

3013/2
SOCIAL STUDIES
PAPER 2
MOCK EXAMINATION
MARCH/APRIL 2018
TIME 2½ HOURS.

MARKING SCHEME.

Name

- 1a(i) language group marked P Nilotes. (1mk)
- ii) Archaeological site marked Q Olduvai eforge. (1mk)
- iii) The country marked S is Djibouti (1mk)
- iv) Two bantu groups settled at the areas marked T are Ngoni (1mk)
Yao.

- b) Two communities in Kenya related to the pokot Tugen, Keiyo
Terech Nandi
Sobaot
Kipsigis
Any 2 × 1 = 2mks.

- ii) Two physical factors that influence the way of life of the pokot.

- Hills
- Plains.
- Valleys.
- Rivers.

Any 2 × 1 = 2mks

- iii) Migration of River Lake Nilotes in Kenya.

- Jo- ka-jok- arrived in Kenya by 1490-1600.
- Moved directly from Acholi land later settled around L.victoria.

- Joka-owiny- moved from Jopadhola in Uganda.
 - Arrived in Kenya between 1590-1670.
 - Joka-omolo- originary came from pawir in Bunyoro before settling in N. of L.Victoria.
 - Luo Abasuba Bantu in origin made up of refugees from Buganda and Busoga.
 - Moved across the land and settled in Mfangano islands.
- (4 × 1 = 4mks.)

iv) Why the Luo settled around L.Victoria.

- To exploit the lake waters.
- To conduct fishing activities.
- The area had pasture for their livestock.
- They were blocked by presence of Bantu and other Nilotic groups to the North and East of L.Victoria
- The area was secure as they could see enemies from either direction.
- The land was fertile and good for cultivation of crops.

(Any 3 × 1 = 3mks)

c) Explain how each of the following influences population distribution in Eastern Africa.

(i) Mining.

- People are attracted to mining areas where there are employment opportunities which would give income to improve their livelihood eg Shinyanga in Tanzania, Magadi in Kenya where there is soda ash. (1mk)

ii) Urbanization.

- Growth/expansion of towns accelerates rural-urban migration eg people move in search of jobs trade /better social amenities. (1mk)

iii) Relief.

- Plains and undulating landscape attracts settlement because it is suitable for farming and construction of roads.
 - Rugged relief steep slopes not suitable for construction/farming.
- (1mk)

2a) Identify five categories of factors that led to the scramble for Africa.

- Political factors.
- Economical factors.
- Social factors.
- Missionary factors.
- Racism factors.
- Settlement factors.

Any $5 \times 1 = 5\text{mks}$

b) State the methods the Europeans powers used to acquire colonies in Africa.

- Military conquest.
- Treaties.
- Divide and rule tactics
- Gifts.

($4 \times 1 = 4\text{mks}$)

c) Explain three reasons why Samori Toure resisted against the French.

- He wanted to maintain the independence of the Mondinka Empire he had struggled to build.
- He was a Muslim and the French were Christians who he considered infidels.
- He wanted to protect his economic centers that were under threat such as Bure Gold mines and Kenyera trading center.

($3 \times 2 = 6\text{mks}$.)

d) State five reasons whythe British used indirect rule in northern Nigeria.

- Vastness of the area.
- Shortage of British administrators.
- Northern Nigeria had a well established administrative structure.
- System had worked in India for the British.
- They wanted to guard against resistance.
- The existence of many ethnic groups with diverse language groups made communication difficult.

(any $5 \times 1 = 5\text{mks}$)

3a i) Mention any two traditional industries in kenya.

- Basketry.
- Weaving.
- Pottery.

- Iron working/blacksmith.
- Bead work.
- Curving.
- Boat making. (any 2 × 1 = 2mks)

ii) Give five reasons why the government encourages the establishment of Jua kali industries in Kenya.

- They create jobs.
- Little capital is required when establishing the industries.
- To make use of local available raw materials.
- To meet the demand of local goods.
- To uplift the living standards of the local people.
- To increase variety of exports /diversify exports.
- To reduce expenses on the imported goods/save foreign exchange.
- To reduce the rural- urban migration. (Any 5 × 1 – 5mks)

b) Explain how the following influences the location of industries in Kenya.

i) Government policy.

- Regulating the industries/licensing.
- Supporting some industries/discouraging.
- Decentralizing industries. (Any 2 × 1 = 2mks)

ii) Industrial inertia.

- Some industries will attract others since they use raw materials which are from them/use by products of others.
- Existing industries may not be located in areas with attractive infrastructure. (1 × 2 = 2mks)

iii) Raw materials.

- Nearness will attract location of industries.
- Bulky raw materials may require an industry to be near.

— Perishable raw materials may require an industry located near them.

(Any 1 × 2 = 2mks)

c) Give any three negative effects of industries.

- Pollution of air, water, noise
- Displacement of people.
- Unemployment where industries are capital intensive/machines replace people
- Rural urban migration.
- Neglect of agriculture.

Any 3 × 1 = 3mks

d) Explain how the following influences development of transport and communication.

i) Trade opportunities. Existence of opportunities will attract development/discourage.

(2mks)

ii) Colonial heritage. Some colonial masters set transport and communication facilities. Areas which were viable economically had good network. 2mks

1 × 2 =

4 a)i) Explain the following terms

i) Agriculture
It refers to the growing of crops and the rearing of animals. (2mks)

ii) Horticulture
Is the cultivation of fresh fruits vegetables and flowers for sale.
(2mks)

ii) State six characteristics of subsistence farming in Kenya.

- It involves growing of crops for family consumption.
- Farmers have small farms some of which may be scattered over a long distance.
- The farmers adopt simple methods of farming ie bush farming shifting cultivation.
- Farmers use simple farm implementation ie hand tools like hoes.
- Farmers do not use fertilizers due to poverty, they use animal manure.
- Crops grown are mainly food crops i.e cereals, bananas, potatoes.
- Labour on the farm is offered mainly by family members.

(Any 6 × 1 = 6mks)

b) Give five challenges facing maize farmers in Kenya.

- Drought has occasionally destroyed the maize crop leading to low yields and farmers incurring losses.
- Low payments given to the farmers due to low prices, discouraging many farmers to grow maize.
- Expensive inputs- price of maize seeds and fertilizers have continued to soar farmers don't get profits.
- Cheap maize imports flooded in the market causing the price to go down
- Maize diseases and pests like army worms have made many farmers to incur alot of losses.

(5 × 1 = 5mks)

c) State five ways through which child rights can be promoted in a school.

- By ensuring equitable distribution of learning resources.
- By promoting the security of the child while in school.
- By allowing interaction among the learners in all activities.
- By respecting individual learner's property.
- By promoting gender equality in all activities.
- By caring for individual learners needs.
- By promoting quality education.

(Any 5 x 1=5mks)

5 a) Name five dams found along the River Tana.

- Masinga Dam
- Kamburu Dam
- Gitaru Dam
- Kindaruma Dam
- Kiambere Dam
- Mutonga Dam
- Grand falls Dam.

Any 5 x 1 = 5mks

b) Explain five reasons for the establishment of volta River scheme.

- i) To control and regulate fluctuating volume of water in river volta.
- ii) To provide water for irrigation of the drier parts of the country.
- iii) To reduce cost of energy used in the mining of bauxite and aluminum because they require a lot of power.
- iv) To encourage the growth of secondary industries and reduce over-dependence on agricultural goods.
- v) To enable the port of Tema to handle more imports.
- vi) To generate HEP so as to reduce over independence on thermal power from the oil.
- vii) To develop an inland water transport system by establishing a port to serve Accra. (Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

c) State five benefits of the dams found along river Tana.

- i) Used for production of hydro-electric power.
 - ii) They provide water for irrigation.
 - iii) To provide water for domestic use.
 - iv) The dams serve as bridges across the river.
 - v) The dams' reservoir is tourist attraction.
 - vi) There is fishing activities carried in reservoirs.
 - vii) The reservoirs have modified the local climate
- The dams have helped in controlling floods along river Tana.
Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

d) State five problems which resulted from the construction of the Aswan high dam.

- i) The silt from the highland is deposited in Lake Nasser.
 - ii) The brick-making pottery industries have declined due to absence of silt which was the raw material
 - iii) Decline in population of fish in lower Nile Valley since silt is deposited in Lake Nasser.
 - iv) Displacement of people as the lake Nasser formed.
 - v) Water borne diseases caused by stagnant water in the area.
 - vi) Dredging of silt in the lake became very expensive
 - vii) Construction of the dam led to the drawing of important historical tombs along the river.
- (Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

6 a) List four ways through which direct democracy can be exercised in Kenya.

- i) Referendum.
 - ii) Recall
 - iii) Plebiscite.
 - iv) Initiative.
- (4mks)

b) State six benefits of democracy.

- i) Respect for human rights.
 - ii) Promotion for the rule of law.
 - iii) Election of good leaders.
 - iv) Promoting transparency and accountability.
 - v) Promoting equity.
 - vi) Opportunities to choose leaders.
 - vii) Encourage equitable distribution of resources.
 - viii) Promotion of freedom of expression.
 - ix) Promotion of peace and harmony.
- (any 6 x 1 = 6mks)

c) Give five main functions of the Assembly in the African Union. (A,U)

- i) Formulate the policies of the union.
- ii) Making decisions and recommendations from other organs of the union.
- iii) Admitting new members.
- iv) Coming up with new organs of the union.
- v) Supervise the implementation of policies.

- vi) Appoints and terminates judges of the court of justices.
- vii) Appointing the chairman and the deputies of the commission.
- viii) Adapting the budget of the union.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

d) Mention five challenges facing Africa union.

- i) Shortage of funds.
- ii) Lack of standing army.
- iii) Conflict among member states
- iv) Poverty among member states
- v) Member state belonging to other organization/divided loyalty.
- vi) Internal problems facing member states.
- vii) Civil war experiences by members states.
- viii) National catastrophes/disasters and epidemics has strained resources of A.U.
- ix) Ideological differences between Africa leaders.
- x) Language barrier between English and French speaking. (any 5 × 1 = 5mks)