END-YEAR EXAMINATION 2015
FORM 2
GEOGRAPHY
TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

➤ This paper has sections A,B,C and D.

➤ All sections are compulsory

➤ Answer each section on a separate foolscap.

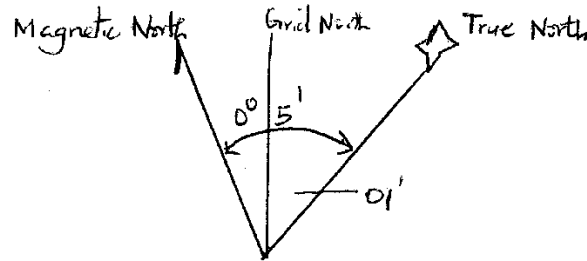➤ Failure to follow instructions will be penalized.

SECTION A

1(a)   Name three heavenly bodies.   {3 marks}

 b)   Distinguish between equinox and solstice.   {2 marks}

2(a)   What are seasonal winds?   {2 marks}

 b)   Give two examples of seasonal winds.   {2 marks}

3(a)   What are Earth movements?   {2 marks}

 b)   Explain how Isostatic adjustment causes crustal rocks to move.   {2 marks}

4(a)   Identify three ways in which tectonic plates move.   {3 marks}

 b)   Give five evidences that support continental drifting theory.   {5 marks}

5(a)   What is faulting?

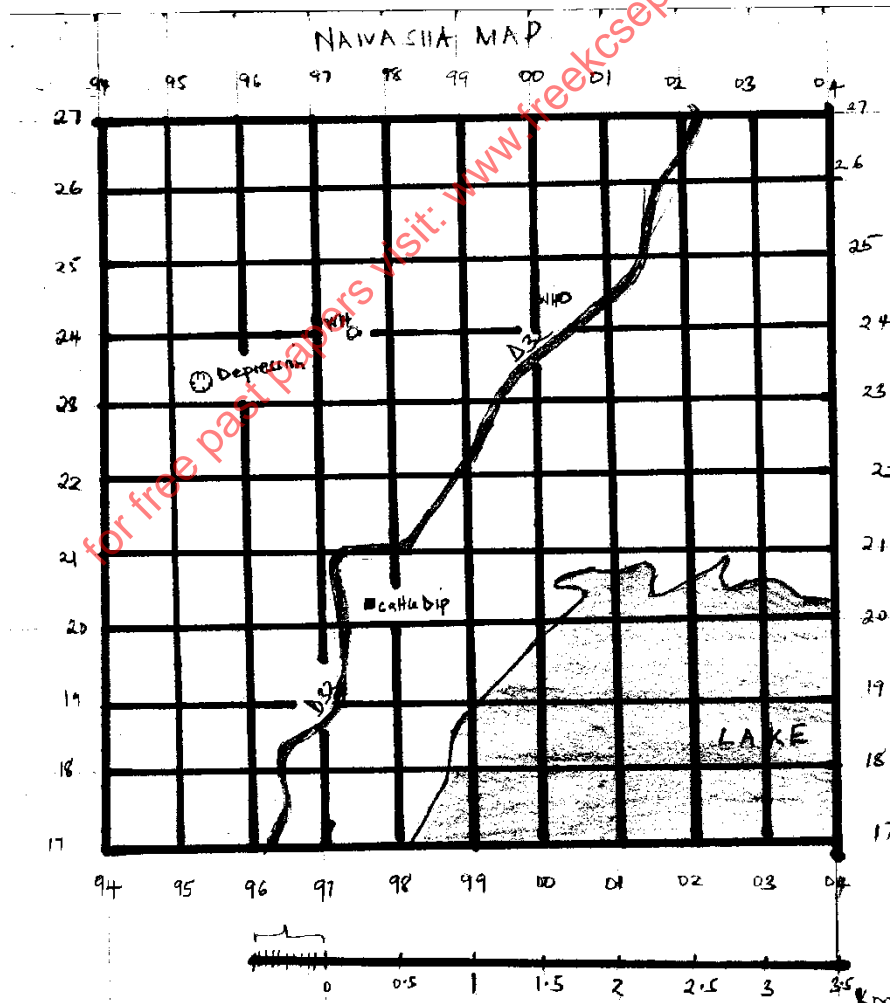 b)   Using diagrams, differentiate between a normal fault and a reverse fault.   {2 marks}

SECTION B: MAPWORK

6(a)   i)   Define the term map.   {1 mark}

      ii)   Name two types of maps apart from topographical maps.   {2 marks}

      iii) State two uses of maps.   {2 marks}

 b)   i)   What is a scale?   {1 mark}

ii) State two Uses of scales   {2 marks}

c)   i)   What is magnetic variation?   {1 mark}

ii)   Give the magnetic variation in the figure below.   {1 mark}

d)   i)   Differentiate between Latitude and Longitude.   {2 marks}

ii)   Apart from contours, name three other methods that are used to represent relief on topographical maps.   {2 marks}

iii)   What is a Vertical Interval in a topographical map.   {1 mark}

e)   Study the map of Naivasha below and answer the questions that follow.

i) Measure the distance of the road D32 and give your answer in kilometers. {2 marks}

ii) Give the six figure grid reference of the cattle dip. {1 mark}

iii) Calculate the area of the lake using the Grid Square method. {2 marks}

iv) Give the bearing of the Water Hole (WH) in grid square 0024 from the Depression in grid square 9523. {2 marks}

SECTION C
STATISTIC AND FIELDWORK

7(a) Define statistical data. {1 mark}

b) Give 3 reasons why statistical data is important. {3 marks}

c) Give two methods of collecting primary data. {2 marks}

8. The table below shows mineral exports in Kenya in '000' tones from 1985 – 1989.

Year	Flourspar	Limestone	Soda ash
1985	116	30	124
1986	130	26	160
1987	140	36	90
1988	160	32	94
1989	166	36	114

a) Draw a comparative line graph to represent the above data. {6 marks}
   (Use the vertical scale 1 cm represents 10,000 tonnes).

b) State two advantages of a comparative line graph. {2 marks}

9(a) What is fieldwork? {1 mark}

b) Students from Starehe are planning to go for a fieldstudy to the Rift Valley of Kenya.

   i) Name three features they are likely to study. {3 marks}

   ii) Give three reasons why they should make a pre-visit (reconnaissance). {3 marks}

   iii) State the objectives they would formulate for the study. {2 marks}

c) State the problem they are likely to experience. {2 marks}

10(a) i) Give two examples of non-metallic minerals. {2 marks}

   ii) State how the following influence the occurrence of minerals. {4 marks}
   - Vulcanicity

- Sedimentation

b)   Use the photograph to answer the following questions:

    i)   Identify the type of photograph represented   {1 mark}

    ii)   State three minerals that can be mined using the method shown.   {3 marks}

    iii)   Explain three problems associated with the mining method.   {6 marks}

c)   i)   Name three areas were diamond is mined in South Africa in large quantities.   {3 marks}

    ii)   Describe the processing of diamond after extraction.   {3 marks}

d)   State three ways in which mining contributes to the economy of Kenya.   {3 marks}