3. In a dowel loom, warps are tied equidistantly on two bars on opposite sides of the loom while in a frame loom, warps are tied at tension on nails spaced equidistantly on opposite bars of the loom.
4. A frame loom is made by cutting pieces of timber at 45° and joining them to make a rectangular frame having 90° . Nails are then fixed on two bars equidistant from each other onto which warps are tied during weaving.
5. Knotting - grouping and tying knots of warps across a fringe to secure the wefts in place.
Tasselling - tying bunches of yarn and stitching on the fabric so that they hang loosely making a fringe.
6. Waisting can be corrected by passing the weft with a curve before beating in place or not pulling the weft too tightly while passing it across the fabric.
Sagging can be corrected by tying the warp at tension during warping.
7. Warps are tied at tension on the loom.
Wefts are interlaced with the warps during weaving.
8. **a) Shuttle**
Carrying weft across the fabric during weaving
Enables easy passage of weft during weaving
Storage of weft keeping it from entangling
- b) Loom**
Holds warps at tension to enable easy interlacing with the weft.
Enables storage of fabric.
Enables display of fabric.
- c) Beater**
Beats the weft in place making a strong fabric.
Keeps the weft in place after each passing across the fabric.
- d) Shed stick**
Maintains a shed for easy passage of the weft.
Enhances the tension of warps creating a strong fabric.
9. This is a practical task. Assess the adherence to procedure, observing safety precautions, observation of values and PCIs.
10. This is a practical task. Assess the adherence to procedure, observing safety precautions, observation of values and PCIs.

End of Strand 4 Assessment

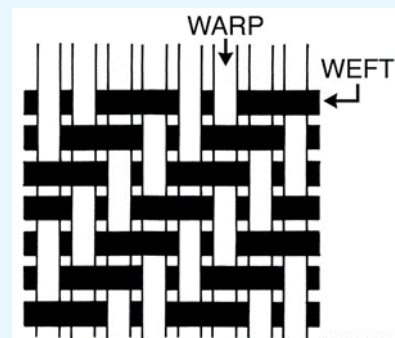
1. To remove impurities

To remove lumps

To remove air pockets

2. Primary sources - anthills, mountainous and hilly areas
Secondary sources - riverbeds, riverbanks and swampy areas
3. Burying in a dug shallow pit
Wrapping in banana leaves
Keeping a non-rusting container having an airtight lid
Wrapping in banana fibre
4. Amateur
5. An armature is used to provide structure and support to the malleable material during the modelling process.
6. Availability, clients desire, comfortability to the wearer and weight.
7. A shuttle is a tool designed to neatly and compactly store a holder that carries the thread of the weft yarn while weaving with a loom. Shuttles are thrown or passed back and forth through the shed, between the yarn threads of the warp in order to weave in the weft.

8.



9. By distributing parts evenly across the axis
By attaching a base
10. To ensure the walls fire evenly.

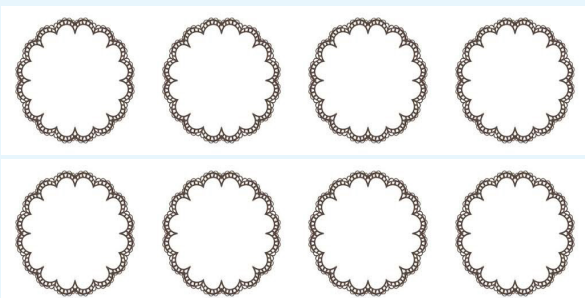
MODEL TEST PAPERS

MODEL TEST PAPER 1

1. Coil technique
2. a) Visual
b) Applied
c) Performing
d) Written or literal
3. To get ready for the next lesson
To maintain a clean working environment
4. Harmonious colours
5. hue
6. written or literal arts
7. Use an audible voice.
Use appropriate gestures.

Create rapport with the audience.
Use correct language that is grammatically correct.

8. Horizon
Varnishing point
Convergence lines
Eye view
9. projection or orthogonal lines
10. To create visual interest
To break monotony
To highlight a focal point or message
11. Visual Arts are decorative artworks produced as single item.
Applied Arts are both functional and decorative artworks produced in mass.
12. Sequencing helps to keep frames in place to ensure smooth transition of movement of the animated object
13. Knotting
Tasselling
14. impression
15. Earring
16. Intensity is the degree of saturation or purity of a colour.
Value is how light or dark a colour appear in the presence of light.
17. Natural or organic shape
18. Happy mood
19. An armature.
To provide support and structure to the modelled sculptural form.
20. To enhance their appearance
To make them stronger hence last longer
21. To give the person character
To enhance the appearance of the individual
22. Warps are vertical
Wefts are horizontal
23. It is a technique of making pottery by rolling clay into coils of even thickness which are then wound and stacked as they are joined to make a form.
24. Because they can be shaped and reshaped into various forms
25. the posture and position of person when a photograph is being taken
26. 2/2 twill weave
- 27.



28. Loom
Shuttle
Beater
29. To ensure the walls have uniform thickness for even drying preventing cracking.
To remove defects in the photograph.
30. It can only be viewed from one side.
It contains parts that project, sunken or pierced of a surface.

MODEL TEST PAPER 2

1. Performing arts.
2. Worms eye view.
3. To ensure smooth transition of moving object.
4. Triangle
5. Front profile
6. Sieving involves passing clay through a mesh to remove impurities.
Slaking involves soaking clay in water so that all particles receive water.
7. By filing or rubbing the edges using a sandpaper to make them smooth.
8. To ensure the warps are tied at equidistant to each other making a strong weave.
9. Architecture, interior designer, artist, art teacher, publishing, among others
10. Perspective
11. Stencil printing
12. Making outfits that when worn enhance one's appearance.
Decorating household spaces, for example, table clothes, curtains, seat covers, among others.
Worn for political identification.
Sold to earn a living
Used in socio-cultural events to identify people of a given status or age group.
13. To ensure wefts are interlaced with ease.
To prevent the sagging weaving defect.
14. It is a skeletal structure created to provide support and structure to the malleable materials used in modelling.
15. In bird's eye view, an object is viewed from above and drawn such that the top side and front is visible.
In worm's eye view, an object is viewed from below and drawn such that the bottom side and front is visible.
16. Dabbing
Tapping
Painting
Spraying
17. A frame is a page that contains an image that has to be manipulated to appear to move in

animation.

18. To ensure the illusion of movement is not jerky but smooth when the frames are flipped.
19. It is a photograph of a person showing the chest upward.
20. A relief sculpture only shows forms that project, are sunken or hollow from a surface while a sculpture in the round is free standing and can be viewed from any direction.
21.
 - i) Collecting paper by recycling.
 - ii) Cutting paper into pieces then soaking.
 - iii) Draining then pounding paper into pulp.
 - iv) Adding glue and pounding to make papier mâché.
22. To prevent rapid drying on the form which causes cracking.
23. Slip.
24. 2 wefts
25. Beater
26. Horizon
27. Chromatic grey
28. traditional 2D animation
29. To make walls of even thickness enhancing gradual drying of the form.
30. To remove impurities.
To remove air pockets.
To remove lumps.

MODEL TEST PAPER 3

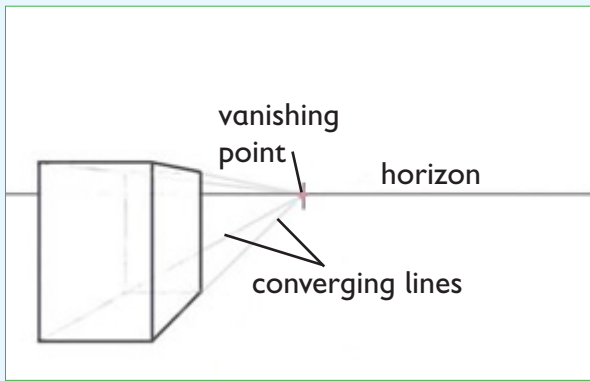
1.
 - a) Interviewing resource persons
 - b) Reading books, magazines and newspapers.
 - c) Visiting online sites such as Google.
2. **Red analogous** - red, purple, red purple, blue purple, orange, yellow orange and red orange
Blue analogous - blue, purple, blue purple, red purple, green, blue green, yellow green
Yellow analogous - yellow, orange, yellow orange, red orange, green, yellow green, blue green
3. Causes waisting defect
4. The speed used to flip each frame to animate the images.
5. Stencil
6. Crop the photo to only show the chest upwards.
Reduce the lighting to minimise reflected light.
7. Painting
Staining
Varnishing
Texturing
8. intensity
9. Painting
Trimming
Varnishing
10. Burnishing is a technique in which a smooth

object such as a pebble or back of a spoon is rubbed on leather hard pottery to make them smooth and shiny.

11. To make a strong and sturdy frame that will support the weight of the fabric during weaving.
12. 3D art
13.
 - a) Seeking permission of an adult before reusing paper.
 - b) Handling cutting tools with care when cutting paper.
14.
 - a) Using a chewed stick
 - b) Tying sisal at the end of a stick
 - c) Using a feather
 - d) Using a sponge tied on the end of a stick
15. Front and side
16. Entertainment
Communicating sensitive issues in a comical way
17. Water seeps through the walls of the form causing cracking.
18. sagging defect
19. complementary or contrasting colours
20.
 - a) Hue
 - b) Value
 - c) Intensity
21. It's a weaving technique where the weft is passed over and under two warps successively across the width of the fabric.
22. By asking oral questions
By asking them to participate in some activities
23.
 - a) Charts
 - b) Tables
 - c) Reports
24. Makes the storyline more realistic and easier to understand
25. Change from one frame to another which should be gradual.
26. adhesive and nails
27. Beating
28. To enable easy and secure wearing on the earlobe
29. Pose or posture
30. Tinting refers to adding white to a colour to make it lighter and shading refers to adding black to a colour to make it darker.

MODEL TEST PAPER 4

1. Visual
Applied
Written or literal
Performing
2. Hanging or sticking off a wall in a position that all can view it.
- 3.



4. Helps remove distraction that will take the viewers attention from the portrait.
5. By scoring then applying slip before pressing them together to make the form.
6. Blue, green, yellow green, blue purple, blue green
7. A background containing scenery features such as land, sky, vegetation, waterbody, buildings that provide a setting for the animation.
8. Motif is a single unit of a pattern. A pattern is created by repeating a motif severally either regularly or irregularly on a surface.
9. Red and green, blue and orange, yellow and purple, yellow orange and blue purple, yellow green and red purple
10. Attaching a base on the form
Distributing the parts evenly across the axis
11. Inedible seeds, shells, wood, horns and animal hide.
12. Knotting and tasselling
13. It hangs loosely in the woven fabric causing sagging.
14. Coil rolling
15. Open pit kiln
16. Papier mâché
- 17.



18. Armature
19. Incising is cutting shallow marks on the surface of the sculptural form using sharp tools.
Embossing is pressing textured objects to create raised areas on the surface of the sculptural form.
20. To prevent injury or an allergic reaction to the person wearing it

21. Ornaments are used to decorate a person, object or place.
Jewellery is worn on the body to decorate a person or animal.
22. Loom or frame loom
23. a) Hue
b) Value
c) Intensity
24. warping
25. nails
26. It enhances the design of the earring.
Breaks monotony
27. caricaturist
28. Organic shapes are natural shapes
Inorganic shapes are geometric.
29. body
30. a) Plain coloured clothes.
b) Knitted or crocheted fabric.

MODEL TEST PAPER 5

1. Stapling
Stitching with needle and thread
Punching holes then threading with a wire.
2. For easy interlacing with the wefts
To prevent sagging defect
3. Pliers, wire cutter, measuring tape, file or sandpaper, hammer, scissors
4. visual
5. Bird's eye view
6. Correct labelled solids, planes and voids.
7. To make them vitreous- able to hold liquids without leaking
Make them beautiful
Make them strong and beautiful.
8. i) Capture of mood
ii) Creative profile
iii) Suitable background
iv) Appropriate lighting
v) Clarity of image
9. i) Prepare the motif and pattern design.
ii) Transfer and cut out the stencil.
iii) Mix the improvised ink to be used.
iv) Spread the fabric on a prepared flat surface. Mark registration marks.
v) Place the stencil on the marked area of the fabric.
vi) Apply ink by dabbing through the stencil.
vii) Carefully remove the stencil and place on the next marked area.
viii) Continue printing until the whole fabric is printed then leave to dry.
10. Anthills, riverbeds, riverbanks, mountainous, swampy and hilly areas
- 11.

To prevent rapid cooling of the fired form that causes cracking.

12. stacking
13. It is used to guide the shape and structure of the mask being modelled.
14. Wire cutter
15. Clay is dried to remove all moisture content so that when it is soaked during slaking, all particles will absorb water evenly and disintegrate to remove impurities.
16. Scoring coils before applying slip and joining.
17. To make it stable and free standing
18. By holding the digital device firmly and steadily without shaking or moving
19. Few frames created.
Improper sequencing of the frames
20. hue
21. Use an audible voice.
Use appropriate gestures.
Create rapport with the audience.
Use correct language that is grammatically correct.
22. projection or orthogonal lines
Why are
23. To create visual interest
To break monotony
To highlight a focal point or message
24. Architecture, interior designer, artist, art teacher, publishing, among others
25. Stencil printing
26. To ensure wefts are interlaced with ease.
To prevent the sagging weaving defect.
27. A type of weave made by passing weft over and under two warp threads sequentially across the row of fabric.
28. By asking oral questions
By asking them to participate in some activities
29. Charts
Tables
Reports
30. Makes the storyline more realistic and easier to understand

COMPUTER SCIENCE

1. FOUNDATION OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

1.1 Computer concepts

End of sub-strand assessment

1. *Computer*- An electronic device for storing and processing data according to instructions given.
Data- Are raw facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.
Information- is processed data that can be used for communication or reception of knowledge or intelligence.
2. a) server b) desktop
c) smartphone d) laptop
3. *Speed*- it performs millions of instructions per second to solve problems.
Multitasking - performs many tasks at a particular time.
Accuracy - Gives accurate information when correct data is inputted.

4. a)

Advantages	Disadvantages
i) Speedy and accurate.	i) Requires power.
ii) Easy to access information.	ii) Overusing causes health problems.
iii) Has large storage capacity.	iii) Loss of jobs.

- b) Business- Online buying and selling
Education - Virtual learning

1.2 Evolution of computers

End of sub-strand assessment

1. Mechanical era, electromechanical era, digital era
2. *Mechanical era*- abacus.
Electromechanical era- tabulating machine.
Modern era- laptops
3. Difference engine was faster in speed while analytic engine was slower.
4. The learner to use the abacus to do calculation.
5. Difference engine laid foundation to modern computers that carry out operations and storage of information in a better way.

1.3 Generation of computers

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Third 2. Fourth 3. First
4. Second 5. Intelligence 6. Fourth
7. Vacuum tubes, transistors, very large integrated circuits, integrated circuit with silicon chips, large scale integrated circuits

8. Used integrated circuit technology, were smaller and cheaper than first two generations, accurate and faster in processing, used a keyboard to input data, used monitor to output data, solved multiple problems at a time, managed large sets of data.
9. Fifth generation

1.4 Classification of computers

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Supercomputers, minicomputers
2. Smartphones, desktops, laptops
3. Computing needs, functionality, physical size and processing power, and cost
4. Depositing and withdrawing money
5. Supercomputers
6. All
7. Drawing, writing, playing computer games
8. a) Brakes b) drone
c) MP3 and DVD players d) ATM
e) microwave f) airbag

1.5 Computer user environment

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. It is a room equipped with computers among other resources that provide a suitable working condition for computers.
2. a) Power source, space, security
b) internet, server, router, computers, modem
c) Keep the room clean and free of clutter, repairing should be done experienced technicians, leave the room immediately in case of fire outbreak

Efficiency	A computer workstation should be well arranged to allow proper use of the keyboard and mouse to avoid bending of neck when viewing the monitor.
Networking	Most people require internet connect when they work. If Ethernet wiring is available, place the workstation near an Ethernet cable.
Equipment weight	The table or desk must be strong enough to hold a monitor securely.
Storage	The person using the workstation may need places to store items such as office supplies, documents and mail.

Lighting	Using a computer in poorly lit room can lead to eyestrain and headaches. Consider positioning computers in the right place.
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4. Keep food and drinks out of your workspace, sit in an upright posture, never give out personal information, only visit approved sites
5. Windows and desk light
6. They could lead to damage of computers.
7. Fire extinguisher
8. It is used in case of fire break out.
9. a) Avoids damage to computers.
b) Prevents loss of information and data.

1.6 Physical parts of a computer

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Mouse, keyboard, monitor, speakers, microphone, system unit
2. *Mouse*- used in copying and pasting items on the monitor.
Keyboard- it is used for typing.
Monitor- it is where the information is displayed.
System unit- houses all the main computer components such as CPU.
3. Connect network cables and USB cables from the CPU to the monitor, connect both the CPU and monitor to the power supply, connect the keyboard and mouse to the CPU, switch on the power and start the computer to check if it is operating.
4. The learners to draw and label the main physical parts of a simple computer system.
5. Keyboard, monitor

1.7 Hands on skills concept

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Hardware is safe from damage, operating system is not corrupted, no information is lost.
2. Computer booting is starting the computer by pressing power button on CPU and monitor.
3. Learner to match correctly.
4. Double clicking starts a program or open files.
5. Palm on the base of mouse, thumb on the side of mouse, middle finger on right mouse button, pointer on left mouse button

1.8 Computer System Overview

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. c) Printer
2. Hardware, liveware, software
3. Hardware-keyboard,
Liveware-programmer,
Software-chrome

4. a) Shopping-conducting online shopping
b) Transport- online booking
c) Business- Selling and buying online.
d) Education- virtual learning
5. Software
6. Learner to draw an illustration showing linkage among the computer system components.

1.9 Computer hardware concept

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. a) *Input data*- mouse, microphone, keyboard, camera are used to input data into computer.
b) *store data*- memory card, hard disk, solid state disk, flash disk stores information for future use.
c) *output information*- printers, monitors, speakers.
2. *displaying information*- projector,
keeping record- hard disk,
preparing payrolls- computer
3. a) *Creating information*- keyboard.
Processing information- CPU.
Storing information- hard disk.
Acquiring information- microphone.
4. output devices, processing devices, output devices, storage devices
5. Keyboard

1.10 Input devices

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. a) Camera, microphone, mouse
b) *Pointing device*- mouse
keying device- keyboard
digitizer- camera
2. a) Bar code scanners capture data in a physical form and convert it into digital form that can be accessible in a computer.
b) Supermarkets
3. digital camera
4. a) Mouse moves cursor in a computer.
b) Flatbed scanner scans documents to be accessible in a computer.
5. Flatbed scanner
6. Cost, speed, user needs
7. Reusing, recycling

1.11 Central Processing Unit (CPU)

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Controls the interpretation and execution of instructions.
2. a) *Smartwatch* shows time.
b) *Calculator* helps in performing mathematical operations.
c) *ATM* is used to withdraw money from the bank.

3. Learner to: a) create a photo-shop image
b) perform simple calculations
4. Core i9
5. Learner to draw a diagram showing functional elements of CPU.
6. Core i9
7. High

1.12 Output devices

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Output devices
2. Monitor, projector, plotter
3. a) This sound setup is used by gamers and multi media creators.
b) It is an electronic device that allows a blind person to read the text displayed on a computer monitor.
c) Processed the images seen on the monitor. It determines how detailed images are returned.
4. a) *Sound*- Headphones, earphones, speakers produce sound.
b) *Print*- Printers give hard copy materials.
c) *Visual*- projector, monitor, screen display information.
5. Use of liquid crystal display (LCD) instead cathode ray tube (CRT), use of wireless earphones
6. a) printer for printing hard copies.
b) Projector for displaying information from a computer.
7. Capital cost, maintenance cost, quality output
8. a) *Speakers*- storing them well.
b) *Projectors*-keep them away from unauthorised persons.
c) *Monitors*- dust them using.

1.13 Ports and cables

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Learners to name the ports correctly.
2. Ethernet cables, USB cable, Audio cables, serial cables, VGA cables
3. Power cable, to supply power.
Audio ports to connect computers to audio devices.
4. C
5. Learner to draw a line from the label to the correct picture.
6. a) connect the computer to network
b) connect computer to the monitor
c) HDMI transmits signals in digital format which means maintaining original quality.

1.14 Computer setup

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. a) Setting up a computer is connecting all the devices and powering up the computer.
b) Booting a computer is starting a computer by pressing power button.
2. *Setting up a laptop*:
Unpack all the laptop computer and place it carefully on the table, flip the laptop's lid to see the screen and the keyboard, connect the power cable to the laptop power port, connect the other end of the cable to a source of power, switch on the socket then observe if the laptop is charging, press the power button and wait it to start.
3. Check if its connection was okay.
4. Lack of skill to connect devices, broken computer devices, wrong connection
5. Replace if it is not functional.

2. COMPUTER AND SOCIETY

2.1 Physical safety of computers

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Proper placement of cables and wires to prevent tripping.
2. Theft, accidents, vandalism, improper handling, natural disasters such as dust, floods, earth quakes and storms
3. Installing lightning arresters and fire extinguishers, installing UPS, locking doors to prevent theft
4. Do not share your password.
5. Not carrying foods and drinks to the computer room.

2.2 Health and safety

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Headaches and back pain
2. Observe good posture, take a walk and regular exercises, stretch a bit, adjust brightness
3. a) Reduce music volume and avoid using earphones.
b) Sit your back straight and feet flat on the floor.
c) Take a break from computers.
4. Do not use computer devices before sleeping.
5. Observe proper arrangement, proper lighting.

2.3 Repetitive Strain Injury

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Experiencing headaches and stress, tingling in the hands and arms, blurred vision, redness and dryness of eyes and irritation, body fatigue

2. Back, legs and neck
3. Sit your back straight, do not bend, keep your feet resting on a flat surface
4.
 - a) body fatigue
 - b) backaches and neck pains
 - c) sitting in the same position without taking a break, sitting improperly when using computer for a long time.
 - d) Sitting in the upright posture, taking a break for using a computer.
 - f) Maintain upright posture, the chair should be comfortable to support back.

2.4 Data safety in computers

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Virus attack destroys all files without trace, password cracking is collecting and damaging information system resources, theft involves breaking into a premise and stealing data from computer system, and fraud may involve access bank computer system and data and steal.
2. Regular scan your computer for spyware, dispose sensitive information securely, establish guidelines for computer user.
3.
 - a) It is not secured using strong password. He has revealed his accounts and passwords.
 - b) Creating strong passwords.
4. To prevent access to unauthorised persons and loss of important data.
5. Installing ant-virus and scan the computer to destroy the virus.
6. Keep a record of users that access the system and activities they carry out.

2.5 Online safety concepts

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Karegi should not meet strangers.
2. Keep your personal information private, protect your online profile, create strong passwords for your accounts, turn off location from strangers, avoid friend requests from unknown people
3. Block the cyberbullies, do not respond to the bullies.
4. Antivirus destroys any virus that could damage your computer.
5. Save your data in cloud storage or external storage devices.
6. Do not accept the requests from unknown sites.
7. To protect you data and information from theft. Cyber bullies could use your information to damage your reputation, hack your accounts and steal from you.

8. Avoid it, report the incident, block the source
9. Personal information is the private information that should not be accessed by unauthorised people. Creating a strong password.

2.6 Online identity safety

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Online safety theft, spyware, phishing
2. Personal data is very sensitive to be disclosed to anyone, it is a unique identity of someone, it can be used to compromise personal profiles and accounts if exposed.
3. Change password more often and keep it safe, do not share sensitive information, create strong password, ignore friend requests from unknown people.
4. Loss of personal property, one may be sexually abused, one may be kidnapped.
5. Avoid distributing inappropriate images, use appropriate language, respect other people's personal data.

3. COMPUTER NETWORKS

3.1 Computer network concepts

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Computer network is a set of computers that are connected together to exchange data.
2. It has many pathways that connect to different computers the way water pipes are connected from one pipe to other to form a network.
3. It will make easy sharing of files or documents, enables storage of data and quick recovery in case of loss of data.
4. Enhancement of communication between people and businesses, easy online booking and tracking of goods.
5. Hacking of computers and virus attacks data completely, exposure to inappropriate content erodes social morals, spending too much time on computers without exercise leads to health problems, face to face social interaction is broken down.

3.2 Connecting to computer network

End of Sub-strand assessment

1.
 - a) Cables network relies on wires interconnected computers.
 - b) Wireless network does not rely on wires interconnected computers but uses Bluetooth or Wi-Fi connection.
2. Click on the network icon in your settings, select the network you need from the list, connect and provide the correct password.
3. Through email.

4. a) cabled network
b) documents
c) wireless network
5. a) Ethernet cables, Co-axial cable,
Fiber optic cable
b) Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Infrared

3.3 Internet concepts

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Internet
2. Data
3. a) Access to inappropriate content, addiction,
virus attack, hacking and cybercrime
b) block untrusted sites, create strong
password,
install anti-virus, limit use of internet
4. communication services, World Wide Web,
information saving and retrieval services,
e-commerce
5. Click the software to open, type your topical
issue, click search to read findings.
6. Order food online and track it to his location.
7. It allows retrieval of stored information online
and facilitates communication.

3.4 World Wide Web (WWW)

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. World Wide Web is a collection of web pages
linked together. Uniform Resource Locator
(URL) is the address of a resource on the
internet and the instructions on how to
retrieve it.
2. Selling items on social media.
Ordering items online.
Online booking.
3. *Back button*- takes the user back to the page
that was opened before,
Bookmark browser-takes the user to chosen
websites
4. <https://www.google.com/>
<https://www.publicservice.go.ke/home>
<https://www.knec.ac.ke>
<https://e-limu.org/>
5. programme
6. link
7. protocol, hostname, other information

4. COMPUTER NETWORKS

4.1 Computer network concepts

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. a) A program is a set of instructions that have
coded into language that a computer can
understand to perform a particular task.
b) Programming is the process of creating

instructions that command a computer on
what to do and how to do it.

2. A programmer does programming.
3. Human interaction is made possible and easier,
offering jobs, promoting creativity in solving
problems in society, source of entertainment
such as cartoons and video games
4. Booking a ride online, controlling traffic using
traffic lights
5. Launch the painter program, draw a book
or a dog, colour the item with your favourite
colours.
6. a) Doing mathematical calculations and
operations.
b) Screenshot images by dragging the scissors
from one end of the picture to the other.

4.2 Visual programming concepts

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Visual programming is a programming ap-
proach that helps programmers to create
programs.
2. Sprite box, Scratch, Code.org, Microsoft
MakeCode
3. Learner to explain steps of launching the visual
programming applications.
4. Learner to use a computer to launch a visual
programming application.
5. They help in creating games. One is able to
perform programming tasks. Users can create
stories and animations.
6. Script
7. Costume is a method to dress up a sprite in
visual application programme.

4.2 Visual programming features

End of Sub-strand assessment

1. Visual programming application is an
application that enables the user to give
instructions to a computer.
2. Answers have been provided on the diagram.
3. Blocks create codes.
4. Script tells sprite what to do. Stage area is
where action is seen. Block palette contains
codes. Sprite performs actions.
5. Looks, sound, control, events, sensing
6. Sprite
7. Learner to use scratch to create a graphic of a
cow from left to right.

MODEL PAPERS

MODEL PAPER 1

1. a) Accuracy means that a computer gives accurate information if the instructions are accurate.
b) It converts data into information.
2. a) Output
b) Storage
3. Slide rule. It was used to do multiplication and division of numbers.
4. It was used to tabulate census results.
5. a) Fifth generation
b) They are fast and efficient. They have a large storage capacity.
6. Large Scale Integrated Circuit (LSIC)
7. a) Drone
b) Embedded computer
8. Special purpose computers
9. Personal computer
10. It is an area that is fully equipped with computers and other resources for people to carry out various processing activities.
11. Reliable source of power, security.
12. Installing UPS to ensure steady power supply.
Positioning cables properly to avoid tripping.
13. Monitor, system unit, mouse, speaker, key-board
14. a) It controls cursor on the screen.
b) It is used to type.
15. Restarting is shutting down temporarily and turning it on again automatically.
Shut down option is completely turning off the computer.
16. a) Shift key b) space bar
c) enter key d) backspace
e) number keys f) arrow keys
17. a) Opening a file or starting an application.
b) Moving a file to another location.
18. B
19.

Hardware	Controls the computer system by operating it and giving it instructions.
Software	Enters data into the computer, processes data and gives the output.
Liveware	It is the user who instructs a computer on what tasks to perform.
20. Muya is the liveware. YouTube is the software. Computer is the hardware.
21. Input devices- mouse, touchscreen.
Output devices- speaker, printer.
Processing device- CPU.
Storage- HDD, CDs, Flash disk
22. Durability, storage and compatibility
23. a) scanning devices
- b) It reads information in physical form and converts it into digital form that is inputted in computer.
- c) Business premises such as supermarkets
24. a) A person who manages the employee in an organisation.
b) Amount of data, user needs, level of expertise
25. Input because it inputs data by touching them at any point of the screen.
26. Digitizer.
27. a) Reusing the ones that are still useful.
b) Donating old input devices that are functional but need to be replaced with new models.
c) Taking back old input devices for the manufacturers for repair or make new ones using them.
d) Recycling to make new products.
28. It is the brain of the computer.
29. a) F- Single core, E-Dual core,
 D-Quad core, C-Hexa core,
 B- Octa core, A-Deca core
b) Single core
30. Learner to illustrate the functional elements of a CPU.

MODEL PAPER 2

1. Server
2. input-A, Process-B, storage-C, output-D
3. Digital era
4. Third
5. First
6. Food particles may fall into the moving parts of the computer and damage them. Liquids may spill into the computer parts causing rusting or electrical faults.
7. To avoid damage and loss of important data or information that had not been saved before the failure.
8. It prevents sudden power surges that might destroy the computer. It allows the user to save his or her work, and switch off the system using the correct procedure.
9. Faulty wires and cables. High power voltage surge.
10. a) Projector
b) It gives visual information by projecting it on a flat smooth surface.
11. Actuator
12. B, C
13. Ethernet cable and port
14. Loss of power, poor connection of parts of computers.
15. Installation of fire extinguishers.

16. Store them in a lockable room. Installing UPS to prevent hardware failure. Installing lighting arrestors and good drainage in case of floods.
17. A
18. Create strong passwords. Share password with authorised people only. Lock the room after use.
19. No accepting friend requests from unknown people.
No sharing location.
Using a strong password.
20. Road transport network has roads that are interconnected and crossing over to facilitate movement.
21. Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and Infrared
22. Cyber bullying, virus attack, addiction
23. Install anti virus
Avoiding overusing Internet.
24. a) Safaricom, Airtel
b) Modem, router
c) Chrome, Opera mini
25. A- Address bar.
B- Navigation buttons.
C- Search engine.
D- Search bar.
E- Stop buttons.
26. Traffic lights are installed with computer program to control traffic at road junctions.
27. Learners to draw a cat and colour.
28. Scratch, Code.org, Sprite box, Microsoft Make-Code
29. Playing game, drawing diagrams, writing a story
30. It performs the actions on the stage area.

MODEL PAPER 3

1. Buying goods. We communicate with each other. We can play games.
2. Audios, images, numbers, texts
3. Smartphone, laptop
4. a) PDA: It is a handheld device that converts data into information, store it and retrieve it.
b) Server: It provides services to other computers.
5. A computer is able to perform different tasks.
6. X-ray machines and Computer Tomography scanners.
7. Mechanical era. It was used to add, subtract, multiply and divide numbers.
8. The analytic engine used designs that had memory unit, an Arithmetic and Logic Unit and input unit employing punch cards. These have been developed and improved to result in the modern computer.

Generation	Technology
First generation	Vacuum tubes
Second generation	Transistors
Third generation	Integrated Circuits
Fourth generation	Very Large scale Integrated Circuit

10. It is development of computer systems able to perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence.
11. *Classification according to functionality.* For example, analogue, digital and hybrid computers.
Classification according to purpose. For example, desktops, laptops, calculators and smart watches.
Classification according to physical size. For example, supercomputers, minicomputers and microcomputers.
12.

Smart watch	Special purpose computers
ATM machine	Embedded computers
Laptop computer	General purpose computers
Super computer	Digital computers
13. Security of computers, reliable source of power and space.
14. Disposing waste properly. Avoiding carrying food and drinks. Shutting down computers properly.
15. 1- Monitor 2- Modem
3- System unit 4- Mouse
5- Speaker 6- Keyboard
16. Close all programs and files. Press the power button on the start menu. Select shut down option among four options. Switch off the monitor by pressing its power button. Switch off the main power source.
17. Delete, Backspace, Insert keys
18. Files and applications change their location.
19. They perform a wide range of tasks in communication, banks, businesses and education.
20. George- Liveware
Laptop- hardware
VCL Media player- software
21. Receive data from the computer and present it to the user in form of a display, image or print out.
22. A, B, C
23. *Scanning devices*-paper scanner, QR code reader.
Pointing devices-keyboard.
Touchscreen devices-Touchpad, ATM screen.
Digitizers- A graphic tablet.
Card readers- Smartcard
24. CPU, Motherboard

25. Hard copy is physical while soft copy is not tangible.
26. USB cable
27. To prevent damage to the computer's secondary storage media. To avoid damage and loss of important data or information such as application software stored on the media. Prevent loss of data or information that had not been saved before the failure.
28. Use alternative sources of power supply. For example, solar energy.
29. Lock the doors well. Install security alarms to alert the security personnel in case of break in.
30. a) Computers, cables, power extensions
b) Stay safe when dealing with electricity. Using appropriate tools for setup.
c) Reusing the old hardware. Recycling by taking to computer dealers to make items out of the old computer hardware. Donating to the needy institutions.
10. Donation to those in need of them. Modify some of them such as monitors to be used as TV screens.
11. A, D
12. Computer-hardware, children - liveware, shapes on the screen-software
13. Braille
14. a) barcode scanner
b) biometric input device
c) digital camera
15. True
16. ALU operates logical operations such as addition and subtraction and compares data. CU controls functions of a computer.
17. It is cheap to produce since it does not require ink, printer and paper. Large amount of data can be stored in a limited space.
18. Ports enable the connection of input and output devices to a computer. They connect computer to the Internet.
19. We can reuse or recycle the cables to minimise waste. They can be taken to the nearest e-waste facility. Cables no longer in use can be donated.
20. Setting up a computer is connecting all the devices and powering up the computer. Booting a computer is powering on all the devices of a computer and loading the programs into the memory from them to be used by the user.
21. Setting computer properly helps in preventing accidents. The computer is able to operate.
22. a) Install cameras to detect theft or vandalism.
b) Installing UPS to prevent hardware failure in case of power shortage.
c) Have lightning arrestors and good drainage.
23. a) Adjust the brightness of the computer.
b) Adjust chair and desk. Observe correct sitting posture.
c) Take breaks from time to time when using a computer.
24. Creating a strong password. Install an anti-virus in a computer. Keep track of the computer use.
25. Ignore to cyberbullies. Block the people bullying her.
26. Avoiding distribution of inappropriate images. Avoid using inappropriate language.
27. The cost of setting up and maintaining a computer is expensive. Increase in lifestyle disease such as obesity.

MODEL PAPER 4

1. Reliability, multitasking, accuracy
2. Computer is an electronic device that accepts data, processes it following instructions and presents results. Data is the raw facts and statistics collected together for reference. Information is the processed data which is useful to the user.
3. *Mechanical era* has abacus and pascaline calculator.
Electromechanical era has tabulating machine and slide rule.
Digital era has laptops, desktops and mobile phones.
4. a) Third, fourth and fifth
b) Low cost, reduced heat dissipation problem, low weight
5. True
6. Magnetic core technology.
7. *Drone* takes pictures of events.
Microwave calculates time, displays time and enables the plate to rotate when heating food.
DVD player stores, reads data and plays videos.
ATM enables withdrawal or deposit of money, checking bank balance and prints statements.
8. CCTV security cameras, smartphones and tablets
9. a) Never touch naked cables.
b) Ensure all wires and cables have been insulated.

28. Wi-Fi network, Bluetooth network
29. a) Malware and spyware may destroy her data.
She can access to inappropriate content.
- b) Block sites that contain inappropriate content. Install anti-virus.

MODEL PAPER 5

- Desktop computer, Personal Digital Assistant
- Data input which involves entering data to the computer for processing purposes.
Data processing involves converting data into organised and meaningful information.
- It tabulated census.
- It controlled flow of electric current through heating.
- Fifth generation
- Learner to match correctly.
- To extinguish fire.
- To provide comfort when user is sitting down.

9. Mouse	Gives instructions to a computer by controlling a pointer called a cursor on the screen.
System unit	It houses the electronic components of a computer.
Monitor	It displays all the activities that are taking place in a computer in an intangible form.
CPU	Carries out processing activities by carrying out the given instructions.

- Function keys perform special functions.
Editing keys area used to make corrections to the document.
Arrow keys move cursor in different directions.
- Hardware, software, liveware

12. Input devices	Central Processing Unit	Storage devices	Output devices
Memory stick a proximity sensor game pad Microphone digital camera	CPU	flash disk	Bluetooth speaker Printer

- Storage device
- Keying devices- Keyboard, mouse.
Touchscreen devices- ATM screen, Touchscreen sensor.
Scanning devices- barcode scanner, flatbed scanner
- Improving performance of the computer.
Improve efficiency of computer.

16. Actuators

17. Plotter	Produces digitally created graphics on paper.
Monitor	Displays information in text and graphics on a screen.
Multimedia projector	Gives visual information by projecting it on a flat smooth surface such as a white board.

- Ethernet cable*-connects the computer to a network.
USB cable- connects computer to other hardware
VGA cable- connects computer to monitor.
- Lack of electricity. It needs alternative such as solar energy.
Outdated computers may fail to work effectively.
They need to be upgraded with software and hardware.
 - No food and drinks to the computer room.
Add more extensions to reduce overloading of sockets.
 - a) Vision problems and obesity.
b) He should take a break from time to time.
 - Unusual filling of storage. Deleting of data from the system.
 - Blocking unknown people.
Refuse to respond to cyber bullies.
Do not accept friend requests from unknown people.
 - Socialising. Effecting communication.
Facilitating e-commerce.
 - Resources can be shared. It is more reliable.
Data is transferred with fewer errors.
 - Internet Service Providers, modem, router, cables and waves, internet software
 - Internet is a worldwide connection of computer networks.
World Wide Web is a collection of websites and webpages linked together and found on the Internet.
 - Protocol-<https>
hostname-[distinctionpublishers](https://distinctionpublishers.com)
other information-go.ke
 - It provides a platform for creativity in solving problems. It leads to creation of programs for interaction. They offer job opportunities.
 - Microsoft MakeCode, Scratch, Sprite box, Code.org
 - Learner to identify the features in the visual programming application to create sequence of instructions.