



Myfuture CBC Revision

Social Studies - Grade 7

Question Paper

1. Why have African governments been unable to adequately address the rise of AIDS?

- A. Governmental instability causes many issues to be ignored.
- B. Doctors have been unable to discover the cause of AIDS
- C. The governments refuse to accept foreign aid.
- D. Governmental leaders are unaware of the dangers of AIDS.

2. In what way can involving local communities enhance the outcomes of fieldwork in Kenya?

- A. Limit access to resources
- B. Undermine community trust
- C. Provide valuable insights
- D. Ignore community needs

3. How did the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 impact Africa's political development?

- A. Ignored Africa
- B. Established colonial borders
- C. Encouraged independence movements
- D. Promoted unity

4. How can researchers avoid bias when collecting data during fieldwork in Kenya?

- A. Ignore negative feedback
- B. Only select favorable responses
- C. Engage diverse participants
- D. Use leading questions

5. Which community is known for their traditional bullfighting events?

- A. Maasai
- B. Luhya
- C. Luo
- D. Kikuyu

6. Why is it important to understand the concept of global citizenship?

- A. To be able to travel to other countries easily
- B. It is not important at all
- C. To isolate oneself from the rest of the world
- D. To contribute positively to the global community

7. Which skill was essential for early farmers in Kenya to manage resources and economic activities effectively?

- A. Medical expertise
- B. Mechanical engineering
- C. Information technology
- D. Financial literacy

8. Which Kenyan national park is famous for the annual wildebeest migration?

- A. Nairobi National Park
- B. Maasai Mara National Reserve
- C. Tsavo National Park
- D. Amboseli National Park

9. Which historic site in Kenya is known for its ancient stone ruins?

- A. Nairobi National Park
- B. Great Mosque of Gede
- C. Lamu Old Town
- D. Fort Jesus

10. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?

- A. Wind energy
- B. Geothermal energy
- C. Hydropower
- D. Coal

11. Which crop was often used as a form of currency in early agricultural economies in Kenya?

- A. Cowrie shells
- B. Sorghum
- C. Barley
- D. Salt

12. Which weather phenomenon can have a devastating impact on agriculture in Kenya?

- A. Dust storms
- B. Hailstorms
- C. Frost
- D. Tornadoes

13. Jomo Kenyatta inspired in Kenyans a sense of nationalism and a drive for....

- A. control over neighboring territory taken from them by Europeans.
- B. the right to self-government and independence.
- C. the creation of the African Union to solve African problems internally.
- D. increased territory and a leadership role in African politics

14. Which organization focuses on promoting global trade?

- A. World Trade Organization (WTO)
- B. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- C. World Health Organization (WHO)
- D. International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)

15. How are political leaders held accountable in a democracy?

- A. Through military rule
- B. By suppressing political opposition
- C. By appointing family members to government positions
- D. Through free and fair elections

16. Which African country has the highest life expectancy?

- A. Sudan
- B. Lesotho
- C. Morocco
- D. Gambia

17. Which organization is not affiliated with the United Nations?

- A. World Health Organization (WHO)
- B. Greenpeace
- C. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- D. International Labour Organization (ILO)

18. Which of the following is a democratic institution?

- A. State-controlled media
- B. Single-party legislature
- C. Independent judiciary
- D. Secret police

19. Which of the following is a possible career path for someone studying History?

- A. Pilot
- B. Farmer
- C. Archaeologist
- D. Chef

20. Which African city is home to the largest natural harbor on the continent?

- A. Mombasa
- B. Cape Town
- C. Dakar
- D. Lagos

21. Why is public awareness crucial for the protection of human rights?

- A. To empower individuals to defend their rights
- B. To promote discrimination and biases
- C. To suppress freedom of expression
- D. To limit accountability of government officials

22. Which factor influenced the choice of crops grown by early farmers in different regions of Kenya?

- A. Government subsidies
- B. Market demand
- C. Climate and soil types
- D. Foreign investment

23. Which of the following best describes democracy?

- A. A government by the military for the people
- B. A government by the rich for the people
- C. A government by the people for the people
- D. A government by the king for the people

24. What was the primary form of social organisation in traditional Turkana communities in Kenya?

- A. Nomadic pastoralism
- B. Communal farming
- C. Polygamous marriages
- D. Age-set system

25. What is the main function of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)?

- A. Fostering international collaboration in education, science, and culture
- B. Ensuring world peace
- C. Protecting human rights
- D. Promoting global trade

26. How can global citizenship contribute to promoting human rights?

- A. By prioritizing personal interests over human rights concerns
- B. By turning a blind eye to human rights violations
- C. By advocating for the protection of human rights and dignity for all
- D. By supporting repressive regimes and discriminatory policies

27. How did the Berlin Conference of 1884 cause conflicts in Africa that continue to the modern day?

- A. The conference ignored existing boundaries when creating colonies, leading to territorial
- B. The conference encouraged rapid industrialization, which led to famine as many
- C. The conference created economic barriers to trade, which hurt African countries' abilities to
- D. The conference allowed Europeans to sell weapons to African countries, leading to an

28. The Egyptians believed their pharaohs were gods.

- A. Yes, and they lived in ziggurats
- B. True
- C. Sometimes
- D. False

29. Which of the following is a potential career opportunity in political science?

- A. Dentist
- B. Fashion designer
- C. Politician
- D. Plumber

30. Which values are essential for promoting peace in communities in Kenya?

- A. Intolerance and bigotry
- B. Hate and division
- C. Respect and empathy
- D. Discrimination and prejudice

31. What ancient kingdom is associated with the stone monoliths at Aksum in Ethiopia?

- A. Kingdom of Kush
- B. Kingdom of Mali
- C. Kingdom of Axum
- D. Kingdom of Kongo

32. Which strategy can help promote reconciliation after a conflict in Kenya?

- A. Seeking revenge and retaliation
- B. Offering forgiveness and seeking understanding
- C. Forgetting about the past
- D. Engaging in further hostilities

33. How can cultural diversity be a resource for peace in Kenya?

- A. Imposing one culture on everyone
- B. Ignoring cultural traditions
- C. Promoting discrimination and stereotypes
- D. Embracing differences and celebrating diversity

34. Which is an example of nonviolent resistance in Kenya?

- A. Using hate speech
- B. Inciting violence
- C. Engaging in vandalism
- D. Organizing a peaceful protest

35. Which African country has the lowest population density?

- A. Nigeria
- B. Niger
- C. Egypt
- D. Rwanda

36. What is the purpose of the ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani in Tanzania?

- A. Astronomical observation sites
- B. Trading centers
- C. Educational institutions
- D. Military encampments

37. Which historic site in South Africa is a former prison that held Nelson Mandela?

- A. Voortrekker Monument
- B. Constitution Hill
- C. Cradle of Humankind
- D. Robben Island

38. What is the role of the Controller of Budget in Kenya?

- A. Approve development projects
- B. Regulate banking sector
- C. Audit government expenditures
- D. Determine tax rates

39. Which economic activity was primary for the Kuria community in Kenya up to 1900?

- A. Herding
- B. Trading
- C. Farming
- D. Mining

40. In a democracy, who is sovereign?

- A. The military
- B. The monarch
- C. The ruling party
- D. The people

41. Which African country is known for its cocoa production?

- A. Egypt
- B. Ivory Coast
- C. Ghana
- D. Tanzania

42. Which country is not a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council?

- A. Russia
- B. China
- C. United States
- D. Kenya

43. How did the system of slavery and servitude in Kenya contribute to the wealth and development of colonial powers?

- A. Through fair trade practices
- B. By investing in local industries
- C. By promoting social justice
- D. Through the exploitation of enslaved labor

44. What is the role of education in promoting peace?

- A. To spread hatred and division
- B. To ignore conflicts
- C. To fuel conflicts
- D. To promote understanding, tolerance, and respect

45. What is the United Nations?

- A. An African Union institution
- B. A sports governing body
- C. A global organization for health
- D. An international organization to maintain peace and security

46. Which international body is responsible for monitoring human rights violations globally?

- A. World Health Organization
- B. Human Rights Watch
- C. International Criminal Court
- D. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

47. What group of people created cave art?

- A. Neanderthals
- B. Homo Erectus
- C. Homo Habilis
- D. Homo Sapiens Sapiens

48. Which ethnic group is famous for their traditional bullfighting events?

- A. Maasai
- B. Luo
- C. Luhya
- D. Kikuyu

49. How long did it take for humans to split from chimpanzees and become our current species?

- A. 200,000 years
- B. 7 million years
- C. 1 billion years
- D. 2 million years

50. What is the most common form of democracy practiced in Kenya?

- A. Dictatorship
- B. Representative democracy
- C. Direct democracy
- D. Oligarchy

