

CLASS 5 HOLIDAY HOMEWORK TERM 2 2020

SCIENCE

WEEK I – MONDAY

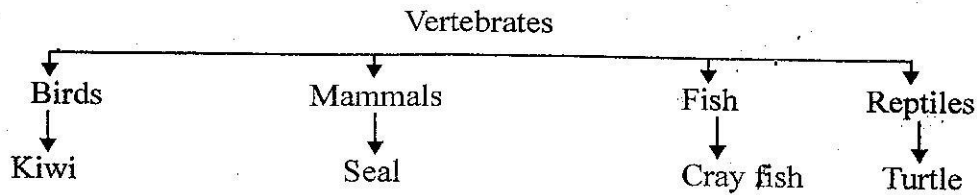
ANIMALS

1. Animals can be classified into **two** main groups .
Name It ; _____ and _____.
2. Animals that have a backbone are called _____.
3. The liquid waste from animals is called _____.
4. Which animals live partly on land and partly in water ? _____
5. The body of bird is covered with _____ where as the body of mammals is covered with _____.
6. Give **three** examples of insects.
i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____
7. Which animals lay their eggs in water but adult live on the land ? _____
8. Write **three** examples of sea mammals.
i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____
9. The young ones of amphibians breathe by _____.
10. Newt, frogs and salamander belong to the group of _____.
11. Which of the following animals is the odd one out ?
A. Newt. B. Toad.
C. Tick. D. Frog.
12. Reptiles differ from amphibians because reptiles .
A. lay eggs. B. take care of their young ones.
C. have scales. D. have back bones.
13. Which one of the following is NOT TRUE for both doves and bats? Both.
A. have constant body temperatures. B. move by flying.
C. breathe by lungs. D. have beaks.
14. Which of the following groups of animals below consist of vertebrates only ?
A. Ticks, amphibians, birds. B. Fish, mammals, reptiles.
C. Crabs, reptiles, fish. D. Insects, spiders, earthworms.

15. Which of the following has an extended skin which act as wings ?
A. Bat. B. Eagle.
C. Hawk. D. Frog.
16. Which one of the following animals is NOT an arachnid?
A. Spider. B. Crab.
C. Scorpion. D. Tick.
17. Which one of the following is NOT true about both fish and amphibians? Both .
A. have scales. B. are cold-blooded.
C. are vertebrates. D. lay eggs.
18. A crocodile can be compared to a duck in what sense ?
A. have tiny teeth. B. have long legs.
C. Live in water. D. lay eggs.
19. A certain animal has constant body temperature, have scales and take care of its young ones. The animal described above is likely to be _____
A. ostrich. B. bat.
C. tilapia. D. crocodile.
20. Which one of the following animals does not have constant body temperature?
A. Seal. B. Dolphin.
C. Toad. D. Parrot.
21. The snails, slugs, octopus and oyster are examples of _____
A. Arthropods. B. Myriapods.
C. Arachnids. D. Molluscs.
22. Which pair of characteristic to common to lizard, toad, hawk and platypus?
A. lay eggs, breathe through lungs.
B. Body temperature varies, breathe by lungs.
C. Have scales, lay eggs.
D. Body temperature varies, have scales.
23. What happens to a chicken when it basks in the sun ?
A. Its body temperature rises.
B. its body temperature falls.
C. Its body temperature rises and fall.
D. Its body temperature remains constant.
24. Which of the following animals does not belong to the same group of animals as a toad?
A. Frog. B. Salamander.
C. Newt. D. Gecko.

25. Which one of the following groups of animals consists of animals with varying body temperature ONLY ?
- A. Cow, chicken, sheep. B. Tortoise, chicken, frog.
C. Fish, Newt, Lizard. D. Duck, dove, cow.

26. The chart below shows classification of vertebrates.



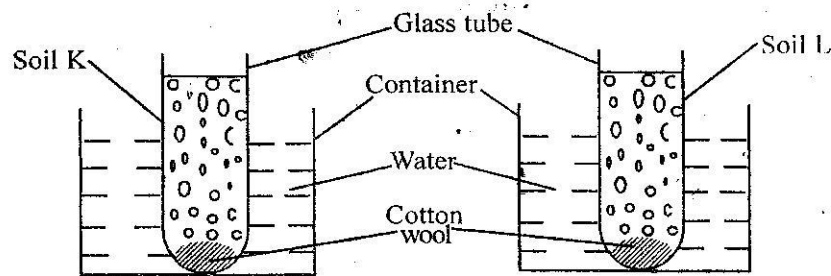
Which one of the following animals is wrongly classified?

- A. Kiwi. B. Seal.
C. Turtle. D. Crayfish.
27. Which one of the following groups of animals spend some of its life in water and the rest on land ?
- A. Amphibians. B. Fish.
C. Reptiles. D. Mammals.
28. Which of the following is NOT an egg – laying mammal?
- A. Duck - billed platypus. B. Spiny – ant eater.
C. Bat. D. None of the above.
29. One of the following is NOT a characteristic of duck – billed platypus. Which one is it?
- A. Warm blooded. B. Is a mammal.
C. Lays eggs. D. Gives birth.
30. The common characteristics between a duck and a bat is that they are both.
- A. cold - blooded. B. Laying eggs.
C. warm – blooded. D. invertebrate

WEEK 1- TUESDAY

1. Name **three** types of soil.
i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____
2. The size of the soil particles determine the _____ and _____ of soil.
3. The roughness or smoothness in the soil is determined by _____.
4. What is soil texture ? _____
5. Which type of soil has large particles and large air spaces ? _____
6. Which type of soil contains a lot of humus and drains neither too much or too little water ? _____
7. The type of soil that has low capillarity has a _____ and _____ texture.
8. Sandy soil is also called _____.
9. Which type of soil is good for cultivation ? _____
10. Name the type of soil which contains very little mineral salts.
i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____
11. Which of the following properties of soil determines the rate of drainage?
A. Air spaces. B. Colour of soil.
C. Soil particles. D. The rate of capillarity.
12. A soil sample retains water for long time without draining the soil sample also has.
A. High drainage ability. B. High capillarity rate.
C. Big particles. D. Rough textures.
13. Which factor does not affect soil drainage ?
A. Size of soil particles. B. Air spaces in the soil.
C. Soil texture. D. Soil structure.
14. Stickness in a sample of wet soil is caused by the presence of .
A. Plant nutrients. B. Clay particles.
C. Organic matter. D. Mineral particles.
15. The ability of the soil to allow water to pass through it is called .
A. Capillarity. B. Retention.
C. Erosion. D. Drainage.

16. Which one of the following soils drain water most easily ?
 A. Sandy. B. Clay. C. Loam. D. Silt.
17. The set –up shown in the diagram below were used to investigate how water moves up in different types of soil.



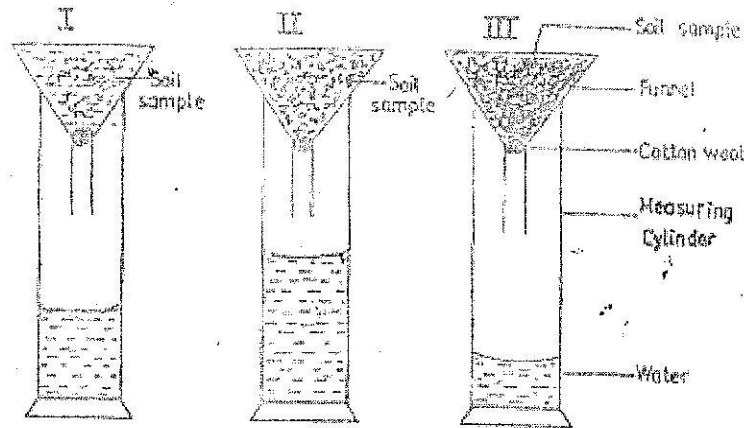
- Which one of the following need NOT to be the same in both set – ups.
- A. Size of container.
 B. Size of glass tubes.
 C. Amount of cotton wool in each glass tube.
 D. Amount of soil in each glass tube.
18. In which of the following samples of soil does water drain slowest.
 A. Loam. B. Clay.
 C. Sand. D. Mixture of loam and sand.
19. Which one of the following types of soils is MOST porous?
 A. Clay. B. Loam.
 C. Sandy. D. Clay loam.
20. Which one of the following samples of soil have both the greatest capillarity and the least drainage?
 A. Sand. B. Sand and Loam.
 C. Clay. D. Loam.

WEEK 1 - WEDNESDAY

SOIL

1. Clay soil is also called _____.
2. Which type of soil drains water very slowly and becomes water 'logged' ? _____
3. What is soil capillarity ? _____
4. What is soil drainage ? _____
5. What is soil retention ? _____
6. Sand mixes well with cement because of _____.
7. Which soil has moderate capillarity ? _____
8. The soil that cracks when dry is _____.
9. Name the soil with moderate capillarity _____.
10. Capillarity is greatest in _____ soil and thus least in _____ soil.
11. The texture of a soil depends on the
 - A. amount of water in the soil.
 - B. organic matter in the soil.
 - C. amount of mineral particles in the soil.
 - D. Size of the particle.
12. The main reason why clay soil has poor drainage is
 - A. more air spaces.
 - B. can make ribbons.
 - C. less air space.
 - D. best for modeling.
13. A std 5 pupil collected the following apparatus
 - i. funnels
 - ii. different types of soil.
 - iii. water.
 - iv. Cotton wool.
 - v. glass jars.What was the pupil trying to investigate?
 - A. Fertility.
 - B. Drainage.
 - C. Capillarity.
 - D. Rate of which soil filter water.
14. Pupils in class five collected biro pen tubes, different types of soil, cotton wool and water in a container . The property of soil they were investigating is
 - A. water retention.
 - B. Soil texture.
 - C. Drainage.
 - D. Capillarity.
15. Which one of the following determines the rate of capillarity in the soil?
 - A. Size of the soil particles.
 - B. Amount of soil.
 - C. Structure of the soil.
 - D. Colour of the soil .

16. The soil that drains water fastest has.
- A. small air spaces. B. cracks when dry.
 C. poor capillarity. D. smooth texture.
17. The diagram below represents a set up that is used to investigate a certain property of soil.



- What should not be the same during the experiment?
- A. Amount of water. B. Amount of soil.
 C. Amount of cotton wool. D. Size of soil particles.
18. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of the type of soil that has the best capillarity of water/
- A. Has smallest particles.
 B. Has the smallest air spaces.
 C. Is sticky when wet and cracks easily when dry.
 D. Has rough coarse particles.
19. Which one of the following soil type has the lowest porosity ?
- A. Loam. B. Sand.
 C. Clay. D. Gravel.
20. The soil that can be used to make long ribbon also.
- A. has a rough texture. B. cracks when dry.
 C. has low capillarity. D. has large air spaces.

WEEK 1 – THURSDAY

FOOD & NUTRITION

- The process of providing body with required food nutrient is called _____.
- Foods rich in vitamins and protein are also rich in _____.
- Lack of fibre in the diet causes _____.
- Vitamins and minerals are also known as _____.
- Eating a balanced diet prevents _____.
- What is dehydration ? _____.

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7. Carbohydrates and starchy food are examples of _____.
8. A meal that contains the basic food groups is called _____.
9. Lack of proteins in the body causes _____.
10. Sunlight is a good source of _____.
11. The following foods are rich in vitamins and mineral supplements. Which one ?
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Fruits and vegetables. | B. Maize and cooking fats. |
| C. Meat and fats. | D. Roots and sugar. |
12. Which one of the following food stuffs provides the human body with the same nutrients as green bananas ?
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A. Beans. | B. Spinach. |
| C. Rice. | D. Orange. |
13. Which one of the following makes a diet of a child suffering from marasmus ?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Meat, bean, ugali. | B. Meat, milk, kales. |
| C. Rice, chapatti, fish. | D. Maize, beans, kales. |
14. Which one of the following is NOT a nutritional deficiency disease?
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. Anaemia. | B. Ricket. |
| C. Marasmus. | D. Cholera. |
15. A patient suffering from Kwashiokor should be given.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Rice, potatoes, cabbage. | B. Fish, eggs, milk. |
| C. Ugali, rice, bread. | D. Chapati, ugali, rice. |
16. A child showed the following deficiency symptoms.
- i. Reddish hair.
 - ii. Protruding stomach.
 - iii. Smelling arms and feet.
- Which one of the following foods could the child be lacking ?
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| A. Carbohydrates. | B. Fats. |
| C. Proteins. | D. Vitamins. |
17. The following foods are rich in vitamins and mineral supplements. Which one /
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Fruits and vegetable. | B. Maize and cooking fat. |
| C. Meat and fats. | D. Roots and sugar. |
18. Which deficiency disease makes muscles waste away in children ?
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. Rickets. | B. Marasmus. |
| C. Anaemia. | D. Kwashiokor. |

19. The deficiency disease that can be prevented by eating a diet rich in dark green vegetable and being exposed to sunlight is _____.
- A. Kwashiokor. B. Marasmus.
C. Anaemia. D. Rickets.
20. Below are symptoms of a certain deficiency disease.
- general body weakness.
 - Dizziness and tiredness.
 - patient faints often.
 - Constant headaches.
- Which one of the following types of food can the patient be advised to take?
- A. Kidney, liver, spinach. B. Milk products, egg, millet.
C. Beans, melon, rice. D. Fish , milk, eggs.

WEEK 1 –FRIDAY
FOOD & NUTRITION

- Vitamins D helps us to have _____.
- Rickets is caused by _____.
- _____ helps in formation of blood.
- Name **THREE** sources of calcium.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Scurvy is caused by lack of _____.
- What are deficiency diseases? _____
- Write down **three** symptoms of anaemia.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- What are nutrients ? _____
- What is a fibre ? _____
- Name **THREE** foods rich in fibres .
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

20. A child suffering from starvation will show all the following EXCEPT ?
- A. Muscle wastage. B. Crying a lot.
C. Swollen body parts. D. Body weakness.

WEEK 2 – MONDAY
ENERGY

I. Sound.

II. Heat.

1. Sound is a form of _____.
2. The main source of heat _____.
3. Sound is produced when _____.
4. The loudness or softness of sound is called _____.
5. Sound travels fastest in _____.
6. Sound travels poorest in _____.
7. There are **two** types of sound namely ; _____ and _____.
8. Unpleasant sound is termed as _____.
9. The highness and lowness of sound is called _____.
10. To make sound loud is known as to _____.
11. In which of the following materials does sound travel fastest.
A. vacuum, B. gases.
C. solid. D. liquid.
12. What is echo ?
A. Reflected sound. B. Refracted sound.
C. High sound. D. Dispersion of sound.
13. The type of sound produced by an object when it is dropped on a surface depends on the .
A. Materials of the objects.
B. Amount of force of gravity acting on the object.
C. Type of surface on which the object is dropped.
D. Height from which the object is dropped.

14. Which one of the following is NOT a special sound ?
A. Hooting. B. Ambulance siren.
C. Screaming. D. An aeroplane flying low in the sky.
15. Sound does not travel through vacuum because.
A. it is a bad conductor.
B. Sound only travel in air.
C. There is no medium for it to travel through.
D. Sound travels in one direction.
16. Through which one of the following media does sound travel slowest.
A. Water. B. Air.
C. Solid. D. Usefuls.
17. Which one of the following media will the heat NOT be able to travel through ?
A. Wood. B. Vacuum.
C. Air. D. Water.
18. Mary poured some fat on the floor under the jiko. After sometime the fat melted. By what process did the heat reach the fat.
A. Convection. B. Conduction.
C. Radiation. D. Convection and conduction.
19. Three of the following are methods of heat transfer EXCEPT.
A. Conduction. B. Filtration.
C. Convection. D. Radiation.
20. One of the following term explain the movement of heat through fluids.
A. convection. B. Transpiration.
C. Osmosis. D. Diffusion.

WEEK 2 – TUESDAY

ENERGY

1. What is noise ? _____
2. Reflected sound is called _____
3. Heat from the sun reaches us through _____
4. Heat transfer through solids is called _____
5. Poor conductors of heat are called _____
6. _____ is the transfer of heat through liquids and gases.

7. The means of heat transfer which does not require any medium is _____.
8. Wood or metal, which one does not conduct heat? _____
9. Materials that allow heat to pass through them easily are known as _____.
10. In a convection box the candle should be put _____ the smouldering rug.
11. David placed his hand under a burning jiko. Heat reached his hand mainly by ;
 - A. Conduction.
 - B. Radiation.
 - C. Convection.
 - D. Evaporation.
12. Bats are able to find their way about in darkness because of .
 - A. Smell.
 - B. Touch.
 - C. Blindness.
 - D. Echo.
13. Loud sound is produced when.
 - A. you call somebody from a far distance,
 - B. Low volume is used on a radar.
 - C. Water drops fall from a tap slowly.
 - D. A book is dropped a low height.
14. A performing choir produces which sound.
 - A. harmonious.
 - B. soft.
 - C. loud.
 - D. echo.
15. Which of the following DOES NOT allow sound to pass through/
 - A. Water.
 - B. Light.
 - C. Vacuum.
 - D. Wood.
16. Kinyua dropped pieces of paper over fire and noted that the pieces were pushed upwards. This was because.
 - A. of convection current.
 - B. the fire was too hot.
 - C. the heated air was heavier.
 - D. the pieces of papers were small.
17. Std 5 pupils were asked to listen . A textbook was dropped from different heights onto the surface of a desk. This activity was done to investigate _____
 - A. Special sounds.
 - B. Loud and soft sound.
 - C. Direction of sound.
 - D. High and low sound.

6. State **three** groups of invertebrates only.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
7. Give **two** examples of myriapods.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
8. How many legs does myriapods have ? _____
9. What are arachnids ? _____
10. List **three** things to consider when characterizing animals.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____

WEEK 2 – THURSDAY

SOIL

1. The texture of the type of soil depends _____.
2. The soil that can be used to make long ribbons is _____.
3. Pupils felt a sample of soil with their figure, this activity was done to investigate _____.
4. Which type of soil is good for constructing a fish pond? _____
5. Which type of soil has the highest water holding capacity ? _____
6. Which type of soil has the highest percentage of large soil particles / _____
7. The soil that drains water fastest is _____.
8. The compound of soil that improves its water holding capacity is _____.
9. Soil becomes waterlogged due to _____.
10. Soil that is good for modeling is _____.

WEEK 2 – FRIDAY
FOOD & NUTRIION

1. Name **three** examples of deficiency diseases.
i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____
2. Write down **three** signs and symptoms of anaemia.
i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____
3. Name **two** diseases caused by lack of minerals in the diet.
i. _____ ii. _____
4. Give **three** examples of food suitable for a child suffering from kwashiorkor.
i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____
5. A child who appear old with a wrinkled face is likely to be suffering from _____.
6. Which deficiency disease makes the face and limbs of a child to swell?
i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____
7. A child suffering from rickets should be given a diet rich in _____.
8. We get cod –liver oil from _____.
9. A child with white palm is likely to be suffering from _____.
10. Green bananas is an example of _____.

WEEK 3 –MONDAY

MIXED UNITS.

1. Animals which feed on plants material are called _____.
2. Give one example of a flying mammals. _____
3. The main source of heat is _____.
4. The process by which plants losses water through the leaves is _____.

5. The chemicals used to kill weeds are called _____.
6. A beam balance is used to compare _____.
7. Digestion of food starts in the _____.
8. Which type of soil has the highest water drainage ? _____
9. This poultry kept for meat are called _____.
10. "Acquired" as used in AIDS means _____.

WEEK 3 – TUESDAY

MIXED UNIT.

1. Energy giving foods are known as _____.
2. The green colouring matter found in leaves is called _____.
3. Pressure in liquids increases with _____.
4. Which animal lays eggs and suckles its young ones ? _____
5. Digestion of food ends in the _____.
6. The main function of the hair and mucus found in the breathing system is to _____.
7. In human body , water is absorbed in the _____.
8. The function of fibre in the human diet is to _____.
9. Bile mixes with food in the _____.
10. What is the function of the rectum ? _____.

WEEK 3 - WEDNESDAY

MIXED UNIT.

1. Drugs taken to treat diseases are known as _____.
2. List **three** importance things to consider when taking medicine.
i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____
3. What is usually given when obtaining medicine from a pharmacy ?
_____.

4. The first stage of HIV infection is known as _____.
5. Name **three** examples of non- flowering plants .
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
6. Most of the transpiration in a plant takes place from the _____.
7. When the arrow head of a wind vane points to the south , the wind is blowing from _____.
8. A wind sock is used to measure _____.
9. A jar used for measuring rainfall should be _____.
10. The reason why coloured water is used in the construction of a liquid thermometer is to _____.

WEEK 3 – THURSDAY

1. Which farm animal produce mutton ? _____.
2. Name **three** examples of mammals.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
3. All insects breath through _____.
4. List **three** uses of water in the farm.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
5. Preparation of soft drink is an _____ use of water.
6. The texture of a soil type depends on the _____.
7. In which soil does water drain fastest? _____.
8. Sound cannot pass through _____.
9. Sound transmission is poorest in _____.
10. Heat transfer in liquids and gases mainly take place through _____.