

KENYA JUNIOR SCHOOL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT

2026

CREATIVE ARTS AND SPORTS

911/2 1 hour 40 minutes

Name _____

Assessment number _____

School _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer all 40 questions in Section A.

In Section B, answer all questions in Performing Arts and Visual Arts.

In Sports, answer questions 45, 46 and 47, and either question 48 or question 49.

Answer all multiple choice questions on the answer sheet provided. Use an HB pencil to shade the circle for the correct answer.

For each question, choose only one answer from A, B, C and D.

Answer the structured questions in the spaces provided. Show working where required.

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SECTION A (40 marks)

1. A minim is followed by a dot. How many crotchet beats does it occupy?

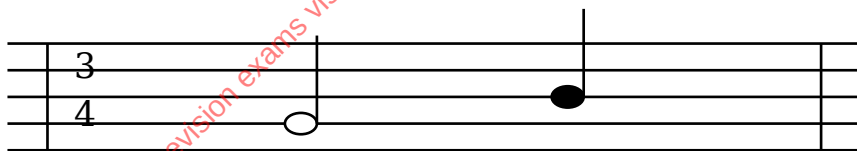
- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. One

2. A melody moves from C to the next higher D. What is this movement called?

- A. A repeated note
- B. An octave
- C. A chord
- D. A step

3. A performer earns income by teaching instrumental lessons. Which role of Creative Arts is demonstrated?

- A. Preserving musical traditions
- B. Developing teamwork
- C. Expressing cultural identity
- D. Creating employment

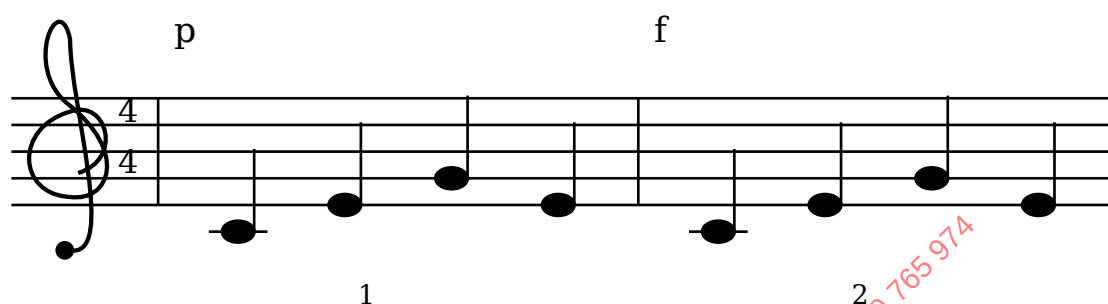


4. How many crotchet beats are represented by the notes in the illustrated bar?

- A. Four
- B. Three
- C. Five
- D. Two

5. On a descant recorder, what usually happens when more finger holes are uncovered while blowing appropriately?

- A. The pitch becomes lower.
- B. The pitch becomes higher.
- C. The tone becomes louder without changing pitch.
- D. The note duration becomes shorter.



6. Which solfa syllables match the notes in the first bar of the displayed C-major melody?

- A. d r m f
- B. m f s l
- C. s m d m
- D. d m s m

7. Two quavers have the same total duration as one

- A. dotted minim.
- B. semibreve.
- C. minim.
- D. crotchet.

8. What does a diminuendo instruct a performer to do?

- A. Sing faster
- B. Stop immediately
- C. Gradually become softer
- D. Repeat from the start

9. Why should a recorder player use controlled breath?
- A. To change every note to the same pitch
 - B. To make all notes equally loud
 - C. To replace tonguing in every phrase
 - D. To produce a steady, clear tone
10. A singer separates a song into meaningful musical units for breathing. Which skill is being used?
- A. Carving
 - B. Phrasing
 - C. Weaving
 - D. Dribbling
11. What does a sharp sign do to a note?
- A. Changes its duration
 - B. Raises it by a semitone
 - C. Repeats it
 - D. Lowers it by a tone
12. In a play, the central message explored by the action is the
- A. stage curtain.
 - B. audience.
 - C. costume.
 - D. theme.
13. What is the function of a conflict in a story?
- A. To describe the background of the scene
 - B. To introduce the audience to the setting
 - C. To create a problem that drives the action
 - D. To identify the time of the scene
14. A storyteller slows down before an important event and changes the voice for each character. This mainly helps to
- A. maintain one pace throughout.
 - B. emphasise the setting alone.
 - C. hold attention and communicate meaning.
 - D. summarise the events quickly.

15. Why is a prop used in a performance?

- A. To establish the order of scenes
- B. To provide background music
- C. To support the action and meaning of the scene
- D. To determine the duration of the play

16. A percussion player follows the speed established by the group leader. What aspect of music is being maintained?

- A. Dynamics
- B. Tempo
- C. Pitch
- D. Timbre

17. Which professional role involves planning safe fitness sessions for clients?

- A. Bookbinder
- B. Pottery seller
- C. Stage decorator
- D. Sports coach

18. A learner changes direction quickly while running between cones. Which fitness component is mainly developed?

- A. Static strength
- B. Flexibility
- C. Agility
- D. Body composition

19. Before throwing a javelin, what safety practice is essential?

- A. Check that the landing sector is clear.
- B. Throw whenever ready.
- C. Stand in the landing area.
- D. Run across another thrower's path.

20. A handball player passes above the head to a teammate beyond a defender. Which pass is used?

- A. Bounce pass
- B. Foot pass
- C. Underarm roll
- D. Overhead pass

21. A football player cushions an incoming ball with the inside of the foot. What skill is being used?

- A. Tackling
- B. Heading
- C. Trapping
- D. Throw-in

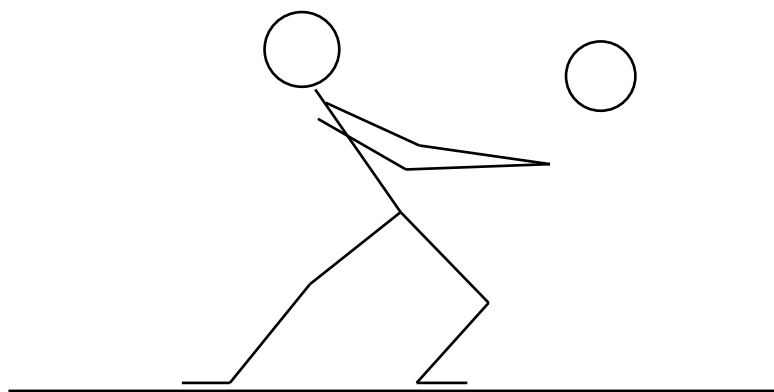
22. Why are staggered starts used in a track race run entirely in lanes around bends?

- A. To give each runner a wider lane
- B. To separate runners according to speed
- C. To compensate for the different distances around the bends
- D. To shorten the finishing straight for outer lanes

23. A netball player who holds the ball must avoid

- A. running while still holding the ball.
- B. pivoting legally.
- C. looking for a teammate.
- D. passing within the permitted time.

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24. In volleyball, why do players bend their knees before receiving a low ball?

- A. To reach the ball with straight legs
- B. To keep the centre of gravity high
- C. To adopt a balanced, ready position
- D. To receive the ball above the head

25. A long-jump attempt is ruled a foul because the jumper

- A. stepped beyond the take-off line.
- B. swung the arms before take-off.
- C. landed with both feet in the pit.
- D. ran along the runway.

26. In rugby, a player releases the ball towards a teammate behind the direction of travel. Why is this important?

- A. A pass must be received inside the same lane.
- B. A hand pass must not be thrown forward.
- C. A player must pass before taking any steps.
- D. A hand pass must always travel sideways.

27. Which skill involves bouncing a basketball repeatedly while moving?

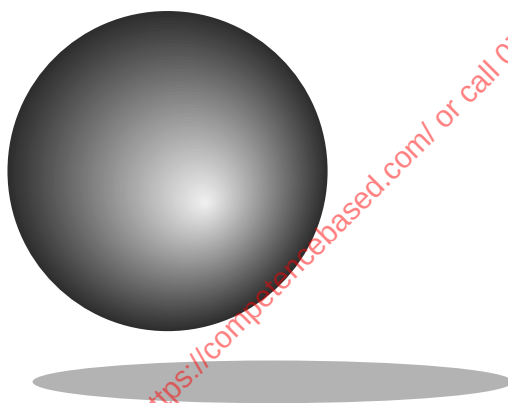
- A. Rebounding
- B. Shooting
- C. Dribbling
- D. Blocking

28. A talented athlete is improving quickly. What support is most appropriate?

- A. Select the athlete for every event.
- B. Increase training before assessing current fitness.
- C. Concentrate only on competition results.
- D. Provide safe coaching and balanced practice.

29. An artist sells handmade greeting cards at a school fair. Which benefit of art is shown?

- A. Cultural preservation
- B. Personal expression
- C. Income generation
- D. Development of coordination



30. Which treatment gives the illustrated form its rounded appearance?

- A. one outline only.
- B. strong outlines of equal thickness.
- C. varying light and dark tones.
- D. identical tones throughout.



31. What type of repeat is shown in the pattern?

- A. Radial
- B. Random
- C. Alternating repeat
- D. Half-drop

32. Why does an artist make several small sketches before a final drawing?

- A. To record only the final measurements
- B. To explore different arrangements
- C. To practise lettering for the title
- D. To choose the mounting material

33. In a still-life drawing, the darkest tone is usually placed

- A. on every object equally.
- B. on the side nearest the light source.
- C. on the brightest highlights.
- D. in areas receiving the least light.

34. Which technique joins long flexible strands by interlacing them over and under one another?

- A. Casting
- B. Printing
- C. Modelling
- D. Weaving

35. A rough wooden carving needs a smoother surface before a suitable finish is applied. Which tool is most suitable?

- A. A wood rasp
- B. A carving gouge
- C. A marking gauge
- D. Sandpaper

36. Which pair of colours is complementary on a traditional red-yellow-blue colour wheel?

- A. Red and orange
- B. Yellow and green
- C. Blue and orange
- D. Blue and green

37. An artist scratches a design into the surface of a clay object. Which decorative method is used?

- A. Tie-dye
- B. Incising
- C. Stencilling
- D. Weaving

38. When making a stencil, why are small bridges left between parts of the design?

- A. To make every printed area darker
- B. To guide the position of each colour
- C. To absorb excess printing ink
- D. To keep enclosed areas attached

39. Which sequence is appropriate when modelling a simple clay container?

- A. Dry, prepare clay, shape, decorate
- B. Fire, decorate, prepare clay, shape
- C. Shape, fire, prepare clay, dry
- D. Prepare clay, shape, decorate, dry appropriately

40. Why should lettering on a public poster be clear and suitably spaced?

- A. To make the message easy to read
- B. To keep every letter touching the next
- C. To make the title larger than the sheet
- D. To emphasise decoration rather than words

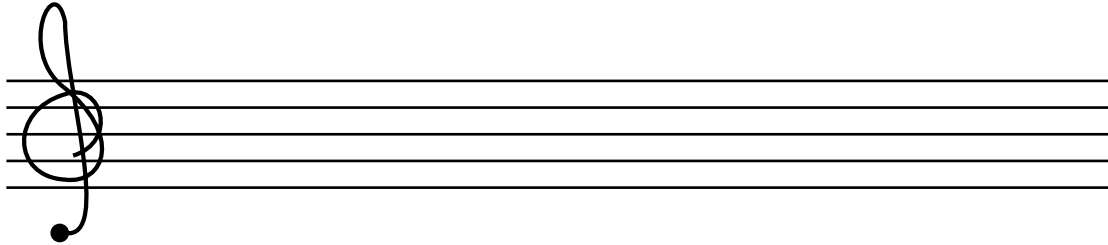
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SECTION B (60 marks)

PART I PERFORMING ARTS

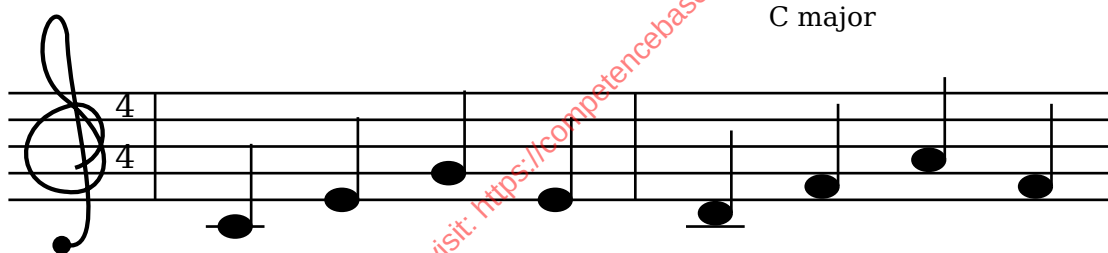
41. Use semibreves to write one ascending octave of the C-major scale on the treble staff, starting at middle C.

Write the eight notes. (4 marks)

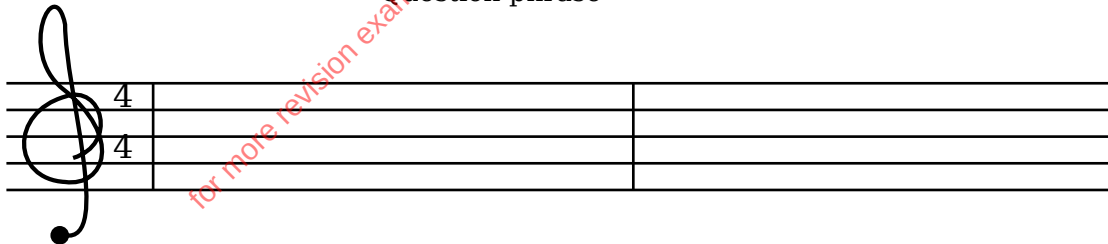


42. Complete the given question phrase with a two-bar answering phrase in C major and 4/4 time.

Use two bars containing four crotchet beats each. End on the tonic. (4 marks)

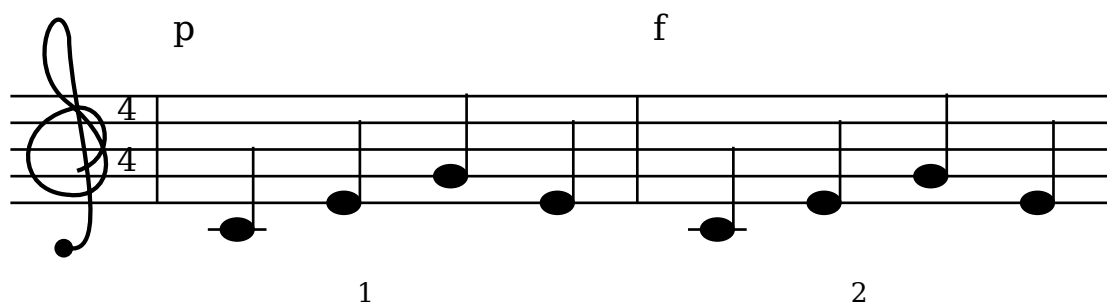


Question phrase



Answering phrase

43. Study the two-bar melody, then answer the questions.



(a)(i) State the meaning of p and f. (2 marks)

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(a)(ii) Which two bars have the same pitches and rhythm? (1 mark)

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(a)(iii) Name the lowest pitch. (1 mark)

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(a)(iv) How many crotchet beats are in each bar? (1 mark)

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(b)(i) Give three ways an accompanying drum can support a traditional dance. (3 marks)

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(b)(ii) State two ways a solo dancer can vary a performance while keeping to its style. (2 marks)

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44. A drama club is rehearsing a scene in which two neighbours resolve a disagreement.

(a) State three ways performers can make the characters believable. (3 marks)

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(b) Give three reasons for rehearsing before presenting the scene. (3 marks)

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PART II SPORTS

Answer questions 45, 46 and 47, and either question 48 or question 49.

45. A class wants to improve balance through safe physical activities.

Describe four activities that can help develop balance. (4 marks)

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46. Learners are practising a long jump.

(a) Describe the take-off phase. (2 marks)

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(b) Describe a safe landing in the sand pit. (2 marks)

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47. A netball team practises moving into space to receive passes.

(a) Describe dodging as an attacking skill. (2 marks)

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(b) State three practices that improve successful dodging. (3 marks)

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48. A supervised swimming group practises the front crawl.

(a) Describe the arm and leg actions. (2 marks)

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(b) State three precautions needed during a swimming lesson. (3 marks)

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49. A sports club introduces a traditional skipping game.

(a) Name one locally available material suitable for making a skipping rope. (1 mark)

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(b) Describe how two rope turners and one skipper can play safely. (2 marks)

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(c) State two benefits of participating in the game. (2 marks)

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PART III VISUAL ARTS

50. A learner makes a small container using the clay coil method.

Describe four main steps in making the container. (4 marks)

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51. A learner decorates paper using a carved printing block.

Describe four main steps in producing a repeat pattern. (4 marks)

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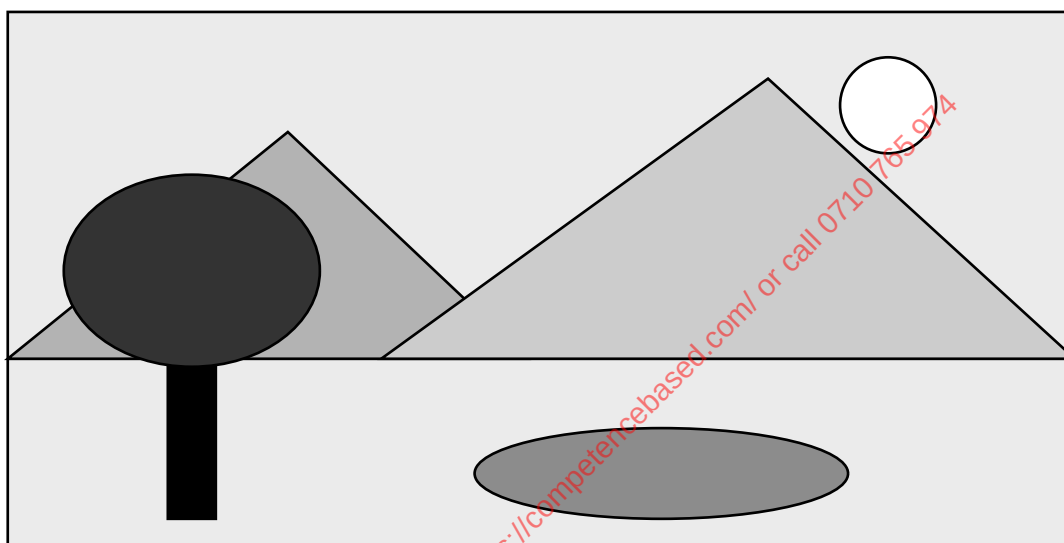
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52. Study the landscape artwork.



Landscape study in light and dark tones

(a) Suggest a suitable title and justify it using one feature of the artwork. (2 marks)

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(b) Identify two natural forms represented. (2 marks)

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(c) Explain how light and dark tones are used in the artwork. (3 marks)

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(d) Explain three ways space or distance is suggested. (3 marks)

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MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWER SHEET

Name _____ Assessment number _____

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 21. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 2. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 22. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 3. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 23. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 4. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 24. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 5. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 25. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 6. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 26. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 7. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 27. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 8. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 28. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 9. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 29. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 10. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 30. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 11. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 31. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 12. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 32. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 13. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 33. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 14. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 34. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 15. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 35. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 16. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 36. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 17. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 37. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 18. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 38. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 19. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 39. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 20. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | 40. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |

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