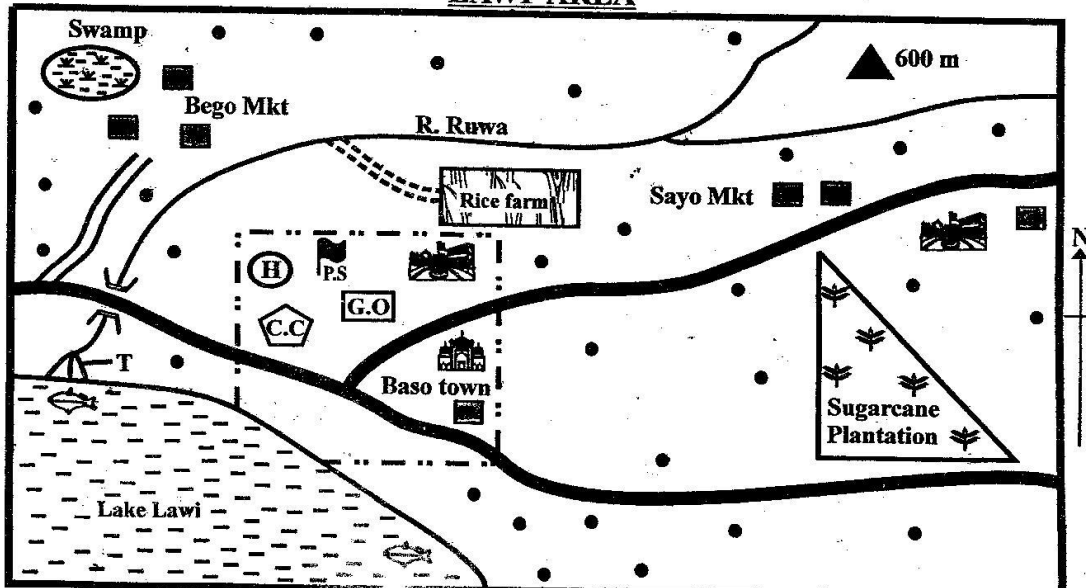


CLASS 7 END TERM 1 AUGUST 2021 SOCIAL STUDIES

PART I
LAWI AREA



SCALE: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 Km

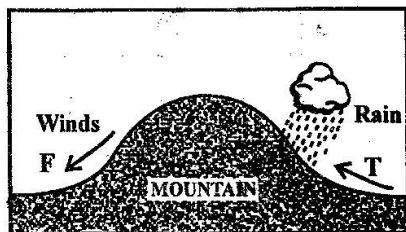
	School		Settlements		County Commissioner
	Mosque		Water canal		Police station
	Town boundary		Fishing areas		Murrum road
	Tarmac road		Hospital		Hill
	Build-up areas		Governor's office		

Study the map of Lawi area and answer questions 1 to 7

- Which of the following services is **not** offered in Lawi area?
A. Health services B. Postal services
C. Education services D. Religious services
- The feature formed at the place marked T along river Ruwa is
A. a delta B. a meander
C. a confluence D. an estuary
- The approximate area of the sugarcane plantation is
A. 16 km² B. 4 km²
C. 8 km² D. 32 km²
- The **main** economic benefit of river Ruwa is that it is
A. a source of fish
B. used to generate electricity
C. used for water transport
D. a source of water for irrigation.
- River Ruwa has bends as it approaches lake Lawi because it
A. carries a large volume of water
B. begins in highland areas
C. has few tributaries
D. flows through a flat area
- People who live around Bego market are likely to suffer from
A. frequent flooding
B. air pollution
C. water-borne diseases
D. frequent droughts
- Which one of the following economic activities is **not** carried out in Lawi area?
A. Mining B. Trading
C. Fishing D. Transport

8. Which one of the following methods was used to teach iron working in traditional education?
 A. Story telling B. Use of proverbs
 C. Reading books D. Apprenticeship
9. Which one of the following groups is made up of Plain Nilotes in Uganda?
 A. Beja and Fur B. Issa and Afar
 C. Jie and Iteso D. Kikoma and Anuak
10. The climatic region in Africa that has cool and wet winters and hot and dry summers is
 A. tropical climate B. mediterranean climate
 C. equatorial climate D. mountain climate
11. The effort that the government is making to improve beef farming in Kenya is by
 A. drilling boreholes in farming areas
 B. giving farmers free cattle
 C. encouraging farmers to increase their cattle
 D. importing beef products into the country
12. Which one of the following officials in the Nyanwezi chiefdom is correctly matched with the duty he performed?
 A. Mtwale - Head of secret service
 B. Mteko - Information officer
 C. Mganwe - Ritual officer
 D. Kikoma - Army officer
13. The water body that separates the continent of Africa from Europe is
 A. Red Sea
 B. Mediterranean sea
 C. Atlantic ocean
 D. Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb
14. The main reason why the Somali people settled in the North Eastern region of Kenya was that the area
 A. had good grazing land
 B. was not occupied
 C. had variety of trade goods
 D. had iron for tool making

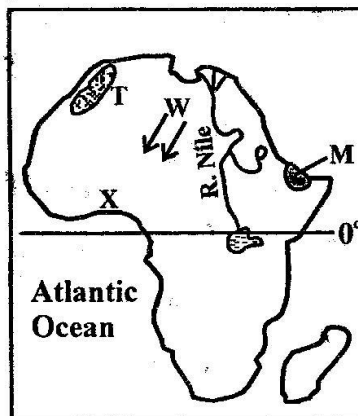
Use the diagram below to answer question 15.



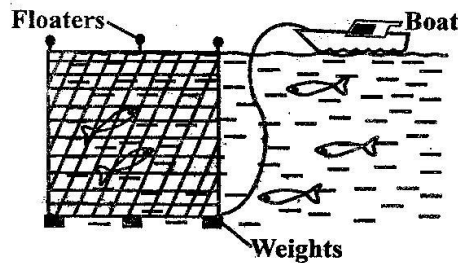
15. The side marked F receives less rainfall than the area marked T because area
 A. F receives cool winds with less moisture.
 B. T is near a large body of water.
 C. F is at a lower altitude.
 D. T has thick natural forests.
16. The most common form of interaction among different communities in the pre-colonial period was
 A. wars B. marriage
 C. trade D. games
17. Corrie lakes on high mountains are formed through the process of
 A. deposition
 B. faulting
 C. erosion
 D. lava damming

18. Which one of the following combinations of towns consists of lake ports in lake Victoria?
 A. Kigoma, Ujiji B. Mwanza, Port Bell
 C. Kasanga, Tanga D. Mombasa, Mtwara
19. The following are statements about an early visitor to Eastern Africa:
 i) He explored areas around lake Tanganyika.
 ii) He witnessed slave trade in Eastern Africa.
 iii) He died near Ujiji in 1873.
 The person described above is
 A. Henry Morton Stanley
 B. John Speke
 C. Ludwig Krapf
 D. David Livingstone
20. A negative impact of industries on the environment is that
 A. industries dump waste in rivers
 B. heavy trucks from industries damage roads
 C. workers are injured by machines
 D. slum dwellings start around industries
21. The responsibility of children in a family is to
 A. provide the family with basic needs
 B. pay school fees
 C. establish businesses for the family
 D. help in taking care of family property
22. Which one of the following statements about vegetation in the tropical rainforest is true?
 A. There is plenty of grass
 B. Most trees are deciduous
 C. Trees are tall and evergreen
 D. Trees are thorny and spaced.
23. Which one of the following groups is made up of Cushitic speakers in Sudan?
 A. Dinka and Nuer
 B. Beja and Fur
 C. Issa and Afar
 D. Baqarra and Amharans
24. The commonest form of transport used by tourists in Kenya to visit game parks is
 A. railway transport B. road transport
 C. water transport D. air transport
25. Which one of the following is a natural lowland forest in Kenya?
 A. Arabuko Sokoke forest
 B. Marsabit forest
 C. Mau forest
 D. Aberdare forest

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 26 to 29.



26. The method of extracting the mineral mined in the area marked X is
 A. opencast method
 B. dredging method
 C. deep shaft method
 D. drilling method
27. The country marked M was colonised by
 A. Britain
 B. France
 C. Italy
 D. Spain
28. The highlands marked T were formed when
 A. underneath rocks folded
 B. molten lava solidified on the surface.
 C. land between faults was uplifted.
 D. soft parts of the earth were eroded.
29. The effect of the winds marked W is that they
 A. cause heavy convectional rainfall.
 B. cause wet conditions along the coast.
 C. cause fog and mist in adjacent areas.
 D. bring dry conditions in West Africa.
30. Some Bantu communities moved from the Congo basin because the area
 A. did not have adequate grazing land.
 B. was infested with tsetse flies
 C. was overpopulated
 D. received low rainfall
31. The importance of a clan is that members
 A. are related by blood.
 B. help one another in times of difficulty
 C. have a common ancestor
 D. get marriage partners within the clan.
32. Which one of the following is **not** a right enjoyed by people with special needs? Right to
 A. form their own political party
 B. be treated with dignity
 C. education
 D. be represented in governance
33. People should be educated on the importance of wildlife in order to
 A. attract tourists to the country.
 B. protect wildlife in game parks.
 C. create more game parks.
 D. creates jobs in the country
34. During the partition of Eastern Africa, Ethiopia remained independent because
 A. the Ethiopians successfully defended themselves.
 B. Europeans were not interested in Ethiopia.
 C. the country lacked natural resources.
 D. the country had hostile climate.
35. Julius Nyerere promoted peace in Eastern Africa when he
 A. founded East African Community (EAC)
 B. visited other countries of Eastern Africa.
 C. promoted the use of Kiswahili.
 D. chaired peace talks in Burundi.
36. The largest delta in Africa is formed by river.
 A. Nile
 B. Congo
 C. Niger
 D. Zambezi
37. The following are statements about a capital city in Eastern Africa:
 i) *Its name means a new flower.*
 ii) *It is located in highland regions.*
 iii) *It is the capital city of a landlocked country.*
 The town described above is
 A. Kampala
 B. Addis Ababa
 C. Dodoma
 D. Asmara
38. Which of the following is caused by the rotation of the earth on its own axis?
 A. Day and night
 B. Deflection of winds
 C. Phases of the moon
 D. Different seasons
39. A short sentence that outlines the aims of a school is known as school
 A. timetable
 B. magazine
 C. routine
 D. motto
40. The dispersal point of the Maasai people who settled in Kenya and Tanzania was
 A. Shungwaya area
 B. Pubungu-Pakwach
 C. around mount Moroto
 D. around mount Kilimanjaro
- Use the diagram below to answer question 41.*



41. The fishing method illustrated in the diagram above is
 A. net drifting method
 B. trawling method
 C. purse seining method
 D. long lining method
42. Which one of the following is the least effective method of preventing road accidents?
 A. Erecting bumps on roads near schools.
 B. Increasing the price of fuel.
 C. Fitting vehicles with speed governors
 D. Educating road users on road signs.
43. Which one of the following factors has **mainly** influenced the growth of Mombasa town?
 A. Fishing activities in the Indian Ocean
 B. High rainfall around the town
 C. Import and export trade
 D. Farming activities around the town.
44. Which one of the following minerals is **correctly** matched with its use?
 A. Soda ash - Making cement
 B. Diatomite - Making soap
 C. Limestone - Making heat insulators
 D. Fluorspar - Strengthening steel
45. The collaboration of Laibon Lenana and the British during the colonial period led to
 A. recruitment of Maasai youth in the army
 B. settlement of Europeans in Maasailand
 C. construction of a railway line through Maasailand.
 D. introduction of new breeds of cattle to the Maasai
46. Which one of the following combinations of countries consists of island nations in Africa?
 A. Cape Verde and Mauritius
 B. Swaziland and Lesotho
 C. Madagascar and Gabon
 D. Senegal and Guinea

47. The British were interested in taking Uganda and Sudan during the partition of eastern Africa because
 A. they wanted to stop slave trade in the areas
 B. the area had strong traditional rulers.
 C. they wanted to make use of river Nile.
 D. people in the area collaborated.
48. The largest language group in Kenya is
 A. Nilotic speakers B. Bantu speakers
 C. Cushitic speakers D. Semitic speakers
49. Which one of the following is an act of corruption?
 A. Paying a fine in a court of law.
 B. Paying money for a school trip.
 C. Giving voters money during a campaign period.
 D. Paying money for a trade licence.
50. The main commodity imported by most countries in Eastern Africa is
 A. crude oil B. maize
 C. sugar D. cement
51. High population in the lake Victoria basin is attracted by
 A. presence of fish in the lake.
 B. cool highland conditions.
 C. mining activities in the area.
 D. high rainfall.
52. A problem that faces the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is
 A. political conflicts in some member countries.
 B. use of different languages.
 C. lack of a common trading currency.
 D. overpopulation in some member countries.
53. Which one of the following factors undermines peace among pastoral communities in Kenya?
 A. Political differences:
 B. Theft of livestock
 C. Religious differences
 D. Unemployment
54. Which one of the following groups of rivers end in the sea in the form of an estuary?
 A. Niger, Rufiji, Gambia
 B. Nile, Orange, Omo
 C. Congo, Zambezi, Senegal
 D. Omo, Tana, Limpopo
55. When Germans ruled Tanganyika, Africans were appointed chiefs to
 A. appoint colonial officers
 B. collect taxes
 C. make laws for Africans
 D. mark colonial boundaries
56. Which one of the following is a historical tourist attraction site in Eastern Africa?
 A. Traditional dancers at Bomas of Kenya.
 B. Mountain Gorillas in Rwanda
 C. Coastal beaches in Tanzania
 D. Kasubi Tombs in Uganda
57. Voters at the wards level elect a leader to represent them in the
 A. senate B. national assembly
 C. cabinet D. county assembly
58. On a polling day in Kenya, a registered voter should produce
 A. a voter's card
 B. a birth certificate
 C. an identity card
 D. a school leaving certificate
59. What happens when a civic seat is declared vacant by the speaker of the county assembly?
 A. A by-election is held
 B. The county assembly is dissolved
 C. Speaker appoints a person to the seat.
 D. Members of the county assembly elect a replacement.
60. The arm of the government that implements the law is headed by the
 A. attorney general
 B. chief justice
 C. speaker
 D. president
- CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**
61. Human beings are special in God's creation because they were
 A. created in God's image
 B. the last to be created
 C. given authority over all creation
 D. put in the garden of Eden
62. Which one of the following groups of people is made up of sons of Noah?
 A. Cain, Abel, Seth
 B. Reuben, Simeon, Levi
 C. Abraham, Nahor, Haran
 D. Japheth, Shem, Ham
63. Abraham left Haran to go Canaan when he was seventy five years because
 A. he had no child
 B. there was famine in Haran
 C. he wanted to obey God's command
 D. there was no enough pasture in Haran
64. When God told Moses to go back to Egypt from Midian, he said that
 A. he was not a good speaker
 B. he was afraid of the king
 C. the Israelites did not know him
 D. he had a young family
65. The Israelites were afraid when they reached the Red Sea during the Exodus because
 A. they had run out of food
 B. the Egyptian army had followed them
 C. God appeared on mount Sinai
 D. there was great thunder from heaven
66. When the Israelites sinned during the Exodus, God punished them by sending
 A. a great flood
 B. a severe famine
 C. snakes to bite them
 D. boils on their bodies
67. Which one of the following was done by Solomon when he was the king of Israel? He
 A. divided the land of Canaan
 B. took Naboth's vineyard
 C. built a temple in Jerusalem
 D. took the wife of Uriah
68. The prophet who foretold that Jesus would be born in Bethlehem was
 A. Micah B. Isaiah
 C. Hosea D. Joel
69. When prophet Elisha visited the town of Shunem, he
 A. healed Naaman of a dreaded skin disease.
 B. raised the son of a rich woman.
 C. floated an axe-head
 D. fed one hundred prophets

70. Zachariah could not believe the angels because
 A. the angel did not provide proof
 B. he was serving in the temple
 C. it was at night
 D. his wife was known to be barren
71. "For as soon as I heard your greetings, the baby within me jumped with gladness" (Luke 1:44). These words were said by
 A. Elizabeth B. Mary
 C. Mary Magdalene D. Salome
72. Which one of the following events took place when Jesus was baptised?
 A. A cloud covered Jesus.
 B. There was darkness for three hours.
 C. A voice was heard from heaven.
 D. There was an earthquake.
73. The disciple of Jesus who doubted if the Messiah would come from Nazareth was
 A. Philip B. Nathaniel
 C. Thomas D. Andrew
74. The parable that Jesus taught while seated in a boat was the parable of the
 A. sower B. good Samaritan
 C. mustard seed D. lost son
75. When Jesus healed ten lepers, the one who went back to give thanks was a
 A. Syrian B. Pharisee
 C. Sadducee D. Samaritan
76. Which one of the following events took place on the night Jesus was arrested?
 A. Moses and Elijah appeared to Him.
 B. An angel came down and comforted Him
 C. His clothes changed to dazzling white
 D. A cloud covered Him
77. The people who took Jesus to the high priest accused Him of
 A. refusing to pay taxes.
 B. mixing with sinners
 C. claiming to destroy the temple
 D. forgiving people their sins
78. The ascension of Jesus was witnessed by the disciples in
 A. Bethany B. Emmaus
 C. Jerusalem D. Capernaum
79. The preaching of Peter on the day of Pentecost led to
 A. his arrest
 B. stoning of Stephen
 C. conversion of three thousand people
 D. disciples performing miracles.
80. Stephen was stoned to death by the Jews because he
 A. cheated the holy Spirit
 B. worked on a Sabbath
 C. committed adultery
 D. preached in the name of Jesus
81. Which one of the following is a gift of the Holy Spirit?
 A. Peace B. Meekness
 C. Faith D. Faithfulness
82. The act of worship practised in both Christian and traditional African communities is
 A. tattooing the body
 B. beating of drums
 C. reading the Bible
 D. performing libations
83. The hair of a newborn baby is shaved in traditional African communities in order to
 A. mark a new beginning
 B. please the parents
 C. identify the baby with the clan
 D. show separation from the mother
84. Settling of disputes in traditional African communities is the duty of
 A. priests B. prophets
 C. seers D. elders
85. Christians are advised to pay their taxes to the government in order to
 A. enable them to get services
 B. avoid being punished
 C. give their wealth to others.
 D. support the needy
86. Daniel who is your classmate has been stealing pencils from other pupils. The best action for you to take as a Christian is to
 A. announce it to other pupils.
 B. keep quiet about it.
 C. tell him to stop the habit
 D. inform the classteacher.
87. Salome does not take part in cleaning her classroom as she hides in the toilet. As a Christian, the best advice to give her is to
 A. tell her the danger of hiding in a toilet.
 B. explain to her the importance of work.
 C. tell her to be reporting to school late.
 D. tell her to transfer to another school.
88. The best leisure activity that Standard Seven pupils can engage in during the school holiday is
 A. listening to music
 B. reading story books
 C. playing football
 D. visiting the sick
89. Your classmate has asked you to accompany him and sneak out of school to buy sweets. As a Christian, you should
 A. refuse and tell him to obey school rules.
 B. report him to his parents
 C. accept his request
 D. tell other pupils in the class
90. You have realised that your deskmate is involved in homosexuality. As a Christian, the most appropriate action to take is
 A. tell him to go to hospital
 B. keep quiet about the matter
 C. help him get guidance and counseling
 D. keep away from him.

SECTION B:
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Basmillah is a part of the following chapter
 A. Falaq B. Fatiha
 C. Nasr D. Humazah
62. In surah _____ the episode of the elephant is discussed.
 A. Humazah B. Fiyil
 C. Takathur D. Asr
63. Three of the following are discouraged in Humazah except
 A. rumours
 B. backbiting
 C. piling of wealth
 D. cheating

64. Where was surah Al Zilzalah revealed?
 A. Kenya
 B. Egypt
 C. Makkah
 D. Madina
65. Complete the statement: **Iyyaka nahabud wa iyyaka**
 A. Yulad
 B. Yaumidiin
 C. Nastaheen
 D. Ar-Raheem
66. The following are principles in Al Bayyinn **except**
 A. worshipping Allah
 B. praying five daily prayers
 C. paying of zakat
 D. backbiting
67. Sunnah are the _____ of prophet Muhammad.
 A. sayings
 B. faradh
 C. stories
 D. acts
68. We celebrate _____ at the end of fasting.
 A. Iddul fitr
 B. iddul hajj
 C. Miraj
 D. Maulid
69. The search of knowledge is the duty of
 A. no one
 B. every Muslim
 C. men
 D. women
70. The third pillar of Islam is
 A. Swalah
 B. Saum
 C. Zakat
 D. Hajj
71. The third pillar of Iman is belief in
 A. Allah
 B. angels
 C. books
 D. last day
72. Muslims must pray _____ rakaats daily for faradh.
 A. 10
 B. 6
 C. 17
 D. 50
73. The following are faradh parts of udhu **except**
 A. nose
 B. face
 C. hands
 D. legs
74. Muslims pray while facing
 A. Khaba
 B. Makkah
 C. Jerusalem
 D. Ethiopia
75. Which of the following should **not** be worn by the female in Islam?
 A. Mini skirts
 B. Long skirts
 C. Long trousers
 D. Hijab
76. Adhan is a _____ for prayers.
 A. call
 B. saying
 C. warning
 D. name
77. There are _____ pastures in swalah.
 A. 12
 B. 8
 C. 10
 D. 11
78. Which of the following is not a condition for prayers?
 A. Udhu
 B. Wealth
 C. Covering nakedness
 D. Intention
79. There are _____ classes of najasaat.
 A. 6
 B. 8
 C. 3
 D. 12
80. Which of the following was the first battle in Islam?
 A. Uhud
 B. Hunain
 C. Badr
 D. Siffin
81. Which of these **cannot** be given as zakat?
 A. Cattle
 B. Water
 C. Minerals
 D. Maize
82. Why are we encouraged to pray optional prayers?
 A. To show off
 B. Be close to Allah
 C. To die
 D. To get wives
83. The sunnah prayer performed after Isha during Ramadhan is called
 A. Dhuha
 B. Taraweh
 C. Tahajjud
 D. Istikhara
84. Swalatul Witr is prayed after
 A. Maghrib
 B. Dhuha
 C. Asr
 D. Isha
85. Taraweh means
 A. feasting
 B. faradh
 C. pausing
 D. suhur
86. Swalatul _____ is for the eclipse of the moon.
 A. Dhuha
 B. Witr
 C. Khusuf
 D. Isha
87. Taqwa is the _____ of Allah.
 A. match
 B. fear
 C. look
 D. reliance
88. There are _____ pillars of Iman.
 A. 8
 B. 3
 C. 9
 D. 6
89. Nabii Issa (as) showed one of these miracles. Which one?
 A. Healed a leper.
 B. Made a road in the sea
 C. He was not burnt by fire
 D. He was given Tanzil
90. Al-Khalim as an attribute of Allah means
 A. creator
 B. originator
 C. fashioner
 D. bestower