

SOCIAL STUDIES

PTE REVISION QUESTIONS

NATURE AND METHODS OF TEACHING SOCIAL STUDIES

1. Define social studies: it is an interdisciplinary subject that deals with human and their environment.

2. Outline the Objectives of teaching social studies

By the end of the course, the teacher should be able to;

- effectively teach social studies at primary level
- explain the importance of social studies to an individual and the society
- demonstrate and use map reading skills to interpret information
- describe the historical background of communities
- describe the structure and function of the government as outlined in the constitution.
- explain the historical and political development that have taken place in Kenya and other African countries.

3. Identify methods and techniques used in teaching social studies

- Discussion
- role play
- questions and answer
- project
- imaginary visits
- resource person
- sample studies
- story telling
- Dramatisation
- Discovery
- field trip
- simulation
- games

4. list the expository based teaching techniques

- lecture
- notes dictation
- text reading
- audio visual presentation

5. You intend to use the sample study technique in teaching the topic *sugar cane growing in Kenya and Tanzania* to a *std 6 class*

a. what preparation would you make for the topic

- prepare the lesson plan
- avail teaching and learning resources
- familiarize with the content
- ask learners to read about the topic
- consult the scheme of work and the syllabus

b.State four Activities that you will carry out during the lesson

- explanations
- demonstration
- description
- asking and answering questions
- drawing

c. List sources of information that you will use to teach above topic

- textbooks
- resource persons
- newspapers
- magazines
- journals
- radio
- photograph
- local environment

d. List four advantages of using samples study technique in teaching the topic

- concentrates on small population hence saves time
- it widens the horizon of the learners.
- learners are able to develop map reading skills
- train learners in decision making skills.

e.State 4 disadvantage of using sample method in teaching the topic

- it is expensive in cost
- it is time consuming
- may be full of errors
- it is only applicable in a small population
- may be biased since a small sample represent a large population

6. You intend to use audio taped story to teach the topic *evolution of early man*

a. State the preparation before the lesson

- look for a tape recorder and relevant cassettes
- prepare a lesson plan
- tune the recorder to check if it is in a working condition
- familiarise yourself with the content by reading relevant materials
- check state of of batteries/power
- reset the tape recorder prior to the lesson. confirm that you have the right tapes.

b. Identify techniques the story teller may use to sustain interest during the lesson

- making story short
- using simple language
- varying voice
- using gestures
- narrating the story in an interesting manner with enthusiasm and vitality
- story should be full of action and details such as description of places, persons and things

c. List the follow up activities after the lesson

- doing a quiz on the content of the story
- asking and answering questions
- drawing a chart showing the stages in evolution of early human beings
- reading further on the subject
- drawing map of Africa and locating where the archeological and palaeontological discoveries have been made
- holding up group discussion on evolution of early man

6. Identify factors to consider when planning to use question and answer techniques questions?

- thought provoking to guarantee learners participation
- relevant to the topic
- directed to a particular learner
- within the level, background and experiences of the learner
- framed clearly and not vague and ambiguous
- not rhetorical

b. State the advantages of using question and answer ?

- affords learner a chance to participate in the lesson
- provoke the learner to think
- arouses the learner interest in the topic.
- enhance content retention for a long time
- may elicit new ideas

- breaks boredom and monotony

c. Name the disadvantage of using question and answer technique?

- it is challenging to teacher's
- not suitable for slow learner
time consuming in terms of lesson planning and development
- not applicable to all topics

7. What are imaginary visit: this is a method whereby the teacher helps the learner to study about distant areas or sites through imagination.

a. Identify teacher's preparations for the study?

- look for relevant resources that explain the site
- compile the main points of the lesson
- read the relevant books on the site or topic
- interview the resource person
- previsit the site
- gather relevant articles related to the site

b. State the pupils preparation before the lesson

- discuss with the pupils about the visit
- use relevant resources to describe the area to the pupils
- give pupils relevant resources to familiarize themselves with the area
- explain to the pupils about the nature and what they will see on their way.

c. outline Ways of making the actual imaginary visit lesson real?

- involve pupils in imagining the visit.
- d.set them of on the visit
- tell them the means of transport to use
- explain and tell them where they are passing through
- on arrival from the visit show pupils photograph's
- ask questions on what they saw
- teacher to act as a guide during the journey
- ask questions to find out if pupils are alert

d. State of advantages of imaginary visit

- time saving
- money saving
- pupils are motivated
- method is interesting
- content retention is enhanced
- enhances creativity
- a rouses pupils imagination

8. identify the advantages of dramatisation

- content is retained for a long time
- it is learner centered
- make learning real
- arouses curiosity
- enhance confidence in the learner

b. List the disadvantage of dramatisation

- consumes time during preparation
- very slow in syllabus coverage
- requires constant stimulation
- obtaining certain teaching and learning resources may be difficult

MAP READING

1. **What is a map:**it is a representation of the earth or part of it on a piece of paper drawn to scale.

2. Identify types of map scales

- statement scale
- linear scale
- representative scale

3. Identify types of maps used in social studies

- sketch maps
- atlas maps
- wall maps
- topographical map
- globes

4. Mention two types of distance found on the map

- regular
- irregular

5. Give examples of methods which can be used to measure distances mention in above

i. regular distance

- using a straight edge of a piece of paper
- using a pair of divider

ii. irregular distance

- using a piece of string
- using an edge of paper
- using a pair of divider

6. Explain the procedure of finding direction on a map.

- identify the two places i.e, the point where you are standing and where the place or feature of interest is
- draw a compass point from the place where you are positioned to determine the direction of the place or feature in question
- find out the direction of the place or feature from compass you have drawn
- write the direction of the feature or place as shown from the compass point

7. Explain the procedure of finding bearing

- join the two points using a line
- draw a line running from north to south. this line should cut the line joining through the two points whose direction are to be determined.
- move from the starting point (north point) in a clockwise direction until you meet the line joining the two points.
- using these lines, set protractor by placing it at the center point. measure the angle in a clockwise direction from the north line to the one running to your second point.
- state the direction in compass point and the bearing in degrees. e.g Ahero is 270 west of Serengeti

8. Identify the old methods used to show relief on maps

- pictorial representation
- hachuring
- hill shading
- layer tinting or layer colouring

9. list five modern methods of used to represent relief on maps

- cliff and rock drawing
- spot heights
- trigonometry stations
- form lines
- contours

10. Outline the drainage patterns which are found in rivers show on maps

- dendritic pattern
- trellised pattern
- radial pattern
- rectangular pattern
- annular drainage pattern
- centripetal pattern
- parallel drainage pattern

11. State the human and economic activities shown in maps

- lumbering
- mining
- agriculture
- fishing
- trading

12. Identify types of settlement patterns found on maps

- Nucleated pattern
- scattered or dispersed pattern
- linear pattern

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

1. Define the terms weather and climate

weather is an atmospheric condition of a particular place over a short period of time while climate is weather conditions of a particular place over a long period of time usually 30 to 35 years

2. state the elements of weather

- wind
- temperature
- rainfall
- humidity
- air pressure

3. Explain how weather was observed in traditional African community

- migration and behaviour of insects
- behaviour of birds
- behaviour of animals
- behaviour of plants

4. List the instruments used in weather observation and measuring today

- hygrometer-humidity
- thermometer-Temperature
- barometer-air pressure
- windsock-speed of wind
- windvane-direction of wind
- sunshine recorder-sunshine
- raingauge- rainfall

5. Describe the factors which have influenced the climate of Africa

latitude: places near the equator receives high temperature. places far from the equator receive low temperatures

altitude: the higher we go the cooler it becomes

distance from the sea: places near water bodies are influenced by sea and land breeze

shape of the coastline: irregular coastlines receive high rainfall due to winds carrying moisture which blows to them.

Relief; wind carrying moisture are forced to rise whenever they come across a hill or a mountain. when this happens temperature drops making the water vapour in the wind to condense into clouds which brings relief rainfall.

Aspect; slopes which face direct to the sun receive high temperature as compared to slopes which do not get direct rays from the sun.

6. Draw the map of Africa and mark all the climatic regions.

7. How has climate affected the migration, settlement and economic activities

- displacement of people due to flooding of water bodies caused by heavy rainfall
- increase in migration due to the search of suitable climate condition
- disruption of fishery and coastal tourism due to rise of the level
- change in housing styles: people in cold areas will design houses to adjust warm conditions due climate change.
- irrigation agriculture will be introduced as a result of high temperature brought about by the climate change.

8. Explain the factor that have influenced the climate change

- deforestation and clearing land for cultivation lowers the amount of rainfall received in the affected areas this result to a prolonged period of drought.
- pollution of the atmosphere by industries which result to green house effect which leads to global warming
- burning of biomass wood and fossil fuels increase the amount of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide in the atmosphere which cause climate change
- direct modification to the hydrological cycle due to Creation of numerous water bodies.

9. State the impact of climate on migration settlement and economic activities

- human beings tend to move to area with high rainfall and fertile soil for them to practice agriculture
- temperature influence the type of houses constructed in a given area,
- part of arid and semi arid areas are home to wildlife
- pastoralism is practised in areas with low rainfall

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

1. Explain how the following features are formed

a. Rift valley

rift valley is formed through faulting

1. when layers of old sedimentary rock are subjected to tensional forces, a parallel crack is developed in them forcing the blocks between the cracks to sink leading to formation of rift valley .
2. compression forces causes reverse cracks to those of tensional forces to appear in the earth crust, increase in pressure on the earth crust to slide over the central block which is pushed down to form rift valley.

b. volcanic mountain

They are formed through volcanic actions in the earth crust. disturbance of earth crust causes cracks which makes molten magma to be expelled by high pressure from the interior of the earth through the vent. lava reaches the earth surface and spreads at different directions and cools and solidify to form volcanic mountain.

c. block mountains

old layer of the earth crust is subjected to. compression forces. reverse cracks are developed. pressure below the earth surface pushes the central block upward.

d. fold mountain

young sedimentary rock are subjected to compressional forces which makes them fold or bend forming anticline and syncline

2. Describe the various processes through which lake of Africa have been formed giving examples of each.

1. wind action: wind blows away sand particles leaving a deep hollow. when the depression reaches the underground water it forms an oasis
2. glacial actions: when a glacier moves down hill, it erodes the areas it passes causing a depression. it filled with water to form lakes. e.g teleki
3. Faulting: depression occur on the floor of rift valley which collect water from rivers to form lakes. e.g bogoria
4. Down warping: the depression formed due to tentional forces collect water from rivers to form lakes. e.g lake Victoria
5. deposition: due to heavy load carried by the river, the meander become more pronounced forcing materials to be deposited on the sides eventually making some part to be cut off forming an ox-bow lakes
6. crater lake: are formed when water fills the depression at the top of volcanic mountain e.g lake shala
7. lava dammed lakes: formed when lava flows into a valley and blocks a river channel
8. human made lakes: formed when people build dams along rivers for the purpose of irrigation.

3. Explain the effects of relief and drainage on migration, settlement and economic activities

- crop farming is done on the windward side while livestock is the main activity on the leeward side,
- some parts of plateaus have fertile soil which makes them useful in crop farming
- water from rivers is used in irrigation.
- fishing is done in most lakes

VEGETATION

1. Define the term vegetation: plants found in a place either natural or planted by man

2. List the characteristics of tropical rainforest

- trees are evergreen
- trees have broad leaves
- trees are tall
- trees have buttress roots
- most trees are hardwood

3. list the characteristics of tropical grasslands or Savannah

- trees are stunted
- trees have umbrella-like shapes
- there are tall grasses near the equatorial zone
- the main trees are acacia and baobab
- trees have very deep roots
- trees are deciduous

5. list the factors that affect distribution of vegetation in Africa

- altitude
- terrain drainage and aspect
- climatic factors
- soils
- animals and plants
- human activities

6. State the importance of vegetation

- conservation of soil by reducing soil erosion
- protection of water catchment areas
- sources of energy for domestic use
- acts as raw material for industries
- provide herbs which are used by human beings
- sources of food for human beings and animals.

PEOPLE OF AFRICA

1. Outline the theories about the origin of humans

- a. creation theory
- b. mythical theory
- c. evolution theory

2. Describe the stages through which human being evolved from earliest man to thinking man

- i. kenyapithecus which lived about 12 million years ago
- ii. zinjanthropus between two and one and a half million years ago

- iii. homo habilis the skull was shaped like that of man
- iv. homo erectus an upright man
- v. homo sapiens a thinking man
- vi. homo sapiens sapiens had a big brain capacity.

3. Name five archaeological site in east Africa

- olorgesalle in Kenya
- hadar triangle in Ethiopia
- Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania
- ngalaba in Tanzania
- kansera and kanam in Kenya

4.(a) Describe the culture of man during the three stone age period

- ❖ during the old stone age man made acheulian tools
- ❖ he used trap for hunting
- ❖ lived on hunting and gathering
- ❖ during the middle stone age period he began domestication of animals and farming
- ❖ used fire for cooking
- ❖ build better shelter
- ❖ lived in small family unit
- ❖ developed religion
- ❖ developed simple language for communication
- ❖ during the new stone age man made microlithic tools
- ❖ made shelter using branches and grass
- ❖ made clothes using fibre skin

(b). why are these period called stone age

5. Name the Bantu groups in

a.central Africa

- angola:mbundu and ovimbundu
- the bakongo of DRC
- Tonga of Malawi
- yao of Mozambique
- lozi of Zambia
- ndebele of Zimbabwe

b.eastern Africa

- agikuyu of Kenya
- baganda of Uganda
- ngoni of Tanzania

c.southern Africa

- ovambo of Namibia
- Sotho of Lesotho
- Swazi of Swaziland
- Tswana of Botswana
- Zulu of south Africa

6. Trace the origin,migration and settlement of:

a. the Bantu

they originated from Cameroon but migrated to Katanga area of the Congo basin.

from Katanga belt they moved eastwards into east Africa.

b. the nilotes

they are grouped into three

- river lake nilotes who moved from Bahr-el-Ghazal eastwards towards river Nile
- highland nilotes:they moved from south west Ethiopia and settled around mount elgon
- the plain nilotes:they originated from the north of lake turkana.

7. Outline the origin, migration and settlement of the cushites in Kenya

The southern cushites migrated into Kenya from Ethiopian highland and settled in Kenya plains and highlands.

the Borana migrated into Kenya and settled in wajir moyale and marsabit

POPULATION

1. what is population: total number of people living in a particular area

2. Explain the factors that have influenced the distribution of population in Kenya.

- people settle in areas with fertile soils which encourages agriculture
- places infested with by disease causing organisms are sparsely populated
- economic activities such as mining attract people to certain areas
- security in some areas
- urban centers
- good social amenities

3. state the characteristics of Kenya population

- pull and push factors determine migration
- literacy rate stood at 67%
- unemployment is the major problem
- woman get married at older age
- it consists of more female than males
- life expectancy is low

4. what is population growth;the change which occurs in the number of people in a given area over a period of time

5. identify factors that have influenced Kenya population growth

- high birth rates
- improved medical care and personal hygiene
- improved diet
- improved living standards
- religious practices
- increased migration

6. State ways in which the government of Kenya is managing population growth

- organizing family planning services
- public awareness campaigns about traditional values such as early marriages
- development of rural areas
- increase agricultural production
- creating employments through efforts

7. Explain the effects of HIV/AIDs on Kenya's population

- increased deaths reduces population growth
- loss of labour
- increase in infant and child mortality rate
- decline in fertility rate
- increase in criminal activities
- life expectancy has drooped

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

1. define the term artifact?portable object whose form has been modified wholly or partially by human activity

2. Name the main 5 types of artifacts

- lithic artifacts
- ceramic artifacts
- metal artifacts
- organic artifacts
- features

3. identify four ceremonies that are commonly held in Kenya

- birth and naming
- initiation
- marriage
- burial ceremonies

4. what are moral laws? rules which guide the correct behaviour in society

5. Name methods of teaching moral laws in the traditional African society

- story telling
- imitation
- proverbs
- songs
- riddles

6. state the importance of moral laws in society

- promotion of peace and harmony
- promotion of good health
- promotion of honesty
- personal benefits

TRADITIONAL FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

1. what factors led to the rise and growth of old Ghana

- the empire occupied the Savannah land between the rich gold fields of wangara
- use of iron weapons by the soninke
- the Ghana rulers were considered semi divine
- they had large number of horses which build up a powerful cavalry
- they had a large scale government which made them to rule a large area effectively

2. Explain the old Ghana social political organisation

- the empire was headed by the king operating in headquarters at kumbi saleh
- the king was assisted by able administrator
- scholar cum advisers introduced Islamic law and justice into the administration of Ghana

- the capital city itself was a governor
- vassal kings sent their sons to the emperor palace as a strategy for securing good faith
- the supreme judicial power in the empire was vested in the emperor assisted by hierarchy of subordinate officials
- the king did not maintain the standing army

3. Explain the reason that lead to the decline of old Ghana

- the disruptive behaviour of the almoravids who ransacked Ghana
- internal revolts and incursion from hostile neighbours
- scramble by Ghana neighbour's for its wealth

3.Explain the factors that lead to the rise and expansion of Buganda kingdom

- it was a small compact state which made it easier to control and rule
- centralised hierarchy promoted loyalty to one person
- Buganda was strong economically due to favourable climate and fertile soil
- the annexation of Buddu of iron which was used to make weapons
- part of Bunyoro being given to Buganda by British as a reward

4. outline the Buganda economic organization

- fishing was a major
- economic activity
- cultivation of bananas
- keeping of domestic animals
- trading with Swahili Arabs
- crafting

5. why was Buganda kingdom politically strong

- kabaka was advised by council of chiefs
- marrying wife from each of the principal clan strengthen the link of loyalty
- all the land in Buganda belonged to kabaka and he used it to reward faithful subjects
- the army was headed by Mujasi and the navy Gabunga formed an important segment of the society
- kabaka was the political ,judicial religious head as well as the Commander in Chief of the army

6. Outline the reasons that lead to the decline of Buganda kingdom

- arrival of Europeans missionaries and administrators
- political and religious rivalry between the Catholic and Muslims
- the death of king mtesa 1
- the signing of Buganda agreement of 1900 with the British

EUROPEANS INVASION OF AFRICA

1. what factors led to the Europeans scramble and partition of Africa

- need for market and raw materials due to industrial revolution in Europe
- increase in rivalry for control of trade
- discovery of the rand gold field in south Africa
- missionary wanted to spread Christianity
- some Europeans wanted to abolish slave trade
- the rise of Otto von Bismarck and the unification of Germany in 1879

2. outline the methods that Europeans powers used to partition Africa

- treaty making
- military conquest
- invitation by African leaders
- the Berlin conference of 1884-5
- treachery and cunning

3. what were the result of the Berlin conference of 1844-5

- a nation wishing to claim a territory must inform other countries of its claim
- any nation claiming possession of an African territory should send administrators
- all nations enjoyed navigation on two important rivers, the Congo and the Niger
- all nations must work hard to abolish slavery
- trading freely in the Congo free state by all European powers

4. Explain the reasons for the nandi resistance against British occupation

- strong determination to safeguard their independence
- did not want railway to pass through their country
- the British opposed some of their traditional practices of cattle raiding
- to fulfill the kipnyoles prophecy
- had a strong and disipline army

5. why did the nandi resistance took long

- terrain was ideal for guerrilla warfare but unsuitable for heavy European weapons
- they had a discipline and effective army
- they had a large stock of weapons
- orkoiyot prophecy had prepared them for war
- had a strong leadership and unity
- the British underrated their power
- they had a mixed economy which helped throughout the period of the war

6. why did nabongo of wanga collaborated

- wanted to gain fame by associating with the Europeans
- he was guided by the material motive to gain wealth
- to consolidate his position and that of his kingdom
- to secure military support from the British against his enemies
- had a history of welcoming

visitors in his kingdom

- saw futility of fighting with the defeat of Bunyoro rulers of Uganda

7. Discuss the reasons for samori toures down fall in his resistance against the French occupation of mandinka