



**SOCIAL STUDIES AND  
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

**Time: 2hrs 15 minutes.**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (please 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 paper.

**HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.**

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.
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) in 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, D**. In each case, only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet, show the correct answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

**Example:-**

**In the Question Booklet:**

31. Who founded the German East African Company?
- A. Karl Peters.
  - B. William Mackinon.
  - C. Captain Lugard.
  - D. Cecil Rhodes.

**The correct answer is A.**

**On the Answer sheet:**

**31.**  A  B  C  D

**32.**  A  B  C  D

**33.**  A  B  C  D

**34.**  A  B  C  D

In the set of boxes number 31, the box with letter A printed in it is marked.

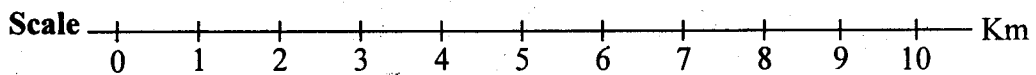
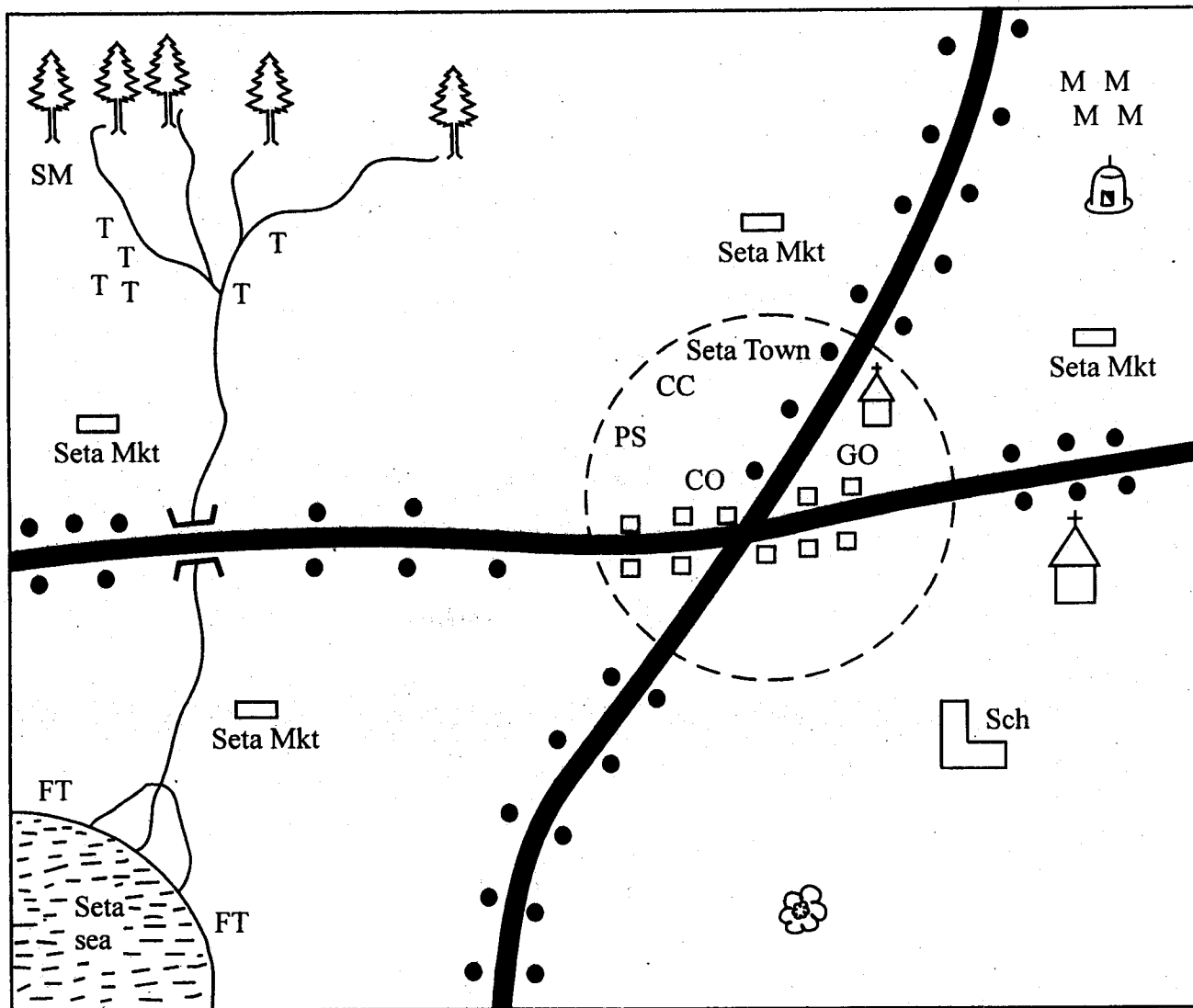
11. Your dark line **MUST BE** within the box.
12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.



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

**PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES**

**SETA AREA**



**KEY**

TTT	Tea	FT	Fish Trap		Forest
MM	Maize		Settlement		Tarmac road
	Church		Market	CO	County Office
	Mosque	CC	Count Commissioner	PS	Police Station
	Quarry	GO	Governor's Office	SM	Sawmill
			Sch		

Study the map of Seta Area and answer questions 1 - 7

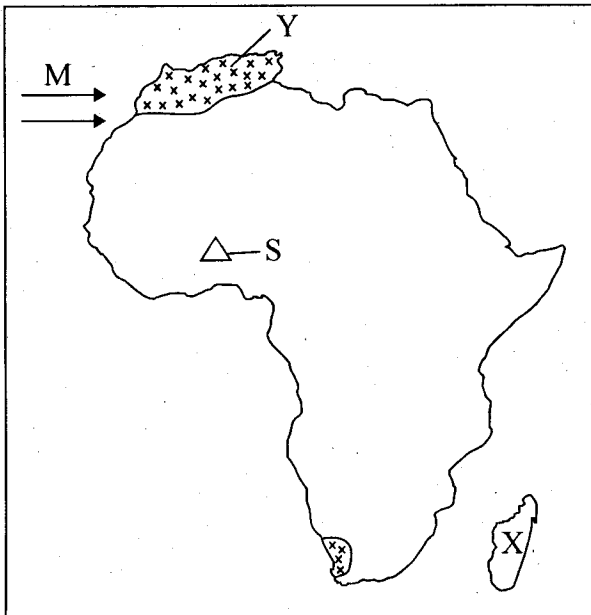
1. The land in Seta area slopes from
  - A. North.
  - B. East.
  - C. West.
  - D. South.
2. Which one of the following factors led to the growth of Seta town?
  - A. Economic activities.
  - B. Road junction.
  - C. Security.
  - D. Climatic conditions.
3. Traders in Seta area obtain their trading licences from
  - A. Sema market.
  - B. County offices.
  - C. Police station.
  - D. County commissioner's office.
4. The **main** religion in Seta town is
  - A. Islamic.
  - B. Christian.
  - C. Hinduism.
  - D. Judaism.
5. Which one of the following economic activities is **not** practised in Seta area?
  - A. Farming.
  - B. Lumbering.
  - C. Tourism.
  - D. Fishing.
6. What is the climate of the North of Seta area?
  - A. Cool and wet.
  - B. Hot and wet.
  - C. Hot and dry.
  - D. Hot and cool.
7. The administrative head of Seta area is a
  - A. county commissioner.
  - B. governor.
  - C. regional co-ordinator.
  - D. police officer.
8. Which one of the following language groups is **correctly** matched with the place of origin?
  - A. Cushites - Cameroon.
  - B. Bantus - Bar-el Ghazel.
  - C. Nilotes - Horn of Africa.
  - D. Semites - Saudi Arabia.
9. The following are descriptions of an early hominid
  - (i) Remains were discovered near lake Turkana and Olduvai Gorge.
  - (ii) Made simple tools
  - (iii) Made slurred speech
  - (iv) Lived in cavesThe hominid described above is
  - A. homo habilis.
  - B. homo erectus.
  - C. homo sapien.
  - D. homo sapien sapien.
10. Three of the following are traditional methods of education. Which method did the learner need an expert to learn through observation?
  - A. Story telling.
  - B. Use of riddles.
  - C. Use of proverbs.
  - D. Apprenticeship.
11. The following are types of soils. Which one is found in the flood plains through deposition?
  - A. Loamy soil.
  - B. Volcanic soil.
  - C. Alluvial soil.
  - D. Sandy soil.

12. The following are characteristics of a relief region in Kenya:  
 (i) *Lies between 250m and 1100m above sea level.*  
 (ii) *It is generally flat*  
 (iii) *Has some eroded hills*  
 (iv) *It is generally dry*  
 The region described above is  
 A. the highlands.  
 B. the plateaus.  
 C. the Rift Valley.  
 D. the Coastal lowlands.
13. Among the Nandi community, people who were born almost the same time formed  
 A. a clan.  
 B. age group.  
 C. age set.  
 D. age mates.
14. The main aim of education in traditional African society was to  
 A. prepare the youth for adulthood and become responsible members of the society.  
 B. prepare the youth for employment in traditional industries.  
 C. instill discipline and responsibility.  
 D. instill knowledge and skills.
15. Which group of mountains below were formed through faulting?  
 A. Atlas, Drakensberg, Cape ranges.  
 B. Ruwenzori, Usambara, Kharas.  
 C. Kilimanjaro, Kenya, Elgon.  
 D. Ahagger, Tibesti, Homboli.
16. Which of the following groups consists of crops grown in traditional agriculture?  
 A. Yams, sorghum, millet.  
 B. Millet, cassava, wheat.  
 C. Arrow roots, French beans, Yams.  
 D. Sweet potatoes, cassava, rice.
17. The **main** problem facing poultry farming in Kenya today is  
 A. high cost of poultry feeds.  
 B. attacks by pests and diseases.  
 C. over production of poultry products.  
 D. competition from imported poultry products.
18. Which one of the following minerals is **not** correctly matched with its use?  
 A. Soda ash - making toothpaste.  
 B. Fluorspar - strengthening steel and aluminium.  
 C. Diatomite - making paints.  
 D. Limestone - making cement.
19. The government of Kenya is promoting fish farming **mainly** to  
 A. improve the living standards of the farmers.  
 B. increase food production.  
 C. increase government revenue.  
 D. make good use of unproductive land.
20. Which one of the following traditional methods of weather observation is used today?  
 A. Croaking of frogs.  
 B. Migration of ants.  
 C. Observing the movement of the clouds.  
 D. Phases of the moon.
21. The system used by Portuguese to rule her colonies in Africa was know as  
 A. assimilation.  
 B. association.  
 C. direct.  
 D. indirect.
22. The following are characteristics of population of Germany. Which one is **not**?  
 A. Majority of the people are old.  
 B. The population is not evenly distributed.  
 C. There are slightly more males than females.  
 D. The population has a small dependence ratio.

23. The **main** reason why the government of Kenya established settlement schemes in Kenya after independence was to
- improve the living standards of the people.
  - increase food production in the country.
  - settle the landless.
  - put more land under cultivation.

24. The method of irrigation used in Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme is
- canal.
  - furrow.
  - drip.
  - overhead.

Use the map of Africa to answer questions 25 to 28.



25. The winds marked **M** are known as
- Hamattan.
  - Westerlies.
  - North West trade winds.
  - Northerly winds.

26. The plateau marked **S** is called
- Bie plateau.
  - Fouta Djallon.
  - Jos plateau.
  - Nyika plateau.

27. The Island country marked **X** was colonized by
- French.
  - British.
  - Italians.
  - Germans.

28. The climatic region marked **Y** is experienced in the following countries **except**
- Morocco.
  - Libya.
  - Tunisia.
  - Chad.

29. Below is a description of a town in Eastern Africa:

- It is an industrial centre
- It is the commercial capital of its country
- It serves as the gateway of its country
- It is the biggest city in its country
- It is a tourist centre

The town described above is

- Nairobi.
- Arusha.
- Mombasa.
- Dar es salaam.

30. The **main** contribution of sugarcane growing in Sudan is that
- it has led to the growth of industries.
  - it has led to the development of infrastructure.
  - it has led to the creation of job opportunities.
  - it has led to the increment of government income.

31. Which one of the following is **not** a type of marriage recognized in Kenya?
- Civil marriage.
  - Religious marriage.
  - Eloping marriage.
  - Customary marriage.

32. The following are functions of the head teachers in a public primary school. Which one is **not**?
- A. Ensures that the day-to-day activities of the school are running smoothly.
  - B. Keeps important documents of the school.
  - C. Controls the ministry of education.
  - D. Admits new pupils in the school.

33. The **main** difference between horticultural farming in Kenya and Netherlands is that
- A. horticultural farming in Netherlands is carried out on arable land while in Kenya it is done on reclaimed land.
  - B. horticultural farming in Netherlands is highly mechanized while in Kenya it is less mechanized.
  - C. Netherlands practise monocropping while Kenya grow all the horticultural crops.
  - D. horticultural farming in Netherlands is done by the government while in Kenya it is done by individuals.

34. Which one of the following is the **main** benefit of forestry in Swaziland?
- A. Earns the country foreign exchange.
  - B. Creation of job opportunities.
  - C. Moderates the climate of the country.
  - D. Provides raw materials for paper industry.

35. The document issued by a court of law outlining the person who will manage the estate of the deceased person is known as
- A. a will.
  - B. testate.
  - C. letter of administration.
  - D. intestate.

36. The following are conditions favouring a crop grown in Africa:
- (i) High humidity throughout the year
  - (ii) High and well distributed rainfall of between 1500mm - 2000mm
  - (iii) High temperatures of between 24°c - 28°c
  - (iv) Protection from strong sunlight
  - (v) Low altitude of upto 750m

The crop whose conditions are described above is

- A. cocoa.
- B. cloves.
- C. cotton.
- D. sugarcane.

37. Three of the following statements are true about the white settlers in Kenya. Which one is **not**?
- A. They introduced cash crop farming in Kenya.
  - B. They introduced new methods of modern farming.
  - C. They introduced livestock keeping in Kenya.
  - D. They took the fertile land from the Africans.

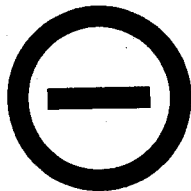
38. The **main** tourist attraction in the Rift valley region of Kenya is
- A. wildlife.
  - B. beautiful sceneries.
  - C. sandy beaches.
  - D. rich cultural practices.

39. In which two months of the year is the sun overhead the equator?
- A. March and September.
  - B. June and September.
  - C. September and December.
  - D. December and March.

40. Which one of the following methods of administration was used by the British in administering Northern Nigeria?
- Assimilation.
  - Direct rule.
  - Association.
  - Indirect rule.
41. Which one of the following is a social right of a citizen in Kenya?
- Right to work and earn a living.
  - Right to marry and raise a family.
  - Right to vote.
  - Right to do business.
42. Which one of the following is **not** a similarity between the government of Kenya and Swaziland?
- In both countries the heads of state are commanders of the Defence Forces.
  - In both countries parliament has two houses.
  - In both countries the head of government is the Prime Minister.
  - Both countries have civil servants.
43. Which one of the following is a form of child abuse?
- Forcing children to go to school.
  - Engaging children in household chores.
  - Enforcing moral laws in them.
  - Denying them food as a way of punishment.
44. Which one of the following is the most commonly abused drug in Kenya?
- Alcohol.
  - Bhang.
  - Cigarette.
  - Miraa.
45. During the Belgians rule in Congo the native Africans were referred to as
- prazos.
  - indigina.
  - evoluees.
  - assimilees.
46. Which one of the following river projects is **not** correctly matched with its source of water?
- Akosombo Dam - R. Volta.
  - Aswan High Dam - R. Nile.
  - Seven Forks Dams - R. Tana.
  - Kariba Dam - R. Niger.
47. Which one of the following methods of conflict resolution involves taking the matter to court?
- Litigation.
  - Mediation.
  - Arbitration.
  - Conciliation.
48. The **best** method of conserving wildlife is by
- passing strict laws against poachers.
  - banning trade that involves the selling of game products.
  - fencing game parks.
  - educating the people about the importance of wildlife conversation.
49. The **main** reason why the Europeans scrambled for colonies in Africa was
- search for raw materials for their industries.
  - search for markets for their industrial goods.
  - need to spread christianity.
  - need to settle the surplus population.

50. The bill of rights are guaranteed in the constitution in chapter
- A. Five.
  - B. Four.
  - C. Seven.
  - D. One.

51. The diagram below means



- A. no entry.
  - B. no road ahead.
  - C. stop.
  - D. road busy.
52. Who was the first President of Ghana when it gained independence?
- A. J.B Danguah.
  - B. Canaan Banana.
  - C. Kwameh Nkrumah.
  - D. Robert Mugabe.
53. In Kenya National Assembly debates are controlled by the
- A. sergent at arms.
  - B. leader of majority.
  - C. President.
  - D. speaker.
54. The body in charge of elections in Kenya is mandated to carry out the following functions **except**
- A. drawing and reviewing boundaries.
  - B. solving nomination disputes.
  - C. nullifying election results.
  - D. announcing election results.

55. Which group of countries used armed struggle during their struggle for independence in the colonial period?
- A. Kenya, Zimbabwe, Mozambique.
  - B. Ghana, Uganda, Tanzania.
  - C. Ghana, South Africa, Uganda.
  - D. Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya.

56. The **main** source of revenue for the county governments in Kenya is
- A. grants from the national government.
  - B. taxes.
  - C. rents.
  - D. loans.

57. The following are qualities of a good leader **except**
- A. intolerant.
  - B. patriotic.
  - C. impartial.
  - D. loyal.

58. Kenya became independent in
- A. 1960
  - B. 1963
  - C. 1964
  - D. 1978

59. HIV/AIDS can not be transmitted through
- A. sexual intercourse.
  - B. shaking hands.
  - C. sharing sharp objects.
  - D. kissing.

60. The head quarters of A.U are based in
- A. Addis Ababa.
  - B. Nairobi.
  - C. Arusha.
  - D. Cairo.