



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

Wings
001

MATHS

- 536768009
- 1
- 373.892
- ksh. 42000
- 300girls
- 36coaches
- 60degrees
- 1:30pm
- $x = 2$
- 8
- 24000cubic centimetres
- $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}$
- 3670678
- ksh. 1900
- 43
- 2:05pm
- 232
- 48
- 20m
- 34cm²
- 15%
- 20girls
- Savings
- Giving loans
- Money transfers
- 5:00pm
- 8hours

ENGLISH

SECTION A

READING COMPREHENSION

- (a) He was dressed normally like any other person.
(b) The screaming from the smartly-dressed lady.
(c) He came upon a high will which he could not climb easily.
(d) They saved the young man from an angry mob.

- (a) By helping her grandmother to weed her garden.
(b) It was known to be normal/safe in the village.
(c) When the man used a different route.
(d) The motorbike had run out of fuel.

SECTION B

GRAMMAR

- (a) was
(b) taken
(c) were
- (a) competition
(b) decision
(c) judgement
- (a) armpit
(b) keyhole
(c) notebook
- (a) in
(b) in
(c) at
(d) round
- (a) monthly
(b) immediately
(c) respectfully.

SECTION C

ORAL LITERATURE AND POETRY

- (a) Cunning/selfish/sly/abusive/exploitative.
(b) - Taking advantage of others (fox).
- Helping out someone in need/trouble (goat).
(c) Think twice before taking any action.
- (a) Four (4)
(b) Winter

- (c) A traveller (on a house)
(d) know/ snow
deep/ keep
shake/flake

CLASS READER

- (a) Mother, Wanjala
(b) Between Wanjala and his mother. Mother wanted to find out what was wrong with her son.
(c) At Wanjala's home/sitting room
(d) She is patient/considerate/mindful/caring etc.

WRITING

Award appropriately for:
Accuracy, creativity and fluency.

KISWAHILI

- Shule ya Mtepetevu
- Baadhi ya wazazi kutaka maakuli mazuri, mavazi na mitindo mizuri ya nywele ya wanao.
- Wanyama wangepanya maamuzi yasiyozingatia juhudi za wanao masomoni.
- Kwa sababu umri wake ulionyesha hakuwa mzazi.
- Uchomaji wa makaa
- D
- Gesi na mafuta huwa bei ghali.
- B
- Nyimbo, ngoma, ngojera, mashairi, muziki wa dansi na mavazi hulinda na kudumisha mila, utamaduni na desturi za jamii.
- Sanaa, lugha na michezo ni kitambulisho cha taifa.

11. Teknolojia imeathiri vijana ambao huiga utamaduni wa kigeni.
12. Utamaduni/udumishaji wa utamaduni
13. A
14. C
15. B
16. D
17. B
18. Amani
19. Wakati uliopo hali ya kuendelea.
20. u
21. Mwanafunzi alisema, "Nashukuru mwalimu kwa mafunzo ya siku hii"/Mwanafunzi alisema, "Asante mwalimu kwa mafunzo ya siku hii.
22. Mwalimu atathmini majibu ya wanafunzi
23. Binuru
24. Mbunge hawasilishi mswada bungeni.
25. Malkia huyu ni adui/hasimu.
26. Umaarufu wa magavana wetu unatokana na uongozi wao mwema.
27. isi/sombo/nswi
28. a) Bembelezi
- b) i) Urudiaji wa maneno
- ii) Huimbwa kwa sauti ya chini
- iii) Huimbwa kwa toni ya furaha
- c) Mama/mtoto/nyanya/baba/babu
- d) i) Kupewa maziwa
- ii) Kupewa peremende
- e) Mtoto
- f) Watu wazima k.v mama/yaya/mlezi na mtoto
29. a) i) Tamthilia
- ii) Ulevi - mabula kuwa vilabuni
- b) i) Ana msimamo
- ii) Anapenda ukweli
- iii) Mwenye hasira
- iv) Hana subira

30. a) i) Maswali ya balagha
- ii) Kejeli
- iii) Nidaa
- iv) Takriri
- b) Nyumbani
- c) Mishi/mabula
31. Mwalimu asahihishe insha

INTEGRATED SCIENCE

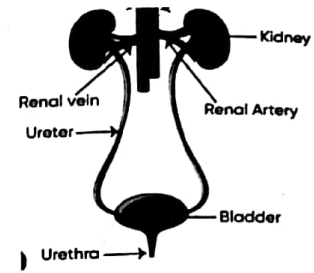
1. a) Biology - it is the study of living things
- b) Chemistry - it is the study of matter and its properties
- c) Physics - study of matter and how it interacts/relates to energy.
2. A laboratory
3. a) Oxidising
- b) Radioactive
4. a) Manipulation skills
- b) Observation skills
- c) Prediction skills
- d) Communication skills
- e) Conclusion skills
- 5.

Basic quantity	SI Unit
Length	Metre (m)
Time	Seconds (s)
Electric current	Amperes (A)

6. a) Magnifying lens
- b) Light microscope
7. Homogenous
8. a) Menstrual phase
- b) Follicular phase
- c) Ovulation phase
- d) Luteal phase
9. a) Heavy menstrual flow
- b) Irregular cycle
- c) Missed periods
- d) Painful periods

10. Implantation

11.



12. Static electricity
13. a) Hydroelectric power generators
- b) Geothermal power generators.
- c) Solar energy
- d) Wind driven turbines
- e) Dry and wet cells
14. a) Eating a balanced diet
- b) Proper sleep.
- c) Dealing with stress
- d) Exercising daily
- e) Staying away from smoking
15. Macronutrients are the nutrients our bodies need in larger amounts such as carbohydrates, proteins and fats. Micronutrients are the nutrients our bodies need in smaller amounts. They include vitamins and minerals.
16. a) Regulating body temperature
- b) Transports nutrients
- c) Helps in removal of waste.
17. a) Acid reflux
- b) Constipation
- c) Ulcers
- d) Roundworms infestation
18. This refers to a wide range of disorders that affect the mood, thinking and behaviour of individuals. Examples of such illnesses are: Depression, anxiety disorders, post-traumatic disorder.
19. a) Medical tape
- b) Tweezers
- c) Triangular bandage
- d) Thermometer
- e) Antiseptic
- f) Scissors

- g) Painkillers
- h) Safety pins
- 20. a) Acts as a sensory organ
- b) Regulates body temperature
- c) Protects the inner parts of the body
- d) Synthesizes Vitamin D

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. - Promotes peace and unity among the citizens
 - Promotes the rule of law.
 - Promotes respect for human rights.
 - Promotes good leadership.
- b) - Integrity
 - Honesty
 - Respect
2. a) - Direct - participatory
 - Indirect - representative
- b) - Promotes rule of law
 - Enables people to elect leaders of their own choice.
 - Creates a sense of belonging.
 - Promotes accountability.
3. - Slave trade
 - Educational activities.
4. i) Personal goal - a desired objective that one seeks to achieve, maintain or totally avoid in life.
 - ii) Self-esteem - it is the respect and confidence that one accords himself or herself.
 - iii) Resilience - this is the determination and consistence in doing things.
 - iv) Risky behaviour- behaviour that puts one in a dangerous position.
5. - Loss of parents or loved ones.
 - Unemployment.
 - Accidents
 - Failure in exams or failure to meet one's targets.
 - Use of drugs.
6. - Crayons.

- Pins
- Manilla papers
- 7. R - Crust
 - S - Core
 - T - Mantle
- 8. $51^{\circ}E + 25^{\circ}W = 76^{\circ}$
 - $10 = 4min$
 - $76 = ?$
 - $= 76 \times 4 = 304mins$
 - $\frac{304}{60} = 5hrs \ 4mins$
 - $12.00 + 5hrs \ 4mins = 13.44$
 - $= 1.44pm$
- 9. a) - Along river Nile.
 - At the Nile delta.
- b) - Shadoof method.
 - Canal method.
- 10. - Hunting.
 - Trading.
- 11. a)
 - Climate.
 - Soil.
 - Economic factors eg. employment.
 - Government policy.
- b)
 - Uganda.
 - Nigeria.
 - South Africa.
- c)
 - Use of questionnaire.
 - Observation.
 - Conducting interviews.
 - Taking photographs.
- 12. a)
 - Promoting unity in Africa.
 - Solving conflicts among or between conflicting countries.
 - Maintaining peace.
- b)
 - Lack of funds.
 - Political instability in some countries.
 - Lack of standing army.
- 13. - Search for raw materials for their industries.
 - Search for market for their goods.
 - Taking part in trade.

- 14. - Congo (DRC) - Belgium.
- Tanzania - Germany.

C.R.E.

1. Sin is a violation of God's law
2. Sin was committed in the Garden of Eden when Adam and Eve ate the fruit in the middle of the garden of Eden.
3. a) He was to work hard and sweat to grow enough food to survive
 - b) Eve was to experience pain when giving birth.
4. Joyce
5. a) He killed his brother Cain
 - b) God cursed him
6. They wanted to compete with God.
7. He confused them through language.
8. a) Negative peer influence
 - b) Lack of parental guidance
 - c) Lack of role model
 - d) Selfishness
9. R
10. i) Respect
 - ii) Decision making
 - iii) Self-control
 - iv) Honesty
11. i) Praying to God
 - ii) Reading the bible
 - iii) Asking for advice
12. They disobeyed him
13. Redemption is the act of being set free from sin.

Ways God demonstrated love	Tick or X
He looked for Adam and Eve when they hid from Him	✓
He made clothes from animal skins to cover the nakedness of Adam and Eve	✓
He put a mark on Cain's face to protect him from harm	✓
He punished human beings after they had sinned	X
He called Abraham to bless the whole world.	✓

15. i) A son
ii) Land
iii) Many descendants
16. i) He was beaten
ii) He was mocked
iii) He was crucified
17. Isaiah
18. i) To set us free from sin
ii) To strengthen the relationship between human beings and God.
19. He allowed him to die on the cross for our sins.
20. i) Through acts of compassion like visiting the sick, feeding the hungry.
ii) Through acts of mercy.
iii) Praying for others.




I.R.E.

1. i) To guide mankind to the right path.
ii) To confirm Allah's messages to the previous prophets.
2. i) To strengthen the heart of the prophet and the muslims.
ii) To allow room for spiritual development for the prophets and the muslims.
3. i) Musa (A.S).
ii) Ibrahim (A.S).
iii) Muhammad (S.A.W).
4. i) Lauhul Mahfudh to Baitul Izza.
ii) Baitul Izza to the prophet (S.A.W).
5. 23 years.
6. Another muslim.
7. Shirk Al-Akbar.
8. i) Hadith Nabawi.
ii) Hadith Qudsi.
9. i) Hadith Qaul: words said by the prophet (S.A.W).
ii) Hadith Fiil : actions or deeds of the prophet (S.A.W).
10. Isnad is the chain of narrators while matn is the text or subject matter of hadith.

11. i) It should not contradict other universally accepted hadith.
ii) It should not go against the teachings of the Qur'an.
12. i) Trustworthy
ii) God fearing
iii) Truthful
13. He got rewards for a person who performed Jamaa prayer.
14. Oneness of Allah (S.W.T)
15. i) It causes man to believe in the devil and Jinn.
ii) It makes man to forget to worship Allah.
iii) Shirk makes man to be a coward.
16. i) Taraweh - performed only during the month of Ramadhan.
ii) Eid prayers - performed either to mark the end of fasting or the end of Hajj.
17. Bringing forward a prayer to perform it before its time.
18. So as to develop the fear of Allah (Taqwa)
19. Muharram.
20. Zakatul maal.

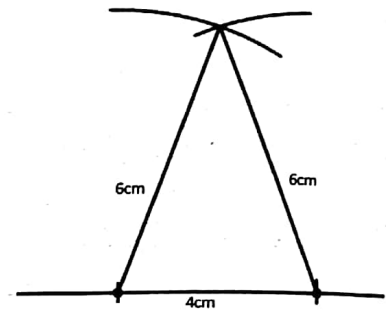
PRE-TECH

1. Clean apron
2. award any construction tool drawn correctly such as; hammers, saws, drills, pliers, etc
- 3.

Hazard Symbol	Meaning
	High voltage
	Dangerous
	Highly flammable

4. Laptop, Personal computers, tablets, smartphone, Ipad.

5. Handsaw. Used for cutting wood.
6. Reducing Accidents and Injuries.
7. Cuts, burns, scalds, fractures.
8. Spanner and pliers.
- 9.



COMPUTER

1. a. Motherboard.
b. Central Processing Unit (CPU).
c. Hard Disk Drive or Solid State Drive.
d. Power Supply Unit.
e. Random Access Unit (RAM)
f. Optical Drives.
g. Graphic Processing Unit.
h. Network Interface Card.
i. Sound Card.
j. Cooling fans.
2. To prevent damaging them
3. a. The size according to the available space.
b. The material, due to durability, aesthetic and weight.
c. Motherboard compatibility according to the size of the case.
d. Expansion slots that can accommodate additional components.
e. Cooling systems so as to ensure adequate airflow and temperature control.
f. Drive bays to be able to install the hard drive or solid state drive and optical drive.

- g. Cable management to help improve airflow within the case.
 - h. Front panel ports to connect the USB, audio and card reader.
4. a. Up cycling by making items such as a coffee table or footstool.
- b. By donating to e.g. People who repair computers.
- c. Making an art project.
- d. Selling.
5. a. Soft copy and hardcopy
- i. Softcopy: output viewable on a screen.
 - ii. Hardcopy: output printed on paper.
- b. Primary storage and secondary storage (2mrks)
- i. Primary storage: is used to temporarily store data that the computer is actively using. Example is RAM.
 - ii. Secondary storage: is long term storage of a computer and stores data even when the computer is powered off. An example is hard drive or solid state drive.
- c. RAM and ROM
- i. RAM (Random Access Memory): Is the short term memory used to actively run programs or tasks.
 - ii. ROM (Read Only Memory): Is the permanent memory and stores instructions and data even when the computer is turned off.
6. a. A desktop.
- b. A Laptop.
- c. A Tablet.
- d. A Smartphone.
- e. A Workstation.

- f. A handheld or palmtop computer.
7. a. Microwaves – used to warm food.
- b. Traffic control computers – to monitor traffic flow and enhance efficiency.
- c. Weather forecast simulators – to predict weather conditions.
- d. Washing machines – for washing clothes.
- e. Surveillance equipment – to monitor and record activities in an area.

BUSINESS STUDIES

1. Financial goal is the aim involving money that one intends to achieve after a certain period time.
2. i) Helps one to achieve targets
ii) Enables one to plan how to achieve goals.
iii) Helps us to manage our expenditure.
iv) Makes one to be accountable and responsible.
v) Encourages one to work towards achieving the set goals.
3. i) Specific
ii) Measurable
iii) Achievable
iv) Relevant/realistic
v) Time bound
4. i) Salaries and wages
ii) Pension
iii) Commission
iv) Interest
5. i) Paying through mobile money (M-PESA)
ii) Use of cheques
iii) Using debit cards

6. i) It enables one to understand the role of the government when starting a business.
- ii) It provides one with the background information in businesses.
- iii) Enables one to understand the importance of communication in business.
- iv) Helps one to acquire knowledge in buying and selling.
7. A talent is an activity or something that one is able to do without being taught while ability is a skill gained through training or learning in doing a particular thing.
8. i) Producer goods and consumer goods.
ii) Intermediate goods and finished goods.
iii) Economic goods and non-economic goods.
9. i) Newspapers.
ii) Magazines.

AGRICULTURE

1. - Agroforestry trees provide shade to prevent loss of moisture.
- Falling leaves from the agroforestry trees rot to become manure.
- It helps make good use of the farm.
- The roots of agroforestry trees help hold the soil particles to prevent soil erosion.
- Increases food security.
2. Mulching, uprooting weeds instead of digging them out, slashing weeds instead of digging them out, restricted cultivation.

3. - Ground seed bed sites.
- Container sites.
4. Broadcasting method of planting,
drilling method of planting.
5. A crop is a plant that is planted for its purpose and its usefulness. A weed is a plant that is growing where it is not wanted/needed.
6. a. Weeding: this is the process of removing weeds from the farm.
b. Earthing up: this is the practice of heaping soil around the plant to create room for the roots to produce big and healthy tubers.
c. Thinning: this is the practice of removing excess seedlings from the seedbed to prevent competition and maintain the right population of plants.
d. Gapping: this is the replacement of seeds that did not germinate as well as seedlings that have dried up.
e. hardening: the process of exposing onions or tubers to sunlight to remove excess water which may cause rotting during storage.
7. Ground nuts, sweet potato.
8. - Beating animals.
- Improper harnessing.
- Improper castrating.
- Lack of enough food.
- Improper transportation.
9. The size, the colour, the egg shell texture, the shape of the egg.
10. - Using greenhouses.
- Using shade nets.
- Innovative irrigation eg. Wick irrigation.
- Drip irrigation.

HOMESCIENCE

11. - Using steaming method.
- Keeping the pot covered during cooking.
- Avoid overcooking
12. - Micro nutrients are nutrients that are required by the body in small quantities. Eg. Vitamins and minerals
- Macro nutrients are nutrients required by the body in large amounts eg. Proteins, carbohydrates and fats
13. - Carbohydrates – they provide the body with energy
- Proteins – they help in growth and repair of worn out tissues
- Fats- they provide the body with energy and protect body organs
14. - Wasted muscles
- Thin and weak with visible bones
- Wrinkled face / face looks like that of an old person
- Loose skin
15. - Typhoid
- Dysentery
- Cholera
16. i) Chop the meat
ii) Chop the ingredients : onions, tomatoes, green pepper
iii) Put enough oil in the sufuria
iv) Add the onions and fry until they are golden brown
v) Add tomatoes and green pepper
vi) Add enough salt and stir
vii) Allow the tomatoes to cook until they are soft

- viii) Add the meat. Let it cook for five minutes.
- ix Add water, cover the sufuria to simmer.

CREATIVE ARTS

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

1. - Dribbling – it is moving with the ball bouncing it repeatedly on the ground.
- Co-ordination- is the ability to use more than one part working together simultaneously to complete a task
- Flexibility- is the range of motion of muscles and connective tissues at the joint.
- Dodging – is making a quick change of direction to free oneself from the opponent.
2. Jump shot.
3. • To escape an opponent.
• To cover a space.
• To create a good scoring chance when a teammate is marked.
4. - A pass should be accurate
- Should be fast
- Should be tactically competent.
5. - Run through technique
- Drop finish technique
- Shoulder shrug technique.
6. "on your marks"
"get set"
"go"
7. E- HANDLE/GRIP
F- SHAFT
G- HEEL
H-BLADE/FACE
8. Co-ordination
9. Raider is an attacking player in kabaddi who enters the opponent side chanting "kabaddi" kabaddi".

Attacking skill is a technique of raiding on the opponents' half court and touching the opponent escaping back to your half court without facing restrictions.

10. Bounce pass

VISUAL ARTS

- 11. • Education; the study of arts is crucial for one to become a teacher of the creative arts such as; music, drama and creative arts.
 - They study of Arts is important in the music industry for instance; musicians, dancers, music composers and sound effects.
 - The study of Arts is important in the advertising sector for example, graphic designing, web designing, game developing and digital illustrations.
 - The study of Arts is important for fashion designing.
 - Painters gain their skills from the study of Arts. Pottery, beadwork and art dealing need one to study Art.
 - Architechnical designing and interior designing are a result of Art education
- (award full marks if they list the actual careers)**

12. Horizon

Projection lines/convergence lines

Vanishing point

- 13. • Analogous colors are located next to each other on a colour wheel. While complementary colours are those that are directly

opposite each other on a colour wheel.

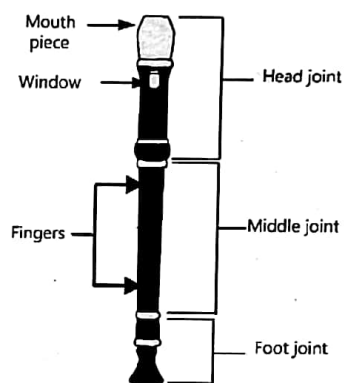
- 14. - Mining/digging up the clay.
- Drying of the clay.
- Removal of impurities
- Crushing and sieving of the clay.
- Slaking/soaking of the clay.
- Sieving of the wet clay.
- Hardening the clay.
- Kneading and wedging.
- Storage.
- 15. - Size of the artworks.
- Packaging of the artwork.
- Aesthetic/beauty aspects of artwork.
- Buyer's status.
- Function of the artwork.
- Economic factors.
- 16. - Price of the artwork.
- Size of the artwork.
- Packaging or presentation of the artwork.
- Seller factors such as; communication skills and physical presentation.
- Location of purchase.
- 17. Alternate repeat pattern.

PERFORMING ARTS

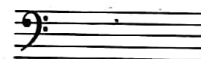
- 18. - Film : comedy, documentary, sports, action, romance, animations.
- Drama : skits, plays, tragedy, melodies, comedy.
- Music : religious music, folk music, country music.
- Dance: folk dance, tap dance, ballet dance, contemporary dance.

- 19. - Confidence
- Appropriate dress code
- Offers factual information
- Engages the audience by asking and answering questions
- Appropriate use of facial expressions and gestures
- Appropriate stage management
- Uses time allocated effectively.

20.



21.



- 22. a) A tied note is a result of a link between two notes of the same pitch to create a new duration.
- b) Dotted notes are musical notes that have small dots after them: The dots make the notes to last longer.

23. Flutes, trumpets, horns (mark traditional names).