

**SIGNAL EXAMS 2021**  
**FIFTH K.C.P.E SIGNAL**  
**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.** The following lakes were formed in the same way as lake Mweru of Zambia **except**

- A. Lake Kyoga
- B. Lake Chad
- C. Lake Victoria
- D. Lake Malawi

The correct answer is "D"(Lake Malawi)

**On the answer sheet:**

**31** | A | B | C | D | **32** | A | B | C | D | **33** | A | B | C | **D** | **34** | A | B | C | D | **35** | A | B | C | D |

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

11. 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

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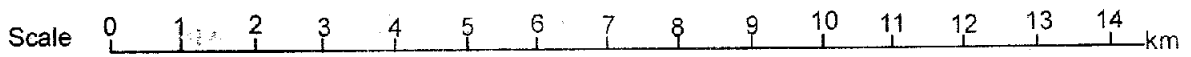
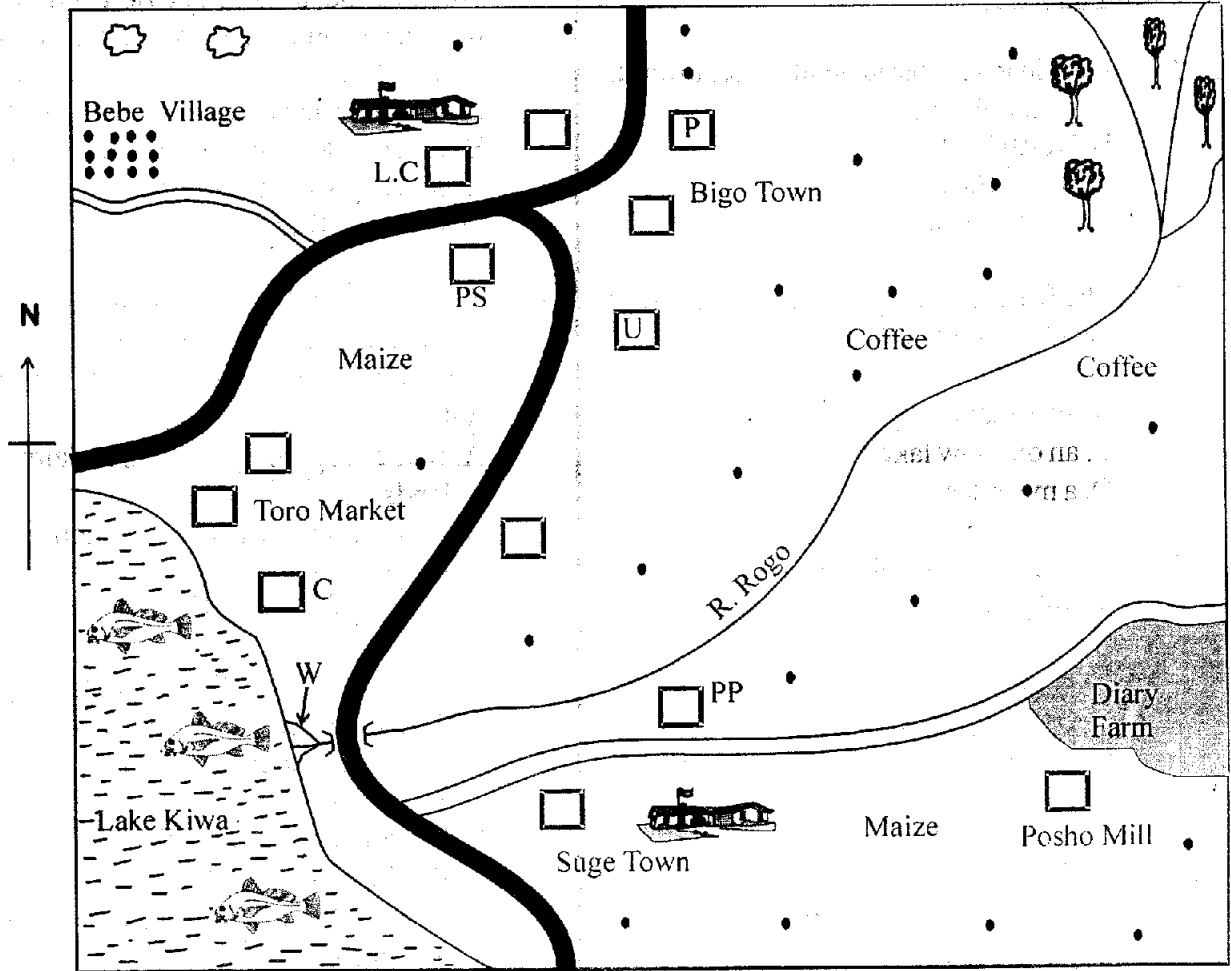


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# ROGO AREA



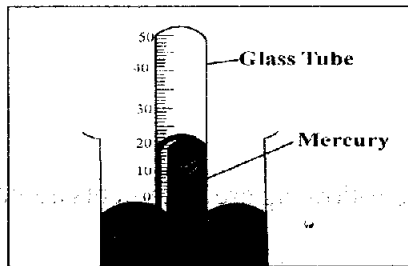
### KEY

	Tarmac road		Fishing Areas	LC	Law Court
	School		Limestone Mines		
	University		Build-up areas		
	Planted Forest	PP	Police Post		
	Murrum Road	PS	Police Station		
	Prison		Settlements		

Study the map of Rogo area and answer questions 1 - 7.

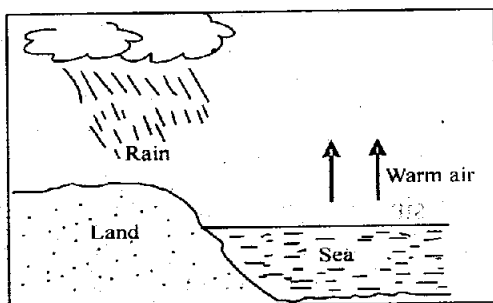
1. Land in Rogo area generally rises towards
  - A. South West
  - B. North East
  - C. South East
  - D. North West.
2. The feature formed along River Rogo at the place marked **W** is
  - A. a delta
  - B. an estuary
  - C. an ox-bow lake
  - D. a meander.
3. A forest was established in Rogo area **mainly** to
  - A. provide firewood in the area
  - B. modify climate in the area
  - C. protect sources of rivers
  - D. provide raw materials for paper making.
4. Which one of the following products is transported along the murram road to Suge town?
  - A. Timber
  - B. Milk
  - C. Livestock
  - D. Fish.
5. Which one of the following is a problem that faces people who live in Bebe village?
  - A. Water -borne diseases.
  - B. Frequent droughts.
  - C. Poor roads.
  - D. Air pollution by dust.
6. The importance of lake Kiwa in Rogo area is that it is a
  - A. source of food
  - B. source of rainfall
  - C. tourist attraction site
  - D. source of a river.
7. Traders in Suge town caught a thief breaking into a shop. The **best** action that they should have taken is take him to the
  - A. law court in Bigo town
  - B. chief's office in Toro market
  - C. police post in the town
  - D. prison in Bigo town.
8. Three of the following statements about horticultural farming in Netherlands are correct. Which one is **not**?
  - A. Some crops are grown on reclaimed lands.
  - B. Flowers are grown in greenhouses.
  - C. Land is intensively used.
  - D. All crops produced are exported.
9. Which one of the following duties is performed by a deputy headteacher in school management?
  - A. Preparing the school timetable.
  - B. Providing a school with funds.
  - C. Buying books for a school.
  - D. Chairing Board of Management meetings.
10. The following are results of rural to urban migration **except**
  - A. strain on social facilities in towns
  - B. growth of slums in urban centres
  - C. increase in food production in rural areas
  - D. congestion and overcrowding in towns.
11. France used the policy of assimilation in administering its colonies in Africa in order to
  - A. reduce cost of administering colonies
  - B. make Africans collaborate
  - C. stop Africans from resisting colonial rule
  - D. make Africans adopt French culture.

12. Which one of the following human activities causes soil erosion?  
 A. Road construction.  
 B. Overgrazing.  
 C. Crop rotation.  
 D. Afforestation.
13. The diagram shown below represents a weather instrument.



- The weather instrument shown above is used to measure  
 A. amount of rainfall  
 B. amount of water vapour  
 C. air pressure  
 D. temperature.
14. The **main** problem facing farmers at Perkerra irrigation scheme is  
 A. birds that eat crops that are ripe  
 B. blocking of water canals  
 C. lack of refrigeration equipment  
 D. inadequate water during the dry season.
15. Three of the following statements about Homo Erectus are correct. Which one is **not**? He  
 A. made tools from iron  
 B. walked on two legs  
 C. discovered fire  
 D. communicated using speech.
16. The title of village heads in the traditional Buganda kingdom was  
 A. Batongole  
 B. Gombolola  
 C. Miruka  
 D. Ssaza.
17. Below are characteristics of a certain type of soil.  
 (i) It is also called young soil.  
 (ii) It is deposited by water along river valleys.  
 (iii) It has fine particles.  
 The type of soil described above is  
 A. clay soil  
 B. alluvial soil  
 C. sandy soil  
 D. volcanic soil.
18. The **main** reason why settlement schemes were started after independence in Kenya was to  
 A. increase food production in the country  
 B. reward Africans who fought for independence  
 C. grow crops under irrigation  
 D. settle landless Africans.
19. Intestate succession in family property takes place when  
 A. the deceased had not written a will  
 B. there are many heirs  
 C. the property to be inherited has a court case  
 D. there are no children to inherit property.
20. A similarity in fishing in both Kenya and Japan is that in both countries  
 A. all the fish come from the sea  
 B. some fish are reared in fish farms  
 C. only fish from inland fishing grounds are exported  
 D. fish are processed and canned in the sea.
21. After Kwame Nkrumah broke away from United Gold Coast Convection in 1949, he formed another political party called  
 A. Convectional People's Party  
 B. Northern People's Party  
 C. National Liberation Movement  
 D. African People's Party.

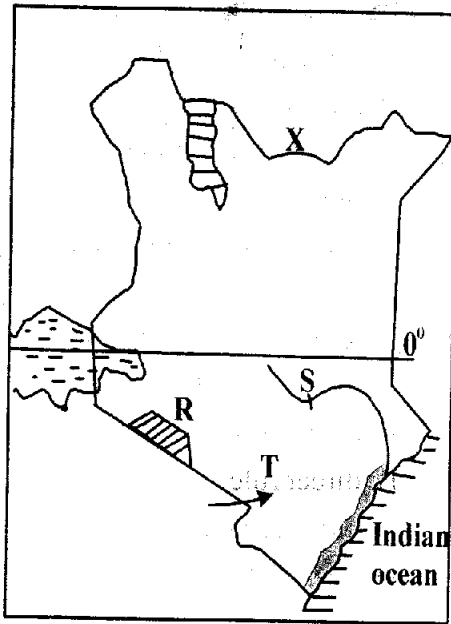
22. Which one of the following can cause lawlessness in Kenya during election period?
- Formation of political parties.
  - Swearing in of election winners.
  - Counting votes at night.
  - Failure to accept election results.
23. The following statements about the population of India are true **except**
- most people live in the rural areas
  - large urban centres are densely populated
  - population growth rate is high
  - life expectancy is over eighty years.
24. Cultural artefacts are kept in museums in Kenya in order to
- preserve the culture of communities
  - sell them to tourists
  - attract visitors to the museums
  - create jobs in the country.
- Use the diagram below to answer question 25.**



25. The type of rainfall shown in the diagram above is experienced in the following areas **except**
- West coast of Africa
  - Ethiopian highlands
  - Lake Victoria basin
  - Coastal lowlands of Kenya.
26. Jua kali industries have benefited Kenyans **mainly** through
- production of goods for export
  - use of idle spaces
  - creation of employment
  - migration of people to towns.

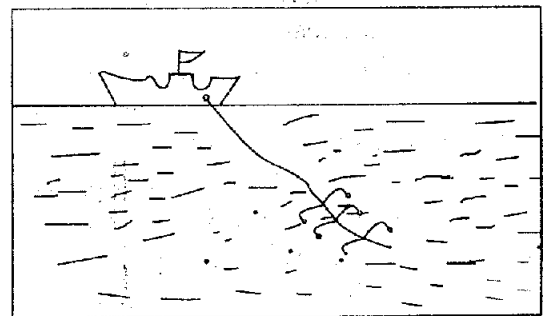
27. At the time of independence in Kenya the title of the head of government was
- president
  - prime minister
  - governor
  - queen
28. The **main** factor that discourage human settlement in Shimba Hills is
- government policy
  - insecurity
  - poor climate for farming
  - presence of tsetse flies.
29. The following are **statements** about a mineral mined in Kenya.
- It is used in strengthening steel.*
  - It is mined in the Rift valley region.*
  - It is mined using quarrying method.*
- The mineral described above is
- salt
  - soda ash
  - fluorspar
  - diatomite.
30. The Abawanga and Maasai people reacted to the coming of Europeans by
- attacking European settler farmers
  - helping in railway construction
  - welcoming Europeans to their areas
  - signing peace treaties with Europeans.
31. A company in Kenya would like to import petroleum from overseas. The **best** form of transport to use is
- pipeline transport
  - water transport
  - air transport
  - railway transport.
32. The **main** reason why alcohol is the most abused drug in Kenya is that it is
- cheap
  - legal
  - widely available
  - sold in small quantities.

Use the map of Kenya below to answer questions 33 to 36.



33. The river project marked S was started **mainly** to
- bring more land under irrigation
  - stop flooding along the river
  - create an inland fishing ground
  - produce electricity.
34. The National Reserve marked R is most famous for
- white rhino
  - elephant and buffaloes
  - the big five and migration of wildebeasts
  - different types of monkeys.
35. Which one of the following communities used the route marked T during the migration period?
- Pokomo
  - Abagusii
  - Samburu
  - Oromo.
36. The **main** agricultural export of the country marked X is
- sisal
  - bananas
  - coffee
  - maize.
37. The San people did **not** develop strong political systems because
- they were few and scattered
  - they lived a nomadic life
  - they lived in a dry areas
  - there was no centralized source of power.
38. Litigation is a method of conflict resolution where
- a third party mediates in a conflict
  - people take a case to a court of law
  - people negotiate in a conflict
  - an arbitrator helps in solving a conflict.
39. Which one of the following traditional methods of weather observation indicates an approach of a dry spell?
- Appearance of a full moon.
  - High temperature at night.
  - Sprouting of new leaves.
  - Croaking of frogs.
40. Below is a description of a town in Kenya.
- It has few industries.*
  - It was visited by early visitors.*
  - It is a major tourist destination town.*
- The town described above is
- Eldoret
  - Thika
  - Malindi
  - Mombasa.
41. Which one of the following measures is taken by the government to promote trade in Kenya?
- Setting aside areas to carry out trade.
  - Increasing the price of goods.
  - Importing goods into the country.
  - Taxing goods leaving the country.

42. When the time in town Y  $30^{\circ}\text{W}$  is 12.40pm the time in town W  $45^{\circ}\text{E}$  is  
 A. 7.40am  
 B. 5.40pm  
 C. 5.40am  
 D. 7.40pm
43. Which one of the following is a method of conserving natural forests in the highland regions of Kenya?  
 A. Building roads in the forests.  
 B. Cutting down only trees that are mature.  
 C. Introducing agroforestry.  
 D. Erecting electric fences around forests.
44. The following statements about Masaku of the Akamba are correct **except** that he  
 A. traded with the coastal Arabs  
 B. was a great medicineman  
 C. led armed resistance against Europeans  
 D. foretold future events.
45. Which one of the following groups is made up of River Lake Nilotes of Eastern Africa?  
 A. Iteso, Turkana and Njemps.  
 B. Samburu, El molo and Karamonjog.  
 C. Oromo, Rendile and Burji.  
 D. Acholi, Nuer and Luo.
46. Which one of the following people demonstrates patriotism?  
 A. Mwangi- Attends Mashujaa Day celebrations.  
 B. Asha - Imports goods into the country.  
 C. Otieno - Visits places of interest.  
 D. Halane - Has a business of selling vegetables.
47. Cement industries are found in Athi River because  
 A. cement is in high demand in the area  
 B. there is adequate supply of labour  
 C. River Athi provides water in the industries  
 D. limestone is mined in the area.
48. In administering Belgian Congo, the Europeans used the policy of  
 A. association  
 B. direct rule  
 C. indirect rule  
 D. assimilation.
49. Which one of the following activities has led to global warming?  
 A. Construction of roads.  
 B. Planting crops in large farms.  
 C. Migration of people to towns.  
 D. Emission of smoke by industries.
50. The diagram below show a marine fishing method.



- Which one of the following types of fish is **most** likely to be caught using the fishing method illustrated above?  
 A. Dagaa  
 B. Mudfish  
 C. Mullet  
 D. Tilapia

51. The following are facts about a vegetation zone in Africa.  
 (i) *There is plenty of tall grass.*  
 (ii) *Trees are scattered and mostly thorny.*  
 (iii) *Acacia and baobab trees are common.*  
 The vegetation zone described above is  
 A. Temperate vegetation  
 B. Savannah vegetation  
 C. Semi-desert vegetation  
 D. Mediterranean vegetation.
52. Which one of the following features is **not** found in the African coastline?  
 A. Coral reefs  
 B. Lagoon  
 C. Oasis  
 D. Sand pits.
53. The Ababukusu people of Kenya fought the British led by  
 A. Mukite wa Nameme  
 B. Mekatilili wa Menza  
 C. Koitalel Arap Samoei  
 D. Waiyaki wa Hinga.
54. Which one of the following factors can lead to slow population growth?  
 A. Improved health care.  
 B. Late marriages.  
 C. Adequate food production.  
 D. Early marriages.
55. Radios are used by the government to make announcements **mainly** because  
 A. most people understand Kiswahili  
 B. they are cheap to buy and maintain  
 C. announcements are made in indigenous languages  
 D. they are widespread.
56. Most people below the age of eighteen years **mainly** interact when they  
 A. carry out trading activities  
 B. meet in school  
 C. marry  
 D. talk on phones.
57. Heads of county governments in Kenya are elected by  
 A. members of the county assembly  
 B. members of the county executive  
 C. registered voters in counties  
 D. members of the senate.
58. Which one of the following actions can make an elected member of the national assembly lose a seat?  
 A. Skipping eight consecutive parliamentary sessions.  
 B. Going out of the country.  
 C. Failing to establish development projects.  
 D. Going against the speaker's decision.
59. The **main** role of the judiciary in Kenya is to  
 A. implement government policies  
 B. make laws  
 C. interpret laws  
 D. maintain law and order.
60. Which one of the following duties is performed by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)?  
 A. Registering political parties.  
 B. Announcing the presidential election winner.  
 C. Campaigning for candidates.  
 D. Swearing in elected leaders.

**NB: For a comprehensive revision in Social Studies get yourself a copy of 'SIGNAL K.C.P.E REVISION SOCIAL STUDIES' from Signal Publishers. AVAILABLE AT BOOKSHOPS COUNTRYWIDE.**