

(ESMA]
003



K.C.P.E THIRD TRIAL STANDARD EIGHT 2020

**SOCIAL STUDIES
AND
RELIGIOUS**

EDUCATION

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 90 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

YOUR INDEX NUMBER

YOUR NAME

NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.
9. For each of the questions 1 - 90 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

In the question booklet:

- 33.** Which one of the following industries is a service industry?
- A. Cement making
 - B. Bicycle repair
 - C. Motor vehicle assembling
 - D. Flour milling

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

On the answer sheet:

EI + S.CO. [EI AB.CO. EE sic.o. EE - :o. [EI AS.CO

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

- ii. Your dark line **MUST** be within the box.

12. For each question ONLY ONE box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This question paper consists of 12 printed pages. Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing.

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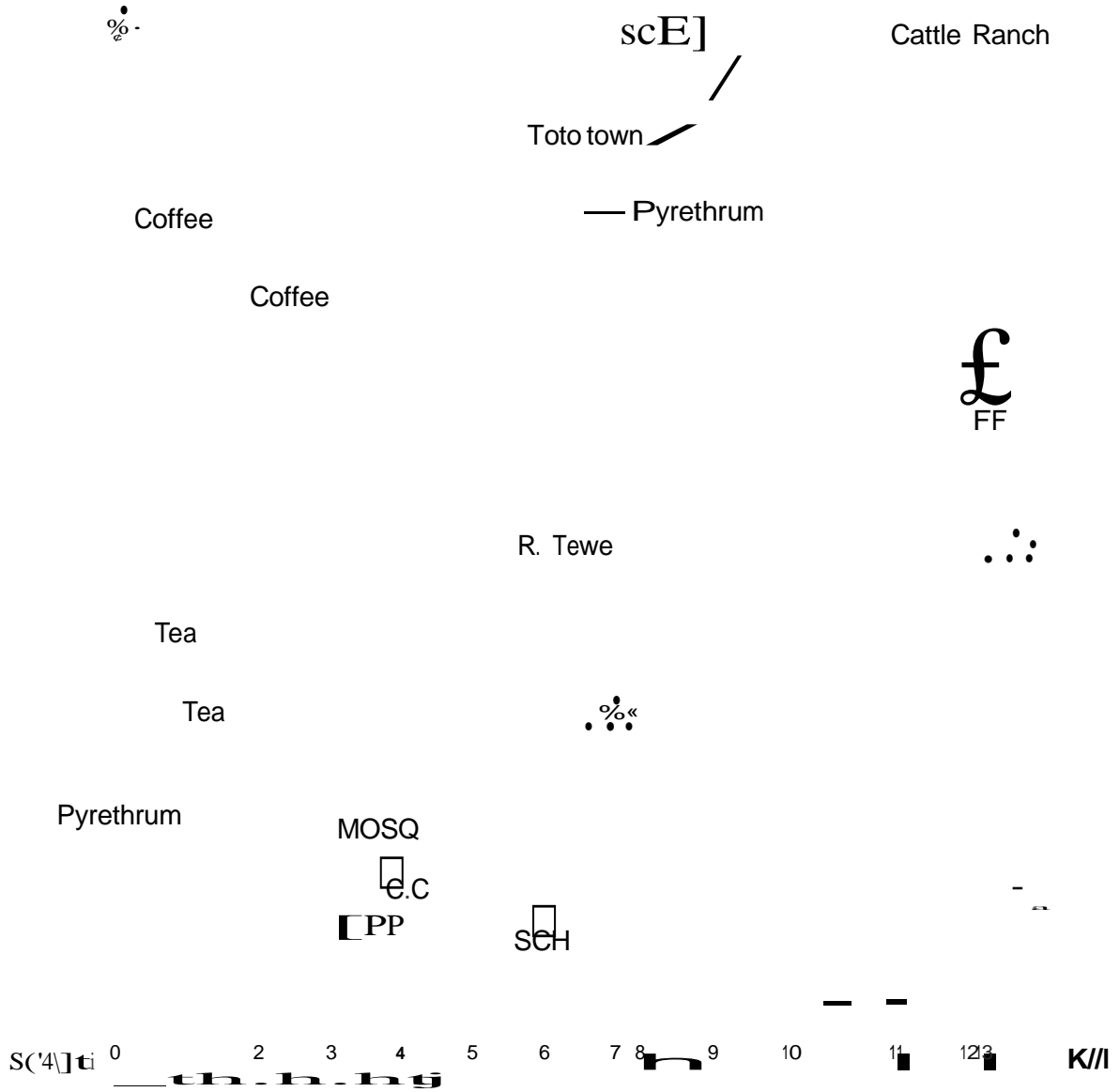
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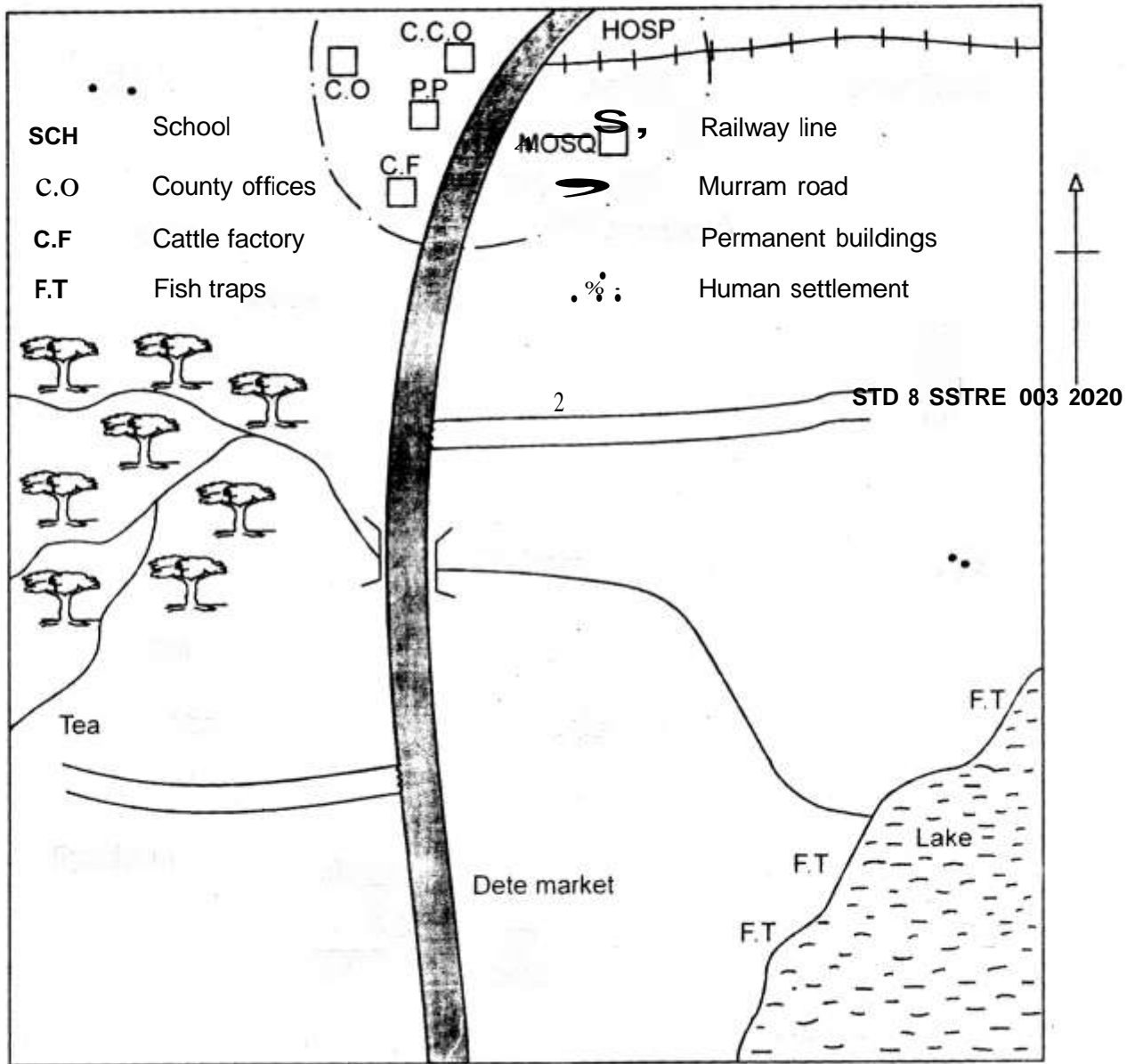
PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES

TOTO AREA



KEY

MOSQ	Mosque	FF	Fish factory
C.C	Chief's camp	HOSP	Hospital
P.P	Police post	fjcff	Natural forest
C.C.O	County commissioner office	T	armac road



Study the map of Toto area and use it to answer questions 1 to 7

1. The land in Toto area slopes towards
 - A. South East
 - B. North West
 - C. East
 - D. West
2. What is the approximate length of the tarmac road in Toto area?
 - A. 20km
 - B. 10km
 - C. 16km
 - D. 12km
3. The settlement pattern found in Toto area is
 - A. nucleated
 - B. linear
 - C. clustered
 - D. influenced by drainage
4. The MAIN economic activity carried out in Toto area is likely to be
 - A. cattle rearing
 - B. crop farming
 - C. transport and communication
 - D. fishing
5. The climate experienced in the Eastern part of Toto area is LIKELY to be
 - A. hot and wet
 - B. cool and wet
 - C. hot and dry
 - D. cool and dry
6. Traders in the market obtain their trading licenses from the
 - A. chief's camp
 - B. police post
 - C. county commissioners office
 - D. county offices
7. Most of the residents in Toto area are
 - A. Muslims

- B. Pagans
- C. Christians
- D. Hindus

8. Which one of the following groups of needs compromise of basic family needs **only**?
- A. Food, clothing and shelter
 - B. Water, shelter and clothing
 - C. Security, food and shelter
 - D. Education, food and clothing.:
9. Which one of the following groups of communities is found in West Africa?
- A. Shona, Ndebele, Ngoni
 - B. Berbers, Tuaregs, Arabs
 - C. Igbo, Yoruba, Akwapim
 - D. Xhosa, Zulu, Venda
10. The **MAIN** reason for rural to urban migration is
- A. inadequate farming land in rural areas.
 - B. search for jobs in towns.
 - C. retirement from employment.
 - D. availability of good infrastructure in towns.
11. Which one of the following is an effect of the revolution of the earth?
- A. Occurrence of sunrise, noon and sunset.
 - B. Change of the lunar eclipse.
 - C. Occurrence of day and night.
 - D. Differences in time along different latitudes.
12. Three of the following factors promote peace in our country. Which one **DOES NOT**?
- A. Equal opportunities for all
 - B. Games and sports
 - C. Dialogue amongst citizens.
 - D. Co-operation with terrorists.
13. Which one of the following is **TRUE** about the River Congo?
- A. It is the biggest river in Africa.
 - B. It has a delta at its mouth.
 - C. It drains its water in the Indian ocean.
 - D. It is not navigable due to rapids and water falls.

14. Coffee growing in Ethiopia and Kenya is important **MAINLY** because it
- improves living standards.
 - leads to development of infrastructure.
 - creates employment in both countries.
 - is a source of foreign exchange.
15. The following are roles of school administrators.
- Heading the school disciplinary committee.
 - Admitting new pupils to the school.
 - Disciplining pupils who fail to observe school rules.
 - Writing minutes in a staff meeting.
- Which one of the following are the duties of a school deputy headteacher **ONLY**?
- (i) and (iv)
 - (ii) and (iii)
 - (i) and (iii)
 - (iii) and (iv)
16. Three of the following are duties of the Mutemi of the Nyamwezi. Which one is **NOT**? He
- was the commander-in-chief of the Nyamwezi army.
 - controlled trade between the Nyamwezi and Arabs.
 - expanded his kingdom outside Nyamwezi territory
 - made judgements on cases of murder.
17. Which one of the following policies was used by the French to administer West Africa?
- Direct rule
 - Assimilation
 - Indirect rule
 - Paternalism
18. Which one of the following types of trees is found in a planted forest?
- Mvule
 - Oak
 - Mahogany
 - Pine
19. The first African country to gain independence from the European was
- Sudan
 - South Africa
 - Ghana
 - Egypt
20. The statements below describe a town in Kenya.
- It is located on a flat area suitable for expansion.
 - It started as an agricultural centre.
 - It enjoys a good supply of water from nearby rivers.
 - It is a major industrial centre.
- The town described above is **LIKELY** to be
- Thika
 - Nairobi
 - Nakuru
 - Eldoret
21. The **MAIN** factor that affects national unity in Kenya is
- corruption
 - tribalism
 - equal distribution of resources.
 - political differences
22. A person may become a citizen of Kenya through registration if he/she
- was born in Kenya by non-citizens of Kenya.
 - visits Kenya as a tourist for seven consecutive years.
 - is married to a citizen of Kenya for at least seven years.
 - is a child who seems to be below eight years of age.
23. Who among the following African leaders collaborated with the British in Eastern Africa?
- Kabaka Mwanga
 - Mwanawina Lwanika
 - Chief Nana of Itsekiri
 - Kabaka Mutesa I

14. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a...
A. ...
B. ...
C. ...
D. ...

15. The following are examples of...
A. ...
B. ...
C. ...
D. ...

16. Which of the following is not a...
A. ...
B. ...
C. ...
D. ...

17. Which of the following is not a...
A. ...
B. ...
C. ...
D. ...

18. Which of the following is not a...
A. ...
B. ...
C. ...
D. ...

19. Which of the following is not a...
A. ...
B. ...
C. ...
D. ...

20. Which of the following is not a...
A. ...
B. ...
C. ...
D. ...

21. Which of the following is not a...
A. ...
B. ...
C. ...
D. ...

22. Which of the following is not a...
A. ...
B. ...
C. ...
D. ...

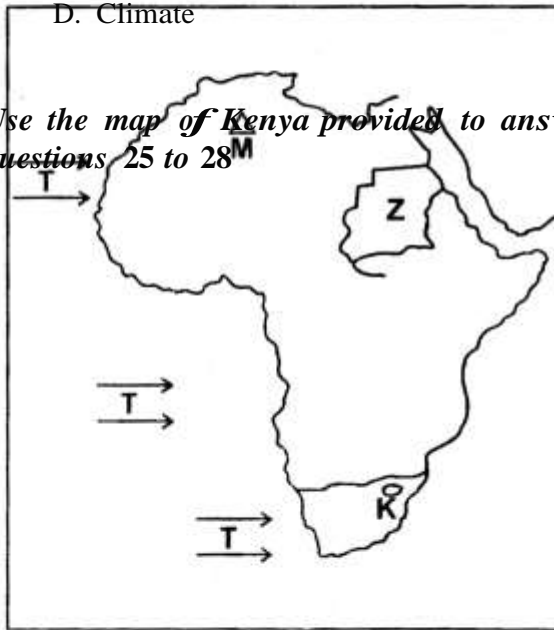
23. Which of the following is not a...
A. ...
B. ...
C. ...
D. ...

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24. The population distribution in Africa is **MAINLY** influenced by

- A. Pests and diseases
- B. Urbanisation
- C. Government policy
- D. Climate

Use the map of Kenya provided to answer questions 25 to 28



25. The country marked **K** is

- A. Swaziland
- B. Lesotho
- C. Switzerland
- D. Botswana

26. Which one of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the country marked **Z**?

- A. It is the largest country in Africa
- B. It is Africa's greatest producer of sugarcane
- C. It is crossed by the Great River Nile
- D. It - the first country to gain independence in Eastern Africa.

28. The winds marked **T** are called

- A. The Harmattan
- B. North East Trade Winds
- C. Westerlies
- D. South Westerlies

29. Which one of the following was **NOT** used

in traditional forms of education?

- A. Story telling
- B. Composition writing
- C. Working with adults
- D. Imitation

30. The following are conditions that favour a growth of a certain crop in Kenya.

- (i) Warm temperature of about 25°C during the growing time.
- (ii) Moderate rainfall of between 500mm and 1000mm
- (iii) well drained fertile soil.
- (iv) flat land especially where machines are involved.

The conditions stated above are suitable for the growth of

- A. tea
- B. cotton
- C. flowers
- D. wheat

31. The **MOST** effective ways of curbing drug

27. The mountain marked **M** is called

- A. Ahaggar
- B. Atlas Mountains
- C. Tibesti
- D. Ras Dashan

and substance abuse is

- A. creating public awareness on drug and substance abuse.
- B. preventing smuggling of drugs at border points.
- C. ensuring parents become good role models to children.
- D. providing moral guidance to the youth through healthy leisure activities.

32. The type of democracy practised in the

Kenyan government is

- A. direct democracy
- B. representative democracy
- C. participatory democracy
- D.** nominational democracy.

33. Which one of the following was a positive effect of European settler farming?

- A. Creation of African reserves.
- B. Exploitation of Africans.
- C. Creation of agricultural cooperatives.
- D. Discrimination and racial segregation.

34. The capital city of Nigeria is

- A. Lagos
- B. Free Town
- C. Porto Novo
- D. Abuja

35. The MAIN factor to consider before establishing a poultry farm is availability

- A. water
- B. labour
- C. raw materials
- D. market

36. The BEST thing to do for people with special need- in the community is to

- A. give them jobs in the community
- B. establish special schools for them.
- C. providing them with special equipment to meet the need.
- D. create positive attitudes in them.

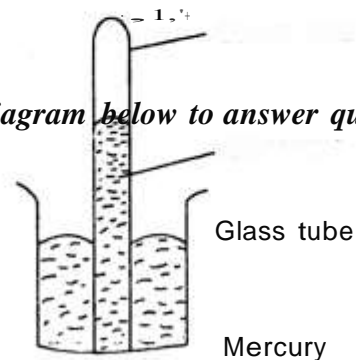
37. Which one of the following minerals is CORRECTLY matched with the method of mining involved in its extraction?

- A. Fluorspar - Scooping
- B. Gold - Dredging method
- C. Soda ash - Panning method
- D. Copper - Stripping method

38. The MAIN problem facing forestry in Africa is

- A. pests and diseases
- B. drought and famine
- C. rapid population growth
- D. illegal logging

Use the diagram below to answer question 39



39. The weather instrument shown above is called

- A. An aneroid barometer
- B. Hygrometer
- C. A simple barometer
- D. Mercury thermometer

40. Otuna has discovered that his classmate is HIV positive. As a good citizen, what is the BEST thing for him to do?

- A. Advise him to seek medical advice.
- B. Report the classmate to the head teacher.
- C. Tell his close friends.
- D. Avoid playing with the affected classmate.

41. Jua kali industries are encouraged by the government MAINLY because they

- A. depend on local resources
- B. create self employment.
- C. require little capital to start
- D. lead to foreign exchange.

42. Julius Nyerere is remembered in Tanzania MAINLY because he

- A. transferred the capital city from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma.
- B. established jamaa villages.
- C. was a great teacher.
- D. led Tanganyika to independence.

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43. Which one of the following was the **MAIN** reason for the formation of East African community?
- A. To bring closer economic and social cooperation in the region
 - B. To create a common market for goods produced in the region.
 - C. To promote free movement of people among member states.
 - D. To improve transport and communication in the region.
44. Most of the countries in Eastern Africa were colonised by the
- A. French
 - B. Italians
 - C. Germans
 - D. British
45. Which one of the following fishing methods is **MAINLY** used in deep sea fisheries?
- A. Purse-seining
 - B. Net drifting
 - C. Trawling
 - D. Long lining
46. Which one of the following countries is **CORRECTLY** matched with her main tourist attractions?
- A. Morocco - Table mountains, Kruger National park
 - B. South Africa - Warm sandy beaches, the pyramids of Giza.
 - C. Zimbabwe - Victoria Falls, Hwango National Park
 - D. Kenya - The ancient town of Marakech, Berber villages.
47. Which one of the following is **TRUE** about struggle for independence in both Tanganyika and Ghana? The two countries
- A. used peaceful means to fight for independence.
 - B. gained independence before 1960.
 - C. fought for independence from Germans.
 - D. used armed struggle to gain independence.

48. Horticultural produce in Kenya is transported from major farms by

- A. road
- B. railway
- C. air
- D. water

49. In order to effectively communicate at important matter to the masses, the government should use the

- A. television
- B. radio
- C. internet
- D. government newspapers

50. Which one of the following is a social right enjoyed by citizens of Kenya? Right to

- A. work
- B. education
- C. thought
- D. to vote in elections

51. The highest and final court in Kenya is the

- A. Court of Appeal
- B. High Court
- C. Chief Magistrate's courts
- D. Supreme Court

52. Kenyan's celebrate their independence day on

- A. 1st June
- B. 1st October
- C. 20th October
- D. 12th December

53. The statements below describe a population structure.

- (i) *Birth and deaths are few.*
- (ii) *Many people practise family planning.*
- (iii) *The population is aging.*
- (iv) *Most of the people live in urban areas.*

The statement above describe the population structure of

- A. Kenya
- B. India
- C. Germany
- D. Germany and India

54. The **MAIN** problem facing trade in Eastern

Africa is

- A. production of similar goods.
- B. high tariffs at border points
- C. political instability.
- D. poor transport and communication networks.

55. In the past, most communities interacted through

- A. wars
- B. games and sports
- C. intermarriage
- D. trade

56. The **MAIN** role of the legislature in Kenya is to

- A. formulate government policies.
- B. make laws.
- C. amend laws.
- D. implement government policies.

57. Which method of conflict resolutions majorly involves the judicial system in the society?

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

58. Which one of the following is **COMMON** in the systems of government in both Kenya and Swaziland? In both countries

- A. parliament consists of two houses.
- B. there are no general elections.
- C. members of the parliament are elected by the people
- D. the president rules for a maximum of ten years.

59. The national government get its revenue **MAINLY** through

- A. court fines
- B. grants and aids
- C. taxes
- D. foreign exchange earnings.

60. The first step towards conducting a general

election in Kenya is

- A. Nomination of candidates by political parties.
- B. Conducting civic education to the electorate.
- C. Conducting civic education to the electorate.
- D. Announcement of election dates by the IEBC

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