

SOCIAL STUDIES STRUCTURAL QUESTIONS ANSWERS

UNIT 1

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Map Reading

1. South East
2. South East
3. North West
4. Mayor
5. (a) Trading (b) Tourism (c) Mining
6. North West
7. Tourists
8. 12km²
9. Air transport
10. The shops

Weather and Climate

1. (a) Croaking of frogs
(b) Observing the clouds and the sky.
(c) Migration of insects and birds.
2. Hygrometer
3. Stevenson screen
4. Atmospheric pressure
5. Hot
6. (a) Nyeri (b) Meru (c) Embu
7. Hot
8. Night
9. Benguela current
10. (a) Canary (b) Benguela
11. (a) Somali (b) Guinea
(c) Agulhas
12. Mediterranean
13. The harmattan
14. The Westerlies
15. Kalahari
16. (a) Hot and wet throughout the year.
(b) Temperature range is small.

(c) Rainfall in the region is mainly convectional.

17. Millibars
18. Windsock
19. Oceans and seas
20. Relief

Physical Features

1. Albert
2. Natron
3. Rift valley
4. Shibelli
5. Blue
6. Nigeria
7. Fouta Djalon
8. Chad
9. (a) Some have rapids, waterfalls and cataracts.
(b) Some have a floating vegetation.
(c) Some are very shallow.
10. Fold mountains
11. Volcanic
12. (a) Teleki tarn (b) Hanging tarn
(c) Gallery tarn
13. Downwarping
14. (a) Lake Chala (b) Lake Shala
(c) Lake Ngozi
15. Erosion
16. (a) Lake Kyoga (b) L. Victoria (c) L. Tana
17. Nile
18. The Nyika plateau
19. (a) Ruwenzori (b) Pare (c) Usambara
20. The coastal plain

Rotation, Revolution and Time

1. 24 hours
2. Day and night
3. West
4. 365½ days
5. Seasons

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- 29
- Winter
- (a) March (b) September
- 6.00 P.M
- Four minutes

Vegetation

- (a) Acacia (b) Baobab (c) Euphorbia
- Canopy
- Savanna
- (a) Namib in Namibia
(b) Kalahari in Botswana
(c) Sahara in Northern Africa
- Coastal waters
- Mountain
- Mahogany
- Papyrus reeds
- (a) Coastal lowlands of West Africa
(b) Congo basin
(c) East Coast of Madagascar
- (a) Climate (b) Soil
(c) Human activities

UNIT 2

PEOPLE AND POPULATION

People of Africa

- Plains
- Highland
- (a) Borana (b) Rendille (c) Iraqw (d) Oromo
- Semitic
- Sudan
- (a) Langi (b) Jopadhola (c) Labwor (d) Alur
- The Northern part of Africa
- (a) Yoruba (b) Nupe (c) Wassa (d) Nzima
- Hunters
- Mandingoes
- (a) Tukolor (b) Temme (c) Serer (d) Fulani
- Hottentots
- Bantu
- Afrikaners
- (a) Baganda (b) Batoro (c) Bagisu (d) Bachiga

Population growth and distribution

- (a) Climate (b) Relief (c) Pests and diseases
- Densely
- Sparsely
- Dry (arid)
- Ten
- (a) It leads to reduction in population.
(b) It leads to increased child deaths.
(c) It reduces the life expectancy.
- (a) It leads to inadequate social amenities.
(b) It leads to land fragmentation.
(c) It leads to food shortage.
- Urban to urban
- Urban
- Ganges and Indus
- High
- Immigration

Theories of Human Origin

- Sky/ Heaven
- Mukurwe wa Nyagathanga
- Luo

- Human beings
- Fort Ternan
- Evolution
- Fossils
- Middle stone age
- Late stone age
- Tanzania
- (a) Harer (b) Hadar (c) Omo valley
- Uganda
- Homo Sapiens

UNIT 3

SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Education and cultural aspects in traditional African society

- Customary
- Civil marriage
- Islamic marriage
- Estate
- Administration
- Headteacher
- (a) To recruit and dismiss school workers.
(b) To implement development projects within the school.
(c) To maintain school traditions.
- Deputy headteacher
- (a) Love (b) Faithfulness (c) Respect
- (a) Donating land
(b) Building the school.
(c) Offering spiritual guidance.
- Child or children
- Extended families
- (a) Food (b) Shelter (c) Clothing
- Motto
- Clan
- Apprenticeship
- Museums
- (a) Respect for elders
(b) Eating healthy traditional foods
(c) Male circumcision
- Age-set
- (a) Chumo (b) Maina
(c) Sawe (d) Korongoro
- (a) Trade (b) Inter-marriage
(c) War and raids
- (a) Female circumcision
(b) Wife inheritance
- (a) Land (b) Machinery
(c) Jewels (d) Clothes
- Initiation

UNIT 4

RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

CROP FARMING

- (a) Sorghum (b) Millet
(c) Yams (d) Sweet potatoes
- Shifting cultivation (b) Bush following
- (a) Nandi hills (b) Sotik (c) Limuru (d) Kisii
- Red volcanic
- (a) Narok (b) Nakuru (c) Laikipia (d) Uasin Gishu

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- (b) Black cotton soils
(c) Low-lying areas below 1500m above sea level
8. Kaffa and Harar
 9. Staple
 10. Uganda
 11. (a) Vipingo in Kilifi (b) Voi
(c) Mwatate (d) Mogotio
 12. Kenana
 13. Katilu
 14. Bura - Galole
 15. (a) Onions (b) Seedmaize (c) Chillies
 16. (a) Tea (b) Wheat (c) Sisal
 17. Mwea – Tabere
 18. (a) They earn foreign exchange for the country.
(b) They are used as food.
(c) They provide raw materials for some industries.
 19. Polders
 20. Cocoa
 21. Arabs
 22. Pemba and Zanzibar
 23. (a) Cool and wet climate
(b) High altitude
 24. (a) It is used as a beverage
(b) It is used in making body lotions.
(c) It is used in making chocolates.
 25. Pyrethrin

Livestock keeping

1. Zero - grazing
2. (a) Fresian (b) Guernsey (c) Jersey
3. Free range
4. (a) Pests and diseases.
(b) Few markets for beef products.
(c) Poor roads in beef farming areas.
(d) Cattle rustling.
5. Tanzania
6. (a) Maasai (b) Samburu (c) Somali
7. (a) Nigeria (b) Cameroon (c) Mali
8. Sahel
9. Tswana
10. (a) Veterinary services have been introduced.
(b) Boreholes have been dug to provide water.

Multi-purpose dam projects and Mining

1. Kindaruma
2. Kariba dam project
3. Provide hydro electric power
4. Nile
5. (a) Black Volta (b) White Volta (c) Otti
6. Nigeria
7. (a) Warri (b) Kaduna (c) Port Harcourt
8. (a) Nchanga (b) Mufulira (c) Luanshya
9. (a) Making ornaments
(b) Making electric wires
10. Gold
11. (a) Making glass
(b) Making soap
(c) Making chemicals
12. Fluorspar
13. (a) Fluorspar (b) Limestone (c) Diatomite
14. Jewels
15. Salt
16. Diatomite
17. Water filters
18. Limestone

Soil and Forestry

2. Black cotton soil
3. Red volcanic soils
4. Alluvial soil / young soils
5. (a) Gulley erosion (b) Rill erosion
6. (a) Cedar (b) Pine (c) Cypress (d) Wattle
7. Congo
8. (a) Great Usutu (b) Piggs peak forest
9. (a) Attacks by pests and diseases
(b) Deforestation
(c) Forest fires
10. Mangrove forests

Industries and Trade

1. (a) Presence of raw materials
(b) Market (c) Capital
(d) Water supply
2. Manufacturing
3. Processing
4. Service
5. (a) They provide employment
(b) They have led to growth of urban centres
(c) They have led to development of infrastructure.
6. COMESA
7. Gaborone in Botswana
8. (a) Nigeria (b) Burkina Faso
(c) Cote'd'voire
9. (a) Production of similar goods.
(b) Poor transport and communication between states.
10. Arusha
11. (a) Petroleum (b) Fertilizers
(c) Electronics (d) Machinery
12. (a) Coffee (b) Sisal
(c) Cloves (d) Diamonds

Tourism and Wildlife

1. Tanzania
2. Uganda
3. Kenya
4. Egypt
5. South Africa
6. (a) Insecurity (b) Poaching
(c) Political instability
(d) Competition from other continents
7. (a) Wildlife (b) Beautiful sceneries
(c) Climate (d) Cultural diversity
8. (a) Wildlife (b) Coastal beaches
(c) Cultural activities (d) Historical sites
9. (a) They promote tourism which earns the country
foreign exchange.
(b) Establishment of parks creates employment.
(c) Areas set aside for wildlife have been put into better
use.
10. Sandy beaches

Urbanisation

1. 1901
2. (a) Administrative centre
(b) Transport and communication centre
(c) Tourism centre
3. Mombasa
4. (a) Mombasa (b) Lamu (c) Malindi
5. 1907
6. Nairobi
7. (a) Nakuru (b) Eldoret
8. Thika
9. Kampala
10. Jinja

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Fishing

1. (a) Tilapia (b) Trout (c) Mud fish
2. (a) Hokkaido (b) Honshu (c) Kyushu
3. Sea
4. (a) Angling (b) Use of basket traps
(c) Harpooning
5. (a) Long-lining (b) Trawling (c) Purse seining
6. Sun-drying
7. (a) Mud fish (b) Tilapia
(c) Nile perch (d) Dagaa
8. (a) Markerel (b) Sardines
(c) Tuna (d) King fish
9. (a) It is a source of food.
(b) It is a source of employment.
(c) It is a source of foreign exchange.
10. (a) Fish poaching (b) Lack of capital (c) Pollution

Transport and communication

1. Red
2. South Africa
3. Road
4. 1896
5. Cable
6. Printed
7. (a) Telephone (b) Radio (c) Television
8. (a) Parking spaces have been set aside for people with special needs.
(b) Rumps have been constructed in buildings or along pavements to enable the wheelchairs to be pushed through.
9. (a) Braille books have been provided for people who are visually impaired.
(b) The government is encouraging and supporting the development of the sign language used by people who cannot hear or speak.
10. Cameroon

Road safety and first Aid

1. (a) Speeding along the roads.
(b) Unroadworthy vehicles.
(c) Poor state of roads.
2. Carelessness
3. (a) Educating roadusers on proper use of roads.
(b) Footbridges should be constructed on busy roads.
(c) Vehicles should be inspected regularly to ensure that they are roadworthy.
4. Regulatory
5. Triangle
6. (a) To save life
(b) To prevent further injury.
(c) To promote recovery.
7. Bumps
8. Warning
9. Foot bridge
10. Breathing

UNIT 5

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SYSTEMS

Traditional forms of government

1. Council of elders
2. Njuri Ncheke
3. Nabongo
4. Mugwe

- (c) He was the commander in chief of the Army.
6. Ntemi
7. Chief Justice
8. Soninke
9. The Eldest sister's son
10. Bands
11. Chief
12. Almoravids

Colonial Administrative Systems

1. (a) Direct rule (b) Indirect rule
(c) Assimilation
2. Indirect
3. Lieutenant governor
4. (a) Goree (b) Rufisque (c) Dakar
5. King Leopold
6. (a) They were supposed to be Christians.
(b) They had to be monogamous.
7. 1895
8. Governor
9. Collecting taxes and helping in recruiting labour.
10. Direct rule

Scramble and Partitioning of Africa and African Response

1. French
2. Lewanika
3. Mutesa
4. Mwanga
5. (a) Wamatumbi (b) Wapogoro (c) Wabena
6. Kinjeketile Ngwale
7. (a) Mekatilili wa Menza
(b) Koitalel Arap Samoei
(c) Mukite wa Nameme
8. (a) Nabongo Mumia of Wanga
(b) Lenana of Maasai
(c) Waiyaki wa Hinga
9. (a) Ethiopia (b) Liberia
10. (a) Search for raw materials
(b) Need for market for goods
(c) Need to settle surplus population
11. 1905 - 1907
12. Nandi
13. (a) Britain (b) France
(c) Germany (d) Portugal
14. Otto Von Bismark

Struggle for Independence in Africa and Political Parties and Movement in Kenya before Independence

1. (a) Kenya (b) Algeria (c) Mozambique
2. (a) Ghana (b) Tanzania
3. Dedan Kimathi
4. ZANU - PF
5. Kwame Nkurumah
6. 1957
7. 1961
8. Kikuyu Association
9. Harry Thuku
10. (a) They were against Kipande system.
(b) They were against forced labour.
(c) They were against taking of African land.
11. Jomo Kenyatta (Johnstone Kamau)
12. Eliud Mathu
13. Daniel Arap Moi
14. James Gichuru

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Contribution of prominent personalities

1. Kariuki Njiri
2. 1963
3. 1963
4. (a) He built health centres.
(b) He led Kenya for 24 years
(c) He promoted soil conservation.
5. 2002
6. Kenya People's Union (K.P.U)
7. 2002
8. Haile Selassie
9. Ethiopian Coptic
10. Tanganyika African Association (T.A.A)
11. African National Congress (A.N.C)
12. Free officers movement
13. (a) He represented Senegal in the French National Assembly
(b) He was a great poet.
(c) He led his country to independence.
14. F. W. De Klerk

International Co-operation

1. Addis Ababa
2. Haile Selassie
3. African Union (A.U)
4. 1945
5. (a) Egypt (b) Ethiopia
(c) Liberia (d) South Africa
6. New York
7. Geneva in Switzerland
8. London
9. (a) Nigeria (b) Uganda
(c) Kenya (d) Zambia
10. Four

Present systems of government

1. King
2. President
3. Libandla
4. Ligoqo
5. King Sobhusa II
6. Senate
7. (a) Lesotho (b) Swaziland (c) Morocco
8. Presidents
9. (a) Political parties are illegal in Swaziland while in Kenya there is multi-party system.
(b) In Kenya the head of state is the president while in Swaziland it is a King.
10. British

Political developments in Kenya since 1963

1. 1964
2. 1969
3. 1982
4. (a) KADU (b) A.P.P
5. 1991
6. (a) Ford Asili (b) Ford Kenya
7. (a) Oginga Odinga
(b) Masinde Muliro
(c) Michael Kijana Wamalwa
(d) Kenneth Matiba
8. Kenya African National Union (K.A.N.U)
9. Mwai Kibaki
10. (a) Orange Democratic Movement (O.D.M)
(b) Party of National Unity (P.N.U)

UNIT 6

CITIZENSHIP

1. (a) Paying taxes
(b) Maintaining peace and harmony.
(c) Taking part in the electoral process.
2. Birth
3. Patriotic
4. (a) Harambee (b) African socialism (c) Nyayoism
5. African socialism
6. (a) Depression (b) Restlessness
(c) Hallucinations and dreamy stupor.
7. Eighteen (18)
8. Registration
9. National Identify Card
10. National Anthem

UNIT 7

Democracy And Human Rights

1. (a) Ensuring that the ruling party does not abuse its power.
(b) Offering people alternative policies.
2. Ruling
3. (a) People are treated equally and fairly before the law.
(b) People are able to elect the leaders of their choice.
4. Constitution
5. (a) Right to own property
(b) Right to work
6. Abuse
7. Manifesto
8. Many political parties.
9. Direct democracy
10. (a) Use of harsh and abusive language against a child.
(b) Early marriage
(c) Child labour
(d) Excessive caning or harsh punishment.

UNIT 8

Law, Peace and Conflict Reconciliation

1. (a) National flag (b) National anthem
(c) Coat of arms
2. Black
3. (a) National language (b) Education
(c) Social and economic interaction
4. (a) Tribalism (b) Nepotism (c) Greed
5. Green
6. (a) Inequality (b) Poverty
(c) unfair distribution of national resources.
7. Kofi Annan
8. Kiswahili
9. (a) Negotiation
(b) Going to court
(c) Promoting forgiveness
10. (a) On the Kenyan currency
(b) On parliament buildings.
(c) In courts of law

UNIT 9

Government Of Kenya

SOCIAL STUDIES STRUCTURE

3. Executive
4. Executive
5. Speaker
6. The Clerk of the National Assembly
7. Speaker
8. Five
9. Sergeant – at – arms
10. (a) Making laws (b) Debating bills
(c) Approving the budget
11. The Clerk of the National Assembly
12. Bill
13. $\frac{2}{3}$
14. Chief Justice
15. Kadhi Court
16. Court – martial
17. Taxes
18. (a) Loans by World Bank
(b) Grants from development partners.
19. Cabinet secretary incharge of finance
20. (a) Nakuru (b) Eldoret (c) Thika
21. (a) Collection of garbage
(b) Supplying water to residents
(c) Setting up markets
22. Defence forces
23. The police
24. The Judiciary
25. Antistock Theft Unit
26. General Service Unit (G.S.U)
27. The Kenya Navy
28. (a) Providing security
(b) Providing social services
(c) Making proper laws for the country.
29. By
30. Polling
31. 2008
32. (a) Carrying out voter education.
(b) Registering voters.
(c) Appointing election officials.