



Myfuture CBC Revision

indigenous languages - GRADE 8

Question Paper

1. In the sentence 'Aliandika kwa haraka.', what is the function of 'kwa' when reading for prepositions?

- A. Marks the agent in passive voice
- B. Used as a preposition meaning 'by/with' or to indicate manner ('in a hurry')
- C. Indicates location only
- D. A tense marker

2. In a dialogue line from a Kenyan village play: 'The children are playing by the river,' which word shows the progressive action?

- A. by
- B. children
- C. are playing
- D. river

3. On a poster asking 'Where is the meeting?', which Kiswahili question is grammatically correct?

- A. Mkutano wapi uko?
- B. Uko wapi mkutano?
- C. Mkutano uko wapi?
- D. Wapi uko mkutano?

4. Which word in "Watoto walikula waliotengenezwa chakula jana" functions as a relative marker linking the clause 'waliotengenezwa chakula' to 'watoto'?

- A. chakula
- B. wali
- C. watoto
- D. waliotengenezwa

5. Which sentence correctly uses an adjective and adverb distinction in a comment about a player's skill?

- A. He plays quickness on the field.
- B. He plays quickly on the field.
- C. He plays quick on the field.
- D. He is playing quick on the field.

6. When translating a song from one language to an indigenous language, why is a literal word-for-word translation often a poor choice?

- A. Because literal translation is illegal
- B. Because literal translation can break rhythm, rhyme, and natural expression of the target
- C. Because literal translations are always too short
- D. Because literal translation ignores melody completely

7. Which sentence correctly forms a question suitable to ask the opposing team during a debate?

- A. Why did not you bring enough players?
- B. Why did you not bring enough players?
- C. Why you did not bring enough players?
- D. Why you did not brought enough players?

8. In the exchange: 'If only he were here,' which mood is used in 'were' to show a wish?

- A. Imperative mood giving a command.
- B. Indicative mood stating a fact.
- C. Interrogative mood asking a question.
- D. Subjunctive mood expressing a wish or unreal situation.

9. In many Kenyan indigenous languages, which basic word order is used for a simple sentence like 'The farmer planted crops'?

- A. Object - Subject - Verb (O S V)
- B. Subject - Object - Verb (S O V)
- C. Verb - Subject - Object (V S O)
- D. Subject - Verb - Object (S V O)

10. How do you say 'my books' (plural) in Kiswahili?

- A. Vitabu vyangu
- B. Vitabu wangu
- C. Kitabu changu
- D. Vitabu changu

11. In the sentence from a play: 'She sells fresh chapati and tea,' which word is functioning as an adjective?

- A. She
- B. Sells
- C. Fresh
- D. And

12. Which form correctly shows past tense for plural subject in Kiswahili? (Complete: 'Jana watoto ____ soka.')

- A. wanacheza soka
- B. wamecheza soka
- C. walicheza soka
- D. watacheza soka

13. You listened to: "Auntie Muthoni bakes bread every Sunday." Which word is the action (verb) in the sentence?

- A. Muthoni
- B. Sunday
- C. Auntie
- D. bakes

14. In this stage direction: [Quickly, she locks the door.], which word modifies how the action is done?

- A. door
- B. Quickly
- C. she
- D. locks

15. In the sentence 'Walimu walienda sokoni kesho', which word is inconsistent and makes the sentence ungrammatical with respect to time?

- A. walienda
- B. Walimu
- C. sokoni
- D. kesho

16. How does a refrain differ from a chorus in song structure?

- A. A refrain must rhyme while a chorus never rhymes
- B. A refrain is a repeated line or short phrase within a verse; a chorus is a separate section
- C. A refrain is always longer than a verse
- D. A refrain is a type of percussion instrument

17. Which sentence shows correct use of a connector for cause in an expository paragraph?

- A. We plant trees but they reduce soil erosion.
- B. We plant trees although they reduce soil erosion.
- C. We plant trees however they reduce soil erosion.
- D. We plant trees because they reduce soil erosion.

18. Listen to: "Does your sister sew clothes?" Which word marks the question in the sentence grammatically?

- A. Does
- B. your
- C. sister
- D. clothes

19. Which verb aspect is best for a song line that tells a completed action (e.g., 'we planted the tree') to give a sense of a finished event?

- A. Perfective or past tense aspect
- B. Future progressive
- C. Imperative
- D. Present habitual

20. In the phrase 'kitabu kizuri', what grammar point is demonstrated between 'kitabu' and 'kizuri'?

- A. Adjective agreement with noun class
- B. Verb concord
- C. Tense agreement
- D. Number mismatch

21. How do you say 'our book' in Kiswahili (singular)?

- A. kitabu yetu
- B. kitabu yao
- C. kitabu wetu
- D. kitabu chetu

22. What is the Kiswahili infinitive form of the English verb 'to eat'?

- A. kulia
- B. kula
- C. amekula
- D. ana kula

23. In the Swahili passive 'Kitabu kilisomwa na wanafunzi', what does 'na wanafunzi' express grammatically?

- A. agent/actor of the passive action
- B. time of the action
- C. location of the action
- D. purpose of the action

24. Which sentence correctly uses the past tense marker to say "The teacher warned the pupils"?

- A. Mwalimu atawaonya wanafunzi
- B. Mwalimu uwekoaonya wanafunzi
- C. Mwalimu anawaonya wanafunzi
- D. Mwalimu aliwaonya wanafunzi

25. Which element often indicates a change of topic or contrast in an informational indigenous-language text?

- A. Possessive adjectives
- B. Numeral markers
- C. Contrasting conjunctions or transition words
- D. Demonstrative pronouns

26. Which choice is the correct concise Kiswahili poster phrase for 'No littering'?

- A. Hakuna kutupa taka
- B. Tupa haki taka
- C. Usitupishe taka
- D. Usitupa takas

27. Which sentence correctly avoids a run-on by using proper punctuation and conjunction?

- A. Many elders spoke the students listened carefully.
- B. Many elders spoke; the students listened carefully and.
- C. Many elders spoke, and the students listened carefully.
- D. Many elders spoke but the students listened carefully.

28. Which sentence shows correct adjective agreement: "The big book" in Swahili?

- A. kitabu kikubwa
- B. kitabu kubwa
- C. kitabu makubwa
- D. vitabu kikubwa

29. Which small grammatical element is often added to the end of a sentence to seek confirmation during an interview (like 'isn't it?')?

- A. A question-tag particle or clitic
- B. A comparative marker
- C. A negation prefix on the noun
- D. An adjective class marker

30. In Swahili, how is the passive formed for the verb 'kuandika' (to write) in present tense passive 'is being written'?

- A. inaandikwa
- B. kwaandikwa
- C. inaandika
- D. imeandikwa

31. Which prefix shows subject agreement for 'you (plural)' in Swahili verbs?

- A. tu-
- B. wa-
- C. m-
- D. ni-

32. Which form is the correct imperative for inviting a group to sing along during a presentation?

- A. Singing with us!
- B. Sing with us!
- C. Sings with us!
- D. To sing with us!

33. When pointing to a person or thing during an interview, where do demonstratives (this/that) usually appear and how do they behave grammatically?

- A. They always come at the very start of the sentence and never agree
- B. They typically follow the noun and agree with it in form
- C. They replace the verb entirely
- D. They are used as question particles only

34. Which Kiswahili conjunction best fits a concluding sentence meaning 'therefore'?

- A. lakini
- B. kwa hiyo
- C. kama
- D. kwa sababu

35. In many Kenyan indigenous (Bantu) languages, which element must agree with the noun in a line of song that uses an adjective to describe 'the brave children'?

- A. The verb tense must change to match the adjective
- B. The preposition must agree with the adjective
- C. The adjective stands without any change
- D. The adjective must agree with the noun class or number

36. If a pupil reads 'Sikula.', what is the grammatical meaning of this short sentence?

- A. He/she ate
- B. I will eat
- C. I did not eat
- D. We eat

37. Which is the correct Kiswahili phrase for 'my book' using the correct possessive form for 'kitabu' (ki/vi class)?

- A. kitabu zangu
- B. kitabu yake
- C. kitabu yangu
- D. kitabu changu

38. In the spoken sentence: "The grandmother told us her story," which word is the object pronoun?

- A. The
- B. grandmother
- C. us
- D. told

39. Which grammatical choice helps keep a poster's message direct: 'Join the clean-up team' or 'We would like you to consider joining the clean-up team'?

- A. Use a passive construction
- B. Use the direct imperative (Join the clean-up team)
- C. Use a long polite conditional sentence
- D. Use an indirect question

40. Which sentence correctly uses a plural possessive when referring to several players' ball?

- A. The players ball was left on the field.
- B. The players' ball was left on the field.
- C. The players ball's was left on the field.
- D. The player's ball was left on the field.

41. Which sentence correctly uses the passive voice: "The first aider was trained by the school"?

- A. Mtu wa kwanza wa msaada alifundisha na shule
- B. Mtu wa kwanza wa msaada alifunzwa na shule
- C. Mtu wa kwanza wa msaada alifundishwa na shule
- D. Mtu wa kwanza wa msaada amefundishwa ya shule

42. When using adjectives on a poster in an indigenous language, where should they appear for clarity if the language typically places adjectives after nouns?

- A. Use a relative clause instead of an adjective
- B. Always place adjectives before the noun even if not usual
- C. Repeat the adjective twice
- D. Place adjectives according to the language rule (after the noun)

43. What is the correct plural form of 'mti' when reading noun number?

- A. Viti
- B. Mti
- C. Mitii
- D. Miti

44. To create abstract nouns in poetry (like 'bravery' from 'be brave'), which grammatical device is often used in many Kenyan indigenous languages?

- A. Doubling the subject
- B. Changing word order only
- C. Using a nominalizing prefix or suffix to make a noun from a verb
- D. Reducing the verb to one syllable

45. In many indigenous languages, a short word attached to a verb that shows who is doing the action is called a:

- A. Interjection
- B. Subject marker
- C. Adverbial phrase
- D. Conjunction

46. You listened to: "Our uncle is a carpenter." Which word is a first-person plural possessive adjective?

- A. Our
- B. uncle
- C. a
- D. is

47. Which sentence correctly avoids vague pronoun reference in an expository paragraph?

- A. When the teacher visited the village, it taught the children about their language.
- B. When the teacher visited the village, she taught the children about their language.
- C. When the teacher visited the village, they taught the children about their language.
- D. When the teacher visited the village, she taught the children about it.

48. To give a clear sequence when answering an interview question (for example 'First I... then I... finally I...'), which grammatical tools are used?

- A. Only tense changes without linking words
- B. Switching to passive voice for each action
- C. Plural markers on each verb
- D. Sequence words or conjunctions (first, then, finally) to link clauses

49. Which structure forms a comparative in Swahili as in 'She is taller than him'?

- A. pamoja na
- B. kabla ya
- C. juu ya
- D. kwa ajili ya

50. In a play script, a character says: "Mama told us, 'Go to the maize store now.'" Which grammatical feature is shown by the inner sentence 'Go to the maize store now'?

- A. Subjunctive mood
- B. Imperative mood
- C. Past continuous tense
- D. Passive voice