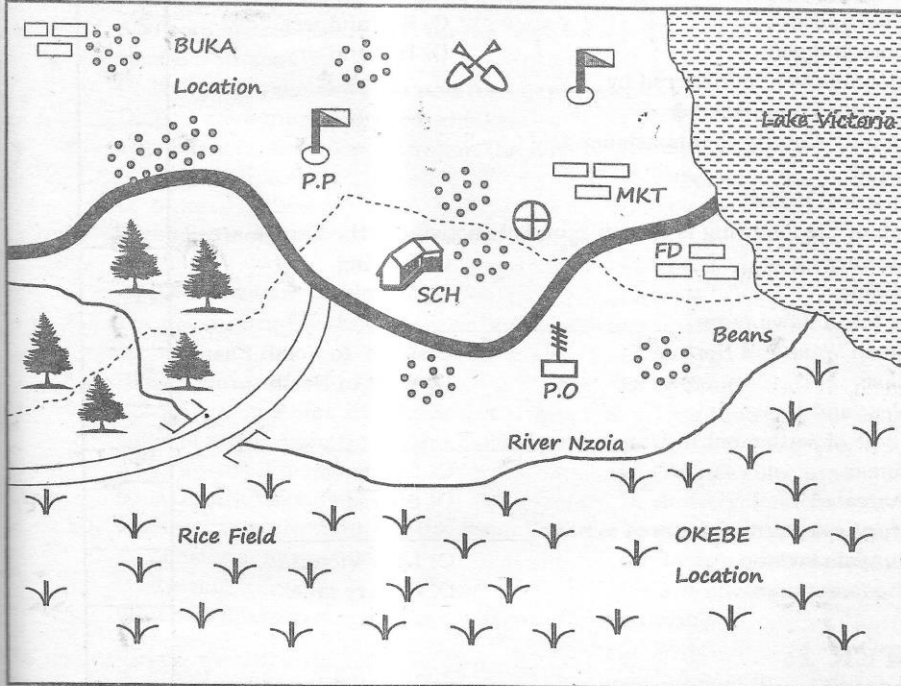


CLASS 8 HOLIDAY HOMEWORK 2020

Std 8

SOCIAL STUDIES

DUNGA AREA ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS



Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Kilometers

Forest	Bridge	Tarmac road
Murrum Road	Quarry	Dispensary
Swamp	Building	School
Location boundary	P.O post office	P.P Police post
Fishery Development	MKT Market	People

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Study the map below and answer questions 1-7

1. What is the total length of the tarmac road? A. 16.5 km B. 12 km C. 14.5km D. 18 km	1.
2. The climate of the area covered by the map is likely to be _____ A. Cool and dry B. Cool and wet C. Hot and wet D. Hot and dry	2.
3. Dunga area is administered by _____ A. County Commissioner B. Deputy County Commissioner C. Chief D. District Officer	3.
4. Which of the following is not an economic activity in the Dunga area? A. Lumbering B. Mining C. Fishing D. Farming	4.
5. River Nzoia flows from _____ A. North West and North East B. West and East C. West to North East D. West to North	5.
6. The type of settlement in Dunga area is _____ A. Linear B. Nucleated C. Scattered D. Sparse	6.
7. The highest point of the area is near _____ A. Bunyala swamp B. The forest area C. Lake Victoria D. Quarry area	7.

**CHAPTER 1:
THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is not our country administrative boundary? A. Locational boundary B. Divisional boundary C. Municipal Council boundary D. Sub-county boundary	1.
2. The crop that is not associated with Mediterranean coasts is _____ A. Grapes B. Cocoa C. Winter wheat D. Citrus fruits	2.
3. One of the following is not made up of any of the five major physical regions of Kenya. Which one? A. The Rift Valley Province B. The Lake Basin C. The Nyika Plateau D. The Coastal Lowlands	3.

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| 4. Which of the statements below cannot be used to describe a plateau?
A. An area which is low lying and flat
B. An elevated table land
C. An area that is above 300m above sea level
D. A fairly high flat land | 4. |
| 5. The floor of the Rift Valley is relatively dry because _____
A. There are no mountains on the floor
B. It lies at sea level
C. It lies between the Mau and Aberdare ranges
D. There are many salty water lakes | 5. |
| 6. The following are lakes found on the floor of Rift Valley except ?
A. Naivasha, Nation
B. Nakuru, Albert
C. Olbolosat, Tanganyika
D. Magadi, Bogoria | 6. |
| 7. The most northerly point in Eastern African is _____
A. 51° N
B. 23° N
C. 12° N
D. 5° N | 7. |
| 8. The country in Eastern Africa with the shortest coastline is _____
A. Sudan
B. Tanzania
C. Kenya
D. Djibouti | 8. |
| 9. Volcanic mountains that have not erupted for a long time and show signs of erupting in future are called _____
A. Extensive Volcanoes
B. Dormant volcanoes
C. Extinct volcanoes
D. Active volcanoes | 9. |
| 10. The forces involved during the formation of a block mountain are called?
A. Tensional forces
B. Erosional forces
C. Compressional forces
D. Down warping forces | 10. |
| 11. Which of the following is not an agent of soil erosion?
A. Plants
B. Water
C. Winds
D. Animals | 11. |
| 12. Which type of soil is most suitable for irrigation?
A. Loam soil
B. Sandy soil
C. Clay soil
D. Alluvial soil | 12. |
| 13. Which of the following is not an economic use of soil?
A. Making bricks
B. Glass making
C. Extraction of minerals
D. Administering oaths | 13. |
| 14. The type of soil erosion where there is uniform removal of top soil is called _____
A. Rill erosion
B. Splash erosion
C. Gully erosion
D. Sheet erosion | 14. |
| 15. Which of the following is not a soil conservation measure?
A. Ploughing along the contours
B. Use of trash lines
C. Alley cropping
D. Land fallowing | 15. |

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| 16. Which of the following activities will not help to reduce carbon dioxide levels in the air?
A. Alternative sources of fuel
B. Afforestation
C. Deforestation
D. Re-afforestation | 16. |
| 17. In which of the following places will a barometer show the highest readings?
A. On a plateau
B. In a quiet room
C. At sea level
D. On top of a mountain | 17. |
| 18. Kirinyaga is wetter than Nanyuki mainly because _____
A. Nanyuki receives cool and drier winds
B. Meru is at a lower altitude than Nanyuki
C. The equator passes through Nanyuki
D. Kirinyaga is found on the rain shadow of Mount Kenya | 18. |
| 19. Which of the following factors does not influence the climatic change of a place?
A. Deforestation
B. Nature of the coastlines
C. Industrialization
D. Use of petroleum | 19. |
| 20. The following is a description of a certain type of vegetation
(i) Rainfall is not enough to allow the vegetation to grow into trees
(ii) Vegetation is a short, stunted and thorny
(iii) Wind erosion is prevalent in this area
(iv) Vegetation is scattered
The vegetation described above is likely to be _____
A. Savanna
B. Mountane
C. Dry Bushland
D. Swamp vegetation | 20. |
| 21. Which of the following areas is covered by Equatorial type of vegetation?
A. Gabon
B. Chad
C. Algeria
D. Libya | 21. |
| 22. The trapping effect that some gases have on the heat that reflect the earth's surface from the sun is called _____
A. The warming effect
B. The ozone layer effect
C. The heating effect
D. Greenhouse effect | 22. |
| 23. One of the lakes below is not lava dammed. Which one?
A. L. Itasy
B. L. Manyara
C. L. Kivu
D. L. Tana | 23. |
| 24. Which of the rivers below is correctly matched with its source?
A. R. Cunene - Bie Plateau
B. R. Senegal -El Djouf basin
C. R. Tana- Mau Escarpment
D. R. Zambezi - Ethiopian highlands | 24. |
| 25. The main economic activity on the floor of the Rift Valley in Kenya is?
A. Mining
B. Crop farming
C. Pastoralism
D. Dairy farming | 25. |

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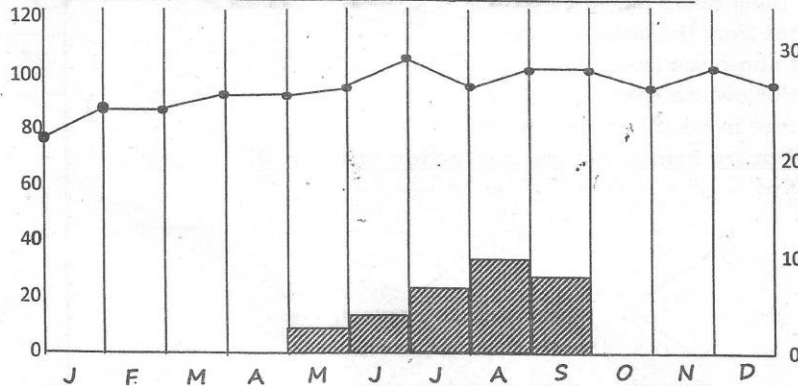
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26. Various seasons in the world are caused by _____
- A. Movement of the stars
 - B. Movement of the sun
 - C. Rotation of the earth
 - D. Revolution of the earth

26.

Use the diagram below to answer question number 27-



27. In which of the following towns is the recording **likely** to have been taken from?
- A. Moyale
 - B. Mombasa
 - C. Kitale
 - D. Nyeri
28. Which statement **correctly** describes the climate of the station above?
- A. The area has two rainy seasons
 - B. Temperatures range between 15°C – 25°C
 - C. Rainfall is irregular, below 500mm per year with high temperatures of above 20°C throughout the year
 - D. The annual rainfall is below 250mm
29. Miombo forests of Tanzania and Shimba Hills forests are examples of?
- A. Woodlands
 - B. Grasslands
 - C. Equatorial forests
 - D. Mountain vegetation
30. What is the time in Addis Ababa at longitude 30°E when it is 11.00 am in Accra on longitude 0°?
- A. 9.00am
 - B. 1.00 pm
 - C. 8.00 am
 - D. 1.00 am
31. The following are traditional methods of observing weather **except**?
- A. Trail of ants
 - B. Phases of the moon
 - C. Shedding of leaves
 - D. Sunshine recording
32. Mountains are generally raised grounds on the earth's surface. Which mountain formation process has led to the highest mountains in the African continent?
- A. Folding
 - B. Faulting
 - C. Land sliding
 - D. Volcanicity
33. Check dams are constructed to control _____ erosion
- A. Rill
 - B. Sheet
 - C. Splash
 - D. Gulley

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34. In which county do we find the Kano plains?

- A. Kisumu
- B. Busia
- C. Nyamira
- D. Nakuru

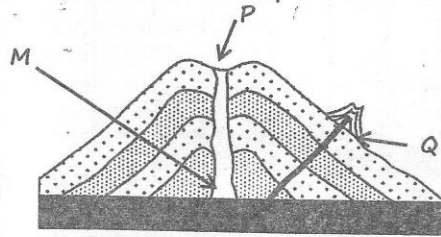
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35. The term relief refers to _____

- A. Distance from the sea
- B. Height above sea level
- C. Height below sea level
- D. Difference in height above sea level

35.

Use the feature below to answer question number 36



36. The features marked Q and P are _____

- A. Vent and caldera
- B. Crater and parasitic cone
- C. Caldera and vent
- D. Crater and dyke

36.

37. Which **one** of the following explains why L. Victoria is a fresh water lake?

- A. It is the largest lake in Africa
- B. There is much evaporation on it
- C. It is far away from the oceans
- D. Rivers flow in and out of it

37.

38. In traditional African Society the movement of large swarms of locust and butterflies was interpreted to mean _____

- A. The coming of S.E trade winds
- B. The coming of good harvest
- C. The coming of a dry season
- D. The coming of rains

38.

39. The Revolution of the earth has the following effects. Which one is **not**?

- A. It influences the position of the mid-day sun
- B. It causes day and night
- C. It causes difference in the length of day and night
- D. It causes the four seasons

39.

40. Which of the following countries is **not** land locked?

- A. Niger
- B. Democratic Republic of Congo
- C. Chad
- D. Rwanda

40.

41. Which statement about Lake Chad is **not** correct?

- A. Rivers drain out of the lake
- B. It is found in an area with high evaporation rates
- C. It is shared by three countries
- D. It loses much water through evaporation

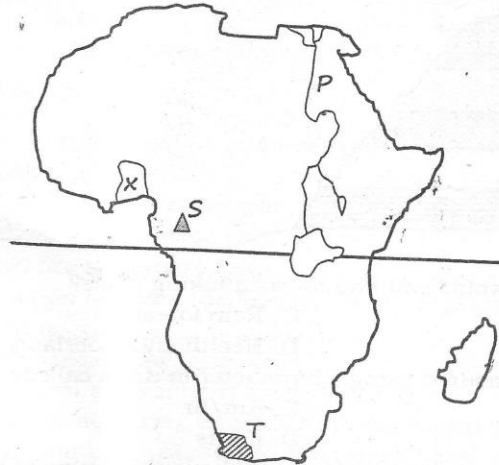
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Use the map to answer question 43 to 46

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42. Three of the statements about the country marked X are correct. Which one is *not*?
- A. Some areas have tropical rain forests
 - B. Nationalists used peaceful means to get independence
 - C. It is a major exporter of cocoa beans
 - D. The British used indirect rule during the colonial period
43. Some sections of the river marked P are not navigable because _____
- A. Of waterfalls along the river
 - B. The river flows through a desert
 - C. Of dangerous animals in the river
 - D. Of low volumes of water in the river.
44. The mountain marked S was formed as a result of _____
- A. Folding of rocks beneath the earth's surface
 - B. Eruption of magma from under the earth surface.
 - C. Uplifting of land
 - D. Erosion of soft part of the earth
45. The coldest months in the region marked T are the months of _____
- A. March and September
 - B. June and July
 - C. December and September
 - D. August and September
46. Which of the following countries has offshore islands as part of its land?
- A. Botswana
 - B. Ethiopia
 - C. Equatorial guinea
 - D. Mali
47. The migration of quelea birds to the wheat and rice fields shows _____
- A. Coming of dry season
 - B. Coming of rain
 - C. Storms
 - D. Floods

42.

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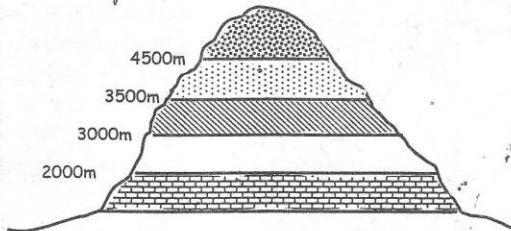
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Study the diagram below and answer question 48



48. In which type of vegetation would you find tourism taking place?
 A. Savanna
 B. Bamboo
 C. Rain forest
 D. Heath and moorland
49. Atmospheric pressure is measured using a barometer in units called?
 A. Millibars
 B. Millimeters
 C. Km/hr
 D. Knots
50. Which of these river features are *mainly* found in the lower course of a river?
 A. Rapids
 B. Waterfalls
 C. Meanders
 D. Cataracts

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**CHAPTER 2:
PEOPLE AND POPULATION**

1. Which of the following communities share a common origin?
 A. Samburu, Aembu, Pokomo
 B. Samburu, Abaluyi, Boran
 C. Samburu, Turkana, Maasai
 D. Samburu, Abagusii, Iteso
2. Which of the following was the dispersal point of the Bantu during migration?
 A. Shungwaya
 B. Congo basin
 C. Bar-el-Ghazal
 D. Egypt
3. Which of the following statements is *not true* about the population of Germany?
 A. People over 65 years are fewer
 B. Life expectancy is about 80 years
 C. There are slightly more females than males
 D. Young people are fewer than the working population
4. Which of the following language groups *belong* to the people of South Africa?
 A. Zulu, Kanuri, Zhusa
 B. Shona, Ndebele, Hausa
 C. Sotho, Swazi, Ovambo
 D. Ilchamus, Wolof, Nyasa

1.

2.

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5. One of the following factors influenced the Taita people to settle in their present areas. Which one? A. High rainfall B. Plenty of pasture C. Trade routes D. Presence of iron	5.
6. Three of the communities below are Semitic speakers except? A. Arabs B. Afar C. Amharas D. Baqqarra	6.
7. Which one of the following statements is true about Australopithecus? A. He made iron tools B. He lived in temporary houses C. He walked on two limbs D. He used fire to prepare food	7.
8. The interaction between the Maasai and the Agikuyu before the 19 th century led to _____ A. Development of new language B. The Agikuyu acquiring from the Maasai C. The Maasai acquiring animals from the Agikuyu D. Agikuyu acquiring new crops from the Maasai	8.
9. Three of the following statements about families living in urban areas are true. Which one is not ? A. They are usually small families B. They are mainly made up of parents and children C. Most families depend on farming D. Members earn their living from working in the towns they live.	9.
10. A similarity between Kenyan and Indian population is that _____ A. Most people live in the rural areas B. Families are small and enjoy high standards of living C. Death rate is higher than birth rate D. Both countries have some of the highest population densities in the world.	10.
11. Rural to urban migration can best be controlled by _____ A. Educating people on importance of living in rural areas. B. Opening more industries in urban areas C. Arresting idlers in town D. Government supporting income generating activities in rural areas	11.
12. The best way for the government to reduce slum dwelling in towns is to? A. Create more jobs B. Build good cheap houses C. Increase salaries of workers D. Create more space for settlement in towns	12.
13. The following are factors influencing population distribution in Africa. Which one mostly affects the population of the Sahara region? A. Altitude B. Climate C. Pests and diseases D. Shape of the coastline	13.

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14. The following are groups of Highland Nilotes. Which one is not ? A. Datonga B. Sabaot C. Nandi D. Lango	14.
15. Which of the pre-historic sites below is correctly matched with the country where it is located? A. Olduvai Gorge Tanzania B. Koobi Fora Uganda C. Magosi Kenya D. Olorgeissaile Ethiopia	15.
16. The remains of human excavation are called _____ A. Fossils B. Archeology C. Evolution D. Auchenian	16.
17. The best way to deal with unemployment level in Africa is? A. Giving salaries to the unemployed B. Building more industries C. Growing more cash crops D. Improving healthcare facilities	17.
18. The Edo, Asante, Kwahu, Yoruba are people of West Africa. In which group do they belong? A. Mandinka B. Kwa speakers C. Nilo Sahara D. West Atlantic	18.
19. Below are characteristics of a community (i) They practice transhumance (ii) Their women build houses (iii) They entered Kenya through the region near L. Turkana (iv) They are found in Kenya and Tanzania The community is _____ A. Elmolo B. Samburu C. Maasai D. Turkana	19.
20. Which of these is a cause of early immigrants to Kenya? A. Trading activities B. Search for job opportunities C. Decentralization of industries D. Privacy	20.
21. Which pair consists of the Bantu of Namibia only? A. Setho and Swazi B. Ovambo and Herero C. Abaluyia and Abakuria D. Zhoesa and Griqua	21.
22. Which of the following factors least influenced the settlement of people in Eastern Africa during the pre-colonial period? A. Existence of communication means B. Availability of food C. Security D. Availability of water	22.

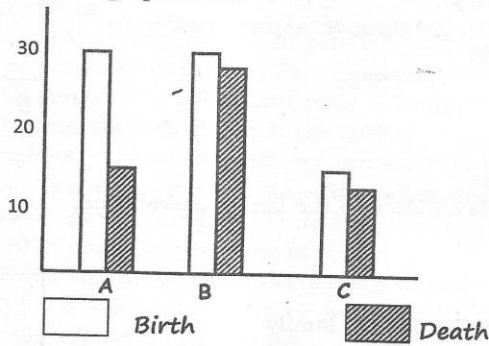
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23. Most of the Kenyan Bantu were ruled by _____
 A. Council of elders
 B. Chiefs
 C. Kings
 D. Emperors
24. Which of this East Africa region has the greatest concentration of River Lake Nilotes?
 A. Northern Sudan
 B. Bahr-el-Ghazal
 C. Southern Uganda
 D. Western Kenya
25. Which one is **not** a physical factor influencing population distribution?
 A. Relief
 B. Fertile soils
 C. Government policy
 D. Rainfall
26. Complete the table below with the most suitable choice

Balunda	Bakongo	?
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- A. Banyankole
 B. Baganda
 C. Banyoro
 D. Baluba
27. Which of these games was **not** played in the past?
 A. Racing
 B. Tug of War
 C. Football
 D. Wrestling
28. Which activity occurred in the middle Stone Age period?
 A. Making tools from stone
 B. Making and using fire
 C. Growing crops and domesticating animals.
 D. Living in caves and hunting large animals
29. The stone age period was ended by _____
 A. Emergence of homo sapiens
 B. Emergence of iron tools
 C. Disappearance of stone tools
 D. Discovery of domestic animals

30. Study the graph below



Which of these countries represent Germany?

- A. B
 B. C
 C. A
 D. None

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CHAPTER 3:**SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

1. Initiation in African Traditional Society was highly respected because?
 - A. It made young people to be admired
 - B. It determined who would get a wife
 - C. It marked a transition from childhood to adulthood
 - D. It brought people together to mark the ceremony
2. Which of the following is the **main** function of a school?
 - A. Prepare pupils for adult life
 - B. Pass knowledge to the pupils
 - C. To guide the pupils to behave well
 - D. To help parents take care of their children
3. Below are duties of school administration
 - (i) Approves school development projects
 - (ii) Writes minutes during a staff meeting
 - (iii) Checks teachers class attendance
 - (iv) In charge of books in a school
 - (v) Ensures high standards and traditions of the school are maintained

Which combination describes the role of a head teacher?

 - A. (ii), (vi)
 - B. (i), (iii)
 - C. (iv), (v)
 - D. (iii), (iv)
4. Which of the following statements is **true** about customary marriage?
 - A. It is officiated by a religious leader
 - B. The couple is issued with a certificate
 - C. Payment of dowry makes the marriage official
 - D. Marriage bans are posted to the public
5. Three of the following were skills taught through apprenticeship in Traditional African Society **except**?
 - A. Hunting for wildlife
 - B. Harvesting of honey
 - C. Treating the sick with herbs
 - D. Collecting firewood in the forest
6. The following are responsibilities of children in the family **except** one. Which one?
 - A. Respecting the elderly
 - B. Caring for family property
 - C. Providing education for the members of the family
 - D. Helping in doing house and farm work
7. Which of the statements below is **true** about a customary marriage?
 - A. A man can marry only one wife
 - B. It is presided over by a religious leader
 - C. Dowry is paid to the girls family
 - D. It is legal if it has a certificate

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<p>8. The daily school activities are supervised by the _____</p> <p>A. School committee B. Head teacher C. Chairperson of school committee D. Ministry of Education</p>	<p>8.</p>	
<p>9. It is the duty of the school management committee to _____</p> <p>A. Transfer teachers from a school B. Make the school timetable C. Ensure school funds are used well D. Supervise the daily routine of a school</p>	<p>9.</p>	
<p>10. A school management committee performs the following duties except one. Which is it?</p> <p>A. Approving school development project B. Approving transfer of teachers C. Dealing with discipline cases of learners D. Employing non-teaching staff</p>	<p>10.</p>	
<p>11. Who is the chairperson of the school staff meeting?</p> <p>A. District Commissioner B. Deputy Head teacher C. Cabinet Secretary for education D. Head teacher</p>	<p>11.</p>	
<p>12. Which of the following aspects of our culture should not be preserved?</p> <p>A. Use of traditional vegetables B. Female Genital mutilation C. Using elders to solve disputes D. Use of proverbs and stories to teach morals</p>	<p>12.</p>	
<p>13. Traditional education was important mainly because it enabled the youth to _____</p> <p>A. Learn about important people in the society. B. Know the culture of the commodity. C. Prepare them for adult roles in future. D. Interact with elders in the society.</p>	<p>13.</p>	
<p>14. School rules and regulations are used mainly to _____</p> <p>A. To encourage students to do well in their studies B. To protect weak students from harassment from others C. To promote discipline in school D. To identify misbehavior among students</p>	<p>14.</p>	
<p>15. All the following practices were carried out during traditional African religious practices, except?</p> <p>A. Diviners were used to explain God's message B. Ancestral spirits were used as mediators. C. Sacrificed meals were offered D. The Bible was read during worship</p>	<p>15.</p>	
<p>Parent/guardian signature</p>	<p>131</p>	<p>Teacher's signature</p>

<p>16. The position of the sub-county commissioner in the Sub-County Education Board is _____</p>	<p>16.</p>
<p>A. Secretary B. Chairmanship C. Treasurer D. Director</p>	
<p>17. A marriage becomes lawful when _____</p>	<p>17.</p>
<p>A. It is recognized by family members B. It is registered by the government C. It is polygamous D. It is accepted by the groom's friends</p>	
<p>18. A school routine is important because _____</p>	<p>18.</p>
<p>A. It reduces the head teacher's work B. It helps the community around to use it in their daily activities C. It ensures planned activities run smoothly D. It helps the teacher on duty to know what to do at any given time.</p>	
<p>19. During a school management committee meeting, the head teacher's role is to _____</p>	<p>19.</p>
<p>A. Chair the meeting B. Take minutes of the meeting C. Provide security D. Provide a room where the meeting is going to take place</p>	
<p>20. A clan is a group of people with a common origin. Which of these is <i>not</i> a role they carry out?</p>	<p>20.</p>
<p>A. Controlling grazing land B. Searching for good neighbor C. Settling disputes D. Distributing land to clan members</p>	
<p>21. Subjects taught in a school are decided by _____</p>	<p>21.</p>
<p>A. Parents Teachers Association (PTA) B. School Management Committee C. Ministry of Education D. The Cabinet Secretary for Education</p>	
<p>22. Which is <i>not</i> a role of a parent in the society?</p>	<p>22.</p>
<p>A. Offering guidance and counseling to their children B. Beating their children all the time C. Teaching the society moral values D. Providing basic needs to their family</p>	
<p>23. People who committed serious crimes in the society were punished by?</p>	<p>23.</p>
<p>A. Council of elders B. Family members C. Their parents D. Their age mates</p>	
<p>24. Three of the following are ways through which one can determine how property left behind would be shared. Which one is <i>not</i>?</p>	<p>24.</p>
<p>A. Through secret ballot B. Through a court of law C. Through the elders of the clan D. Through a will</p>	

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25. Which of the following is the main importance of marriage? A. For national unity B. Reduced spread of HIV/AIDS C. For companionship D. For strengthening family ties	25.
26. A clan did not _____ A. Give members a sense of belonging B. Give comfort during calamities C. Teach children to be responsible D. Ensure people ate special types of food	26.
27. What mainly influenced how people dressed in the past? A. Climate B. Way of life C. Occupation D. Fashion	27.
28. Which is true of both traditional and modern education? A. Teaching was done by trained teachers B. The youth were prepared for adult life C. A strict time-table is followed D. Learning continues throughout life	28.
29. Which of the following communities had a cyclic age – set system? A. Turkana B. Ameru C. Ababukusu D. Kalenjin	29.
30. Which statement is not true about age-sets A. Members regarded each other as brothers B. They were initiated together C. They were born at the same time D. Several age-groups made an age-set	30.

CHAPTER 4:

RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

1. Dodoma the capital city of Tanzania is not growing fast mainly because A. It is in the centre of Tanzania B. It is far from other towns C. It lacks means of transport D. It is not found in a good place	1.
2. The following are statements about a river in Kenya (i) It is a major source of HEP (ii) It is used for irrigation (iii) It is a major settlement area The river is likely to be _____ A. R. Turwel B. R. Nzoia C. R. Tana D. R. Athi	2.
3. Which of the following is not a member of SADC? A. Botswana B. Angola C. Lesotho D. Madagascar	3.

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4. One of the following is a member of ECOWAS. Which one?
 A. Gabon
 B. Mali
 C. Cameroon
 D. Mauritania
5. Which of the following countries trades most with Kenya?
 A. U.S.A
 B. Britain
 C. Uganda
 D. Tanzania
6. Kenya does not export _____ to other countries
 A. Petroleum Products
 B. Coffee
 C. Pyrethrum
 D. Fertilizers
7. Three of the following towns has developed as a result of mining. Which one has **not**?
 A. Kilembe
 B. Malindi
 C. Mwandui
 D. Johannesburg
8. Which one of the following minerals below is **correctly** matched with the place it is found and its use?

	<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Place Found</i>	<i>Uses</i>
A.	Flouspar	Kerio valley	Cement, Industry
B.	Soda Ash	Magadi	Strengthen steel
C.	Carbon dioxide	Kereita	Softening water
D.	Diatomite	Olkaria	Insulators

9. Which of the River projects is correctly matched with its river source?
 A. Masinga - Niger
 B. Owen falls - Orange
 C. Aswan - Nile
 D. Akosombo - Zambezi
10. The **main** factor that determines the establishment of a textile industry is?
 A. Availability of land
 B. Availability of workers
 C. Adequate raw materials
 D. Adequate market
11. Which of the following communities was **not** involved in long distance trade?
 A. Buganda
 B. Wanyamwezi
 C. Akamba
 D. Maasai
12. Which countries in Eastern Africa have no railway network?
 A. Kenya and Uganda
 B. Ethiopia and Sudan
 C. Somalia and Burundi
 D. Tanzania and Uganda
13. The horticultural exports from Kenya are transported to markets in Europe by _____
 A. Railway, water
 B. Road, railway
 C. Air, water
 D. Road, air
14. Which statement is true about pastoral farming among the Tswana?
 A. They mainly keep dairy cattle
 B. They keep cattle mainly for sale
 C. They grow fodder crops for their cattle

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- D. Their lifestyle is influenced by the climate
15. The first measure a first aider should take at a scene of an accident is to? **15.**
 A. Call the police for help
 B. Ask the Red cross to help
 C. Stop any bleeding from the victim
 D. Ensure there is no further danger from other vehicles
16. Which of the following roads run from Mombasa to Lagos in Nigeria? **16.**
 A. Cotanou - Gao Highway
 B. Trans-Saharan Highway
 C. The Great North Road
 D. Trans-African Highway
17. The following are highland forests. Which one is **not**? **17.**
 A. Kipkelion
 B. Arabuko - Sokoke
 C. Nyandarua ranges
 D. Kaptagat
18. Which one is an advantage of pipeline transport? **18.**
 A. It is the fastest means of transport
 B. It is suitable for transporting bulky goods
 C. It can be laid on land and in the sea
 D. The cost of transportation is usually low
19. Which of the following towns developed before the colonial period? **19.**
 A. Kisumu, Mombasa, Nairobi
 B. Voi, Nakuru, Nairobi
 C. Mombasa, Malindi, Lamu
 D. Kakamega, Kisii, Eldoret
20. Which of the following is an **example** of a processing industry? **20.**
 A. Coffee processing
 B. Cement processing
 C. Insurance
 D. Banking
21. The economy of Botswana depends on _____ **21.**
 A. Pastoralism and agriculture
 B. Oil and agriculture
 C. Mining and pastoralism
 D. Mining and agriculture
22. Which of the following game parks is **correctly** matched with the country where it is found? **22.**
- | Game park | Country |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. Kruger | South Africa |
| B. Serengeti | Kenya |
| C. Etosha | Botswana |
| D. Maasai Mara | Tanzania |
23. The **main** problem facing road construction in most African countries is? **23.**
 A. Most roads are impassable in the wet season
 B. Destruction of roads by floods
 C. High cost of constructing and maintaining roads
 D. Congestion of vehicles on the roads
24. The **most** important benefit of the introduction of modern methods of communication is that _____ **24.**
 A. They have expanded trading activities
 B. They have led to decrease in migration to towns
 C. They have reduced illiteracy levels in the country
 D. The country earns more foreign exchange

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25. The **main** benefit of forestry to the economy of Swaziland is _____
- A. Forests reduce soil erosion
 - B. Sale of pulp earns the country foreign exchange
 - C. Forests are sources of rivers
 - D. Forests attract rainfall
26. Pyrethrum is **not** grown in the Coastal Lowlands of Kenya because the areas _____
- A. Experience high temperatures
 - B. Experience low rainfall
 - C. Have poor soils
 - D. Are densely populated
27. Which of the following sea ports is correctly matched with the country it is found?
- | Sea Port | Country |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. Port said | Egypt |
| B. Port Elizabeth | Ghana |
| C. Port Lobito | Namibia |
| D. Tema | Nigeria |
28. Cloves in Zanzibar are **grown** in areas that _____
- A. Have cool temperatures
 - B. Have black cotton soils
 - C. Experience hot and wet conditions
 - D. Are near permanent rivers
29. The **main** economic activity of the people who live in the Sahel region of West Africa is _____
- A. Oil mining
 - B. Nomadic pastoralism
 - C. Cocoa farming
 - D. Hunting and gathering
30. Areas around Johannesburg are densely populated **mainly** due to _____
- A. Irrigation activities in the area
 - B. High rainfall in the area
 - C. Cool temperatures in the area
 - D. Mining activities in the area
31. The construction of the Aswan high dam in Egypt has made the country to _____
- A. Attract more tourists
 - B. Make desert land productive
 - C. Stop importation of energy fuels
 - D. Export electricity to other countries
32. Sea fishing along the coastal parts can **improve** if _____
- A. Fishermen are taught modern fishing methods
 - B. The government repairs roads in the area
 - C. Fishermen form co-operatives to buy modern equipment
 - D. People are educated on the importance of fish

25.

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33. South Africa has developed to be the most industrialized country in Africa due to _____ A. Presence of large white population B. A large labour force from neighboring countries C. Abundance of many natural resources D. A stable government	33.
34. The main challenge facing trade in Somalia is _____ A. Poor roads and lack of railway lines B. Drought and lack of natural resources C. High level of illiteracy and poverty D. Unstable government and insecurity	34.
35. The Tswana people move with their livestock over large areas because? A. The areas they live in are underpopulated B. The areas they live have plenty of pasture C. They have to take their livestock to markets D. Veterinary services are few and scattered	35.
36. The main tourist attraction in Mauritius is _____ A. Snow-capped mountain B. Marine wildlife C. Extensive sandy beaches D. Pre-historic sites	36.
37. Which of the following countries gets fish from fresh-water sources only ? A. Uganda B. Namibia C. Morocco D. Somalia	37.
38. The main product of ranching is _____ A. Meat B. Hides C. Skins D. Milk	38.
39. The following characteristics favour the growing of a certain crop? <i>i). Temperature over 24°C</i> <i>ii). Rainfall between 680mm to 1200mm</i> <i>iii). Wide variety of soils</i> <i>iv). Plenty of sunshine for drying the fibre</i> The leading country in Eastern Africa in growing the above crop is? A. Tanzania B. Ethiopia C. Kenya D. Uganda	39.
40. One of the following factors influenced the establishment of Export Processing Zones. Which one? A. Availability of raw materials B. Availability of land for expansion C. Government policy D. Availability of power	40.
41. Which of the following factors affects the wide use of mobile phones in Kenya? A. High expenses in communication B. Lack of electricity cables C. Illiteracy among the people D. Theft of mobile phones	41.

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42. The main importance of poultry farming in Kenya is that _____ A. It provides manure B. Feathers are used to make ornaments C. It is a source of employment to many people D. It is a source of income to the youth	42.
43. It is true to say that horticultural crops are _____ A. Mainly grown in large scale in Kenya B. Mainly grown near large cities C. Mainly harvested using combine harvesters D. Mainly grown under green houses	43.
44. Which statement about sisal farming in Tanzania is correct ? A. The crop is grown in the cool and wet highland areas B. The crop is transported by boats to factories C. The crop is grown in large farms D. The crop was introduced by the first President of Tanzania	44.
45. In Kenya diatomite is mined through the _____ method A. Dredging B. Digging C. Shaft D. Quarrying	45.
46. Which climate favours the growing of Robusta coffee? A. Cool and Wet B. Hot and dry C. Cool and dry D. Hot and humid	46.
47. The government of Kenya has established strict laws against poaching mainly to _____ A. Conserve the wildlife habitat B. Protect the rare species of animals C. Improve security of the visitors D. Increases job opportunities for game warders	47.
48. What type of industries are sugar milling factories in Western Kenya? A. Jua kali industries B. Manufacturing industries C. Processing Industries D. Assembly industries	48.
49. The main reason why Kenya joined COMESA was to _____ A. Promote trade B. Promote good relations C. Promote good transport and communication D. Promote tourism	49.
50. The most effective way of reducing road accidents in Kenya is by _____ A. Employing more traffic policemen B. Providing road safety education C. Use of speed governors D. Passing strict road rules	50.

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CHAPTER 5:**POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SYSTEMS**

1. Who among the following was the head of the secret services and information in the traditional Nyamwezi kingdom? A. Mganwe B. Mtwale C. Kikoma D. Minule	1.
2. Who among the following did not collaborate with the colonialists? A. Lewarika B. Lenana C. Kabaka Mutesa I D. Samouri Toure	2.
3. Which one among the following freedom fighters was not arrested with Jomo Kenyatta in 1952? A. Paul Ngei B. Achieng Oneko C. Dedan Kimathi D. Fred Kubai	3.
4. Among the following, who did not attend the second Lancaster House Conference? A. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta B. Ronald Ngala C. Tom Mboya D. Kenneth Matiba	4.
5. Which one of the following was the main role of the Orkoiyot of the Nandi Community? A. Settle disputes B. Preside over marriage ceremonies C. Lead the warriors in war D. Give prophecies to his people	5.
6. Which of the following communities was ruled by a chief during the pre-colonial period? A. Speke B. Thompson C. Kraph D. Rebman	6.
7. Below are statements about an early visitor to Eastern Africa in the 19 th Century. <i>(i) He visited Eastern Africa twice</i> <i>(ii) He made friends with Kabaka Mutesa I</i> <i>(iii) He confirmed L. Tanganyika was not the source of River Nile</i> A. Speke B. Thompson C. Kraph D. Rebman	7.
8. Koitalel Arap Samoei and Masaku had one thing in common. Both ____ A. Prophesied about the construction of the railway B. Controlled long distance trade C. Administered oaths to their people D. Treated people using herbal medicine	8.
9. Which method was used by the British to administer Zimbabwe? A. Direct rule B. Indirect rule C. Assimilation D. Paternalism	9.
10. Which of the following UN Agencies has an interest in eradicating illiteracy?	10.

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<p>A. UNESCO B. WHO</p>	<p>C. FAO D. UNICEF</p>	
<p>11. Three of the following explains why the Hehe were defeated by the Germans <i>except</i>?</p> <p>A. Africans were not united B. African soldiers were poorly trained C. The Germans had better weapons D. Germans were helped by the British</p>		11.
<p>12. Which of the following groups of countries in Africa was colonized by the Germans?</p> <p>A. Cameroon, Togo, Mali B. Namibia, Tanganyika, Angola C. Madagascar, Angola, Togo D. Tanganyika, Namibia, Togo</p>		12.
<p>13. Below are statements of a political party that was formed in Kenya during the colonial period.</p> <p>(i) <i>It was formed in 1960</i> (ii) <i>It stood for a unitary government</i> (iii) <i>It was dominated by bigger tribes</i> (iv) <i>One of the founder members was Arthur Ochwada</i></p> <p>The political party described above is _____</p> <p>A. KADU B. KANU</p> <p>C. KPP D. KAU</p>		13.
<p>14. A Social studies teacher at Busara Academy asked pupils to give a reason why the Mau Mau uprising took place in Kenya in 1950s. Four pupils gave the following answers.</p> <p>(i) <i>Ambutsi-Africans wanted hospitals to be constructed</i> (ii) <i>Atoti -Africans wanted the railway to pass through the native reserves</i> (iii) <i>William-Africans wanted return of alienated land</i> (iv) <i>Senje - Africans were against the colonial constitution</i></p> <p>Who gave the best answer?</p> <p>A. Ambutsi B. Atoti</p> <p>C. William D. Senje</p>		14.
<p>15. Which African country was the last to get independence?</p> <p>A. South Sudan B. South Africa</p> <p>C. Zimbabwe D. Angola</p>		15.
<p>16. Who were the first African leaders to be appointed to the LEGCO in 1944 and 1946 respectively?</p> <p>A. Eliud Mathu and B.A. Ohanga B. Eliud Mathu and Harry Thuku C. Eliud Mathu and Oginda Odinga D. Eliud Mathu and Tom Mboya</p>		16.

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17. Which of the following is the **main** reason why a state of emergency was declared in Kenya in 1952?
- The arrest of the Kapenguria six
 - The activities of the Kenya African Union
 - The activities of Mau Mau Movement
 - The activities of Labour unions
18. Which statement is **true** about the land occupied by the San before the 19th century?
- They lived in an area of high rainfall
 - They grew crops in the land they lived
 - The land was hilly and sloppy
 - The land was owned communally
19. During the partition of Africa, Sierra Leone was taken by _____
- France
 - Britain
 - Portugal
 - Spain
20. Which of the following countries was ruled by a king?
- South Africa
 - Libya
 - Ethiopia
 - Swaziland
21. The German governor who was sent to Tanganyika and reported back to Germany was _____
- Von Rechenberg
 - Von Bismark
 - Von Sknee
 - Captain Lugard
22. Which one of the following statements describes why Liberia was **not** colonized?
- Liberians united to fight the Europeans
 - The people of Liberia had been slaves before
 - Many Liberians had adopted European culture
 - The country's hot climate did not attract settlers
23. Which statement is **not true** about the leaders of Old Ghana Kingdom? They _____
- Controlled trade with their neighbours
 - Were buried with some servants
 - Were appointed from the most senior clans
 - Appointed senior government officials
24. Samouri Toure resisted the French in West Africa for a long time because?
- The Mandinka people made their guns
 - Neighbouring communities supported the Mandinka
 - The French soldiers were poorly armed
 - The Mandinka people were united
25. Who **among** the following nationalists is associated with struggle for independence in Zimbabwe?
- Samora Machel
 - Joshua Nkomo
 - Albert Luthuli
 - Oscar Kambona

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| 26. The following are descriptions of a prominent African leader.
(i) <i>He was born in 1918 in Alexandria</i>
(ii) <i>He joined the free officers movement which opposed the rule of King Farouk</i>
(iii) <i>He replaced Naguib</i>
Who was this leader?
A. Gamel Abdel Nasser
B. Leopold Sendar Songhor
C. Nelson Mandela
D. Haile Selassie | 26. |
| 27. Who among the following officials ruled on behalf of the British government when Kenya became a British Protectorate in 1895?
A. Governor
B. Provincial Commissioner
C. Commissioner
D. IBEA Co. | 27. |
| 28. Harry Thuku, Malanket Ole Sampete and Abdalla Tairara had one thing in common. They were _____
A. Mau Mau members
B. Founders of EAA
C. Members of Labour unions in Mombasa
D. Arrested in the riots of 1923 | 28. |
| 29. Which statement is not true about the legislative council (LEGCO)?
A. Africans were first nominated to the LEGCO in 1944
B. Africans were elected to the LEGCO in 1957
C. The LEGCO consisted of Europeans only upto 1963
D. The LEGCO struggled for independence in Kenya | 29. |
| 30. One of the following was not an effect of the Second World War. Which is it?
A. Europeans started considering Kenyans as equals
B. Africans learnt Europeans were not superior as perceived earlier
C. African soldiers were encouraged by the activities in Burma and India
D. The UNO was formed and was against colonization | 30. |
| 31. The following events took place in Kenya
(i) <i>Release of Jomo Kenyatta</i>
(ii) <i>Lifting of the State of Emergency</i>
(iii) <i>The number of Africans elected to the LEGCO increased to 14</i>
(iv) <i>The second Lancaster house talks were held</i>
Which is the correct order how the event listed above occurred?
A. (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
B. (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
C. (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
D. (ii) (iii) (i) (iv) | 31. |
| 32. What was the most immediate reason why Oginga Odinga resigned from the government in 1966?
A. Kenyatta had taken all African land
B. KADU had joined government
C. Weakening of the part of KANU's vice chairperson
D. Cabinet colleagues undermined him | 32. |

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<p>33. Which of the following is not a method used by the early political associations in their struggle for independence? A. They campaigned for the return of African land B. They presented African grievances to the colonial government C. Organizing political rallies to educate Africans on their rights D. Going to the forest to fight</p>	<p>33.</p>	
<p>34. What limited African movement during the colonial period? A. Increased crime B. Tribalism C. Kipande System D. Poor roads</p>	<p>34.</p>	
<p>35. Tanganyika was granted independence by the _____ A. Germany B. Britain C. Italy D. Portugal</p>	<p>35.</p>	
<p>36. The main achievement of Jomo Kenyatta, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and Julius Nyerere is that they _____ A. Supported modern education B. Supported nationalism in Africa C. Resisted colonial rule D. Led their countries to independence</p>	<p>36.</p>	
<p>37. Kabaka Mutesa 1 collaborated with the British because _____ A. He wanted his son Mwanga to succeed him B. He wanted manufactured goods from Europe C. He wanted formal education for his people D. He wanted military support against his enemies</p>	<p>37.</p>	
<p>38. The headquarters of the United Nations (UN) are in _____ A. Washington DC B. Geneva C. New York D. Rome, Italy</p>	<p>38.</p>	
<p>39. The name of the brutal rule used in South Africa before 1994 was? A. Direct rule B. Apartheid C. Association D. Assimilation</p>	<p>39.</p>	
<p>40. Which of the following pair is made up of positions created after 2007 general elections? A. Inspector General of Police and Head of Public Prosecutions B. Prime Minister and two deputies C. County governments and National government D. Attorney General and Chief Justice</p>	<p>40.</p>	
<p>41. Why did Kenya use force in the fight for independence? A. They had good weapons B. The British were cruel C. The British were not willing to negotiate D. They had support from Uganda and Tanzania</p>	<p>41.</p>	
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42. The traditional parliament in Buganda was called _____ A. Gombolola B. Lukiiko C. Ssaza D. Miruka	42.
43. The area represented by the member of the County Assembly is _____ A. Ward B. Constituency C. County D. Division	43.
44. What was the <i>main</i> reason why European Nations scrambled for territories in Africa in the 19 th Century? A. To show political power B. To get raw materials for their industries C. To spread Christianity D. To settle surplus population	44.
45. Who among the following people was a missionary and was sent by the Royal geographical society to find the source of R. Nile? A. H.M. Stanley B. Johannes Rebman C. Dr. David Livingstone D. Dr. Ludwig Krap	45.
46. Which of the following was the reaction of the Lozi people towards colonization? A. They welcomed the British B. They welcomed the Germans C. They resisted the British D. They resisted the Germans	46.
47. In which town was the governor of French West Africa based? A. Port Louis B. Goree C. Rufisque D. Dakar	47.
48. The <i>main</i> reason why IGADD was transformed to IGAD in 1996 is? A. To stop desertification effectively B. To help Eritrea get independence C. To stop Al-shabaab and Somali pirates D. To mountain peace and security in the horn of Africa	48.
49. Which of the statements below is <i>true</i> about Daniel Moi? A. He promoted soil conservation measures throughout the country B. He was the OAU chairperson throughout his reign C. He was against Somali and Sudanese refugees D. He was the chairperson of Kenya Commercial Bank	49.
50. Three of the following are results of the coming of missionaries into East Africa. Which one is <i>not</i> ? A. Establishment of schools B. Promotion of African culture C. Opening up of hospitals D. Converting Africans to Christianity	50.

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**CHAPTER 6:
CITIZENSHIP**

Std 8

1. Three of the following are effects of drugs and substance abuse. Which one is not ?	
A. Poor eating habits B. Increase in diseases C. Financial stability D. Break-up of marriages	1.
2. Which of the following people is a citizenship by right?	
A. A person married to a Kenya for seven years B. A child adopted by a Kenyan citizen C. A person born outside Kenya by one parent who is a citizen of Kenya D. An eight year old child or below found in Kenya and whose nationality and parents are not known	2.
3. Three of the following are importances of African socialism. Which one is not ?	
A. It encourages equality of all people B. It encourages people to disrespect one another C. It emphasizes Kenyan to care for one another D. It allows Kenyans to do business in a corrupt free society	3.
4. Patriotism in school is promoted through _____	
A. Organizing school trips B. Allowing pupils to make their notes C. Appointing pupils as prefects D. Teaching pupils the National Anthem	4.
5. Democratic elections enable citizens to _____	
A. Participate in elections frequently B. Elect leaders who give them money during campaigns C. Elect leaders of their choice D. Register as citizens	5.
6. The Harambee philosophy was introduced by the first _____ of Kenya in _____	
A. Prime Minister, 1963 B. Colonial governor, 1920 C. President, 1964 D. Justice Minister, 1965	6.
7. Good citizens will do all the following except arrest a thief	
A. And take him to court B. And call mob justice C. And take him to a police station D. And take what he has stolen and settle the issue	7.
8. Three of the following are ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen. Which one is not ?	
A. Presidential appointment B. Dual citizenship C. Registration D. Birth	8.
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9. Which one is not a responsibility of a Kenyan citizen? A. Registering as a voter B. Exercising patriotism C. Evading payment of taxes D. Working hard to contribute to National development	9.
10. Three of the following are importance of good citizenship except ? A. Practicing responsibility B. Promoting moral decadence C. Promoting self-reliance D. Promoting peace, love and unity	10.
11. The following are ways of promoting patriotism except ? A. Suggesting solutions to national problems B. Paying taxes on time C. Depriving the government revenue through smuggling D. Participating in conservation of the environment	11.
12. One of the following is not a problem facing people with special needs. Which one? A. Being secluded by parents B. Being discriminated against C. Being denied better education D. Being given equal opportunities	12.
13. The best way of curbing drugs and substance abuse is _____ A. Imposing harsh penalties on traffickers B. Educating drug abusers about its dangers C. Creating more rehabilitation centres D. Isolating drug abusers	13.
14. The statement that is not correct about losing Kenyan citizenship is? You can lose citizenship if you _____ A. use false documents to get registered. B. are loyal to your country. C. fail to renew citizenship. D. become a member of another country.	14
15. Citizens can demonstrate collective responsibility by doing all the following except _____ A. Undermining each other B. The cabinet serving Kenyans of all backgrounds C. Through consultation in solving problems D. When citizens combine their resources to build projects such as schools.	15.
16. The best way of protecting children from abuse is by _____ A. Leaving them under the care of relatives B. Making them do their homework C. Employing people to take care of them D. Making them aware of the common abuses	16.

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17. Who is entrusted with the security of the citizens at the county level in Kenya? A. The senator B. The governor C. The Police Commissioner D. County Commissioner	17.
18. Good citizens do all the following except _____ A. Being patriotic B. Obeying set laws C. Committing treason D. Participating in the democratic process	18.
19. Which statement is incorrect about African socialism? A. People are expected to care for each other B. There is fair distribution of resources C. Business opportunities to be given to all unfairly D. Elections are to be held every 5 years	19.
20. Which of this is not a national philosophy in Kenya? A. African socialism B. Nyayoism C. Majimboism D. Harambee	20.

**CHAPTER 7:
DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

1. Which of the following can cause the government to suspend your right to freedom of expression? A. If you criticize it B. If you are calling for a demonstration against it C. If you are encouraging people to riot D. If you are poor	1.
2. A teacher at Makongeni Primary School taught the following content during a Social Studies lesson. <i>(i) Right to own property</i> <i>(ii) Right to trade</i> <i>(iii) Right to be employed</i> <i>(iv) Right to take an insurance cover</i> Which of the following human rights did the teacher want the children to learn? A. Civil rights B. Economic rights C. Social rights D. Environmental rights	2.
3. Amina was stopped from joining a certain religion by her husband. Which one of the freedoms was she denied? A. Freedom of expression B. Freedom of association C. Freedom of worship D. Freedom of movement	3.
4. The type of democracy where individuals elect their representatives to make decisions on their behalf is called? A. Parliamentary democracy B. Delegative democracy C. Nominational democracy D. Participatory democracy	4.
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| 5. Which one is not an advantage of democracy?
A. Joining the party of your choice
B. Allowing proper use of natural resources
C. Allowing peaceful transfer of power
D. Undermining human rights | 5. |
| 6. The spirit of African socialism supports human rights by _____
A. Encouraging the teaching of indigenous languages
B. Setting out laws on how Kenya should be governed
C. Giving the qualifications of candidates
D. Emphasizing equality of people | 6. |
| 7. The fundamental rights and freedoms of an individual is found in chapter _____ of the Kenyan Constitution
A. V
B. VI
C. IV
D. VII | 7. |
| 8. Which one of the following is an economic right?
A. Right to life
B. Right to education
C. Right to work
D. Right to privacy | 8. |
| 9. Another name for direct democracy is _____
A. Representative democracy
B. State democracy
C. Participatory democracy
D. Indirect democracy | 9. |
| 10. What is the most important benefit of democracy?
A. Freedom to obey good laws
B. Right to say anything
C. Enjoying human rights
D. Right to acquire through any means | 10. |
| 11. Democracy is _____
A. A country that has the three arms of government
B. A system where citizens directly or indirectly rule themselves
C. A system of government in which people elect leaders
D. A government where people do whatever they want | 11. |
| 12. Which one is not a principle of democracy?
A. Ensuring there is equal representation
B. Giving political parties equal opportunities
C. Promoting rule of law
D. Frequent elections every two years | 12. |
| 13. What would you do if you did not like your government's policies?
A. Relocate to Europe
B. Vote for a party with different policies
C. Plan a coup d'état
D. Riots in the streets | 13. |
| 14. When natural resources are unequally distributed _____
A. People respect their government
B. People live in peace and harmony
C. Crime increases
D. There is general contentment with the government | 14. |

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15. The following are importance's of the bill of rights <i>except</i> ?	
A. To promote patriotism	
B. To allow the powerful in the society to do what they want	15.
C. To ensure freedom and security among the people	
D. To give pebble opportunity to work	
16. Three of the following are rights of people with special needs. Which one is <i>not</i> ?	16.
A. Right for the aged to be taken to children orphanages	
B. Right to be supplied with hearing aids	
C. Right to education in a special school	
D. Right to be employed	
17. Which one is <i>not</i> a social right?	17.
A. Right to food	
B. Right to proper housing	
C. Right to education	
D. Right to life	
18. Three of the following are civil rights <i>except</i> ?	18.
A. Freedom of Association	
B. Right to Privacy	
C. Right to own land or property	
D. Freedom of worship	
19. Human rights are contained in the _____	19.
A. Kenyan Gazette	
B. Constitution	
C. Manifesto	
D. Hansard	
20. Below are freedom enshrined in Kenya's constitution:	20.
(i) <i>Freedom of worship</i>	
(ii) <i>Freedom of expression</i>	
(iii) <i>Freedom of association</i>	
(iv) <i>Freedom of speech</i>	
Which one allows a Kenyan to join a political party of his or her choice?	
A. (i)	
B. (ii)	
C. (iii)	
D. (iv)	
21. Three of the following people have special needs <i>except</i> ?	21.
A. People living with HIV and AIDs	
B. The deaf	
C. Those who cannot read and write	
D. The mentally handicapped	
22. Mrs. Muyanga has been arrested and taken to court where she has been subjected to staying in her home compound for four months. She has been denied the freedom of _____	22.
A. Speech	
B. Worship	
C. Movement	
D. Life	
23. A political party's policies are contained in the party's _____	23.
A. Constitution	
B. Handbook	
C. Manifesto	
D. Magazine	

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24. In a democracy, decisions are based on the principle of _____	
A. Elections	C. Negotiation
B. Consensus	D. Coalition
	25.

CHAPTER 8:**LAW, PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION**

1. The following are ways of resolving conflicts except one? It is _____	1.
A. Reconciliation	C. Mediation
B. Demonstration	D. Arbitration
2. The coat of arms as a national symbol has the following symbol <i>except</i> ?	2.
A. Shield	C. National motto
B. National colours	D. Head of state portrait
3. Which of the following can really undermine law and order in Kenya?	3.
A. Loyalty	
B. Nepotism	
C. Paying taxes	
D. Being involved in community work	
4. The following practices may lead to lawlessness. Which one will <i>not</i> ?	4.
A. Unequal distribution of resources	
B. Incitement by leaders against some tribes	
C. Fair representation in parliament	
D. Promoting crime	
5. Which of the following colours <i>does not</i> appear on the National Flag of Kenya?	5.
A. White	C. Blue
B. Grey	D. Black
6. Which of the following factors <i>does not</i> promote national unity?	6.
A. The system of education	
B. National school selecting pupils from all the counties in Kenya	
C. Universities receiving people from all over the country	
D. Having a national philosophy that advocates getting rich very quickly	
7. Which one of the following symbols of National Unity is a badge of identity?	7.
A. The Coat of Arms	C. The public Seal
B. The National Anthem	D. The National Flag
8. The white colour on our National Flag symbolizes _____	8.
A. Land of plenty	
B. Different communities	
C. Blood shed during the struggle for independence	
D. Peaceful co-existence	
9. Which of these methods is the <i>best</i> for solving conflicts in our society?	9.
A. Revenging	C. Withdrawing
B. Fighting	D. Negotiating

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10. The cockerel in the Kenya coat of arms shows _____ A. KANU the party that led Kenya to independence B. Our readiness to defend our country C. Our rich domestic animals D. Our patriotism	10.
11. The following are benefits of peace and stability in the country. Which one is not ? A. Rapid development B. Number of investors increase C. Many people are enrolled in the army D. Boosting the tourism sector	11.
12. Lawlessness in any nation leads to a _____ A. Security of the citizens B. Inter-marriages C. Stagnation of social development D. National cohesion	12.
13. Which symbol of government unity is used on important government document? A. Public seal B. Coat of arms C. Presidency D. Kenyan currency	13.
14. The main symbol of national unity is the _____ A. The National Anthem B. The Coat of arms C. The Public Seal D. The National Flag	14.
15. Which one is the first line of the second stanza of the National Anthem? A. Build This our nation together B. O God of all creation C. Let one and all arise D. Let all with one accord	15.
16. All the following are causes of lawlessness except ? A. Ignorance of law B. Property policy guidelines to promote self-reliance C. Poverty D. Drug and substance abuse	16.
17. Peace in the society leads to the following except ? _____ A. People conducting business without fear B. Political instability in the country C. Enabling government to initiate development projects D. More foreign investors	17.
18. Unfair trials can cause conflict in the society in all the following ways except? A. When courts favour rich people B. When courts favour those in power C. When courts pass just judgment D. When courts are influenced by those in power	18.
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19. The coat of arms serves three of the roles below. Which one is <i>not</i> ?	
A. Differentiating between citizens and-emigrants	19.
B. Symbolizing out independence	
C. Standing for our readiness to defend our country	
D. Serving as the government badge	
20. The National Anthem promotes unity by _____	20.
A. Talking about hopes and wishes of Kenyans	
B. Acknowledging the supremacy of God	
C. Being sang in the National and official languages	
D. Encouraging Kenyans to work hard.	

CHAPTER 9:**THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA**

1. Which one among the following nominates parliamentary and civic candidates before the General Election?	
A. Registrar of societies	1.
B. The President	
C. Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	
D. Registered political parties	
2. For any amendment to be done in the existing constitution, the number required to do this is _____	2.
A. $\frac{2}{3}$ of the parliament	
B. $\frac{1}{3}$ of the parliament	
C. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the parliament	
D. A simple majority	
3. Which one among the following announces the winning candidate in presidential elections?	3.
A. Chief justice	
B. Returning officer	
C. Chairperson of IEBC	
D. Attorney General	
4. Who among the following is employed by the Public Service Commission?	4.
A. Principal Secretary	
B. Magistrate	
C. Cabinet Secretary	
D. A governor	
5. The following are appointed by the judicial service commission <i>except</i> ?	5.
A. A judge of the appellate court	
B. Resident magistrate	
C. Principal magistrate	
D. Senior Resident magistrate	
6. Which of the following is a source of revenue for county governments?	6.
A. Collection of Income Tax	
B. Collection of Excise Duty	
C. Collection of Value Added Tax	
D. Collection of Cess Tax	

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7. The election of a County Representative is held after every _____ years. A. Two B. Five C. Four D. One	7.
8. Once the bill has been debated and has been accented to by the President it is published as an act of parliament in the _____ A. Hansard B. Kenya Gazette C. Kenya Times D. National Archives	8.
9. Among the following people who is not a presidential appointee? A. Chief justice B. Ambassadors C. Member of Parliament D. Police Commissioner	9.
10. Electoral Commission's main work is _____ A. To make laws B. To conduct elections C. To prosecute the political offenders D. To review the constitution	10.
11. Which one of the following officers is in charge of a polling station during a general election? A. Chairperson of IEBC B. Presiding officer C. Clerk D. Returning officer	11.
12. The judiciary is headed by _____ A. Attorney General B. Chief Justice C. Chief Magistrate D. The President	12.
13. Who chairs county security committees? A. President B. Cabinet Secretary for Internal Security C. County Commissioner D. Deputy Governor	13.
14. Election petitions are determined by _____ A. High court B. Court of Appeal C. Kadhi Courts D. District Magistrate Courts	14.
15. It is true to say an order paper in parliament is a document in which? A. Parliamentary proceedings are recorded B. A proposed law is written C. What is to be discussed in parliament is written D. Parliamentary laws are written	15.
16. Which chapter in the constitution spells out the general principles for electoral system? A. Seven B. Four C. Thirteen D. Three	16.
17. Which statement is not true about the National Assembly? A. The speaker is elected by citizens B. There are 47 women representatives	17.

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|--|-----|
| C. There are 12 nominated members
D. There are 290 members representing constituencies | |
| 18. The following are functions of the judiciary. Which one is not?
A. Interpreting the law
B. Debates government policies
C. Hears and determines cases
D. Ensuring there is justice and fairness | 18. |
| 19. Judges and magistrates fall under which arm of government?
A. Judiciary
B. Legislature
C. Executive
D. Civil service | 19. |
| 20. In Kenya the Chief Justice is appointed by _____
A. President
B. Parliament
C. Cabinet Secretary for Defence
D. Speaker of the senate | 20. |
| 21. What did section 2A of the constitution say after it was repealed?
A. KANU is the only legal political party
B. KANU is the best political party capable of ruling Kenya
C. Kenya is a multiparty state
D. Kenya is a single party state | 21. |
| 22. Three of the following are members of the County Assembly, Who is <i>not</i> ?
A. Speaker
B. Deputy governor
C. Members of County Assembly
D. Youth representative | 22. |
| 23. The following are functions of the cabinet <i>except</i> to _____
A. Advice the president
B. Draft government policies
C. Implement the law
D. Respond to questions related to their state departments in a committee of parliament. | 23. |
| 24. For how long do County Assembly speakers serve in an office?
A. 5 years
B. 2 years
C. 10 years
D. 7 years | 24. |
| 25. The deputy speaker of the National Assembly is sworn in by the?
A. Speaker
B. Clerk
C. Chief Justice
D. Attorney General | 25. |

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<p>26. Besides the safe custody of convicted criminals, the prisons department also _____</p>	
<p>A. Re-tries the criminals B. Employs criminals C. Denies criminals their rights D. Reforms criminals</p>	<p>26.</p>
<p>27. Which one of the following is a role of a County Governor?</p>	
<p>A. Supervising elections in the county B. Appointing members of the County Assembly C. Overseeing development projects in the county D. Sacking members of the County Assembly</p>	<p>27.</p>
<p>28. What percentage of the members present in parliament is allowed by the constitution to amend a law?</p>	
<p>A. 65% B. 60%</p>	
<p>C. 75% D. 55%</p>	
<p>29. In Kenya the first referendum was conducted in the year _____</p>	
<p>A. 1964 B. 1991</p>	<p>29.</p>
<p>C. 2005 D. 2010</p>	
<p>30. The County government performs the following duties <i>except</i>?</p>	
<p>A. Building Secondary Schools B. Building health centres C. Providing clean environment D. Employing members of the National Youth Service</p>	<p>30.</p>
<p>31. County governments are found under the _____</p>	
<p>A. Ministry of Counties B. Nairobi Metropolitan C. Devolved government D. Ministry of Labour</p>	<p>31.</p>
<p>32. A government formed by many political parties that have agreed to work together is called a _____</p>	
<p>A. Cabinet B. Coalition C. Monarchy D. Communism</p>	<p>32.</p>






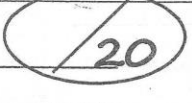
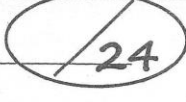
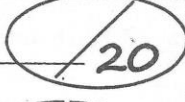
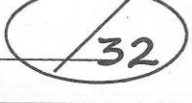
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WEAK POINTS ANALYSIS TABLE**Attention**

All topics in the syllabus of all classes are addressed with at least twenty questions. In case you fail five or more than five questions in every part try to refer back to the topic. The table will help you know the topic and sub topic you need thorough revision. Wish you the best.

Note

Topic	Performance	Teachers Remarks
Map work Physical Environment	7 points —  57	
People and population	50 points —  30	
Social relations and cultural Activities	30 points —  30	
Resources and Economic activities	50 points —  50	
Political development and systems	50 points —  50	
Citizenship	20 points —  20	
Democracy and Human rights	24 points —  24	
Law peace and reconciliation	20 points —  20	
The Government	32 points —  32	