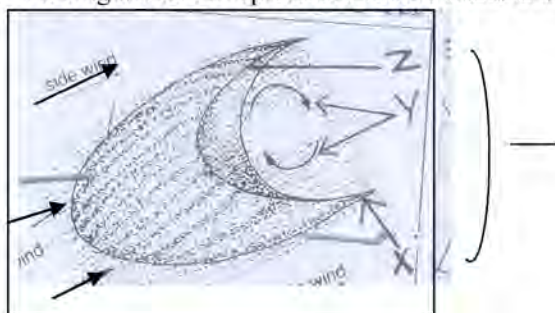


KIRINYAGA
SCHOOL BASED EXAMINATION – FORM 4 2017
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER I
JULY/AUGUST 2017
TIME: 2³/₄ HOURS

SECTION A (25 marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. (a) Distinguish between absolute and relative humidity. (2 marks)
 (b) State **two** factors that influence humidity. (2 marks)
2. (a) What is an earthquake? (2 marks)
 (b) List **three** natural causes of earthquakes. (3 marks)
3. (a) Give **two** types of earth movement. (2 marks)
 (b) Define a glacier. (2 marks)
4. (a) Give **two** processes through which wind erodes the earth surface. (2 marks)
 (b) The diagram below represents a feature found in a desert landscape.



- (i) Name the feature. (1 mark)
- (ii) Identify the:-
 - (i) The part marked X. (1 mark)
 - (ii) Air current marked Y. (1 mark)
 - (iii) The slope marked Z. (1 mark)
 - (iv) The slope marked K. (1 mark)
5. (a) Name **three** types of faults. (3 marks)
 (b) Apart from compressional forces give **two** other forces that cause faulting. (2 marks)

SECTION B (75 marks)

Answer question 6 and any other two questions from this section.

6. Study the map of Kitale 1:50,000 sheet 75/3 provided and answer the following questions.
 - (a) (i) Name **two** natural features found in grid square 2823. (2 marks)
 (ii) Determine the distance of road B 10/2 from Knights corner junction with Road C 637 to Kitale. (2 marks)
 (iii) State **two** functions of Kitale town. (2 marks)
 (iv) Convert the scale of map into statement scale. (2 marks)
 - (b) Draw a rectangle 14 cm by 7 cm to represent a section of the map enclosed by Easting 24 and 31 and Nothings 11 and 14. (1 mark)
 On the rectangle, mark and name the following features:-
 - (a) Culvert. (1 mark)
 - (b) Papyrus swamp. (1 mark)
 - (c) Municipality boundary. (1 mark)
 - (d) River Koitobos. (1 mark)
 - (e) All weather road – loose surface. (1 mark)
 - (c) Explain **three** factors which have influenced the distribution of settlements in the area covered by the map. (6 marks)
 - (d) Describe the relief of the area covered by the map. (5 marks)
7. (a) Name **four** components of soils. (4 marks)
 (b) State **two** economic uses of soils. (2 marks)
 (c) Explain how the following factors influence soil formation.
 - (i) Parent rocks. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Biotic factors. (2 marks)
- (d) (i) Other than soil erosion, state three other ways in which soils may be degenerated. (3 marks)
 (ii) Briefly explain three effects of soil erosion to human activities. (6 marks)
- (e) You intend to carry out field study on soil around your school.

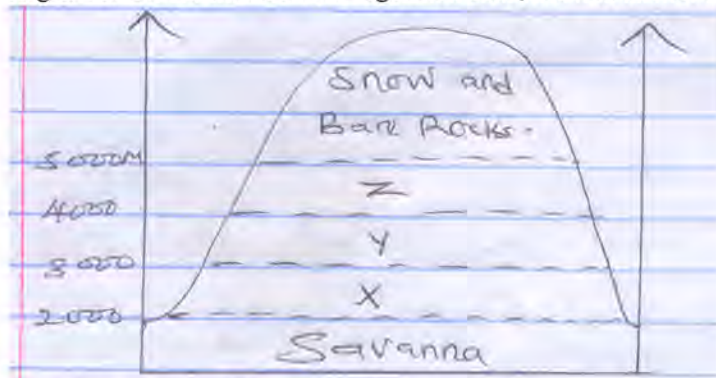
(i) Name **three** equipments you will be required to carry and their purpose.

(3 marks)

(ii) State **three** preparations you will be required to make before going out for the field study.

(3 marks)

8. The diagram below shows mountain vegetation zone, use it to answer the questions that Follows.



(a) (i) Name vegetation zones marked: X,Y and Z.

(3 marks)

(ii) State **two** reasons why the mountain top has no vegetation.

(2 marks)

(iii) Explain **three** factors that have led to the decline of natural grasslands in Kenya.

(6 marks)

(b) (i) State **five** characteristics of tropical rainforest.

(5 marks)

(ii) What ways are desert plants are adapted to the desert climatic conditions?

(5 marks)

(c) You are to carry out field study on the forest vegetation around Mau region.

(i) State **two** reasons why it is necessary to have a route map.

(2 marks)

(ii) Give **two** reasons why you need a tape measure.

(2 marks)

9. (a) What is folding?

(2 marks)

(b) (i) Name **four** types of folds.

(4 marks)

(ii) Name **four** orogenies known in geological history.

(4 marks)

(c) With the aid of well labeled diagrams, use plate tectonics theory to explain the formation of fold mountains. (6 marks)

(d) Apart from fold mountains name three other features resulting from folding.

(3 marks)

(e) Explain **three** ways in which folding influence human activities.

(6 marks)

10. (a) (i) Differentiate between river discharge and river regime.

(2 marks)

(ii) Explain **two** causes of river rejuvenation.

(4 marks)

(b) With the aid of well labeled diagrams describe the process of river capture.

(6 marks)

(c) Describe **three** ways through which a river transports its load.

(6 marks)

(d) You intend to carry out a field study on a river in its old stage.

(i) Give **two** possible features you are likely to identify.

(2 marks)

(ii) Identify **two** possible problems you are likely to encounter.

(2 marks)

(iii) Give **three** methods of data collection you would use.

(3 marks)

KIRINYAGA
SCHOOL BASED EXAMINATION – FORM 4 2017
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2
JULY/AUGUST 2017
TIME: 2³/₄HOURS

SECTION A (25 marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. (a) Name **two** tourist attractions found in Kenya Rift valley. (2 marks)
- (b) State **three** factors that hinder domestic tourism in Kenya (3 marks)
2. (a) State **three** physical conditions necessary for cocoa growing in Ghana. (3 marks)
- (b) Apart from making of oil state **two** other uses of oil palm. (2 marks)
3. (a) State **two** formations in which minerals occur. (2 marks)
- (b) State **three** negative effects of mining on the environment. (3 marks)
4. (a) What is a population pyramid? (1 mark)
- (b) State **four** reasons why it is necessary for a country to carry out population census. (4 marks)
5. (a) Differentiate between fishing and fisheries. (2 marks)
- (b) State **three** physical factors influencing fishing. (3 marks)

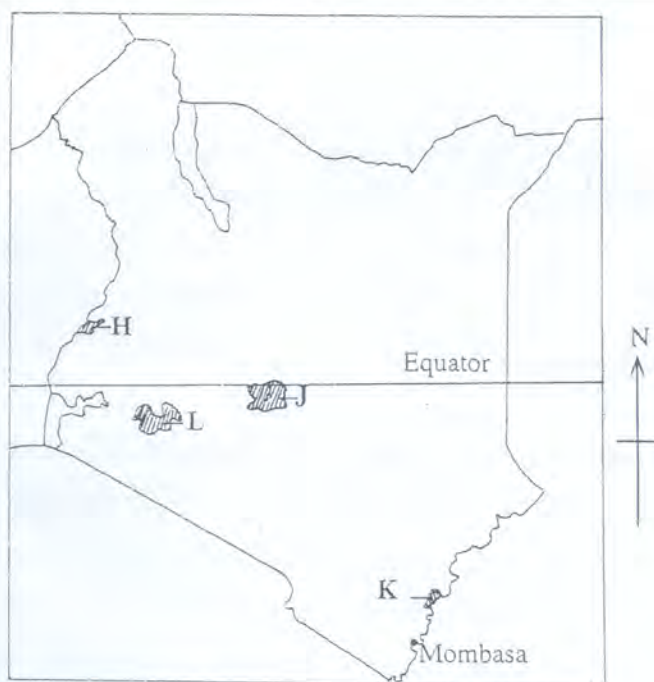
SECTION B (75 marks)

Answer question 6 and any other two questions from this section.

6. (a) Use the following table to answer the questions that follow: a (i) and (ii) Number of animals in location **X** on the Kenya highlands in 2014.

TYPE	NUMBER
GUERNSEY	8440
ARYSHIRE	7350
JERSEY	10830
FRIESIAN	14300
SAHIWAL	4280

 - (i) Using a scale of 1 cm to represent 4000 animals represent the above data using a divided rectangle. (6 marks)
 - (ii) State **two** advantages of using a divided rectangle to represent data. (2 marks)
- (b) (i) State **three** physical factors that favour dairy farming in the Kenya highlands. (3 marks)
- (ii) Explain **three** ways in which dairy farming in Kenya is different from Dairy farming in Kenya is different from dairy farming in Denmark. (6 marks)
- (c) Explain **four** measures taken by the government of Kenya to improve beef cattle farming. (8 marks)
7. (a) (i) Differentiate between primary and secondary industries. (2 marks)
- (ii) Name **four** agricultural non-food manufacturing industries in Kenya. (4 marks)
- (b) Give **five** reasons why the development of the Jua Kali industries is being encouraged in Kenya. (5 marks)
- (c) Explain **four** factors which influenced the location of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany. (8 marks)
- (d) You intend to carry out a field study of an industry which is manufacturing goods for the local market as well as for export.
 - (i) Give **two** reasons why content analysis may not be a suitable method of dataCollection during a field study. (2 marks)
 - (ii) What information would you collect to enable you achieve the objectives of your study? (4 marks)
8. (a) (i) Name **three** provinces in Canada where wheat is grown on large scale. (3 marks)
- (ii) State **four** physical conditions that favour wheat farming in Canada. (4 marks)
- (b) Compare wheat farming in Kenya and Canada under the following subheadings:-
 - (i) Research. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Government policy. (2 marks)
 - (iii) Transport. (2 marks)
- (c) (i) Differentiate horticulture and market gardening. (2 marks)
- (ii) Explain **five** problems facing horticulture farming in Kenya. (10 marks)
9. (a) Name **two** indigenous softwood trees in Kenya. (2 marks)
- (b) Use the map of Kenya below to answer questions b(i) and (ii)



- (i) Name the forest reserves marked H, J and K. (3 marks)
- (ii) State **four** factors that favour the growth of natural forests in the area Marked L. (4 marks)
- (c) Explain **three** measures being taken by the government of Kenya to control human encroachment of forested areas. (6 marks)
- (d) Give the difference between soft wood forests in Kenya and Canada under the following sub headings.
 - (i) Tree harvesting. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Marketing of forests products. (2 marks)
- (e) You plan to carry out a field study in a forest in your country.
 - (i) Give **three** reasons why you need a route map for the study. (3 marks)
 - (ii) State **two** problems you are likely to experience during the field study. (2 marks)
10. (a) Apart from windstorms name **three** other environmental hazards associated with climatic conditions. (3 marks)
- (b) (i) State **three** problems caused by windstorms in Kenya. (3 marks)
- (ii) Outline the causes of water pollution. (5 marks)
- (c) Explain **four** methods used to control floods in Kenya. (8 marks)
- (d) Explain the significance of conserving the environment. (6 marks)

**KIRINYAGA
SCHOOL BASED EXAMINATION
FORM 4 2017
GEOGRAPHY 312/1
MARKING SCHEME
PAPER 1**

SECTION A (25 mks)

1. (a) **Difference between absolute and relative humidity.**
Absolute humidity is the actual amount of water vapour / moisture in a given mass of air at a particular temperature while relative humidity is the maximum amount of moisture that this mass of air can hold at the same temperature. ✓✓(2 mks)
(The difference must come out to score)
- (b) **Factors that influence humidity.**(2 mks)
 - Temperature.
 - Air pressure.
 - Supply of moisture.
 - Latitude.

(Mark the first two)
2. (a) An earthquake is a sudden and rapid movement of the earths crust. (2 mks)
- (b) **Natural causes of earthquakes.**(3 mks)
 - Tectonic movements.
 - Vulcanicity.
 - Gravititive pressure.
 - Isostatic adjustment.
 - Energy release in the mantle. (Mark the first three)
3. (a) **Types of earth movement.**
 - Vertical movement – eperogenic ✓ (1 mk)
 - Horizontal movement – Orogenic ✓ (1 mk)
- (b) A glacier is a mass of ice moving outward from an area of accumulation. ✓✓ (2 mks)
4. (a) Processes through which the wind erode.
 - Abrasion (1 mk)
 - Deflation (1 mk)
 - Attrition. (1 mk) (Mark the first two)
- (b) (i) The feature is a barchans ✓ (1 mk)
- (ii) X – Horns ✓ (1 mk)
- Y – Eddy currents (1 mk)
- Z – Steep lee ward slope ✓ (1 mk)
- K – Gentle windward slope. ✓ (1 mk)

 5. (a) **Types of faults.**
 - Normal fault.
 - Reverse fault.
 - Shear / tear fault.
 - Thrust faults.
 - Anticlinal faults. (Mark the first 3 max (3 mks))
 - (b) **Other forces that can cause faulting.**
 - Tensional force. (1 mk)
 - Shear / tear forces (1 mk)

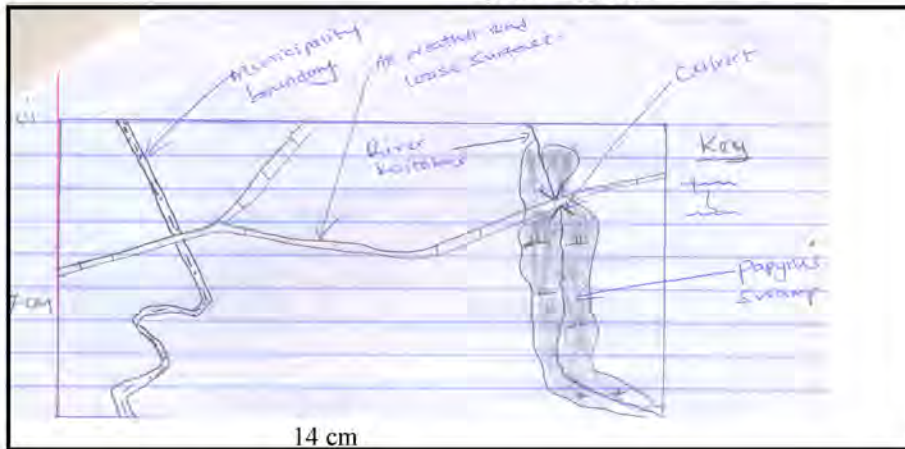
SECTION B (75 mks)

6. (a) (i) **Name two natural features found in grid square 2823** (2 mks. 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
 - Scrub
 - Hill
 - Scattered trees. (Mark the first two)
- (ii) **Determine the distance of road B 10/2 from Knights corner junction with Road C 637 to To Kitale** (2 mks 1 x 2 = 2 mks)
9.6 + 0.1 km
- (iii) **Functions of Kitale town.** (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
 - Recreational / centre – Presence of sports clubs.
 - Social and religious centre – Presence of churches.
 - Commercial centre – Presence of shops and markets.
- (iv) **Convert the scale of map into statement scale** (1 x 2 = 2mks)
Map scale 1 : 50,000
1 cm represents 50,000 cm
100,000
= 0.5 km
1 cm represent 0.5 km.

(b) **Rectangle 14 cm by 7 cm to represent a section of the map enclosed by Easting 24 and 31 and Northings 11 and 14**

- Culvert 1 mk
- Papyrus swamp 1 mk
- Municipality boundary 1 mk
- River Koitobos 1 mk
- All weather road – loose surface 1 mk

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)



(c) **Explain three factors which have influenced the distribution of settlements in the area covered by the map.**

- The hilly area along the forest have few or no settlement because the land is steep / rugged which makes construction costly / difficult.
- There are no settlements in the forest because it is a forest reserve where human activities are prohibited.
- Kitale municipality is the most densely settled because it has a dense road network for ease of movement and social amenities.
- There are cluster of settlements in the plantations since the land is set aside for farming.
- There are no settlements on the seasonal and papyrus swamps because they are poorly drained / marshy which discourage human activities.
- There are many settlements in the South East and central parts of the area covered by the map because the land is gently sloping which makes construction easy.

(Mark the first two)

(d) **Describe the relief of the area covered by the map.**

(5 mks) 5 x 1 = 5 mks

- There are many narrow rivers valleys.
- There are numerous steep slopes in the North East / gentle slopes to the East.
- There are many interlocking spurs along the river valleys.
- There are many hills in the North East.
- The area with the swamp is flat / gentle slope in the West.
- The main ridge is along the forest 2362.
- The highest altitude is 2362 m and the lowest is 1820 m above sea level.
- There are some broad valleys in the Eastern part of the area.
- The Southern part of the map is gentle slopy.

(Mark the first five)

7. (a) **Name four components of soils**

(4 mks) 4 x 1 = 4 mks

- Water
- Air
- Organic matter / humus
- Living organisms
- Mineral matters.

(Mark the first four)

(b) **Two economic uses of soil.** 2 mks 2 x 1 = 2 mks

- Soils are used in building and construction.
- Soils are used in agriculture.
- Soils are used as raw materials for pottery / ceramics / tiles.
- Some soils are mixed with herbs and sold for medicinal purposes.
- Some soils types are sources of valuable minerals.
- Some soils are directly used as food. (salts)

(Mark the first two)

(c) **How the following factors influence soils.**

(i) **Parent rocks** 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

- Soft rocks weather fast but hard rocks are resistant and weathered slowly delaying the soil forming process.
- Parent rock determine the soil texture.
- The type of minerals in the parent rock is transformed to the soil during formation.
- Soil colour is determined by the colour of the parent rock.

(Mark the first two)

(ii) **Biotic factor.** (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

- Micro – organisms mix and aerate the soil.
- The roots of plants penetrate the soil enabling it to become processed soil.

- Penetrating plant roots / ploughing / digging / burrowing animal break up the rocks into small process farming soil.
- (d) (i) **The other ways in which soils may be degenerated.** (3 mks) (3 x 1 = 3 mks)
 - Soil water logging.
 - Burning and shifting cultivation.
 - Deforestation.
 - Overcropping.
 - Overgrazing.
 - Monoculture.
 - Wrong fertilizer application. (Mark the first three)
- (ii) **Three effects of soil erosion to human activities.** (6 mks) 3 x 2 = 6 mks.
 - Deposited sand on river beds, can be harvested for building and construction.
 - Soil erosion loosens productive top soil lowering agriculture potential of land.
 - Rich alluvium soils deposited support agriculture.
 - Destruction of vegetation cover may lead to acidity and desertification.
 - Eroded sediments from farmlands and damp sites can be pollutants.
 - Sediments may fill water reservoirs.
 - Soil erosion may destroy structures. (Mark the first three)
- (e) (i) **Three equipments to be carried and their purpose.** (3 x 1 = 3 mks)
 - Polythene bag for carrying soil samples.
 - Jembe for scooping soil.
 - Umbrella for sheltering from strong sunshine. (Mark the first three)
- (ii) **Preparation required before going to field study.** (3 x 1 = 3 mks)
 - Carry out literature review (content analysis)
 - Carry out pre-visit.
 - Divide themselves into workable groups.
 - Prepare objectives for the study. (Mark the first three)
- 8. (a) (i) **Name the vegetation zones marked XYZ** (3 mks) 3 x 1
 - X – Tropical rainforest / equatorial forest / rain forest. Y – Bamboo
 - Z – Health and moorland.
- (ii) **State two reasons why the mountain top has no vegetation.** (2 mks) 2 x 1 = 2 mks
 - High attitudes cause very low temperatures.
 - Strong winds uproot vegetation.
 - Thin soil support little vegetation.
 - Snow cover prevents vegetation development. (Mark the first two)
- (iii) **Explain three factors that have led to the decline of natural grassland in Kenya.** (6 mks) 3 x 2 = 6 mks
 - The frequent outbreak of bush fires destroys the grass retarding its regeneration.
 - The increasing of human population is encroaching into the grasslands replacing them with settlement.
 - Pests such as army worms / locusts destroy grass and vegetation degenerates into a semi desert type.
 - Wild / domestic animal overgraze and cause stunted growth of grass.
 - Prolonged drought retard growth / destroy grass. (Mark the first three)
- (b) (i) **State five characterizes of tropical rain forest.** (5 mks) 5 x 1 = 5 mks
 - The trees are tall, straight trunks with few branches.
 - The trees form canopies.
 - Most trees have broad leaves.
 - The trees take long to mature.
 - The vegetation has little undergrowth.
 - There are climbers i.e Lianas. (Mark the first five)
- (ii) **Ways desert plants are adapted to the desert climatic conditions.** 5 mks 5 x 1 = 5 mks
 - Some plants have succulent stems to store water.
 - Some plants have hardy, waxy and slimy leaves and sunken stomata to reduce rate of transpiration.
 - Some plants have reduced leaves / small / thorny leaves to reduce rate of transpiration.
 - Some plants have deep tap roots to reach and tap water deep from the underground.
 - Some plants are drought resistant and shed off their leaves to survive the long dry season.
 - Some plants are salt – tolerant and can survive in the saline soils.
 - Some plants have short life cycle with dormant seeds which can only sprout during occasional rains. (Mark the first five)
- (c) (i) **Importance of route map during field study.** 2 x 1 = 2 mks
 - Identifying the direction you would take.
 - Estimating the distance to be covered.
 - Estimating the time likely to take.
 - Planning schedule of activities.
 - Identifying location of different tree types. (Mark the first two)
- (ii) **Reasons why you need a tape measure.** (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
 - To measure height of trees.
 - To measure the width and length identified area of the forest / area of section identified.

9. (a) (i) Folding: The process of coastal distortion which causes the rocks to bend upwards or down wards. ✓✓ (2 mks)

(b) Type of folds.

- Simple symmetrical folds. - Asymmetrical folds. - Overfolds.
- Isoclinal folds. - Recumbent folds. - The nappe / overthrust folds.
- Anticlinorium and synclinorium complex. (mark first four @ 1 m) max four marks)

(ii) Orogenies in Geographical history.

- Charnian orogeny ✓ - Calendonian orogeny ✓
- Hercynian orogeny ✓ - Alpine orogeny ✓ (4 x 1 = 4 mks)

(b) Formation of fold mountains.



Sediments compressed form fold mounts.

Compressional forces

Total 6 mks

(d) Other features formed due to folding.

- Inter montane plateau ✓ - Inter – montane basins ✓
- Ridge and valley landscape. ✓ - Rolling plains. (mark first three @ 1 mk = 3 mks)

(e) - Heavy rainfall on the windward side of fold mountains support agriculture.

- The heavy rainfall and snow make fold mountains to be source of rivers providing water for Irrigation, domestic and industrial use.
- The cold descending winds in the mountaineous landscape sometimes destroys crops.
- The process of folding can bring valuable minerals near the surface making the easier for mining/ or burry them making them inaccessible.
- Mountainous landscape provides unique scenery making it attractive to tourist. Promotes tourism.

First 3 well explained points @ 2 mks

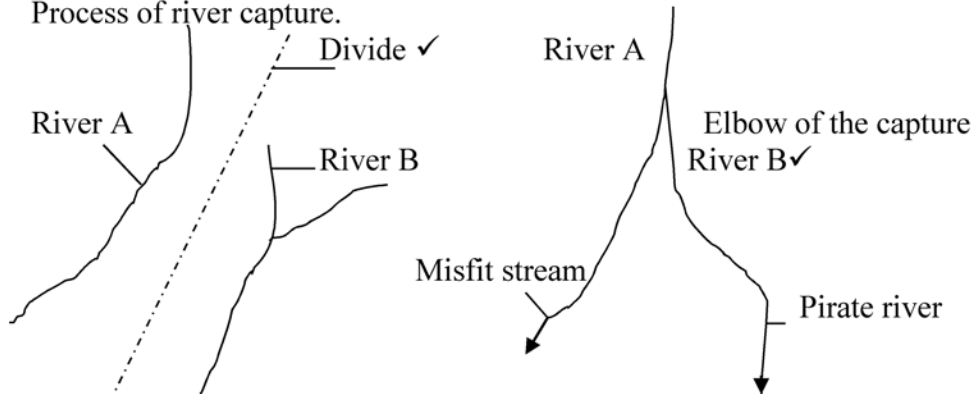
10. (a)(i) Difference between river discharge and river regime.

River discharge refers to the amount of water flowing down a river channel while river regime refer to the seasonal variation in the volume of water in a river channel. ✓✓(2 mks)

(ii) Causes of river rejuvenation.

- Increase in rivers discharge: This may due to ✓✓ increase in precipitation or as a result of River capture.
- A change in rock resistance: When a river start flowing over a relatively softer rock. ✓✓

(b) Process of river capture.



- Two rivers flowing almost parallel to each other and separated by a river divide.
- River B is at lower level than river A and erodes through headward erosion.
- It eventually joins the valley of the weaker river A. ✓
- The head waters of the river A are diverted into the valley of river B. ✓
- This is known as river capture. ✓

(c) Ways through which a river transports its load.

- Suspension: ✓ Light insoluble materials ✓ are transported downstream when floating on the water.
- Saltation: ✓ Large / heavier materials are transported through a series of jumps by being lifted by the force of the moving water, pushed for a short distance and then landing back on the river bed by gravity. ✓
- Traction: ✓ Heavy materials are pushed and rolled along the river bed by the force of the water. ✓
- Solution: ✓ Soluble load is dissolved in water and transported in solution form. ✓

Mark first three 3 x 2 = 6 mks

(d) Features found in the old stage of a river.

- Meanders.
- Ox bow lakes.
- Braided channel.
- Alluvial fans.
- Natural levees.
- Deltas.
- Flood plains.

(mark first 2 @ 1 mk)

(e) Possible problems.

- Flooded river channel.
- Attack by aquatic animals e.g crocodile.
- Adverse weather conditions.
- Slipping into the river channel.

(any first two relevant problems @ 1 mk)

Possible methods of data collection.

- Taking photographs.
- Observation.
- Interviewing the natives.
- Collection of samples.

Any first three relevant methods. @ 3 mks

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**KIRINYAGA
SCHOOL BASED EXAMINATION
FORM 4
2017
GEOGRAPHY
312/2
MARKING SCHEME**

PAPER 2

SECTION A (25 mks)

1. (a) **Name two tourist attraction found in Kenyan Rift Valley.**
 - Lakes e.g Nakuru, Baringo, Naivasha, Elementaita.
 - Flamingoes / birds.
 - People's culture.
 - Mining sites e.g Kariandusi.
 - Nakuru National park.
 - Hot springs / geysers / fumaroles / geothermal.
 - Menengai crater.
 - Water falls – Thomson falls.
 - Wildlife.
 - Pre-historic sites e.g Kapenguria.
 - Sport tourism e.g sport fishing, marathon.
- (b) **State three factors that hinder domestic tourism in Kenya.**
 - Negative attitude towards local tourism by the citizens.
 - High cost of accommodation in the lodges and hotels discourages many people.
 - Poor transport and communication network of roads leading to the parks and other attractive sites.
 - Preferential treatment gives to the foreign tourists discourage locals.
 - Inadequate knowledge on the tourist attractive sites.
2. (a) **State three physical conditions necessary for cocoa growing in Ghana.**
 - High temperatures 24°C – 30°C.
 - High rainfall of about 1200 – 1500 mm and well distributed throughout the year.
 - Deep and well drained loam soil.
 - High relative humidity (70 – 80)
 - Undulating land / gentle sloping land.
 - Shade from strong sun rays.
 - Shelter from strong winds.

(First 3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) **Apart from making of oil, state two other uses of oil palm.**
 - Palm oil is used for making cosmetics, soaps, candles and margarine.
 - Stems are used as poles for building.
 - Leaves are used for roofing.
 - Leaves are used to make baskets / hats / brooms.
 - Shell / fibre are used as fuel.
 - Sap from stem is used to make wine.
 - Crushed nut / kernels are used as animal feeds.

(first 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
3. (a) **State two formations in which minerals occurs.**
 - Veins and lodes.
 - Layers and seams.
 - Weathering products.
 - Alluvial or placer deposits.

(first 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
- (b) **State three negative effects of mining on the environment.**
 - Mining causes land deleriction / ugly land / badlands.
 - Mining causes pollution of environment air, water, soil and also noise.
 - Mining causes loss of bio-diversity – animals migrate, vegetation cleared.
 - Leads to soil erosion since land remains bare.
 - Mining may lead to landslides.
 - Mining may lower the water table of a given place.
4. (a) **What is a population pyramid?**

Population pyramid is a graphical representation of population in terms of sex (gender) and age as it shows proportions of males to females in each age group. (1 mk)
- (b) **State four reasons why it is necessary for a country to carry out population census.**
 - To help in the distribution of resources.
 - To make estimate of populations growth e.g through migration.
 - To identify the rates of deaths and births.
 - To help government in creating more administrative units.

- It may reveal the occupation of people which helps in establishing the level of employment and estimation of the level of taxation. (first 4 x 1 = 4 mks)

5. (a) **Differentiate between fishing and fishery.**

Fishing is the exploitation of water resources such as fish, seals, whales, crabs, lobsters prawns, oysters and sea weeds while fisheries are waterbodies that contain fish and other related resources e.g rivers reservoirs, lakes, oceans, ponds and seas. (2 mks)

(b) **State three physical factors influencing fishing.**

- Presence of plankton.
- Presence of ocean currents.
- Nature of the coastline.
- Temperature of the water.

(first 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

SECTION B

6. Use the following table to answer questions that follow:

Number of animals in location X on the Kenya highlands in 2014.

(a) Title: Number of animals in location X ✓ 1 mk

Scale 1 cm represents 4000 animals.

Working

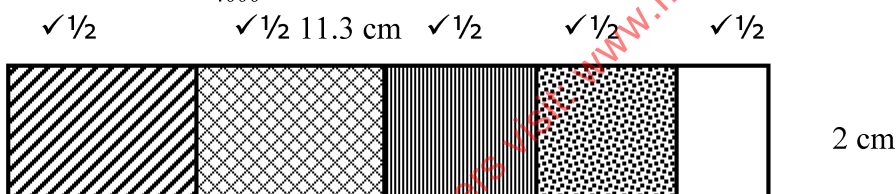
(i) Fresian $\frac{14300}{4000} \approx 3.6$ ✓ 1/2

(ii) Jersey $\frac{10830}{4000} \approx 2.7$ ✓ 1/2

(iii) Guernsey $\frac{8440}{4000} \approx 2.1$ ✓ 1/2

(iv) Aryshire $\frac{7350}{4000} \approx 1.8$ ✓ 1/2

(v) Sahiwal $\frac{4280}{4000} = 1.1$ ✓ 1/2



Key

	Fresian
	Jersey
	Guernsey
	Aryshire
	Sahiwal

Graph

Title - 1 mk
 Calculations - 2 1/2 mks
 Divided rectangle - 2 1/2 mks
 Total = 6 mks

(ii) **State two advantages of using a divided rectangle to represent data.**

- They give a clear visual impression of individual components.
- They allow easy comparison.
- They can be used to represent a wide range of data.
- They are easy to draw.
- They are easy to read / interpret.

(first 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

(b) (i) **State three physical factors that favour dairy farming in the Kenya highlands.**

- Sufficient and reliable rainfall ensures continuous growth of fodder and constant supply of water for animals.
- Availability of well drained fertile soils ensure growth of good quality feeds.
- Low temperatures of between 16°C – 20°C are conducive for the survival of the exotic breed.
- Humid conditions favour breeding of dairy animal.

(iii) **Explain three ways in which dairy farming in Kenya is different from dairy farming in Denmark.**

- In Kenya cattle mainly depend on naturally growing grass / pasture where as in Denmark the cattle is fed on fodder and commercial feeds.
- In Kenya mechanization is limited where as in Denmark mechanization is widely used.
- In Kenya most farmers practice mixed farming while in Denmark dairy farming is highly specialized.
- In Kenya most of the dairy products are consumed by the domestic market whereas in Denmark the products are mainly exported.
- In Kenya dairy production is affected by variation's in climate where as in Denmark dairy farming is least affected by variations in climate.
- In Kenya animals graze outdoors throughout the year whereas in Denmark animals are kept indoors during winter.
- In Kenya dairy co-operative movement is less developed where as in Denmark cooperative movement is highly developed.

- In Kenya artificial insemination / Extension services is limited to a few farms whereas in Denmark artificial insemination / extension services are widely used.
- In Kenya research is limited whereas in Denmark research is extensive.
- In Kenya dairy farming is mainly practiced in the high lands whereas in Denmark it is Found throughout the country.

First 3 x 2 = 6 mks)

(i) **(i) Explain four measures taken by the government of Kenya to improve beef cattle farming.**

- It encourages research / the cross breeding of traditional cattle breeds with exotic ones.
This improved the quality of the animals / cross breeds are more resistant to diseases than pure exotic breeds.
- It strengthens community education to teach beef cattle farmers better livestock managements.
- It sets up demonstration ranches for farmers to learn new trends in livestock managements.
- It has constructed roads to make services accessible to farmers / make transportation of animals to markets easier.
- It encourages the replacement of the coarse grass with nutritious pasture to improve the Quality of animals.
- It has sunk bore holes / dug wells / constructed dams to provide water for the animals.
- It has revived Kenya Meat Commission. (K.M.C) a government parastatal that buys animals from farmers for slaughter.

(first 4 x 2 = 8 mks)

7. (a) (i) **Differentiate between primary and secondary industries.**

Primary industries are involved in the exploitation of natural resources to provide raw materials to the secondary industries while secondary industries change raw materials into finished goods which are ready for consumption. (2 mks)

(ii) **Name four agricultural non-food manufacturing industries in Kenya.**

- Tobacco processing.
- Soap manufacturing.
- Leather tanning.
- Sisal extraction.
- Textile manufacturing / cotton ginning.
- Pyrethrum extraction.
- Food wear manufacture.
- Saw milling / pulp and paper making.

(first 4 x 1 = 4 mks)

(b) **Give five reasons why the development of the Jua Kali industries is being encouraged in Kenya.**

- It requires less capital to establish since it is made up of small –scale units.
- It creates employment for the growing labour force / raise to standard of living of the people.
- It does not require expensive machinery since production is manual.
- It facilitates decentralization of industries since it spread easily thus checking rural urban migration.
- It produces relatively cheap products that are affordable by many thus improving the quality of living.
- It uses locally available / scrap metals recycled raw materials thus reducing the cost of imports / conserves the environment.
- It empowers the people to initiate projects thus reducing reliance / dependence on the government, donors, self-sufficiency.
- It produces products mainly for the local market thus the country save foreign exchange/ Earn foreign exchange.

(first 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(c) **Explain four factors which influenced the location of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr Region of Germany.**

- Availability of coal. The ready supply of coal which is a basic raw material has led to the development of the iron and steel industry.
- Presence of navigable River Rhine which provide cheap transport for the bulk raw materials and finished products.
- Availability of limestone. The Ruhr region is advantaged because limestone is found within the locality.
- Availability of iron ore. It is readily available within the Ruhr valley and the Sieg field. It is also imported from Sweden and France.
- The Ruhr region is centrally located in Europe. It has direct connection with all parts of Europe by water, railway, air and road.
- Availability of ready market from Western Europe and local market.
- Presence of other industries in the region such as food and textile industries provided industrial inertia.
- Availability of capital. Rich merchants and companies provided the capital required for the establishment of the industry.

(first 4 x 2 = 8 mks)

(d) **You intend to carry out a field study of an industry which is manufacturing goods for the local market as well as for export.**

(i) **Give two reasons why content analysis may not be a suitable method of data collection during a field study.**

- It is difficult to verify the accuracy of available data.
- The data may be outdated therefore irrelevant to current trends.

(first 1 x 2 = 2 mks)

(ii) **What information would you collect to enable you achieve the objectives of your study?**

- Sources of raw materials for the industry.
- Sources of water supply and power for the industry.
- Type of goods made at the industry.
- Where the products of the industry are sold.
- The means of transporting raw materials and people to the industry.
- The number of people employed in the industry.
- The type of skills the work force possesses.
- The source of labour.

(first 4 x 1 = 4 mks)

8. (a) (i) Name three provinces in Canada where wheat is grown on large scale.
 - Alberta.
 - Manitoba.
 - Saskatchewan. (first 3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (ii) State four physical conditions that favour wheat farming in Canada.
 - Availability of extensive land / undulating landscape.
 - Well drained soils.
 - Moderate temperatures / averaging 15° C.
 - Sunny summer conditions towards and during harvesting.
 - Moderate rainfall of about 560 mm. (first 4 x 1 = 4 mks)
- (b) Compare wheat farming in Kenya and Canada under the following headings.
- (i) Research.
 In Kenya, little research is being undertaken on wheat farming while in Canada there is advance research on wheat farming which produces high yielding seeds. (2 mks)
- (ii) Government policy.
 In Kenya there is no government policy on subsidies / incentives to wheat farmers while in Canada the government subsidizes the farmers in case of crop failure. (2 mks)
- (iii) Transport.
 In Kenya there is poor road / railway network in wheat growing areas while in Canada there is elaborate railway / road / water network in wheat growing areas. (2 mks)
- (c) (i) Differentiate horticulture and market gardening.
 Horticulture refers to the practice of cultivating fruits, vegetables and flowers for commercial purposes while market gardening is the intensive cultivation of vegetables and fruits for sale in the nearest urban centre. (2 mks)
- (ii) Explain five problems facing horticulture farming in Kenya.
 - High freights charges by airlines operating in Kenya make the produce expensive.
 - The products face stiff competitions from other world producers such as Israel and South Africa.
 - Inadequate refrigeration facilities among farmers causes a lot of wastage.
 - The poor roads make delivery of products to airport difficult.
 - Marketing system is not well organized this make selling of products difficult for farmers.
 - Small scale farmers lack sufficient capital to enable them buy farm inputs like fertilizers, pesticides and quality seeds.
 - Pests and diseases often destroy horticultural crops such as French beans and tomatoes.
 This reduce the value of some crops reduce the yield hence farmers incur losses.
 - Recently the Europeans union imposed new market access conditions on Kenya's flowers which involves costly inspection at the various entry points.
 - Some large horticultural companies exploit their workers. Working for long hours with less pay. Sometimes leading to unrests. (first 5 x 2 = 10 mks)
- 9 (a) Name two indigenous softwood trees in Kenya.
 - Podo. - African pencil.
 - Cedar. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
- (b) Using the map of Kenya below to answer questions (b)(i) Name the forests reserves marked H, J and K.
 H – Mt. Elgon. (1 mk) J – Mt. Kenya. (1 mk)
 K – Arabuko Sokoke. (1 mk)
- (ii) State four factors that favour the growth of natural forests in the area marked L.
 - The area receives high rainfall / 1000 – 1500 mm per year which encourages the growth of trees.
 - The area has deep well drained volcanic soils that allow the roots to penetrate deep into the ground.
 - The area has moderate to high temperatures 14° C – 36° C. This allows growth of a variety of trees.
 - The area is a gazetted forest hence settlement / cultivation is prohibited.
 - Some areas are steep / rugged which discourages settlement and allow for forest growth.
 - Enforcement of laws to allow reestablishment of forests.
- (c) Explain three measures being taken by the government of Kenya to control human Encroachment on forested areas.
 - Evicting people who have encroached forested areas in order to rehabilitate the forests
 - Educating the public / creating awareness on the importance of conserving forest to gain their support.
 - Enacting / enforcing laws to prohibit cutting of trees within the gazette areas.
 - Gazettement of forested areas to delimit the areas and reduce encroachment by the public.
 - Employing forest guard to patrol forest reserves to ensure that fires and illegal activities are reported.
 - Encouraging people to use other sources of energy in order to reduce the demand for wood fuel.
 - Fencing off forested areas to keep away any intruders into the forests.
 - Encourage people to practice agro-forestry to avoid dependence on forests. (first 3 x 2 = 6 mks)
- (d) Give the difference between softwood forest in Kenya and Canada under the following Subheading.
- (i) Tree harvesting.
 - In Kenya harvesting of trees is done throughout the year while in Canada harvesting is done in winter and early spring.
 - In Kenya harvesting is done selectively while in Canada clear / indiscriminate cutting of trees is done.
- (ii) Marketing of forest products.

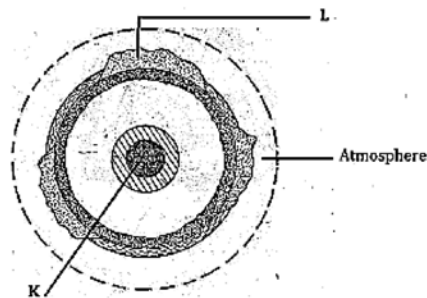
In Kenya forest products are mainly sold locally whereas forest products in Canada are mainly exported.

- (e) **You plan to carry out a field study in a forest in your county.**
- (i) **Give three reasons why you need a route map for the study.**
- It helps to avoid getting lost during the study.
 - It helps to identify the main features of study and their location.
 - It enhances faster movement during the study.
- (ii) **State two problems you are likely to experience during the field study.**
- Field study may be hindered by weather conditions e/g sudden rains. This may interrupt the working schedule as data collection may be stopped.
 - The vehicle may experience a mechanical breakdown or it may get stuck in the mud. This may slow down the study.
 - Some areas of study may be inaccessible due to poor roads, steep slopes or due to presence of thick vegetation of water logged ground.
 - Insecurity e.g due to dangers posed by attack from wild animals.
- 10.(a) **Apart from windstorms, name three other environmental hazards associated with climatic conditions.** (3 mks)
- Lightning / thunderstorm.
 - Floods.
 - Drought / desertification.
 - Landslides.
- (first 3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) (i) **Problems caused by windstorms in Kenya.**
- Windstorms destroy trees and crops.
 - They blow off roofs of houses.
 - They disrupt transport and communication lines.
 - They spread bush fire.
 - They cause strong sea storms.
 - They accelerate erosion.
- (first 3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (ii) **Causes of water pollution.**
- Oil leakage from ship / trucks.
 - Industrial effluents when discharged into rivers / lakes.
 - Washing away into river / lakes chemicals fertilizers / pesticides / insecticides.
 - Dumping of solid wastes into water courses/
 - Washing / bathing in rivers / lakes.
 - Surface run off / soil erosion into water bodies.
- (first 5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (c) **Explain four methods used to control floods in Kenya.**
- Dykes are constructed along river banks / levees on rivers to increase the heights in order to prevent water from overflowing.
 - Dredging of river channels to deepen and widen them to make it possible for them to accommodate excess water to the amount of water discharged.
 - Utilising excess water for irrigation as in Mwea Irrigation Scheme and Perkerra Scheme.
 - Re-directing of a river to control its wild flow.
 - Construction of dams along major flooding rivers such as along upper river Tana.
- (first 4 x 2 = 8 mks)
- (d) **Explain the significance of conserving the environment.**
- To ensure effective utilization of the available resources in order to avoid wastage / depletion.
 - To sustain resources needed by human kind for / economic benefits.
 - To reduce pollution which causes diseases to animals / plants resulting into good health/ prolonged life / reduced global warming.
 - To protect the endangered plants / animal species. Preserving them for posterity.
 - To preserve the scenic value / beauty of landscape / wildlife to promote tourism.
 - To protect the water catchment areas / wetlands in order to preserve water sources / maintain water cycle.
- (first 3 x 2 = 6 mks)

**NYERI CENTRAL
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
JULY 2017
TIME: 2 ¼ HRS
FORM FOUR GEOGRAPHY**

SECTION A

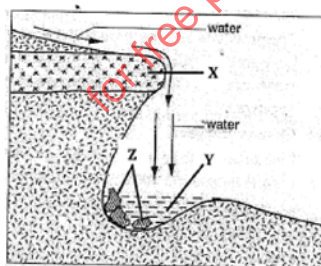
1. The diagram below shows the structure of the earth



- a) Name the parts marked K and L. (2mks)
 b) Describe the composition of the mantle. (3mks)
 2.
 a) State two factors influencing atmospheric pressure on the earth's surface. (2mks)
 b) Describe how a rain gauge is used to measure the amount of rainfall. (3mks)
 3. The map below shows climate regions in Kenya. Use it to answer question (a) and (b).



- a) Name the climatic regions Q and R. (2mks)
 b) Give **three** characteristics of the climate in the region marked R. (3mks)
 4.
 a) Distinguish between block disintegration and exfoliation (2mks)
 b) State **three** economic benefits of weathering process. (3mks)
 5.
 a) The diagram below shows a water fall. Name the parts marked X, Y and Z. (3mks)



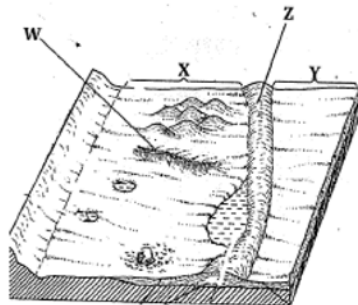
- b) Give two ways in which a gorge may be formed. (2mks)

SECTION B

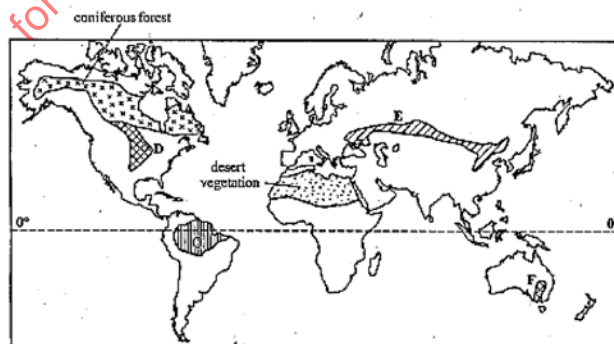
Answer question 6 and any other two questions from this section

6. Study the map of Kitale 1:50,000 (sheet 75/3) provided and answer the following questions.
 a) .
 i) What is the six figure grid reference of the trigonometrical station in Kitale DC. (2mks)
 ii) Give **two** districts found in the area covered by the map. (2mks)
 iii) Measure the distance of Suwerwa River in the South Western part of the area covered by the map. (Give your answer in kilometers.) (2mks)
 iv) Calculate the area of land covered by Kitale Municipality. (give your answer in square kilometers) (2mks)
 b) Draw a rectangle 14cm by 10cm to represent the area covered by the map. On the rectangle mark and name (6mks)
 i) Kitale municipality
 ii) Forest
 iii) Koitobos River

- iv) All weather road loose surface classified C638
- c) Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map (6mks)
- d) State **five** functions of Kitale town (5mks)
7. a.
- i) What is a rock? (2mks)
- ii) Describe three ways through which sedimentary rocks are formed. (6mks)
- b) Give **one** example of each of the following types of igneous rocks
- i) Plutonic rocks (1mk)
- ii) Hypabyssal rocks (1mk)
- iii) Volcanic rocks (1mk)
- c) Suppose you were to carry out a field study of rocks within the vicinity of your school
- i) Name **three** secondary sources of information you would use to prepare for the field study. (3mks)
- ii) State **two** activities you carry out during the field study. (2mks)
- iii) State **three** problems you are likely to experience during the field study. (3mks)
- d) Explain the significance of rocks to the economy of Kenya. (6mks)
8. .
- a) What is a glacier? (2mks)
- b) Describe how the following glacial erosional processes occur.
- i) Plucking (3mks)
- ii) Abrasion (3mks)
- c) The diagram below shows features on a glaciated lowland.



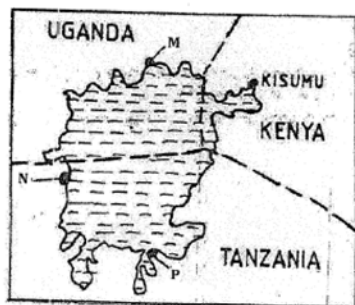
- i) Describe how a drumlin is formed (5mks)
- d) Explain four negative effects of glaciations in low-land areas (8mks)
9. .
- a) .
- i) State two characteristics of ocean water (2mks)
- ii) State four factors which influence horizontal movement of ocean waters. (4mks)
- b) .
- i) Describe two ways through which continental islands are formed. (4mks)
- ii) Name three features that form as a result of emergence of coasts. (3mks)
- c) Explain **three** factors that influence wave deposition (6mks)
- d) Using a labeled diagram describe how a tombolo is formed (6mks)
10. The map below shows some vegetation regions of the world. Use it to answer questions (a) and (b)



- a) .
- i) Name the temperate **grassland** marked D, E and F. (3mks)
- ii) Describe the characteristics of the natural vegetation in the shaded area marked G
- b) Explain how climate has influenced the existence of the following types of vegetation:
- i) Desert vegetation
- ii) Coniferous forest
- c) Explain **three** causes of the decline of the areas under forests in Kenya (6mks)

**NYERI CENTRAL
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2
JULY 2017
TIME: 2 ½ HRS**

1. .
 - a) Give **two** uses of soda ash. (2mks)
 - b) State **three** ways in which mining derelicts can be rehabilitated. (3mks)
2. .
 - a) Name **two** methods used in deep sea fishing. (2mks)
 - b) State **three** ways in which the Government of Kenya is promoting the fishing industry. (3mks)
3. .
 - a) Name **two** crops grown in Perkerra irrigation scheme. (2mks)
 - b) State **three** physical factors that favoured the location of Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme. (3mks)
4. .
 - a) Define wildlife. (2mks)
 - b) State **three** reasons why it is necessary to conserve wildlife in Kenya. (3mks)
5. Study the sketch map of Lake Victoria below and use it to answer question (a)



- a) Name the lake ports M, N and P (3mks)
- b) State **two** advantages of using water transport. (2mks)

SECTION B : ANSWER QUESTION 6 AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS

6. Study the photograph below and answer question



Source: Internet

- a) .
 - i) Identify the type of photograph shown above. (1mk)
 - ii) Draw a rectangle measuring 15 cm by 10cm to represent the area covered by the photograph. (1mk)
 - iii) On the rectangle, sketch and label **four** main features shown on the photograph. (4mks)
 - iv) Using evidence from the photograph, identify **two** indicators which show that the area receives high rainfall. (2mks)
- b) .
 - i) Name **three** exotic types of dairy cattle reared in Kenya. (3mks)
 - ii) Explain **three** human factors that favour dairy farming in the Kenya highlands. (6mks)
 - c) Explain **four** ways in which dairy farming in Kenya is different from dairy farming in Denmark. (8mks)
7. .
 - a) .
 - i) . What is agro forestry? (2mks)
 - ii) Differentiate between indigenous and exotic forests. (2mk)
 - iii) Name **two** indigenous softwood trees species. (2mks)
 - b) .
 - i) Explain **three** factors that favour the growth of natural forests on the slopes of Mt. Kenya. (6mks)
 - ii) State **four** factors that have led to the reduction of the area under forest on the slopes of Mt. Kenya. (4mks)

- c) Give differences in the exploitation of softwood forests in Kenya and Canada under the following headings.
- Tree species (2mks)
 - Problems facing forestry (2mks)
- d) Form four students in a school carried out field study on forestry within their country
- Give **three** reasons why a reconnaissance was necessary for field study. (3mks)
 - State **two** advantages of using content analysis in the study of forests. (2mks)
8. .
- .
- Identify the **three** types of inland waterways used for transport in Africa. (3mks)
 - Give **four** reasons why the government of Kenya is expanding pipeline transport. (3mks)
- b) .
- State **three** advantages of railway transport. (3mks)
 - State **four** conditions of roads in Kenya that may lead to motor vehicle accidents. (3mks)
- c) The sketch map below shows the great lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway. Use it to answer question C



Name:

- The ports marked M and P
 - The lake marked N
9. .
- .
- Name **two** settlement patterns. (2mks)
 - Explain **four** physical factors that influence settlement. (8mks)
- b) .
- Explain how the following factors have led to the growth of Thika town.
 - location; (2mks)
 - Transport; (2mks)
 - land; (2mks)
 - Apart from being a transport and communication centre, give three other functions of Thika town. (3mks)
 - Explain **three** positive effects of urbanization to a country. (6mks)
10. .
- .
- Distinguish between industry and industrialization. (2mks)
 - State **five** factors that have influenced industrial development in Thika. (5mks)
- b) .
- Explain **three** reasons a government may have for influencing industrial location. (6mks)
 - Explain **four** factors that have led to the rapid development of automobile industries in Japan. (8mks)

CEKENAS

312/1

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 1

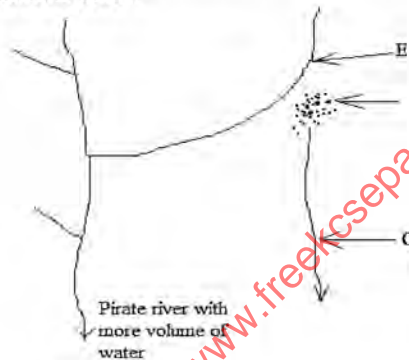
TIME: 2 HRS 45 MIN

SECTION A (25 MARKS)**Answer all questions in this Section**

1. a) i) What is a longitude? (2mks)
ii) What is the longitude of place X whose local time is 2.40 p.m. when the time at Y on longitude 0° is 12.00 noon? (2mks)
2. a) State two characteristics of plutonic rocks (2mks)
b) Complete the table below

Original rock	Metamorphic rock
Coal	
	Marble
	Slate
Augite	

3. a) State three conditions that influence the process of mud flows. (4mks)
b) Give three positive effects of mass wasting on the physical and human environment. (3mks)
4. Use the diagram below to answer the questions below (3mks)



- a) Identify the process represented by the diagram (1mk)
- b) Name the features marked
E
F
G (3mks)
5. a) Name two types of earthquakes. (2mks)
b) Give three natural causes of earthquakes. (3mks)

SECTION B

6. Use the map of Kitale sheet 75/3 provided to answer the following questions
 - a) i) What is the position of the South west corner of the map by latitude and longitude? (2mks)
ii) Calculate the bearing of the air photo principal point in grid square 4012 from the photo principal point in the grid square 2915. (2mks)
 - b) i) Identify the neighbouring maps to the north and east of the map. (2mks)
ii) Name two drainage features found in the grid square 3925. (2mks)
 - c) Citing evidence from the map, give three factors that favour cattle rearing in the area. (6mks)
 - d) Using the scale of 1:25,000, enlarge the area covered by the map between easting 26 to 29 and northing 30 to 33 and identify the following features
 - i) Loose surface road
 - ii) District boundary
 - iii) Cattle dip
 - iv) Bridge
 - e) Citing evidence from the map, explain two factors that have influenced the location of Kitale town. (7mks)
7. a) State three characteristics of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). (4mks)
b) i) With the aid of well labeled diagram, describe how convectional rainfall is formed. (3mks)
ii) State three problem associated with convectional rainfall on agriculture production. (6mks)
c) i) Name three areas where Mediterranean type of climate is experienced. (3mks)
ii) State four characteristics of the Mediterranean type of climate (4mks)
d) You intend to carry out field study on the climate experienced in your country.
 - i) Give two reasons why you would need the map of the country. (2mks)
 - ii) Give two reasons why sampling would be appropriate for this field study. (2mks)

- iii) State two follow-up activities you would undertake after the field study. (2mks)
8. a) i) What is artesian well? (2mks)
 ii) List four conditions necessary for the formation of an artesian well. (4mks)
- b) i) With the aid of a well labeled diagram, describe the three zones of underground water. (6mks)
 ii) Identify three sources of underground waters. (3mks)
- c) Explain three ways in which a karst landscape would influence human activities. (6mks)
- d) Your class intends to carry out a field study on limestone area near your school.
 i) Name two surface features you are likely to identify. (2mks)
 ii) State two problems you are likely to encounter while in the field. (2mks)
9. a) Identify any three types of desert surfaces. (3mks)
 b) State three reasons why wind action is more effective in hot deserts. (3mks)
 c) Describe the following processes of wind erosion in deserts
 i) Deflation (2mks)
 ii) Attrition (2mks)
 d) Using a well labeled diagram, describe how a barchans is formed (7mks)
 e) Explain four ways in which desert features are of significance to human activities (8mks)
10. a) i) Differentiate between ice and snow. (2mks)
 ii) List three types of glaciers (3mks)
- b) i) Give two reasons why there are no ice sheets in Kenya. (2mks)
 ii) Describe the formation of a pyramidal peak. (6mks)
- c) i) Explain three conditions that lead to glacial deposition. (6mks)
 ii) Name two features of glaciation in lowland areas. (2mks)
- d) Explain the effect of gelation on the following;
 i) Tourism (2mks)
 ii) Soil fertility (2mks)

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CEKENAS

312/2

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 2

TIME: 2 HRS 45 MIN

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

Answer all questions in this Section

1. a) Name two counties in Kenya where wheat is grown on large scale. (2mks)
- b) Give three physical conditions that favour large scale wheat farming in the Praires provinces of Canada. (3mks)
2. a) Apart from pre-historic sites give two other tourist attractions found at the coast of Kenya. (2mks)
- b) Give three reasons why it is necessary to preserve historical sites. (3mks)
3. a) Name the two international airports in Kenya. (2mks)
- b) Give four reasons why road network is more widespread than railway network. (4mks)
4. State four factors that have led to the growth of Eldoret town. (4mks)
5. a) A part from water pollution, name other types of pollution. (2mks)
- b) Give three effects of water pollution. (3mks)

SECTION B

6. a) The table below shows the value of leading marketed crops for the period 2008 – 2012 in '000' Kenya shillings

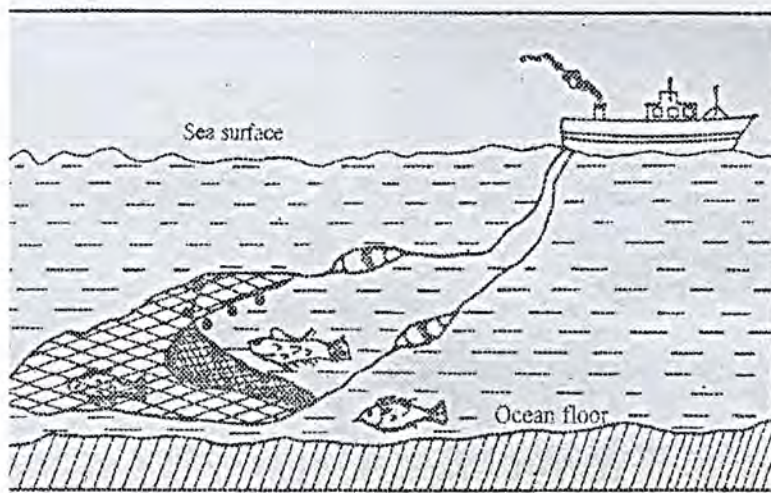
Crop	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Tea	55380	64685	87960	100150	100260
Coffee	6860	9560	11450	17830	15380
Horticulture	57970	49350	56990	88620	89870
Sugarcane	12290	15370	17670	18620	21680

- i) Present the data above using a comparative line graph. Use a scale of 1cm represents ten million Kenya shillings. (8mks)
- ii) What was the percentage increase in value of coffee earnings between 2009 and 2010? (2mks)
- iii) What was the difference in value of horticulture and sugarcane? (2mks)
- iv) Explain three factors which may have led to increased earnings from horticultural exports in Kenya between 2008 and 2012? (6mks)
- b) i) What is agroforestry? (2mks)
- ii) Give five reasons why afforestation is being encouraged in Kenya. (5mks)
7. a) i) Name two types of dairy farming practiced in Kenya. (2mks)
- ii) Give two areas where commercial dairy farming is practiced along the Kenyan coast (2mks)
- b) i) State three characteristics of nomadic herding. (3mks)
- ii) Explain four steps the Kenyan government is taking to improve livestock farming in semi-arid areas. (8mks)
- c) Explain two physical factors that may have favoured beef farming in Argentina. (4mks)
- d) Explain three differences between beef farming in Kenya and Argentina. (6mks)
8. Use the map North-West Atlantic below to answer questions (a) and (b)



- a) i) Name the country marked M. (1mk)
- ii) Explain how the two Ocean currents shown on the map influence fishing in the area. (4mks)
- b) Explain three factors that favour fishing in the area shaded on the map other than Ocean currents. (6mks)
- c) Explain why in East Africa, fresh water fishing is more developed than marine fishing (3x2=6mks)

d) The diagram below shows a fishing method

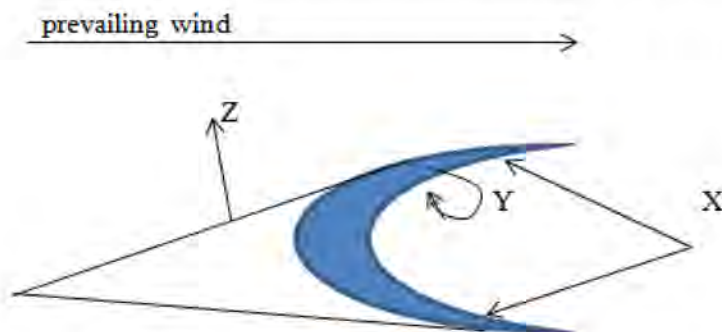


- i) Describe how the method is used to catch fish. (5mks)
- ii) List three methods used to preserve fish. (3mks)
9. i) What is meant by industrialization? (2mks)
- ii) Name three agricultural non-food processing industries in Kenya. (3mks)
- b) State four characteristics of Jua Kali industries in India (4mks)
- c) Give reasons why Kenya is aspiring to be industrialized by 2030. (8mks)
- d) i) Name two towns in Kenya where motor vehicle assembling plants are found. (2mks)
- ii) Explain three factors which favoured the development of car manufacturing industry in Japan (6mks)
10. a) Name two types of trade. (2mks)
- b) Explain four problems facing trade in East Africa. (8mks)
- c) State four benefits that Kenya derives from trading with Europe and Asia. (4mks)
- d) Identify three measures taken by the Kenyan government to reduce unfavourable balance of trade. (6mks)
- e) You intend to carry out a field study on how trade is conducted in the local open air market
- i) Give three advantages of studying trade through fieldwork. (3mks)
- ii) State two methods the class may use to present their data. (2mks)

KIGUMO
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
July 2017
PAPER 1
2¼ Hours

SECTION A (answer all questions in this section)

1. a). Name **two** forces responsible for the spherical shape of the earth (2mks)
 b). State three characteristics of the asthenosphere (3mks)
2. a). Give **two** examples of mechanically formed sedimentary rocks (2mks)
 b). State **three** changes that occur in sedimentary rocks when they are subjected to intense pressure and heat (3mks)
3. a). State **two** effects of aridity and desertification (2mks)
 b). Give **three** indicators of climate change (3mks)
4. a). Study the diagram of the barchans below and answer the questions that follows prevailing wind

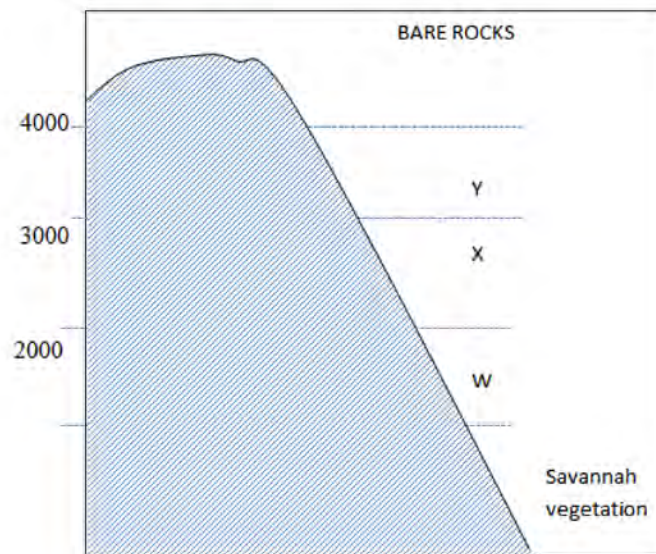


- Name the parts labelled X, Y and Z (3mks)
- b). Apart from barchans name **two** other types of dunes (2mks)
 5. a). Name **two** denudation processes (2mks)
 b). State **three** factors that influence movement of material down the slope (3mks)

SECTION B: (answer question 6 and any other two questions in this section)

6. Study the map of Kitale(1:50,000) provided and answer question (a), (b), (c) and (d) below
 - a. (i). Give the longitudinal extent of the area covered by the map (1mk)
 (ii). Name **two** man-made features in the grid square 4414 (2mks)
 (iii). Convert the scale used in the map into a statement scale
 - b. What is the bearing of the trigonometric station in the grid square 2823 from the road junction at Knight's corner? (2mks)
 - c. Using a vertical scale of 1 cm represents 20m draw a cross-section along northings 17 from grid reference 500170(4mks)
 - In your cross-section, mark and name the following:
 - River Kaptarit
 - Dry weather road
 - A steep ridge
 - Calculate the vertical exaggeration of your cross-section (3mks)
 - d. Describe the drainage of river Koitobos (2mks)
 - e. With evidence from the map, state four social services offered within Kitale municipality (5mks)
7. a. (i). State four factors that determine the amount of surface run-off (4mks)
 (ii). Name two sources of rivers (2mks)
 (iii). Name three types of river erosion (3mks)
 b. Mention three factors that facilitate the process of river deposition (3mks)
 c. You are planning to carry out a field study on the course of a river
 - (i). What would be the advantages of dividing the class into groups according to the stages of the river long profile (4mks)
 - (ii). What would be the disadvantages of using secondary data in this kind of field work. Give three points (6mks)
 - (iii). Mention three methods they would use to record their data (3mks)
8. a. (i). List three effects of horizontal earth movements (3mks)
 (ii). Give four causes of earth movements (4mks)
 b. Name and describe three types of plate tectonic boundaries (6mks)
 c. Apart from fold mountains, name other main landforms resulting from folding (4mks)
 d. Explain four ways in which fold mountains influence climate (8mks)

9. The diagram below represents zones of natural vegetation in a tropical mountain. Use it to answer question (a) below.



- a. Name the vegetation zones marked Y, X and W (3mks)
- b. i). Name the countries where the following grasslands are found
- Steppes
 - Velds
 - Prairies
 - Downs (4mks)
- ii). State five advantages of the savannah vegetation (5mks)
- iii). Give five importance of the savannah vegetation (5mks)
- c. Name three softwood tree species found in Canada (3mks)
- d. State five adaptations features of softwood trees in Canada (5mks)
10. a. (i). Define fog (2mks)
- (ii). Name three types of fog (3mks)
- b. With the help of a well labelled diagram, describe the formation of a sea breeze (6mks)
- c. Explain three factors influencing the speed and direction of wind (6mks)
- d. A geography class carried out a field study in a weather station.
- (i). Name three secondary sources of information they would use to prepare for the field study (3mks)
- (ii). State three activities they would have carried out during the field study (3mks)
- (iii). One of the ways they would use to collect data is through direct observation. Give two disadvantages of using this method (2mks)

KIGUMO
312/2
JULY 2017
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2
2¼ Hours

SECTION A (answer all questions in this section)

1. a). Identify two methods of underground mining (2mks)
 b). State three causes of land dereliction (3mks)
2. a). Define the term agroforestry (2mks)
 b). State three advantages of agroforestry (3mks)
3. a). Define the term nomadic pastoralism (2mks)
 b). Give three breeds of beef cattle reared in Kenya (3mks)
4. a). Give two reasons for the decline in the use of letters as a mode of communication in Kenya (2mks)
 b). Mention three benefits of road expansion in Kenya (3mks)
5. a). State two factors that influence linear settlement (2mks)
 b). Give three characteristics of the central business district (C.B.D) in an ideal urban centre (3mks)

SECTION D: (answer question 6 and any other two questions in this section)

6. The data below represents population data for Kenya by provinces in 1999 (source 1999 population census). Use it to answer question (a) below

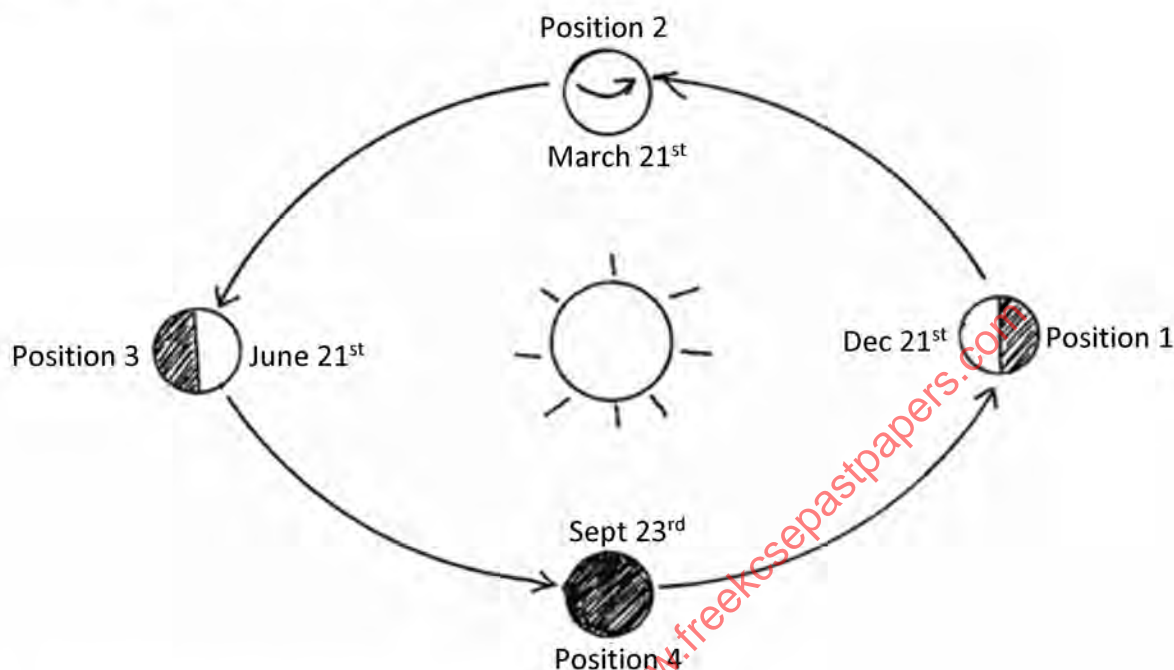
PROVINCE	POPULATION
Nairobi	2,143,254
Central	3,724,159
Coast	2,487,264
Eastern	4,631,779
North eastern	962,143
Nyanza	4,392,196
Rift valley	6,987,036
Western	3,358,776
TOTAL	28,686,607

- a. (i). If the population census figures for Kenya in 1989 was 21,448,047, calculate the percentage inter-census increase (2mks)
 (ii). Using a radius of 5cm, draw a pie-chart to represent the data above (7mks)
 (iii). State three advantages of using pie-charts as a method of representing statistical data (3mks)
- b. Give two primary sources of population data in a country (2mks)
- c. Explain four reasons why fertility rate in Kenya has been on a decline (8mks)
- d. State three forms of internal migration (3mks)
7. a). define the following terms:-
 (i). fishing (2mks)
 (ii). Fisheries (2mks)
- b). Differentiate between pelagic fishing and demersal fishing (2mks)
- c). Describe seining as a method of fishing (4mks)
- d). Explain five factors that favour fishing in the North West pacific fishing ground (10mks)
- e. i. Name two fresh water fish species in Lake Victoria (2mks)
 ii. State four problems facing marine fishing in Kenya (4mks)
8. a. (i). What is industrialisation? (2mks)
 (ii). State four benefits of decentralization of industries in Kenya (4mks)
 (iii). Give four reasons why Kenya should be an industrialised country (4mks)
 (iv). State five reasons why the development of jua kali industries is encouraged in Kenya (5mks)
- b. Explain five factors which influenced the location of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany (10mks)
9. a. (i). Define eco-tourism (2mks)
 (ii). State three characteristics of ecotourism (3mks)
- b. (i). Name four tourist attractions at the coast of Kenya (4mks)
 (ii). Give five reasons why domestic tourism is not highly developed in Kenya (5mks)
- c. Explain three physical factors that make Switzerland to receive more tourist than Kenya (6mks)
- d. Students of a secondary school in central Kenya intend to visit the Amboseli National park
 (i). give two reasons why they need a working schedule (2mks)
 (ii). State three problems they are likely to face (3mks)
10. a. Name three crops grown in Kenya to produce vegetable oil (3mks)
 b. Give three uses of palm oil (3mks)
- c. (i). Name the main type of coffee grown in Kenya (1mk)
 (ii). State five physical conditions favouring coffee growing in the Kenya highlands (5mks)
 (iii). Describe the stages of coffee production from picking to marketing (10mks)
- d. A geography class carried out a field work in a coffee factory near their school. State three ways in which they prepared for this study. (3mks)

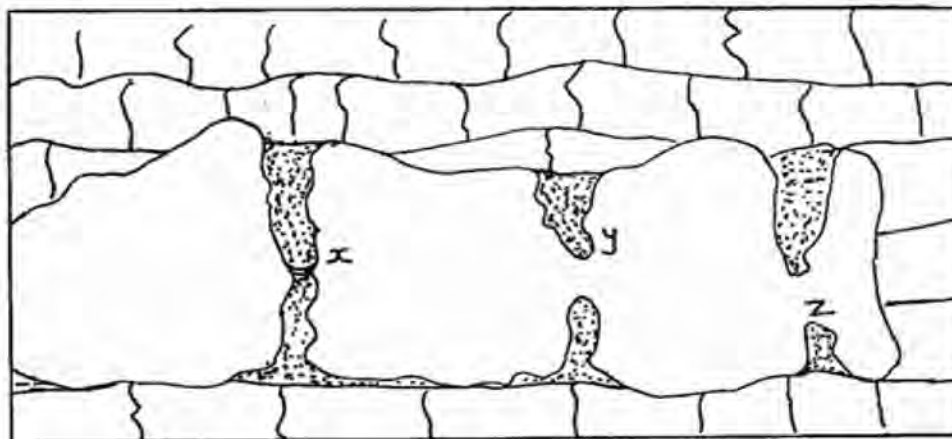
MURUKA KANDARA
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
GEOGRAPHY
JULY 2017
PAPER 1
TIME: 2¼ HOURS
SECTION A:

Answer **all** questions from this section in the spaces provided.

1. (a) Use the diagram **below** to answer question a(i) and (ii)



- (i) What season does the Northern Hemisphere experience at position 1? (1mk)
(ii) Which **two** positions does the earth experience equinoxes? (2mks)
(b) State **two** characteristics of the lower mantle. (2mks)
2. (a) Name **two** types of seismic waves. (2mks)
(b) State **three** major earthquake zones of the world. (3mks)
3. (a) Differentiate between weathering and mass wasting. (2mks)
(b) Apart from living organisms give three other factors that influence the rate of weathering. (3mks)
4. (a) Define aridity. (2mks)
(b) State reasons why wind is the most effective agent of erosion in arid areas. (2mks)
5. The diagram below represents underground features in a limestone area. Use it to answer question (a).



- (a) Name the features marked X, Y and Z. (3mks)
(b) State **three** factors that influence the development of karst scenery. (3mks)

SECTION B:

Answer question 6 and any other **two** questions from this section.

6. Study the map of Kitale 1: 50,000 (sheet 75/3) provided and answer the following questions.
- Name **two** scales used in the map. (2mks)
 - Identify **two** natural features found in the grid square 4711. (2mks)
 - What is the altitude of the highest point in the area covered by the map. (2mks)
 - What is the bearing of the tank at grid square 2726 from the trigonometrical station at grid square 2823. (2mks)
 - Measure the distance of dry weather road (C 640) from the junction at point **M** (345142) to the junction at point **N** (416201). Give your answer in Kilometres. (2mks)
 - Calculate the area of Kitale municipality. Give your answer in sqkm (2mks)
 - Draw a rectangle (6cm by 8cm); a reduced map to represent the area bounded by eastings 33 and 39 and northings 11 and 19. On the map mark and name:
 - An estate
 - road
 - A bridge
 - A camp
 - Citing evidence from the map, identify **four** economic activities in the area covered by the map. (4mks)
 - Identify **three** vegetation types in the area covered by the map. (3mks)
7. (a) (i) Differentiate between weather and climate. (2mks)
- (ii) Identify any **three** elements of weather. (3mks)
- (b) State the apparatus found in a Stevenson Screen. (3mks)
- (c) Describe the factors that influence temperature. (5mks)
- (d) The table below shows rainfall and temperature figures of a station in Africa. Use it to answer questions d(i), (ii).

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp. °C	23	24	23	22	19	17	18	19	19	20	22	23
Rainfall/mm	109	122	130	76	52	34	28	38	70	108	121	120

- Calculate annual range of temperature (show your calculations). (2mks)
 - Calculate the annual rainfall. (2mks)
- (e) (i) What is weather forecasting? (2mks)
- (ii) Explain the significance of weather forecasting to human activities. (6mks)
8. (a) (i) What is earth movement? (2mks)
- (ii) Identify **two** types of earth movements. (2mks)
- (iii) State **three** causes of earth movement. (3mks)
- (b) Describe the continental drift theory in the formation of continents. (5mks)
- (c) With aid of diagram describe how the Rift Valley was formed by compression forces. (6mks)
- (d) Explain negative effects of faulting and human activities. (8mks)
9. a) i) What is a Karst scenery? (3mks)
- ii) Name **two** features found in each of the following parts of a Karst scenery. (2mks)
- Surface
- Underground
- b) Explain **three** factors which influence the formation of features in the Karst scenery. (6mks)
- c) State the significance of a Karst scenery. (4mks)
- d) You are supposed to carry out a field study of an area eroded by water.
- i) Give **three** reasons why you would need to prepare a working schedule. (3mks)
- ii) Why do you need a map of the area of study. (2mks)
- iii) State **three** recommendations that you would make from your study to assist the local community to rehabilitate the eroded area. (3mks)
10. (a) Define the term hydrological cycle (2mks)
- (b) Using a well labelled diagram describe the processes through which circulation of water is carried out. (8mks)
- (c) Explain the significance of the hydrological cycle. (8mks)
- (d) Students from Gawa Secondary are planning to carry out a field study on sources and uses of water around their school.
- (i) Identify any **three** activities they would carry out before the actual field study. (3mks)
- (ii) Give **four** reasons why it is important to have a working schedule. (4mks)
- (iii) State any **three** methods they would use to record data. (3mks)

MURUKA KANDARA**312/2****GEOGRAPHY****JULY 2017****PAPER 2****TIME: 2 ¾ HOURS****INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES****SECTION A***Answer all the questions*

1. (a) What is arable farming (2mks)
(b) Give three physical condition favouring growth of sugar cane in Kenya (3mks)
2. (a) State two factors affecting distribution of forest in Kenya (2mks)
(b) State three advantages of forests (3mks)
3. (a) Give the difference between Immigration and Emigration (2mks)
(b) State three factors leading to migration (3mks)
4. (a) What is Eco-Tourism (2mks)
(b) Give three differences between tourism in Kenya and Switzerland (3mks)
5. (a) Apart from wind name two environmental hazards (2mks)
(b) Write down three effects of wind on the environment (3mks)

SECTION B

6. (a) (i) Use the data below to draw comparative line graph. (7mks)

Vehicles	1990	1991	1992	1993
Car	16	18	16	11
Buses	29	29	27	19
Lorries	40	39	37	30
Vans	7	8	7	14

- (ii) Give three advantages of the Graph you have used (3mks)
- (b) State three advantages of using road transport over air transport (3mks)
- (c) Explain three physical conditions which hinders the development of river transport in Kenya (6mks)
- (d) (i) State two forms of communication used in Kenya today (2mks)
(ii) Give four advantages of containerization (4mks)
7. (a) Differentiate between fishing and fisheries (2mks)
(b) State three conditions favouring development of planktons (3mks)
(c) Explain four factors favouring fishing in Japan (8mks)
(d) Give three reasons why the government of Kenya is encouraging fish farming (3mks)
(e) (i) Explain three problems facing marine fishing in Kenya (6mks)
(ii) State three possible solutions for the above problems in e (3mks)
8. (a) Define the term industrialization (2mks)
(b) Explain four factors that led to the development of iron and steel industry in Ruhr region of German (8mks)
(c) State four characteristics of cottage industry (4mks)
(d) Give four ways in which the Kenyan Government encouraging Jua Kali industry (4mks)
(e) Form four students are intending to carry out a field study on Jua Kali industry
(i) State two objectives of their study (2mks)
(ii) Identify two possible problems faced by Jua Kali artisans (2mks)
(iii) State three follow-up activities of the study (3mks)
9. (a) Name two types of trade (2mks)
(b) Explain five problems facing trade in East Africa (10mks)
(c) State four benefits that Kenya derives from international trade (4mks)
(d) Explain three factors influencing the future of trade in Kenya (6mks)
(e) Name three products that are imported to Kenya (3mks)
10. (a) Give the difference between beef farming and pastoralism (2mks)
(b) i) State four characteristics of pastoralism (2mks)
ii) Explain three problems facing pastoralism in Kenya (6mks)
(c) i) State four physical conditions favouring beef farming in Argentina (4mks)
ii) Compare beef farming in Kenya and Argentina (6mks)
iii) State three significance of Beef farming (3mks)

KANGEMA MATHIOYA

312/1

GEOGRAPHY

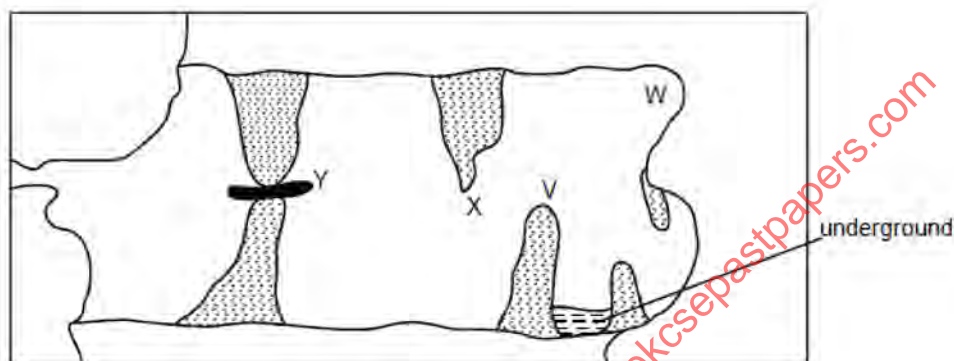
Paper 1

July 2017

Time: 2¾ Hours

SECTION A :**Answer all the questions in this section.**

1. a) Identify two types of environment. (2 marks)
b) Mention two major areas covered under physical geography. (2 marks)
2. a) State any two reasons why the interior of the earth is very hot. (2 marks)
b) State two proofs that the earth is spherical. (2 marks)
3. a) What is the local time at Alexandria 30°E when the local time at Malindi 40°E is 12.00 noon ? (2 marks)
b) What is a line of longitude ? (1 mark)
4. a) Give three reasons why it is necessary to study the plate tectonic theory. (3 marks)
b) Name two types of plate tectonic boundaries. (2 marks)
5. The diagram below shows some features in a limestone area. Use it to answer question (a).



- a) Name the feature marked X, V, W. (4 marks)
b) What is an artesian basin.
c) State four factors influencing the development of Karst scenery.

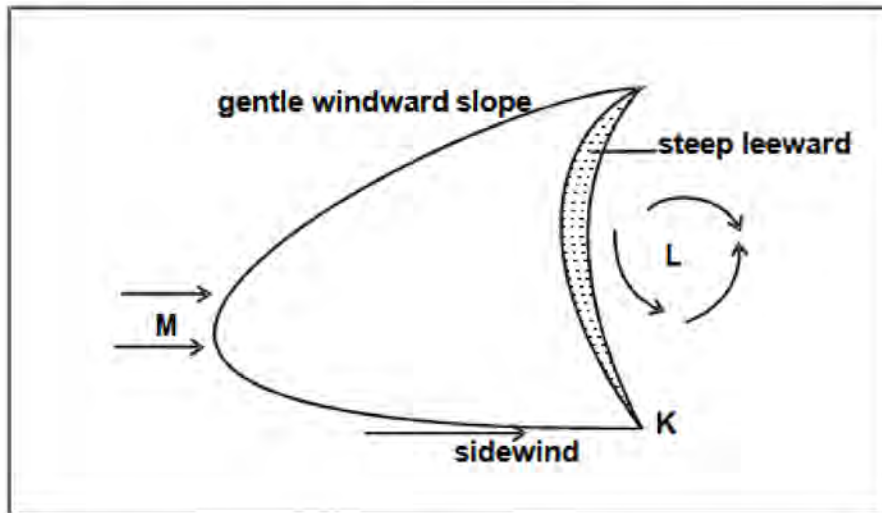
SECTION B :

6. Answer question 6 compulsory and only other two from the remaining questions.

Study the map of Kitale 1 : 50,000 (sheet 7513) provided and answer the following questions.

- a) i) Identify one human made feature found at the grid 360179. (1 mark)
ii) State two methods used to show relief in the area covered by the map. (2 marks)
iii) Calculate the magnetic declination as at the time the map was published. (2 marks)
- b) i) Calculate the area of the Kitale municipality. (2 marks)
ii) Measure the distance of the dry weather road C637 from junction 254285 to 311211. Give your answer in kilometres. (2 marks)
- c) i) Draw a rectangle measuring 10cm by 12cm between Easting 24 and 29 and northing 12 and 18. (1 mark)
ii) On the rectangle, mark and name the following : (5 marks)
- seasonal swamp
- river Koitobos
- Road C641
- sandrums bridge
iii) Describe how relief has influenced settlement in the area covered by the map. (4 marks)
iv) Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map. (4 marks)
- d) Citing evidence from the map. Identify two economic activities found in the area covered by the map. (2 marks)
7. a) i) Distinguish between aridity and desertification. (2 marks)
ii) Identify two types of desert surfaces. (2 marks)
iii) Give two reasons why wind action is most active in hot desert than in cold desert. (4 marks)
b) Explain the following process of wind erosion (2 marks)
i) Abrasion (2 marks)
ii) Deflation (2 marks)
iii) Attrition (2 marks)
c) i) State two factors that influence the transportation of material by wind in deserts. (2 marks)

ii) The diagram below shows some features of wind deposition. Identify K, L and M. (3 marks)



d) Your class is planning to carry out a field study of a desert environment.

i) State three ways of preparing for the field study. (3 marks)

ii) Give three information that would be collected through observation in arid area. (3 marks)

8. a) i) Define the term glaciation. (2 marks)

ii) Name three types of glaciers. (3 marks)

b) Describe how the following features found in upland glaciated landscape are formed.

i) U-shaped valley (5 marks)

ii) Pyramidal peak (5 marks)

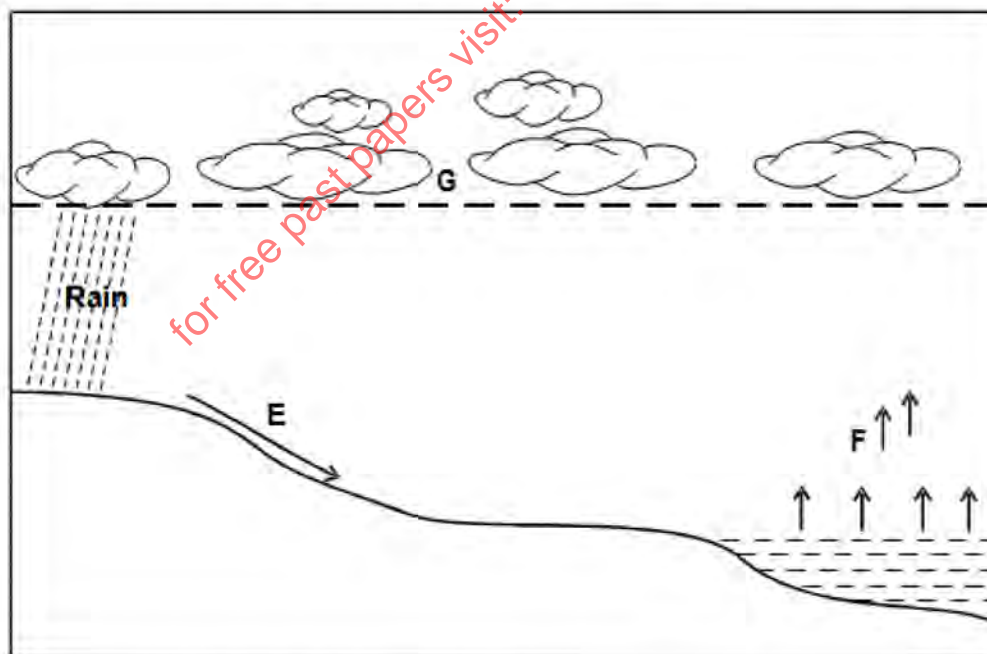
c) Explain three significances of upland glaciated features to human activities. (6 marks)

d) Suppose you were to carry out a field study of glaciated lowland.

i) State two advantages of using oral interview to collect information during the field study. (2 marks)

ii) Name two features found in glaciated lowland that you are likely to study. (2 marks)

9. a) i) The diagram below shows the hydrological cycle. Name the stages marked E, F and G. (3 marks)



ii) Differentiate between watershed and a catchment area. (2 marks)

b) i) Describe how an oxbow lake is formed. (5 marks)

ii) State five characteristics of a flood plain. (5 marks)

iii) Explain two causes of river rejuvenation. (4 marks)

c) Your class is required to carry out a field study of a river.

i) What would be the advantages of dividing the class into groups according to the stages of the long profile of a river? (4 marks)

ii) What would be the disadvantages of using secondary data in this kind of a field study. (2 marks)

- 10. a)** Describe the following characteristics of minerals:
- i) Colour (2 marks)
 - ii) Cleavage (2 marks)
 - iii) Hardness (2 marks)
- b)**
- i) Give two types of igneous rocks. (2 marks)
 - ii) Differentiate between the processes of formation of plutonic rocks and volcanic rocks. (2 marks)
 - iii) For each of the following sedimentary rocks, name the resultant rock that forms after metamorphism. (3 marks)
 - a) Sandstone
 - b) Limestone
 - c) Clay
 - c) State five uses of rocks. (5 marks)
 - d) You are planning to carry out a field study on rocks within your school environment.
 - i) Give two secondary sources of information you would use to prepare for the field study. (2 marks)
 - ii) State why you would need the following items during the field study:
 - A fork jembe (1 mark)
 - A polythene bag (1 mark)
 - iii) Suppose during your field study you collected marble, sandstone and granite, classify each of these samples according to its mode of formation.

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KANGEMA MATHIOYA

312/2

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2

July 2017

Time: 2³/₄ Hours**SECTION A:**

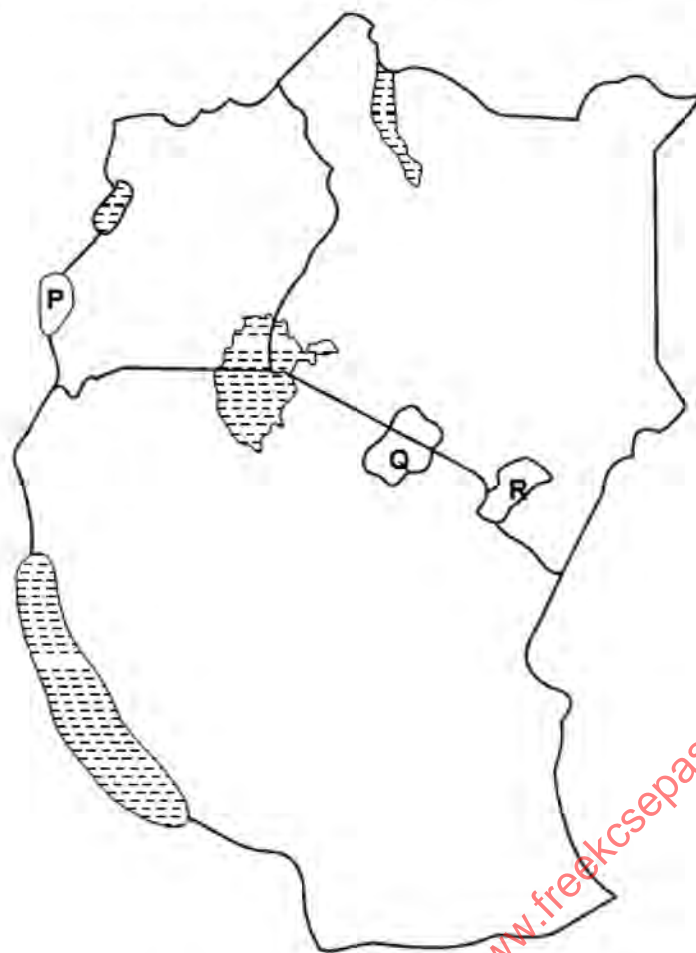
1. a) Give any two ways in which minerals occur. (2 marks)
b) State three problems facing soda ash exploitation in Magadi. (3 marks)
2. a) Define the term agroforestry. (2 marks)
b) State three reasons why agroforestry is being encouraged in Kenya. (3 marks)
3. a) State two characteristics of market gardening. (2 marks)
b) Give two reasons why horticulture is more developed in Netherlands than in Kenya. (2 marks)
c) Cite two advantages of growing horticultural crops in green houses. (2 marks)
4. a) What is energy crisis ? (2 marks)
b) State any three effects of energy crisis in Kenya in the recent past. (3 marks)
5. a) State two reasons why some industries are located near the sources of raw materials. (2 marks)
b) State two reasons why the new county government system should encourage the Jua Kali industries in their regions. (2 marks)
6. The table below shows the approximation of population in four counties in Kenya in 1999. Use it to answer question (a)

Population for four counties in Kenya in 1999

COUNTY	POPULATION
MURANGA	350,000
MARAGUA	390,000
NYANDARUA	470,000
THIKA	650,000
TOTAL	1,860,000

- a) i) Suggest two possible reasons why the population of Thika is high than that of Muranga. (2 marks)
ii) Using a radius of five centimetres, draw a pie chart to represent the above data. (9 marks)
iii) Apart from pie charts, name two other statistical methods that can be used to represent the data in the table. (2 marks)
- b) i) Give three advantages of using a pie chart to represent data. (3 marks)
ii) State three reasons why it is necessary for a country to carry out a population census. (3 marks)
- c) Explain how the following factors have led to the population increase in Kenya
i) Early marriages (2 marks)
ii) Improved medical facilities (2 marks)
iii) Cultural beliefs (2 marks)
7. a) i) Define the term transhumance. (2 marks)
ii) State four characteristics of nomadic pastoralism. (4 marks)
- b) i) Name three dairy breeds kept in Kenya. (3 marks)
ii) Explain four conditions favouring dairy farming in the Kenya highlands. (8 marks)
- c) i) State four limitation of beef farming in Kenya. (4 marks)
ii) Give four similarities between beef farming in Kenya and Argentina. (4 marks)
8. a) Define the term global warming. (2 marks)
b) Distinguish between environmental conservation and environment management. (2 marks)
c) State four reasons why Kenya should conserve her environment. (4 marks)
d) Explain four effects of land pollution to the environment. (8 marks)
e) Briefly explain the main reasons for the following environmental acts in the law of Kenya.
i) The factories act (2 marks)
ii) The water act (2 marks)
f) Your class intends to carry out a field study on environmental water pollution in the locality.
i) State one possible objective for the study. (1 mark)
ii) Give two reasons why you need to conduct a reconnaissance. (2 marks)
iii) Suggest any two ways to control the environmental problem under study. (2 marks)
9. a) i) Differentiate between primary and secondary industry. (2 marks)
ii) Identify two examples of agricultural non-food processing industries in Kenya. (2 marks)
b) i) State five characteristics of cottage industry in India. (5 marks)
ii) State four ways through which Kenya benefits from assembling of motor vehicles locally. (4 marks)
a) i) Explain any three factors that led to the development of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany. (6 marks)
ii) Explain three contributions of industrialization to the development of Kenya. (6 marks)

10.

SOME NATIONAL PARKS IN EAST AFRICA

- a) Name the national parks marked P, Q and R. (3 marks)
- b) i) Give reasons why game reserves and national parks are located in the marginal areas. (3 marks)
- ii) Apart from wildlife name three other tourist attractions in the Western Kenya circuit. (3 marks)
- iii) State four ways in which tourist attractions in Kenya differ from those of Switzerland. (4 marks)
- c) Explain how the following factors influence the distribution of wildlife in Kenya
- i) Vegetation (2 marks)
- ii) Altitude (2 marks)
- d) Explain four measures that Kenya should take in order to attract more tourist. (8 marks)

GITUAMBA LAIKIPIA**312/1****Geography****Paper 1****June/ July 2017****2 ¾ hours****Section A****Answer all the questions in this section**

1. (a) Mention **two** theories which have been advanced to explain the origin of the earth. (2mks)
(b) State **three** reasons why the interior of the earth is very hot (3mks)
2. (a) State the plate tectonic theory (1mk)
(b) State features formed when
 - (i) Tectonic plates move towards each other (2mks)
 - (ii) The plates move away from each other at the boundary (2mks)
3. (a) What is a backwash? (2mks)
(b) Give **three** processes of wave erosion along the coast. (3mks)
4. (a) Name the **three** main layers of the atmosphere from the earth's surface upward (3mks)
(b) What is a temperature inversion (2mks)
5. (a) Identify **two** factors that influence soil water infiltration. (2mks)
(b) High light **three** characteristics of desert soils that make it unsuitable for crop growing. (3mks)

Section B**Answer question 6 and any other two questions in this section**

6. Study the map of Karatina (Sheet 121/3) provided and answer the following questions.
 - (a) (i) Give the latitudinal and longitudinal position of the North West corner of the map extract. (2mks)
(ii) Using the marginal information, give the magnetic variation of the area when the map extract was drawn. (2mks)
(iii) Calculate the area of the Bamboo forest on the North Eastern part of the map. (2mks)
(Give your answer in square kilometers).
 - (b) (i) Give **two** methods used to represent relief on the map. (2mks)
(ii) Measure the distance of the All weather road-bound surface from the junction at Kairithaini (931489) to the junction at Gatei (954568). Give your answer in kilometres. (2mks)
(iii) What is the bearing of the cattle dip in square 8749 from the water reservoir in grid square 9252? (2mks)
 - (c) Draw a rectangle measuring 15cm by 10cm to represent the map of Karatina. (1mk)
On the rectangle mark and name the following.
 - (i) Mount Kenya forest. (1mk)
 - (ii) Karatina Township. (1mk)
 - (iii) The District boundary. (1mk)
 - (iv) Moi University Mt. Kenya campus. (1mk)
 - (v) River sagana. (1mk)
 - (d) Identify **two** indicators that Karatina town is an administrative centre. (2mks)
 - (e) Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map. (5mks)

7. Use the table below to answer the questions that follow

Temp in °C	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp 0C	23	23	23	24	23	22	23	22	23	23	24	23
Rainfall in mm	1313	1400	1480	1502	1460	1400	1480	1480	1480	1500	1508	1490

- (a) (i) Calculate: - The temperature range (1mk)
- The annual rainfall (2mks)
(ii) Identify the coolest and driest months (2mks)
(iii) Describe the characteristics of the climate experienced in the above climatic region (6mks)
- (b) Explain how the following factors influence climate:
 - (i) Human activities (4mks)
 - (ii) Continentality (2mks)
 - (iii) Ocean currents (2mks)
- (c) Give **six** effects of climate change (6mks)
8. (a) (i) Define the term glaciation (2mks)
(ii) Name **three** types of a glaciers (3mks)
(b) Describe how the following features found in upland glaciated landscape are formed
 - (i) U – shaped valley (5mks)
 - (ii) Pyramidal peak (5mks)
- (c) Explain three significance of upland glaciated features to human activities (6mks)
- (d) Suppose you were to carry out a field study of a glaciated lowland
 - (i) State **two** advantages of using oral interviewed and collect information during the field study (2mks)
- (ii) Name **two** features found in glaciated lowlands that you are likely to study (2mks)

9. (a) (i) Give **three** sources of underground water (3mks)
(ii) Identify **three** ways in which springs may occur (3mks)
(b) With the aid of well labeled diagram show the **three** zones of underground water (6mks)
(c) State the condition favouring the location of an artesian well (4mks)
(d) (i) Name any **three** surface features in limestone areas (3mks)
(ii) Explain **three** significance of underground water to human activities (6mks)

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GITUAMBA LAIKIPIA

312/2

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2

June July 2017

TIME 2³/₄ Hrs**SECTION A***Answer all the questions in this section.*

1. (a) Name **two** indigenous hardwood tree species in Kenya (2 marks)
(b) State **three** factors that favour the growth of softwood forests in Kenya. (3 marks)
2. (a) What is air pollution? (2 marks)
(b) State **three** effects of air pollution in urban areas. (3 marks)
3. (a) Name **one** area where each of the following minerals are mined in Tanzania:
(i) Gold
(ii) Diamonds (2 marks)
(b) Give **three** processes which influence the occurrence of minerals. (3 marks)
4. (a) List **two** social factors that influence agriculture in Kenya. (2 marks)
(b) State **three** physical factors which favour beef farming in Argentina. (3 marks)
5. (a) Give **two** sources of population data. (2mks)
(b) State **three** factors that contributes to rapid population growth in Kenya. (3mks)

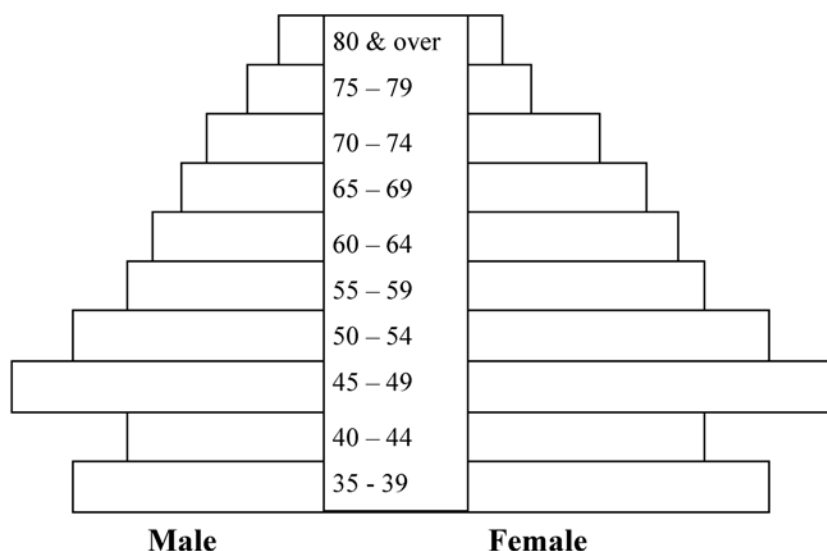
SECTION B*Answer question 6 and any other two questions from this section.*

6. (a) State the characteristics of simple subsistence farming. (5 marks)
(b) Study the photograph below and answer the following questions.



- (i) Identify the type of photograph shown above. (1 mark)
- (ii) Give **one** reason to support your answer in (i) above. (1 mark)
- (iii) Draw a rectangle 15cm by 10cm to represent the area covered by the photograph. (1 mark)
- (iv) On the rectangle, sketch and label **three** main features. (3 marks)
- (c) Describe the stages involved in Palm oil production from harvesting to marketing. (8 marks)
- (d) Explain **three** problems facing oil palm farming in Nigeria. (6 marks)
7. (a) (i) What are trading blocs? (2 marks)
(ii) Name **two** trading blocs which Kenya is a member (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Name **two** commodities that Kenya imports from European Union (2 marks)
(ii) State **four** benefits of European Union (4 marks)
- (c) (i) Explain **three** human factors that influence internal trade in Kenya. (6 marks)
(ii) Explain **three** measures the Kenya government has undertaken to promote international trade. (6marks)
- (d) Form four students carried out a field study at an open air market near their school.
(i) State **three** objectives for their study (3 marks)

8. Use population pyramid below to answer (a)



- (a) (i) What country is likely to have such a population structure? (1mk)
- (ii) Describe **five** characteristics of population represented by this pyramid. (5mks)
- (b) State **five** results of rapid population growth rates in developing countries. (5mks)
- (c) (i) Give **five** importance of carrying out a population census in Kenya. (5mks)
- (ii) Give **two** reasons for low birth rate in some parts of central Kenya in recent years. (4mks)
- (d) Highlight **five** problems resulting from under population in developed countries. (5mks)
9. (a) (i) what is forestry? (2mks)
- (ii) Give **two** ways of conserving forests. (2mks)
- (b) Explain how the following factors influence the distribution and types of natural forests. (2mks)
- (i) Temperature (2mks)
- (ii) Wind (2mks)
- (iii) Altitude (2mks)
- (iv) Soils (2mks)
- (c) Describe characteristics of soft wood forest in Kenya. (5mks)
- (d) Explain **three** significance of forests to Kenya. (6mks)
10. (a) (i) What is land reclamation? (1mk)
- (ii) State **five** benefits which Kenya derives from irrigation farming? (5mks)
- (b) Explain **three** factors that led to the successful establishment of Perkerra irrigation scheme. (6mks)
- (c) Give **four** problems facing the Perkerra irrigation scheme. (4mks)
- (d) Name **three** crops grown under irrigation in Perkerra. (3mks)
- (e) Explain **three** reasons why horticulture is more developed in the Netherlands than in Kenya. (6mks)

MARANGA SOUTH A
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
FORM 4
JULY 2017
TIME: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ HOURS

Section A

1. (a) Give two importance of studying geography. 2 mks
 (b) State the three sub branches of practical geography. 3mks
2. (a) What is vegetation? 2mks
 (b) Name three characteristics of savanna vegetation. 3mks
3. (a) List two components of the solar system. 2mks
 (b) Give weaknesses of the passing star. 3mks
4. (a) Give two factors that determine the colour of the soil. 2mks
 (b) State three economic uses of soil. 3mks
5. (a) Name two types of slow mass wasting. 2mks
 (b) Outline three negative effects of mass wasting on the physical environment. 3mks

Section B

Mapwork

Study the map of Kitale 1:50 000 (sheet 75/3) provided and answer the following questions.

- a. (i). Give the longitudinal position of the Kaipos secondary trigonometrical station. 2mks
 (ii) Give two methods used to represent relieve on the map. 2mks
 (iii) What is the altitude of the lowest point in the area covered by the map. 2mks
- b. (i) Calculate the area covered by Kapolet forest in the North West part of the map. Give your answer in square kilometres. 2mks
 (ii) Give three types of vegetation shown in the area covered by the map. 3mks
- c. (i) Citing evidence from the map explain three factors that may have influenced establishment of plantations in the area. 6mks.
 (ii) State any four social functions OF Kitale town. 4mks
- d. Describe the distributions of settlement in the area covered by the map. 4mks
7. a. (i) Name two aspects of wind that can be measured in a weather station. 2mks
 (ii) Apart from land and sea breezes, identify any two local winds. 2mks
- b. (i) State three factors that influence the siting of a weather station. 3mks
 (ii) Mention five characteristics of a Stevenson's screen. 5mks
- c. With the aid of a well labelled diagram describe the formation of orographic rainfall. 5mks
- d. Explain four importance of weather forecasting to human activities. 8mks
8. (a) (i) What is a rock? 2mks
 (ii) Name two examples of mechanically formed sedimentary rocks. 2mks
 (b) Give any four characteristics of sedimentary rocks. 4mks
- (c) (i) List three examples of photonic rocks. 3mks
 (ii) Mention three rocks that are formed from Lava flows on the surface. 3mks
 (iii) Explain the significance of rocks to human activities. 8mk
9. (a) (i) What is a geocyncline? 2mks
 (ii) Name the countries where the following three Fold Mountains are found.
 x – Andes 1mks
 y- Cape Ranges 1mks
 z- Rockies 1mks
 (iii) State two types of folds. 2mks
- (b) (i) Explain the contraction theory on how fold mountains are formed. 6mks
 Give two examples. 8mks
- (c) Explain four positive ways in which Fold Mountains are significant to human activities. 8mks
- 10 (a) What is a river? 2mks
- (b) (i) Identify three features that result from river rejuvenation. 3mks
 (ii) Name three sources of rivers. 3mks
- (c) (i) With the aid of a diagram describe how a river capture is formed. 5mks
 (ii) Describe two ways in which a river erodes its course. 4mks
- (d) Explain four negative effects of rivers to human environment. 8mks

MURANGA SOUTH A
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2
FORM 4
JULY 2017
TIME: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ HOURS
SECTION A

Answer all the question in this section

1. a) What is nomadism? (2 mks)
 b) State three characteristics of shifting cultivation. (3 mks)
2. (a) Name the areas where these minerals are mined in East Africa
 (i) Diamond in Tanzania (1 mk)
 (ii) Phosphate in Uganda (1 mk)
 (b) Describe how solution mining method is carried out. (4 mks)
3. (a) Define package tour (2 mks)
 (b) State two problems facing tourists along the coastal regions of Kenya. (2 mks)
4. (a) Apart from noise pollution, name two other types of pollution. (2 mks)
 (b) State four effects of wind as an environmental hazard in Kenya. (2 mks)
5. (a) Name two reclaimed regions of the Zuider-Zee in Netherlands. (2 mks)
 (b) Give three benefits of the Delta Plan Project in Netherlands. (2 mks)

SECTION B

Answer Question 6 and any other two questions from this question

6. The table represent information on population of the Counties in Central Kenya according to the 2009 census report. Use it to answer question a.

COUNTIES	TOTAL POPULATION
Nyeri	693,558
Kirinyaga	528,054
Muranga	942,581
Kiambu	1,623,282
Nyandarua	596,268
TOTAL	4,383,743

- a) (i) While using a radius of 4 centimetres, draw a simple pie-chart to represent the above information.
 (ii) Apart from using a simple pie-chart, list two statistical methods that can be used to represent the data.
- b) State four reasons why the North Eastern part of Kenya has sparse population.
- c) Compare the population in Kenya and that of Sweden under the following:
 - i) Dependency ratio. (2 mks)
 - ii) Life expectancy (2 mks)
- d) Explain three consequences of population growth to Kenya. (6 mks)
7. a) State four physical conditions necessary for the growth of Cocoa in Ghana. (4 mks)
 b) Draw an outline map of Ghana. (2 mks)
 On it show the following:
 - i) Cocoa growing area. (1 mk)
 - ii) Takoradi port. (1 mk)
- c) i) Describe Cocoa growing from harvesting to marketing in Ghana. (7 mks)
 ii) State four problems facing Cocoa farmers in Ghana. (4 mks)
- d) You intend to carry out a field study which process wheat in Kenya.
 - i) Name two possible regions in Central Kenya where wheat would be sourced by the factory. (2 mks)
 - ii) Give two reasons why content analysis may not be suitable for data collection during the field study. (2 mks)
 - iii) What two information would you collect to enable you to achieve the objectives of your study. (3 mks)
8. a) Define the term industrial inertia. (2 mks)
 b) Identify one agricultural non-food based industry located in the following town:
 - i) Thika (1 mk)
 - ii) Webuye (1 mk)
- c) State four reasons for decentralization of industries in Kenya. (4 mks)
- d) i) Apart from iron and steel, name three other industries found in Ruhr region of Germany. (8 mks)
 ii) Explain three factors which influenced the location of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany in the 19th century (6 marks)
- (e) Students from Komothai Secondary School went out for a field study on a nearby fruit processing factory in a nearby town:

- i) State three reasons why it would be necessary for one of them to visit the factory before the actual field study. (3 mks)
- ii) Give three follow up activities they would carry out after the field study. (3 mks)
9. a) i) What is Agro-forestry. (2 mks)
- ii) State four reasons why afforestation is being encouraged in Kenya. (4 mks)
- b) Explain how the following factors influence the distribution of forests.
- i) Relief. (2 mks)
- ii) Soils (2 mks)
- c) i) List three indigenous soft wood trees species in Kenya. (3 mks)
- ii) State two physical problems facing forests in Kenya. (2 mks)
- d) i) Name two major lumbering provinces in Eastern Canada. (2 mks)
- ii) State four characteristics of Coniferous forests (4 mks)
- iii) Discuss forestry in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-heading:
- Transport (2 mks)
- Harvesting of trees. (2 mks)

10.(a) Study the map of the world provided showing the major fishing grounds and answer the questions that follows:

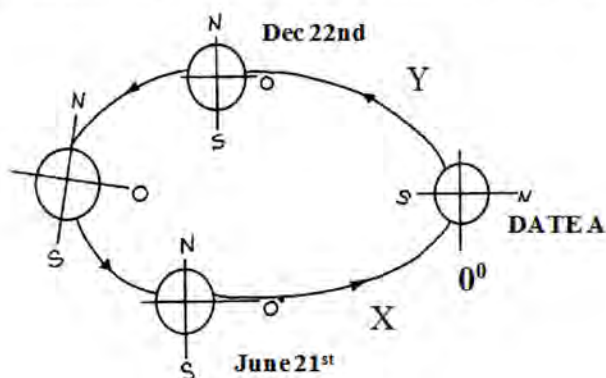


- (i) Name the fishing ground labelled C. (1 mks)
- (ii) List three species of fish caught in the fishing ground labelled B. (3 mks)
- (iii) Name the oceans current labelled D. (1 mk)
- (iv) State the influences of the ocean current labelled D on fishing activities. (2 mks)
- (v) Name two countries sharing the fishing ground labelled E. (2 mks)
- (b) Explain how the following factors influences fishing in the major fishing grounds:
- (i) Indented coastline (2 mks)
- (ii) Continental shelf (2 mks)
- (iii) Technology (2 mks)
- (c) Describe how Basket method is used in fishing. (5 mks)
- (d) (i) What is aqua-culture? (2 mks)
- (ii) State three reasons why fish farming has been on the increase in Kenya. (3 mks)

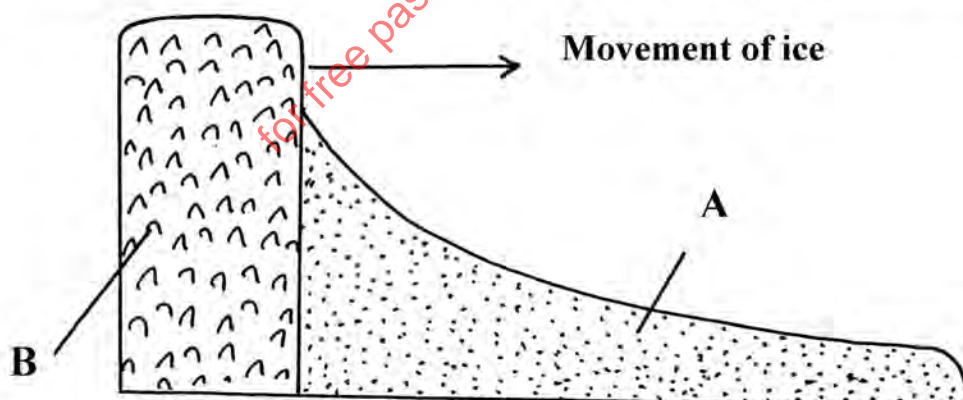
NAKA JOINT EVALUATION TEST.
Kenya certificate of Secondary Education
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
JULY 2017
PAPER 1
TIME: 2 HRS 45MINS
SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section

1. a) Differentiate between rotation and revolution of the Earth. (2mks)
 b) Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.

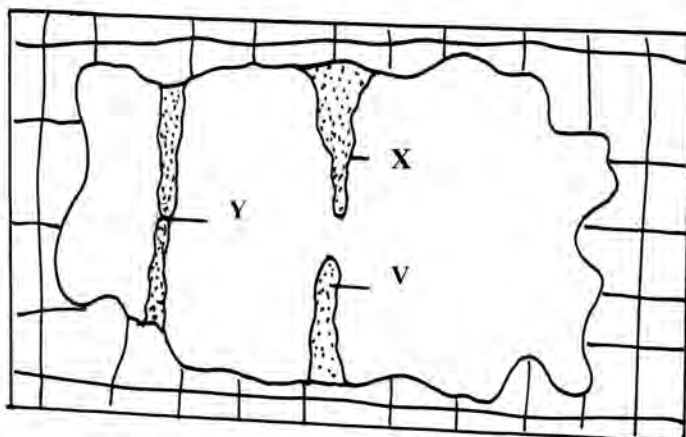


- i) Identify the seasons marked X. (1mk)
 ii) The date marked A. (1mk)
 iii) Give one characteristic of summer solstice. (1mk)
2. a) Describe how a maximum thermometer works. (3mks)
 b) State reasons why Stevenson's screen is;
 i) Painted white (2mks)
 ii) Has louvers
3. a) State three conditions which leads to glacial deposition in Lowlands. (3mks)
 b) Study the diagram below of glacial erosion in Lowlands and answer the questions that follow.



- Name the parts marked A and B; (2mks)
4. a) Name two feature that result from river erosion. (2mks)
 b) State three factors influencing the rate of erosion. (3mks)

5. The diagram below represents underground feature in a limestone area. Use it to answer question (a)

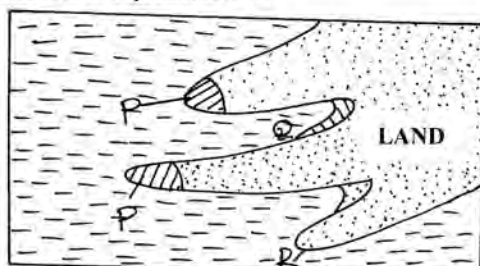


- a) Name the features marked X and Y ;
b) Describe how the feature marked V is formed. (3mks)

SECTION B

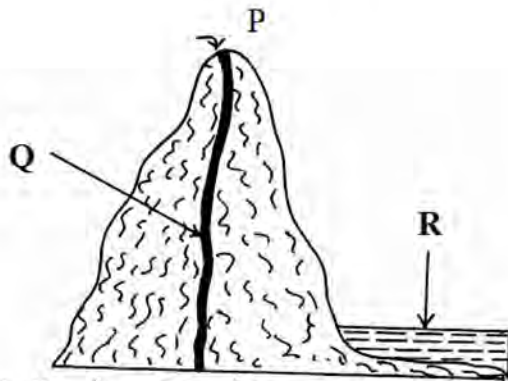
Answer question 6 and any other two questions

6. Study the map of Karatina 1:50,000(sheet 121/3) provided and answer the following Questions.
- a) i) What was the magnetic declination of the map as at January 1992. (1mk)
ii) Give the Latitudinal and Longitudinal extent of the mapped area. (2mks)
- b) i) A part from contours, name one other method used to show relief in the mapped area. (1mk)
ii) Calculate the area of Mt. Kenya forest reserve within Kirinyaga District shown in the map. Give your answer in square kilometers. (2mks)
- c) i) A part from houses, Name two human made features in grid square 8755. (2mks)
ii) Assume that four people lived in each house in the grid square 8755. Calculate the population density. (3mks)
- d) Describe the flow of River Sagana. (3mks)
- e) i) Using evidence from the map, identify two farming activities taking place in the mapped area. (2mks)
ii) Explain three factors which have influenced any one of the farming activities identified in e (i) above. (6mks)
- f) Briefly explain how the following factors have influenced the distribution of Settlement in the mapped area.
i) Forest Reserve (2mks)
ii) Rivers (2mks)
7. a) i) What is the difference between plutonic and volcanic rocks. (2mks)
ii) Give two examples of plutonic rocks. (2mks)
- b) i) Describe the following characteristics of minerals.
i) Lusture (2mks)
ii) Colour (2mks)
iii) Hardness (2mks)
- c) Explain three ways in which sedimentary rocks are significant to the Kenyan Economy. (6mks)
- d) Form four students of Kwale school intend to carry out a field study on rocks within Seme in Kisumu County
i) Give the major rock type are likely to study. (1mk)
ii) Give three secondary sources of information they would use to prepare for the field study. (3mks)
iii) State why they would need the following
- Hammer (1mk)
- Route map (1mk)
- Working schedule (1mk)
8. a) i) What is a coast? (2mks)
ii) Distinguish between a coast line and shore line. (2mks)
b) The sketch diagram below represents a coastal Landscape. Study it carefully and answer questions b i



- i) Name the factors labeled PQR (3mks)

- ii) Describe how blow holes and geos are formed
- Blow hole (3mks)
 - Geos (2mks)
- c) i) Name the features that result from the process of Long shore drift. (3mks)
- ii) With the aid of a sketch diagram, explain the process of Long shore drift. (3mks)
- d) Students of Mwatate School conducts a field study on coastal emergence along the coast of Kenya.
- i) State two objectives of their study (2mks)
 - ii) List three major evidences they identified to prove that the coast of Kenya is partly as a result of coastal emergence they observed. (3mks)
 - iii) Give three methods they used to record data. (3mks)
9. a) i) Name two district types of glacier. (2mks)
- ii) State four factors that influence the rate of glacial erosion. (4mks)
- b) i) Use the diagram below to answer the following questions



- a) Name the parts P,Q, and R (3 marks)
- b) Explain the formation of the part marked Q. (3mks)
- c) Explain four significance of a glaciated Landscape to human activities. (8mks)
- d) Students in a school in Homabay County carried out a field study on Mt. Kenya.
- i) State 2 objectives for their study. (2mks)
 - ii) List three methods they would use to record data during the field study. (3mks)
10. a)
- i) Define the term soil. (2mks)
 - ii) Give 2 factors that determine soil leaching. (2mks)
- b) i) List two components of soil. (2mks)
- ii) Name three processes involved in soil formation. (3mks)
- c) i) Why is humus important in soil? State four significances. (4mks)
- ii) Differentiate between soil profile and soil cateria. (2mks)
- d) Your class members intend to conduct a field study on an area under the effect of soil erosion within their district.
- i) Name two types of soil erosion they are likely to identify during the study. (2mks)
 - ii) State the use of the following tools and equipments during their study.
 - A hoe (2mks)
 - Polythene bag (2mks)

NAKA JOINT EVALUATION TEST.
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GEOGRAPHY**PAPER 2****2017****TIME: 2 ¼ HRS****SECTION A**

1. a) Give three social factors that influence Agriculture (3mks)
 b) Name two provinces in Canada where wheat is grown in large scale. (2mks)
2. a) Name two types of mineral fuel. (2mks)
 b) Identify three ways in which minerals occur. (3mks)
3. a) State three reasons why setting up of small scale industries is encouraged in Kenya. (3mks)
 b) Give three reasons that have led to Industrial growth in Japan. (3mks)
4. a) Define the term domestic tourism. (2mks)
 b) Give three conditions that favour wildlife in Kenya. (3mks)
5. a) Mention two sources of energy which is not fully developed in Kenya. (2mks)
 b) Identify three ways in which energy is important in the production process in industries. (3mks)

SECTION B

6. Use the photograph below to answer question a(i), (ii), (iii)



- a) i) Which type of photograph is shown above. (1mk)
 ii) Identify 3 provinces where the photograph could have been taken. (3mks)
 iii) Draw a rectangle measuring 14cm by 8cm to represent the area of the photograph.
 On it sketch and label the main features shown on the photograph. (5mks)
- b) State four physical conditions necessary for the growing of sugarcane in the area covered by the photograph. (4mks)
- c) Describe the commercial production of sugarcane from preparation to harvesting.
- d) Explain four problems facing sugarcane farmers in Kenya. (8mks)
7. a) Differentiate forestry and afforestation. (4mks)
- b) i) Give three soft woods trees which grow in the forest reserves of Canada. (3mks)
 ii) State four characteristics of planted forests in Kenya. (4mks)
- c) Compare forestry in Kenya and Canada under the following sub – topics
 - Growth (2mks)
 - Harvesting (2mks)
 - Marketing (2mks)
- d) State four measures taken by the Kenyan government to conserve forest. (4mks)
- e) The students of Mawego mixed secondary school are planning to carry out a field study on forestry in wire forest in Homabay County.
 i) State two objectives for their study. (2mks)
 ii) Formulate two hypothesis for their study. (2mks)
8. a) Differentiate fishing and fisheries. (2mks)
 b) Explain three human factors which have favoured large scale fishing in the North East Atlantic fishing ground. (6mks)
- c) Describe long –lining as a method of commercial fishing. (4mks)
- d) i) Differentiate marine fisheries from fresh water fisheries. (2mks)
 ii) Explain four problems facing marine fishing in East Africa. (8mks)
- e) Give three reasons why the Kenya Government is keen on promoting the conservation of fish as a resource. (3mks)

9. a) Below is a map of Africa which shows the distribution of navigable rivers. Use it to answer questions 9a and 9b



- a) Name the rivers labeled A,B and C (3mks)
- b) Explain four reasons why most Rivers in Africa are not fully navigable. (8mks)
- c) Explain three benefits which African countries stand to realize from the increased construction of International Airports. (2mks)
- d) State two advantages of the transportation of oil by pipeline. (3mks)
- e) i) Make three suggestions by which accidents caused by motor bike riders can be reduced in Kenya. (3mks)
- ii) State three reasons why containers are suitable in the transportation of cargo over long distances. (3mks)
10. a) i) Define the term Land Reclamation. (4mks)
- ii) State four benefits of delta plan projects. (4mks)
- b) i) Apart from irrigation name three other ways land can be reclaimed. (4mks)
- ii) State four advantages of irrigation over natural water suppliers. (4mks)
- c) Identify five ways in which food security policy can be achieved in Kenya. (4mks)
- d) i) Give three methods used in the control of tsetse fly in Kenya. (4mks)
- ii) State four problems faced in the control of tsetse fly in Kenya. (4mks)

MOSTA JOINT EXAMINATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

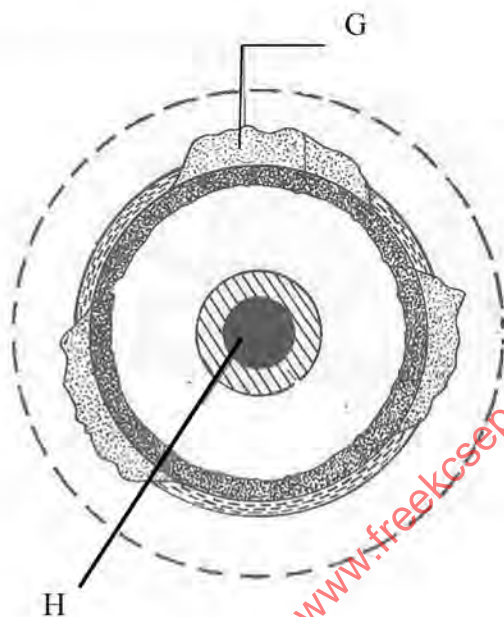
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1
2017
Time: 2¼ hours

SECTION A

*Answer **all** the questions in this section.*

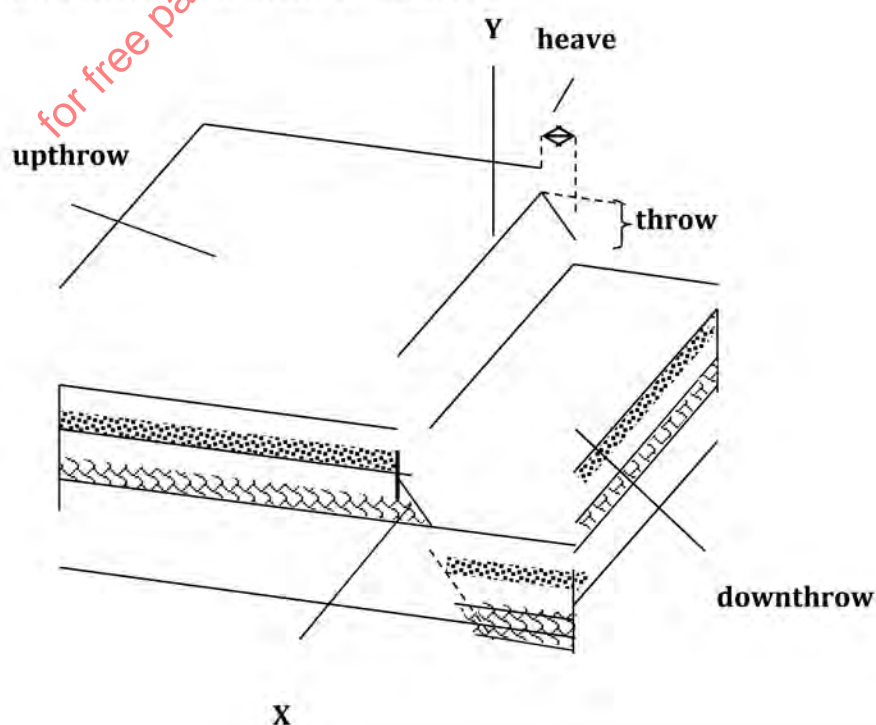
1. (a) What is the relationship between Geography and Chemistry?
 (b) The diagram below shows the internal structure of the earth.

(2 marks)



- (i) Name the parts marked **G** and **H**.
 (ii) Name the dominant mineral in the mantle.
2. (a) Differentiate between absolute and relative humidity.
 (b) State the significance of humidity in the atmosphere.
3. The diagram below shows some features formed by faulting.

(2 marks)
 (1 mark)
 (2 marks)
 (3 marks)
 (2 marks)

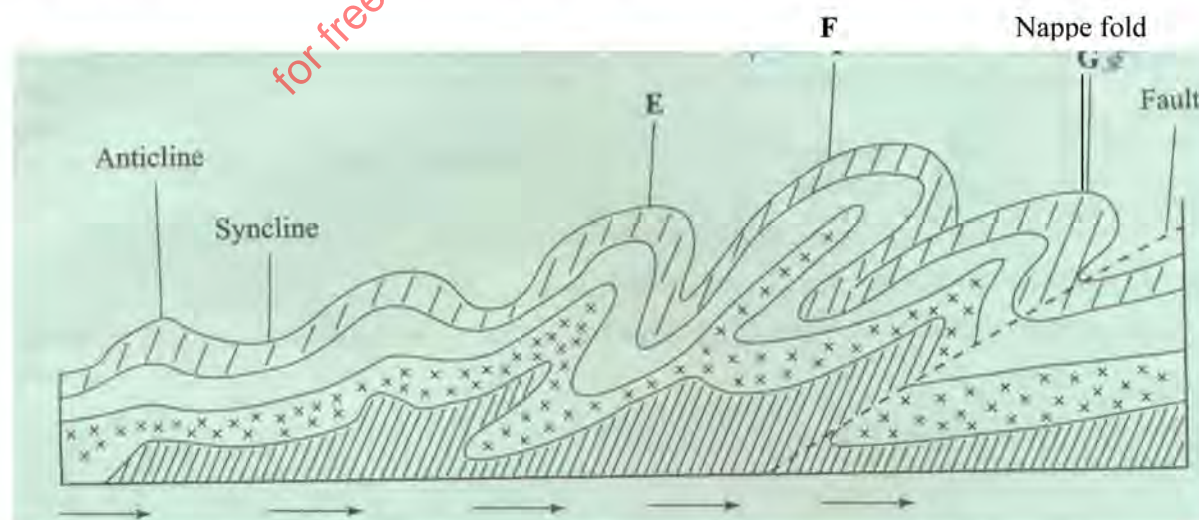


- (a) Name the parts marked **X** and **Y**. (2 marks)
 (b) State **three** effects of faulting on drainage of an area. (3 marks)
 4. (a) Identify **two** scales used to measure the intensity of an earthquake. (2 marks)
 (b) Give **three** major earthquake zones of the world. (3 marks)
 5. (a) State **two** ways in which plants cause weathering. (2 marks)
 (b) Describe the process of weathering through oxidation. (3 marks)

SECTION B

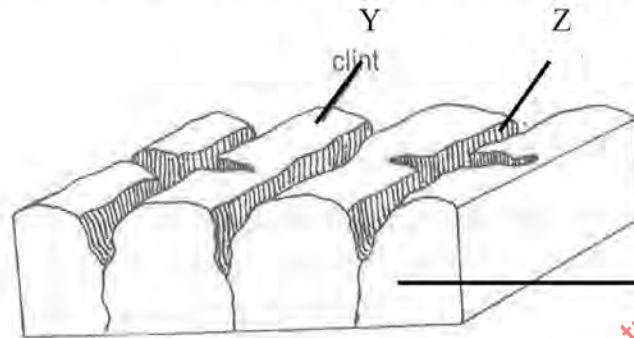
Answer question 6 and any other **TWO** questions from this section.

6. Study the map of Migwani 1:50,000 (sheet 151/1) provided and answer the following questions.
 a) (i) What is the altitude of the lowest contour shown on the map? (1 mark)
 (ii) Give the six-figure grid reference of Mboni dam. (2 marks)
 (iii) What is the length in Kilometres of the All Weather Road Bound Surface C94 from the junction with the Dry Weather Road D502 to Northing 84? (2 marks)
 b) Draw a rectangle measuring 10 cm by 8 cm to represent the area enclosed by Eastings 90 and 00 and Northings 62 and 70. (1 mark)
 On the rectangle, mark and name the following features:
 (i) Musengo school
 (ii) Road E742
 (iii) Kitui Hills (3 marks)
 c) (i) Citing evidence from the map, identify **four** social services offered in Mutitu (Ndooa) township. (4 marks)
 (ii) Describe the relief of the area covered by the map. (6 marks)
 d) Describe the characteristics of the long profile of river Ikoo. (6 marks)
 7. (a) (i) Describe the following characteristics of minerals:
 • Texture (1 mark)
 • Tenacity (1 mark)
 (ii) Describe how extrusive igneous rocks are formed. (4 marks)
 (b) For each of the following rocks, name the resultant rock that forms after metamorphism.
 (i) Sandstone (1 mark)
 (ii) Limestone (1 mark)
 (iii) Granite (1 mark)
 (c) Explain **three** economic significance of rocks in Kenya. (3 marks)
 (d) Students carried out a field study on rocks around their school.
 (i) State **two** importance of stating the objectives for their study. (2 marks)
 (ii) Give **three** reasons why they prepared a route map of the study area. (3 marks)
 (iii) Give **three** activities that the students were involved in during the field study. (3 marks)
 8. (a) (i) What is an orogeny? (2 marks)
 (ii) Give **two** factors that influence the folding process of rocks. (2 marks)
 (b) The diagram below shows some types of folds. Use it to answer the question (i) and (ii).



- (i) Name the types of folds marked **E** and **F**. (2 marks)
 (ii) Describe how an overthrust fold is formed. (4 marks)
 (c) Name the countries in which the following fold mountains are found.
 (i) Atlas (1 mark)

- (ii) Alps (1 mark)
- (iii) Himalayas (1 mark)
- (iv) Andes (1 mark)
- (d) (i) Apart from fold mountains, name **three** other features resulting from folding. (3 marks)
- (ii) Explain **four** ways in which fold mountains influence climate. (8 marks)
9. (a) (i) Differentiate between a marine delta and a Lacustrine delta. (2 marks)
- (ii) Explain **three** conditions necessary for the formation of a delta. (6 marks)
- (iii) State **three** significance of deltas to man. (3 marks)
- (b) (i) What is a braided channel? (2 marks)
- (ii) State **four** conditions necessary for the formation of a braided channel. (4 marks)
- (c) With the aid of well labelled diagrams, describe how an ox-bow lake is formed. (8 marks)
10. (a) What is Karst scenery? (2 marks)
- (b) State **four** factors which influence the development of a karst landforms. (4 marks)
- (c) The diagram below shows a feature in a Karst landscape. Use it to answer question (i) and (ii).



- (i) Name the parts marked **X**, **Y** and **Z**. (3 marks)
- (ii) Describe how the features marked **Y** and **Z** are formed. (5 marks)
- (d) (i) Define a lake. (2 marks)
- (ii) Name **two** types of lakes which are formed by volcanic activity. (2 marks)
- (iii) State **three** reasons why some lakes are salty. (3 marks)
- (iv) Explain **four** ways in which lakes are of significance to human activities. (4 marks)

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MOSTA JOINT EVALUATION EXAMINATION

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)

312/2

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 2

2017

TIME:

SECTION A:*Answer ALL the questions in this section.*

1. a) State **two** ways in which minerals occur (2 marks)
- b) Describe panning as a method of mining (3 marks)
2. a) Differentiate between a Forest and forestry (2 marks)
- b) Give **three** characteristics of Tropical hard-wood forest (3 marks)
3. a) Name **two** main rivers which supply water to Mwea-Tebere irrigation scheme (2 marks)
- b) State **three** environmental problems faced by farmers in Mwea-Tebere irrigation scheme (3 marks)
4. a) Give **two** methods used to rehabilitate land in Kenya (2 marks)
- b) State **three** benefits of Perkerra Irrigation scheme (3 marks)
5. a) What is a game sanctuary (2 marks)
- b) State **three** reasons for encouraging domestic tourism in Kenya (3 marks)

SECTION B:*Answer question 6 and any other TWO questions from this section*

6. Study the photograph below and use it to answer question (a)

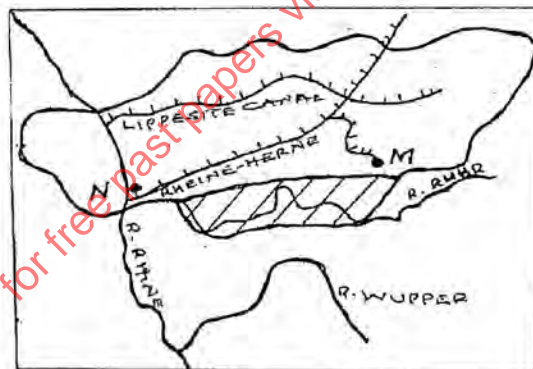


- a) (i) Name the type of photograph shown above (1 mark)
- (ii) What time of the day was the photograph taken if the camera was held facing South? (1 mark)
- (iii) Draw a rectangle measuring 16cm by 9cm to represent the area of the photograph. On it sketch and label the main features shown on the photograph (5 marks)
- (iv) Describe the landscape of the area represented by the photograph. (3 marks)
- b) (i) Identify **two** counties in the Rift Valley where ranching is practiced. (2 marks)
- (ii) Name **one** exotic breed of beef cattle reared in Kenya (1 mark)
- c) State **four** physical factors which favour beef farming in Argentina (4 marks)
- d) Explain **four** benefits of beef farming to the economy of Argentina (8 marks)
7. a) Define agro-forestry (2 marks)
- b) State **three** benefits of agro-forestry (3 marks)
- c) Explain how the following factors have influenced distribution of natural forests in Kenya
 - Aspect (2 marks)
 - Soils (2 marks)
- ii) Explain **four** ways of managing forests in Kenya (8 marks)
- d) Compare softwood forestry in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-headings
 - Transportation (2 marks)
 - Harvesting (2 marks)
 - Climate (2 marks)
 - Distribution (2 marks)
8. a) What is mixed farming? (2 marks)
- b) State **three** economic factors influencing agriculture (3 marks)
- c) i) Give **four** physical factors influencing coffee growing in Kenya (4 marks)
- ii) Describe coffee productions in Kenya from harvesting to marketing (8 marks)
- iii) Give **three** differences between coffee farming in Kenya and Brazil (6 marks)
- d) You intend to carry out a field study on coffee growing in a farm near your school. State **two** disadvantages of using secondary data during data collection (2 marks)

9. Use the map of North America below to answer questions (a) and (b)



- a) Name
 (i) The fishing ground shaded (1 mark)
 (ii) The ocean current marked (b) (1 mark)
 b) Explain **four** physical conditions necessary for fishing in the fishing ground shaded. (8 marks)
 c) Describe trawling method of fishing (6 marks)
 d)
 i) Explain **three** ways in which overfishing can be controlled in Lake Naivasha (6 marks)
 ii) State **three** significance of fish farming (3 marks)
 10. a)
 i) Apart from coal, name three other non-renewable sources of energy (3 marks)
 ii) State **four** reasons why there has been a decline in the use of coal as a source of energy (4 marks)
 iii) Give **three** advantages of using wind energy (3 marks)
 b) Name **two** examples of agricultural non-food processing industries in Kenya (2 marks)
 c) Below is a sketch map of the Ruhr Industrial Region. Use it to answer question (i)



- (i) Name:
 • The canal marked U (1 mark)
 • The river marked V (1 mark)
 • The town marked W (1 mark)
 (ii) Explain **three** factors which led to the growth of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany (6 marks)
 d) Explain **two** environmental problems which have resulted from the development of car manufacturing industry in Japan (4 marks)

MURANGA SOUTH B**312/1****GEOGRAPHY****PAPER 1****FORM 4****JULY 2017****TIME: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ HOURS****SECTION A****Answer all the questions in this section**

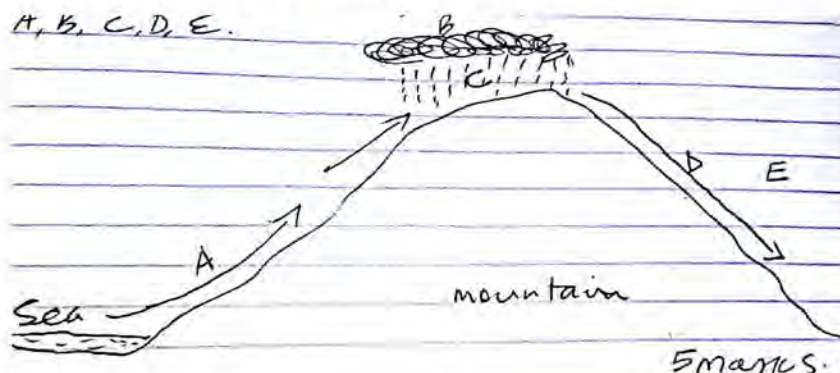
1. (a) List two components of the solar system 2 mks
(b) Give three weaknesses of the passing star theory 3 mks
2. (a) What is natural vegetation? 2 mks
(b) Name the temperate grasslands found in the following countries
(i) Canada 1 mk
(ii) Australia 1 mk
(iii) Russia 1 mk
3. (a) Give two factors that determine the colour of soil 2 mks
(b) State three economic uses of soil 3 mks
4. (a) What is carbonation? 2 mks
(b) Give three reasons why there are settlements in a karst landscape 3 mks
5. (a) Name two types of rapid mass wasting 2 mks
(b) Outline three negative effects of mass wasting on the physical environment

Answer question 6 and any other three questions

6. Study the map of Kitale 1:50,000 sheet 7513 and answer the questions that follow:
 - (a) (i) Convert the scale of this map into a statement scale 2 mks
(ii) What is the longitudinal extent of the area covered by the map 2 mks
(iii) Identify two methods used in this map 2 mks
 - (b) (i) Measure the length of the river Koitobos from MC Call's bridge to the grid reference 304110 2 mks
(ii) Draw a rectangle enclosed by the Easting 23 and 31 and Northing 11 to 16 1 mk
On it mark
(i) Railway line 1 mk
(ii) River Koitobos 1 mk
(iii) Municipality boundary 1 mk
(iv) Seasonal Swamp 1 mk
 - (c) (i) Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map 7 mks
(ii) Citing evidence from the map, identify five services offered in Kitale town 5 mks
7. Use the table below showing Rainfall and temperature figures recorded for a station in Kenya

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp	15	14	13	23	20	21	20	18	15	14	13	13
Rainfall (mm)	10	15	12	45	50	41	30	19	16	13	12	21

- (a) Calculate
 - (i) the annual rainfall for the station 2 mks
 - (ii) the diurnal range of temperature 2 mks
 - (iii) Determine the mode of the rainfall 1 mk
- (b) Describe the climate of the station X 5 mks
- (c) (i) Mention five characteristics of Stevenson's screen 5 mks
(ii) Study the diagram below and use it to name the parts labelled A,B,C,D,E



- (d) Give for reasons for carrying out weather forecasting
8. (a)(i) Use the map of Africa to name the fold mountains marked



- (ii) Name four types of folds 4 mks
- (iii) What is a geosyncline? 2 mks
- (b) (i) Explain the contraction theory on how Fold Mountains are formed 4 mks
- (ii) Using well labelled diagrams, describe the formation of fold mountain 7 mks
- (c) Explain three positive ways in which fold mountains influence human activities 6 mks
9. (a) What is a river 2 mks
- (b) (i) Outline three factors that influence the development of drainage patterns 3 mks
- (ii) Name three major sources of rivers 3 mks
- (c) (i) With the aid of labelled diagrams, describe the formation of river capture 5 mks
- (ii) Describe three ways in which a river erodes its course 6 mks
- (d) Explain three negative effects of rivers to human environment 6 mks
10. (a) Name two major deserts found in Africa 2 mks
- (b) (i) Describe three processes of wind transportation 6 mks
- (ii) Using well labelled diagrams describe how the following features are formed
- (i) Zengon 6 mks
- (ii) Barchan 6 mks
- (c) Mention five ways in which desert features are of significance to human activities 5 mks

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MURANGA SOUTH B

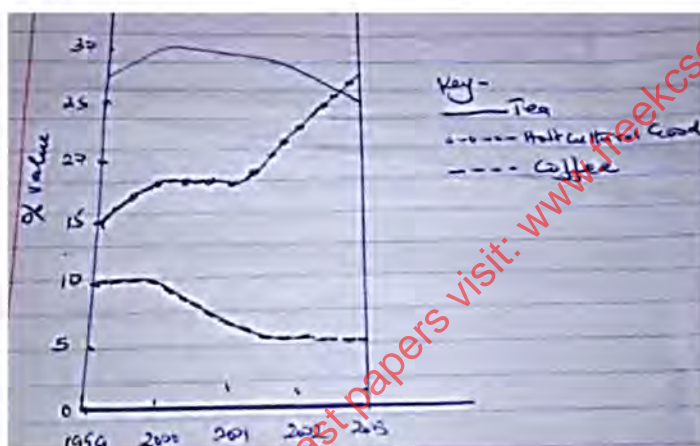
312/2

GEOGRAPHY**PAPER 2****FORM 4****JULY 2017****TIME: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ HOURS****Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education****SECTION A****Answer all the question in this section**

1. a) State three physical condition that are necessary for the growing of Cocoa 3 marks
b) Give two uses of diamond 2 marks
2. a) Name two exotic species of trees planted in Kenya 2 mark
b) State four ways which marine fisheries can be conserved 4 marks
3. a) Give three characteristics of cottage industries in India 3 marks
b) State two conditions of the roads that lead to accidents 2 marks
4. a) Name two settlement patterns 2 marks
b) Give three social functions of Kisumu town 3 marks
5. a) Apart from draining swamps, give two other methods which land have been claimed in Kenya 2 marks
b) Give two methods that are used to drain swamps in Kenya 2 marks

SECTION B**Answer question 6 and any other two questions from this section**

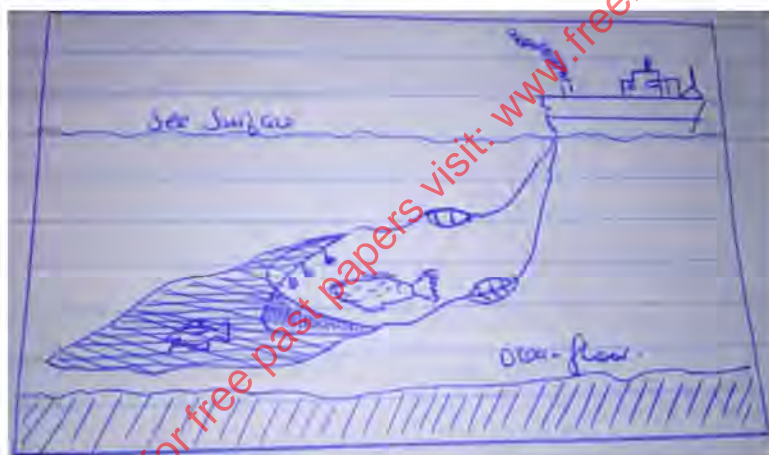
6. (a) The graph below shows percentage value of some exports commodities between 1999 and 2003. Use it to answer question (a) and (b)



- (a) (i) What was the percentage value of tea exported in the year 2000 2 marks
(ii) What was the difference in the percentage value of the horticultural product and coffee exports in 1999? 2 marks
(iii) Describe the trend of the value of coffee exports from the year 1999 to 2003 3 marks
- (b) State three physical conditions that favour coffee growing in Central highlands in Kenya 3 marks
- (c) Describe the stages involved in the coffee production from picking to marketing 7 marks
- (d) Explain four problems facing coffee farming in Brazil 8 marks
7. (a) (i) What is agroforestry? 2 marks
(ii) Give four reasons why agroforestry is encouraged in Kenya 4 marks
(iii) Name the forest reserves marked H, J and K 3 marks



- (iv) Explain for factors that favours the growth of natural forest in the area marked Q 4 marks
- (b) Explain four measures being taken by the government of Kenya to control human encroachment on forested areas 8 marks
- (c) (i) Give the difference between soft wood forest in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-heading 2 marks
- (ii) Tree harvesting 2 marks
- (ii) Marketing of products 2 marks
8. (a) (i) Differentiate between manufacturing industries from tertiary industries 2 marks
- (ii) Name three agricultural non-food processing industries in Kenya 3 marks
- (b) Explain why the government of Kenya encourages the setting up of industries in rural areas 8 marks
- (c) (a) Explain three factors which influenced the location of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany in the 19th century 6 marks
- (d) Explain how the following factors have favoured development of industries in Thika town
- (i) Proximity to Nairobi 2 marks
- (ii) Availability of water 2 marks
- (iii) The hinterland
9. (a) (i) State four causes of water pollution 2 marks
- (ii) Give two effects of water pollution on the environment 2 marks
- (b) Explain four significance of conserving environment 8 marks
- (c) Explain how the following soil conservation methods are used to improve the quality of soil
- (i) Contour farming 2 marks
- (ii) Mulching 2 marks
- (iii) Crop rotation 2 marks
- (d) You intend to carry out a field study on pollution in the local open air market
- (i) State three reasons why it would be necessary to visit the market before the actual field study 3 marks
- (ii) Give two methods that you would use to collect information on pollution 2 marks
10. (a) (i) Define the term fisheries 2 marks
- (ii) Name two countries in South Africa that are important for marine fish production
- (b) Explain why in East Africa, fresh water mining is more developed than marine fishing 8 marks
- (c) The diagram below shows a fishing method



- (i) Describe how the method is used in catching fish 4 marks
- (ii) Give three methods used to preserve fish 3 marks
- (d) State three problems experienced in marketing of fish in Kenya 6 marks

MURANGA SOUTH C

312/1

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 1

FORM 4

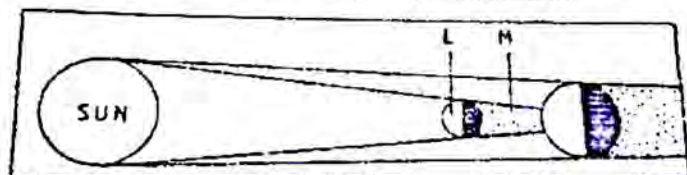
JULY 2017

TIME: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ HOURS

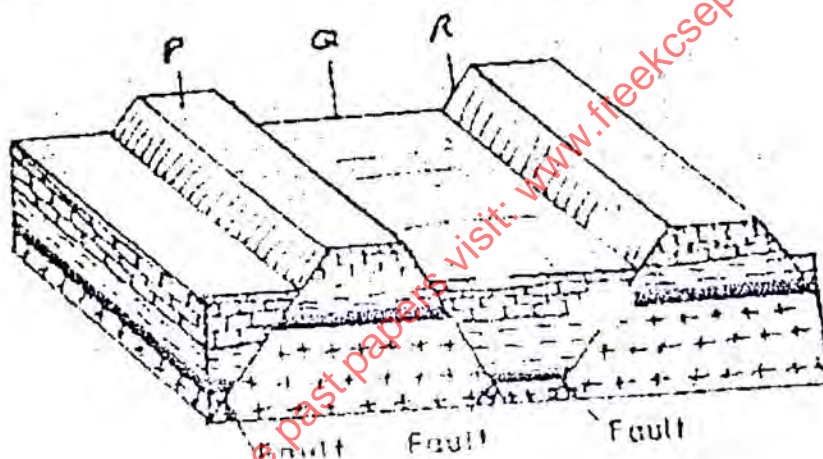
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

SECTION A

1. (a) What is natural vegetation 2 marks
 (b) State three characteristics of the Mediterranean type of vegetation 2 marks
2. (a) What is solar system 2 marks
 (b) Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow



- (i) What type of eclipse is represented by the diagram? 2 marks
 (ii) Name the features marked L and M 2 marks
3. (a) What is an isobar? 2 marks
 (b) What is the effect of the International Date Line on time? 2 marks
4. (a) The diagram below represents features produced by faulting. Use it to answer the question that follows



- (a) Name the features marked P, Q and R 3 marks
 (b) Differentiate between a normal and reverse fault 2 marks
5. (a) Describe carbonation as a process of chemical weathering 3 marks
 (b) Give two reasons why there are few settlements in a Karst landscape 4 marks

SECTION B**Answer question 6 and any other two questions**

Study the map of Kitale 1:50,000 sheet no 75/3 and answer the questions that follows

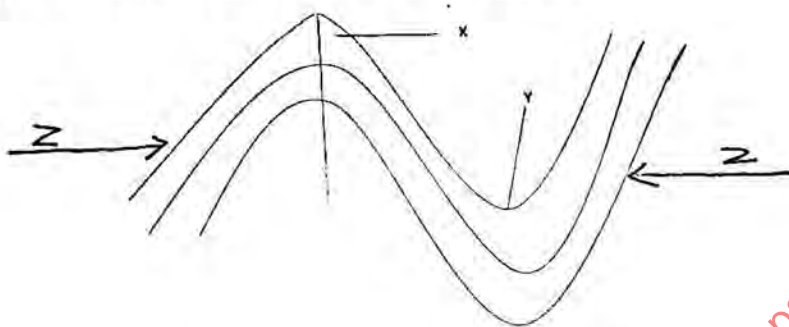
6. (a) (i) What type of map is Kitale 1 mark
 (ii) Convert the scale used to draw the map of Kitale into a statement scale 2 marks
 (iii) Give the height in metres of the trigonometric station in the grid square 2311 2 marks
 (iv) What is the latitude extent of the area covered by the map? 2 marks
 (v) Measure the length in Kilometres of R.Koitobos from Mc.Call's bridge to the grid point 304110 2 marks
 (vi) What is the bearing of the trigonometric station at grid square 2823 from the Air photo principal point at grid square 2918 2 marks
- (b) Draw a rectangle enclosed by Easting 23 and 31 and Northing 11 and 16. On it mark and name : 1 mark
 (i) Seasonal swamp 1 mark
 (ii) River Koitobos 1 mark
 (iii) Municipality boundary 1 mark
 (iv) Railway line 1 mark
- (c) Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map of Kitale 5 marks

(d) Citing evidence from the map, state two functions of Kitale town 4 marks

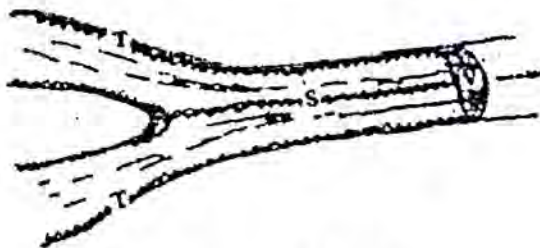
7.(a)(i) Use the table below showing rainfall and temperature figures recorded for station W in Kenya

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp °c	15	14	13	23	20	21	20	18	15	14	13	13
Rainfall (mm)	10	15	12	45	50	41	30	19	16	13	12	11

- (i) Determine the diurnal range of temperature 2 marks
- (ii) The diurnal range of temperature 2 marks
- (b) (i) Using a scale of 1 cm to represent 5 mm, draw a simple bar graph drawn for station W 5 marks
- (ii) Describe the climate of station W 2 marks
- (iii) List two instruments found in the Stevenson's Screen 5 marks
- (d) Give five reasons for carrying out weather forecasting 4 marks
8. (a)(i) Draw an outline map of Africa on it showing :
 - (i) Atlas mountain
 - (ii) Cape ranges
 - (ii) Name four types of folds
- (b) Study the diagram below and answer the question that follows



- (i) Name the parts marked X and Y
- (ii) Name the force marked Z
- (c) While using a well labelled diagram, describe the formation of Fold Mountain 8 marks
- (d) Explain three positive ways in which fold mountains influences human activities 6 marks
9. (a) (i) Name two types of deserts 2 marks
- (ii) Name and describe three process of wind transportation in deserts 6 marks
- (c) While using a well labelled diagram, describe how the following features are formed
 - (i) Zeugen 6 marks
 - (ii) Rock pedestal 6 marks
- (d) Your school carried out a field study on desert vegetation
 - (i) State three ways how you noted the vegetation have adapted themselves to the hot desert climate 6 marks
 - (ii) Which measures would you recommend to control desertification 2 marks
10. (a) (i) What is an ice sheet? 2 marks
- (ii) Give two reasons why there are no ice sheets in Kenya 2 marks
- (b) Describe how a pyramidal peak is formed 5 marks
- (c) The diagram below shows types of moraines in a valley glacier



- (i) Name the type of moraine marked S, T AND V
- (ii) Explain four effects of glaciated features in upland areas 8 marks
- (d) Students from a school near Mt. Kenya were planning to carry out a field study on the glaciated features on the mountain
 - (i) Give three reasons why it would be difficult to undertake the field study on glaciated features on the mountain 3 marks
 - (ii) Describe how the students would use a photograph of Mt. Kenya to identify the glaciated features on the mountain

MURANGA SOUTH C

312/2

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 2

FORM 4

JULY 2017

TIME: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ HOURS

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

SECTION A**Answer all the questions in this section**

1. (a) Name two exotic breeds of cattle reared in commercial ranches in Kenya (2 mks)
- (b) Give three factors that favour beef farming in Argentina 3 mks
2. (a) List two by products obtained when crude oil is refined 2 mks
- (b) Describe how solution mining method is carried out 3 mks
3. (a) Differentiate between game reserve and game parks 2 mks
- (b) State three human factors that affect existence of wildlife 3 mks
4. (a) Apart from Mwea irrigation scheme, name two other irrigation schemes to the east of Rift Valley 2 mks
- (b) State three problems facing the farmers in the Mwea irrigation scheme 3 mks
5. (a) Name five ways that are used to control floods in Kenya. 5 mks

SECTION B

Answer question 6 and any other two questions

6. The table below shows the total population of the counties in Central Kenya according to the 2009 census report. Use it to answer question a.

COUNTIES	TOTAL POPULATION
NYERI	693,558
KIRINYAGA	528,054
MURANGA	942,581
KIAMBU	1,623,282
NYANDARUA	596,268
TOTAL	4,383,743

- (a) (i) While using the above data, draw a divided rectangle 10 cm long to illustrate this information 9 mks
- (ii) Apart from using divided rectangle, list two other statistical methods that can be used to represent the above data 2 mks
- (b) Explain three reasons why the North Eastern part of Kenya are sparsely populated 6 mks
- (c) (i) Explain four physical factors that affect the population distribution in East Africa 8 mks
7. (a) (i) What is forestry? 2 mks
- (ii) Draw an outline map of Kenya 2 mks
- On it indicate the following forest reserves
- Arabuko Sokoke 1 mk
- Mt Kenya 1 mk
- Mt Elgon 1 mk
- (b) Give four reasons why it is necessary to carry out afforestation programs in Kenya
- (c) Explain three measures being taken by the Government of Kenya to control human encroachment on forest areas 6 mks
- (d) (i) State four characteristics of coniferous forests 4 mks
- (ii) Discuss forestry in Kenya and Canada under the following headings:
 - Period of harvesting 2 mks
 - Transport 2 mks
8. (a) (i) Define the term fisheries 2 mks
- (b) Study the map of the world provided showing the major fishing grounds and answer the questions that follows:



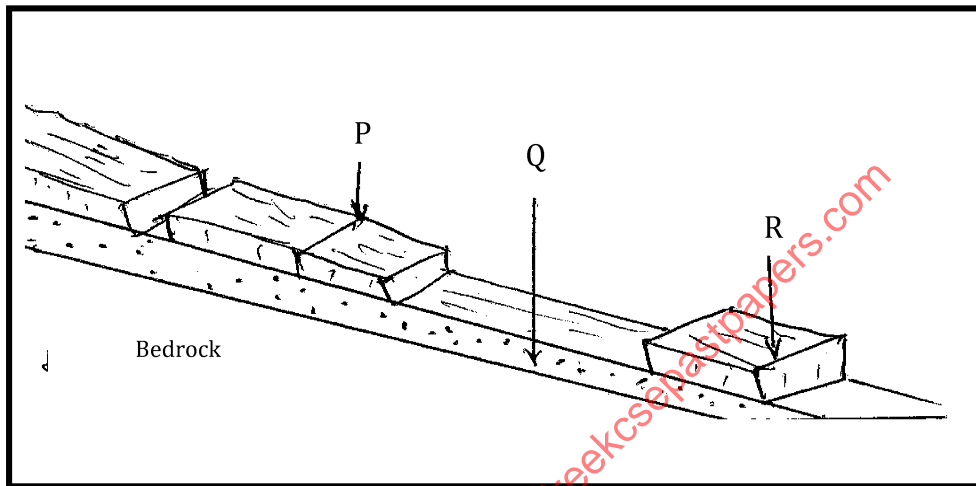
- | | |
|---|-------|
| (i) Name the fishing ground marked P | 1 mk |
| (ii) Name the ocean current labelled Q | 1 mk |
| (iii) Identify the country labelled B | 1 mk |
| (iv) Explain three physical factors supporting fishing in the fishing ground marked W | 6 mks |
| (c) Describe how trawling fishing method is carried out | 5 mks |
| (d) Your school carried out a field study on fish farming at Sagana fisheries | |
| (i) List three methods that they used to collect data | 3 mks |
| (ii) State three reasons why it would be necessary for one to visit the factory before the actual field study | 3 mks |
| 9 (a) State four physical conditions that favours coffee growing | 4 mks |
| (b) (i) Describe coffee production from picking to marketing | 7 mks |
| (ii) State four problems facing coffee farming in Brazil | 4 mks |
| (c) (i) Name two major Cocoa growing areas in Ghana | 2 mks |
| (ii) State four problems facing Cocoa farmers in Ghana | 4 mks |
| (d) Your school intend to carry out a field study of a wheat processing factory | |
| (i) Name two possible regions in Central Kenya where the factory sources its wheat | 2 mks |
| (ii) Give two reasons why content analysis may not be a suitable method of data collection during the study | 2 mks |
| 10. (a) (i) Name three agricultural non-food processing industries in Kenya | 3 mks |
| (ii) State four characteristics of Jua Kali industries in Kenya. | 4 mks |
| (b) Explain four reasons why the government of Kenya is encouraging the setting up of industries in rural areas | 8 mks |
| (c) State four reasons why the Ruhr region in Germany is the leading industrial centre in Europe | 4 mks |
| (d) State the characteristics of the cottage industry in India | 6 mks |

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TRIAL
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
TIME: 2¾ HOURS
JULY/AUGUST
SECTION A (25 MARKS)

Answer all questions from this section

1. (a) Define the term environment? (1 marks)
 (b) Name and describe two types of environment. (4 marks)
2. (a) Give **two** ways in which underground water may reach the earth's surface. (2 marks)
 (b) State **three** conditions necessary for the formation of artesian wells. (3 marks)
3. (a) State **two** causes of soil creep. (2 marks)
 (b) The diagram below shows rock creep. Name the parts marked P, Q, R. (3 marks)



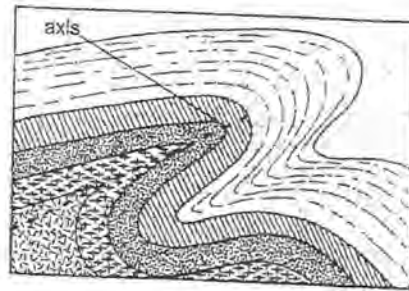
- a) Give **two** causes of ocean currents. (2 marks)
- b) List **three** reasons why oceans tend to heat more slowly than land masses. (3 marks)
5. a). Differentiate between magnitude and intensity of earthquake (2 marks)
 b). State **three** precautions which can be taken against earthquake destruction? (3 marks)

SECTION B

Answer question 6 and any other two questions from this section.

6. **Study the map of Migwani (1:50:000) provide and answer the following questions.**
- a) (i) Give six figures grid reference of Usiani school. (2 marks)
 (ii) Measure the length of Dry weather road from Itoloni School to Nzeluni School in North Western part of the map. Give your answer in Kilometers. (2 marks)
- b) Draw a frame of 20 x 15 cm to represent the area bounded by casting 06 and 13 and northing 65 and 70. On it mark and name:
 - a) River IKOO.
 - b) Dry weather road.
 - c) Water pipeline.
 - d) Mutito forest.
- c) Describe the relief of the area covered by the map. (4 marks)
- d) Giving evidence from the map identify **three** social services provided to people in the area covered by the map. (3 marks)
- e) Student from Musengo School carried out field study on vegetation around the school.
 - i) Give **two** methods they used to record data? (2 marks)
 - ii) List **two** types of vegetation they studied? (2 marks)
 - iii) Apart from types of vegetation, state **two** other aspects of vegetation they could have studied? (2 marks)
7. (a) (i) List **two** effects of horizontal earth movements. (2 marks)
 (ii) Give **three** causes of earth movements. (3 marks)
 (b) Name and describe **three** types of plate tectonic boundaries. (6 marks)

- (c) (i) The diagram below shows a type of fold.



Identify the type of fold.

(1 mark)

- (ii) Name **two** other types of folds

(2 marks)

- (d) With the aid of well labeled diagrams, explain the formation of fold mountains.

(7 marks)

- (e) State **four** significance of folding to the physical and human environments.

(4 marks)

8. (a) (i) Name **two** types of river erosion

(2 marks)

- (ii) State **three** factors influencing the rate of river erosion

(3 marks)

- (b) Name and describe **three** ways by which a river transports its load

(6 marks)

- (c) (i) Apart from deltas, give two river depositional features

(2 marks)

- (ii) Giving an example from Kenya, describe the formation of arcuate delta.

(3 marks)

- (d) Describe the formation of the following river patterns;

- (i) Dendritic pattern

(3 marks)

- (ii) Centripetal pattern

(3 marks)

- (e) State **three** positive significance of rivers

(3 marks)

9. (a) (i) Name **two** types of vegetation.

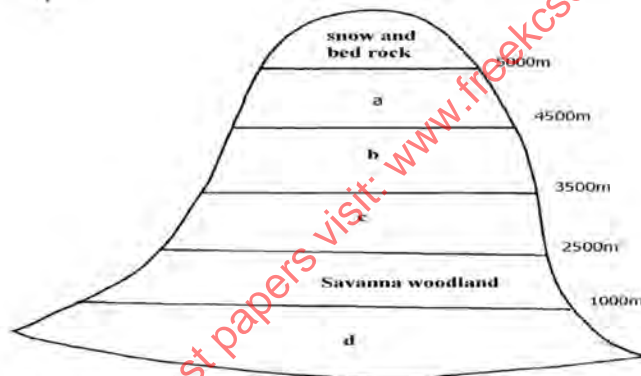
(2 marks)

- (ii) Give **two** physiographic factors influencing vegetation distribution

(2 marks)

- (b) The diagram below shows vegetation zones of a S. Africa mountain.

Use it to answer the question below:-



- (i) Name the zones **a, b, c, d**

(4 marks)

- (ii) Give **one** reason why there is no vegetation cover on top of the mountain

(1 marks)

- (c) (i) State the names given to temperate grassland vegetation in:-

- North America

- Argentina

(2 marks)

- (ii) Explain **three** uses of Savanna vegetation.

(6 marks)

- (d) Explain **four** characteristics of Tropical desert vegetation

(8 marks)

10. a) i) What is the difference between plutonic and volcanic rocks.

(2 marks)

- ii) Give **two** examples of plutonic rocks.

(2 marks)

- b) Describe the following characteristics of minerals.

- i) Lustre

(2 marks)

- ii) Colour

(2 marks)

- iii) Hardness

(2 marks)

- c) Explain **three** ways in which sedimentary rocks are significant to the Kenyan economy.

(6 marks)

- d) Form Four students of Kwale school intend to carry out a field study on rocks within Seme in Kisumu County

- i) Give the major rock type are likely to study.

(1mark)

- ii) Give **three** secondary sources of information they would use to prepare for the field study.

(3marks)

- iii) State why they would need the following

- Hammer

(1mark)

- Route map

(1mark)

- Working schedule

(1mark)

TRIAL

312/2

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2

Time: 2¾ hours

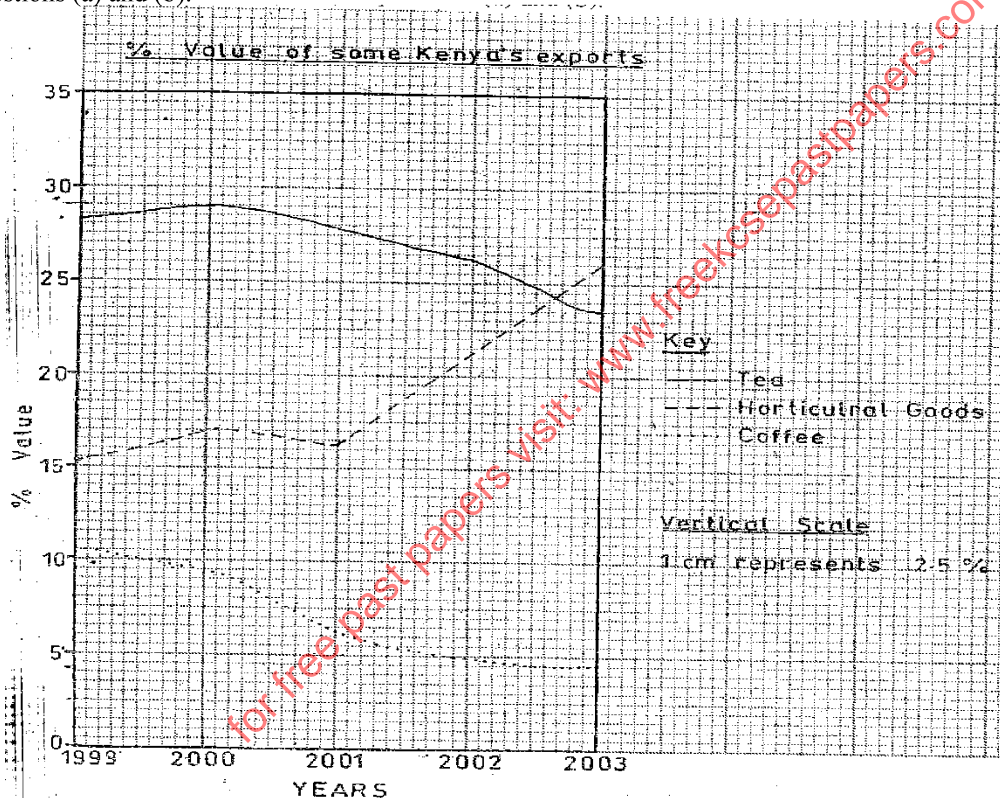
JULY/AUGUST

SECTION A (25 MARKS)*Answer all questions in this section*

1. (a) A part from crude oil, **give two** other types of mineral fuels? (2 marks)
- (b) State **any three** disadvantages of overdependence on crude oil as a source of energy? (3 marks)
2. (a) Name **three** main sugar cane growing areas in the Lake Victoria basin. (3 marks)
- (b) Give **three** uses of sugar. (3 marks)
3. Identify **five** ways in which food security policy can be achieved in Kenya. (5 marks)
4. a) Differentiate between fishing and fisheries. (2 marks)
- b) List **three** traditional methods of fishing. (3 marks)
5. (a) **Define** nomadic pastoralism. (1 mark)
- (b) Give **three** characteristics of nomadic pastoral farming in Kenya. (3 marks)

SECTION B*Answer questions 6 and any other two questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.*

6. The graph below shows percentage value of some export commodities from Kenya between 1999 and 2003. Use it to answer questions (a) and (b).

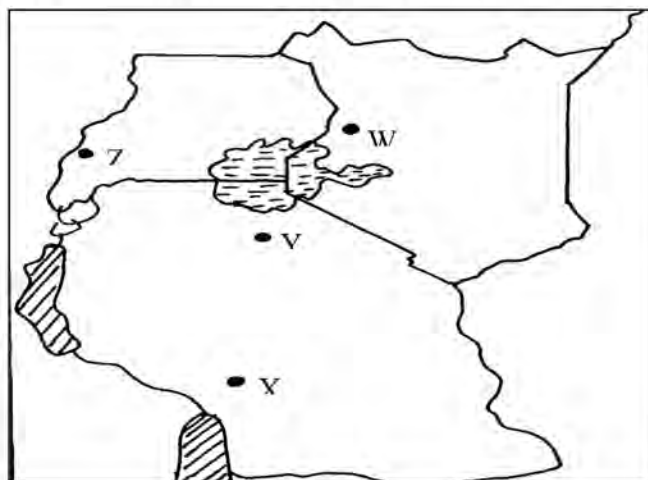


- (a) (i) What was the percentage value of the tea exported in the year 2000? (2 marks)
- (ii) What was the difference in the percentage values of the horticultural products and coffee exports in 1999? (2 marks)
- (iii) Describe the trend of the value of coffee exports from 1999 to 2003. (3 marks)
- (iv) Give **two** advantages of using simple line graphs to represent data. (2 marks)
- (b) The table below shows the number of tourists who visited Kenya from various parts of the world in 2005 and 2006. Use it to answer questions (a) and (b).

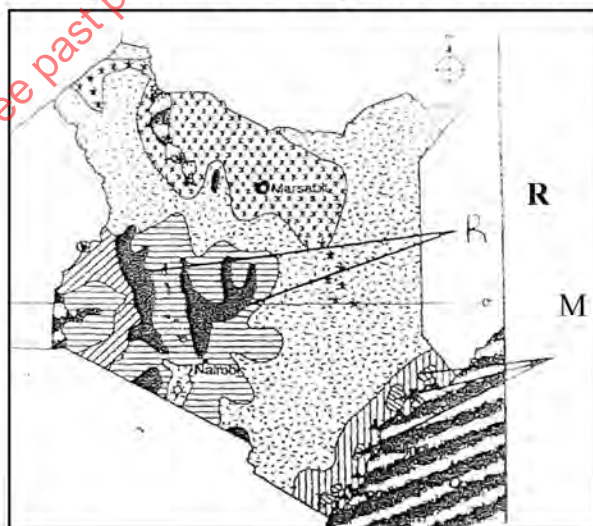
Place of origin	No. of tourists per year	
	2005	2006
Europe	942,000	965,000
Africa	120,000	154,000
Asia	97,000	128,000
North America	94,000	103,000
Australia & New Zealand	19,000	24,000
All other countries	29,000	41,000
Total	1,301,000	1,415,000

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics'

- (i) Which continent had the highest increase in the number of tourists visiting Kenya between 2005 and 2006? (2 marks)
- (ii) Calculate the percentage increase of tourists from Australia and New Zealand between 2005 and 2006. (2 marks)
- (iii) Draw a dividend rectangle 15cm long to represent the number of tourists that visited Kenya in 2006. Show your calculations. (10 marks)
- (c) State **two** advantages of using divided rectangles to represent geographical data. (2 marks)
7. Use the map of East Africa below to answer question (a) (i).



- (a) (i) Identify the minerals mined in the areas marked W, X, Y and Z. (4 marks)
- (ii) State **Three** methods of mining. (3 marks)
- (iii) Name **Two** sea ports through which some of the minerals mined in East Africa are exported. (2 marks)
- (b) State **five** factors that influence the exploitation of minerals. (5 marks)
- (c) Explain **four** ways in which soda ash contributes to the economy of Kenya. (8 marks)
- (d) State **three** ways in which mining derelicts can be reclaimed. (3 marks)
8. (a) (i) State **three** characteristics of intensive farming. (3 marks)
- (ii) Outline **four** factors that have led Kenya to change from subsistence farming to commercial farming. (4 marks)
- (b) (i) Name **three** districts in Kenya where maize is grown on a large scale. (3 marks)
- (ii) State **four** physical requirements for growing maize in Kenya. (4 marks)
- (iii) Explain **four** problems facing maize farming in Kenya. (8 marks)
- (iv) State **three** ways in which maize contributes to the economy of Kenya. (3 marks)
9. (a) (i) Differentiate between indigenous and exotic forests. (2 marks)
- (ii) The map below shows Kenya's forest Zones. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



- Identify forests marked **M** and **R**. (2 marks)
- (iii) State **three** factors that lead to depletion of forests in Kenya. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain **three** factors that favour the growth of natural forests on the slopes of Mt. Kenya. (6 marks)
- (c) Compare forestry in Kenya and Canada under the following headings:
- (i) Distinction of forests (2 marks)
- (ii) Mode of exploitation (2 marks)

- (iii) Transport (2 marks)
- (d) (i) State **three** factors favouring the development of softwood forests in Canada. (3 marks)
- (ii) Give **three** measures used to conserve forests in Kenya. (3 marks)
10. (a) (i) Define eco-tourism (1 mark)
- (ii) Name **two** Game Reserves found in the Rift valley of Kenya (2 marks)
- (iii) Give the differences between National Parks and Game Reserves (4 marks)
- (b) (i) State **three** factors that hinder domestic tourism in Kenya (3 marks)
- (ii) Give **two** negative effects of tourism in Kenya (2 marks)
- (c) (i) Give **two** differences between tourist attractions in Kenya and those of Switzerland (2 marks)
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why domestic tourism is encouraged in Kenya (2 marks)
- (iii) Explain **three** physical factors favouring tourism in Switzerland (6 marks)
- (iv) State **three** reasons why the government of Kenya encourages foreign tourists (3 marks)

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IMENTI CENTRAL
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
FORM FOUR
MID-YEAR EXAM
TIME: 2HRS

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions in this section

1. a) Apart from planets name three other components of the solar system. (3mks)
- b) Give two reasons why the interior of the earth is still hot. (2mks)
2. The table below shows temperature readings at a weather station for one week.

Temp/day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
Max	27	27	28	26	29	29	26
Min	18	18	20	16	22	21	19

Calculate the following

- i. The diurnal range of temperature for Tuesday. (2mks)
- ii. The mean temperature for Saturday. (2mks)
3. a) Name three fold mountains found in Africa. (3mks)
- b) State two negative effects of folding on human activities. (2mks)
4. The diagram below shows wind transportation in arid areas. Use it to answer questions that follow.



- a) Name the processes named P, Q, R. (3mks)
- b) State two factors that influence wind transport. (2mks)
5. a) List two sources of underground water. (2mks)
- b) Give three uses of underground water. (3mks)

SECTION B

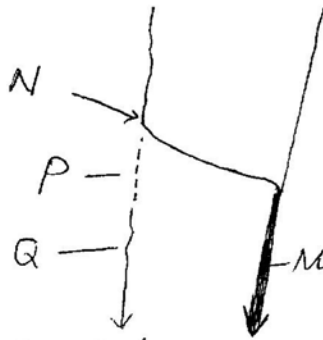
Answer question six and any other two questions from this section.

6. Study the map of Busia (sheet 101/1, 1:50000 and answer questions that follow.
 - a) i. What is the six figure grid reference of the dispensary at Nangina
 - ii. What is the bearing of the trigonometrical station at Odiado from the road junction at Bumala. (2mks)
 - iii. Measure the distance of the loose surface road from the junction in grid square 2731 to the junction in grid square 33,33 (2mks)
 - iv. Mention two man-made features found in grid square 21,34. (2mks)
 - b) i. Citing evidence from the map give three economic activities carried out in the area covered by the map. (3mks)
 - ii. Draw a rectangle measuring 14cm by 12cm to represent the area enclosed by Eastings 31 and 38 and northings 31 and 37. (1mk)

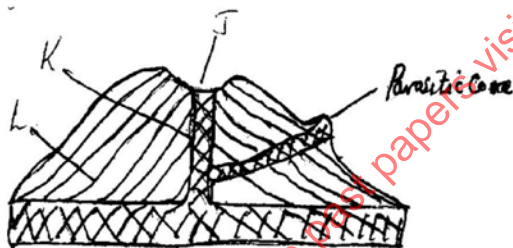
On the rectangle mark and name the following

 - Boundary (1mk)
 - Riverline forest (1mk)
 - Hill (1mk)
 - Swamp (1mk)
- c) Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map. (5mks)
- d) i. Identify two settlement patterns in the area covered by the map. (2mks)
- ii. Identify two types of natural vegetation to the north of northings 43.
7. a) i. Name two sources of rivers. (2mks)
- ii. Differentiate between lateral erosion and headward erosion in rivers. (2mks)
- b) Describe how a river transports its load through the following processes.
 - i. Saltation. (2mks)
 - ii. Traction. (2mks)
 - iii. Suspension. (2mks)

c) The diagram below shows river capture use it to answer questions that follow.



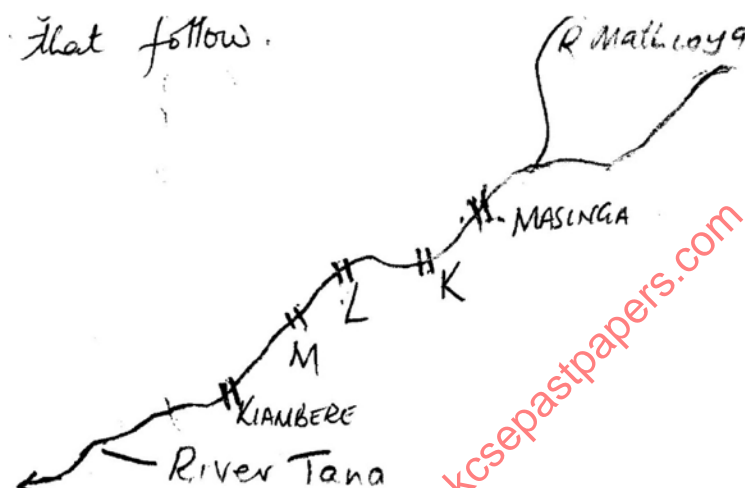
- i. Name the features marked M, N, P. (3mks)
- ii. State three conditions that are necessary for the formation of an oxbow lake. (3mks)
- iii. Using diagrams describe the formation of the following drainage patterns
 - i. Dendritic (2mks)
 - ii. Centripetal. (2mks)
- d) A form four class is planning to carry out a field study along a river profile.
 - i. State two methods they would use to collect information on a waterfall. (2mks)
 - ii. Apart from water falls name three other features they are likely to come across in the youthful stage. (3mks)
8. a. i) What is a rock. (2mks)
- ii. Describe three ways through which sedimentary rocks are formed. (6mks)
- b) Describe two processes through which sedimentary rocks change into metamorphic rocks. (4mks)
- c) Your class is planning to carry out a field study on rocks around your school.
 - i. Name three secondary sources of information you would use to prepare for the field study. (3mks)
 - ii. State four activities you would be involved in during the field study. (4mks)
 - iii. State three problems you are likely to experience during the study. (3mks)
 - iv. State three methods that you would use to record your data. (4mks)
9. a) Define the term earthquake. (2mks)
- ii. State four causes of earthquakes. (4mks)
- b) The diagram below represents a feature resulting from vulcanicity. Use it to answer questions that follow.



- i. Name the features marked J, K, L. (3mks)
- ii. Name three intrusive features of vulcanicity. (3mks)
- c) i. Describe how a hot spring is formed. (5mks)
- d) Explain four positive influence of vulcanicity to the human environment. (8mks)
10. a) i. Differentiate between a soil profile and soil catena. (2mks)
- ii. Draw a well labeled diagram of a mature soil profile. (4mks)
- b) i. Other than topography name three factors that influence formation of soils. (3mks)
- ii. Explain how topography influences formation of soil. (4mks)
- iii. List three characteristics of desert soils. (3mks)
- e) i. Give three types of soil erosion. (3mks)
- ii. Explain three effects of soil erosion on human activities. (6mks)

IMENTI CENTRAL
GEOGRAPHY-312/2
PAPER TWO
MID-YEAR EXAM
JULY -2017
FORM FOUR
SECTION A

1. a) What is Mining? (1mark)
 b) State three benefits of Soda ash mining to the economy of Kenya. (3marks)
2. a) Apart from draining swamps, state other methods used to reclaim land in Kenya. (2marks)
 b) State three physical problems experienced by farmers in the Mwea Tebere irrigation settlement. (3marks)
3. a) The map below shows the seven forks hydroelectric power project along river Tana. Use it to answer questions that follow.



- a) Name the power stations marked K L M (3marks)
- b) Outline three physical factors that favoured the development of the seven forks hydroelectric power scheme. (3marks)
4. a) Mention two primary sources of population data. (2marks)
 b) State three reasons why Kenya has a high population growth. (3marks)
5. a) Apart from land pollution, name two other types of environmental hazards. (2marks)
 b) State three ways through which land pollution can be controlled. (3marks)

SECTION B

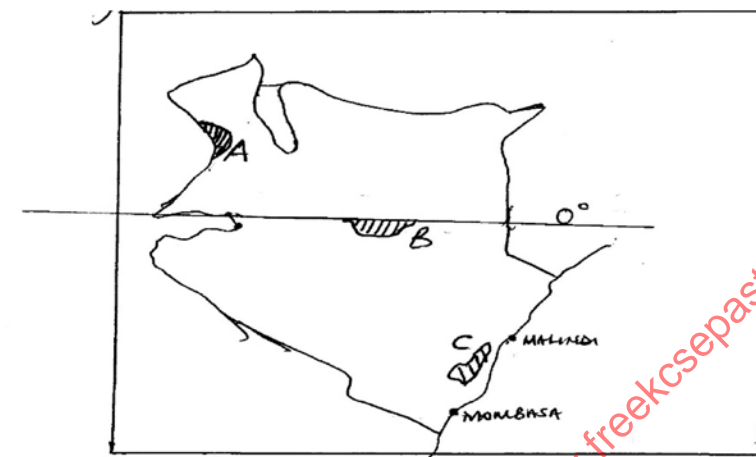
Answer question SIX and any other two question from this section.

6. The table below shows crops produced in Kenya in the years 2000 and 2001. Use it to answer questions that follow.

CROP	AMOUNT IN METRIC TONS	
	2 000	2001
Wheat	70 000	130 000
Maize	200 000	37 000
Coffee	98 000	55 000
Tea	240 000	295 000

- a. i) Draw a divided rectangle 15cm long to represent the amount produced in the year 2000. (8marks)
 ii) Calculate the percentage decrease in coffee production between the years 2000-2001 (2marks)
 iii) State two advantages of divided rectangles as a method of data presentation. (2marks)
- b. i) Name two counties East of Rift valley where tea is grown. (2marks)
 ii) State four physical conditions that favour tea growing in Kenya highlands. (4marks)
- c. i) Explain two climatic problems that affect tea growing in Kenya. (4marks)
 ii) Mention three countries to which Kenya exports her tea. (3marks)
7. a i) Apart from Marine fisheries, name two other fishing grounds in East Africa. (2marks)
 ii) Name two countries in Southern Africa which are important Marine fish producers. (2marks)
 b i) Explain three reasons why fresh water fishing is more developed than Marine fishing in East Africa. (6marks)
 ii) Name two methods used in deep sea fishing. (2marks)
 iii) Explain how the following factors have favoured the fishing industry in Japan.
 a) Nature of coastline. (2marks)
 b) Ocean currents. (2marks)
 c i) State three problems experienced in marketing of fish in Kenya. (3marks)
 ii) Outline three ways through which the government of Kenya can promote the fishing industry. (6marks)

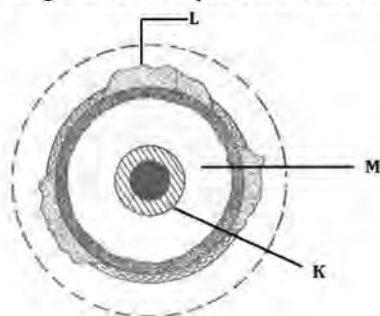
8. a i) Differentiate between National park and Game sanctuary. (2marks)
 ii) Why are most game parks in East Africa established in Semi-arid areas. (3marks)
 b i) Give reasons why domestic tourism should be encouraged in Kenya. (4marks)
 ii) Name three inland tourist attractions in Kenya. (3marks)
 c) Explain four measures Kenya can take to attract more tourists. (8marks)
 d) Give five reasons why Switzerland receives more tourists than Kenya. (5marks)
- 9 a i) what is industrialization. (2marks)
 ii) Give two reasons why some industries are located near raw materials. (2marks)
 b i) State five characteristics of Juakali industries in Kenya. (5marks)
 ii) Outline three ways through which the government is improving the juakali industries. (4marks)
 c) Explain three factors that led to the development of the iron and steel industries in the Ruhr region of Germany. (6marks)
 d) Form four class is planning a field study of the Juakali industry in the nearby town.
 i) Give three reasons why it would be necessary to make a pre-visit (3marks)
 ii) Give three methods the class may have used to present the data. (3marks)
10. The map below shows distribution of natural forests in Kenya. Use it to answer questions that follow.



- a i) Name the forest marked A, B and C. (3marks)
 ii) Name three tree species of exotic soft woods grown in Kenya. (3marks)
 b) State five characteristics of coniferous forests. (5marks)
 c) Explain how forestry in Kenya and Canada differ under the following sub-headings.
 i) Transportation of logs (2marks)
 ii) Mode of exploitation. (2marks)
 iii) Distribution (2marks)
 d) Explain four reasons why there is decline in areas under forest cover in Kenya. (8marks)

KASSU-JET JOINT EXAMINATION**312/1****GEOGRAPHY****Paper 1****2017****Time: 2¼ hours****SECTION A***Answer all the questions in this section.*

1. (a) Name any **two** constituents of the atmosphere. (2 marks)
 (b) The diagram below represent the structure of the earth. Use it to answer the questions that follow.

Name the parts marked **K**, **L** and **M**.

(3 marks)

2. (a) State **three** characteristics of extrusive igneous rocks. (3 marks)
 (b) Name the metamorphic equivalent of the following rocks. (2 marks)
- Peridotite
 - Mud stone
3. Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follows.



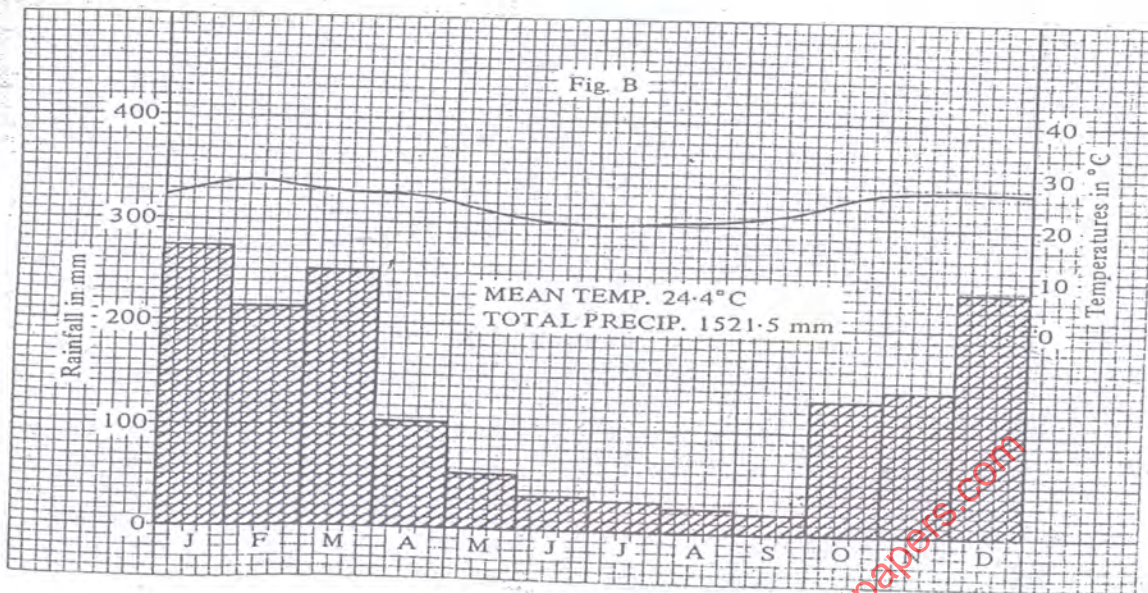
- (a) Identify the weathering process shown above. (1 mark)
 (b) Describe how rocks are weathered through the above process. (4 marks)
4. (a) Differentiate between till deposits and fluvio-glacial deposits. (2 marks)
 (b) Describe how roche moutonnée is formed. (4 marks)
5. (a) State **two** conditions which influence wind erosion. (2 marks)
 (b) Name **two** features from water deposition in arid areas. (2 marks)

SECTION B*Answer question 6 and any other TWO questions from this section.*

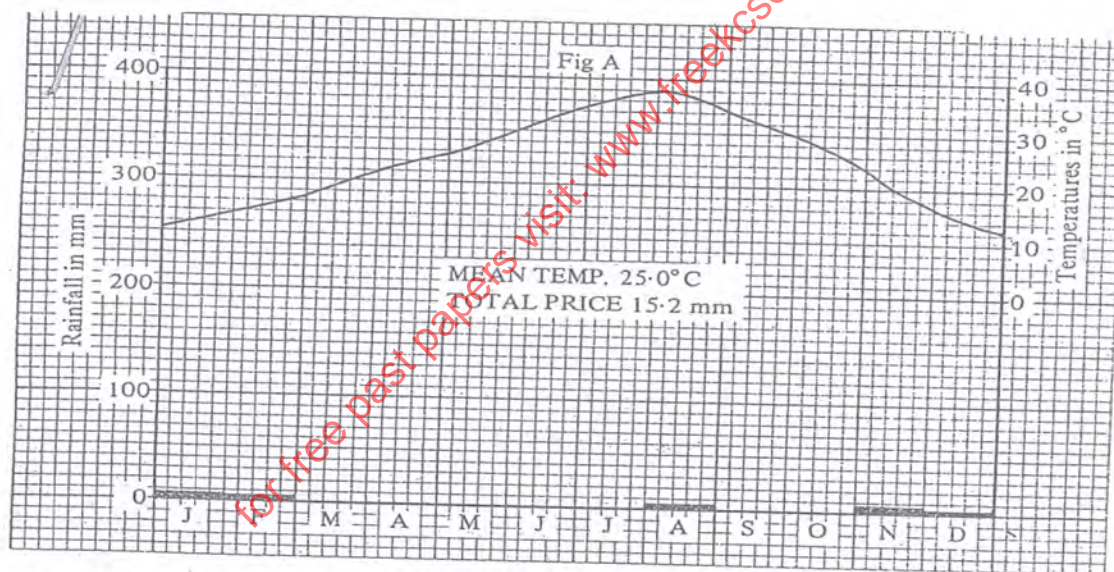
6. Study the map of Migwani 1:50,000 (sheet 151/1) provided and answer the questions that follow.
- (a) (i) Give the six figure grid reference of Itoloni dam. (1 mark)
 (ii) What is the bearing and direction of Muanzoa rock outcrop from Nzeluni school? (1 mark)
 (iii) Give the position of Nzia hill by latitude and longitude. (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Measure the distance of the All Weather Road loose surface from Migwani to the end in the North West near Thokoa. Give your answer in metres. (2 marks)
 (ii) Calculate the area bounded by the dry weather road and the All Weather Road loose surface to the North West. (2 marks)
- (c) (i) Name the **three** social functions of Migwani town. (3 marks)
 (ii) Draw a sketch section along line JK. (2 marks)
 On it, mark and name the following features:
- Dry weather road (1 mark)
 - Steep slope (1 mark)
 - Hill (1 mark)
- (d) (i) Describe the relief of the area shown on the map extract. (5 marks)
 (ii) Citing evidence from the map explain **three** factors that favour livestock keeping. (6 marks)
7. (a) (i) What is a weather station? (2 marks)
 (ii) Explain **two** characteristics of Stevenson screen. (4 marks)

- (b) (i) Describe how a hygrometer is used to measure relative humidity. (3 marks)
(ii) State **two** reasons why the recording of data at the school weather station may be inaccurate. (2 marks)
(iii) Give the reason why air cools as it rises. (2 marks)
(c) The graphs below shows climate characteristics of two stations in Africa. Use them to answer questions (i) and (ii).

GRAPH 1

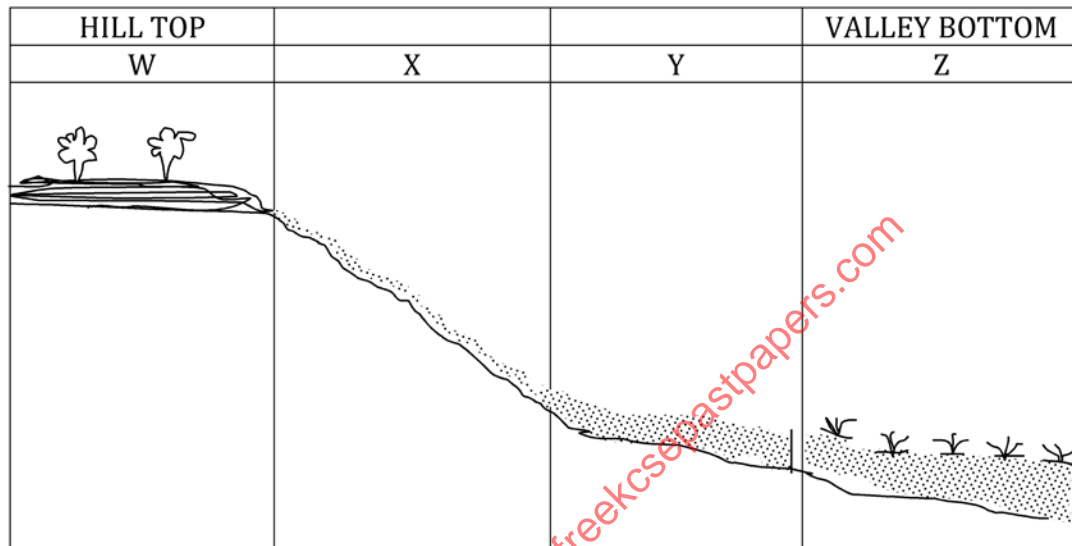


GRAPH 2



- (i) Name the type of climate represented by each graph. (2 marks)
(ii) Describe the characteristics of the climate represented by each graph. (8 marks)
(iii) State **two** negative effects of desertification. (2 marks)
8. (a) Distinguish between orogenic and epeirogenic earth movements. (2 marks)
(b) Describe the origin of African plate according to the theory of continental drift. (4 marks)
(c) Explain how the following causes earth movement
• Convictional currents in the mantle (3 marks)
• Gravitative pressure (3 marks)
(d) State **three** factors influencing folding of sedimentary rocks. (3 marks)
(e) Identify the fold mountain ranges formed during the following orogenies.
• Alpine (1 mark)
• Hercynian (1 mark)
(f) With the aid of well labelled diagrams, describe how fold mountains are formed. (8 marks)
9. (a) Distinguish between river regime and river discharge. (2 marks)
(b) (i) State **three** factors influencing river transport. (3 marks)
(ii) Describe **three** processes through which a river transports its load. (6 marks)
(c) With the aid of a well labelled diagram, describe how a river braid is formed. (6 marks)

- (d) Students of Sabaki Secondary School carried out a field study on river rejuvenation on River Athi.
- State **three** causes of river rejuvenation they found out. (3 marks)
 - Name **three** features formed by river rejuvenation they are likely to have identified. (3 marks)
 - Identify **two** problems they may have encountered during the field study. (2 marks)
10. (a) (i) What is soil? (2 marks)
- Identify **two** components of soils. (2 marks)
 - Differentiate between soil structure and soil texture. (2 marks)
 - Name **two** types of soil according to soil texture. (2 marks)
- (b) Explain how the following factors influence the formation of soil.
- Climate (2 marks)
 - Topography (2 marks)
- (c) The diagram below shows a soil catena.

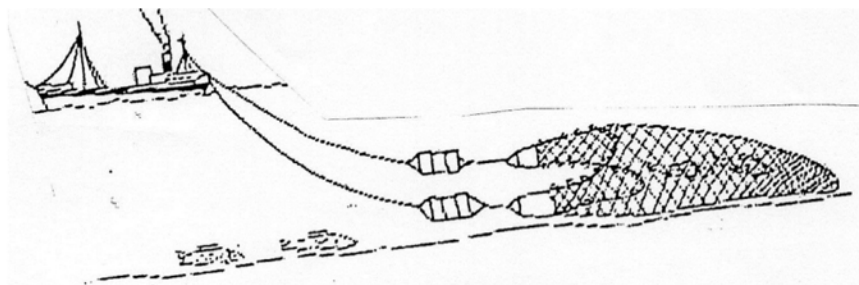


- Name the type of soils found in position **W** and **Z**. (2 marks)
 - State **two** characteristics of soils found in section marked **W** and **Z**. (4 marks)
- (d) Explain **two** causes of chemical soil degeneration. (4 marks)
- (e) State **three** measures of conserving soils. (3 marks)

KASSU
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 2
2017

Time: 2¼ hours

1. State **five** ways in which the Kenya government assists dairy farmers (5 marks)
2. (a) What is polder? (2 marks)
- (b) State **three** benefits of the Zuyder Zee project in the Netherland (3 marks)
3. (a) Identify the fishing method represented by the diagram below (1 mark)



- (b) State **three** ways through which fish farming contributes to the economy of Kenya. (3 marks)
4. (a) State **three** ways of promoting Eco-tourism in Kenya (3 marks)
- (b) State **two** reasons why domestic tourism should be encouraged in Kenya. (2 marks)
5. (a) Define is energy crisis? (2 marks)
- (b) State **three** advantages of using Hydro-Electric power (3 marks)

SECTION B

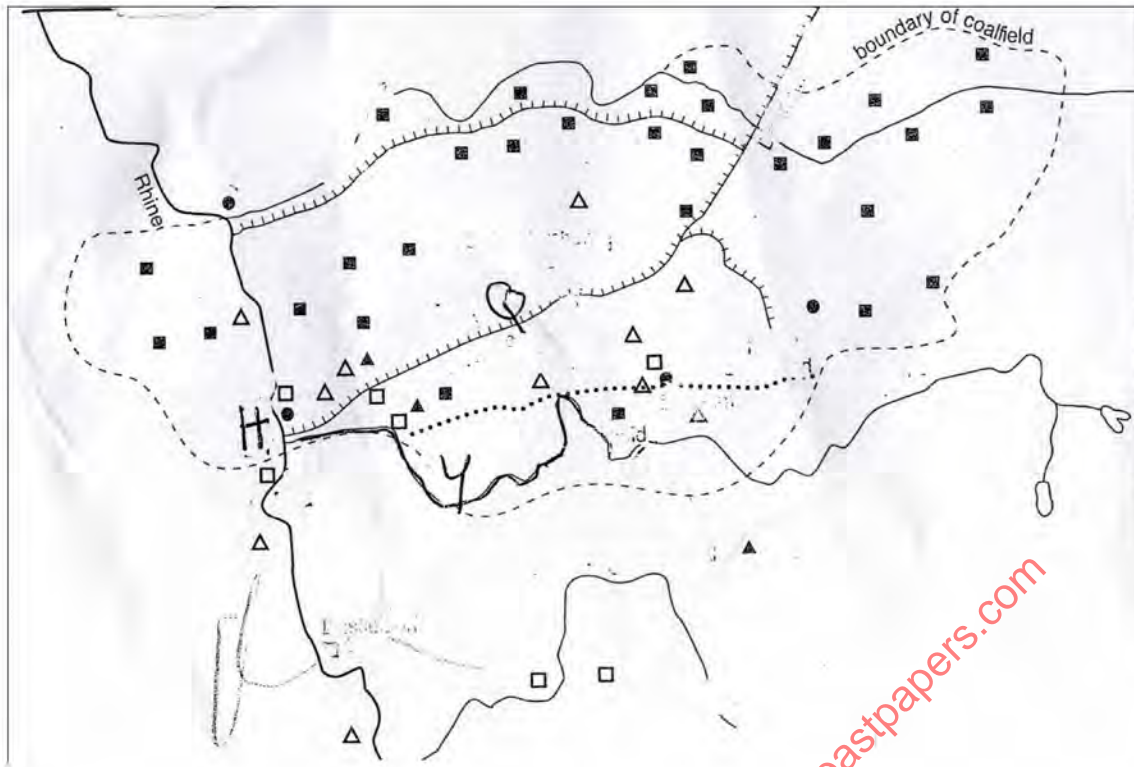
Answer question 6 and any other questions from this section.

6. The table below shows the prices of sugar in Kenya Shillings per ton in some countries in Africa. Use it to answer question (a)

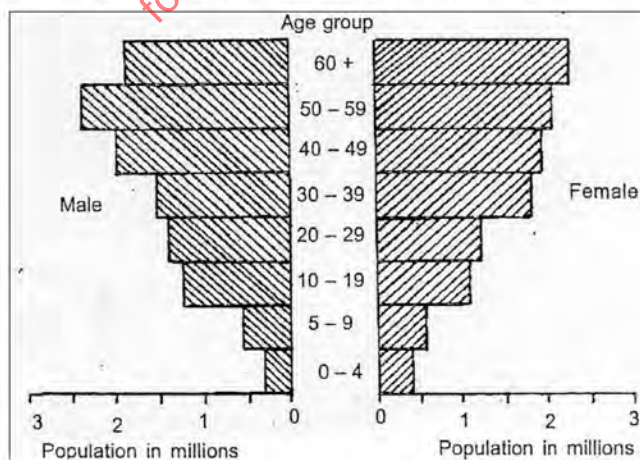
YEAR	KENYA	SOUTH AFRICA	TANZANIA	ZAMBIA
2014	95,400	61,927	68,702	84,447
2015	111,713	67,462	66,985	93,798
2016	110,878	65,173	90,649	86,832

- (a) (i) Draw a divided rectangle 16cm long to represent the prices of sugar in the year 2016. (8 marks)
- (ii) State two advantages of using compound bar graph to present statistical data. (2 marks)
- (b) State three physical conditions that favours cocoa farming in Ghana. (3 marks)
- (c) Describe stages involved in processing of cocoa from harvesting to marketing. (8 marks)
- (d) Apart from making oil give four other uses of oil palm. (4 marks)
7. (a) (i) Distinguish between a forest and forestry. (2 marks)
- (ii) Name two indigenous softwood trees species found in Western Region of Kenya. (2marks)
- (b) (i) State three characteristics of planted forests. (3 marks)
- (ii) Name two forest reserves in Western region of Kenya. (2 marks)
- (c) (i) State four characteristics of temperate hardwood forests. (4 marks)
- (ii) Explain three problems which have limited exploitation of tropical hardwood in Africa (6 marks)
- (d) Give the differences between exploitation of softwood forests in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-headings:
 - i) Tree species (2 marks)
 - ii) Mode of exploitation (2 marks)
 - iii) Marketing of product (2 marks)
8. (a) State two characteristics of the cottage industries in India (2 marks)
- (b) Explain two ways in which each of the following factors influence the location of industries in Kenya
 - i) Raw materials (4 marks)
 - ii) Government policy (4 marks)

(c) Use the map below to answer question (i), (ii) and (iii)



- (i) Name river marked “y” (1 mark)
- (ii) Name town marked “H” (1 mark)
- (iii) Name the canal marked Q (1 mark)
- (d) Explain three physical factors that favoured the location of iron and steel industries in Germany. (3 marks)
- (e) Students intended to carry out a field study of a location Jua Kali industry in the local market centre.
- (i) State two reasons why it would be necessary for them to visit the area of study in advance (2 marks)
- (ii) State two items you would include in your working schedule. (2 marks)
- (iii) Give two advantages of studying Jua Kali industry through field work. (2 marks)
9. (a) Define the term population structure. (2 marks)
- (b) State four causes of rural to rural migration (4 marks)
- (c) Explain how the following factors have influence population distribution in Kenya.
- (i) Relief (2 marks)
- (ii) Diseases (2 marks)
- (iii) Drainage (2 marks)
- (d) The pyramid below represents population structure of a country.



- (i) Identify the stage in the demographic transition which the country represented in the pyramid above falls. (1 mark)
- (ii) Describe characteristics of the population as represented by the pyramid.
- (iii) Explain four problems associated with the population represented by the above population pyramid represented by the above pyramid (8 marks)

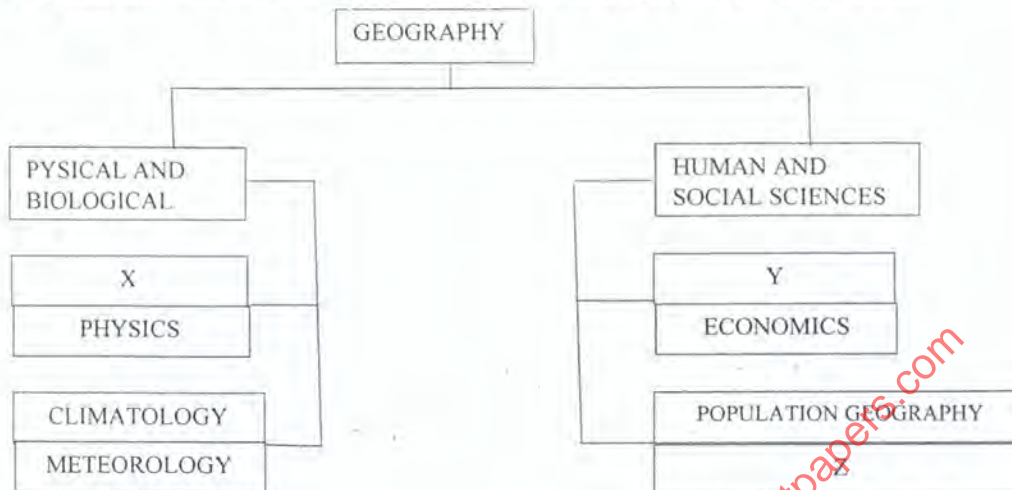
10. (a) (i) Define the term environment (2 marks)
(ii) Name two components of environment that must be conserved. (2 marks)
- b) (i) State four reasons why it is important to manage and conserve the environment. (4 marks)
ii) Apart from floods, name two common natural environmental hazards in Kenya. (2 marks)
- c) Explain three causes of floods in Kenya. (6 marks)
- d) Students from your school carried out a field study on environmental pollution in the country headquarters.
- (i) Name two types of pollution they identified. (2 marks)
(ii) Give three findings of the high rate of land pollution in the town. (3 marks)
(iii) State four ways you would advise the local authority to control pollution in the town. (4 marks)

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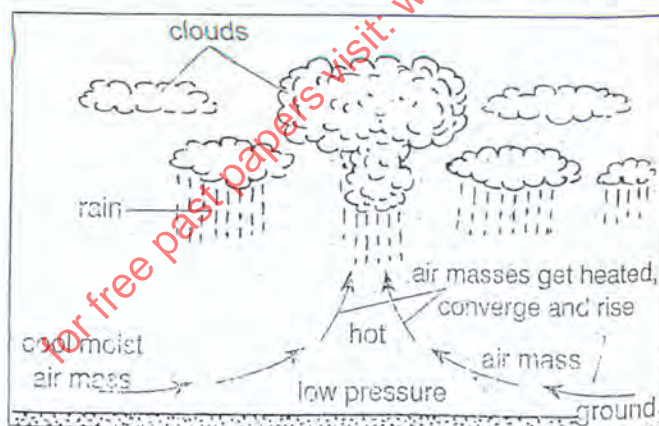
MOKASA
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
2017
TIME:

SECTION A: Answer ALL the Questions provided

1. a) Show how Geography is related to Chemistry (2 marks)
 b) The diagram below show the interrelationship between Geography and other disciplines



- (i) Identify the discipline marked x and y (2 marks)
 (ii) Name the subject marked z (1 mark)
 2. a) Give the forces responsible for the earth's shape (2 marks)
 b) State **three** effects of revolution of the earth (3 marks)
 3. The diagram below shows the formation of a certain type of rainfall.

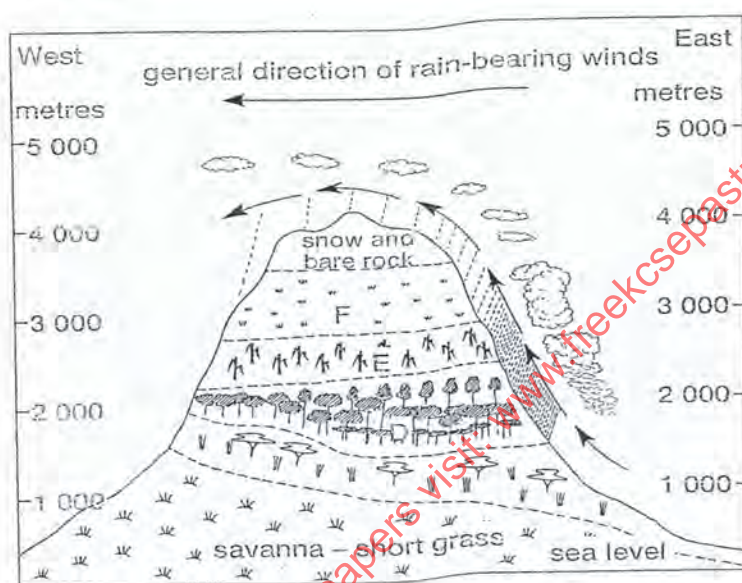


- a) Describe how the above type of rainfall is formed. (5 marks)
 4. a) Apart from gravitative pressure, given **two** other natural causes of earthquakes (3 marks)
 b) State **three** effects of earthquakes on human environment (5 marks)
 5. Describe processes leading to the formation of drumlins (5 marks)

SECTION B: Answer Question 6 and any other two from the remaining Questions

6. Study the map of Kitale 1:50000 (sheet 75/3) provided and answer the following questions
 a) i) What is the magnetic variation of the map? (1 mark)
 ii) Calculate the area of the land bounded by All weather road loose surface C638, C641 and Dry weather road C637. (2 marks)
 iii) What is the six figure grid reference of the trigonometric station in Kitale DC (2 marks)
 b) i) Give **two** methods used to represent relief on the map (2 marks)
 ii) Citing evidence from the map, give **four** economic activities carried out in the area covered by the map. (4 marks)
 c) Draw a rectangle measuring 15cm by 10cm to represent the area enclosed by Eastings 24 and 33 and Northings 17 and 26. On the rectangle mark and name the following
 (i) River Koitobos

- (ii) The all-weather loose surface road C641
(iii) The seasonal swamp
- d) Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map. (4 marks)
- e) Students from Suwerwa Secondary School are supposed to carry out a field study on vegetation in Kiptaberr Forest.
- (i) Give **three** uses of vegetation they are likely to identify during the study. (3 marks)
- (ii) State **three** problems they are likely to experience during the study (3 marks)
7. a) What are rocks (2 marks)
- b) i) Name **three** examples of intrusive igneous rocks (3 marks)
- ii) Describe **three** ways in which sedimentary rocks may be formed (6 marks)
- c) i) Describe how a sill is formed (4 marks)
- ii) State the characteristics of a composite volcano (4 marks)
- d) Explain **three** ways in which volcanic mountains positively influence human activities (6 marks)
8. a) What is secondary vegetation (2 marks)
- b) Explain how the following factors influence the distribution of vegetation
- i) Aspect (2 marks)
- ii) Precipitation (3 marks)
- iii) Identify **THREE** vegetation zones of Kenya (3 marks)
- c) i) The diagram below represents zones of natural vegetation on a mountain within the tropical region. Use it to answer questions that follow.



- Name the vegetation zones marked D, E and F (3 marks)
- ii) Describe the characteristics of tropical savanna vegetation (8 marks)
- d) State **four** significances of vegetation to human activities (4 marks)
9. a) i) What is a delta (2 marks)
- ii) State **three** conditions which favour formation of a delta (3 marks)
- iii) Give **two** examples of arcuate deltas in Africa (2 marks)
- iv) Apart from arcuate delta, name two other types of deltas (2 marks)
- b) Describe the following processes of river erosion (3 marks)
- c) State **three** ways in which gorges are formed (3 marks)
- d) i) Using a well labelled diagram, describe dendritic drainage pattern. (3 marks)
- ii) State **three** negative effects of rivers on human activities (3 marks)
10. a) Differentiate between soil texture and soil structure (2 marks)
- b) i) Apart **from** organic matter, name four other components of soil (4 marks)
- ii) State **four** ways in which humus contributes to the quality of soil (4 marks)
- iii) Explain how the following farming practices may result to loss of soil fertility
- Continuous irrigation (2 marks)
 - Overgrazing (2 marks)
 - Overcultivation (2 marks)
- c) Give **three** soil forming processes (3 marks)
- d) State how natural vegetation may prevent soil from erosion (6 marks)

MOKASA

312/2

GEOGRAPHY

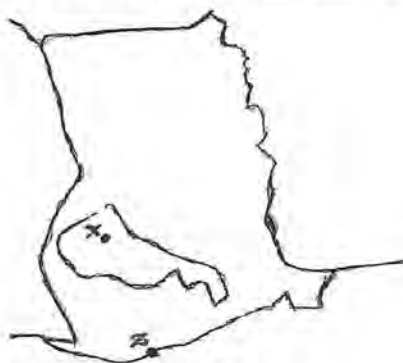
Paper Two

2017

Time: 2 ¼ Hours.

SECTION AAnswer **all** the questions in this section

1. (a) State **three** ways in which mining derelicts can be reclaimed. (3marks)
- (b) Give **two** problems facing gold mining in South Africa. (2marks)
2. (a) Study the map of Ghana below and answer the following questions.



- i) Name the cocoa growing region marked X. (1mark)
- ii) Name the town marked Z. (1mark)
3. a) State **three** conditions necessary for the formation of petroleum. (3marks)
- b) State **two** causes of energy crisis in Kenya. (2marks)
4. a) Distinguish between a game reserve and a national park. (2marks)
- b) Give **three** reasons why game reserves have been established in Kenya (3marks)
5. a) The map below shows the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence seaway. Name:



- i) The Lake marked P. (1mark)
- ii) The Canal marked Q. (1mark)
- iii) The port marked R. (1mark)
- b) State **two** limitations in the use of river transport in Africa. (2marks)

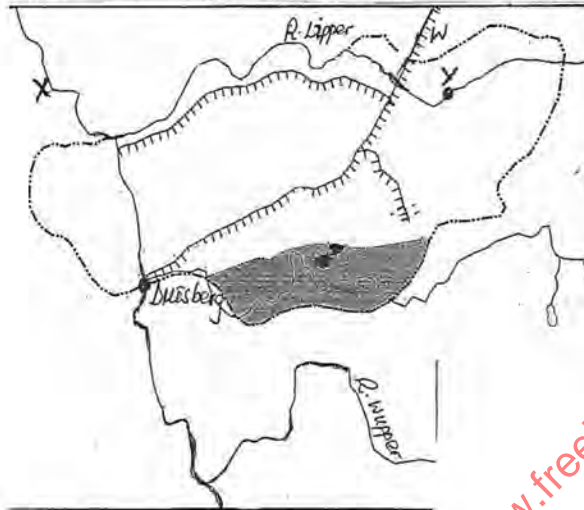
SECTION B.

6. The table below shows beef exports in '000 tonnes from East Africa between 1998-2001. Use it to answer question (a) and (b). East Africa Beef Export in '000 tonnes from 1998-2001.

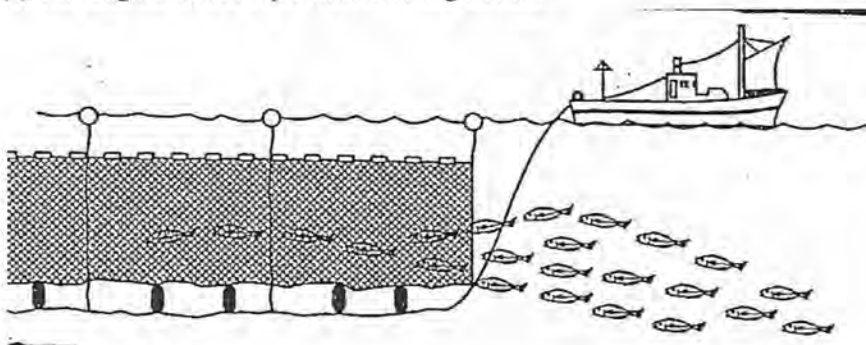
Country	1998	1999	2000	2001
Kenya	30	40	36	25
Uganda	20	25	27	54
Tanzania	50	60	65	122

- (a) i) Draw a compound bar graph to represent the data above. Use a scale of **1cm** to represent **10 thousand tonnes**. (8marks)
- ii) State **two** differences between beef exports in Kenya and Tanzania. (2marks)

- iii) State **two** limitations of compound bar graph in representing data. (2marks)
- (b) i) Name **two** counties where beef farming is practiced in Kenya. (2marks)
- ii) Explain **three** measures taken by the government of Kenya to improve beef cattle farming. (6marks)
- (c) Describe the stages involved in the cultivation of maize from planting up to harvesting. (5marks)
- 7.
- (a) Name **two** methods of irrigation practiced in Mwea Irrigation scheme. (2marks)
- (b) Explain **three** significance of irrigation farming in Kenya. (6marks)
- (c) Describe the stages involved in land reclamation in the Netherlands through the zuider zee project. (10marks)
- (d) i) State the similarities between land reclamation in Kenya and the Netherlands. (4marks)
- ii) Geography class in Mwea High School carried out a field study in Mwea irrigation scheme about irrigation farming. State **three** follow-up activities. (3marks)
8. a) (i) What is industrialization? (2marks)
- ii) Name **two** towns in Kenya where motor vehicle assembly plants are located. (2marks)
- iii) State **four** ways in which Kenya benefits from motor vehicle assembly industry. (4marks)
- a) Study the map of the Ruhr region below and use it to answer question (i).

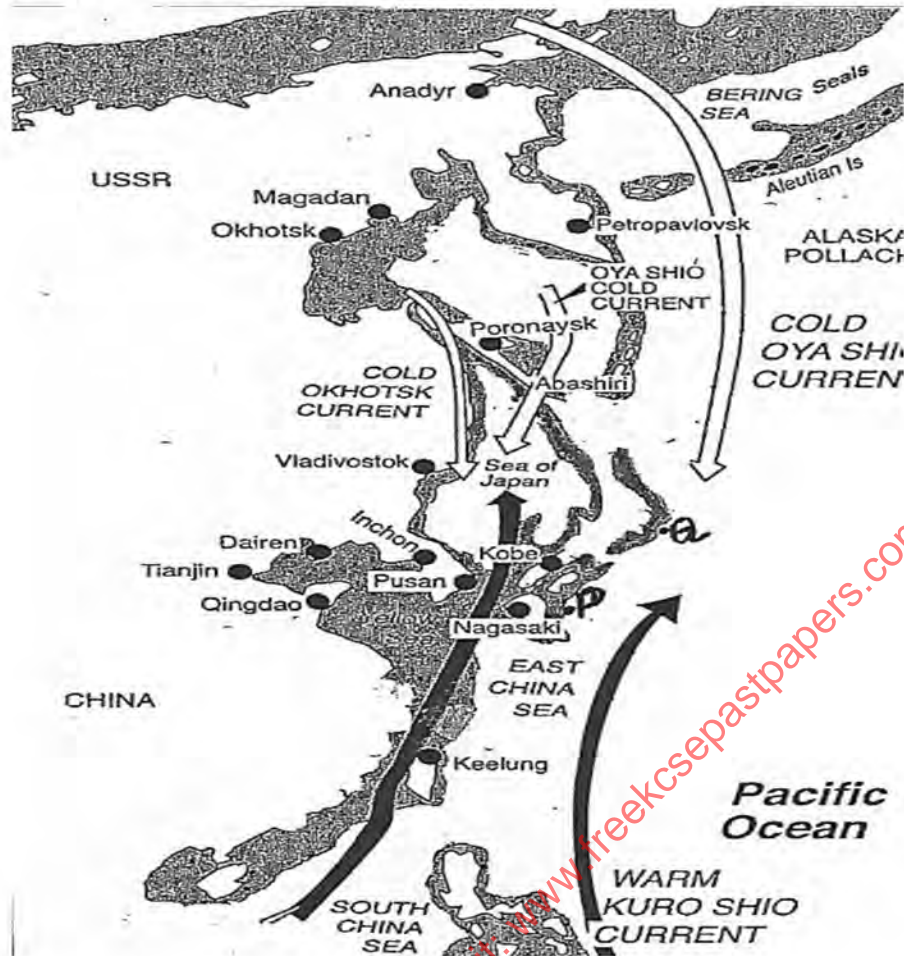


- (i) Identify;
- The river marked X. (1mark)
 - The canal marked W. (1mark)
 - The town marked Y. (1mark)
- (ii) Explain **four** factors which influence the location of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany. (8marks)
- c) Give **three** characteristics of cottage industries in India. (3marks)
- d) State **three** reasons why the development of Jua Kali industries is encourage in Kenya. (3marks)
- 9.
- a) Name **two** indigenous softwood species of trees planted in Kenya. (2marks)
- b) Explain how the following factors have favoured the establishment of softwood forests in Kenya highlands;
- i) Climate. (4marks)
 - ii) Soils. (2marks)
 - iii) Relief. (2marks)
- c) Explain **four** measures that the Kenya government is taking to conserve forests. (8marks)
- d) i) State **three** problems that affect forestry in Canada. (3marks)
- ii) Give the differences between softwood forests in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-headings;
- Period of harvesting. (2marks)
 - Transportation. (2marks)
10. (a) The diagram below represents a fishing method.



- (i) Name the fishing method. (1mark)
- (ii) Describe how the fishing method is used in fishing. (6marks)

- b) i) Give **three** methods used to conserve fish in Kenya. (3marks)
 ii) Explain **three** problems experienced by fishermen while fishing in Lake Victoria. (3marks)
 c) Use the map of North-west pacific fishing ground to answer question (i) and (ii).



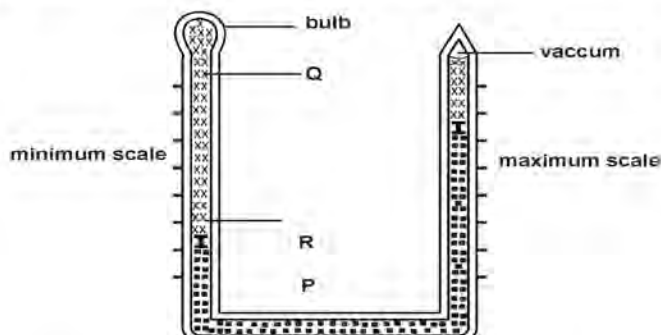
- (i) Name the fishing villages marked P and Q. (2marks)
 (ii) Give **one** major type of fish species caught through deep sea fishing in the North-West fishing ground. (1mark)
 (iii) Explain **three** physical factors that favour fishing in Japan. (6marks)

COMPLIANT PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

312/1

GEOGRAPHY**Paper 1****Time: 2¼ hours****SECTION A****Answer ALL questions in this section**

1. The diagram below shows a six's thermometer.



- a) Name the parts marked P, Q and R.

(3 marks)

- b) The table below represents the rainfall and temperatures data of station X.

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp °C	28.9	29.7	30.3	29.9	29.7	29.2	28.4	28.7	29.6	30.1	29.2	28.7
Rainfall mm	9.0	8.0	21.0	49.0	25.0	9.0	20.0	10.0	4.0	10.0	17.0	11.0

- i) What is the annual range of temperature? (1 mark)
- ii) Calculate the total rainfall of the station. (1 mark)
2. a) What is rock metamorphism? (2 marks)
- b) Give three examples of chemically formed sedimentary rocks. (3 marks)
3. a) Name the fold mountains found in the following countries.
- i) Morocco (3 marks)
- ii) Peru (2 marks)
- iii) Switzerland. (2 marks)
- b) Apart from Fold Mountains, name two other features resulting from folding. (3 marks)
4. a) State three causes of soil creep. (2 marks)
- b) State two ways in which downwash occurs. (3 marks)
5. a) State three causes of earthquakes. (2marks)
- b) Give two effects of earthquakes in built up areas. (3 marks)

SECTION B**Answer question 6 and any other TWO questions from this section**

Study the map of Migwani: 50,000 (Sheet 151 / 1) provided and answer the following questions.

6. a) i) Give the latitudinal extent of the area covered by the map. (2 marks)
- ii) What is the bearing of the borehole at grid reference 073698 from the settlement at grid reference 095 731? (2 marks)
- iii) Measure the distance of the dry weather Road marked D 502 from the drift at grid square 9879 to the North end. Give your answer in kilometers. (2 marks)
- iv) Calculate the area to the West of the All-weather Road loose surface C94. Give your answer in square kilometres. (2 marks)
- b) i) Using a vertical scale of 1cm to represent 100 metres, draw a cross-section from grid reference 040680 to grid reference 120 680 (4 marks)
- ii) On it mark and label the following
- River Ikoo. (1 mark)
 - Road (1 mark)
 - Ridge (1 mark)
- c) i) Identify two types of vegetation found in the area covered by the map. (2 marks)
- ii) Citing evidence from the map, state three social functions of GWANI TOWN (3 marks)
- d) Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map. (5 marks)
- 7.a) i) what is soil catena? (2marks)
- ii) Draw a well labeled diagram to show a well- developed soil profile. (5 marks)
- iii) State three characteristics of the soil found in the arid region of Kenya. (3 marks)
- b) Give three factors that determine soil colour. (3 marks)

- c) Describe how laterization occurs. (6 marks)
- d) Explain how the following farming practices affect soil.
- i) Burning (2 marks)
- ii) Continuous application of fertilizer on farm lands. (2 marks)
- iii) Monoculture. (2 marks)
8. a) i) Give three physical factors which contribute to the development of deserts. (3 marks)
- ii) Describe two processes of wind transportation. (4 marks)
- b) State three factors that facilitate wind deposition. (3 marks)
- c) By use of diagrams, explain how a rock pedestal is formed. (5 marks)
- d) Explain three effects of desert features on human environment. (6 marks)
- e) Some students carried out a field study in Chalbi desert.
- i) State two objectives of their study. (2 marks)
- ii) State two problems they encountered during their study. (2 marks)
9. a) Define the following terms
- i) Water table. (1 mark)
- ii) Aquifer (1 mark)
- b) Explain how the following factors influence the occurrence of underground water.
- i) Nature of the rock. (2 marks)
- ii) Slope gradient. (2 marks)
- c) State three conditions necessary for the formation of an artesian well. (3 marks)
- d) Draw a diagram to show a limestone cave and on it mark and name:
- i) A stalactite (1 mark)
- ii) A limestone pillar (1 mark)
- iii) Stalagmite (1 mark)
- e) i) Explain **three** conditions necessary for the development of Karst scenery. (6 marks)
- ii) Give **two** reasons why there are few settlements in the Karst region. (2 marks)
- f) Students carried out a field study in a karst landscape
- i) State two methods they used to record data. (2 marks)
- ii) State three importance of studying a karst landscape through field work. (3 marks)
10. a) i) Name two types of river erosion. (2 marks)
- ii) State three factors influencing the rate of river erosion. (3 marks)
- b) Name and describe three ways by which a river transports its load. (6 marks)
- c) i) Apart from deltas, give two river depositional features. (2 marks)
- ii) Giving an example from Kenya, describe the formation of arcuate delta. (3 marks)
- d) Describe the formation of the following river patterns:
- i) Dendritic pattern (3 marks)
- ii) Centripetal pattern (3 marks)
- e) State three positive significance of rivers. (3 marks)

COMPLIANT PREPARATORY EXAMINATION**312/2****GEOGRAPHY****PAPER 2****TIME: 2 ¼ HOURS****SECTION A:***Answer ALL the questions in this section.*

1. a) State **two** ways in which minerals occur. (2 marks)
b) Describe panning as a method of mining. (3 marks)
2. a) Apart from desertification, name three other environmental hazards experienced in Kenya. (3 marks)
b) State two causes of desertification. (2 marks)
3. a) Name **two** main rivers which supply water to Mwea-Tebere irrigation scheme. (2 marks)
b) State **three** environmental problems faced by farmers in Mwea-Tebere irrigation scheme. (3 marks)
4. a) Give **two** methods used to rehabilitate land in Kenya. (2 marks)
b) State **three** benefits of Perkerra Irrigation scheme. (3 marks)
5. a) What is a game sanctuary? (2 marks)
b) State **three** reasons for encouraging domestic tourism in Kenya. (3 marks)

SECTION B:*Answer question 6 and any other TWO questions from this section*

6. The table below shows the values in terms of billions US Dollars of Kenya's import and export between the years 2003 and 2008. Use it to answer question (a) (i) and (ii).

VALUE OF KENYA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

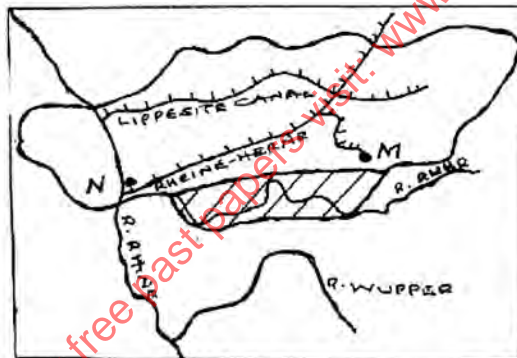
YEARS	VALUE IN BILLIONS US DOLLARS	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
2003	3.00	2.10
2004	3.70	2.50
2005	4.10	2.58
2006	5.10	3.17
2007	6.60	3.60
2008	8.54	4.10
TOTAL	31.04	18.05

- (a) i) Calculate the balance of payment in the year 2008. (2 marks)
ii) Using a scale of 1 cm to represent 1 billion, draw a simple comparative bar graph based on the data above. (8 marks)
iii) State **four** reasons why Kenya's exports are generally low. (4 marks)
- (b) i) List **three** major imports to Kenya from Japan. (3 marks)
ii) Explain **four** measures the Kenya government is taking to reduce the unfavorable balance of trade. (8 marks)
7. a) Define agro-forestry. (2 marks)
b) State **three** benefits of agro-forestry. (3 marks)
- c) i) Explain how the following factors have influenced distribution of natural forests in Kenya. (2 marks)
 - Aspect (2 marks)
 - Soils (2 marks)
 ii) Explain **four** ways of managing forests in Kenya. (8 marks)
d) Compare softwood forestry in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-headings. (2 marks)
 - Transportation (2 marks)
 - Harvesting (2 marks)
 - Climate (2 marks)
 - Distribution (2 marks)
8. a) What is mixed farming? (2 marks)
b) State **three** economic factors influencing agriculture. (3 marks)
c) i) Give **four** physical factors influencing coffee growing in Kenya. (4 marks)
ii) Describe coffee productions in Kenya from harvesting to marketing. (8 marks)
iii) Give **three** differences between coffee farming in Kenya and Brazil. (6 marks)
- d) You intend to carry out a field study on coffee growing in a farm near your school. State **two** disadvantages of using secondary data during data collection. (2 marks)

9. Use the map of North America below to answer questions (a) and (b)



- e) Name
- The fishing ground shaded. (1 mark)
 - The ocean current marked (b). (1 mark)
- f) Explain **four** physical conditions necessary for fishing in the fishing ground shaded. (8 marks)
- g) Describe trawling method of fishing. (6 marks)
- h) i) Explain **three** ways in which overfishing can be controlled in Lake Naivasha. (6 marks)
- State **three** significance of fish farming. (3 marks)
10. a) i) Apart from coal, name three other non-renewable sources of energy. (3 marks)
- State **four** reasons why there has been a decline in the use of coal as a source of energy. (4 marks)
 - Give **three** advantages of using wind energy. (3 marks)
- b) Name **three** examples of agricultural non-food processing industries in Kenya. (3 marks)
- c) Below is a sketch map of the Ruhr Industrial Region. Use it to answer question (i)



- (i) Name:
- The river marked V (1 mark)
 - The town marked N (1 mark)
- (ii) Explain **three** factors which led to the growth of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany. (6 marks)
- h) Explain **two** environmental problems which have resulted from the development of car manufacturing industry in Japan. (4 marks)

WESTLANDS GRAPHICS**312/1****GEOGRAPHY****Paper 1****July 2017****Time 2 hours 45 minutes****SECTION A**Answer ALL questions in this section

1. a) Give two forces that are responsible for the shape of earth. (2 marks)
b) State three characteristics of the inner core. (3 marks)
2. a) Differentiate between epicentre and seismic focus. (2 marks)
b) Give three human causes of earthquakes. (3 marks)
3. a) What is global warming. (2 marks)
b) State three natural causes of climate change. (3 marks)
4. a) State three characteristics of the Rift Valley lakes. (3 marks)
b) Give two reasons why some lakes in Kenya contain saline water (2 marks)
5. a) Name two ways in which glacier move. (2 marks)
b) State three factors that influence the rate of glacial erosion. (3 marks)

SECTION B: Answer question 6 and any other two from this section.

6. Study the map of Busia 1: 50,000 sheet 101/1 provided and answer the questions that follow.
 - a) i) Name two types of scales used in Busia map.
ii) What was the magnetic declination as at January 1992. (1 mark)
iii) What is the direction of Odiado market at grid square 2932 from Burinda school at grid square 3533. (1 mark)
 - b) i) Measure the length of all weather road loose surface C526 from the Junction at grid square 2731 to grid square 3936. Give your answer in kms (2 marks)
ii) Calculate the area west of international boundary on the Western side of the area covered by map North of Northing 41. (2 marks)
iii) Draw a rectangle measuring 15cm by 10cm to represent the area enclosed by eastings 22 and 30 and Northing 28 and 33. (1 mark)
On the rectangle mark and name the following. (4 marks)
 - i) Nangosia hill
 - ii) All weather road loose surface.
 - iii) District boundary.
 - iv) Wakhungu school.
 - c) i) Describe the relief of the area covered by the map. (4 marks)
ii) Citing evidence from the map, Give two economic activities carried out in the area covered by the Map. (2 marks)
 - d) Explain three factors that influence settlement in the area covered by the map. (6 marks)
7. a) i) What is a rock. (2 marks)
ii) Distinguish between plutonic and volcanic rocks. (3 marks)
iii) Give two examples of hypabyssal rocks. (2 marks)
- b) i) Explain three processes through which rocks become metamorphic. (6 marks)
ii) State two characteristics of sedimentary rocks. (2 marks)
iii) Give two ways in which sedimentary rocks are formed. (2 marks)
- c) Explain four benefits of rocks to Kenya's economy. (8 marks)
- 8.a) i) Differentiate between derived and natural vegetation. (2 marks)
ii) Explain how the following factors influence vegetation distribution in Kenya.
 - Edaphic factors. (2 marks)
 - Aspect (2 marks)
- b) i) State four major characteristics of the equatorial forests. (4 marks)
ii) Give five ways in which vegetation found in deserts adapts to the environment. (5 marks)
iii) State two reasons why the Tundra region has scanty vegetation. (2 marks)
- c) Give three reasons why natural grasslands have diminished in size in the recent past in Kenya. (3 marks)
- d) Form four students from Wami school conducted a field study on Savannah grassland vegetation.
 - i) State three characteristics of the Savanna grassland they are likely to have studied. (3 marks)
 - ii) State two follow up activities they carried out. (2 marks)
9. a) i) Distinguish between a sea and an ocean. (2 marks)
ii) State three sources of ocean slats. (3 marks)
iii) Give two factors influencing the salinity of ocean water. (2 marks)

- b) i) What is vertical movement of ocean water. (2 marks)
- ii) Explain three causes of horizontal movement of ocean water. (6 marks)
- c) i) What is an ocean tide. (2 marks)
- ii) State two causes of ocean tides (2 marks)
- d) You went for a field study along the Kenyan Coast.
 - i) State two tasks you performed during the field study. (2 marks)
 - ii) Give two benefits of ocean you are likely to have studied. (3 marks)
- 10.a)i) State two processes of wind erosion in desert areas. (2 marks)
- ii) Give three reasons why wind action is effective in the hot deserts. (3 marks)
- iii) With the aid of well-labelled diagrams, describe the formation of Yardangs. (7 marks)
- b) i) State two factors that influence the transportation of materials in the desert by wind. (2 marks)
- ii) Give three processes through which wind transport materials in desert. (3 marks)
- iii) Name two features that are formed due to action of water in deserts. (2 marks)
- c) Explain three positive effects of desert land forms to human activities. (6 marks)

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WESTLANDS GRAPHICS

312/2

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2

July 2017

Time 2 hours 45 minutes

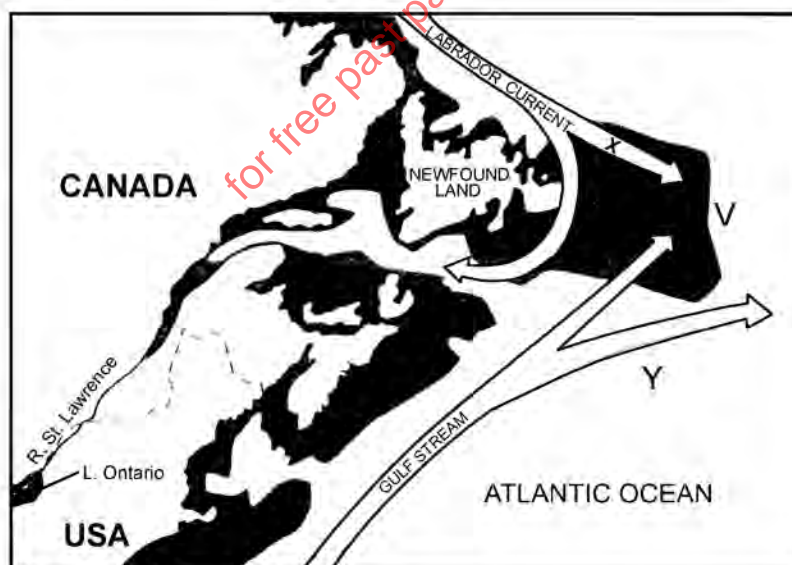
SECTION A

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. a) Name two types of mineral fuels. (2 marks)
- b) Identify three ways in which mineral occur. (3 marks)
2. a) Name two exotic beef cattle breed kept in Kenya. (2 marks)
- b) State three problems facing beef farming in Kenya. (3 marks)
3. a) Differentiate between land reclamation and rehabilitation. (2 marks)
- b) State three aims of land reclamation in Netherlands. (3 marks)
4. a) Other than Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), identify two trading blocs in Africa. (2 marks)
- b) Give three benefits of the COMESA to the members state. (3 marks)
5. a) What is air pollution. (2 marks)
- b) State three effects of air pollution in urban areas. (3 marks)
6. The table below shows four major crops produced in Kenya in 2001. Use it to answer questions (a)

Crop	Amount in metric tons
Wheat	130,000
Maize	340,000
Coffee	105,000
Tea	275,000

- a) i) Draw a divided rectangle 15cm long to represent the data above. (6 marks)
- ii) State two advantages of using divided rectangles to represent geographical data. (2 marks)
- b) i) State four physical conditions that favour the cultivation of maize in Kenya. (4 marks)
- ii) Name two leading maize producing districts in Kenya. (2 marks)
- c) State three uses of maize. (3 marks)
- d) Explain four problems facing maize farming in Kenya. (8 marks)
7. a) i) Distinguish between pelagic and demersal fishing. (2 marks)
- ii) Give two types of pelagic fish. (2 marks)
- b) The map below shows a major fishing ground in the world. Study the map and answer questions (i) - (iv)



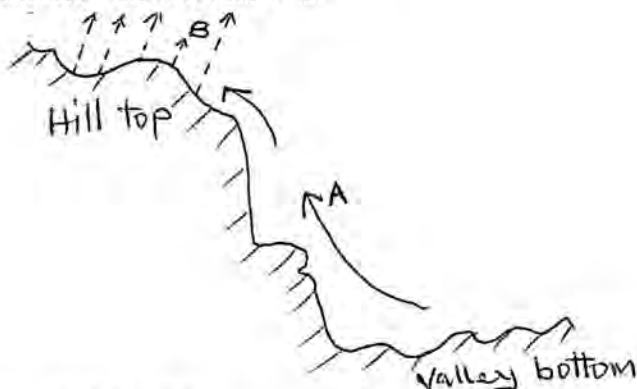
- i) Name the fishing ground. (1 mark)
- ii) Name the ocean currents marked X and Y. (2 marks)
- iii) Identify the fishing area marked V. (1 mark)
- iv) State three physical factors that have contributed to large scale fishing in this region. (3 marks)
- c) Describe the drifting method of fishing. (5 marks)
- d) Explain how the following human factors influence fishing in Kenya.

- i) Overfishing (2 marks)
- ii) Pollution (2 marks)
- e) i) What is fish farming. (2 marks)
- ii) State three reasons why the Kenyan government supports fish farming. (3 marks)
- 8. a) i) Distinguish between forestry and agro-forestry. (2 marks)
- i) State three reasons why agro-forestry is encouraged in Kenya. (3 marks)
- b) State four problems facing forestry in Kenya. (4 marks)
- c) Explain three factors that have favoured forestry in Canada. (6 marks)
- d) Compare forestry in Canada and Kenya under the following sub-headings.
 - i) Tree harvesting. (2 marks)
 - ii) Distribution of softwood forests (2 marks)
 - iii) Transportation of the logs. (2 marks)
- e) Explain two ways through which forestry has contributed to the economy of Canada. (4 marks)
- 9.a)i) Name two natural habitats for wildlife. (2 marks)
- ii) Explain how the following physical factors influence the distribution of wildlife in East Africa
 - Climate (2 marks)
 - Relief (2 marks)
- iii) State three problem facing wildlife in Kenya. (3 marks)
- b) i) What is domestic tourism. (2 marks)
- ii) State four factors leading to an increase in the number of tourists visiting Kenya. (4 marks)
- iii) State four ways in which the Kenya government promote domestic tourism. (4 marks)
- c) i) Compare tourism in Kenya and Switzerland. (6marks)
- 10.a)i) Differentiate between population and demography. (2 marks)
- ii) Apart from census, name one other primary source of population data. (1 mark)
- iii) State two reasons why Kenya conducts a census every ten years. (2 marks)
- b) State two measures which the government of Kenya has taken to reduce infant mortality. (2 marks)
- c) Explain how the following factors led to the population increase in Kenya.
 - i) Migration (2 marks)
 - ii) Improved medical care (2 marks)
 - iii) Cultural beliefs and traditions. (2 marks)
- d) Explain three problems which result from a high population growth rate in Kenya. (6 marks)
- e) Explain three ways in which the population of Kenya differs from that of Sweden. (6 marks)

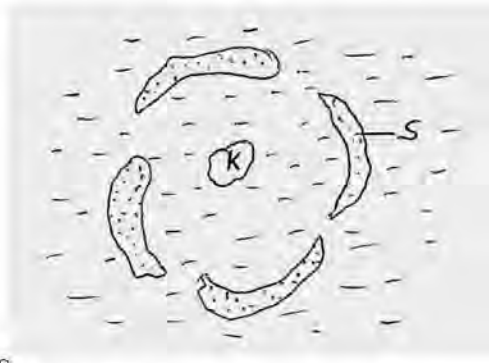
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SUNSHINE SECONDARY SCHOOL
FORM 4
GEOGRAPHY 312/1
PAPER 1
2017
TIME 2 HOURS 45 MINUTES
SECTION A

1. a) State two forces responsible for the shape of the earth. (2mks)
 b) Describe three characteristics of the mantle. (3mks)
2. a) The diagram below shows a local wind.



- Name the parts marked A and B. (2mks)
- b) Give three factors that influence the speed and direction of the wind. (3mks)
3. a) Outline two surface features of limestone scenery/landscape. (2mks)
 b) State three factors that influence the development of a Karst Scenery. (3mks)
4. a) Define weathering. (2mks)
 b) Describe frost action as a process of physical weathering. (3mks)
5. a) Give two physical factors that are responsible for aridity and desertification. (2mks)
 b) State three measures that can be taken to combat Aridity and desertification. (3mks)
6. **Study the map of Kitale 1:50,000 (sheet 75/3) provided and answer the questions.**
- a) i) Give the position of Rogurr hill in the North East by six figure grid reference. (1mk)
 ii) What is the bearing and direction of Rogurr hill from the air photo – principal point at grid 4022. (1mk)
 iii) Give the position of crafts bridge by latitude and longitude. (2mks)
 iv) Measure the distance of the dry weather road (C642) from the junction at grid 3022 to where it ends in grid 3428. (2mks)
- b) i) Calculate the area of Kitale municipality. (Give your answer in square kilometres) (2mks)
 ii) Name two physical features found between grid 4818 and 4916. (2mks)
- c) Identify three settlement patterns found on the map. (3mks)
- d) Explain 3 factors which influenced the location of Kitale township. (3mks)
- ii) Draw a sketch section along Northing 17 between Easting 42 and Easting 50. (2mks)
7. a) Name the earth movements that occur within the earth's crust. (2mks)
 b) Explain how the following factors cause earth movements.
 i) Gravitational pressure (3mks)
 ii) Conventional currents in the mantle. (4mks)
 iii) Name two features that result from vertical movements. (2mks)
- c) i) Describe the plate tectonic theory. (3mks)
 ii) Distinguish between an overfold and recumbent fold. (2mks)
- d) i) Describe how fold mountains are formed. (6mks)
 ii) State three negative effects of Fold Mountains. (3mks)
8. a) i) What is a river? (3mks)
 ii) Draw a well-labelled diagram of a hydrological cycle. (3mks)
- b) Describe the following processes of river erosion.
 i) Attrition
 ii) Abrasion
- c) i) State three conditions that lead to deposition of silt at the mouth of a river. (4mks)
 ii) State three characteristics of a river in the Old Stage. (3mks)
- d) i) List two features that river capture. (2mks)
 ii) Explain three negative effects of river to the human environment. (6mks)
9. a) i) Differentiate between the submerged coast and emerged coast. (2mks)
 ii) Name three features associated with a submerged highland coast. (3mks)
 b) State three characteristics of submerged lowland coasts. (3mks)
 c) The diagram below represents a coral coast. Use it to answer questions that follow.



- i) Name the above feature. (1mk)
- ii) Identify the features K and S. (2mks)
- iii) Describe how the above feature is formed. (5mks)
- d) State three conditions which favour the development of coral rock. (3mks)
- e) Explain three positive significance of coastal features to human activities. (6mks)
10. a) i) Define the word glaciation. (2mks)
- ii) State three factors that influence the movement of ice. (3mks)
- b) Describe the formation of a pyramidal peak. (4mks)
- c) i) Explain two conditions which lead to glacial deposition in lowlands. (4mks)
- ii) Explain three positive significance of glaciated uplands to human activities. (6mks)
- d) Students from Sunshine School carried out a study on the glaciated area on Mount Kenya. (2mks)
- i) Apart from the pyramidal peak name two other features they found on the glaciated highland area. (2mks)
- ii) Identify two methods they used to record data. (2mks)
- iii) State two problems they encountered during the study. (2mks)

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SUNSHINE SECONDARY SCHOOL
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
FORM 4
2017
TIME: 2 HOURS 45 MINS

SECTION A

Attempt all the questions in section A.

1. a) Name two exotic species of tree planted in Kenya. (2mks)
 b) State three reasons why it is necessary to carry out afforestation programmes in Kenya. (3mks)
2. a) Give three physical conditions that favour cultivation of maize in Trans Nzoia District in Kenya. (3mks)
 b) State two problems facing maize farming in Kenya. (3mks)
3. a) State three benefits of that resulted from the reclamation of the Yala Swamp. (3mks)
 b) Identify two methods used to control tsetse flies in Kenya. (2mks)
4. a) Name two renewable sources of energy. (2mks)
 b) State three problems facing Hydro-electric power projects in Kenya. (3mks)
5. a) Differentiate between transport and communication. (2mks)
 b) State three cases of the decline in the use of letter writing as a means of communication. (3mks)

SECTION B

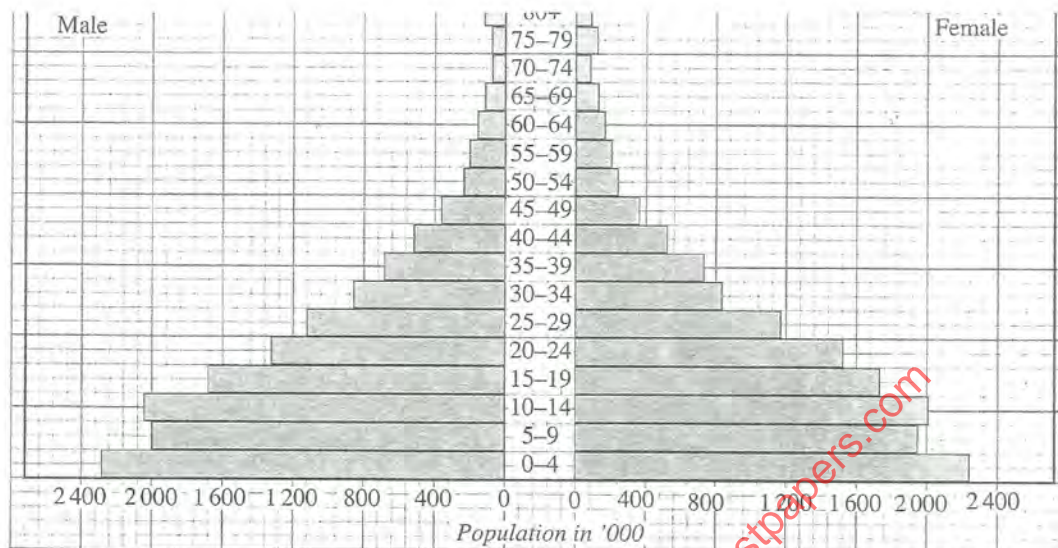
6. The table below shows the number of tourists who visited Kenya from various parts of the world in 2005 and 2006. Use it to answer questions (a) and (b)

Place of origin	No of tourist per year	
	2005	2006
Europe	942,000	945,000
Africa	120,000	154,000
Asia	97,000	128,000
North America	94,000	103,000
Australia & New Zealand	19,000	24,000
All other countries	29,000	41,000
Total	1,301,000	1,415,000

Source: central bureau of statistics

- b) i) Which continent had the highest increase in the number of tourists visiting Kenya between 2005 and 2006? (2mks)
 ii) Calculate the percentage increase of tourists from Australia and New Zealand between 2005 and 2006. (2mks)
 iii) Draw a divided rectangle 15cm long to represent the number of tourists that visited Kenya in 2006. Show your calculations. (10mks)
- c) i) Give three reasons why domestic tourism is encouraged in Kenya. (3mks)
 ii) Explain four reasons why Switzerland is a better tourist destination in Europe. (8mks)
7. a) i) What is agriculture? (2mks)
 ii) Identify four characteristics of plantation farming in Kenya. (4mks)
 b) Give four physical factors that influence the growing of tea in Kenya. (4mks)
 c) Explain four problems facing small scale tea farming in Kenya. (8mks)
 d) You plan to carry out a field study in a tea farm
 i) Give your reasons why you need a route map for the study. (4mks)
 ii) What information are you likely to gather about marketing of processed tea during the study? (3mks)
8. a) i) What is Industrialization? (1mk)
 ii) Identify three types of industries. (3mks)
 b) Explain how the following factors influence the location of industries in Kenya. (3mks)
 i) Transport (2mks)
 ii) Availability of capital (2mks)
 iii) Give three reasons why some industries are located near source of water. (3mks)
- c. i) Outline two examples of cottage Industries in Kenya. (2mks)
 ii) State four characteristics of cottage Industries in India. (4mks)
- d. i) Explain four reasons why Kenya should be industrialized. (8mks)
9. a. i) Differentiate between fishing and fisheries. (2mks)
 ii) Using the outline map of East Africa provided, name the fisheries marked X, Y Z. (3mks)
 b. i) Explain three problems facing the fishing industry in Kenya. (6mks)
 ii) Explain three reasons why fresh water fisheries are more popular than marine fisheries in East Africa. (6mks)
 c. i) Explain four reasons why most of the world's fishing ground are located in the Northern Hemisphere. (8mks)

10. a) i) Define population. (2mks)
 ii) Identify two primary sources of population data apart from population census. (2mks)
 iii) State three problems of a population census. (3mks)
 b. Explain three factors that lead to slow population growth. (6mks)
 c. Study the population pyramid given below and use it to answer questions (i) & (ii).



Population by age and sex, 1999 (absolute values)

- i) Describe four characteristics of the population represented by the pyramid. (4mks)
 ii) In 1989, Kenya's population was 21.4 million while in 1999, it was 28.7 million. Calculate the population growth rate over the 10 years period.
 d. Explain three differences between the population of Kenya and Sweden. (6mks)

SUKEMO MOCK EXAM 2017**GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1****SUKEMO joint EXAM 2017****312/1****TIME: 2 ¼ HOURS****SECTION A. Answer all the questions in this section.**

1. a) What is the relationship between Geography and Physics. (2 marks)
b) State three characteristics of Planet Saturn. (3 marks)
2. a) State two natural causes of earthquakes. (2 marks)
b) Name three types of earthquake waves. (3 marks)
3. a) Give three examples of organically formed sedimentary rocks. (3 marks)
b) State two reasons why sedimentary rocks are dominant along the Kenyan Coast. (2 marks)
4. a) What is soil catena? (2 marks)
b) Name three constituents of soil. (3 marks)
5. a) Define the word desertification. (2 marks)
b) Name three types of deserts according to the nature of their surfaces. (3 marks)

SECTION B – Answer question 6 (compulsory) and any other two questions from this section.

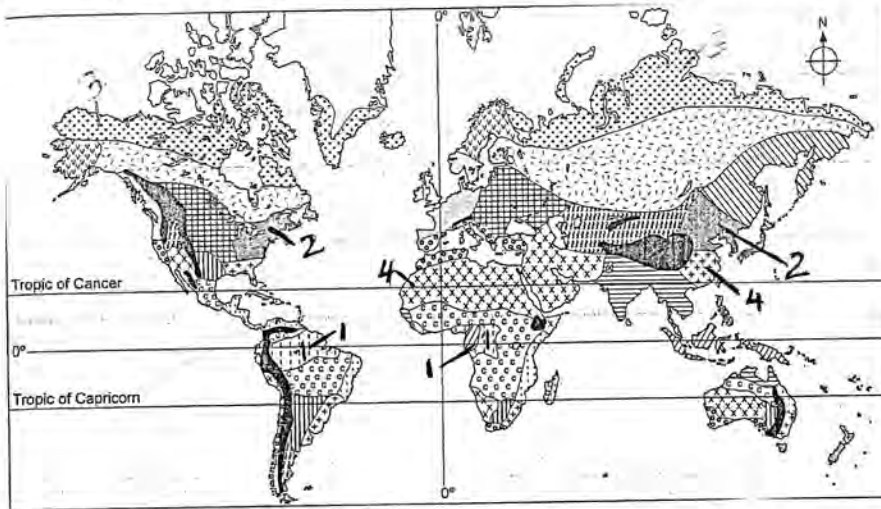
Study the map of Busia (1:50,000(sheet 101/1) provided and answer the questions that follow:-

6. Study the map of Busia (1:50 000 (Sheet 101/1) provided and answer the question that follow:-
 - a. i) What type of map is Busia map? (1 mark)
ii) Measure to the distance along all-weather loose surface road from the junction at Matayo to the junction at Bumala. Give your answer in kilometers. (2 marks)
iii) By use of latitudes and longitudes, give the location of the hill in the grid square 2936. (2 marks)
iv) Find the direction and bearing of Trigonometrical station on Odiado hill from the air photo principal point in grid square 3131. (2 marks)
v) Citing evidence from the map, identify and name three social functions of the area covered by the map. (6 marks)
vi) What is the magnetic variation of the map of Busia? (1 mark)
 - b) Draw a rectangle 9cm x 8 cm to represent the area of Easting 30 and West of Easting 39, North of Northing 30 and South of Northing 38.
 - i) On it mark and label the following:-
 - Burende Peak. (1 mark)
 - Thicket Vegetation. (1 mark)
 - All weather road loose surface C526. (1 mark)
 - Bumala market. (1 mark)
 - ii) Calculate the new scale of the rectangle you have drawn. (1 mark)
 - c. Citing evidence from the map, explain three factors that have influenced the distribution of settlement in the area covered by the map. (6 marks)
- 7.a. i) Differentiate between weather and climate. (2 marks)
ii) Explain how ocean currents influence climate of the adjacent coastal regions. (4 marks)
iii) List three regions in Kenya that experience modified equatorial climate. (3 marks)
- b. Below is a table showing temperature and rainfall of station a. Study it and answer the questions that follow:-

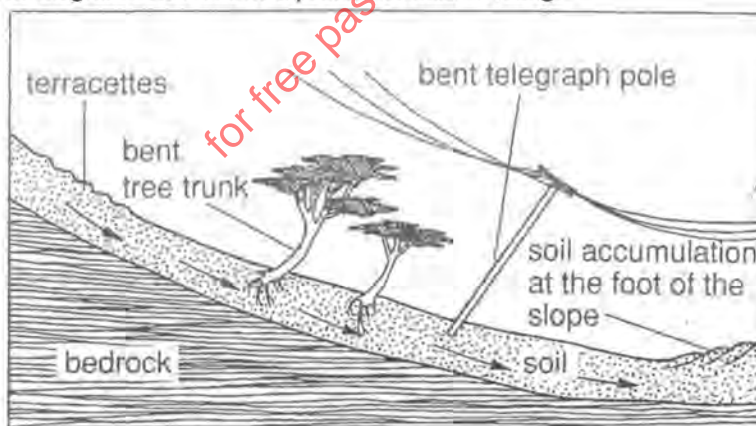
Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp.°C	22	22	21	18	15	14	13	14	15	17	19	20
Rainfall(mm)	17	15	22	49	94	109	94	83	58	40	26	20

- i) Identify and name the climate experienced in Station. (2 marks)
- ii) Account for two characteristics of the climate experienced in station A. (4 marks)

C. Below is a map showing the climate regions of the world. Use it to answer the questions that follow:-



- i) Identify and name the climatic regions 1, 2 and 4. (3 marks)
 - ii) Calculate the total annual rainfall for Station A. (1 mark)
 - iii) Explain three characteristics of climatic region 4. (6 marks)
- 8.a. i) Name one fold mountain found in each of the following areas:-
- Asia. (1 mark)
 - North America (1 mark)
 - South America (1 mark)
- ii) Apart from Fold Mountains, name other three features resulting from folding. (3 marks)
- b) Explain how an over thrust fold is formed. Use diagrams to illustrate your answer. (6 marks)
- c. i) What are limbs in a fold? (2 marks)
- ii) List three theories put forward by scientists on the formation of Fold Mountains. (3 marks)
- d) Explain four effects of folding on human activities. (8 marks)
- 9.a. i) State three ways in which a river erodes. (3 marks)
- ii) Name two features formed in upper course of a river. (2 marks)
- b) Explain three factors that influence the process of river deposition. (6 marks)
- c) State four conditions necessary for the formation of a delta. (4 marks)
- d) With aid of a well labeled diagram, describe the formation of dendritic drainage pattern. (4 marks)
- e) Explain three negative significances of rivers. (6 marks)
- 10.a.i) What is the difference between mass wasting and weathering? (2 marks)
- ii) Name two types of mass wasting. (2 marks)
- b. The diagram below shows a process of mass wasting.



- i) Identify the process. (1 mark)
 - ii) Give three factors that cause the above type of mass wasting (3 marks)
 - iii) Explain three effects of mass wasting on the environment. (6marks)
- c. With the aid of a diagram, describe the formation of an exfoliation dome. (4 marks)
- d. Students from a school in Nairobi carried out a field study on mass wasting.
- i) State two objectives of their study. (2 marks)
 - ii) Give three reasons why they needed to carry out reconnaissance. (3 marks)
 - iii) State two problems they are likely to encounter during the field study. (2 marks)

SUKEMO JOINT EXAMINATION

312/2

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 2

JULY/ AUGUST, 2017

TIME: 2½ HOURS

SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section on the foolscaps provided.

1. a) Name **three** main mining methods. (3marks)
- b) Name **two** places where Gold is mined in Tanzania. (2marks)
2. a) Outline **three** characteristics of coniferous forests. (3marks)
- b) Identify **two** fibre crops found in the tropical forests. (2marks)
3. a) Apart from rivers, identify other types of inland waterways used for transport in Africa. (2marks)
- b) State **three** reasons why there is limited use of river transport in Africa. (3marks)
4. a) Name **three** international airports in Kenya. (3marks)
- b) What is visible trade (2marks)
5. a) Give **three** ways through which Nairobians pollute water resources within the city (3marks)
- b) Identify **two** natural hazards that take place in Nairobi. (2marks)

SECTION B

6. Study the data below and answer the questions that follow.

LEADING EXPORT CROPS FROM KENYA BY VALUE (K SHS MILLIONS)

CROPS	HORTICULTURE	TEA	UNROASTED COFFEE
2000	21216	35150	11707
2001	19846	34485	7460
2002	28334	34376	6541
2003	36485	33005	6286
2004	39541	36072	6944

- a) i) Calculate the percentage increase in value of each export commodity between 2003 and 2004. (3marks)
- ii) Using the scale 1cm represents 5 million draw a compound bar graph on crop Exports between 2000 to 2003. (6marks)
- b) i) State **four** human requirements for successful production of maize in Kenya. (4marks)
- ii) List three counties in Kenya where maize is grown on large scale. (3marks)
- c) Explain **three** reasons why Kenya imports maize and wheat yet she is a producer of the same commodities. (6marks)
- d) State the role of the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) to the agricultural sector. (3marks)
7. a) i) Distinguish between land reclamation and land rehabilitation. (2marks)
- ii) Apart from irrigation, name **two** other methods of rehabilitating land in Kenya. (2 marks)
- b) State **three** disadvantages of the sprinkler method of irrigation. (3marks)
- c) i) Describe the steps involved in the reclamation of land in the Netherlands used by the Zuyder Ze project. (5marks)
- ii) The outline map provided shows the polders in the Netherlands.



Name the polders marked X and Y

(2marks)

Name the Lake marked Z

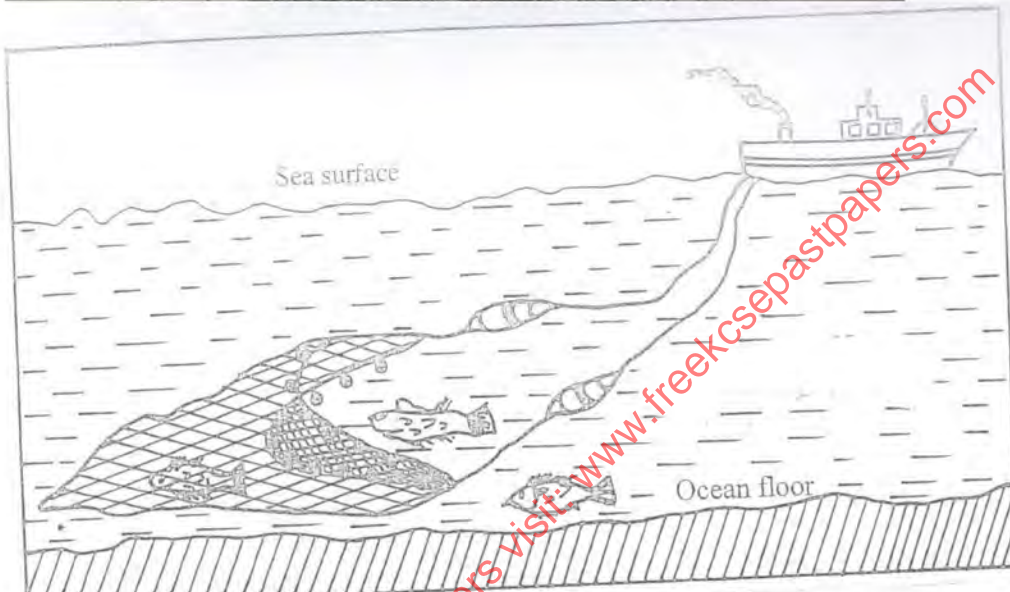
(1mark)

- d) i) State **four** similarities of land reclamation in Kenya and the Netherlands. (4marks)
- ii) Explain three physical reasons why Mwea is a suitable location for an irrigation scheme. (6marks)
8. a) i) State **two** characteristics of anadromous fish. (2marks)
- ii) Give **three** differences between demersal and pelagic fish. (6marks)
- b. Explain how the following factors negatively affect fishing in Kenya
- i) agricultural activities (4marks)
- ii) water weeds (4marks)

c. You intend to carry out a field study on fishing in a Lake. During the study you identified the following fishing methods

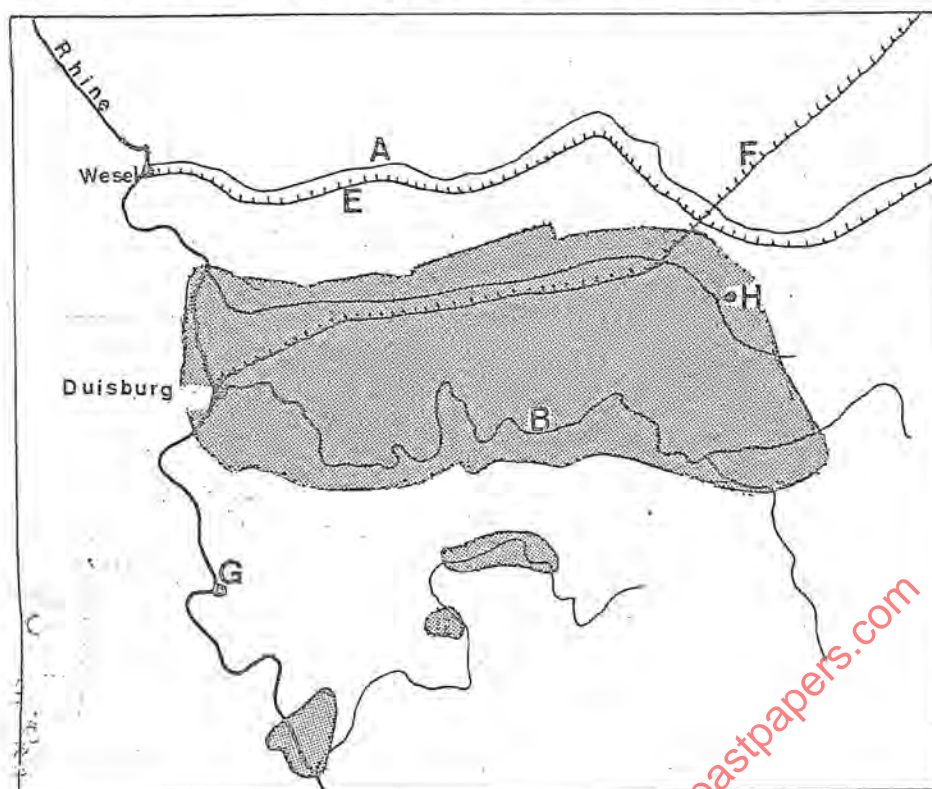


A



- i) Give **two** main disadvantage for each method of fishing. (4marks)
- ii) Describe how method marked A is used in catching fish (4marks)
- iii) State **one** objective which you could have set for the study (1mark)
9. a) i) Identify **two** forms of wildlife in East Africa. (2marks)
- ii) State **three** differences between a National Park and a Game Reserve. (3marks)
- b) i) Draw a sketch map of Kenya (1mark)
- On the sketch map, mark and name the following
- a) Marsabit National Park (1mark)
- b) Maasai Mara Game Reserve (1mark)
- ii) State four problems associated with wildlife. (4marks)
- c) i) Identify **two** inland tourist attractions in Kenya (2marks)
- ii) State **three** factors that hinder development of domestic tourism. (3marks)
- d) Explain **four** differences between tourism in Kenya and Switzerland. (8marks)

10. Study the map of the Ruhr Industrial Region below and answer the questions that follow



- a) i) The river marked A and B (2marks)
 ii) The canals marked E and F (2marks)
- b) i) Why is the oil refining industry located in Changamwe Mombasa? (2marks)
 ii) Explain **three** reasons a government may have for influencing the location of an industry in rural areas. (6marks)
 iii) Explain **three** reasons that influence the development of light industries more than heavy industries in East Africa. (6marks)
- c) i) Give **four** broad categories of tertiary industries in Kenya (4marks)
 ii) State **three** features of cottage industries in India. (3marks)

SUKEMO JOINT MOCKS 2017**312/2****GEOGRAPHY****PAPER 2****JULY/ AUGUST, 2017****TIME: 2¼ HOURS****SECTION A**

Answer all questions in this section on the foolscaps provided.

1. a) Name three main mining methods. (3mks)
 - surface mining
 - Underground mining
 - Alluvial mining
 - Submarine method

Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks
- b) Name two places where Gold is mined in Tanzania. (2mks)
 - Mpanda
 - Musoma
 - Lupa
 - Mwanza

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks
2. a) Outline three characteristics of coniferous forests. (3mks)
 - trees are conical in shape
 - occurs in pure stands
 - trees grow tall and straight
 - trees have needle-like leaves
 - trees are evergreen
 - trees have thick barks
 - trees have shallow fibrous root system

Any 3 x 1 = 3mks
- b) Identify two fibre crops found in the tropical forests. (2mks)
 - flax
 - Jute
 - Palm

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks
3. a) Apart from rivers, identify other types of inland waterways used for transport in Africa. (2mks)
 - lakes / dams
 - canals

2 x 1 = 2mks
- b) State three reasons why there is limited use of river transport in Africa. (3mks)
 - many rivers are affected by droughts thus dry out during dry season and cant be used for transport.
 - Many rivers are short and shift
 - many rivers are narrow
 - many rivers have water falls / rapidss/cataracts
 - many rivers have meanders / interlocking spurs
 - some rivers have floating vegetation
 - many rivers are shallow / have rock projections on their bed hence discouraging transport.

Any 3 x 1 = mks
4. a) Name three international airports in Kenya. (3mks)
 - Jomo Kenyatta international airport
 - Mombasa international airport
 - Kisumu international airport
 - Eldoret international airport

Any 3 x 1 = 3mks
- b) What is visible trade (2mks)

The exchange of goods between countries involving the exports and imports of tangible goods and services.
5. a) Give three ways through which Nairobians pollute water resources within the city (3mks)
 - disposal of domestic waste in the rivers
 - discharge of industrial waste / oil spillage into the wate
 - discharge of raw sewage into waterbodies
 - abuse of water bodies by human beings through bathing and urinating in rivers directly

Any 3 x 1 = 3mks
- b) Identify two natural hazards that take place in Nairobi. (2mks)
 - floods
 - earthquakes

2 x 1 = 2mks

SECTION B

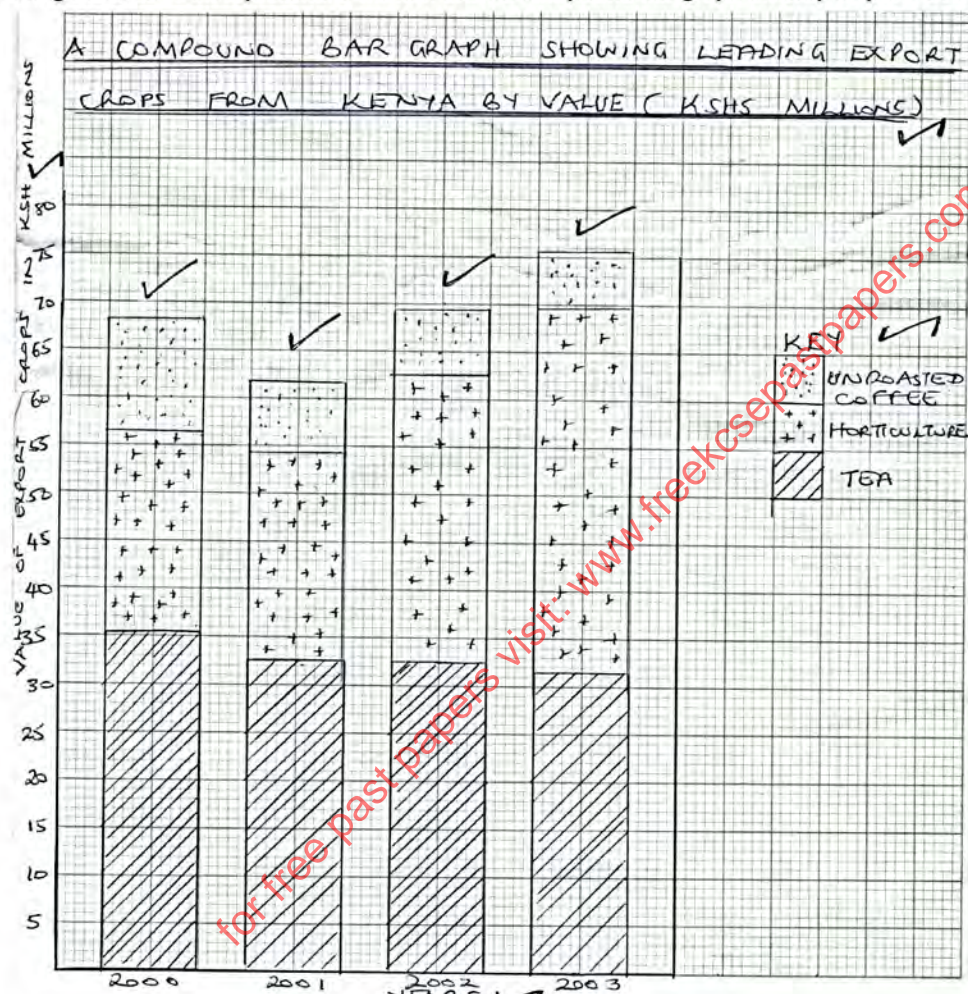
6. Study the data below and answer the questions that follow.

LEADING EXPORT CROPS FROM KENYA BY VALUE (K SHS MILLIONS)

Cummulative totals

CROPS		HORTICULTURE	UNROASTED COFFEE
2000	35150	21216 56,366	11707 68,073
2001	34485	19846 54,331	7460 61,791
2002	34376	28334 62,710	6541 69,251
2003	33005	36485 69,490	6286 75,776
2004		39541	6944

- e) i) Calculate the percentage increase in value of each export commodity between 2003 and 2004. (3mks)
 ii) Using the scale 1cm represents 5 million draw a compound bar graph on crop Exports between 2000 to 2003. (6mks)



- f) i) State four human requirements for successful production of maize in Kenya. (4mks)
- labour is needed for preparation of land, sowing, weeding, harvesting and shelling
 - a good network of feeder roads is essential for farmers to transport the harvested grains to millers
 - capital is essential to meet the cost of production i.e. money for inputs like seeds, fertilizers, insecticides
 - sufficient storage facilities are needed to store grain after harvesting and by buyers before being taken to the miller
- ii) List three counties in Kenya where maize is grown on large scale. (3mks)
- Uasin Gishu
 - Trans Nzoia
 - Nakuru
- g) Explain three reasons why Kenya imports maize and wheat yet she is a producer of the same commodities. (6mks)
- Maize produced in Kenya is sold at a higher price than imported maize
 - Crop failure due to droughts leading to shortage necessitating importation to supplement the locally produced wheat and maize
 - Increased cost of farm inputs may lead to low production hence need to import
 - Mismanagement of industries leading to collapse hence need to supplement local supplies
 - Production of low quality wheat /maize may lead to importation to blend

- h) State the role of the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) to the agricultural sector. (3mks)
- Purchases grain from farmers
 - Sells inputs to farmers e.g fertilizers
 - Sells certified seeds to farmers at affordable prices
 - Stocks up/ stores and maintains a strategic grain reserve to be used for food securities
7. a) i) Distinguish between land reclamation and land rehabilitation. (2mks)
- Land reclamation is the practice of converting less productive / less useful land/ wetland into a more productive land for growing of crops or rearing of livestock while land rehabilitation is the process of restoring misused land to its former productive state.
- ii) Apart from irrigation, name two other methods of rehabilitating land in Kenya. (2mks)
- Planting of vegetation / reforestation
 - making terraces
 - building gabions
 - adding manure and fertilizers
 - filling up quarries
- b) State three disadvantages of the springler method of irrigation. (3mks)
- Expensive to instal the pipes, sprinklers and pumping of water sometimes
 - Encourage fungal diseases e.g blight CBD due to accumulation of water on the leaves
 - Top soil may harder due to impact of water droplets
 - May encourage accumulation of salts in the root zone hence interfere with crop growth
 - During a windy day / weather, application of water is uneven
 - Requires alot of labour to shift the pipes and sprinklers to various parts of the farm / field
- c) i) Describe the steps involved in the reclamation of land in the Netherlands by the Zuyder Zee project. (5mks)
- dykes or walls are constructed to enclose part of the sea to be reclaimed
 - ring canals are constructed to carry water from the area into the sea
 - pumping stations are installed to pump out sea water from the area enclosed by the dyke
 - water is pumped out of the area enclosed by the dyke
 - Reeds are sown to prevent weeds from growing and to take in excess water to make the soil dry
 - drainage ditches were dug in the land and pipes laid down to drain away more water
 - the area is divided into rectangular portions using the dykes and ring canals
 - the soils are treated with chemicals especially lime to lower salinity
 - the land is flashed with fresh water to remove salt from the soil
 - pumping out water is continous to prevent accumulation in the reclaimed land
- ii) X Markerwaard
Y – Sout flevoland
Name the Lake marked Z (1mk)
Lake / jissel / Yssel
- e) i) State four similarities of land reclamation in Kenya and the Netherlands. (4mks)
- Dykes are used in both contries to keep water away from the recalimed land
 - In both countries, canals and ditches are used to drain water from the area being reclaimed
 - In both countries fertilizers and manure are used to improve the soil fertility in the recalimed area
 - The governments of both countries assist in the work of reclaiming the land then leases to the people
- ii) Explain three physical reasons why Mwea is a suitable location for an irrigation scheme. (6mks)
- The black cotton clay soils found in the area are suitable for irrigation because they retail water
 - The gently sloping land enables water to reach the farms through gravity flow
 - The area expereinces inadequate and unreliable rainfall which makes it necessary for irrigation to be practised
 - The presence of River Thiba and Nyamindi provides regular and abundant water for irrigation
 - Availability of extensive land made the project viable since there was room for further expansion
8. a) i) State two characteristics of anadromous fish. (2mks)
- found in both salt and fresh water lakes
 - migrate during certain periods in the year for breeding / maturing purpose
 - travel in large / big shoal over long distance
- ii) Give three differences between demersal and pelagic fish. (6mks)
- demersal fish is found at the bottom of continntal shelf while pelagic is caught / found close to the surface of the water
 - pelgic fish move in large shoals while dermasal move singly
 - pelagic fish have migratory habits while demersal dont have
- b. Explain how the following factors negatively affect fishing in Kenya (4mks)
- i) agricultural activities
- poor farming methods cause soil erosion leading to siltation of lakes/rivers hence hindering movement of fishing vessels thus reducing fishing
 - Agro—chemical used in farms wahsed into lakes/rivers thus polluting the water thus killing the fish
 - over use of rivers/lakes water for irrigation reduces level of water thus limiting the types of fish species
- ii) water weeds

- growing of weeds on the surface of water harbor dangerous animals/predators which scare away fishermen thus reducing fishing
 - the weeds growing on the water limit amount of sunlight hindering growth of plankton the food for fish
 - the weed on the water chokes the fishing vessels/nets thus hindering movement
 - weed growing on water competes for oxygen with fish leading to death
- c.
- i) Given two main disadvantage for each method of fishing. (4mks)
- Trawling method of fishing can only be used on a relatively smooth ocean floor to avoid damage of the net
 - Since in trawling the net is dragged slowly on the sea floor it catches all types of fish (big and small)
 - Basket fishing method – the catch is very small
 - Can only be used in shallow waters
- ii) Describe how method marked A is used in catching fish (4mks)
- Basket is funnel shaped to allow easy entry for fish
 - Near the mouth there is non-return valve which restricts the outward movement of fish once they set into the basket
 - Basket put in the water is lowered in the water
 - Basket held in position by stones / sticks to prevent it from being swept downstream
 - Basket left in that position for some time / overnight
 - It is then removed and caught – fish emptied
- iii) State one objective which you could have set for the study (1mk)
- To find out the type of fishing methods used in the lake
 - To find out the type of fish caught
 - To find out the problems
 - To find out the benefits etc
9. a) i) Identify two forms of wildlife in East Africa. (2mks)
- plants / vegetation
 - wild animals
 - insects
 - birds
 - reptiles
- ii) State three differences between a National Park and a Game Reserve (3mks)
- National parks are managed by National government while Game reserves are managed by local authority
 - National parks are fenced while game reserves are not fenced
 - National parks have no settlements or any human activity while in game reserves some human activities may be allowed
 - National parks are gazetted by government through parliament while in game reserves some may be owned by individuals
- b) i) Draw a sketch map of Kenya (1mk)



On the sketch map, mark and name the following

- e) Marsabit National Park (1mk)
- f) Maasai Mara Game Reserve (1mk)
- ii) State four problems associated with wildlife. (4mks)
- Establishing National Parks and game reserves occupy a lot of land that could be for other human activities
 - Overpopulation of some animals in the parks may cause overgrazing leading to soil erosion
 - Wild animals may stray into farms destroying property e.g. crops, fences, pipes

- The wild animals also pose a threat to human life and domestic animals to both human beings and domestic animals
 - Some wildlife products such as game trophies are valuable so this encourages poaching
- Any 4 x 1 = 4mks
- g) i) Identify two inland tourist attractions in Kenya (2mks)
- abundant wildlife
 - birds sanctuary
 - varied scenery
 - warm climate
 - cultural activities/ hospitality
 - national museums
 - historical sites
 - good hotels
- ii) State three factors that hinder development of domestic tourism. (3mks)
- high cost of living in Kenya discourages many people
 - most people are low income earners thus are unable to afford the cost of transport and accommodation
 - familiarity with the tourist attractions
 - poor state of roads to some tourists' destination so discourages people from travelling
 - poachers / gangsters in the parks and reserves pose a lot of insecurity scaring people away
 - low public awareness due to inadequate advertisement /campaign/special packages
 - negative attitude towards domestic tourism limits the numbers of local tourists
- any 3 x 1 = 3mks
- h) Explain four differences between tourism in Kenya and Switzerland. (8mks)
- In Kenya there are no winter sports while in Switzerland winter sports are available on large areas of smooth slopes covered with snow
 - Kenya has varied physical features eg rift valleys, lakes, mountains, plains etc while in Switzerland the main features are the Alps.
 - Kenya's climate is warm throughout the year while Switzerland has warm summers and cold winters
 - Kenya has a sea front where water sports are practised eg yachting, surfing, sunny beaches while Switzerland is landlocked with no access to beaches
 - There is abundant marine life in Marine Parks in Kenya but Switzerland has none because it has no sea front
 - Kenya has a variety of wildlife in Parks, reserves, game sanctuaries in their natural habitats while Switzerland has animals in orphanages and Zoos
 - Kenya is rich in traditional culture due to varied ethnic groups while Switzerland has few communities so there is not much diversity in culture
 - Switzerland has developed a transport system which includes electrified trains, cable cars, etc while Kenya has mainly road and air transport
 - Kenya is prone to terrorist attacks which scare away tourists while Switzerland enjoys security due to its policy of neutrality.
- 10.
- a) i) The river marked A and B (2mks)
- A – River Lippe
B – river Ruhr
- ii) The canals marked E and F (2mks)
- E – Lippe Canal
F – Dortmund – Ems canal
- b) i) Why is the oil refining industry located in Changamwe Mombasa? (2mks)
- The area is at the port through which crude oil is imported thereby making it easy to process near the market
- ii) Explain three reasons a government may have for influencing the location of an industry in rural areas. (6mks)
- Creation of employment thereby raising the living standards
 - Creation of market for locally produced agriculture and mineral raw materials
 - Increase value of local products thereby earning foreign exchange
 - Saves foreign exchange that would otherwise have been spent on importation of manufactured goods
 - Helps in expanding infrastructure like roads i.e. transportation and communication
 - Avail the local employees with skills
 - Satisfaction of domestic demands for manufactured goods
 - Diversification of the economy
 - Increased development of social amenities
- 2 x 3 = 6mks
- iii) Explain three reasons that influence the development of light industries more than heavy industries in East Africa. (6mks)
- Light industries depend on agricultural raw materials which are plenty in Africa while heavy industries depend on basic raw material like coal, iron ore, which are of limited quantity in Africa
 - Light industries may not require heavy capital investments while heavy industries require large capital investments which is inadequate in Africa
 - Light industries can be started with low level technology while heavy industries require sophisticated technology
 - The purchasing power of most of the African countries is very low to be able to support or buy products from heavy manufacturing industries

- large market for light consumer goods available in Africa
- industries revolution took place in Europe earlier than in Africa
- political control of markets by developed countries to the detriment of Africa countries
- multinational corporations have a dominating impact on establishment of industries in Europe while the same are absent in Africa

c. i) Give four broad categories of tertiary industries in Kenya

(4mks)

- industries have taken over land thus has led to high unaffordable land rates
- production of industrial waste has led to the degradation of air pollution/water pollution/land pollution
- it has led to rural-urban migration depriving the rural areas of the able bodied persons/youth
- there is erosion of social values which has resulted from the mixing up of people of different culture/loss of cultural values
- concentration of infrastructures and services in the industrial centers has caused an imbalance in economic development

ii) State three features of cottage industries in India.

(3mks)

- Capital invested is small
- Simple tools are used
- Locally available materials are used
- The craftspersons are very skilled
- Most of the products are sold locally but a few are exported
- Labour is provided by individuals and members of the family
- Industry is owned by the family
- It is Labour intensive
- Industries are found almost everywhere (are ubiquitous)

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