ELIMU254 HOMEWORK SERIES

Kenya CBC | Junior School | Grade 9

Name		**Class**	
School		**Date given**	

HOMEWORK

GRADE 9 ENGLISH **TERM 1 2026**

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE LEARNER

1. Write your name, class and school in the spaces above.
2. This booklet has 25 homeworks that follow the topics taught this term, about one a week. Do each homework after your teacher has taught those lessons.
3. Answer ALL the questions in the spaces provided. Show your working where a question needs it.
4. For a multiple-choice question, circle the letter (A, B, C or D) of the correct answer.
5. The marks for each question are shown in brackets. Hand in each homework to be marked.

HOMEWORK RECORD

No.	Topic	Out of	Score	Sign
1	Polite Language	19		
2	Independent Reading - Grade Appropriate Text	17		
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19	Play: Identification of Characters	16		
20	Narrative and Descriptive Paragraphs	21		
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Set by Elimu254 from the KICD curriculum design. The answers are sold separately for the teacher or parent. © 2026 Elimu254.

HOMEWORK 1: POLITE LANGUAGE (19 MARKS)

1. Rewrite politely: "Your essay is rubbish." (1 mark)

2. Why do people use euphemisms at funerals? (1 mark)

3. Why should speakers address the chair, not their opponents directly? (1 mark)

4. Why is politeness important in communication? (1 mark)

5. Which is the most polite request? (1 mark)

A "Would you mind opening the window, please?" **B** "Open the window."

C "Window, now!" **D** "You, open that."

6. "He passed away last year" is an example of: (1 mark)

A a simile **B** a proverb

C a euphemism **D** an idiom only

7. In a debate, speakers should address: (1 mark)

A the audience by name **B** their opponents directly

C their friends **D** the chairperson

8. Rewrite each sentence politely: (a) "Give me your pen." (b) "You are wrong." (c) "Move!" (3 marks)

9. Give three reasons why polite language is important. (3 marks)

10. What is a euphemism? Give a euphemism for each: (a) died (b) old people (c) fat. (4 marks)

11. You disagree with a classmate during a class debate. Write two polite sentences to show your disagreement. (2 marks)

HOMEWORK 2: INDEPENDENT READING - GRADE APPROPRIATE TEXT (17 MARKS)

1. Give one benefit of reading widely. (1 mark)

2. A book about the life of a real person written by someone else is a: (1 mark)

A novel **B** biography
C play **D** poem

3. Reading many books for enjoyment is: (1 mark)

A intensive reading **B** scanning
C proofreading **D** extensive reading

4. Using the words around an unknown word to guess its meaning is using: (1 mark)

A context clues **B** an index
C a glossary **D** a title

5. Name two fiction and two non-fiction reading materials suitable for a Grade 9 learner. (4 marks)

6. Write a reading log entry for a text you read this week. Include the title, author, type of text and two things you learnt. (4 marks)

7. Give three ways of finding the meaning of a new word while reading on your own. (3 marks)

8. Give two ways a school can encourage independent reading. (2 marks)

HOMEWORK 3: GENDER NEUTRAL LANGUAGE (18 MARKS)

1. Rewrite neutrally: "Each pupil must bring his book." (1 mark)

2. What is a stereotype? (1 mark)

3. Give one reason gender-sensitive language matters. (1 mark)

4. Use "chairperson" in a sentence. (1 mark)

5. The gender-neutral form of "headmaster" is: (1 mark)

A headman **B** headwoman

C head teacher **D** master

6. Which sentence is gender-neutral? (1 mark)

A Every learner should bring their own book. **B** Every learner should bring his book.

C Every boy and girl should bring his book. **D** Every learner should bring her book.

7. "Girls are too weak to play football" is a: (1 mark)

A proverb **B** fact

C compliment **D** stereotype

8. Rewrite in gender-neutral language: (a) "Every doctor must sign his report." (b) "The firemen arrived quickly." (c) "Mankind has explored space." (3 marks)

9. Give a gender-neutral word for each: (a) policeman (b) chairman (c) salesman (d) air hostess (4 marks)

10. What is a stereotype? Give an example of a gender stereotype. (2 marks)

11. Give two reasons why gender-neutral language is important. (2 marks)

HOMEWORK 4: PLAY: STRUCTURE AND SETTING (19 MARKS)

1. Name one difference between a play and a story. (1 mark)

2. What often signals a new scene? (1 mark)

3. How does literary appreciation build critical thinking? (1 mark)

4. Read the extract and answer the questions.

ACT ONE, SCENE TWO

(A small kiosk at Kamukunji market, early morning. KERUBO is arranging tomatoes. OTIENO enters, carrying a sack.)

OTIENO: (breathless) Kerubo, the county officers are coming to clear the stalls!

KERUBO: (dropping a tomato) Today? But I have just paid my licence!

OTIENO: Show them the receipt. Quickly, where is it?

(KERUBO searches through her basket as voices are heard offstage.)

(a) Where and when does this scene take place? (2 marks)

(b) Give two stage directions from the extract and say what each tells us. (2 marks)

(c) What is the conflict in this scene? (1 mark)

5. Words in brackets that tell actors how to move or speak are: (1 mark)

A dialogue **B** stage directions

C the cast **D** the plot

6. A play is divided into: (1 mark)

A chapters and verses **B** stanzas

C paragraphs only **D** acts and scenes

7. The list of characters at the start of a play is the: (1 mark)

A cast **B** blurb

C index **D** glossary

8. Name four structural parts of a play. (4 marks)

9. Give two differences between a play and a story. (2 marks)

10. What is setting? Explain how the setting of a play can help the audience understand it. (2 marks)

HOMEWORK 5: LEGIBILITY AND NEATNESS (16 MARKS)

1. What punctuation mark is used when breaking a word? (1 mark)

2. Why does legibility matter in an examination? (1 mark)

3. Legible handwriting is handwriting that is: (1 mark)

A very large **B** joined only
C coloured **D** easy to read

4. When a word is broken at the end of a line, we use a: (1 mark)

A comma **B** full stop
C hyphen **D** colon

5. Starting the first line of a paragraph a little to the right is called: (1 mark)

A indenting **B** underlining
C hyphenating **D** margining

6. Give four ways of making your handwriting legible and neat. (4 marks)

7. Show how each word may be broken at the end of a line: (a) environment (b) beautiful (c) important (3 marks)

8. Copy this sentence neatly in your best handwriting, starting the paragraph with an indent: "Clean handwriting shows respect for the reader and earns full credit in examinations." (3 marks)

9. Why should a one-syllable word such as "through" never be broken across two lines? (1 mark)

HOMEWORK 6: ORAL LITERATURE: SHORT FORMS (18 MARKS)

1. Explain the proverb "Many hands make light work." (1 mark)

2. Give one function of proverbs. (1 mark)

3. Use "Haste makes waste" in a sentence of advice. (1 mark)

4. How do short forms help fluency? (1 mark)

5. "Many hands make light work" teaches the value of: (1 mark)

A laziness **B** cooperation
C pride **D** speed

6. A short saying that gives advice is a: (1 mark)

A riddle **B** tongue twister
C tale **D** proverb

7. "She sells sea shells on the sea shore" is a: (1 mark)

A tongue twister **B** riddle
C proverb **D** song