

SECTION A: 40 Marks)

1. **D. Occasion** (Folksongs are often intrinsically linked to specific events, rituals, or purposes within a community, making the occasion a fundamental component of their performance and meaning.)
2. *B.*
3. **B. (i), (iii), (iv)** (A good melody is generally easy to sing, easy to remember, and characterized by balanced phrases. "Easy to dance to" relates more to the rhythmic and temporal aspects rather than the melodic contour itself.)
4. **A. highness or lowness of sound.** (Pitch is the perception of how high or low a sound is, determined by the frequency of sound waves.)
5. *B*
6. **D. (i), (iii), (iv)** (The G major scale starts and ends on G (i), has F# as its only sharp (iii), and, like all diatonic scales, consists of 8 notes to complete the octave (iv). A major scale has two semitones, not three sets.)
7. **B. Projection** (Vocal projection is the ability to make one's voice heard clearly and audibly by an audience, which was the problem Zedo experienced.)
8. *C*
9. *B*
10. **B. To create employment** (While creative arts and sports can create employment, this is primarily an economic role. Their core social roles include promoting unity, preserving culture, and fostering patriotism.)
11. **C. Interval** (Beat, duration, and tempo are all fundamental aspects of rhythm. An interval, however, refers to the distance between two pitches, which is a melodic or harmonic concept, not directly related to rhythm tapping.)
12. *A.*
13. **B. Delivery** (Gestures, facial expressions, and changes in voice are all components of a storyteller's delivery, which brings characters and the narrative to life.)
14. **C. To involve the audience and provide a break in narration** (Songs and chants in oral narratives serve to engage the audience, making them active participants, and also offer a rhythmic or emotional break from the narrative flow.)
15. **C. Protagonist** (The protagonist is the central character in a story, around whom the main events and conflicts revolve.)
16. **D. Setting** ("Once upon a time in a land far away..." is a classic opening that establishes the time and place of the story, which are key elements of the setting.)
17. **C. Introduction of new characters after the resolution** (A conventional story plot typically includes exposition/introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. Introducing new main characters *after* the resolution is not a standard stage of the plot.)

Sports & Physical Education

18. **B. To restart play after the ball goes out over the sideline** (A throw-in is the method of restarting play in football when the ball has wholly crossed the touchline.)
19. **C. 100 meters** (Sprints are short-distance running events characterized by maximum speed. 100m, 200m, and 400m are common sprint distances.)
20. **B. Wrists and arms** (While the whole body is involved, the primary propulsion for a chest pass comes from the forceful extension of the arms and the snap of the wrists, pushing the ball forward.)

21. **C. Prepare the body and reduce the risk of injury.** (Warm-ups gradually increase heart rate, blood flow to muscles, and body temperature, preparing the body for physical activity and reducing the likelihood of muscle strains or other injuries.)
22. **D. Serve** (In volleyball, a serve is the action used to put the ball into play by hitting it over the net from behind the service line.)
23. **C. Shaking hands with opponents after a game, regardless of the outcome.** (Good sportsmanship involves showing respect, integrity, and graciousness towards opponents, teammates, and officials, irrespective of winning or losing.)
24. **C. Muscular endurance** (Muscular endurance is the ability of a muscle or group of muscles to sustain repeated contractions against a resistance for an extended period.)

## Visual Arts

25. **C. The perceived surface quality of an artwork.** (Texture refers to how a surface feels or looks like it would feel, whether it's implied (visual texture) or actual (tactile texture).)
26. **C. Emphasis** (Emphasis is an art principle used to create a focal point, drawing the viewer's eye to a specific area or element within the artwork.)
27. **B. To create visual interest and highlight differences.** (Contrast involves the arrangement of opposite elements (e.g., light vs. dark, rough vs. smooth, large vs. small) to create visual excitement, hierarchy, and draw attention.)
28. **C. Elements are different on either side but still feel visually weighted equally.** (Asymmetrical balance achieves a sense of equilibrium using dissimilar elements that have equal visual weight, creating a more dynamic composition.)
29. **C. Wood** (The Akamba people of Kenya are widely known for their exquisite wood carvings, which are a significant part of their cultural heritage and economy.)
30. **A**
31. **C. Complementary colors** (A primary color mixed with the secondary color formed by the *other two* primary colors results in a complementary color pair. For example, the primary color Red and the secondary color Green (made from Blue + Yellow) are complementary.)
32. **C. By repeating visual elements to create a sense of movement or pattern.** (Rhythm in visual art is achieved through the repetition or alternation of elements, creating a visual beat or flow that guides the viewer's eye.)
33. **D**
34. **B. Form** (Form is an element of art that refers to a three-dimensional object, possessing height, width, and depth, unlike a line which is one-dimensional or shape which is two-dimensional.)
35. **C. Carving** (Soapstone is a relatively soft metamorphic rock that is commonly shaped into sculptures through the subtractive process of carving, where material is removed.)
36. **A. Blue** (Blue is the complementary color to orange on the color wheel. Using complementary colors creates the strongest visual contrast, making the blue costume stand out dramatically against the orange backdrop.)
37. **C**
38. **C. Storyboard** (A storyboard is a series of sequential drawings, sketches, or images used to plan a film, animation, or interactive media. It outlines each scene, shot, and action.)
39. **C. Dye the fabric.** (In the batik method, wax is applied to fabric to resist dye. After the wax application, the fabric is then submerged in dye, and the waxed areas remain undyed.)
40. **B. Readability** (For a logo to be easily recognizable and versatile across various platforms, its readability is crucial. It must be clear and understandable at different sizes and contexts.)

## SECTION B

### PART I: PERFORMING ARTS

**41. (a) A choir from Ole Ntimama Junior School is preparing a traditional Maasai folk song for the County Music Festival. The song primarily uses a pentatonic scale.**

**(i) Explain what a pentatonic scale is in music. (2 marks)**

A **pentatonic scale** is a musical scale with **five notes per octave**, in contrast to the more common heptatonic (seven-note) scale like the major or minor scales. It often has a simpler, more open sound and is widely used in various traditional music forms around the world, including many African, Asian, and Celtic musical traditions.

**(ii) Give two reasons why traditional folk songs are important to preserve in Kenya. (2 marks)**

1. **Cultural Preservation:** Traditional folk songs are a vital part of Kenya's rich cultural heritage. They carry stories, historical events, values, and beliefs of communities, passing them down through generations and helping to preserve identity.
2. **Education and Social Cohesion:** They serve as educational tools, teaching listeners about various aspects of life, morals, and community history. They also promote social cohesion by bringing people together in shared cultural experiences and fostering a sense of belonging and unity.

**41. (b) During a drama performance at your school, the main character's costume was torn during a crucial scene, but the actors continued the play seamlessly.**

**(i) What quality did the actors demonstrate by continuing the performance despite the mishap? (1 mark)**

The actors demonstrated **professionalism** and **adaptability/resilience**.

**(ii) Outline three roles that stage lighting plays in enhancing a drama performance. (3 marks)**

1. **Visibility:** Stage lighting ensures that the actors and the action on stage are clearly visible to the audience, allowing them to follow the story and character expressions.
2. **Mood and Atmosphere:** Lighting can create specific moods and atmospheres, such as happiness, tension, mystery, or sadness, through the use of color, intensity, and direction, thus enhancing the emotional impact of the scene.
3. **Focus and Emphasis:** Lighting can draw the audience's attention to a particular area of the stage, a specific character, or an important prop, guiding their eyes and emphasizing key elements of the performance.

## **PART II: VISUAL ARTS**

**42. (a) Imagine you are designing a poster to encourage recycling in your community.**

**(i) Identify two primary colors you would consider using to make the poster visually appealing and impactful. (2 marks)**

1. **Blue:** Often associated with cleanliness, nature, and responsibility, which aligns well with an environmental message.
2. **Yellow:** A vibrant and attention-grabbing color that can signify hope, energy, and a call to action.

**(ii) Describe one way you could use the principle of 'contrast' in your poster design to draw attention to the message. (2 marks)**

You could use **color contrast** by placing light-colored text on a dark background (or vice-versa) to make the message pop out. For example, using bright white or yellow text for key phrases like "Recycle Now!" against a dark blue or green background would create strong visual contrast, making the message highly legible and immediately noticeable.

**42. (b) A Grade 8 learner wants to create a sculpture using recycled plastic bottles.**

**(i) Which technique would be most appropriate for joining these plastic bottles together to form a sculpture? (1 mark)**

**Adhesive/Gluing** (using strong plastic-appropriate glue), **Taping**, or **Melting/Heat welding** (with caution and proper ventilation).

(ii) Explain the difference between a 'two-dimensional (2D) artwork' and a 'three-dimensional (3D) artwork' in terms of space. (2 marks)

A **two-dimensional (2D) artwork** exists on a flat surface and only has **height and width**. Examples include drawings, paintings, and photographs. A **three-dimensional (3D) artwork**, on the other hand, occupies actual space and has **height, width, and depth**. Sculptures, installations, and pottery are examples of 3D artworks, as you can view them from multiple angles and often walk around them.

### **PART III: SPORTS**

**43. (a) Your school is organizing an inter-class football tournament.**

**(i) List three safety measures that should be in place to prevent injuries during the tournament. (3 marks)**

1. **Proper Warm-up and Cool-down:** Ensure all participants engage in adequate warm-up exercises before playing and cool-down stretches afterward to prepare their muscles and prevent strains or injuries.
2. **Appropriate Equipment and Field Conditions:** The playing field should be free of hazards (e.g., holes, debris), and goalposts should be securely anchored. Participants should wear appropriate footwear (football boots) and shin guards.
3. **First Aid and Supervision:** Have a designated first aid station with trained personnel readily available to attend to any injuries immediately. Competent supervisors or referees should oversee matches to enforce rules and prevent dangerous play.

**(ii) Apart from physical fitness, state two other benefits learners gain from participating in team sports like football. (2 marks)**

1. **Teamwork and Communication Skills:** Learners develop the ability to work collaboratively towards a common goal, improving their communication, cooperation, and understanding of diverse roles within a group.
2. **Discipline and Sportsmanship:** Participation fosters discipline through adherence to rules, training schedules, and respecting officials and opponents. It also teaches valuable lessons in sportsmanship, such as handling wins and losses gracefully and showing respect for others.

**43. (b) A Grade 8 athlete is training for a 400-meter race.**

**(i) Identify the type of race the athlete is preparing for. (1 mark)**

The athlete is preparing for a **sprint** (or a long sprint/middle-distance sprint).

**(ii) Describe two key elements of proper running form that the athlete should focus on for this type of race. (3 marks)**

1. **Arm Drive:** The athlete should focus on a strong, coordinated arm swing with elbows bent at approximately 90 degrees, moving forward and backward (not across the body) to provide momentum and balance. The hands should be relaxed, not clenched.
2. **Torso Posture:** Maintaining an upright, slightly forward lean from the ankles (not the waist) is crucial. The core should be engaged to keep the body stable, preventing excessive bouncing or swaying, which conserves energy and allows for efficient forward propulsion.

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