

**MURANG'A SOUTH SUB-COUNTY MULTILATERAL EXAM
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

END OF TERM 1 2024 EXAMINATIONS

FORM TWO

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of three sections. A, B and C.
2. Answer ALL questions in section A, B and C.

All answers must be written in English and in the spaces provided

MARKING SCHEME

NAME.....ADM NO.....CLASS.....

SECTION A: 25 MARKS(ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)

1. Define the term government. (1mk)
 - Exercise of authority over a political or social unit.
 - Practice of ruling or exercise continuous authority over ones subject.
2. Name the arm of government that interpretes laws in Kenya. (1mk)
 - Judiciary
3. Name two aspects of History. (2mks)
 - Social
 - Economic
 - Political
4. Name one scientific source of History. (1mk)
 - Paleontology
 - Genetics
 - Archaeology

- Linguistics

5. Name two factors that influenced the evolution of man according to Charles Darwin. (2mks)

- Natural selection
- Mutations
- Isolations
- Adaptations

6. Name one theory that explain the beginning of Agriculture. (1mk)
Diffusion/One area theory
Independent theory

7. Give two benefits of domestication of dog to the early man. (2mks)

- Offered security to the early man
- Helped in herding other animals
- Was used for transport purposes.
- Assisted man in hunting

8. Name one community that constitute the Maa speakers. (1mk)

- Maasai
- Samburu

9. Name the two groups of people who used to finance the Indian Ocean trade. (2mks)

- Arabs
- Indian Banyans

10. Name one coastal towns which resisted the Portuguese rule in East Africa. (1mk)

- Kilwa
- Mombasa

- Lamu

11. Define the term citizenship. (1mk)

- Is the legal right to belong to a particular state or country.

12. Identify two public holidays recognized by the Kenya constitution. (2mks)

- Jamhuri day
- Mashujaa day
- Madaraka day

13. Name two types of trade. (2mks)

- Local trade
- Regional trade
- International trade.

14. Name one continent that participated in the Trans-Atlantic trade. (1mk)

- America
- Europe
- Africa

15. Give two traditional forms of water transport. (2mks)

- Tree trunk/logs
- Rafts
- Canoes
- Oar-driven boats
- Sailing ships

16.State two disadvantages of using messenger as a medium of communication. (2mks)

- It was slow and time consuming
- Messenger could forget information
- Can be distorted or exaggerated but the messenger.
- Distance covered is limited.
- Risky messenger could die on the way due to attack by animals.

17.Name one use of a magazine. (1mk)

- Education purposes
- Provide entertainment
- Provide advertisement for different business

SECTION B: 45 MARKS(ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)

18.(a) Give three reasons why majority of the early archaeological sites were located along the water bodies. (3mks)

- The lakes provided man with water for domestic uses.
- The early man had not invented containers for carrying water. thus need to stay near water sources.
- He waited for animals in these watering points in order to capture them as food.
- Provided food inform of fish.
- At the late stone age period, man used water along the water bodies for irrigation.

(b) Explain six aspects of culture of early man during the old stone age period. (12mks)

- Man made oldwan tools used for hunting and gathering purposes.
- Lived in small groups of between 20-30 members. It was a sense of security to the early man.
- Slept on tree tops to avoid attack by animals during the night and on caves during the day.
- They wore no clothes as their bodies were hairy.
- Man ate raw meat, bird eggs and insects since he had not invented fire.
- Man used gestures and whistling to communicate as he had not developed language.

19.(a) Name three disadvantages of using cell phones as a means of communication. (3mks)

- It is expensive to maintain as it depends on electricity for it to work.
- It depends on network signals thus cannot operate where there is poor signal.
- Is contagious as it exposes the user to radio active rays which are very harmful.
- Due to their small sizes they are prone to theft.

(b) Explain six positive roles played by telecommunication in the world today. (12mks)

- It has improved communication of different people from all corners of the world.
- It has provided mass entertainment through radio, television, internet among others.
- Has improved air and water transport to which communication is done between the operators and the captains and pilots.
- It has promoted education through research which in most common people uses search engines such as Google.

- Has provided employment opportunities to many people both in the telecommunication sectors and also self investors.
- Has provided revenue to the government through the taxes levied on the telecommunication gadgets.
- It has provided weather forecasting where their satellites are used to predict the weather.
- It has enhanced cultural exchange and understanding as people can exchange ideas from different parts of the world.
- It has improved security systems especially use of satellites which provide surveillance in the military.

20.(a) Give three uses of electricity.

(3mks)

- Lighting homes and streets
- Heating and cooking food.
- Powering machines in factories.
- Used for communication purposes; electric signals.
- Powering transport vehicles eg electric trains and cars.

(b) Explain six impacts of iron working.

(12mks)

- It promoted empire building ie many kingdoms and empires relied on strong iron weapons to fight expansionist wars.
- It led to migrations especially of the Bantu who were able to protect themselves during journeys using iron weapons.
- It promoted Agriculture in large tracts of land and be put into use using stronger tools.
- Led to population due to adequate food.

- It led to specialization and division of labour ie others became iron smelters while others engaged in other activities like trade.
- It promoted trade since iron was used as currency and also as an important item of trade in the long and regional trade.
- Led to urbanization as trading and industrial towns developed within and around the major mining centers eg Meroe, Axum.
- It stimulated construction and building works using stronger metals like iron. Better houses and bridges were built.

SECTION C: 30 MARKS(ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)

21.(a) State three reasons that can make a Kenyan citizen to be denied the right to life. (3mks)

- If one is sentenced to death by a court of law.
- When one is defending ones life or country during war or civil strife.
- In defending one's property against violent attack.
- When life of a law enforcing officer is in danger when effecting a lawful arrest.

(b) Explain six factors that tend to limit national unity in Kenya. (12mks)

- Religion differences- Individuals or groups regarding the doctrine of the religion which in return will be a problem in the national cohesion.

- Tribalism- Creates disunity in a nation due to suspicion among communities inhibiting one nation.
- Discrimination on the basis of race. A particular race may feel sidelined causing cases of xenophobia.
- Nepotism where one favours one's relatives in service delivery causing mistrust among the citizens.
- Corruption. Misuse of public resources may cause public attentions and mistrust leading to disunity.
- Greed. eg for power and wealth can make people betray their country for their own benefit creating mistrust among citizens.
- Corruption. Misuse of public resources may cause public attentions and mistrust leading to disunity.
- Different party affiliations where parties have different ideologies may bring disunity.
- Greed eg for power and wealth can make people betray their country for their own benefit creating mistrust among netizens.
- Ignorance arising from lack of information limit efforts towards national unity.
- Poverty can lead to anti-social behaviour like criminal activities causing disunity.

22.(a) Name three symbols of national unity.

(3mks)

- National flag
- Court of arms
- National anthem
- Public seal

(b) Explain six methods of resolving conflict.

(12mks)

- Legislation. Use of law to solve conflict.
- Litigation. Use of court of law to solve conflicts.
- Arbitration. One have a neutral party who is referred to as as arbitrator who must listen on both sides and find a solution where he makes the final decision.
- Negotiations. Conflicting parties tries to reach an agreement without involving a third party.
- Mediation. A person not involved in a dispute tries to help two conflicting parties in order to reach an amicable solution.
- Use of religious action. Solving conflict according to teaching of the sacred books eg Bible and Quaran.
- Subjugation. Action of bring someone or something under domination or control.
- Policing maintenance of law and order by a police force.
- Use of armed forces. Maintenance of law and order by armed force especially during the peace missions.

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