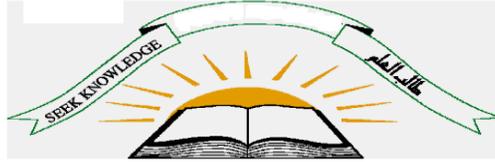


**YEMEN SECONDARY SCHOOL – DAR ES SALAAM  
HOLIDAY PACKAGE FOR FORM ONE STUDENTS**



**KISWAHILI  
UFAHAMU NA UFUPISHO**

1. Soma kifungu cha habari kwa makini kisha jibu maswali yafuatayo.  
Uwezo wa kujieleza ni kipaji cha asili kwa mtu. Ingawa bidii inaweza kumjenga na kumkuza mtu katika fani hii. Uhodari wa kukusanya mawazo na kuyaendeleza haufanani miongoni mwetu. Hili si jambo geni katika Uumbwaji wetu, mfano mdogo tu, kwa watu wa familia moja, kila mtu ingawa ana uso wenye macho, Pua Midomo na nyusi lakini kila mmoja huwa na sura inayotofautiana na mwingine. Hii ndio shani ya muumba. Hali kadhalika ukusanyaji wa mawazo katika kujieleza haulingani. Hata hivyo uwezo wa mtu katika kujieleza waweza kuhamasishwa kwa mambo anuai, ikiwemo mada inayozungumzwa.

Hamu pia humfanya mtu awe na msukumo chanya katika kumfanya mtu afikiri na kuamua jambo kwa wepesi zaidi. Ili mtu ahamasike na apate wepesi si juu ya alisemalo ni busara inayofaa kupewa nafasi ya kupendekeza jambo hilo kutoka kwenye uzoefu alionao na kwenye mazingira yake halisi. Ndio maana mtu huamini kuwa kula uhondo kwataka matendo. Na matendo hayo kuna wakati mtu huyaandaa mwenyewe.

Pamoja na yote hayo kusudio la kujieleza lina nafasi ya pekee kwenye sanaa hii, kwa sababu kabla hujaamua safari ya kwenda sharti kwanza ujue lengo la safari yako. Mhusika asipozingatia litemwalo hapa ataishia kupiga domo tu badala ya kuandaa kitu kitakacho wakuna watu.

- i. Pendekeza kichwa cha habari hii kisichozidi maneno matatu.
- ii. “kupiga domo” maana yake ni nini?  
Taja methali aliyotumia mwandishi katika aya ya pili.
- iii. Eleza maana ya maneno yafuatayo kama yalivyotumika kwenye kifungu cha habari.
- a. Muumba.....  
.....
- b. Kipaji.....  
.....

**SARUFI**

2. Toa maana ya maneno yafuatayo
- a) Mkazo  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) Kivumishi cha idadi  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) Lafudhi

Name: ..... Class: .....

d) Kiwakilishi

3. Taja madhara ya kutumia lugha isiyo fasaha

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Taja aina nne za vivumishi na utoe mifano:

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Pigia mstari kiwakilishi katika kila moja ya sentensi zifuatazo:

- a) Zile zimekauka sana.
- b) Kipi kimechukuliwa juzi?
- c) Kwetu hakuna tabu hata kidogo
- d) Hizo hazitavunjika hata zikikunjwa.

### MAWASILIANO NA UTUMIZI WA LUGHA

6. Toa maana mbili

- a) Tupa
- b) Mbuzi
- c) Pigia
- d) Ua
- e) Oza

7. Andika sentensi zifuatazo kwa mpangilio sahihi.

(a) Hainyweki chungu dawa

(b) Mabaya hudhuru matumizi dawa ya

(c) Mgonjwa sindano amejidunga

(d) Mganga atawasili wa kesho mitishamba.

8. Tunga habari iliyo na maneno yasiyopungua 100 juu madhara ya kuendekeza matumizi ya wasapu kwa wanafunzi.

9. Tunga simulizi la maneno yasiyopungua mia moja kwa kuhusu methali isemayo “Asiyesikia la mkuu huvunjika guu”

**COMMERCE**  
**COMMERCE HOLIDAY PACKAGE MARCH 2020**

**Answer all questions in this section**

1. For each of the following items (i)-(x), choose the correct answer from among given alternatives and write its letter on the table below.
  - i. Commerce involves all activities that enable goods and services to be moved from the producer to the:
 

A. Final consumer	B. Manufacturer
C. Retailer	D. Wholesaler
  - ii. Which of the following industries deal with natural resources?
 

A. Manufacturing	B. Constructive
C. Extractive	D. Textile
  - iii. Commercial activities are generally divided into two main parties which are:
 

A. Trade and aids to trade	B. Transport and communication
B. Home and foreign trade.	C. Commerce and business
  - iv. Which of the following is not an aid to trade?
 

A. Transporting	B. Warehousing
C. Banking	D. Retail
  - v. Making goods for one’s own use is termed as:
 

A. Self – service	B. Direct production
C. Self- employment	D. Direct service
  - vi. The exchange of goods and services among different countries is called:
 

A. Barter trade	B. Domestic trade
C. Foreign trade	D. Internal trade
  - vii. Assembling already manufactures goods and producing finished goods or products is called;-
 

A. Manufacturing industry	B. Constructive industry
C. Tertiary industry	D. Extractive industry
  - viii. The ability of goods and services to satisfy human wants is known as:
 

A. Production	B. Specialization
C. Subsistence	D. Utility
  - ix. The following are basic human needs
 

A. Food, shelter and clothing	B. Car, food and television
C. Medical, food and football	D. Water, fruits and Radio

2. Match the items in **Group A** with the response in **Group B** by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided

Group A	Group B
i. A person who bears the risks manages and provides all the necessary capital of the business.	A. Division of labour
ii. .... Are goods which are produced for further production	B. Specialization
iii. .... is the reward to the entrepreneur	C. Entrepreneur
iv. Money invested into business for the purpose of generating profit called.....	D. Loan
v. .... is when only one activity is done by either machine or by hand at a time so as to increase production	E. Capital
	F. Producer goods
	G. Rent
	H. Profit
	I. Warehousing

Name: ..... Class: .....

**Answers.**

<b>Group A</b>	i	ii	iii	iv	v
<b>Group B</b>					

3. (a) Write true if the statement is correct or false if the statement is incorrect in the space Provided

- i. A surplus is an amount remaining after needs have been satisfied.....
- ii. Farming, carpentry, shipbuilding and road construction are examples of secondary activities.....
- iii. Labour refers to all natural resources which are not man-made and can be used in the production of goods and services.....
- iv. Skilled labour is equipped with special knowledge, training, skills and efficiency required to perform a certain task.....
- v. Private goods can be used by anyone and do not exclude those who did not pay.....
- vi. transfer of ownership from one person to another through the process of exchange is called time utility.....
- vii. Banking involves keeping customer's money and provision of credit to the public.....
- viii. Production is the process of making goods and services for the purpose of satisfying human needs and wants.....
- ix. Free goods are freely available by nature and in abundance.....
- x. An entrepreneur is classified as a primary factor of production.....

(b) Complete the following sentences by filling the blanks with correct word(s) in space Provided

- i. ....are those items which last a long period of time.
- ii. Goods which cannot stay for a long time without getting spoiled (destroyed) are referred to as.....
- iii. ....is any human effort used in production, it includes both physical and mental efforts.
- iv. ....Makes the public awareness concerning the availability and suitability of commodities in the market.
- v. Price paid for the use of land as a factor of production is.....

4. Differentiate the following

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a) Durable goods and perishable goods | c) Consumer goods and producer goods   |
| b) Public goods and private goods     | d) Form utility and possession utility |
|                                       | e) Productions and commerce            |

5. Mention five importance of commerce

6. Write short notes on the following

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Utility               | d) Indirect             |
| b) Factors of production | e) Agents of production |
| c) Direct production     |                         |

7. Explain types of goods (8 points)

8. Draw the production flow chart and indicates all the branches

9. Draw commerce flow chart and indicates all its branches

10. Explain five factors that give rise to the development of commerce in Tanzania.

**BASICS MATHEMATICS**

1. (a) Write 624.3278 correct to
  - (i). Five significant figures
  - (ii). Three decimal places(b) Express 1.86 as improper fraction in its simple form.
2. (a) Find the LCM and GCF of 13,52 and 104.  
  
(b) Round off the number 568,356 to the nearest thousands and ten thousand.
3. (a) Calculate the value of  $2x + k + 20 + y$ , when  $x = 8$ ,  $k = 12$  and  $y = -9$ .  
  
(b) Arrange the following numbers from largest to smallest:  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{6}{12}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{17}{20}$  and  $\frac{3}{5}$
4. (a) Simplify  $5 + \left(2\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{8}\right) \times \frac{3}{4}$   
  
(b) Express 0.007678 to 3 significant figures.
5. (a) Express 0.125 as a percentage  
(b) Decrease 160,000 by 16%.
6. (a) Evaluate:  $[9876 - 4321] + 55 - 7 \times 6 + 10$   
(b) On a number line perform the value of  $-4 - 3$
7. (a) Find the value of  $x$  and  $y$ , if all fractions are equivalent  $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{25}{100}, \frac{x}{300}, \frac{1000}{y}$   
  
(b) Express  $2.\dot{7}\dot{9}$  as a fraction in the form  $\frac{a}{b}$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are integers and  $b \neq 0$
8. (a) By changing the digits in 410953, find
  - (i). The largest possible number
  - (ii). The largest possible number(b) List all multiples of 7 less than 50.
9. At a sale, shirts were sold for Tsh.15000 each. This price was 80% of their original price. What was the original price?
10. There are 1459bags of sugar, 236487 bags of wheat and some bags of rice in a godown. If the total number of bags in the godown is 450000, find the number of bags of rice.

### CIVICS

1. For each of the items (i-xx) choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter in the space provided.
- i) The period before marriage of the two partners is called;
    - a) scholarship
    - b) friendship
    - c) partnership
    - d) Courtship
  - ii). The three most important components of any nation are;
    - a) People, territory and government
    - b) National flag, nation anthem and national currency
    - c) Executive, legislature and judiciary
    - d) Common race, language and history
  - iii) Which of the following National festivals fall on April every year?
    - A. Independence and Karume days
    - B. Revolution and Nyerere days
    - C. Union and Karume days
    - D. Workers' and revolution days
  - iv) The following involve the use of more mental skills and less use of physical strength:-
    - A. Carpentry and nursing
    - B. Farming and nursing
    - C. Nursing and teaching
    - D. Plumbing and Lumbering
  - v) In the national flag yellow colour represents:
    - A. Minerals
    - B. People
    - C. vegetables
    - D. Water bodies
  - vi) One of the following pairs is not among the National symbols;
    - A. Uhuru Torch and National Flag.
    - B. Coat of Arms and National constitution
    - C. National currency and National Festivals.
    - D. National language and court of Arms.
  - vii) Work can be into two forms;
    - A. Payment and not pay ment
    - B. Government and private
    - C. Mental and Physical
    - D. Employment and unemployment
  - viii) A man and woman in the coat of Arms represent;
    - A. Gender inequality
    - B. Peasant and workers
    - C. National unity
    - D. National freedom
  - ix) The union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar is importance because:
    - A. It encourages celebrations in the country
    - B. It advances the development of the country
    - C. It increases the number of local governments.
    - D. It reduces economic integration in the two regions.
  - x) Group people who are responsible for controlling a country or state is called:
    - A. Republic
    - B. government
    - C. Country
    - D. Sovereignty
  - xi) The colour of national flag which represents ocean and other water bodies;
    - A. Black
    - B. Blue
    - C. Green
    - D. Yellow

Name: ..... Class: .....

- xii) The elephant tusks shown on the coat of Arms represents national;  
 A. Freedom B. Prosperity C. Resources D. Unity.
- xiii) Which of the following involves physical skills?  
 A. Mansoryand digging B. Nursing and cooking  
 C. Teaching and studying D. Mansory and accounting
- xiv) A system of law and basic principles that a state , a country or organization is governed by is called;  
 A. Manifesto B. Constitution C. Judiciary D. Parliament
- xv) Which of the following is not included in the coat of arm;  
 A. Cotton and clove B. Man and woman  
 C. Hoe and Spear D. Freedom and Unity
- xvi) The union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar is importance because:  
 A. It encourages celebrations in the country  
 B. It advances the development of the country  
 C. It increases the number of local governments.  
 D. It reduces economic integration in the two regions.
- xvii) Group people who are responsible for controlling a country or state is called:  
 A. Republic C. Country  
 B. government D. Sovereignty
- xviii) Which of the following is not true  
 A. A blue colour on the national flag indicates the natural vegetation of our country.  
 B. Poverty is a factor for early marriage.  
 C. Bigamy is one of marriage forms.  
 D. Reckless driving causes road accidents.
- xix) Tanzanian notes are:-  
 A. five hundred, one thousand, two thousand, five thousand and ten thousand.  
 B. Two hundred, ten thousand, five hundred, five thousand, one hundred.  
 C. Ten thousand, one thousand, five thousand, five hundred, two hundred.  
 D. Ten thousand, five thousand, five hundred, one thousand and two hundred.
- xx) The official seal of the government of Tanzania is called the:-  
 A. National currency.  
 B. The government anthem.  
 C. Coat of arms.  
 D. Court of arms.

2. Match the items in List A with those in list B, by writing the letter of the correct response below each number in the table provided.

LIST A	LIST B
i. Courtship	A. Gradual growth of something so that it becomes more advanced.
ii. Sovereignty	B. The supreme absolute and uncontrollable power which an independent state is governed.
iii. Coat of arms	C. The process that goes on before actual marriage between a man and woman.
iv. Marriage	D. Is used as government badge, seal of president and Government.
v. Culture	E. Is the union of man and a woman as husband and wife
	F. Refers to the customs and beliefs of a

Name: ..... Class: .....

						particular group of people.
List A	I	ii	iii	iv	v	
List B						

3. For each of the following statements write TRUE if the statement is correct or FALSE if the statement is not correct.
- i. The united republic of Tanzania was formed as a result of the union between Tanganyika and Pemba. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. The Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation is a public owned media. \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. Dowry is the period when a man and woman become friends for the purpose of getting married in the future. \_\_\_\_\_
  - iv. Mental work is a type of work which needs much physical effort to perform the activity. \_\_\_\_\_
  - v. Components of a nation are people, territory and political party. \_\_\_\_\_
  - vi. Mount Kilimanjaro in the coat of arm symbolizes pride of Africa \_\_\_\_\_
  - vii. Maulid Day is one of national festival \_\_\_\_\_
  - viii. National currency is in form of notes only \_\_\_\_\_
  - ix. Tanganyika got her first president in 1961 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - x. A society is a collection of people living together sharing common culture, history and under one government \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions that follow;  
Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow:

National development refers to the improvement in the life of the people in a country. When the people in a country work hard, they increase the country's production. This makes the economy grow. Work improves the lives of the people by producing goods and services that are needed by the people to satisfy their needs.

The economic activities that citizens engage in enable them to pay taxes to the government. Tax is a source of income for the government. It enables the government to provide social services such as health care, education and security. It also enables the government to engage in development projects such as building of roads and industries. A nation cannot develop without these services from the government. Work is therefore very important if a country is to develop.

**Questions:**

- i) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.
  - ii) According to the passage what is national development.
  - iii) Briefly explain the necessity of a citizen to engage in economic activities.
  - iv) List at least two uses of government income according to the passage.
  - v) What will happen if people in a country work hard.
4. Define the following concepts and for each give two points on its importance.

Name: ..... Class: .....

i. Coat of Arms:

\_\_\_\_\_

Importance:

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Constitution.

Definition:  
\_\_\_\_\_

Importance:

c) \_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) work

Definition:  
\_\_\_\_\_ I

Importance:

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

iv) Courtship

Definition:  
\_\_\_\_\_

Importance:

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

v) Uhuru Torch

Definition:  
\_\_\_\_\_

Importance:

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Write importance of studying civics (five importance)

6. Explain the importance of national currency.(five importance)

**ICS**

1. Choose the correct answer and write its letter on the space provided
  - i. Which of the following is not an input device?  
A. Printer      B. keyboard      C. Mouse      D. remote control
  - ii. Output that cannot be touched is called \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Printer copy      B. Softcopy      C. Photocopy      D. Hardcopy
  - iii. The brain of any computer system is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. ALU      B. Memory      C. Processor      D. Control unit
  - iv. A key board key that is used to type capital letters is:  
A. caps lock key      B. Space bar key      C. Shift key      D. Enter key
  - v. Which one among the following is not arithmetic operation?  
A. Addition      B. subtraction      C. equal to      D. multiplication
  - vi. Which one among the following is not a storage device? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Flash disk      B. USB      B. CD/ DVD      B. RAM
  - vii. This is a device that looks like a typewriter.  
A. Printer      B. Keyboard      C. Microsoft word      D. Microsoft office
  - viii. Printer is an example of \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Output device      B. input device      C. storage device  
D. processing device
  - ix. Data can be defined as \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Processed information  
B. A raw fact  
C. A list of items to be saved  
D. A stream of information
  - x. A diagram below represents a process of information dissemination from source to receiver.  
X is \_\_\_\_\_  
SOURCE  X  RECEIVER  
A. Sender      B. destination      C. medium      D. audience

2. Match the items in list A with their correspondence in list B (5 marks)

LIST A	LIST B
i. processor	A. pointing device of computer
ii. flash disk	B. external data storage
iii. monitor	C. processes information to data
iv. mouse	D. processes data to information
v. printer	E. shows what is going on in a computer
	F. displays sound output
	G. gives hardcopy output

i	ii	iii	iv	v

3. Write **TRUE** for correct statements and **FALSE** for incorrect statements (5 marks)
  - i. Both addition, subtraction and division are logic operations \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. The permanent memory storage of CPU is known as register \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. Control unit is also known as controller \_\_\_\_\_

Name: ..... Class: .....

- iv. output devices are used to store data and information\_\_\_\_\_
  - v. Central processing unit is a brain of computer system \_\_\_\_\_
4. Describe the following terms as used in information and computer studies (15 marks )
- i. Communication
  - ii. Sender
  - iii. Information
  - iv. Data
  - v. Software

5. (10 marks)
- i. What is CPU
  - ii. Mention the parts of CPU
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. Write down the similarities between data and information
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. \_\_\_\_\_

6. (10 marks)
- i. What is hardware?
  - ii. name the parts labeled A to E



- A \_\_\_\_\_
- B \_\_\_\_\_
- C \_\_\_\_\_
- D \_\_\_\_\_
- E \_\_\_\_\_

- iii. Mention any four uses of computer.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

7. (10 marks )

i. Mention four primary sources of information

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Mention four secondary sources of information

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

8. (10 marks )

i. What is information dissemination?

ii. Mention four modern ways of disseminating information

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. Mention four traditional ways of disseminating information

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Write the long forms of the following ( 5 marks )

a. CPU \_\_\_\_\_

b. RAM \_\_\_\_\_

c. ICT \_\_\_\_\_

d. ALU \_\_\_\_\_

e. CU \_\_\_\_\_

10. i. explains the IPO cycle

ii. Draw a well labeled diagram of CPU

Name: ..... Class: .....

## BOOKKEEPING

Answer **all** questions in this section

1. From each of the following items (i) – (x), choose the correct answer and write its letter in the table provided
  - i) Which of the following concepts emphasizes that assets should be recorded at their acquisition cost?
    - A) Historical cost concept
    - B) Prudence concept
    - C) Realization concept
    - D) Going concern
  - ii) The concept refers to comparison against incomes, by only writing off expenses that were incurred in generation income in the accounting period.
    - A) Conservatism
    - B) Matching concept
    - C) Dual concept
    - D) Accrual concept
  - iii) Which of the following journal records the purchases of fixed assets on credit?
    - A) Purchases day journal
    - B) General journal
    - C) Cash book
    - D) Sales day journal
  - iv) A column of ledger used for writing pages of reference is
    - A) Amount column
    - B) Particulars column
    - C) Folio column
    - D) Account
  - v) The account has two sides which are
    - A) Debtor and creditor
    - B) Assets and liabilities
    - C) Credit side and debit side
    - D) Purchases and sales
  - vi) A person to whom money is owed for goods or services
    - A) Debtor
    - B) Creditor
    - C) Business
    - D) Trade
  - vii) A person who owes money to the business for goods or services supplied to him
    - A) Trade
    - B) Debtor
    - C) Creditor
    - D) Business
  - viii) A situation where by goods are sold or bought but payment is made later or at a future time
    - A) Ledger
    - B) Business
    - C) Credit transaction
    - D) Cash transaction
  - ix) The sale of goods on credit to Husna should be recorded first on

Name: ..... Class: .....

- A) Purchases day book
- B) Purchases account
- C) Sales account
- D) Sales day book
- x) Particular column in purchases day book is used to record
  - A) Description of goods sold on credit and its respective price
  - B) The amount of goods bought on credit
  - C) Names of suppliers, quantity of goods bought, and price
  - D) Addition and subtraction

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x

2. Match the statements in **LIST A** with the items shown in **LIST B** and write the letter in the box provided

LIST A		LIST B
i.	Assumed that the business will exist for long business period and transactions are recorded from the starting point of view.	A. Business entity
ii.	Implies that, the affairs of a business are to be treated as being quite separate from the non-business activities of its owner.	B. Creditor
iii.	The recording financial business transactions in the books in terms of money or money worth.	C. Debit Note
iv.	Document used to records goods returned by customers	D. Going concern
v.	Books recording all entries before postings	E. Invoice
vi.	Document used to record goods sold or bought on credit	F. Book keeping
vii.	Document used to records goods returned by supplier	G. Subsidiary books
viii.	All worth for the business	H. Money worth
ix.	Any legal practice that generates income.	I. Credit note
x.	Movement of goods or services for money or money worth	J. Assets
		K. Transaction
		L. Business
		M. Matching concept
		N. Receipt
		O. Translation

List A	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
List B										

**Answer All questions in this section**

3. Define the following term used in book keeping
  - i). Purchases
  - ii) Proprietor
  - iii) Ledger
  - iv) Drawing
4. Describe the uses for the following books of prime entry
  - i. Sale day book \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Purchases day book \_\_\_\_\_

Name: ..... Class: .....

- iii. Purchases return day book \_\_\_\_\_
  - iv. Sales return day book \_\_\_\_\_
  - v. Cash book \_\_\_\_\_
5. Differentiate between bookkeeping and accounting use five (5) points in each.

**Answer All questions in this section**

6. The following transaction in the book of SABINA’S for the month of January 1997:-
- January 1. Bought from Taqwa
    - 5 bags of rice @ Tzs 250
    - 20 bags of beans @ Tzs125
    - 10 cartons of salt @ Tzs25
    - Less 10% trade discount
  - January 10 Bought from Ambasha
    - 20 boxes of cooking fat @Tzs 100
    - 5 cartons Malaika soap @ Tzs1500
    - 15 pairs of sandals @ Tzs750
    - Less 5% trade discount
  - January 15 Purchased from Wamo
    - 3 bales Khanga @ Tzs500
    - 5 dozen shirts at Tzs400 each
  - January 24 Purchased from kiss
    - 100 dozen of baby of baby milk at Tzs430 each
    - 20 dozen of mangoes juice at Tzs560 @

Required; from above transactions open;

- (a) Purchase day book
- (b) Ledgers accounts
- (c) General leger

7. Fill in the gaps from the following table

s/n	LIABILITIES	CAPITAL	ASSET
I		42,300	56,700
Ii	26,700		76,450
Iii	39,234	41,000	
Iv		21,670	43,000
v	34,600		67,500

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**ELIMU YA DINI YA KIISLAMU  
SEHEMU A (ALAMA 20)**

1. Chagua jibu sahihi na uandike herufi yake katika kisanduku.
- i) Maana ya elimu kwa mtazamo wa Uislamu ni;
    - A. Ufahamu wa mambo
    - A. Kupatikana mwalimu wa mwanafunzi
    - C. Ujuzi unaoambatana na vitendo
    - D. Kujisomea.
  - ii) Asiyekuwa muislam, anapotaka kuingia katika Uislamu lazima atamke \_\_\_\_\_ kwa ulimi wake
    - A. Shahada mbili
    - B. Nguzo za Uislam
    - C. Nguzo za Iman
    - D. Lengo la kuumbwa kwake
  - iii) Iman ya kiroho kati ya mwanadamu na Mwenyezi Mungu ni maana ya \_\_\_\_\_
    - A. Elimu
    - B. Dini kwa mtazamo wa kikafiri
    - C. Dini kwa mtazamo wa kisayansi
    - D. Dini kwa mtazamo wa Kiislamu
  - iv) Kwa kuzingatia kauli ya Mtume (s.a.w) Uislamu imejengwa juu ya nguzo \_\_\_\_\_
    - A. Saba
    - B. Tano
    - C. Inategemea na ukubwa wa msikiti
    - D. Sita
  - v) \_\_\_\_\_ ni miongoni mwa njia anazotumia Allah (s.w) kuwasiliana na mja wake.
    - A. Ahlam
    - B. Haliim
    - C. Iliham
    - D. Ilihal
  - vi) Mtu aliyelimika ni Yule
    - A. Anayemwabudu Allah (s.a.w) ipasavyo
    - B. Mwenye ujuzi unaomuwezesha mtu kutenda ipasavyo
    - C. Anampwekesha Allah (s.w)
    - D. Anayejifunza
  - vii) Islamu inatokana na neon \_\_\_\_\_ lenye maana ya \_\_\_\_\_
    - A. Amiin, Salum
    - B. Salam ; aman
    - C. Salama, amani
    - D. Salim, Salmiin
  - viii) \_\_\_\_\_ ni nguzo ya tano katika nguzo za imani;
    - A. Kuamini vitabu
    - B. Kuamini Qadar
    - C. Kuamini Malaika
    - D. Kuamini siku ya mwisho
  - ix) Fiqh ni elimu ya \_\_\_\_\_ inayohusiana na ufahamu juu ya maamrisho na makatazo ya mambo mbalimbali.
    - A. Kiimani

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- B. Kiisimu
- C. Kiislamu
- D. Kihistoria.

x) \_\_\_\_\_ni utaratibu wa maisha ambao wafuasi wake hujitenga mbali na harakati zinazo mletea mwandamu maendeleo.

- A. Utawa
- B. Ushirikina
- C. Ukafiri
- D. Uislamu

2. Oanisha maneno kutoka Orodha B na sentensi kutoka Orodha A kisha jaza herudi yake katika jedwali ulilopewa.

ORODHA A	ORODHA B
i. Wanadai kuwa hakuwa muumba wa ulimwengu na vilivyomo.	A. Lengo la kuumbwa mwanadamu.
ii. Ni kumwabudu Allah (s.w) kama kwamba unamuona na kama haumuoni basi yeye anakuona.	B. Idd Alfitri, IddiAlHaji
iii. Ni vilele vya siku mbili baada ya kukamilisha nguzo ya funga na hijja.	C. Shahada mbili
iv. Ameumbwa kwa udongo ni mtume wa kwanza.	D. Qur-an
v. Ndio chemchem ya kwanza ya sheria	E. Ukafiri
vi. Ni utaratibu wa maisha uliofumwa juu ya misingi ya kukanusha mwongozo wa Allah (s.w)	F. Lengo la funga
vii. Kiingilio cha mtu katika uislamu.	G. Nguzo ya Ihsani
viii. Ni utakazo wa mali ya mtoaji.	H. Makafiri
ix. “Enyi mlioamini nimefafadhishwa kufunga kama walivyofaradhishwa walio kuwa kabla yenu ili mpate kuwa wachamungu”	I. Adam (a.s)
x. Sikuumba majini na watu ila wapate kuniabudu.	J. Zakat
	K. Utawa
	L. Nguzo ya Uislamu

Orodha A	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.	ix.	x.
Orodha B										

### SEHEMU B

3. Andika kweli kama sentensi ni sahihi au si kweli ikiwa kauli hiyo si sahihi.

- i. Kuna aina kuu mbili za dini \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. Utukufu wa mtu katika Uislam unatokana na umaarufu wa kabila lake. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. Anayestahiki kuabudiwa kwa haki ni Allah (S.w) pekee. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. Nyenzo kuu ya kumuwezesha mwanadamu kuwa khalifa, ni elimu ya mwongozo na elimu ya mazingira \_\_\_\_\_
- v. Njia sahihi ya maisha ni moja tu \_\_\_\_\_
- vi. Mwanadamu ameumbwa kwa ajili ya starehe na kujilimbikia mali \_\_\_\_\_
- vii. Faradhi kifanya ni faradhi inayoweza kufanywa kwa uwakilishi. \_\_\_\_\_
- viii. Chanzo cha elimu zote ni mazingira na milango ya fahamu. \_\_\_\_\_
- ix. Tawhiid – ibaadah nikumpwekesha Allah (s.w) katika kuabudiwa \_\_\_\_\_
- x. Kusimamisha swala ni kusimama mpaka swala iishe. \_\_\_\_\_

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4. Kwa kutumia maneno uliyopewa chagua jibu sahihi na ujaze katika nafasi zilizoachwa wazi katika kipenga (a – j)

Dini, Fiqh ibadat, Matapo, Tawhiid, Elimu, Amina, Malaika, Twahara, Hijja Imani

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ ni viumbe wa kiroho walioumbwa kwa nuru.
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_ ni jina la mama yake Mtume Muhamad (s.a.w)
  - c) Mfumo wa maisha anaoufuata mwanadamu katika kuendesha maisha yake ya kila siku ni \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) \_\_\_\_\_ ya kiislamu imejengeka juu ya nguzo sita.
  - e) Ni \_\_\_\_\_ ndio inayohusika na matendo mahususi au ibada maalumu
  - f) \_\_\_\_\_ ni kumpwekesha Allah (s.aw)
  - g) Fiqh imegawanyika katika \_\_\_\_\_ mawili.
  - h) \_\_\_\_\_ ni ibada ambayo muislamu anapaswa kuitekeleza mara moja katika umri wake.
  - i) Miongoni mwa sharti za swala ni \_\_\_\_\_
  - j) \_\_\_\_\_ ndio takrima ya kwanza aliyotunukiwa mwanadamu na Allah (s.w)
5. Nukuu zifuatazo hazijapangwa katika mtiririko unaotakiwa. Panga nukuu hizo kwa usahihi.
- i) Funga ya Ramadhani
  - ii) kusimamisha Swala
  - iii) Shahada mbili
  - iv) Kuhiji kwa mwenye uwezo
  - v) Kuota Zaka

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

### SEHEMU C

6. Jibu maswali yote kwa ufupi;

a) Eleza maana ya “DINI” kwa mtazamo wa Uislam na mtazamo wa makafiri.

b) Fafanua istilah zifuatazo;

i) Tawhiid – Ribubuyah

ii) Tawhiid – Asmi waswifat

c) Taja nguzo mbili za katika imani (nguzo ya 3 na ya nne)

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

d) Nani aliyeelimika?

e) Taja chemchem mbili za sheria

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

7. Uislamu umeipa Elimu nafasi ya kwanza kutokana na sababu zifuatazo;

i. Chimbuko la fani zote

ii. Amri ya Allah (s.w)

iii. Mwongozo wa dunia na Akhera

iv. Ndio takrima ya kwanza kwa mwanadam. Hivyo andika insha kwa kufafanua sababu zilizotajwa hapo juu.

**PHYSICS**

**Answer ALL questions**

1. Choose the most correct response from the list of responses given on each question.

- i) The volume of liquids is measured by;
  - A. Measuring cylinder
  - B. Burette
  - C. Pipette
  - D. All are correct answer.
- ii) The quantity of space that an object occupies is called;
  - A. Volume
  - B. Vacuum
  - C. Area
  - D. All are correct answer.
- iii) Mass is measured by using;
  - A. Spring balance
  - B. Beam balance
  - C. Triple balance
  - D. Both B and C are correct answer.
- iv) An instrument which measure length to an accuracy of 0.1cm is called;
  - A. Ruler
  - B. Vernier caliper
  - C. Micrometer screw gauge
  - D. No correct answer.
- v) Ability of doing work means;
  - A. Power
  - B. Energy
  - C. Work
  - D. Potential energy
- vi) The quantity of matter contain in an object is called;
  - A. Weight
  - B. Volume
  - C. Density
  - D. Mass
- vii) The quantities of measurement which cannot be obtained from any simpler quantity is called;
  - A. Length
  - B. Mass
  - C. Derived quantities
  - D. Fundamental quantities.
- viii) The standard unit of temperature is;
  - A. Candela
  - B. Kelvin
  - C. Mole
  - D. Ampere
- ix) The process of assigning numbers to observations or events is called;
  - A. Experiment
  - B. Practical
  - C. Measurement

- D. Timing
- x) The third step of scientific investigation is;
  - A. Problem identification
  - B. Formulating testable hypothesis
  - C. Asking questions
  - D. Data interpretation.
- xi) The instrument used to measure relative density of liquids is called;
  - A. Hygrometer
  - B. Hydrometer
  - C. Density bottle
  - D. Measuring cylinder
- xii) The instrument for measuring the diameter of the wire is called;
  - A. Vernier caliper
  - B. Micrometer screw gauge
  - C. A ruler
  - D. All of the above.
- xiii) An immediate assistance or care given to a sick or injured person before getting professional medical help is called;
  - A. First Aid Kit
  - B. Aid Kit
  - C. First Kit
  - D. First Aid
- xiv) The work room of scientists is called;
  - A. Research room
  - B. Experiments room
  - C. Laboratory room
  - D. All are correct answer.
- xv) The standard unit of Kinetic energy is;
  - A. Watts
  - B. Newton
  - C. Candela
  - D. Joule
- xvi) The energy of the body due to motion is called;
  - A. Potential energy
  - B. Kinetic energy
  - C. Electric energy
  - D. Elastic energy
- xvii) Matter is anything which;
  - A. Occupies space and has volume.
  - B. Occupies space and has weight
  - C. Occupies volume and has space
  - D. All are correct answer.
- xviii) It states that “Energy is neither created nor destroyed”
  - A. Law of Floatation
  - B. Law conservation of energy
  - C. Archimedes’s principle
  - D. All are correct answer.
- xix) Physics is the study of;

- A. Matter in relation to energy
  - B. Mass in relation to energy
  - C. Weight in relation to matter
  - D. Energy in relation to matter
- xx) When the body is partially or totally immersed in a fluid it experiences an upthrust which is equal to the weight of fluid displaced.  
This is the principle of ;
- A. Floatation
  - B. Archimede’s principle
  - C. Conservation of energy
  - D. None of the above.

2. Match list A with List B one response can be used more than one.

List A		List B			
i.	Upthrust	A. Body remain on surface			
ii.	Relative density	B. Body fall in lowest level of water			
iii.	Sinking	C. Weight of the body in Air			
iv.	Floating	D. Weight of the body in fluid			
v.	Apparent weight	E. Apparent loss in weight			
		F. Has no unit			
		G. Upward force			
		H. Kg/m <sup>3</sup>			
		I. Real weight + Apparent weight			
List A	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.
List B					

3. Fill in the blanks

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ is the force due to gravity
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_ is the difference between the Real weight and Apparent weight.
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to measure relative density of substance.
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to measure weight
- v. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to measure inner and outer diameter of the container.

**Answer ALL questions**

4. a) i) Real weight is \_\_\_\_\_  
 ii) Apparent weight is \_\_\_\_\_  
 iii) Upthrust is \_\_\_\_\_
- b) The body has weight of 20N in air and 16N when in water. The density of water is 1000Kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Calculate;
- i. The upthrust
  - ii. Relative density
  - iii. Density of the body
5. a) Law of Floatation states that \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) Apparent loss in weight is \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) The weight of the cork in air is 12N but when float in fluid of density 400kg/m<sup>3</sup> is 8N.  
 Calculate :
- i. Apparent loss in weight
  - ii. Relative density

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- iii. The density of cork
6. a) Density is \_\_\_\_\_  
b) The SI of density is \_\_\_\_\_  
c) The body has mass of 200kg and the volume of  $50\text{m}^3$ . Calculate the density of the body
7. a) Potential energy is \_\_\_\_\_  
b) The SI of potential energy is \_\_\_\_\_  
c) The body has mass of 20kg at the height of 5 metres. If the acceleration due to gravity is  $10\text{m/s}^2$ . Calculate the potential energy.
8. a) Kinetic is \_\_\_\_\_  
b) SI of Kinetic energy is \_\_\_\_\_  
c) The body of mass 2kg is moving with velocity of 5m/s. Calculate its Kinetic energy.
9. a) Workdone is \_\_\_\_\_  
b) SI unit of workdone is \_\_\_\_\_  
c) The body has mass of 40kg accelerating with an acceleration of  $5\text{m/s}^2$ , to cover the distance of 6m. Calculate the workdone.
10. a) Power is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) The SI unit of power is \_\_\_\_\_
- c) The body has mass of 40kg and accelerating with an acceleration of  $5\text{m/s}^2$  to cover the distance of 80m using 4 seconds. Calculate ;
- The force
  - The workdone
  - The power

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## CHEMISTRY SECTION A

1. For each of the items (i) – (x) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter in the table provided.

- i) Shows a substance breaks easily if poorly handled  
(a) Oxidant (b) Toxic (c) Fragile (d) Caution
- ii) Is a container in which is used for heating substances strongly.  
(a) Wire gauze (b) Tripod stand (c) Crucible (d) Motor and pestle
- iii) The part of Bunsen burner which gives stability when placed on bench is  
(a) Jet (b) Base (c) Chimney (d) collar
- iv) Use to blow to call for help  
(a) Torch (b) Gentian violet (c) whistle (d) liniment
- v) Examples of agriculture products made by application of Chemistry  
(a) Soft drinks (b) Fertilizers (c) Drugs (d) Beauty products
- vi) People who is studying science is called  
(a) Physists (b) scientists (c) Biologists (d) Chemists
- vii) A person who is providing first aid is called  
(a) First Aid (b) Chemists (c) First Aider (d) Pharmacists
- viii) Used for washing hands, wounds and equipment  
(a) Cotton wool (b) liniment (c) soap (d) petroleum jelly
- ix) Is used to add liquids during an experiment drop by drop  
(a) Watch glass (b) Dropper (c) Test tube (d) Bell jar
- x) Luminous flame has  
(a) Two zone (b) Three zones (c) Four zones (d) None of above

2.a) Match each items in list A with correct response in list B writing its letter below the number of the corresponding item in the table provided.

	List A		List B
i.	Air holes	A.	Is part where air and gas supply mix up and burn.
ii.	Collar	B.	Holes allow air (oxygen) in to support burning.
iii.	Chimney	C.	Directs the gas to the barrel
iv.	Jet	D.	Gives stability to Bunsen burner when placed on bench
v.	Gase hole	E.	Regulates the amount of air entering the burner
vi.	Base	F.	Let's the gas on from the gas supply to the bunsen burner

b) Fill in the blank spaces with the correct answer;

i) People who studied chemistry in ancient time were called

ii) First treatment given to a person before sending him or her to the hospital is called

iii) Substance which emits harmful radiation is called

iv) The heat sources which used Kerosene as the fuel is called

**Answer all questions under this section**

3. Briefly explain five features of a good laboratory

- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_

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iv) \_\_\_\_\_  
v) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Give the meaning of the following terms

- (i) Flame \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) Chemistry \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) Science \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) First Aid \_\_\_\_\_
- (v) Laboratory apparatus \_\_\_\_\_

5. Draw well diagram of the following meaning: -

	<b>Drawing</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
		Substance which may cause illness
		Substance which emits harmful radiation
		Substance which accelerate burning of fire
		This is substance which catches fire easily

6. Give five difference between luminous and non – luminous flame

	<b>Luminous flame</b>	<b>Non – luminous flame</b>
(i).		
(ii).		
(iii).		
(iv).		
(v).		

7. a) Draw and label well diagram of luminous flame

b) Briefly explain two uses of non –luminous flame

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_

8. State the uses for each first aid kit components

<b>Components</b>	<b>Function</b>
Thermometer	
Liniment	
Pain killers	
Safety pins	
Antiseptic	

9. Draw and label well diagram of Bunsen burner

10. Mention six steps of scientific procedures

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### BIOLOGY

1. (a) Define the term biology  
(b) List at least five branches of biology
2. (a) State the importance of studying Biology as a science  
(b) State seven (7) characteristics of living things
3. Complete the following table showing branches of

Biology	Name of scientist	Nature of the
Branch of biology	Who specializes in it	Nature of the study
(a) Zoology		
(b)		Study of plants
(c)	Taxonomist	
(d) Ecology		

4. (a) A scientific space craft brought some materials to earth from outer space. Explain how we would establish is the material is
  - (i) Living or non-living
  - (ii) A plant or an animal
 (b) A car produce energy. Moves about and produces waste products yet it is regarded as non Living thing. Explain this observation.
5. (a) Define first Aid  
(b) Briefly explain any four importance's of giving first aid
6. (a) Define first Aid kit  
(b) Give uses of the following First Aid Kit
  - (i) Scissor \_\_\_\_\_
  - (ii) Cotton wool \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iii) Bandage \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iv) Antiseptic \_\_\_\_\_
  - (v) Soap \_\_\_\_\_
7. Write down ten laboratory rules
8. (a) Define Biology laboratory  
(b) State four differences between biology laboratory from other school laboratories.
  - (i) Stage
  - (ii) Eyepiece lens
  - (iii) Coarse adjustment knob
 (b) Draw a well labelled diagram of the compound microscope
10. Fill the following ta

	Magnification	Objective lens	Ocular lens
	400x	20x	
	300x	10x	
	_____	15x	20x
	_____	30x	10x
	500x	50x	_____
	600x	_____	60x
	400x	_____	10x
	300x	_____	30x
	_____	20x	15x