

## SOCIAL STUDIES PAPER 2

### MOCK MARKING SCHEME MARCH 2019

1. This question is compulsory

Study the map of Eastern Africa below and answer question (a).

(a) Name the:

- i) Cash crop grown in the shaded area marked M. (1 mark)  
Coffee
- ii) Shaded tourist attraction marked P. (1 mark)  
Serengeti National Park
- iii) Language group that migrated into Kenya along the route marked Q. (1 mark)  
Eastern Bantu/Bantu
- iv) River marked R. (1 mark)  
River Athi/Galana/Sabaki
- v) State four reasons for the migration of the language group along the route marked Q. (4 marks)
  - In search of fertile land for cultivation and pasture.
  - Livestock/human epidemics.
  - Internal family/clan conflict.
  - Population pressure.
  - External attacks from neighbouring communities.
  - Natural calamities like draught and famine.
  - Spirit of adventure.
  - Knowledge of iron-making technology.

(b)(i) Explain two ways in which rainfall influences the savannah type of vegetation in Africa. (4 marks)

- Areas that receive between 1000 and 1500mm of rain with short dry spells are characterised by close medium height trees/tall grass (4 metres) high grass.
- Areas that receive 750 – 1000mm of rainfall with prolonged dry spells are characterised by short scattered trees.
- Areas that receive 500-750mm of rainfall with prolonged dry spells are characterised by short grass/open grassland and few baobab trees.

(ii) Apart from climate change, explain two factors that have led to the decline of the savannah vegetation in Africa. (4 marks)

- Pests such as locusts/army worms destroy extensive areas by defoliation thus leading to depletion of vegetation.
- Wild/domestic animals overgraze causing stunted growth of vegetation.
- Natural/mad-made fires destroy the vegetation retarding its regeneration.
- Clearing savannah regions for settlement/farming intensify the loss of vegetation.

(c) State four social benefits of forests. (4 marks)

- Forests are used as religious shrine/for cultural activities/initiation.
- Forests are a source of food/fruits/honey.
- Forests are a source of wood, fuel/domestic fuel.
- Forests provide materials for construction /furniture making.
- Forests are a source of herbal medicine.
- Forests are of aesthetic value/beauty.

2. (a) State four reasons that led to the scramble for Africa by European powers in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (4 marks)

- They needed raw materials for their industries.
- They wanted to occupy some parts of Africa for strategic reasons/Egyptian question.
- Some powers wanted to protect missionaries/other nationals in some parts of Africa.
- They wanted an outlet for surplus capital/ invest surplus capital.
- Some powers wanted areas to settle surplus population.
- They wanted to secure markets for their manufactured goods.
- Some powers wanted to colonize Africa for national pride/prestige.

(b)(i) Name the two chartered companies used to administer colonies in East Africa. (2 marks)

- Ethiopia
- Liberia

(ii) Give four factors which facilitated the colonization of Africa by European powers. (4 marks)

- Use of superior weapons.
- Use of better trained/disciplined army.
- Disunity among African communities.

- Collaboration of some African communities with Europeans.
- Use of treachery/lies to African leaders.
- Ruthless execution of rebellious African leaders/military conquest.

(c) Explain five effects of the Second World War on the growth of African Nationalism. (10 marks)

- The United Nations Organization formed as a result of the war, supported self-rule in colonized countries as advocated by African nationalists.
- The exposure of European weaknesses by the African ex-service men or war dispelled the supervisory myth of the Europeans. This gave Africans courage to struggle for independence.
- Africans, through the war, realized that unity was strength and therefore encouraged each other to unit in fighting the colonialists.
- The African soldiers on returning home, were either neglected/mistreated which made them join other nationalists in fighting for freedom from foreign domination.
- The war weakened the economies of the colonial powers making it difficult for them to administer their colonies effectively. This gave them room for growth of African nationalism.
- The ex-service men had acquired modern fighting tactics and making use of modern weapons which strengthened nationalist movements.
- The acquisition of education by African soldiers enabled them to articulate African grievances effectively during the struggle for independence.
- After the war the world was divided into capitalist and socialist blocks. The socialist bloc supported African nationalism.
- The rise of new stronger powers USA/USSR which pressurised European powers to end colonialism. This increased nationalist in Africa.

3. (a)(i) Define the term nomadic pastoralism. (2 marks)

- Traditional way of keeping livestock where people move from place to place in search of pasture and water.

(ii) Name three areas in West Africa where nomadic pastoralism is practised. (3 marks)

- Northern Nigeria
- Mali
- Bukina Faso

- Gambia
- Senegal
- Cameroon
- Chad
- Niger

(iii) State four social reasons why pastoralists keep large herds of livestock. (4 marks)

- They regard livestock as a sign of wealth.
- The size of the herd determines the position/status/prestige of the farmer.
- Livestock is used for payment of bride wealth/bride price.
- Large herds are an insurance against draught/famine.

(b) Give three factors that influence pastoralism in West Africa. (3 marks)

- Availability of large tracts of land.
- Availability of large tracts of land.
- Low/unreliable rainfalls favour the growth of natural pasture.
- The alternating dry and wet season allows for transhumance.
- Availability of communal grazing land.

(c) Explain four changes taking place in pastoral areas in Kenya. (8 marks)

- Wells have been dug/bore holes drilled to ensure adequate water supply.
- Establishment of social amenities/schools to encourage pastoralists to settle down.
- Modern ranches have been set up with controlled number of animals for better management.
- Pastoralists are encouraged to grow fodder crops/draught resistant grass/nutritious grass to improve the quality of animals/ to ensure constant supply of pasture.
- Provision of veterinary services/establishment of dipping facilities for treatment control of livestock diseases.
- Introduction of modern animal husbandry to improve the quality of livestock.
- Diversification of economic activities/mixed farming to reduce reliance of livestock.
- Introduction of cash economy/selling points to market livestock.

4. (a)(i) Identify two methods of marriage that are legally recognized in Kenya. (2 marks)

- Religious marriage/Christian/Muslim.
- Civil marriage.
- Customary marriage/traditional marriage.

(ii) Apart from organizing ceremonies and festivals, state four functions of clans in Kenya. (4 marks)

- They give a sense of belonging/identify to members.
- They assist members in times of disasters/difficulties.
- They protect members from external attacks.
- They settle disputes among members.
- They organize community work.
- They provide support to the less privileged.
- Impart moral values/practices to the members.
- They allocate land to family/individuals.

(b)(i) Give six reasons why Samori Toure resisted the French invasion. (6 marks)

- He wanted to safeguard the independence of the Mandika empire
- He wanted to protect his Buse gold mines/control trade.
- He had a strong/well equipped army.
- He wanted to stop the French from supporting his enemies.
- As a Muslim he considered the French as infidels.
- He was against the British policy on non-interference with the French sphere of influence.
- He was confident of winning because the empire was economically stable.

(ii) Explain four results of Samouri Toure's resistance to the French invasion

(8 marks)

- The prolonged war led to loss of many lives.
- The use of scorched earth policy led to the destruction of property/famine.
- The defeat of the Mandika by the French led to the loss of their independence.
- The prolonged resistance against the French led to the rise of the African nationalism.
- The war forced some Mandika people to flee to the neighbouring countries.
- The war disrupted economic activities/gold mining leading to the decline in trade.

5. (a)(i) Define the term communication. (2 marks)

- It is the process of passing/transferring information/message between two or more persons.
- (ii) Give two non-verbal traditional forms of communication. (2 marks)
- Drum beats.
  - Fire/smoke signals.
  - Horn blowing.
  - Gestures.
- (b) Explain how each of the following influence the development of road transport.
- (i) Relief of an area. (2 marks)
- Rugged relief/steep slopes may necessitate road cuttings/many road bends/tunnels/bridges making it expensive to construct roads/on gently sloping areas road construction is easier/cheaper as there are few/no obstacles.
- (ii) Productivity of an area. (2 marks)
- Agriculturally rich areas/mining areas/industrial areas require more roads due to their high productivity which contribute to the economy/areas of low productivity have few/no roads.
- (iii) Government policy. (2 marks)
- The Government determines the construction of roads in a certain part of a country to cater for specific needs.
- (c) Give five advantages of railway transport. (5 marks)
- They provide cheap mode of transport for bulky goods over long distances.
  - They are cheap to maintain.
  - They are convenient to users since they operate on a fixed timetable.
  - They are rarely affected by changes in weather conditions.
  - They are less susceptible to traffic jams.
  - They are less prone to accidents/safe means of transport.
- (d) State five causes of road accidents in Kenya. (5 marks)
- Use of road unworthy vehicles.
  - Poor conditions of some roads/pot holes/sharp bends/narrow roads/slipping roads.
  - Adverse weather conditions/foggy weather.
  - Careless driving/over-speeding/incompetence in driving.
  - Obstacles on the roads.

- Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs.
  - Failure to observe traffic rules by pedestrians.
6. (a) Name three members of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). (3 marks)
- Djibouti
  - Ethiopia
  - Eritrea
  - Somalia
  - Sudan
  - Kenya
  - Uganda

(b) Give five objectives of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). (5 marks)

- Promote peace, harmony, unity among member states.
- Combat natural/human made disasters/achieve food security/eradicate drought.
- Promote regional trade/investment.
- Promote sustainable development of natural resources/environmental protection.
- Facilitate co-operation in research in science technology/social fields.
- Promote free movement of goods/services and people.
- Develop transport/communication among member states.

(c) State three functions of the following organs of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

- (i) The Assembly of Heads of State and Government. (3 marks)
- Formulate policies of the Authority.
  - Appoint officials of the Authority.
  - Approve budget/expenditure on programs.
  - Deliberate issues that are within the mandate.
  - Monitor the implementation of policies/programmes/decisions in members states.

- (ii) The secretariat. (3 marks)
- Convene meeting for heads of state and Government.

- Mobilize resources to implement projects within member states.
- Assist member states to formulate projects.
- Promote humanitarian affairs with member states.
- Publish/circulate decisions of the Authority to member states.

(d) Explain three challenges facing the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development. (6 marks)

- Receiving disasters/drought in member states continue to strain the available resources.
- Border conflict between member states makes it difficult to promote unity/co-operation.
- Insufficient funds caused by failure by some states to remit the contributions makes it difficult to finance its projects.
- Some member states belong to other organizations hence they give little attention to the Authority.
- Some member states continue to experience civil wars/internal conflicts consequently they are pre-occupied with their internal affairs and not the Authority.
- Frequent piracy off the Somali Coastline presents a threat to trade within the region.