

SOCIAL STUDIES
AND
RELIGIOUS
EDUCATION

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 90 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:
YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.
9. For each of the questions 1 – 90 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

In the question booklet:

- 33.** Which one of the following industries is a service industry?
- A. Cement making
 - B. Bicycle repair
 - C. Motor vehicle assembling
 - D. Flour milling

The correct answer is **B** (Bicycle repair)

On the answer sheet:

3 | A | B | C | D | **13** | A | B | C | D | **23** | A | B | C | D | **33** | A | B | C | D | **43** | A | B | C | D |

In the set of boxes numbered **33**, the box with the letter **B** printed in it is marked.

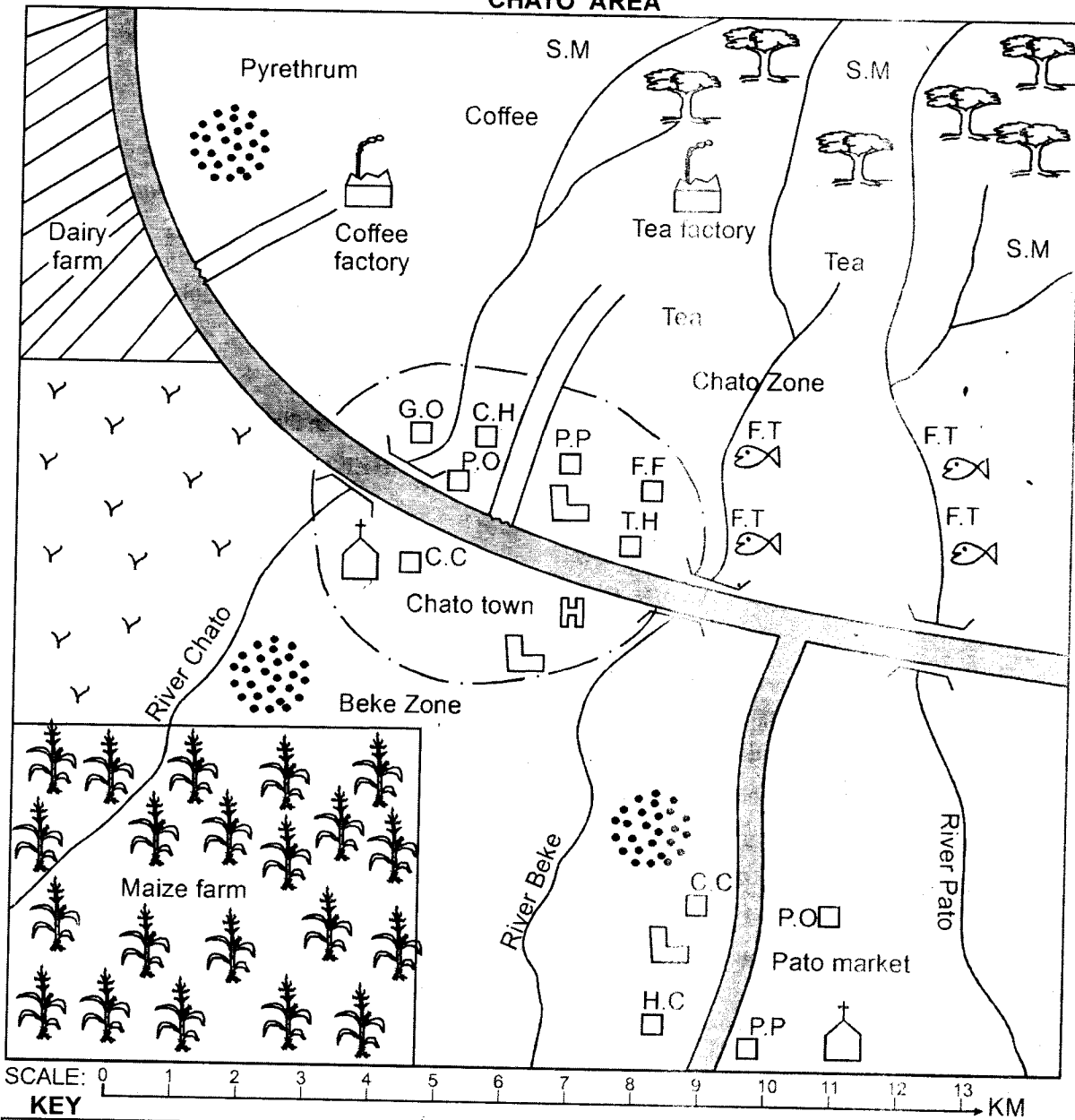
11. Your **dark line** **MUST** be within the box.
12. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.

Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing.

PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES

CHATO AREA



KEY	
G.O	Governor's office
C.H	County Headquarters
P.P	Police post
F.F	Fish factory
T.H	Town hall
H.C	Health centre
P.O	Post office
S.M	Saw mill
C.C	Chiefs camp
	Church
	School
	Hospital
	Permanent buildings
	Grass
	Forest
	Town boundary
	Tarmac road
	Murrum road
	Human settlement

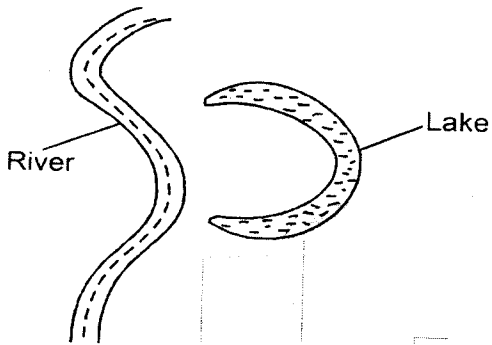
Study the map of Chato area and use it to answer questions 1 to 7.

1. What is the approximate area of the maize farm in Chato area?
A. 30 Km² B. 12 Km²
C. 36 Km² D. 33Km²
2. The climate of Chato zone can be described as
A. cool and wet B. hot and wet
C. hot and dry D. cool and dry
3. The land in Chato area rises towards
A. South East B. South West
C. North East D. North
4. The **MAIN** economic activity carried out in Beke zone is
A. fishing
B. crop farming
C. lumbering
D. livestock keeping
5. Chato area is **LIKELY** to be a
A. zone B. county
C. location D. district
6. The following social services are offered in Chato town **EXCEPT** one. Which one is it?
A. Education
B. Healthcare
C. Religious services
D. Recreation
7. The settlement pattern in Chato area is known as
A. clustered B. linear
C. nucleated D. sparsely populated
8. Which one of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the Khoikhoi traditional form of government?
A. The Khoikhoi were organised into small units called hunting bands.
B. The head of the senior most clan became the chief of the community.
C. Decisions affecting the Khoikhoi were reached through a general consensus.
D. Their nomadic way of life did not allow them to form a powerful political system.
9. Three of the following are ways of managing slow population growth. Which one is **NOT**?
A. Provision of better medical care.
B. Providing family planning services.
C. Providing child allowances.
D. Increasing food production.
10. Three of the statements are true about the Kalenjin age-set system in the past. Which one is **NOT**?
A. People of an age difference of up to 15 years belonged to one age-set.
B. An age-set was made up of people who were born and initiated at the same time.
C. An age-set was made up of two or more age groups.
D. Women belonged to the age-sets of their husbands.
11. On 21 June, the sun is overhead at midday at the
A. Tropic of Capricorn
B. Equator
C. Tropic of Cancer
D. North pole
12. Below are descriptions of a climatic region in Kenya.
(i) *Rainfall does not normally exceed 1000mm per year.*
(ii) *It has one rainy season.*
(iii) *It experiences high temperatures.*
(iv) *In some parts, the dry season continues for over five months.*

The climatic region described above is **LIKELY** to be the
A. Tropical climatic region
B. Modified tropical climatic region
C. Semi-desert climatic region
D. Mountain climatic region.
13. Three of the following statements are true about Seyyid Said. Which one is **NOT**?
He
A. was a major slave trader.
B. planted grains and coconut plantations on the Kenyan Coast.
C. banned slavery in 1847 under British pressure.
D. combined missionary work with exploration.

14. The Europeans scrambled for colonies in Africa **MAINLY** in order to
- settle their surplus population.
 - safeguard the interests of missionaries and explorers.
 - establish markets for their manufactured goods.
 - obtain raw materials for their industries.

Study the diagram and answer the following question.



15. The lake shown above was formed through
- deposition
 - volcanicity
 - erosion
 - glaciation
16. Below are statements about a prominent leader in Africa.
- He was born in 1906.
 - He became the first African lecturer in France.
 - He fought in the second world war against the Germans.
 - He was the first African president to retire voluntarily from the presidency.

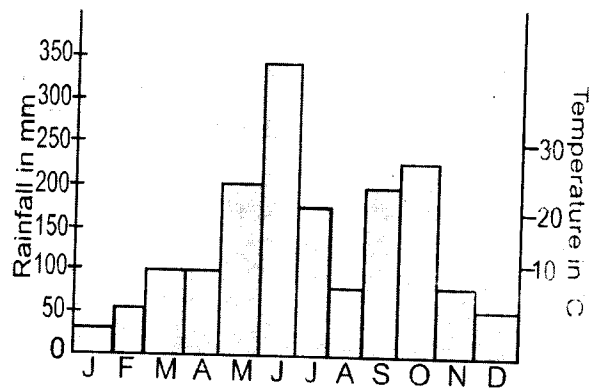
The African leader described above is

- Leopold Sedar Senghor
- Julius Nyerere
- Haile Selassie
- Gamal Abdel Nasser

17. King Lewanika of the Lozi collaborated with the British **MAINLY** because he
- wanted military support to suppress his rivals.
 - was convinced by Chief Khama of the Ngwata.
 - had heard how the British had defeated the Ndebele.
 - desired western education and civilization.

18. Three of the following are true about the system of government in Swaziland. Which one is **NOT**?
- The country has a parliament made up of two houses.
 - There are no political parties in Swaziland.
 - The country has a king who is appointed by the prime Minister.
 - The king is the head of government and the state.

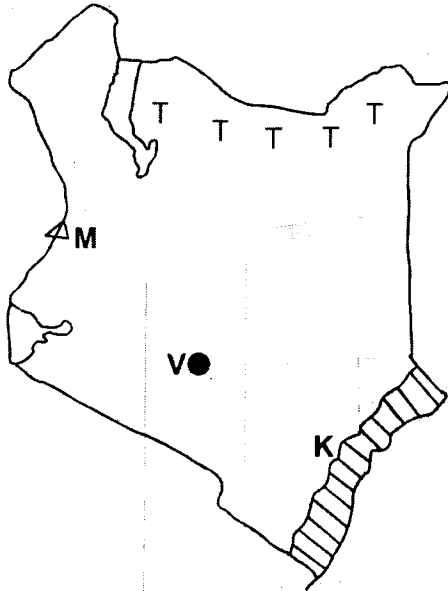
19. The diagram below represents the rainfall and temperature patterns of a town in Africa. The town is **LIKELY** to be in the



- Savannah climate
 - Equatorial climate
 - Humid-subtropical climate
 - Mediterranean climate
20. Who among the following officials of the Buganda Kingdom is **CORRECTLY** matched with his title?
- Miruka - County Chief
 - Katikiro - Finance Minister
 - Omuwanika - Prime Minister
 - Omulamuzi - Chief Justice

21. Three of the following mountains were formed through faulting and uplifting. Which one was **NOT**?
- Usambara Mountains
 - Mau Ranges
 - Pare Mountains
 - Ras Dashan Mountains

Use the diagram shown below to answer question 22- 25.



22. Which one of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the vegetation in the area marked **K**?
- The trees have roots that have breathers.
 - The vegetation is evergreen.
 - The trees are cone shaped.
 - It consists of trees of medium height.
23. The area marked **TTTTT** is sparsely populated **MAINLY** due to
- insecurity and terrorism.
 - harsh climatic conditions.
 - tse tse flies.
 - dense forests.
24. The physical feature marked **M** is **LIKELY** to be
- Mt. Elgon
 - Mt. Marsabit
 - Mt. Kenya
 - Mt. Kilimanjaro

25. The town marked **V** is **LIKELY** to be
- Nakuru
 - Nairobi
 - Mombasa
 - Malindi
26. Which one of the following shows the **CORRECT** order in the evolution of man?
- Homo erectus → Homo habilis → Homo sapiens.
 - Homo sapiens → Homo habilis → Homo erectus
 - Homo habilis → Homo erectus → Homo sapiens.
 - Homo sapiens → Homo erectus → Homo habilis
27. The following are uses of soil.
- Smearing on bodies of initiates during circumcision.
 - Using the red ochre to decorate hair among warriors.
 - Making shrines and altars.
 - Making pots.
 - Growing different crops.
 - Using sand soil in construction.
- Which combination of uses of soil above shows economic uses of soil **ONLY**?
- (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (i), (iv) and (v)
 - (iv), (v) and (vi)
 - (ii), (iii) and (vi)
28. Below are characteristics of population structure.
- Young people are fewer than those in the working population.
 - Death rate of children is high.
 - Life expectancy is about eighty years.
 - The population growth is very slow.
 - There are more males than females.
 - Most people live in urban areas.
- Which combination of characteristics describes the population structure of Germany?
- (ii), (iv), (vi)
 - (iv), (v), (vi)
 - (iii), (v), (vi)
 - (i), (iii), (iv)

29. Three of the following communities belong to the Southern Cushites of Tanzania. Which one does **NOT**?

- A. Aramanik
- B. Ha
- C. Mbugu
- D. Burungi

30. Which one of the following minerals is **CORRECTLY** matched with its use?

- A. Diatomite - Making ornaments
- B. Flourspar - Manufacture of cement
- C. Soda ash - Making water filters
- D. Gemstones - Manufacture of paper

31. The **MOST** common form of interaction among children who are under ten years is through

- A. the internet and social media.
- B. trade
- C. education
- D. birthday celebrations

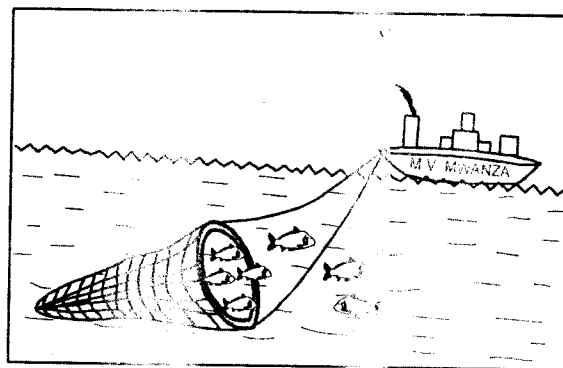
32. Below are conditions that favour the growth of a cash crop in Eastern Africa.

- (i) Fairly high temperature of about 25°C - 30°C.
- (ii) An altitude of up to 1800 meters above sea level.
- (iii) Plenty of rainfall, about 1000-2000mm.
- (iv) Deep, well-drained soils, with a high moisture content.

The conditions listed above favour the growth of

- A. coffee
- B. sugarcane
- C. sisal
- D. bananas

33. The following diagram shows a method of fishing.



The method of fishing shown above is

- A. seining
- B. harpooning
- C. net drifting
- D. trawling

34. The **MAIN** problem facing multi-purpose river projects is

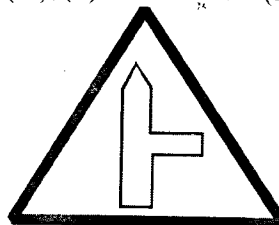
- A. displacement of people.
- B. water-borne diseases
- C. flooding
- D. siltation

35. Below are types of industries.

- (i) Oil refining
- (ii) Printing and publishing
- (iii) Vegetable and fruit canning
- (iv) Banking.
- (v) Steel rolling

Which one of the following combinations shows service industries **ONLY**?

- A. (ii), (iv)
- B. (i), (ii)
- C. (iii), (v)
- D. (iv), (v)



36. The road sign above

- A. tells motorists that there is a round-about ahead.
- B. warns that there is a road junction ahead.
- C. tells motorists that there is a right-turn ahead.
- D. warns that there is a bend ahead.

37. Flower farming in Kenya is important **MAINLY** because it
- leads to creation of jobs.
 - earns the country foreign exchange.
 - creates income to farmers.
 - leads to improved infrastructure.
38. Three of the following were traditional forms of education. Which one was **NOT**?
- Story-telling.
 - Observation and imitation.
 - Learning from specialists.
 - Reading storybooks.
39. Three of the following are benefits of democracy. Which one is **NOT**?
- Democracy gives people the right to bribe for jobs.
 - Democracy gives people the right to make decisions on issues affecting them.
 - Democracy promotes freedom.
 - In a democracy, people participate in the government.
40. Mr. Kimani has shared property among his sons. A dispute arises over the different portions of property that they have been given. The **BEST** way for Mr. Kimani to settle the dispute is by
- taking the sons to a court of law.
 - looking for a mediator.
 - discussing the issue with his sons.
 - selling the property to get more money.
41. Which one of the following is **NOT** a way of showing inclusion of persons with special needs in the society?
- Creating a friendly environment.
 - Providing equal opportunities.
 - Neglecting their needs.
 - Creating positive attitudes.
42. Which one of the following is **NOT** an objective of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)?
- Economic cooperation to encourage trade.
 - Fighting terrorism.
 - To form a monetary union with a common currency.
 - Promoting peace in the region especially in Somalia, Ethiopia and South Sudan.
43. Kisoi, a standard seven boy was asked to list the responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. Which one of the following is **NOT** a likely answer that Kisoi should have listed?
- Taking care of the environment.
 - Taking part in mob justice.
 - Voting.
 - Obeying.
44. The **MAIN** inland fish caught in Kenya is
- Tilapia
 - Dagaa
 - Nile perch
 - Trout
45. South Africa is the most industrialised country in Africa **MAINLY** because of
- presence of agricultural raw materials.
 - availability of cheap hydroelectric power.
 - ready market from neighbouring countries.
 - presence of a wide range of minerals.
46. The **MAIN** problem facing wildlife in Kenya is
- poaching
 - drought and famine
 - terrorism
 - climate change
47. The **MAIN** imports to Kenya are
- livestock and livestock products.
 - crude oil and heavy machinery.
 - chemicals and vehicles.
 - iron and steel.

48. Which one of the following is a role of pupils in school management?
- Resolving disciplinary cases in the school.
 - Providing guidance and counselling services.
 - Promoting good relations within their school.
 - Ensuring that school funds are managed effectively.
49. The first **MAJOR** process in preparing for a general election is
- the mass registration of voters.
 - preparation of a voters' register.
 - dissolution of parliament.
 - printing ballot papers.
50. The **MAIN** factor that promotes peace in schools is
- National languages
 - Religious freedom
 - Socialisation
 - Education
51. Which one of the following is **NOT** a right of persons with special needs? Right to
- dignity
 - equality
 - autonomy
 - seclusion
52. Who among the following is **NOT** allowed to get dual-citizenship?
- The Chief Justice.
 - A senior pastor.
 - The head of a school.
 - A presidential bodyguard.
53. Three of the following are basic principles of African socialism. Which one is **NOT**?
- Shared responsibility.
 - Political instability.
 - Fair distribution of wealth.
 - Equal opportunities for all.
54. Disagreement in schools are **MAINLY** caused by
- poor performance in exams.
 - favouritism from teachers and prefects.
 - Pupils failing to obey school rules.
 - Noise making.
55. Three of the following were functions of clan elders. Which one was **NOT**? They
- were responsible for the development of the clan.
 - were the custodians of the law.
 - organised church wedding for young members.
 - spiritual and religious leaders.
56. Who among the following is **NOT** a member of the executive arm of government?
- The speaker of the senate.
 - The president.
 - Deputy president.
 - Principle secretaries.
57. The minimum age for one to become a Member of County Assembly (M.C.A) is
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. 35 years | B. 21 years |
| C. 26 years | D. 18 years |
58. Which one of the following was a negative effect of the migration and settlement of the nilotes in Eastern Africa?
- Intermarriage
 - Development of new cultures.
 - Displacement of communities.
 - Introduction of new economic activities.
59. Three of the following nations are member states of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Which one is **NOT**?
- Egypt
 - Namibia
 - Kenya
 - Democratic Republic of Congo.
60. Who is in charge of elections in a constituency?
- Returning officer
 - Member of parliament
 - Presiding officer
 - Constituency election officer.