

CLASS 6 HOLIDAY HOMEWORK TERM 2 2020

SCIENCE

WEEK 1 – MONDAY

ANIMALS.

1. Animal feeds on which animals feed directly is called _____
2. List down **two** reasons why livestock need feeds.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
3. Crops that are grown, cut down and feed to animals are called _____.
4. Write **two** examples of folder crops.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
5. What is a silage ? _____
6. Commercial feeds are also known as _____
7. Name **four** main groups of animal feeds .
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
8. Pasture or folder that is preserved after cutting through drying is _____
9. Animals feed that is conserved while still wet is called _____ .
10. A quantity of animal feed that is fed to an animal is called _____ .
11. The type of animal feeds that are cut and taken to the animals are called .
 - A. Pasture.
 - B. Folder.
 - C. Commercial feeds.
 - D. Concentrates.
12. Which one of the following is NOT an example of rotational method of grazing.
 - A. Strip.
 - B. Tithering.
 - C. Herding.
 - D. Paddockging.
13. Below are advantages of a certain method of grazing .
 - i. Reduces soil erosion.
 - ii. Reduce wastage.
 - iii. Livestock dung is evenly distributed.
 - iv. Pastures has time to generate.

- Name the method of grazing described.
- A. Rotational grazing. B. Herding.
C. Zero grazing. D. None of the above.
14. Which method of feeding livestock requires a lot of capital to start and maintain structure?
- A. Tethering. B. Paddock grazing.
C. Zero grazing. D. Strip grazing.
15. Which one of the following is a commercial feed for livestock?
- A. Concentrate. B. Fodder.
C. Pasture. D. Legumes crops.
16. Which one of the following grazing methods require most labour?
- A. Stall feeding. B. Paddock grazing.
C. Strip grazing. D. Tethering.
17. The method of grazing where the fenced area is divided using movable fences is called.
- A. Strip grazing. B. Tethering.
C. Paddock grazing. D. Stall feeding.
18. The following are methods of grazing.
- i. Strip grazing. ii. Paddock grazing.
iii. Tethering. iv. Herding.
- The one that requires permanent fences.
- A. Paddock grazing. B. Tethering.
C. Herding. D. Strip grazing.
19. Which one of the following methods of grazing are the animals given the least freedom of movements?
- A. Paddock grazing. B. Tethering.
C. Strip grazing. D. Herding.
20. The method of grazing in which an animal is tied with a rope so that it feeds within a restricted area is known as .
- A. Zero grazing. B. Herding.
C. Strip grazing. D. Tethering.

WEEK 1 – TUESDAY

ANIMALS

1. Name the main method of grazing . _____
2. _____ is a method of grazing where animals are confined in strips.
3. Which type of grazing is the main tied onto a rope ? _____
4. Write down **two** types of commercial feeds.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
5. Which type of grazing does the owner take care of the animals? _____
6. Name the **three** methods of rotational grazing.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
7. In rotational grazing which method uses temporary fences? _____
8. In rotational grazing, Which method was permanent fences? _____
9. Which method of grazing is expensive to start and maintain ? _____
10. Salt licks, bone meal, fish meal and green folder provides the animals with _____.
11. What is the common feed mostly given to poultry ?
 - A. Fodder.
 - B. Silage.
 - C. Hay.
 - D. Concentrate.
12. Which method of feeding livestock requires a lot of capital to start and maintain the structure?
 - A. Tethering.
 - B. Paddock grazing.
 - C. Zero grazing.
 - D. Strip grazing.
13. Legumes grown for pastures and feed to the animals direct are .
 - A. Rhodes, clover and desmodium.
 - B. Lucern, clover and desmodium.
 - C. Kikutu , clover. Desmodium.
 - D. Stargrass, lucern and desmodium.
14. Which one of the following types of livestock feeds is NOT classified as fodder crop ?
 - A. Grass.
 - B. Sweet potato vines.
 - C. Napier grass.
 - D. Lucern.

15. Animals obtain proteins from three of the following Except.
- A. Desmodium. B. Clover.
C. Oats. D. Lucern.
16. Which one of the following is a fodder crop ?
- A. Hay. B. Kikuyu grass in the field.
C. Silage. D. Maize stalks.
17. Which one of the following consists of only substances that are all sources of commercial animal feeds?
- A. Crushed bones, grasses , wheat husks.
B. Hay, maize germ, green fodder.
C. Oats, cotton seeds, salt licks.
D. Legumes, banana stems, fruits.
18. Which one of the following methods of grazing consists only of those that involve fencing of the pasture?
- A. Paddock and tethering. B. Strip and paddocking.
C. Herding and strip. D. Tethering and herding.
19. Which of the following pairs consists only of conserved animal feeds ?
- A. Silage and gran. B. Bran and maize germ.
C. Hay and silage. D. Maize germ and hay.
20. The following are methods of grazing . Which one of them is referred to as stall feeding ?
- A. Tethering. B. Paddock.
C. Strip grazing. D. Zero grazing.

WEEK 1- WEDNESDAY

WATER.

1. The diseases transmitted through water are called _____.
2. Cholera, Typhoid and Bilharzia are examples of _____.
3. Water or food that contains germs causing disease is said to be _____.
4. A person suffering from cholera loses a lot of water through _____.
5. Typhoid fever is a disease that affects which part of the body _____.
6. The **two** types of bilharzia worm affects which part of the body .
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
7. **Two** signs of Typhoid are .
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
8. **Two** signs of cholera are ;
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
9. Cholera germs multiply and reproduce in which part of the body. _____
10. Proper disposed of faeces is away of preventing which disease . ____
11. The following are signs and symptoms of a certain water borne disease.
 - i. Cough.
 - ii. Blood in urine and stool.
 - iii. Skin rash.Which one of the following is a water- borne disease with the above signs and symptoms?

A. Cholera.	B. Typhoid.
C. Bilharzia.	D. Dysentery.
12. Which water – borne disease has a similar symptom with malaria ?

A. Cholera.	B. Typhoid.
C. Bilharzia.	D. Dysentery.
13. Which one of the following is NOT a water – borne disease ?

A. Polio.	B. Cholera.
C. Typhoid.	D. Bilharzia.

14. Cholera germs enter the body and reproduce in the .
A. Ileum. B. Colon.
C. Liver. D. Cells. .
15. The part MOST attacked by Bilharzia that lead to blood in the urine and stool are;
A. legs and hands. B. Liver and kidneys.
C. Bladder and rectum. D. Feet and heart.
16. Which one of the following is NOT a water borne disease?
A. Elephantiasis. B. Cholera.
C. Bilharzia. D. Typhoid.
17. A doctor observed the following signs and symptoms from one of his patients.
i. Skin rash.
ii. Fever.
iii. Abdominal pain.
iv. Ashes in the muscles and joints.
The patient was likely to be suffering from
A. Cholera. B. Typhoid.
C. Bilharzia D. Chicken – box.
18. Wearing protective shoes and gloves is a preventive measure against contracting.
A. Cholera. B. Malaria.
C. Typhoid. D. Bilharzia.
19. Eating unclean food and drinking unclean water cause a person to contract.
A. Bilharzia. B. Typhoid.
C. Typhoid and cholera. D. Bilharzia amd cholera.
20. The following diseases can be prevented by maintaing proper hygiene EXCEPT.
A. Malaria. B. Typhoid.
C. Bilharzia. D. Cholera.

WEEK 1- THURSDAY.

WATER.

1. Blood in the urine and stool are signs of _____.
2. Swimmer's itch is commonly associated with which water borne disease. _____
3. One sign common to both cholera and typhoid . _____
4. Covering pit latrine after we will help prevent the spread of _____.
5. Draining of stagnant water can prevent the spread of _____.
6. Wearing gumboots and gloves help to prevent _____.
7. Name **three** diseases that can be prevented by maintaining proper hygiene;
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
8. **Two** diseases that are as a result of drinking polluted water.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
9. **Two** signs and symptoms of cholera.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
10. Bilharzia can be prevented by _____.
11. Vomiting and production of watery diarrhoea in human beings may be a sign of .

A. Typhoid.	B. AIDS.
C. Bilharzia.	D. Cholera.
12. Draining of stagnant water can prevent the spread of ;

A. Cholera and typhoid.	B. Bilharzia and malaria.
C. Typhoid and malaria.	D. Cholera and bilharzia.
13. The following are signs and symptoms of a water- borne disease.
 - Severe abdominal pain.
 - Violent diarrhoea with mucus.
 - Vomiting.These are most likely signs and symptoms of .

A. Typhoid.	B. Bilharzia.
C. Cholera.	D. Dysentry.
14. The following are preventive measures against bilharzias except.

- A. Do not swim in fresh water in places where is common.
- B. Wash your hands after visiting the toilets.
- C. Wearing gumboots when walking in water.
- D. Drain any stagnant water.

15. In the hospital a doctor diagnosed the following signs.

- i. Diarrhoea.
- ii. Dehydration.
- iii. Body becomes weak.
- iv. Dry and elastic skin.

The patient was most likely suffering from

- A. a vector borne disease.
- B. an air borne disease.
- C. a water borne disease.
- D. a contact disease.

16. A child in a certain school was taken ill with the following signs and symptoms.

- i. Fever.
- ii. Muscle and joint ache.
- iii. Abdominal pains.
- iv. Skin rash.

It is possible that the child was MOST likely suffering from.

- A. Typhoid.
- B. Cholera.
- C. Bilharzia.
- D. Tetanus.

17. The people who may suffer from the dehydration are people that are suffering from.

- A. Bilharzia.
- B. Anaemia.
- C. Cholera.
- D. Typhoid.

18. The following are signs and symptoms of certain diseases.

- i. fever.
- ii. severe headache.
- iii. blood in stool and urine.
- iv. Severe dehydration.
- v. vomiting.

Which two are signs and symptoms of typhoid?

- A. i and ii.
- B. ii and iii.
- C. iii and iv.
- D. iv and v

19. Bilharzia and Malaria diseases can both be prevented by.

- A. wearing protective clothing.
- B. Clearing bushes.
- C. Pouring oil on stagnant water.
- D. Draining stagnant water.

20. Which one of the following practices will help to prevent the spread of cholera?

- A. Spraying chemicals in stagnant water.
- B. Covering pit latrine after use.
- C. Drinking filtered water.
- D. Wearing protective shoes when passing through water.

WEEK 1 – FRIDAY

SOIL.

1. Landslide is a form of _____ erosion.
2. Raindrops bring about which erosion? _____
3. The two main agents of soil erosion are _____ and _____.
4. Name **two** factors that increase soil erosion.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
5. What is soil erosion? _____
6. Name **one** effect of overgrazing. _____
7. Name **five** types of soil erosion.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____
8. The type of soil erosion with shallow channels in the soil is known as _____
9. Which type of erosion is not easily noticeable? _____
10. This type of soil erosion with v - shaped channel. _____
11. Which one of the following types of soil erosion can easily be controlled by the use of mulch?
 - A. Gully.
 - B. Sheet.
 - C. Rill.
 - D. Splash.
12. Which type of erosion is NOT correctly matched with its control ?
 - A. Sheet erosion – cover crop.
 - B. Gully erosion – mulching.
 - C. Rill erosion – bench terraces.
 - D. Gully erosion – gabions.
13. Which of the following types of soil erosion would be hard to detect ?
 - A. Gully erosion.
 - B. Sheet erosion.
 - C. Rill erosion.
 - D. Splash erosion.

14. The following are factors that increase soil erosion EXCEPT.
- A. Type of soil.
 - B. Slope of land.
 - C. Fertility of soil.
 - D. Amount of rainfall.
15. Which one of the following types of erosion takes place as the raindrops hit the ground?
- A. Splash erosion.
 - B. Gully erosion.
 - C. Sheet erosion.
 - D. Rill erosion.
16. The best method of controlling soil erosion on a steep land is by ;
- A. Planting trees.
 - B. Contour farming.
 - C. Building gabions.
 - D. Digging of terraces.
17. The type of soil erosion whereby small channels are formed on gently sloping land is called.
- A. A Splash.
 - B. Rill.
 - C. Gully.
 - D. Sheet.
18. Which one of the following types of soil erosion can easily be controlled by using trees as wind breakers ?
- A. Gully.
 - B. Sheet.
 - C. Rill.
 - D. Splash.
19. Mulching reduces soil erosion by :
- A. Increasing soil fertility.
 - B. Slowing the speed of the run-off water.
 - C. Minimising rainfall intensity.
 - D. Improving soil texture.
20. Pupils poured water on a flat surface of soil using a tin can with many holes. This activity was done to demonstrate the types of soil erosion called .
- A. Rill.
 - B. Splash.
 - C. Gully.
 - D. Sheet.

WEEK 2 – MONDAY

SOIL

1. The carrying away of the top fertile layer of the soil is called _____
2. Which method of controlling soil erosion is most effective on steep slope ? _____
3. Large furrows in the soil indicates _____
4. Small and shallow channels forming in the soil indicate _____
5. A hilly area with deep channels is likely to be experiencing. _____
6. Which type of erosion occurs below roots of buildings? _____
7. The type of soil erosion most likely to take place without being noticed . _____
8. Gabions are also known as _____
9. Which erosion leads to gulley erosion ? _____
10. Splash erosion is also known as _____
11. Which type of soil erosion is a form of landslides and may not be noticed ?
 - A. Splash erosion.
 - B. Rill erosion.
 - C. Gulley erosion.
 - D. Sheet erosion.
12. Which of the following is the best way of preventing gulley erosion ?
 - A. Constructing bench terraces.
 - B. Planting cover crops.
 - C. Building porous dam.
 - D. Making cut – off drains.
13. Mulching helps to control soil erosion by preventing.
 - A. Weeds from growing.
 - B. Moving water from carrying away soil.
 - C. Raindrops from hitting the soil directly.
 - D. Excessive loss of water from the soil.
14. The type of soil erosion that leaves deep channels on the ground are called.
 - A. Gulley erosion.
 - B. Rill erosion.
 - C. Sheet erosion.
 - D. Splash erosion.

WEEK 2 – TUESDAY

FOOD AND NUTRITION.

1. Which method of food preservation indicates expiry date ? _____
2. Which method of food preservation makes the bacteria inactive ? _____
3. Keeping the food in a good condition to prevent spoiling is called _____
4. Cereals are mostly preserved by _____
5. Smoking is mostly used for preserving _____
6. Low temperature makes bacteria and other living organisms _____
7. We should check the _____ when buying tinned or canned food.
8. The purpose of salt in food preservation is to _____
9. Name **two** traditional methods of preserving food.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
10. Name **two** modern methods of preserving food.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
11. Which of the following food preservation methods does not withdraw water from the food ?

A. Use of honey.	B. Drying.
C. Refrigeration.	D. Salting.
12. The food that should NOT be preserved by freezing because its colour and flavour will change drastically is.

A. Banana.	B. Chicken.
C. Fish.	D. Githeri.
13. Honey is used in food preservation. This is because honey _____

A. Is a mild insecticides.
B. does not allow air and bacteria.
C. Adds flavour to food.
D. Keeps low temperature in food.

14. Which one of the following pairs of methods of preserving foods is both traditional and modern ?
- Canning and use of low temperature.
 - Salting and canning.
 - Drying and salting.
 - Use of low temperature and drying.
15. Which one of the following methods of food preservation does not preserve food by removal of water?
- Salting.
 - Smoking.
 - Use of low temperatures.
 - Drying.
16. Which of the following methods of food preservation can be used to keep fruits for a longer time ?
- Freezing and salting.
 - Use of honey and smoking.
 - Drying and canning.
 - Salting and drying.
17. Which one of the following food preservation method helps to preserve food by dehydration of organism ?
- Use of low temperature.
 - Canning.
 - Use of honey.
 - Drying.
18. Which one of the following is NOT a method of preserving fish ?
- Smoking.
 - Boiling.
 - Salting.
 - Drying.
19. The reason why carbon dioxide is used in food preservation is that .
- Its volume is very little in air.
 - It is dense gas.
 - It does not support life.
 - It has no smell.
20. Which one of the following methods of food preservation preserves food by getting rid of the oxygen ?
- Freezing.
 - Salting.
 - Canning.
 - Drying.

WEEK 2 – WEDNESDAY

FOOD AND NUTRITION

1. Name **three** foods that can be preserved by drying.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
2. In factories, drying is used to preserve _____ and _____.
3. Name **two** storage devices that are used to preserve foods using low temperature.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
4. Name **three** foods that can be preserved by canning.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
5. Which food preservation method uses high temperature to kill germs and remove air ?

6. We store grains in raised stores to avoid _____.
7. Salting helps to preserving fish by _____.
8. Which method of preserving food is both modern and traditional ? _____
9. **Two** foods that can be preserved by smoking, salting and drying.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
10. Foods that can be preserved by freezing are _____.
11. Choose a poor where any of the methods can be used to preserve cooked food.
 - A. Freezing, refrigeration.
 - B. Refrigeration, salting.
 - C. Drying, freezing.
 - D. Salting. Drying.
12. Which one of the following is both a modern and a traditional method of preserving food ?
 - A. Using low temperature.
 - B. Salting.
 - C. Using honey.
 - D. Canning.

13. Which one of the following methods of preserving foods are ALL traditional ?
- A. Drying, Salting, canning.
 - B. Freezing, salting, smoking.
 - C. Smoking, drying, salting.
 - D. canning, freezing, drying.
14. Honey is used in food preservation to .
- A. add flavour.
 - B. Keep off air.
 - C. Remove water.
 - D. Lower temperature.
15. Which of the following is the MOST suitable method of preserving stored planting material ?
- A. Drying.
 - B. Smoking.
 - C. Freezing.
 - D. Using ash.
16. The following are some methods of preserving food.
- i. freezing.
 - ii. Canning.
 - iii. Using honey.
 - iv. using low temperature.
- Which pairs of food can be preserved by all the methods listed above.
- A. meat and pineapple.
 - B. Kale and meat.
 - C. Beans and kale.
 - D. Pineapples and beans.
17. The purpose of salt in food preservation is to.
- A. add flavour.
 - B. remove air.
 - C. remove water.
 - D. lower the temperature.
18. The method of food preservation that indicates the expiry date is.
- A. refrigeration.
 - B. use of honey.
 - C. Drying.
 - D. Canning.
19. Which one of following methods of food preservation is NOT modern ?
- A. Canning.
 - B. Drying.
 - C. Use of honey.
 - D. Refrigeration.
20. Which of the following pairs of food is preserved by smoking, salting and drying ?
- A. Meat and mushroom.
 - B. Beans and fish.
 - C. Mushroom and beans.
 - D. Meat and fish.

WEEK 2 – THURSDAY

ENERGY

1. Which material works in the same way as frosted glass ? _____
2. The property of light used in the working of a lamp in a room is that light _____.
3. Give **two** examples of opaque materials. _____ and _____.
4. **Two** examples of translucent materials. _____ and _____.
5. Light travels in a _____ line.
6. Irregular reflection of light is also known as _____.
7. _____ is the bending of light.
8. The splitting of white light is known as _____.
9. A band of colours formed is a _____.
10. A periscope is used for _____.

WEEK 2 – FRIDAY

ENERGY

1. Materials that allows light to pass but one cannot see through it clearly . _____
2. Car windscreen is an example of _____ material .
3. What occurs when rays of light pass from air into water ? _____
4. A stone at the bottom of a pond appears nearer the surface due to _____
5. When it rains while the sun is shining creates the formation of _____
6. A group of rays is called a _____.
7. When light bounces off a smooth shiny surface, we say it is _____
8. Materials through which light cannot pass are said to be _____
9. The first and the last colour of the rainbow are _____
10. The rays that falls on the mirror are called _____

WEEK 3 – MONDAY.

MIXED UNITS

1. Digestion of food takes place in _____, _____ and _____.
2. Bile mixes with food in the _____.
3. The function of fibre in the human diet is to _____.
4. Drugs taken to treat known diseases is called _____.
5. The first stage of HIV infection is known as _____.
6. **Two** reason of HIV testing.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
7. _____ is given after the test is done but before the results are released to the person who was tested.
8. A change in the force of gravity on an object will change its _____.
9. The pressure exerted by a liquid depends on its _____.
10. Kerosene moves up the wick of a lamp by _____.

WEEK 3- TUESDAY

MIXED UNITS

1. Which teeth problem can be prevented by the feeding on a balance diet ? _____
2. Some curative drugs are also called _____.
3. Vaccines given at birth protect an infant against _____.
4. A child suffering from Kwashiorkor should be given a diet rich in _____.
5. A weakened form of disease causing germs is called _____.
6. Which weed has green – purple leaves ? _____.
7. Most of the transpiration in a plant takes place from the _____.
8. The type of roots found in onion plants . _____.
9. Name **three** conditions necessary for the germination of seeds.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
10. Which parts of a maize grain remains underground after germination ? _____.

WEEK 3 – WEDNESDAY

MIXED UNITS

1. Which plant has separate male and female flower? _____
2. Under which weather conditions would clothes dry faster . Hot and _____
3. Clothes on clothesline took long to dry . The weather was mostly likely _____
4. What is the name given to the clouds which give rain ? _____
5. An air thermometer can be used to measure _____ and _____ .
6. A jar used for measuring rainfall should be _____
7. The reason why coloured water is used in the construction of a liquid thermometer is to _____ .
8. Which is the largest planet? _____
9. Planets appear bright because they _____ .
10. The planet with a ring around it is _____ .

WEEK 3 – THURSDAY

MIXED UNITS

1. In the solar system , Jupiter is found between _____
2. **Two** characteristics common to both plants and animals.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
3. Which **two** farm animals both produce mutton.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
4. Which characteristics is found in both tilapia and ducks. _____
5. Name **three** folder crops that is rich in proteins.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
6. Give **three** examples of rotational grazing.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
7. The method of grazing that would require the largest piece of land to practice is _____

8. A goat tied on a post to graze in the field. This method of grazing is classified as _____
9. The surrounding of an organization is described as its _____
10. Preparation of soft drinks is a _____ use of water.

WEEK 3 – FRIDAY

MIXED UNITS

1. Name **three** uses of water in the farm.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
2. Draining of stagnant water can prevent the spread of _____
3. Which diseases can be prevented by wearing gumboots and glasses? _____
4. Presence of blood in urine and faeces in human beings may be a sign of _____
5. When pupils heated some garden soil smoke was produced. The observation made indicated the presence of _____
6. The texture of soil type depends on the _____
7. Pupils felt a sample of soil with their fingers. This activity was done to investigate _____
8. Which **three** properties of soil depend on the size of its particles?
- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
9. Which soil drains water the fastest? _____
10. Which type of soil is most difficult to cultivate when wet? _____

