



## **SOCIAL STUDIES**

### **MOST SET AND ASKED QUESTIONS IN KCPE.**

1. The largest island country in Africa is Madagascar.
2. The smallest country in Africa is Seychelles.
3. The largest country in Africa is Algeria.
4. The Great Rift Valley starts in Jordan the Middle East and ends at the Port of Beira in Mozambique.
5. The narrow strip between Africa and Europe is called strait of Gibraltar.
6. Rotation of the earth causes day and night.
7. Daily changes in the atmospheric conditions of a place is called weather.
8. The place where weather elements are measured and recorded is a weather station.
9. Hygrometers and thermometers are kept in a Stevenson's screen.
10. The sun is overhead at the tropic of Capricorn in the month of December.
11. The sun is overhead at the tropic of cancer in the month of June.
12. The sun is overhead at the equator in March and September.
13. The main factor influencing vegetation distribution in Africa is climate.
14. The vegetation found in central Tanzania is Savannah woodlands.
15. The most common type of soil found along the river valley is called alluvial or young soil.
16. The main advantage of pipeline transport over road transport is that it reduces damage of roads by tankers.
17. The main cause of road accidents in Kenya is carelessness of road users.
18. The main reason for performing first aid is to save life.
19. The main benefit of the jua Kali industries in Kenya is Creation of employment.



20. The main contribution of cocoa to the economy of Ghana is earning foreign exchange.
21. The main reason for establishment of settlement schemes in Kenya was to settle the landless.
22. The main reason for the establishment of irrigation schemes in Kenya was to increase food production.
23. The coming of Seyyid Said to the east coast of Africa was mainly influenced by trade.
24. The United Nations was established in 1945.
25. The UN agency that takes care of people who have been displaced from their countries is called United Nations High Commission for Refugees UNHCR.
26. Food and Agriculture Organisation FAO is a UN agency that carries out scientific research on Agriculture and ensures food security in the world.
27. World Food Programme WFP is a UN agency that distributes food in hunger stricken areas and to the poor.
28. The United Nations Environmental Programme UNEP has its headquarters in Gigiri, Nairobi in Kenya.
29. Leopold Sedar Senghor contributed to democracy in his country by allowing formation of many political parties.
30. The main problem facing trading blocs in Africa is production of similar goods or lack of trading items.
31. The main problem facing sisal growing in Kenya and Tanzania is competition from synthetic fibre.
32. The main reason for the scramble and partition of Africa by European powers was to get raw materials for their industries back in Europe.
33. Communities in the past mainly interacted through trade.
34. The basic unit in the society is the family.
35. The main economic activity of the Khoikhoi was pastoralism.
36. The main economic activity of the San was Hunting and gathering.



37. The original homeland of the Bantu was Congo forest.
38. The main source of dagaa(omena) in Eastern Africa is Lake Tanganyika.
39. The oldest national park in East Africa is Nairobi National park and the largest is Tsavo East and West.
40. The best way to reduce human wildlife conflict is by educating people on the importance of wildlife (creating awareness).
41. The main problem facing the tourism Industry in Kenya today is terrorism/insecurity.
42. The least problem facing tourism in Kenya today is inadequate hotels, poor roads.
43. In Kenya, law breakers are punished by the Judiciary.
44. The main role of the Kenya prisons is to rehabilitate or change the behaviour of convicted persons.
45. The main tourist attraction at the Kenyan coast is Sandy beaches.
46. The main tourist attraction in the Rift valley region is beautiful scenery.
47. The main tourist attraction in Kenya is wildlife.
48. Madagascar, Mauritius, Comoros and Seychelles are island countries found in the Indian Ocean.
49. Cape Verde(also known as Cabo Verde), Sao Tome and Principe are Island countries found in the Atlantic Ocean.
50. Kenya gained internal self rule on 1st June 1963.
51. Kenya attained full independence on 12th December 1963.
52. Kenya became a republic on 12th December 1964.
53. Most rivers in Africa are polluted by soil particles.
54. The Governor chairs county executive meetings.
55. The president chairs cabinet meetings.
56. The most senior administrator in a county is the county commissioner.
57. The main function of the Legislature is to make and ammend laws.



58. The main function of the Executive is to implement government policies.
59. The main function of the Judiciary is to interpret laws and punish law breakers.
60. Parliamentary debates are recorded in a document called a Hansard.
61. Aims and beliefs of a political party are written in a document called a manifesto.
62. A proposed law is called a bill.
63. The last stage of law making is called presidential assent.
64. A bill goes through six stages for it to become a law.
65. An instrument in parliament that represent the authority of the speaker is called a mace.
66. The highest court in Kenya is the supreme court.
67. The president of the supreme court is the Chief Justice.
68. Cases involving family disputes and marital cases for Muslims are heard in a Kadhis Court.
69. Cases involving military officers are heard by the court martial.
70. Cases involving persons under 18 years are heard by the juvenile court.
71. Cases between employers and employees are heard by the industrial courts.
72. Cases involving presidential election petition are heard by the supreme court.
73. The River Tana project (seven forks), Kariba dam(on R. Zambezi on Zambia/Zimbabwe border), and Volta scheme(on R. Volta in Ghana) were mainly established to produce Hydro electric power.
74. The main reason for establishment of Aswan High Dam(on R. Nile in Egypt) was to provide water for irrigation.
75. The main problem facing river projects in Africa is siltation of dams.
76. Commonwealth games are held after every four years.



77. The commonwealth is an international cooperation body that consists of former British colonies. NB. Non former colonies may apply for and get membership e.g Mozambique.

78. The headquarters of the UN are in New York USA.

79. The main export products from Somalia are bananas and livestock products.

80. The largest swamp in Africa is Okavango in Botswana.

81. The deepest lake in Africa is Tanganyika.

82. The safest place to cross a busy road is at the footbridge or where there are traffic lights.

83. Lakes Gambi, Shakabobo, Bilisa, Manzala, Kanyaboli and Utange are oxbow lakes.

84. Ghana, Uganda, Tanzania and Senegal gained their independence through peaceful/constitutional/diplomatic ways.

85. Kenya, Zimbabwe and Mozambique acquired their independence through armed struggle.

86. Ethiopia was never colonised as it had a powerful emperor Menelik II who successfully resisted Italian invasion.

87. Liberia was never colonised as it was used as a home for freed slaves.

88. Somalia was colonised by three European powers namely ; France, Britain and Italy(FBI).

89. The first country to gain independence in Africa was Egypt in 1922.

90. The last country to gain independence in Africa was Namibia in 1990.

91. South Africa gained independence in 1934 but got freed from apartheid rule in 1994.

92. The first Democratically elected president of South Africa was Nelson Mandela(1994-1999).

93. Ethiopia is headed by a prime minister.

94. The head of state in Swaziland (Eswatini) is the King.



95. The head of government in Swaziland is the prime minister.
96. The traditional government in Swaziland is called Tinkhundla.
97. The king's title is Ngwenyama.
98. The King's mother is called Indlovukazi.
99. The Swazi national council is called Liqoqo.
100. The prime meridian passes through the city of Accra, Ghana in Africa.
101. The longest road in Africa is the Great North Road that starts from Cape Town in South Africa to Cairo in Egypt.
102. The highway that connects Mombasa to Lagos, Nigeria is called the Trans African Highway.
103. The first prime minister of Kenya was Jomo Kenyatta.
104. The first vice President of Kenya was Jaramogi Oginga Odinga.
105. Maize growing in Kenya and Tanzania is important because it is the staple food.
106. The staple food in Uganda is bananas.
107. Homo erectus invented fire and walked upright.
108. The remains of early man are called fossils.
109. The old urban centres at the Kenyan coast developed as a result of trade.
110. Missionaries mainly came to East Africa to spread Christianity.
111. In the Kenyan national flag the green colour represents vegetation or land of plenty.
112. A nuclear family consists of father, mother and children.
113. The main problem facing wildlife is poaching.
114. The best method to catch fish in deep sea is trawling.
115. The best method to catch fish that are found near the water surface and in large numbers is purse seining.



116. The best method to preserve fish in deep sea is refrigeration.
117. The main problem facing marine sea fishing in Africa is lack of capital to buy fishing equipment.
118. The most common means of transport in Eastern Africa is road.
119. Lakes Victoria(E. Africa), Kyoga(Uganda), Chad(Chad) and Bangweulu(Zambia) are all downwarping lakes.
120. In Subsistence farming, crops are grown for food or consumption.
121. In cash crop farming, crops are mainly grown for sale.
122. In Kenya, the National police service is headed by the Inspector General.
123. The Kenya Defense Force is made up of; the Army, the Navy and the Air force.
124. The chief of defense forces is appointed by the president to head the Kenya Defense Forces.
125. In Kenya the president is the Commander in chief of the defense forces(KDF).
126. The power of the president to pardon convicted criminals who have corrected their behavior is called prerogative of mercy.
127. The main function of of the opposition party is to critique the government or ensure it delivers what it promised the citizens.
128. In December, the northern hemisphere experiences winter while the southern hemisphere experiences summer. The vice versa happens in June.
129. In March, the northern hemisphere experiences spring while the southern hemisphere experiences autumn. The vice versa happens in September.
130. During the German colonial rule in Tanganyika, the title of African headmen was jumbes while Arab traders were called Akidas.
131. The German used direct rule to administer Tanganyika. (1885-1919).
132. The British used indirect rule to administer Tanganyika. (1919-1961)



133. The French used the policy of assimilation to administer Senegal.
134. The British used Indirect rule in Northern Nigeria.
135. The main reason for using indirect rule in Northern Nigeria was lack of enough administrators.
136. The Portuguese used assimilation to administer Mozambique.
137. The main reason why Ghana did not experience problems of land alienation was fear of contracting diseases like malaria by the settlers hence few of them.
138. In French Senegal, one who got assimilated was known as an assimile.
139. The four communes in Senegal where assimilation was used were; Dakar, Rufisque, St. Louis and Goree.
140. The Belgians in Congo used direct rule/paternalism.
141. The struggle for independence in Zimbabwe was locally known as Chimurenga.
142. The movement that led Mozambique in the struggle for independence was known as Front for the Liberation of Mozambique(FRELIMO).
143. The party that led Kenya to independence was KANU. -1963.
144. The party that led Tanganyika(Tanzania) to independence was TANU. -1961.
145. The party that led Ghana to independence was Conventional People's Party (CPP).-1957
146. The party that led Zimbabwe to independence was ZANU. -1980.
147. The party that successfully led South Africa against apartheid rule was African National Congress (ANC) -1994.
148. The largest Island country in Africa(Madagascar) was colonised by France.
149. In Kenya, the National Assembly has 349 members plus the speaker(ex-officio member) making a total of 350 members.





150. In Kenya, the Senate has 67 members plus the speaker(ex-officio member) making a total of 68 members.
151. The National assembly consists of; 290 elected MPs(from constituencies), 12 MPs nominated by political parties, 47 elected Woman Representatives(from all counties), the speaker.
152. The Kenyan senate consists of; 47 elected senators(from all counties), 16 nominated senators(by political parties and all are women), 2 youth representatives, 2 representatives of pwds.and the speaker.
153. The main role of the senate is to play an oversight role on the running of the county and expenditure.
154. The main source of revenue for the National government is taxes.
155. The main source of revenue for the county governments is grants from the national government.
156. The chief legal government advisor in Kenya is the Attorney general.
157. The main problem facing forests in Kenya today is cutting down of trees for human settlement.
158. Trees in natural forests are mainly hardwoods.
159. The main product from Swaziland forests is pulp.
160. Under succession law of inheritance, if one dies and did not leave behind a will, the dependants obtains letters of administration from a court of law.
161. What is a will? It is a written document explaining how the estate or property of the deceased will be shared out.
162. Settling a dispute in court is called litigation.
163. The main reason for location of Bamburi cement factory was availability of raw materials (limestone).
164. The main oil refinery in Kenya is at Changamwe in Mombasa.
165. Countries crossed by the equator in Africa are ; Gabon, Congo, DRC, Uganda, Kenya and Somalia.
166. Urbanization is the growth and development of towns.



167. Customary marriage is presided over by clan elders.
168. The three legal marriage systems in Kenya are; Customary, Religious and Civil.
169. Family planning is encouraged in Kenya because it enables one to raise a manageable number of children.
170. The main reason for rural to urban migration is to look for employment.
171. The main reason for urban to rural migration is retirement from work.
172. The main effect of rural to urban migration is low agricultural production.
173. The first African to join the LegCo was Eliud Wambu Mathu in 1944.
174. The legCo was established in 1907.
175. The first African minister was Beneah Apollo Ohanga in 1955.
176. The second African to join the LegCo was B.A Ohanga in 1946.
177. The original home of the Semites was Arabia.
178. The original home of the river-lake nilotes was Bahr-el Ghazal in South Sudan.
179. A foreigner qualifies to apply for Kenyan citizenship after living in Kenya continuously for seven years.
180. One can become a Kenyan citizen by ; birth, naturalisation or registration.
181. In Kenya, the following people cannot acquire dual citizenship; top government officials e.g the president, deputy president, Attorney general, chief justice and members of the Disciplined forces(KDF).
182. If a child is found in Kenya and is presumed to be eight years or below and his/her parents or country of origin are not known, s/he becomes a Kenyan citizen by birth.
183. In traditional African societies goods were transported mainly using human labour.



184. The kingdom of Old Ghana was founded by the Soninke(mande speakers) in the 4th century.
185. The Old Ghana Kingdom was located between the upper sections of river Senegal and river Niger.
186. The Kingdom of old Ghana mainly expanded due to Trans Saharan trade.
187. The Kingdom of Old Ghana mainly collapsed due to attacks by the Almoravids from the North.
188. The Buganda kingdom was headed by a King whose title was Kabaka.
189. The Buganda kingdom mainly collapsed due to the coming of colonialists.
190. The Agiriana resistance was led by Mekatilili Wa Menza.
191. German colonies in west Africa were Cameroon and Togo.
192. The largest desert in Africa is Sahara(approx 9million km<sup>2</sup>)
193. In Netherlands/Holland, reclaimed land from the sea is called polders.
194. Nairobi is cooler than Mombasa due to difference in altitude.
195. Social uses of soil include; deco rating the body, burying the dead and administering oaths.
196. Economic uses of soil include; making bricks, making terraces, farming and making glass.
197. The main gold mining area in South Africa is Witwatersrand near Johannesburg.
198. In Zambia, copper is mined at Luanshya, Ndola, Kitwe, Chibuluma, Nchanga and Mfulira( collectively known as the copper belt).
199. Kenya was declared a British Protectorate in 1895.
200. Kenya was declared a British colony in \*1920