

GRADE 9

ANSWERS TO KNOWLEDGE TESTS AND REVISION POINTS

STRAND 3: PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS

Sub strand 3.1: Socio-economic practices of early humans

Knowledge test

1. The earliest human ancestors originated in Africa
 - The oldest stone tools were crafted and found in Africa
 - Presence of many archaeological sites in Africa which show continuous technological progression.
2. – Plant drought resistant and early maturing crop varieties
 - Harvesting rainwater and adopting innovative irrigation systems to reduce dependence on rain fed agriculture
 - Use better methods of farming such as terracing to conserve soil
 - Planting more trees to maintain soil moisture and reduce soil erosion
 - Combine crop farming with livestock rearing, poultry or bee keeping so that if one area fails, there is no total food loss.
 - Use modern silos and storage methods to prevent losses caused by pests or spoilage after harvesting.
3. – Seek mentorship from the neighbour
 - Practice kitchen gardening to grow fast maturing vegetables
 - Improve soil quality by making organic compost from household and garden waste instead of relying on commercial fertilisers
 - Collect household wastewater or setup rainwater collectors to keep small crops watered during dry spells
 - Practise small scale keeping of livestock which require minimal capital and reproduce quickly such as poultry.

Revision point

1. Choppers, hand axes and cleavers
2. - They lived in rocks and caves whose entrances were covered with animal skins.
 - They lived in small groups of families.
 - They developed language for purposes of communication.
 - They developed the knowledge of making fire.
 - They used fire for cooking, roasting and keeping warm, among other uses.
 - The tools of this period are called Sangoan tools.

3. – They could cook meat and roots
 - Fire kept wild animals and dangerous predators away
 - Fire provided warmth and light
 - Heat was used to harden tools
 - Early humans would bond when surrounding the campfire
4. Fossil and tool distribution patterns show that men typically engaged in long-distance hunting and tool knapping, while women and older members stayed closer to camps gathering wild vegetation, caring for young ones, and preparing food.
5. - The earliest tool-making human species evolved in Africa.
 - Africa holds the world's oldest sites containing evidence of toolmaking
 - Africa shows the step-by-step technological transition of tools across all Stone Age phases before these technologies spread to Europe and Asia
6. – Oldowan tools- flake tools, choppers
 - Acheulian tools- hand axes, cleavers, scrapers
 - Sangoan tools- heavy scrapers, daggers, chisels, hand axes
 - Microliths – spears, arrows, blades, spear heads
7. Middle stone age period
8. - Early domestication of plants and animals during the late Stone Age led directly to modern farming and livestock management
 - The concept of modifying raw materials into tools set the foundation for manufacturing and modern engineering.
 - Early family units, division of labour and community living formed the building blocks of modern social and civic structures.
 - Early vocal and symbolic communication evolved into modern languages and writing systems.
 - Early human techniques for shelter, fire and clothing enabled humans to inhabit every climate on earth today.

Sub strand 3.2: Indigenous knowledge systems in African societies

Knowledge test

1. - Indigenous knowledge systems provide deep historical insights which when combine with modern science can be used to provide comprehensive solutions
 - When combined, they can be used to enhance environmental conservation

- Integrating modern agricultural research with local seed varieties can ensure long term crop resilience
- Traditional knowledge systems usually utilise locally available resources making modern climate adaptation strategies more affordable and sustainable for rural populations.
- 2. – Practise traditional intercropping and crop rotation
- Use compost manure, crop residues and mulch to retain soil moisture and fertility
- Preserve ancestral forests and indigenous trees
- Promote controlled selective harvesting of trees such as pruning branches for fuel rather than cutting down the whole tree
- Practise agroforestry
- 3. – Many modern drugs are derived from plants long used in traditional medicine
- Modern concepts like crop rotation and organic farming are directly adapted from ancient traditional farming practises
- Traditional building techniques such as using mud and passive ventilation inspire modern eco-friendly and energy-efficient building designs
- Traditional methods of preserving food are still used in the modern day
- Modern meteorologists use traditional methods of weather forecasting combined with satellites to predict weather

Revision point

1. Craft skills like weaving, pottery, woodworking and beadwork provide income through local markets and eco-tourism.
- Indigenous crafts rely primarily on biodegradable, renewable and locally sourced materials such as sisal, clay, reeds and wood, reducing plastic waste.
 - Producing traditional crafts preserves culture and identity
 - It helps reduce waste
 - 2. – Protection of sacred forests
 - Conservation of water bodies
 - Preservation of specific species
 - Seasonal harvesting bans gave plant species time to reproduce and recover
 - 3. Gender discriminatory practises and dietary restrictions, for example, the traditional taboos forbidding women or children from consuming high-protein foods led to malnutrition of women and children
 - Reliance on superstitions such as attributing sicknesses to witchcraft delayed diagnosis leading to deaths
 - 4. – Cultivation of drought resistant crops such as cassava, sorghum and millet

- Harvesting rainwater by building structures that can collect rainwater.
- 5. Study of celestial bodies enables modern astronomers to predict climate change patterns.

Sub strand 3.3: Poverty reduction

Knowledge test

1. – Environmental degradation
 - Overreliance on rain-fed agriculture
 - Unequal resource allocation
 - Poor governance
 - Rapid population growth
 - Insufficient capital
2. – Establishing local savings societies or groups to allow members access to low-interest loans for starting small businesses or buying agricultural inputs
 - Practising kitchen gardening and value addition practises.
3. – Leads to resource depletion
 - Leads to slow economic growth
 - Leads to environmental degradation
 - Lack of clear policies leads to a few individuals or companies monopolising resources thus selling them at very high prices.
4. – Modernise agriculture through subsidising drip irrigation, affordable inputs, drought-resistant crops and building local processing plants so farmers can export finished products than raw goods.
 - Invest heavily in skill-based educational courses that are offered to youths
 - Enforce strict laws on corruption
 - Streamline public spending of funds to ensure national revenue funds basic needs of citizens.
5. – Unemployment and lack of marketable skills: Promote vocational training and establish youth innovation hubs
 - Land degradation: Adopt climate-smart agriculture such as rainwater harvesting, composting and soil terracing
 - Inadequate access to capital: Form community-based financial associations
 - Poor health: Improve access to affordable primary healthcare, sanitation and clean drinking water

Revision point

1. a) Poverty is the state of being unable to consistently afford basic needs like food, clothes and shelter.
- b) Natural resources are resources occurring in nature that can be used or exploited by humans for economic gain and survival.
2. – Leads to loss of biodiversity
- Leads to severe environmental degradation
- Leads to increased competition for scarce resources which causes conflicts
- Leads to long-term economic decline of industries dependent on natural resources
3. – Waste recycling and upcycling. Plastic waste can be transformed into durable building tiles and organic kitchen waste can be converted into bio-fertiliser
- Preserving local forests, cultural sites and wildlife to create job opportunities for local tour guides and artisans.
- Small-scale farmers branding their produce to bargain for better prices directly in urban markets.
4. – Using the internet to gain digital skills that they can use to provide digital services
- Designing improvised irrigation tools to boost farming
- Creating handmade jewellery, baskets, mat weaving or repurposed furniture using locally available or recycled materials to generate income
- Using digital platforms to advertise and sell handmade products to consumers
5. – Building anti-corruption institutions that enforce strict accountability laws without political bias
- Creating digital public finance management systems to eliminate human manipulation and bribery opportunities
6. – Forests and trees
- Water
7. – Boosts economic growth by reducing dependence on social aid
- Promotes peace and social stability by reducing crime rates, social unrest and resource driven conflict
- Improves public health and education
- Enhances quality of life through ensuring equitable access to basic needs and promoting equality for all members of the society
8. – Conducting community education and awareness campaigns
- Practising sustainable habits such as planting trees, using energy-efficient stoves, recycling waste and harvesting rainwater.

- Partnering with local leaders and environmental groups to establish community tree nurseries and enforce local environmental protection regulations.

Sub strand 3.4: Population structure

Knowledge test

1. - Invest heavily in basic and technical education
 - Allocate more funds to maternal healthcare, immunisations and child healthcare centres to improve survival rates and early childhood development.
 - Channel funds into youth empowerment programmes
 - Target funds to cater for the vulnerable groups in the society
 - Invest in infrastructure and urban planning
2. – Parents to adopt family planning and responsible parenthood
 - Parents join local groups to save collectively for school fees and access low interest education loans
 - Community members to diversify their sources of income
 - Partner with school boards, local leaders and Constituency Development Fund managers to pool community resources for building extra classrooms
 - Encourage the youth to enrol on nearby vocational centres to gain practical skills.

Revision point

1. National population census, sample surveys, vital registration systems and administrative records
2. In Kenya, high birth rates lead to a high dependency ratio and increased pressure on public social services. In Germany, low birth rates lead to an ageing population requiring higher expenditure on pensions and elder care. It also causes a shortage in the labour force, leading to a reliance on skilled immigrant workers
3. Kenya has a lower life expectancy, a higher mortality rate among elderly people and has very high birth rates which makes its base wider.
4. a) Birth rate refers to the total number of live births per 1,000 individuals in a given population per year.

b) Death rate refers to the total number of deaths per 1,000 individuals in a given population per year.

c) Life expectancy refers to the average number of years a newborn child is expected to live, assuming current mortality trends remain unchanged.

5. – Fertility rates

- Migration
- Mortality rate
- Access to medical care

6. - In Kenya, the percentage of people below 25 years of age is high while that of Germany is low.

- In Germany, the number of people engaged in economic activities is higher than in Kenya.
- Germany has a higher life expectancy than Kenya.
- Germany has a low population growth rate while Kenya has a high population growth rate.
- In Germany, the population growth rate is lower than the death rate, leading to a decrease in population while the birth rate in Kenya is high.

Sub strand 3.5: Peaceful conflict resolution

Knowledge test

1. It promotes holistic stability of individuals
 - It helps communities be able to solve unexpected disputes in society
 - It sets a model for future generations.
2. – Poor communication and misinterpretation
 - Unmanaged emotions
 - Lack of trust
 - Differing values and biases
 - Cultural misunderstandings
3. – Recognise physical triggers and take a moment before responding
 - Focus on the issue rather than attacking the individual's character
 - Use I statements
 - Channel frustration into active listening, mediation or structured dialogue
4. – It enhances empathy
 - It helps people to remain calm during heated exchanges thus preventing the conversation from turning aggressive
 - An emotionally intelligent person shifts their focus from winning an argument to finding a mutually beneficial solution.

5. They may include community mediation committees, youth and school peace clubs and joint community building projects.

Revision point

1. Intra-personal peace refers to inner mental and emotional calm and contentment with oneself regardless of the situations we may be going through while social or inter-personal peace is a state of harmonious and friendly interaction among people at school, family and community.

2.

- Low self-esteem which leads to a lack of confidence and defensive behaviour.
- Poor communication which results in misunderstandings.
- Lack of trust and stereotypes based on myths and untruths about one party which leads to unfair judgment.
- Lack of commitment: In situations where parties do not avail themselves of reconciliation activities or do not fulfil their part of the bargain.

3.

- Engage in physical exercises such as games, swimming, sports and walking.
- Walk away from the provocation or go to a calm place and calm down.
- Seek help from local authorities.
- Practise active listening and reconciliation
- 4. – Self-regulate by pausing and breathing to remain calm
- Practise positive self-talk
- Direct both parties to cool down as you appeal to a neutral third party
- 5. – Be assertive
- Recognise your triggers and ensure you do not take sides
- Remind yourself of your goal
- Control your tone and body language
- Listen actively without interrupting
- Validate the feelings of the parties involved
- Separate the issue from the people
- 6. – Conflicts will reduce
- Community members will gain emotional intelligence and solve issues amicably
- 7. A

Sub strand 3.6: Healthy relationships

Knowledge test

1. – Practise active listening
 - Establish clear boundaries
 - Regularly acknowledge the efforts and contributions of family members and other people
 - Model constructive peer feedback in school
 - Engage in team projects, study groups and mentorship programmes that rely on cooperation
 - Participate in community initiatives to build shared purpose
 - Create group norms that ensure every learner or peer feels valued and included regardless of their background.
2. - Enhances community resilience by enabling them to respond to crises and disruptions effectively
 - Leads to improved mental and emotional well-being of community members
 - Leads to reduced crime and conflicts among community members
 - It leads to an increase in civic engagement activities.
3. – Ensuring there is consistent and honest communication
 - Being reliable and trustworthy. This can be done by honouring commitments and maintaining confidentiality when appropriate
 - Organising regular events and traditions that reinforce group cohesion
 - Addressing misunderstandings through peaceful dialogue or community mediation.
4. – Poor communication
 - Being biased
 - Busy schedules that leave little time for social engagement
 - Unresolved past conflicts or traumas
 - Prejudices and stereotypes
5. - Practise empathetic listening
 - Organise joint community activities that focus on shared goals, helping people connect beyond surface differences.
 - Integrate community engagement into routine activities
 - Utilise neutral third-party mediation and adopt restorative practices that focus on healing rather than blame.

Revision point

1. Dismissive communication
 - Misinterpretation of intent
 - Misunderstandings about who is responsible for a specific part of the assignment
2. – Initiate a structured family dialogue where every family member expresses themselves without interruptions
 - Active listening
 - Being neutral
 - Focusing on collaborative solutions that address everyone's core needs
3. – It enhances security and reduces crime rates
 - It attracts investment by providing a stable environment where businesses can thrive
4. Organising inclusive community activities like sports and cultural festivals
 - Establishing local conflict resolution forums in the community
 - Creating forums where community members can discuss their challenges
5. - They create a strong safety net where neighbours support each other during emergencies, illness or financial hardships
 - Positive social connections improve mental and physical well-being
 - Healthy relationships foster effective local governance as they enable community members to be able to advocate for public services and participate in local decision-making