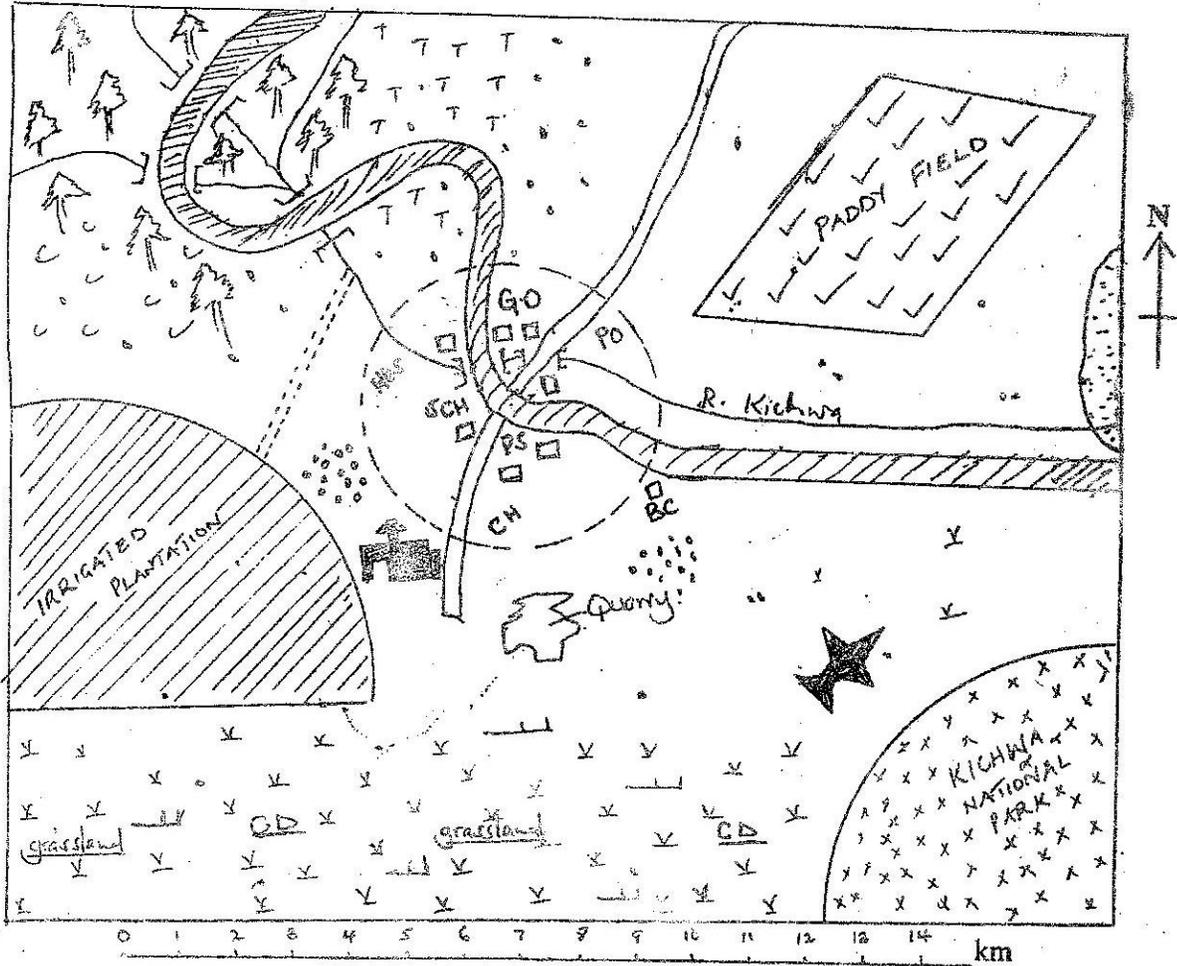


CLASS 7 HOLIDAY HOMEWORK TERM 2 2020

SOCIAL STUDIES

MAP WORK
KICHWA AREA



KEY

1. GO - Governor's Office		Coffee		Quarry
2. P.O - Post office		Tes		AN strip
3. HOS - Hospital		Irrigation pipes		Quarry
4. SCH - School		Town boundary		Swamp
5. CH - Court House		Cattle dip		Settlement
6. PS - Police Station				
7. BC - Bible College				
	River & Bridge			
	Forest			

1. Land in Kichwa area rises towards.
 - A. Swamp.
 - B. Forest.
 - C. Paddy field.
 - D. Irrigated plantation.
2. The climate on the southern part of Kichwa area is likely.
 - A. Hot and wet.
 - B. Hot and dry.
 - C. Cool and wet.
 - D. Cool and dry.
3. The irrigated plantation in Kichwa area mainly grows.
 - A. Sugarcane.
 - B. Rice.
 - C. Coffee.
 - D. Sisal.
4. The population on the eastern side of Kichwa area is sparse mainly because.
 - A. It is sloppy.
 - B. Fear of wild animals.
 - C. Poor drainage.
 - D. It is next to an air strip.
5. People of Kichwa area are mainly.
 - A. Pagans.
 - B. Muslims.
 - C. African traditionalists.
 - D. Christians.
6. The airstrip to the south east Kichwa its mainly for transporting .
 - A. Stones.
 - B. Livestock.
 - C. Tourists.
 - D. Wild animals.
7. The source of water for irrigated plantation is .
 - A. R. Kichwa.
 - B. Irrigation pipes.
 - C. Bore hole.
 - D. Rainfall.

Compiled by ...

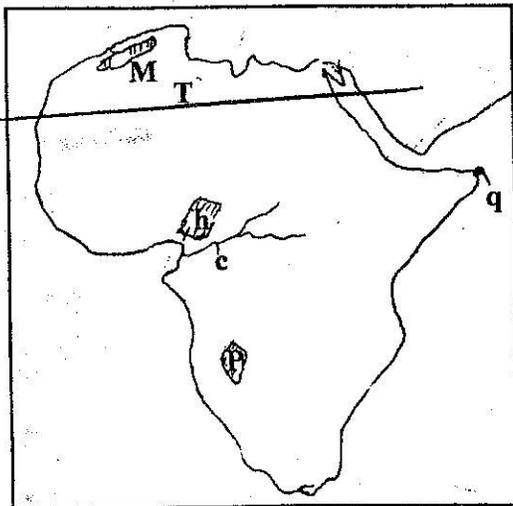
8. Which is the main economic activity of this area.
A. Mining.
B. Farming.
C. Tourism.
D. Trading.
9. Which is the main factor that led to the expansion of Kichwa town.
A. Paddy field.
B. Irrigated plantation.
C. Mining.
D. Road junction.
10. What is the length of the murrum road in Kichwa area.
A. 10 KM.
B. 12 KM.
C. 9 KM.
D. 13 KM.
11. Why is the road on the N.W of Kichwa area straight.
A. The place is hilly.
B. It is near a tea plantation.
C. It is next to irrigated pipes.
D. It is the entry to Kichwa town.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

12. List five factors that influence climate change in Africa.
i) _____
ii) _____
iii) _____
iv) _____
v) _____
13. State what elements are measured by the following ;
i. anemometer – _____
ii. barometer – _____
iii. hygrometer – _____
14. What are the effects of the following?
(i). Sea breeze to the land _____
(ii). Land breeze to the sea _____

15. Which climate is experienced to the east of Madagasca ? _____
16. The mediterranean climate has two seasons of _____ and _____.
17. Temperate climate region is also referred to as _____.
18. Winds are classified as _____ and _____.
19. State **two** factors influencing vegetation distribution.
 i) _____ ii) _____
20. The Mediterranean vegetation is as well known as _____ vegetation.
21. Name **three** tree species found within the Mediterranean vegetation zone.
 i) _____ ii) _____
 iii) _____
22. Africa lies between latitude _____°N and _____°S and longitude _____°W and _____°E.
23. _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ are the countries in Africa crossed by the tropic of capricorn.

Use the map of Africa to answer the following questions.

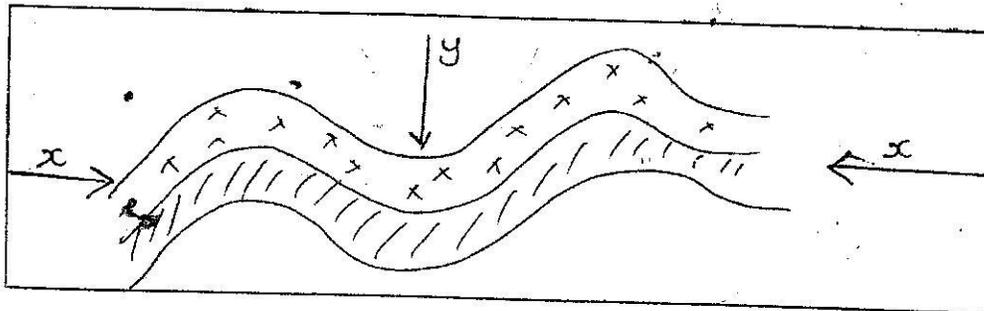


24. The mountain marked M was formed as a result of _____.
25. The highlands marked h are referred to as _____.
26. The river marked c has two tributaries called _____.
27. The furthest point marked q is referred to as _____.
28. The plateau marked P is known as _____ and is found in _____.
29. Name the countries that are crossed by the line marked T _____, _____, _____ and _____.

30. The physical feature that is shared by the most countries in Eastern Africa is _____.
- A. L. Victoria.
 - B. R. Nile.
 - C. The Rift Valley.
 - D. Indian Ocean.

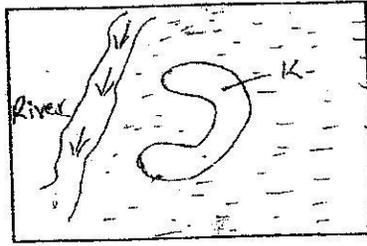
31. All of the following are inselbergs. Which one is not .
- A. Usambara.
 - B. Ahagge.
 - C. Tibesti.
 - D. Fouta Djallon.

32.



- The opposite forces marked x are responsible for the formation of a fold mountain. They are called _____.
- A. Upthrust forces.
 - B. Tensional forces.
 - C. Anticline forces.
 - D. Compressional forces.
33. The part marked y is called _____.
- A. Depression.
 - B. Syncline.
 - C. Anticline.
 - D. Horst.
34. Three of the following mountains were formed through the above process. Which one is Not ?
- A. Cape Ranges.
 - B. Atlas mountains.
 - C. Mfumbiro.
 - D. Akwapim.
35. The following are characteristics of longitudes except ?
- A. They run from west to east.
 - B. They are 360 in numbers.
 - C. They are parallel.
 - D. They are equal in length.

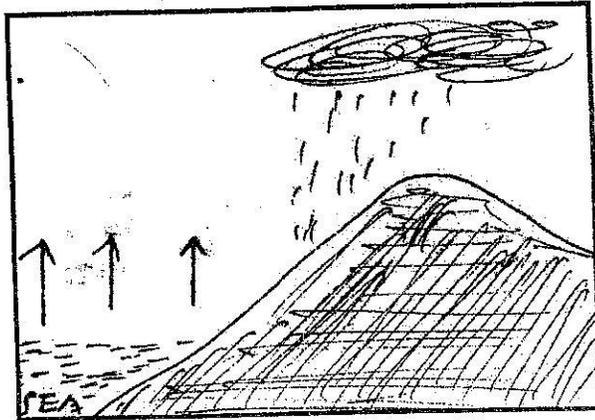
36.



Which two processes mainly led to the formation of the lake marked k.

- A. Erosion and deposition.
 - B. Weathering and deposition.
 - C. Evaporation and deposition.
 - D. Erosion and weathering.
37. Among the following lakes, which lake are formed as a result to the above diagram.
- A. L. Challa.
 - B. L. Manzalla.
 - C. L. Chad.
 - D. L. Tana.

38.

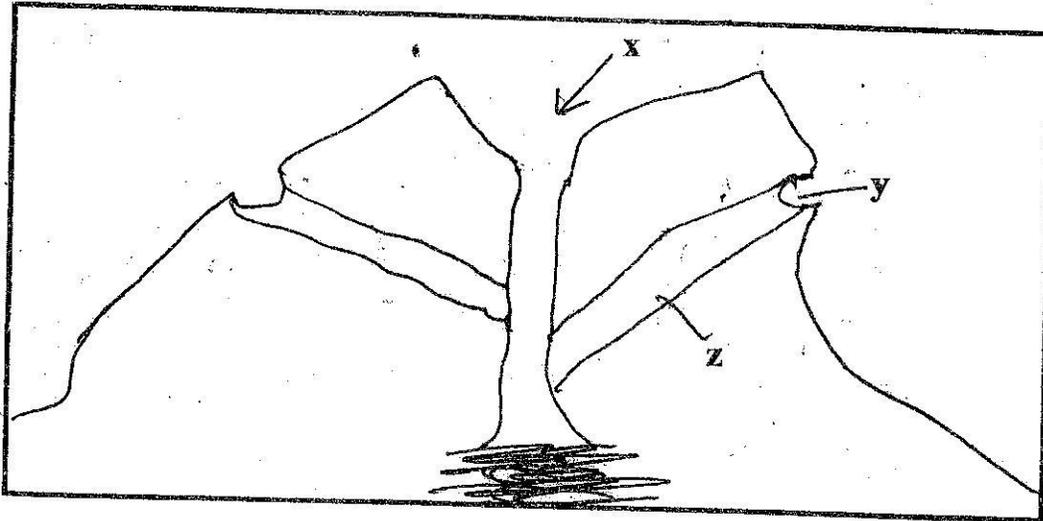


The diagram shows the formation of _____.

- A. Orographic rainfall.
 - B. Relief rainfall.
 - C. Frontal rainfall.
 - D. Convectional rainfall.
39. Which town in Kenya is not likely to experience the above type of rainfall.
- A. Lamu.
 - B. Nairobi.
 - C. Kisumu.
 - D. Mombasa.

40. Which one is not a relief region in Africa/
- A. The lake Basin.
 - B. Plateaus.
 - C. Rivers.
 - D. Highlands and mountains.

Study the map diagram below and answer the following questions.



41. The part marked x is known as _____.
- A. Dyke.
 - B. Conelet.
 - C. Vent.
 - D. Crater.
42. The following mountains were formed through the above process. Which one is Not?
- A. Mt. Ruwenzori.
 - B. Mt. Kenya.
 - C. Mt. Meru.
 - D. Mt. Kilimanjaro.
43. The part marked y is known as _____.
- A. Crater.
 - B. Vent.
 - C. Conelet.
 - D. Dyke.

PEOPLE AND POPULATION

1. The Largest language group in Kenya is _____.
2. The Cushites subdivided into _____ and _____.
3. _____, _____, _____ and _____ are examples of plain Nilotes in Kenya.
4. The Somali, Ogadawn and Hawiyah are examples of Cushites living in _____.
5. Most of Nilotes who are living in Kenya migrated into our country from _____.
6. Name **three** plain Nilotes living in Uganda.
_____, _____ and _____.
7. _____ is the last Bantu community to enter into Eastern Africa.
8. Name four southern Cushites of Tanzania.
_____, _____, _____ and _____.
9. Give **three** reasons that made the Bantus to migrate from their original homeland.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
10. The official language of Ethiopia is _____.
11. Name **three** communities that belong to Bantus from Central Africa.
_____, _____ and _____.
12. _____ are the earliest inhabitants of southern Africa.
13. Name **four** Kwa speakers.
_____, _____, _____ and _____.
14. State **four** modern forms of interaction.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
15. _____ is the main factor influencing population distribution.

16. The main economic activity of the Karamajong was.
- A. Iron smelting.
 - B. Fishing.
 - C. Crop cultivation.
 - D. Livestock keeping.
17. Which of the following is not among the sub tribe of the mijikenda.
- A. Jibana.
 - B. Chonyi.
 - C. Gabra.
 - D. Giriama.
18. Which one of the following groups of communities is made up of Plain nilotes only.
- A. Turkana, Jik, Acholi.
 - B. Karamajong, Iteso, Maasai.
 - C. Samburu, Langi, Njemps.
 - D. Kipsigis, Maasai, Topesa.
19. Lambwe valley in Kenya is sparsely populated mainly because.
- A. Low rainfall.
 - B. Infertile soil.
 - C. Poor infrastructure.
 - D. Infested by flies.
20. Which of the following is a language group in southern Africa.
- A. The Khoisan.
 - B. The Khokhoi.
 - C. The San.
 - D. The Asian.
21. Before the coming of the European , the Luo and the Abagusii mainly interacted through
- A. Raids and wars.
 - B. Ceremonies.
 - C. Trade.
 - D. Intermarriage.
22. The Tigre and Amharas communities live mainly in
- A. Eritrea.
 - B. Ethiopia.
 - C. Djibouti.
 - D. Somali.

23. Three of the following communities are Central Bantus of Kenya . Which one is not?
A. Ambere.
B. Abagusii.
C. Agikuyu.
D. Aembu.
24. Which community is not correctly matched with the country where they are found?
A. Bemba – Zambia.
B. Shona - Zimbabwe.
C. Luba – Zimbabwe.
D. Lozi – Zambia.
25. Which of the following communities disappeared at shunguaya.
A. Giriama.
B. Chonyi.
C. Taita.
D. Pokomo.
26. The main language group in Ghana is .
A. Voltaic speakers.
B. Afro – siatic.
C. Kwa speakers.
D. Mande speakers.
27. Which of the following is the most common form of communication among the youth?
A. Education.
B. Sports and games.
C. Social media.
D. Trade.
28. Niger delta is densely populated due to ?
A. Climate.
B. Mining activities.
C. Fertile soil.
D. Good security.
29. Which one of the following is the odd one out?
A. Baganda.
B. Bagisu.
C. Bakonyo.
D. Banyankole.
30. Which one of the following least influences population distribution in Africa ?
A. Climate.
B. Soil.
C. Relief.
D. Means of communication.

SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

1. _____ is the basic unit in the society.
2. Write down **three** responsibilities of parents.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
3. List **four** functions of a clan.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
4. What is marriage ? _____
5. State **4** importance of marriage.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
6. _____ and _____ types of marriage accept polygamy.
7. The marriage system that a 21 days ban is given is referred to as _____.
8. What is a school ? _____
9. Name at least **three** people involved in school administration.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
10. Public schools are built and managed by _____.
11. Land for building a school should be donated **only** by _____.
12. State **two** functions of the deputy head teacher.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____

13. _____ is the accounting officer of a school.
14. State **two** roles of the school to the community.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
15. Highlight **three** contribution of the community in-school development.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
16. Who among the following family members is supposed to make decisions ?
- A. Father.
- B. Father and mother.
- C. Grandparents.
- D. Children.
17. The following are characteristics of different types of marriages;
- i. It is monogamous.
- ii. Dowry is paid to strengthen family.
- iii. A certificate is issued.
- iv. It is presided over by a religious leader.
- Which of the following types of marriages has the above description.
- A. Muslim.
- B. Customary.
- C. Christian.
- D. Civil.
18. Which of the following is responsibility of children in the family ?
- A. Providing basic needs.
- B. Take care of family property.
- C. Providing security.
- D. Look after the young ones.
19. The following are involved in school administration except ?
- A. The pupils.
- B. The prefects.
- C. The deputy head teacher.
- D. The head teacher.
20. Below are roles of head teacher except ?
- A. Secretary to the school committee.
- B. Link between the school and the government.
- C. Writes minutes during staff meetings.
- D. Chairs staff meetings.

21. Three of the following are contribution of the community to the school development. Which one is not ?
- A. Donating land for building of schools.
 - B. Employing teachers.
 - C. Contributing money to build schools.
 - D. Giving donations to the school.
22. Which of the following is the function of school board of management >
- A. Hire teachers.
 - B. Promote teachers.
 - C. Initiate development programs.
 - D. Transfer teachers.
23. Among the following persons stated below, who is the person in charge of making timetable in school.
- A. Senior teacher.
 - B. Head teacher.
 - C. Deputy head teacher.
 - D. Class teacher.
24. In traditional education, learning was done in all of the following ways except.
- A. Reading and writing.
 - B. Riddles.
 - C. Songs.
 - D. Imitation.
25. People who are initiated almost at the same time form _____.
- A. Society.
 - B. Community.
 - C. Age-set.
 - D. Age-group.
26. The following are categories of cultural artifacts . Which one is not ?
- A. Weapons.
 - B. Hunting tools.
 - C. Musical instruments.
 - D. Writing materials.

RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

1. What is a resource? _____
2. Name **two** varieties of cocoa : _____ and _____
3. Cocoa is mainly grown in cocoa triangle which includes areas like _____, _____ and _____.
4. State **two** conditions favourable for the growth of cloves.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
5. Highlight **two** uses of cloves.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
6. Name **three** counties in Kenya which produce wheat.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
7. Name **three** methods of poultry farming.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
8. _____ is the largest pastoral community in the world.
9. The Fulani migrate to the north in the month of _____ and to the south in _____.
10. The grazing strip occupied by the Fulani is referred to as _____ region.
11. State **2** developments in pastoral farming areas in Africa.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
12. _____ is the main fishing ground in Kenya.
13. _____ and _____ are examples of fish caught in marine fishing grounds.
14. State **two** problems facing marine fishing in Africa.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____

15. Write the methods used in mining the following minerals.

- i. Copper – _____
- ii. Petroleum – _____
- iii. Soda ash – _____
- iv. Sand – _____
- v. Salt – _____

16. The main negative effect of mining to the environment is that it causes _____.

17. _____, _____, _____ and _____ are the main oil refineries in Nigeria.

18. The Aswan High Dam was mainly started to _____.

19. _____ is the main problem facing river projects in Africa.

20. The river project that was faced with major political challenges is _____.

21. Define the following terms.

- i. Re- afforestation _____
- ii. Agroforestry _____
- iii. Afforestation _____

22. _____ and _____ are the main planted forests in Swaziland.

23. Name **two** main tourist attractions in Kenya.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

25. _____ and _____ are game parks in Uganda.

26. Complete the following table.

Mineral.	Where mined.	Method.
Copper		
Diatomite		
Gold.		
Salt		

27. Name **two** types of industries _____ and _____.

28. Give **two** examples of each of the following industries.

i. Manufacturing _____ and _____.

ii. Service industry _____ and _____.

iii. Non food processing _____ and _____.

29. State **two** factors to consider when locating an industry.

i. _____

ii. _____

30. Name **three** types of trade.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

31. _____ and _____ are Kenya's main exports.

32. State **three** reasons why rivers in Africa are not navigable.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

33. _____ is the capital city of Morocco.

34. The main factor affecting trade in Africa.

A. Poor transport.

B. Similar goods.

C. Bad policies.

D. Common currency.

35. Which of the following town is known for its good agricultural activities.

A. Nairobi.

B. Arusha.

C. Jinja.

D. Dodoma.

36. The common type of tree grown in Swaziland is _____.

A. Obeche.

B. Elgon Teak.

C. Pine.

D. Complex.

37. Which of the following river projects was mainly established to increase food production?

A. Aswan High Dam.

- B. Kariba.
- C. The Volta river project.
- D. The Seven fork scheme.

38. Below are facts about a town in Kenya.
- i. It is the oldest inland town.
 - ii. It was the first administrative centre in pre - colonial Kenya.
 - iii. It was named after a reknown medicineman.
 - iv. It is the administrative headquarters of a county.
- The town described above is
- A. Nairobi.
 - B. Thika .
 - C. Mombasa.
 - D. Machakos.
39. The head quarters of SADC is in which town in Africa.
- A. Gaborane.
 - B. Lusaka.
 - C. Lagos.
 - D. Abuja.
40. Which type of industry mostly uses agricultural products as raw materials ?
- A. Tertiary industries.
 - B. Secondary industries.
 - C. Primary industries.
 - D. Cottage industries.
41. The following are member states of COMESA. Which one is not ?
- A. Burundi.
 - B. Tanzania.
 - C. Rwanda.
 - D. Uganda.
42. Which is not a problem facing tourism in Africa.
- A. High charges on tourists.
 - B. Poaching.
 - C. Political stability.
 - D. Poor advertisement abroad.
43. Natural forests are preserved in Kenya mainly because.
- A. They have natural trees.
 - B. They act as tourist attraction.
 - C. They take too long to mature.
 - D. They act as water catchment areas.
44. Which one of the following is not a natural forest found in Kenya.
- A. Arabuko Sokoke.

- B. The Burnt forest.
- C. Kakamega forest.
- D. Mau forest.

45. The main problem facing water projects in Africa is _____.
- A. Displacement of population.
 - B. Reduced amount of rainfall.
 - C. Siltation.
 - D. Mismanagement of projects.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SYSTEMS

1. There are **four** traditional forms of government namely _____, _____, _____ and _____.
2. All the following communities were ruled by council of elders except _____.
3. State **two** functions of the Njuri Ncheke.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
4. Define the following titles as used among the Nyamwezi people.
 - i. Mganwe – _____
 - ii. Kikoma – _____
 - iii. Mtwale – _____
 - iv. Mteko – _____
5. The Khoikhoi were also known as _____.
6. The capital city of Old Ghana was at _____.
7. State **two** reasons that led to the end of the Old Ghana system.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
8. Mention two early visitors to East Africa _____ and _____.
9. Identify **two** reasons for the coming of explorers.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
10. The main reason for scramble and partition of Africa was _____.

11. _____, _____, _____, _____, _____
and _____ were German colonies.
12. Africans responded to colonial rule in two ways namely;
i. _____
ii. _____
13. Africans were defeated by the Europeans mainly because _____
14. Among the Madinka people, the title 'Almamy' mainly meant _____
15. State **two** reasons why Samoure Toure was defeated .
i. _____
ii. _____
16. Name **two** Africa countries that attained independence through peaceful means ;
i. _____
ii. _____
17. _____ is a Bukusu leader who resisted against the Europeans.
18. The partition of Africa was convened by the German chancellor known as _____
19. All the following were functions of Ntemi except;
A. Presiding over religious ceremonies.
B. Commander in chief of the Nyamwezi army.
C. An administrative leader.
D. A medicineman.
20. The system used by France to rule her colonies in Africa is known as _____
A. Assimilation.
B. Direct rule.
C. Indirect rule.
D. Association.
21. The Old Ghana kingdom was located between River _____ and River _____.
A. Niger, Volta.
B. Volta, Senegal.
C. Senegal, Niger .
D. Niger, Gambia.
22. Which one of the following is not true about the Khoikhoi chiefs?
A. They settled disputes among the groups within their clan.
B. They presided over religious functions.
C. They were elected by the people.
D. They controlled hunting activities among the people.

23. The Swazi parliament was known as _____.
- A. Ligoqo.
 - B. Libandla.
 - C. Tinkundla.
 - D. Ndlovukazi.
24. Which of the following African countries was colonized by Portugal?
- A. Namibia, Botswana.
 - B. Angola, Mauritania.
 - C. Mozambique, Angola.
 - D. Algeria, Mauritania.
25. The first colonial governor in Kenya was called _____.
- A. Sir Edward Northey.
 - B. Sir James Hayu Sudles.
 - C. Sir Everlyn Baring.
 - D. Sir Patrick Renison.
26. The first African to be nominated in the Legco was .
- A. Eliud Mathu.
 - B. B. A Ohanga..
 - C. Oginga odinga.
 - D. Daniel Moi.
27. Which one of the following positions did Julius Nyerere hold in 1960.
- A. Prime Minister.
 - B. Chief Minister.
 - C. Deputy Chief Minister.
 - D. President.
28. The kingship of Old Ghana was ;
- A. Democratic.
 - B. Matrilineal.
 - C. Patrilineal.
 - D. Hereditary.
29. All the following traditional governments were ruled by kings except.
- A. Agirirama.
 - B. Soninke.
 - C. Abawanga.
 - D. Baganda
30. Who among the following early visitors was against slave trade.
- A. Johannes Rebman.
 - B. Henry Morton Stanley.
 - C. Dr. David Livingstone.
 - D. Dr. Ludwig Krapf.

CITIZENSHIP

1. Name **two** ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
2. In Kenya all citizens are registered by the _____
3. Name **three** identification documents used in Kenya.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
4. State **two** ways of curbing drugs and substances abuse.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
5. State **three** ways of demonstrating patriotism.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
6. A good citizen of Kenya is the one who.
 - A. Attends political rallies oftenly.
 - B. Obeys the law of the land.
 - C. Owns a lot of property.
 - D. Does not fight for their right.
7. Which one of the following is not role of a citizens in the government.
 - A. Participating in elections.
 - B. Participating in development projects.
 - C. Paying taxes to the government.
 - D. Inciting other citizens.
8. Being ready to defend one's country is known as _____
 - A. Patriotism.
 - B. Nepotism.
 - C. Loyalty.
 - D. Tribalism.
9. Which one of the following least explains why corruption should be wiped out in Kenya.

- A. To promote peace.
- B. To promote national unity.
- C. To promote economic development.
- D. To promote individual development.

10. Most Kenyan citizens acquired their citizenship by ;
- A. Marriage.
 - B. Birth.
 - C. Registration.
 - D. Dual citizenship.

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

1. What is democracy? _____
2. Define the term human rights. _____
3. State **three** principles of democracy.
- i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
4. Name **three** basic human rights.
- i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
5. State **four** rights of persons with special needs.
- i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
6. List **3** responsibilities of adult persons with special needs.
- i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
7. Which of the following is a right enjoyed by all Kenyan children.
- A. Right to work.

- B. Right to own property.
- C. Right to education.
- D. Right to privacy.

8. Which one of the following measures should a child take when he or she is abused by parents ?

- A. Repent the matter to school.
- B. Take the parent to court.
- C. Run away from home.
- D. ignore the parent.

9. The following are people with special needs in the society except.

- A. The poor.
- B. People living with HIV and AIDS.
- C. The elderly.
- D. The sick.

10. All of the following are ways in which human rights are abused. Which one is not.

- A. Nepotism.
- B. Tribalism.
- C. Fair trial.
- D. Racism.