KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT PREDICTION SERIES

ENDTERM 2 ASSESSMENT 2025

GRADE 8

CREATIVE ARTS AND SPORTS

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A: 40 Marks)

1. **D. Occasion** (Folksongs are often intrinsically linked to specific events, rituals, or purposes within a community, making the occasion a fundamental component of their performance and meaning.)
2. *B.*
3. **B. (i), (iii), (iv)** (A good melody is generally easy to sing, easy to remember, and characterized by balanced phrases. "Easy to dance to" relates more to the rhythmic and temporal aspects rather than the melodic contour itself.)
4. **A. highness or lowness of sound.** (Pitch is the perception of how high or low a sound is, determined by the frequency of sound waves.)
5. *B*
6. **D. (i), (iii), (iv)** (The G major scale starts and ends on G (i), has F# as its only sharp (iii), and, like all diatonic scales, consists of 8 notes to complete the octave (iv). A major scale has two semitones, not three sets.)
7. **B. Projection** (Vocal projection is the ability to make one's voice heard clearly and audibly by an audience, which was the problem Zedo experienced.)
8. *C*
9. *B*
10. **B. To create employment** (While creative arts and sports can create employment, this is primarily an economic role. Their core social roles include promoting unity, preserving culture, and fostering patriotism.)
11. **C. Interval** (Beat, duration, and tempo are all fundamental aspects of rhythm. An interval, however, refers to the distance between two pitches, which is a melodic or harmonic concept, not directly related to rhythm tapping.)
12. *A.*
13. **B. Delivery** (Gestures, facial expressions, and changes in voice are all components of a storyteller's delivery, which brings characters and the narrative to life.)
14. **C. To involve the audience and provide a break in narration** (Songs and chants in oral narratives serve to engage the audience, making them active participants, and also offer a rhythmic or emotional break from the narrative flow.)
15. **C. Protagonist** (The protagonist is the central character in a story, around whom the main events and conflicts revolve.)
16. **D. Setting** ("Once upon a time in a land far away..." is a classic opening that establishes the time and place of the story, which are key elements of the setting.)
17. **C. Introduction of new characters after the resolution** (A conventional story plot typically includes exposition/introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. Introducing new main characters *after* the resolution is not a standard stage of the plot.)

Sports & Physical Education

18. **B. To restart play after the ball goes out over the sideline** (A throw-in is the method of restarting play in football when the ball has wholly crossed the touchline.)
19. **C. 100 meters** (Sprints are short-distance running events characterized by maximum speed. 100m, 200m, and 400m are common sprint distances.)
20. **B. Wrists and arms** (While the whole body is involved, the primary propulsion for a chest pass comes from the forceful extension of the arms and the snap of the wrists, pushing the ball forward.)