

SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT
907. SOCIAL STUDIES
GRADE 7
Duration 1½ hours
SEPTEMBER 2026



THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

KENYA JUNIOR SCHOOL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT

SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT

GRADE 7 SOCIAL STUDIES

SCORING GUIDE

1. Qualities of a global citizen.

- i) Civic participation – Takes an active role in taking part in issues affecting the community/ the world.
- ii) Cultural awareness – Understands how different cultures affect people's identities and behaviour.
- iii) Empathy – Shows concern for the needs/ feelings/ challenges of others.
- iv) Environmental awareness – Protects the environment and promotes sustainable use of resources.
- v) Justice and fairness – Supports equality/ human rights/ fair treatment of all people.
- vi) Open-mindedness – willing to learn from others and accept different ideas / perspectives.
- vii) Peacefulness – Promotes peace/ cooperation/ dialogue/ peaceful resolution of conflicts.
- viii) Respect for diversity – Respects different cultures/ religions/ languages/ beliefs/ ways of life.
- ix) Responsibility – Takes responsibility for personal actions/ contributes positively to society.
- x) Tolerance – Accepts/ appreciates people who have different views and backgrounds.

Any 5x2=10 marks.

2. Importance of studying Social Studies.

- i) To appreciate cultural diversity.
- ii) To develop critical thinking.
- iii) To develop responsible citizens.
- iv) To promote economic awareness.
- v) To promote global citizenship.

- vi) To promote good governance.
- vii) To promote national unity.
- viii) To understand history.
- ix) To understand society.
- x) To understand the environment.

Any 6x1=6 marks.

3. Factors that led to the growth of the Great Zimbabwe.

- i) Trading activities in the kingdom created/accumulated wealth.
- ii) Fertile soils in the kingdom encouraged cultivation of food crops/cereals.
- iii) Mining activities/iron/gold/copper/tin led to the development/growth of the kingdom.
- iv) Presence of pastures supported livestock rearing.
- v) Construction of stone walls secured the kingdom against physical attacks.
- vi) Religion enhanced unity in the kingdom as they worshiped a supreme God/Mwari.

Any 5x1=5 marks.

4. Contributions of early African civilization to the modern world.

- i) Use of early forms of irrigation has led to modern forms of irrigation/brought more land under cultivation.
- ii) Invention of symbols/signs has developed into modern writing.
- iii) Development of mathematics and astronomy laid the foundation for modern science and technology.
- iv) Early architecture and construction techniques influenced modern building methods.
- v) Early medical knowledge contributed to the development of modern medicine.
- vi) Invention of numbers resulted into modern Geometry/Mathematics.
- vii) Invention of Art/Architecture has led to construction of modern complex structures.
- viii) Invention of calendar has led to the use of civilian calendar/365-day calendar.
- ix) Use of herbs/animal parts for treatment has led to the growth of modern medicine/medical procedures.
- x) Great thinkers of early civilization paved way to modern science.

Any 7 × 1 = 7 marks.

5. Importance of the Constitution of Kenya

- i) Defines the powers of government – It distributes powers among the Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary to prevent abuse of power.
- ii) Promotes accountability and transparency – It requires public officers and institutions to exercise power responsibly and accountably.
- iii) Promotes democracy – It provides for elections, political participation, and representation of the people.

- iv) Promotes national unity – It recognizes Kenya's diversity and promotes equality, inclusion, and peaceful coexistence.
- v) Promotes the rule of law – It ensures that everyone, including government leaders, is subject to the law.
- vi) Protects citizens' rights and responsibilities – It explains the rights of citizens as well as their duties to the country.
- vii) Protects human rights and freedoms – It guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms of all citizens.
- viii) Provides a basis for justice and development – It establishes principles that guide social, economic, and political development in Kenya.
- ix) Provides a framework for governance – It establishes the structure and functions of the national and county governments.
- x) Provides for devolution – It establishes county governments to bring services and development closer to the people.

Any 4x1=4 marks.

6. Elements of weather

- i) Air pressure – The force exerted by the weight of air on the Earth's surface.
- ii) Cloud cover – The amount of the sky covered by clouds at a particular time.
- iii) Humidity – The amount of water vapour present in the atmosphere.
- iv) Rainfall (Precipitation) – Water that falls from the atmosphere to the Earth's surface in the form of rain, drizzle, hail, or snow.
- v) Sunshine – The amount of time during which direct sunlight reaches the Earth's surface.
- vi) Temperature – The degree of hotness or coldness of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.
- vii) Wind – The movement of air from an area of high pressure to an area of low pressure.
- viii) Wind direction – The direction from which the wind is blowing, such as north, south, east, or west.

Any 4x2=8 marks.

7. Effects of rotation of the Earth

- i) Causes day and night – This affects people's working, sleeping, schooling, and other daily activities.

- ii) Determines time – Differences in longitude create differences in local time, which affect travel, communication, and business.
- iii) Influences temperatures – Daytime heating and nighttime cooling affect farming, construction, and outdoor activities.
- iv) Influences winds and ocean currents – The rotation of the Earth causes the Coriolis effect, influencing weather patterns, navigation, and fishing.
- v) Affects transport and communication – Time differences must be considered when scheduling flights, shipping, telephone calls, and international meetings.

Any 4x1=4 marks.

8. Challenges of Carrying out Fieldwork

- i) Bad weather – Heavy rainfall/ strong winds/ extreme temperatures can make fieldwork difficult.
- ii) Difficult terrain – Steep slopes/ forests/ rivers/ swamps/ rocky areas can make movement difficult.
- iii) Health and safety risks – Fieldworkers may be exposed to accidents/ diseases/ attack from wild animals/ dangerous environments.
- iv) High cost – Transport/ accommodation/ food/ equipment, and other expenses may make fieldwork expensive.
- v) Inaccessibility of some areas – Poor roads/ lack of transport can make some places difficult to reach.
- vi) Inaccurate information – Respondents may provide false/ biased/ or incomplete information, affecting the reliability of the findings.
- vii) Inadequate equipment – Lack of appropriate tools/ equipment can affect the quality and amount of data collected.
- viii) Language barriers – Difficulties in communicating with local people may affect the collection of information.
- ix) Limited time – Researchers may not have enough time to visit all the required areas or collect sufficient information.
- x) Loss or damage of equipment – Field equipment such as cameras, questionnaires, maps, and measuring instruments may be lost or damaged.
- xi) Political or social insecurity – Conflict, crime, or other security concerns may prevent researchers from accessing certain areas.

xii) Uncooperative respondents – Some people may refuse to provide information or may give inaccurate information.

Any 3x2=6 marks.

END