

## 13.0 SOCIAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
Kenya Certificate of Primary Education



# 506 – SOCIAL STUDIES AND – RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Nov. 2017 – 2 hours 15 minutes

### 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 this question booklet.

#### HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil.
5. Confirm that the answer sheet that you have been provided with has the following:  
**YOUR INDEX NUMBER**  
**YOUR NAME**  
**NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL**
6. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
7. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.
8. 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.
9. 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. Among the Agikuyu, people who were initiated together formed
- A. a sub-tribe
  - B. a clan
  - C. a generation
  - D. an age-group

The correct answer is “D”

##### On the answer sheet:

[A]  [B]  [C]  [D]  [A]  [B]  [C]  [D]  [A]  [B]  [C]  [D]  [A]  [B]  [C]  [D]

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

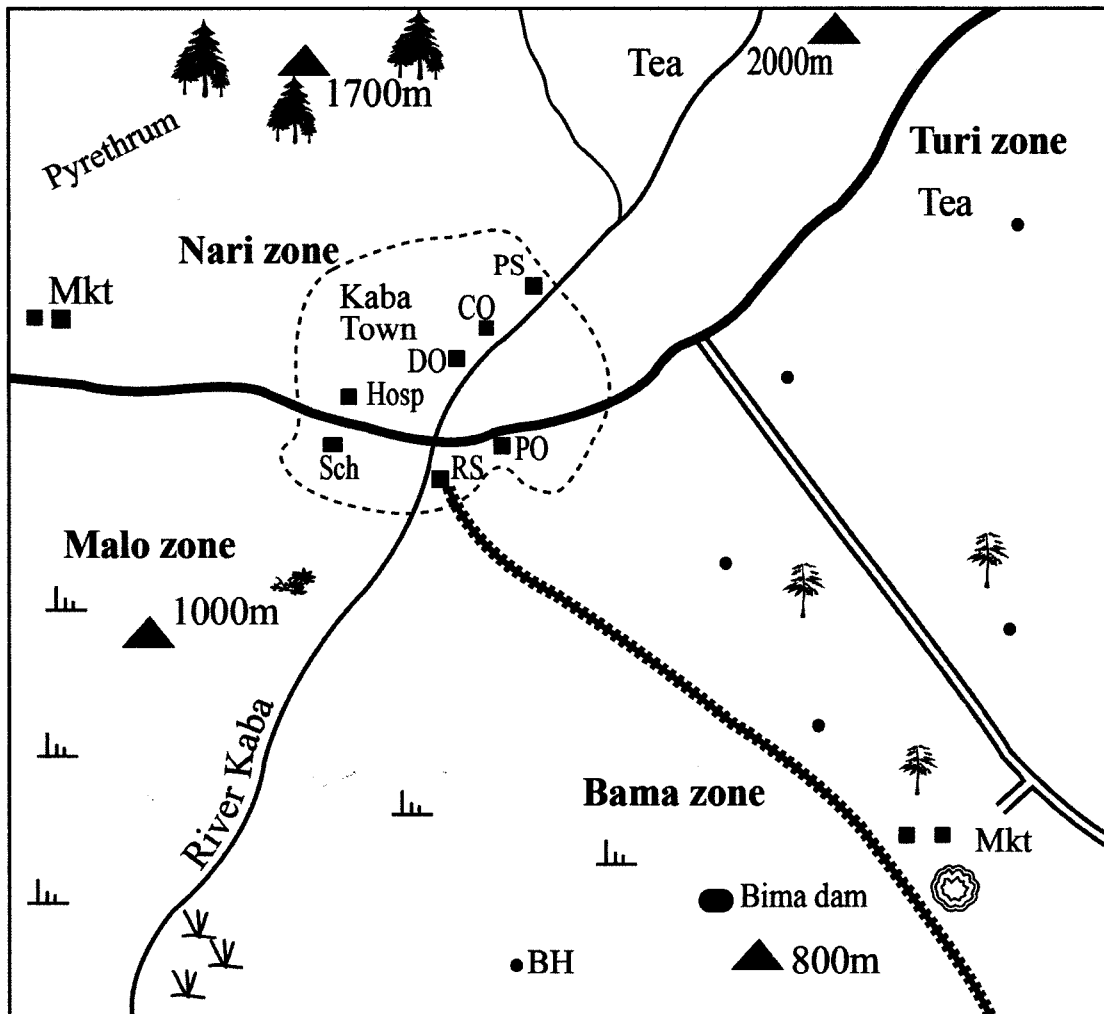
10. Your **dark line** **MUST** be within the box.
11. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This Question Paper consists of 16 printed pages.



**PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES**

**KABA AREA**



Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 KM

KEY			
	Tarmac road		Swamp
	Murrum road		Scattered trees
	Railway line		Quarry
	River and bridge	CO	County offices
	Town boundary	DO	District offices
	Permanent buildings	Hosp	Hospital
	Houses	PO	Post office
	Hill	Sch	School
	Forest	Mkt	Market
	Scrub	RS	Railway station
		BH	Bore hole
		PS	Police station

Study the map of Kaba Area provided and answer questions 1–7.

1. The general direction of flow of River Kaba is
  - A. South West to North East
  - B. North West to South East
  - C. North East to South West
  - D. South East to North West.
2. The following activities are carried out in Kaba area **except**
  - A. Farming
  - B. Mining
  - C. Trading
  - D. Fishing.
3. The **main** natural vegetation in the southern part of Kaba area is
  - A. forest
  - B. scrub
  - C. scattered trees
  - D. papyrus swamp.
4. The highest point in Kaba area is
  - A. Turi zone
  - B. Malo zone
  - C. Bama zone
  - D. Nari zone.
5. The **main** source of water for Kaba town is a
  - A. River
  - B. Swamp
  - C. Borehole
  - D. Dam.
6. A trader in Kaba market can obtain a trading licence from the
  - A. Post Office
  - B. District Office
  - C. Police Station
  - D. County Offices.
7. The approximate length of the railway line shown on the map is
  - A. 9km
  - B. 10km
  - C. 11 km
  - D. 12km.
8. Below are facts about a traditional form of government in Africa.
  - (i) It was ruled by chiefs.
  - (ii) The people lived in villages.
  - (iii) Villages formed chiefdom.
  - (iv) Leadership was hereditary.

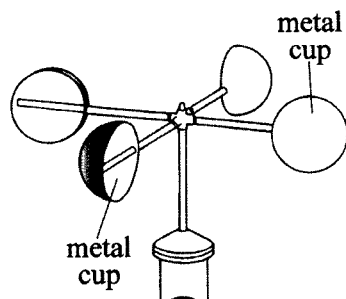
The form of government described above was that of the

  - A. Nyamwezi
  - B. Ameru
  - C. Baganda
  - D. San.
9. Which one of the following is a responsibility of children in a family?
  - A. Building shelter.
  - B. Ensuring family protection.
  - C. Respecting adults.
  - D. Sharing out family resources.
10. Lake Victoria was formed as a result of
  - A. folding
  - B. vulcanicity
  - C. down warping
  - D. human action.
11. Three of the following are Cushitic speaking groups. Which one is **not**?
  - A. The Galla.
  - B. The Samburu.
  - C. The Burji.
  - D. The Oromo.
12. Three of the following statements are true about the importance of the institution of marriage. Which one is **not**?
  - A. It brings unity among people.
  - B. It provides companionship.
  - C. It ensures continuity of the society.
  - D. It prevents contracting of HIV and AIDS.

13. Below are statements describing some activities of the early human beings. They
- made simple stone tools.
  - used gestures to communicate.
  - ate raw food.
  - lived in small groups.

Which one of the following early human beings are associated with the above activities?

- Homo sapiens.
  - Homo habilis.
  - Homo erectus.
  - Homo sapien sapiens.
14. William Mackinon, one of the early visitors to Eastern Africa, came as
- a trader
  - an explorer
  - a missionary
  - a coloniser.
15. In subsistence farming, crops are **mainly** grown for
- sale
  - food
  - export
  - raw materials.
16. In traditional African society, one of the functions of the clan was to
- settle disputes
  - predict the future
  - defend the community
  - train warriors.
17. The diagram below shows a weather measuring instrument



The instrument above is used to measure

- wind strength
- wind direction
- wind speed
- wind pressure

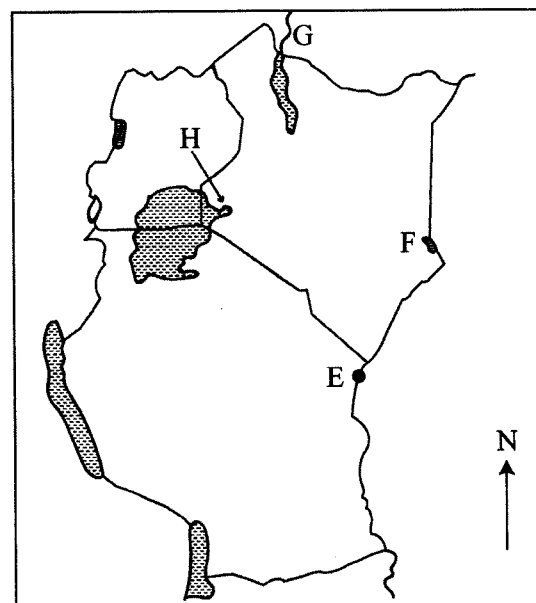
18. Flowers are transported to the foreign markets by air, because air transport is
- light
  - cheap
  - flexible
  - fast.

19. Which one of the following statements **best** describes the importance of peace? It promotes
- patriotism
  - foreign investment
  - good governance
  - national unity.

20. The rightful person to inherit family property is
- male relatives
  - parents
  - clan elders
  - children.

21. Which one of the following is the **main** reason for european scramble for Africa?
- To spread Christianity.
  - Search for raw materials.
  - To gain national prestige.
  - For geographical knowledge.

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

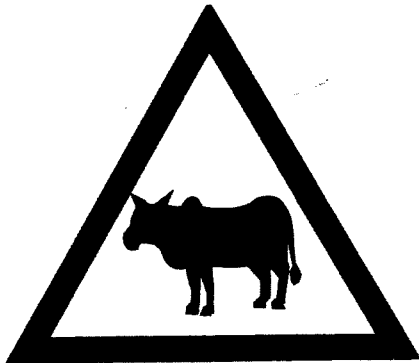


22. The Port marked **E** is  
 A. Tanga  
 B. Lindi  
 C. Dar-es-Salaam  
 D. Mombasa.
23. The National Game Reserve marked **F** is  
 A. Malka Mari National Reserve  
 B. Shimba Hills National Reserve  
 C. Arawale National Reserve  
 D. Boni National Reserve.
24. The river marked **G** is river  
 A. Kerio  
 B. Omo  
 C. Turkwell  
 D. Perkerra.
25. The Nilotic group of people that migrated into Kenya using the route marked **H** was the  
 A. Luo  
 B. Maasai  
 C. Pokot  
 D. Turkana.
26. Which one of the following is the **main** economic activity in the semi arid areas of Kenya?  
 A. Crop farming.  
 B. Fishing.  
 C. Trading.  
 D. Pastoralism.
27. Below are characteristics of a type of vegetation in Africa.  
 (i) Tall grass.  
 (ii) Scattered trees.  
 (iii) Deep roots.  
 (iv) Tiny leaves.
- The type of vegetation described above is the  
 A. savanna  
 B. mountain  
 C. equatorial  
 D. mediterranean.
28. Which one of the following was the **main** reason for the formation of Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)?  
 A. To prevent war among member states.  
 B. To promote trade.  
 C. To promote the environment.  
 D. To improve communication systems.
29. **Three** of the following are conditions under which citizenship can be revoked in Kenya. Which one is **not**?  
 A. Disloyalty to the country.  
 B. Committing of treason.  
 C. Using fraud to obtain citizenship.  
 D. Becoming a citizen of another country.
30. Which one of the following is a cause of conflict in a society?  
 A. Partnership in elections.  
 B. Scarcity of resources.  
 C. Difference in opinion.  
 D. Cultural differences.
31. The **main** factor influencing population distribution in Africa is  
 A. climate  
 B. drainage  
 C. relief  
 D. soil.
32. Which one of the following methods is used to mine copper in Zambia?  
 A. Shaft.  
 B. Dredging.  
 C. Placer.  
 D. Hill boring.
33. One of the ways in which African communities interacted in the past was through  
 A. marriage      B. education  
 C. birthdays      D. employment.

34. Which one of the following is a form of indirect democracy. The people
- have powers to make decisions
  - choose leaders to make decisions
  - vote for certain laws
  - are involved in making policies.
35. The following are statements about a leader in Africa.
- He is a champion of Pan Africanism.
  - He led his country to independence in 1957.
  - He was among the O.A.U. founders.
  - He was overthrown by the army.

The leader described above is

- Abdel Nasser
  - Haile Sellasie
  - Leopold Seghor
  - Kwame Nkurumah.
36. The diagram below shows a road sign.



The road sign represented by the diagram above is

- Cattle market ahead
  - Veterinary centre ahead
  - Cattle crossing ahead
  - Slaughter house ahead.
37. Which one of the following is the **most** likely cause of lawlessness in a society?
- Poor leadership.
  - Drug abuse.
  - Tribalism.
  - Illiteracy.

38. Which one of the following crops was grown **mainly** by the white settlers?
- Sugarcane.
  - Coffee.
  - Fruits.
  - Cotton.
39. Which one of the following statements is **true** about Nakuru town? It is
- an inland container depot
  - an agricultural centre
  - a mining centre
  - a headquarters for international organisation.
40. Which one of the following factors is **likely** to cause climate change in a given area?
- Setting up industries.
  - Nearness to a water body.
  - Distance from the equator.
  - Height above sea level
41. Which one of the following groups of prehistoric sites are found in Kenya?
- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A.                                       | B.                                  |
| Omo Valley<br>Hargesia<br>Harder         | Ismilia<br>Ngoloba<br>Olduvai Gorge |
| C.                                       | D.                                  |
| Koobi Fora<br>Gambles cave<br>Kariandusi | Sango<br>Magesi<br>Nzongezi         |
42. Which one of the following countries in Africa is not a member of Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS)?
- Ghana.
  - Gambia.
  - Nigeria.
  - Cameroon.



43. Below are problems facing livestock farming in Eastern Africa.
- Pest and diseases.
  - Overstocking.
  - High cost of feeds.
  - Inadequate market.
  - Shortage of water.

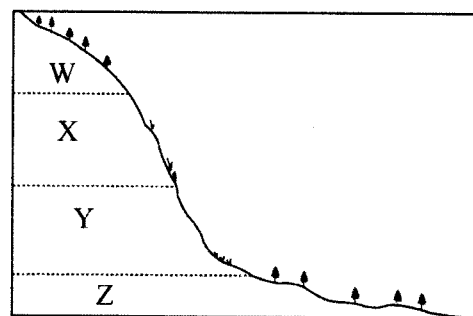
Which one of the following combinations of problems listed above are faced in livestock farming in both Kenya and Tanzania?

- (i), (ii), (iii).
  - (ii), (iii), (iv).
  - (i), (ii), (v).
  - (iii), (iv), (v).
44. Below are some uses of a mineral. It is used
- to run engines
  - for cooking
  - for making plastics

The mineral described above is

- copper
  - soda ash
  - petroleum
  - gold.
45. Anita bought an exercise book. Later she found that two books had been packed. She returned the extra book to the shopkeeper. Anita showed
- respect
  - obedience
  - honesty
  - justice.

46. The diagram below shows sections of a slope marked W, X, Y and Z.



In which part of the slope would soil erosion be **least** destructive?

- W
  - Z
  - X
  - Y
47. Which one of the following is the **most** effective way of conserving forest in Kenya?
- Employing more forest guards.
  - Controlling cutting of trees.
  - Recycling of paper.
  - Using alternative sources of energy.
48. The population structure of India is similar to that of Africa in that
- there is a large population of youth
  - they have a high infant mortality rate
  - majority of the people live in urban areas
  - they have low dependency ratio.
49. Which one of the following is **true** about tourism in Kenya?
- It is the leading foreign exchange earner.
  - Most of the tourists come from Asia.
  - The main tourist attraction is winter sports.
  - It enhances development of moral values.
50. Which one of the following statements **best** explains why the Volta river project was established?
- To create an inland waterway.
  - To settle landless people.
  - To establish a fishing area.
  - To regulate the river flow.

51. The following are roles played by the legislative council in the struggle for independence in Kenya except
- demanding for more African representatives in the government
  - fighting for the release of political prisoners
  - registering political associations
  - writing the constitution.

52. Which one of the following statements describes negotiation as a way of resolving conflicts in a society?
- Discussing the matter with one another.
  - Asking for forgiveness.
  - Involving a third party.
  - Taking the matter to court.

53. Below are statements of an organisation in Africa.

- It was formed in 1967.
- It provided common services to member countries.
- It collapsed in 1977.

The organisation described above is

- The Organisation of African Union (OAU)
- The East African Community (EAC)
- The Preferential Trade Area (PTA)
- The Common Market for Eastern and Central Africa (COMESA).

54. One of the roles of opposition parties in a democracy is to
- conduct elections
  - critique the government
  - offer parallel government
  - create voters register.

55. Which one of the following industries in Kenya is correctly matched with its product?

<u>Type of industry</u>	<u>Product</u>
A. Manufacturing	Bicycles.
B. Service	Textile.
C. Processing	Sugar.
D. Assembly	Publishing.

56. Which one of the following explains why citizens participate in voting?
- To elect representatives to government.
  - To obey the government.
  - To help their friends get posts.
  - To get paid by the candidates.

57. Meda has poor eyesight. He is not allowed to play with his age mates by his parents. Which one of the following freedom is Meda denied?

- Expression.
- Movement.
- Association.
- Worship.

58. Who among the following African leaders was a founder member of Kenya African National Union (KANU)?

- Daniel Moi.
- James Gichuru.
- Paul Ngei.
- Ronald Ngala.

59. In Kenya, the National Police Service is headed by the

- Commander
- Commissioner of Police
- President
- Inspector-General.

60. In Kenya, the speaker of the senate is

- elected by the workers of the senate
- appointed by the Public Service Commission
- elected by the members of the senate
- appointed by the President.