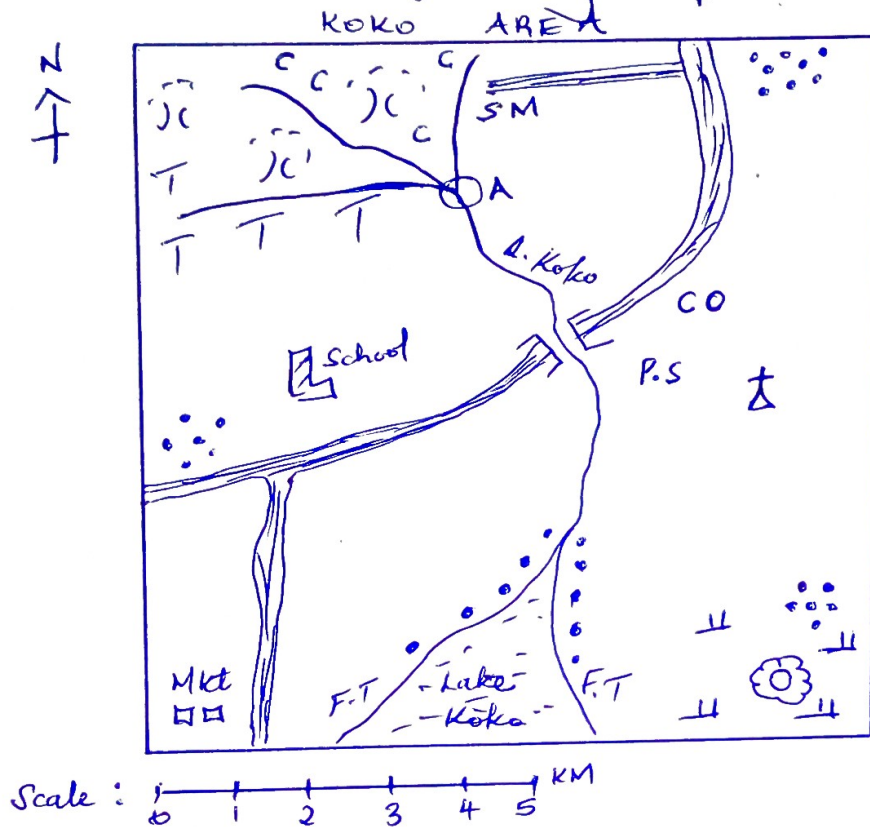


SOCIAL STUDIES WORK.

STD 5.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT.

1. Read your notes on map work.
2. Answer the following questions.



Key.

	- Forest
	- Tarmac road
	- River and bridge
	- Church
	- Quarry
	- Tea
	- Scrub
	- County Office
	- Settlement
	- Coffee
	- Market
	- Saw mill
	- Police Station.
	- Fish traps.

1. Koko area is headed by a _____.
2. How many tributaries does river Koko have? _____
3. What shows there is security in Koko Area? a
_____.
4. The people of Koko Area are of which religion?

5. The point marked (A) along river Koko where the streams meet is called a _____
6. What is the direction of the market from the saw mill? _____.
7. The settlement pattern at the shores of lake Koko is _____.

8. Which other crop can grow well to the North West of Koko area? _____

a) cotton b) sisal c) sugar cane d) pyrethrum.

List down 5 economic activities done in Koko area.

9. _____

12. _____

10. _____

13. _____

11. _____

14. The land in Koko area rises from the _____.

15. The climate of the South Eastern part of Koko area can be described as _____

16. A _____ is a representation of part of the earth on a piece of paper.

17. The 5 elements of a map are

17. _____

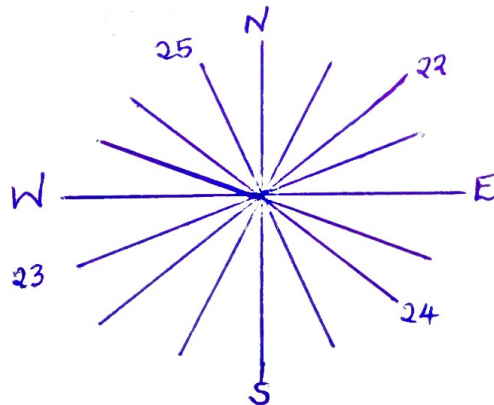
20. _____

18. _____

21. _____

19. _____

Name the compass points.



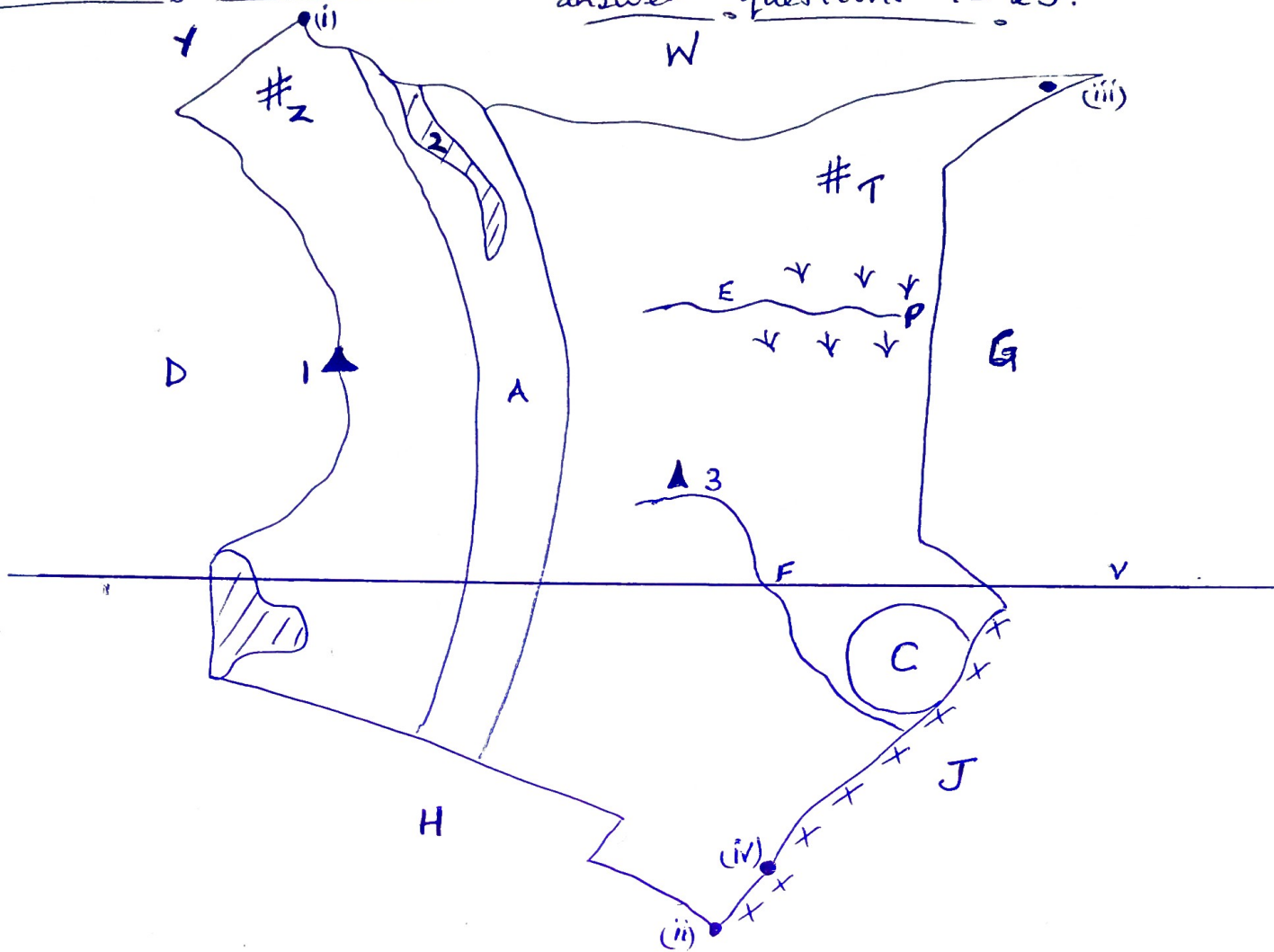
22. _____

24. _____

23. _____

25. _____

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT. Study the map of Kenya and answer questions 1-25.



1. Name the towns marked

(i) _____

3) (iii) _____

2) (ii) _____

4) (iv) _____

5. The physical feature marked A is called the _____.

6. The lake marked 2 is called L. _____.

7. The water body marked J is the _____.

8. Name the mountain marked

1 _____

9) 3 _____

10. The lowland tropical rainforest marked C is called _____.

11. Name the rivers marked E and F.

E. _____ 12) F. _____

13. The vegetation found along the area marked xxxx is called _____ forests.

14. The swampy region marked P is called _____.

15. Identify the countries bordering Kenya marked

Y _____

18. W _____

16. D _____

19. G _____

17. H _____

20. The plains marked Z and T are

Z _____

21) T. _____

22. The imaginary line marked V is called the _____.

23. The feature marked H was formed through _____ and _____ of land.

25. The walls of the feature marked H are called _____.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT.

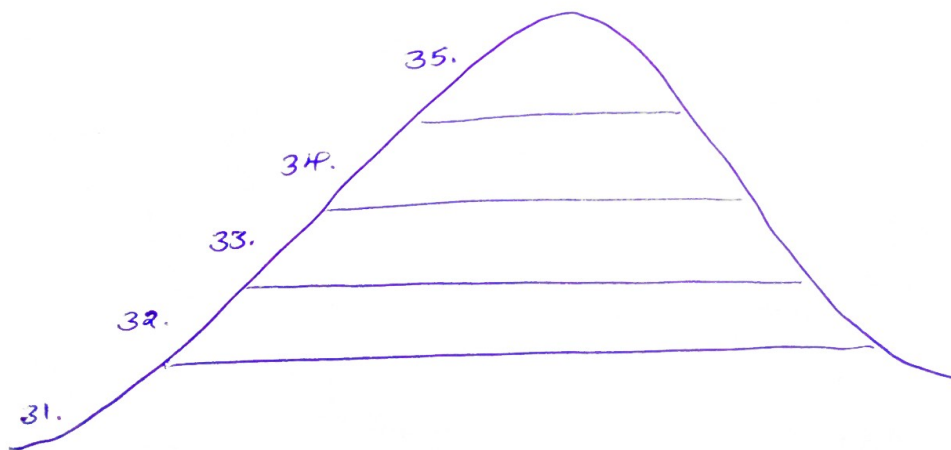
D) Read your notes and do the assignment below.

1. Kenya lies between latitudes _____ and longitudes _____.
3. Natural landforms on the earth's surface are called _____ features.
4. The highest point on Mt. Kenya is called _____.
5. The height of Mt. Kenya is _____ m.
6. High but fairly level land at the top is called a _____ or _____.
8. Nyika is a word which means _____ land.
9. The 2 major deserts found in Kenya are _____ and _____.
11. Where a river starts is called its _____ while where it ends is its _____.
13. Rivers which flow throughout the year are called _____ rivers.
14. Swampy areas can also be called _____.
15. _____ plateau is found in Nyika Plateau.
16. Height above sea level is called _____.
17. River Tana and Athi flow into _____.
18. River Sio, Nyando, Nzoia, Yala and Kujia drain into _____.
19. Worn-out hills that have resisted erosion which are found in plateaus are called _____.
20. _____ rainfall is experienced in the

highlands.

- 21) _____ rainfall is experienced near large water bodies.
- 22) Which climatic region is hot and dry throughout the year? _____
- 23) Cash crop farming and dairy farming are done in the _____ climate.
- 24) _____ are formed during the breaking down of rocks called weathering.
- 25) Black cotton soils are also called _____ soils.
- 26) _____ soils are common in arid and semi-arid areas.
- 27) Alluvial soils are also called _____ soils.
- 28) Tall elephant grass, acacia and baobab trees are found in the _____ vegetation zone.
- 29) Mahogany, Obeche, Sapele, Meru oak and iron wood are all _____ woods.
- 30) Cypress, Eucalyptus, pine, cedar and wattle are all _____ woods.

label the vegetation on a mountain



Read PEOPLE AND POPULATION and do the assignment below.

1) The original inhabitants of Kenya were the

2. _____

4. _____

Write down the original homelands of the following.

5. Cushites - _____

8. Bantu - _____

6. Nilotes - _____

9. Semites - _____

7. Europeans - _____

10. A group of people who speak similar or related languages form a _____.

11. The Nilotes and Cushites mainly practised _____ as an economic activity.

12. The Bantu mainly practised _____ as an economic activity.

13. The Arabs came to Kenya mainly to _____ with the local people.

14. The Bantu of Kenya were dispersed at _____ by the fierce _____.

16. List down the "9" subtribes of the Mijikenda.

21) _____

22) _____

23) _____

24) _____

17) _____

18) _____

19) _____

20) _____

Write down the order of arrival of the River lake Nilotes into Kenya.

27) _____

25) _____

26) _____

- 28) The Southern Cushites of Kenya are the _____ and _____.
- 29) Europeans who came to find out more about Kenya were called _____.
- 30) Europeans who came to spread Christianity were called _____.
- 31) The first Europeans to settle in Kenya came from a country in Europe called _____.
- 32) The Europeans who colonized Kenya came from _____.
- 33) The main factor which influences population distribution is
a) relief b) soils c) rainfall d) climate.
- 34) Areas with many people are said to be _____ populated.

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA.

1) Read the above topic and do the assignment below.

1. A _____ is a system that rules over citizens in a country.
2. The 3 Arms of government in Kenya are the _____, _____ and _____.
5. The legislature is also called _____.
6. The legislature is divided into 2 houses. These are the _____ and _____.
8. MPs represent electoral boundaries called _____.
9. Who is the ex-officio in the National Assembly? _____.
10. The County Government is divided into 2. These are the _____ and _____.
12. Nominated members of Parliament are nominated by _____.
13. The head of the Executive is the _____.
14. Who is the Chief legal advisor of the government? _____.
15. The head of the Judiciary is the _____.
16. The highest court in Kenya is called the _____.

- 17) The head of the I. E. B. C is called a _____.
- 18) What does I. E. B. C stand for? _____.
- 19) The main work of the I. E. B. C is to manage _____.
- 20) Which arm of the government makes law in Kenya? _____
- 21) Which arm of the government punishes law breakers? _____
- 22) The President, Deputy President, Attorney General, and Cabinet Secretaries form the _____.
- 23) The _____ controls debates in the Senate.
- 24) There are _____ counties in Kenya.
- 25) Each county is headed by a _____.