

# OPENER STD 5 TERM 2 2020

## SOCIAL STUDIES

NAME.....

Learner's Number

Gender Boy

Girl

County name ..... County code

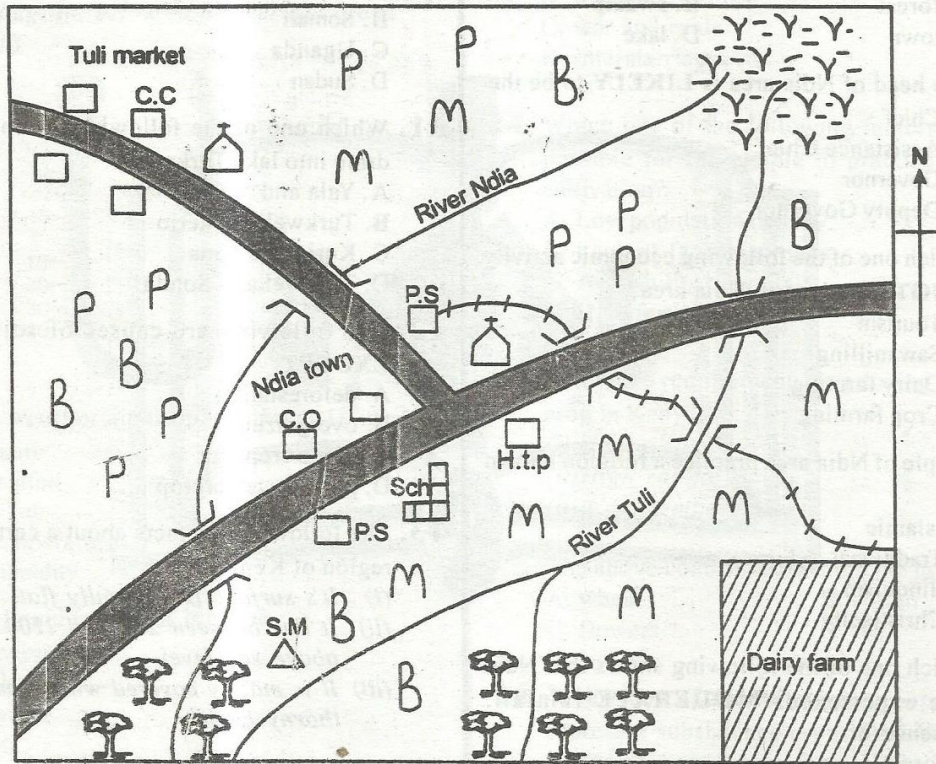
Sub county name ..... Sub county code

School name ..... School code

The grid below is to be filled by the teacher after marking the learner's work

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Numbers 1-15				
Measurement 16-23				
Geometry 24-25				

**PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES  
NDIA AREA**



SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 → kms

**KEY**

	Tarmac road	<b>S.M</b>	Saw mill
	Buildings	<b>C.O</b>	County office
	Forest	<b>P.S</b>	Police station
	Maize	<b>C.C</b>	Chief's camp
	Potatoes	<b>SCH</b>	School
	Swamp	<b>Htp</b>	Hospital
	Church	<b>R.S</b>	Railway station

Study the map of Ndia area and use it to answer questions 1 to 7.

1. The direction of the sawmill from the county office is
  - A. South West
  - B. North East
  - C. South East
  - D. North West
2. Rivers in Ndia area drains in the
  - A. forest
  - B. swamp
  - C. town
  - D. lake
3. The head of Ndia area is **LIKELY** to be the
  - A. Chief
  - B. Assistance Chief
  - C. Governor
  - D. Deputy Governor
4. Which one of the following economic activity is **NOT** practiced in Ndia area?
  - A. Tourism
  - B. Saw milling
  - C. Dairy farming
  - D. Crop farming
5. People of Ndia area practice a religion known as
  - A. Islamic
  - B. Traditional
  - C. Hinduism
  - D. Christianity
6. Which one of the following shows that Ndia area experiences **MODERATE** rainfall. Presence of
  - A. forest
  - B. sawmill
  - C. subsistence crops
  - D. rivers
7. The **MAIN** means of transport in Ndia area is
  - A. railway
  - B. water
  - C. air
  - D. road
8. The element of a map that helps us to know the name of the place shown on the map is called
  - A. compass
  - B. key
  - C. title
  - D. scale

9. Which one of the following point of a compass is found between North North East and North North West?
  - A. North
  - B. North East
  - C. North West
  - D. East North West
10. Kenya borders a landlocked country known as
  - A. Tanzania
  - B. Somali
  - C. Uganda
  - D. Sudan
11. Which one of the following group of rivers drain into lake Turkana?
  - A. Yala and Nyando
  - B. Turkwel and kerio
  - C. Kerio and Tana
  - D. Turkwel and Sondu
12. The following are causes of soil erosion **EXCEPT**
  - A. deforestation
  - B. overgrazing
  - C. mono cropping
  - D. planting covercrop
13. The following are facts about a certain relief region of Kenya
  - (i) *It's surface is generally flat.*
  - (ii) *It lies between 250 and 1100 metres above sea level.*
  - (iii) *It is mainly covered with grass and thorny bushes.*

The relief region described above is **LIKELY** to be

- A. Rift valley
  - B. Lake basin
  - C. Highlands
  - D. Nyika Plateau
14. Which one of the following soil is suitable for growing subsistence crops?
    - A. Loamy soils
    - B. Volcanic soils
    - C. Alluvial soils
    - D. Black cotton soils

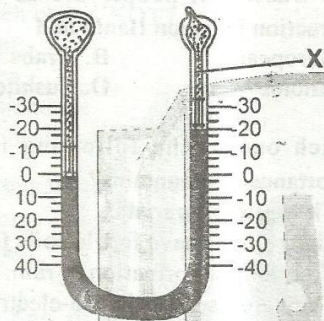
15. Traditional Kenyan societies stored food in three of the following **EXCEPT**

- A. graneries                      B. baskets  
C. refrigerators                  D. pots

16. Which one of the following lakes is widely used for floricultural farming in Kenya? Lake

- A. Nakuru                          B. Victoria  
C. Baringo                         D. Naivasha

Use the diagram below to answer questions 17 and 18



17. The weather instrument above is used to measure

- A. rainfall  
B. wind  
C. temperature  
D. humidity

18. The liquid marked X is called

- A. mercury  
B. alcohol  
C. water  
D. oil

19. Which one of the following areas have **HIGH** population density in Kenya?

- A. Kenyan highlands  
B. Northern Kenya  
C. Labwe valley  
D. Southern Rift valley

20. Arabs, Tigreans and Amharas are all classified as

- A. Europeans                      B. Semites  
C. Cushites                         D. Bantus

21. The **MAIN** economic activity of the Cushites in the past was

- A. fishing  
B. crop farming  
C. hunting  
D. livestock keeping

22. A group of people who were born at around the same time in the past were known as

- A. age set  
B. clan  
C. age group  
D. family

23. Three of the following are modern ways of interaction **EXCEPT**

- A. games and sport  
B. trading activities  
C. war and raids  
D. intermarriages

24. Which one of the following factors made it possible for the people to practice shifting cultivation?

- A. Low population density.  
B. Lack of farm machines.  
C. Availability of rainfall.  
D. High fertility of land.

25. Below are requirements for growing a certain crop in Kenya.

- (i) *High altitude.*  
(ii) *High rainfall.*  
(iii) *Cool temperatures*

The above conditions favour the growth of

- A. wheat                              B. cotton  
C. flowers                            D. tea

26. Which one of the following groups of crop represent subsistence crops **ONLY**?

- A. Maize, beans, potatoes  
B. Sisal, cassava, peas  
C. Pyrethrum, coffee, millet  
D. Bananas, sorghum, sugarcane

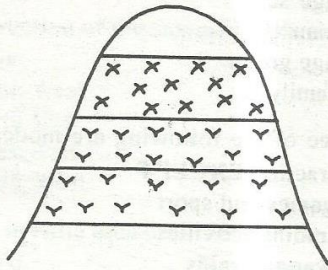
27. Which one of the following is **NOT** an importance of growing cash crop in Kenya?

- A. Earn foreign exchange.  
B. Create employment.  
C. Source of income to the farmers.  
D. Attract tourists.

28. The Bantus borrowed the practice of circumcision and iron working from the

- A. Arabs  
B. Cushites  
C. Europeans  
D. Nilotes

Use the diagram below to answer questions 29 and 30



29. The diagram above represent a type of vegetation known as

- A. semi-desert  
B. forest  
C. mountain  
D. savanna

30. The growth of the above vegetation is MAINLY influenced by

- A. altitude  
B. winds  
C. rainfall  
D. temperature

31. Mangrove forests are MAINLY found

- A. along river valleys  
B. on slope of mountain  
C. along the coast  
D. in marshy areas

32. Which one of the following community does NOT belong to the plain nilotes?

- A. Maasai  
B. Tugen  
C. Iteso  
D. Turkana

33. In traditional Kenyan communities technical skills were MAINLY taught through

- A. story telling  
B. proverbs  
C. riddling  
D. apprenticeship

34. Goods that are bought by a country from another country are called

- A. imports  
B. exports  
C. foreign goods  
D. local goods

35. The following are the benefits of interaction among Kenyan communities. Which one is NOT? It

- A. helps to build trust.  
B. promotes war.  
C. helps to build a stronger society.  
D. promotes peace.

36. Which one of the following is a traditional industry?

- A. Fruit canning  
B. Iron working  
C. Radio assembly  
D. Textile industry

37. Cultural artifacts are preserved in one of the following areas. Which one?

- A. Museum  
B. National Library  
C. National archives  
D. Game reserves

38. The Waswahili people are as a result of interaction between Bantu and

- A. Europeans  
B. Arabs  
C. Nilotes  
D. Cushites

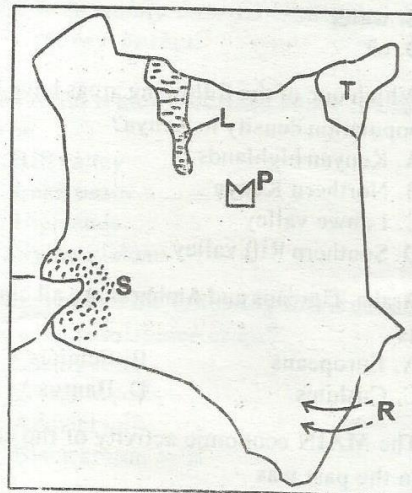
39. Which one of the following is NOT an importance of mountains?

- A. They attract tourists.  
B. Their slopes have fertile soils for farming.  
C. They help in formation of rain.  
D. They are used for hydro-electric power production.

40. Large towns in Kenya attract large population MAINLY because they

- A. have fertile soils.  
B. have job opportunities.  
C. receive adequate rainfall.  
D. have better means of transport.

Use the map below to answer questions 41 - 45.



41. The county marked P is called

- A. Moyale  
B. Garissa  
C. Turkana  
D. Mandera

42. The mountain marked P is known as Mt.  
 A. Longonot B. Marsabit  
 C. Kenya D. Ndoto
43. Which one of the following statement is **TRUE** about the dotted region marked 'S'?
- A. It is cool and wet throughout the year.  
 B. The area has a sparse population.  
 C. It is hot and wet throughout the year.  
 D. The main economic activity is pastoralism.
44. Three of the following groups of people migrated into Kenya following the route marked R. Which one is **NOT**?
- A. Bantu  
 B. Arabs  
 C. Missionaries  
 D. Europeans
45. The lake marked L is known as  
 A. Victoria B. Nakuru  
 C. Magadi D. Turkana
46. Which one of the following feature is **COMMONLY** found in Nyika Plateau?
- A. Inselbergs B. Escarpments  
 C. Mountains D. Salty lakes
47. Flowers are exported from our country through  
 A. air transport  
 B. water transport  
 C. railway transport  
 D. road transport
48. Which one of the following aspects of culture in Kenyan communities should **NOT** be preserved?
- A. Using elders to settle disputes.  
 B. Traditional songs and dances.  
 C. Female circumcision.  
 D. Taking care of the needy and aged.
49. Which one of the following is a basic human need?
- A. Car B. Health  
 C. Food D. Television
50. The windward side on Mt. Kenya is always  
 A. cool and wet B. hot and dry  
 C. hot and wet D. wet and dry
51. The **MOST** densely populated town in Kenya is  
 A. Nakuru B. Mombasa  
 C. Kisumu D. Nairobi

52. Below are skills taught to various group in the past. Which one was learnt by **BOTH** boys and girls?
- A. Medicinmanship  
 B. Blacksmithery  
 C. Cooking  
 D. Basketry
53. The next population census in Kenya will be conducted in the year  
 A. 2019 B. 2022  
 C. 2029 D. 2025
54. Three of the following are human rights. Which one is **NOT**? Right to  
 A. own property.  
 B. life.  
 C. steal.  
 D. vote.
55. Laws in the county are made by County  
 A. Governor  
 B. Assembly  
 C. Executive Committee  
 D. Senator
56. The member of the County Assembly represent an area known as  
 A. Senate B. Ward  
 C. Constituency D. District
57. Which one of the following is a traditional form of communication?
- A. Internet B. Telephone  
 C. Smoke-signal D. Newspapers
58. The colour of our national flag that shows our rich natural resources is  
 A. white B. red  
 C. black D. green
59. A high raised flat land is known as  
 A. mountain B. hill  
 C. valley D. plateau
60. The road sign below means



- A. road junction  
 B. no entry  
 C. round about  
 D. danger ahead