

ANSWERS

Model paper 11

Section A

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

Section B

21. a) South west to east

- b) Traditionalists due to the presence of a shrine
- c) Farming, transport, tourism, mining, livestock keeping
- d) Cool and wet due to tea farming

22. - Development of writing systems

-Foundations of mathematics and geometry

-Invention of early irrigation techniques which has led to innovations in irrigation systems

- Ancient buildings and architecture have contributed to modern architecture and engineering

- Invention of the calendar system which has led to the development of the calendars used today

23. -Fertility rate

- Mortality rate

- Life expectancy
- Access to medical and healthcare services
- Migration patterns

24. a) Human diversity refers to the unique differences and variations among individuals and groups in a society

b) Age, gender, race, education, ethnicity, religion, language and physical abilities and disabilities

25. a) -Mixture of tall, coarse grasses and scattered trees or shrubs.

- Shedding of tree leaves during the dry season to conserve moisture.
- Trees have deep root systems or water-storing trunks

- Grasses turn brown and dry during drought periods and sprout rapidly with the onset of rains.

b) - Thick, corky bark to protect against fire and reduce moisture loss.

- Umbrella-shaped canopy that reduces evaporation by shading the ground beneath.
- Long taproots that reach deep underground water tables during dry spells.

c) Canada: Prairies

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

26. A large star with greater gravitational pull than the sun passed close to the sun. It drew materials from the sun which cooled and condensed overtime. The condensed materials then split into smaller rotating masses, forming the planets

27. Tensional forces pull rocks in opposite directions within the earth's crust. Continued tension leads to the development of parallel normal fault lines across the rock layers. As the tension continues, the middle block of rock between the fault lines collapses downward forming a rift valley, leaving the steep outer walls as fault scarps or escarpments.

28. - Respecting, obeying and abiding by the rule of law.

- Participating in peaceful civic processes and democratic elections.
- Educating oneself and others about constitutional rights and civic duties.
- Reporting constitutional violations, corruption or human rights abuses to relevant state bodies.
- Supporting independent oversight institutions such as the Judiciary

29. – Can cause conflicts

- Can destroy relationships with friends and family members
- Limits logical thinking, leading to risky or poor choices.

Chronic stress, anxiety or unexpressed anger can contribute to elevated blood pressure, headaches or sleep disorders.

- Reduced academic or work performance
- 30. a)– Honesty, respect, responsibility, integrity, empathy
 - b) – Values foster transparency and build mutual trust
- Values help solve conflicts peacefully
- 31. a) Search for further education
 - Seeking employment opportunities
 - Seeking medical care
 - Slave trade
 - Fleeing from political instability and civil wars
 - b) Cultural shock
 - Language barriers in host countries.
 - Racial discrimination
 - Strict immigration laws
 - Separation from family networks.
- 32. - Enhanced communication and connectivity due to the rapid growth of technology
 - Increased international trade
 - Creation of job opportunities
 - Exposure to diverse cultures and knowledge transfer
 - Access to the global market as local producers can export their goods globally
 - Improved access to technology
 - Advancement in healthcare due to the use of advanced medical equipment
- 33. This theory states that 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.

Model paper 12

Section A

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. D

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

Section B

21. a) South

- b) Lake, river, borehole
- c) Scattered
- d) Healthcare services

22. - Arabic

- Bantu languages
- Portuguese
- Persian

23. a) Academic goals

- Developing a new practical skill
- Maintaining a regular physical exercise and wellness routine.
- Developing better time-management and study habits.
 - b) Helps one to remain focused to their goal
- Boosts learners' motivation towards working smart and hard

24. - Enhances emotional resilience: Builds confidence to handle setbacks, cope with stress and adapt constructively to challenges.

- Improves academic and personal performance: Encourages learners to participate actively, set realistic challenges and pursue success without fear of failure.
- Fosters positive social relationships: Enables individuals to communicate assertively, set healthy boundaries and respect others in group settings.
- Promotes good physical self-care: Encourages healthy lifestyle choices, proper hygiene and respect for physical well-being.

- Encourages moral and ethical decision-making: Builds self-worth, making learners less susceptible to negative peer pressure and more likely to stick to positive personal values.

25 Legislature, executive and judiciary

b) - **The Executive**

- Implements and enforces laws enacted by Parliament.
- Formulates state policies and manages day-to-day public administration and national security.

- **The Legislature**

- Enacts, amends, and repeals national laws.
- Exercises oversight over executive policy implementation and approves government revenue and expenditure.

- **The Judiciary**

- Interprets the Constitution and applies laws to resolve disputes.
- Protects fundamental human rights and defends the constitutional order.

26.-Debate to identify constitutional issues through public dialogue, civic consultation, and stakeholder forums.

- Establishment of a legal framework to guide the review process
- Public participation and collection of views
- Drafting of the proposed constitution
- Parliamentary Review
- Referendum
- Promulgation

27. The Six's thermometer

28. -Land fragmentation

- Pressure on social amenities such as shortages of housing, inadequate healthcare facilities and overcrowded schools

- High unemployment and underemployment rates due to labor supply surpassing job creation.

- Environmental degradation and strain on natural resources

29.- Psychosocial support helps learners manage emotions, stress and mental challenges. Its sources include teachers, counsellors, health workers and trusted adults among others

- Social support comes from relationships and interactions with others such as family, friends and teachers. It makes learners feel loved and valued. It also provides encouragement to the learners when they are facing difficulties.

- Spiritual support. This is guidance provided by religious leaders and faith communities.

- Mentorship and coaching. Experienced people in a field coach learners or people.
- 30.- Aligning choices with personal interests keeps learners engaged, reducing burnout and academic fatigue.
- Matching natural strengths and personality traits with specific learning tracks increases competence and productivity.
 - Pursuing subjects that fit one's values and disposition minimizes stress, anxiety, and career dissatisfaction.
 - Helps learners develop and sharpen inherent talents rather than forcing adaptation to unsuitable fields.
31. a) Peace is the absence of conflicts
 b) Conflict is a disagreement that occurs between two or more parties
 c) – Unfair distribution of chores
- Lack of respect for one another
 - Bullying among learners
 - Peer pressure and teasing among learners.
 - Miscommunication or spreading of rumours and gossip.
 - Differences in cultural, social or personal values and opinions.
 - Indiscipline
 - Perceived favouritism by teachers or prefects.
- 32.
- Depletion of natural resources. Overfishing, overgrazing and excessive logging destroy the natural assets that rural communities depend on for daily income and food.
 - Agricultural land degradation: Deforestation and poor farming practices cause severe soil erosion and loss of fertility, leading to reduced crop yields and chronic food insecurity.
 - Increased vulnerability to climate hazards: Stripping land of vegetation cover worsens droughts, flash floods and mudslides, destroying homes and infrastructure.
 - Resource conflict and migration: Scarcity of vital resources like water and arable land triggers local disputes, displacing families and disrupting economic stability.
33. Forced capture, kidnapping and violent enslavement.
- Inhumane treatment, torture and severe physical abuse during transit and on plantations.
 - Destruction of family structures and cultural identity due to forced separation and suppression of African heritage.

MODEL PAPER 13

Section A

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

Section B

21. a) Trading, farming, transport, fishing, tourism

b) Physical feature: Hill, Drainage features: River, lake

c) North east to south west

22. - Strategic location along the trade routes connecting East Africa to Arabia, Persia, India and China made these settlements thriving commercial hubs.

- Favourable monsoon winds facilitated smooth maritime travel and trade between foreign merchants and coastal settlements.
- Abundant availability of valuable trade commodities like ivory, gold, iron, timber and mangrove poles attracted external merchants.
- Spread of Islam: Adoption of Islam fostered political stability, cultural unity and strong trading alliances with Arab and Persian merchants.

23. - Availability of key trade commodities

- Introduction and use of pack animals such as camels for transport
- Established trade routes
- Presence of well-established oasis routes that provided water and rest stops for caravans.

- Support and protection provided by strong local kingdoms (and desert rulers along the trade corridors.

24. -Active listening without judging them

- Offering emotional support to them
- Validating their emotions and making them feel safe
- Connecting them to guidance and counselling services
- Respecting their personal space and privacy

25. – Widely spaced contours: Gentle slope

- Close contours: steep slope

Circular contour lines: hill/ mountain

Close parallel or vertical contours: Cliff, escarpment

26. a) Algeria, Mali, Ghana

b) Kenya, Uganda, Somalia

c) Egypt, Algeria, Libya

27. a) Direct observation of remaining architectural structures and artifacts.

- Taking photographs and recording field notes.
- Interviewing local guides, historians or curators.
- Administering questionnaires to visitors or site personnel.

b) - Adverse weather conditions

- Transport difficulties, breakdown or delays in reaching the site.

- Uncooperative respondents or language barriers.
- Fatigue, accidents, or injuries while navigating rough terrain.

28. a) -High demand for hydroelectric power to support growing domestic and industrial energy needs.

- Need for controlled irrigation schemes to boost agricultural productivity and food security.
- Requirement for flood control along the lower reaches of the Tana River during heavy rains.
- Need to generate reliable water supply reservoirs for urban centers and nearby rural communities.

b) Heavy siltation of reservoirs due to soil erosion upstream, reducing dam capacity.

- Fluctuations in water volume during prolonged droughts, leading to power shortages.
- Displacement and resettlement challenges for local communities around dam construction zones.
- Environmental degradation, waterlogging and increased incidence of waterborne diseases in irrigation zones.

29. - Enacting the legal framework and acts that establish constitutional review bodies and guidelines.

- Debating on issues affecting the nation
- Debating, reviewing and making recommendations on the draft constitution.
- Mobilising resources and appropriating funds required to conduct civic education and national referendums.
- Approving the draft constitution for submission to the public in a national referendum.

30. - Bullying and peer rejection: Persistent verbal, physical or emotional abuse by peers creates deep self-doubt and feeling undervalued.

- Unrealistic academic or social expectations: Extreme pressure from parents or teachers to perform perfectly leads to feelings of inadequacy when targets are missed.
- Negative body image and physical comparisons: Unfavourable self-comparison with societal beauty standards or peers regarding physical appearance.
- Trauma and domestic neglect: Exposure to family conflicts, emotional neglect or physical abuse at home damages a learner's sense of self-worth.

31. a) - Improving performance in target academic subjects.

- Developing leadership capabilities by joining school clubs or student council.
- Establishing consistent personal fitness and wellness habits.
- Learning a practical technical skill, foreign language, or creative art.

b) -Enhances focus

- Fosters prioritisation of goals
- Fosters motivation to keep working hard towards achieving the goals

32. - Creates steep escarpments that hinder transportation and road construction

- Landforms such as the Rift Valley act as tourist attraction landscapes
- Formation of block mountains which causes relief rainfall on the windward slopes thus aiding agriculture.
- Sunken rift floors trap water to form lakes which support fishing, irrigation and tourism.
- Earth movements along active fault lines damage roads, rail lines, pipelines and building foundations.
- Deep fault fissures allow underground magma to heat groundwater, providing natural sources for geothermal power generation

MODEL PAPER 14

Section A

1. A
2. B
3. A

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

Section B

21. a) Presence of the tarmac road

b) Clustered

c) Livestock keeping due to cattle ranch, transport due to roads, farming is evidenced by maize farm, lumbering as evidenced by the saw mill, industrialisation evidenced by posho mills and trading due to markets

22. - Poor communication

- Lack of active listening
- Uncontrolled anger and emotions
- Pride and stubbornness: Refusal to compromise, apologise or admit wrong behaviour by family members.
- Unresolved past grievances
- Bias or Favouritism: Partiality shown by parents or authority figures in the family, leading to mistrust and lingering resentment.

23. -Patriotism

- National unity
- Respecting the rule of law
- Good governance
- Social justice
- Transparency and accountability
- Integrity

24. – Deforestation: Uncontrolled cutting down of trees for charcoal, timber and agricultural expansion.

- Industrial and domestic pollution: Improper disposal of toxic industrial effluent, non-biodegradable plastics and untreated sewage into land and water bodies.
- Poor agricultural practices: Overgrazing, monoculture and excessive chemical fertilizer use leading to severe soil erosion and degradation.
- Unplanned urbanisation: Rapid urban expansion leading to informal settlements, poor waste management and destruction of wetlands.
- Illegal mining and quarrying: Open-pit excavation that destroys land surfaces, pollutes groundwater and creates unsafe open trenches

25. -Supplies reliable hydroelectric power for domestic and industrial use

- Providing water for irrigation farming
- Mitigating seasonal flooding that destroys crops, infrastructure and property
- Lake Nasser behind the Aswan Dam supports Egypt's commercial freshwater fishing industry, while reservoirs along the Tana River provide local fisheries and recreational tourism hubs.

26. – Engaging in community anti-poaching, anti-deforestation and site monitoring teams to protect natural and cultural assets.

- Serving as local heritage guides, running eco-lodges and sharing indigenous historical knowledge with visitors.
- Adopting sustainable land, water, and forestry management practices in areas surrounding heritage sites to prevent buffer zone encroachment.
- Maintaining and passing down traditional construction, artistic and restoration techniques used to maintain cultural landmarks.
- Educating fellow community members and school groups on the historical, environmental, and economic value of preserving the sites.

27. a) selling custom merchandise to create awareness on drugs and substance abuse

b) Capital to purchase the supplies and materials to be used

- Marketing skills of their products
- Practical skills of crafting and designing the merchandise

c) It helps convince the buyers to buy the product

28. a) - Raising performance in core academic subjects by the end of the term.

- Participating in active sports or joining school clubs to build leadership skills.
- Reading a designated number of educational books outside the syllabus each month.
- Practising daily time management through structured study timetables.

b) They help a learner to remain focused in their studies

- They help learners measure their progress and build their confidence as they achieve the goals

29. a) - Constant self-criticism and negative self-talk.

- Extreme fear of failure or reluctance to try new tasks.
- Over-dependence on external validation and approval from peers.
- Difficulty accepting constructive criticism or feedback.
- Withdrawal from social activities, class discussions, or group interactions.

b) – Offering constructive feedback

- Creating an inclusive and safe environment where learners feel safe to express feelings without fear of ridicule or bullying.
- Encouraging peer mentorship
- Guiding learners to set achievable targets

Encouraging learners' participation in non-academic activities such as art, drama, sports and leadership to build their confidence in unique personal strengths.

30. -Strategic location of the towns

- Favourable monsoon winds which aided transport
- Availability of goods and slave for trade
- Adoption of Islamic religion and shared language made it easy for the city states to grow

31. a) – Direct observation of physical features, fault lines and vegetation patterns.

- Taking photographs and recording video clips of key geographical structures.
- Administering structured questionnaires or conducting oral interviews with local guides and residents.
- Taking field notes and sketching maps or diagrams of landforms.
- Collecting rock or soil samples for classroom analysis.

b)- Unfavourable weather conditions

- Navigating difficult or hazardous terrain such as rocky paths
- Vehicle breakdowns
- Long travel durations
- Delayed transportation schedules.
- Fatigue, dehydration or altitude-related discomfort while walking long distances outdoors.

Model paper 15

Section A

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

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

Section B

21. a) Scale, key and compass

b) Linear scale

c) Transport, farming, fishing, tourism, trade

22. a) Pre-career mapping means planning for future careers and goals.

b) It helps learners:

- Acquaint themselves with the required skills for their future careers.
- Focus on their careers.
- Network with professionals in their areas of interest.
- Evaluate their own strengths, interests and areas that need improvement.
- Know the subjects that align with their career requirements.

23. – Building effective communication skills

- Establishing healthy boundaries

24. a) Evaluating how comfortably and assertively one expresses their opinions without fear of immediate criticism.

- Observing body language, eye contact and posture when communicating with peers or authority figures.
- Assessing one's vulnerability to negative peer pressure or the constant need for external approval.

b) - Practising positive self-talk

- Focusing on individual strengths while constructively working on weaknesses.
- Setting realistic personal boundaries

- Associating with supportive and encouraging peers.

25. - Identifying and defining the problem

- Allowing all involved parties to share their feelings and viewpoints without interruption.
- Brainstorming potential solutions
- Negotiating and agreeing upon a mutually beneficial outcome
- Putting the agreed plan into action and periodically checking to ensure the conflict remains resolved.

26. a) Homo erectus

b) invention of fire was significant in the following ways:

- It created the foundations of food preparation, cooking and food preservation techniques.
- Early development of heating technology and defense mechanisms against harsh cold climates.
- Catalyst for tool hardening and modern industrial manufacturing.
- Fostered social bonding, storytelling and community structure around central fire hearths.

c)-Oldest hominid fossil remains have been discovered predominantly in East Africa

- Archaeological evidence shows continuous evolutionary stages of human development occurring across Africa.
- Genetic studies confirm that modern human populations share common ancestral lineages originating in Africa.

27. - Prolonged civil conflicts

- Corruption
- Weak governance
- Policy mismanagements
- Heavy reliance on raw agricultural products or primary mineral exports, which suffer from volatile global market prices while finished goods remain costly to import.

28. -Early Africans domesticated indigenous crops such as sorghum, millet, cassava and others which adapted to the local climates

- Pastoral communities in North and East Africa domesticated cattle, sheep and goats, migrating to secure water and seasonal pastures.

Domestication of crops and livestock encouraged early humans to establish permanent agricultural villages along river valleys

- Agricultural surpluses led to early technological innovations, including grinding stones, pottery storage vessels and iron farm implements.

29. a) African diaspora refers to communities worldwide that moved from Africa voluntarily or involuntarily to countries abroad due to various reasons.

- b) - Spearheading the global Pan-Africanism movement that advocated for the liberation and sovereignty of African nations.
- Supporting anti-colonial independence struggles through political lobbying, fundraising and publicity in host nations.
- Contributing to diplomatic engagements, international policy advocacy and modern election observation across African states.
- c)- Maasai attire, kiondo, Kiswahili language, safari

30. - Rotation causes day and night thus determining working schedules

- It also determines international time differences
- Revolution causes different seasons thereby determining agricultural calendars based on temperature and rain cycles
- Revolution also affects the lengths of day and night.

31. -Administering questionnaires

- Conducting face to face interviews
- Observation

32. a) Kenya, Nigeria

b) - Adopting climate-smart agricultural techniques such as planting drought-resistant crops

- Implementing rainwater harvesting and water conservation infrastructure.
- Engaging in reforestation and afforestation community initiatives.
- Transitioning to clean, renewable energy sources

33. a) When tensional forces act on the crustal rocks, they pull the rocks apart causing a normal fault. As pulling continues, the middle block sinks to form the rift valley with the steep sides forming a fault scarp/escarpment.

b) Leads to the formation of fault line lakes

- Leads to displacement of rivers
- Destruction of roads and communication networks
- Destruction of property
- Deep faulting exposes the underground steam reservoirs utilised to produce clean electricity- Geothermal power.

Model paper 16

Section A

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

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

Section B

21. - Evaluating personal actions, choices and experiences to identify core beliefs and moral boundaries.

- Learning from positive role models, parents, teachers and community leaders who demonstrate strong ethical behavior.
- Adopting religious and moral guidance
- Learning from personal mistakes and consequences of the mistakes

22. – Open-mindedness

- Humility
- Adaptability
- Emotional intelligence
- Empathy

23. – Unmanaged emotions can trigger health challenges such as anxiety, stress and depression

- Overwhelming emotions can cloud judgment, impair decision-making and reduce academic or daily productivity.
- Persistent positive emotions build self-confidence, whereas unmanaged negative emotions can lead to feelings of self-doubt and inadequacy.
- Emotions drive immediate actions and reactions, determining whether one responds calmly or impulsively in challenging situations.

24. a) – Personal interests and abilities

- Academic ability and strengths
- Future career aspirations

b) -Guidance and counselling

- Mentorship
- Alumni
- Psychosocial support
- Family support

25.- Both agree that a supernatural being was responsible for the creation of humankind and other things in existence.

- In both stories, the supernatural being was given a different name.
- In both, human beings are special

26. - High demand for slaves

- Availability of monsoon winds that facilitated maritime navigation across the Indian Ocean.
- Accessibility of the East African coast due to its strategic location
- Boat making technology which was used for transport'
- Collaboration of African chiefs and long distance traders

27. – Strategic location of the city states along the Indian Ocean

- - Predictable monsoon winds that facilitated safe navigation between the East African coast and Asia.
- Abundant supply of valuable local commodities like gold, ivory, timber and iron.
- Adoption of Islam and the development of the Kiswahili language, which created cultural unity, legal standards and commercial trust
- 28. a) Natural, random genetic changes occurred in organisms over generations, introducing new physical or biological traits that provided variations within the population.

b) Environmental pressures such as food scarcity, climate shifts and predators favoured individuals possessing advantageous genetic traits, allowing them to survive and reproduce while less suited individuals died off.

c) Over long periods, surviving hominids gradually developed physical and behavioural characteristics suited to changing habitats, such as bipedalism for walking on open savannas or tool use for food processing, enabling evolutionary transition toward modern humans.

29. a) It stands as a powerful symbol of the triumph of the human spirit, freedom and democracy over oppression and racial segregation, having served as a political prison for people like Nelson Mandela.

b) – They preserve cultural roots and identity for future generations

- They act as tourist sites thus generating revenue for the country
- They raise international awareness of unique local traditions and history thus attracting more visitors

- They educate global audiences on shared human history, encouraging cross-cultural understanding and peaceful coexistence

30. Transparency

- Accountability
- National unity
- Patriotism
- Integrity
- Good governance

Inclusivity

31. a) 23.73 °C

b) June and July

c) 8.3° C

d) January

32. a) – forest

- scrub
- papyrus reeds
- scattered trees

b) - livestock keeping due to the presence of cattle dip

- Farming evidenced by coffee and tea
- Transport evidenced by roads
- Trade evidenced by markets

c) cool and wet

d) healthcare services due to the hospital and security services due to the police station, education due to the schools and administration due to the chief's camp.

33. a) Winds blowing across ocean bodies carry abundant moisture inland, bringing heavy rainfall to coastal and equatorial regions. Dry winds bring an aridity effect on where they are blowing.

b) Warm ocean currents warm the overlying air mass and increase moisture capacity, causing heavy rainfall along adjacent coastal landmasses. Cold ocean currents cool the lower atmosphere, inhibiting air rising and cloud formation, resulting in coastal aridity and desert formation

c) Areas near the Equator receive direct, overhead solar rays year-round, resulting in high temperatures and equatorial climate zones. Moving farther north or south toward higher latitudes, solar rays strike at an inclined angle over broader surface areas, leading to cooler temperatures and distinct seasonal variations.

34. Severe siltation of reservoirs: Soil erosion caused by deforestation and poor farming practices upstream deposits large amounts of silt into dam basins thus reducing water storage capacity and turbine lifespan.

- Water volume fluctuations: Prolonged droughts brought about by climate change cause drops in river water levels, leading to reduced hydroelectric power (HEP) generation and restricted irrigation coverage.
- Displacement and environmental hazards: Dam construction displaces local communities, disrupts fish migration patterns, creates waterlogged soils and increases the prevalence of waterborne diseases such as malaria around reservoir shorelines.

Model paper 17

Section A

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

Section B

21. a) South to north west
b) Scattered population
c) Lake, river and borehole

22. a) Siltation

- Extreme water loss due to high evaporation rates
- Waterlogging along the Nile banks and an increase in waterborne diseases like schistosomiasis (bilharzia).
- Soil salinisation due to the use of chemical fertilisers
 - b) – The dam provides water used for irrigation farming
- Generation of hydroelectric power which is used for both domestic and industrial use

23. Promoting Kenyan cultural heritage abroad by showcasing authentic Kenyan traditional music, dances and artistic talent during international performance exchange

- Advocating for global issues through local music by composing and performing songs that address shared global challenges such as climate change, peace building or human rights while highlighting Kenya's proactive role in global solutions.
- Respecting international standards and ethic when collaborating with international artists, thereby upholding Kenya's national dignity on the global stage

24. - Ensuring equal opportunities for all

- Standing up against bullying and discrimination of vulnerable individuals
 - Ensuring that the school and community resources are distributed equitably
 - Volunteering in local charity drives, environmental cleanups or feeding programs to support underprivileged families.
- Advocating for human rights in the community
 - 25. a) Crafting and selling merchandise
 - b) Practical skills for crafting
 - Good communication skills

- Enough funds for purchasing all the needed resources

26. – Wearing light clothes on a sunny day

- Using an umbrella or wearing water resistant clothes on a rainy day
- Drinking plenty of water on a sunny day
- Consuming warm drinks or foods to maintain core body temperature on a cold day
- Seeking shelter away from weak trees, power lines and tall glass structures to avoid injury from flying debris on a stormy weather.

27. – Creativity

- Resilience
- Risk taking
- Self discipline

28. a) Creation of permanent agricultural villages along the Nile River led to the growth of early organised cities and complex social hierarchies.

- Surplus agricultural trade necessitated record-keeping, driving the development of hieroglyphic writing

- Observing annual Nile flooding patterns spurred early solar calendar development, astronomy and medical practices linked to diet and health.

b) High agricultural yields of wheat, barley and flax enabled extensive regional and international trade networks

- Early irrigation techniques contributed to modern day innovations in irrigation farming

29. a) Recycling plastic waste

b) - Cleans up the local market environment, reducing littering and improving public hygiene.

- Generates affordable, recycled household items while promoting environmental conservation awareness.

c) It turns everyday environmental or social challenges into productive income-generating opportunities, fostering self-reliance and community innovation.

30. - Traditional medicine which involved use of herbs to treat various ailments

- Weather forecasting. It involved predicting seasonal climate changes using natural indicators

such as bird behaviour, insect movement and other indicators

- Education was passed down through apprenticeship and was informal

- Traditional methods such as fermenting, sun drying and smoking were used to preserve food

30. a) - Reliable food production ensuring food security and reducing total reliance on hunting and gathering.

- Creation of surplus commodities used for trade and economic barter.

- Provision of animal labour for transportation, land tillage and agricultural efficiency.

b) - Unpredictable weather patterns and severe droughts caused by climate change.

- High cost and price of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, certified seeds and pesticides

- Post-harvest losses due to inadequate storage facilities, poor road infrastructure and pest infestation.

c)- Livestock diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease and East Coast fever

- Scarcity of pasture and water, particularly in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) during dry seasons.

- Inadequate access to reliable and fair livestock markets

- Exploitation by middlemen.

32. a) Sources of historical information are artifacts, written records, oral tradition or observational evidence used by historians to reconstruct, analyse and understand past events and human activities.

b) Electronic sources

- Written sources

- Unwritten sources

c) Electronic sources: Laptops, computers, smartphones

Written sources: Textbooks, magazines, journals, newspapers

Unwritten sources: Folktales, songs, riddles, or stories passed down by elders through word of mouth

34. - 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.

- Connectivity via global social media platforms, facilitating instant cross-cultural communication and idea sharing.

- Widespread access to international movies, music genres, television programs, and streaming services.

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