

**KENYA JUNIOR SCHOOL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT**

**KEJSEA ENDTERM ONE 2025**

**GRADE 9**

**907- SOCIAL STUDIES**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**School: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Duration:** 2 Hours  
**Total Marks:** 70 marks

**FOR FACILITATOR’S USE ONLY**

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| SCORE RANGE | 60-69 | 50-59 | 26-49 | 0-25 |
| LEVEL | EXCEEDING EXPECTATION | MEETING EXPECTATION | APPROACHING EXPECTATION | BELOW EXPECTATION |
| LEARNER’S SCORE |  |  |  |  |
| TICK LEVEL |  |  |  |  |

**General Instructions:**

1. **Read all questions carefully** before answering.
2. **Write your answers in the space provided** for each question.
3. **Use clear and concise language** in your responses.
4. **Answer all questions** to the best of your ability.
5. **Write legibly**. Unreadable answers may not be awarded marks.
6. **You are allowed to use a calculator** for mathematical questions.
7. Show all workings for full marks.
8. Calculators may be used.

**Section A:**

Choose the correct answer from the given options.

1. Which of the following is a factor that affects population distribution in Kenya?

a) Cultural practices  
b) Educational policies  
c) Natural resources  
d) Traditional foods

1. Which of the following regions in Kenya is most affected by desertification? a) Central Kenya  
   b) Coast  
   c) Rift Valley  
   d) Northern Kenya
2. Which of the following best defines "resources" in social studies? a) Materials for trade  
   b) Things that people use to meet their needs  
   c) Natural features  
   d) All human-made items
3. Which of the following best describes the role of the county government in Kenya?

a) To create national policies  
b) To support religious activities  
c) To manage regional and local resources  
d) To oversee international relations

1. What is the primary purpose of the Constitution of Kenya 2010?

a) To establish political parties  
b) To protect human rights and guide governance  
c) To regulate international trade  
d) To control the economy

1. Which of the following is the most significant challenge facing urban areas in Kenya?

a) Overpopulation  
b) Lack of natural resources  
c) Excessive rainfall  
d) Limited infrastructure development

1. Which of the following is a main cause of environmental degradation in Kenya?

a) Agricultural expansion  
b) Deforestation  
c) Industrialization  
d) All of the above

1. The main role of the **Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)** is to: a) Conduct elections  
   b) Collect and analyze demographic and economic data  
   c) Promote tourism  
   d) Regulate environmental conservation
2. What is the significance of Lake Victoria to Kenya?

a) It is a source of hydropower.  
b) It supports fishing and transportation.  
c) It is used for agricultural irrigation.  
d) It provides minerals for industry.

1. The term "sustainable development" refers to:

a) Growth that focuses only on economic profit.  
b) Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.  
c) Economic growth that ignores environmental conservation.  
d) Development that only considers urban areas

1. Which of the following is a major responsibility of a good citizen? a) Paying taxes  
   b) Engaging in corrupt practices  
   c) Ignoring the rule of law  
   d) Contributing to environmental degradation
2. The Bill of Rights in Kenya's Constitution provides for:

a) Equal treatment of all citizens regardless of age  
b) Freedom of speech, association, and assembly  
c) Free education for all citizens  
d) The appointment of judges and magistrates

1. What is the main objective of the **Kenya National Youth Service (NYS)**? a) To provide employment opportunities  
   b) To offer vocational training for the youth  
   c) To engage youth in community development programs  
   d) To offer free education
2. In Kenyan history, the **Mau Mau Movement** primarily fought for: a) Independence from British colonial rule  
   b) The abolition of the monarchy  
   c) The establishment of the first political party  
   d) The promotion of religious freedom
3. The **Geothermal power plants** in Kenya are mainly located in: a) The coastal region  
   b) The Rift Valley   
   c) The Eastern region  
   d) The Central Highlands
4. Which of the following is a key responsibility of Kenyan citizens under the Constitution?

a) Paying taxes  
b) Ignoring the rule of law  
c) Electing members of Parliament  
d) Failing to participate in national activities

1. Which of the following is NOT a source of government revenue in Kenya?

a) Taxation  
b) Loans and grants  
c) Natural resources  
d) Donations from foreign countries

1. The Nairobi-Mombasa highway is an example of which type of transport route?

a) Air transport  
b) Sea route  
c) Road transport  
d) Rail transport

1. In Kenya, what is the major purpose of the **National Assembly**?

a) To enact laws and approve government policies  
b) To ensure the safety of citizens  
c) To monitor local government activities  
d) To represent Kenyan businesses

1. Which of the following environmental problems is most common in Kenya?

a) Desertification  
b) Tsunamis  
c) Earthquakes  
d) Volcano eruptions

**Section B:**

1. **Explain the significance of forts and monuments in Kenya's historic built environment. Provide examples.**

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1. **Describe the key principles of the Evolution Theory and discuss how it contributes to our understanding of human history.**

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1. **How does Kenya’s geography and altitude contribute to its climate and agriculture?**

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1. **What are the major climatic zones in Africa? Discuss how each zone impacts agriculture and human activities.**

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1. **How do archaeological sites and historic structures help us understand the history and evolution of human settlements in Kenya?**

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1. On the map of Africa provided, identify and label the following:

* The **Tropical Rainforest** zone
* The **Desert** zone
* The **Savannah** zone
* The **Mediterranean Climate** zone



1. Using the map, discuss how the **Equator** and the **Tropic of Cancer** influence the climate of Africa. Explain their role in the distribution of different climatic zones across the continent.

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MARKING SCHEME

**Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (10 marks)**

1. **c) Natural resources**
2. **d) Northern Kenya**
3. **b) Things that people use to meet their needs**
4. **c) To manage regional and local resources**
5. **b) To protect human rights and guide governance**
6. **a) Overpopulation**
7. **d) All of the above**
8. **b) Collect and analyze demographic and economic data**
9. **b) It supports fishing and transportation.**
10. **b) Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.**
11. **a) Paying taxes**
12. **b) Freedom of speech, association, and assembly**
13. **c) To engage youth in community development programs**
14. **a) Independence from British colonial rule**
15. **b) The Rift Valley**
16. **a) Paying taxes**  
    (Kenyan citizens are required to pay taxes as part of their civic responsibility.)
17. **c) Natural resources**  
    (Government revenue primarily comes from taxation, loans, and grants, but **natural resources** are a source of income rather than direct revenue.)
18. **c) Road transport**  
    (The Nairobi-Mombasa highway is an example of road transport, facilitating movement of goods and people.)
19. **a) To enact laws and approve government policies**  
    (The **National Assembly** is responsible for making laws, debating national policies, and approving government spending.)
20. **a) Desertification**  
    (Kenya faces challenges like **desertification**, especially in the northern and arid regions, due to overgrazing, deforestation, and climate change.)
21. **Significance of Forts and Monuments in Kenya's Historic Built Environment:**
    1. **Forts** such as **Fort Jesus** in Mombasa and **Kisumu’s Old British Fort** were built by colonial powers to protect trade routes and settlements.
    2. **Monuments**, like the **Mau Mau Memorial**, commemorate historical events such as the **Mau Mau Uprising** against British colonial rule.
    3. These buildings reflect Kenya's historical struggles, trade, and culture and serve as important symbols of national heritage.
22. **Key Principles of the Evolution Theory:**
    1. **Natural selection**: Organisms with traits that help them survive are more likely to reproduce.
    2. **Variation**: There are natural differences in traits among individuals in a species.
    3. **Heritability**: Traits that provide survival advantages are passed down to offspring.
    4. Evolution theory contributes to our understanding of human history by explaining how species evolve over time, supporting evidence from **fossils**, **genetics**, and **comparative anatomy**.
23. **Kenya’s Geography, Altitude, and Climate:**
    1. **Kenya’s geography**, with its highlands and lowlands, creates a range of climates from tropical to temperate.
    2. **Altitude** affects temperature, with higher altitudes being cooler (e.g., the **Mount Kenya** region).
    3. This influences agricultural practices, with cooler regions growing crops like tea and coffee, while warmer areas are suited for crops like maize and sugarcane.
24. **Major Climatic Zones in Africa and Their Impact:**
    1. **Tropical Rainforest**: Found around the equator, warm and wet year-round; supports activities like **farming**, **forestry**, and **tourism**.
    2. **Desert**: Found in the northern and southern parts (e.g., Sahara, Kalahari); minimal agriculture, but valuable resources like minerals.
    3. **Savannah**: Located in the tropics, characterized by seasonal rainfall; good for **livestock farming** and **agriculture**.
    4. **Mediterranean**: Found in coastal areas like parts of **South Africa**; supports **wine production** and **agriculture**.
25. **Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures in Kenya:**

* Archaeological sites like **Gede Ruins** and **Thimlich Ohinga** offer insights into ancient settlements and **past ways of life**.
* Historic structures, including **forts**, **mosques**, and **churches**, reveal influences of different cultures, such as the Swahili, Arab, and colonial European presence in Kenya.
* These sites contribute to understanding the evolution of human settlement, trade, and culture.

1. **Kenya's Historic Built Environment:**

* Kenya's built environment evolved through **colonialism**, **migration**, and **urbanization**.
* Early settlements in Kenya were typically **traditional** and **self-sustaining**, built using locally available materials such as mud, wood, and thatch.
* With the arrival of the British, **colonial architecture** such as **railway stations** and **administrative buildings** were introduced, often with European styles.
* In post-independence Kenya, **urbanization** led to the development of modern infrastructure like roads, bridges, and **skyscrapers**.
* The development of **Nairobi** as the capital city symbolizes Kenya’s shift from a traditional to a more urbanized society.

1. **Darwin's Theory of Evolution:**

* **Darwin's Theory** states that species evolve over time due to the process of **natural selection**.
* Species with advantageous traits are more likely to survive and reproduce, passing those traits to their offspring.
* Fossil evidence, such as **Australopithecus** and early human tools, supports the theory, showing gradual changes from early hominids to modern humans.
* The theory has influenced our understanding of human development by emphasizing adaptation and survival.

1. **Climate of Africa:**

* **Latitude**: Africa’s location near the equator leads to **tropical climates** in central areas, whereas areas near the poles experience **arid** or **temperate** climates.
* **Altitude**: Regions at higher elevations, such as the **Ethiopian Highlands** or **Mount Kilimanjaro**, are cooler, while lowland areas are warmer.
* **Winds and Ocean Currents**: Winds like the **Trade Winds** influence precipitation patterns, while ocean currents like the **Agulhas Current** affect coastal temperatures.
* Climatic variations affect **agriculture** (e.g., **coffee in highlands**, **maize in savannah**), **trade routes**, and **settlement patterns** (e.g., more settlements in fertile areas).

1. **Climatic Zones in Africa:**

* **Tropical Rainforest**: Near the equator, such as **Central Africa** (Congo Basin).
* **Desert**: The **Sahara Desert** (north), **Kalahari Desert** (south).
* **Savannah**: Found in regions like **Kenya** and parts of **West Africa**.
* **Mediterranean Climate**: Coastal areas such as **South Africa** and **North Africa**.

1. **Influence of the Equator and Tropic of Cancer on Africa’s Climate:**

* The **Equator** divides Africa into two equal halves, leading to **hot and humid conditions** in the middle.
* The **Tropic of Cancer** marks the northern boundary of the **tropical climate**, influencing the **desert** regions like the **Sahara**.
* Both lines significantly affect rainfall patterns, with the **equator** bringing rain and the **Tropics** bringing drier, arid conditions.