

CLASS 7 HOLIDAY HOMEWORK TERM 2 2020

SCIENCE

WEEK 1 – MONDAY

ANIMALS

1. Name **three** body parts of a cow when ticks attack.
i) _____ ii) _____
iii) _____
2. Which parasites destroys wool in sheep ? _____
3. Livestock are divided into two main groups namely.
i) _____ ii) _____
4. List down **four** effects of parasites on livestock.
i) _____ ii) _____
iii) _____ iv) _____
5. Parasites which lives inside other animals are called _____.
6. Parasites which lives on the body of the other animals are called _____.
7. Chemicals that are used to kill ticks are known as _____.
8. A special structure constructed for restricting movement during spraying of animals is called _____.
9. Which livestock parasite cannot be controlled by rotational grazing ? _____
10. Hookworms are normally found in _____.
11. Mutiso classified parasites as follows ;
Liverfluke Lice
Roundworms Mite
Tapeworm Fleas
Which criteria were they following ;
A. Segmented and non – segmented.
B. Livestock and human parasites.
C. Plant and animal parasites.
D. External and internal parasites.
12. Livestock parasites suck blood from a host causing the animal to suffer from.
A. Irritation. B. Anaemia.
C. Constipation. D. Sores on the skin.
13. The following are effects of parasites on an animals. Identify the parasites that cause these effects on domestic animals.
i. Loss of blood.
ii. Irritate the skin.
iii. Transmit diseases such as East Coast Fever,

The parasites are likely to be .

- A. Fleas.
- B. Ticks.
- C. Mites.
- D. Tsetseflies.

14. Which one of the following groups are internal parasites?
- A. Lice, fleas, liverfluke.
 - B. Tapeworms, roundworms, ringworms.
 - C. Ringworms, tapeworms, roundworms.
 - D. Tapeworms, roundworms, hookworms.
15. Dips are roofed in order to .
- A. Stop animals from getting when it rains.
 - B. For securing the structure from thieves.
 - C. Reduce the over dilution of dip wash.
 - D. Collect rain water and directing it to the dip tank.
16. Which are the two main measures that a veterinary officer need to enforce when there is an outbreak of a contagious disease?
- A. Quarantine and vaccination.
 - B. Isolation and culling.
 - C. Culling and vaccination.
 - D. Isolation and culling.
17. Which one of the following livestock parasites can be controlled by drenching?
- A. Ticks.
 - B. Fleas.
 - C. Tapeworms.
 - D. Mites.
18. Which of the following is an effective way of controlling external livestock parasites?
- A. Spraying the environment regularly.
 - B. Regular deworming.
 - C. Rotational grazing.
 - D. Dipping the animals.
19. Hookworms are normally found in .
- A. Cattle and pigs.
 - B. Pigs and poultry.
 - C. Sheep and cattle .
 - D. Sheep and goats.
20. Which one of the following is NOT a method of controlling livestock parasites?
- A. Rotational grazing.
 - B. Dehorning.
 - C. Spraying.
 - D. Dipping.

WEEK 1- TUESDAY

ANIMALS.

1. Give **three** examples of human intestinal worms.
_____, _____ and _____.
2. Chemicals are mixed with water in the dip to make _____.
3. _____ is an organism that fully depends on another organism for its survival.
4. Name **three** examples of external parasites.
_____, _____ and _____.
5. State **two** methods of controlling external livestock parasites.
i) _____ ii) _____
6. Which **two** method of controlling livestock parasites can be used to control both internal and external parasites.
i) _____ ii) _____
7. State **three** body parts of an animal that are affected by internal parasites.
i) _____ ii) _____
iii) _____
8. Name **two** methods of controlling human intestinal worms.
i) _____ ii) _____
9. Name **three** methods of controlling livestock parasites.
i) _____ ii) _____
iii) _____
10. The method of giving liquid medicine through the mouth is called _____.
11. Which of the following methods of parasites control is effective in controlling liverfluke in livestock ?
A. Deworming. B. Dipping.
C. Rotational grazing. D. Drenching.
12. What is the effect of internal parasites on animals ?
A. Animals are always angry.
B. They die immediately after being attacked.
C. They refuse to eat concentrates.
D. They have an enlarged stomach.
13. Internal parasites in animals can cause three of the following except.
A. Lack of blood. B. Watery stool.
C. Swollen glands. D. Watery muzzle.

14. The most effective method of controlling g ticks is through.
- A. Deworming.
 - B. Handpicking.
 - C. Dosing.
 - D. Dipping.
15. Which one of the following pairs of animals parasites are commonly found on the lungs?
- A. Roundworms and hookworms.
 - B. Liverfluke and tapeworms.
 - C. Roundworms and hookworms.
 - D. Liverfliuke and ringworms.
16. Which of the following is NOT an effect of livestock diseases?
- A. Death of the infected animals.
 - B. Moist muzzle.
 - C. Lower yields.
 - D. Transmission of diseases to human beings.
17. Which one of the following pairs of parasites can be controlled by spraying?
- A. Ticks and fleas.
 - B. Liverfluke and tsetsefly.
 - C. Fleas and liverfluke.
 - D. Ticks and tapeworms.
18. Which one of the following parasites cannot be controlled by rotational grazing?
- A. Ticks.
 - B. Tapeworms.
 - C. Tsetse flies.
 - D. Liverfluke.
19. Anaemia and irritation in livestock can be a sign of attack by ;
- A. Liver fluke.
 - B. Tapeworms.
 - C. Tsetse flies.
 - D. Round worms.
20. Tapeworms in livestock are found in the .
- A. Large intestines.
 - B. Lungs.
 - C. Small intestines.
 - D. Stomach.

WEEK 1 - WEDNESDAY

WATER

1. To make something impure or to contaminate means _____.
2. Harmful substances that pollute water are known as _____.
3. Name four things that can pollute water.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
 - iv) _____
4. Oil spilling reduces the amount of _____ in water.
5. Which two gases causes acid rain.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
6. Diseases that are transmitted through contaminated water are called _____.
7. Explain the term recycling water . _____
8. Name two places where water is recycled.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
9. Name three ways of conserving water .
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
10. What is water conservation? _____
11. The following are ways of conserving water . Which one is not ?
 - A. Recycling.
 - B. Mulching.
 - C. Storing water in dams.
 - D. Using clean water in coffee factory.
12. In which one of the following practices is water conserved by being used sparingly.
 - A. Using water in a drinking glass when brushing teeth.
 - B. Washing utensils under running tap water.
 - C. Using dirty water from the kitchen for watering plants.
 - D. Boiling dirty water and cooling the steam to get clean water.
13. Which one of the following is not a method of conserving water?
 - A. Recycling.
 - B. Overhead irrigation.
 - C. Mulching.
 - D. Re- using.
14. We can save a lot of water by ;
 - A. Practicing sprinkle irrigation.
 - B. Not mulching plants.
 - C. Throwing away used water.
 - D. Practising drip irrigation.

15. Which one of the following forms of pollution is common in industrialized town?
 - A. Water pollution.
 - B. Noise pollution.
 - C. Air pollution.
 - D. Soil pollution.

16. Which one of the following cannot be used to control water pollution?
 - A. Practicing proper hygiene.
 - B. Watering animals in water sources.
 - C. Treating sewage.
 - D. Planting cover crops.

17. Which of the following will pollute water only?
 - A. Untreated sewage.
 - B. Farm chemicals.
 - C. Used oil.
 - D. Factory wastes.

18. Which one of the following is away of controlling water pollution?
 - A. Re- using domestic water for irrigation.
 - B. Storing water in dams.
 - C. Recycling sewage water.
 - D. Using water sparingly.

19. In which one of the following practices is water recycled?
 - A. Storing water for future use.
 - B. Recovering clean water from dirty water.
 - C. Harvesting rain water from roof tops.
 - D. Fetching water from a well.

20. A pupil used water that had been used in rinsing clothes to mop the floor. Which method of water conservation did the pupil practice?
 - A. Using water sparingly.
 - B. Water harvesting.
 - C. Recycling water.
 - D. Re – using water.

WEEK 1 – THURSDAY

1. Use of excess fertilizer will mainly pollute _____.
2. Which type of irrigation is water used most economically? _____
3. Which farming practice is most effective in conserving moisture in the soil?

4. Turning off water taps after use is which method of conserving water? _____
5. A pupil used water that had been used in rinsing clothes to mop the floor . This is

6. Recovering clean water from dirty water is away of _____.

7. Carrying out drip irrigation is a method of _____.
8. Water pollution has negative effect on _____, _____ and _____.
9. Name two ways of controlling water pollution.
i) _____ ii) _____
10. Polluted water is not safe for drinking by human beings and animals or for watering crops because _____.
11. Which one of the following is Not a major cause of water pollution?
A. Use of fertilizers.
B. Smoking cigarettes.
C. Disposal of sewage into water sources.
D. Allowing animals to water from a water sources.
12. Which one of the following is a water pollutant?
A. Pesticides. B. Perfume.
C. Air freshener. D. Body oil.
13. Which one of the following effects of water pollution is caused by oil spillage?
A. Discolouration of rainwater.
B. Increasing growth of water plants.
C. Corrosion of corrugated iron sheets.
D. Suffocation of water animals.
14. Which of the following practices will NOT pollute river water?
A. Cultivating along river banks.
B. Spraying crops with pesticides.
C. Using artificial manure in farming.
D. Releasing treated sewage into rivers.
15. Which one of the following practices does not help to conserve water?
A. Recycling sewage water.
B. Planting Napier grass along river banks.
C. Using sprinkle irrigation.
D. Digging trenches to trap run-off water.
16. Rain water may appear coloured when it comes into contact with _____.
A. Oil spills. B. Vehicle exhaust gases.
C. Untreated sewage. D. Farm chemicals.

17. Which of the following is NOT an effect of water pollution?
- A. Suffocation of marine life.
 - B. Makes the soil acidic.
 - C. Corrosion of corrugated iron sheets.
 - D. Causes respiratory diseases.
18. One of the following is least likely to pollute water. Which one is it?
- A. Plants.
 - B. Chemicals from factories.
 - C. Sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide.
 - D. Planktons.
19. Which one of the following is away of conserving water by using sparingly?
- A. Using dirty laundry water to drain the toilet.
 - B. Recycling sewage water into clean water in factories.
 - C. Repairing all leaking pipes.
 - D. Storing water in dams.
20. The following are the effects of water pollution on living things except.
- A. Blocking of stomata.
 - B. Killing water animals.
 - C. Killing water plants.
 - D. Increasing soil fertility.

WEEK 1 – FRIDAY

SOIL.

1. The ability of the soil to produce high yield for a long time is called _____.
2. Soil that have lost their fertility can be improved by _____.
3. What are fertilizers ? _____
4. Fertilizers are grouped into _____ and _____.
5. Inorganic fertilizers are also known as _____.
6. Name three nutrients that are needed by plants in large quantities.
 - i) _____ ii) _____
 - iii) _____
7. Plants nutrient required in large quantities are called _____.
8. Plants nutrients required in small quantities are called _____.
9. Write down three types of organic manure.
 - i) _____ ii) _____
 - iii) _____

10. Manure are also known as _____.
11. The type of fertilizers that provide more than one major nutrient are called.
A. Compound fertilizers. B. Straight fertilizers.
C. Potash fertilizers. D. Phosphorous fertilizers.
12. Straight fertilizers are .
A. Those which dissolve easily.
B. Those which have only one nutrient.
C. those which have only one nutrient.
D. Those used when its dry.
13. The type of manure made by cutting growing crops into pieces and then ploughing them into soil in a farm is .
A. Vegetable manure. B. Farmyard manure.
C. Compost manure. D. Green manure.
14. The following are advantages and disadvantages of using fertilizers. Which group contains disadvantages only.
A. Easy to transport , add specific nutrients to the soil.
B. They are easily leached, excessive use of them effects them.
C. Used in small quantities, they are easily leached.
D. Used in small quantities, soil fertility is retained for a long time.
15. Which one of the following is NOT a straight fertilizer?
A. Diammonium phosphate. B. Urea.
C. Sulphate of ammonia. D. Calcium ammonium nitrate.
16. Which one of the following given fertilizers provides more than one major soil nutrient?
A. Calcium ammonia nitrate. B. Single supper phosphate.
C. Potassium chloride. D. Diammonium phosphate.
17. Which one of the following nutrients is NOT required by plants in large quantity?
A. Calcium. B. Manganese.
C. Potassium. D. Phosphorous.
18. Another name for straight and compound fertilizers is .
A. Macro - nutrients. B. Micro - nutrients.
C. Inorganic manure. D. Mixed fertilizers.
19. Why is it necessary to turn the materials in a compost pit?
A. To allow air circulation and decomposition.
B. To bring macronutrients to the top of the heap.
C. To fix nitrogen in the air.
D. To introduce decomposition.

14. A farmer can increase the fertility of soil by;
- A. Planting one type of crop throughout.
 - B. Irrigation.
 - C. Adding fertilizers or manure.
 - D. Planting crowded crops.
15. The type of manure which comprises of kitchen wastes, plants and other organic wastes that have decomposed are called
- A. Green manure.
 - B. Compost manure.
 - C. Farm yard manure.
 - D. Animal manure.
16. The application of fertilizer to the soil surface around a growing crop is .
- A. Leaching.
 - B. Top dressing.
 - C. Mulching.
 - D. Foliar feeding.
17. Wood ash is used to enrich the soil with;
- A. Calcium.
 - B. Potassium.
 - C. Magnesium.
 - D. Phosphorous.
18. Excess use of fertilizers pollute.
- A. Plants and animals.
 - B. Soil and water.
 - C. Plants and water.
 - D. Animals and soil.
19. The following are plant nutrients. Which one is a micronutrient?
- A. Calcium.
 - B. Iron.
 - C. Potassium.
 - D. Nitrogen.
20. Why is ash added when making compost manure?
- A. To introduce bacteria to the compost.
 - B. To add additional nutrient to the compost.
 - C. To increase the temperature in the compost.
 - D. To control acidity in the compost.

WEEK 2- TUESDAY

ENERGY.

1. Name the **two** forms of electricity.
i) _____ ii) _____
2. Rubbing **two** surfaces , one against the other is which form of electricity. _____
3. Name **three** sources of electricity.
i) _____ ii) _____
iii) _____
4. Lightning is a very strong form of _____ electricity .
5. Current electricity is carried through _____.
6. A _____ is made up of two or more cells that are connected to produce current electricity.
7. The positive end of a dry cell is marked with a _____ sign while the negative end is marked with _____ sign.
8. The path that allows an electric current to flow is called _____.
9. Materials that allow electricity to pass through them are called _____.
10. Materials that do not allow electricity to pass through them are called _____.
11. The following are sources of electricity . Which one cannot light a bulb?
A. Dynamo. B. Wet cell.
C. Static electricity. D. Dry cell.
12. The following are electrical appliances except.
A. Gas cooker. B. Electric kettle.
C. Electric cooker. D. Electric iron.
13. Three of the following are sources of electricity except.
A. Generator. B. Lightning.
C. Cells. D. Solar.
14. The type of generators where natural steam from undergrounds used to turn turbines to generate electricity is called?
A. hydro – electric generators. B. Solar panels.
C. Diesel generators. D. Geothermal generators.
15. Three of the following are safety measures taken to avoid being struck by lightning. Which one is NOT?
A. Avoid walking in open fields when it is raining.
B. Avoid wearing red clothes and rubber shoes during thunderstorm.
C. Fitting lightning arrestors.

- D. Avoiding walking in open fields when it is raining.
16. Which one of the following is NOT a source of electricity?
A. Dry. B. Car battery.
C. Hydro – electric generators. D. Electric sockets.
17. Which of the following pairs of equipments consists only of those that function in the same way when used to produce electricity?
A. Car battery and bicycle dynamo.
B. Solar panel and dry cells.
C. Dry cell and car battery.
D. Bicycle dynamo and solar panel.
18. Which of the following is a recommended practice to protect a tall building against lightning?
A. Cutting down tall trees against lightning.
B. putting up a fence around the building.
C. Preventing rain water from collecting around the building.
D. Fitting the building with lightning arrestors.
19. The following are some sources of electricity.
i. diesel generator. ii. Solar panel.
iii. wind – driven turbines. iv. Petrol – driven generators.
The two sources of electricity that do not pollute the environment are;
A. i and ii. B. i and iv.
C. ii and iii. C. iii and iv.
20. Which one of the following home appliances uses the heating effect of electricity/
A. Electric battery. B. Electric kettle.
C. Television. D. Radio.

WEEK 2- WEDNESDAY

ENERGY

1. In car batteries, electricity is produced by _____
2. Name **three** examples of electrical appliances used at home.
i) _____ ii) _____
iii) _____
3. The purpose of a fuse in a circuit is to _____
4. Non conductors of electricity can be used in making _____
5. Write down **two** safety measures against lightning when it is raining.
i) _____ ii) _____

6. State **three** practices that can result in a person getting an electric shock.
- i) _____ ii) _____
- iii) _____
7. Name **two** materials that are good conductors of electricity.
- i) _____ ii) _____
8. Tall buildings are fitted with sharp pointed metal rods at their tops and connected to the ground. The rods are for _____.
9. A non-metal that is a conductor of electricity is _____.
10. Write **three** sources of current electricity.
- i) _____ ii) _____
- iii) _____
11. Which of the following is a safety device in electricity?
- A. Cells. B. Circuit.
C. Fuse. D. Bulb.
12. Generators are machines used to produce electricity. Which one of the following generators uses steam from the earth?
- A. Diesel. B. Bicycle dynamo.
C. Geothermal generators. D. Hydro – electric generators.
13. Lightning can be dangerous to tall buildings and people. Which one of the following is NOT a safety measure against lightning?
- A. Putting arrestors on tall buildings.
B. Sheltering under tall trees during rainfall.
C. Avoiding walking on open fields when it is raining.
D. Not leaning on walls when raining.
14. Non conductors of electricity can be used in making the following except.
- A. Fuses.
B. Insulators.
C. Making handles of cooking utensils.
D. Contact in switches.
15. Which one of the following is NOT a safety precaution when dealing with electricity?
- A. Touch bare wire with dry hands only.
B. Do not overload electric sockets.
C. Don't place objects over electric wires.
D. Avoid putting sticks and pencils in sockets.
16. The materials that is used to cover electrical wires should be :
- A. Conductors. B. A non – insulator.
C. An insulator. D. Metallic.

WEEK 2 - FRIDAY
MIXED UNITS

1. To give medicine in solid form to cattle through the mouth which equipment is right to use _____.
2. Which parasites destroys wool to sheep? _____
3. Anaemia and irritation, in livestock can be a sign of attack by _____.
4. The surrounding of an organism is described as its _____.
5. Which component is found in all environment? _____
6. Which component of the environment do all animals depend on directly? _____
7. Which component of the environment produce carbon dioxide? _____
8. Use of excess fertilizers will mainly pollute? _____
9. Which way of improving soil fertility will take the longest time for plants to get nutrients when using? _____
10. Which method of separation would only one substance be recovered from a mixture of two substance? _____

WEEK 3 - MONDAY
MIXED UNITS

1. Bile mixes with food in the _____.
2. The function of the fibre in the human diet is to _____.
3. Name three places where food is digested in human body.
i) _____ ii) _____
iii) _____
4. The largest component of blood is _____.
5. Which blood component is involved in clotting after an injury? _____
6. Drugs taken to treat known diseases are called _____.
7. Which teeth problem can be prevented by feeding on a balance diet? _____
8. Some curative drugs are also called _____.
9. Vaccines given at birth protect an infant against _____.
10. Cirrhosis is a disease of the liver which is commonly caused by excessive _____.

WEEK 3- TUESDAY

MIXED UNITS

1. Which drug is the most commonly abused in Kenya? _____
2. Which weed has green – purple leaves? _____
3. Most of the transpiration in a plant takes place from the _____.
4. The main difference between fruits and seeds is that fruits _____.
5. In which part of a flower does the pollen tube develop. _____.
6. Which part of a maize grain remains underground after germination? _____
7. Which plant has separate male and female flower? _____
8. The embryo of a seed is made up of _____.
9. The function of the cup containing a liquid in the pitcher plant is to _____.
10. Which parts of an insectivorous plant is adapted for trapping insects? _____.

WEEK 3 – WEDNESDAY

MIXED UNITS

1. Which crop pests damage crops by piercing into the leaves and sucking juice?

2. Which pests attacks seedlings? _____
3. Clothes on a clothesline took long to dry . The weather was most likely _____.
4. The presence of thick white and mountain shaped clouds is a sign of _____.
5. When the arrow head of a wind vane points to the south . the wind is blowing from
_____.
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. The planet with a ring around it _____.
9. Planets appear bright because they _____.
10. Which is the largest planet ?

WEEK 3 – THURSDAY

MIXED UNITS

1. In the solar system, Jupiter is found between _____.
2. Which two farm animals both produce mutton?
i) _____ ii) _____
3. What is common to fish, reptiles and amphibians. They have _____.
4. Which characteristics is common to lizard, toad, hawk and platypus? _____
5. Which characteristics is found in both tilapia and toad? _____
6. Name three methods of rotational grazing.
i) _____ ii) _____
iii) _____
7. The method of grazing that would require the largest piece of land to practice is _____.
8. Which parasite destroys wool in sheep? _____
9. Tapeworms in livestock are found in the _____.
10. Which methods of controlling livestock parasites will control ticks, fleas and lice in livestock? _____

WEEK 3 – FRIDAY

MIXED UNITS

1. The surrounding of an organism is described as its _____.
2. The texture of soil type depends on the _____.
3. Pupils felt a sample of soil with their fingers. This activity was done to investigate _____.
4. Name three properties of soil that depend on the size of its particles.
i) _____ ii) _____
iii) _____
5. Which sample of soil does water drain fastest? _____
6. Which type of soil has the highest water holding capacity? _____
7. Which type of soil has the highest percentage of large soil particles? _____
8. The component of soil that improve its water holding capacity. _____
9. Soil becomes waterlogged due to _____.
10. Which type of manure is common on dairy farm? _____