

GRADE 9 MARKING SCHEME

MATHEMATICS

1. D	11.D	21.44 ⁰
2.B	12.A	22. b. 4 cm
3.D	13.C	d. 4 cm
4.B	14.C	e. 50.2857 cm ²
5.C	15.	23. x = 11
6.B	16D	y = -1
7.C	17.B	24.1320Hrs or 1:20 pm
8.D	18.B	25. 20km ²
9.D	19.A	26. a. sh 35200
10.D	20.C	b. sh 17600

ENGLISH PAPER I

1.C	13.D	25.B	38.A
2.D	14.A	26.D	39.B
3.A	15.C	27.C	40.B
4.C	16.C	28.D	41.B
5.B	17.D	29.C	42.D
6.D	18.B	30.C	43.B
7.D	19.A	31.A	44.A
8.A	20.D	32.B	45.B
9.B	21.C	33.D	46.D
10.C	22.C	34.B	47.B
11.D	23.B	35.A	48.C
12.B	24.C	36.C	49.D
		37.D	50.C

ENGLISH PAPER 2

1. -eyes -cries hope- scope brings - kings
2. any correct answer
3. -use spaces between words and letters,
-breaks between lines,
-alternative spellings of words to produce a visual effect.
4. William Shakespeare's Sonnet 29
5. folktale; song, including laments, praise songs, and work songs; folk drama; myth; and, legend
6. They typically involve gods or deities with supernatural powers
may or may not contain a hero or someone on a quest, were passed down through oral tradition.
7. folk songs, work, funeral, lullabies, wedding, religious, patriotic tropical,
8. trickster narrative
9. naughty, proud, stupid
10. any correct answer
11. any correct answer

KISWAHILI KARATASI YA KWANZA

1. A	10.C	19.C	28.C	37.A	45.C
2.B	11.D	20.C	29.C	38.C	46.D
3.B	12.A	21.C	30.D	39.D	47.B
4.B	13.B	22.C	31.B	40.B	48.A
5.A	14.C	23.B	32.B	41.C	49.D
6.B	15.A	24.C	33.D	42.C	50.C
7.C	16.B	25.B	34.A	43.D	
8.B	17.D	26.C	35.D	44.B	
9.A	18.A	27.D	36.C		

KISWAHILI KARATASI YA PILI

1. Fasihi ni sanaa inayotumia lugha kuwasilisha ujumbe unaomhusu binadamu.
2. fasihi andishi
fasihi simulizi
3. -Kuburudisha jamii.
-Kuelimisha.
-Kudumisha maadili katika jamii kwa kuelekeza, kuonya na kunasihia hadhira jinsi ya kufuata mwelekeo unaokubalika katika jamii.
-Kuunganisha jamii. Fasihi huleta pamoja watu katika jamii. Kwa mfano, katika nyimbo, miviga, vichekesho.
-Kukuza lugha. Aghalabu tungo zote za fasihi hutumia lugha.
-Kuhifadhi mila, tamaduni na itikadi za jamii.
-Kukuza uwezo wa kufikiri.
4. Fasihi simulizi huwasilishwa kwa njia ya mdomo ilhali fasihi andishi huwasilishwa kwa njia ya maandishi.
 - a) Fasihi simulizi huhifadhiwa akilini ilhali fasihi andishi huhifadhiwa kwa maandishi.
 - b) Fasihi simulizi ni mali ya jamii ilhali fasihi andishi ni mali ya mtu binafsi/mwandishi.
 - c) Fasihi simulizi ina wahusika wa kila aina k.v binadamu, wanyama na ndege, mazimwi na majitu, miungu, mizimu, mashetani na vitu visivyoya uhai k.v mawe na miti ilhali fasihi andishi ina wahusika binadamu kwa kiasi kikubwa.
 - d) Fasihi simulizi ina tanzu nyingi kuliko fasihi andishi.
 - e) Uwasilishaji wa fasihi simulizi huweza kuandamana na utendaji k.v matumizi ya ishara, nyimbo, makofi, kuimba, kubeba zana katika majigambo
 - f) Fasihi simulizi huwasilishwa mbele ya hadhira ilhali fasihi andishi si lazima iwasilishwe mbele ya hadhira.
 - g) Fasihi simulizi huwasilishwa mahali maalum k.v jandoni, matangani, arusini, n.k ilhali fasihi andishi haina mahali maalum.
 - h) Fasihi simulizi huandamana na shughuli fulani ya kitamaduni ilhali fasihi andishi haiandamani na shughuli ya kitamaduni.
 - i) Fasihi andishi huhitaji muda kutunga ilhali baadhi ya fasihi simulizi huzuka papo hapo k.m. semi, maigambo.
 - j) Fasihi simulizi ina uwezo mkubwa wa kubadilishwa na fanani anapowasilisha ufaraguzi) bali fasihi andishi haibadiliki isipokuwa mwandishi aiandike upya.

5. Huwa na wahusika machache
 Huwa na maudhui machache
 Huwa na migogoro michache
 Migogoro yake haichukui muda mrefu kusuluhishwa
 Huwa na mandhari yasiyopana
 Aghalabu husomwa katika mkao mmoja
6. Huimbwa kwa taratibu kwa sauti ya hadhi ya chini.
 Huimbwa na wazazi au walezi
 Huwa fupi
 Hutofautiana kutoka jamii moja hadi nyingine
 Huimbwa kwa kurudiarudia maneno
 Hutumia lugha shawishi
7. Huweza kumtuliza mtoto.
 Humfanya mtoto alale.
8. Kumshika mtoto.
 Kumchekeshamtoto.
 Kumtingizatingiza mtoto kwa upole
9. Tarbia
10. Kiswahili kitukuzwe, kwani lugha ya taifa.
11. kumi na sita
12. kupea heshima
13. kiwahili lugha ya taifa

INTEGRATED SCIENCE

- | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1.C | 6.D | 11.B | 16.D |
| 2.D | 7.D | 12.C | 17.B |
| 3.C | 8.D | 13.C | 18.B |
| 4.A | 9.D | 14.A | 19.A |
| 5.D | 10.A | 15.D | 20.C |

SECTION B

- 1.a. Scientific method is the systematic study of the natural world through observation, experimentation, and analysis. It helps solve real-world problems by providing insights, technology, and solutions based on evidence.
- b. Observation Question Hypothesis
 Experimentation Data Collection Analysis
 Conclusion Communication
2. a. i. metre
 ii. kilograms
 b. i. 500cm
 ii. 2500 grams
 iii. 3200 mm
 c. The uncertainty of the measurement is ± 0.1 g, so the precision is to the nearest 0.1g.
3. a. Matter is anything that has mass and occupies space.
 The three states of matter are:
 Solid: Has fixed shape and volume (e.g. stone).
 Liquid: Has fixed volume but takes the shape of its container (e.g., water).
 Gas: Has neither fixed shape nor volume (e.g., air).
- b. Physical properties (e.g., color, texture, boiling point) can be observed without changing the "substance". Chemical properties (e.g., reactivity with acid, flammability) describe how a "substance interacts with other substances to form new compounds.

4. a. An atom consists of Protons (positive charge) and neutrons (neutral) in the nucleus. Electrons (negative charge) orbit the nucleus.
- b. Isotopes are atoms of the same element with different numbers of neutrons. Example: Carbon-12 and Carbon-14 are isotopes of carbon.
- c. The atomic number represents the number of protons in an atom, while the atomic mass is the total number of protons and neutrons. They are related because the atomic mass is approximately the sum of protons and neutrons.
5. a. The periodic table arranges elements by increasing atomic number. It also groups elements with similar properties in columns (groups) and organizes them in rows (periods).
- b. Periods: Horizontal rows, elements in the same period have the same number of electron shells.
 Groups: Vertical columns, elements in the same group have similar chemical properties due to "the same number of valence electrons."
- c. Metals: Good conductors, shiny, malleable (e.g. iron). Non-metals: Poor conductors, brittle (e.g., sulfur). Metalloids: Properties between metals and non-metals (e.g., silicon).

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1.A | 6.B |
| 2.C | 7.B |
| 3.B | 8.B |
| 4.B | 9.C |
| 5.B | 10.B |

SECTION B

11. Moses was chosen by God to lead the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt. Through his obedience to God, Moses confronted Pharaoh and performed miracles like turning the Nile into blood and parting the Red Sea. The Israelites were freed, and Moses received the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai, which became a foundational part of their faith.
12. The resurrection is central to Christian faith as it demonstrates Jesus' victory over sin and death. It affirms the truth of Jesus' teachings and offers hope for eternal life to believers. The resurrection assures Christians that they, too, will experience resurrection and eternal life with God if they believe in Jesus.
13. Jesus taught love, forgiveness, humility, and service to others. His life serves as an example for Christians to follow in their daily lives. Christians are encouraged to love their neighbors, forgive others, and seek justice and peace, thereby building strong, compassionate communities that reflect the Kingdom of God.

14. The Church plays a key role in shaping Christian ethics and values in society. It teaches love, peace, forgiveness, and service. The Church encourages social justice, supports the poor and marginalized, and leads by example in promoting peace, love, and unity. It helps guide believers in moral decision-making and nurtures spiritual growth.

15. The Ten Commandments outline moral laws that guide human behavior, emphasizing respect for God, family, and fellow humans. They encourage Christians to live righteously and avoid actions like lying, stealing, and coveting. These commandments remain relevant today as they provide a foundation for Christian ethics and help foster a just and harmonious society.

16. Jesus taught that forgiveness is essential for peace and reconciliation. Christians are encouraged to forgive those who wrong them, just as God forgives them. This can be practiced by letting go of anger, seeking reconciliation, and offering forgiveness even when it is difficult, reflecting God's grace and mercy.

17. King James version Revised standard version
 Jerusalem bible Good news
 Gideon bible The African bible
 New international bible
 Common bible Living bible

18. To enable the word of God to reach more people
 To train local people to take leadership skills
 To facilitate the expansion of the church
 To indigenise Christianity
 To establish local translation society for example Kenya's Bible society

19. Isaiah Jeremiah Lamentation Ezekiel
 Daniel

PRE - TECHNICAL STUDIES

- | | | |
|-----|------|------|
| 1.C | 6.C | 12.B |
| 2.B | 7.B | 13.B |
| 3.B | 8.C | 14.B |
| 4.B | 9.B | 15.B |
| 5.B | 10.A | |
| | 11.C | |

SECTION B

16. **Hardware:** The physical components of a computer system, such as the monitor, keyboard, and hard drive.

Software: The set of instructions or programs that enable hardware to perform specific tasks.

Data: Raw facts and figures that can be processed into meaningful information.

Operating System: System software that manages hardware and software resources and provides common services for computer programs (e.g., Windows, Linux).

17. **Primary memory:** Directly accessible by the CPU, volatile, e.g., RAM.

Secondary memory: Non-volatile storage for long-term data, e.g., hard drives, SSDs.

18. **Input devices:** Keyboard, mouse, scanner.

Output devices: Monitor, printer, speaker.

19. Perform automatic calculations using formulas.

Organize and analyze data.

Create visual representations like charts.

20. **Power drill:** Wear protective goggles, ensure the drill is off before plugging in, secure materials before drilling.

Hand saw: Use a stable surface, wear gloves, and cut away from your body.

21. Turn off the power supply.

Remove the old bulb (if any).

Screw in the new bulb.

Turn the power back on to test.

22. bandages, scissors, antiseptics, gloves

23. Metallic materials are strong, durable, and good conductors of heat and electricity, while non-metallic materials are lightweight and good insulators

24. color, density, hardness, melting point, boiling point, electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity, magnetism, luster, malleability, and specific gravity

SOCIAL STUDIES

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1.A | 6.A |
| 2.B | 7.C |
| 3.B | 8.A |
| 4.B | 9.B |
| 5.B | 10.C |

11. The President of Kenya is the Head of State, Head of Government, and Commander-in-Chief of the Kenya Defence Forces. The President represents Kenya both locally and internationally, signs bills into law, appoints ministers and is responsible for overseeing the implementation of government policies and programs. The President also plays a key role in national security and foreign relations.

12. **Cultural Festivals:** Organizing festivals such as the Maasai Mara Cultural Festival helps preserve and promote traditional music, dance, rituals, and storytelling.

Educational Programs: Introducing programs in schools that focus on traditional values, language, and customs to educate young people about their heritage and cultural identity.

13. **Service Delivery:** Local governments are responsible for providing basic services such as water, healthcare, education, and infrastructure.

Development Planning: They plan and implement development projects at the county level, in line with national development goals.

Revenue Collection: Local governments collect local taxes and other revenues to finance their activities and services.

14. The purposes of colonialism included economic exploitation of the colony's people and natural resources, creation of new markets for the colonizer, and extension of the colonizer's way of life to populations beyond its national borders. Colonialism is closely related to imperialism.

15. **Crust:** The outermost layer of the Earth, solid and thin, composed of rocks and minerals. It forms the continents and ocean floors

Mantle: Located beneath the crust, the mantle is made of semi-solid rock that flows slowly. It is divided into the upper and lower mantle.

Outer Core: A layer of liquid metal (mostly iron and nickel) beneath the mantle, responsible for generating Earth's magnetic field.

Inner Core: The innermost layer, made of solid iron and nickel, extremely hot but remains solid due to immense pressure.

16. The Sun provides heat and light, essential for photosynthesis, which supports life. It also drives weather patterns

and maintains the Earth's climate. Without the Sun, Earth would be too cold and dark to support life.

17. Rotation refers to the Earth spinning on its axis, causing day and night. It takes approximately 24 hours

Revolution refers to the Earth's orbit around the Sun, taking about 365 days to complete, leading to the changing seasons.

18. high fertility rates, declining mortality rates due to improved healthcare, early childbearing, low contraceptive use, limited access to female education, and a young population structure which contributes to a larger potential pool of mothers.

19. Genetics. Personality. Life experiences.
Age Health. Thoughts.

Social circumstances. The reactions of others.

20. Growth mindset Confidence Learn to problem solve

Manage stress Optimism Set goals

Develop resilient thinking Discover your purpose

Embrace change Emotional intelligence

Self-awareness Self-care

Self-compassion Set realistic expectations

Adaptability Being a good communicator

Build a support network Connection Control

Coping Counter unhelpful thinking

Emotional regulation Getting help Integrity

21. Environmental conflict Personality clashes

Miscommunication Poor communication

Cultural differences Lack of trust

Leadership conflict Unresolved workplace issues

Communication barriers

22. open communication, active listening, empathy, using statements, seeking compromise, taking timeouts, mediation with a neutral third party, focusing on solutions rather than blame, and addressing underlying issues with honesty and respect.

AGRICULTURE

1.D 3.C 5.B 7.D 9.C

2.B 4.C 6.D 8.A 10.C

11. baled hay standing forage stacked hay

12. desmodium sorghum baley oats

wheat straw rhodes grass napier grass maize stoves
grass

13. to reduce food wastage to save labour
to save time for food security

keeping environment healthy

14. sweeping dusting wiping scrubbing mopping
vacuum cleaning

15. -space -availability of equipment -availability of land

16. suff carton rhodes grass sisal twine gloves
gumboots

17. scaling gutting cleaning salting frying fish

18. container wick hanging pot tyre organic
sack garden multi store gardens

19. color-safe detergent, vinegar, lemon, baking soda, or
salt

20. Planting trees: Tree roots hold soil in place and act as
wind barriers. Building terraces: Terraces are leveled sec-
tions of land that slow water runoff and prevent soil erosion.

Using cover crops: Cover crops, like winter rye, are planted
cover the soil and protect it from erosion.

acting crop rotation: Growing different crops in a
sequence helps maintain soil fertility and structure.

Using conservation tillage: Conservation tillage reduces the
number of times the soil is tilled, which helps prevent erosion.

Using buffer strips: Buffer strips are areas of vegetation next
to watercourses that filter sediment and prevent soil erosion.

Using contour farming: Contour farming follows the natural
curves of hillsides to reduce runoff.

Using no-till farming: No-till farming involves planting seeds
directly into the soil, which helps prevent erosion.

Using windbreaks: Windbreaks are used to reduce soil
erosion in flat farming areas.

21. canning, freezing, drying, and pasteurization.

22. aligned, has evenly spaced stitches, and is durable

CREATIVE ARTS AND SPORT

1.C 4.A 7.B 10.C 13.B

2.B 5.C 8.D 11.A 14.D

3.C 6.C 9.B 12.C 15.D

16. Colors have psychological effects on people. For
example, red can evoke strong emotions like passion or
anger, while blue often suggests calm or sadness. An example
would be Pablo Picasso's Blue Period, where he used blue
tones to express feelings of melancholy and isolation.

17. Balance refers to the distribution of visual weight in a
piece of artwork. It can be symmetrical (evenly distributed)
or asymmetrical (uneven but still balanced). Leonardo da
Vinci's The Last Supper is a good example of symmetrical
balance, where the figures are evenly placed around the
central Christ figure.

18. The design would incorporate elements such as a central
image of the Earth, perhaps with greenery or animals,
surrounded by bold text encouraging conservation. Prin-
ciples like contrast (light vs. dark) could highlight important
messages, alignment would organize the design, and repeti-
tion could use green as a consistent color to symbolize
nature.

19. Goalkeeper: Protects the goal, prevents opponents
from scoring. Defenders: Help protect the goal and stop
the opposing team's attackers. Midfielders: Control the
flow of the game, often transitioning between defense and
attack. Strikers: The primary goal-scorers, working to
score points for the team.

20. Endurance is the ability to sustain physical activity for a
prolonged period. Activities like long-distance running,
cycling, or swimming help improve endurance. Training
typically involves progressively increasing the distance or
time spent performing the activity.

21. Dialogue in drama reveals character motivations,
thoughts, and relationships, while body language supports
these verbal expressions by showing emotions or intentions
without words. A character might express nervousness
through fidgeting or an aggressive stance.

22. A monologue is a speech by one character, often reveal-
ing inner thoughts, while dialogue involves two or more
characters interacting. Monologues are used for introspec-
tion, while dialogues are essential for plot development and
conflict.

23. Steps would include reading the script thoroughly,
analyzing the character's background and motivations,
practicing lines and delivery, experimenting with different
gestures and expressions, and rehearsing "with other cast
members.

24. Rhythm is essential in dance as it provides the structure
for movements and timing. For example, in hip-hop dance,
the rhythmic beats of the music guide the dancer's steps and
help convey energy and emotion.

25. Effective communication, such as calling for a pass,
coordinating defense, or signaling a play, ensures that the
team works together efficiently. For example, a point guard
calling out a play helps the team "execute strategies smoothly
and anticipate moves.