

K.C.P.E SEVENTH TRIAL STANDARD EIGHT 2021

**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 |

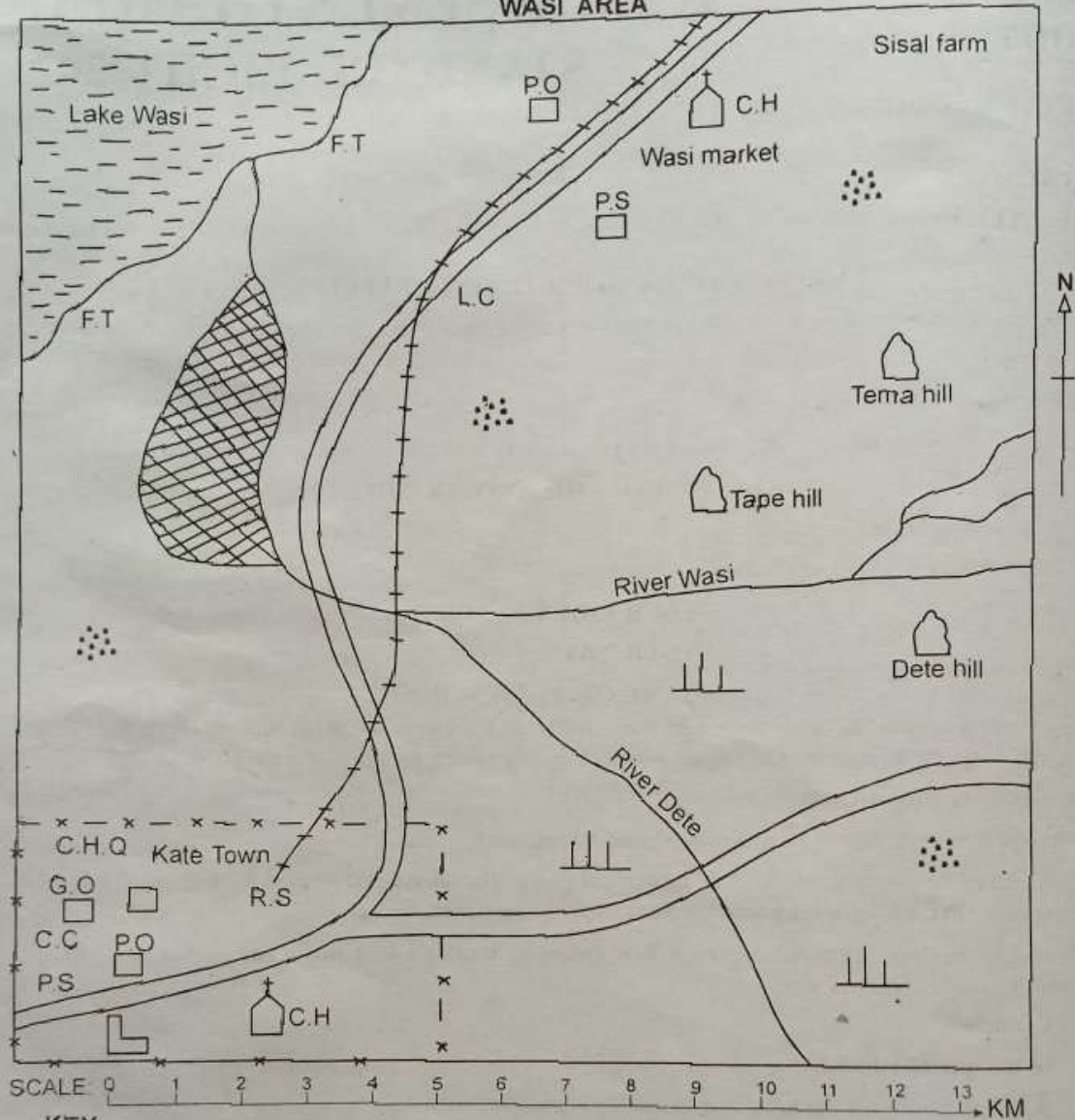
In the set of boxes numbered **33**, the box with the letter **B** printed in it is marked.

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
WASI AREA



KEY

F.T	Fish traps
G.O	Governor's office
C.C	Chief's camp
CH	Church
P.S	Police station
P.O	Post office
L.C	Level crossing
R.S	Railway station
C.H.O	County headquarters

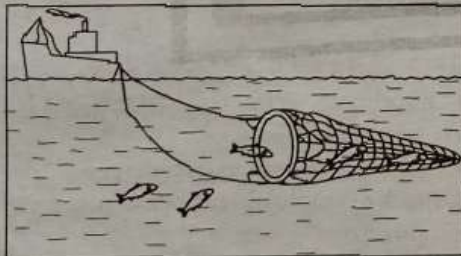
SCH	School
-x-x-x-	Town boundary
[Hatched Area]	Sugarcane farm
[Thick Line]	All weather road
[Two Curved Lines]	Bridge
[Vertical Lines]	Scrub
[Dotted Area]	Human Settlement
[Crossed Lines]	Railway line

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

1. The approximate area of Kate Town is
 - A. 20.5km²
 - B. 3.5km²
 - C. 4.5km²
 - D. 8.75km²
2. What is the direction of Wasi market from Dete hill?
 - A. North
 - B. North West
 - C. South East
 - D. North East
3. The settlement pattern in Wasi area can be described as
 - A. linear
 - B. dense
 - C. clustered
 - D. sparse
4. The climate experienced to the north of the sugarcane farm is **LIKELY** to be
 - A. hot and wet
 - B. hot and dry
 - C. cool and wet
 - D. cool and dry
5. The **MOST** common used means of transport in Wasi area is
 - A. road
 - B. water
 - C. railway
 - D. pipeline
6. Traders in Wasi market obtain trading licences from the
 - A. County headquarters
 - B. Chief's office
 - C. Governor's office
 - D. Police station
7. Which one of the following social services is **NOT** offered in Wasi area?
 - A. Education
 - B. Security
 - C. Health
 - D. Religion
8. An extended family consists of
 - A. mother, father and children
 - B. grandparent, mother and children.
 - C. one parent, daughters and sons.
 - D. father and mother only.
9. The following groups of people comprise of nilotic speakers **EXCEPT** one. Which one is it?
 - A. Njemps, Jie, and Iteso
 - B. Nuer, Jopadhola and Alur
 - C. Marakwet, Sebei and Datoga
 - D. Falasha, Tigreans and Tutsi
10. Rural-Urban migration is **MAINLY** caused by
 - A. Lack of industries in rural areas.
 - B. Lack of learning institution in rural areas.
 - C. Enough social amenities in urban areas.
 - D. Inadequate farming land in rural areas.
11. The sun is overhead the Equator in the month of
 - A. June and December
 - B. February and August
 - C. May and June
 - D. March and September
12. Three of the following cause lawlessness in our societies. Which one **DOES NOT**?
 - A. religious differences.
 - B. equal distribution of resources.
 - C. lack of employment opportunities.
 - D. poverty
13. Rivers Congo and Limpopo have one thing in **COMMON**. It is that they
 - A. drain into the Atlantic Ocean.
 - B. are not navigable at any given point.
 - C. form estuaries as they enter the sea.
 - D. rise in the Eastern African highlands
14. Copper mining in Zambia is important **MAINLY** because it
 - A. reduces unemployment in the country.
 - B. lead to better standards of living.
 - C. earns foreign exchange.
 - D. has lead to urbanisation.

15. Which one of the following is **NOT** among the duties of the school headteacher?
- A. Writes minutes during staff meetings.
 - B. Disciplines pupils who fail to observe school rules.
 - C. Supervising the work done by teachers in the school.
 - D. Admits new pupils to the school.
16. Three of the following were reasons for the coming of traders to Eastern Africa before the 19th Century. Which one was **NOT**? To
- A. trade with the people of the coast
 - B. obtain raw materials for their industries.
 - C. end the slave trade.
 - D. look for markets for their goods.
17. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** about the Ntami of Wanyamwezi? He
- A. ruled with the assistance of a prime minister.
 - B. was elected by registered voters among the Nyamwezi.
 - C. chose the Bataka to be clan heads.
 - D. chaired religious ceremonies.

Use the diagram below to answer question 18



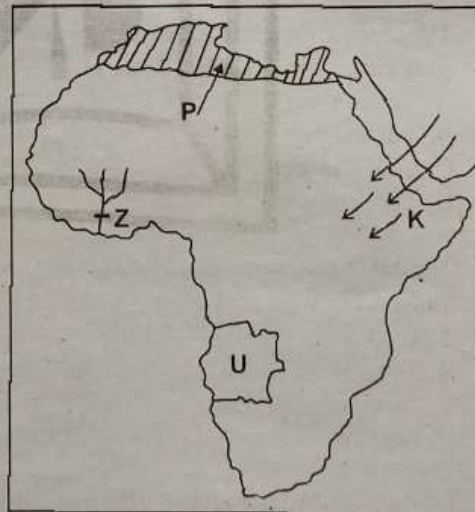
18. The fishing method shown in the diagram above is known as
- A. purse-seining
 - B. net-drifting
 - C. trawling
 - D. long lining
19. The **MAIN** export crop in Kenya is
- A. tea
 - B. coffee
 - C. flowers
 - D. wheat

20. The statements below describe a town in Kenya.
- (i) It is the third largest town in Kenya.
 - (ii) It is a tourist centre.
 - (iii) It is an inland port.
 - (iv) it started around 1901

The town described above is **LIKELY** to be

- A. Kisumu
 - B. Nairobi
 - C. Mombasa
 - D. Nakuru
21. Which one of the following is **NOT** among the factors that promote national unity in Kenya?
- A. The national language.
 - B. Games and sports
 - C. The national flag.
 - D. The constitution

Use the map of Africa provided below to answer questions 22 to 25



22. The river marked **Z** is likely to be
- A. Niger
 - B. Volta
 - C. Benue
 - D. Cuanza
23. The winds marked **K** are called
- A. North Easterlies
 - B. Westerlies
 - C. South East monsoon winds
 - D. Harmattan winds

24. Most of the people who live in the area marked **P** are
- Kwa speakers
 - Bantu
 - Nilotes
 - Arabs
25. The country marked **U** is known as
- Namibia
 - Gabon
 - Angola
 - Zambia
26. Who among the people is **NOT** allowed to acquire dual-citizenship in Kenya
- A school teacher.
 - The Chief Justice
 - Junior government officer
 - A child below eight years.
27. Which one of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the political organisation of the San?
- Leadership among the San was clearly defined.
 - The San were organised into small hunting bands.
 - The San had no councils of elders.
 - Their decisions were reached through a consensus.
28. Which one of the following early human creatures is **CORRECTLY** matched with its characteristics?
- Homo sapiens sapiens - discovered fire.
 - Homo erectus - handy human being.
 - Homo habilis - intelligent man.
 - Homo sapiens - thinking human being.
29. Below are effect of European settler farming in Kenya
- Developing of urban areas.
 - creation of African reserves.
 - formation of agricultural co-operatives
 - Discrimination
 - Introduction of exotic animals.
- Which of the listed effects above affected Africans **NEGATIVELY**?
- (i), (iii)
 - (ii), (iv)
 - (iv), (v)
 - (iii), (iv)
30. Cultural artifacts are important because they
- carefully stored in museums.
 - preserve our history and culture.
 - show us how our ancestors developed tools.
 - were used in the past.
31. Which one of the following is the **BEST** way to resolve a conflict involving murder?
- Dialogue
 - Negotiation.
 - Mediation
 - Judicial settlement.
32. Which one of the following is **NOT** a responsibility of a Kenyan citizen?
- taking care of environment and natural resources.
 - paying taxes in time.
 - being loyal and patriotic
 - participating in elections to vote in corrupt leaders.

33. Below are conditions necessary for growing of a certain crop.

- (i) High temperatures of more than 27°C throughout the year.
- (ii) Moderate rainfall of about 1500mm in a year.
- (iii) Deep fertile soils.
- (iv) High humidity throughout the year.

The conditions listed above are ideal for the growth of

- A. pyrethrum
- B. cocoa
- C. sugarcane
- D. cloves

34. Which one of the following responsibilities of Kenyan citizens helps them exercise their political rights?

- A. obeying the law
- B. voting
- C. showing respect
- D. paying taxes

35. First aid is given MAINLY to

- A. save life
- B. promote recovery
- C. prevent further injury
- D. enable the injured to get to a doctor.

36. Tourism is important to Kenya MAINLY because

- A. it earns foreign exchange.
- B. promote international understanding.
- C. leads to expansion of transport network.
- D. encourage protection of wildlife.

37. Shifting cultivation is different from bush fallowing in that in

- A. shifting cultivation, modern methods of farming are put into use.
- B. bush fallowing cash crop farming was done.
- C. bush fallowing farmers practice crop rotation instead of plot rotation.
- D. in shifting cultivation, smaller portion of land are used.

38. The MOST expensive means of transport to use, develop and maintain is

- A. road transport
- B. water transport
- C. railway transport
- D. air transport

39. Which one of the following is an effect of rotation of the earth?

- A. Changing of seasons.
- B. Change of the lunar eclipse.
- C. Change of the position of the midday sun.
- D. Occurrence of sunrise, noon and sunset.

40. The MAIN problem facing communication in Eastern Africa is

- A. unstable supply of electricity.
- B. inadequate funds to modernize communication.
- C. poor roads that make it difficult to reach some places.
- D. Slow rate of expansion of postal services.

41. Wakerra wants to establish a poultry farm for egg and meat production. The MAIN factor that she should consider before establishing the farm is availability of

- A. raw materials.
- B. market.
- C. water.
- D. land.

42. Which one of the following groups of countries represent former German colonies ONLY?

- A. Morocco, Benin, Chad
- B. Cameroon, Namibia, Togo
- C. Somali, Libya, Eritrea
- D. Tanganyika, Cape Verde, Angola

43. The MAIN objective of the African Union (A.U) is to

- A. achieve greater unity and solidarity in Africa.
- B. encourage international co-operation.
- C. protect the rights of African people.
- D. promote peace and security in Africa.

44. Julius Nyerere is remembered in Tanzania **MAINLY** because he
- introduced the policy of self-reliance.
 - united the people of Tanzania.
 - led Tanganyika to independence.
 - was a great teacher.
45. The **MAIN** problem facing sea fishing in Kenya and Tanzania is
- overfishing
 - exploitation of fishermen
 - pollution due to oil spills.
 - inadequate fishing equipment.
46. The **MAIN** problem facing forests in Kenya is
- pests and diseases
 - poverty among the people
 - drought
 - increased demand for land.
47. The **CHEAPEST** method of fish preservation is
- refrigeration
 - salting
 - sun-drying
 - canning
48. The Fulani of West Africa keep large herds of livestock **MAINLY** because
- they live in a sparsely populated region.
 - their land has lots of pasture and water for their animals.
 - depend on livestock for their livelihood.
 - their livestock earn foreign exchange.
49. The **MAIN** mineral export in Kenya is
- limestone
 - fluorspar
 - soda ash
 - diatomite

50. Below are rights and freedoms contained in the constitution of Kenya.
- Right to liberty
 - Freedom from discrimination
 - Right to privacy
 - Right to decent living
 - Right to vote
 - Freedom of worship
- Which one of the following shows civil rights only?
- (ii), (v)
 - (i), (vi)
 - (iii), (iv)
 - (ii), (vi)

51. The national government gets its revenue **MAINLY** through
- taxes
 - collection of fees and fines
 - interest on loans.
 - loans from the world bank.

52. Wajyaki wa Hinga and Nabongo Mumia have on thing in **COMMON**. It is that they
- fought for Kenya's independence.
 - resisted colonial rule.
 - formed the Mau Mau movement.
 - collaborated with the British.

53. The first African country to attain independence in Africa was
- Egypt
 - Sudan
 - Ghana
 - South Africa

54. South Africa is the **MOST** industrialised nation in Africa mainly because it
- has large reserves of minerals.
 - has good infrastructure.
 - attained independence last from the Europeans.
 - had ready market in the neighbouring countries.

55. Which one of the following signs in traditional methods of observing weather was an indication that it would rain?
- A. Appearance of long trails of ants.
 - B. Appearance of the full moon.
 - C. Shedding of tree leaves.
 - D. Appearance of the rainbow.
56. The first step towards conducting a general elections in Kenya is
- A. announcing of election date by the electoral body.
 - B. dissolution of parliament.
 - C. printing of ballot papers.
 - D. registration of voters.
57. The BEST way of curbing drug and substance abuse is
- A. promoting healthy leisure activities.
 - B. providing moral guidance to the youth.
 - C. educating the public on dangers of drug and substance abuse.
 - D. strengthening police inspections at border crossing points and airports.
58. The arm of government that makes sure that the laws passed by parliament are observed is the
- A. executive
 - B. legislature
 - C. judiciary
 - D. senate
59. Which one of the following shows superior courts in Kenya only?
- A. Court of Appeal, Supreme Court, Kadhi's Court.
 - B. Supreme Court, Chief Magistrate's Court, Juvenile Court
 - C. Kadhi's Court, Courts of Martial, Magistrate's Court
 - D. High Court, Court of Appeal, Supreme Court
60. The MAIN duty of the army is to
- A. carry out peace operations in the country.
 - B. defend the country from external enemies.
 - C. offering emergency assistance to people hit by disasters.
 - D. guarding the country's water bodies.