

3013/2

**P1 SOCIAL STUDIES
PAPER II
MOCK EXAM MARCH/APRIL 2019
MARKING SCHEME
ANSWERS**

1. a)
 - i. Madagascar
 - ii. Q – Atlas Mountains
R – Drakensburg ranges
 - iii. Oceanic Currents
 - L – cold Benguela current
 - M – Warm Mozambique current
 - iv. Climatic region marked X – Desert/semi-desert – Kalahari/Namib
 - b) Major language groups
 - Nilotes
 - Semites
 - Cushites
 - Khoisan
 - Mande
 - c) Functions of a clan
 - To allocate land
 - To protect its members
 - To preside over ceremonies
 - To unify members
 - Custodians of laws
 - Settle disputes
 - d) Factors led that led to the growth of Ghana kingdom.
 - Geographical and strategic position
 - Fertile soil leading to agricultural wealth
 - Able leaders
 - Kingdom surrounded by weak communities
 - Strong standing army
 - e) The three arms of government
 - Judiciary
 - Executive
 - Legislature
2. a) Communities related to the Pokot
 - Tugen
 - Keiyo
 - Terekh
 - Nandi
 - Kipsigis

- Sabaot
- b) Why Pokot migrated
- Increase in population
 - External attacks
 - Internal conflicts
 - Drought and famine
 - Search for grazing land
 - Spirit of adventure
- c) Results of the settlement
- Intermarriages
 - Displacement of other people
 - Increase in population
 - Increased trading
 - Assimilation of the people
- d) Physical features which influence the Pokot's way of life
- Hills
 - Plains
 - Valleys
 - Rivers
3. a) i. Primary industries – These are industries that modify raw materials without changing them completely. (Processing)
- ii. Secondary industries – cover a wide range of operations with differences in sophistication in production of goods. (Manufacturing)
- iii. Tertiary industries – These are industries which offer variety of services.
- b) Factors favoring Jua Kali industries
- Small and require simple equipment
 - Do not require huge capital
 - Depends on local resources
 - Requires few workers
 - Rely on local skilled and semi-skilled labour
 - Ready market from local population.
- c) Why government is encouraging Jua Kali industries
- Increase her revenue
 - Source of self employment
 - Through export, country earns foreign exchange
 - Arrest rural-urban migration
 - Use locally available raw materials
 - Provide items at a fair price

- Improves the living standards
- d) Problems facing Jua Kali industries
- Adverse weather due to lack of sheds
 - Inadequate capital
 - Production of similar goods
 - Lack of sufficient skilled manpower
 - Stiff competition from well established industries
 - Shortage of raw materialslack of water and electricity
 - Unhygienic working conditions
 - High taxes
 - Lack of market
 - Negative attitudes towards Jua Kali products
4. a) i. Towns serving as ports
- Mombasa
 - Kisumu
- ii. Factors that led to growth of Thika
- Abundant water supply
 - Excellent road network
 - Strategic location near Nairobi
 - Ready supply of labour
 - Rich agricultural land
 - High population
 - Adequate social amenities
 - Availability of building materials
- b) i. Traditional weather observation
- Behaviour of certain birds/animals
 - Observing heavenly bodies/moon/stars
 - Observing water levels in rivers
 - Monitoring characteristics of wind
 - Observing water change
 - Presence of dew
- ii. Factors which influence climate
- Latitudes
 - Relief
 - Distance from large water bodies
 - Nature of coastline
 - Nature of winds.
- c) Effects of climate on human activities
- Determines the crops to be grown
 - Determines the livestock to be kept
 - Determines the mode of dressing
 - Determines the design of houses.

5. a) i. Trade is the exchange of goods and services.

ii. Kenya's exports

- Tea
- Coffee
- Soda ash
- Sisal
- Cement
- Fruits
- Cauliflowers
- Vegetables
- Pyrethrum

b) Factors for development of trade

- Favorable government policy
- Demand for Kenyan products
- Development of good transport and communication network
- Good international relations
- Existence of common language for communication
- Membership into various trading blocks
- High level of industrialization

c) Benefits Kenya get from trade

- Earning foreign exchange
- Earning relevant
- Source of employment
- Promotion of international relations
- Development of infrastructure

6. a) Objectives of EAC

- Promote trade
- To encourage cooperation among member states
- Provide common services
- Establish a political union
- Facilitate free movement of people
- Establish similar tariffs and duties.

b) Members of COMESA

- Uganda
- Egypt
- Ethiopia
- Comoros
- Zimbabwe
- DRC
- Burundi
- Zambia

- South Africa
 - Angola
 - Eritrea
- c) New partnership for Africa Development
- d) South Africa Development Community
- e) Organs of the UN.
- The Secretariat
 - The security council
 - The general assembly
 - The international court of justice
 - The economic and social council
 - The trusteeship council
- f) Functions of the AU
- Achievement of greater unity
 - Encourage international cooperation
 - Promote peace, security and stability
 - Promote and protect human and people's rights
 - Promote and defend African common position on issues of interest.