

**SOCIAL STUDIES
3013/2
PAPER 2**

**MOCK EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME
MARCH 2019
2 HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

*Answer **Question1** and any other **four** questions.
Candidates should answer the questions in English.*

For Examiner's Use Only

Question	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
1	20	
2	20	
3	20	
4	20	
5	20	
6	20	
TOTAL	100	

1. Study the Map of Eastern Africa below and use it to answer question 1a &b.

1.a(i) Name the inland fishing lake marked P **Malawi** (1 mark)

(ii) Which mineral is mined in the area marked Q? **Salt** (1 mark)

(iii) Identify the community that migrated to their current settlement area through the route marked R?
Western Bantu (1 mark)

(iv) Name two Cushitic communities that settled in the area marked S during the pre-colonial (2 marks)

Somali, Rendille, Burji, Orma, Borana, Gabra

b. State four effects of the rotation of the earth. (4marks)

i. Causes day and night

ii. Daily rise and fall of tides in oceans and water bodies

iii. Deflection of winds and ocean currents

iv. A difference of one hour between two meridians 15° degrees apart

v. causes changes in temperatures experienced in different places.

c. It is 9.00 p.m. at Ruwenzori which is 30° E, what is the time at Accra 0° ? show your calculations. (5 marks)

$$30^{\circ} - 0^{\circ} = 30^{\circ}$$

$$1^{\circ} = 4 \text{ mins so}$$

$$30^{\circ} = 30 \times 4 = 120 \text{ mins that's equivalent to 2 hours } 120/60$$

Accra is to the west of Ruwenzori so we subtract time

$$9.00 \text{ p.m.} - 2.00 \text{ hrs} = 7.00 \text{ P.m}$$

d. Explain three effects of relief and drainage on the economic activities of the people of Africa. (6 marks)

i. Geothermal power generation

ii. HEP generation

iii. Crop farming on windward side of mountains

iv. It is expensive to build roads and railways on steep slopes.

v. Leeward sides of mountains have low rainfall hence less economic activities

vi. Active volcanoes disrupt economic activities

vii. Relief and drainage features attract tourists which generates income for the country

viii. Mining

ix. Lumbering in mountain forests.

2.a.(i) Differentiate between weather and climate.(4 marks)

Weather.(2 marks)

Day to day atmospheric conditions of a place

Climate.(2marks)

Average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time, usually 25-35 years.

(ii) Other than Humidity and air pressure give three elements of weather. (3 marks)

Precipitation, wind, cloud cover, sunshine and temperature.

b.(i) Differentiate between Humidity and Air pressure

Humidity.(2 marks)

Amount of water vapour in the atmosphere.

Air pressure.(2 marks)

The weight exerted by the atmosphere on the surface of the earth.

(ii) Name the scientific instruments used to measure

a) Humidity. (1 mark)

Hygrometer

b) Air pressure.(1 mark)

Barometer.

c. Apart from Mediterranean type of climate, name three other climatic regions of Africa North of the equator.(3marks)

i. Equatorial climate

ii. Savannah tropical equatorial climate

iii. Tropical desert climate

iv. Mountain climate.

v. Tropical/subtropical East coast climate.

3.a.(i) Give two methods that were used by the European powers to acquire colonies in Africa.(2marks)

i. Military conquests

ii. Signing of treaties

iii. Divide and rule

v. gifts/presents

vi. Trickery/luring/deception.

(ii) Identify four social factors that led to the scramble for Africa by the Europeans.(4 marks)

i. Spread of Christianity

ii. Search for land to settle surplus population.

iii. Western Education

iv. Western medicine.

b. State five grievances of the people of Ghana against their British colonizers.(5 marks)

i. Widespread unemployment

ii. Discrimination in trade

iii. Racial discrimination in employment and provision of social services

iv. Poor working conditions

v. Unfavourable land tenure system.

Vi. Representation by collaborative chiefs in the legislative council.

c. Outline five challenges faced by the Mau Mau freedom fighters during the struggle for independence in Kenya. (5 marks)

- i. Inferior weapons compared to the Europeans*
- ii. Inadequate firearms*
- iii. Bad weather- cold rainy and dark fighting areas*
- iv. Poor terrain- rocky hilly forested areas*
- v. Betrayal by collaborating chiefs/ sympathisers of the white man*
- vi. Poor coordination due to many mau mau generals*
- vii. Communication challenges*
- viii. Inadequate food*

d. State four results of the lozi collaboration with the British during Lewanika`s reign. (4 marks)

- i. Colonial rule was established in Northern Rhodesia without bloodshed.**
- ii. Lewanika retained the position of paramount chief.**
- iii. Lozi rulers were given authority over Barotseland but under European supervision.**
- iv. Barotseland`s right over ivory and elephants were reserved.**
- v. The British used Barotseland as base from where they were able to subjugate the surrounding communities.**
- vi. Cecil Rhode`s South African Company fully exploited minerals in Barotseland.**

4.a.(i) Mention three main trading blocks in Africa.(3 marks)

- i. The East African Community (EAC)**
- ii. the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**
- iii. Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)**
- iv. Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS)**

(ii) identify three different business opportunities found in Kenya. (3 marks)

Farming, Manufacturing, trade, printing and publishing, transport, insurance, banking, tourism, education etc

b. Explain the importance of reducing industrial pollution in Kenya. (6 marks)

- I. There will be clean air which will reduce health problems**
- ii. Waste land is put to economic use**
- iii. Increased aquatic life**
- iv. Clean water for human and animal use**
- v. Reduces negative effects of greenhouse gases**

vi. Reduced noise leads to conducive living environment.

c. Give four problems caused by the construction of the Volta river scheme in Ghana. (4 marks)

i. Over 80000 people were displaced

ii. Disruption of road transport between the East and the West

iii. Water borne diseases – biharzia and malaria.

iv. Destruction of natural habitats

d. State four problems experienced by the Volta river scheme in Ghana. (4marks)

i. Inadequate capital

ii. Inadequate skilled personnel

iii. Inadequate technology

iv. Drought

v. Resentment by locals.

5 a. (i) What is a forest. (2 marks)

An extensive tree cover occupying a large area.

(ii) Define forestry. (2 marks)

The art of planting, tending and managing forests and exploiting forest products

(iii) Identify two types of forests found in Kenya. (2 marks)

Natural forests

Planted forests

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

i. Aesthetic value/scenic beauty

ii. Recreation sites

iii. Religious centres – shrines/sacred sites

iv. provides materials for house building

v. Source of food

vi. source of medicinal plants/herbs

c. State four ways of conserving forests in Kenya. (4 marks)

i. Afforestation

ii. Re-afforestation

iii. Agro-forestry

iv. Use of alternative sources of fuel

v. Establishing tree nurseries

vi. Creating forest reserves

vii. Recycling forest products

viii. Use of energy saving jikos

d. Explain three problems facing forests in Kenya. (6 marks)

i. Human encroachment on forest

ii Forest fires

iii. Increased demand for forest products

iv . Indiscriminate tree felling

v. Pest and diseases

vi. Drought

vii. Degazettment of forest reserves

6a. state three basic rights of a child.(3 marks)

- **Right to life**
- **Adequate food**
- **Proper clothing**
- **Good medical care**
- **Good shelter**
- **Parental love and care**
- **Social security**

b.(i) Other than children, Give any two categories of persons needing special protection under the Kenyan constitution. (2 marks)

- **Youth**
- **Aged /elderly**
- **Minority and marginalized groups**
- **People with disabilities**

(ii) Identify four efforts being made by the Kenyan government in protection of the best interest of the child. (4 marks)

- **Free and compulsory basic education**
- **Awareness campaigns and sensitizations on the rights of children**
- **Legislation**
- **Creation of department of children welfare**
- **Free medical services/ pre- post natal services**

c. State five problems faced by the United Nations in the attempt to promote world peace. (5 marks)

- **Inadequate funds**
- **Regional conflicts and civil strife**
- **National interests**
- **Membership to other international organisations**
- **Lack of a standing army**
- **Veto power that delays decision making**
- **Deviant members**
- **Terrorist attacks**

d. Explain three ways in which the United Nations has contributed in the maintenance of peace in the world. (6 marks)

- **Provision of peace missions in war torn countries**
- **Facilitating mediation forums**
- **Provision of relief food**
- **Combating natural epidemics like drought, disease , flooding**
- **Providing financial assistance**