

APRIL HOLIDAY ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT – CLASS EIGHT

A. WORD SELECTION

Write these sentences by using the correct word from the given pair of words.

- 1a. Do _____ I do and not as I say. (like, as)
- 1b. Don't behave _____ a mad man. (like, as)
- 2a. In modern times students are mostly _____ to hard work. (adverse, averse)
- 2b. You should be very careful in taking _____ decisions. (adverse, averse)
- 3a. He failed to prove himself _____ for promotion. (illegible, eligible)
- 3b. I can't read this letter as the handwriting is _____. (illegible, eligible)
- 4a. The _____ of the army is not very far now. (route, rout)
- 4b. Will you please show me the _____ for the airport? (route, rout)
- 5a. He is ready to _____ that he was late. (confess, Admit)
- 5b. The man did not agree to _____ that he was guilty. (confess, admit)

B. PARAGRAPH CONSTRUCTION

Re-arrange the given sentences to make a sensible paragraph.

1.
 - i.) He is sleeping as he came very late last night.
 - ii.) Let me inform him. You can ring after a few minutes.
 - iii.) Please wake him up. My mother is very sick.
 - iv.) Who is speaking? Mrs. Patel, where is Mr. Patel?
2.
 - i.) I had been to London for a month.
 - ii.) Let's go for a cup of coffee, shall we?
 - iii.) Hello Don! Since long I have not seen you. Where were you?
 - iv.) No thank you. I have an appointment at 10.30am.

Broken passage (1) K.C.P.E (2001)

Comprehension passages – K.C.P.E 2001 (1 and 2)

C. ANALOGIES

1. Ascend is to _____ as pass is to fail.
2. Carpet is to floor as picture is to _____
3. _____ is to a mountain as roof is to house.
4. Author is to book as _____ is to picture.

5. Island is to sea as _____ is to land.

D. DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Change the following sentences into direct speech.

1. The lady said that she would come afterwards.

2. George says that he is reading a story-book.

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3. The teacher asked the children why they were running.

 4. The wife inquired from her husband whether he bought a new watch for her.

 5. The father advised his children to respect and obey their teachers.

E. QUESTION TAGS

Fill the gaps with the correct question tag.

1. Tom would certainly clear the matter, _____ ?
2. We shall go to the party, _____ ?
3. There won't be a meeting on Saturday, _____ ?
4. little Grace is coming to school tomorrow, _____ ?
5. Get me a glass of water, _____ ?

KAZI YA LIKIZO YA APRILI MWAKA 2020 – DARASA LA NANE

Tumia tashbihi mwafaka kujaza pengo.

Nilirauka alfajiri na mapema. Kulikuwa na baridi shadidi nayo maji yalikuwa baridi kama _____ (1). Ilibidi niyapashe moto ili angalau yawe vuguvugu niweze kuyaogea. Baada ya kukoga, nilipata staftahi iliyokuwa tamu mithili ya _____ (2) kisha nikang'oa nanga. Ingawa sikuwa na kazi wala bazi nilielekea mjini kujaribu bahati yangu kwani wahenga hakututia kiwi walipoamba, kwenda bure si kukaa bure. Mwenda bure huenda akaokota.

Tarikini nilikutana na mja mmoja mwenye mataaluma manne. Alikuwa mweusi kama _____ (3) na mwenye nguvu mithili ya _____ (4). Mara kwa ghafla, aliangua kicheko kama _____ (5) na kunishika mkono. Ni bayana kuwa kupiga meno mswaki lilikuwa neno geni kwake. Kinywa chake kilinuka kama _____ (6). Nilingiwa na kimuyemuye kama _____ (7) nao woga ukazidi ule wa _____ (8). Nilijaribu kupiga kamsa lakini ulimi uliniganda nikawa kama _____ (9).

Nilipiga dua kwa Mwenyezi Mungu huku nikizingatia ya wahenga kuwa muomba Mungu si mtovu. Waama, Mungu hamwachi binadamu wake kwani mwia mfupi baadaye, waja wawili waliwasili pale wakiendesha gari la kifahari. Mmoja alikuwa rijali aliyekuwa Mrefu mithili ya _____ (10) na mwenzake alikuwa mwanamke aliyekuwa ameumbwa akaumbika. Alikuwa mrembo kama _____ (11). Halikadhalika, alijipamba mithili ya _____ (12). Macho yake yalikuwa ya kikombe nayo midomo ilikuwa na wekundu wa ini. Haikuwa myekundu kama _____ (13).

Kumbe rijali yule alikuwa kachero! Alikuwa akilisaka jitu lile la miraba minne. Nalo jitu lilipomwona, liliniachilia na kutimua mbio kama _____ (14). Kachero yule hakuwa na jingine ila kulipiga risasi mguuni. Alilivisha vikuku na kuliweka garini huku likijitetea na kulia kama _____ (15).

Kulia na kujitetea hakukulisaidia. Yote yalikuwa bure bilashi. Lilipelekwa moja kwa moja hadi korokoroni huku likiwa na majuto ya _____ (16). Kweli wahenga hawakutupatia ulimi wa kulazia waliposema siku za mwizi ni arubaini na mpanda hila huvuna ufukara.

Tumia istiara mwafaka kujaza pengo.

(punda, kasuku, mchwa, mbwakoko, chiriku, paradiso, duma, wembe, chaza, mkono wazi)

Kijana Nia alikuwa _____ (1). Alikuwa na bidii kubwa katika masomo yake. Kutokana na hilo aliyaelewa masomo na kupasi mitihani yake. Wenzake walimwita _____ (2). Mbali na hayo alikuwa _____ (3). Alikuwa na mbio sana. Nyumbani kwao kulikuwa _____ (4). Watu wote wa familia waliishi kwa amani na upendo. Wazazi wake walikuwa _____ (5). Waliwasaidia watu wengi pale kijijini. Kwa bahati mbaya watu wengine waliosaidiwa hawakuwa na shukrani. Walijigeuza na kuwa _____ (6). Waliwalipa kwa mabaya. Ingawa Nia alijaliwa sana, alikuwa mnyenyekevu. Aliwaheshimu na kuwathamini wote. Aliwasaidia wenzake kwa hali na mali. Aliwashauri wenzake wawe na bidii. Kwa bahati mbaya baadhi ya wenzake walikuwa _____

_____ (7). Hawakupenda kusoma kwa bidi i. Badala ya kujitahidi walijigeuza kuwa _____
_____ (8) pale kijijini. Hawakutulia. Kila wakati walikuwa wakizurura. Aidha waliyaiga mambo wasiyoyaelewa. Walikuwa _____ (9). Wengine hawakunyamaza darasani. Walikuwa _____ (10). Nia hakufa moyo. Aliendelea kuwasaidia hadi wakawajibika.

Tumia majibu mwafaka kukamilisha kifungu kifuatacho.

(maji na Mafuta, bure, reale kwa ya pili, jembe na mpini, mabonde na milima, joka la mdimu, maiti na jeneza, mtu na kivuli chake, ulimi na mate)

Baba yao alipokaribia kuipungia dunia mkono wa buriani, aliwaita wote wawili. Aliwaeleza umuhimu wa kusaidiana aushini. Ingawa vijana wale walilandana kama _____
_____ (1) aliwakumbusha kuwa udugu si kusabihiana bali ni kusaidiana. Aliwahimiza wazidi kusahibiana au kupendana mithili ya _____
_____ (2). Halikadhalika washirikiane kama _____
_____ (3) katika shughuli zao na wakati wa huzuni wazidi kusaidiana kama _____ (4). Aliwaonya kuhusu hatari ya kutoelewana kama _____ (5) na badala yake akawashawishi kufuatana kama _____ (6).

Vilevile baba yao aliwaonya kuhusu hatari ya kuwa na inda na inadi kama _____
_____ (7). Aliwataka kufanya kazi kama _____
_____ (8) hadi wafanikiwe maishani mwao. Tangu siku hiyo vijana hao wametembea sana. Wamevuka _____
_ (9) katika shughuli zao za kutafuta riziki kwani wanaelewa fika kuwa heri kwenda bure kuliko kukaa bure. Aliwahimiza ikiwezekana makao yao yakaribiane kama _____
_____ (10).

Jaza pengo kwa kutumia tanakali mwafaka.

(rovurovu, ndi, chapuchapu, kwikwikwi, chopi, chubwi, chupuchupu, pukupuku, pipipi, tifu, tulii, bingiribingiri, pu, prrr, fofofu, katakata, pepepe, tiriri)

Gari hilo lilikuwa likiendeshwa kwa kasi mno. Mara mtu mmoja aliyekuwa mweusi _____
_ (1) na aliyelewa _____ (2) alipepesuka na kuanguka _____
_ (3) katikati ya baraste ile. Maskini mshika usukani alishika breki _____ (4) lakini yote yalikuwa bure bilashi. Mlevi yule aligongwa dafrao na kuangukwa mchangani _____ (5) kando ya barabara. Damu ilimtirika _____ (6) na punde si punde akawa amekufa _____ (7). Gari nalo lilibingirika _____ (8) na kuanguka mtoni _____ (9). Baadhi ya abiria waliponea _____ (10) ingawa walikuwa wameroa _____ (11). Wengi wao walidondokwa na machozi _____ (12) huku wengine wakilia _____

_____ (13). Wasamaria wema walienda haraka _____ (14) kujaribu
kuwaokoa. Baadhi ya majeruhi walikataa _____ (15) kupelekwa
hospitalini. Wengine walichukuliwa na kufungwa mikono _____ (16)
hadi hospitalini. Baadhi yao walifungwa bendeji nyeupe _____ (17) na
walitulia _____ (18) wakisubiri kurejea nyumbani.

UFAHAMU.....K.C.P.E 2003

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpake 40.

Bwana Limbuka alikuwa amekuziwa katika mazingira ya kazi nyingi. Wazazi wake waliamini kuwa, mtu akifunzwa kazi mapema, atakuwa mkakamavu maishani. Kwake Limbuka alichukulia kinyume. Kimoyomoyo, alijiapia kuwa akipata kazi na aoe, kisha apate Watoto, hatawasumbua. Alitia bidii shuleni na akapita mitihani yake ya viwango vya juu. Baadaye, akabahatika kama mtende, akavuka mabonde na milima hadi huko Ughaibuni kuongezea masomo.

Akiwa bado ana ile dukuduku lake la hapo awali, aliangazia familia za huko na kuvutiwa. Akadhibitisha kuwa makuzi ya kikwao ni ya kishamba. Akasahau kuwa, kisomo cha kijadi alichopewa na wazazi kilikuwa ndicho chanzo cha ufanisi wake.

Baada ya miaka si haba alirudi kwao, akaoa na kujaliwa Watoto wawili. Alimwambia mkewe kuwa, yeye hatathubutu kushikilia makuzi ya kizamani. Hakujuu kuwa mwacha mila ni mtumwa. Hapo basi wakawalea Watoto kama mayai. Watoto walipoguswa kidogo, walishtakia hali kwa wavyele wao, nao waliwabwekea “wachokozi” kwa hasira. Watu wakabakia macho tu! Wakamngojea “msema kweli wa Maisha”. Watoto wakaziota pembe za kinyati. Kwa kukosa kazi yoyote, waliigiza lolote lile waliloliona katika runinga. Waliropokwa ovyo popote pale bila ya tahayuri yoyote. Walipokua kidogo walianza kunywa pombe, kuvuta sigara na kutumia dawa za kulevya.

Vituko vilipozidi na kuvuka mipaka, walianza kuwadharau na kuwaaibisha wageni maskini waliowatembelea huko kwao. Waliowahi kufika kwao kwa vigari vya supana mikononi walichekwa. Hawa Watoto walishangaa walipoona watu wakipanda “matatu” au “mabasi”. Walipokwenda kuchukuliwa shuleni kwa gari walilolipuuza, walijificha na kusema, hilo ni gari la sokoni, halitufai”. Walipoingia kwenye maduka, walichagua bidhaa za bei ghali. Bwana Limbuka na mkewe walikidhi matakwa ya Watoto wao wakidhani kuwa huko ndiko kupenda. Walisahau kuwa kuna leo na kesho. Wakasikika wakisema, “Watoto safi sana hawa. Ni jasiri na werevu. Hawana undani wowote”. Hakukumbuka kuwa kuna yale yanayofaa kusemwa na kuna yale ya kumezea. Maneno mengine huchoma watu nyoyoni.

Watoto wa Limbuka walizidi kudidimia kisimani. Shule nayo ikawapiga chenga. Wakashindwa mitihani yao ya kidato cha nne. Katika hali ya kuokoa jahazi lililikuwa likizama, wazazi wakawapa mitaji ya kuanzisha biashara. Baada ya muda mfupi mambo yalivurugika. Mali yote ikafujwa kwa kasi kwani buyu la asali halichovwi mara moja. Mwishowe ukata uliwaneyemelea wakawa maskini hohehahe wasioweza hata kuwasaidia wazazi wao wazee. Walibaki kuwayawaya mitaani na kuzubaliwa na walimwengu. Limbuka na mkewe nao walijifunza kuwa mtoto hakuzwi kwa kubwagiwa mapesa na kuengwaengwa. Anafaa kufunzwa jinsi ya kuukubali ulimwengu bila ya kutegemea nundu za wazazi. Mtegemea cha ndugu hufa maskini.

31. Wazazi wa Limbuka

- a) Waliuwahi udongo ungali maji
- b) Hawakujali maslahi ya mwana wao
- c) Walimpa Limpuka fursa ya kujiamulia
- d) Walikuwa watesi na wasumbufu

32. Limbuka alianza kuwa na mtazamo tofauti na makuzi yake.

- a) Wakati alioa

- b) Alipopata Watoto
 - c) Alipokuwa akiongezea masomo
 - d) Akiwa nyumbani kwa wazazi wake
33. Maana ya “kwake Limbuka alichukulia kinyume” ni kusema?
- a) Kufunzwa kazi mapema kunasaidia mtu na familia yake
 - b) Kufunzwa kazi nyingi ni msingi wa bidii maishani
 - c) Kufunzwa kazi mapema hakuleti faida yoyote maishani
 - d) Kufunzwa kazi mapema ni kinyume cha sheria

34. Ni mambo gani yanayoonyesha kuwa Limbuka ni mwacha mila?
- Kutopenda kazi nyingi, kwenda Ng'ambo na kuvutiwa na makuzi ya kigeni
 - Kuvutiwa na familia za Ng'ambo, kupuuza makuzi ya jadi na kuwaonea Watoto fahari hata wakiropokwa
 - Kutowakaripia Watoto, kuwanunulia bidhaa ghali na kuwaonea fahari
 - Kuwaonea watoto fahari hata wakiropokwa, kuwapa mitaji na kupuuza malezi ya jadi
35. Ni zipi kati ya hizi hazikuwa tabia za Watoto wa Limbuka?
- Kuwaauzi wazazi na kutia bidi shuleni
 - Kulewa na kudharau watu
 - Kuvuta sigara, kuropokwa na kupenda makuu
 - Kuiga, kutojali hisia za watu na kuwaabisha
36. Walipokwendakuchukuliwashulenikwagariwalilopuuza,waliijifichanakusema,“hilo nigarilasokoni,halitufai”. Hali hii inamaanisha kuwa? a)
- Wenzao shuleni walikuwa na magari bora Zaidi b)
 - Hawakupenda kwenda sokoni kwa gari lisilofaa c)
 - Hawakupenda vigari vya supana mikononi
 - Nyumbani kulikuwa na gari bora kuliko hilo
37. “Mchelea mwana kulia, hulia mwenyewe”. Limbuka na mkewe walilia kwa:
- Kuwapatia Watoto wao mitaji na mali
 - Kutolinda Watoto wao wakati wakiwa wazee
 - Kukosa mtu wa kuwasaidia wakiwa wazee
 - Kusumbuliwa na ukosefu wa mali nyingi
38. Maana ya kuukabili ulimwengu bila ya kutegemea nundu ni?
- Mtu kuweza kujikimu bila ya kutarajia misaada
 - Kuingilia ulimwengu kwa kushauriwa na wazazi
 - Kuingilia ulimwengu bila kujali matokeo
 - Mtu kupambana na Maisha kwa kutegemea wengine
39. Msimamo wa mwandishi ni kuwa?
- Makuzi ya kigeni ni bora kuliko ya kijadi
 - Watoto wakilelewa bila kufunzwa maadili hupotoka
 - Watoto wakipata elimu ya juu huharibika
 - Watoto wanapopotoka wapewe mitaji na mali
40. Ughaibuni ni?
- Nchi za uzunguni
 - Nchi za masomo ya juu
 - Nchi zilizoendelea
 - Nchi za mbali

Soma kifungu hiki kisha ujibu maswali 41-50

Masikio ni sehemu muhimu sana ya mwili. Viumbe wengi wamepewa masikio mawili ya kunasia habari. Masikio hutakiwa kusafishwa vizuri wakati wowote mtu anapooga au kunawa. Nta za

masikioni hufaa kuondolewa kwa uangalifu. Baadhi ya watu huyaharibu masikio kwa kuyachokorachokora kwa njiti wa viberiti. Badala ya kuutoa uchafu huo vizuri, wanaukandamizia ndani ya sikio. Je, umewahi kufikiria jinsi kidubwasha kilichotokomezwa na kudidimia sikioni, kinavyoweza kugusana na viungo vingine na kusababisha taabu kubwa? Idhihirike kuwa, kuingiza vijidude kama hivyo masikioni kutasababisha kuziba kwa masikio. Kuzibuliwa kwa masikio hayo huweza kugeuka kuwa ngoma goya na kusababisha uziwi. Uziwi wa kujitakia ni kama mtu kujipalia maaa.

Baadhi ya masikio huharibiwa na sauti kubwa kama ya muziki. Redio na televisheni zinafaa kufunguliwa sauti za wastani. Sauti kubwa za kushtua moyo hazidhuru tu masikio, bali huweza kuleta maafa kwa wale wagonjwa wenye maradhi ya moyo. Ni vyema kuyajali maslahi ya wenzetu. Baadhi ya vijana huonea fahari hali hiyo ya kupandisha sana sauti za redio majumbani au kwenye “matatu”. Tabia hiyo hukera na huwadhuru hata wahusika wenyewe bila kujua. Isitoshe, hali hii huweza kuleta uhasama kwa majirani. Uangushaji wa vyombo kama sahani na vyuma sakafuni pia huathiri. Kelele zinazofanywa darasani au mikutanoni nazo hazifai. Kulitesatesa sikio kwa kulitogatoga kila mahali pia huleta maumivu. Kutumia herini zenye madini hafifu yasiyopatana na Ngozi ya mtu binafsi huleta usumbufu mkubwa. Wakati nywele zinapooshwa na kemikali kuachwa kuingia masikioni, huwa ni hatari. Kadhalika, Watoto wadogo wanapocheza huweza kujiingiza nafaka masikioni au kujidunga kwa vitu vyenye ncha kali. Uvutaji wa masikio kama adhabu ni tabia isiyofaa kwani huhasiri masikio.

Ni vyema mtu akiwa na shida amuone daktari ama sivyo madhara makubwa yatazuka. Wakati masikio yanapoanza kutoa usaha yatibiwe mara moja. Kutokwa kwa usaha ni dalili ya kuwa ni kidonda kisichofaa kutafutiwa dawa za kiholela. Wataalamu wa masikio ndio tu wanaofaa kuhusishwa na matibau yao.

41. Masikio ni sehemu ya? _____
 - a) Kiwiliwili
 - b) Ndewe
 - c) Kichwa
 - d) Shavu
42. Uchafu hukandamizwa masikioni kwa? _____
 - a) Kutotolewa kwa njia isiyofaa
 - b) Kuziba kwa masikio
 - c) Kuingiza vitu visivyofaa
 - d) Kuwa na kidonda sikioni
43. Ni hali gani inayofanya watu kuchokorachokora masikio?
 - a) Yanapouma
 - b) Yanapotoa usaha
 - c) Yanapovimba
 - d) Yanapowasha
44. Sauti kubwa za kushtua
 - a) Zinasababisha ugonjwa wa moyo
 - b) Zinaweza kudhuru wagonjwa wa moyo
 - c) Hazitolewi palipo na wagonjwa wa moyo
 - d) Zinadhuru tu wagonjwa wa moyo
45. Ni mambo gani yanayofaa kuepukwa majumbani ili kuzuia watu wasiharibike masikio?
 - a) Kupandisha sauti kwenye matatu na kuingiza vitu masikioni
 - b) Kutoga masikio, kuweka kemikali na kumwona daktari
 - c) Kuangusha vyombo, kupiga kelele na kuvuta masikio
 - d) Kuongeza sauti, kutotoga masikio na kutovuta masikio
46. Kwa nini tabia ya kupandisha sauti za redio majumbani huweza kuleta uhasama kwa majirani? _____

- a) Majirani huenda hawapendi kupigiwa kelele
 - b) Kwa sababu majirani hawana redio zao
 - c) Majirani wana ugonjwa wa masikio na moyo
 - d) Ni kawaida ya majirani kupenda uhasama
47. Maana ya kidonda kisichofaa kutafutiwa dawa za kiholela ni?
- a) Kidonda kinachohitaji dawa za kiasili
 - b) Kidonda kisichoweza kuona kamwe

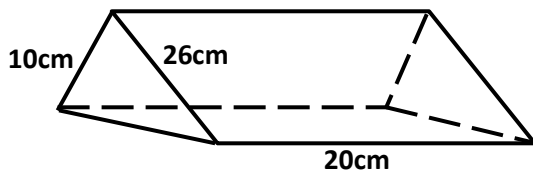
APRIL HOLIDAY MATHEMATICS ASSIGNMENT – CLASS EIGHT

1. What is the value of a in the equation?

$$\frac{3a - 5}{4} + \frac{2a + 3}{3} = 4$$

2. In a school prize giving meeting, there were 240 women and half as many men. There were twice as many children as adults. How many people were in the meeting altogether?
3. In a polling station, there were 900 registered voters. During an election 10% of the registered voters did not cast their votes. The rest cast their votes to Ahmed, Babu and Chambuko in the ratio 3:2:1. If 30 votes were spoiled, how many votes did Ahmed get?
4. A cylindrical container has a capacity of 2.31litres. If the diameter of the container is 14cm, what is its height in cm? Take ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)
5. Simiyu bought 3 packets of sweets each containing 120 sweets at Sh. 50 per packet. He sold all the sweets at Sh. 2 for every 3 sweets. What percentage profit did he make?
6. A rectangular tank measures 1.2m by 80cm by 50cm high. Water is poured into the tank to a height of 15cm. How many more litres of water are needed to fill the tank?
7. Four boys contributed some money to buy a football. Musa contributed $\frac{1}{5}$, Simiyu $\frac{1}{6}$, Musyoka $\frac{1}{3}$ and Jabir

8. A square plot of land of side 80m is represented on a scale drawing by a square whose perimeter is 16cm. what is the scale used?
9. Mwaru is paid a basic salary of Sh. 7,500 per month. She is also paid a commission of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ on all sales above Sh. 20,000. In one month, she sold 20 radios at Sh. 1,500 each and 16 flat iron boxes at Sh. 2,500 each. What was her total earnings for that month?
10. The diagram below represents a solid triangular prism. Calculate its volume.



11. A man deposited Sh. 24,000 in a bank which paid simple interest at the rate of 15% per annum. After some time, he withdrew all his money. If he withdrew Sh. 33,000/=, for how many years had he deposited his money?
12. A bus left Kisumu on Monday at 2225hrs and took 9 hours 45 minutes to reach Nairobi. What day and time did it reach its destination?
13. A truck was loaded with 4.3tonnes of tea leaves which were packed in 100g, 250g, 500g and 1kg packets. The number of 250g packets was three times the number of 500g packets. The number of 500g packets was twice the number of 1kg packets. If the number of 1kg packets was 1000, what was the number of 100g packets?
14. Fruit juice is packed in jerricans each holding 5 litres of juice. Four jerricans are packed in one carton. At a birthday party, 10 cartons of fruit juice were drunk by the invited guests. If each guest drank 400 millilitres of fruit juice, how many guests were there in the party?

15. A contractor employed 60 men in order to build a house in 150 days. How many more days would 50 men take to build the house if they work at the same time?

16. What is the value of $\frac{2}{3} a^2b - \frac{1}{4} abc^2$ when $a=3$, $b=4$ and $c=2$?

17. What is the value of?

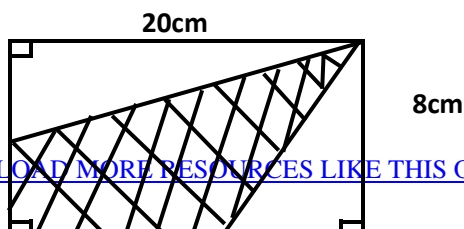
$$\frac{0.364 \times 0.6}{0.0728}$$

18. By selling a jacket for Sh. 1,950 a draper made a profit of 30%. If he had sold the jacket for Sh. 1350, what percentage profit or loss would he have made?

19. What is the value of $1.507 + 3.841 - 0.0564$ correct to 2 decimal places?

20. A man deposited Sh. 30,000 in a bank which paid compound interest at 12% per annum. At the end of the first year he withdrew Sh. 5,600 from his account and left the balance in the account for another year. How much money was in his account at the end of the second year?

21. In the figure below ABCD is a rectangle in which $BC = 15\text{cm}$ and $CD = 20\text{cm}$. BCN and CDM are right angled triangles. M and N are points on AD and AB such that $AM = 8\text{cm}$ and $AN = 14\text{cm}$. What is the area of the shaded part in square centimetres?



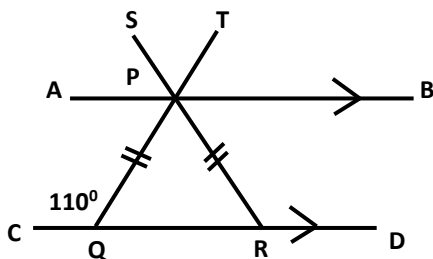
15cm

14cm

22. The average height of a group of 16 pupils was 125cm. When another 4 pupils joined the group, the new average height is 124cm. what was the average height of the 4 new pupils?

23. What is the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $(4\frac{7}{10} - 1\frac{1}{2}) \div \frac{4}{5} + 1\frac{1}{3} + 1\frac{1}{2}$

24. In the figure alongside, line AB is parallel to line CD. PQR is a triangle in which PQ = PR and $\angle PQC = 110^\circ$. QPT and RPS are straight lines. What is the size of angle RPT?



25. The hire purchase price for a wall cabinet is 25% more than the cash prize. Kalulu bought the cabinet on hire purchase terms by paying a deposit of Sh. 13,200 and the remaining amount in 12 equal monthly instalments. If the cash price was Sh. 24,000, how much was each monthly instalment?

26. On line AB 6cm, construct triangle ABC in which $BC = CA = 8\text{cm}$. On the triangle construct a circle Centre O which touches the edges of the triangle ABC. What is the radius of the circle?

27. Construct triangle GHT in which line $GH = 5\text{cm}$, $HJ = 7\text{cm}$ and angle $GHJ = 105^\circ$. Construct a circle to pass through the vertices of the triangle. What is the diameter of the circle?

28. Construct triangle XYZ in which $XY = 6\text{cm}$, angle $XYZ = 53^\circ$ and angle $YZX = 62^\circ$. Drop a perpendicular line from vertex X and let it meet line YZ at N. what is the length of line YN?

29. Construct a semi-circle whose diameter $AB = 7.2\text{cm}$. line $AC = 6\text{cm}$ such that C is on the circumference, join C to B to form a triangle. Draw a perpendicular line from C to AB such that the perpendicular line meets line AB at D . what is the length of line DA ?

30. Construct a quadrilateral $PQRS$ in which $PQ = 5.5\text{cm}$, $QR = 7\text{cm}$, $PS = 4\text{cm}$, angle $PQR = 135^\circ$ and angle $QPS = 45^\circ$. Join S to R . drop a perpendicular line from S to meet line PQ at T . What is the size of angle RST ?

APRIL HOLIDAY SCIENCE ASSIGNMENT – CLASS EIGHT

DO RESEARCH ON THESE QUESTIONS.

1. What DOES NOT NEED to be the same when comparing capillarity in different types of soil.
 - i.) _____
 - ii.) _____
2. Give correct procedure of the activities carried out in an experiment to investigate drainage in soil.
 - i.) _____
 - ii.) _____
 - iii.) _____
 - iv.) _____
3. Give activities that can be used to demonstrate on these kinds of soil erosion.
 - i.) Gully - _____

 - ii.) Splash - _____

 - iii.) Rill - _____

 - iv.) Sheet - _____

4. Which soil conservation measure is least suitable on a large piece of land? _____

5. Which way of improving soil fertility will take the longest time for plants to get nutrients when using? _____
6. Give 5 facts about manures.
 - i.) _____
 - ii.) _____
 - iii.) _____
 - iv.) _____
 - v.) _____
7. Which nutritional deficiency disease is more likely to be suffered by mothers of newly born babies? _____
8. What is the purpose of charcoal in a charcoal cooler? _____

9. The most likely reason why some expectant mothers crave for soil is to? _____
10. Give 6 facts about breast milk.
 - i.) _____
 - ii.) _____
 - iii.) _____
 - iv.) _____
 - v.) _____
 - vi.) _____
11. Which is the most effective practice in prevention of food poisoning from packed foods?

12. A pupil was blindfolded and asked to listen as a bell was rang from different positions. Which aspect of sound was being investigated? _____
13. Describe the correct order of activities involved in demonstrating that light travels in a straight line.
- i.) _____
 - ii.) _____
 - iii.) _____

- iv.) _____
v.) _____
14. Describe the activities that lead to the formation of rainbows.
i.) _____
ii.) _____
iii.) _____
iv.) _____
v.) _____
15. To save a person who has touched an exposed electric wire, one should _____

16. Give safety measures against lightning when it is raining.

17. A drinking glass was placed inside another drinking glass. The glasses got stuck to each other. Which method can be used to separate them? _____

18. Explain why smoke rises. _____

19. A glass containing ice cubes was placed in the open. After some time, the outer surface of the glass became wet. This shows that _____

20. What can you do to increase the speed at which salt dissolves in water?
i.) _____
ii.) _____
iii.) _____
iv.) _____
21. Note 5 magnetic materials made up of steel.
i.) _____ iv.) _____
ii.) _____ v.) _____
iii.) _____
22. A mixture of salt solution, maize grains and iron fillings can be separated by? _____

23. On a seesaw, a small boy can lift a big boy when? _____

24. To stop a moving object, the force applied should be? _____

25. Which is the main reason why murrum is placed in roads. _____

26. Pupils observed bottles of water placed close to each plant for watering vegetables in a nearby farm. Which method of water conservation was being practiced on the farm?

27. Give 6 signs of ill health in crops.

i.) _____

ii.) _____

iii.) _____

iv.) _____

v.) _____

vi.) _____

28. In a certain activity, pupils spread different types of soil on a sheet of paper. They recorded the soil that spread easily and the soil that did not spread easily. This was to investigate soil

29. Give 3 examples of harmful animals.

i.) _____

ii.) _____

iii.) _____

30. Give a reason why a glass container is likely to break if hot water is poured into it?

APRIL HOLIDAY SOCIAL STUDIES ASSIGNMENT – CLASS EIGHT

1. Write **three** activities carried out on Lake Victoria.
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
2. List **3** activities which can lead to a change in climate.
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
3. Write down 3 traditional methods of observation and their meanings.
 - a) _____

 - b) _____

 - c) _____

4. The units for measuring the speed of wind are called? _____
5. State **six** methods that have been used to conserve soil in Kenya.
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
 - e) _____
 - f) _____
6. The most suitable method of soil conservation on a cultivated hilly slope would be?

7. Human beings evolved in three major stages namely:
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
8. Write down the correct order in the evolution of human beings.

9. Draw the population structure of Kenya, India and Germany.
 - i.)
 - ii.)
 - iii.)

10. Write for ways of managing rapid population growth in Kenya.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

11. What is succession? _____

12. What is a will? _____

13. Name the **two** main systems of succession and explain them.
 - a) _____

 - b) _____

14. Define the term Testate succession. _____

15. Property or money that one receives from someone who has died is referred to as? _____

16. The body involved in running the affairs of a school is called the? _____

17. State **three** characteristics of settler farming in Kenya.
 - a) _____

 - b) _____

 - c) _____

18. Give **two** reasons why settlement schemes were started in Kenya.
 - a) _____

 - b) _____

19. State **three** benefits of settlement schemes.
 - a) _____

 - b) _____

 - c) _____

20. State **two** contributions of Irrigation schemes to the economy of Kenya.
 - a) _____

 - b) _____

21. List **four** problems facing Irrigation farming in Kenya.
 - a) _____

 - b) _____

 - c) _____

 - d) _____

22. The practice of growing vegetables, fruits and flowers for sale is called? _____

23. Write down **six** features of horticultural farming.
 - a) _____

 - b) _____

 - c) _____

 - d) _____

 - e) _____

 - f) _____

24. Irrigation farming in Kenya faces a number of problems. List **four** of them.
 - a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

25. Write **three** similarities of horticultural farming between Kenya and Netherlands.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

26. Name three types of fish reared in fish farms in Kenya.

a) _____

b) _____

- c) _____
27. Explain what the Government of Kenya is doing in order to promote fish-eating and create more jobs. _____

28. List down **5** uses of limestone.
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
29. List **four** uses of diatomite.
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
30. Write down **five** contributions of minerals to the economy of Kenya.
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
31. List **five** forest conservation measures.
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
32. Internal security is managed by the _____
33. Give **four** characteristics of Mediterranean climatic regions.
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
34. Who was the first chairman of OAU? _____
35. Draw the map of Africa showing all climatic regions.

**Time wasted is never recovered.
Remember the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, so, put God first.
By: Essie Bin Muthaka. G.**

APRIL HOLIDAY C.R.E. ASSIGNMENT – CLASS EIGHT

1. The main reason we should work as Christians is to _____
2. Who were the first missionaries to come to Kenya in the mid-19th Century?

3. N.C.C.K are initials that stand for _____
4. Who among the following is not a member of the clergy? (Priest, Bishop, Pastor, Lay readers) _____
5. One of the brothers of David was angry with him when he visited them in the battlefield, who was he? _____
6. Luke 2: 51-52, Jesus grew in _____ and _____
7. Which parable did Jesus teach about forgiveness? _____
8. Happy are the meek _____
9. The festive season described in Leviticus 23: 34-39 is the _____
10. Philippians 2: 1-5, Paul teaches that people are happiest when they are _____
11. “I sought the Lord and He answered me; He delivered me from my fears.” (Psalm 34: 4)
These words were written by? _____
12. Among the following, who was given sight by Jesus? (Simon’s mother-in-law, Zacchaeus, Bartimaeus, Nicodemus) _____
13. Why were children highly valued in the Traditional African Society? _____
14. The Name ‘Jesus’ means? _____
15. Being able to tell the right from the wrong is referred to as _____
16. Give the achievements of King David.

17. _____, _____ and _____ were swallowed by the ground because of disrespecting Moses.
18. _____ and _____ healed the lame beggar at the beautiful gate of the Temple.
19. The main reason why Moses was reluctant to go to Egypt was that he _____
20. Name any three sons of Jesse.

21. Which commandment talks about respect for marriage? _____
22. _____ is an African practice which is similar to baptism in Christianity.
23. He was given the name Cephas by Jesus. Who was he? _____
24. The Holy Spirit led Gideon in defending the _____ and _____
25. “If I do not wash your feet, you will no longer be my disciple.” These words were said by Jesus to? _____
26. Jesus healed the man born blind by sending him to wash in the pool of _____ which means _____

- 27. The book of Acts of the Apostles was written by? _____
- 28. “Faith without actions is dead.” These words were said by? _____
- 29. The name Ishmael means? _____
- 30. “Look, your King is coming to you, He comes riding on a donkey,” Zechariah 9: 9. This prophecy came true when Jesus? _____
