



FORM 1 END OF TERM II

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

KENYA EDUCATORS CONSULTANCY ASSESSMENTS

*A Compilation of Assessment & Revision Questions
Covering the syllabus upto the End of term 2 as per the
curriculum design*

ALL SUBJECTS TESTED

*All the learners should attempt the questions at the back
of their exercise books and revise the questions by the use
of the marking schemes provided during the August 2023
Holidays!*



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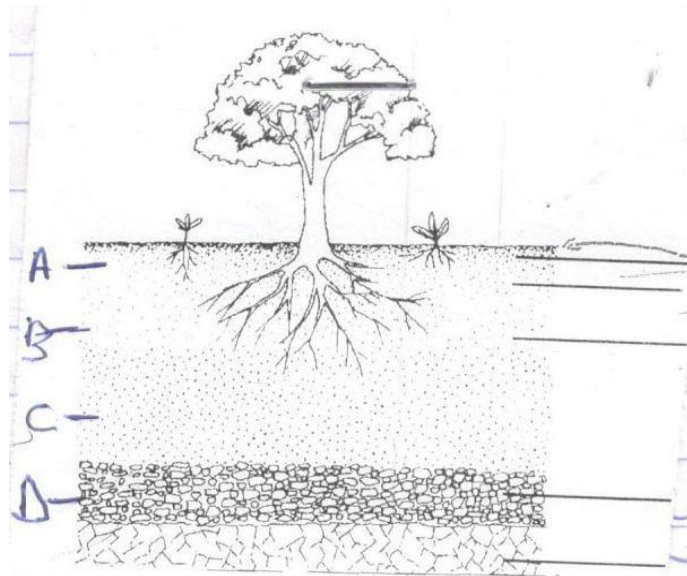
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AGRICULTURE FORM 1 HOLIDAY
ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET (Volume 1)
(50 Questions)

1. Define the term livestock farming (2mks)
2. Differentiate between organic farming and shifting cultivation (2mks)
3. Define the following terms as used in agricultural production
 - a) Floriculture (2mks)
 - b) Apiculture (2mks)
 - c) Olericulture (2mks)
 - d) Agricultural economics (2mks)
4. Give four examples that show agriculture is an art (4mks)
5. State four environmental factors that influence agricultural production (4mks)
6. State four aspects of rainfall that a farmer may consider when deciding on what crop to grow in an area (4mks)
7. Differentiate between crop pathology and entomology as used in agricultural production. (2mks)
8. State four effects of HIV and AIDS and ill health in agriculture. (4mks)
9. Classify plants into three categories according to their light requirements (3mks)
10. What is agro-forestry (2mks)
11. What is mixed farming (2mks)
12. State five soil constituents (5mks)
13. State three functions of water in plants (3mks)
14. State four factors that influence soil formation (4mks)
15. Define the term ranching. (1mks)

16. Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the soil layers A-D .(4mks)

A.....

B.....

C.....

D.....

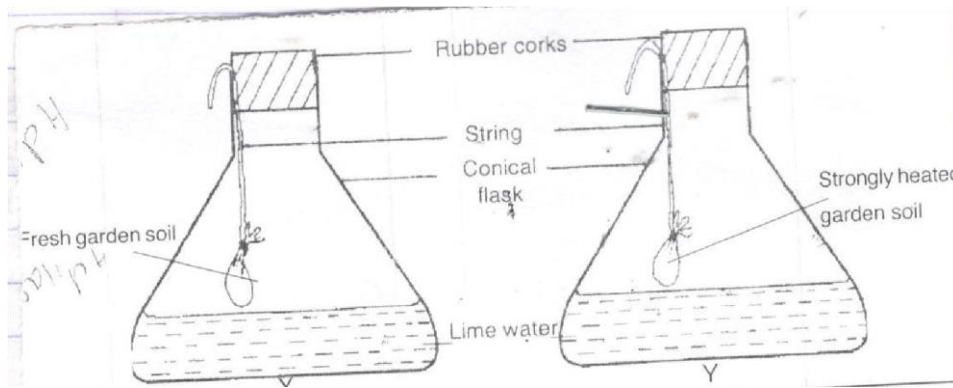
(b)i) Which is the best layer to carry out agricultural production

(1mks)

ii) Give a reason for the above

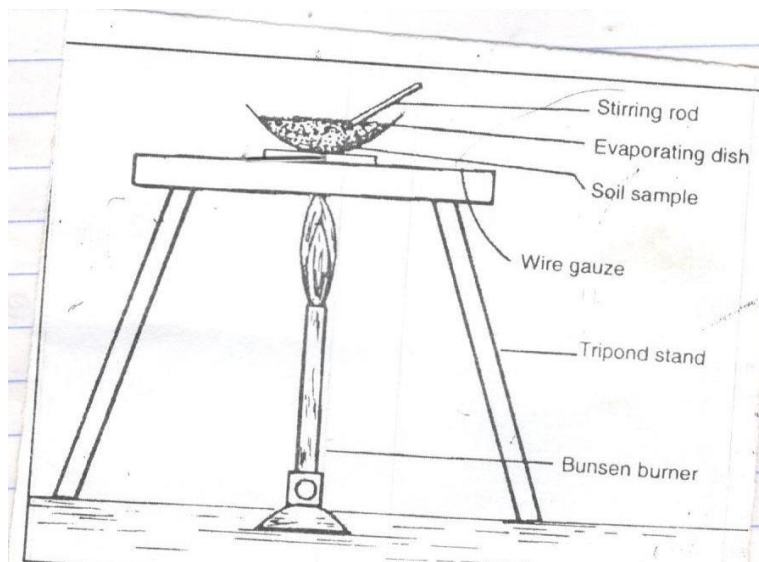
(2mks)

17. Form one students from Mungu-ini Secondary school set an experiment as to investigate a soil constituent .Study it and answer the questions that follow.



- i) What was the aim of the experiment (2mks)
- ii) What observation was made in flask X and flask Y
- iii) Give a reason for each of the above observations. (2mks)

18. The diagram below illustrates an investigation on a property of soil using a sample of soil. Study it and answer the questions that follow;



- (a) What was the aim of the experiment? (2mks)
- (b) If the mass of the evaporating dish and the fresh soil was 300g, the mass of the evaporating dish and the dry soil after heating was 250g and the mass of the evaporating dish was 50g. Calculate the percentage of water by mass present in the sample soil of show your working (3mks)

19. State and explain six reasons why agriculture is important in Kenya's economy
(12mks)

20. State and explain five ways in which biotic factors influence agricultural production
(10mks)

21. State five ways in which high temperatures affect agricultural production in Kenya
(5mks)

22. State three reasons for growing crops under optimum temperature conditions
(3mks)

23. List the tool used for each of the following
(4mks)

i) Tightening barbed wires during fencing

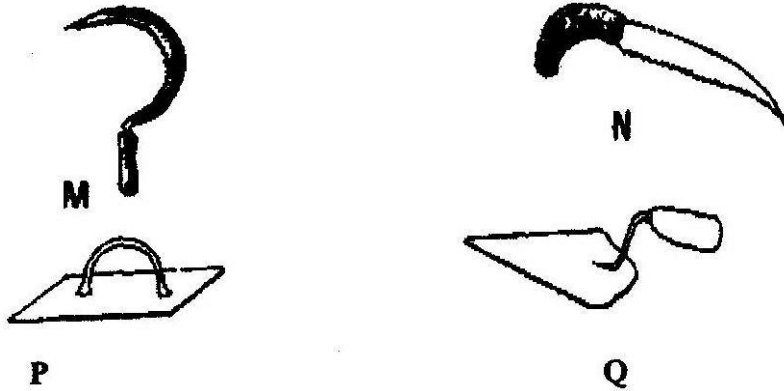
ii) Smoothing concrete floors during plastering.

iii) Administration of liquid medicine to livestock through the mouth.

iv) Digging holes for transplanting

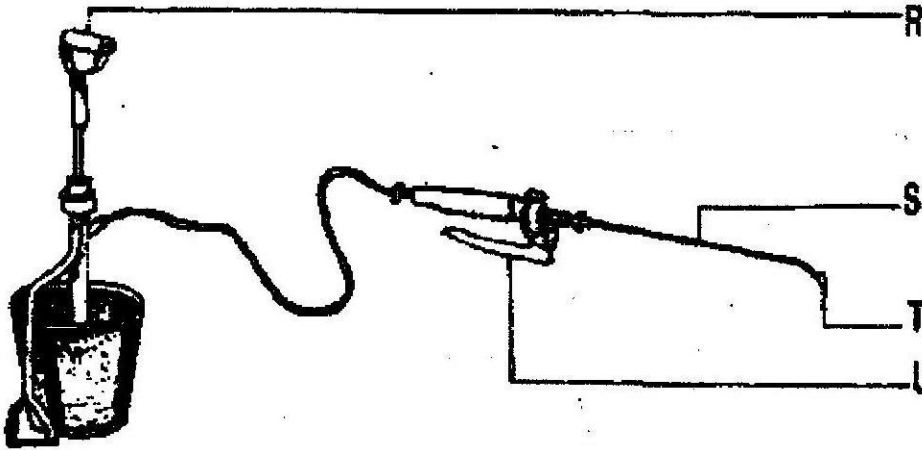
24. List five complementary tools that are always used together
(5mks)

25.a) Diagrams M, N, P and Q represent some farm tools.



- a) Identify the tools; M, N, P and Q. (4mks)
- b) Give the use of each of the tools named above. (4mks)
- c) State two maintenance practices that should be carried out on tool M. (2mks)

26. The diagram below shows farm equipment. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



- a) Identify the equipment. (1mk)
- b) Name the parts labeled R, S, T and U. (4mks)

27.State four reasons for primary cultivation. (4mks)

28.State four factors which determine the depth of Ploughing. (4mks)

29.(a) Give two reasons why the use of fire should be discouraged in clearing land during seedbed preparation. (2mks)

a. Give two reasons for secondary cultivation. (2mks)

b. State three benefits of minimum tillage in crop production (3mks)

30.State the use of a strip cup (1mk)

31. Name the three main tertiary operations in the farm (3mks)
32. Give two ways in which hard pans may be formed (2mks)
33. What is a seed bed? (1mk)
34. State three farming practices carried out in minimum tillage (3mks)
35. What is the name given to the chemicals used to control weeds? (1mk)
36. What is agriculture. (1mark)
37. Give **four** reasons why shifting cultivation is discouraged. (4mks)
38. Mention **four** characteristics of shifting cultivation (4marks)
39. State any **six** art activities in agriculture (6marks)
40. What is organic farming (1mark)
41. State **four** characteristics of large scale farming system (4marks)
42. Mention the importance of agriculture in Kenya economy (5marks)
43. State **four** human factors that affect agriculture (4marks)
44. What is agroforestry (1mark)
45. List **four** methods of farming (4marks)
46. Define the following terms as used in crop production (3marks)
- a. Pomology
 - b. Olericulture

c. Floriculture

47. List **three** aspects of light that influence agriculture (3 marks)

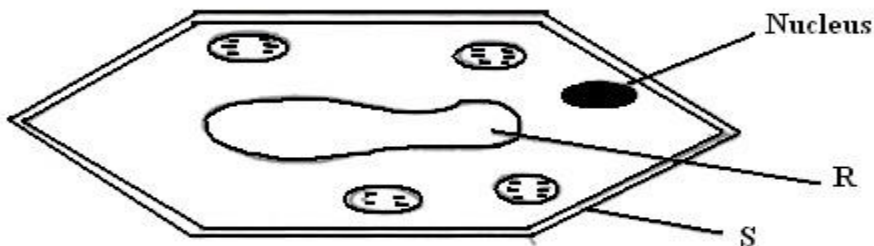
48. State **five** biotic factors in agricultural production (5 marks)

49. Name **two** farming systems (2 marks)

50. List **three** aspects of rainfall (3 marks)

BIOLOGY FORM 1 HOLIDAY
ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET (Volume 1)
(65 Questions)

1. What is biology? (1 mark)
2. Give two skills gained by a student learning Biology. (2 marks)
- 3a) Name the unit of classification that has the least organisms. (1 mark)
- b) State the application of Binomial nomenclature in naming organisms. (1 mark)
4. What is the importance of using a hand lens in classification of organisms (1 mark)
5. State two main branches of biology. (2 marks)
6. Define each of the following terminologies as used in biology : (2 marks)
 - a). Ecology
 - b). Anatomy
7. What characteristics of living organisms is represented by the following characteristics:
 - a) A cat producing kittens. (1mk)
 - b) A girl dropping a hot pan. (1mk)
 - c) The exhalation of carbon (IV) oxide. (1mk)
8. The diagram below represents a plant cell.



Name a carbohydrate which forms part of the structure labelled S. (1mark)

(a) State two functions of the part labelled R. (2 marks)

(b) Name two structures present in the diagram but absent in the animal cell (2marks)

9 a) An electron microscope has a much greater resolving power than a light microscope.

Explain the meaning of the term resolving power. (1 mark)

c) Give a reason why an electron microscope cannot be used to study life specimen. (1 mark)

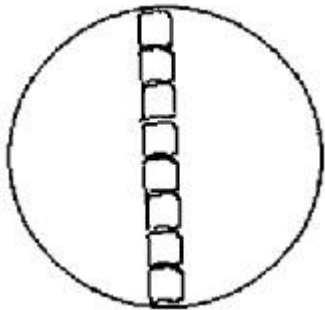
10. What is taxonomy? (1mark)

11. Give two reasons why classification is important in biology. (2marks)

12. (a) Distinguish between growth and development. (2marks)

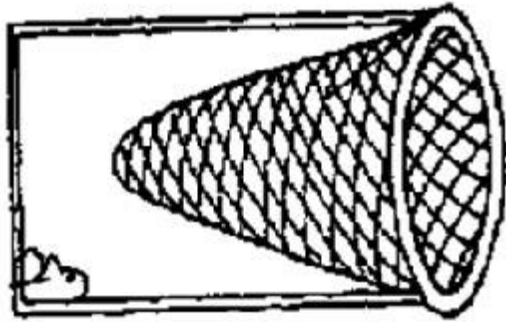
(b) State the importance of growth in living organisms. (1mark)

13. During a practical lesson to estimate the size of a cell, using the sketch below which some students observed, calculate the length of one cell in micrometers given that the field of view was 8mm wide. (3 marks)



14. a) What is meant by the term Entomology. (1 mark)

b) The diagram below represents a certain apparatus used by biology students.



- (i) Name the apparatus above. (1 mark)
- (ii) State the role of the apparatus named in b) (i) above. (1 mark)

15. Black jack (Bidenspilosa) belongs to the family Compositae.

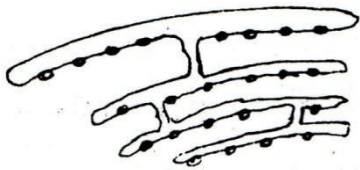
What is it's:

Genus. (1 mk)

Species. (1 mk)

16. a) Differentiate between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. (1 mk)

b) i) identify the organelle represented by the diagram below. (1 mk)



ii) State the function of the organelle identified in 2b(i) above. (1 Mark)

17. If a light microscope had an eye piece lens of X25 and an objective lens of X40, what would the total magnification be? (2 mks)

18. a. State the importance of each of the following process in living things.

(3 mks)

i. Respiration

ii. Gaseous exchange

iii. Reproduction

b. Apart from the characteristics of living things mentioned in (a) above, state any other 4 other characteristics common in living things. (4mks)

19. a). Give a reason why each of the following steps are followed when preparing cross sections of a leaf for examination under microscope:(4mks)
- b) Cutting very thin sections
 - c) Using sharp razor blade (scalpel) during cutting.
 - d) Placing the sections in water
 - e) Staining the sections with iodine before observing under a microscope.

20. Calculate the magnification of the drawing of the termite below given that the actual length of the termite is 0.9cm long .Show your working (2mks)

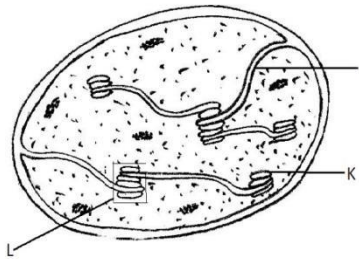


21. plasmodium Falciparum are transmitted by a mosquito.
- (a) Identify two mistake made in writing the scientific name (2mks)
 - (b) Can the above organisms interbreed? Give reasons (2mks)
 - (c) Rewrite the above scientific name properly (1mk)

22. Peter was using a light microscope to view onion cells with lens combination of eye piece lens X10 and objective lens X20.

- a) Calculate the total magnification. (1 mk)
- b) If he changed the objective lens magnification to X40, would the cells appear bigger or smaller? Explain. (2 mks)

23. Below is a structure found in plants.



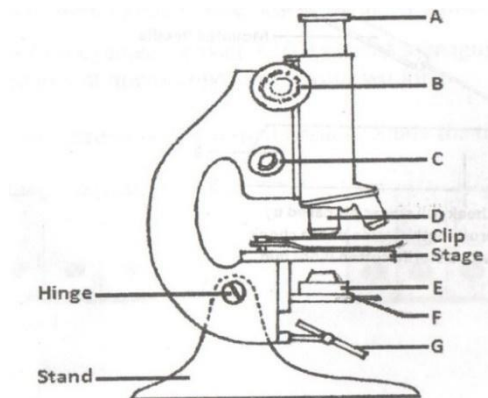
Name the organelle. (1 mk)

What is the role of the organelle you have named in (a) above. (1 mk)

Name the parts labeled J and L. (3 mks)

24. Name the five major kingdom of classification (5mks)

25. The diagram below represents the structure of a light microscope. Study it and answer the questions that follow.

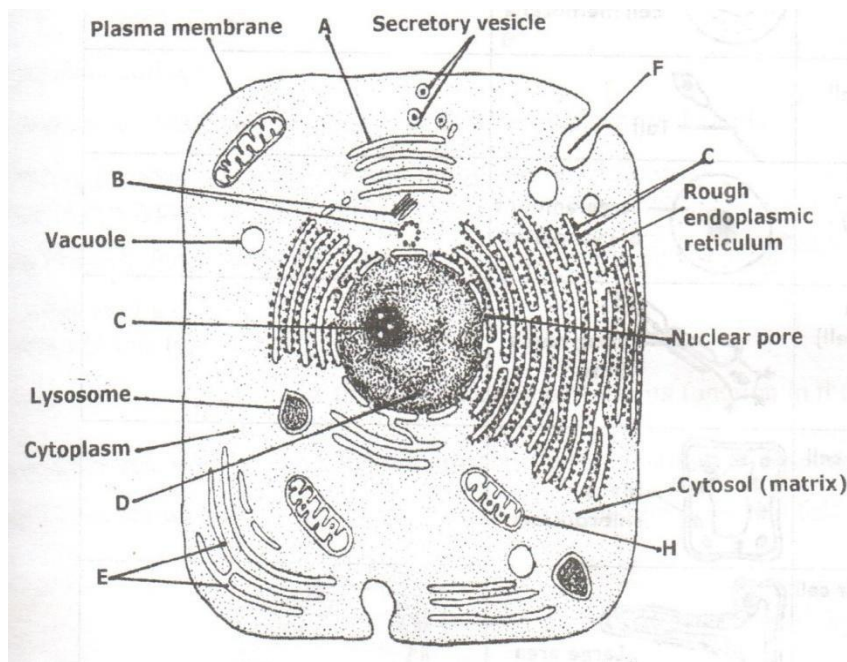


a) Name the parts of the microscope labeled A to G. (7 mks)

b) State the functions of each of the parts marked E and F. (2 mks)

- c) Which part of the microscope (use letter symbols)
- i. Contributes to the magnification of the specimen. (1 mk)
 - ii. Is used to move the body tube over very small distances when observing under high power magnification. (1 mk)
- e) While trying to observe a specimen under a microscope, a student failed to see the field of view. Suggest two possible causes of this. (2 mks)

26. The diagram below shows a cell as seen under a microscope.



- a) i. Is this observation under a light or an electron microscope? (1 mk)
 - ii. Give a reason for your answer. (1 mk)
 - i. Is this an animal or a plant cell? (1 mk)
 - ii. Give a reason for your answer in (b) (i) (1 mk)
 - b) Name the parts labeled A to H. (4 mks)
 - c) State the functions of each of the parts marked A, B, C, D, E, F, H. (7mks)
- A

B

C

D

E

F

H

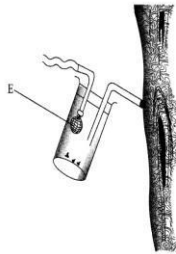
27. List 2 differences between a plant and an animal cell.. (2mks)

plants	Animals

28.State two characteristics of living things illustrated in the photograph below. (2 marks)



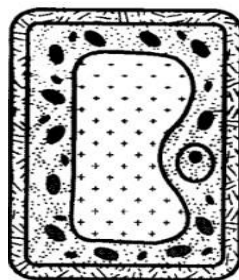
29. Below is an illustration of a piece of apparatus strategically positioned to trap some organisms.



(a). Name the apparatus. (1 mark)

(b) State the function of the part labelled E. (2mark)

30. The diagram below illustrates the appearance of a plant cell after it had been put in a certain solution.



(a). Explain the appearance of the cell at the end of the treatment. (3 marks)

(b) Explain the results obtained if a red blood cell is subjected to the same treatment. (3 marks)

(c) Explain why transfusion with distilled water is not recommended for a dehydrated patient. (2 marks)

31. State three functions of Golgi apparatus. (3 marks)

32. State the name given to the study of:—

(i) The cell (1 mark)

(ii) Micro-organisms (1 mark)

33. Distinguish between haemolysis and plasmolysis. (2 marks)

34. How does nutrition as a characteristic of living organisms differ in plants and animals (2 marks)

35. Distinguish between diffusion and osmosis. (2 marks)

36. State the functions of the following parts of a microscope. (2 marks)

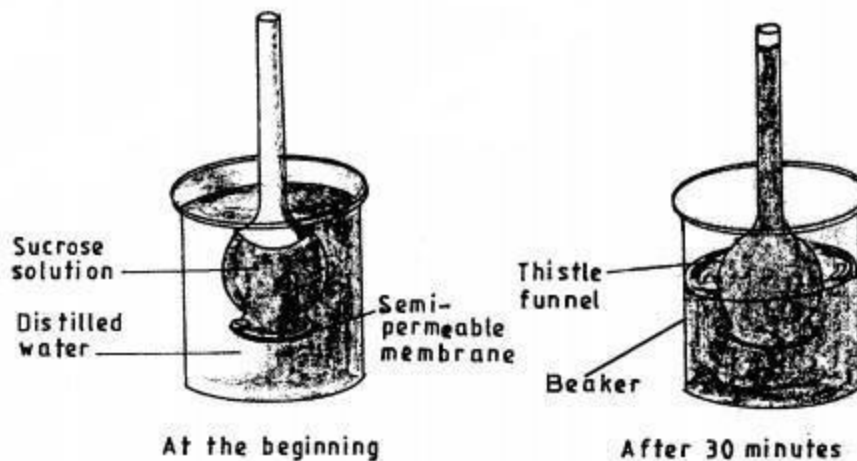
(a) Objective Lens

(b) Diaphragm

37. (a) State **two** advantages of using a coverslip when preparing a specimen for observation under a light microscope. (2 marks)

(b) How is the low power objective lens manipulated to focus a specimen for observation under a light microscope? (2 marks)

38. Students set up an experiment as illustrated below.

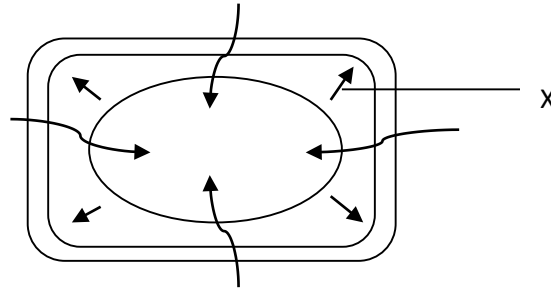


- a. Name the physiological process that resulted in the observations made after 30 minutes. (1 mark)
- b. State the importance of the physiological process investigated in plants. (3 marks)
- c. Explain the observations made after 30 minutes. (2 marks)
- 39.(a) What is meant by the term binomial nomenclature? (2 mark)
- (c) State **two** guidelines that should be followed when typing scientific names. (2 marks)
- 40.(a) Name the organelles that perform each of the following functions in a cell. (4 marks)
- Synthesis of proteins
 - Transport cell secretions
 - Destroy old and worn out organelles or even the entire cell.
 - Package and transport glycoproteins.
- (b) Using a light microscope, a student counted 55 cells across a field of view whose diameter was 6000 μ m.
Calculate the average length of the cells. Show your working. (4marks)
- (c) Why is it recommended to keep the stage of the microscope dry. (2 mark)

41. What do the following branches of Biology entail? (2marks)

- (a) Cytology
- (b) Entomology

42. The diagram below shows results of what happens to plant cell when placed in a certain solution.

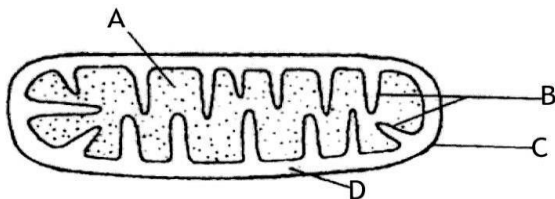


- a) What was the nature of the solution in which the cell was placed? (1mark)
- b) Identify the force represented by the arrow X and explain how it develops. (2 marks)

43. The scientific names of three animals leopard, wolf and lion in the family carnivora are; *Panthera pardus*, *Canis lupas* and *Panthera leo* respectively.

- a) Why are scientific names given in Latin? (1mark)
- b) What does *Canis* refer to? (1 mark)
- c) Giving a reason, state the organisms that are MOST closely related. (2marks)

44. The diagram below represents a cell organelle.



- (i) Identify the organelle. (1mk)

(ii) Name the part labelled B. (1mk)

(iii) State the function of the part labelled A.(1mk)

45.State the functions of the following organelles.

(i) Centriole (2mks)

(ii) Nucleolus (2mks)

46.Name **two** major branches of Biology. (2mks)

47. State the functions of the following apparatus.

i)Bait trap (2mks)

ii)Pooter

48.a) What is a microscope? (1mrk)

a. Name the types of microscope (2mrks)

i. Give the formula used to calculate magnification in a light microscope (1mrk)

ii. Give four differences between light and electron microscope. (4mrks)

49.What are the functions of the following parts of a light microscope?

(3mrks)

(a) Eye piece lens

(b) Condenser

(c) Diaphragm

50.Give the reasons for each of the following steps when preparing a temporarily slide for examination under the microscope

(4mrks)

a) Staining the sections with iodine before observing

b) cutting very thin sections

c) Using a sharp razor blade during the cutting

d) Placing sections in water

51.Explain the meaning of each of the following terms; for each give an example (8 mrks)

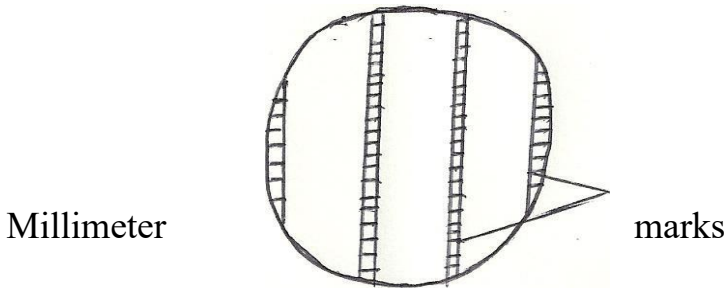
i) Cell

ii) Tissue

iii) Organ

iv) Organ system

52. In a class experiment to estimate sizes of cells a student observed and obtained millimeter marks on the field of view of a microscope as shown in the diagram below.



- If the student counted 40 cells on the diameter of the field of view, what was the approximate size of the each cell in micrometers? (3mrks)

53. Name the organelle that performs each of the following functions in a cell.

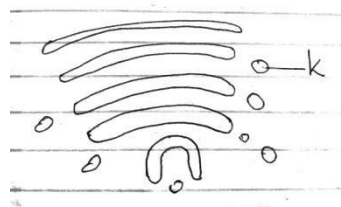
(a) Transport of packaged glycoproteins .

(3mrks)

(b) Destruction of worn-out cell organelles

(c) Synthesis of proteins

54. Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow:



a) Identify the organelle. (1mk)

b) Name the structure labelled K (1mk)

c) State two functions of the organelle named in (a) above. (2mks)

55. a) i) Define cell physiology. (1mrk)

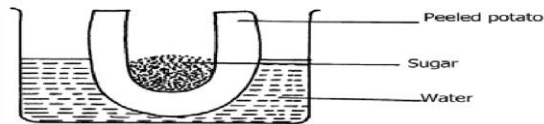
ii) State two functions of the cell. (2mrk)

a. i) What is diffusion? (1mrk)

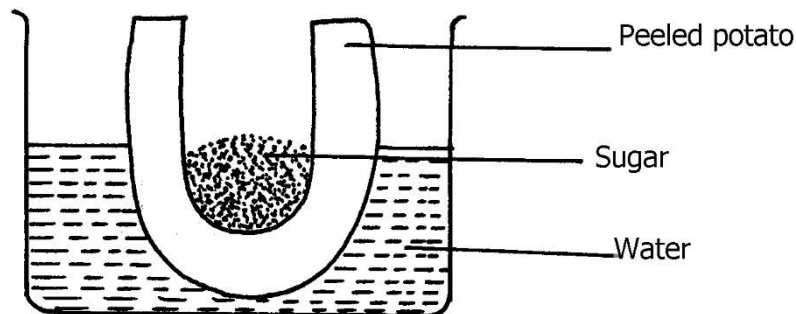
ii) State three factors affecting diffusion. (3mrks)

- b. i) What is active transport? (1mrk)
 ii) Why is oxygen important in the process of active transport? (2mrk)

56. An experiment was set-up as shown below and left for one hour



- (a) State the expected result at the end of one hour. (2mrks)
 (b) Explain the observations made in this experiment. (5mrks)



57. Define the term Biology. (1 mk)
 58. Name and define the two main branches of biology. (4 mks)
 59. State the name given to the following: (2 mks)
 a. Study of living things and their surrounding.
 b. Study of inheritance and variation
 c. Study of insects
 d. Study of parasites.
 60. State four ways in which study of biology is useful. (4 mks)
 61. (a) List eight characteristics of living organisms. (9 mks)
 (b) Define each of the characteristics of living things stated in (a) above. (8 marks)

62.(a) What is a specimen?

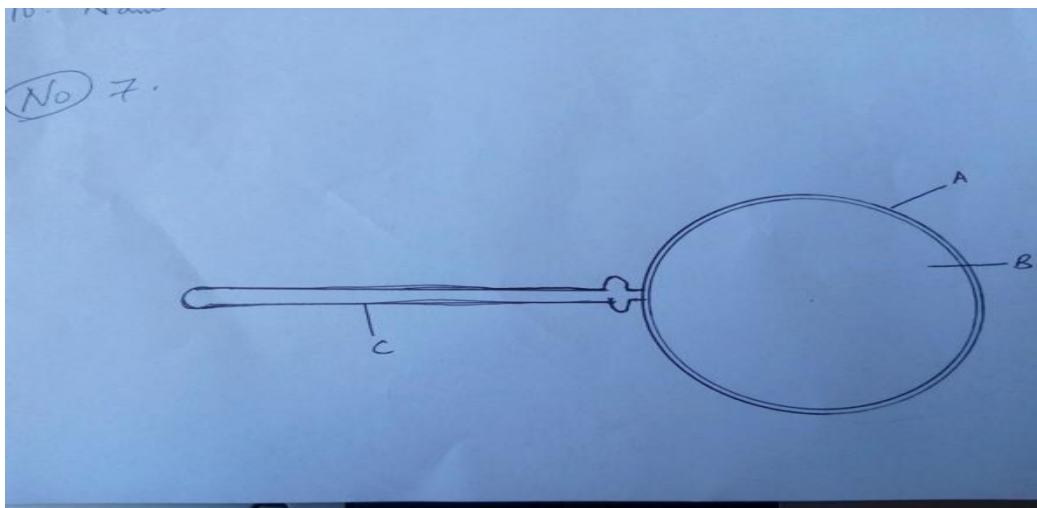
(1 mk)

(b) Explain how the following apparatus are used in collection of specimen.

3mks)

Apparatus	Use
Sweep net	
Fish net	
Pooter	
Bart trap	
Pit fall trap	
Pair of forceps	

63. Study the apparatus shown below.



- a. Name the apparatus shown. (1 mk)
- b. State the use of the apparatus. (1 mk)
- c. Name the parts A _____

B _____

C _____

64.(a) List four difference between plants and animals (4mks)

Plants	Animals

65. Outline four precautions during collection and observation of specimens. (4mks)

BUSINESS STUDIES FORM 1 HOLIDAY

ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET (Volume 1)

(46 Questions)

1. Classify the following items into either basic or secondary wants

- (a) Drinking water
- b. Entertainment
- c. Education
- d. Air

2. Outline four elements that comprise internal environment of a business (4 marks)

3. Identify the terms given to each of the following statements. (4 marks)

Statement	Term
(a) Transporting goods from producers to consumers.	
(b) Activities carried out with a view of making profits.	
(c) A person who uses a good or a service.	
(d) Increasing the usefulness of a good or service.	

4. State four characteristics of goods (4 marks)

5. State four reasons for starting a business (4 marks)

6. Commerce is the study of trade and aids to trade. List four aids to trade. (4 marks)

7. State four characteristics of services (4 marks)

8. Classify the following as either micro-environment or macro-environment (4 mks)

- (a) Competitive environment
- (b) Legal political environment
- (c) Objectives of the business

(d) Machines and equipment

9. Highlight four features of subsistence/ direct production.

(4 marks)

10. List four ways of classifying economic resources (4 marks)

11. State four types of business resources (4 marks)

12. For each of the following activities, indicate in the spaces provided whether the production is direct or indirect. (4 marks)

Production

Type of production

(a) Preparing your own food

a. Supplying bread in an area

b. Providing photocopying services.

c. Growing cabbages for family use

13. Classify each of the following into either generic or enterprise competition. (4 marks)

Description	Type of competition
(a) A coffee seller competing with a tea seller	
(b) Kenya Literature Bureau competing with Longhorn Publishers in book selling	
(c) Boys from Mountain School competing with girls from Lowel School in academic excellence	

(d) A television station competing with a radio station in entertaining customers	
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14. Name the level of occupation that is related to the following occupations below (4 marks)

- (a) Oil refining _____
- a. Harvesting wheat _____
- b. Grinding wheat _____
- c. Retailing _____

15. Highlight four functions of an entrepreneur. (4 marks)

16. Explain five characteristics of human wants (10 marks)

17. State four elements of the demographic environment that may influence the operations of a business. (4 marks)

18. State four features of land as a factor of production. (4 marks)

19. Outline four benefits of using the internet for office communication. (4 marks)

20. Outline four features of money that enables it to facilitate the exchange of goods and services. (4 marks)

21. Outline four benefits of proper filing to an organization. (4 marks)

22. Highlight four benefits of a business plan to an entrepreneur. (4 marks)

23. State four external factors that may negatively influence the operations of a business. (4 marks)

24. Outline four characteristics of services. (4 mark)

25. Explain FOUR factors that may promote the growth of entrepreneurship in Kenya. (8 marks)

26. Give four factors that contribute to internal environment. (4mks)

27. Outline four sources of business ideas. 4mks

28. Highlight four functions of an office. 4mks

29. State four characteristics of a good filing system. 4mks

30. Outline four advantages of open office layout. 4mks

31. Give four methods of reproducing documents. 4mks

32. Outline four importance of a business plan to an entrepreneur. 4mks

33. Indicate with a tick whether the following resources are either renewable or nonrenewable resources. 5mks

Recources	renewable	None renewable
a. coal		
b. leather		
c. gravel		
d. Solar energy		
e. wood		

34. Highlight five types of business activities. 5mks

35. State four reasons for existence of a business. 4mks

36. Give the meaning of the following terms. 4mks

Scarcity

Choice

Scale of preference

Opportunity cost.

37. Give four components of business studies.

4mks

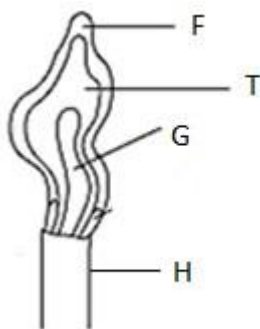
38. Define the following terms as used in business studies. (7 marks)
- Business
 - Business studies
 - Goods
 - Services
 - Production
 - Distribution
 - Consumption
39. Highlight the discipline that compose business studies (5 marks)
40. With an aid of appropriate examples differentiate internal business environment from external business environment (4 marks)
41. Outline five type of business activities (5 marks)
42. Explain the importance of business studies in the society (10 marks)
43. State whether each of the following factors fall under micro-environment or macroenvironment (4 marks)
- Competitive environment
 - Legal-political environment
 - Business structure
 - Business culture
44. Give main features of basic wants (4 marks)
45. Differentiate between goods and services (8 marks)
46. State how scarcity, choice and opportunity cost are related (3 marks)

CHEMISTRY FORM 1 HOLIDAY

ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET (Volume 1)

(47 Questions)

1. Study the figure below and answer questions that follow.



- (a) Name the type of flame shown and give a reason. (2mks)
- (b) Name the parts labeled F and G. (2mks)
- (c) State the three differences between the two flames of a Bunsen burner (3Mks)

2. State the best method to separate the following mixtures (3Mks)

- (a) Components of crude oil
- (b) benzoic acid and sodium chloride
- (c) Iron filings and Sulphur

3. Draw and state one use of the following apparatus. (2mks)

- (a) Deflagrating spoon
- (b) Mortar and pestle

4. State three roles of chemistry as a subject to the society (3mks)

5. (a) Define the following terms (2mks)

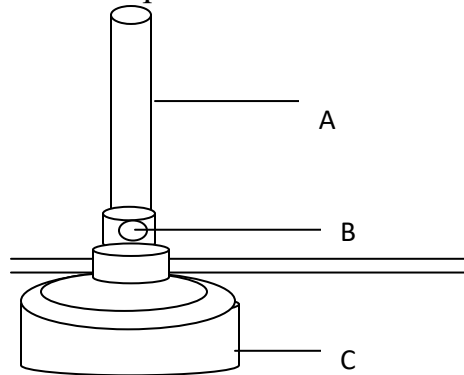
(i) Drug

(ii) Drug abuse

(b) State two effects of drug abuse to the consumer (2mks)

6. Highlight five laboratory safety rules (5mks)

7. The diagram below shows parts of a Bunsen burner.



a) Name the parts labelled A, B (1 mark)

b) Give one use of the part labelled A (1 mark)

9. Explain why most laboratory apparatus are made of glass (3mks)

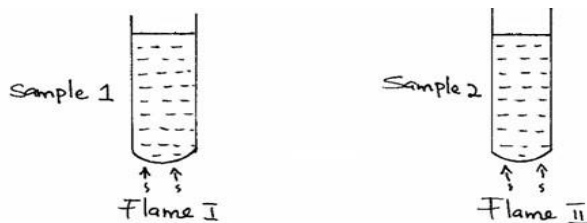
10.(a) Define the term prescription drugs and over the counter drugs (2mks)

b) State one effect of drugs (1mk)

11.(a) A patient was given tablets with prescription 2 x 3 on the envelope. Clearly outline how the patient should take the tablets.

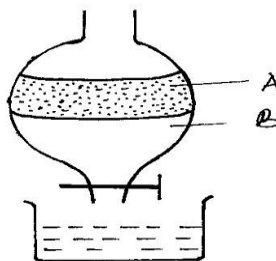
(1 mark)

- (b) Two samples of equal volumes of water were put in 250cm³ beaker and heated for 10 minutes. Sample 1 registered a higher temperature than sample 2.



State the condition under which flame I is produced in Bunsen burner. (1 mark)

12. The apparatus below was used to separate a mixture of liquid A and B.



State two properties of the liquids that make it possible to separate them using such apparatus. (2 marks)

13. Describe the procedure of separating a mixture of sand and water (4mks)
 14. State two laboratory rules to observe when preparing a **poisonous** gas. (2mks)

- 15.a) Describe how to light and obtain a non- luminous flame from a Bunsen burner. (3 mks)
 b) State one disadvantage of the flame obtained above. (1 mk)
 16. State the type of changes undergone by the following substance,
 a) Obtaining kerosene from crude oil. (1 mk)
 b) Souring of milk. (1 mk)

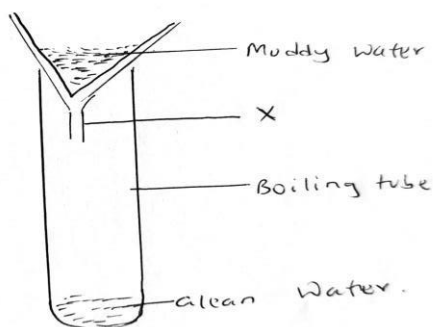
17. The table below shows information about three solid substances A,B and C. Study it and answer the question that follow.

SOLID A	COLD WATER	HOT WATER
A	Soluble	Soluble
B	Insoluble	Insoluble
C	Insoluble	Soluble

Describe how you will separate the three solids from a mixture of these three.

(3mks)

18. Given iron fillings, a crucible, a plain piece of paper, sulphur powder, magnet , a source of heat and any other laboratory apparatus, explain how you can distinguish between a mixture and a compound (3mk)
19. The diagram below shows how muddy water can be made clean. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



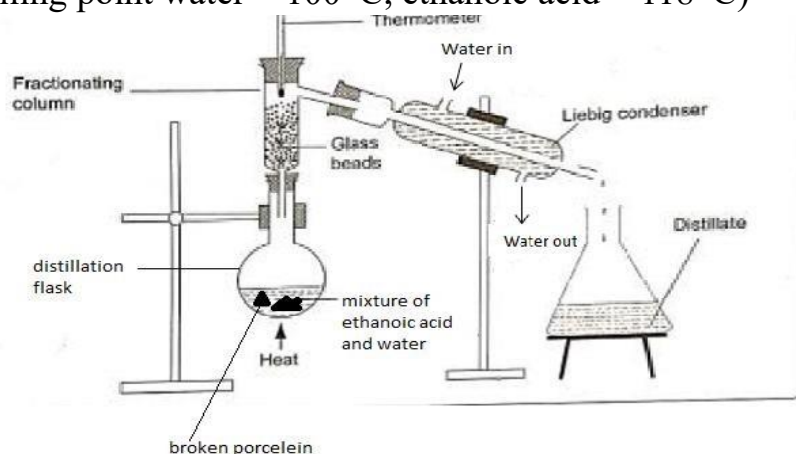
- a Name the apparatus labeled X. (1 mk)
- b Give the advantage of the above process over decantation (1mk)

20. In the process of separating or extracting oil from castor oil seeds in the laboratory, students from Anestar schools crushed the seed sand then added propanone (acetone) instead of water.

a Why were the seeds first crushed? (1 mk)

b Explain how the oil can be separated from propanone. (2 mks)

21. The diagram below shows a set up that was used by a student to separate a mixture of water and ethanoic acid. Study it and answer the questions that follow. (Boiling point water = 100°C , ethanoic acid = 118°C)



a. State one mistake in the set up. (1mk)

b. Which component of the mixture will be collected first and why? (2mks)

c. What are the roles of the following; (3mks)

- i. Thermometer
- ii. Liebig condenser
- iii. Pieces of broken porcelain

d. Why is it preferable for the distillation flask to be round-bottomed rather than flat-bottomed? (1mk)

e. At what point does one know that the entire first fraction has been removed from the distillation flask. Explain. (2mk)

22. Given the following substances: wood ash, lemon juice and sodium chloride.

(a) Name one commercial indicator that can be used to show whether wood ash, lemon juice and sodium chloride are acidic, basic or neutral. (1 mark)

(b) Classify the substances in (a) above as acids bases or neutral. (2 marks)

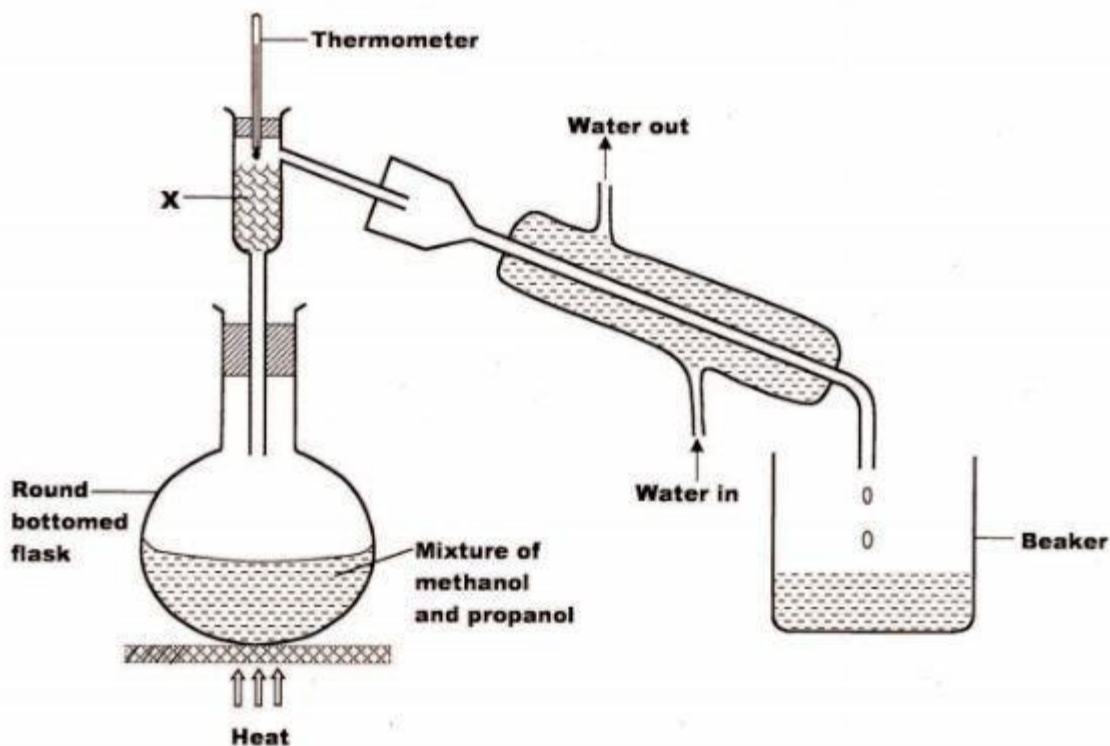
Acid	Base	Neutral

23. Describe an experimental procedure that can be used to extract oil from nut seeds. (3 marks)
24. When a student was stung by a nettle plant, a teacher applied an aqueous solution of ammonia to the affected area of the skin and the student was relieved of pain. Explain. (2 marks)
25. A mixture contains ammonium chloride, copper (II) oxide and sodium chloride. Describe how each of the substances can be obtained from the mixture. (3 marks)
26. Explain how a student can establish whether a liquid sample extracted from a plant is pure. (3 marks)
27. A water trough, aqueous sodium hydroxide, burning candle, watch glass and a graduated gas jar were used in an experimental set up to determine the percentage of active part of air. Draw a labeled diagram of the set up at the end of the experiment. (3marks).
28. Explain how the hotness of a Bunsen burner flame can be increased. (1 mark).
29. The table below shows the pH values of solutions A, B, C and D.

Solution	A	B	C	D
pH	2	7	11	14

Select solutions in which a sample of lead (II) hydroxide is likely to dissolve. Give reasons for the solution selected. (3 marks)

30. The set up below was used to separate a mixture of methanol and propanol. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



a).State the function of X. (1 mark)

(b) Which liquid will collect first in the beaker? Give a reason. (2 marks)

31. (a) Name a suitable solvent for extracting an indicator from flowers; (1 mark)

(b) Give a reason Why the solvent named in (a) above is used. (2 mark)

32. Draw a set up that can be used to separate a mixture of sand and iodine.

(3 marks)

33. Define the term Chemistry. (1 mk)

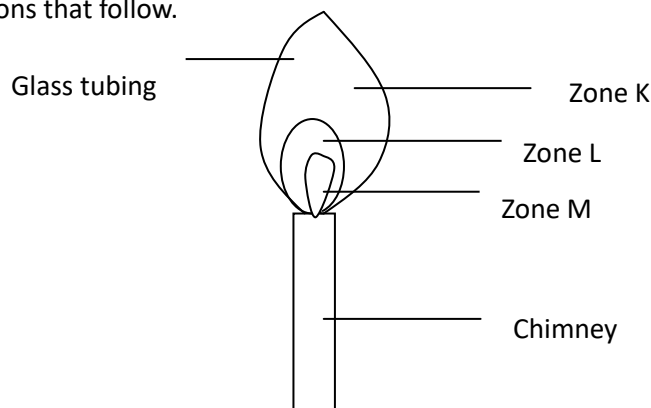
34. State the major differences between the particles of solids and those of gases. (4 mks)

35. The diagram alongside shows a non-luminous Bunsen flame(burner).

Study it and answer

the questions that follow.

(3 mks)



a Name the labeled zones based on colour

i –

ii – **M** –

b Which is the hottest part of the flame? Give a reason for your answer.

(2 mks)

c State what would happen if a wooden alighted, splint is placed at the free end of the glass tubing. Explain.

(2 mks)

d Why is this flame preferred to a luminous flame for heating purposes?

(1 mk)

e Should the air hole be open or closed to produce this flame? Explain.

(2 mks)

f A match-stick head placed in zone M will not ignite. Explain.

(2 mks)

36. Give a reason why a candle flame is not suitable for heating in the laboratory.

(2 mks)

37. Besides a bunsen burner flame, name one other apparatus that can be used conveniently for heating in the laboratory.

(1 mk)

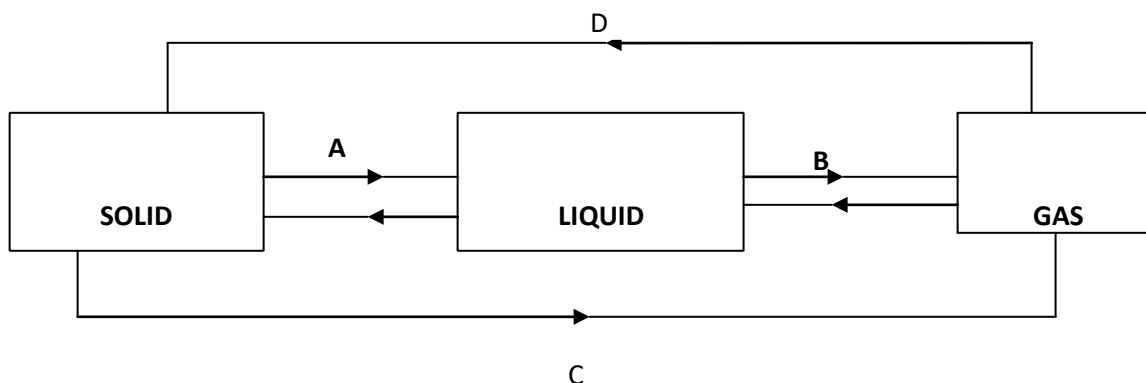
38. Draw and name 4 common apparatus used in a chemistry laboratory.

(4 mks)

(a)	(b)
(c)	(d)

39. State five laboratory rules observed in a Chemistry laboratory. (5 mks)

40. Identify the processes involved in the diagram below. (2 mks)



A – (½ mk)

B – (½ mk)

C – (½ mk)

D – (½ mk)

41. Name one career opportunity in Chemistry. (1 mk)

42.(a) What is drug abuse? (1 mk)

(b) What is a drug? (1 mk)

43. Explain why most laboratory apparatus are made of glass. (2 mks)
44. State four applications of paper chromatography. (4 mks)
45. The diagram below shows chromatograms for the different dyes
- a) Name the techniques used to separate the dyes (1mk)
- b) What conditions are required to separate the chromatograms present in a dye? (2mks)
- c) What is meant by the term solvent front? Indicate the position in the diagram (1mk)
- d) Which letters represent? (1mk)
- i) Baseline (origin) _____
- ii) Solvent path _____
- e) Which chromatographs were present in dye E? (1mk)
- f) Which dye is insoluble? (1/2mk)
- g) Which dye is pure? Explain (1mk)
- h) Which chromatogram is most soluble (1/2 mk)

46. Name two industrial applications of chromatography (2mks)
47. Explain how oil would be obtained from peanuts (2mks)

COMPUTER STUDIES FORM 1

HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET

(Volume 1)(47 Questions)

1. Define the following terms as used in Computer Studies.

Computer (2mks)

Computer laboratory (2mks)

Data Interface cables (2mks)

Peripheral devices (2mks)

System unit (2mks)

Data (2mks)

Information (2mks)

2. Describe four physical parts of a computer. (8mks)

3. State six features or characteristics of a computer that make it better than human beings. (6mks)

4. a) What is CPU? (2mks)

b) Write the following components of the CPU in full: (6mks)

RAM

CU

ALU

c) Name and explain three different ways of classifying computers. (6mks)

5. State five characteristics of the first generation computers. (5mks)

6. With the aid of diagrams illustrate the difference between analog and digital data signal. (4mks)

7. Give five advantages and five disadvantages of using computer today. (10mks)

Advantages

Disadvantages

8. List and explain five areas a computer can be used in our society today. (10mks)

9. a) State four factors to be considered when preparing a computer lab. (4mks)
- b) Outline five measures that should be put in place to ensure the security of the computers in the lab. (5mks)
- d) State five measures that should be put in place to ensure the security of the users in the lab. (5mks)
10. a) What is booting? (2mks)
- b) List and explain two types of booting. (4mks)
11. a) Apart from a keyboard, List six examples of input devices. (6mks)
- b) Give five categories of keys found on a standard keyboard. (5mks)
12. a) Define the term output device. (2mks)
- b) List four examples of output devices. (2mks)
- 13** a) Name **three** components found in the System unit (3mks)
- b) List and explain **four** properties of a computer. (8mks)
- c) Define a computer generations and give four characteristics of Third generation computer. (5mks)
- 14.** a) Give **three** examples of Special-purpose computers. (3mks)
- b) What is the difference between Computer hardware and Computer software? Give two examples in each case. (4mks)
15. Explain the **two** types of RAM (4mks)
16. a) List and **explain** the two categories of printers (4mks)
- b) Give **four** examples of secondary storage devices: (4mks)
17. Differentiate between the following types of mouse
- a Optical Mouse. (2 mark)

- b Cordless Mouse. (2 mark)
18. a) Write the following abbreviations in full (3mks)
- i) DVDs
 - ii) ICs
 - iii) CRT
- b) . Give four advantages of computerization in an organization. (4mks)
19. Define the following computer terminologies:
- i) Bite (1mk)
 - ii) Byte (1mk)
 - iii) Word (2mks)
20. State three precautions that should be taken to ensure that diskettes are well kept. (3mks)
21. a) Explain **two** health issues that could arise from the use of unsuitable computer desk. (4 marks)
- b) Briefly explain the difference between Gas Plasma Display and liquid Crystal display monitors. (3marks)
22. State any **four** functions of a computer (4mks)
23. Give **two** types of storage devices used in a computer giving an example of each. (4mks)
24. a) State **three** functions of the central processing Unit (CPU) (3mks)
- b) State **two** types of computer output devices (2mks)
 - c) Differentiate between the hardware and software components of a computer giving an example of each (4mks)
25. Give two differences between high-level and low-level languages. (4mks)
26. a) Differentiate between primary memory and secondary memory (2mks)

- b) State any **four** reasons why people may resist the introduction of computers at their place of work. (4mks)
- c) List three differences between laser printer and a dot matrix printer Laser (3mks)
27. Explain three ways by which computer users can protect their eyes from harmful emissions from the computer screen (3mks)
28. State **four** benefits of using a computer in a school library (4marks)
29. a) What are peripheral devices? (2mks)
b) Give two examples of peripheral devices (2mks)
c) Define the term artificial intelligence (2mks)
30. Speed and accuracy are some of the advantages of using computers in banking. State **four** other advantages of use of computers in banking. (4mks)
31. Describe the functions of the following computer hardware components: (4mks)
- 32.a) Mouse
b) Scanner
33. State and explain **three** ways that computer technology could make office work more efficient. (6mks)
34. Explain the difference between the printing of multiple copies and the printing of multiple pages. (2mks)
35. Give **three** examples of Special-purpose computers. (3mks)
36. Briefly define the term computer system 2mks
37. Explain the following elements of a computer system. (6mks)
Hardware, Software & Liveware

- 38.State three ways of entering data into the computer system giving examples of the input devices used. (6mks)
- 39.State four factors that one would consider when selecting a data input device. (4mks)
- 40.Define computer scanning devices 2mks
- 41.Name the type of scanner used to:-
- Read typewritten, computer printed or handwritten character and transforms the images into soft copy.
 - Detects marks made on a piece of paper using ink by passing on infrared beam over them.
- 42.State two functions of the following elements of the CPU. 6mks
- Control unit
 - Arithmetic logic unit
 - Main memory
- 43.Describe two forms of computer output devices giving examples of the output devices used.4mks
- 44.a) Define computer software 2mks
- 45.a) Define standard software 2mks
b) Define in-house developed software 2mks
- 46.Differentiate between hardware portability and software portability. 4mks
- 47.A company has decided to computerize their operations. They have decided to purchase vendor off-the-shelf software instead of in-house software.
- State three advantages of vendor off-the-shelf software 3mks
 - Disadvantages of vendor off-the-shelf software 3mks
 - What is meant by the following. 17” monitor

CRE FORM 1 HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT
BOOKLET (Volume 1)
(36 Questions)

1. State six reasons why Christians read the Bible (6MKS)
2. Give seven literary forms used to write the Bible (7MKS)
3. Identify seven books in the Bible referred to as general letters (7MKS)
4. With relevant examples give seven human authors of the Bible and their books (7MKS)
5. State six effects of translating the Bible into local languages (6MKS)
6. Narrate the second account of creation (8MKS)
7. Outline six differences between the first and second creation account (6MKS)
8. State seven Attributes of God from the first and second creation account. (7MKS)
9. Outline six actions that showed that Abraham had faith in God (6MKS)
10. Identify six Characteristics of a covenant (6MKS)
11. State seven promises that God gave to Abraham (7MKS)
12. Give seven examples of modern day covenants (7MKS)

13. Describe the call of Moses in the book of Exodus 3:1-22 (8MKS)
14. Identify six events that happened during the night of Passover (6MKS)
15. Give six ways in which God took care of the Israelites during exodus
(6MKS)
16. a) Why did the Israelites demand for a King? (7mks)
b) State the promises of God to David through Nathan the prophet. (7mks)
c) Explain the lesson that could be learned from Saul's failures. (6mks)
17. a) State the factors that led to the spread of idolatry in Israel. (6mks)
b) Explain how Elijah fought against false religion (8mks)
c) How did Elijah's prophetic mission become relevant to Christians today? (6mks)
18. a) Explain the factors have contributed to immorality among the youth
today? (8mks)
b) Why is female circumcision discouraged in Kenya today? (6mks)
c) Name some forms of corruption in our society today. (6mks)
19. List down the promises God made to Abraham. (6mks)
20. Identify the main characteristics of a covenant. (6mks)
21. Outline four differences between African and Jewish rites of circumcision
(8mks)
22. Describe the call of Moses (8mks)
23. What did Moses learn about God from his Call (6mks)
24. List down the first eight plagues in order. (8mks)
25. State the attributes of God learnt from the ten plagues. (8mks)
26. State four reasons why CRE is taught in schools today? (4 marks)
27. Give four literary forms used to write the bible (4marks)

28. Highlight four reasons why the bible is referred to as the word of God. (4marks)
29. Name the four national goals of education. (4 marks)
30. Outline five versions of the bible used in Kenya today. (4 marks)
31. Mention four Pentateuch books. (4 marks)
32. List three Attributes of God from the creation accounts. (3 marks)
33. Give 3 similarities in the 1st and 2nd accounts of creation (3mks)
34. a) Give reasons why Christians read the bible (8mks)
- ii. With reference to the Genesis stories of creation in chapters 1 and 2, outline the attributes of God (7mks)
- iii. What are the consequences of breaking taboos in traditional African communities? (5mks)
35. a) Explain **four** characteristics of a covenant demonstrated in the covenant between God and Abraham. (8mks)
- ii. State five actions from the life of Abraham which showed that he had faith in God. (5mks)
- iii. Identify seven lessons that Christians learn about God from the call of Abraham (7mks)
36. a) Give five reasons why Moses was not willing to go back Egypt after his call. (5mks)
- b) What problems did Moses face as he led the Israelites during the exodus? (10mks)
- c) Identify five lessons that Christians learn about the call of Moses (5mks)

ENGLISH FORM 1 HOLIDAY

ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET (Volume 1)

(Questions)

a) *Re-write the following sentences and correct the spelling mistakes in them. (2mks)*

1. What a privilege to adress such a gathering! I'm very grateful so please recieve my appreciation
2. We are going to award the fourty committed students who offered to clean the dining hall.

b) *Punctuate the following sentences correctly. (3mks)*

1. is this the book mary and ndegwa stole from you
2. what a wonderful time we had last sunday
3. we have been sent to buy oranges pawpaws mangoes and passion fruits

c) *Re-organise the following sentences to write a paragraph. (5mks)*

1. His size was intimidating but when he spoke, there was a tone of gentleness in his voice.
2. Musa was a stocky man who towered above all his colleagues.
3. He kindly obliged and led me to a small but cosy office.
4. On this particular day, Musa looked quite calm as I asked him if he could share with me some experiences as a first aid worker.
5. As I left his office an hour later, my thoughts were filled with what Musa had told me.

d) *Develop a paragraph of about seven sentences using the following topic sentence (10mks):*

Life is enjoyable when you are educated.

QUESTION 2: COMPREHENSION (20 MKS)

Read the following oral narrative carefully and answer the questions after it.

Muthoni and the Ogre

One day an ogre disguised himself as a handsome young man and joined the other village young men in the annual village dance. The village dance was meant to bring the girls and the boys of marriageable age together so that they would choose lovers. The girls dressed in their best **attire** in order to impress the men in the dance.

During the dance, all the girls seemed to be attracted to one very handsome young man. Each of the girls wanted to have a dance with him. When the dance was over, the girls bid the men farewell and left for their homes. They had been instructed by their parents to do so after the dance. The young men would later come for them depending on the interest and interaction they had developed.

Muthoni, one of the girls, refused to head back home and instead followed the handsome young man. She had fallen in love with him.

The young man promised to make Muthoni very happy and gave her a beautiful necklace. When they had travelled for quite a distance in the forest, they met a young boy herding his father's goats.

"Wait for me here as I go for a short call," the young man told Muthoni.

Immediately he was out of sight, he ran after one of the boy's goats killed it and ate it.

When he returned, traces of blood could be seen on his shirt. Muthoni was scared. When she **enquired**, the man said that there was nothing wrong; he had just eaten fruits from a nearby tree.

After walking for another short distance, he gave an excuse of going for another call.

When out of sight, he rushed back to where the boy was herding, killed and ate another goat.

After threatening the boy, he repeated this action several times and all the time giving a different excuse to Muthoni.

The fourth time, Muthoni became suspicious and quietly followed the young man. This time she saw the young man kill a goat and eat it gluttonously. Muthoni was scared stiff. She decided to run back home using a different path. When the young man came back and did not find Muthoni, he used his strong sense of smell to know the direction she had taken.

Muthoni, now tired and exhausted from running, decided to take a rest under a big tree. No sooner had she sat down than she heard loud footsteps coming from the direction she had come from.

“Do not move!” shouted the ogre to Muthoni. “You will be my next meat.”

“Why did you **deceive** me? I know who you really are. I am going back to my home.”

Muthoni ran very fast with the ogre hot on her heels. Luckily, Muthoni’s brothers, who had decided to come looking for her, were using the same route. When they met Muthoni, they quickly dragged her away from the path and hid behind a cave and waited for the ogre to pass. When the ogre approached, one of the brothers quickly struck him on the head with a sword. He fell down and thus gave the other brother a chance to spear him in the stomach and the ogre died **instantly**.

The girl returned to the village with her brothers and after a few months, they got her sister a handsome suitor. She married and lived happily thereafter. That is the end of my story.

QUESTIONS

1. Name one activity that the village young men and women engaged in. (1mk)
2. What was the purpose of the village dance according to the story/ (2mks)

3. Mention one thing that was common to all the village girls who attended the dance. (1mk)
4. Why did the girls leave for their homes immediately after the dance? (1mk)
5. How did Muthoni behave differently from the other girls, and why? (2mks)
6. Apart from the attractiveness of the young man, what else made Muthoni love the “handsome young man” all the more? (1mks)
7. Give evidence from the story to show that the “young man” was dishonest.
8. (2mks)
9. Although Muthoni foolishly followed the “young man”, she does something that shows she could be wise. What is this? (1mk)
10. The “young man” changes his form into an ogre. What do we call this feature in oral narratives? (1mk)
11. Use one word to describe the character of Muthoni’s brothers, and give a reason to support your answer. (2mks)
12. Supporting your answer with evidence from the story, give one moral lesson we learn from the story. (2mks)
13. Explain the meaning of the following words taken from the story: (4mks) a) attire
b) enquired

- c) deceive
- d) instantly

QUESTION 3: GRAMMAR (30MKS)

a) *Pick out the proper, common and abstract nouns in the following paragraph and say to which class each of the nouns belongs. (5mks)*

The boatman who rowed Henry across Lake Naivasha came from Tanzania. His kindness was evident as he skillfully did his job. Henry was filled with happiness and decided to give him money and fruits as appreciation.

<u>Proper nouns</u>	<u>Common nouns</u>	<u>Abstract nouns</u>
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

b) *Write the plural forms of the following nouns: (5mks)*

- i) Goat
- ii) Church
- iii) Tomato
- iv) Lady
- v) Sheep

c) *Fill in the blank spaces in the following sentences with the correct articles. (5mks)*

- i) rich also cry.
- ii) Mwaniki playsguitar very skillfully. iii) Helen is honest girl. iv) I saw woman carrying a baby.
- v) goat is the most destructive animal.

d) *Re-write the following sentences to replace all the nouns with personal pronouns. (5mks)*

- i) Tell Njogu to give the keys to Jane.
- ii) Kamau wishes to invite Njeri and Mburu but Njeri and Mburu will not be available.

- iii) Wairimu asked Joshua to accompany Wairimu.
 - iv) The talk enlightened Tom on everything Tom wanted to know.
 - v) The committee told David to refrain from coming late to school.
- e) *Write the correct reflexive pronouns to fill the gaps in the following sentences. (5mks)*
- i) The snake hid..... in the grass.
 - ii) Paul hurt.....while cutting firewood.
 - iii) When you go out, please take care of
..... iv) The girls
entertained.....at the concert.
 - v) Susan blamed.....for the loss of the
items.
- f) *Re-write the following sentences in their simple past form. (5mks)*
- i) I walk to school every day.
 - ii) She buys maize from the market.
 - iii) Sugar costs kshs 500 per kilogram.
 - iv) We feel very sad because of our friend's disappearance.
 - v) The pastor meets the youth in the afternoon.

QUESTION 4: ORAL LITERATURE (15MKS)

- a) List five genres of oral literature. (5mks)
- b) Mention two reasons why we study oral literature. (2mks)
- c) Give four features of a trickster story. (4mks)

- d) In a trickster story, what do we call: (2mks)
- i) The character who tricks others?
 - ii) The character who is tricked?
- e) Give two features of a monster story. (2mks)

QUESTION 5: LISTENING AND SPEAKING (15 MKS)

a) Write a word that has the same sound as the underlined one, and underline that sound in your word. (10mks)

- i) Sugar
- ii) Chorus iii)
- Photo iv) Blood
- v) Think vi)
- Feel
- vii) Bell
- viii) Boat ix) Day
- x) Fear

b) Underline the silent letter in each of the following words. (5mks)

- i) Watch
- ii) Hour
- iii) Comb
- iv) Psychology
- v) Knife

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all questions in the spaces provided

1. CLOZE TEST (10 MKS) Fill in the gaps with the correct word

An Italian tycoon.....a tragic confrontation with some of his workers some time ago. This rich gentleman got the strange idea that he.....have a beautiful grave built for him before he died. He hired a group of masons..... construct the magnificent grave. As the work

progressed, the man kept checking on every detail, to make sure.....
a perfect final resting was prepared for him.

One day, aswork neared completion, the tycoon found
..... shabby bit of construction at the bottom of the grave. He
.....very furious. He told off his workers, ordering them to go down
within him into the grave and see the shoddy work. As he was moving
.....the grave, he slipped andto the bottom. He hit
his head on the hard floor and ended up dead, in
.....own grave.

2. ORAL SKILLS (5MKS)

Identify the **silent** letter in the following words

- a) Dormitory -
- b) Ghost -
- c) Debt-
- d) Write -
- e) Psalm -

3. GRAMMAR

i. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences using a suitable collective nouns (4mks)

ENGLISH FORM ONE - 1

- a) Mashaka is proud of his of chicken.
- b) It is advisable to travel in a..... while in remotes places.

- c) The choir looked like a of angels in their white gowns.
- d) He is the leader of the..... that was terrorizing the villagers.

ii. Fills in the blanks in the sentences below using the word in brackets.
(6mks)

- a) Omamo was happy to spend a afternoon at home. (quiet/quite)
- b) I cannot on him to the information on time. (relay/rely)
- c) Theforced the drunkard to change his
(residents/residence)

iii. Identify the compound noun in each of the following sentences and indicate which words it is made up of. (5mks)

- a) I bought a story at the bookshop.
- b) He gave us shortcakes biscuits on our way to Maasai Mara game reserve.
- c) Our breakfast was very delicious.
- d) The church bought a new loudspeaker.
- e) There was loud music at the swimming pool.

FUNCTIONAL WRITING (20MKS)

Write a letter to your friend in another school informing him or her about your welfare in school and invite him or her to a holiday camp during the holidays. Remember to mention at least three places you shall visit and the activities you shall take part in.

CLOZE TEST. (10 MKS)

Fill the blank spaces with the most appropriate word

All the animals of the forest _____ now fed up with hare because of _____ continued tricks. _____ called for a meeting _____ decide the punishment to mete out to him. Hyena did not _____ the meeting because he had been left behind eating a dead giraffe. All the animals agreed that hare should be _____ to a tree and given ten _____ of cane each day. The punishment was to _____ the same day. Immediately the meeting broke up, hare was _____ to a tree and Buffalo started _____ her hard strokes of canes.

ORAL SKILLS

Supply a homophone for each word. (5mks)

Weak

Principle

Bury

Seed

Bread

Challenger: I have a house with no door

Challenged: An egg

1. Identify the genre. 1mk
2. State two features of the genre. 2mks
3. Identify two functions of the genre. 2mks

GRAMMAR (10MKS)

Fill gaps with the continuous form of the verb in brackets (3mks)

1. I _____ (hope) to see him yesterday.

2. The head-teacher _____ (receive) the guests right now.

3. I _____ (see) my father off now.

Fill the gaps with suitable reflexive pronoun

1. I simply did it to amuse _____

2. We danced to entertain _____

3. He did all this work _____

Change words in brackets to plural.

1. The _____ of the cattle were rotting. (hoof)

2. I can't carry these _____ by myself. (luggage)

3. Dirty hair keep _____ (louse)

4. The _____ are in their fold. (sheep)

1 Write a letter to your mother narrating how life is in your new school. (20mks)

2. GRAMMAR

a) Indicate the type of each underlined noun in the following sentences (6mks)

i) Jomo Kenyatta was the first president in Kenya.

ii) A teacher is walking to school.

iii) These is some mango-juice in the glass.

iv) Karimi has many pens.

v) My house is full of mice.

b) Use the nouns below to complete the sentence (4mks)

(pens, dishonesty, friend, county house)

i) Sereti was waiting under the tree near the _____

ii) Students placed their _____ books and sets on their tables.

iii) Jumas _____ cost him dearly.

iv) My _____ and I waved to my English teacher.

.

c) Identify the abstract noun in the following sentences (3mks)

i) Jane was in a lot of pain.

ii) The kidnappers showed no mercy to their hostage.

iii) He was very excited when he passed his exams.

d) Fill in the blanks with the plurals of the words in brackets (4mks)

i) He bought _____ at the market (axe).

ii) The farmer sold five of his _____ to raise money for his church (ox).

iii) There were many _____ in his house before he brought a cat (mouse).

iv) All his _____ died during the cold season (sheep).

e) Choose the correctly spelt words to complete the sentences below(4mks)

i)The word is misspelt/mispelt.

ii)He wrote the composition on a fullscap/foolscap.

iii)Why this sort of argument/agument.

iv)The pronunciation/pronounciation of english words is sometimes difficult.

ORAL SKILLS

Provide another word with the same pronunciation as the words given(5mks) i)Further ii)Storey iii)Flower iv)Principle v)No

ETIQUETTE

Identify the phrases to use in the following occasions

i)Incase you wrong someone.

ii)When someone does or gives something to you.

iii)When you want to interrupt someone.

iv)If you did not hear a point correctly.

Composition (20 marks)

Write a composition beginning with the following sentence.

a) When I left home that bright Monday morning to join form 1 in Learner's High School, I did not realize that the events of the following days in high school would completely change my personality.....

b) Write a story to illustrate the saying:

“Experience is the best teacher.”

Question 2

Read the following story and then answer the questions that follow.(20 marks)

HAWK AND HEN

A long time ago, there lived Hen and her friend Hawk. The two were good friends and lived near each other. They shared whatever they possessed and their children too were good friends. Every morning after the planting season, one called upon the other to go out to the woods and to rubbish dumps to look for worms and other types of food.

One day, as they prepared themselves to go out to look for food,

Hare called on them and told them, “My friends, as you know a friend in need is a friend indeed, I’ve called upon you this morning to invite you to my daughter’s wedding. I cannot forget,” she continued, “how you, especially you, Hen, fed my children when I was sick and bed-ridden. Please, come and enjoy with all of us,” she concluded.

Hen and Hawk looked at each other and nodded their heads. They promised Hare they would go to the ceremony. Hare thanked them and ran off towards his home.

After Hare had left, they looked at each other and burst out in laughter. As far as they were concerned, they did not consider Hare as a real friend but just one of them. They, however, decided to attend the wedding party out of curiosity. Hawk’s son had married a very beautiful girl the previous year and there was a lot of eating and drinking. Hawk could remember vividly how Hyena drank and drank beer until his four legs could not carry him. He had to be taken home completely

unaware of what was happening. Could Hare's party match hers? Hawk wondered. She became curious and wanted to find out.

On the wedding day, Hen and Hawk dressed themselves in their best party costumes. They warned their children not to leave their home compounds during their mothers' absence. They then left home and walked happily towards Hare's compound. Hare saw them at a distance and hurried to meet them.

"Oh! How are you my friends? Welcome home. The party is going to start in an 'hours' time".

They went home while Hare was holding Hen's hand. Hawk noted this with displeasure but she said nothing. When they reached home, Hare said: "Sit down and have a drink while I prepare myself".

She asked one of her young sons to serve them drinks. When the drinks were brought, again Hawk noted that Hen was served the drink in a glass but Hawk was served in a cup with cracked edges. This killed Hawk's spirits. She may not have been as beautiful as Hen but that was no reason why she should be discriminated upon. After all, hadn't she gone out of her way to dress in her best clothes, just for that party? Hawk thought bitterly.

After an hour, Hare emerged from an inner room, dressed magnificently with matching shoes and a necklace. They all proceeded to the party. Hare made sure she sat next to Hen but Hawk sat a little further away. She wondered what was happening. Hen seemed very happy at the party and she laughed all the time with Hare, ignoring Hawk's presence. Hawk became moody and decided not to talk to any of them from then on. After the party was over, Hare bid the two goodbye and left for home. It was getting dark as they walked home. Hen tried to involve Hawk in a conversation.

"How did you find the party? I think it was wonderful." Hawk did not answer Hen and she wondered why Hawk was behaving in that manner. Hen wanted to discuss the matter but Hawk said she was not interested. They went home without talking to each other until they reached their respective compounds. Hen, as usual in her high spirits, bid Hawk goodbye but Hawk looked at her sneeringly, swung her hips more than usual and shut her gate without a word. Hen closed her gate, too, and went to cook for her children.

Very early the next morning, Hawk's child knocked at Hen's door and after Hen opened the door, she said, "Mummy sent me to you to tell you to give back all the things that belong to us. Here are all your things that were in our house"

Hen was dumbfounded. She could not imagine ending the friendship with Hawk. They had been friends for such a longtime.

Nevertheless, she gave the child all the things that were not hers to take to her mother. The child left but after a short while, she returned.

"Mummy told me you did not give me all the things. She needs our hoe and panga which you borrowed last week to cultivate your farm. She also needs the razor-blade which you borrowed yesterday to shave your children."

Hen went back to the house and came out with the hoe and the panga but without the razor. She could not find the razor at all. She told Hawk's child,

"Go and tell your mother I have searched for the razor-blade everywhere but I cannot get it. Tell her I will look for it later on and

I will send one of my children with it"

Hen called out to all her children to look for the missing razorblade and they scratched all round their compound without any success. That evening, Hen sent one of her children to report that the razor-blade was lost and they could not get it. When Hen's child knocked at Hawk's door, the door opened, she was pulled in by Hawk and killed. Hawk insisted that she had to have back her razor-blade and she swore to eat all of Hen's children unless she got it back.

The next morning, Hawk and her children hovered over Hen's compound trying to get a chance to snatch one of her children. Hen clucked loudly cluck...cluck...running all over the compound, frightened and frantically calling her children to come to her for protection. They all ran to her and she protected them, and Hawk flew away disappointed.

From that time until today, hens get frightened and hide their children any time they see Hawk nearby. Hawk, on the other hand, is still angry and she looks for Hen's children to kill. She said she will never stop until she gets her razor-blade back. Hen still looks for her razor-blade everywhere and that is why hens are always seen scratching here and there looking for Hawk's razorblade. They wonder whether they will ever restore peace with Hawk and her family.

Questions

- a) Identify and illustrate the main occupation of the characters in this narrative. (2 marks)
- b) Explain the meaning of the following proverb as used in the passage. (2 marks)
“A friend in need is a friend indeed.”
- c) How did Hen hide her children from the Hawk? (3 marks)
- d) Identify and explain the characteristics of narrative evident in this story.(4 marks)
- e) What incidences forced Hawk to break her friendship with Hen? (2 marks)
- f) Identify at least two character traits of Hawk that are evident from this story. (4 marks)
- g) Why do you think the words Hawk and Hen start with capital letters? (3 marks)

QUESTION 3**Cloze test**

Read the passage below and fill each blank space with the most appropriate word. (10 marks)

It is an indisputable fact that agriculture (1) _____ the backbone of the economy. It is therefore (2) _____ that we stop over-relying on the rain-fed agriculture. Israel is a classic (3) _____ of a country that has reclaimed its deserts and put them.

(4) _____ use. Land which was (5)

_____ ‘useless’ has been turned around and (6)

_____ useful. Egypt which solely depends on (7)

_____ River Nile is a leading exporter of fruits and cereals.

For our country to (8)

_____ self-sufficiency in food production and to get a (9)

_____ for export, land should be utilized to the (10)

_____. This is only possible with irrigation.

Grammar Question 4

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using an appropriate article for each.

(a, an, the)(5 marks) (i)She beatsdrum with great energy. (ii)John is.....university student.

(iii)He is Electrician.

(iv)She was given Shillings by her father for her pocket money.

v) What brilliant idea!

Question 5

Fill in the blanks in each sentence with a suitable abstract noun. (5 marks)

1. Luke's Stopped him from sharing his biscuits with anybody.

2. Ann was envied for her

3. The houseboy had to use great To lift the sack of maize.

4..... has caused much suffering in flooded areas.

5. The survivor from the plane crash suffered greatly from

FRENCH FORM 1 HOLIDAY

ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET (Volume 1)

(Questions)

Answer all the questions in French

Section I Grammar

I Define the following terms 5mks

1. Francophone
2. Lusophone
3. Arabophone
4. Anglophone
5. Linguistics

II Draw and name 'les accents' that guide in the pronunciation of French words
5mks

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

III Write the following months in French

10mks

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. April | 6. July |
| 2. June | 7. January |
| 3. August | 8. December |
| 4. October | 9. March |
| 5. February | 10. May |

III List down 5 careers associated with the learning of French 5mks

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

IV Write the following expressions in French 5mks

1. Good day
2. See you later
3. Madam Kamau
4. Thank you very much
5. Good afternoon

V Use the correct form of the verb (s'appeler) to fill in the gaps 8mks

1. Elle _____ Mme Oumar
2. La fille _____ Catherine
3. Nous nous _____ hristine et Marie
4. Je _____ Janine
5. Vous vous _____ Coaker et Jean
6. Ils _____ M.et Mme Magu
7. Tu _____ comment?
8. Elles _____ Janice et Dorothee

VI Write down 5 francophone countries found in Africa with their articles 5mks

VII Fill in with the correct preposition (au, a, en, aux, a la, a l') 7mks

1. J'habite _____ Kampala _____ Ouganda
2. Pierre travaille _____ hopital Pona
3. Nous travaillons _____ banque
4. Les enfants vont _____ toilettes
5. Marie travaille _____ ville
6. Ils habitent _____ Senegal

VIII Write the days of the week in French 7mks

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

IX Write the following figures in French words 10mks

1. 15
2. 45
3. 30
4. 4
5. 7
6. 19
7. 14
8. 21
9. 13
10. 0

IX Fill in with the correct profession in French 5mks

- 1 ils travaillent à la ferme, ils sont _____
- 2 Pierre travaille à l'école. Il est _____
- 3 Marie travaille au bureau. Elle est _____
- 4 Nous travaillons à l'hôpital. Nous sommes _____
- 5 Je travaille à l'aéroport, je suis _____

X Write the nationalities of the people from the countries below as guided 7mks

Ex; le zaire masc/fem _____ zairois

1. Le Kenya masc/pluriel
2. Burkina fasofem/sing
3. Amerique fem/pluriel
4. Le Zaire masc/pluriel
5. L'ouganda masc/sing

6. La tunisie fem/sing
7. Le sud-afrique masc/sing

XI Conjugate the verb 'avoir' in present tense 3mks

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. j' _____ | 4. Nous _____ |
| 2. tu _____ | 5. Vous _____ |
| 3. il _____ | 6. Elles _____ |

XII Respond to the following questions 3mks

1. Comment tu t'appelles?
2. Ou habitez-vous?
3. Quel age as-tu?

Section II Dictation 5mks

Section III

Write a composition in French about yourself with the title, 10mks
MOI-MEME

GEOGRAPHY FORM 1 HOLIDAY
ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET (Volume 1)
(36 Questions)

1. Define the following terms
 - (i). Graphene (2 Mk)
 - (ii). Habitat (2 Mk)
2. Differentiate between ecology and environment (4 marks)
3. Name five areas studied In physical geography (5marks)
4. Fill in the gaps(4 Marks)
 - (i). study of the earth.....
 - (ii). Study about the population.....
 - (iii). Study about maps.....
 - (iv). Study about diseases, their causes and ad their distribution in the world..
5. Identify four reasons for studying Geography. (8mks)
6. (a). Define solar system (2mks)
 - (b). Apart from the sun name five components of the solar system (5Marks)
 - (c). Name three forces that influence the shape of the earth (3Marks)
- 7) a) Give four characteristics of the earth (4Marks)
 - b). Define the following terms
 - (i). Galaxy 2Marks
 - (ii). Geoid 2Marks
 - 8(i). What is an eclipse (2Marks)
 - ii. Give two conditions necessary for the formation of solar eclipse

(2Marks)

9(a). Differentiate between rotation and revolution of the earth (4Marks)

(b). State four effects of earth revolution (4Marks)

(c). Name four seasons brought about by the revolution of the earth(4Marks)

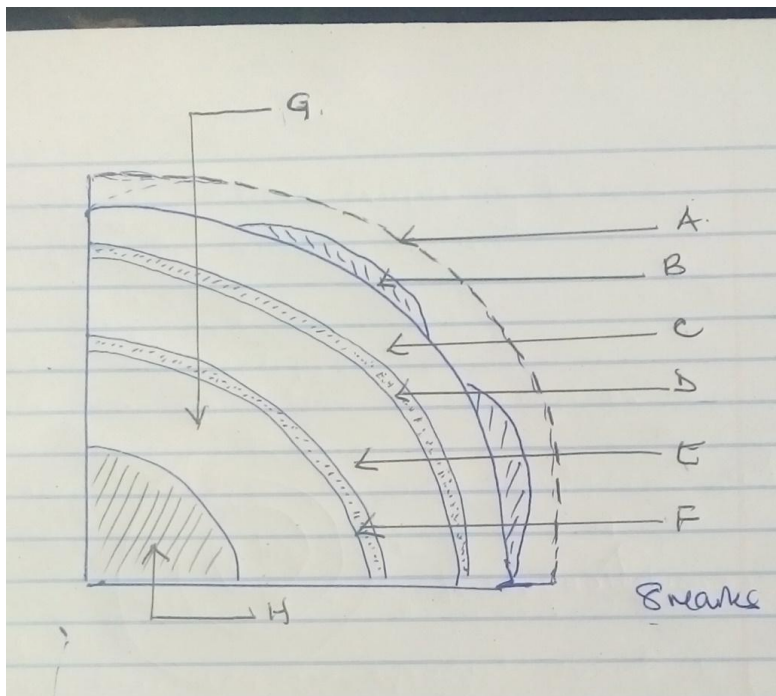
(d). List five main latitudes of the world(5Marks)

10. (a). State two differences between prime meridian and international dateline (4Marks)

b) State **four** proofs that the earth is Spherical. (4Marks)

(c) Give three reasons why the Earth's interior is hot. (6Marks)

11.(a). Name two theories that explain the evolution of the solar system

(2Marks)**12.a).**

Label all the parts marked in the diagram above

A.....

B.....

C.....

D.....

E.....

F.....

G.....

H..... (8Marks)

b). State four characteristics of the part marked G (4Marks)

c.) Give five factors that influence TEMPERATURE (5Marks)

(d). Name three processes under which the atmosphere is heated (3marks)

13. Define the following;

i) Internal land forming process. (2mks)

ii) Earth movements. (2mks)

14. State the difference types of earth movements. (2mks)

15. Name four causes of earth movements. (4mks)

16. Explain the theory of continental drift. (4mks)

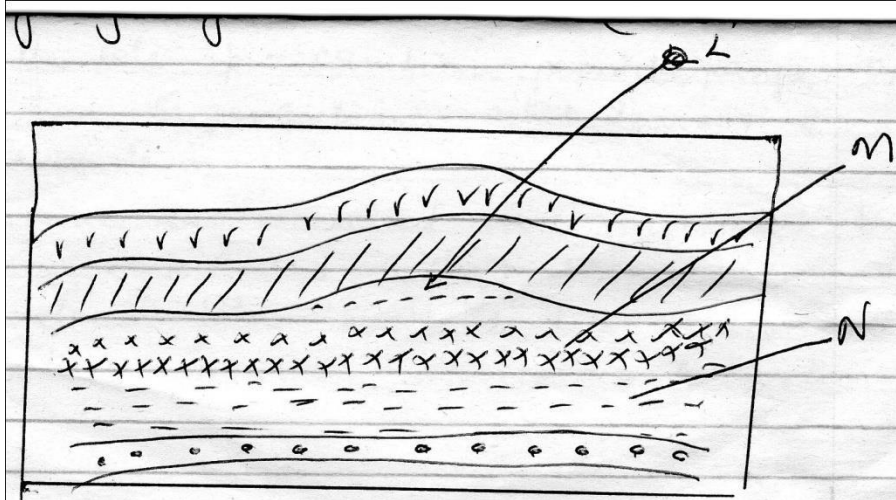
17. Describe the following boundaries as identified in the plate tectonic theory.

a)Extension boundary. (3mks)

b) Compressional boundary. (3mks)

c) Conservatives boundary. (3mks)

18. The diagram above shows the occurrence of petroleum in the earth crust.



- b) Name the substances in the areas labeled L,M,N. (3mks)
 c) Give two by – products obtained from the refining of crude oil. (2mks)

19. Name two minerals mined using **panning** methods. (2mks)

20. Explain five problems facing Diamond mining in South Africa. (10mks)

21. Define the following terms;

- a. Statistical data. (2mks)
 b. Statistical Methods (2mks)

22. Identify two main types of statistical data. (2mks)

23. State any four methods of collecting statistical data. (4mks)

24. Identify three main types of sampling techniques. (3mks)

25. List various methods for analyzing statistical data. (3mks)

26. A student was requested to pick out fourteen numbers randomly from a set of numbers, she picked 20,37,1,66,42,12,6,15,12,42,100,3,82,42 calculate;

- a. Mean of data. (3mks)
 b. Mode of data. (2mks)
 c. Median of data. (3mks)

27. The table below shows rainfall distribution of Kisumu town between month of January and July. Using a scale of 1cm to rep. 50mm Draw a simple bar graph to represent the data given. (10mks)

MONTH	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July
Rainfall in mm.	60	80	170	210	200	90	50

28. Give three advantages of Simple line Graph. (3mks)
29. Identify five major forms of precipitation. (5mks)
30. Identify five Elements of weather that can be observed in your school. (5mks)
31. List weather recording instruments found in Stevenson screen. (3mks)
32. a) Name the two types of environment {2mks}
- b) Apart from photography work, name three areas studied in practical geography {3mks}
33. a) Define the following terms;-
- i) Ecology(2mks)
- ii) Habitat(2mks)
- b) Give FIVE reasons why it is important to study Geography(5mks)
33. a) What is the relationship between geography and, i) Biology(2mks)
- ii) Civil engineering(2mks)
- b) Apart from biology and civil engineering, name three disciplines related to Geography(3mks)
- 4a) Give the meaning of the following terms as used in relation to Geography
- i) Geo (2mks)
- ii) Geographia(2mks)
- b) Identify the branches of geography in which the following are studied(3mks)
- i) Mining
- ii) Weather and climate
- iii) Agriculture
34. a) Give the components of the solar system(3mks)
- b) State the four characteristics of the sun(4mks)
35. a) Name the first three planets in the solar system(3mks)
- b) State the five characteristics of planets(5mks)
36. a) Describe the origin of the earth according to the passing star theory (4mks)
- b) Give three reasons why the interior of the earth is very hot(3mks)

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT FORM 1

HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET

(Volume 1)(57Questions)

1. Define the term *pre-history*. (1mark)
2. Identify **two** branches in the study of History and Government. (2 marks)
3. Give **two** methods of dating fossils (2 marks)
4. Give **two** human activities studied in economic history. (2marks)
5. Identify **one** form of government. (1 mark)
6. Mention the **main** method used by anthropologists to obtain information on the history of people. (1 mark)
7. Name **two** types of artifacts that are likely to be found in an archaeological site. (2 marks)
8. Give **two** ways in which archaeologists identify a pre-historic site. (2 marks)
9. Identify **one** pre-historic site in Kenya where the remains of early man were discovered. (1 mark)
10. Identify **one** type of early manuscript which is likely to contain information on History and Government. (1 mark)
11. Who discovered the *Evolution Theory* on the origin of human beings? (1 mark)
12. State **two** ways through which early man obtained food. (2 marks)
13. Give the meaning of the term “*Stone Age Period*” (1 mark)
14. State **one** theory that explains how early agriculture developed. (1 mark)
15. Identify **two** types of irrigation which were used in ancient *Egypt*. (2 marks)
16. Identify **two** ways through which early agriculture spread in Africa. (2 marks)
17. Who is the **Executive** head of a county government in Kenya? (1 mark)
18. a) Mention **three** electronic sources of information on History and Government. (3marks)

- b) Explain **six disadvantages** of using oral tradition as a source of history. (12 marks)
- a) Give **three** stages in the evolution of man before Homo Erectus. (3 mks)
- b) Explain **six** uses of stone tools by early man during the *Old Stone Age Period*. (12 marks)
19. a) Identify **five** effects of food shortage in the developing countries. (5 marks)
- b) Explain **five** results of the early agriculture in *Mesopotamia*. (10 marks)
20. a) Name **three** arms of Government in Kenya. (3 marks)
- b) Explain **six** reasons why we study Government. (12 marks)
21. a) Give **three** characteristics of Government. (3 marks)
- b) state **six** rights of a Kenyan citizen. (12 marks)
22. a) Identify five factors which favored the development of crop growing in ancient Egypt. (5mks)
- b) Explain five advantage of the land tenure system in Britain (10mks)
23. a) State **five** functions of the Laibon among the Maasai during pre- colonial period in Kenya. (5mks)
- b) Describe the political organization of the Akamba during the pre- colonial period. (10mks)
24. a) Give three evidence which shows that early visitors reached the Kenyan coast before the 15th century (3mks)
- b) Explain **six** results of the interaction between the people of the Kenyan Coast and the Arabs (12mks)
25. a) Give three factors which influenced Seyyid Said to develop agriculture in Zanzibar in the 19th Century. (3mks)
- b) Explain **six** factors that led to the growth of town along the coast of Kenya before the 19th Century. (12mks)
26. a) State **five** ways in which Homo Erectus attempted to improve his way of life.

- (5mks)
- b) Explain **five** results of the migration of the Cushites into Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (10mks)
- 27.a) State **three** ways in which the Nandi and the Abaluyia communities interacted during the pre-colonial period. (3mks)
- b) Describe the **social** organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period (12mks)
- 28.a) State **five** factors that facilitated the development of agriculture in America before 1800. (5mks)
- b) Discuss the factors that led to the Agrarian Revolution in North America. (10mks)
29. (a) What were the stages in the development of tools by early people (3mks)
- (b) Explain **six** ways through which the development of iron technology affected African communities in the pre-colonial period (12mks)
30. Define the following terms (2mks)
- a) Evolution
- b) Agriculture
31. State two theories that explain the origin of Agriculture (2mks)
32. Mention two prehistoric sites in Kenya (2mks)
33. State two uses of fire by early man (2mks)
34. State two reasons why early man shifted to Agriculture (2mks)
35. State two methods of irrigation used in Egypt in early Agriculture. (2mks)
36. Mention two methods of dating fossils (2mks)
37. State the Maa speakers (2mks)
38. Identify two sub-groups of the Mijikenda. (2mks)
39. Identify two reasons for the migration of Kenyan communities. (2mks)

- 40.a) Describe the culture of man during the old stone age (5mks)
b) State the uses of tools made by man during the old stone age (5mks)
41. a) Outline the results of Agrarian revolution in Britain (5mks)
b) Give the causes of food shortages in third world countries (5mks)
- 42.a) Identify reasons for the migration of the Bantus(5mks)
b) Give the results of the migration of the Luo (5mks)
43. Define the following terms (2 Marks)
History
Government
44. What is Pre- history (1 Mark)
45. State the three branches of History (3 Marks)
46. What is oral tradition as a source of information in History? (2 Marks)
47. Give any three forms of oral traditions (3 Marks)
48. Identify three main sources of information on History and Government
(3 Marks)
49. Name any two types of written materials used as a source of information on
History and
Government (2 Marks)
50. List two economic activities of early man during the stone age period
(2 Marks)
51. State two ways in which early man obtained food (2 Marks)
52. Why did early man live on trees? (1 Marks)
53. Name the three arms of Government (3 Marks)
54. Explain five ways in which Homo erectus attempted to improve his life
(5 Marks)
55. Give five reasons for studying History and Government (5 Marks)
56. Describe three theories about the origin of man (6 Marks)
57. Explain five uses of fire by early man (10 Marks)

HOME SCIENCE FORM 1 HOLIDAY

ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET

(Volume 1)(23Questions)

1. Define Home science. (2mks)
2. Give any 2 importance of Homescience to the nation. (2mks)
3. Mention any 3 main areas covered in Homescience. (3mks)
4. State 4 ways in which athletes foot can be prevented. (4mks)
5. Mention the 2 main problems of the teeth. (2mks)
6. Mention any 4 ways of preventing ringworms. (4mks)
7. Mention any 4 dangers arising from misuse of cosmetics. (4mks)
8. Mention any 5 anti-social behaviors that adolescents should desist from. (5mks)
9. State any 5 factors to consider when choosing shoes. (5mks)
10. Give any 2 reasons for stuffing shoes before storage. (2mks)
11. Give the difference between burns and scalds. (2mks)
12. Define a bruise. (2mks)
13. a) Mention the 2 types of fractures. (2mks)
b) Give 5 ways in which fractures from a fall can be prevented. (5mks)
14. Mention the 3 signs and symptoms of insect stings and bites. (3mks)
15. State any 5 ways of preventing drowning. (5mks)

16. State the 5 main aims of 1st aid. (5mks)
17. List and give one use of any 10 items found in a 1st aid box. (10mks)
18. Mention any 4 prescribed medications that are commonly misused and abused.
(4mks)
19. State and explain the 5 basic instructions on the use of medicine. (10mks)
20. State any 4 disadvantages of a traditional house. (4mks)
21. State any 5 disadvantages of renting a house. (5mks)
22. State any 5 advantages of living in a staff house. (5mks)
23. State any 5 factors to consider when buying a house. (5mks)

KISWAHILI FORM 1 HOLIDAY

ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET

(Volume 1)(Questions)

SEHEMU YA A:INSHA (ALAMA 20)

Wewe ni mwanafunzi wa Shule ya Upili ya Weledi. Mwalimu mkuu wa shule hii huhimiza upanzi wa miti akisisitiza kuwa ina manufaa chungu nzima. Mwandikie rafiki yako barua kuhusu manufaa ya miti.

SEHEMU YA B:UFAHAMU

(ALAMA15) Soma kifungu kifuatacho kasha ujibu mswali.

Kilimo kina uhusiano mkubwa sana na sekta zisizokuwa za kilimo kama vile teknolojia. Teknolojia husaidia kutoa taarifa na vilevile kuhifadhi kumbukumbu za mkulima aweze kubaini endapo anaunda faida au hasara. “Kupitia teknolojia mkulima anaweza kupachika apu mbalimbali kwenye mitambo na akapokea taarifa za utendakazi kwa njia ya arafa au ujumbe wa simu,” anasema Peterson Njiru kutoka eneo la Marula, Naivasha.

Apu za kilimo kwa kawaida husaidia wakulima wanaoendesha kilimo kwenye kipande kikubwa cha ardhi kwa mfano baina ya ekari elfu moja hadi elfu mbili. Njiru ambaye ni mkulima wa mboga na matunda anauza bidhaa zake nyingi nje ya nchi na anaungama kuwa teknolojia imekuwa ikimpunguzia gharama kwa kutoa suluhu papo hapo. Anasema ugunduzi wa apu umekuwa ukimsaidia kufanya maamuzi muhimu ya kifedha mathalan wakati wa kununua mbolea, kwani apu nyingi zina uwezo wa kubaini kiwango cha rutuba kwenye udongo.

Kulingana na Njiru, kuna aina nyingi za apu ambazo zinaweza kumfaa mkulima mojawapo ikiwa ile ya makundi ambapo wao hubadilisha habari muhimu kuhusu pembejeo, nyenzo za uzalishaji soko na changamoto za wakulima. Sharon Mwikali ni mtaalaamu wa mimea kutoka chuo kikuu cha Egerton. *Akilimali* ilipozuru eneo la Marula, Naivasha tunamkuta akishirikiana na mfanyakazi kukagua mtambo wa kupulizia mimea dawa.

Ukiwa ni mojawapo ya mitambo muhimu kwa wakulima wa matunda na mboga kutoka Naivasha, ni chombo kinachotumika shambani kuangamiza wadudu

wanaosababisha aina mbalimbali ya maradhi. Badala yake anasema hatua za kutuma ujumbe kwa mkulima huwa ni nyepesi kwani matumizi ya apu yanaweza kumfaa mkulima yeyote hususan wale wanaotokea mashinani ambao hawana taarifa za kimsingi kuhusu aina ya maradhi au wadudu ambao mara nyingi hushambulia mazao.

Anasema mtambo wa kupuulizia mimea dawa hapa unatumika kama kielelezo jinsi matumizi ya apu yanaweza kuboresha ukulima na kupunguza gharama ya uzalishaji. Kwa kawaida apu huwa imetengenezwa na programu ya kompyuta. Ikumbukwe apu hutumia mawimbi ya satilaiti kupokea na kutuma ujumbe kupitia mfumo wa G-sms kulingana na programu ambayo mkulima atakuwa anahitaji.

Kuna programu nyingi kwa mfano ya kuangazia ukubwa wa shamba kiwango cha mbolea kinachostahili kila msimu na uhaba wa madini mchangani. programu hizi huwekewa trekta ambayo hukokota mitambo ya kupanda, kunyunyizia au kuvuna. Aidha anasema mitambo ya kisasa ya kupulizia mimea dawa imetengenezwa na kuwekewa apu papo hapo. Hii ikimaanisha kuwa mkulima hahitaji kutafuta huduma za mtaalamu kuwekewa Sensa (Apu).

Maswali

- 1 Kipe kifungu ulichokisoma anwani mwafaka (alama 1)
- 2 Taja umuhimu wa teknolojia kwa kilimo kulingana na makala uliyosoma. (alama 3)
- 3 Njiru ambaye ni mkulima wa mboga amesaidika vipi kutokana na teknolojia? (alama2)
- 4 Apu ya makundi inawasaidia vipi wakulima kulingana na kifungu hiki? (alama 3)
- 5 Mtambo wa kupulizia mimea dawa hunufaisha wakulima wa mboga na matunda kwa njia gani? (alama2)
- 6 Taja aina za programu ambazo huweza kutumiwa na mkulima (alama2)

7 Eleza maana ya :
alama2

i.

Maradhi.....

ii.

Kubaini.....

SEHEMU YA C: SARUFI NA MATUMIZI YA LUGHA (alama 40)

1 Tambua vokali zenye sifa zifuatazo:

(alama2)

(i) kati,chini,tandazwa

(ii) (ii) nyuma, juu,virigwa

2 Onyesha silabi inayotiwa shadda katika maneno yafuatayo (alama 2)

(i) wanadamu

.....

(ii) barabara(sawa,shwari)

.....

3 Nomino zifuatazo zimo katika ngeli gani? (alama 2)

(i) Manukato

.....

(ii) Wimbo

.....

4 (a) Onyesha silabi katika maneno yafuatayo: (alama 2)

(i) nywesha

ii) darasa.....

(b) Andika miundo ya silabi katika neno:

muktadha (alama 3)

.....

5 Taja vipashio vinne vya lugha (alama 2)

6 Sahihisha sentensi kwa njia tatu

Pale alikokuwa mna siafu (alama 3)

7 Maneno yaliyopigiwa mstari ni ya aina gani

Nyumba hizi zilijengwa **mbali na** mji **huo** (alama 2)

8 Andika katika wingi

Ndizi hii ni ya mama (alama 2)

9 (a) Eleza maana ya neno kiimbo (alama 1)

(b) Sentensi zifuatazo ni za aina gani ukizingatia kiimbo (alama 3)

(i) Yohana amekwenda shuleni

(ii) Yohana ,nenda shuleni!

(iii) Yohana tafadhali nenda shuleni

10 Taja aina zifuatazo za konsonanti (alama 2)

(i) kitambaza

(ii)kimadende

11 Bainisha maneno katika sentensi ifuatayo

Mwalimu hodari alitutembelea jana (alama 4)

12 Kanusha sentensi zifuatazo (alama 2)

(i) Kiatu kipya kitanunuliwa na shangazi.

(ii) Mama amekamilisha kazi yake.

13 Rafiki ni kwa mwandani ilhali _____ ni kwa mvulana
na _____ ni kwa nyanya

(alama 2)

14 Tambua nyakati au hali katika sentensi zifuatazo

(alama 2)

(i) Sisi husoma kwa bidii.

(ii) Mungu aliwabariki wanafunzi waliokuwa na maadili

15 Akifisha sentensi ifuatayo

je huu ni uungwana musa (alama 2)

16 Badilisha sentensi ifuatayo katika nafsi ya tatu wingi (alama 2)

Mimi nitaandika kesho.

SEHEMU YA D: ISIMUJAMII (ALAMA 10)

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali yanayofuata

Mhusika I:Tano kwa mia !Tano kwa mia! Bei ya kufunga kazi. Kastoma
nikufungie?

Mhusika II:Nina eighty bob peke yake. Tafadhali sina mia. Niuzie kwa bei hiyo
tu!

Mhusika I: Sawa sister, una bahati kwa vile ni saa za kufunga kazi. Nitakupunguzia kwa hashuu.

- 1 (a) Tambua sajili ya makala uliyosoma (alama 2)
 (b)Taja sifa nne za sajili uliyotaja hapo juu (alama 4)
- 2 (i) Taja kaida zozote tatu za lugha (alama 3)
 (ii) Lugha ina umuhimu gani katika jamii (alama 3)

SEHEMU YA E: FASIHI SIMULIZI (ALAMA 15)

- 1(a) Eleza maana ya fasihi. (alama 2)
 (b) Kwa hoja tano, tofautisha fasihi andishi na fasihi simulizi. (alama 5)
- 2 Eleza umuhimu wa fasihi kwa kutoa hoja nne (alama 5)

SEHEMU YAA : UFAHAMU (ALAMA 15)

FADHILA ZA PUNDA

Rita na Evelyn walikuwa marafiki wa chanda na pete kwa muda mrefu. Waliishi katika mtaa wa Kibokoni jijini Mombasa. Evelyn alikuwa mwanafunzi wa masomo ya uhazili katika chuo kimoja pale mjini. Naye Rita alifanya kazi ya ukarani papo hapo mjini. Waliishi kidugu katika chumba kimoja walichopanga pale mtaani. Ingawa marafiki hawa walishirikiana kwa kila njia katika shughuli za upishi, kupiga deki, kufagia, kufua na kazi nyinginezo za nyumbani, aliyekuwa akitoa msaada mkubwa zaidi alikuwa ni Rita. Rita alikuwa na mazoea ya kutunza pesa zake vyema. Aidha alijua maana ya haba na haba hujaza kibaba.

Alijua kuwa Evelyn, kama mwanafunzi, hakuwa na uwezo wa kuyakidhi baadhi ya mahitaji yake.

Alijitolea sabili hata kumnunulia Evelyn nguo, viatu na vim vingine alivyohitaji. Mara nyingine ilibidi Rita kulipa kodi ya nyumba peke yake kwa vile mwenzake hangeweza kupata pesa kwa wakati. Hakuwahi hata siku moja kumkera wala kumtesa Evelyn kwa jinsi yoyote ile. Fauka ya hayo, hakuwahi kumsemesha vibaya wala kuonyesha dharau kwake. Aliamini kama wanavyosema watu kuwa dunia rangi rangile, huenda siku moja atahitaji kusaidiwa yeye pia. Siku kama hiyo atamtegemea Evelyn, mwandani wake. Evelyn alipomaliza masomo yake alikuwa

na bahati ya mtende. Alipata kazi nzuri mara moja katika kampuni moja ya maffita papo hapo jijini. Lakini muda si muda, mambo ya ajabu yalianza kutokea. Baada ya kupata kazi yenye kipato kizuri, kichwa cha Evelyn kilianza kufura mfano wa kaimati. Badala ya kunisaidia mwenzake katika kazi za pale nyumbani pamoja na gharama za maisha, alifhatilia raha za jijini kwa kuamini ule msemo wa ponda raha kufa kwaja. Rita alipomwuliza alimjibu kwa ukali, “Nikusaidie nini? Sasa si kama wakati nilipokuwa mwanafunzi. Kila mtu ana pesa zake. Ala!” Rita hakumwelewa tena Evelyn. Isistoshe, alianza kumwibia Rita vitu vyake wakati alipokuwa hayupo nyubani. Mara kwa mara Rita aligundua kuwa pesa alizokuwa ameficha sehemu Fulani nyumbani zimedokolewa. Alipomwuliza, Evelyn alikujajuu, “Unafikiri mimi sina pesa? Unadhani ni wewe tu uliyeajiriwa?” Rita alizidi kushangaa, Muda wote alioishi na kumfadhili rafiki yake aliamini kuwa atamlipa mema. “Kumbe fadhila za punda ni mateke?” Alijiuliza Rita. Baada ya muda, urafiki wao ulivunjika na Evelyn akahamia mtaa wa Furaha alikoendelea na maisha yake ya starehe na ureda. Hata hivyo mambo yalianza kumwendea mrama Evelyn. Wakubwa wake kazini hawakupendezwa najinsi alivyoendesha shughuli zake pale ofisini. Mara nyingi alifika kazini akiwa amechelewa na kila wakati alitoa vijisababu mbalimbali ambavyo havikumridhisha yeyote. Aidha, alipokuwa ofisini hakufanya mengi isipokuwa kutembea kutoka ofisi hii hadi nyingine akiwasumbua watu kazini mwao. Mara kwa mara alionekana akisinzia wakati wenzake walipokuwa wakichapa kazi. Lakini lililowakera zaidi wakuu wa kampuni hiyo ya mafuta ni jambo fulani lililoanza kutendeka pale. Vitu vya watu vilianza kupoteapotea. Mara mfanyikazi huyu anapoteza saa yake, mara mwingine anapoteza pesa, mara hiki mara kile. Wakuu walipoyatupa mawazo yao nyuma wakagundua kuwa mambo haya yalianza kutendeka mara tu alipowasili Evelyn. Wakaamua kumwekea mtego. Evelyn alioshikwa kimasomaso akidokoa mkoba wa msichana mwenzake. Mkoba huo ulikuwa umeaehwa juu ya dawati kimakusudi ili kumvuta Evelyn. Evelyn alifutwa kazi papo hapo. Fauka ya hayo, alitiwa mikononi na kukabidhiwa poisi waliomtupa korokoroni. Kesho yake Evelyn alifikishwa mahakamani na kushtakiwa kwa kosa la wizi. Alitozwa faini ya shilingi elfu tano au kifungo cha miezi sita. Hakuwa na pesa zozote za kulipia faini hii. Akawekwa rumande. Hata rafiki mmoja hakuwa naye wa kumuauni katika wakati huo wa majaribu. Kwa bahati, Rita alisikia kuhusu kadhia hiyo. Hakupoteza muda. Akashika njia moja kwa moja hadi kituo cha polisi. Mpango ukafanywa na akamlipia. Evelyn ile faini. Evelyn alipoachiliwa hum akashangaa. “Yaani nimesamehewa ama nini?” Aliuliza. “La. Hujasamehewa. Faini uliyotozwa imelipwa

na msichana yule.” Evelyn akageuka na kumwona Rita. Alimtazama kwa muda bila kujua la kusema. Mwishowe alimsogea kisha wakakaribiana polepole na kukumbatiana. Machozi yakaanza kumdondoka Evelyn, nde! Nde! Nde! Akalia kilio cha uchungu na soni. Akamwomba Rita msamaha, “Nisamehe, sikujua nililokuwa nikifanya. Nilidhani kuwa baada ya kupata kazi sitahitaji tena urafiki wako. Haya yalipata yamenifunza,” alisema kwa masikitiko. “Evelyn, kijengacho mtu ni uth na tabia,” alisema Rita. “Ni kweli rafiki yangu” alitamka Evelyn, Sasa nimejitia kwenye shida. Hata kazi yangu nzuri nimeipoteza. Sina mahali pa kuishi. Itabidi nirudi kijijini kwa baba na mama. Kwaheri rafiki yangu naasante kwa yote uliyofanya.” “La! Hutaondoka”. Rita alimwambia lcwa dhati, “Tutakwenda nawe nyumbani mwangu tukaishi pamoja kama zamani. Nitayagharamia mahitaji yako yote hadi utakapopata kazi”. Basi Rita na Evelyn wakaungana tena na kuishi vizuri katika nyumba ile ile mtaani Kibokoni. Kweli akufaaye kwa dhiki ndiye rafiki. MASWALI:

1. Maisha ya Evelyn na Rita yalikuwaje kabla ya Evelyn kupata kazi? (alama 2)
2. Kutokana na jinsi Rita alivyomtunza Evelyn, unafikiri yeye alikuwa ni mtu wa ama gani? (alama 2)
3. Eleza baadhi ya mambo ambayo Rita alimtendea mwenzake. (alama 2)
4. Baada ya kupata kazi Evelyn alikuwa mtu mkarimu. Je, unakubali? Eleza ilivyokuwa. (alama 2)
5. Evelyn alipokuwa mwanafunzi hakuwa na tabia ya udokozi. Unafikiri ni kwa nini alianza tabia hiyo baada ya kuajiriwa? (alama 2)
6. ‘Asiyefunzwa na mama hufunzwa na ulimwengu.’ Methali hii inahusianaje na Evelyn? (alama 1)
7. ‘Akufaaye ukiwa dhiki ndiye rafiki.’ Methali hii inahusianaje na Rita?
(alama 1)
8. Eleza maana ya misemo ifuatayo kama ilivyotumika kwenye kifungu:
(alama 3)

(a) marafiki wa chanda na pete

(b) enda mrama

(c) jitolea sabili

SEHEMU YA B: MATUMIZI YA LUGHA (ALAMA 40)

- A. Eleza tofauti kati ya irabu na konsonanti. (alama 2)
- B. Eleza sifa za sauti zifuatazo: (alama 4)
- /e/
- /p/
- C. Huku ukitoa mifano mwafaka, eleza maana ya aina zifuatazo za silabi: (alama 6) Silabi funge
- Silabi wazi
- Silabi mwambatano
- D. Eleza maana ya shadda. (alama 1)
- Tia shadda katika neon hili ili kutoa maana mbili tofauti ya neno ‘katakata’ (alama 2)
- E. Ainisha viambishi katika kitenzi ‘kilichokikata’ (alama 3)
- F. Tambua aina za maneno katika sentensi zifuatazo: (alama 4) Msichana mrembo amechora haraka sana.
Yeye ataenda sokoni.
- G. Huku ukitoa mifano mwafaka, taja miundo mitatu ya maneno katika ngeli ya A-WA. (al.3)
- H. Andika kinyume cha sentensi hii: Alipoinama nilifurahi (AL 1)
- I. Akifisha sentensi ifuatayo: (alama 3) mwalimu kazungu alimuuliza mwanafunzi je unataka kunidanganya kuwa ulifika shuleni mapema
- J. Taja matumizi mawili ya alama za uakifishi zifuatazo: (alama 4)

Mshazari

Mstari

- K. Tunga sentensi moja kubainisha tofauti kati ya maneno haya:
(alama 2)
Paka na baka
- L. Sahihisha sentensi ifuatayo (al 2)
Ukienda mle pao atakuweko.
- M. Andika katika udogo: Mbwa amekanyagwa na gari. (al. 1)
- N. Tumia kirejeshi amba- katika sentensi ifuatayo: (al. 2) Jembe
lililonunuliwa limepotea.

SEHEMU YA C: ISIMU JAMII (ALAMA 10)

Nani kuku.....? Sosi poa leo Mate ndo! ndo! ndo!. Ukimanga hii hutaona daktari kwa miaka kumi..... Ng'ombe je? nani?nani!... Ni wewe..... poa basi naja.....

- a. Je, sajili hii inapatikana wapi? (al. 2)
- b. Huku ukitoa mifano mwafaka, eleza sifa nne za sajili hii.(alama 8)

SEHEMU YA D : FASIHI SIMULIZI (ALAMA 15)

- a. Eleza aina tano za wahusika katika fasihi simulizi. (alama 5)
- b. Eleza tofauti tano kati ya hadhira ya fasihi simulizi na hadhira ya fasihi andishi. (alama 10)

1. UFAHAMU (ALAMA 15)

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali yanayofuatia.

Nchi yetu imeraukia **mawio** ya machafuzi ya kisiasa baada ya shughuli za uchaguzi zilizogonga mwamba mkuu. Hili lilijiri baada ya Tume ya Uchaguzi kukosa kuendeleza uchaguzi kwa njia iliyostahiki. Jambo hili lilizaa msukosuko wa kisiasa usiomthilishwa katika historia ya taifa letu. Hivi sasa Wakenya wanaishi kwenye kambi za watu wasio na makazi. Hiki ni kinaya kikuu kwani matukio haya yamezuka baada ya zaidi ya miongo minne ya uhuru. Vilio vya Wakenya vimeshamiri na kupaaza sauti vikilalamikia kukosa makazi, lishe na hata ndoa kusambaratika. Ndoa zimevunjika baada ya ‘wenyeji’ kuwatimua ‘wageni’ na damu kumwagika.

Misukosuko ya kisiasa kama hii imekumba mataifa mengi ya Afrika miaka nenda rudi na kuchangia bara kudumaa na **kuvia** kiuchumi. Kenya imekuwa miongoni mwa mataifa yanayowapa faraja wakimbizi kutoka nchi jirani zinazokumbwa na vita vya wenyewe kwa wenyewe, zikiwemo Somalia na Sudan. Kinaya ni kwamba Wakenya wamekuwa wakimbizi katika nchi yao wenyewe. Vita katika Somalia vimesababishwa na koo mbali mbali zinazopigania uongozi hali ambayo imekwamisha shughuli zote za kiuchumi. Hali ya sasa ya Kenya imechochewa na msururu wa sababu.

Ukabila na tamaa ya uongozi zilionekana wazi katika miundo ya vyama vikuu vya kisiasa na katika kampeni zao. Wakenya walipiga kura kwa misingi ya kikabila kila upande ukitazamia mtu wao kushinda uchaguzi huo. Kwa upande mwingine, viongozi hao kutokana na tamaa ya uongozi walikuwa wameamua kushinda uchaguzi huo kwa vyovyote vile. Leo tunavuna matunda ya siasa za ukabila na tamaa ya mamlaka. Maelfu ya Wakenya ni wakimbizi nchini na katika nchi jirani ya Uganda. Wakenya hao wanahitaji msaada wa chakula na mahitaji mengine ya kimsingi. Serikali na Shirika la Msalaba Mwekundu zimefanya juhudi kuwasaidia wahasiriwa Lakini, kuna tetesi kwamba ubaguzi umejipenyeza katika ugawaji wa msaada huo. Waliopewa jukumu la kugawa msaada huo ni sharti waelewe kuwa waathiriwa ni Wakenya wenzao na hawafai kubaguliwa kwa misingi ya makabila yao. Matukio kama haya hayastahili kutukia asilani katika taifa hili.

Twahitaji zao **aali** la viongozi wasiojitwika ubabe bali wawe watumishi wa wananchi. Wanastahili kutupilia mbali tamaa za kujilimbikizia mali na kung’ang’ania uongozi. Pia katiba inafaa irekebishwe. Wakenya wanastahili

kuelimishwa kuhusu udugu na utaiifa. Fauka ya haya, masuala yanayohusiana na umiliki wa ardhi yanafaa **kutadarukiwa** kwa dhati.

Maswali ya Ufahamu

- a) Toa anwani mwafaka kwa makala haya. (al 2)
- b) Taja madhara mawili ya ukabila. (al 2)
- c) Eleza tofauti ya chanzo cha vita nchini Somalia na Kenya. (al 2)
- d) Mwandishi anatoa mapendekezo yepi kwa kutatua tatizo hili la ukabila. (al 3)
- e) Eleza kinaya cha maisha ya wakenya kwa sasa. (al 2)
- f) Taja matatizo mawili ya shirika la msalaba mwekundu. (al 2)
- g) Eleza maana ya maneno hayo yaliyotumika katika

kifungu cha ufahamu. (al 2)

a) Mawio

b) Tadarukiwa

MATUMIZI YA LUGHA. (AL 25)

a. Tumia maneno yafuatayo kuandika sentensi kwa umoja. (al. 3)

i. Mnyama

ii. Kipofu

iii. Kichaka

b. Tumia maneno haya kuandika sentensi kwa wingi. (al. 3)

i. Chura

ii. Ugonjwa

- iii. Mlima
- c. Baadhi ya sentensi zifuatazo zina makosa. Zisahihishe. (al. 3)
 - I. Humu darasani ndipo atasomea
 - ii. Hapo ndiko walimpata mototo akilia.
 - iii. Hapo uliko utafanikiwa
- d. Geuza sentensi zifuatazo ziwe katika wakati ujao. (al.3)
 - i. Mimi ninapenda mototo mtiifu.
 - Ii Ninyi mtapendwa na wenzenu.
 - iii. Kazi yao inafurahisha.
- e. Andika sentensi zifuatazo katika wakati uliopita. (al. 2)
 - i. Tumwona akija shuleni.
 - ii. Kalamu yake inaandika vizuri.
- f. Kanusha sentensi zifuatazo. (al. 3)
 - i. Wakulima wanalima mashamba yao.
 - ii. Mgeni atawaletea wenyeji zawadi.
 - iii. Shairi litasomwa darasani.
- g. Eleza tofauti kati ya sauti hizi. (al. 2)
 - i. /i/ na /u/ ii. /a/ na /w/
- h. Eleza maana ya :(al.2)
- i. Kiimbo
 - ii. Shadda

i. Jaza jadwali lifuatalo (al. 4)

Kutenda	Kutendana	Kutendesha
i. Piga		
ii. Pita		
iii. Beba		
iv. Fanya		

ISIMU JAMII. AL. 5

1.a. Eleza maana ya sajili ya shuleni. (al. 1)

b. Taja sifa nne za sajili ya shuleni.

FASIHI SIMULIZI AL. 5

1. a. Eleza maana ya fasihi simulizi. (Al. 1)

b. Taja dhima ya fasihi. (al. 4)

Jibu maswali yote kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa wazi.

Mawasiliano ni neno ambalo asili yake ni wasili. Wasili lina maana ya kufika kwa mtu, kitu, au jambo fulani baada ya mwendo au safari. Kwa hivyo kuwasiliana kuna maana watu, kitu au mambo kufikiana kutoka mahali.

Katika siku za jadi mawasiliano yalikuwepo lakini ya shida. Hata hivyo, watu waliwasiliana kwa kutumia moshi, ngomezi au kupiga mbiu. Mbinu hizi za jadi zilitumiwa baina ya vijiji ili kujulisha wanakijiji jambo la dharura au kuwajulisha jambo lingine lolote. Mbiu ilitumika kwa jambo la dharura. Njia za kusafirisha mizigo zilikuwa haba. Baadhi ya watu walitumia wanyama, kama fahali au farasi kukokotea mizigo yuao.

Siku hizi mawasiliano yamepanuka sana. Mawasiliano ya kisasa yanahusisha simu, mtandao, televisheni na wavuti. Mawasiliano ya kisasa yamefanya ulimwengu wa kisasa kuwa kijiji kimoja kikubwa.

Kwa kuzingatia maudhui haya, vyombo au njia kama redio, simu, waraka, ndege, meli, motokaa na wavuti vimepewa jina la vyombo vya mawasiliano. Hivyo basi yafaa tutathmini ni vipi vyombo au njia hizi hufanya kazi ya kuwasiliana na huwasilisha nini. Vyombo hivi vinaweza kuelezwa chini ya vichwa vitatu; usafiri, mazungumzo na picha. Vyombo mathalan baiskeli, ndege, meli na magari hufanya kazi ya kuwasafirisha watu kutoka janibu moja hadi nyingine. Watu wanaposafiri huwa wanasafirisha mali yao. Bidhaa kama kahawa, vyuma na mizigo mingine husafirishwa kwa meli, ndege na magari kupitia majini, hewani au barabarani.

Bandari, viwanja vya ndege na barabara zimeimarishwa ili kukuza uchumi na kuleta maendeleo. Anayesafirisha bidhaa fulani na wakati huo anatakikana kukusanya nyingine, inamlazimisha asiambatane na bidhaa hizo lakini ahakikishe zimewasili alikozikusudia. Hivyo basi njia nyingine ya mawasiliano ilivumbuliwa.

Njia hii ambayo ni mazungumzo hutumia vifaa kama barua, simu, barua pepe na kipepesi. Mtumiaji ataandika ujumbe na kuutuma kupitia shirika la posta au mashirika mengine ama mtandao. Yamkini ilihitajika kuweza kujibizana na kuulizana kati ya watu hao wawili ndipo simu ilipovumbuliwa na kumwezesha mtu kuzungumza na mwingine akiwa mbali sana. Watu huzungumza na kufahamiana. Ilipohitaji mtu kukiona kitu anachozungumzia ndipo ilibidi kuunda vifaa vya kuonyesha picha kama vile televisheni.

Ilikuwa fahari kubwa sana kwa Wakenya kuwasiliana na nchi ya Ghana wakati wa michuano ya mpira ya kuwania kombe la taifa bingwa Afrika. Wakenya waliweza kuiona michezo hiyo moja kwa moja ingawa kijiografia Kenya na nchi hiyo zina majira tofauti.

Mawasiliano tuliyotaja ni vyombo vya ufundi vilivyoundwa lakini kunayo maswasiliano ya ana kwa ana. Mwalimu na mwanafunzi darasani huwasiliana kutumia midomo, mikono, macho, kichwa na ishara nyinginezo. Wanapofanya hivyo huwa wanaelewana.

Ndege kama kuku akihisi adui hufanya ishara au mlio fulani wa kutahadharisha viranga wakek katika michezo. Mwamuzi huwasiliana na wachezaji labda kwa

kutumia firimbi au kipenga, kengelel au ishara za mkono. Kengele pia hutumiwa shuleni ili kuonyesha kukamilika kwa kipindi au kuhitajika mahali pengine.

Kwa muhtasari, mawasiliano hutumia chochote ilimradi ujumbe utokao kwa mtu, kitu au mahali fulani ufike panapotarajiwa.

MASWALI:

- (i) Taja anwani faafu ya kifungo hiki. (alama 1)
- (ii) Vyombo vya mawasiliano vimeleta manufaa gani katika maisha ya watu? (2 mks)
- (iii) Mawasiliano yameelezwa katika vipenge vitatu. Vitaje. (3 mks)
- (iv) Andika visawe vya: (2 mks)
- (a) Televisheni –
- (b) Waraka –
- (v) Nini maana ya: (2 mks)
- (a) Ana kwa Ana –
- (b) Ulimwengu umekuwa kijiji kimoja kikubwa –

SEHEMU YA B: SARUFI

- (a) Taja aina mbili kuu za sauti za Kiswahili. (2 mks)
- (b) Taja vigezo vitatu vinavyotumika kuainisha konsonanti. (alama 3)
- (c) Taja aina mbili za konsonanti zenye aina ya vipasuo. (alama 2)
- (d) Andika majukumu tatu ya lugha. (alama 3)
- (e) Andika maneno yenya miundo ya silabi ifuatayo. (alama 3)
- KI (Konsonanti irabu) –
- KKI (Konsonanti, konsonanti, irabu) –
- II (irabu) –
- (f) Bainisha maneno haya yanapatikana katika ngeli ipi? (alama 3)
- Ngoma –
- Ukuta –
- Macho-
- Ugonjwa –

Mmea –

Maiti –

- (g) Andika vinyume vya sentensi zifuatazo:- (alama 2)
- (i) Mama anaanika nguo
 - (ii) Baba anaenda sokoni.
- (h) Kanusha sentensi zifuatazo. (2 mks)
- (i) Mkulima analima shamba.
 - (ii) Mwanafunzi anasoma kitabu.
- (i) Onyesha Nomino (N), kitenzi ®, kielezi (E) Kiunganishi (U), na kivumishi (v) katika sentensi hizi (alama 3)
- (i) Mtoto anacheza vizuri.
 - (ii) Utacheza au utasoma?
 - (iii) Wanafunzi wawili wanalala.
- (j) Toa neno kwa kila moja ya sauti ambatano zifuatazo.
- Nyw –
 - Nd –
 - Ngw –
- (k) Onyesha silabi inayowekewa shadda kwenye maneno yafuatayo. (alama 4)
- Karatasi –
 - Shairi –
 - Barabara(njia kuu)
 - Mto –

SEHEMU YA C: ISIMU JAMII (ALAMA 10)

- (i) Eleza maana ya Isimu jamii. (alama 2)
- (ii) Taja na ufafanue mambo/dhana nne zinazozingatiwa katika matumizi ya lugha. (alama 8)

MATHEMATICS FORM 1 HOLIDAY
ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET
(Volume 1)(55Questions)

1. Evaluate (3 marks)
- $$\frac{3 \times 3\frac{2}{5} - 2 \times 2\frac{1}{3}}{3\frac{2}{5} + 2 \times 2\frac{1}{3}}$$
2. Express the following number as a product of its prime factors and leave your answer in power form (3marks)
- 2601
3. Express the recurring decimal below to a fraction $0.\overline{3}$ and leaving your answer in the form $\frac{a}{b}$ where **a** and **b** are whole numbers (3marks)
4. A small scale poultry farmer packs eggs for sale in boxes of 6, 12 or 18 eggs. What is the smallest number of eggs that can be packed? (3 marks)
5. a) Write down the prime numbers between **20 and 30** in descending order (1mark)
- b) Round off the number formed in (a) above to the nearest 100 (1 mark)
- c) Write down the number formed in (a) above in words (1mark)
6. Classes in a school start at 8:20 am and end at 4:20 pm. Tea and lunch breaks take a total of two hours. How long do the lessons take? (2 marks)
7. What is the total value of the underlined digit
- a) 389,410,000,245 (2 marks)
- b) 2657 (1mark)
8. A shopkeeper sells a shirt for Sh.450, and makes a 10% loss. For how much should he sell the shirt in order to make a 20% profit? (3 marks)

9. a) When is a number said to be divisible by **two** (1 mark)
 b) Underline two numbers which are divisible by two (2marks)
 1002, 253,256,111125789
10. Round off the following numbers into the value in brackets.
 i. 5 124 (100) (1 mark)
 ii. 32 789 (1 000) (1 mark)
 iii. 3 099 202 897 (10 000 000) (1 mark)
11. A cylinder has a volume of 550cm^3 . If the height of the cylinder is 70cm , find its diameter. (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (3 marks)
12. Find the greatest number which can divide 181 and 236 leaving a remainder of **5** in each case. (3marks)
13. Work out the following using a number line.
 a) $(-7) + (-2) + (+6)$ (2 marks)
 b) $(-9) - (+12)$ (2 marks)
14. Use the prime factorization method to find the square root of 2401(3marks)
15. The product of two number is $\frac{2}{7}$. If one of them is $\frac{8}{21}$, find the other number (3marks)
16. Evaluate
 a) $\frac{-8 \div 2 + 12 \times 9 - 4 \times 6}{56 \div 7 \times 2}$ (3marks)
 b) $0.04 \times 10 \div 8 - 28 + 90$ (2 marks)
17. a) Simplify the following expression $\frac{2x-5}{4} - \frac{1-x}{3}$ (3marks)
 b) Find the value of x in the equation $3x + 2(x + 1) = 4$ (2marks)
 c) A father is 3 *times* as old as his son .Write an expression for the sum of their ages five years ago if the son is x *years* old now (2marks)
- d) Find the value of $\frac{4x - \sqrt{y^2}}{2x}$ if $x = 4$ and $y = 6$ (3marks)

18. a) Write the numbers below in words (3marks)

(i) 48,677,395

(ii) 2,499

(iii) 524,239

b) What is the place value of the underlined number? (2 marks)

(i) 0.01258

(ii) 74,379,652,137

c) Otieno had 3469 bags of rice, each weighing 90kg. He sold 2654 of them.

(i) How many kilograms of rice was he left with? (2marks)

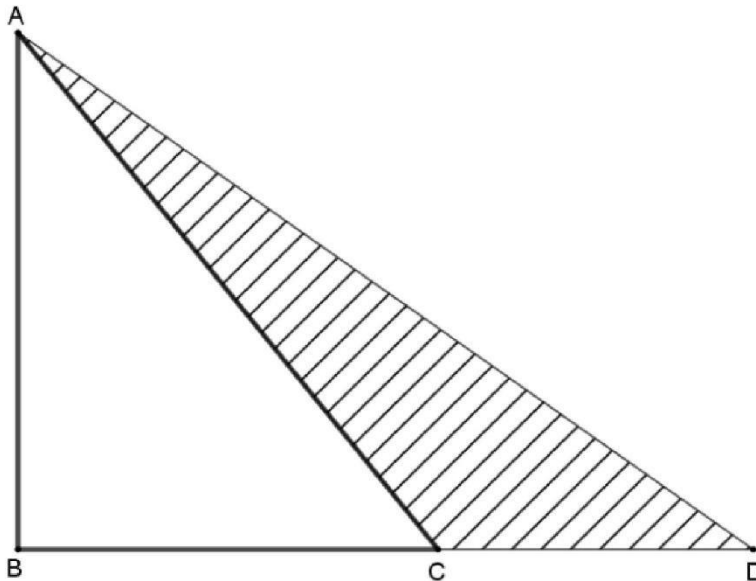
(ii) If he added 468 more bags of rice, how many bags did he end up with ?

(1mark)

d) Work out $3(75 + 32) + 5(35 + 60)$

(2marks)

19. The figure below shows a triangle, measurements in centimetres. Given that $AB = 10$ cm, $BC = 9$ cm and $CD = 8$ cm;



Determine;

- i. The area of triangle ABC. (2 marks)
- ii. The area of triangle ABD. (2 marks)
- iii. The area of the shaded region. (2 marks)
- iv. The perimeter of the triangle ACD. (4 marks)

20. a) Use tables of squares to evaluate

- i. 4.92^2 (1mark)
- ii. 0.0674^2 (2marks)
- iii. 20.36^2 (2marks)

b) Use square root tables to evaluate

- i) $\sqrt{69.78}$ (1mark)
- ii) $\sqrt{0.005792}$ (2marks)
- iii) $\sqrt{486.4}$ (2 marks)

21. a) A tailor used 2.15 m of material to make a dress, 1.8m to make a skirt and 0.75m to make a blouse .How much cloth did he use? (2marks)

c) The total mass of two pigs and 12 goats is 241.64 kg. The mass of the two pigs is 145.36kg .Find the average mass of each goat to nearest 1kgs. (3marks)

d) Evaluate $0.02 + 3.5 \times 2.6 - 0.1(6.2 - 3.4)$ (2marks)

e) Work out $1.532 \div 4$ (1mark)

d) Multiply each by the number in bracket

a) 0.090256 (**10,000**) (1mark)

b) 5.16 (**100**) (1 mark)

22. Kamau, Chelule and Wekesa are three casuals in a juakali enterprise. Chelule earns twice as much as Kamau and Wekesa earns sh.70 more than Chelule. If their total earnings are sh.1,120, express the ratio of their earnings Kamau: Chelule: Wekesa in its simplest form. (4marks)

23. Without using a calculator or mathematical tables simplify. (4 Marks)

$$\sqrt{\frac{0.504 \times 14.3 \times 910}{0.28 \times 1.17 \times 28.6 \times 7}}$$

24. A wholesaler sold a cell phone to a retailer making a profit of 20%. The retailer later sold the cell phone for Ksh.3120 making a profit of 30% calculate the amount of money the wholesaler had paid for the cell phone. (3 marks)

25. Evaluate without using a calculator. (4 Marks)

$$\frac{5}{6} \text{ of } (4\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5}{6})$$

$$\frac{5}{12} \times \frac{3}{25} + \frac{5}{19} \div \frac{1}{23}$$

26. A Kenyan bank buys and sells foreign currencies at the exchange rates shown below.

	Buying (KShs.)	Selling (KShs.)
1 Uuro	147.86	148.00
1 US Dollar	74.22	74.50

An American arrived in Kenya with 20 000 Euros. He converted all the Euros to Kenya shillings at the bank. He spent KShs. 2,512,000 while in Kenya and converted the remaining Kenya shillings into US Dollars at the bank. Find the amount in Dollars that he received. (4 Marks)

27. A square toilet is covered by a number of whole rectangular tiles of sides 60cm by 48cm. Calculate the least possible area of the room in square metres. (3 marks)

28. Evaluate: (4marks)

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 3\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{2} \times \frac{2}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 2\frac{1}{2}}$$

29. The G.C.D of three numbers is 30 and their L.C.M is 900. If two of the numbers are 150 and 60, what are the other three possible third numbers? (3 marks)

30. A man was born in 1956. His father was born in 1928 and the mother three years later. If the man's daughter was born in 1992 and the son 5 years earlier, find the difference between the age of the man's mother and that of his son. (4mks)

31. The curved surface area of a cylindrical container is 880cm^2 . Calculate to one decimal place the capacity of the container in litres given that the height is 17.5cm. (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$). (4marks)
32. Express 1.441441..... in the form $\frac{p}{q}$ where p and q are integers. (3mks)
33. Write in figures and give the place value and the total value of the third digit in the number, three million, seventy-nine thousand, seven hundred and fifty-nine (3mks)
33. In a certain meeting there are 95 men in attendance. There are 50 more women than men and twice as many children as men.
- i) Determine the number of people in attendance (3mks)
- ii) Find the percentage of children in attendance correct to 3 significant figures (2mks)
34. Evaluate using square and square-root tables correct to 4 significant figures (4mks)
- $$(0.072)^2 + \sqrt{1.304}$$
35. Use factor method to factorize $\sqrt{784}$ (3mks)
36. A rectangle which is three times as long as it is wide has the same perimeter as a square of area 64cm^2 . What is the length of the rectangle (3mks)
37. Simplify each of the following expressions
- i) $a^2b + b^2a + 3a^2b - 3b^2a + b^3a + a^3b$ (3mks)
- ii) $\frac{18ar - 18am}{9am - 9ar}$ (2mks)
38. Three fifth of work is done on the first day. On the second day $\frac{3}{4}$ of the remainder is completed. If on the third day $\frac{7}{8}$ of what remained is done. What fraction of work still remains undone (3mks)

39. Three tractors each working eight hours a day can plough a field in five days. How many days would two such tractors working 10hours a day take to plough the same field (3mks)
40. How many fencing posts each 25m apart are required to fence a rectangular plot measuring 745m by230m (3mks)
41. Find the radius of a bicycle wheel whose circumference is 198cm (3mks)
42. Convert each of the following fractions to decimals correct to 3s.f
- a) $\frac{2}{7}$ (2mks)
- b) $1\frac{3}{7}$ (2mks)
43. The radius of wheel is 21cm calculate
- a) The circumference of the wheel (2mks)
- b) The distance covered by the wheel if it turns through an angle of 80degrees (take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (3mks)
44. Find the perimeter of the triangle whose sides are x,2x,(x-5)cm(3mks)
- 45 The perimeter of a semi-circular protractor is 14.28cm
- a) Find its radius (2mks)
- b) Find its area(2mks)
46. What is the place value of total value of digit 6 underlined below.. (3mks)
47,397,263,402
47. Round off the following numbers to the nearest number indicated in the brackets. (3mks)
- a) 473,678(100)
- b) 379(10)
- c) 38,679(10,000)
48. Write the following in symbols. (2mks)
- a. Five billion, five million, five thousand and five.

- b. Write the following in words 80,000,045, 000 (2mks)
49. Express the following numbers as a product of their prime factors.
- a. 900 (2mks)
 - b. 300 (2mks)
 - c. 196 (2mks)
 - d. 64 (2mks)
50. Use the numberline to perform the following.
- a. $(+5) - (-2)$ (2mks)
 - b. $(+2) + (+3)$ (2mks)
 - c. $-7 - (-8)$ (2mks)
51. The G.C.D of two numbers is 12 and their L.C.M is 240. If one of the numbers is 60. Find the other number. (3mks)
52. If $x = -2$, $7 = -6$ and $Z = 4$. Find the values of
- a. $4xyz$ (3mks)
 - b. $4z + 2y - x$ (3mks)
53. Three tanks are capable of holding 36, 84 and 90 Litres of milk. Determine the capacity of the greatest vessel which can be used to fill each one of them on exact number of times. (3mks)
54. Test whether the following numbers are divisible by 3. (4mks)
- a) 1257
 - b) 7203
54. Three bells ring at intervals of 40 minutes, 45 minutes and 60 minutes. If they ring simultaneous at 6.30 a.m. at what time will they next ring together. (4mks)
55. A bookstore had 30816 exercise books which were packed in cartons. Each carton contained 24 exercise books. The mass of an empty carton was 2kg and a full carton 12kg.
- a) How many cartons were there (2mks)
 - b) What was the total mass of the empty cartons. (2mks)
 - c) What was the total mass of books alone? (2mks)

PHYSICS FORM 1 HOLIDAY
ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET
(Volume 1)(56Questions)

1. (a) Define physics (1mk)
(b) Give three examples of natural phenomena in which physics can be used to explain their occurrence (3mks)
(c) State any three activities one is engaged in when conducting an experiment in physics (3mks)
2. (a) Name five (5) major branches of physics (5mks)
(b) Explain how physics is related to the following subjects (3mks)
 - i. History
 - ii. Mathematics
 - iii. Home science
3. (a) Define Laboratory (2mks)
(b) List down any three basic requirements for a working school laboratory (3mks)
(c.) Explain the first aid measures to be undertaken if the following calamities / accidents befall a student.
 - a. Cuts (1mk)
 - b. Eye damage (1mk)
 - c. Electric shock (1mk)
4. (a) The following table shows some basic physical quantities in PHYSICS. Fill in the blank spaces (4mks)

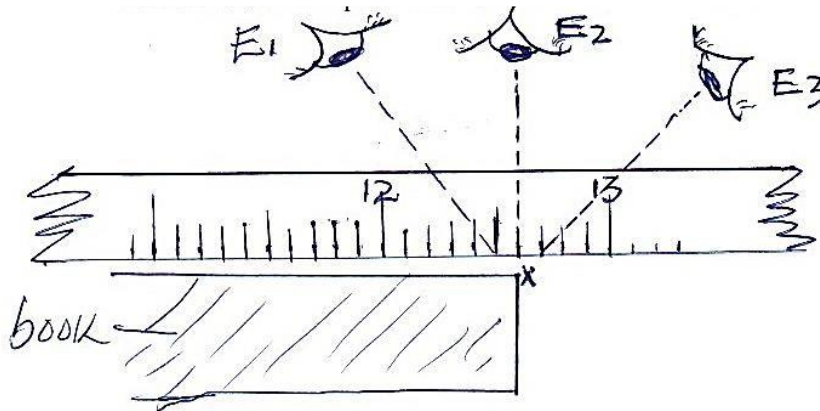
Basic physical quantities	SI Unit	Symbol of unit
Length		

		Kg
	Seconds	
	Kelvin	

(b) Show how the named derived quantities are derived from the basic physical quantities.

- a. AREA (2mks)
- b. VOLUME (2mks)
- c. DENSITY (2mks)

(c) A form one student used a metre rule to measure the width of a textbook as shown below. Point x is the end point of the text book from where the student read the width.

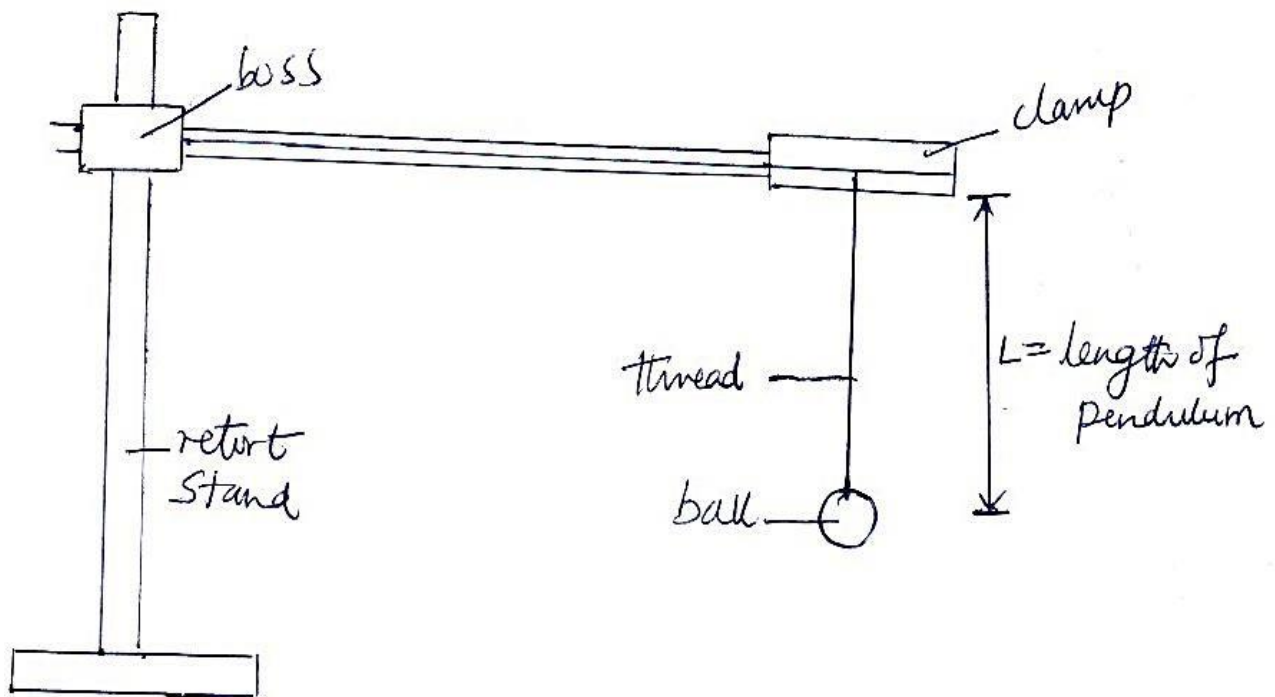


- i. From which position did he read the correct width of the text book? (1mk)
 - ii. State the correct width he read (1mk)
 - iii. Which is the name of the error he would engage in if he used any of the other two positions (1mk)
- (d) A form one student was asked to estimate the circumference of a cylinder using, a thin thread and a meter rule. Describe using a diagram how he measured and estimated the circumference (6mks)
5. (a) Define density and state its SI units (2mks)

(b) A block of glass of mass 240g is 5cm long, 2 cm thick and 8 cm high.

Determine:

- a. The volume of the block (2mks)
 - b. The density of the glass block in kg/m^3 (3mks)
6. The mass of an empty density bottle is 20g. It's mass when filled with water is 40.0g and 50.0g when filled with liquid X. Calculate
- i. Volume of water (density of water is 1g/cm^3) 2mk).
 - ii. Density of liquid X (3mks).
7. (a) Define Time, stating its SI unit. (2mks)
- (b) A form one student had the following set up to do an experiment to determine the time taken to complete one oscillation by a pendulum ball. She also had a Stopwatch.



She timed 3 times for the time taken to complete 10 oscillations and recorded in the table below.

Trial	1	2	3
Time taken for 10 oscillations (sec)	5.5	5.6	5.7

Calculate

- a. Average time for 10 oscillations (1mk)
 - b. Time taken to complete one oscillation (2mks)
8. (a) Define force, stating it's SI units (2mks)
- (b) Draw and name the instrument used to measure a force (3mks)
- (c) State three (3) effects of a force on a body. (3mks)
9. (a) Define the following types of forces
- a. Cohesion (1mk)
 - b. Adhesion (1mk)
- (b) State 2 factors affecting surface tension (2mks)
- (c) List down three differences between Mass and weight in the table below (3mks)

Mass	Weight

10. The weight of an object on the Earth's surface is 400N.
- a. Calculate it's mass ($g=10\text{N/kg}$) (2mk)

- b. The same object weighed 68N on the surface of the moon. Calculate gravitational field strength of the moon (2mks)
11. Show diagrammatically how forces of 13N and 8N can be combined to give a resultant force of
- 21N (1mk)
 - 5N (1mk)
12. State the reason why an object on earth has a higher weight than on the moon. (1 mark)
13. Figure 1 shows the position of a student eye while illustrate the length of a wooden block using a theme rule.

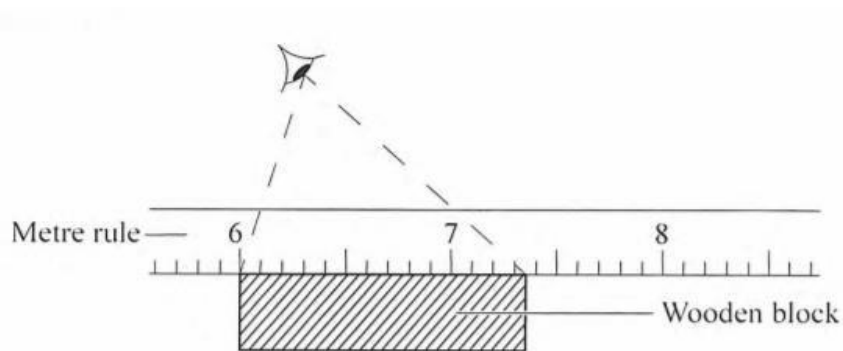


Figure 1

Determine the length of the block as viewed by the student.(1 mark)

14. Describe how the knowledge of the oil drop experiment may be used to estimate the area of oil spillage from a ship in the sea assuming the sum face water is not distort bed. (3 marks)
15. Figure 2 shows an instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure.

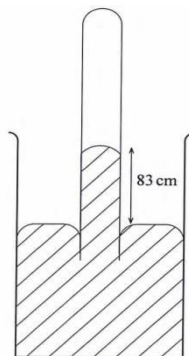


Figure 2

State with a reason the modification that would be required in a similar set up if mercury were to be replaced with water. (2 marks)

16. It is observed that a drop of milk carefully put into a cup of water turns the water white after some time. State the reason for this observation. (1 mark)
17. Figure 3 shows the shape of a bimetallic strip after it was cooled below room temperature.

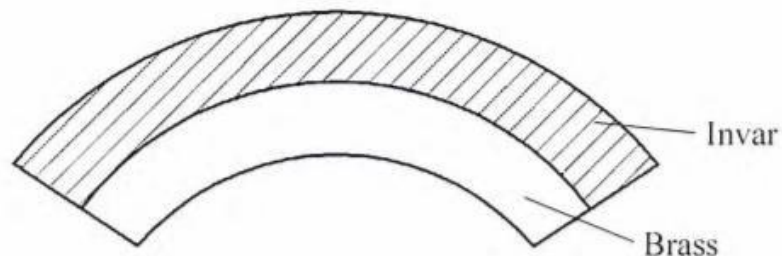


Figure 3

Explain why the strip curved is as shown. (2 marks)

18. State two ways in which a mercury based thermometer can be modified to read very small temperature changes. (2 marks)
19. (a) State Pascal's principle of transmission of pressure in liquids. (2marks)
- (b) Figure 10 shows heights of two immiscible liquids X and Y in a U-tube (drawn to scale).

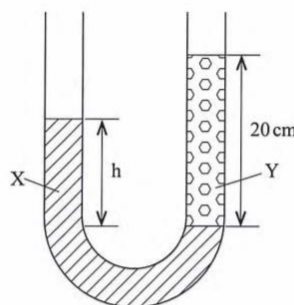


Figure 10

i). State with a reason which of the two liquids X and Y has a higher density.

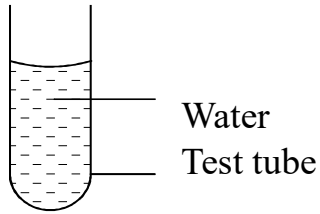
(2 marks)

- (ii) Determine the value of h . (2 marks)
- iii) Given that the density of liquid Y is p , write down an expression for the density d of liquid x in terms of p . (2 marks)
- iv) State one application of the siphon. (1 mark)

20. State two differences between boiling and evaporation. (2 marks)
21. State three ways in which loss of heat by conduction is minimized in a vacuum flask. (3 marks)
22. State what mechanics as a branch of physics deals with. (1 mark)
23. State why it is easier to separate water into drops than to separate a solid into smaller pieces. (3marks)
24. When a particular substance at a certain temperature is heated, it expands. When the same substance at the same temperature is cooled, it also expands. (2 marks)
- a) What is the substance?
- b) What is the temperature?
25. A solid weighs 16.5N on the surface of the moon. The force of gravity on the moon is 1.7N/Kg.

Determine the mass of the solid. (3 marks)

26. A drop of blue ink is introduced at the bottom of a beaker containing water. It is observed that after some time, all the water in the beaker turns blue. Name the process that takes place. (1 mark)
27. Some water was put in a burette so that the level read 35.6cm^3 . 50 drops were then allowed to fall from the burette. The average volume of one drop was 0.14cm^3 . What is the new reading of the burette? (3marks)
28. Explain why water curves in a test as shown in the figure below. (1 mark)



29. State and explain five branches of physics.

(10marks)

30. Define the following terms

(4marks)

a) A **laboratory**

b) A **hypothesis**

c) A **law or principle**

d) A **theorem**

31. State six basic laboratory safety rules

(6marks)

32. state three branches of physics (3mks)

33. (a) what is force (1mk)

(b) Explain three types of forces (6mks)

34. (a) What is surface tension (1mks)

(b) Explain two factors that affect surface tension (4mks)

35. Explain each of the following behaviors of molecules

(a) Water wets clean surface of glass but not waxed ones (2mk)

(b) When its raining its not advisable to touch a canvass tent from the inside
(2mks_)

(c) A stell needle is placed on the surface of water carefully doesn't sink

(2mks)

(d) Bristles of a paint brush spread when the brush is in water but cling together when its taken out (2mks)

36. a man has a mass of 75 kgs. Calculate

- i. His weight on earth if the gravitational field is 10N/Kg (2mks)
- ii. His weight on the moons surface if where the gravitational field is 1.7N/kg (3mk)

37. State the pascals principle (1mk)

(b) A brick measuring 20cm by 10 cm by 6 cm has a mass of 1000grammes. Determine the

- (i) Greatest pressure it can exert on the flat surface (3)mks
- (ii) The minimum pressure it can exert on a flat surface 3mks

38. Calculate the pressure due to water experienced by a diver working 15 m below the surface of the sea. Take $g=10\text{n/kg}$, and density of water as 1.03g/cm^3
4mks

39. The pressure at the base of the mountain is 75.0 cm of mercury and that at the top is 60.0 cm. given that the density of air is 1.25 kg/M^3 and the density of mercury is 13600 kg/m^3 calculate the height of the mountain 5mks

40.(a) What is Brownian motion? 1mk

(b) by drawing explain how the particles in all the states of matter appear and behave 6mks

41. Define physics? (1mks)

42. Describe three branches of physics. (6mks)

43. Describe any three relationship between physics and other subjects. (6mks)

44. List five laboratory rules. (5mks)

45. Define length and state its SI units. (2mks)

46. State 2 factors that determine the choice of instrument to measure length. (2mks)

47.(a) What is the SI unit for area. (1mk)

48. Express the following into M^2 (4mks)

- (i) 9000cm^2

- (ii) 0.05cm^2
49. The water level in a burette is 30cm^3 , 55 drops of water fall from the burette and average volume of one drop is 0.12cm^3 . What is the final water level in the burette. (3mks)
- 50.(a) Define mass and give its SI units. (2mks)
- a. Covert the following into kilograms (1mk)
- (i) 2 tonne
- (ii) 400 grams
- (iii) 600mg (millgram)
51. The mass of 20cm^3 of wood was found to be 0.4kg. Calculate the density of wood
- a) In kg/m^3 (2mks)
- b) In g/cm^3 (2mks)
52. How has physics helped in advancement in medicine. (4mks)
53. State four apparatus used in physics laboratory. (4mks)
54. Express each of the following volumes in M^3
- a) 27cm^3 (2mks)
- b) 11000mm^3 (2mks)
55. Define volume and its SI units. (2mks)
56. Define density and state the SI unit (2mks)