

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT

AUGUST ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES 2026

GRADE 5 – SOCIAL STUDIES

Time: 1 Hour 30 Minutes



LEARNER'S DETAILS

Name: _____ School: _____

Assessment Number: _____ Date: _____

School Code: _____ Signature: _____

Instructions for Learners

1. Write your name, school name, and assessment number in the spaces provided.
2. Check the question paper carefully to ensure all pages are printed and no questions are missing.
3. Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.
4. Answer **all questions**.
5. Write your answers clearly in the spaces provide.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE

SECTION	TASK 1	TASK 2	% SCORE	EE1	EE2	ME1	ME2	AE1	AE2	BE1	BE2
SCORE RANGE	20 MARKS	30 MARKS		90-100	75-89	58-74	41-57	31-40	21-30	11-20	1-10
POINTS				8 POINTS	7 POINTS	6 POINTS	5 POINTS	4 POINTS	3 POINTS	2 POINTS	1 POINT
LEARNER'S TOTAL SCORE											

SECTION A: MARKS

Answer **ALL** questions in this section.

1. Match the correct element of a map to its function below:

<i>Title</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Compass</i>	<i>Key</i>
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- a) Tells us what the map is all about: _____
- b) The outer border line that encloses and defines the map area: _____
- c) Explains the meaning of symbols, signs, or colors used on the map: _____
- d) Helps us show the direction of places on a map: _____
- e) Used to calculate or find the actual ground distance between two points: _____

2. (a) Kenya is bordered by several countries. Name the specific country that lies directly:

- a) North of Kenya: _____
- b) South of Kenya: _____
- c) West of Kenya: _____

(b) State the total surface area of Kenya in square kilometers (km²).

3. (a) Differentiate between **Weather** and **Climate**.

(b) Relief and drainage are the two main types of physical features. List **two** examples of relief features and **two** examples of drainage features found in Kenya.

Relief Features:

- i. _____
- ii. _____

Drainage Features:

- i. _____
- ii. _____

(c) Describe **one** major climate characteristic of the **Arid and Semi-Arid (ASAL)** climatic region of Kenya, and explain how it affects the way people plan their day-to-day activities.

4. Observe the historical architecture shown below.



(a) Identify the famous historical site pictured above and name the coastal town in Kenya where it is located.

- i. **Name of Site:** _____
- ii. **Location (Town):** _____

(b) Outline **two** simple strategies that communities or learners can practice to help conserve historic built environments like museums and monuments.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

5. (a) Group the following Kenyan communities into their correct main language groups (*Bantu, Nilotes, Cushites*):

Kalenjin, Agikuyu, Somali, Luo, Abagusii, Rendille.

- i. **Bantu:** _____
- ii. **Nilotes:** _____
- iii. **Cushites:** _____

(b) Explain **one** benefit of the interdependence of different language groups in Kenya today.

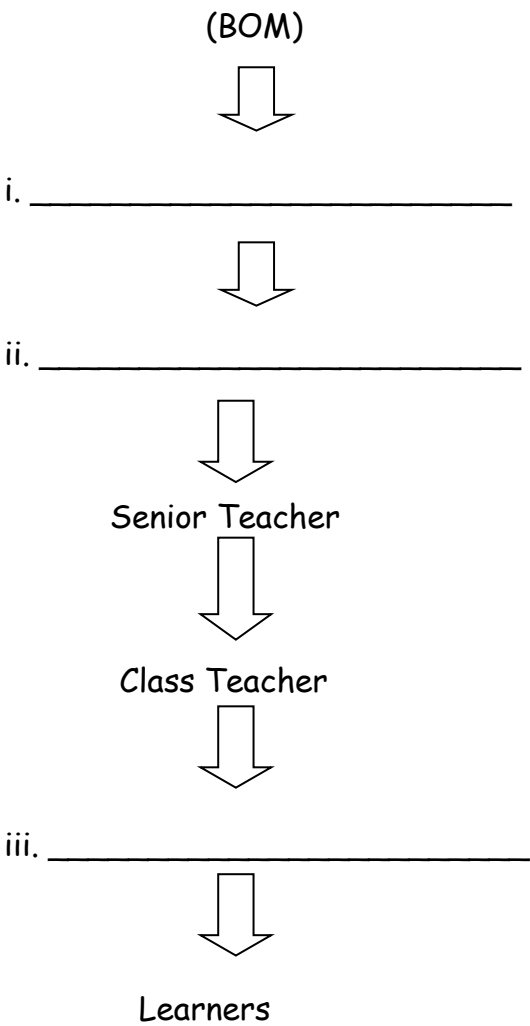
(c) Mention **two** factors that lead to high population density in regions like the Lake Basin or Central Highlands of Kenya.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

6. (a) List **three** methods of instruction that were commonly used to pass knowledge and values in African Traditional Education before modern schools.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

(b) Outline the basic administrative structure of a school by filling in the missing administrative leaders in order of their rank:



(c) State **one** major duty of the school Head-teacher.

7. Match the given minerals to their primary mining fields and methods of mining in Kenya.

Mineral	Mining Location (Fill in Site Name)	Extraction / Mining Method (Fill Method)
Soda Ash	(a) _____	Open-cast / Dredging
Fluorspar	Kerio Valley	(b) _____
Diatomite	(c) _____	Open-cast Quarrying
Limestone	Bamburi / Athi River	Quarrying
Petroleum	(d) _____	Drilling

(d) What is the structural geographical difference between **Inland fishing grounds** and **Marine fishing grounds** in Kenya? Give one example of an inland fishing ground.

8. Study the wildlife sanctuary photograph below.



(a) Based on the unique physical background landscape in the picture, name this specific Kenyan National Park

(b) Explain the difference between a **National Park** and a **Game Reserve**.

(c) Outline **two** early means of transport used in East Africa before the introduction of modern motor vehicles and trains.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

(d) Match the early form of communication to its correct description:

- i. A high-pitched vocal sound made by women to celebrate good news or sound an alarm:

- ii. Used to send signals across long distances from hilltops using fuel: _____

(Options: Smoke signals, Drumming, Ululations)

9. (a) Name **one** prominent traditional leader in Kenyan history who actively resisted or collaborated during the colonial era, and state **one** leadership quality they possessed.

Leader Name: _____

Leadership Quality: _____

(b) Describe how the traditional council of elders among the **Ameru** (*Njuri Ncheke*) governed their society in early history.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

(c) Outline the **three** arms of the National Government of Kenya.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

10. (a) Define the term **Citizenship**.

(b) Name **three** national symbols of unity in Kenya that represent our shared national heritage.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

(c) Explain the difference between **Direct Democracy** and **Indirect Democracy**.

<i>Direct democracy</i>	<i>Indirect democracy</i>

(d) State **two** basic human rights that every individual is entitled to under the Kenyan Constitution.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

MARKING SCHEME & MODEL ANSWERS

Question 1: Matching Map Elements

- ✓ Tells us what the map is all about: **Title**
- ✓ Outer border line: **Frame**
- ✓ Explains symbols/colors: **Key**
- ✓ Show direction: **Compass**
- ✓ Calculate ground distance: **Scale**

Question 2: Location and Size of Kenya

- ✓ North: **Ethiopia** (Accept: **South Sudan**) | South: **Tanzania** | West: **Uganda**
- ✓ Size: **582,646 km²** (Accept approx. **580,000 - 583,000 km²**)

Question 3: Weather, Climate & Features

- ✓ *Difference:* Weather is the atmospheric condition of a place over a short period of time (hours or days), while Climate is the average weather pattern of a region over a long period (usually 30-35 years).
- ✓ *Relief Examples:* Mountains, Hills, Valleys, Plateaus. *Drainage Examples:* Rivers, Lakes, Oceans, Swamps.
- ✓ *ASAL Traits:* High temperatures and low/unreliable rainfall. It forces communities to plan activities around water availability (e.g., nomadic pastoralism, irrigation scheduling).

Question 4: Historic Built Environments

- ✓ Name of Site: **Fort Jesus** | Location: **Mombasa**
- ✓ *Strategies:* Avoiding littering/vandalism during visits, establishing community preservation laws, creating awareness posters, or funding regular structural maintenance.

Question 5: Language Groups & Population

- ✓ **Bantu:** Agikuyu, Abagusii | **Nilotes:** Kalenjin, Luo | **Cushites:** Somali, Rendille
- ✓ *Interdependence:* Language groups trade unique resources (e.g., pastoralists trading meat/milk with agriculturalists for grains), promoting national peace and economic growth.
- ✓ *High Density Factors:* Fertile agricultural soil, reliable/abundant rainfall, presence of urban centers, employment opportunities.

Question 6: Education & Administration

- ✓ *Traditional Methods:* Storytelling/Narratives, Songs and Dances, Riddles and Proverbs, Apprenticeship/Imitation.
- ✓ *Structure hierarchy:* 1. **Principal / Headteacher** 2. **Deputy Principal / Deputy Headteacher** 3. **Prefect / Student Leader**.

- ✓ *Duty:* Managing daily operations of the school, implementing educational curriculum policies, or supervising teaching and non-teaching staff.

Question 7: Mining & Fishing in Kenya

- ✓ (a) **Lake Magadi** | (b) **Open-cast mining** | (c) **Kariandusi** | (d) **Ngamia One**
- ✓ *Difference:* Inland fishing occurs in freshwater bodies located inside land boundaries (lakes, rivers, fish ponds), while Marine fishing takes place in salty ocean waters (Indian Ocean). *Inland Example:* Lake Victoria, Lake Turkana, Lake Naivasha.

• Question 8: Wildlife, Tourism, and Infrastructure

- ✓ *National Park:* **Amboseli National Park** (distinguished by the clear view of Mt. Kilimanjaro).
- ✓ *Difference:* National Parks are managed directly by the central national government and don't allow livestock grazing inside, whereas Game Reserves are often managed by local county governments and may allow restricted human/pastoral co-existence.
- ✓ *Early Transport:* Human portorage, pack animals (donkeys, camels), wooden logs, rafts/canoes.
- ✓ *Communication Match:* Vocal celebrate sound = **Ululations** | Hilltop signal = **Smoke signals**.

Question 9: Leadership & Forms of Government

- ✓ *Leader Name:* **Mekatilili wa Menza** (Accept: **Kivoi wa Mwendwa**)
- ✓ *Quality:* Courageous, charismatic, visionary, patriotic.
- ✓ *Ameru Governance:* The **Njuri Ncheke** council acted as a traditional parliament and court, making community laws, settling disputes, protecting resources, and providing political direction.
- ✓ *Government Arms:* **The Executive, The Legislature, The Judiciary.**

Question 10: Citizenship and Human Rights

- ✓ *Definition:* Citizenship is the legal status of belonging to a specific country, which grants an individual legal rights and duties.
- ✓ *Symbols of Unity:* The National Flag, the National Anthem, the Coat of Arms, the Public Seal.
- ✓ *Democracy Difference:* In Direct Democracy, citizens personally participate in making state decisions and laws directly. In Indirect (Representative) Democracy, citizens elect representatives who make laws and govern on their behalf.
- ✓ *Human Rights:* Right to life, right to education, right to health care, right to clean water, freedom of speech/expression.