Myfuture CBC Revision

indigenous languages - Grade 10

Question Paper

1. How do writers grammatically distinguish direct speech from the surrounding text in many written materials?

A. By using quotation markers and reporting verbs to introduce the quoted speech
B. By removing all tense markers from the sentence

C. By placing the verb at the start of the sentence

D. By adding a relative pronoun after every verb

2. Which type of word is used to show cause (because) and link clauses grammatically in many indigenous Kenyan languages?

A. An adjective

B. A conjunction (causal connector)

C. A verb tense marker

D. A numeral

3. Which word-formation process shortens a longer word to a shorter form (e.g., 'phone' from 'telephone')?

A. Reduplication

B. Infixation

C. Circumfixation

D. Clipping

4. Which Kiswahili question word would you use to ask 'Who did the ogre frighten?'

A. 'Nini' meaning 'who'

B. 'Ambaye' meaning 'where'

C. 'Kwani' meaning 'how many'

D. 'Nani' meaning 'who'

5. Ni wapi tunatumia kiambishi '-wa' au '-iwa' ili kuunda passive kwa kitenzi: mfano sahihi ni ...

A. Mukurugenzi wanatembelewa

B. Mukurugenzi ametembelewa na kutembelea

C. Mukurugenzi ametembelewa na wageni

D. Mukurugenzi ametembelea wageni

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

A. Sings with us!

B. To sing with us!

C. Singing with us!

D. Sing with us!

7. Listen: "Nitakutumia kiungo baadaye." Which part of the sentence marks future tense?

A. nitakutumia

B. kutumia

C. kiungo

D. baadaye

8. Which Swahili question word would a student spot in a poem to ask 'why'?

A. wapi

B. nini

C. lini

D. kwa nini

9. Which sentence correctly means 'He loves me' using the object marker for first person singular?

A. Anapenda mimi

B. Ananipendwa

C. Ananipenda

D. Ananikupenda

10. 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. the

C. cooks

D. Who

11. Which sentence correctly uses a conditional to discuss a possible outcome in the debate?

A. If the team will practice, they win the tournament.

B. If the team practices, they will win the tournament.

C. If the team practiced, they will win the tournament.

D. If the team practices, they would win the tournament.

12. When a poet wants to show 'to make' or 'to cause' an action (causative), which verb suffix is commonly used?

A. -isha / -sha (causative)

B. -ni (plural imperative)

C. -wa (passive)

D. -ka (sequential)

13. To make a polite request in a Kenyan indigenous language in a written invitation, what grammatical form is most appropriate?

A. Use a strong imperative without any polite words

B. Write the verb in past tense to sound polite

C. Use a subjunctive or a softening particle with the verb

D. Repeat the verb twice for politeness

14. What is the typical basic word order in many Kenyan indigenous languages such as Swahili and Luo in simple sentences?

A. Object–Subject–Verb (OSV)

B. Subject–Object–Verb (SOV)

C. Verb–Subject–Object (VSO)

D. Subject–Verb–Object (SVO)

15. Which word class tells which one or how many, like 'huyu' (this) or 'wote' (all) in Kiswahili?

A. Pronoun

B. Adverb

C. Verb

D. Determiner

16. Which choice correctly uses a hyphen or compound adjective when describing a long-established custom?

A. a long established custom

B. a longest-established custom

C. a longest established custom

D. a long-established custom

17. In the line 'Unacheza sasa' which prefix marks second person singular 'you'?

A. ni-

B. u-

C. a-

D. tu-

18. Where is a WH-question word (e.g., 'who', 'where') commonly placed in many indigenous-language questions?

A. Repeated twice in the sentence

B. At the beginning of the question sentence

C. At the very end only

D. Always immediately after the object

19. In many Bantu languages of Kenya, which prefix marks the infinitive of a verb (to + verb)?

A. ku-

B. ki-

C. ma-

D. wa-

20. Which of these words can function as a demonstrative determiner meaning 'that one'?

A. kula

B. pole

C. mimi

D. yule

21. What shows subject-verb agreement in many Kenyan indigenous languages when forming descriptive sentences?

A. A change to the final vowel of the adjective only

B. Using a separate linking word placed at the end of the sentence

C. Adding the English auxiliary 'do' before the verb

D. A subject concord prefix attached to the verb

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

A. A change in verb morphology (an applied or passive suffix/prefix) rather than adding an

B. Adding the English word 'by' to the sentence

C. Using only a question particle

D. Moving the object before the subject without changing the verb

23. In the Swahili sentence 'Ninaandika barua.', what does the verb marker 'na-' indicate when reading for grammatical information?

A. Past tense (I wrote)

B. Future tense (I will write)

C. Subjunctive mood (that I write)

D. Present tense / present continuous (I am writing)

24. When narrating ongoing actions in a dialogue (what someone is doing now), which grammatical aspect is most appropriate?

A. Habitual aspect used for repeated past actions

B. Progressive/continuous aspect to show the action is in progress

C. Infinitive form only

D. Perfect aspect to indicate a completed action in the distant past

25. Which is the correct Kiswahili phrase for 'this book' (close to the speaker)?

A. Kitabu hicho

B. Kitabu hiki

C. Kitabu yule

D. Kitabu huu

26. What does the negative form in: "Sijakuona hapo" tell you about the action?

A. The action is habitual

B. The speaker has not seen (it/him/her) yet

C. The speaker will not see in the future

D. The speaker saw it in the past

27. How is negation commonly shown in many Kenyan indigenous languages when writing a short social announcement?

A. Drop the subject to make the sentence negative

B. Use capital letters to show negation

C. Add a negative particle or marker together with the verb

D. Only change the sentence order while keeping the verb unchanged

28. How are negative yes/no questions usually formed grammatically in many indigenous languages when you expect a negative answer?

A. By adding negation to the verb and often using a rising or confirming intonation

B. By doubling the verb

C. By always using future tense

D. By placing the object before the subject only

29. Which Kiswahili word is commonly used to mean 'in' (e.g., 'in the library')?

A. Katika

B. Ndani ya

C. Juu ya

D. Kwenye

30. Direct speech: "I will come tomorrow," said Amina. Choose the correct reported speech.

A. Amina said she would come the next day.

B. Amina said she had come tomorrow.

C. Amina said she will come tomorrow.

D. Amina said she comes tomorrow.

31. What role do locative prefixes/suffixes play when reading texts in many Bantu languages?

A. They convert verbs into adjectives always

B. They show location and often form small words that group with nouns, helping chunk

C. They indicate quoted speech

D. They only mark plural number

32. A poet writes about many books: what is the correct plural of 'kitabu'?

A. vitabu

B. wakitabu

C. citabu

D. makitabu

33. Which form correctly shows a habitual action in Swahili as in 'He usually wakes up early'?

A. huamka mapema

B. ameamka mapema

C. ameamka mapema

D. ataamka mapema

34. How do you say 'my teacher' correctly in Swahili?

A. mwalimu yenu

B. mwalimu wangu

C. mwalimu yangu

D. mwalimu yeye

35. Which of the following best describes a bound morpheme?

A. A free word that can stand alone

B. A complete sentence

C. A sound without meaning

D. An affix that cannot stand alone and must attach to a root

36. What is the main purpose of the introduction in an oral presentation in an indigenous language?

A. Begin with a long unrelated story to fill time

B. Capture the audience's attention, greet them, and state the purpose of the talk

C. Apologize for not being prepared and then start slowly

D. Recite long lists of vocabulary to show how many words you know

37. Which verb marker indicates recent perfect (a completed action relevant now) in Kiswahili when saying 'The ogre has eaten'?

A. The past marker '-li-' (e.g., alikula)

B. The future marker '-ta-' (e.g., atakula)

C. The habitual marker '-na-' (e.g., anakula)

D. The perfect marker '-me-' (e.g., amekula)

38. In many Kenyan indigenous languages, where do demonstratives (words like 'this' and 'that') usually appear and how do they behave grammatically?

A. They follow the noun and agree with the noun in class or number

B. They come before the noun and never change form

C. They are always placed at the end of the sentence and are invariable

D. They replace verbs when used in poetry

39. In many Kenyan Bantu poems, a small prefix attached to a verb (for example ni- in ni-imba) usually tells the reader what about the verb?

A. It makes the verb passive

B. It makes the verb into a question

C. It marks the subject (who is doing the action)

D. It shows the tense is past

40. In "The red shuka was spread on the floor", which word is an adjective?

A. spread

B. red

C. shuka

D. floor

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

A. Our community of voice is strong.

B. Our community's voice is strong.

C. Our communities voice is strong.

D. Our community voice is strong.

42. Chagua tofauti sahihi kati ya 'yeye' na 'wewe' kwa matumizi ya nafsi (personal pronouns):

A. zote mbili ni nafsi za kwanza (1st person)

B. 'yeye' na 'wewe' zimetumika kwa wingi

C. 'yeye' = 2nd person, 'wewe' = 1st person

D. 'yeye' = 3rd person singular, 'wewe' = 2nd person singular

43. Which word is the preposition in the sentence "He walked to the market"?

A. He

B. walked

C. market

D. to

44. How is negation most often formed grammatically in many Kenyan indigenous languages when answering interview questions?

A. By changing the noun class of the subject

B. By adding another verb after the main verb

C. By placing the word 'no' at the very end only

D. By attaching a negative marker to the verb

45. After verbs of wishing or wanting, which grammatical mood is often required for the following verb in many Kenyan languages?

A. The subjunctive or a special mood/infinitive

B. The perfective aspect always

C. The passive voice only

D. The past tense

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

A. Muthoni

B. Auntie

C. bakes

D. Sunday

47. Which auxiliary verb is used to form negative sentences in the simple past in English?

A. have (have not + past participle)

B. did (did not + base verb)

C. will (will not + base verb)

D. are (are not + -ing form)

48. To avoid ambiguity in a short message where 'he' or 'she' could refer to two people, what grammatical choice improves clarity?

A. Use ambiguous pronouns

B. Use a passive construction

C. Use full noun phrases (repeat the name or role)

D. Switch to past tense

49. Look at this negative sentence: "Hawajasoma habari hiyo." What does the prefix 'ha-' with subject 'wa-' show?

A. First person singular present affirmative

B. Third person plural negative in past tense

C. Second person singular imperative

D. Adjective agreement

50. What is alliteration and how can it be used in a song in an indigenous language?

A. Repeating the same beginning sound in several words to create musical effect

B. Changing the song's language in the middle of a line

C. Writing lines with only nouns and no verbs

D. Adding unrelated noise words to fill time