

Model paper 1

SECTION A

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. A
10. D
11. A
12. B
13. B
14. D
15. D
16. B
17. C
18. D
19. A
20. C

SECTION B

21. a) Clustered

b) Farming evidenced by a maize farm, trade evidenced by markets, transport evidenced by an air strip, railway and roads, lumbering evidenced by a sawmill, tourism evidenced by a museum.

c) Air, road and railway transport.

22. a)

- Climate changes.
- Population growth made hunting and gathering unsustainable for feeding large communities.
- Intense hunting and gathering led to the scarcity of wild animals and edible wild plants.
- Agriculture provided a more reliable supply of food.

b) – Led to permanent settlement.

- A steady and reliable food supply led to population growth and urbanisation.
- Led to the emergence of social statuses and specialised roles such as leaders, creating defined social hierarchies.
- Led to the emergence of conflicts in the communities as those practising agriculture felt the need to protect their food reserves from their neighbouring communities.

23.

- It enhances healthy interpersonal relationships which enhance trust and a stronger sense of belonging.
- It promotes unity within the community which strengthens support systems.
- It fosters co-operation for individual and community growth and development.

24. – Desert vegetation

- Semi-desert vegetation
- Savanna grassland
- Mediterranean vegetation

25. - They foster diplomatic relations by bringing people and political leaders from different cultures together.

- They drive global economic reliance. Countries depend on one another through international broadcasting, corporate sponsorships and trade in sports merchandise.
- They facilitate the global exchange of talents. Countries hire athletes and sportsmen from different countries, for example, the South American footballers playing in European leagues.

26. a) Climate: areas receiving reliable rainfall attract high population than those receiving unreliable rainfall.

- Relief: Low-lying areas with a gentle slope attract more population than high-altitude zones.
- Edaphic factors. The quality of soil determines population density. Areas with volcanic soils attract denser settlements than areas with poor, shallow or heavily leached soils.

b) – The government implemented devolution, giving county governments administrative power, resources and public funding. This has led to the growth of rural towns and reduced rural-urban migration.

- The development of large-scale irrigation schemes such as Mwea Tebere in Kirinyaga transformed semi-arid and sparsely populated areas into highly productive farming zones.
- Improved infrastructure has attracted massive population distribution along the transport lines such as the modern Northern Corridor highway and the LAPSSET corridor.
- Industrial decentralisation policies. The government encouraged factories and industries to be constructed outside of Nairobi which helped shift population growth from Nairobi to the industrial towns.
- d) urban-rural migration
 - rural-rural migration
 - urban-urban migration
- e) search for employment opportunities in urban areas
 - job transfers
 - nearness to social amenities
 - land pressure in rural areas due to the subdivision of ancestral land

27. a) Isostatic adjustment

- Gravitational pressure
- Movement of magma
- Movement of convection currents in the mantle

b) The continental theory was proposed by a scholar, Alfred Wegener. In his theory, the earth was one large landmass called Pangaea. Pangaea was surrounded by a large water body called Panthalassa. Over a million years, Pangaea split into two landmasses, Laurasia and Gondwanaland. Laurasia drifted to the north and Gondwanaland to the south. The two landmasses were separated by a sea called Tethys. The two landmasses later split further, with Laurasia forming the present northern continents such as North America, Europe and Asia and Gondwanaland forming the southern continents like South America, Africa and Antarctica, among others.

c) Transform/conservative boundary, convergent/destructive boundary and divergent/constructive boundary.

28. a) i) 29.58 ii) 757

b) Tropical continental climate/savanna climate

c) Has distinct wet and dry seasons.

- High temperatures throughout the year which do not drop below 25°C
- Annual rainfall ranges between 500 and 1000mm
- Experiences high diurnal temperatures

29. a) Poor disposal of plastic waste or environmental pollution

b) It helps keep the environment clean.

- It creates income and employment opportunities.

30. – Search for employment opportunities

- Furthering education
- Seeking medical care
- Some Africans settled there during the slavery and servitude era
- Political instability and civil wars

31. – Lack of empathy

- Poor communication
- Lack of compromise
- Lack of trust
- Fear of judgement
- Unresolved conflicts
- Discrimination, bias and injustice
- Use of drugs which leads to poor judgment
- Lack of assertiveness

32. – Ability to stand and walk upright on two legs

- Developing a thumb
- Increase in brain size
- Reduced size of jaws
- Development of speech and language

33. Its strategic location

- Fertile land situated along the basin of Congo River which supported agriculture
- A highly organised and centralised governance system
- It had control over the trade routes
- Strong military organisation
- Adoption of Christianity reinforced the ruler's power and created diplomatic links with Europe.

Model paper 2

SECTION A

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. B

5. B
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. B
16. D
17. B
18. C
19. D
20. B

SECTION B

21. – They help learners in decision-making

- They foster harmonious relationships
- They help learners control their behaviour
- They help people to resist negative peer pressure
- They help learners stay focused on their goals.

22. It helps identify the challenges faced when carrying out the project

- It helps learners connect the practical community service experience with classroom knowledge
- It helps learners connect the practical community service experience with classroom knowledge
- Learners discover their own strengths, weaknesses and emotional growth during the project.
- Improves future problem-solving skills.

23. -Practising effective communication

- Demonstrating empathy to others
- Respecting and valuing the opinions of others
- Resolving conflicts peacefully

- Collaborating with others in doing various school activities

24. To reduce career stress

- It ensures job satisfaction and happiness
- It enhances performance and productivity

25. a) -Hunting wild animals for meat and hides

- Gathering wild fruits, roots, nuts and insects to supplement their diet
- Making stone tools for protection and butchering meat.
- Living in small groups

b) -Domestic use for cooking and heating

- Industrial manufacturing: Used in factories to smelt metals, manufacture glass and fire ceramics.
- Energy and electricity generation: Used in thermal power stations to burn fossil fuels to generate steam that drives electricity turbines.

26. - Patriotism: A deep love for one's country and a willingness to defend its well-being.

- National unity: Living together peacefully as one unified nation, regardless of diverse ethnic backgrounds.
- Rule of law: The principle that everyone, including leaders, is held equally accountable under the law.
- Democracy and public participation: Engaging citizens in the processes of governance and decision-making.
- Human dignity, equity, social justice and inclusiveness: Ensuring that everyone's rights are respected, protecting marginalised groups and sharing resources fairly.

27. – Languages such as English and Kiswahili are used in many countries worldwide

- Universal fashion and clothing trends
- Food and different cuisines
- Global media and entertainment consumption through streaming music, football and movies among others.
- The adoption of global digital communication platforms like TikTok, Instagram and WhatsApp.

28. a) Photographs and paintings

- Laminating or framing behind protective UV glass.
- Storing in climate-controlled archives with regulated temperature and low humidity to prevent fading or rotting.
- Scanning and saving them as high-quality digital image files on cloud storage.

b) Oral narratives, songs, poems and stories

- Preserving through audio and video recording using recorders and cameras.
- Writing the narratives into books, journals or manuscripts.

c) Electronic sources

- Doing regular data backups on external hard drives, solid-state drives or cloud servers.
- Updating storage formats and file types periodically so they remain readable by modern computer software.

29. - Creation of a trade economy where food surpluses and livestock are traded for other items they lack.

- They act as sources of raw materials for cottage industries
- Provision of animal labour which increased agricultural output and expanded trade markets.

30. -The development of early writing system enabled the Egyptians to keep agricultural records.

- Farmers developed irrigation and farming techniques which were later adopted by other countries.
- Agriculture surplus led to the development of trade and trading centres.
- It provided a foundation for the development of modern farming tools and equipment.
- They invented a calendar, creating the foundation of the modern calendar. They used the calendar to predict annual flooding of the Nile River.

31. a) South East to North West

b) Road

c) Cool and wet due to tea and coffee farming

d) Transport, farming, lumbering, trade

e) North West

32. a) - Accumulation of silt in Lake Nasser reduces the storage capacity of the reservoir.

- High evaporation rates in the hot desert climate led to massive water loss from Lake Nasser.
- The project required huge financial investments and expensive maintenance.
- Reduced flow of fertile silt downstream has lowered soil fertility in the Nile Delta.
- Stagnant water in irrigation canals has encouraged the spread of bilharzia and other diseases.
- Disputes over Nile waters occur between Egypt and other countries sharing the Nile Basin.
- Pollution from agricultural chemicals and industries affects water quality in the Nile River.

b) - Lake Nasser reservoir supports commercial fishing and employment opportunities.

- Lake Nasser became a tourist attraction, fostering boat tours and cultural tourism near Aswan.

- It spurred the development of southern Egypt and improved infrastructure.
33. - They inspire respect for cultural diversity and human achievements.
- They promote cultural exchange between visitors from different countries.
 - They act as research centres for historians, archaeologists and learners.
 - They help conserve ancient architecture, art and artifacts.
- They attract tourists and earn foreign exchange for a country.
 - They contribute to the development of infrastructure such as roads and hotels.
 - They create employment opportunities such as tour guides.
 - They help people learn about the history and culture of a country or community.
34. -Temperature: this is the degree of hotness or coldness of a place.
- Rainfall: this is any form of water particles, whether liquid or solid, that falls from the atmosphere and reaches the ground.
 - Wind is air in motion. It occurs due to the uneven heating of the earth's surface by the sun, which creates differences in atmospheric pressure. Air naturally moves away from high-pressure areas toward low-pressure areas.
 - Cloud cover is the fraction of the sky obscured by clouds. Clouds are visible accumulations of millions of microscopic water droplets or ice crystals suspended in the atmosphere.
 - Humidity refers to the amount of water vapour present in the atmosphere.
 - Atmospheric pressure is the weight of the air column pressing down on the Earth's surface.

Model paper 3

Section A

1. **A**
2. **B**
3. **A**
4. **B**
5. **A**
6. **B**
7. **B**
8. **A**
9. **D**
10. **B**
11. **D**

12. **A**

13. **D**

14. **A**

15. **A**

16. **B**

17. **D**

18. **B**

19. **C**

20. **A**

SECTION B

21. -Lack of empathy

- Poor communication
- Lack of compromise
- Lack of commitment
- Lack of respect
- Low self-esteem

22. - Empathy: This is the ability to understand someone else's perspective and feelings without judgment.

- Respect: It involves acknowledging cultural differences.
- Negotiation and conflict resolution skills: They give someone the ability to handle misunderstandings peacefully.
- Effective communication: This means expressing oneself clearly and respectfully while adapting one's tone and language to avoid offending people from other cultures.
- Active listening: This means paying close attention to others when they speak without interrupting them.
- Critical thinking skills: This helps question biases, stereotypes and prejudices that society might have about people from other cultures.
- Assertiveness: This is the ability to stand up for one's own cultural identity and values while also defending those who face discrimination or exclusion in society.

23. – Effective communication

- Assertiveness
- Being empathetic
- Embracing values such as responsibility, peace, love and respect
- Being able to express your opinions clearly

24. – Channelling the energy into positive and creative tasks

- Practising gratitude: Reflecting on the specific reasons behind the happiness. Keeping a gratitude journal helps ground the emotion and extends its positive effects.
- Mindful awareness: Pausing to fully experience the present moment without letting the mind race ahead to the next big thing.
- Delay decision-making as happiness can cloud judgment.
- Deep breathing to regulate a racing heart or hyperactivity caused by intense excitement, bringing the body back to a calm state.
- Humility: Expressing joy in a way that remains considerate of others who might be going through difficult times, ensuring celebration does not turn into bragging.
- Set realistic goals as happiness comes with high motivation to plan for future projects.

25. – Advocating for equality and equity for all community members.

- Actively involving underrepresented groups, such as the minorities, immigrants and people living with disabilities, in local leadership and committees.
- Attending community forums to understand the lived experiences and unique challenges of others.
- Supporting local businesses, especially those owned by marginalised groups.
- Advocating for living wages and safe working conditions for all community members.
- Participating in local elections and town council meetings to influence local policies.
- Speaking up against discrimination and exclusionary behaviour in schools and public spaces.

26. a) Interconnectedness means the state of countries being connected with the actions, decisions and events in one part of the world, directly or indirectly, affecting people and environments in different parts of the world.

b) Globalisation is the state by which economies, cultures, societies and politics across the world become integrated. It is driven by international trade, technology, investment and the sharing of ideas.

27. Prioritising the solution based on:

- Urgency of the matter
- Available time
- Cost of implementing the solution
- Availability of resources

28. Economic rights

- a) Right to own property.
- b) Right to food.
- c) Right to better pay.
- d) Right to good working conditions.
- e) Right to consumer rights.
- f) Right to work and join a trade union.
- g) Right to fair labour practices.

Socio-cultural rights

- a) Right to health services.
- b) Right to a clean environment.
- c) Right to access formal education.
- d) Right to regular supply of clean water.
- e) Right to adequate housing facilities.
- f) Right to have a name.
- g) Right to belong to a family.
- h) Right to education.
- i) Right to rest and leisure.
- j) Right to take part in the community's cultural life.
- k) Right to use the language.

29. a) Wheat, barley, garlic, onions, lentils

b) - Presence of the fertile soil from the Nile River valley

- Availability of water for irrigation and domestic use from the Nile River.

- The invention of the shadoof by Egyptian farmers made it possible to grow crops throughout the year.

- The warm climate also favoured farming.

c) -The irrigation and farming techniques were adopted by other countries in the world and have helped improve food production

- It provided a foundation for the development of modern farming tools and equipment

- Agricultural surplus led to the development of trade and trading centres that attracted traders from different regions of Africa and the Middle East.

30. a) - The monsoon winds made travel to East Africa possible.

- Trade as the East African coast was incredibly rich in raw materials that were highly sought after in Asia and Europe, while East Africans were eager to buy manufactured goods.

- The strategic location of the East African coast and the presence of natural harbours.

- Political instability and religious conflicts in the Middle East forced many Arab and Persian families to flee their homelands. Many settled permanently along the coast, leading to the spread of Islam and the development of the unique Swahili culture.

- Some early visitors came for adventure and for exploration.

b) - Highly centralised systems of government in the coastal city-states and ancient kingdoms have influenced present-day forms of government.

- Establishment of profitable trading links with overseas traders.

- Stone-built buildings with Persian architectural designs.

- Cuisines and food such as biriyani and pilau, and the use of spices are still applied today.

31. a) Linear scale

b) Use of symbols

c) South east to north west

- d) Interpreting the key and finding the true north.
32. Crust, mantle, outer core, inner core
33. Equatorial climate and modified equatorial climate
34. - It changes in distinct horizontal layers as altitude increases.
- Vegetation varies between the leeward and windward slopes
 - The windward slope receives more rainfall than the leeward side of the mountain.
 - Trees become progressively shorter the higher you go.

Model paper 4

Section A

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. A
11. C
12. C
13. C
14. A
15. A
16. D
17. B
18. A
19. A
20. B

SECTION B

21. a) Road
- b) Litigation due to the presence of the law court
- c) Lumbering due to the presence of a sawmill, transport due to the presence of roads, farming due to the presence of tea, beans and maize, sports and games due to the presence of a stadium.
- d) Cool and wet due to tea farming.
- e) Police station, law court, governor, county commissioner and county assembly

22. Weather is the changes in the daily atmospheric conditions of a certain geographical place within a short period of time while climate is the average weather conditions of a place recorded over a long period of time.

23. – they guide decision-making

- They help build the character of a person and their integrity in everyday interactions
- They foster peaceful coexistence
- They help learners remain focused on their goals
- They encourage respect for others

24. – it helps individuals identify their personal strengths and weaknesses

- It ensures that a learner chooses a career path aligned to their passions and ethics
- It improves self-awareness and confidence
- Encourages continuous learning and professional development for one to fit the job market demands
- It prepares job seekers to handle workplace challenges, feedback and stress

25. – Domestic conflict

- Physical violence
- Lack of basic needs such as food and a uniform
- Loss of a family member
- Severe illness of self or family members
- Trauma

26. a) Peace is the state of harmony, calmness and freedom from violence, conflict or fear in a person or society.

b) -Respects different opinions

- Resolves misunderstandings calmly
- Empathetic
- A person who is kind
- Respects community rules
- Advocates for justice without violence
- Practises active listening
- Communicates effectively

27. - Kiondo, Maasai kikoi and safari.

- Maasai culture: The Maasai clothing (kikoi), beadwork and dances are recognised internationally.
- Kenyan cuisine: Food such as ugali and *nyama-choma* are known internationally, especially in areas with Kenyan diaspora communities.
- Kiswahili language: It is spoken in various African countries and studied in some universities around the world.

- Shared global values and human rights

28. a) – Involving citizens in budget allocation decisions

- Publishing public financial reports
- Declaring assets and taking disciplinary action against financial mismanagement
- Encouraging public participation before launching projects
- Ensuring that government tenders are awarded fairly through competitive, open and non-discriminatory bidding processes

b) – president, governor, senator, member of parliament, county woman representative and member of county assembly.

29. a) Human beings evolved from ape-like creatures. Their tail disappeared, brain capacity increased and they started to walk on two legs. They moved from *Aegyptopithecus* to *Australopithecus*. They also started developing the ability to make tools.

b) Olorgesailie, Koobi Fora, Fort Ternan and Olduvai Gorge.

30. – Overhunting and climate change made food unpredictable

- The need for a reliable and steady food supply
- Population increase

31. - The executive: Headed by the president, the deputy president and cabinet secretaries. It is responsible for implementing laws, running government affairs and maintaining public order.

- The legislature: Consists of the parliament (the National Assembly and the Senate). It is responsible for making laws, representing the public and overseeing government spending.

- The judiciary: Comprises the courts (headed by the Chief Justice). It is responsible for interpreting the Constitution, administering justice and settling legal disputes.

32. a) Block mountain

b) rift valley, tilt block, fault steps, escarpments

c) - Block mountains serve as catchment areas for rivers, providing water for domestic, industrial and agricultural use.

- Block mountains offer elevated land with a cool, wet climate ideal for farming and settlement. - - Rift faulting exposes minerals for mining.

- Fault lines create deep lakes, beneficial for fishing.

- The scenic landscapes formed by faulting attract tourists.

d) compressional, tensional and shear forces

33. – trigonometrical stations, spot heights, contours, use of hachures, hill shading, layer tinting

34. – Open space away from tall buildings, trees and structures to allow free air circulation and accurate rainfall and wind measurements.

- The site should be gently sloping and well-drained to avoid water pooling or surface runoff that interferes with rain gauges.

- Secure and protected area: It should be fenced off to protect delicate meteorological instruments from human tampering, theft and animal damage.

- It should be easily accessible to observers for taking daily, timely and regular readings.

35. Crust is the outermost, solid and thinnest layer of the earth. It is separated from the mantle by the Mohorovicic discontinuity.

- Mantle is the middle layer lying directly beneath the crust. It is divided into upper and lower mantle. It is separated from the core by the Gutenberg discontinuity

- The core is the innermost layer of the earth consisting of the outer and inner core.

MODEL PAPER 5

SECTION A

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. B
11. C
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. C
16. C
17. B
18. B

19. C

20. D

SECTION B

21. a) South west

b) Clustered

c) Transport, trade, tourism, livestock farming, fishing

d) Cool and wet climate due to the presence of tea farming

22. Unreliable food supply due to overhunting

- Population increase
- Climate change

23. – Obeying all laws and regulations

- Advocating for justice
- Reporting constitutional violations
- Participating in public governance
- Defending human rights and freedoms

24. – Choosing friends wisely

- Developing self-confidence
- Being assertive
- Seeking guidance from trusted individuals

25. Kenya has a high percentage of youth dependents while Germany has a high percentage of elderly dependents.

- Kenya has a high birth rate while Germany has a low birth rate
- Germany has a higher average life expectancy than Kenya, resulting in a larger proportion of elderly citizens in Germany
- Mortality rates in Germany are lower than Kenya due to advanced medical and health care services in Germany.

26. Depopulation

- Loss of manpower
- Disruption of local economies
- Insecurity and warfare as inter-community wars increased as local rulers raided neighbouring villages to capture people for trade.
- Loss of human life

27. – Proper disposal of waste

- Recycling, reusing and reducing plastic and chemical waste
- Planting more trees in areas where they have been cut and areas where there are none
- Protecting existing forests to maintain catchment areas and to stop soil erosion

- Using proper farming practices like terracing and crop rotation to prevent soil degradation
- Protecting water resources from overexploitation and contamination

28. - Debate over issues coming from different stakeholders

- Collection of public views on different issues after the general debate
- Conducting civic education
- Convening of constitutional conferences to negotiate over the issues
- Drafting of the Constitution
- Conducting a referendum
- Enacting the Constitution by Parliament
- Promulgation of the Constitution

29. - Agriculture: Indicated by symbols for plantations, crops, irrigation canals, or posho mills.

- Transport: Represented by tarmac roads, murram tracks, railway lines and airstrips, among others.
- Communication: Represented by post offices and telephone masts, among others.
- Trading: Shown through market symbols, trading centers or clusters of shops.
- Lumbering: Evidenced by sawmills and forests
- Forestry: Evidenced by forest guard posts or planted forest blocks.
- Tourism: Evidenced by museums, pre historic sites, lodges and hotels, among others.

30. Personal interests and abilities

- Academic performance
- Job market trends
- Networking opportunities
- Future opportunities in the career

31. – Causes the four seasons

- Causes varying lengths of day and night
- Causes changes in the position of the midday sun
- Causes the eclipses

32. – Invention of hieroglyphics laid the foundation for the modern literacy, record keeping and literature

- Development of the calendar contributed to the modern calendar used today.
- Early designs of buildings have influenced modern day architectural and engineering skills.
- Advancements in mathematics, astronomy and medicine laid a foundation for modern science.

- The innovations in irrigation systems have been borrowed from the early civilisations.

33. - Latitude: Places near the equator receive direct, intense sunlight throughout the year, making them hot, while areas further north or south experience cooler temperatures.

- Altitude: High-altitude areas are cooler because temperature decreases as altitude increases.
- Distance from the sea: Coastal regions experience moderated, humid climates due to sea breezes whereas inland areas experience extreme temperature variations and drier weather.
- Ocean currents: Warm ocean currents, like the Mozambique Current, warm and moisten coastal winds causing high rainfall, while cold ocean currents like the Benguela Current cool and dry the air, forming coastal deserts.

34. – Bipedalism

- Increase in brain capacity
- Loss of body hair
- Shortening of jaws
- Development of thumb

35. – Corruption

- Political instability
- Lack of access to quality education
- Increased unemployment
- High cases of underemployment
- Poor governance
- Mismanagement of public funds and resources

36. – Forced migration especially during the slave trade

- Searching for better employment opportunities
- Furthering education
- Seeking medical services
- Political instability in the home countries

37. – Spread Christianity

- Exploration or adventure
- Trading activities

38. – High demand for African labour

- Availability of pack animals like camels which facilitated transport services
- Availability of goods for trading
- Collaboration of African leaders
- Availability of the middlemen
- Established trade routes

MODEL PAPER 6

SECTION A

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. A
13. D
14. D
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. C
19. B
20. B

SECTION B

21. a) South-east

b) Road running north-south is 7.4 km

Road running towards the northeast is 6 km.

Total length of the tarmac road is 13.4 km.

(Allowed margin of error is 0.5 km, so 13 to 14 km)

c) Trade, farming, transport, lumbering

d) Cool and wet climate due to the presence of tea farming

22. – Seeking higher education

- Seeking medical services
- Political instability and conflicts in home country
- Forced migration during the slave trade
- Military conscription, as some Africans were recruited or forced to serve as soldiers

23. – Obeying and respecting the law. Citizens protect the Constitution by abiding by all enacted laws, following statutory procedures and encouraging others to obey the established legal framework.

- Advocating for justice for all. Citizens should join hands and fight for fair treatment.
- Public participation can be done through citizens exercising their civil rights and responsibilities such as voting and participating in public participation forums.
- Challenging unconstitutional acts in court. Citizens can file petitions or public interest litigation in courts to contest laws, executive actions or policies that violate constitutional provisions.

24. - Patriotism: Fosters love, loyalty and devotion to the nation, ensuring leaders and citizens prioritise national interests over personal or tribal gain.

- National unity: Promotes peaceful coexistence and cohesion across diverse ethnic groups, discouraging division and tribalism in governance.
- Sharing and devolution of power: Ensures equitable distribution of state resources and authority to local levels, bringing government services closer to the people.

- Rule of law: Guarantees that everyone, including government officials, is equal before the law.

- Democracy and participation of the people: Grants citizens the power to elect representatives and contribute directly to decision-making policies.

- Human dignity: Guarantees that public officers respect, protect and fulfil the fundamental freedoms and rights of every individual.

- Social justice: Protects vulnerable, marginalised and minority groups by ensuring equal opportunities and fair access to national resources.

- Integrity, transparency and accountability: Prevents corruption and embezzlement by requiring public officers to be honest, open and answerable to the public.

25. - Ensuring learners with special needs, minority backgrounds or from poor socio-economic status are fully included in sports, group study and social activities.

- Sharing resources fairly without discrimination or favouritism.
- Standing against bullying and harassment of fellow learners.
- Participating in community activities like environmental cleanups, tree planting and food donation drives.
- Advocating for gender equality.

25. - Publishing financial budgets and expenditures to show how public funds are utilised.

- Conducting open tender and procurement processes for government projects to eliminate corruption, bribery and nepotism.
- Holding public participation meetings where citizens can ask questions, scrutinise projects and give feedback.
- Subjecting public offices to independent external audits and swiftly implementing recommendations.

26. – Citizens will be able to defend themselves against illegal arrests and police brutality.

- Citizens will be able to demand their economic, social and all human rights. They will be able to demand quality public services.
- A community can be able to resist and challenge land grabbing by demanding compensation.

27. a) Shadoof, canal and basin irrigation

b) - Innovations in irrigation systems laid a foundation for irrigation engineering which has helped manage water consumption.

- It provided a foundation for the development of modern farming tools and equipment.

c) Wheat, barley, flax, onions, garlic, lentils and dates

28. a) – High fertility rate

- Early marriages
- Improved healthcare

b) – unemployment or underemployment

- Increased demand for social services such as schools, health facilities, housing and clean water.

- Pressure on land and environmental degradation

29. High unemployment and underemployment rates

- Inadequate infrastructures and social amenities to cater for the large population
- Land fragmentation increases
- Increase in crime rate due to unemployment.

30. – Faulting, folding, vulcanicity, earthquakes

31. - Domestic slavery

- Military slavery
- Debt bondage
- Chattel slavery

32. Intrapersonal peace, emotional peace, cultural peace, interpersonal peace

33. - Providing accessible micro-credit loans, grants and vocational skill training to the youth.

- Investing in modern agriculture. This involves modernising farming through subsidised inputs, affordable irrigation and supporting smallholder farmers to boost food security and income.
- Supporting the elderly, widows, widowers, people with special needs and other special groups.
- Improving universal basic services such as access to education and healthcare.

34. a) Mali.

b) - Implementing guided tours and clear rules prohibiting visitors from touching, stepping on, or removing ancient artefacts from their original positions.

- Proper maintenance of the site, for example, clearing overgrown vegetation.

- Employing security personnel or wardens to prevent human encroachment, land grabbing, vandalism or theft of artefacts.

c) - Serves as an educational resource for learners and researchers studying archaeology, history and human evolution.

- Preserves history and identity.

- Attracts local and international tourists, generating revenue that supports heritage conservation and local community livelihoods.

- Provides valuable evidence for scientists, geologists and palaeontologists to study past environments, climatic changes and ancient biodiversity.

- Fosters a sense of cultural appreciation, continuity and national pride by showcasing the country's rich historical contribution to global civilisation.

MODEL PAPER 7

SECTION A

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B

- 6. D
- 7. C
- 8. Lion- leadership and bravery, ant- hard work and cooperation, dove- peace and kindness and bee- teamwork and discipline.
- 9. B
- 10. B
- 11. A
- 12. C
- 13. C
- 14. C
- 15. B
- 16. C
- 17. B
- 18. B
- 19. D
- 20. B

Section B

21. a) North west

b) Road transport

c) Transport as evidenced by the presence of roads, trade due to the presence of markets, tourism due to the presence of game reserve, farming due to the presence of the irrigation scheme and fishing due to the presence of fish traps.

d) Coffee and tea

22. a) Arts and sports science

- b) - Football coaching
- Athletics
- Physical training

c) It helps learners improve performance and prepare for careers in sports.

23. Social sciences pathway

24. - Gender diversity: Ensuring equal opportunities for both male and female learners.

- Special needs
- Physical abilities: Including learners with different physical or learning abilities and adapting roles to fit their needs.

- Socio-cultural and ethnic background
- Religion
- Age
- Gender
- Talents

25. - Practising positive self-talk

- Focusing on personal strengths, unique abilities and accepting one's uniqueness without comparing oneself negatively to others.
- Setting personal boundaries
- Surrounding oneself with supportive, positive friends who respect individual differences.
- Engaging in positive activities that build confidence and foster a sense of belonging.

26. - Anger: It is caused by internal or external stress. It may cause one to raise their voice on others.

- Sadness: This may affect one's self-esteem by making someone feel less of themselves.
- Happiness: It is a feeling that makes one forget all the negative things and focus on the positive. It may affect decision making.

27. - Assertive communication.

- Avoiding tempting situations. This can be done by stepping away from discussions or gatherings structured around converting or undermining personal values.
- Seeking guidance and support from trusted mentors, school counselors, religious leaders or parents for encouragement and perspective.

28. - Ethnic diversity: Kenya consists of over 40 distinct ethnic groups, each with unique traditions, languages and cultural practices.

- Religious diversity: Presence of different faiths across the population.
- Linguistic diversity: A wide variety of local native dialects alongside national languages are used across different regions and communities.

29. - Participating in and learning about cultural events with an open mind to understand other people's heritage.

- Promoting equal opportunities for people.
- Encouraging fair treatment and standing against discrimination.

30. Bantu, Arabic, Persian and Portuguese

31. – water management practices and irrigation farming

- Crop rotation
- Sustainable agricultural practises
- Stone structures contributed to modern architecture and engineering designs

32. Southern Europe: Portugal, Greece, Rome

Middle East: Arabia, Persia, Yemen, Omna, Iran

Far East: China, India, Spice islands

33. A) Low self- esteem

b) ask the learner to focus on personal strengths, practise positive self-talk and avoid comparing themselves with others.

34. – Reliable and predictable monsoon winds which facilitated transport

- High demand and supply of valuable and regional goods
- Impact of Islamic civilisation
- Strategic geographical location of the towns which provided safe anchorage for ocean going trade vessels

35. – To engage in trade

- To spread religion
- Exploration and adventure

36. – Integrity and honesty

- Accountability
- Responsibility
- Empathy
- Inclusivity
- Good communication skills
- Disciplined and learners with good conduct

37. a) The Legislature creates and passes laws while the Judiciary interprets those laws and can declare unconstitutional laws passed by the Legislature null and void.

b) The Executive appoints judges upon recommendation by the Judicial Service Commission and enforces court decisions; the Judiciary acts as a check by reviewing executive actions

c) The Legislature approves government budgets, cabinet appointments and vet policy proposals made by the Executive while the Executive assents to bills passed by the Legislature to make them law.

38. – Presence of river Nile which provided reliable source of water for domestic use and irrigation

- Annual flooding and fertile silt from River Nile deposited rich volcanic soil along its bank that was fit for agriculture
- Development of innovative irrigation methods which were used in farming
- The availability of farming tools which enabled efficient farming
- Availability of indigenous crops and animals
- Favourable climate and flat terrain made it easy to till, sow and irrigate the crops.

39. – Unpredictable weather conditions

- Traffic noise and urban crowds making interviews and group communication difficult
- Uncooperative respondents
- Language barriers
- Some learners may fall sick during the field study
- Vehicle may breakdown

Model paper 8

Section A

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. C
11. D
12. B
13. B
14. A
15. B
16. D
17. D
18. B
19. D
20. A

SECTION B

21. Intrapersonal peace is the state of inner harmony, mental calmness and emotional stability within an individual while interpersonal peace is a state of peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and non-violent relationships between two or more people.

22. a) – Self-assessment

- Trying out new activities
- Seeking feedback from parents, teachers or peers on what she naturally performs well

b) – They help make informed career choices

- They enhance self-confidence as one focuses on developing their strengths

23. a) A career path is a sequence of jobs, educational steps, and professional experiences that an individual follows to progress from entry-level roles toward long-term occupational goals.

b) -Pure sciences

- Applied sciences
- Technical studies
- Career and technology studies

24. – Conducting fieldwork observation

- Brainstorming the problems
- Group discussions
- Conducting interviews
- Distributing questionnaires

25. – a) The oldest tools were discovered in Africa

- The earliest human ancestors were found in Africa

b) – Oldowan tools

- Acheulian tools
- Sangoan tools
- Microliths

26. a) Textbooks, magazines, newspapers, biographies, historical documentaries, historical websites, published articles and academic journals

b) – Saving documents on cloud drives for safe, accessible online storage

- Backing them up on flash drives and hard drives

27. - Using sacred forests, taboos and seasonal hunting restrictions to preserve biodiversity and natural water catchments.

- Utilising medicinal herbs, roots and barks of trees for treating human and livestock ailments safely and affordably.
- Employing crop rotation, intercropping and organic soil management techniques to maintain soil fertility and food security without using chemicals.

28. a) – Right to name and nationality

- Right to free and compulsory basic education
- Right to protection from abuse

- Right to healthcare
- Right to parental care

b)- They are universal

- They are inalienable
- They are indivisible
- They are interdependent

29. -Administration of justice

- Interpreting laws
- Defending the constitution of Kenya by declaring actions that violate the constitution as null and void

30. a) Farming, trading, transport

b) It flows from south east to north west

c) i) Marginal information is all the information that is provided outside the margins of a topographical map.

ii) Map title, key, scale and compass

31. Urban to urban migration. This involves the movement of people from one town to another

- Urban to rural migration. This type of migration involves the movement of people from town to a rural area
- Rural to urban migration. This involves the migration of people from villages to town centres
- Rural to rural migration. This is the migration of people from one village to settle to another village

32. a) – Gravitational pressure

- Isostatic adjustment
- Movement of magma within the mantle
- Convectional currents

b) Originally, continents were one large mass known as Pangaea and the oceans were one large ocean known as Panthalassa. Over the years, Pangaea split into two: Laurasia, which drifted northwards and Gondwanaland, which drifted southwards. The two were separated by a sea called Tethys, which is the modern-day Mediterranean Sea. Over time, Laurasia split to form North America, Europe and Asia while Gondwanaland split to form South America, Africa, India, Australia and Antarctica.

33. - Deforestation

- Pollution
 - Encroachment of natural habitats through the burning of forests and dumping of waste in the rivers
 - Overgrazing which can result in erosion of the land
 - Poor disposal of plastic waste
 - Inadequate knowledge of environmental conservation measures.
 - Increased population
34. -- Recycling waste and using clean energy like solar to mitigate environmental degradation.
- Farmers to use digital devices to research better farming methods.
 - Develop affordable skill-based digital learning platforms and develop more schools to mitigate the problem of lack of access to education.
 - Introducing urban farming and kitchen gardens to mitigate food insecurity.
 - Creating self-sustaining projects to ensure long-term impacts.
 - Building partnerships with NGOs, government and private sectors to fund projects.
 - Use solar power and low-cost technology for rural development.
 - Utilise digital platforms for remote learning and up-skilling.
 - Be innovative in waste recycling to create jobs and conserve the environment

Model paper 9

Section A

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. C
8. D
9. D
10. A
11. C
12. A
13. A
14. A
15. B

- 16. A
- 17. C
- 18. D
- 19. B
- 20. B

SECTION B

21. a) Northwest

- b) Lumbering- presence of sawmill
- Tourism- presence of museum
- Farming- presence of maize farm
- Livestock keeping- cattle ranch
- Trading- markets
- Industrialisation- posho mill
- Transport- road, railway and air strip
- Communication- telephone mast, among others

- c) None is evidenced in the area
- d) Clustered settlement

22. – Guarantees the rule of law by ensuring that all citizens are subject to the same legal standards and property laws preventing self-help or forced land grabbing.

- Establishes independent judicial and dispute resolution methods such as use of mediation or traditional methods
- Clearly defines ownership rights and legal boundaries, giving citizens confidence that their land ownership is constitutionally protected against unlawful encroachment.
- Promotes social justice and equality thus ensuring all people are treated fairly
- Encourages peaceful public participation and dialogue

23. – Deforestation

- Pollution
- Overgrazing
- Poor farming practices
- Uncontrolled quarrying
- Improper waste disposal and littering

24. – Organising youth exchange programmes, sports tournaments and arts festivals across borders to build mutual understanding and break down stereotypes

- Establishing regional student networks, online learning platforms and joint volunteer programmes to foster shared goals among Africans

- Advocating for free movement for trade and employment across borders
- Campaign against tribalism using digital platforms to advocate for Pan-Africanism, peacebuilding and human rights across the continent.

25. – Maasai culture, Safari, Kiswahili language and Kenyan cuisine

26. – Compressional forces. These forces push two tectonic plates towards each other, causing rocks to shorten and crumple upward

- Tensional forces. These forces pull tectonic plates away from each other in opposite directions causing the earth's crust to stretch, fracture and sink to form features like the rift valley
- Shear forces. They cause tectonic plates to slide horizontally past each other in opposite directions.

27. a) Masinga, Kamburu, Gitaru, Kindaruma and Kiambere dams

b) -Freshwater fishing

- Irrigation farming

c) – Provides renewable electricity

- Water is used for irrigation

- Promoting industrial growth and creating employment opportunities for residents

28. a) X- The Giza Pyramids

Y- Valle de Mai Nature Reserve

Z- The Great Zimbabwe ruins

b) -It protects the flora and fauna

- It attracts tourists

- It is used as a research centre thus promoting research and education

c) – Being a world heritage site, it is protected under strict international standards

- The vegetation is mainly controlled to ensure invasive species are controlled

- The local communities and authorities act as traditional custodians of the site

29. Empathy. The ability to understand and respect the feelings, perspectives and cultural backgrounds of others without judgment.

- Effective communication. This is the skill of listening actively and expressing oneself clearly and respectfully across different cultural, linguistic and religious backgrounds.
- Conflict resolution. This is the capacity to negotiate and manage disagreements effectively.

30. a) -Keeping them in museums and national archives

- Storing them digitally
- Preserving historical buildings, sites and monuments
 - b) – Oral traditions are passed down from one generation to another by word of mouth
 - oral traditions are also modernly preserved via video and audio recordings and written transcripts
- Printed sources are preserved in national libraries and archives by binding them
- Artifacts and archaeological objects are preserved in museums through chemical treatment, careful excavations and climate-controlled display cases

31. a) – It contributed to urbanisation and city growth

- It led to the development of written language used for cataloguing harvests, trade goods and taxes
- Surplus food led to individuals diversifying human activities leading to specialisation of labour and social classes
- b) Surplus food production laid the foundation for regional and international trade
 - Innovations in taxing systems of agricultural produce which is still done today in most countries

MODEL PAPER 10

SECTION A

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. C
10. B
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. C
15. C
16. B
17. B
18. A
19. A

20. D

SECTION B

21. a) Christianity

- b) Transport, farming, lumbering, trading, quarrying, livestock keeping
- c) Linear settlement

22. – Further education

- Seek better employment opportunities
- To unite family members
- Seeking environments with better social freedoms and human rights protection
- Escaping gender-based discrimination
- Seeking access to modern healthcare services

23. – Publishing financial budgets and audit reports

- Conduct transparent and competitive bidding processes for governments to eliminate bribery and favouritism
- Organising public participation forums to give input on development projects before implementation
- Adhering to anti-corruption rules by subjecting public offices to external audits and implementing recommendations without political interference

24. a) Block mountains, fault scarps, fault steps, tilt blocks

b) -Displaces rock layers vertically or horizontally forming escarpments and irregular terrain

- Creates deep depressions that collect water to form lakes
- Alters river drainage patterns
- Creates new landforms such as block mountains

c) Normal fault

- Reverse fault
- Shear fault
- Anticlinal fault
- Thrust fault

d) Tensional forces act in opposite directions pulling the earth's crust rocks apart. This results to a normal fault forming. As pulling continues, the central block between the two parallel faults subsides forming the rift valley.

25. a) -Integrity

- Respect
- Responsibility
- Empathy
- Humility
- Tolerance

b) – Values like honesty and integrity ensure people are truthful and fulfil commitments, creating trust in relationships.

- Values like empathy and tolerance help individuals understand differing perspectives, allowing peaceful resolution of disagreements.

26. – Helps individuals recognise their emotional triggers before reacting

- Enables a person to have self-control
- Allows a person to acknowledge their own role in a misunderstanding instead of shifting all blame onto others
- Encourages active listening and empathetic dialogue aimed at finding solutions to problems

27. – Rivers had high water volumes

- Presence of narrow and steep valleys that make dam wall construction easier and provide deep reservoir basins
- High demand for hydroelectric power due to the growth of industrialisation and urbanisation
- Need for water for irrigation farming
- Need for controlling flooding, especially during heavy rains

28. – Accountable and responsible leaders

- Active listening
- Empathy
- Integrity and honesty

29. a) - Consists of continuous tall grass interspersed with scattered, umbrella-shaped trees and shrubs.

- Grasses turn green and lush during the wet season and dry, brown or straw-like in the dry season
- Trees are deciduous
- Trees have deep taproots
- Trees have flat-topped, umbrella-shaped crowns

b) – They have long, deep taproots

- They have modified leaves with thorns or spines to minimise transpiration

They have thick stems and bark, which insulate the tree trunks from moisture loss and frequent savanna bushfires

c) - Canada-Prairies

- Russia- Steppes
- Australia- Downs
- Argentina- Pampas

d) i) Cypress, Pine, Wattle, Eucalyptus

- ii) – exotic softwood trees mature faster than indigenous trees
 - They produce straight, uniform and soft timber that is easy to saw, treat and process for construction and furniture manufacturing
30. – They guide decision-making
- They help individuals develop a sense of identity, integrity and positive self-esteem
 - Enable learners to resist peer pressure
 - Fosters harmonious relationships with others through respect, honesty and empathy
31. – It guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms to all individuals
- It promotes good governance and integrity as it requires public officers to be accountable, transparent and selfless
 - It ensures equitable distribution of resources across the nation
 - It ensures that all citizens and state organs are equal before the law, thus eliminating illegal abuse of authority
 - It protects vulnerable and marginalised groups in national leadership and development programmes