



Myfuture CBC Revision

indigenous languages - Grade 10

Question Paper

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

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

2. When creating a call-and-response song, how should the response line grammatically relate to the call?

- A. It should often repeat the subject or use a matching pronoun and verb form
- B. It should use passive voice regardless of the call
- C. It should replace all nouns with adjectives
- D. It must always be in a different tense from the call

3. Where is the tense/aspect marker commonly placed within the Bantu-style verb complex?

- A. After the object suffix
- B. Before the subject prefix
- C. At the very end of the sentence
- D. Between the subject prefix and the verb root

4. Which is the correct form for "their books" in Swahili (books = vitabu)?

- A. kitabu chao
- B. vitabu wao
- C. vitabu vyao
- D. vitabu yake

5. Choose the correct Swahili form meaning "They will read the book" (future tense).

- A. Watasoma kitabu
- B. Wanajisoma kitabu
- C. Walisoma kitabu
- D. Wamesoma kitabu

6. How do you say 'Don't touch the book' (telling one person) in Kiswahili?

- A. Usiniguse kitabu
- B. Usiguse kitabu
- C. Usigusie kitabu
- D. Usiiguse kitabu

7. What role does audience consideration play when writing songs in an indigenous language for school events?

- A. You must write lyrics only in English for school events
- B. You avoid making any chorus so students will not sing along
- C. You always use very old language that only elders understand
- D. You choose words and themes appropriate to the age and cultural context of the students

8. Which time expression commonly signals the present perfect tense?

- A. since/for
- B. yesterday
- C. last week
- D. tomorrow

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

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

10. Why do some poets in Kenyan indigenous languages use object pronouns as enclitics attached to verbs?

- A. Because attaching the pronoun shortens the phrase and keeps rhythm while showing the
- B. Because enclitics always make verbs plural
- C. Because enclitics are only used in questions
- D. Because enclitic pronouns make the verb silent

11. In the stage direction: [He enters slowly carrying a basket], what is the grammatical role of the bracketed phrase in a play?

- A. It functions as a non-spoken descriptive clause (stage direction).
- B. It is a direct question to the audience.
- C. It shows the past perfect tense.
- D. It is reported speech by another character.

12. In the spoken question: "Who cooks the food in your home?" which word is the interrogative pronoun used to ask about the person?

- A. home
- B. Who
- C. cooks
- D. the

13. Which particle is used to link verbs in a sequence as in 'He came and spoke' — 'Alikuwa na kuzungumza' — which word does the linking?

- A. kuzungumza
- B. nao
- C. na
- D. alikuwa

14. Which is the correct Kiswahili phrase for 'that book' (far from the speaker)?

- A. Kitabu kile
- B. Kitabu hicho
- C. Kitabu hichi
- D. Kitabu hiki

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

16. Which sentence correctly uses a comma to address an audience (vocative) during a song presentation?

- A. Friends, sing with me.
- B. Friends; sing with me.
- C. Friends: sing with me.
- D. Friends sing with me.

17. What does the form 'wamefika' in 'Wanafunzi wamefika darasani.' indicate about aspect?

- A. Simple future (they will arrive)
- B. Present perfect / have arrived (they have arrived)
- C. Past progressive (they were arriving)
- D. Habitual action (they usually arrive)

18. Which sentence correctly uses a reflexive pronoun to emphasize who will teach younger performers?

- A. We will teach our selves the younger ones.
- B. We ourselves will teach the younger ones.
- C. Ourselves we will teach the younger ones.
- D. We will ourselves teach the younger ones.

19. Which sentence shows the normal placement of an adverb describing how the choir sings?

- A. Sings the choir loudly.
- B. Loudly the choir sings.
- C. The choir sings loudly.
- D. The choir loudly sings.

20. In songwriting, when you want to create a line that questions the listener with 'Do you remember?', which grammatical tool should be used?

- A. Always a change to future tense
- B. An interrogative particle or question marker
- C. A different noun class marker
- D. A passive verb form

21. Which grammatical change often indicates passive voice in many Bantu indigenous languages?

- A. Using only a question particle
- B. Moving the object before the subject without changing the verb
- C. A change in verb morphology (an applied or passive suffix/prefix) rather than adding an
- D. Adding the English word 'by' to the sentence

22. Where is a relative pronoun or relative marker usually placed grammatically in relation to the noun it describes in many indigenous languages?

- A. Immediately after the noun it refers to
- B. Before the subject of the next sentence only
- C. Hidden inside the verb with no visible marker
- D. Always at the very end of the paragraph

23. Which sentence correctly uses a modal verb to give a polite suggestion in a debate?

- A. You must always win the game now.
- B. You will never practise again.
- C. You should consider practising before the match.
- D. You can must practise before the match.

24. Which sentence correctly shows agreement between subject and verb for a plural subject?

- A. The women is gathering early for the meeting.
- B. The women gather early for the meeting.
- C. The women gathers early for the meeting.
- D. The woman gather early for the meeting.

25. How is negation usually expressed grammatically in many Kenyan indigenous languages when denying a fact?

- A. By doubling the subject noun twice
- B. By adding a negative marker or particle to the verb (prefix, infix or suffix)
- C. By changing all vowels in the sentence to 'a'
- D. By using only punctuation marks

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

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

27. What is the correct plural form of 'kitabu' (book) in Kiswahili?

- A. nitabu
- B. vitabu
- C. kitabuzi
- D. matabu

28. How are diminutives commonly formed on nouns in many Kenyan indigenous languages?

- A. By placing a demonstrative after the noun
- B. By changing the tense marker on the verb
- C. By converting the noun into a verb
- D. By adding a diminutive affix or prefix to the noun

29. Which verb form means 'You (one person) are reading'?

- A. Anasoma
- B. Unasoma
- C. Mnasoma
- D. Umesoma

30. In the sentence 'Aliwaona watoto.', which element is the direct object?

- A. Aliwaona
- B. Watoto
- C. Ali
- D. Waona

31. Which sentence correctly changes this piece of dialogue into passive voice for a narrator: 'The children performed the play'?

- A. The play were performed by the children.
- B. Performed by the children the play.
- C. The play performed the children.
- D. The play was performed by the children.

32. Listen to: "The elders said they will meet tomorrow." Which word refers back to 'elders' and is a plural pronoun?

- A. tomorrow
- B. said
- C. they
- D. will

33. A poster encourages people 'Come early'. Which Kiswahili imperative is grammatically correct when addressing one person?

- A. Njo mapema
- B. Njia mapema
- C. Njoo za mapema
- D. Njoo mapema

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

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

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

36. Some Bantu nouns have an initial vowel called an augment. Grammatically, what effect does the augment usually have in agreement?

- A. It prevents the noun from agreeing with verbs
- B. It turns nouns into verbs
- C. It usually does not change agreement; agreement still follows the noun class
- D. It changes the verb tense automatically

37. In the negative imperative for plural 'Don't read (you all)!', which form is correct when reading instructions?

- A. Msisome
- B. Usisome
- C. Msiisome
- D. Siusome

38. Which sentence uses the correct adverb form to describe how people greet each other?

- A. People greet each other warming.
- B. People warmly greet each otherness.
- C. People greet each other warmly.
- D. People greet each other warm.

39. Which particle in Swahili introduces an indirect object or beneficiary as in 'Aliandikia mtoto barua' (He/she wrote a letter to the child)?

- A. kwa ajili ya
- B. kwa
- C. aliandikia
- D. ni

40. Which demonstrative choice makes reference clear and is grammatically appropriate when referring back to a noun in many indigenous languages?

- A. A demonstrative that agrees with the noun class (this/that form matching the noun)
- B. Always repeating the full noun phrase
- C. A demonstrative taken from English like 'that' without agreement
- D. No demonstrative, only silence

41. What is a strong 'hook' in the chorus of an indigenous-language song?

- A. A short, catchy phrase or melody that stays in the listener's mind
- B. A line that contains as many foreign words as possible
- C. A rule that the chorus should never be repeated
- D. A list of long, complex sentences with many verbs

42. Which particle is commonly used for forming short negative answers like 'No' when reading a dialogue?

- A. Ndiyo
- B. Basi
- C. Sawa
- D. Hapana

43. Which Kiswahili wording is grammatically correct for a poster that instructs 'Stand in line' (to many people)?

- A. Mstari simama
- B. Simameni mstari
- C. Simama kwa mstari
- D. Simama mstari

44. Which sentence correctly uses the future continuous to describe an ongoing action at a future time of the performance?

- A. By this time tomorrow we will perform already.
- B. By this time tomorrow we are performing now.
- C. By this time tomorrow we perform.
- D. By this time tomorrow we will be performing.

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

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

46. Which grammatical strategy is commonly used to express possession in many Kenyan indigenous languages?

- A. Changing the verb to passive voice
- B. Always placing the owner before the thing without any agreement
- C. Using a separate 'of' word identical to English
- D. Possessive concord or agreement between the possessed noun and possessor

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

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

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

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

49. When reading the sentence 'Anapika chakula sasa.', what does the prefix 'ana-' tell you about the action?

- A. It indicates future tense
- B. It indicates present/progressive action (he/she is cooking)
- C. It is a passive construction
- D. It is a habitual past action

50. Some indigenous languages have two forms of 'we'. How do you choose between inclusive and exclusive 'we' in an interview?

- A. Always use exclusive 'we' with elders
- B. Use inclusive 'we' when the listener is included, exclusive 'we' when not
- C. Use exclusive only for questions
- D. Use inclusive only for past tense