

RISECHAMP PRE AND PRIMARY SCHOOL

HOLIDAY PACKAGE – JUNE 2026

STANDARD FIVE

Pupil's name _____

MATHEMATICS

NO	QUESTIONS	WORKING SPACE AND ANSWER
i.	Write the place value of digit 7 in 5,783,421.	
ii.	Write $4,000,000 + 300,000 + 20,000 + 600 + 5$ in figures.	
iii.	Arrange the following numbers in ascending order: 45,678; 54,876; 45,768; 54,678	
iv.	Find the sum of 34,567 and 28,945.	
v.	Subtract 45,768 from 80,000	
vi.	Multiply 246 by 35.	
vii.	Divide 4,968 by 8.	

viii.	Find the LCM of 6 and 8	
ix.	Find the HCF of 24 and 36.	
x.	Round off 8,764 to the nearest hundred.	
xi.	Simplify the fraction $\frac{12}{18}$.	
xii.	Convert $2\frac{1}{2}$ into an improper fraction.	
xiii.	Convert $\frac{11}{4}$ into a mixed fraction.	
xiv.	Which fraction is larger: $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$?	
xv.	Write 0.75 as a fraction in its simplest form.	
xvi.	Add: $12.45 + 8.37$	
xvii.	Subtract: $25.8 - 7.46$	

xviii.	Multiply: 3.5×4	
xix.	Divide: $9.6 \div 3$	
xx.	Change 50% into a fraction.	
xxi.	Find 25% of 200.	
xxii.	A school has 400 pupils. If 60% are girls, how many girls are there?	
xxiii.	Express 15 out of 60 as a percentage.	
xxiv.	Convert 5 km into metres.	
xxv.	Convert 3.5 litres into millilitres.	
xxvi.	How many minutes are there in 2 hours and 30 minutes?	
xxvii.	Find the perimeter of a rectangle of length 12 cm and width 8 cm.	
xxviii.	Find the area of a rectangle of length 10 cm and width 6 cm.	
xxix.	How many sides does a hexagon have?	
xxx.	Name the angle which measures exactly 90° .	

xxxii.	Draw and name any two types of triangles.	
xxxiii.	How many faces does a cube have?	
xxxiiii.	A farmer harvested 1,250 oranges on Monday and 1,475 oranges on Tuesday. How many oranges did he harvest altogether?	
xxxv.	A bus travelled 125 km in the morning and 175 km in the afternoon. What distance did it cover altogether?	
xxxvi.	A shopkeeper bought 240 exercise books and sold 175. How many exercise books remained?	
xxxvii.	A pupil scored 72 marks out of 100 in Mathematics. What percentage did the pupil score?	
xxxviii.	Amina ate $\frac{1}{5}$ of a cake and her brother ate $\frac{3}{5}$ of the same cake. What fraction of the cake did they eat altogether?	
xxxix.	A water tank was $\frac{5}{6}$ full. If $\frac{2}{6}$ of the water was used, what fraction of water remained in the tank?	
xl.	A farmer harvested $\frac{3}{5}$ of his maize farm in the morning and $\frac{1}{5}$ in the afternoon. What fraction of the farm was harvested altogether?	
xli.	Neema walked $\frac{2}{3}$ kilometre in the morning and $\frac{1}{6}$ kilometre in the evening. How many kilometres did she walk altogether?	

xli.	A rope was 6 metres long. Juma used $\frac{5}{6}$ of it. How many metres of rope did he use?	
xlii.	A shopkeeper sold $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bag of rice. How much of the bag remained unsold?	
xliii.	A class has 40 pupils. If $\frac{3}{5}$ of them are girls, how many girls are in the class?	
xliv.	A baker used $\frac{2}{3}$ kg of flour in the morning and $\frac{1}{4}$ kg in the afternoon. How much flour did he use altogether?	
xlv.	A student read $\frac{5}{8}$ of a book on Saturday and $\frac{2}{8}$ on Sunday. What fraction of the book did the student read altogether?	
xlvi.	A piece of land measures 12 hectares. If $\frac{3}{4}$ of the land is planted with maize, how many hectares are planted with maize?	
xlvii.	Fatuma had $2\frac{1}{2}$ litres of milk. She used $1\frac{1}{4}$ litres. How many litres remained?	
xlviii.	A bus travelled $3\frac{1}{2}$ km in the morning and $2\frac{1}{4}$ km in the afternoon. How far did it travel altogether?	
xlix.	A farmer divided $4\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land equally among 3 children. How many acres did each child receive?	
l.	A school bought $2\frac{2}{3}$ boxes of chalk on Monday and $1\frac{1}{3}$ boxes on Tuesday. How many boxes of chalk were bought altogether?	

ii.	A water tank contained $5\frac{1}{2}$ litres of water. If $2\frac{3}{4}$ litres were used, how much water remained?	
iii.	A mother baked 24 cakes. Her children ate $\frac{3}{8}$ of the cakes. How many cakes did they eat?	
liii.	A tank was $\frac{7}{8}$ full. If $\frac{1}{4}$ of the tank's capacity was used, what fraction of the tank remained full?	
liv.	Calculate the value of $\frac{5}{7} \div \frac{5}{6}$.	
lv.	What will be the value of $2\frac{2}{5} \div 1\frac{5}{6}$?	
lvi.	Find for $18\frac{3}{6} + 12\frac{1}{3} =$	
lvii.	Evaluate for the value of $100\frac{5}{6} - 99 =$	
lviii.	Calculate for the value of $100 - 99\frac{5}{6} =$	
lix.	Find $1000 - 99.786 =$	
lx.	What will be the value of $999,09 + 99.919 =$	
lxi.	Find $32.6 \times 10.32 =$	

RISECHAMP PRE AND PRIMARY SCHOOL

HOLIDAY PACKAGE – JUNE 2026

STANDARD FIVE

Pupil's name _____

ENGLISH

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Choose the correct answer and write its letter A, B, C, or D.

- i. She _____ to school every day. A. go B. goes C. going D. gone ()
- ii. I _____ a book yesterday. A. read B. reads C. reading D. readed ()
- iii. The plural of child is _____. A. childs B. children C. chides D. child ()
- iv. We _____ football now. A. Plays B. played C. are playing D. play ()
- v. A place where books are kept is a _____. A. Kitchen B. library C. market D. garden ()
- vi. He is taller _____ his brother. A. than B. then C. that D. with ()
- vii. The opposite of "hot" is _____. A. warm B. cold C. heat D. boiling ()
- viii. She has _____ umbrella. A. an B. a C. the D. some ()
- ix. I like _____ apple. A. a B. an C. the D. some ()
- x. The sun _____ in the east. A. rise B. rises C. rising D. rose ()
- xi. They _____ happy yesterday. A. is B. was C. were D. are ()
- xii. My mother is cooking _____ kitchen. A. in B. on C. at D. by ()
- xiii. We go to school _____ bus. A. by B. with C. on D. in ()
- xiv. The cat is _____ the table. A. under B. eat C. run D. jump ()
- xv. "A beautiful teacher runs quickly" Which one is a noun? A. run B. beautiful C. teacher D. quickly ()
- xvi. He _____ TV every night. A. watch B. watches C. watching D. watched ()
- xvii. I have two _____. A. book B. books C. bookies D. books ()
- xviii. She _____ not come yesterday. A. Do B. does C. did D. doing ()
- xix. The capital city of Tanzania is _____. A. Arusha B. Dodoma C. Mwanza D. Mbeya ()
- xx. Birds _____ in the sky. A. fly B. flies C. flying D. flew ()

Grammar, vocabulary, sentence structure continuation

- xxi. He _____ a teacher. A. am B. is C. are D. be ()
- xxii. I _____ a pen. A. has B. have C. having D. had ()
- xxiii. The opposite of "big" is _____. A. large B. small C. tall D. long ()
- xxiv. We _____ to church on Sunday. A. go B. goes C. going D. gone ()
- xxv. She is _____ honest girl. A. a B. an C. the D. some ()

- xxvi. I _____ my homework yesterday. A. do B. did C. does D. done ()
- xxvii. They _____ playing football. A. is B. are C. was D. be ()
- xxviii. Choose pronoun _____ A. table B. he C. run D. blue ()
- xxix. The boy is _____ the tree. A. under B. eat C. jump D. fast ()
- xxx. I like rice _____ beans. A. and B. but C. or D. so ()
- xxxi. We _____ in Dar es Salaam. A. lives B. live C. living D. lived ()
- xxxii. She _____ a letter now. A. write B. writes C. is writing D. wrote ()
- xxxiii. The baby is _____ A. cry B. crying C. cried D. cries ()
- xxxiv. I saw _____ elephant. A. a B. an C. the D. some ()
- xxxv. He _____ to school yesterday. A. go B. went C. gone D. going ()
- xxxvi. The sun is _____ A. cold B. hot C. soft D. sweet ()
- xxxvii. They _____ happy. A. is B. are C. am D. be ()
- xxxviii. She _____ milk every morning. A. drink B. drinks C. drinking D. drunk ()
- xxxix. My father _____ a new car. A. have B. has C. had D. having ()
- xl. We _____ English at school. A. study B. studies C. studied D. studying ()

SECTION B: Fill in the gaps

2. Answer the questions by following the instructions

- i. **Change to plural:** a baby is crying. _____
- ii. **Fill in the gap:** I _____ (be) a pupil.
- iii. **Write the past tense of “they go at home.”** _____
- iv. **Fill in:** She _____ (like) eating mangoes.
- v. **Choose correct:** He _____ (be) playing.
- vi. **Make sentence:** “eat / I / rice” _____
- vii. Opposite of **fast** is _____
- viii. **Fill in:** They _____ at school yesterday.
- ix. **Correct word:** She is _____ girl. (beautiful/beauty)
- x. **Write singular of** children. _____
- xi. **Use “and” in a sentence.** She is tall. She is fat. _____
- xii. **Fill in with the correct article:** I have _____ apple.
- xiii. **Write correct form of a verb:** He _____ (go) home every evening.
- xiv. **Choose correct:** We have _____ friends. (much, many, any)
- xv. The cat is _____ the roof. (in, under, on)
- xvi. **Change to plural:** I have a box _____
- xvii. **Write past tense of** eat _____
- xviii. She _____ not come today.

xix. **Make sentence with** “school” _____

xx. **Write opposite of** up _____

SECTION C: COMPREHENSION

3. Read the passage then answer the questions

John is a pupil in Standard Five. He goes to school every day. He likes English and Mathematics. His father is a teacher and his mother is a nurse. John helps his parents at home.

QUESTIONS

- i. Who is John? _____
- ii. In which class is John? _____
- iii. Does John go to school daily? _____
- iv. Name one subject John likes. _____
- v. What is his father’s job? _____
- vi. What is his mother’s job? _____
- vii. How many subjects are mentioned in the passage? _____
- viii. Where does John go every day? _____
- ix. What does John like _____
- x. Who are helped at home? _____

SHULE YA AWALI NA MSINGI RISECHAMP

MKUSANYIKO WA MASWALI – JUNI 2026

DARASA LA TANO

JINA LA MWANAFUNZI _____

KISWAHILI

1. Chagua herufi ya jibu sahihi kisha uiandike katika sehemu uliyopewa.

- i. Amina **ameozwa** na baba yake. Neno ‘ameozwa’ lipo katika kauli ipi? ()
a. Kutendana b. kutendwa c. kutendewa d. kutendana e. kutendeana
- ii. Dirisha letu limetiwa _____ nzurisana ()
a. Ukuta b. komeo c. nakshi d. urembo e. nukushi
- iii. Ili niweze kupata maendeleo _____ kufanya kazi kwa bidii ()
a. Ninapaswa b. tunapaswa c. nakuasa d. nina budi e. mnapaswa
- iv. Mtu anayefundisha chuo kikuu anaitwaje? a. Mwalimu b. mnadhiri c. mhadhiri d. mhadhini e. mnajimu ()
- v. Neno lipi kati ya yafuatayo halilandani na mengine? ()
a. Kipupwe b. masika c. kiangazi d. vuli e. mavunde
- vi. Neno ‘njoo’ lina silabi ngapi? a. Mbili b. Moja c. sita d. nne e. tatu ()
- vii. Neno moja linalosimama badala ya maneno pete, kidani, mkufu nakishafu ni ____ ()
a. Vito b. Mapambo c. Madini d. Dhahabu e. Thamani
- viii. Kinyume cha neno ‘teua’ ni _____ a. Teuliwa b. tengua c. tekwa d. toa e. aute ()
- ix. Leo sijisikii vizuri. Ninaomba Abigali aende _____ yangu kule ulikonituma. ()
a. Baada b. Baadaye c. Badala d. Bahati e. Pamoja.
- x. Melas amenunua “**mbuguma**” ili awe anamkamua maziwa. Kinyume cha nenombuguma ni kipi? ()
a. Mtamba b. Fahali c. Mfarika d. Jogoo e. Fahari
- xi. Katika wingi tunasema, “Nyayo” Lakini katika umoja tunaweza kusema _____ ()
a. Unyayo b. Mwayo c. Nyayo d. Kwayo e. Mnyayo
- xii. Katika utunzi wa mashairi, mstari mmoja unaundwa na silabi ngapi? ()
a. 8 b. 16 c. 24 d. 18 e. 32
- xiii. Umemtuma kumletea kitu gani? Kiambishi nafsi katika sentensi hii kiko katika nafsi ya ____ ()
a. Pili umoja b. Tatu wingi c. Kwanza umoja d. Pili wingi e. Tatu umoja.
- xiv. _____ na nguvu, ungelibeba gunia moja la mahindi la kilo mia moja ()
a. Ningalikuwa b. Ningekuwa c. Ungalikuwa d. Ungakuwa e. Ungelikuwa
- xv. Neno lipi linakamilisha sentensi isemayo, “Alifundisha _____ alikuwa anaumwa. ()
a. Lakini b. Kwasababu c. Iwapo d. Ila e. Ingawa
- xvi. Weka alama inayostahili katika sentensi hii. Unakwenda wapi usiku huu ____ ()
a. Mshangao b. “ “ c. ; d. . e. ?
- xvii. Kinyume cha neno TEMA ni kipi? a. Mate b. Usiteme c. Kataa d. Meza e. Meta ()
- xviii. Neno lipi kati ya haya **haliwezi** kuunganisha maneno yafuatayo na kuwa sentensi moja isemayo ()
“Nitasimamia mtihani ____ ninaumwa.” Ingawa b. Kwasababu c. Ijapokuwa d. Hata kama e. Japo

- xix. Wanafunzi wa darasa la nne waliokota karatasi ambayo ina maandishi. Maandishi hayo yalikuwa na mpangiliao mzuri kama ifuatavyo, vina, mizani, mishororo na beti. Unafikiri wanafunzi hao waliokota karatasi yenye nini? a. Barua b. Habari c. Shairi d. Utani e. wimbo ()
- xx. Mtukwao alikutana na watu wawili, mmoja akiwa amemshika mkono mwenzake. Aliyeshikwa mkono alikuwa hana uwezo wa kuona aendako. Je aliyeshikwa mkono anaitwa nani? a. Kiziwi b. Kipofu c. Bubu d. kiwete e. kibogoyo ()

2 .Jaza nafasi zilizoachwa wazi ili kukamilisha sentensi zifuatazo.

- i. Kamilisha methali ismayo, “ **Hamadi libindoni** _____ “
- ii. Jibu la Kitendawili kisemacho, “**Jiwe litokalo maji** “ ni lipi? _____
- iii. Andika maana ya nahau isemayo, “**Gonga mwamba.**” _____
- iv. Tegua kitendawili. **Napigwa faini kosa silijui.** _____
- v. Kamilisha methali hii _____ **hufunzwa ulimwengu.**
- vi. Jibu la kitendawili kisemacho **Kisima cha bibi hakikauki** ni _____
- vii. Maana ya nahau isemayo **Ana mkono mrefu** ni _____
- viii. Kamilisha methali, **Mdharau mwiba** _____
- ix. Tegua kitendawili kisemacho **Ni rafiki na ni adui** _____
- x. Andika kipande cha sentensi kinachoweza kukamilisha methali isemayo, “ _____ halina ubani.
- xi. Yaya alipozidiwa na mateso ya mama mwajiri wake, aliamua kuanika **juani** kilakitu. Nahau, “Anika juani” ina maana gani? _____
- xii. Jambo lako unapaswa kulifanya kabla halijafikia kiwango cha kukushinda. Mehali ipi inapaswa kutumika? _____.
- xiii. Andika kitendawili ambacho kinafanana jibu na hiki kisemacho, “Wasambaa wamesambaa katika milima ya usambaa.” _____
- xiv. Kipande cha methali kisemacho, “Ndege asiye naswa leo,..” kinakamilishwa na sentensi ipi? _____
- a. xiv. Baada ya Mzee Amos na Mzee Stefano kuuiziana shamba, wazee wale, kiongozi wa mtaa na mashahidi wao walimwaga **wino** kwenye karatasi ili kuthibitisha mauziano hayo. Maana ya nahau Mwaga wino ni _____
- xv. Mzee Kambaulaya **alimpanyama ya ulimi** mke wake. Andika maana ya nahau iliyopigiwa mstari. _____

3 a) Oanisha maneno yaliyo katika fungu A na visawe vyake vilivyo katika fungu B.

FUNGU -A	JIBU	FUNGU-B
i. Tuktuk		A. Tarakilishi
ii. Rununu		B. Televisheni
iii. Runinga		C. Mkeka
iv. Kompyuta		D. Bajaji
v. Mbachao		E. Simu

b) Oanisha majina ya wanyama na vikembe vyao.

JINA LA MNYAMA		KIKEMBE
i. Farasi		A. Chengo
ii. Fisi		B. Kiguge
iii. Mbweha		C. Kikuto
iv. Nyoka		D. Kinengwe
v. Mbwa		E. Kidanga
vi. Samaki		F. Kitekli
vii. Tembo		G. Kinyangunya
viii. Papa		H. Kinyemele
ix. ix. Nyani		I. Kilebu
x. X. Nyangumi		J. Nyamawa

4. Panga herufi zifuatazo katika mtiririko mzuri kwa kuzipatia herufi A,B,C,D na E.

- Alituelimisha juu ya mazingira na namna ya kutunza mazingira na faida zake. _____
- Alisema kuwa mazingira ni jumla ya vitu vyote vinavyotuzunguka. _____
- Alipofika alikaribishwa na Mwalimu mkuu Swai kwa niaba ya mwalimu mkuu. _____
- Sote tulifurahi na tukakubaliana kuyatunza na kuhifadhi mazingira yetu. _____
- Juzi tulitembelewa na bwana misitu shuleni kwetu _____

5. Soma kwa makini kifungu cha habari kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali ya ufahamu.

Kabonzo anasoma katika Shule ya Sekondari ya Mianzini iliyoko katika Wilaya ya Kilwa Masoko, Mkoa wa Lindi. Mama yake anaishi katika Kijijicha Kasule katika Mkoa wa Lindi lakini katika Wilaya ya Tandahimba.

Wakati wa likizo ya Mwezi Juni, Kabonzo alikwenda nyumbani kwa ajili ya mapumziko. Mama yake Kabonzo alifurahi kumwona Kabonzo kwa sababu alijua kuwa atamsaidia kazi mbalmbali hususan zile za

shamba na za nyumbani. Baada ya kukaa wiki moja mama yake Kabonzo alishikwa na ugonjwa na kulazwa hospitali. Kabonzo aliamua kumuuguza mama yake hadi likizo yake ikaisha.

Kwakuwa muda wa kufungua shule ulikuwa umefika, Kabonzo aliamua kumwandikia barua Mwalimu kuu Rashidi ya kumwomba ruhusa akimwambia kuwa atachelewa kurudi shule.

Baada ya wiki mbili mama yake Kabonzo alipona na ndipo Kabonzo alirudi shuleni kuendelea na masomo. Alipofika shuleni walimu na wanafunzi walimpa pole Kabonzo. Alijisikia furaha lakini pia alifarijika sana.

MASWALI:

i. Shule ya Sekondari Mianzini iko katika Mkoa gani? _____

ii. Kwanini mama yake Kabonzo alifurahi alipomwona Kabonzo amerudi nyumbani kwaajili ya likizo?

iii. Lengo la Kabonzo kumwandikia barua mwalimu mkuu lilikuwa ni

iv. Mama yake Kabonzo anaishi katika wilaya ya _____

v. Kabonzo alimuuguza mama yake kwa muda gani? _____

RISECHAMP PRE AND PRIMARY SCHOOL

HOLIDAY PACKAGE – JUNE 2026

STANDARD FIVE






Pupil's name _____

SCIENCE

1. Chose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the box provided

- i. Which of the following is not vertebrate animals a) Eagle b) Snail c) Cow d) Dog ()
- ii. The study of science has resulted into various careers such as pharmacy, botany and engineering What does botany deals with? a) Deals with animals b) Deals with machines c) Deals with plants d) Deals with medicine ()
- iii. Which of the following features does not relate with mammals? a) Their bodies are covered with fur b) They are warm blooded c) Their skin has sweat glands d) They are laying eggs ()
- iv. Which part of the plant that absorbs water and minerals from the soil? a) Leaves b) Roots c) Flowers d) Stem ()
- v. The study of science has different branches, which of the following is not a branch of science a) History b) Biology c) Physics d) Chemistry ()
- vi. In which part of the digestive system does absorption of nutrients take place? a) Small intestine b) Large intestine c) Stomach d) Sphincters e) duodenum ()
- vii. In which stage of plant development does seed develops into new seedling/new plant a) Senescence b) Seed germination c) Seedling stage d) Vegetative stage e) Reproductive stage ()
- viii. _____ is the situation of having hard stool a) Constipation b) Bloating c) Indigestion d) Heart burn e) Stomach ulcers ()
- ix. Which of the following is not secondary sexual characteristics in girls? a) Soft voice b) Widening of hips c) Soft skin d) Deep voice e) Nonstructural period ()
- x. _____ Is the increase I size and mass of an organism a) Nutrition b) Movement c) Sensitivity d) Growth e) reproduction ()
- xi. Joan found bottle of medicine in her room. What she supposed to do to know how to use the medicine? a. To check the expiration date b. To check instruction on how to use it () c) To understand how to store it d) To know the ingredients which made the medicine
- xii. Which food among the following food belongs to carbohydrate group a) Ugali and meat b) Cassava and Rice c) Milk and potatoes d) Bread and fish ()
- xiii. Is the disease which indicated by diarrhea **white watery** like **rice water** a) Cholera b) Malaria c) Schistosomiasis d) Tuberculosis ()
- xiv. Another name of fat and oil is a) Vitamins b) Lipids c) Carbohydrates d) Proteins ()
- xv. What do we mean when we say Mabula is H.I.V (+) positive a) Mabula has HIV b) Mabula is very kind c) Mabula has no HIV d) Mabula has died ()

2. Match list A with list B by writing a letter of the correct answer

LIST A	ANSWERS	LIST B
i. 		A. U shaped magnet
ii. 		B. Ring magnet
iii. 		C. Horse magnet
iv. 		D. Cylindrical magnet
v. 		E. Bar magnet
vi. Stomach		F. The part of digestive system which digestion starts
vii. Mouth		G. To store swallowed food for temporally
viii. Small intestine		H. The place which absorption of most nutrients takes place
ix. Large intestine		I. The part which stores undigested food for temporally
x. Esophagus		J. Tube like structure which carrying food from the mouth to the stomach
xi. Photosynthesis		K. An instrument used for viewing very small organisms
xii. Microscope		L. Reptiles and amphibians
xiii. Vertebrates		M. Away of finding out information
xiv. Investigation		N. The ability to respond to stimuli
xv. Invertebrates		O. Used to prevent sweat and dust from entering the eye
xvi. Irritability		P. An instrument used for viewing very small organisms

3. Answer the following questions by write the correct answers from the box bellow

Sperm duct	Urethra	Seminal vesicles	Prostate gland	Cowper's gland		
Penis	Testes	Incisors	Canines	Premolars	Moral Teeth	Oxygen
Hypothesis	Matter	Germination	Environment	Carbon dioxide		

- i. The parts of male reproductive system which located inside a sac known as scrotum which hangs behind the penis are called? _____
- ii. _____ Are the coiled tubes that connecting the testes and urethra which carries sperms from the testes to the urethra.
- iii. The organ located bellow the urinary blader which surrounding the upper part of the urethra is called _____
- iv. _____ Are pea – shaped gland located bellow the prostate gland
- v. Pair of small glands located near the prostate glands behind the urinary bladed are called _____
- vi. The type of teeth used to cut food are called? _____
- vii. _____ Is the type of teeth which used to crush and to grind food
- viii. Is one of the parts of digestive system found in the mouth used to break food substances into small particles _____
- ix. _____ Is the type of teeth which used to tear food like meat and to crunchy vegetable
- x. The type of teeth used to tear, crush and to grind food into small particles are called? _____
- xi. _____ Is anything that surround us
- xii. The gas that animal breath in is called _____
- xiii. _____ Is the development of the plant from seed
- xiv. The gas that released out from plants during photosynthesis is called _____
- xv. _____ is an intelligent guess about the causes of the problem

4. Arrange the following scientific steps by using letter A, B, C, D and E

- i) Problem identification _____
- ii) Hypothesis formulation _____
- iii) Data analysis _____
- iv) Conducting an experiment _____
- v) Data interpretation _____

5. Define the following terminology as they are used in science

- i. Biology _____

- ii. Energy _____

- iii. Photosynthesis _____

- iv. Magnetism _____

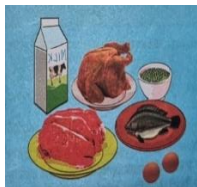
- v. Short menstrual cycle _____
- vi. Photosynthesis _____

- vii. Energy _____
- viii. Matter _____
- ix. Living things _____
- x. Complete metamorphosis _____
- xi. Complete metamorphosis _____
- xii. Sexual reproduction _____

- xiii. Reproductive system _____
- xiv. Asexual reproductive system _____
- xv. Physics _____

5. Observe the picture below then answers the questions that follows

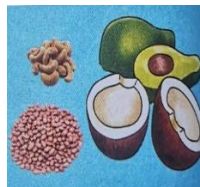
A



B



C



D



- i) Which letter indicate the group which produces protein nutrients _____
- ii) The group of food which produce the nutrients which gives the body energy is indicated by letter? _____
- iii) Write the general name of the nutrients produced by the food in group C

iv) Write the name of the group of food which used to protect the body

v) Mention the group of nutrients which has missed to make a **balanced diet**

7. Read the passage below carefully and then answer the questions that follow

Energy is the ability to do work, there are various forms of energy, those forms of energy include: - Sound energy, Light energy, Heat energy and Electrical energy among others, Sound energy is the energy produced by various vibrating objects and travels in all directions from the source. Heat energy travels in three ways; by conduction in solid materials, by convection in liquids materials and gas travels by radiation in vacuum. Light energy that enables our eyes to see things. Light energy travels in a straight line from the source. The electrical energy travels through conducting materials such as wires. The main natural source of electrical energy is Lightning. Lightning is a type of electrical energy that cannot be harvested.

QUESTIONS

- i. What is energy _____
- ii. Which energy is produced by vibration of objects? _____
- iii. Heat energy is travel in a vacuum by _____
- iv. The main natural source of electrical energy mentioned in the passage is

- v. Mention on instrument which uses electrical energy _____

RISECHAMP PRE AND PRIMARY SCHOOL

HOLIDAY PACKAGE – JUNE 2026

STANDARD FIVE

Pupil's name _____

GEOGRAPHY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1. Choose and write a letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- i. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource? ()
A. Water B. Sunshine C. Fuel D. Wind E. Forest
- ii. In which part of Tanzania is the tanzanite mineral found? ()
A. Bulyankulu B. Mwadui C. Mererani D. Uvinza E. Geita
- iii. On which river in Tanzania is the Nyerere Hydroelectric dam built? ()
A. Ruvuma B. Pangani C. Rufiji D. Wami E. Maragalasi
- iv. To promote the blue economy sector, what sustainable use of resource should be focused on? ()
A. Minerals B. Water C. People D. Land E. Wildlife
- v. Which natural resources does the development of the agricultural sector mostly depend on? ()
A. Water and minerals B. land and energy C. Land and minerals D. Water and land E. Forest and energy
- vi. The movement of goods and passengers from one area to another is termed as ____ ()
A. Transportation B. Wildebeests C. Vehicles D. Resource E. Infrastructure
- vii. TAZAMA is a pipe line which carries oil from Tanzania Dar es Salaam to _____ ()
A. DRC Kinshasa B. Zambia Ndola. C. Maputo Mozambique D. Zambia Kaprimposhi E. Malawi Lilongwe
- viii. Which of the following is the only national park within city boundaries? ()
A. Mkomazi B. Burigi Chato C. Rubondo D. Saadan E. Saanane
- ix. Manyoni in Singida, Bahi in Dodoma and Namtumbo in Ruvuma are famous places for ____ ()
A. Having many national parks B. Mining of uranium C. Irrigation farming
D. Mining of natural gas E. Having the largest forests
- x. Which of the following lakes is shared by Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique? ()
A. Lake Manyara B. Lake Rukwa C. Lake Tanganyika D. Lake Nyasa E. Lake Eyasi
- xi. The following are developments sectors triggered or caused by natural resources availability in Tanzania. EXCEPT
A. Fishing sector B. Agricultural sector C. Mining sector ()
D. Industrial sector E. Education sector
- xii. The area where ships and boats load and unload passengers and goods is called _____ ()
A. Harbour B. Airport C. Mine D. Settlement E. National Park
- xiii. The game reserves in Tanzania are managed by _____ ()
A. TAWA B. TANAPA C. TFS D. NEMC E. UNESCO
- xiv. In which regions is Mtera dam located? A. Dodoma and Iringa B. Morogoro and Tanga ()
C. Kilimanjaro and Tanga D. Njombe and Iringa E. Iringa and Morogoro
- xv. The following are the natural resources available in Tanzania. EXCEPT ____ ()
A. Forest B. Minerals C. Wildlife D. Buildings E. water
- xvi. The first discoveries of natural gas in Songosongo Island in Lindi were made in _____ ()
A. 1974 B. 1952 C. 1982 D. 2022 E. 2026
- xvii. Which river is used for irrigation farming in the Usangu Basin area? ()
A. Rufiji River B. Wami River C. Pangani River D. Ruvuma River E. Great Ruaha River
- xviii. Class five pupils planned a study tour to learn more about coal mining. In which regions will they go? ()
A. Iringa, Katavi and Rukwa B. Geita, Mbeya and Shinyanga C. Ruvuma, Njombe and Songwe
D. Morogoro, Singida and Katavi E. Mara, Katavi and Geita

- xix. Which lake is famous for its remarkable red or pink coloured water caused by salt-loving microorganisms?
 A. Lake Natron B. Lake Nyasa C. Lake Eyasi D. Lake Manyara E. Lake Rukwa ()
- xx. The following game reserves are found in Dodoma and Manyara regions. ()
 A. Inyonga and Ugalla B. Mkungunero and Swagaswaga C. Ikorongo and Grumet
 D. Kizigo and Muhesi E. Wembere and Igombe

2. Use the words from the box to fill gaps.

Blue economy,	Biodiversity,	Capital resources,	Delta, Export,	Game reserve,
Gemstones,	Hydropower,	Human resources,	Infrastructure,	Irrigation,
National Park,	Rift Valley Lake,	Saline Lake,	Sustainable use,	Tributary

- i. A lake formed due to tectonic activity in the East African Rift Valley _____
- ii. A lake with high salt content _____
- iii. A landform at the mouth of a river which is created by sediment deposits _____
- iv. A large area of natural land protected for conservation and tourism _____
- v. A protected area for wildlife where regulated hunting may be allowed _____
- vi. A smaller river or stream that flows into a large one _____
- vii. A variety of living organisms in an area _____
- viii. Economic activities linked to water resource _____
- ix. Electricity which is generated using moving water _____
- x. People's skills, knowledge and labour _____
- xi. Physical systems like roads, buildings and electricity _____
- xii. Precious stones used in jewellery _____
- xiii. The process of selling goods to other countries _____
- xiv. The supply of water to crops to help growth, typically by means of channels _____
- xv. Tools, machines and infrastructure used for production _____
- xvi. Using resources wisely to ensure they last _____

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct answers

- i. Mention any two important energy sources available in Tanzania
 (a) _____ (b) _____
- ii. Mention any two main groups of natural resources found in Tanzania
 (a) _____ (b) _____
- iii. Mention any two national parks which are the UNESCO World Heritage sites found in Tanzania
 (a) _____ (b) _____
- iv. Mention any two sectors which depend on the presence of water available in Tanzania
 (a) _____ (b) _____
- v. Mention any two national parks found in Morogoro region in Tanzania
 (a) _____ (b) _____

vi. Mention any two opportunities available in areas with national parks.

(a) _____ (b) _____

vii. Mention any two types of maps according to their purposes

(a) _____ (b) _____

viii. Mention any two common importance of different sectors in the development of Tanzania

(a) _____ (b) _____

ix. Mention the two essentials of the map which are missing in the map above

(a) _____ (b) _____

x. Which Lake is shared by Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda? _____

xi. How do we call the act of protecting and preserving the things that surround human being?

xii. The situation where by there is too much water in the lower land is known as _____

xiii. In which direction will your shadow fall when you are walking in the evening? _____

xiv. My father is planning to establish zoo project. Which two important resources does he need to find?

(a) _____ (b) _____

COPY THE NOTES IN YOUR CLASS WORK EXERCISE BOOK

New page

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The concept of population distribution

1. **Distribution** is the way that something is shared or exists over a particular area or among a particular group of people.
2. **Population** is the total number of people who live in a particular area
3. **Population distribution** is how people spread across different geographical areas.
4. The geographical areas are such as **countries, regions, districts, cities, wards and villages or streets.**
5. Population distribution varies or differ from one area to another where by some areas have
(a) Many people, (b) Average people (c) few people

Types of population distribution

6. The types of population distribution explain how people are **spread across different areas.**
7. The main three types of population distribution are **(a) Clustred population distribution (b) Uniform population distribution (c) Sparse population distribution**
8. **Clustred population distribution** is a situation where by people are concentrated in one area for settlement or engagement in various social and economic activities. **(Many people small area)**
9. Examples of areas with clustred population distribution are
(a) In urban areas such as Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mwanza and Arusha
(b) In areas rich in resources and economic opportunities such as mining areas, fishing areas and areas with fertile land for agriculture.
10. **Uniform population distribution** is a situation where by the number of people is about the same in different places there is no area with few or more people. **(Number of people is equal to the size of area)**
11. This type of distribution often happens in **farming areas**, where people live based on **resources like water or fertile land for growing crops.**
12. **Sparse population distribution** is a situation where by people live in scattered arrangements across large area without a specific arrangement. **(Few people large area)**
13. Sparse population distribution often occurs in **rural or challenging environments where resources availability is limited and people may live foar from one another.**
14. Pictures to show types of population distribution (skip 15 lines)

FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

1. Population distribution results from **factors**.
2. The factors are **geographical factors and human factors**
3. All factors are important in **making decisions about where to live**.

i) Geographical factors

4. The geographical factors are such as **climate, relief, soil fertility, availability of water resources and minerals**.

A: Climate

5. **Climate** is the atmospheric condition of a specific area recorded over a long period of time, often thirty years or more.
6. The climate of a place contributes to population distribution. For example areas with moderate temperature, abundant rainfall and sufficient humidity **attract many people for farming and living**.
7. The types of population distribution in areas with moderate temperature, abundant rainfall and sufficient humidity is **dense or uniform population distribution**.
8. Areas that are extremely hot or cold such as deserts or mountainous regions, tend to have fewer people.
9. The types of population distribution in areas that are extremely hot or cold is **sparse population distribution**.
10. The sparse population distribution is caused by not having conducive to **human health, agriculture, social services and other economic activities**.
11. Changes in climate such as rising temperature or drought, affect population distribution by **forcing people to move from affected areas to seek environmentally safe places**.

B: Relief

12. Areas with gentle slopes attract more people because they are suitable for **settlement, agriculture and infrastructure development**.
13. Mountainous regions, steep slopes and large valleys tend to have **few people**.
14. Mountainous regions, steep slopes and large valleys have few people because **it is difficult to carry out construction, agriculture and infrastructure development**.

C: Availability of water resources

15. Areas where water resources are available contribute to the high population density.
16. Water resources are such as oceans, rivers, lakes, dams and ground water.
17. Areas with water bodies attract people because water is essential for their life.
18. Water resource areas attract people due to
 - (a) The availability of activities such as agriculture, fishing, transportation and tourism which generate income to people.
 - (b) Reliable access to water for drinking, cooking, sanitation
 - (c) Presence of pleasant weather
 - (d) Existence of vegetation

D: Soil fertility

19. Fertile soil promotes the growth of crops and pasture.
20. People are attracted to live in areas with fertile soil to engage in farming and livestock keeping.
21. Areas with fertile soil have **many people**. (A **clustered population distribution**)
22. Areas with infertile soil does not support crop growth which leads to **food shortage**
23. Areas with infertile soil have **few people** (A **sparse population distribution**)

E: Minerals

24. Areas rich in minerals often provide **various opportunities due to mining activities**.
25. Areas rich in minerals have opportunities such as **jobs in mines, businesses related to food, clothing, accommodation, entertainment places, financial services, transportation, hospitals, schools and other services**.
26. Areas rich in minerals have **many people**. (A **clustered population distribution**)
27. Areas rich in minerals experience rapid development in **roads, schools and hospitals which attracts people**

HISTORIA YA TANZANIA NA MAADILI

1. MACHAGUO: Chagua herufi ya jibu sahihi kisha uiandike katika sehemu uliyopewa

- i. Utawala wa kijerumani ulianza mwaka gani ? A. 1885 B. 1963 C. 1904 D. 1977 ()
- ii. Baada ya vita ya kwanza ya dunia, Tanganyika ilitawaliwa na _____ ()
A. Ureno B. Uingereza C. Ujerumani D. Ubelgiji
- iii. Gavana wa kwanza wa kiingereza alitwa nani? ()
A. Horace Byatt B. Donald Cameroon C. Julius Nyerere D. Dr. Carl Peters
- iv. Kodi iliyolipwa na waafrika iliitwa ()
A. kodi ya kichwa B. Kodi ya soko C. kodi ya bandari D. Kodi ya maji
- v. Vita vya Majimaji vilitokea kati ya mwaka: ()
A. 1888–1889 B. 1905–1907 C. 1914–1918 D. 1961–1964
- vi. Kiongozi wa kiingereza aliyeanzisha mfumo usiokuwa wa moja kwa moja Tanganyika alitwa nani?
A. Oto con Bismarck B. Carl peters C. Richard Turnbull D. Vasco Da gama ()
- vii. Chimbuko ka ukoloni lilikuwa ni ? ()
A. Kukua kwa ubepari ulaya B. Silaha duni C. Vita vya dunia D. Mapinduzi ya viwanda
- viii. Nani mwenye wajibu wa kusimamia haki za mtoto? ()
A. Wazazi na walezi B. Jamii nzima C. Walimu pekee D. Jeshi la polisi
- ix. Katika muundo wa utawala wa wajerumani katika Afrika mashariki ya wajerumani. kiongozi wa juu alikuwa nani? A. Gavana B. Waziri wa makoloni C. Afisa wilaya D. Jumbe ()
- x. Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar talifanyika chini ya chama cha _____ ()
A. Afro-Shirazi Party B. African Socialist Party C. African State Party D. Afro State Party
- xi. Wajerumani walitawala Tanganyika kabla ya:
A. Wareno B. Waingereza C. Waarabu D. Wabelgiji ()
- xii. Miongoni mwa makundi yautangulizi wa ukoloni. Ni kundi Lipi lilihusika na kueneza dini?
A. Wamisionari B. wapelelezi C. wabantu D. Wafanyabiashara ()
- xiii. Gavana wa Mwisho wa kiingereza aliyehusika kwenye uhuru wa Tanganyika alitwa nani?
A. Karl peters B. Horace Byyat C. Von Bismack D. Morton Stanley ()
- xiv. Nchi yetu ya Tanzania ilijulikana kwa jina gani kipindi cha utawala wa waingereza
A. Tanganyika B. Zanzibar C. Afrika mashariki ya wajerumani D. Pemba ()
- xv. Baba wa Taifa la Tanzania ni: ()
A. Abeid Karume B. Ali Hassan Mwinyi C. Julius Nyerere D. Edward Sokoine

2. KUOANISHA: Oanisha maneno yaliyoko katika sehemu A na yale yaliyoko katika sehemu B kwa kuandika herufi ya jibu

SEHEMU A	JAWABU	SEHEMU B
i. Julius Nyerere		A. 12 Januari 1964
ii. Azimio la Arusha		B. Afro-Shirazi Party
iii. Kinjekitile Ngwale		C. 7 Julai 1954
iv. Muungano		D. Rais wa kwanza wa Tanzania
v. Mji Mkuu		E. Nchi zilizoungana kuunda Tanzania
vi. TANU ilizaliwa		F. Dar es salaam
vii. Uhuru wa Tanganyika		G. 26 April 1964
viii. Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar		H. 5 Februari 1967
ix. Kirefu cha ASP		I. Kiongozi wa Vita vya Majimaji
x. Tanganyika na Zanzibar		J. 9 Disemba 1961
		K. Dodoma
		L. Africans Social Party

3. MASWALI MAFUPI: Jibu maswali yafuatayo kwa kuandika majibu mafupi

- i. Ukoloni ni nini? _____
- ii. Nani alikuwa Rais wa kwanza wa Zanzibar baada ya Mapinduzi? _____
- iii. Biashara ya utumwa ilikomeshwa mwaka gani? _____
- iv. Vita vya Majimaji vilipiganwa dhidi ya nani? _____
- v. Taja aina tano za mamlaka za kijadi katika jamii za kitanzania _____

- vi. Taja sababu moja ya Muungano wa Tanganyika na Zanzibar.

- vii. Taja aina mbili ya mifumo ya Utawala wa kikoloni iliyotumika Tanzania

- viii. Taja shujaa mmoja wa historia ya Tanzania. _____
- ix. Taja faida nne za reli ya kati _____
- x. Kwa nini ni muhimu kujifunza historia ya Tanzania? _____

4. Jaza nafasi zilizoachwa wazi kwa kuandika jibu sahihi



- i. Kielelezo hapo juu kinaonesha alama inayoitwa _____
- ii. Nani aliyebuni alama hiyo hapo juu? _____
- iii. Picha ya mwanamke na mwanaume inaashiria nini katika kielelezo hapo juu? _____
- iv. Ni alama ipi katika kielelezo hapo juu huashiria utajiri wa Wanyamapori? _____
- v. Taja mazao mawili ya biashara yaliyopo katika picha hapo juu. _____

RISECHAMP PRE AND PRIMARY SCHOOL

HOLIDAY PACKAGE – JUNE 2026

ARTS AND SPORTS

STANDARD FIVE

Pupil's name _____

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Choose the correct answer and write its letter in the brackets provided.

- i. Acting without using words is called _____ ()
A. Singing B. Mime C. Drawing D. Running E. Shouting
- ii. Which of the following is a primary color? A. Green B. Orange C. Blue D. Purple E. Pink ()
- iii. The tool used to hold fabric tight while sewing is called _____ ()
A. Needle B. Thread C. Embroidery Hoop D. Scissors E. Thimble
- iv. In a song, the "speed" at which the music is played is known as _____ ()
A. Volume B. Rhythm C. Tempo D. Pitch E. Chorus
- v. Which body part is most important for maintaining balance in gymnastics? ()
A. Hands B. Eyes C. Core/Waist D. Feet E. Ears
- vi. A group of people watching a play or performance is called the _____ ()
A. Players B. Audience C. Actors D. Referees E. Coaches
- vii. Which mineral is often used to make traditional pots? A. Sand B. Clay C. Iron D. Gold E. Salt ()
- viii. In football, which player is allowed to use their hands inside the penalty area? ()
A. Defender B. Striker C. Goalkeeper D. Midfielder E. Referee
- ix. A line that defines the edge of a shape in drawing is a _____ ()
A. Shadow B. Outline C. Texture D. Tint E. Shade
- x. What is the name of the National Anthem of Tanzania? A. Tanzania Tanzania ()
B. Mungu Ibariki Afrika C. Tazama Ramani D. Wimbo wa Taifa E. Uhuru na Umoja
- xi. Which of these is a percussion instrument? A. Flute B. Guitar C. Drum D. Trumpet E. Violin ()
- xii. The act of sewing decorative designs on fabric is called _____ ()
A. Knitting B. Embroidery C. Weaving D. Spinning E. Printing
- xiii. Which skill is essential for a good actor? ()
A. Sleeping B. Body Language C. Running fast D. Silent reading E. Painting
- xiv. Mixing Red and Yellow paint produces ____ A. Green B. Purple C. Orange D. Brown E. Grey ()
- xv. A "foul" in sports usually occurs when _____ A. A goal is scored B. Rules are broken ()
C. The game ends D. A player runs E. Fans cheer

SECTION B: MATCHING ITEMS

2. Match the Term in List A with its Description in List B.

LIST A	ANSWERS	LIST B
i. Script		A. Written words for a play
ii. Netball		B. A game played by two teams of 7 players
iii. Sketching		C. Making a quick, rough drawing
iv. Solo		D. A song performed by one person
v. Needle		E. Tool used for piercing fabric
vi. Mime		F. Acting using only gestures
vii. Goal Post		G. Target for scoring in ball games
viii. Canvas		H. Surface used for oil painting
ix. Referee		I. Person who enforces rules in a match
x. Thread		J. Thin strand used for sewing

SECTION C: TRUE OR FALSE

3. Write 'True' if the statement is correct and 'False' if it is incorrect.

- i. A goalkeeper can touch the ball anywhere on the pitch with their hands. _____
- ii. Secondary colors are made by mixing two primary colors. _____
- iii. Mime artists use loud voices to tell a story. _____
- iv. Warm-up exercises prevent injuries during sports. _____
- v. An embroidery hoop is used to cut cloth. _____
- vi. Singing in a choir requires cooperation. _____
- vii. To "sketch" means to complete a final painting. _____
- viii. The "running stitch" is the simplest form of hand sewing. _____
- ix. In drama, the "protagonist" is usually the main character. _____
- x. Football is played with a rectangular ball. _____

SECTION D: SHORT ANSWER & PRACTICAL THEORY (QUESTIONS 81–100)

4. Answer the following questions briefly.

- i. Name the three primary colors. _____
- ii. What is the use of a thimble in sewing? _____
- iii. Define "Pantomime." _____
- iv. List two benefits of playing sports. _____
- v. What is "Still Life" drawing? _____
- vi. Mention one traditional Tanzanian musical instrument. _____
- vii. How many players are on a standard football team? _____
- viii. What is "Texture" in art? _____
- ix. Why do actors wear costumes? _____
- x. What is the purpose of a "Corner Kick" in football? _____
- xi. What is a "Choir"? _____
- xii. Name one type of stitch used in embroidery. (e.g., Chain stitch, Satin stitch) _____
- xiii. What does a whistle signify in a sports match? (Start, stop, or a foul) _____
- xiv. Define "Diction" in acting. _____
- xv. What is the "Horizon Line" in a landscape drawing? _____
- xvi. Name a sport that uses a racket. _____
- xvii. What is "Improvisation" in drama? _____
- xviii. How do you care for art brushes after painting? _____
- xix. What is the role of a Captain in a sports team? _____
- xx. Why is it important to follow rules in games? _____

RISECHAMP PRE AND PRIMARY SCHOOL

HOLIDAY PACKAGE – JUNE 2026

STANDARD FIVE

Pupil's name _____

CHINESE

一, 用正确答案填空 - Yòng zhèngquè dá'àn tiánkòng - Fill in the gap with the correct answer

- i. Nǐ _____!
- ii. Wǒ jiào _____
- iii. Wǒ jīnnián _____ suì le.
- iv. Wǒ de māma jiào _____
- v. Wǒ de bàba jiào _____
- vi. Wǒ shì xiǎoxué _____ niánjí de xuéshēng.
- vii. Wǒ de xuéxiào jiào _____.
- viii. Wǒ de xuéxiào zài _____
- ix. Wǒ de bānzhǔ rén jiào _____
- x. Wǒ huì shuō _____ hé _____
- xi. Wǒ jiā yǒu _____ kǒu rén.

二, 用英语写出意思 - Yòng yīngyǔ xiě chū yìsi. - Write the meaning in English

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| i. 爸爸 Bàba _____ | vi. 格格 Gēge _____ |
| ii. 妈妈 Māma _____ | vii. 奈奈 Nǎinai _____ |
| iii. 梅梅 Mèimèi _____ | viii. 耶耶 yéyé _____ |
| iv. 姐姐 Jiějiě _____ | ix. 我 Wǒ _____ |
| v. 弟弟 Dìdi _____ | |

三, 在提供的空白处填写正确的答案。 - Zài tígōng de kòngbái chù tiánxiě zhèngquè de dá'àn. - Write the correct answers in the spaces provided.







1. Wǒ shì yí gè _____ [nán hái, nǚ hái]

2. Wǒ shì _____ (Kěn yà rén , Tǎn sāng ní yà rén.)

3. Wǒ zhù zài _____ (Dá lèi sī sà lā mǎ , Duōduōmǎ)

4. Wǒ xǐhuan chī _____ (Kāfēi , Mǐfàn).

四, 阅读并回答以下问题 - Yuèdú bìng huídá yíxià wèntí - Read and answer the following questions.

A 蓝 lán	答 答 案 案	B 蓝 lán
 例如: lìrú	(D)	huā A. 花
i. 	()	huāpíng B. 花瓶
ii. 	()	shù C. 树
iii. 	()	shuǐguǒ D. 水果
iv. 	()	fángzi E. 房子
v. 	()	jiāoshuǐ F. 浇水

五, 匹配标点符号- Pǐpèi biāodiǎn fúhào - Match the punctuation mark.

NO	Lán A 兰	Dáan 案答	Lán B 兰
5.	逗号 Dòuhào		! Exclamation mark
6.	句号 Jùhào		, Comma
7.	问号 Wènào		? Question mark
8.	感叹号 Gǎntànhào		. Full stop

六, Làngú xiàliè ránhòu huí dá xiàmiàn de wèntí.



Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ jiào Xiǎomíng. Zhè shì wǒ
你好! 我叫 小明。这是 我
de jiā. Wǒ de jiā yǒu wǔ kǒu rén,
的家。我的家有 五 口人,
wǒ bàba, māma, jiějie, dìdì hé wǒ.
我 爸爸, 妈妈, 姐姐, 弟弟 和我。
Wǒ bàba jiào Gāopíng, tā shì lǎoshī. Wǒ
我 爸爸叫 高平, 他是 老师。我
māma jiào Pàzi, tā shì yīshēng. Wǒ
妈妈 叫 帕子, 她是 医生。我
xǐhuan yùndòng. Wǒ hěn ài tāmen.
喜欢 运动。我 很 爱 他们。

Wèntí:
问题:

i. Xiǎomíng de jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?
小明 的 家 有 几 口 人?

ii. Xiǎomíng de bàba jiào shénme míngzi?
小明 的 爸爸 叫 什么 名字?

iii. Xiǎomíng de māma gōngzuò shì shénme?
小明 的 妈妈 工作 是 什么?

iv. Xiǎomíng hěn xǐhuan zuò shénme?

小明 很 喜欢 做 什么?

v. Wǒ jiào _____

我 叫

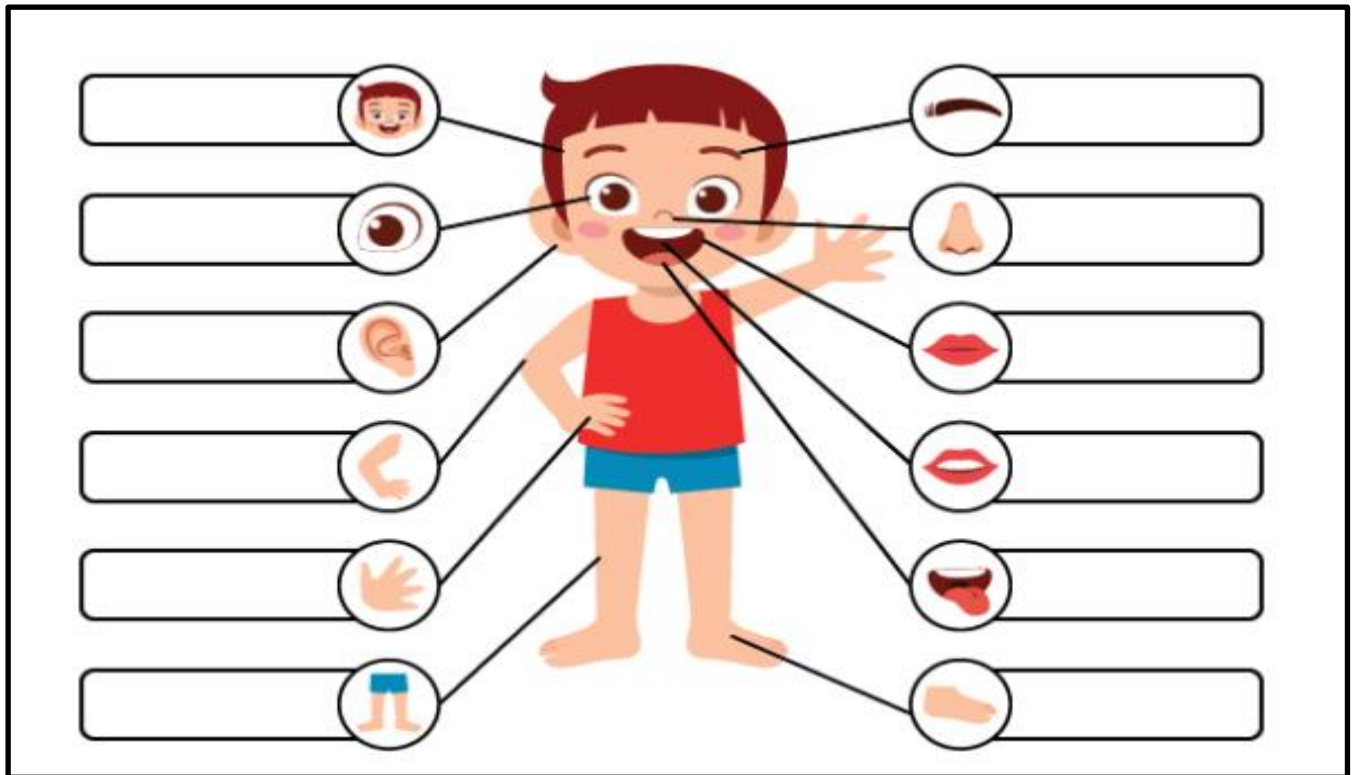
七, 写出这些身体部位的名称 Xiě chū zhèxiē shēntǐ bùwèi de míngchēng -

Write the name of these parts of the body.

八, 写出这些身体部位的名称 Xiě chū zhèxiē shēntǐ bùwèi de míngchēng -

Write the name of these parts of the body.

Èr duo, zǔi ba, tóu, shǒu zhǐ, tuǐ, bízi,
Shétou, méi mao, yǎn jing, jiǎo zhǐ, Zuǐ chún,



九, Language Basics (汉语基础 Hànyǔjī chǔ) 用拼音写出下列词语 (Write pinyin for these words):

i. 我 _____

vi. 大 _____

ii. 你 _____

vii. 个 _____

iii. 他 _____

viii. 岁 _____

iv. 好 _____

v. 很 _____

十， 阅读并回答以下问题 - Yuèdú bìng huídá yǐxià wèntí - Read and answer the following questions.

大家好 dàjiāhǎo ! 我 wǒ 叫 jiào 大卫 dàwèi , 我 wǒ 今年 jīnnián 八 bā 岁 suì , 我的 wǒ de 家 jiā 很 hěn 大 dà , 有 yǒu 客厅 kètīng , 四 sì 个 gè 房间 fángjiān , 厨房 chúfáng , 厕所 cèsuǒ 和 hé 卫生间 wèishēngjiān 。我的 wǒ de 房间 fángjiān 里 lǐ 有 yǒu 床 chuáng , 桌子 zhuōzi , 椅子 yǐzi , 和 hé 风扇 fēngshàn 。我 wǒ 家 jiā 的 de 院子 yuànzi 很 hěn 漂亮 piàoliang , 有 yǒu 草地 cǎodì , 花 huā 和 hé 树 shù 。我 wǒ 每天 měitiān 给 gěi 花 huā 浇水 jiāoshuǐ 。院子 yuànzi 里的 lǐ de 花 huā 和 hé 曹 cáo 很 hěn 美 měi 。

问题 wèntí :

i. Dàwèi jīnnián jǐ suì?
大卫 今年 几岁?

.....
ii. Tā de jiā yǒu shénme?
他的 家 有 什么?

.....
iii. Tā de fángjiān yǒu shénme?
他的 房间 有 什么?

.....
iv. Dàwèi shénme shíhòu gěi huā jiāoshuǐ?
大卫 什么 时候 给 花 浇水?

.....
v. Tā jiā de yuànzi yǒu shén me?
他家的 院子 有 什么?

十一， Write the vmeaning in English.

- i. 院子 Yuànzi - _____
- ii. 给 Gěi - _____
- iii. 房间 Fángjiān - _____
- iv. 漂亮 Piàoliang - _____
- v. 厕所 Cèsuǒ - _____
- vi. 卫生间 Wèishēngjiān - _____
- vii. 风扇 Fēngshàn - _____
- viii. 床 Chuáng - _____
- ix. 客厅 Kètīng - _____
- x. 厨房 Chúfáng - _____
- xi. 每天 Měitiān - _____
- xii. 里 lǐ - _____
- xiii. 美 měi - _____

活动2。说一说。 Kazi ya kufanya ya pili: Kuzungumza

角色扮演下面的对话并回答问题。 Igiza mazungumzo yafuatayo kisha jibu maswali.

Nǐ yào mǎi shénme
你要买什么？

Shūshu: Nǐ hǎo, nǐ yào mǎi shénme?

叔叔：你好，你要买什么？

Dàwèi: Nǐ hǎo, wǒ yào mǎi shuǐguǒ.

大卫：你好，我要买水果。

Shūshu: Nǐ yào mǎi shénme shuǐguǒ?

叔叔：你要买什么水果？

Dàwèi: Wǒ yào mǎi xīguā, xiāngjiāo, píngguǒ hé chéngzi.

大卫：我要买西瓜、香蕉、苹果和橙子。

Shūshu: Duìbùqǐ! Jīntiān wǒ zhǐ yǒu xīguā hé píngguǒ.

叔叔：对不起！今天我只 有西瓜和苹果。

Dàwèi: Hǎode, gěi wǒ yí gè xīguā hé liǎng gè píngguǒ.

大卫：好的，给我 一个西瓜和两个苹果。

Shūshu: Gěi nǐ.

叔叔：给你。

Dàwèi: Xièxie.

大卫：谢谢。