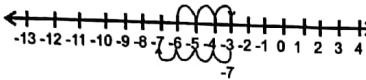




# TARGETER WINGS JUNIOR SCHOOL ASSESSMENT GRADE 8 - 2024 MARKING SCHEME

Wings  
005

### MATHS

1. 
2. 90009208      3. Sh. 93240  
4. 0.98          5. 2.141  
6. 20°            7. 17/9  
8. 528m          9. 540 girls  
10. 170cm<sup>2</sup>      11. 4  
12. Sh.1800  
13. 26.89cm or 26<sup>8</sup>/<sub>9</sub>cm  
14. 4686cm<sup>2</sup>    15. 74°  
16. 6 days        17. 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>  
18. Sh. 940        19. Sh. 19713  
20. 20%           21. 90km  
22. 19.6 litres    23. 40km  
24. a)  $2x - y = 18$   
           $2y - x = 9$   
      b)  $y = 12$  and  $x = 15$   
25. 0.284m  
26.  $\pm 45^\circ$

### ENGLISH

#### SECTION A

#### READING COMPREHENSION

- He/she had never been to any hike before.
- Sunglasses, flash lights.
- For remembrance (Any other relevant answer).
- They were hungry/needed something to eat.
- Pleasant or enjoyable/a sweet place etc.
- He was more skilled and talented.
- To show /pretend that he was needy.
- Generosity, kindness, hospitality.
- Calmness, peace etc.

#### SECTION B:

#### (GRAMMAR)

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 10. ability    | 11. uniqueness    |
| 12. agility    | 13. comfortable   |
| 14. blackout   | 15. brought up    |
| 16. called off | 17. got away      |
| 18. on         | 19. on            |
| 20. past       | 21. unless/until. |
| 22. since      | 23. when          |
| 24. This       | 25. these         |

#### SECTION C:

#### (ORAL LITERATURE AND POETRY)

- Proud, dissatisfied.
- He was ugly, he was just like any other bird.
- Disappointment, discouragement, regret.
- Be satisfied with how/what we are (any other relevant answer)

- quarrel/fight.
- in the afternoon.
- brother/another, black/back, along/wrong.
- The reconciled/They listened to each other.
- He took long to change his uniform/ he came home angry.
- Wanjala, mother.
- Try forgiveness/try dialogue.

#### WRITING

The teacher to evaluate the learner's composition.

#### KISWAHILI

- Matayarisho yake yalikuwa muda mrefu. (miezi karibu saba).
- Alijua kuwa hiyo ingekuwa siku yake ya kuondoka kwao/aliogopa kuondoka kwao.
- Mchumba alikuwa akiishiwa na subira kanisani/walikuwa wakipoteza muda.
- Harusi isingefanyika.
- Kipawa.
- C
- Vitusaidie sisi wenyewe, jamii na taifa letu.
- B
- Haki za binadamu.
- Mtoto awajibike kuleta upendo na maelewano na achange ujenzi wa taifa.
- Wazazi wana jukumu la kutunza wana, kuwapatia usalama, lishe bora na malazi bila kuwatelekeza. Kujieleza na kuishi.
- a) Nyumba - Makao ya Mishi na Mabula.  
Uwanja - mahali watoto wanacheza.  
b) Mwenye maringo - anaamini atakuwa tajiri baadaye.  
Mbishi - anabishana na Mishi  
Mwenye imani - anatazamia mabadiliko katika maisha yake.  
c) Umaskini - Mishi na Mabula wanaishi maisha ya umaskini  
Mzozo - Mishi na Mabula wanabishana.  
d) - Kuchanganya ndimi.  
- Kubadili msimbo.  
- Nidaa.  
- Maswali balagha.
- B
- A
- A
- Usalama.
- Kauli ya kutendewa
- au
- Mfano: Wanafunzi walikuwa wameimba kwa shangwe. Mwalimu atathmini.
- Viwakilishi visisitizi.

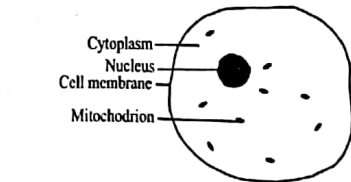
- Mkulima alisema kuwa angelima kwa juhudi ili apate mavuno mengi.
- Mbwa hakunywa maziwa mengi.
- Mwalimu atathmini - kijitanda.
- a) i) Ploti ni mtiririko au mfuatano wa mawazo na matukio katika kazi ya fasihi.  
ii) Fasihi ni kazi inayotumia lugha na ishara kwa ubunifu ili kuwasilisha ujumbe kwa jamii.  
b) i) Utamaduni  
ii) Mila  
iii) Asili ya jamii  
iv) Imani ya jamii  
c) Hurafa ni hadithi ambazo wahusika wake ni wanyama ilhali hekaya ni hadithi ambazo huonyesha mhusika akitumia ujanja kujinufaisha dhidi ya wengine.  
d) i) Wahusika husaidia kuwasilisha maudhui na dhamira ya mwandishi  
e) Msuko  
f) Kumtukuza Mungu/kumsifu Mungu/Kujiliwaza n.k

#### INSHA

- Mwalimu asahihishe insha.

#### INTEGRATED SCIENCE

- Diffusion
- i) Prediction skill  
ii. Measurement skill  
iii. Classification skill
- a) A fire caused by oil should not be put out using a water.  
b) Chemical
- a) B Cell membrane  
b) D chloroplast  
c) C cytoplasm



5.

| PLANT CELLS            | ANIMAL CELLS                   |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Has a cell wall        | Has no cell wall               |
| Usually large          | It is small                    |
| Some have chloroplasts | Chloroplasts are absent        |
| Has a definite shape   | Does not have a definite shape |

6.

| Characteristics                                  | Temporary Physical or permanent change |
|--|--|
| a) No new substance is formed                    | Temporary Physical change              |
| b) There is no change in mass                    | Temporary Physical change              |
| c) The change is irreversible                    | Permanent change                       |
| d) A new substance is formed but can be reversed | Temporary chemical change              |

7. A. Melting B. Evaporation  
C. Freezing D. Condensation  
8. i. Heat ii. Oxygen  
iii. Fuel

9. **Causes**

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | Wood, paper, cloth, etc                    |
|  | Grease, oil, paint, solvents               |
|  | Electrical panel, motor, wiring, etc       |
|  | Magnesium, Aluminium, etc                  |
|  | Cooking oils, Animal fats, Vegetable oils. |

10. i. Sodium - Na  
ii. Gold - Au  
iii. Potassium - K  
11. Flammable liquids and electricity/  
faulty electrical equipment fires  
(Class B and class E)  
12. i. Hydroelectric power  
ii. Solar  
iii. Tidal waves  
iv. Wind power  
v. Geothermal  
vi. Biomass  
vii. Nuclear power  
13. i. Bunsen burner  
ii. Volumetric flask  
iii. Electric balance  
14. i. Area ii. Volume  
iii. Density  
15.

| PH Scale value | Acidic, basic or neutral |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 7              | Neutral                  |
| 3              | Acidic                   |
| 11             | Basic                    |

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

1. a) Evolution : It is the gradual development of living organisms from a simple or primitive stage to a more complex stage.  
b)  
- The oldest fossils and artefacts have been found in Africa.  
- The savannah grasslands provided space for early human to hunt and gather fruits.  
- The oldest rock and cave paintings have been found in Africa.

- Africa is the oldest continent. All the other continents split or drifted from Africa. (Any other correct point)
- c)
- Change of the size of the brain.
- Change of movement from four legs to two legs.
- Disappearance of the tail.
- Reduction of the body hair.
- Change of face appearance (any other correct point)
- 2. a) Agriculture and irrigation.  
b) Invention of writing.  
c) Establishment of craft and creative works.  
d) Invention of working tools.  
e) Introduction of the calendar.
- 3. a) Availability of slaves in the interior of West Africa.  
b) High demand for slaves in the outside world.  
c) Presence of the middlemen across the Sahara desert (Tuaregs).  
d) Presence of wealthy merchants at the Coast of West Africa and North Africa.  
e) Peace and stability along the Coast of West Africa.
- 4. a) Breaking of family ties.  
b) Loss of identity.  
c) Death of some of the slaves due to maltreatment.  
d) Loss of human dignity of the slaves.
- 5. a) Improved medical services.  
b) Availability of food.  
c) Lack of natural disasters.  
d) Peace and stability in Africa.
- 6. a) Emigration leads to brain drain.  
b) Immigration leads to increase in population and introduction of western culture.  
c) Establishment of slums due to shortage of enough houses.  
d) Increase in crime.  
e) Congestion in urban centres.
- 7. a) Sense of identification.  
b) Equality.  
c) Quality of life.  
d) Shared values.
- 8. a) Self esteem - It is the value and respect that one accords to self.  
b)  
a) Talking to a trusted friend.  
b) Appreciating all people and their diverse social cultural attributes.  
c) Talk to a specialist counsellor.  
d) Having self exploration and evaluation.
- 9. a) Favouritism.  
b) Lack of communication.  
c) Drug abuse.  
d) Loss of jobs and income.  
e) Lack of trust.
- 10. - Negotiation. - Dialogue.  
- Arbitration. - Litigation.  
- Mediation.
- 11. a) Identifying the problem or the need.  
b) Plan for it.  
c) Carry it out or execute it.
- 12. a) Linear scale.  
b) Statement scale.

- c) Representative fraction. (RF)  
13. a) i) Climate-is the average weather conditions of a place recorded for along period of time i.e 30 years - 35 years.  
ii) Weather is the daily atmospheric condition of a place.  
b) i) Distance from large water bodies  
ii) Altitude  
iii) Ocean currents.  
iv) Shape of the coastline.  
v) Latitude.  
14. a) Hot and wet throughout the year.  
b) Receives high rainfall throughout the year.  
c) Has high humidity throughout the year.  
d) Has no distinct dry season.  
e) Has double maxima.  
f) Receives convectional rainfall.  
15. Climate change is the long-term change in average weather patterns.

**C.R.E.**

1. a) Adam and Eve were forbidden from eating the fruit from the tree of knowledge of good and evil.  
b) Adam and Eve disobeyed God and ate from the tree in the middle of the garden.  
2. God caused confusion in their language making it hard for them to communicate and understand one another.  
3. He had strong faith in God.  
4. a) Feeding animals, fish and birds  
b) Providing clean water for them  
c) Protecting wild and domestic animals, fish and birds from bad people who kill them.  
5. a) It would be an everlasting sign of their covenant with God.  
b) Circumcision would identify Abraham and his descendants.  
6. a) Baptism. b) Marriage.  
c) Oath of loyalty to state.  
7. a) Joshua. b) Judges.  
c) Ruth. d) 1 Samuel.  
8. a) Samuel had grown too old and could not perform his duties well.  
b) Samuel's sons had failed as judges.  
c) The Israelites wanted a king to be like other nations.  
9. a) Wonderful counsellor.  
b) Mighty God.  
c) Prince of peace.  
10. a) When we pray, we receive God's blessings.  
b) We receive God's protection against our enemies.  
c) Prayer helps us to overcome temptations.  
11. a) An angel appeared to Mary   
b) There was a voice from heaven   
c) Mary visited Elizabeth   
d) Baby Jesus was taken to Egypt   
e) Shepherds visited baby Jesus

12. a) Honesty. b) Kindness.  
c) Social justice.
13. a) Christians should rejoice when sinners confess their sins.  
b) Christians should not discriminate against sinners.
14. a) All believers were gathered together in one place.  
b) There was noise from the sky which sounded like a strong wind blowing.
15. a) Love. b) Joy.  
c) Peace. d) Patience.  
e) Kindness. f) Goodness.  
g) Faithfulness. h) Humility.  
i) Self-control.
16. a) People value and respect each other.  
b) People avoid sex before marriage.
17. a) Idleness.  
b) Frustrations.
18. a) They can kidnap, rape or kill you.  
b) They can recruit us into criminal gangs.
19. a) Floods. b) Drought.  
c) Poverty.

### I.R.E.

- To use in the daily prayers.
- To ensure that they had memorized the right thing.
- The Qur'an was standardized during the time of Caliph Uthman (A.R).
  - The Qur'an was recited in the daily prayers.
  - The whole Qur'an was recited in the month of Ramadhan.
- The Qur'an is a healing/medicine.
  - Those who memorize the Qur'an will be rewarded by Allah (S.W.T).
  - It ensures continuity to future generation.
- Uthman bin Affan (R.A).
- The division within the longer surahs to form section of verses dealing with one subject matter.
- They are long and detailed.
  - They mention the punishment under the hudud laws.
- 114
- We should be grateful to Allah (S.W.T).
  - Muslims should never worship anything except Allah (S.W.T).
- The hadith was collected and compiled and preserved.
- In the mosque.
- Politely refuse.
- Four matters.
- Qur'an. ii) Taurat.
  - Suhuf.
- Belief in Allah.
  - Belief in the Angels.
  - Belief in the books.
  - Belief in the prophets.
- Incharge of Wahy.
  - Incharge of paradise.
  - Incharge of death.
- Three. ii) Two.
  - Four.

18. Maryam bint Imran.
19. a) They were free from sins.  
b) They were obedient to Allah (S.W.T).  
c) They were highly intelligent.
20. Swalatul Istisqai.
21. Makkah.
22. Lesser pilgrimage (minor hajj).

### PRE-TECHNICAL STUDIES

- Technical drawing.
  - Artistic drawing.
- Perpendicular, Radius.
- Faulty equipment, Fires, Improper storage of flammable and combustible materials.
- Wearing face mask to prevent spreading of airborne diseases or breathing in dirty air.
  - Buckling a safety belt while in a vehicle to avoid falling off the seat in case of emergency brakes.
  - Wearing hand gloves when working to avoid injury and dirt to the hands when working.
  - Wearing gum boots to protect the feet from injury when working in areas with mud or sharp objects.
  - Wearing an overall to guard against soiling clothes.
- Smothering method.
- Providing enough safety and security at work premises.
  - Keeping a work environment clean and orderly.
- Plain scale drawing involves drawing a line that has been divided into a specific number of equal parts.
- Representative fraction.
- Hardware.
- Input, output, storage and CPU.
- Malware, hackers, thieves, viruses.
- Prevent loss of data.
- Mouse, keyboard, joystick.
- 

| Scanning Device               | Function   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Optical Character Reader      | Reads marked bubbles on a paper form, like answers on a multiple-choice test.                |
| Barcode Reader                | Reads special characters printed with magnetic ink, often found on cheques.                  |
| Magnetic Ink Character Reader | Scans (a series of lines or other shapes) to retrieve product information.                   |
| Optical Mark Reader           | Reads printed text and turns it into digital text. It recognizes letters and words on paper. |

15. Memory card, Hard Disk Drive (HDD).
16. i) Consumer: A consumer is someone who buys goods or services for personal use.  
ii) Investor: An investor is someone who puts money into a business or project to earn a profit in the future.
17. Verbal, written and Audio-visual.
18. - Cost of the channel.  
- Urgency of the message.  
- Number of people receiving the message.  
- Confidentiality of the message.
19. Memo - A short official note that is sent by one person to another or to a group of people within the same business organization.  
Minutes - Written record of what happened in an official meeting.
20. One difference between goods and services is that goods are tangible items while services are intangible.

### AGRICULTURE & NUTRITION

- Soil conservation refers to a combination of practices done or taken to prevent the loss of soil through soil erosion.
  - Soil pollution is the introduction of harmful substances in the soil that affect its productivity
- Strip cropping
  - Stone lines
  - Grassed water ways
- Contour farming is the farming carried out across the slope rather than up and down. Therefore, contour lines run across the slope and not up and down.
- Water ponds.
  - Shallow water pans.
  - Tanks
- Harvesting and storing water helps to supplement other sources of water.
  - It provides water during shortage and in dry seasons.
  - Water is available throughout.
  - Reduces cost of farming.
  - Excess water from the rain is utilized.
  - Helps to prevent destruction of infrastructure such as buildings and roads by surface runoff.
- Plant grass around the water pans and water ponds to control soil erosion and sedimentation and to stabilize the embankments.
  - Remove foreign material in water found in water pans, ponds and tanks.
  - Structures such as water pans and water ponds should be fenced.

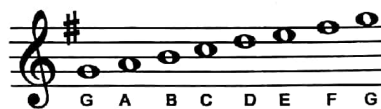
- Water tanks should be cleaned and foreign materials such as gravel, twigs, and leaves sieved out during water entry.
  - Clean the gutters to remove accumulated materials
7. Kitchen garden is any convenient size of a plot, space or structure located in a home where a variety of crops are grown mainly for family consumption.
8. - Beheading  
- Defeathering
9. - Watering  
- Feeding  
- Cleaning waterers and feeders  
- Vaccination
10. - Punctured leaves: vegetables have leaves that are damaged and have holes in them.  
- Curled leaves: leaves shrink and reduce in size because of pests sucking.  
- Wilting crops: leaves of plants appear to have lost water and droops down.
11. a) Cutworm  
b) It cuts the stem of seedlings at the base.
12. - Scaling the fish.  
- Gutting the fish.  
- Cleaning the fish.  
- Salting the fish.  
- Frying the fish.
13. - It adds value to the meat.  
- Keeping quality of both fish and poultry products is increased hence prolonged shelf life.  
- Packing poultry pieces separately enables selling at a higher price than the whole carcass.
14. - Boiling.  
- Fermentation.
15. Food preservation is the process of preventing food from spoilage.
16. Sun drying, smoking, salting.

### CREATIVE ARTS

1. - Running.  
- Skipping Ropes.  
- Cycling.  
- Jogging.  
- Agility balls.  
- Cone drills.  
- Rhythmic squats.  
- Frog jumps.
2. - Creating employment.  
- Opens up career paths for learners such as education, entrepreneurship, art, sports and music.  
- During the sports, music and drama competitions the local community enjoys booming businesses.  
- Creating jobs in sectors such

- as event management, tourism and fashion industry.
3. - Beads.  
- Pasting materials such as glue  
- Scissors.  
- Print media pages with desired pictures.  
- Stiff paper/ cardboard/manila paper.

4.



5. These are colours that are located opposite each other on a colour wheel and when placed side by side they make each other look intense. Examples: yellow and purple, red and green, blue and orange.
6. A drawing that depicts non-living and man-made objects such as pots or musical instruments that are arranged to bring out specific composition.
7. This an artwork that is created by cutting photographs or parts of photographs and pasting them on a board.
8. - Posture.  
- Start.  
- Finish.  
- Arm action.  
- Stamina and strength.  
- Speed.
9. - By repeating the same melody again.  
- By using a varied repetition.
10. Overhead pass.
11. - Teaching - Dancers  
- Music - Visual artists  
- Athletes - Footballers  
- Netballers - Design  
- Décor - Journalism  
- Print authors - Actors  
- Directors
12. - Descant recorder  
- Piano  
- Violin  
- Guitar
13. a)  $\frac{3}{4}$   
b) Treble clef  
c) Crotchet



Two quavers joined by a beam



14. A drawing technique whereby objects are positioned in a way that they appear to be in front or behind others to create depth in a drawing.

15. - Primary colours (red, blue yellow)  
- Secondary colours (green, orange, purple)
16. - Landing - Pivoting
17. - Fingering  
- Pinching  
- Strumming  
- Embouchure  
- Tonguing  
- Strumming  
- Picking  
- Bowing  
- Blowing
18. - The audience clapped for them cheerfully when they finished acting the play.  
- The audience offered verbal praise.  
- The audience offered a standing ovation.  
- The audience showed facial expressions that indicated that the message had touched them deeply.  
- Some people from the audience requested to take pictures with the actors.

### FRENCH

#### Les réponses.

#### Grammaire 1. (10mks)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. suis      | 2. manges  |
| 3. écoutons. | 4. aime    |
| 5. habite    | 6. a       |
| 7. joue      | 8. appelez |
| 9. sommes    | 10. danse. |

#### Grammaire 2. (8mks)

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. mon | 2. sa  |
| 3. mon | 4. son |
| 5. mes | 6. ses |
| 7. ma  | 8. ta  |

#### Grammaire 3. (5mks)

any sentence that make sense.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

#### Grammaire 5. (10mks)

1. ai
2. as
3. a
4. a
5. avons
6. avez
7. ont
8. a
9. ai
10. a

#### Grammaire 6

Give marks on the following

1. Topic related
2. Correctly constructed sentences
3. Flow
4. Vocabulary
5. Creativity.