



Myfuture CBC Revision

indigenous languages - GRADE 8

Question Paper

1. How is plurality most commonly marked on nouns in many Kenyan Bantu indigenous languages?

- A. By changing the noun class prefix
- B. By adding -s at the end of the noun
- C. By moving the noun to the start of the sentence
- D. By repeating the noun twice

2. Which choice shows correct adjective placement in Kiswahili for a poster reading 'Bright idea'?

- A. Wazo zuri
- B. Wazo mzuri
- C. Wazo zuriwa
- D. Wazo nzuri

3. When expressing gratitude for a future action in a request letter, which tense or phrase is grammatically suitable?

- A. A polite future-oriented phrase (e.g., 'I would be grateful if')
- B. Simple past tense as if it already happened
- C. A present continuous tense about unrelated events
- D. An imperative telling them to be grateful

4. How do you say 'their teacher' (one teacher belonging to them) in Kiswahili?

- A. Walimu wao
- B. Mwalimu wao
- C. Mwalimu wetu
- D. Mwalimu yake

5. Which grammatical item helps a reader identify which noun is being pointed out (this, that, these, those)?

- A. Conjunctions
- B. Question particles
- C. Negation markers
- D. Demonstratives

6. In dialogue, a short pause is shown by an ellipsis. Which use below shows the ellipsis correctly to indicate trailing off?

- A. I was going to say--but never mind...
- B. I was going to say.but never mind
- C. I was going to say... but never mind.
- D. I was going to say but... never mind

7. Which sentence correctly uses a subordinating conjunction to show contrast in an essay?

- A. Because the harvest was poor, the community shared food.
- B. Although the harvest was poor, the community shared food.
- C. So the harvest was poor, the community shared food.
- D. And the harvest was poor, the community shared food.

8. Which verb form means 'We are reading' in Kiswahili?

- A. Tunaisoma
- B. Tasoma
- C. Tunasoma
- D. Tumesoma

9. Which sentence correctly uses the possessive to talk about the community's voice?

- A. Our communities voice is strong.
- B. Our community of voice is strong.
- C. Our community voice is strong.
- D. Our community's voice is strong.

10. In many Kenyan Bantu indigenous languages, which grammatical element must agree with the noun class of the subject to show subject-verb agreement?

- A. The object noun ending
- B. The sentence punctuation mark
- C. The verb tense suffix only
- D. The verb prefix (subject concord) that attaches to the verb

11. In the Swahili sentence "Mwalimu anasoma vitabu kila jioni", which grammatical element shows present continuous tense?

- A. anasoma
- B. vitabu
- C. kila jioni
- D. Mwalimu

12. Which conjunction correctly connects two nouns 'Mwalimu' and 'wanafunzi' in a simple list when reading a text?

- A. Kwa
- B. La
- C. Si
- D. Na

13. In many Bantu indigenous languages of Kenya, where is the possessive form usually placed grammatically in relation to the noun being possessed?

- A. Placed at the start of the paragraph only
- B. Always before the noun as a separate word with no agreement
- C. Separated from the noun by a question particle
- D. After the noun, often with a possessive concord linking them

14. A character in a play asks: 'Have you eaten?' Which reported question is grammatically correct?

- A. He asked have I eaten.
- B. He asked if I have eaten.
- C. He asked if I had eaten.
- D. He asked I had eaten.

15. For a singular small object in class 7 like "kijiko" (spoon), what is the correct plural?

- A. kijikoo
- B. makijiko
- C. vijiko
- D. kijikozi

16. Which is the grammatically correct form after the verb 'enjoy' when speaking about songs?

- A. We enjoy singing together.
- B. We enjoy sang together.
- C. We enjoy to sing together.
- D. We enjoy sing together.

17. In the spoken line: "My father and I went to the market," which word is a first-person singular possessive that shows ownership?

- A. father
- B. and
- C. market
- D. My

18. What is the plural imperative (addressing many people) of the verb "soma" (read)?

- A. soming
- B. someni
- C. somae
- D. soma

19. Which sentence correctly uses the conditional 'kama' to express "If we follow rules, we will be safe"?

- A. Kama tunafuata kanuni, tutakuwa salama
- B. Kama tufuata kanuni, tuko salama
- C. Kama tufuata kanuni, tutakuwa salama
- D. Kama tuliufuata kanuni, tutakuwa salama

20. How do you say 'our books' (plural) correctly in Kiswahili?

- A. Kitabu vyetu
- B. Vitabu chetu
- C. Vitabu wetu
- D. Vitabu vyetu

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

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

22. In the dialogue: 'The drum was beaten by the old man,' which grammatical voice is used?

- A. Active voice
- B. Passive voice
- C. Causative voice
- D. Reflexive voice

23. A poster asks a rhetorical question to attract attention (e.g., 'Want clean water?'). Which grammatical form is used?

- A. Infinitive phrase without verb
- B. Short interrogative (question) form
- C. Subordinating clause
- D. Past perfect question

24. Which technique helps make a song in an indigenous language more memorable to listeners?

- A. Keeping the melody flat and monotone
- B. Avoiding any repeated words so every line is different
- C. Using repetition, such as repeating a phrase or the chorus
- D. Using only complex, rarely used words

25. Which sentence correctly uses the passive voice to emphasize the action rather than the actor in a match report?

- A. The goal was awarded quickly by the referee.
- B. Quickly the referee was awarded the goal.
- C. They awarded quickly the goal referee.
- D. The referee awarded the goal quickly.

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

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

27. In the sentence from a play: 'The elder, who sat by the fire, told a long story,' which grammatical unit is 'who sat by the fire'?

- A. A relative clause giving extra information about 'the elder'.
- B. An imperative clause commanding action.
- C. A main clause serving as the subject.
- D. A reported question embedded in the sentence.

28. Which choice shows the correct way to convert this command in a play into reported speech: "Come here at once," the chief ordered.

- A. The chief ordered that he should come there at once.
- B. The chief ordered to come there at once.
- C. The chief ordered that he come there at once.
- D. The chief ordered he came there at once.

29. When making a repetitive chorus that uses different subjects (I, you, we), what grammatical rule helps the chorus stay clear and correct?

- A. Remove subjects to avoid agreement
- B. Keep the same verb form regardless of the subject
- C. Always use third-person verbs only
- D. Change the verb form to match each subject (correct subject-verb concord)

30. When asking about a past event in an interview (for example 'When did you arrive?'), which grammatical element must match the time reference?

- A. Switch the object and subject positions
- B. Use a past tense marker on the verb
- C. Always add a question particle at the start
- D. Use a plural marker on the question word

31. Which word in 'Aliuliza maswali mengi kuhusu afya' shows plurality for the noun 'maswali'?

- A. kuhusu
- B. mengi
- C. aliuliza
- D. maswali

32. Which sentence shows correct use of a limiting quantifier when writing about many speakers?

- A. Some elder can still speak the old language.
- B. Much elders can still speak the old language.
- C. Few elders can still speak the old language.
- D. A few elders can still speak the old language.

33. Which is correct for expressing "I have read the book" (present perfect) in Swahili?

- A. Nimesoma kitabu
- B. Nilisoma kitabu
- C. Ninasoma kitabu
- D. Nitasoma kitabu

34. Which sentence correctly uses a short, grammatical exclamation on a safety poster meaning 'Be careful'?

- A. Angalia na!
- B. Angalia!
- C. Kuangalia!
- D. Angalia kwa!

35. While listening to a child name several chickens, you notice the noun changes form (a suffix or prefix is added). What grammatical process is this?

- A. Plural formation
- B. Imperative mood
- C. Negation
- D. Question formation

36. Which sentence correctly forms a short cause connector: "Because there was smoke, we evacuated"?

- A. Kwa sababu kulikuwa na moshi, tuna hama
- B. Kwa sababu kuna moshi, tuna hama
- C. Kwa sababu kulikuwa na moshi, tulihama
- D. Kwa sababu kuna moshi, tulihama

37. Which expression is commonly used to introduce an example in expository writing in an indigenous language?

- A. If only
- B. Suddenly
- C. Yesterday
- D. For example

38. Which element marks the future tense in "Nitafanya kazi kesho"?

- A. ni-
- B. ta
- C. fa
- D. kesho

39. How do you form the imperative "Read (you singular) the book" in Swahili politely?

- A. Somasoma kitabu
- B. Usoma kitabu
- C. Mkusoma kitabu
- D. Soma kitabu

40. Why is paying attention to syllable count important when writing a song in an indigenous language?

- A. Because songs must always have the same number of syllables as in English
- B. Because only words with one syllable may be used
- C. Because the syllable count affects how words fit the melody and rhythm
- D. Because it determines the legal ownership of the song

41. Which Kiswahili option correctly forms a short poster command 'Turn off the lights'?

- A. Zime taa
- B. Washa taa
- C. Zima kwa taa
- D. Zima taa

42. How is possession commonly shown in many Kenyan Bantu languages when writing poetry?

- A. With a separate possessive pronoun placed before the noun (like English)
- B. By using possessive concord or suffixes that agree with the noun class
- C. By adding a helping verb
- D. By changing word order only

43. A stage direction reads: 'Lights dim; music plays softly.' Which punctuation best separates two short actions in the same stage direction?

- A. Lights dim, music plays softly!
- B. Lights dim; music plays softly.
- C. Lights dim music, plays softly.
- D. Lights dim music plays softly.

44. Which relative clause usage is correct to add a polite reference to the recipient's convenience?

- A. Using a clause like 'at your convenience' or 'when it suits you' after the request
- B. Adding a clause about unrelated personal details
- C. Using a clause that orders them when to act
- D. Using no conjunctions at all

45. How can repetition of a short phrase within a verse change the meaning in an indigenous-language song?

- A. It forces all verbs to become nouns
- B. It makes the chorus unnecessary always
- C. It turns the song into a poem that no one can sing
- D. It can add emphasis or change emotional weight each time it appears

46. In the line: 'He told them, "We will return at dusk."' Which punctuation convention marks the exact words spoken?

- A. A colon after told and nothing else.
- B. Parentheses around the entire sentence.
- C. A dash before the speaker's name.
- D. Quotation marks around the spoken words.

47. Choose the correct concord for plural human nouns when saying "They gathered" (they = watoto).

- A. Watoto alikusanyika
- B. Watoto walikusanya
- C. Watoto walikusanyika
- D. Watoto walikusanya

48. How are relative clauses (which give extra information about a noun) usually linked to the noun in many indigenous languages?

- A. By placing the clause before every verb in the sentence
- B. By removing all agreement markers
- C. By converting the noun into a verb
- D. With a relative marker or particle that connects the clause to the noun

49. Choose the correct comparative sentence about voices in unity.

- A. Our voices are more stronger when we sing together than alone.
- B. Our voices are stronglier when we sing together than alone.
- C. Our voices are stronger when we sing together than alone.
- D. Our voices are strongest when we sing together than alone.

50. If a poet directly addresses a person or spirit in an indigenous language, which grammatical form is commonly used?

- A. Vocative or a special addressing form
- B. Relative clause
- C. Passive voice
- D. Infinitive verb