

**P1 SOCIAL STUDIES**

**P.T.E MOCK**

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**SOCIAL STUDIES PAPER 2 (3013)**

1. Study the map of Eastern Africa below and use it to answer questions (a) (i-v)

(a) Name

(i) The country marked X (1 mark)

- *Djibouti*

(ii) The river marked R (1 mark)

- *River Rufiji*

(iii) The language group who used the route marked J. (1 mark)

- *Cushites*

(iv) The game reserve marked C. (1 mark)

- *Selous*

(v) Name the **three** European countries that colonized the country marked P. (3 marks)

- *France*

- *Italy*

- *Britain*

(b) (i) Name the **three** categories of road signs used in Kenya. (3 marks)

- *Regulatory signs*

- *Information*

- *Warning /prohibitory signs*

(ii) Explain how the following factors may lead to road accidents:-

Over-loading of a vehicle. (2 marks)

- *It may make it difficult for a driver to control a vehicle.*

- *It may cause the breaking system to fail.*

- *It may cause a vehicle to turn over.*

Weather conditions. (2 marks)

- *Rain weather may cause a road to become slippery, making it difficult for the driver to control the vehicle.*

- *May lead to poor visibility, which makes the driver unable to judge the distances appropriately.*

- *Dust on the road during dry weather makes drivers not to see well.*

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(c) Give **four** reasons why the Kenya government is reviving the railway transport. (4 marks)

- *To ensure faster conveyance of goods in the country.*
- *To divert traffic from the roads and therefore longevity of the roads.*
- *To reduce the number of possible accidents on the roads.*
- *To promote regional trade with linked countries e.g. Uganda.*
- *To retry bulky, non-perishable goods and wood.*
- *To open up remote areas to growth from trade and tourism.*

2. (a) (i) Apart from highland nilotes, name **two** other Nilotic groups in East Africa. (2 marks)

- *Plain nilotes*
- *River lake nilotes*

(ii) State **six** factors that lead to rapid population growth. (6 marks)

- *High birth rate*
- *Improved medical care*
- *Political stability*
- *Sex preference.*
- *Religious practices which encourage giving birth to many children.*
- *Better diet*
- *Polygamy.*

(b) (i) List **two** ways of managing population growth. (2 marks)

- *Practicing family planning.*
- *Educating the public on the importance of small families.*

(ii) Explain **three** characteristics of the population of Kenya under the following headings. (6 marks)

Dependency ratio

- *There is high dependency ratio in Kenya i.e. the number of people working is low compared to the number they support.*

Fertility rate

- *There is a high fertility rate among women due to better diet and health care, hence high birth rate.*

Life expectancy

- *There is a low life expectancy i.e. people tend to die early.*

(c) Explain **two** ways in which HIV/Aids affect population structure in Kenya. (4 marks)

- *Reduces population growth.*
- *Loss of labour*

- *Increased infant mortality rate.*
- *Reduces life expectancy.*
- *Reduces the living standards.*

3. (a) Apart from signing treaties, name **three** other methods used by Europeans to establish colonization in Africa. (3 marks)

- *Military conquest.*
- *Diplomacy*
- *Divide and rule*
- *Treachery and cunning*
- *The Berlin conference.*

(b) (i) State **four** privileges enjoyed by assimilated Africans in the four communities of Senegal. (4 marks)

- *Were granted French citizenship.*
- *Treated as African Frenchmen*
- *Exercised the same civil and political rights as European Frenchmen.*
- *Enjoyed educational opportunities like the Frenchmen.*
- *Could send representatives to represent them in the French chamber of deputies.*

(ii) Give **five** reasons why the French policy of Assimilation in West Africa was unsuccessful. (4 marks)

- *The area was too large for effective administration.*
- *There was rivalry between the European French and the assimilated Africans.*
- *Africans resisted being converted to Christianity as they were muslims.*
- *Africans resisted land ownership.*
- *Africans wanted to retain their political independence.*
- *Africans could not abandon their culture.*
- *The policy was expensive to implement.*

© Explain **three** reasons that made the Maasai to collaborate with the British. (6 marks)

- *The Maasai people and livestock were weakened by natural calamities.*
- *Famine towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> C weakened the community.*
- *Civil wars between the Kwavi Maasai and Purko Maasai had weakened them.*
- *Internal conflicts over succession between Lenana and Sendeyo made Lenana to seek assistance from the British.*
- *The Nandi raided and weakened the Maasai.*
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- (d) Apart from Germany East African Company in Tanganyika, name the other **three** companies in Africa and when they operated to establish colonial ruler. (3 marks)
- *Imperial British East Africa Co. (IBEAC)*
  - *Royal Niger Company in Nigeria*
  - *British South Africa Company in Northern and Southern Rhodesia (Zambia and Zimbabwe).*

4. (a) (i) Apart from Lake Victoria, name two lakes in Africa that were formed through Down warping. (2 marks)

- *Lake Kyoga*
- *Lake Chad*
- *Lake Bangweulu*
- *Lake Mweru*

- (ii) Identify **four** importance of lakes on economic activities. (4 marks)

- *Fishing is done in most lakes*
- *Some minerals are mined in most lakes*
- *Tourism is practiced in some lakes*
- *Sporting activities is done.*
- *Forestry is done*
- *Canoe/boat making is done for transport.*

- (b) State **five** characteristics of the hot desert climate. (5 marks)

- *Low annual rainfall less than 250mm*
- *Occasional flash floods.*
- *Clear skies/clear sunny days*
- *High temperatures during the day.*
- *Relatively low temperatures at night*
- *A large diurnal range*
- *Strong winds*
- *Low humidity*
- *Unreliable rainfall and high evaporation rate.*

- (c) Explain how the following factors influence climate in Africa.

- (i) Latitude (2 marks)

- *Areas near equator are hotter than those away from the equator, due to high concentration of sun's rays. Solar insolation decrease pole ward.*

- (ii) Ocean currents. (2 marks)

- *When winds are onshore warm ocean currents have a warming effect on the adjacent leading to higher rainfall. Cool ocean currents have a cooling effect make the adjacent dry with mist and fog.*

- (iii) Wind/Air masses. (2 marks)

- *Warm/cool winds bring a warming/cooling influence to a place if they come from warm/cool zones. Dry winds bring no rainfall.*

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(d) State **three** reasons why mountain top (Mt.Kenya) has no vegetation. (3 marks)

- *The temperatures are too low to support plant growth.*
- *There is no soil to support plants/bare rock*
- *Water is always in a frozen state.*

5. (a) (i) Define the term multipurpose River Project. (2 marks)

- *A project constructed a long a river for general different purposes so as to generate socio-economic benefits.*

(ii) Name the man-made lakes created out of the construction of each of the following multipurpose River projects in Africa. (3 marks)

- River Tana Project – *Lake Masinga*
- The Volta River Scheme – *Lake Volta*
- Aswan High dam – *Lake Nasser*

(iii) State **five** reasons why a country may establish a multipurpose river project. (5 marks)

- *Control flooding*
- *Generate hydroelectric power*
- *Create a dam, water to be used for irrigation.*
- *Dam to serve as a water reservoirs*
- *To improve navigation*
- *Reduce soil erosion*

(b) Explain how the following factors create challenges to the smooth implementation of multipurpose river project.

Siltation of dams (2 marks)

- *Running heavy rains seasons rivers bring down heavy soil sedimentations leading to blocking of dams.*

High rate of evaporation (2 marks)

- *The regions have high temperatures which cause high evaporation rates and loss of water from the dam.*

(c) Describe **three** problems that construction of Volta River Scheme has brought to the people of Ghana. (6 marks)

- *This has led to water borne diseases.*
- *Disruption of social life and settlement*
- *Loss of traditional agriculture.*
- *Displacement of people due to the establishment of the lake.*
- *Destruction of Natural Habitat due the lake formation.*

6. (a) State any **three** types of direct democracy. (3 marks)

- *Referendum*
- *Recal*
- *Plebiscite*
- *Initiative*

(b) State **five** benefits of democracy. (5 marks)

- *Creates peace and harmony.*
- *Safeguards rights of individuals*
- *Encourages transparency*
- *Ensures good governance*
- *Promotes patriotism*
- *Encourages equality*

(c) State **four** ways through which child rights can be promoted in a school. (4 marks)

- *By allowing interaction among the learners.*
- *By promoting quality education.*
- *By caring for individual learners needs*
- *By promoting gender equity in all activities.*
- *By respecting individual learners property.*
- *By allowing learners to elect their leaders.*
- *By promoting security of the child*
- *By ensuring equitable distribution of resources.*
- *By calling learners with their official names.*

(d) Explain **four** functions of the United Nations Security Council. (8 marks)

- *To maintain international security by encouraging peaceful settlements of international disputes.*
- *To investigate a situation which might cause international misunderstanding and provide intervening remedies.*
- *Broken ceasefire between warring states through various conflict resolution mechanisms like mediation.*
- *Use economic sanctions, diplomatic or other means to promote peace.*
- *Admit, suspend or expel members to and from the UNO.*
- *Coordinate military interventions and recruitment of peace keeping forces in war areas.*
- *Nominate the Secretary General to the General Assembly whenever the office falls vacant.*

**End**