



SOCIAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Time: 2 hour 15 mins

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (please 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 paper.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.
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, D**. In each case, only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet, **show the correct answer** by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example:-

In the Question Booklet:

31. Which of the following countries borders Kenya to the North?

- A. Ethiopia.
- B. Somalia.
- C. South Sudan.
- D. Uganda.

The correct answer is A.

On the Answer sheet:

31. [A] [B] [C] [D]

32. [A] [B] [C] [D]

33. [A] [B] [C] [D]

34. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number **31**, the box with letter **A** printed in it is marked.

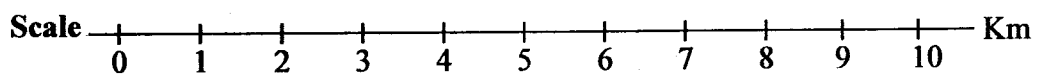
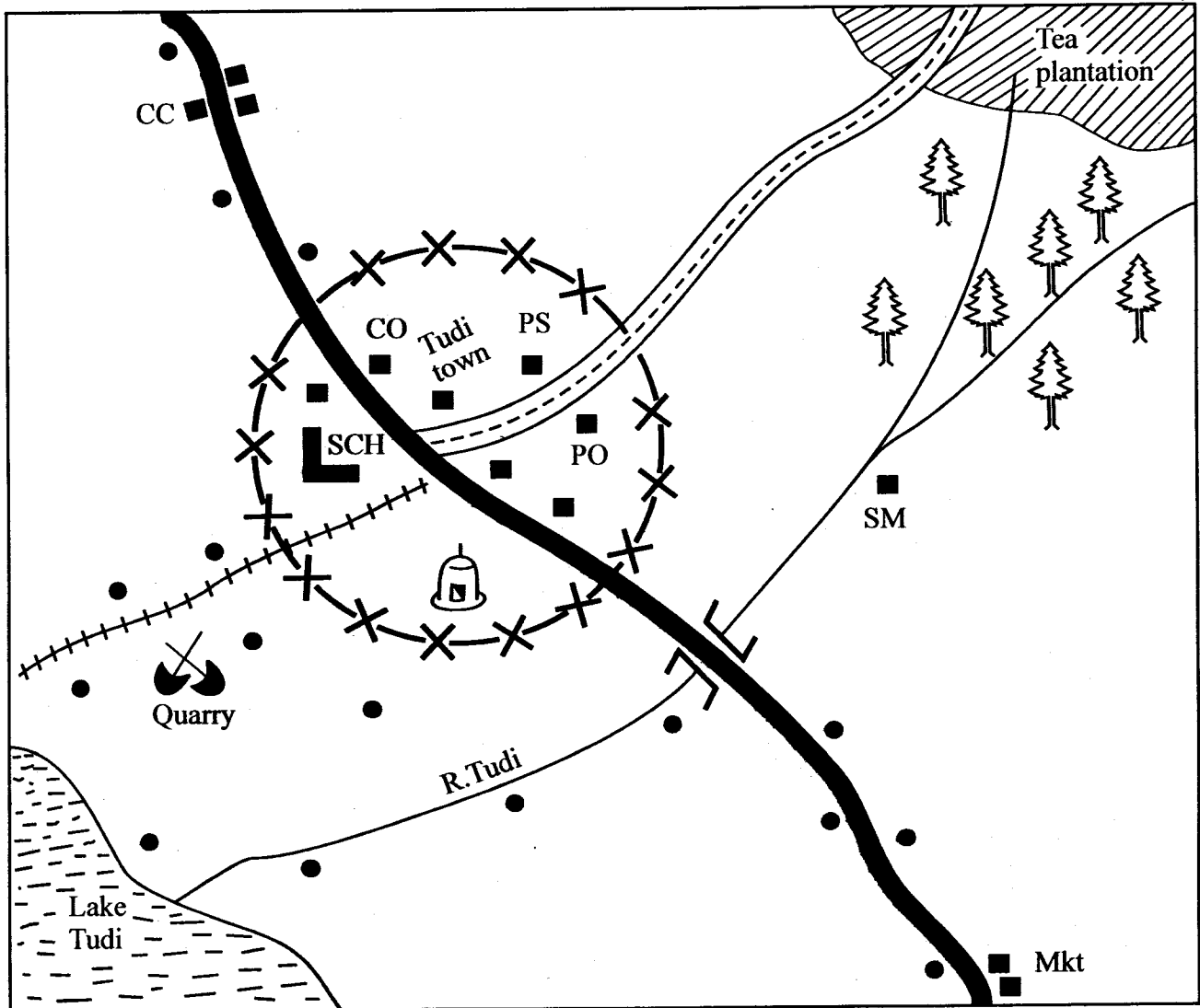
11. Your dark line **MUST BE** within the box.
12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.



This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.

PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES

TUDI AREA



KEY

	Tarmac road	Sch	School		A bridge and a river
	Murram road	PS	Police Station		Railway line
	Forest	SM	Saw mill	CO	County Offices
	Mosque		Build up areas	P.O	Post Office
CC	Chief's Camp		Settlements	Mkt	Market

Study the map of Tudi Area and answer questions 1 - 7

1. The land in Tudi area rises from
 - A. South Western.
 - B. North Western.
 - C. South Eastern.
 - D. North Eastern.
2. Meda is planning to start a boutique at Tudi town. Where will she go to obtain a trading licence?
 - A. At the post office.
 - B. At the police station.
 - C. At the county offices.
 - D. At the chief's camp.
3. Three of the following are sources of livelihood in Tudi area. Which one is **not**?
 - A. Agricultural activities.
 - B. Fishing activities.
 - C. Trading activities.
 - D. Mining activities.
4. The climate of the South Western part is likely to be
 - A. hot and dry.
 - B. cool and dry.
 - C. cool and wet.
 - D. hot and wet.
5. The **main** means of transport in Tudi area is likely to be
 - A. road transport.
 - B. air transport.
 - C. railway transport.
 - D. water transport.
6. The **main** factor determining human settlement in Tudi area is
 - A. agricultural activities.
 - B. security.
 - C. road network.
 - D. availability of water.
7. Tudi area is headed by a
 - A. county commissioner.
 - B. governor.
 - C. police officer.
 - D. chief.
8. Which one of the following was **not** a function of a clan?
 - A. Comforting one another during sad occasions.
 - B. Giving someone a sense of belonging.
 - C. Providing formal education to the children of the clan.
 - D. Assisting the needy among the clan members.
9. The following were functions of the king in the Old Ghana kingdom. Which one was **not**?
 - A. He was the final judge.
 - B. He led the army into war.
 - C. He headed the state.
 - D. He was the head of the army.
10. The following are duties of the county governor. Which one is **not**?
 - A. Implementing county policies.
 - B. Co-ordinating the county departments.
 - C. Appointing the speaker of the County Assembly.
 - D. Appointing the deputy governor.

11. The main advantage of a planted forest over a natural forest is

- A. there is thick undergrowth.
- B. many species of trees grow together.
- C. there is controlled harvesting.
- D. trees mature at the same time.

12. The highest subordinate court in Kenya is

- A. Chief principal magistrate court.
- B. Court of appeal.
- C. Supreme court.
- D. High court.

13. Which hominid is considered to be the earliest ancestor of human beings?

- A. Homo habilis.
- B. Kenyapithecus.
- C. Ramapithecus.
- D. Homo erectus.

14. On which day did Kenya become a republic?

- A. 20th October 1952
- B. 1st June 1963
- C. 12th December 1963
- D. 12th December 1964

15. Three of the following are elements of good citizenship in Kenya. Which one is **not**?

- A. Participating in the democratic process.
- B. Promoting the spirit of ethnicity.
- C. Obeying the laws of the country.
- D. Respecting other people and their property.

16. The headquarter of SADC are located at

- A. Gaborone town.
- B. Arusha town.
- C. Lusaka town.
- D. Abuja town.

17. Samouri Toure and Mukite wa Nameme are prominent traditional leaders who

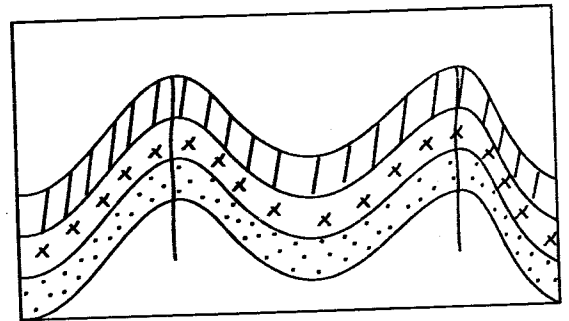
- A. collaborated with the colonialists.
- B. gave land to the whites.
- C. resisted colonialism.
- D. used Islam to unite their people.

18. The main reason why use of drugs should be discouraged is because

- A. it leads to addiction.
- B. children drop from school.
- C. it affects the health of the user negatively.
- D. it promotes crime in the society.

Use the diagram below to answer questions

19 and 20.



19. The above diagram shows the formation of

- A. a block mountain.
- B. a volcanic mountain.
- C. a fold mountain.
- D. a residual mountain.

20. Three of the following are examples of the above feature **except**

- A. table mountain.
- B. Danakil Alps.
- C. Cape Ranges.
- D. Atlas mountains.

21. One of the most important economic developments of Gamal Abdel Nasser to the people of Egypt was
- the construction of the Suez canal.
 - nationalisation of the Suez canal.
 - construction of the Aswan High Dam.
 - resettlement of the peasants.
22. Settlement schemes were established for all the following reasons **except**
- to settle the landless.
 - to increase food production.
 - to solve the problem of squatters.
 - to remove the white settlers from the country.
23. One factor that favours horticultural farming in Kenya compared to the Netherlands is
- good transport network.
 - favourable climate.
 - sufficient government support.
 - large ready market.
24. The following are functions of the IEBC **except**
- registering eligible voters.
 - receiving nomination papers.
 - conducting and supervising elections.
 - appointing the chairman of the IEBC.
25. Three of the following are characteristics of a religious marriage **except**
- it can be polygamous.
 - a marriage certificate is issued.
 - it is strictly monogamous.
 - it is conducted by a religious leader.
26. The following is the description of a certain climatic region
- Rainfall is experienced when temperatures are low*
 - Dry conditions are experienced when temperatures are high*
- The above climatic region is likely to be
- equatorial.
 - mountain.
 - mediterranean.
 - temperate.
27. The south westerly part of Africa is sparsely populated because
- the area has many wild animals.
 - the area is too cold.
 - the area receives unreliable rainfall.
 - the area has water borne diseases.
28. Which one of the following statements explains why there are few natural harbours along the Coast of Africa?
- The coastline is regular.
 - The coastline is irregular.
 - Presence of mangrove forests.
 - Presence of sandy beaches.
29. The **most** common problem facing dams in Africa is likely to be
- frequent flooding.
 - floating vegetation.
 - frequent droughts.
 - accumulation of silt.
30. Which one of the following was a result of British colonial rule in Africa?
- Promotion of African cultural practices.
 - Loss of fertile land by Africans.
 - Appointment of Africans to be in charge of colonies.
 - Establishment of the same schools with Europeans.

31. The **main** foreign exchange earner of Somalia is likely to be
- bananas.
 - tea and coffee.
 - horticultural products.
 - livestock and livestock products.

32. A person becomes the speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya through
- appointment by the clerk.
 - nomination by the President.
 - election by members of parliament.
 - election by registered voters.

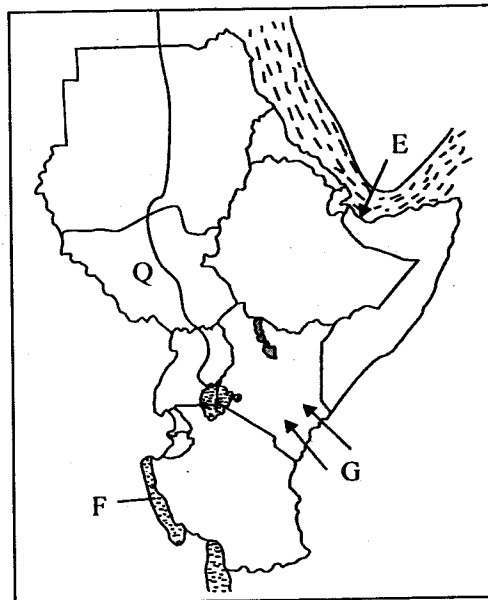
33. Conservation of forests in Kenya is important **mainly** because it
- makes the environment beautiful.
 - provides sources of herbal medicine.
 - protects water catchment areas.
 - provides raw materials for paper industry.

34. Which one of the following reasons **best** explains why the Fulani of Nigeria practise nomadic pastoralism?
- Availability of large tracts of land.
 - Search for pasture for their animals.
 - Need to control animal diseases.
 - Search for markets for their animals.

35. Which one of the following European countries used the policy of assimilation to rule her colonies?
- Portugal.
 - Germany.
 - Britain.
 - Belgium.

36. Three of the following are reasons why fish farms are started. Which one is **not**?
- To make harvesting of fish easy.
 - To provide people with jobs.
 - To provide people with drinking water.
 - To keep the type of fish one requires.

Use the map below to answer questions 37 to 40.



37. The part marked **E** is called
- Suez canal.
 - Strait of Gibraltar.
 - Strait of Babel Mandeb.
 - Gulf of Eden.

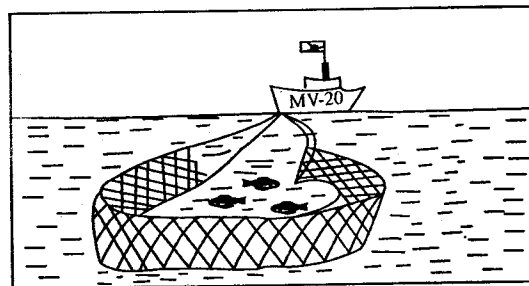
38. Which of the following statements about the lake marked **F** is true?
- It is the deepest lake in Africa.
 - It is a downwarped lake.
 - The main fish caught there is Tilapia.
 - It is shared by two countries.

39. Which language group used the route marked **G** during their migration into Kenya?
- The Cushites.
 - The Semites.
 - The Nilotes.
 - The Bantu.

40. The floating vegetation marked **Q** is likely to be called
- riverine vegetation.
 - mangrove.
 - alpine vegetation.
 - sudd.

41. Which one of the following is **not** a characteristic of the government of Swaziland?
- It is headed by a king.
 - Its parliament consists of two houses.
 - It has a prime minister.
 - The king is elected after every 5 years.
42. The **main** factor that made Old Ghana a strong kingdom was
- presence of a strong centralised government.
 - participating in long distance trade.
 - presence of a large standing army.
 - surrounded by weak neighbours.
43. The **main** cause of the migration of the Turkana was
- attacks from hostile neighbours.
 - inadequate water and pastures.
 - need for farming lands.
 - need for new trading areas.
44. The following are pairs of pre-historic sites found in Eastern Africa. Which pair is found in Sudan?
- Sango Bay, Magosi.
 - Naga, Meroe.
 - Ntusi, Nzongezi.
 - Omo valley, Axum.
45. Who among the following advises the government on legal matters?
- Attorney general.
 - Chief Justice.
 - The President.
 - The Speaker.
46. E-mail is **not** commonly used as a way of communication because
- it depends on mobile phones.
 - most people have no access to internet services.
 - internet services are very expensive.
 - most people are illiterate.
47. Most people transport their goods using roads **mainly** because
- road transport is the most developed.
 - roads are very cheap to construct.
 - road transport is the fastest means of transport.
 - use of roads is the cheapest.
48. The instrument that is used to measure the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere is called
- windsock.
 - hygrometer.
 - anemometer.
 - barometer.
49. One major problem facing Perkerra irrigation scheme is
- lack of human labour.
 - lack of seedlings and fertilizers.
 - inadequate water supply.
 - land fragmentation in the scheme.

Use the diagram below to answer question 50.



50. The fishing method described above is called
- net drifting.
 - purse seining.
 - long lining.
 - trawling.

51. Which one of the following is a safe practice for children when using roads in Kenya?
- A. Walking on the right side of the road.
 - B. Walking on the left side of the road.
 - C. Getting out of a moving car.
 - D. Looking right and left before crossing the road.
52. (i) Started mainly to help increase agricultural production
(ii) It has led to the formation of one of the biggest man made lakes
(iii) It has promoted industrial development
- The river project described above is
- A. Kariba dam.
 - B. Akosombo dam.
 - C. Aswan high dam.
 - D. Tana river project.
53. The main clove growing areas in Tanzania are
- A. Dodoma and Moshi.
 - B. Pemba and Zanzibar.
 - C. Arusha and Dar es Salaam.
 - D. Mwanza and Iringa.
54. Africans in Kenya were not allowed to grow cash crops because they
- A. were taking care of their animals.
 - B. owned small pieces of land.
 - C. were required to provide labour for settlers.
 - D. lived in areas that had many crop diseases.
55. The most effective way of ensuring discipline in a school is by
- A. making rules to govern the school.
 - B. promoting dialogue among school members.
 - C. punishing those who break school rules.
 - D. giving pupils freedom to choose what they want.

56. Traditional African societies predicted the coming of rains by
- A. observing behaviour of some animals.
 - B. observing the readings on a rain gauge.
 - C. reading information from a weather chart.
 - D. listening to information from the radio.
57. (i) Small portions of land are cultivated at a time
(ii) Simple farming tools are used
(iii) Loss of soil fertility leads to movement of people to new areas
- The characteristics listed above describe a traditional farming method known as
- A. rotational farming.
 - B. crop rotation.
 - C. shifting cultivation.
 - D. bush fallowing.
58. The Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) had its members drawn from
- A. English speaking states of Africa.
 - B. African states that struggled for independence.
 - C. Independent states of Africa.
 - D. States that trade together in Africa.
59. In Kenya, member of county assembly represents an area called
- A. civic ward.
 - B. county assembly.
 - C. constituency.
 - D. senate.
60. Two communities have disagreed over ownership of a piece of land. The best way to solve the problem would be through
- A. taking the matter to court.
 - B. negotiating over the matter.
 - C. teaching the community to live together.
 - D. moving one of the communities elsewhere.