

KENYA JUNIOR SCHOOL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT (KJSEA)

SOCIAL STUDIES

MARKING SCHEME

Code 907

KJSEA October 2025 · Section A (20 marks) + Section B (80 marks) = 100 marks

SECTION A — Multiple Choice, Questions 1–20 (each 1 mark)

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

SECTION B — Questions 21–34 (answers + marking points)

21. Barriers to conflict resolution in a family (any 5): poor communication; stubbornness / unwillingness to compromise; mistrust; pride / ego; cultural beliefs or differences; lack of forgiveness; poverty / scarce resources; interference by third parties; generation gap. (5)

22. Ways of building healthy relationships in school (any 3): mutual respect; effective communication; honesty / trustworthiness; cooperation / teamwork; tolerance; sharing / helping; avoiding discrimination. (3)

23. Factors Pauline should consider (any 3): personal interest / passion; abilities / talents; job / market opportunities; academic qualifications; cost of training; guidance and advice; personal goals and values. (3)

24. Ways of preventing child theft (any 3): teach children personal safety / strangers; close supervision; registration and records (birth certificates); report suspicious persons; never leave children unattended; community vigilance; security measures (e.g. CCTV). (3)

25. (a)(i) Elected at general elections: members representing constituencies (MPs); county woman representatives (47). (ii) Elected at first sitting: **Speaker** and **Deputy Speaker**. (b) Roles (any 3, explained): making / enacting laws; representing the people; oversight over the executive; approving / appropriating the national budget; vetting state appointments; debating national issues. (2+2+6)

26. (a) Social reasons for migration (any 4): better education; better health services; marriage / family reunion; fleeing insecurity / conflict; better social amenities and living standards; adventure / exposure. (b) Economic contributions (any 2, explained): remittances (foreign exchange); investment in businesses / property; transfer of skills and technology; creating employment; promoting trade. (4+4)

27. Ways money promoted trade in Africa (any 5): served as a medium of exchange; provided a measure / standard of value; acted as a store of value; solved barter’s double coincidence of wants; eased long-distance trade; gave a standard for deferred payment / credit; encouraged specialization. (5)

28. Elements of cultural globalization (any 5): language; dressing / fashion; food / cuisine; music and entertainment; religion; sports; technology / social media; education. (5)

29. National values promoting good governance (any 5): patriotism; national unity; rule of law; democracy and participation of the people; human dignity; equity / equality; social justice; inclusiveness; good governance, integrity, transparency and accountability; sustainable development. (5)

30. (a) Vegetation (2): **forest** and **scrub**. (b) Kora Sch → church along the dry-weather road: measure the road and apply the scale (1 cm = 1 km) — award the candidate’s measured distance within tolerance. (c) Economic activities (any 4): coffee farming; trade / commerce (shops, market); quarrying; livestock / dairy farming (cattle dip); transport. (d) Main transport: **road transport**. (e) Direction of Kon Hill from Kapas School: **North-East**. (2+2+4+1+1)

31. Effects of climate change on human activities (any 8): drought / water shortage; floods; crop failure / food insecurity; death of livestock; spread of diseases; displacement of people; destruction of infrastructure; loss of biodiversity; desertification; reduced hydro-electric power; melting glaciers / rising sea levels; conflicts over resources. (8)

32. Causes of environmental degradation (any 5): deforestation; poor farming methods / overcultivation; overgrazing; industrial pollution / waste dumping; mining and quarrying; population pressure; overuse of agrochemicals; poor disposal of waste / plastics; bush burning. (5)

33. (a) Climate at X: **Mediterranean**. (b) Main factor for high density at Y: availability of water and fertile soils that support agriculture (e.g. the River Nile valley) / favourable climate, attracting dense settlement. (c) Economic uses of project Z (any 2): generation of hydro-electric power; water for irrigation; domestic / industrial water supply; fishing; tourism; flood control. (1+2+2)

34. Factors for the scramble and partition of Africa (any 5): need for raw materials; search for markets; areas to invest surplus capital; strategic reasons (e.g. trade routes / Suez); national prestige and rivalry; settling surplus population; missionary / humanitarian reasons; the Berlin Conference rules; reports by explorers. (5)

Q30(b) is a map-measurement item — award the candidate’s correctly measured distance (scale 1 cm = 1 km) within tolerance. Map-based answers for Q30 and Q33 should be confirmed against the printed maps.

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