

**PRIMARY TEACHERS MOCK EXAMINATION
SOCIAL STUDIES MARKING SCHEME**

1. a) **Name the following**

i) **The National Park marked P.**

Serengeti National Park

ii) **Highland marked Q.**

Ethiopian Highland

iii) **Natural vegetation in the shaded area marked S.**

Mangrove forest

iv) **The language group that migrated into Kenya using the route marked R.**

Cushites

v) **The kingdom that occupied the area marked T**

Buganda kingdom

(5 marks)

b) **Describe the following methods of mining**

i) **Shaft Mining**

- Method used for mining minerals deep in the crust
- Vertical shafts are sunk into the ground to reach the rock bearing the mineral ore.
- From the shaft, horizontal tunnels are dug, the roof of the tunnels are supported by concrete beams.
- The mineral ore is extracted using electrical shovels or blasted using explosives. It is transported to the base of the shafts and lifted to the surface using conveyor belt.

(3 marks)

ii) **Stripping**

- Method used for mining mineral near the surface of the earth.
- The minerals overlying the mineral deposit are removed
- When the ore is reached, it is extracted by scooping using power showels or blasted using explosions.
- It is loaded on lorries, trucks and railway wagons and transported to processing factory.

(3 marks)

c) **Challenges facing gold mining in South Africa**

- Competition for labour from other sectors of economy.
- Deepening of mines has increased cost of mining
- Shortage of water for processing due to increase of population and decrease in rainfall.
- Exhaustion of some mines.
- Low quality gold from deep mines
- Loss of lives due to collapsing of mines
- Environmental pollution due disposal of waste.
- Protest, strikes and boycott by the mine workers.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

d) **Effects of settlement of Highland Nilotes in Kenya**

- Fought with the people they displaced and neighbouring communities.
- Assimilated some of the communities they came across.
- Exchanged culture with the neighbouring communities.
- Intermarried with the neighbours.
- Traded with the neighbouring communities
- Displaced the people they found in the area they settled.
- Increased the population of the area they settled.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

2. a) i) **Primary sources of population data**

- Census
- Samples surveys
- Registration of births, deaths and marriages

ii) **Ways in which the following factors influence population distribution in Africa.**

i) **Climate**

- Areas of high rainfall e.g highlands and near water bodies are densely populated as high rainfall supports agriculture and enough water for use
- Dry areas are avoided as agricultural activities are limited and water is scarce.
- Very hot areas are avoided due to limited agricultural activities and they are not suitable for habitation.
- Very cold areas are unsuitable for habitation and are avoided.

Well explained point 2marks

ii) **Economic activities**

- Industries attract large populations due to employment opportunities.
- Mining areas are densely populated due to employment and business opportunities.
- Centres of trade e.g urban areas are densely populated due to business and employment opportunities.
- High potential agricultural areas attract dense population due to availability of food and income from surplus.
- Tourist centres are densely populated due to business opportunities.

2 well explained points = 2 marks

b) **Explain how high population growth in Kenya has contributed to the following.**

i) **Slow Economic Development**

- A high percentage of the country's revenue is spent on provision of basic needs e.g health, education, food and little is left for industrial and infrastructural development.
- Due to constrained budgets, the country results to borrowing leading to high foreign debts which is a burden to the country's economy and slows down economic growth.
- High dependency ration leads to low investment.

2 well explained points = 4 marks

ii) **Environmental Degradation.**

- High population leads to high demand for wood products for fuel i.e firewood and charcoal as well as timber for furniture and construction leading to deforestation which leaves land bare leading to soil erosion.
- Need for land for settlement and agriculture has led to encroachment of forests leading to clearing of vegetation which has contributed to climate change.

- Overgrazing to support the people has led to increased soil erosion and desertification.
 - Poor disposal of waste especially in urban areas which support many people due to rural – urban migration leads to garbage heaps and pollutions of rivers
- 2 well explained points = 4 marks**

c) i) **Reasons why family members need to care for members with special needs.**

- People with special needs have special conditions and so require extra attention and support e.g movement, feeding, washing ect.
- People with special needs depend on others for survival and well being.
- To give them a sense of belonging.
- To avoid discrimination and stigma associated with various conditions.
- In order to give them emotional support.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

ii) **Reasons why the following aspects of our culture need to be preserved.**

i) **Moral laws**

- Moral laws control and regulate behaviour / reduce immorality.
- They promote respect and preservation of life by condemning killing.
- They promote respect for property by discouraging vices like stealing.
- They promote individual responsibility and values e.g obedience, respect.
- Promotes peace and harmony by creating law and order / minimizes conflicts as roles of different members of the society are defined.

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

ii) **Ceremonies and festivals**

- They create unity by bringing people together e.g marriage, initiation etc.
- They give people identify and a series of acceptance.
- They are a rich source of African culture and heritage as values are passed from generation to generation.
- They promote team spirit and co-operation e.g dance, music festivals, sports, burial ceremonies etc.
- They are important leisure and entertainment activities.
- They give every member of the society a chance to help and share.

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

3. a) **A part from cloth making industry, name three other traditional industries that were found in Kenya.**

- Iron smelting / iron making industry.
- Poultry industry
- Weaving industry

- Wood carving and stone coming industry
- Making of musical instrument.

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

b) Describe how each of the following factors influence the location of industries in Kenya.

i) Raw materials

- Industries require constant supply of raw materials for effective production.
- Industries that use bulky raw materials are located near the source of raw materials to reduce the cost of transportation.
- Industries that use perishable raw materials are located near the source of raw materials.

(2 marks)

ii) Transport network

- Industries require well developed transport network for transporting the raw material to the industry and finished products to the market, therefore industries are located near areas with well developed transport network.

(2 marks)

iii) Government Policy

- The government influences the location of industries as it effects the policies of industrial decentralization and promote rural development to reduce rural urban migration

(2 marks)

c) i) Contributions of Jua Kali industry to the economy of Kenya

- It creates job opportunities to many people who work in the sector.
- It earns the country foreign exchange through Jua Kali products.
- It has made use of locally available materials which would have been a waste.
- It also recycles materials which would have been discarded as waste.
- It produces cheap and affordable goods.
- It generate steady income to the workers thus improving their living standard.
- Generates revenue to the government through payment of taxes.
- Saves the country foreign exchange by producing good which would have been imported.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

ii) **Effects of industries on environment**

- Industries pollute the environment by disposing the waste product on water, air and land.
- Establishment of industries has led to clearing of vegetation exposing land to soil erosion.
- Paper industry has led to clearing of vegetation through demand of raw materials.
- Some industries like mining causes land dereliction therefore making land unsuitable for other uses.
- Industries emit green house gases to the environment eg carbon dioxide, methane, sulphur dioxide, which causes global warming leading to climate change.

(3 x 2 = 6 marks)

4. a) **Define the term horticulture.**

The intensive cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables mainly for sale.

(1 x 2 = 2 marks)

b) **Explain how the following factors undermine horticultural farming in Kenya.**

i) **Distance from the International market.**

- High costs are incurred during transportation / exportation of the produce to the market hence lowering the profit margin.
- Kenyan exporters face stiff competition from producers located near the market e.g Netherlands.

(Any 1 x 2 = 2 marks)

ii) **Storage facilities**

- Inadequate cold storage facilities make the produce vulnerable to destruction since they are perishable.
- The storage facilities are expensive and many farmers are unable to afford them

(1 x 2 = 2 marks)

c) **Factors favouring horticultural farming in Kenya.**

- Warm and wet climate favourable for growing tropical fruits and flowers.
- Well drained fertile soils in central, Rift valley and Western Kenya.
- Adequate rainfall
- Availability of sufficient water where irrigation is needed.
- Ready market available locally and abroad.
- Farmers are able to raise capital through loans offered by financial institutions.

(Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)

d) **Name two types of coffee grown in Kenya.**

- Robusta
- Arabica

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

e) **Explain why large scale coffee growing plantations is more successful than small scale coffee farming in Kenya.**

- Large scale farmers are able to process their own coffee thereby reducing the cost of production.
- Large scale farmers are able to export their coffee directly without relying on cooperatives hence increasing their profit margin.
- They have adequate capital to buy inputs and hire sufficient labour.
- They use modern scientific farming methods which lead to higher productivity.
- They enjoy economies of scale because they buy inputs in bulk / large quantities
- They have better storage facilities and therefore they can store their produce safely before taking them to the market.

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

5. a) i) **Systems of administration used by Europeans in Africa.**

- Direct rule
- Indirect rule
- Assimilation policy

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

ii) **Factors which enabled the Europeans to colonize Africa.**

- Disunity among the Africans
- Superior fire arms / guns used by the Europeans
- Collaboration of some Africans with the Europeans.
- Divide and rule tactic used by the Europeans.
- Civil wars / natural calamities had weakened many African communities.
- Lack of centralized government among many African communities.

(Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)

b) **Reasons for the Europeans scramble for Africa in the late 19th Century.**

- They wanted to acquire agriculture raw materials for their industries.
- They were looking for areas to invest their capital
- They wanted to exploit the minerals which existed in Africa
- They wanted to protect the missionaries operating in Africa.
- To civilize Africans whom they believed were backward.
- Wanted to acquire areas to settle their surplus population
- They wanted to acquire strategic parts of Africa.
- Nationalism in Europe caused competition for colonies as a prove of might among the European powers.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

c) Roles played by political movements in the struggle for independence in Africa

- They mobilized Africans against the colonial administration which discriminated Africans.
- They educated African on their rights by articulating their grievances.
- They waged armed struggle against colonial administration with the view of liberating Africans.
- They spread nationalist ideas in order to inspire the masses.
- They organized / called for demonstrations / strikes / boycotts against colonial enterprises.
- They appealed for international support in order to further their course.

(Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks)

6. a) i) Financial institutions of African Union (AU)

- The African Central bank
- The African monetary fund.
- The African investment bank.

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

ii) Functions of the Assembly of the African Union.

- It makes decisions on common policies for the union / formulates policies
- To consider application and admit new members
- To adopt budget.
- It directs the process of setting disputes.
- It receives and takes decisions on the reports and recommendations from the organs.
- It establishes new organs.
- It supervises the implementation of policies of the union.
- It appoints and terminates the judges of the court of Justice.
- Elects chairmen of the commission as well as deputies.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

b) Explain how the following challenges affect the operation of African Union

i) Inadequate funds

- Non remittance and delayed remittance delays implementation of development projects.

- Inadequate funds affects operations of AU like sending enough peace keeping forces in troubled areas.
- Also affects delivery of relief food to famine stricken and war torn areas.

(Well explained point 2 marks)

ii) Conflicts among member states

- Conflicts make it difficult to promote cooperation among warring members e.g Somalia and Ethiopia, Uganda and DRC, Eriterea and Ethiopia etc.
- Conflicts among or between member states makes it difficult for them to agree on some policies of AU.
- Frequent conflicts over boundaries, territorial conflicts and failure by the member states to resolve them make it difficult for AU to broke and maintain peace.
- The efforts of AU to resolve certain issues are limited by issues of sovereignty.

(Well explained point 2 marks)

c) i) Permanent members of the United Nations security council with veto powers

- USA
- France
- China
- Russia

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

ii) Ways through which the United Nations (UN) has contributed toward maintenance of world peace.

- Through the Security Council, the UN has contributed in settlement of disputes between and among members to avert war.
- Deployment of peace keeping forces to war torn areas to maintain peace.
- Through establishment of international court of Justice based in the Hague to settle legal matters; disputes and human rights issues.
- The Security Council investigates members on peaceful dispute resolution.
- Through use of diplomacy and economic sanctions to settle disputes and put pressure on member states to deter aggressions.
- The UN brokers cease fire between warring states.
- Through UNHCR, the UN has settled refugees promoting peaceful co-existence.
- Through resolutions condemning actions by member countries that threaten world peace.

(Any 3 well explained x 2 = 6 marks)