Myfuture CBC Revision

indigenous languages - GRADE 8

Question Paper

1. How can recognising nominalisation (turning verbs into nouns) in an indigenous language help when reading informational texts?

A. It removes agreement markers

B. It shows the sentence is a question

C. It marks time of day

D. It identifies events or processes discussed as subjects or objects

2. In the sentence "My mother’s phone is in the kitchen," which word shows possession?

A. phone

B. mother’s

C. in

D. is

3. Which is a correct Kiswahili question for 'Have you read the book?'

A. Ulisoma kitabu?

B. Kusoma umekitabu?

C. Je, umesoma kitabu?

D. Umesoma kitabu?

4. Which rule must you follow for correct subject-verb agreement in sentences written in an indigenous language that mark number?

A. The verb form must agree with the subject in number

B. The verb should match the nearest noun, not the subject

C. The verb always stays in singular form

D. The verb is optional if the subject is clear

5. Which sentence shows correct word order for a clear statement in a paragraph about a basket of oranges from Meru?

A. Yesterday bought I the basket of oranges.

B. The basket of oranges I bought yesterday.

C. Bought yesterday I the basket of oranges.

D. I bought the basket of oranges yesterday.

6. To describe 'the person who works every day' in a sentence, which grammatical structure is used to link the person and this description?

A. Relative clause (e.g., 'who works every day')

B. Imperative sentence

C. Adverbial phrase of place

D. Interrogative clause

7. Which word indicates future tense in the sentence "She will plant the seeds tomorrow"?

A. seeds

B. will

C. tomorrow

D. plant

8. To soften a command into a polite request during an interview, what grammatical strategy is often used?

A. Convert the verb into past tense

B. Use double negatives

C. Always use the imperative with increased volume

D. Add a polite particle or use the question form

9. Which sentence keeps verb tense consistent in a paragraph describing a local tradition?

A. The elders explain the ceremony and then they light the fire.
B. The elders explain the ceremony and then they will light the fire.
C. The elders explained the ceremony and then they light the fire.
D. The elders explained the ceremony and then they will light the fire.

10. Which verb agreement is important when you write 'We request that the school...' in an indigenous language?

A. Always use a third-person singular verb form

B. Use an infinitive with no agreement

C. Use past-tense verb agreement

D. Use a verb form that agrees with a first-person plural subject

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

A. Nitasoma kitabu

B. Ninasoma kitabu

C. Nilisoma kitabu

D. Nimesoma kitabu

12. Which is the correct Kiswahili sentence for 'Tell him to lock the door' (instruction to someone else)?

A. Mwambie funga mlango

B. Mwambie afunge mlango

C. Mwambe afunge mlango

D. Mwambie aku funga mlango

13. Which of these is the grammatically correct short Kiswahili warning on a poster meaning 'Wet floor'?

A. Ghorofa yenye unyevu

B. Ghorofa yenye unyevuliwa

C. Ghorofa imelegea unyevu

D. Ghorofa kavu

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

A. Sells

B. Fresh

C. And

D. She

15. In the sentence "I will call for help if necessary," which word marks the future tense?

A. call

B. will

C. help

D. for

16. Which particle is commonly used at the start of yes/no questions in Kiswahili?

A. Nani

B. Wapi

C. Je

D. Kwa nini

17. Which grammatical feature helps you identify whether a noun is singular or plural in many Kenyan indigenous languages?

A. Question particle

B. Adverb placement

C. Verb aspect

D. Noun class or plural marker

18. Which choice shows correct use of a cohesive pronoun rather than repeating a noun in the next sentence?

A. The teacher explained the process. Then the teacher teacher showed it.
B. The teacher explained the process. He teacher then showed the students how to do it.
C. The teacher explained the process. The teacher then showed the students how to do it
D. The teacher explained the process. She then showed the students how to do it.

19. Which grammatical construction is useful to request permission rather than to demand action?

A. An interrogative with a modal verb (e.g., 'May I/Could you')

B. A declarative sentence giving an order

C. A direct imperative without any modal

D. A past-tense narrative

20. Which word is a plural noun in the sentence "Many children attended the festival"?

A. attended

B. Many

C. children

D. festival

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

A. Mkusoma kitabu

B. Somasoma kitabu

C. Soma kitabu

D. Usoma kitabu

22. In the instruction "Close windows when it's windy," which word is the contraction of "it is"?

A. it's

B. windy

C. windows

D. Close

23. In a play, a relative clause describes 'the elder who teaches us.' Which option correctly keeps the relative clause attached?

A. The elder is wise who teaches us.

B. The elder who teaches, us is wise.

C. The elder, who teaches us, is wise.

D. The elder who teaches us is wise.

24. Which sentence correctly uses a conditional to express a likely result when a language is taught in schools?

A. If the language is taught in schools more children would speak it.

B. If the language is taught in schools, more children will speak it.

C. If the language will be taught in schools, more children speak it.

D. If the language taught in schools, more children will speak it.

25. Which sentence is grammatically correct to invite everyone to join a unity song during a presentation?

A. Let we sing together in unity.

B. Letting us sing together in unity.

C. Let us sing together in unity.

D. Lets sing together in unity.

26. How should adjectives agree with nouns in languages that require agreement when writing descriptions?

A. Adjectives should match the noun in gender/number if the language requires it

B. Adjectives should be verbs

C. Adjectives should always be plural

D. Adjectives are not used at all

27. A poem uses numbers like 'three pots' and 'four fires'. For factual reading, what should you do with these details?

A. Treat them as specific factual details that describe quantities in the scene

B. Assume they are misprints

C. Ignore them because numbers in poems are always symbolic

D. Replace them with even numbers for symmetry

28. Which possessive suffix indicates 'their' for many Swahili nouns?

A. -ao

B. -angu

C. -ako

D. -etu

29. For a short poster slogan in an indigenous language, which sentence structure keeps the message clear and direct?

A. Use short imperative sentences with a clear verb

B. Use passive constructions with multiple verbs

C. Use long relative clauses with many details

D. Use indirect questions

30. Which grammatical element replaces a noun to avoid repetition and make informational text clearer?

A. Pronoun

B. Tense marker

C. Conjunction

D. Adverb

31. When describing scenes and you want to show that a quality belongs to an object (e.g., 'the boy's bright eyes'), what grammatical element is commonly used in many Kenyan indigenous languages?

A. An interrogative word before the noun

B. A negative particle placed between possessor and possessed

C. A future tense marker attached to the possessor

D. A possessive concord or marker that agrees with the possessed noun and links to the

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

A. Vitabu chetu

B. Kitabu vyetu

C. Vitabu wetu

D. Vitabu vyetu

33. Which sentence shows reported (indirect) speech?

A. She will say go.

B. She said, "I will go tomorrow."

C. She said she would go tomorrow.

D. She says go.

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

A. Demonstrative pronouns

B. Possessive adjectives

C. Contrasting conjunctions or transition words

D. Numeral markers

35. On a poster in Kiswahili meaning 'Keep the area clean', which sentence uses correct subject-verb agreement?

A. Weka maeneo safi

B. Weka eneo safi

C. Weweka eneo safi

D. Weka eneo safi zako

36. Which sentence correctly shows past completed action about learning an indigenous language?

A. She learns Maa yesterday.

B. She learns Maa last year.

C. She will learn Maa last year.

D. She learned Maa last year.

37. When a verb takes a short object ending or marker attached to it (seen often in poetry lines), what is this grammatical element showing?

A. The tense of the verb

B. A question being asked

C. The object (who/what receives the action)

D. That the verb is reflexive

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

A. anasoma

B. kila jioni

C. vitabu

D. Mwalimu

39. Which choice correctly shows reported speech for: Teacher says, "I will teach you a song tomorrow."

A. The teacher said she would teach us a song the next day.

B. The teacher says she will teach us a song yesterday.

C. The teacher said she will teach us a song tomorrow.

D. The teacher said she teaches us a song tomorrow.

40. Which grammatical technique avoids direct blame and sounds more polite when explaining a problem in a request letter?

A. Using many short emphatic commands

B. Using second-person accusatory clauses

C. Using nominalization or passive constructions to focus on the issue, not the person

D. Using unrelated metaphors

41. Which phrase correctly means 'our house' in a poem (possessive for 'nyumba')?

A. nyumba yetu

B. nyumba zao

C. nyumba yangu

D. nyumba yake

42. Listen: "Huyu ndiye mzungumzaji." Which demonstrative refers to a nearby person ('this person')?

A. Huyo

B. Huyu

C. Hawa

D. Yeye

43. A short exchange in a play uses contractions. Which choice correctly expands the contraction without changing tense: "He's ready."

A. He was ready.

B. He is ready.

C. He has ready.

D. He'll ready.

44. To form plurals for many nouns in Bantu indigenous languages when writing information, writers usually do what?

A. Add an English 's' at the end

B. Change the noun class prefix

C. Place the plural marker after the verb

D. Add an article before the noun

45. When creating a refrain that repeats the idea 'we are many' in a Bantu language, what grammatical element must match the noun for 'many' to be correct?

A. Plural concord or noun-class agreement on the modifier

B. Omitting the subject altogether

C. Use of a singular verb always

D. A different tense for each repetition

46. Which sentence correctly uses direct commands for clear instruction during team planning in a debate?

A. Everyone must arriving early tomorrow.

B. Everyone must to arrive early tomorrow.

C. Everyone you must arrive early tomorrow.

D. Everyone must arrive early tomorrow.

47. In many indigenous languages, which element signals who or what performs the action in a sentence?

A. Conjunction

B. Subject

C. Interjection

D. Adverb

48. If a poster uses numbers (e.g., '50 trees'), which grammatical agreement is important in many indigenous languages?

A. Always keep the noun singular regardless of number

B. Make sure the noun and number agree (use correct plural or classifier)

C. Use verb tense to show the number

D. Replace numbers with adjectives

49. How is a reflexive action often formed in Kiswahili when the ogre acts upon himself (e.g., 'He cleaned himself')?

A. Use the reflexive prefix 'ji-' attached to the verb (e.g., anajisafisha)

B. Use an extra object marker 'm-' before the verb

C. Change the noun class of the subject

D. Only by using a separate reflexive pronoun after the verb

50. To describe an action that was happening during an interview (e.g., 'I was cooking'), which grammatical element is usually needed?

A. A plural marker on the subject

B. A progressive/aspect marker on the verb

C. A comparative adjective

D. A question particle