

**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) on 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.** High flat lands are called
- A. coastal plain
  - B. plateau
  - C. hills
  - D. highland

The correct answer is **B** (plateau )

**On the answer sheet:**

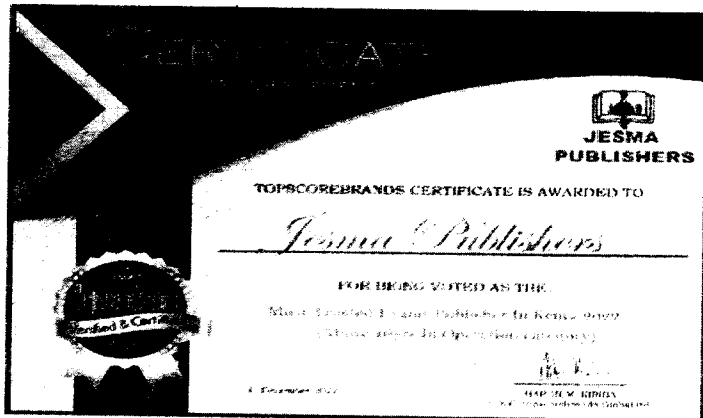
**3** (A) (B) (C) (D)    **13** (A) (B) (C) (D)    **23** (A) (B) (C) (D)    **33** (A) (B) (C) (D)    **43** (A) (B) (C) (D)

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.

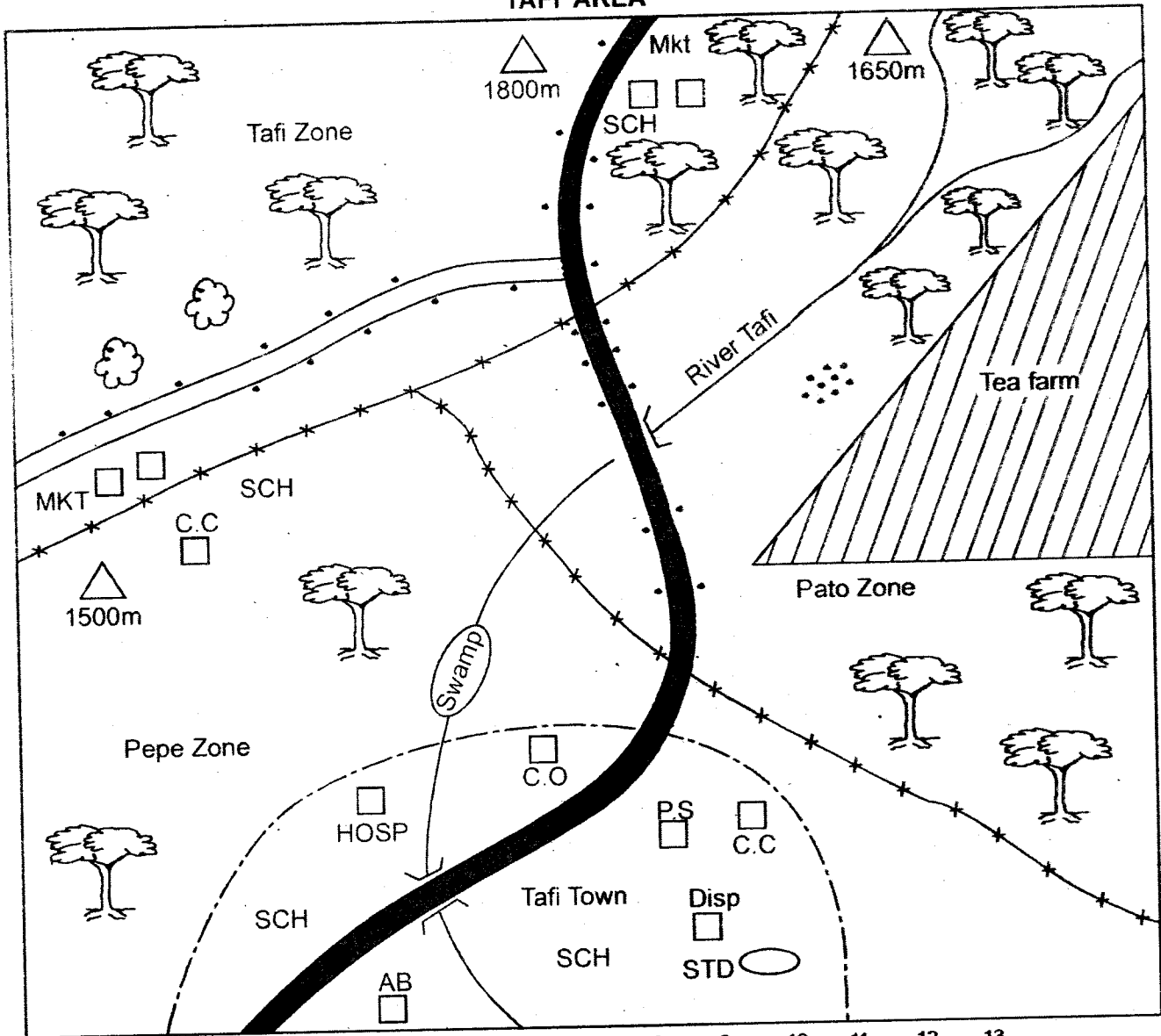
**This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.**

**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

## TAFI AREA



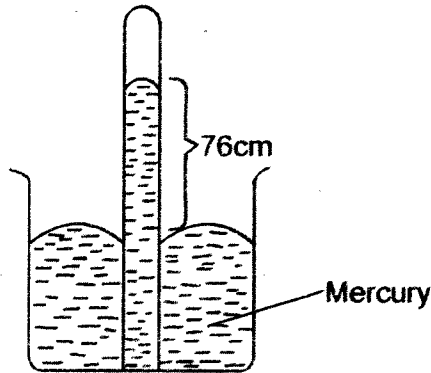
SCALE: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 KM

### KEY

	Zonal boundary	<b>P.S</b>	Police station
	Town boundary	<b>C.C</b>	Chief's camp
	Tarmac road	<b>C.O</b>	County offices
	Permanent buildings	<b>HOSP</b>	Hospital
	Murrum road	<b>DISP</b>	Dispensary
	Quarry	<b>SCH</b>	School
	Scattered trees	<b>MKT</b>	Market
	Forest	<b>STD</b>	Stadium
	Human settlement	<b>AB</b>	Army barracks



13. The diagram below shows a weather instrument.



The instrument above is used to measure

- A. air pressure      B. speed of wind  
C. humidity          D. rainfall
14. A clan is defined as
- A. a group of people who live together.  
B. people who were initiated at the same time.  
C. a group of people with the same ancestor.  
D. people who were born almost at the same time.
15. Which one of the following is **not** true about slash-and-burn agriculture?
- A. Neighbours mostly produced the same types of crops.  
B. Farmers practised crop rotation instead of plot rotation.  
C. It was a form of subsistence farming.  
D. Land was used over and over again until it lost its fertility.
16. Below are statements about an early visitor to Eastern Africa.
- (i) He explored Lake Tanganyika.  
(ii) He was accompanied by Richard Burton and James Grant in his visits to Eastern Africa.  
(iii) He travelled to England along the Nile through Egypt.
- The early visitor described above is **likely** to be
- A. Vasco da Gama  
B. Dr. David Livingstone  
C. Henry Morton Stanley  
D. John Speke

17. Which one of the following pre-historic sites are found in Kenya?

- A. Olduvai Gorge, Peninj and Kalambo Falls.  
B. Chesowanja, Naiokotome and Hyrax Hill.  
C. Omo Valley, Afar and Melka Kunture.  
D. Ntusi, Semwana Hill Caves, Nsongezi.

18. Which one of the following is true about a customary marriage?

- A. It is conducted by a council of elders.  
B. It is strictly monogamous.  
C. It is presided over by a Kadhi.  
D. Dowry is not required in such a marriage.

19. Three of the following are effects of lawlessness. Which one is **not**?

- A. Tourists will stop visiting an area affected by lawlessness.  
B. In a lawless society, there will be destruction of property.  
C. Companies will invest their capital in lawless society.  
D. People live in fear in a lawless society.

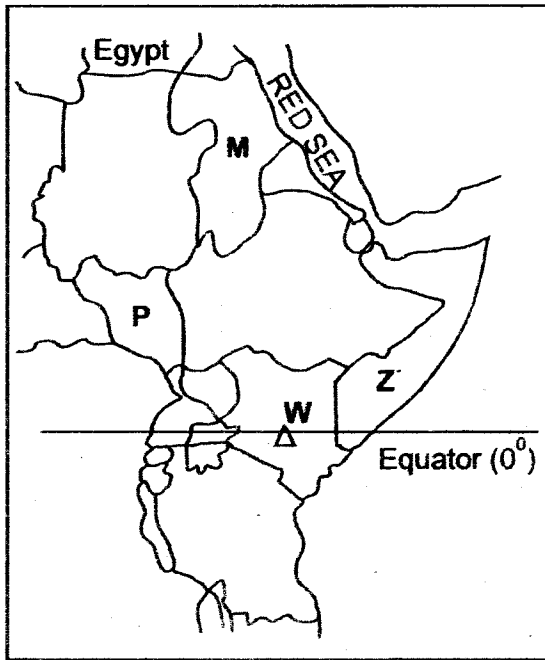
20. Most African rivers are **not** navigable **mainly** because of

- A. dangerous animals and weeds.  
B. waterfalls and rapids.  
C. storms and heavy rainfall.  
D. The seasonal flow of water due to harsh climate.

21. The **main** reason why European nations scrambled over colonies in Africa was need for

- A. land to settle their surplus population.  
B. raw materials for their industries.  
C. colonies to maintain national pride and prestige.  
D. markets for their manufactured goods.

Use the map of Africa provided to answer questions 22 - 25.



22. The country marked **P** is called
- Rwanda
  - Uganda
  - Ethiopia
  - South Sudan
23. The drainage feature marked **M** is likely to be
- River Shibelli
  - River Kagera
  - River Nile
  - The Blue Nile
24. Which one of the following is **true** about the country marked **Z**? It
- has the longest coastline in Africa.
  - is landlocked.
  - is a major producer of coffee and tea.
  - was the first country in Eastern Africa to gain independence.
25. The mountain marked **W** is **likely** to be
- Mt. Kenya
  - Mt. Kilimajaro
  - Mt. Marsabit
  - Mt. Meru

26. Below are features of a type of vegetation in Africa.
- Scattered evergreen trees.
  - Many species of oak trees.
  - Most trees have a conical shape.
  - Plants have thin barks and deep roots.
- The type of vegetation described above is the
- Equatorial
  - Mediterranean
  - Savannah
  - Semi-arid

27. The **main** economic activity in the Lake Victoria Basin is
- mining
  - fishing
  - tourism
  - crop farming

28. The Akamba and Maasai **mainly** interacted in the past through
- marriage
  - games and sports
  - trade
  - cattle raids

29. The following are descriptions of a mineral in Kenya.
- It is mined through the open-cast method.
  - It is used in road construction.
  - It is used in water treatment.
  - The main mines are in Mombasa and Machakos counties.

The mineral described above is **likely** to be

- limestone
  - salt
  - sand
  - diatomite
30. The **main** factor that leads to the rapid population growth in the Kenya highlands is
- improved health care
  - urbanisation
  - polygamy
  - favourable climate

31. Which one of the following factors does **not** promote peace in Kenya?
- Dialogue
  - Games and sports
  - Transparency
  - Nepotism.
32. Which one of the following actions shows responsible citizenship?
- Taking bribes by traffic police officers.
  - Favouring our relatives in government recruitment.
  - Being loyal and patriotic.
  - Marrying many wives.
33. The East African Community (EAC) was formed **mainly** in order to
- help conserve the environment.
  - promote economic co-operation in East Africa.
  - help all countries in Eastern Africa attain independence.
  - promote free movement of people in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.
34. Jane, a Standard eight prefect in Masomo Primary School found her classmates fighting over a social studies textbook. The **best** action for Jane to take is to
- take the pupils to the headteacher's office immediately.
  - pray for the pupils to change their behaviour.
  - punish the fighting pupils.
  - encourage them to resolve the conflict peacefully.
35. Which one of the following areas is the **best** to cross a busy road?
- Foot bridge
  - Zebra crossing
  - Round about
  - Fly-over
36. Below are statements about an African leader.
- He was a great poet.*
  - He fought in the Second World War (1939-1945)*
  - He represented his country in the French Parliament.*
  - He died in 2001.*
- The prominent leader described about is
- Nelson Mandela
  - Gamal Abdel Nasser
  - Leopold Senghor
  - Kwame Nkrumah
37. Which one of the following is a form of direct democracy? The people
- choose representatives to lead on their behalf.
  - are involved in making important decisions directly.
  - vote for those who formulate policies.
  - communicate through elected leaders in government.
38. Which one of the following is **not** a regional trade organization in Africa? The
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
  - Southern African Development Community (SADC)
  - Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. (COMESA)
  - Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
39. Which one of the following groups of people are classified as River-Jake Nilotes?
- Elmolo, Samburu, Iteso
  - Sabaot, Ogiek, Tugen
  - Dahalo, Iraqw, Mbugu
  - Lango, Shilluk, Anuak

40. Which one of the following is **not** an economic use of soil? Soil is used
- to bury the dead.
  - in pottery.
  - to grow crops.
  - in building houses.

41. Which one of the following is **not** true about Thika town? It is
- situated in a rich agricultural area.
  - linked to Nairobi by both road and railway.
  - the main industrial town in Kenya.
  - located on a flat area.

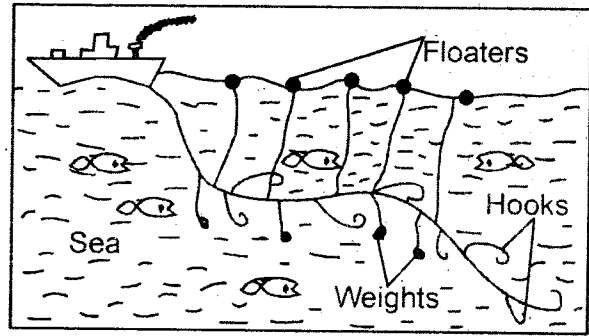
42. Three of the following are negative effects of European settler farming in Kenya. Which one is **not**?
- Exploitation of Africans.
  - Introduction of exotic animals.
  - Creation of African reserves.
  - Discrimination.

43. The following are ways of demonstrating patriotism **except**
- not engaging in criminal activities.
  - keeping the secrets of our nation.
  - participating in elections.
  - engaging in mob justice.

44. Three of the following are conditions that favour dairy farming in Kenya. Which one does **not**?
- High temperatures.
  - Continuous supply of pasture.
  - A good transport system.
  - Reliable rainfall.

45. The **main** problem facing beef farming in Eastern Africa is
- drought and famine.
  - attacks by wild animals.
  - animal diseases.
  - inadequate slaughterhouses.

46. The diagram below shows a method of fishing.



The fishing method shown above is called

- hook and line method.
- trawling method.
- longlining method.
- purse-seining method.

47. Which one of the following poultry farming methods is widely used by farmers in rural areas of Kenya?

- Deep litter system.
- Free range system.
- Battery system.
- Use of folds.

Below are descriptions of population structure.

- Death rate of children is low.
- Young people are more than the working population.
- Life expectancy is below 50 years.
- The ageing population is very small.
- There are more females than males.
- Population growth is very low.

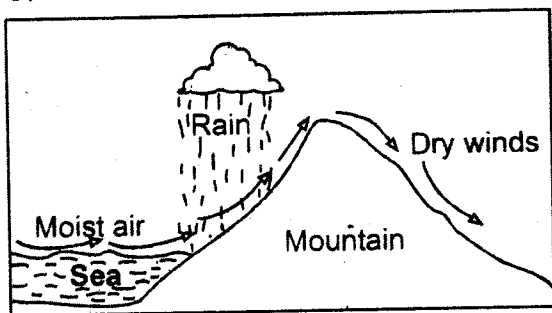
Which combination of descriptions shows the population structure of Germany?

- (i), (ii), (iii)
- (iii), (iv), (v)
- (ii), (iv), (vi)
- (i), (v), (vi)

49. Which one of the following **least** explains why natural forests are protected in Kenya? Forests are

- a source of firewood and charcoal
- water catchment areas.
- a home for wildlife.
- a home to rare species of trees.

50. Use the diagram below to answer question 50.



The diagram shows the formation of

- A. convectional rainfall.  
 B. orographic rainfall.  
 C. frontal rainfall.  
 D. cyclonic rainfall.
51. The following are principles of democracy. Which one is **not**?
- A. Citizen participation.  
 B. Equality.  
 C. Abuse of power.  
 D. Economic freedom.
52. The following are factors that led to the rise of Old Ghana Kingdom. Which one is **not**?
- A. Interaction with the Almoravids.  
 B. The Trans-Saharan trade.  
 C. Favourable climatic conditions.  
 D. Powerful kings.
53. Which one of the following is a similarity in the systems of government in **both** Swaziland and Kenya?
- A. General elections are held after every five years.  
 B. Parliament consists of two houses.  
 C. There are many political parties.  
 D. Members of parliament are elected by the people.
54. Three of the following were methods used by Ghanaians in their struggle for independence. Which one was **not**?
- A. Motions through the Legislative Council.  
 B. Strikes and boycotts.  
 C. Diplomacy.  
 D. Armed struggle.

55. Revolution of the earth causes
- A. differences in length of day and night.  
 B. day and night.  
 C. ocean currents.  
 D. rise and fall of tides everyday.

56. Persons with special needs should be involved in various activities in the society through the following ways **except**
- A. providing equal opportunities.  
 B. creating positive attitudes.  
 C. ensuring they get free basic needs.  
 D. creating friendly environments.

57. In Kenya, the **main** role of the parliament is to
- A. interpret laws.  
 B. formulate policies.  
 C. make laws.  
 D. amend laws

58. The **highest** court in Kenya is the
- A. High Court  
 B. Supreme Court  
 C. Court of Appeal  
 D. Courts Martial

59. Mombasa is hotter than Nairobi **mainly** because
- A. Nairobi is nearer to the Equator than Mombasa.  
 B. Mombasa is nearer to a large water body.  
 C. Mombasa has more industries than Nairobi.  
 D. Mombasa is at a lower altitude than Nairobi.

60. The first step towards conducting a General election in Kenya is
- A. announcing the election date.  
 B. nomination of candidates by political parties.  
 C. dissolution of parliament.  
 D. printing ballot papers.