

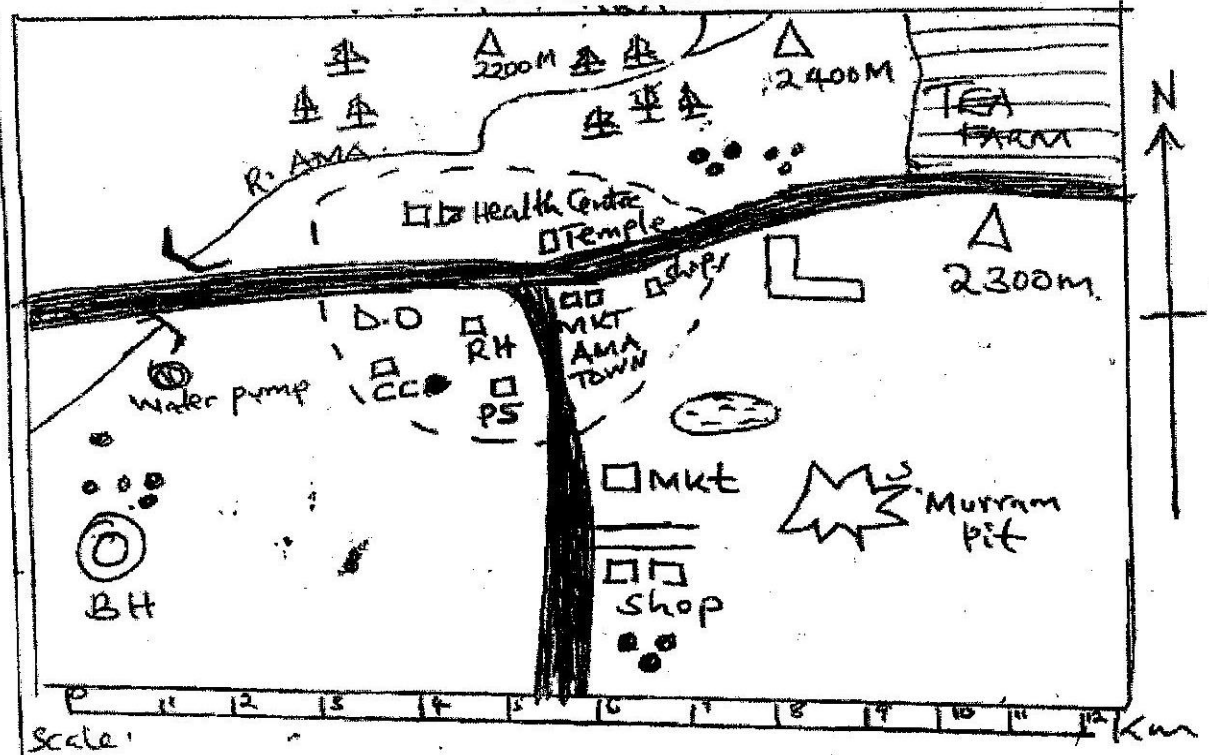
CLASS 6 HOLIDAY HOMEWORK TERM 2 2020

SOCIAL STUDIES

MAP WORK

Study the map of Itutu area and answer questions 1 - 7.

ITUTU AREA



	Houses		River		Hill
	Permanent buildings		School		P.S Police station
	Town boundary		Market		Tarmac road
	Tea plantation		District office		C.C Chiefs Camp
	Rest House		Forest		BH Bore hole

- River Ama flows towards _____
 - A. North East.
 - B. South west.
 - B. South East.
 - D. North west.

- Which of the following administrative units its true about Itutu area.
 - A. District.
 - B. Village.
 - C. Sub - county.
 - D. County.

3. Which one of the following factors makes North – Eastern part of Ituti area suitable for tea growing ?
 A. High altitude.
 B. Nearness to Ama town.
 C. Presence of forests.
 D. Presence of road.

4. The people of Ituti area are mainly _____.
 A. Christians
 B. Pagans.
 C. Hindus.
 D. Muslims.

5. Which means of transport are mainly used in Ituti area ? _____
 A. Water and air.
 B. Air and railway.
 C. Road only.
 D. Road and air.

6. Three of the following are economic activities practiced in Ituti area. Which one is not ?
 A. Farming.
 B. Mining.
 C. Fishing.
 D. Trading.

7. Which of the following is the settlement pattern in Ituti area ?
 A. Nucleated.
 B. Linear.
 C. Dispersed.
 D. Densely.

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

1. On which side of the prime meridian do the countries of the Eastern Africa lie?

2. The second largest country in Eastern Africa is _____.

3. Eastern Africa lies between latitude _____ and _____.

4. The countries that border Eastern Africa to the south are _____.

5. Name 3 landlocked countries in Eastern Africa.
 i. _____ ii. _____
 iii. _____

6. The water body that border Eastern Africa to the East is _____.

7. Somalia has two coasts, one on the _____ and the other on the _____.

8. Name the capital city of Tanzania _____.

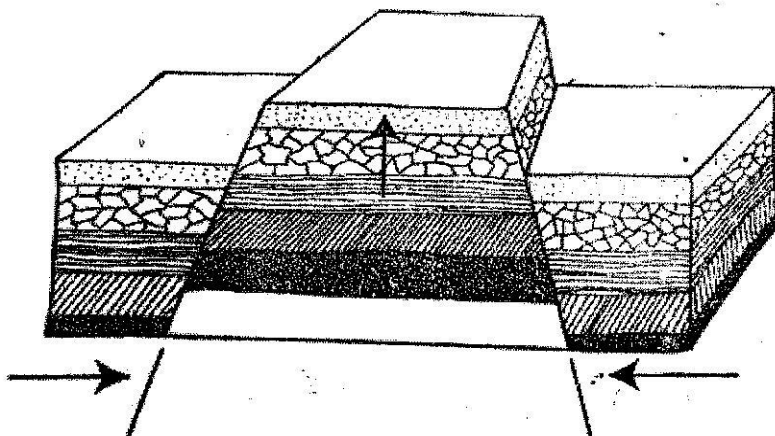
9. Lines of longitudes are called _____.

10. Lines of longitude end at the _____.

11. Name the **3** ways lines of latitudes.
- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____
12. Longitudes help us to get both the location and _____ of a place.
13. A large area of high and level land is called a _____.
14. The mountains found on the Uganda – DRC border are called _____.
15. The highest part is the highlands of Ethiopia is _____.
16. The _____ depression is a part of Ethiopia which is below sea level.
17. The _____ is the longest river in Africa.
18. Give **2** examples of block mountains in Eastern Africa.
- i. _____ ii. _____
19. Name **3** drainage features in Eastern Africa.
- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____
20. Give the meaning of the following terms.
- a). Tributary – _____
- b). Confluence – _____
- c). Delta – _____
- d). Estuary – _____
21. Name **3** salty water lakes found in the floor of the rift valley.
- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____
22. Name **2** examples of down warping lakes found in Eastern Africa.
- i. _____ ii. _____
23. Name **3** relief regions in Eastern Africa.
- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____
24. Isolated hills found in the plateaus are called _____.
25. Name **3** rivers that flow into L. Victoria.
- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____

26. The walls of the Rift valley are called _____.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 27-28.



27. The diagram above shows the formation of _____.

28. Name 4 examples of mountains found through the above process.

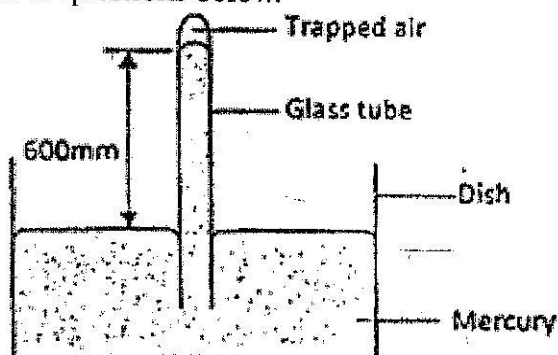
i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

29. What type of lake is formed when lava blocks a river valley? _____

30. The lines of weakness on the earth's crust are called _____.

31. Use the diagram to answer questions below.



a). What is the name of the instrument above? _____

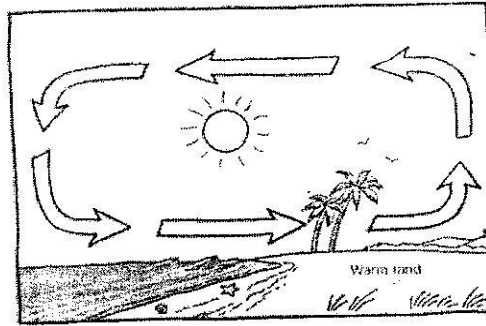
b). The instrument above is used to measure _____.

32. Which instrument is used to measure humidity? _____

33. The _____ winds cause dry conditions in most parts of Eastern Africa.

34. _____ is the type of rainfall mainly found in the highlands.

35. The diagram below shows a process that creates a _____ breeze.



36. The type of rainfall that occurs near large water bodies is _____.
37. _____ vegetation is found in areas that receive less than 250 mm rainfall.
38. The miombo woodlands are found in _____.
39. Trees in the equatorial vegetation form an umbrella – like layer called a _____.
40. _____ and _____ are examples of trees found in the rainforests.
41. The vegetation that covers most of Northern Sudan is _____.
42. Which of the following countries has the largest area of desert ?
- A. Sudan. B. Kenya.
C. Somalia. D. Ethiopia.
43. Which of the following countries lies wholly south of the equator ?
- A. Kenya. B. Uganda.
C. Sudan D. Tanzania.
44. Three of the following are lakes found in Rift valley EXCEPT.
- A. L. Edward. B. L. Kyoga.
C. L. Manyara. D. L. Rukwa.
45. The factor that does not influence the climate of a place is _____.
- A. Latitude. B. Relief.
C. Winds. D. Longitudes.
46. The imaginary lines in a map which run from left to right are called.
- A. Latitudes. B. Meridian.
C. Equator. D. Longitudes.
47. The lines that develop when rocks of the earth break are called _____.
- A. Escarpment. B. Faults.
C. Rift valley. D. Lava.

48. A swamp of floating vegetation found in southern Sudan is _____
 A. Lorian swamp. B. Danakil swamp.
 C. Nubian swamp. D. The Sudd swamp.
49. Which weather instrument is used to measure temperature ?
 A. Barometer. B. Rain gauge.
 C. Anemometer. D. Thermometer.
50. Which one is not an island in L. Victoria?
 A. Mfangano. B. Zanzibar.
 C. Ukerewe. D. Rusinga.
51. Which of the following rivers in Eastern Africa is not used to generate electricity ?
 A. R. Athi. B. R. Nile.
 C. R. Tana. D. R. Pangani.

PEOPLE AND POPULATION

1. Give the specific language group of the following communities .
- a). Shilluk – _____
- b). Amharas – _____
- c). Banyankole – _____
- d). Buganda – _____
- e). Dahalo – _____
2. Name the original homelands of the language groups listed her below :
- i. Cushites - _____
- ii. Bantus – _____
- iii. Nilotes – _____
- iv. Semites – _____
3. Name at least seven sub-groups of the Mijikenda.
- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____ iv. _____
- v. _____ vi. _____
- vii. _____

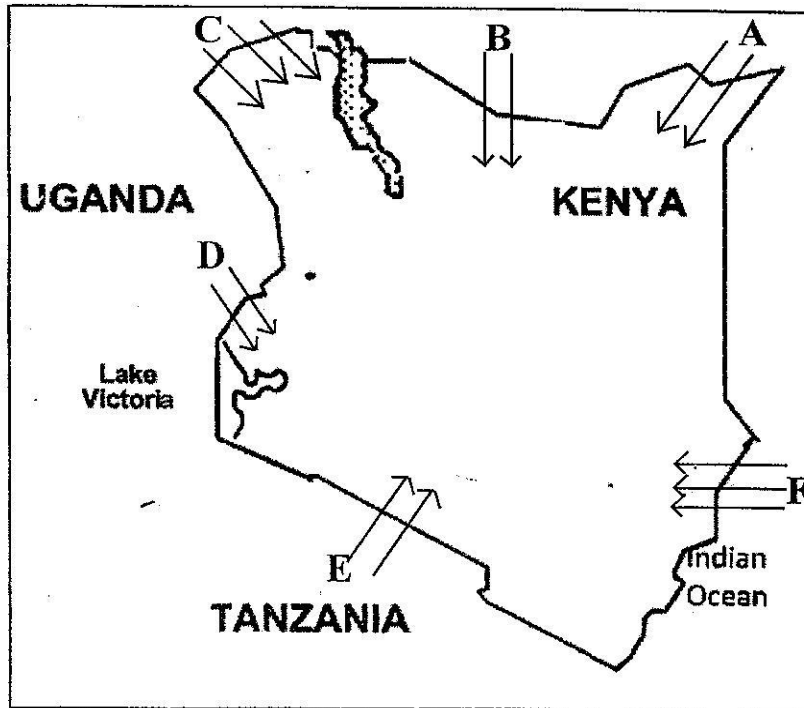
4. State the reason why each of the communities below migrated from the original homeland.
 - a). Turkana _____
 - b). Borana – _____
 - c). Mijikenda - _____
 - d). Arabs – _____
5. The _____ forced the Bantus to move away from the Shungwaya.
6. The main language group in Eastern Africa is _____.
7. The _____, _____ and _____ are the major language groups of Eastern Africa.
8. The inter- marriage between Arabs and the coastal Bantus resulted in the formation of the _____ community.
9. The Kambe, Kauma and Jibana are all sub –tribe of the _____.
10. The only highland nilotes in Uganda are the _____.
11. The _____ introduced cloves into Eastern Africa.
12. The population of a country is established through a _____.
13. Name plain Nilotes in the following countries :
 - a). Tanzania – _____
 - b). Kenya – _____
 - c). Uganda – _____
14. Most of the highland nilotes are found in _____.
15. The Bantus learnt the culture of circumcision and age - set system from the _____.
16. The community that migrated into Eastern Africa from the South Africa in the 1840s were the _____.
17. Name 4 examples of people considered to be of foreign origin Kenya.

i. _____	ii. _____
iii. _____	iv. _____
18. Write down 4 factors that influence population distribution in Kenya today.

i. _____	ii. _____
iii. _____	iv. _____

19. Who are the only river – Lake Nilotes of Kenya ? _____
20. Name 3 sparsely populated areas or regions of Eastern Africa.
- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____
21. Below are Bantu communities.
Which one completes the series correctly ? _____
Wakauma → Wadigo → Wachonyi.
- A. Abakuria.
B. Wakamba
C. Pokomo.
D. Warabai.
22. Which of the following is a majority language group in Eastern Africa ?
- A. Cushites. B. Bantus.
C. Nilotes. D. Semites.

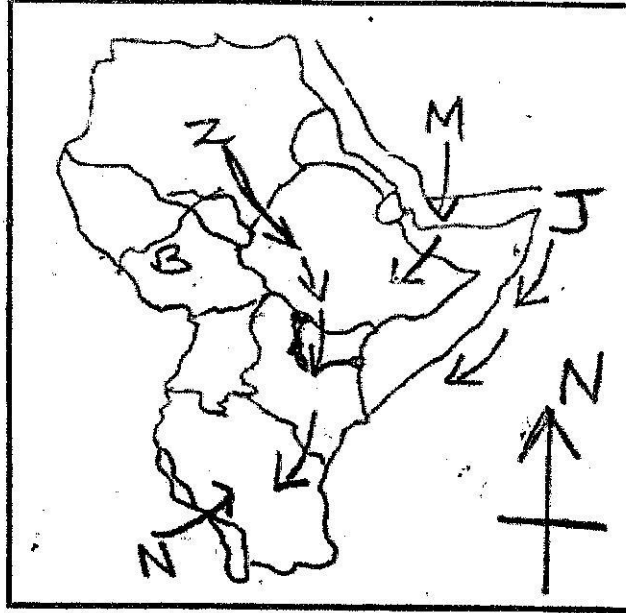
Use the map below to answer questions 23 – 28.



23. The language group that followed the route marked A is _____
- A. Nilotes.
B. River lake nilotes.
C. Eastern cushites.
D. Southern cushites.

24. The main economic activity of the language group that followed route A is .
- Pastoralism.
 - Mixed farming.
 - Farming.
 - Fishing.
25. Which of the following belongs to the group that followed route B into Kenya ?
- British.
 - Dahalo.
 - Rendile.
 - Bagisu.
26. The community that followed the route marked C migrated from .
- Horn of Africa.
 - Congo – Zaire.
 - Bahr –el – Ghazal.
 - Arabia.
27. All the following communities came through the route marked C except the
- Maasai.
 - Samburu.
 - Borana.
 - Kipsigis.
28. Which one of the following communities might NOT have followed the route marked D ?
- Abagusii.
 - Abaluhya.
 - Abakuria.
 - Abasuba.
29. All the following factors influence population growth positively except.
- Early marriages.
 - Natural calamities.
 - Sex preference.
 - Good medical facilities.
30. The population of Somali is mostly affected by.
- Diseases.
 - War.
 - Accidents.
 - Famine.
31. A certain couple wanted to name the relatives from paternal and maternal side. How would this affect the population ?
- Increase.
 - Decrease.
 - Increase mortality rate.
 - The population would be sparsely populated.

Use the map of Eastern Africa below to answer question 32- 36.



32. Which one among the following communities is Most likely to have used route M ?
A. Abasuba. B. Acholi.
C. Somali. D. Pokomo.
33. All the following communities used route N except.
A. Wagogo. B. Wasukuma.
C. Wahehe. D. Wazaramo.
34. The shaded area marked B is occupied by the _____.
A. Semites. B. Cushites.
C. Bantus. D. Nilotes.
35. The people who came to Eastern Africa using route J came mainly to .
A. Preach the gospel.
B. Explore Africa.
C. Colonise Africa.
D. Trade.
36. Which among the following communities did not use route Z ?
A. Sebei. B. Acholi.
C. Nandi. D. Maasai.
37. The main economic activity of the cushites is _____.
A. Cultivation. B. Pastoralism.
C. Fishing. D. Iron smelting.

38. All the following are Bantu communities in Uganda except.
 A. Batoro. B. Baganda.
 C. Bayankolo. D. Nyakyusa.
39. Which community migrated to Eastern Africa mainly because of war ?
 A. Agikuyu. B. Ngoni.
 C. Hehe. D. Sebei.
40. Which among the following factors does not encourage having more children?
 A. Naming of relatives.
 B. Early marriages.
 C. Polygamy.
 D. Family planning.

SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

1. What is a family ? _____
2. Name 3 types of families that exist in the present society .
 i. _____ ii. _____
 iii. _____
3. Write down 3 basic needs of a family.
 i. _____ ii. _____
 iii. _____
4. The slogan used by a school to help it achieve its goal is called _____.
5. A school routine is a programme _____.
6. State 2 importance of a school routine.
 i. _____ ii. _____
7. What is a clan? _____
8. Most of the clans in Eastern Africa were founded by the _____.
9. State 4 functions of clans.
 i. _____ ii. _____
 iii. _____ iv. _____
10. The family with the largest number of members is _____.

11. Which one of the following is NOT an example of a social institution ?
 A. Clan. B. Family.
 C. School. D. Community.
12. Three of the following are ways through which members of a family are related except.
 A. Marriage. B. Neighbourhood.
 C. Blood. D. Adoption.
13. Who among the following is the most dependant member of a family ?
 A. Grandfather. B. Father.
 C. Child. D. Mother.
14. What is the name given to the founder of a clan ?
 A. Ancestor. B. Elder.
 C. Grandfather. D. Gikuyu and Mumbi.
15. One of the following is NOT part of the school routine. Which one ?
 A. Morning assemblies. B. Club time.
 C. Lesson for the day. D. A way of life.
16. Who is not a member of the extended family?
 A. Mother. B. Nephew.
 C. Uncle. D. Niece.
17. Which need can a family not do without?
 A. Cell phones. B. Shelter.
 C. Money. D. Land.
18. Below are secondary needs of a family. Which one is most important ?
 A. Vehicles. B. Land.
 C. Love. D. Security.
19. All the following are secondary needs of a family except.
 A. Security. B. Love.
 C. Electronics. D. Home.
20. One afternoon Kuya passed near Shitoyi primary school gate and came across the following words, "**BACKWARD NEVER FORWARD EVER**". These words indicated the
 A. School's philosophy.
 B. School's ideology.
 C. School's motto.
 D. School's loyalty pledge.

RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

1. What is agriculture ? _____
2. Maize was introduced in Eastern Africa by the _____.
3. The variety of coffee that is grown in the highlands is _____.
4. Which variety of coffee is grown in the lowlands ? _____
5. Which variety of coffee is grown for processing instant coffee ? _____
6. Coffee in Ethiopia is grown in _____ and _____ areas.
7. _____ is the staple food in Tanzania.
8. The staple food in Uganda is _____.
9. Most farmers in Kenya grow maize on _____ scale.
10. In Kenya banana are grown on large scale in _____.
11. Sugarcane was introduced in the East African region by the _____.
12. The small scale farmers who grow sugarcane in Kenya are called _____
13. Sugarcane in Sudan is grown mainly through _____.
14. _____ is the main sugarcane growing area in Sudan.
15. Rearing of large numbers of animals for meat is called _____
16. Large extensive farms where beef animals are kept are called _____
17. Beef farming is mainly practiced for _____ purposes.
(subsistence, commercial)
18. Give 2 examples of exotic beef breeds.
i. _____ ii. _____
19. _____ is the main ranch in Tanzania.
20. The main problem facing beef farming in Eastern Africa is _____
21. Growing fresh sugarcane after the mature cane is harvested is called _____
22. Ethiopia leading export crop is _____
23. Growing of coffee together with bananas, potatoes and beans is called _____
24. List 4 types of fish caught in
a). Inland fisheries.
i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____ iv. _____

b). Marine fisheries.

- i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____ iv. _____

25. Name 3 common imports into Eastern Africa.

- i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____

26. Name 4 types of industries in Eastern Africa.

- i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____ iv. _____

27. State 5 benefits of tourism in Eastern Africa.

- i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____ iv. _____
v. _____

28. Name the big 5 animals.

- i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____ iv. _____
v. _____

29. The following are requirements of a crop grown in Kenya and Tanzania:

- i. It requires rainfall of between 680 mm and 1200 mm.
ii. It requires plenty of sunshine.
iii. It is used for making bags, ropes and other articles.

The crop described above is _____

- A. Coffee. B. Sisal.
C. Banana fibres. D. Cloves.

30. Growing crops and keeping animals in the same piece of land is called _____

- A. Subsistence farming. B. Ranching.
C. Mixed farming. D. Plantation farming

31. Coffee in Kenya is grown in the following areas except .

- A. Kiambu. B. Machakos.
C. Murang'a. C. Vihiga.

32. Growing bananas together with other crops such as coffee, maize, beans or potatoes is known as _____

- A. Mulching. B. Intercropping.
C. Mixed farming. D. Contour ploughing.

33. The main source of labour at Kenana is _____
A. Machines. B. Use of animals.
C. Human labour. D. Child labour.
34. The following are beefs breeds found in Eastern Africa except ?
A. Aberdeen Angus. B. Hereford.
C. Freshian. D. Charalais.
35. The following are beef breeds found in Eastern Africa except ?
A. Aberdeen Angus. B. Hereford.
C. Freshian. D. Charalais.
36. Which is NOT a problem facing beef farming in EASTERN Africa ?
A. Diseases and pests.
B. Good use of unproductive land.
C. Prolonged drought.
D. Cattle rustling.
37. Which one of the following types of fish is caught from inland fishing grounds of Eastern Africa ?
A. Tuna. B. Nile perch.
C. Mullet. D. Starfish.
38. Three of the following are forest conservation measures in Eastern Africa except.
A. Afforestation.
B. Re - afforestation.
C. deforestation.
D. Gezetting natural forests.
39. Which one of the following is not an import to most of East Africa countries ?
A. Crude oil. B. Machinery.
C. Fertilizers. D. Hides and skin.
40. Which one of the following exports brings least foreign exchange to Tanzania ?
A. Tourism. B. Diamonds.
C. Cloves. D. Sisal.
41. Which one of the following does not contribute to road accidents in Eastern Africa ?
A. Irresponsible road users.
B. Overloading.
C. Heavy modern vehicles on the roads.
D. Not respecting the highway codes.

42. Which one of the following is the main problem facing communication in Eastern Africa ?
- A. Few people to communicate.
 - B. Most people lack money.
 - C. Most people are illiterate.
 - D. Too many means of communication.
43. The most popular game reserve in Eastern Africa is _____.
- A. Maasai mara.
 - B. Selous.
 - C. Boni.
 - D. Bokora.
44. Three of the following are problems facing urban centres in Eastern Africa except.
- A. High crime rate.
 - B. Traffic jams.
 - C. Mushrooming of slums.
 - D. Lack of market for goods and services.
45. Which one of the following is the most important industrialized town in Eastern Africa.
- A. Dodoma. B. Mbale.
 - C. Arusha. D. Jinja.
46. Which one of the following towns means 'New flower' ?
- A. Addis Ababa.
 - B. Kampala.
 - C. Dar -es -salaam.
 - D. Mombasa.
47. The earliest form of transport in Eastern Africa was _____.
- A. Human transport.
 - B. Animal transport.
 - C. Water transport.
 - D. Road transport.
48. Three of the following are traditional forms of communication. Which one is NOT ?
- A. Horn. B. Telex.
 - C. Smoke. D. Messenger.
49. Which one of the following is not a seaport in Eastern Africa ?
- A. Kisumu. B. Mogadishu.
 - C. Dar - es - salaam. D. Mombasa.

50. Which one of the following statements is false about small scale farming in Kenya ?
- A. Most farmers grow maize.
 - B. The farmers use family labour.
 - C. Farmers keep some cattle.
 - D. Most farmers sell their crops.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SYSTEMS IN KENYA.

1. Write down 4 leaders and their communities who collaborated with the British.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____
2. Name 2 leaders who resisted British colonial role in KENYA.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
3. The Baganda kingdom was located between lakes Kyoga and _____.
4. The kingdom was ruled by hereditary kings known as _____.
5. The supreme council of Ameru was called _____.
6. The abawanga collaborated with the British in order to get support against _____.
7. The legislative council (legco) was established in _____.
8. State 2 main functions of the Nyamwezi chiefs .
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
9. The Wanyamwezi were ruled by hereditary chiefs called _____.
10. The British and the Germans used _____ rule to administer.
11. Name the early visitors to Eastern Africa describe by the statements below:
 - i. He built the first mission station at Rabai; _____
 - ii. He built a pillar at Malindi ; _____.
 - iii. He established the imperial British East African company; _____.
12. The Hehe resistance was led by _____.
13. The leader of TANU as from 1954 was _____.

14. Which country in Eastern Africa was colonized by 3 colonial masters ?
 A. Somalia. B. Uganda.
 C. Kenya. D. Ethiopia.
15. Waiyaki wa Hinga died at a place called _____
 A. Kibwezi. B. Mombasa.
 C. Dagoretti. D. Fort Smith.
16. Kenya was fully declared a British colony in the year _____
 A. 1895. B. 1920.
 C. 1926. D. 1963.
17. The leaders shown below collaborated with British except.
 A. Karuri Gakure.
 B. Nabongo Mumias.
 C. Odera Akang'o.
 D. Wanye wa Mwanderi.
18. The communities indicated below resisted British rule except the.
 A. Agriama. B. Ababukusu.
 C. Nandi. D. Maasai.
19. Among the following were officials who helped the Mutemi except.
 A. Batongole. B. Wanyaphala.
 C. Vatwale. D. Wanyikulu.
20. During the pre – colonial period the Baganda were ruled by .
 A. Hereditary kings. B. Chiefs.
 C. Warriors. D. Hereditary councils.
21. Among the early visitors below, who was a trader ?
 A. Dr. David Livingstone.
 B. Sir William Mackinnoh.
 C. John Speke.
 D. Johanne Rebman.
22. Below are descriptions of a certain leader;
 i. He escaped from his country between 1936 – 1941.
 ii. He abolished slave trade and slavery.
 iii. He was a founder member of OAU.
 iv. He was overthrown in 1975.
 The leader described above is _____
 A. Menelik II. B. Zaiduti.
 C. Haile Selasie. D. Julius nyerere.

23. The following were missionaries from Europe to Eastern Africa except.
 - A. Dr. Ludwig Krapf.
 - B. Johanne Rebman.
 - C. Dr. Living stone.
 - D. H.M. Stanley.

24. Tanganyika achieved her independence in the year _____ .
 - A. 1962.
 - B. 1964.
 - C. 1961.
 - D. 1960.

25. Imperial British East African company was headed by _____ .
 - A. Karl Peters.
 - B. Fredrick Lugards.
 - C. Sir William Macknnon.
 - D. Dr. Livingstone.

26. Who among the following early visitors were out to abolish slave trade ?
 - A. Traders.
 - B. Explorers.
 - C. Missionaries.
 - D. Settlers.

CITIZENSHIP

1. What is citizenship ?

2. Write down 3 main ways under which one can become a Kenyan citizen
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____

3. Name 5 responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____

4. State 5 importance of a good citizen.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____

5. A citizen who loves his or her own country is said to be _____ .

6. State 4 ways in which a citizen can demonstrate patriotism.
- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____ iv. _____
7. A situation in which a citizen is prepared to defend his / her country due to his / her loyalty to it is called _____.
- A. Pledge. B. Slogan.
C. Nationalism. D. Patriotism.
8. All the following are ways of showing patriotism except.
- A. Obeying the laws.
B. Participating in electing leaders.
C. Participating in looting and strikes.
D. Being loyal to the state.

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

1. What is democracy ? _____
2. Name 2 types of democracy.
- i. _____ ii. _____
3. What type of democracy is practiced in Kenya ? _____
4. Another name for direct democracy is _____
5. What is child abuse ? _____
6. Mention 2 human rights.
- i. _____ ii. _____
7. Give 2 forms of child abuse.
- i. _____ ii. _____
8. State 2 ways of protecting children from abuse.
- i. _____ ii. _____
9. Which of the following is not a human right ?
- A. Right to life.
B. Right to smoking.
C. Right to privacy.
D. Right to shelter.

10. The rights of citizens are granted in the constitution by the _____ .
 - A. freedom.
 - B. bill of rights.
 - C. freedom of worship.
 - D. Freedom of speech.

11. A major benefit of democracy is _____ .
 - A. the right to acquire wealth by any means.
 - B. Freedom to obey good laws.
 - C. Enjoyment of human rights.
 - D. Right to say anything.

12. Which one of the following is NOT an important aspect of democracy ?
 - A. It ensures the rule of the law.
 - B. It tolerates corruption, nepotism and greedy.
 - C. It ensures regular, free and fair elections.
 - D. It ensures equal opportunity.

LAW, PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

1. What are laws ? _____

2. Write down 5 factors that can promote peace in your village / estate.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____

3. List down 3 importance of peace in the society.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____

4. Give the meaning of the following terms ;
 - a). Peace – _____
 - b). Conflict – _____
 - c). Resolution – _____

5. The condition in a society where there is calmness is called _____ .
 - A. Laco.
 - B. Peace.
 - C. Reconciliation.
 - D. Honesty.

6. Which of the following will encourage peace?
 A. Corrupt leaders. B. Lazy teachers.
 C. Disobedient pupils. D. Honesty judges.
7. Which of the following is a result of peace in a society?
 A. Lack of jobs. B. Lack of houses.
 C. Loss of death. D. Increased investment.
8. The best way to resolve conflicts in the society is by?
 A. Keeping quiet. B. Revenging.
 C. Fighting thye aggressor. D. Negotiating.

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

1. Name the arm of government in charge of making and amending laws in Kenya.

2. How many members make up the National Assembly? _____
3. Who chairs debates in Parliament? _____
4. Another name for Parliament is _____
5. Who chairs cabinet meetings in Kenya? _____
6. The national assembly of Kenya is composed of _____ members.
 A. 290. B. 350.
 C. 349. D. 337.
7. In Kenya , the minimum age at which a person should register as a voter a _____ years.
 A. 21. B. 35.
 C. 60. D. 18.
8. The judges and magistrates fall under _____
 A. judiciary. B. Executives.
 C. Cabinet. D. Legislature.
9. The government Chief Legal Advisor is _____
 A. Chief justice. B. Attorney General.
 C. Judges. D. Director of public prosecutions.
10. Which of the following officers is **NOT** a member of the Cabinet ?
 A. Cabinet Secretary.
 B. Deputy President.
 C. President.
 D. Principal Secretary.