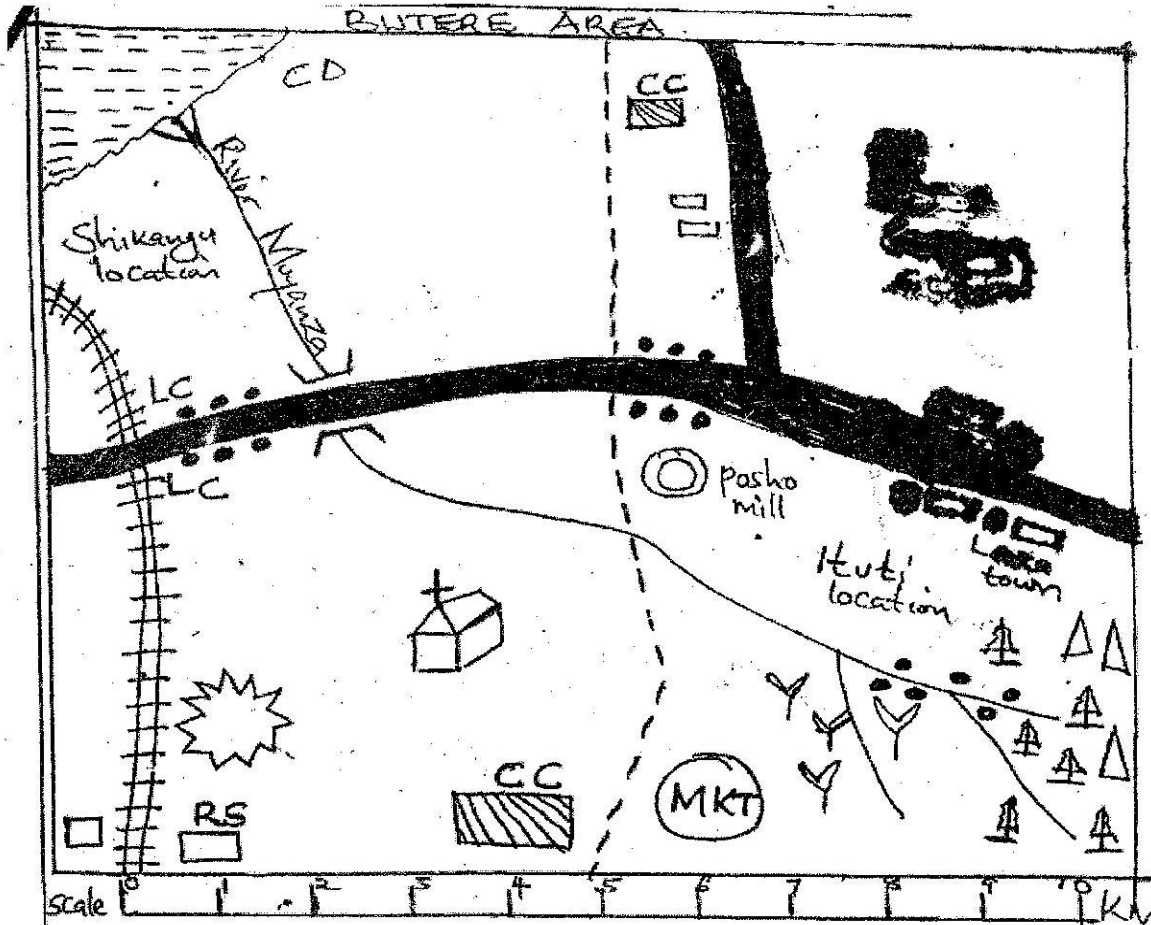


CLASS 5 HOLIDAY HOMEWORK TERM 2 2020

SOCIAL STUDIES

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT



Tarmac road	Church	Tea	Human settlement
Railway	Level crossing	Forest	School
Permanent building	Quarry	Hills	
Market	Cattle dip	Railway station	

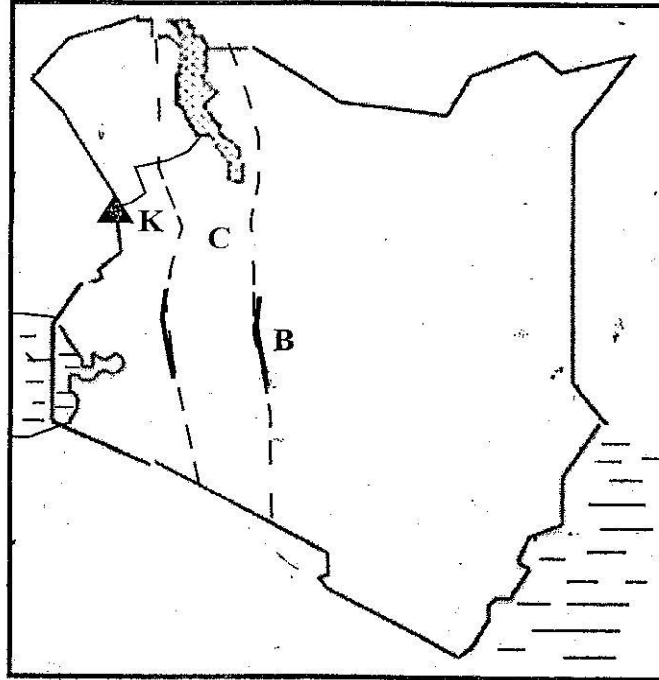
1. The direction of cattle dip from Posh mill is _____
2. The type of settlement shown in the map is _____
 A. linear B. nucleated
 C. clustered D. sparse
3. People in Butere area are _____
 A. Muslims B. Christians
 C. Hindus D. Traditionalist
4. River Muzanza flows from _____
 A. SE B. NW
 C. SW D. East
5. What is being mined in the quarry?
 A. Sand B. Diamond
 C. Gold D. Stones
6. The climate of South Eastern part is _____
 A. hot and wet B. hot and cold
 C. cool and wet D. hot and dry
7. The feature formed at the mouth of river Nyanza is called
 A. Estuary B. Delta
 C. Confluence D. Distributary
8. The furthest point of Kenya to the north is at _____ town.
9. Name **two** rivers that drain into lake Victoria _____ and _____
10. What is soil erosion? _____
11. The country that borders Kenya to the East is _____
12. Kenya lies to the north of _____
13. _____ is a depression with steep sides.
14. _____ is a large raised land that is almost flat.
15. The longest river in Kenya is _____
16. The type of soil that you would find in a swampy area is _____
17. Which relief region is found in lake Victoria? _____
18. _____ is the largest relief region.
19. Kenya lies between longitudes _____ and latitudes _____

20. _____ is the furthest point to the south of Kenya.
21. Write **three** towns that the equator passes through in Kenya _____ and _____
22. River Ewaso Nyiro south drains into _____
23. The point where tributaries meet is called _____
24. Uganda borders Kenya to the _____
25. Name a neighbour of Kenya to the north _____
26. What is the area of Kenya? _____
27. Name **two** salty water lakes in Kenya. _____ and _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following rivers does not drain into lake Victoria?
 A. Kerio B. Nyando
 C. Nzoia D. Kuja
2. Below are elements of a map. Which one is not?
 A. Frame B. Key
 C. Compass D. Relief
3. The equator passes through the following towns except one. Which one?
 A. Nyahururu B. Nanyuki
 C. Maseno D. Nakuru
4. The features below are similar except.
 A. Swamps B. Hills
 C. Basins D. Lakes
5. Another name for clay soil is _____
 A. young soil B. red soil
 C. black cotton soil D. volcanic soil

Use the map of Kenya below to answer questions 6 - 9



6. The relief region marked C is called _____
 A. Rift Valley
 B. Nyika plateau
 C. Lake Basin
 D. Depression

7. Most lakes in Kenya are found in the relief region called _____
 A. Coastal lowlands
 B. Highlands
 C. Rift Valley
 D. Lake Basin

8. The feature marked B is _____
 A. Mau forest
 B. Mt. Elgon
 C. Nyandarua ranges
 D. Mt. Kilimanjaro

9. The river marked k is _____
 A. R. Kerio
 B. R. Omo
 C. R. Sogota
 D. R. Turkwel

10. Which of the features stated below is a valley?
 A. Chalbi
 B. Sogota
 C. Taru
 D. Turkwel

11. Which of the following is the correct description of Kenya's geographical position?
 A. 340E, 420E and 50N, 50S
 B. 420E, 340W and 40S, 40N
 C. 420S, 340E and 40W, 40S
 D. 40E, 420E and 340W, 40S

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12. Mangroove swamps are mostly found _____.
- along the lake basin
 - along the coast
 - along the inland swamps
 - along the river valleys.
13. Which one of the following is not a natural forest in Kenya ?
- Arabuko – sokoke.
 - Kakamega.
 - Mau.
 - Kinale.
14. Below are fresh water lakes found in the Rift valley of Kenya except.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. L. Victoria. | B. L. Baringo. |
| C. L. Naivasha. | D. L. Turkana. |
15. Below is a description of a certain climate.
- It has cool and wet condition.
 - Its rainfall ranges between 1250mm – 2250mm.
 - Rain forests are found within the climate region.
- Which climatic region is described above ?
- Savanna climate.
 - Equatorial climate.
 - Mountain climate.
 - Lake basin climate.

PEOPLE AND POPULATION

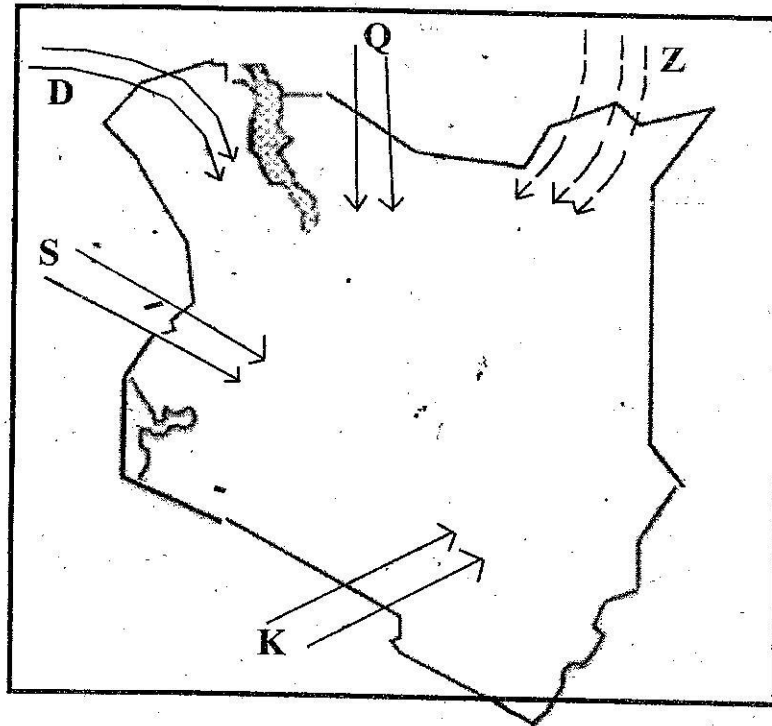
1. Give the original homelands of the following groups of people.
- Bantus - _____
 - Nilotes - _____
 - Cushites - _____
2. Name the Western Bantu communities.
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. _____ | b. _____ |
| c. _____ | |
3. List six examples of highland nilotes .
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| i. _____ | ii. _____ |
| iii. _____ | iv. _____ |
| v. _____ | vi. _____ |
4. The plain nilotes of Kenya practise _____ as their main economic activity.

5. The main economic activity of Bantus today is _____.
6. _____ and _____ are examples of Bantus found around Mt. Kenya.
7. The other name of Wataita is _____.
8. The _____ displaced the Abagusii from Ramogi hills.
9. The Luo are the only group of _____ Nilotes in Kenya.
10. The ancestors of the Luo came from _____ in South Sudan.
11. The plain Nilotes of Kenya practice _____ as their main economic activity.
12. The main economic activity of the Cushites is _____.
13. The Cushites in Kenya are divided into two groups _____ and _____.
14. The Kipsigis and Sabaoth are examples of _____ Nilotes.
15. Which group of Nilotes is found on Rusinga and Mfangano islands? _____
16. The Kalenjin are also called _____.
17. The Semites mainly came to Kenya to _____.
18. The Maasai are examples of _____.
19. The Jews and the Arabs are examples of _____.
20. The _____ came to Kenya during the construction of the Kenya – Uganda railway.
21. The Europeans who are mainly settled in our towns work as _____.
22. Places with few people are said to be _____ populated.
23. Embwe valley discourages human settlement because it is infected with _____.
24. The horn of Africa is the original home of _____ speakers.
25. Which language group among the following has the highest number of people in Kenya?

A. Bantus.	B. Cushites.
C. Nilotes.	D. Semites.
26. Below are Bantu communities in Kenya which one is not?

A. Ameru.	B. Nandi.
C. Giriama.	D. Abakuria.

Use the map below to answer questions 27 – 32.



27. The language group that followed the route marked D is _____.
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| A. River lake Nilotes. | B. Luo – Abasuba. |
| C. Highland Nilotes. | D. Plain Nilotes. |
28. The route labeled K was followed by the following except _____.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. Akamba. | B. Ameru. |
| C. Abagusii. | D. Ambeere. |
29. The main economic activity of the language group that followed the route z into Kenya
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Pastoralism. | B. Mixed farming. |
| C. Farming. | D. Fishing. |
30. Which one of the following belongs to the group that followed route Q into Kenya ?
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| A. Oromo. | B. Abagusii. |
| C. Sanye | D. Njemps. |
31. Which of the following groups might not have followed the route marked S ?
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. Abakuria. | B. Abagusii. |
| C. Abasuba. | D. Agiriama. |
32. Which Bantu community specifically occupies Kisii county?
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. Abagusii. | B. Abawanga. |
| C. Abaluhya. | D. Abakusu. |

33. Which one of the following Bantu groups would fit in the table below ?

JIBANA

KAMBE

CHONYI

- A. Wataita. B. Wataveta.
C. Duruma. D. Pokot.

34. The following were early inhabitants of Kenya except ?

- A. Dorobop. B. Waswahili.
C. Athi. D. Gumba.

35. Which one of the following cushites speakers did not settle in Northern Kenya at first during migration?

- A. Galla. B. Somali.
C. Orma. D. Borana.

36. The first River lake nilotes to come to Kenya were _____.

- A. Joka Omolo. B. Joka Jok.
C. Joka Owiny. D. Luo – Abasuba.

37. The first census in Kenya was taken in the year _____.

- A. 1948 B. 1969
C. 1952 D. 1961

38. Below are areas that are densely populated except.

- A. Kisii highlands. B. Kakamega.
C. Meru. D. Moyale.

39. The _____ do not belong to the highlands nilotes.

- A. Somali. B. Torgen.
C. Pokot. D. Terik.

SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

1. The object made by man craft for special use is called _____.
2. The Abagusii and the Maasai mainly interacted through _____.
3. In the part of change from childhood to adulthood are called _____.
4. An age – set is made up of _____.
5. Koronguso and Kaplatech are age sets among the _____.

6. In most communities , young unmarried men of the same age group became _____ and defended the community .
7. In the past most technical skills were taught through _____.
8. Young men after circumcision and initiations were prepared to serve as _____.
9. Give 3 ways of interaction today among the youth:
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
10. Boys learnt how to till the land and looking after cattle through _____.
11. Boys were taught by their _____ and _____ how to perform the roles that were carried but by men.
12. _____ is a way of life of people.
13. Today the youth mainly interact through _____.
14. The counting of people after a certain period of time is called _____.
15. Below are common ways of interactions in the past and today except.

A. Marriage.	B. Media.
C. Trade.	D. Birth and naming ceremonies.
16. Which one was not away of teaching proper behaviour in the past ?

A. Songs.	B. Trade fairs.
C. Narratives.	D. Proverbs.
17. Traditional education was mainly _____.

A. Informal.	B. Adult education.
C. Special education.	D. Formal education.
18. What was not taught in traditional education?

A. Cooking.	B. Herding.
C. Hunting.	D. Reading.
19. In the past Maasai girls were not taught _____.

A. Milking cows.	B. Building houses.
C. Making ornaments.	D. Witch doctoring.
20. Which one was not a way of teaching in traditional Kenyan communities ?

A. Discussing.	B. Internet.
C. Story telling.	D. Myths and legends.
21. Which skill was not taught to young people in the past ?

A. medicine.	B. pottery.
C. Boxing.	D. Blacksmithing.

22. Kenya traditional blacksmith did not _____.
- A. produce guns. B. make spears.
C. Make arrow heads . D. make hoes.
23. Which skill was taught to both boys and girls ?
- A. Black smithing. B. Medicine.
C. Mid wifery. D. Basketry.
24. When did education begin among the Kenyan communities in the past ?
- A. After one year. B. After initiation.
C. After wearing. D. After birth.
25. The following are cultural artifacts except .
- A. Books. B. Pets.
C. Bangler. D. Arrowheads.
26. Which one is not a cultural practice ?
- A. Male circumcision. B. Female circumcision.
C. Descent housing. D. Traditional songs.
27. A;; the following are cultural aspects that should not be preserved except ?
- A. Female genital mutilation.
B. Caring for the needy.
C. Cattle rustling.
D. Human sacrifice.
28. The Agikuyu and Maasai interacted mainly through ?
- A. Intermarriage. B. Trade.
C. Circumcision. D. Death.
29. Age groups did all the following together except ?
- A. Initiation. B. Marriage.
C. Circumcision. -D. Death.
30. African traditional education took place _____.
- A. in the morning.
B. in the evening.
C. throughout a person's life.
D. after initiation.

RESOURCE AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

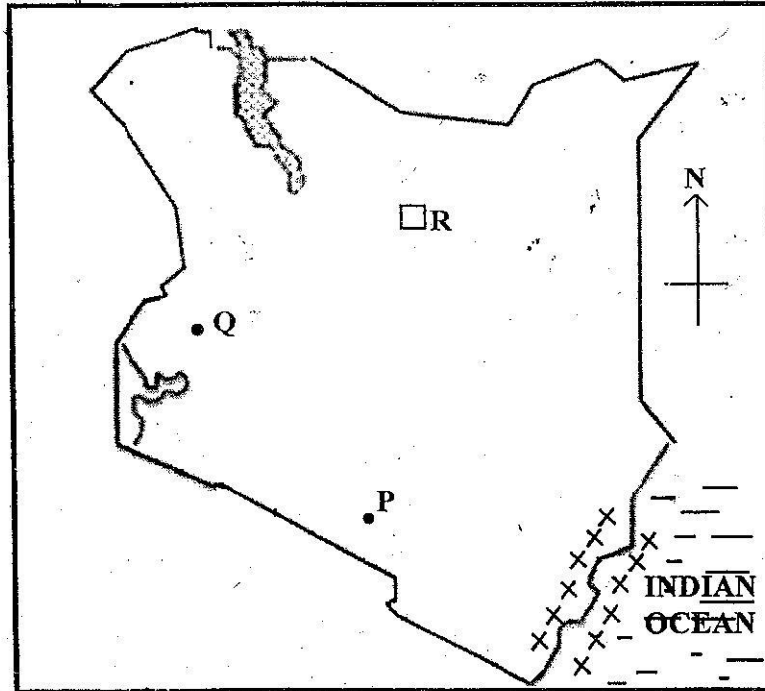
1. _____ are things that we use to create wealth.
2. The main economic activity in Kenya is _____.
3. Growing crops as well as keeping animals is called _____ farming.
4. Name **three** types of reserves found in Kenya .
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
5. _____ is the main economic activity in the Kenyan highlands.
6. The economic activity that is carried out at the coastal region and brings foreign exchange to our country is _____.
7. A farmer who keeps animals and grows crops for farming food is called _____ farmers.
8. The most widespread economic activity carried out by people living in Northern Kenya _____.
9. Growing of **two** or more different types of crops on a piece of land is called _____.
10. In Kenya bananas are grown under irrigation in _____ and _____.
11. The traditional method of farming that involves clearing and burning of bushes and land was abandoned once it lose its fertility was called _____.
12. The traditional method of farming that involves abandoning the land systematically until the first one to be left fallow was reached is called _____.
13. Name **two** drought resistant traditional crops.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
14. The most common storage facility in traditional farming was a _____.
15. In traditional farming grains were stored in _____ and _____.
16. _____ is the leading export crop in Kenya .
17. Tea is grown in large farms called _____.
18. Flowers in Kenya are transported to Europe by _____.
19. We get chapati flour from _____.
20. The best soil for growing cotton is _____.
21. Cotton is processed in a factory called _____.

22. Cotton fibres are usually used in _____ industries.
23. Cotton is grown under irrigation in _____ Tana river.
24. Rearing of domesticated birds is called _____ county.
25. The following are the main flowers grown in Kenya except ?
 A. Carnations. B. Orctrids.
 C. Roses. D. Kales.
26. Below are factors influencing the growth of a certain crop in Kenya.
 i. Temperatures 160C – 210C.
 ii. Rainfall 1300 mm -1800mm.
 iii. Altitude 1500m – 2200m.
 iv. Acidio volcanic soils.
 The crop is _____.
 A. Flower. B. coffee.
 C. Tea. D. Bananas.
27. Maize is mainly grown in the following areas except ?
 A. Nakuru. B. Machakos.
 C. Trans Nzoia. D. Uasin Gishu.
28. ~~Flowers are grown under irrigation on the shores of lake _____.~~
29. Tea is grown in areas where the climate is _____ and _____.
30. Below are wheat growing areas in Kenya except .
 A. Transmara. B. Meru.
 c. Mandera. D. Narok.
31. Which one is not an importance of growing cash crops to the economy of Kenya ?
 A. Earns foreign exchange.
 B. A source of unemployment.
 C. Improves living standards.
 D. Provides steady income.
32. Dairy farming is mainly practiced in the _____
 A. Coastal lowlands. B. Nyika plateau.
 C. Highlands. D. Rift valley.
33. Which one is not a dairy breed ?
 A. Fresian. B. Hereford.
 C. Jersey. D. Guernsey.

34. Milk is usually taken to a _____ for processing.
A. Posho mill B. Jaggery
C. Creamery D. Tannery
35. Chicken kept for purpose of producing meat are called _____.
A. Layers B. Broilers
C. Hatchery D. Poultry
36. Which one is not a problem facing dairy farmers ?
A. Establishment of dairy related industries.
B. Delayed payments.
C. Pests and diseases.
D. Mismanagement of co-operatives.
37. Which one is not a method of poultry farming ?
A. Free range system.
B. Stall grazing system.
C. Deep litter system.
D. Battery system.
38. The cheapest method of poultry farming is _____.
A. Free range. B. Deep litter.
C. Battery system. D. Fold system.
39. Which one is not a problem facing poultry farming ?
A. Inadequate capital.
B. Competition from beef.
C. Poultry diseases.
D. Raising the standards of living of the people.
40. Which of the following towns was established as a result of mining ?
A. Naivasha. B. Kisumu.
C. Kitale. D. Magadi.
41. Which of the following minerals is not mined in Kenya ?
A. Soda ash. B. Copper.
C. Limestone. D. Diatomite.
42. Identify the cheapest method of preserving fish among the ones given below.
A. Sun drying. B. Canning.
C. Frying. D. Smoking.
43. Which one of the following is an example of service industry ?
A. Fruit canning. B. Leather tanning.
C. Television assembly. D. Banking.

44. Which one of the following is the main problem facing tourism industry in Kenya today ?
- A. Fire. B. Insecurity.
C. Poaching. D. High taxes to tourists.

Use the diagram below to answer the questions 45-48.



45. The mineral obtained from the area marked P is _____ .
- A. Flourspar. B. Diatomite.
C. Soda ash . D. Limestone.
46. The game reserve e marked R is called _____ .
- A. Nairobi B. Marsabit
C. Tsavo D. Meru
47. The main tourist attraction in the area marked XXXX is _____ .
- A. Wildlife B. Snow.
C. Sandy beaches. D. Mangroove forests.
48. The major town marked Q is _____ .
- A. Nairobi B. Kisumu
C. Thika D. Eldoret
49. Which of the following crops is mainly grown as a subsistence in Kenya ?
- A. Cabbages. B. Sunflower.
C. Maize. D. Cotton.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SYSTEMS

1. Masaku was a _____ as well as a _____.
2. The persons mentioned here were leaders of various communities, indicate the communities they led in Kenya?
 - i. Masaku _____
 - ii. Samoei _____
 - iii. Mekatilili _____
 - iv. Mukite wa Nameme _____
3. Koitalel was shot dead by the British soldier under the order of colonial _____.
4. Name **three** things that made Agiriama to fight
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
5. The supreme council of the Ameru was called _____.
6. Write down four leaders and their communities who collaborated with the British.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
7. The Legco (legislative council) was established in _____.
8. Name **two** leaders who resisted British colonial role in Kenya.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
9. The first Giriama resistance was led by _____ in 1913.
10. The Nandi resistance ended in the year _____.
11. **Kenya** was fully declared a British colony in the year ?
 - A. 1920
 - B. 1910
 - C. 1896
 - D. 1895
12. The first African to be appointed in the legco was _____.
 - A. Jeevajice.
 - B. Eliud Mathu.
 - C. B.A. Ohanga.
 - D. James Gichuru.
13. In areas where Africans rulers accepted the British rule the British used _____ rule.
 - A. Indirect.
 - B. Direct.
 - C. Dictatorship.
 - D. Association.

14. The communities indicated below resisted the colonial rule except /
- A. Agirirama. B. Ababukusu.
C. Nandi. D. Maasai.
15. Kenya was declared a British protectorate in the year ?
- A. 1920 B. 1910
C. 1895 D. 1906
16. Which one of the following areas was not under Nabongo Mumias when he was made a paramount chief by the British ?
- A. Trans – Nzoia B. Kericho
C. Uasin Gichu D. Kiambu

CITIZENSHIP

1. _____ is a person who belongs to a certain country.
2. _____ refers to the sets of belonging to a country and enjoying all the rights of that country.
3. A person who is read to defend his or her country is said to be _____.
4. Name 5 activities that a good citizen takes part in .
- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____ iv. _____
- v. _____
5. Write Five qualities of a good citizen.
- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____ iv. _____
- v. _____
6. The book containing the laws of Kenya is called _____.
- A. Manifesto. B. Constitution.
C. Kenya Constitution. D. Hansard.
7. A person who loves his country and is ready to defend it is called a _____.
- A. Politician. B. Parliamentarian.
C. Senator. D. Patriot.

8. Three of the following actions should be taken by a Kenyan citizen. Which one should not ?
 - A. Pay tax.
 - B. Accept bribes.
 - C. Participate in elections.
 - D. Listen to other people's views.

9. Sakwa, a class 5 pupil, finds two of his classmates quarreling in class . The right thing to do is to _____ .
 - A. Punish them.
 - B. Ignore them.
 - C. Report them to the teacher.
 - D. Discuss the matter with them to solve it.

10. Which one is not a responsibility of a good citizen ?
 - A. Obeying the laws of the country.
 - B. Voting during elections.
 - C. Paying taxes.
 - D. Buying public land.

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

1. What is democracy ? _____

2. Write down **three** ways in which democracy is practiced in your school.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____

3. Human rights are _____

4. Name **Five** human rights that people should enjoy.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____

5. Which of these human rights is not enjoyed by all citizens ?
 - A. Right to a balanced diet.
 - B. Right to fresh air.
 - C. Right to vote.
 - D. Right to expression of opinion.

6. Three of the following are human rights except?
- A. Right to own property.
 - B. Right to security.
 - C. Right to a safe and clean environment.
 - D. Right to be a bully in school.
7. Which one of the following is not a basic need /
- A. Shelter.
 - B. Education.
 - C. Clothing.
 - D. Food.

LAW , PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

1. What are laws ? _____
2. What is a conflict ? _____
3. Name **four** causes of disagreements in school .
- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____ iv. _____
4. List **four** ways in which disagreements at school can be resolved.
- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____ iv. _____
5. Which one of the following is a cause of disagreements in school?
- A. Tolerance.
 - B. Dialogue.
 - C. Stealing
 - D. Mediation.
6. The best way to resolve conflicts in the school is by _____.
- A. Fighting.
 - B. Revenging.
 - C. Negotiating.
 - D. Avoiding the problem.
7. The following are ways of resolving disagreements in school except?
- A. Arbitration.
 - B. Fighting.
 - C. Negotiation.
 - D. Dialogue.

GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

1. Kenya is divided into _____ counties.
2. A county government consists of _____ and _____.
3. County assembly is headed by _____.
4. Name **three** arms of government.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
5. The head of state in Kenya is _____.
6. The smallest county in Kenya is ?
 - A. Mombasa.
 - B. Nairobi.
 - C. Kisumu.
 - D. Nakuru.
7. For Kenya to share national resources equally, the constitution created _____.
 - A. National government.
 - B. Central government.
 - C. Districts.
 - D. County government.
8. Elected members of county assembly represents the _____.
 - A. Senate.
 - B. National assembly.
 - C. Counties.
 - D. Wards.
9. The main work of police in Kenya is _____.
 - A. Arrest criminals.
 - B. Shoot and kill criminals.
 - C. Maintain law and order.
 - D. Receive bribes.
10. Who is the head of the national assembly in Kenya ?
 - A. Speaker.
 - B. Chief Justice.
 - C. President.
 - D. Attorney General.