

FORM FOUR EVALUATION TEST

END OF 2ND TERM – 2018

MARKING SCHEME

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT F.4 PP₁ EXAM

July/August

SECTION A: (25MKS)

1. Methods used to determine age of fossils.
 - Stratigraphy
 - Chemical dating
 - Geological periods
 - Statistical
 - Fission – tracking dating
2. Original homeland of Rive Lake Nilotes (2 x 1)
Bahr – el - Ghazel
3. Coastal Bantu who are not Mijikenda
Taita
Pokomo (2 x 1)
4. Two evidences which suggest that there were trade links between East African coast and the out side world.
 - Remains of Artistic items e.g pottery.
 - Written evidence e.g penplus of the erythrean sea.
 - Remains of Greek and Chinese coins. (2 x 1= 2)
5. Under what circumstances may Kenyan citizenship by birth be revoked.
 - If the citizenship was acquired through fraud, false representation or concealment of any material fact or information.
 - The nationality or parentage of a person become known and shows that the person was not of Kenyan citizenship.
 - The age of the person becomes known and reveals that he or she was above eight years when found in Kenya. (2 x 1)
6. State two symbols of national unity apart from the National flag. (2mks)
 - National Anthem
 - Public seal
 - Court of arms
 - National awards (any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

7. Identify one way of negative conflict resolution. (1mk)
- Isolation
 - Subjugation
 - Use of military/violence
8. State one type of representative democracy. (1mk)
- Parliamentary democracy
 - Presidential democracy
9. Mention two rights of persons with disability. (2mks)
- i) To be treated with dignity of respect.
 - ii) To access educational institutions.
 - iii) To have reasonable access to all places, public transport and information.
 - iv) To use sign language, e.g Braille
 - v) To access materials and devices to overcome constraints arising from the person's disability.
 - vi) To state to ensure that atleast five percent of the members of public in elective and appointive bodies are persons with disabilities.
- (any 2 x 1 = 2mks)
10. Identify one Kenyan community who gave us mixed reaction to the colonial rule. (1mk)
- Luo
 - Akamba
 - Agikuyu
11. Identify one type of government set up in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mk)
- Central government
 - Local government
12. Name the first person to represent African interests in the Legco. (1mk)
- Dr John Arthur
- (1 x 1)
13. Identify the main reason which led to the collapse of the Kikuyu Association. (1mk)
- Ideological differences
14. Identify one factor which undermines free and fair elections in Kenya. (1mk)
- Inadequate civic education
 - Illiteracy among citizens
 - Electoral violence

- Rigging
- Bribery
- Poor means of transport and communication (1 x 1)

15. Define the term 'Devolution' (1mk)

It is the delegation of certain functions and power of the national government to the county govt. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

16. Name two national philosophies adopted at independence to promote social justice in Kenya.

- African socialism
- Harambee (2 x 1)

17. State one external source of government revenue in Kenya.

- Loans
- Grants
- Donations (1 x 1 = 1mk)

SECTION B: (45MKS)

18. a) State five reasons for the migration of highland Nilotes. (5 x 1)

- Search of water and pasture for their animals.
- Outbreak of diseases
- External attacks.
- Population pressure
- Drought and famine
- Internal feuds
- Spirit of adventure/curiosity (5 x 1)

b) Explain five economic activities of the maasai during the pre – colonial period. (10mks)

- Gathering of fruits and vegetables.
- Pastoralism
- Trade
- Craftsmanship
- Raiding
- Hunting (five well explained x 2 = 10mks)

19. a) State three groups that provided education to Africans in colonial Kenya.

- Christian missionaries

- Colonial government
- Africans
- Asians (3 x 1 = 3mks)

b) Explain six economic developments in Kenya during the colonial period. (12mks)

- Transport and communication lines were developed.
- Settler farming promoted agricultural production.
- Africans were encouraged to grow cash crops e.g cotton, tea.
- Introduction of money economy.
- Development of local and international trade.
- Establishment of food processing industries.
- Exploitation of natural resources.
- Development of urban centres e.g Kisumu, Nakuru.
- Development of tourism industry.
- Establishment of research stations.
- Development of fishing industry.
- Establishment of co-operatives and farmers associations.

6 well explained x 2 = 12mks

20. a) Identify five common African grievances raised by early political association upto 1939. (5mks)

- Land alienation
- against kipande system
- Forces labour
- Low wages
- Poor working conditions
- Undermining of their culture / cultural erosion
- Destocking policies
- Racial discrimination
- Participation/representation in colonial govt. (5 x 1)

b) Explain five demands made by the African elected members organization (AEMO)

- Revocation of the appointment of the 12 specially elected members.
- Made demand for more elected members.
- Demand for the voting age to be lowered to 21, and conditions for wealth and education be dropped.
- Demanded voter registration and elections on a common roll.
- Demanded for the release of political prisoners.

(5 x 2 = 10 mks)

21. a) State three sources of Nyayo philosophy. (3mks)

- Sessional paper no. 10 of 1965.
 - The Bible – based on the 10 commandments.
 - Moi's long political career. (3 x 1= 3mks)
- b) Explain six features that characterized African socialism in Kenya. (12mks)
- Political democracy where all people were politically free and equal.
 - Various forms of ownership of wealth such as free enterprise .
 - Mutual social responsibility.
 - A range of control to ensure that property is used in mutual interest of society and its members.
 - Progressive taxation to ensure an equitable distribution of wealth and income.
 - Diffusion of ownership to avoid concentration of economic power on few people in the society.
- (6 x 2 = 12mks)

SECTION C: (30MKS)

22. a) State three functions of the county executive committee.
- To implement the county laws.
 - To implement the national laws in the county.
 - Managing and coordinating the functions of the county.
 - Preparing bills for consideration by the county assembly.
 - Providing full and regular reports to the county assembly on matters relating to the county.
- (3 x 1 = 3mks)
- b) Describe the process of law making in a county government. (12mks)
- County executive committee draft the details of the proposed bill.
 - 1st reading: proposed bill presented to county assembly by county executive committee.
 - 2nd reading: members of county assembly make their contributions (debate)
 - Committee Stage: the bill is presented to the relevant committee for scrutiny.
 - Report stage: the chairperson of the committee reports in the county assembly.
 - 3rd reading: the bill is represented to the county assembly with the recommendations made. Voting and debate is done.
 - Governor's Assent – if the legislation is not contradicting the National registrations the bill becomes a by – law of the county government.
- (6 x 2 = 12mks)

23. a) Identify five special courts in Kenya. (5mks)
Court martial
➤ Industrial courts
➤ Rent restriction tribunal
➤ Business premises rent tribunal
➤ Law society of Kenya
- b) Explain five challenges facing correctional services in Kenya. (10mks)
- Overcrowding
 - Disease outbreaks
 - Mistreatment by warders
 - Food shortages/inadequate medical facilities/poor clothing
 - Corruption
 - Poor payment and housing of correctional officers

5 x 2 = 10mks

24. a) Identify three organs of national security in Kenya. (3mks)
- Kenya defence forces
 - National intelligence service
 - National police service

(3 x 1 = 3mks)

- b) Explain six functions of the speaker of the national Assembly. (12mks)
- Presides over the proceedings of the house.
 - Discipline members who have violated the standing orders.
 - Maintain order during debates, and enforces rules which govern the houses conduct.
 - Represent and protect the authority of the parliament.
 - Organize and determine the business to be conducted in the house.
 - Give MPs the chance to contribute towards house debate.
 - Adjourns sittings if the house lacks quorum.
 - Keep and maintain the attendance register.
 - Head of national assembly welfare department.
 - Chairs the speaker's committee.
 - Issue orders and makes rules for regulation of visitors to parliament.
 - Chairs the branches of commonwealth parliamentary association.
 - Declare parliamentary seats vacant.
 - Receives and accepts letters of resignation.
 - Swears in members of parliament.
 - Summons parliament from recess.

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