

MID-TERM EXAMS

FORM ONE

HISTORY

MARKING SCHEME

1. Define the following terms (2mks)

a) Evolution

It is the process of gradual change in living organisms over a number of years.

b) Agriculture

This is the cultivation of crops and livestock rearing.

2. State two theories that explain the origin of Agriculture (2mks)

Diffusion theory

Independent theory

3. Mention two prehistoric sites in Kenya (2mks)

Fort Tenan

Koobi Fora

4. State two uses of fire by early man (2mks)

Used for lighting

Used for hardening tools

5. State two reasons why early man shifted to Agriculture (2mks)

Hunting and gathering was tiresome

Exhaustion of hunting grounds

6. State two methods of irrigation used in Egypt in early Agriculture. (2mks)

Canal irrigation

Shadoof irrigation

7. Mention two methods of dating fossils (2mks)

Geological dating

Lexico statistis

8. State the maa speakers (2mks)

Maasai

Samburu

9. Identify two sub-groups of the mijikenda. (2mks)

Kauma

Chonyi

Jibana

Giriama

Kabe

Ribe

Rabai

Duruma

10. Identify two reasons for the migration of Kenyan communities. (2mks)

Due to spirit of adventure

External attacks

Internal conflicts

SECTION B (30mks)

11.a) Describe the culture of man during the old stone age (5mks)

Man lived in caves

Man did not wear any clothes but kept himself warm with the hairy bodies

Man ate raw meat, fruits and roots

Man used gestures, growling and whistling to communicate

Man made stone tools such as scrapers, arrowheads and hand axes

Man lived in groups and had small families

b) State the uses of tools made by man during the old stone age (5mks)

Cutting meat and vegetables

Skinning animals

Scraping skins

Sharpening

Defense and hunting

Digging roots or tubers

Grinding tough vegetables

12.a) Outline the results of Agrarian revolution in Britain (5mks)

Increased food production

Development of large scale farming

Development of international trade

Industry developed due to cash crop farming

Emergence of the landless due to land enclosure system

Emergence of social classes that is the rich and the poor

Promotion of scientific research and innovations

Rural-urban migration due to landlessness in rural areas

b) Give the causes of food shortages in third world countries (5mks)

High poverty level

Poor economic policies adopted by these countries

Overdependence on the developed countries

Poor storage facilities leading to food spoilage

Frequent civil wars

Neglect of drought resistant crops

Overemphasis on cashcrop farming

13.a) Identify reasons for the migration of the Bantus(5mks)

Due to spirit of adventure

External conflict

Internal conflict

To look for land for cultivation

To look for pasture and water for their animals

To escape natural calamities

Due to outbreak of pest and diseases

They had the knowledge of ironworking

b) Give the results of the migration of the Luo(5mks)

It led to population increase in the region

They displaced other communities during migration

Trading activities increased

It led to intermarriages

There was increased warfare among themselves

They adopted some cultures such as farming from the bantus

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