

# K.C.P.E SIXTH TRIAL STANDARD EIGHT 2021

**SOCIAL STUDIES  
AND  
RELIGIOUS  
EDUCATION**

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

### 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 booklet.

### HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

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

Example

In the question booklet:

**33.** Which one of the following industries is a service industry?

- A. Cement making
- B. Bicycle repair
- C. Motor vehicle assembling
- D. Flour milling

The correct answer is **B** (Bicycle repair)

On the answer sheet:

**3** (A) (B) (C) (D)    **13** (A) (B) (C) (D)    **23** (A) (B) (C) (D)    **33** (A) (B) (C) (D)    **43** (A) (B) (C) (D)

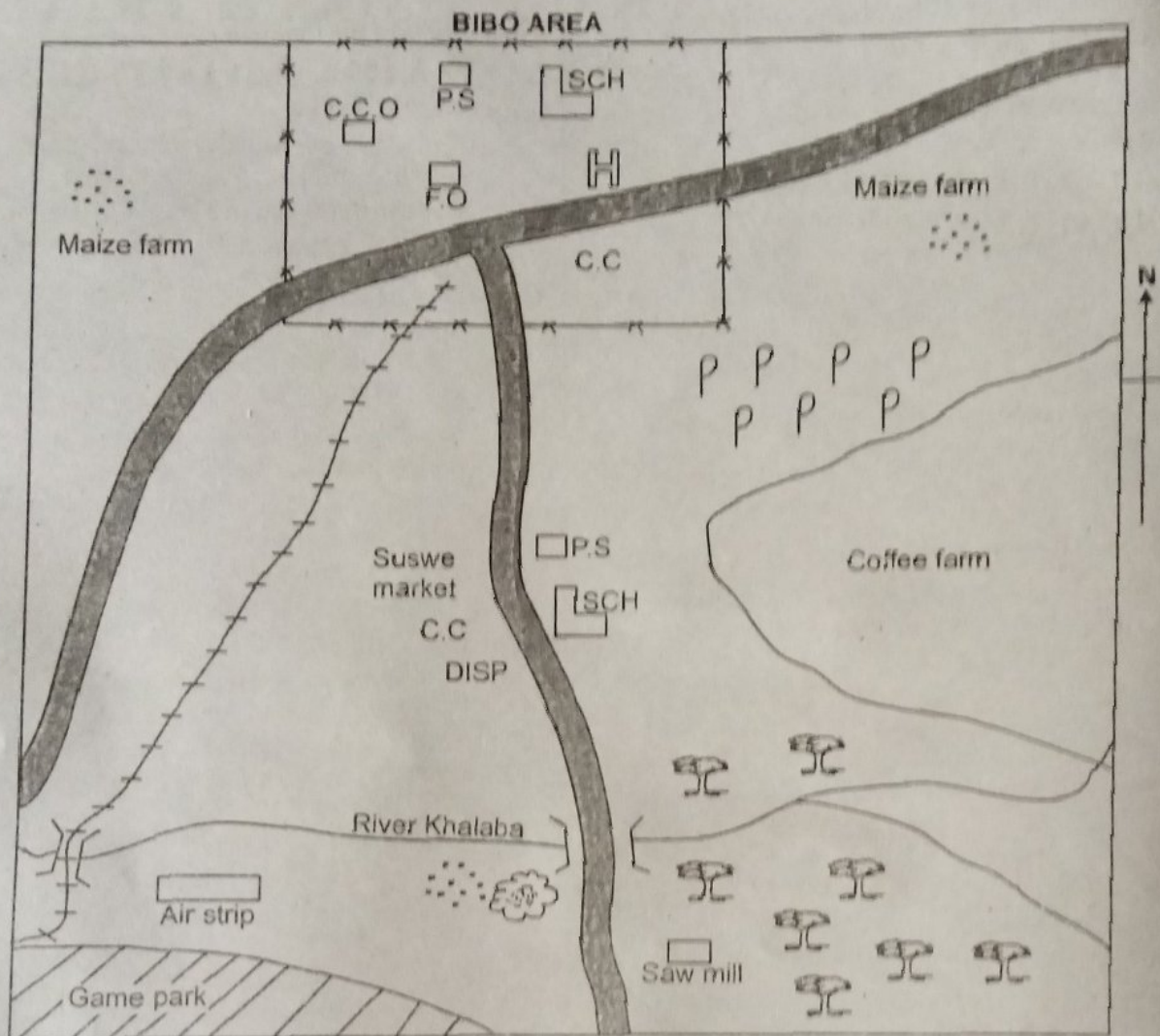
In the set of boxes numbered 33, the box with the letter B printed in it is marked.

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.

Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing.

# PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES



SCALE: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 KM

## KEY

C.C.O	County commissioner's office
P.S	Police station
SCH	School
C.C	Chief's camp
F.O	Forestry office
DISP	Dispensary
PPP	Pyrethrum farms
	Natural forest

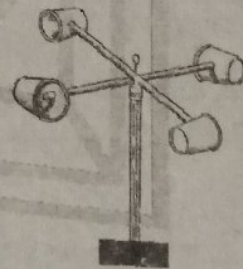
	Permanent buildings
	Tarmac road
	Town boundary
	Human settlement
	Quarry
	Railway line
	Bridge

Use the map of Bibo Area provided to answer questions 1 to 7.

1. River Khalaba flows from
  - A. East to West
  - B. South East to South West
  - C. South West to North East
  - D. West to East
2. What is the approximate area of the town in Bibo area?
  - A. 30km<sup>2</sup>
  - B. 36km<sup>2</sup>
  - C. 24km<sup>2</sup>
  - D. 49km<sup>2</sup>
3. The climate experienced on the eastern part of Bibo area is
  - A. cool and wet
  - B. hot and wet
  - C. hot and dry
  - D. cool and humid
4. The **MAIN** economic activity carried out in Bibo area is **LIKELY** to be
  - A. lumbering
  - B. trade
  - C. fishing
  - D. crop farming
5. A thief has been arrested at Suswe Market. The thief should be taken to
  - A. the county commissioners' office at the town.
  - B. the police station at the town.
  - C. the police station at Suswa Market.
  - D. The chief's camp at Suswa Market.
6. Population distribution in Bibo area is **MOSTLY** influenced by
  - A. drainage.
  - B. climate.
  - C. economic activities.
  - D. urbanisation.
7. Tourists visiting the gamepark in Bibo area **MAINLY** travel by
  - A. road
  - B. air
  - C. railway
  - D. water

8. Three of the following factors contributed to the rise of the Old Ghana Kingdom. Which one did **NOT**?
  - A. Interaction with the Almoravids.
  - B. Powerful and respected leaders.
  - C. It was situated in a strategic position in the Savannah belt.
  - D. Favourable climatic conditions.
9. The Bantu migrated from the Congo Basin **MAINLY** due to
  - A. pests and diseases.
  - B. internal and external conflicts.
  - C. drought and famine.
  - D. population pressure.
10. Which one of the following are basic needs of a family **ONLY**?
  - A. Education, medical care and security.
  - B. Health, clothing and shelter.
  - C. Food, clothing and shelter.
  - D. Shelter, education and water.

Use the diagram below to answer question 11.



11. The instrument shown above is used to measure
  - A. direction of wind.
  - B. humidity.
  - C. speed of wind.
  - D. atmospheric pressure.
12. The Cape Province of South Africa receives most of its rainfall in the months of
  - A. December and January
  - B. March and April
  - C. September and October
  - D. June and July

13. Below are officials of the Nyanwezi Chiefdom and their roles.

- (i) Kikoma - Information Officer
- (ii) Mteko - Incharge of secret service.
- (iii) Mganwe - Incharge of the army
- (iv) Minule - Tax collector

Who among the leaders mentioned above is **wrongly** matched with their roles?

- A. (ii)
- B. (i)
- C. (iii)
- D. (iv)

14. In their administration in Senegal, the French used the policy of

- A. Association
- B. Assimilation
- C. Direct rule
- D. Indirect rule

15. Which one of the following factors does **NOT** lead to soil conservation?

- A. Terracing
- B. Heavy rainfall
- C. Reafforestation
- D. Crop rotation

Use the diagram below to answer question 16.



16. The diagram above shows the formation of a lake through

- A. faulting and sinking
- B. erosion and deposition
- C. downwarping
- D. wind action

17. Below are statements about an African Traditional leader

- (i) She was a prophetess.
- (ii) She resisted the British between 1913 and 1914
- (iii) She was against forced labour in sisal plantations.
- (iv) She was arrested and deported to Gusii land.

The African leader described above is

- A. Mekatilili wa Menza
- B. Masaku wa Musya
- C. Koitalel arap Samoei
- D. Nabongo Mumia

18. Who among the following early visitors to Eastern Africa was the first to visit the region?

- A. Seyyid Said
- B. Carl Peters
- C. John Speke
- D. Vasco da Gama

19. Which of the following mountains were **NOT** formed through faulting and uplifting?

- A. Pare and Usambara mountains
- B. Aberdares and Mau
- C. Ahaggar and Tibesti Mountains
- D. Dankil Alps and Ruwenzori Mountains

20. Which one of the following groups of countries were German colonies?

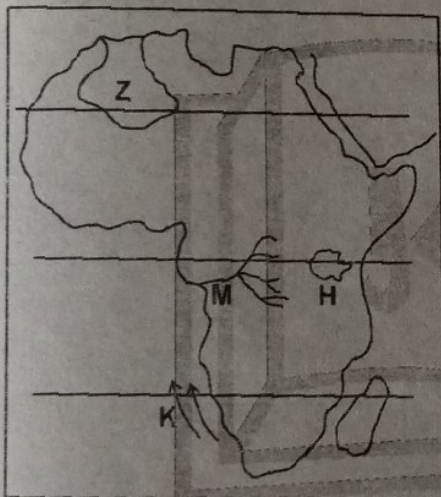
- A. Namibia, Cameroon and Togo
- B. Libya, Eritrea and Somalia
- C. Botswana, gambia and Sierra Leone
- D. Seychelles, Chad and Western Sahara

21. Below are statements about an irrigation scheme in Kenya.
- It was started in 1954.
  - The main crops grown there are seed maize, onions and chillies.
  - The farms are irrigated using furrow irrigation.

The irrigation scheme described above is **LIKELY** to be

- Mwea-Tebere Irrigation Scheme
- Bunyalla Irrigation Scheme
- Bura Irrigation Scheme
- Perkerra Irrigation Scheme

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 22 to 25.



22. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** about the country marked Z?
- It was colonized by the British.
  - Its capital is Rabat.
  - It is the most populous nation in Africa.
  - It is the biggest country in Africa.
23. The river marked M is called River
- Niger
  - Congo
  - Limpopo
  - Zambezi

24. The current marked K is called
- Cold Benguela current
  - Warm Mozambique current
  - Cold canary current
  - Warm Guinea current

25. The lake marked H is called Lake
- Chad
  - Tana
  - Kyoga
  - Victoria

26. In the pre-colonial days, **MOST** communities interacted through
- trade
  - intermarriage
  - war
  - games and sport

27. Which one of the following is **NOT** a function of clan?
- Providing comfort to members during hard times.
  - Providing solutions to disputes over inheritance.
  - It is the custodian of the clan land.
  - Nominating leaders to represent the clan in parliament.

28. Below are statements about a vegetation zone in Africa.
- There is very thin undergrowth.
  - Trees grow to almost the same height.
  - Vegetation is very dense.
  - Trees have straight trunks.

The vegetation zone described above is **LIKELY** to be

- Savannah vegetation
- Temperate grassland
- Equatorial rainforest
- Mediterranean Vegetation

29. Which one of the following is a negative effect of immigration?
- Presence of many foreign investments.
  - Foreign investments pay taxes to the government.
  - Creation of jobs for the local people.
  - It increases the population of receiving country.

30. Below are uses of a mineral.
- Making of glass and bottles.
  - Used in water treatment plants.
  - Making chemicals and drugs.
  - Used in oil refinery.

The mineral with the uses mentioned above is **LIKELY** to be

- crude oil
  - soda ash
  - diatomite
  - flourspar
31. The **MAIN** problem facing tourism in Kenya is
- poaching
  - high accommodation costs in hotels.
  - Insecurity and terrorism.
  - pest and diseases.

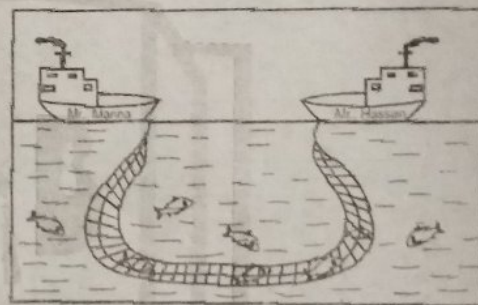
32. Which one of the following tree species is **MAINLY** found in Swaziland?
- Mahogany
  - African cedar
  - Soft wood pines
  - Elgon teak

33. Which one of the following groups of industries is made up of service industries **ONLY**?
- Sawing of timber, tobacco processing and leather tanning.
  - Tourism, banking, printing and publishing.
  - Glass making, textile making and plastic making.
  - Grain millings, steel rolling and fruit canning.

34. Three of the following are similar tourist attractions in both Kenya and Swaziland. Which one is **NOT**?
- Warm coastal beaches.
  - Wildlife in game parks and reserves.
  - Good climate.
  - Medicinal springs and spas.

35. The government of Kenya encourages establishment of Jua Kali industries **MAINLY** because Jua Kali industries
- create self employment.
  - reduce rural-urban migration.
  - make use of locally available materials.
  - require little capital to start.

36. The diagram below shows a method of fishing



The fishing method shown above is known as

- Trawling
  - Long-lining
  - Net-drifting
  - Purse-seining
37. The **MAIN** condition favouring pastoral farming among the Maasai is
- the pastureland used by the Maasai is flat.
  - the Maasai occupy an extensive grassland belt.
  - favourable climate in Maasai land.
  - the population of the Maasai is low.

38. Below are factors influencing the growing of a crop in Kenya.
- (i) High altitude of between 1500m to 2250m.
  - (ii) High rainfall of between 1200mm to 1680mm per year.
  - (iii) Well drained acidic, deep fertile volcanic soils.
  - (iv) Cool temperatures ( $21^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) which are free from frost.

The factors listed above support the growth of

- A. coffee
  - B. tea
  - C. wheat
  - D. pyrethrum
39. The Coastal Bantu of Kenya are **MAINLY** made up of
- A. Pokot, Tugen and Kipsigis
  - B. MijiKenda, Dawida and Pokomo
  - C. Akamba, Agikuyu and Ameru
  - D. Abagusii, Somali and Borana
40. Below are statements describing an early ancestor of man
- (i) He was the first to invent fire.
  - (ii) He was able to use speech in communication.
  - (iii) He walked on two legs and was very upright.
  - (iv) He was the first to organise hunting expeditions.
- The statements above describe
- A. Homo sapiens
  - B. Homo habilis
  - C. Homo erectus
  - D. Kenyapithecus
41. Three of the following show the importance of the rule of law. Which one does **NOT**?
- A. Children are able to go to school safely.
  - B. The law is applied fairly.
  - C. Wrongdoers are forgiven.
  - D. People help each other.

42. The organisation of African Unity (OAU) was **MAINLY** formed in order to
- A. fight colonialism in Africa.
  - B. promote trade in Africa.
  - C. promote unity among African states.
  - D. promote the scramble and partition of Africa.

43. Which one of the following is **NOT** a way of demonstrating patriotism?

- A. Obeying the laws of our country.
- B. Rigging of elections.
- C. Payment of tax.
- D. Participating in national polls.

44. Most rivers in Africa are not navigable **MAINLY** due to

- A. the seasonal flow of water.
- B. floating vegetation and weeds.
- C. shallow water depths.
- D. rapids and waterfalls.

45. The **MAIN** contribution of copper mining in Zambia is

- A. creation of employment.
- B. improving standards of living.
- C. earning of foreign exchange.
- D. development of trade.

46. The **MOST** problem facing urbanisation in Kenya is

- A. congestion
- B. traffic jam
- C. unemployment
- D. poor infrastructure.

47. Chepkorir and Munene have a land dispute. The **BEST** way of resolving this conflict is through

- A. dialogue
- B. litigation
- C. arbitration
- D. mediation.

48. Under customary marriages
- a government officer is involved.
  - polygamy is allowed.
  - a man is strictly allowed to marry up to four wives.
  - a certificate is issued to the bride and bridegroom.
49. In Kenya, one may lose a parliamentary seat if
- the member is imprisoned for ten months.
  - he/she is declared bankrupt by family members.
  - the member misses two consecutive parliamentary sessions.
  - He/she is of sound mind.
50. Which one of the following is a social right?
- Right to live.
  - Right to be well paid.
  - Right to security.
  - Freedom of worship.
51. Which one of the following is **NOT** a form of child abuse?
- Harsh punishment.
  - Child labour.
  - Denying a child time to play.
  - Forcing a child to take meals.
52. Which one of the following is **NOT** a factor that promotes national unity in Kenya?
- The National Anthem.
  - The Constitution.
  - National language
  - Games and sports.
53. Horticultural products are transported to airports within our country **MAINLY** by
- air
  - road
  - railway
  - pipelines
54. The **MAIN** cause of conflicts between teachers and pupils is
- failure to observe school rules.
  - failure in examinations.
  - laziness among pupils.
  - unpopular school policies.
55. The chief legal advisor of the government in Kenya is the
- Judicial Service Commission
  - Chief Justice
  - Deputy President
  - Attorney General.
56. Which one of the following is the **MAIN** role of the Executive arm of government in Kenya?
- Amending laws.
  - Interpreting the constitution.
  - Protecting citizens against external attacks.
  - Implementing government policies.
57. Which one of the following is **NOT** a responsibility of children in a family?
- Taking care of family property.
  - Providing family needs.
  - Keeping the family compound clean.
  - Contributing towards the welfare of needy family members.
58. Three of the following are ways of acquiring citizenship in Kenya. Which one is **NOT**? By
- Birth
  - Registration
  - Dual-citizenship
  - Naturalisation.
59. Most accidents in Kenya are caused by
- carelessness of road users.
  - unroadworthy vehicles.
  - Corruption from unpatriotic police officers.
  - Bad weather.
60. The second highest court in Kenya is the
- High court
  - Principal Magistrate court.
  - Court of Appeal
  - Supreme court