

INTERNATIONAL TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE

3013/2 MS

P1 SOCIAL STUDIES

PAPER 2

Mock 1

February 2020

MARKING SCHEME

PRIMARY TEACHER EDUCATION

SOCIAL STUDIES

(Paper 2)

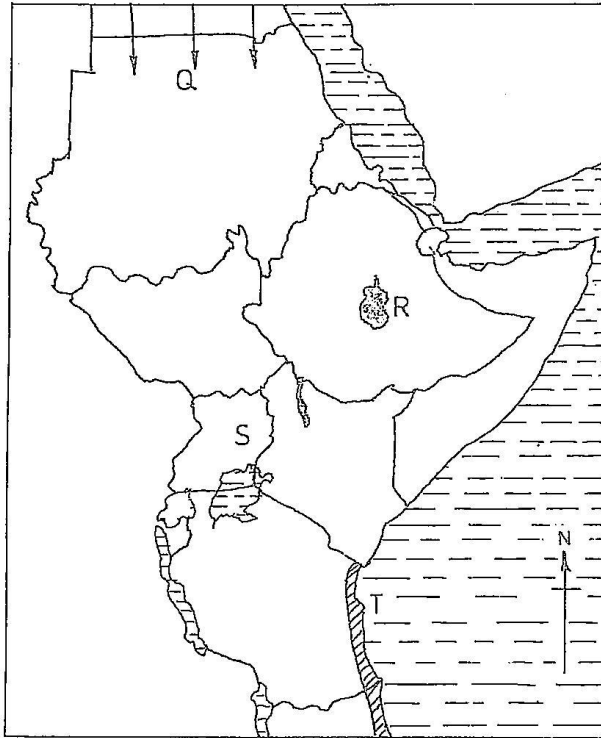
MARKING SCHEME

(CONFIDENTIAL)

This marking scheme consists of 8 printed pages.

Question 1 is compulsory

1. Study the map of Eastern Africa below and answer question's (a).



- (a) Name the:
- (i) language group that migrated along the route marked Q.
- semites (1 mark)
 - (ii) relief area marked R.
- Ethiopian highlands. (1 mark)
 - (iii) pre-historic site marked S.
- Magosi (1 mark)
 - (iv) Climatic region marked T
- Modified equatorial climate (1 mark)
- (b) (i) Define the term transport.
- This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another. (2 marks)

(ii) State four factors that influence the development of transport in Kenya.

- The terrain of an area
- The productivity/economic activities of an area
- Availability of capital
- Availability of technology
- Government policy

Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks

(c) (i) Name two categories of road signs used in Kenya.

- Regulatory signs
- Warning signs
- Informative signs

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

(ii) Apart from the use of road signs explain four ways of preventing road accidents in Kenya.

- Regular inspections of vehicles to ensure that they are roadworthy
- Installing speed governors to regulate the speed of vehicles
- Educating pedestrians on proper usage of the roads
- Enforcing traffic rules to ensure discipline among road users.
- Improving the state of roads to ease the movement of vehicles/reduce damage to vehicles.

Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks

2. (a) State two political reasons for the European scramble for Africa.

- European countries wanted to acquire colonies for national prestige
- Citizens in European countries persuaded their government to acquire colonies
- Some European countries acquired colonies in Africa to compensate for their losses in Europe.
- The European militaries supported the idea of colonial expansion.

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

(b) Give five terms of the Berlin Conference of 1884 - 1885

- Any power that laid claim on an area, in Africa had to notify the others to avoid conflict.
- Any power that had a claim over an area should occupy it effectively.
- All the participants were to end slavery and slave trade in the area of occupation.
- The Niger, Congo and Zambezi River and other tributaries were declared free for navigation.
- Congo was declared a free state under King Leopold II of Belgium.

- The European powers were to ensure the security of all Europeans within their areas of occupation was guaranteed.
- Conflicts over boundaries were to be settled through negotiation.

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

(c) **Describe the administrative structure of the British rule in Northern Nigeria.**

- Northern Nigeria was divided into provinces each headed by a Resident / provincial commissioner.
- Below the Resident was the District officer.
- Both the Resident and the District officer were British.
- Below the District officer were Emirs (traditional Muslim leaders)
- The Emirs (chiefs) collected taxes and remitted some to the central government and restrained some for the needs of the Emirates.
- The Emirs tried cases in their Muslim courts / maintained order using Islamic laws.
- In each province, a protectorate court was created to serve as a court of appeal for the Emirates, presided by a Resident.

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

(d) **Explain four social effects of colonial rule in Africa.**

- The colonial governments protected missionaries enabling them to spread Christianity.
- The colonial rule led to introduction of modern medicine which supplemented traditional medicine in saving lives.
- It led to the abolishing of slavery and slave trade which eased suffering of Africans.
- It led to the introduction of Western Education which enabled Africans to learn how to read and write.
- It led to introduction of Western culture which undermined Africans traditional values.

Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks

3. (a) **Name four dams on the River Tana projects:**

- Masinga
- Kamburu
- Kiambere
- Kindaruma
- Gitaru

Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks

(b) Explain four benefits of the Aswan High Dam scheme to the economy of Egypt.

- It has led to production of HEP for industrial and domestic use
- More land has been brought under irrigation leading to increased production of agricultural commodities.
- Lake Nasser has led to development of fishing industry providing a source of food and income.
- Lake Nasser has provided a waterway for movement of people and goods.
- The dam and Lake Nasser are major tourist attractions which earn the country foreign exchange.
- The dam has generated employment opportunities to many people thus raising their living standards.

Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks

(c) Explain four ways in which the Government of Ghana is solving the problems experienced in the Volta River scheme.

- Borrowing funds from donors e.g. World Bank in order to expand and maintain the scheme
- Emphasising technical education to increase the number of skilled personnel for generation of electricity.
- Educating people to avoid contact with the lake water in a bid to control bilharzia / providing piped water and improved sanitation.
- Increased government control of aluminium smelting aspect of the scheme to reduce high consumption of electricity.
- The government has built a second dam on the upper volta to reduce over-reliance on HEP from the scheme.

Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks

4. (a) (i) Give three basic needs of a family.

Food
Shelter
Clothing
Health
Education
Security

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

(ii) Explain three roles of children in family

- Children take care of family property in order to avoid wastage/for future use
- Children obey their parents to promote peace and harmony
- Children help parents with different chores in order to lessen their work load / gain skills
- Children take care of parents in old age to enable them live longer / receive blessings .

Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks
Turn over

(b) **Explain three ways through which family members can give support to those with special needs.**

- Ensuring they are provided with balanced diet to improve their health
- Providing emotional support / spiritual care / counselling to boost their self esteem / reduce stigmatization
- Providing financial support to cater for their health
- Maintaining a clean environment to minimize infections / ailments
- Providing physical assistance where required
- Providing special gears / equipment / facilities that may be required

Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks

(c) **State five functions of a clan in traditional African society**

- The clan settled disputes among the members
- The clan gave members a sense of belonging
- The clan elders presided over religious ceremonies / weddings / initiation / funerals
- The clan declared war / peace
- The clan helped members in need
- The clan shared land to its members
- The clan elders gave consent on marriages
- The clan elders maintained law and order

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

5. (a) **Differentiate between weather and climate**

- Weather is the short term atmospheric conditions of a place while climate is the long term average atmospheric conditions of a place. (2 marks)

(b) **Identify five traditional methods of weather observation**

- The nature of the clouds
- The speed and direction of the winds
- Change in animals' behaviour
- Change in plants' behaviour
- Temperature change
- Humidity change
- The appearance of heavenly bodies

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

- (c) The table below shows temperature and rainfall of a station in Kenya. Use it to answer questions (c)(i) and (ii).

Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	29	30	30	30	30	29	28	29	30	30	29	29
Rainfall (mm)	8	8	21	48	24	9	19	10	5	9	17	12

- (i) Calculate the total rainfall received in the station.

$$(8 + 8 + 21 + 48 + 24 + 9 + 19 + 10 + 5 + 9 + 17 + 12) \text{ mm} = 190 \text{ mm}$$

(2 marks)

- (ii) State five characteristics of the weather in the station.

- There is rainfall throughout the year / there no dry month.
- The highest rainfall is 48 mm / in April.
- The lowest rainfall is 5 mm / in September
- The total rainfall for the year is 190 mm / low
- The area is hot / has high temperatures
- The highest temperatures are 30 °C
- The lowest temperature is 28 °C
- The annual temperature range is low / 2 °C

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

- (d) Explain three ways in which climate affects settlement in Africa.

- Areas of high rainfall have dense settlements as the conditions support agriculture.
- Areas of low rainfall / dry areas are poorly settled / have sparse settlements as they can hardly support crop production.
- Areas with very low / high temperatures have sparse / no settlements as such conditions make human life very uncomfortable.
- Areas with moderate temperatures have dense settlements as they have low disease prevalence / are comfortable for human life.
- Seasonal rainfall patterns have made nomadic communities to have temporary settlements as they keep on migrating.

Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks

6. (a) (i) Name two agencies of the United Nations (UN) that deal with education.

- United Nations International Children Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

2 X 1 = 2 marks

(ii) Give the structure of the United Nations (UN)

- The Secretariat
- The General Assembly
- The Security Council
- The Trusteeship Council
- The International Court of Justice
- The Social and Economic Council

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

(b) State five functions of the United Nations (UN)

- It settles disputes between members states
- It deploys peace keeping forces in war torn countries
- It promotes trade among member states
- It provides relief and emergency services to people in areas hit by natural disasters.
- It helps to fight for the rights of the women.
- It promotes culture and education
- It helps in control and prevention of diseases.
- It assists in reducing poverty.
- It provides settlements and provisions for refugees.
- It promotes the protection of the environment.
- It promotes agriculture.
- It coordinates human settlement.

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

(c) Explain four challenges facing the United Nations (UN).

- The organization does not have adequate funds to carry out its activities.
- Veto power of some members hinder the operations of the organization
- Some member states safeguard their national interest at the expense of global concerns / defiance by some member states
- Divided attention of some members of the UN who belong to other organizations such as EU, AU and COMESA
- It lacks standing army to enforce its decisions
- Many conflicts such as civil war / border disputes / terrorism make the work of the United Nations difficult
- Ideological / political / religious differences make it difficult to bring unity among member states
- Natural disasters / epidemics strain the resources of the United Nations.
- Arms race between member states threaten world peace.

Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks