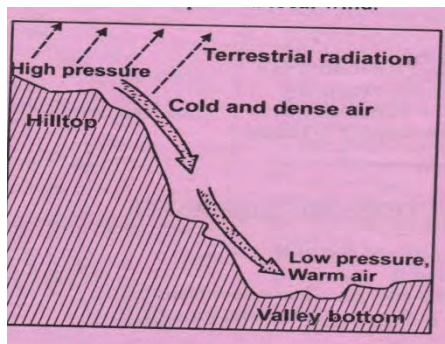


**KIGUMO
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
312/1**

SECTION A

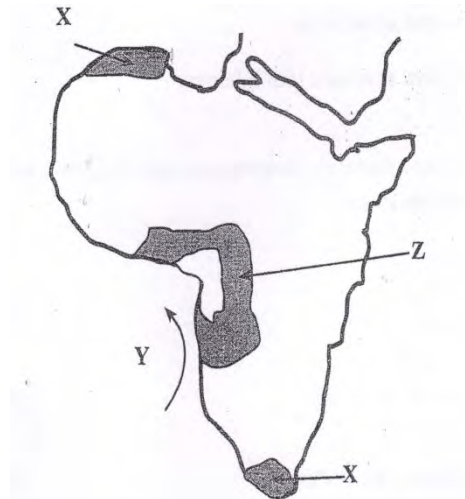
1. a) **Name** the biggest planet in the solar system. (1mk)
b) **State three** characteristics of the core. (3mks)
2. a) **Define** the following terms.
i) Dew point (1mk)
ii) Temperature inversion (1mk)
b) Identify **three** sources of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. (3marks)
3. a) **State three** causes of earth movements. (3mks)
b) **Name two** main earthquake zones in the world. (2mks)
4. The diagram below shows a an example of a local wind



- a) Identify the local wind (1mk)
b) Describe how the wind is formed. (4mks)
5. a) Identify **two** sources of underground water. (2mks)
b) State **three** conditions that favour the formation of artesian walls. (3mks)

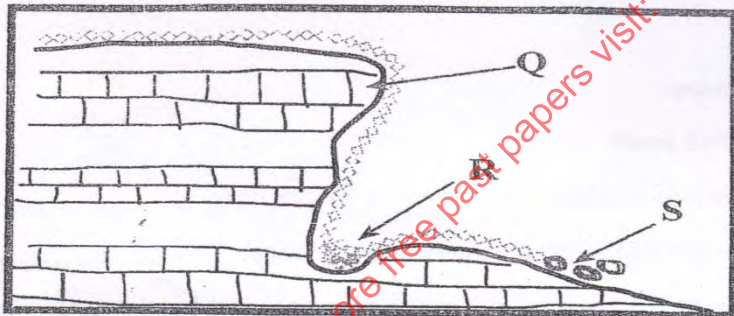
SECTION B

6. Study the map of Oyugis 1:50000 [sheet index 130/1] provided and answer the following questions
 - a) i) Give the **four** figure grid reference of the trigonometrical station at Matieka (2mks)
ii) Identify **three** man made features in the grid square 7628. (3mks)
iii) Identify the adjoining sheet to the North –east of Oyugis (1mk)
 - b) Draw a rectangle measuring 12cm by 8cm to enclose the area between northings 23 and 25 and between eastings 70 and 73 (2mks)
On the rectangle, mark and label the following
 - i) River Nyamaura (1mk)
 - ii) All weather loose surface road (1mk)
 - iii) Bridge/bridges (1mk)
 - iv) forest (1mk)
 - c) i) **Describe** the drainage of the area covered by the map. (5mks)
ii) **Describe** the relief of the area covered by the map. (5mks)
 - d) Identify **three** social functions found in the area covered by the map. (3mks)
7.
 - a) i) What is fog. (2mks)
ii) State **two** conditions necessary for the formation of fog. (2mks)
 - b) i) With the aid of a labeled diagram, **describe** how relief rainfall is formed. (7mks)
 - c) Use the map of Africa below to answer the questions that follows.



Name _____

- i) Type of climate experienced in the region marked X. (1mk)
 - ii) The ocean current marked Y. (1mk)
 - iii) **Describe** the characteristics of the type of climate found in shaded area marked Z. (4mks)
- d) Suppose your class carried out a field study on weather around the school environment
- i) Explain **two** effects of wind on climate that they are likely to have identified. (2mks)
 - ii) Give **two** methods that you used to collect data in the field. (2mks)
 - iii) **Give two** follow up activities that you were involved in after the field study. (2mks)
- 8.
- a) i) Differentiate between a watershed and a confluence. (2mks)
 - ii) **Describe two** processes through which a river erodes its channel. (4mks)
- b) The diagram below shows a water fall. Use it to answer question b (i)



- i) **Name** the parts marked Q, R and S. (3mks)
 - Q – (1mk)
 - R – (1mk)
 - S – (1mk)
 - ii) Explain **two** causes of river rejuvenation. (1mk)
 - iii) Name **two** features resulting from river rejuvenation. (2mks)
- c) Using well –labeled diagrams, **describe** how an ox-bow lake is formed. (6mks)
- d) Your Geography class intends to carry out a field study on an ox-bow lake a long river Yala. Give four reasons for dividing the class into groups. (4mks)
- 9.
- a) i) **Define** the term faulting. (2mks)
 - ii) Name **three** features formed as a result of faulting. (3mks)
- b) i) State **three** characteristics of the Gregory Rift Valley. (3mks)
- ii) Give **three** theories that explain the origin of the Rift Valley. (3mks)
 - iii) Explain **four** ways in which faulting influence drainage. (8mks)
- c) A form **4** geography class of Mwarano High School carried out a field study on the section of the Rift Valley in Kenya.
- i) State **three** preparations they had before the study. (3mks)
 - ii) State **three** ways of data recording activities used during the study. (3mks)

- 10.
- a) i) **Define** the term soil. (2mks)
 ii) Name **two** types of soil according to texture. (2mks)
 - b) Briefly **explain** how the following factors influence soil formation.
 i) Climate (4mks)
 ii) Living organisms. (4mks)
 - c) i) **Differentiate** between soil profile and soil catena. (2mks)
 ii) List **three** processes which influence the development of soil profile. (3mks)
 - d) **Explain** how the following human activities lead to soil erosion.
 i) Continuous ploughing (2mks)
 ii) Cutting down trees. (2mks)
 - e) Identify **four** consequences caused by severe soil erosion in an area. (4mks)

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**KIGUMO
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2
312/2**

SECTION A

1. (a) Name two minerals that occur as weathered products. (2mks)
b) State three uses of soda ash. (3mks)
2. a) Give two examples of game sanctuaries in Kenya. (2mks)
b) State three problems experienced by Kenya in wildlife conservation. (3mks)
3. a) Give two examples of non-renewable sources of energy. (2mks)
b) State three physical factors influencing the location of H.E.P stations. (3mks)
4. a) Name two types of fish caught along the west coast of Canada. (2mks)
b) State three human factors which favour fishing. (3mks)
5. a) Name two major forest blocks found along the Kenyan coast. (2mks)
b) State three factors contributing to depletion of forests in Kenya. (3mks)

SECTION B

6. The table below shows three main crops produced in Kenya in the years 2008 – 2010. Use it to answer question (a) (i) below (amount in metric tonnes)

Crop	2008	2009	2010
Maize	200,000	380,000	400,000
Wheat	100,000	130,000	150,000
Tea	250,000	300,000	350,000

- a) i) Using a scale of 1cm represent 50,000 metric tonnes, draw a comparative bar graph to represent the data above. (8mks)
ii) State two advantages of using comparative bar graph. (2mks)
- b) i) Name two countries in Kenya where wheat is grown in large scale. (2mks)
ii) State three conditions that favour wheat farming in Kenya. (3mks)
- c) State four benefits of wheat growing in Kenya. (4mks)
- d) Explain three factors that make Canada produce more wheat than Kenya.
7.
 - a) i) Name two crops grown in Perkerra Irrigation Scheme.
ii) Give three reasons why Perkerra Irrigation Scheme was started. (3mks)
 - b) i) State five physical factors which favoured the location of Mwea Irrigation Scheme. (5mks)
 - c) Explain five problems experienced by farmers in the Mwea Irrigation Scheme. (10mks)
 - d) State five benefits of irrigation to the economy of Kenya. (5mks)
8. a) i) Define urbanization. (2mks)
ii) State three physical factors which influence the location of a settlement. (3mks)
b) Give three social problems experienced in Kisumu town. (3mks)
c) Draw a well labelled diagram showing the concentric zoning of an ideal urban centre
d) State four characteristics of the Central Business District (CBD) (4mks)
e) Explain four factors that led to the growth of Eldoret Town. (8mks)
9. a) Differentiate between a forest and forestry. (2mks)
b) State three advantages of planted softwood forests in Kenya. (3mks)
c) Explain three reasons why only a small part of Kenya is forested. (6mks)
d) Explain three measures that the government of Kenya is taking to conserve forests. (6mks)
e) Give the differences between softwood in Kenya and Canada using the following sub-headings.
i) Tree harvesting. (2mks)
ii) Transportation of logs. (2mks)
f) Student from a local secondary school carried out a field study on forestry around their school.
i) Formulate two objectives for this study. (2mks)
ii) State two possible ways of using the data you collected from the field. (2mks)
10. a) i) Differentiate between environmental management and environmental conservation. (2mks)
ii) Name three environmental hazards resulting from human activities (3mks)
b) Explain four ways through which water is polluted in Kenya. (8mks)
c) Give four reasons why conserving of the environment is important. (4mks)
d) Explain four ways in which the ozone layer is important to life on earth. (8mks)

MURANGA SOUTH
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1

SECTION A:

1. a. Name three components of the solar system (3mks)
b. Give two weakness of the nebular cloud theory (2mks)
2. a. What is lunar eclipse (2mks)
b. List two different ways in which winds and ocean current are deflected by earth rotation in the northern and southern hemisphere respectively (2mks)
3. a. What is a lake breeze? (2mks)
b. Give the four main zones of the earth's atmosphere (4mks)
4. a. Name three man-made lakes in Kenya (3mks)
b. State two reasons why some Rift valley lakes in Kenya have saline water (2mks)
5. a. Define the term climate (2mks)
b. Mention any three consequences of climate changes (3mks)

SECTION B:

6. study the map of Oyugis 1:50,000(sheet 130/1) provided and answer the following question
 - a. i. What is the four figure reference of Nyahera school (1mk)
ii. Convert the ratio scale of the map extract into a statement scale (2mks)
iii. What is the bearing of Orando dam (7839) From sango school(7338) (2mks)
iv. Give the approximate height of Opoil hilltop at grid 916396 (2mks)
 - b) i. Enlarge the area of land covered by Aluor forest by scale factor 2 (2mks)
ii. Name two main rivers found in the area of the map to the north of northing 40 (2mks)
 - c) i. Citing evidence from the map identify any three social services provided in the area covered by the map (6mks)
ii. Describe the settlement of the area by the map (6mks)
iii. Identify two different types of roads used in the area covered by the map (2mks)
7.
 - a) i. Name two types of earth movements that occur within the earth crust (2mks)
ii. Give the three processes that may lead to formation of faults in the crust (3mks)
 - b) i. Apart from the Rift valley , name two other features that were formed as a result of faulting (2mks)
ii. Explain any three characteristics of the great Rift valley (6mks)
 - c) Describe how rift valley lakes are formed (5mks)
 - d) Students from your school are planning to carry out a field study of an area affected by faulting .
i. State four reasons why it is important for them to have a pre-visit of the area (4mks)
ii. What three problems are they likely to face during field study (3mks)
8.
 - a) i. what is weathering? (2mks)
ii. Differentiate between mass wasting and mass movement (2mks)
 - b) i. state five ways in which plants and animals cause weathering (5mks)
ii. Describe carbonation process of weathering of the Kenyan coast (5mks)
 - c) i.) Apart from exfoliation name three other types of physical weathering (3mks)
ii. what is exfoliation? (2mks)
 - d). Explain any three negative effects of mass wasting on the human environment (6mks)
9.
 - a) i. what is natural vegetation ? (2mks)
ii. State three main ways in which human activities influences the distribution of vegetation on the earth surface (6mks)
iii. Draw a diagram to show the vegetation zones on a mountain in Africa (4mks)
 - c). You are planning to carry out a field study in a forest near your school
i. List three sources of information that you are likely to use before the actual study (3mks)
ii. Give four reasons why it is important to seek permission from the relevant authorities (4mks)
10.
 - a) i. Define the following terms
a. Ice sheet
b. Valley glacier

- iii. Give two reasons why there are No ice sheets in Africa (2mks)
- b) i. Identify any three types of ice movement (3mks)
- ii. Name three factors that influence the rate of ice movements (3mks)
- c) i. Describe how a corrie lake is formed (5mks)
- ii. Give any four erosional features of glaciations on the lowlands (4mks)
- iii). Explain any three positive effects of glaciated highland areas (6mks)

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MURANGA SOUTH
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

SECTION A :

1. a) Apart from petroleum , name two other types on minerals fuels (2mks)
b) Give three benefits that Kenya is likely to get from the newly discovered crude oil (3mks)
2. a) List two tourist attractions found at the coast of Kenya (2mks)
b). State three reasons why the East African countries have conserved their wildlife (3mks)
3. a) Distinguish between Indigenous forests and exotic forests (2mks)
b) State three factors that favour the growth of natural forests on the Eastern slopes of Aberdares (3mks)
4. a) Apart from floods , name two other common environment hazard (2mks)
b) state three ways how the current floods due to long rains has affected human environment in some part of Kenya (3mks)
5. a) Differentiate between transport and communication (2mks)
b) Outline three advantages of using containers while handling goods at the port of Mombasa (3mks)

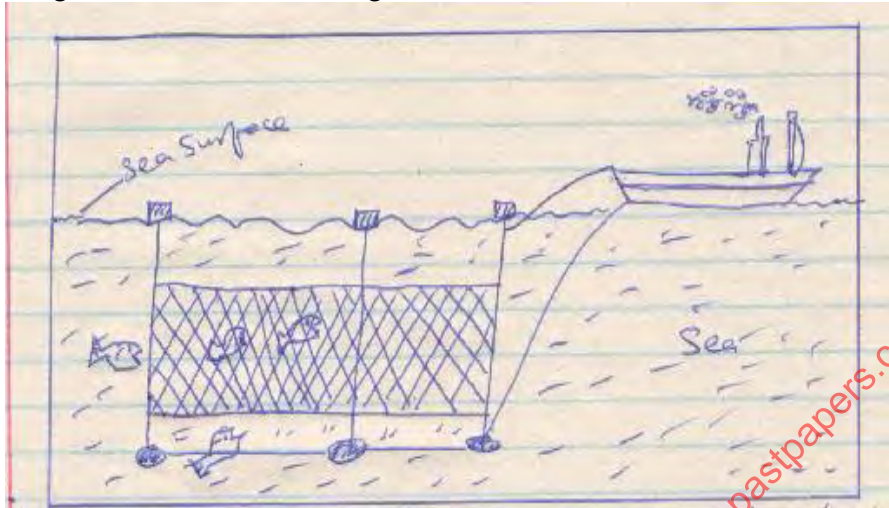
SECTION B :

6. The table below shows the total population of four counties in western Kenya in 2015 and 2017
Use it to answer question a,b,and c

COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION	
	2015	2017
Kakamenga	1610651	1660651
Busia	682461	743946
Bungoma	125174	1375063
Vihiga	421368	506622

- a. I) which county had the highest increase in total population between 2015 and 2017 (2mks)
ii) Calculate the percentage increase in population for Busia county between 2015 and 2017 (2mks)
- b. While using a radius of 4cm , draw a simple pie chart to represent the 2017 data (9mks)
- c. Account for the large population increase in the four counties between 2015 and 2017 (6mks)
- d. Explain three factors that influenced population distribution in Sweden (6mks)
7. a) i. List two counties in Kenya ,East of the Rift valley where coffee is grown (2mks)
ii. State four physical conditions that favours coffee growing in the Kenya highland East of the rift valley (4mks)
b) Describe coffee growing from land preparation to harvesting (6mks)
c) Explain three major differences between coffee growing in Kenya and Brazil (6mks)
d) i. Name two cocoa growing regions in Ghana (2mks)
ii. State five problems facing cocoa growing in Ghana (5mks)
8. a) i. Distinguish between Bilateral trade and multilateral trade (2mks)
ii. List two European countries , where Kenya exports her tea (2mks)
b) State four benefits which member state of COMESA derive from the formation of the trading block (4mks)
c) Explain four factors that inhibit trade between countries in the COMESA trading bloc (8mks)
d) Your school conducted a field study in a trade exhibition in Thika town.
i) List three methods of data collection that you may use to gather information (3mks)
ii) State three reasons why it is necessary to carry out a pre-visit before the study (3mks)
iii) Give three follow up activities they carried out after the field study (3mks)
9. a) i. Distinguish between primary industries and secondary industries (2mks)
ii) Name three non-agricultural manufacturing industries located in Mombasa (3mks)
b) i. State four ways how the Kenya government has tried to decentralize industries (4mks)
ii. Give four reasons why coffee processing industries are located near sources of water (4mks)

- c) Outline four characteristics of cottage industry India (4mks)
- d) Explain four factors that led to the growth of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany (8mk)
10. a) i. Differentiate between pelagic fish and demersal fish (2mks)
 ii. List three methods used to preserve fish (3mks)
- b) Explain how the meeting of Oya Siwo and Kuro Siwo ocean currents influences fishing in the North-west Pacific ground (4mks)
- c) The diagram below shows a fishing method

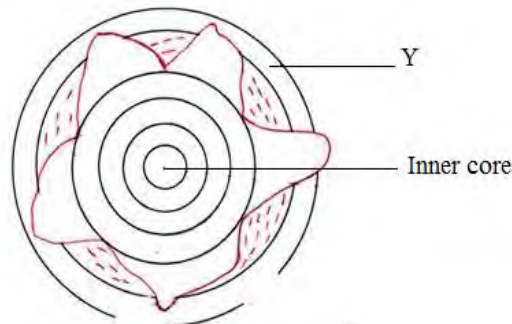


- i. Identify the type of fishing method shown above (1mk)
- ii. Apart from the methods shown above, name two other modern fishing methods (2mks)
- iii. Describe how the above method in c(i) above is used in catching fish (5mks)
- iv. Explain four reasons why marine fisheries in East Africa are underdeveloped (8mks)

**CEKENA
GEOGRAPHY
312/1
PAPER 1**

SECTION A

1. Use the diagram below to answer the following questions.



- a) Name two substances that make up part Y (2mks)
- b) State three characteristics of the inner core in the internal structure of the earth. (3mks)
2. a) Differentiate between magma and lava. (2mks)
- b) State three characteristics of a composite volcano. (3mks)
3. a) The diagram below represents same coastal features.



- Name the features marked J, K and L (3mks)
- b) State two economic benefits of coral rock. (2mks)
4. State four factors influencing the rate of mass wasting. (4mks)
5. a) State three factors influencing the development of Karst scenery. (3 mks)
- b) Give three surface features formed in limestone areas. (3mks)

SECTION B

6. Study the map of Oyugis 1:50,000 (sheet 130/1) provided and answer the following questions
 - a) i) Identify the two man-made features in grid square 7923 (2mks)
 - ii) Give the magnetic variation of the area when the map extract was drawn. (1mk)
 - iii) What is the position of Trigonometrical station 130T7 (4752) by latitude and longitude. (2mks)
 - b) i) Name two districts crossed by all weather road (bound surface) in the Southern part of the area covered by the map. (2 mks)
 - ii) Name two natural features that indicate that the area covered by the map receives high rainfall (2mks)
 - c) Draw a rectangle 12cm by 8cm to represent the area enclosed by Easting 90 and 94 and Northings 33 and 39 on it mark and label (2mks)
 - i) All weather road surface (1mk)
 - ii) District boundary (1mk)
 - iii) Seasonal swamp (1mk)
 - d) i) A pipeline is to be laid from Tinga dam to Koyo School. What is the length of the piping to be used (in kilometers) (2mks)
 - ii) Citing evidence from the map, identify three economic activities carried out in the area covered by the map. (3mks)
 - iii) What is the height of God Mony hills. (2mks)
 - e) Citing evidence from the map, explain three factors that have influenced distribution of settlements in the area covered by the map. (6mks)

7. a) Explain how the following factors influence climate.
 i) Altitude (4mks)
 ii) Aspect (2mks)
 b) With the aid of a well labeled diagram, describe how relief rainfall is formed. (6mks)
 c) i) Define climax vegetation. (2mks)
 ii) Give five characteristics of coniferous forests in Canada. (5mks)
 d) i) Give the significance of Savanna vegetation. (4mks)
 ii) Name two main areas with equatorial rainforest. (2mks)
8. a) i) What is a waterfall? (2mks)
 ii) Give two economic significance of a waterfall. (2mks)
 iii) Identify two drainage patterns along the slope of a mountain. (2mks)
 b) i) Describe the following river erosion processes
 Hydraulic action (4mks)
 Solution (2mks)
 c) i) Apart from deltas, outline four characteristics of a flood plain. (4mks)
 ii) State three factors that favour the formation of delta. (3mks)
 iii) Describe the formation of an arcuate delta and give an example. (4mks)
 d) State any two negative effects of rivers. (2mks)
9. a) i) Identify two types of desert surfaces. (2mks)
 ii) State three factors that have contributed to development of deserts. (3mks)
 b) Describe two ways in which wind transports its load. (4mks)
 c) By use of well labeled diagrams describe how the following features are formed.
 i) Zeugen (5mks)
 ii) Rock pedestal (5mks)
 d) A Form Four class carried out field study on water action in arid areas.
 i) Name three features they may have identified. (3mks)
 ii) State three methods they used to record their findings. (3mks)
10. a) Differentiate between an ice cap and ice berg. (2mks)



- i) Name the features marked D, E, F (3mks)
 ii) Explain two conditions that may lead to glacial deposition in lowland. (4mks)
 c) Explain four positive effects of glaciation in lowland areas. (8mks)
 d) Suppose students from a school near Mt. Kenya were to carry out a field study on glaciation on Mt. Kenya.
 i) Give three reasons why they would need to form groups. (3mks)
 ii) Identify two types of moraines they are likely to study. (2mks)
 iii) State three reasons that may hinder students from achieving their set objectives. (3mks)

**CEKENA
PAPER 2
GEOGRAPHY**

SECTION A

1. a) State three formations in which mineral ores occurs. (3mks)
b) Name two places where Gold is mined in Tanzania. (2mks)
2. a) State three reasons why National parks have been established by the Kenyan Government. (3mks)
b) Give two factors that favour the establishment of National parks in semi-arid areas within East Africa. (2mks)
3. a) State three climatic conditions that favour cocoa growing in Ghana. (3mks)
b) Give two economic problems experienced in cocoa farming in Ghana. (2mks)
4. The map below shows the great lakes and St. Lawrence Sea way. Use it to answer question.



- a) Name
 - i) The canal marked Q (1mk)
 - ii) The port marked P (1mk)
 - iii) The lake marked R (1mk)
- a) State three ways in which the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Sea way has contributed to the economy of Canada and the United States of America. (3mks)
5. a) Apart from floods, name two other environmental hazards associated with climatic conditions. (2mks)
b) Outline three problems caused by floods. (3mks)

SECTION B

6. The table below shows population (estimated) of four counties in Western region in 2015

County	Population in ,000
Kakamega	1,930
Bungoma	1,656
Busia	892
Vihiga	592
Total	5,070

Source

- a) i) Using a radius of 5cm draw a divided circle to represent the data above (9mks)
ii) Apart from pie chart, name two other statistical methods that can be used to represent the data above. (2mks)
iii) Calculate the difference in population of Bungoma and Busia. (1mk)
- b) Explain four factors that have contributed to high population density in the Lake Vitoria basin (8mks)
- c) i) Name two primary sources of population data besides census. (2mks)
ii) Give three reasons why a country should carry out a census. (3mks)
7. a) State three physical conditions that favour coffee growing in Kenya. (3mks)
b) Describe coffee farming from land preparation to the factory (7mks)
c) Explain three problems facing coffee farming in Kenya. (6mks)
d) Your class undertook field study in a coffee plantation.
i) State four ways you may have prepared for the study. (4mks)

- ii) Name two data collecting methods you may use. (2mks)
- iii) State three follow up activities you would undertake. (3mks)
8. (a) i) State three areas which have geothermal power potential in Kenya. (3mks)
- ii) State three disadvantages of geothermal power generation. (3mks)
- b) State three factors that influence the location of hydro electric power (H.E.P) station. (3mks)
- c) i) Name three advantages of using H.E.P. over other sources of energy. (3mks)
- ii) State three effects of power shortage in Kenya industries resulting from 2016 to 2017 droughts. (3mks)
- d) Explain three reasons why H.E.P. output is low in Africa. (6mks)
- e) You intend to carry out a field study on geothermal power production in the Rift Valley.
- i) Identify two secondary sources of data you would use for the study preparations you have to make for the study. (2mks)
- ii) Give two reasons why it is necessary to have a reconnaissance for the field study. (2mks)
9. a) Name three agricultural non-food industries in Kenya. (3mks)
- b) i) Give reasons why the government is encouraging decentralization of industries in Kenya. (6mks)
- ii) State four measures that the government can take to attract industries to an area. (4mks)
- c) Explain how the following factors influence location of industries
- i) Raw material (4mks)
- ii) Transport (2mks)
- d) Explain three factors that hinder expansion of manufacturing industries in Kenya. (6mks)
10. a) What is meant by balance of trade? (2mks)
- b) Explain why Kenya experiences unfavourable balance of trade? (6mks)
- c) Give three measures that Kenya make to reduce unfavourable balance of trade. (6mks)
- d) i) Explain four benefits that Kenya will derive from renewed African Community. (8mks)
- ii) Give three imports from European Union to Kenya. (3mks)

CEKENA

312/1

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1

END OF TERM 2 EVALUATION TEST 2018

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 3 (CONFIDENTIAL)

Map of Oyugis 1:50,000 (sheet 130/1)

CEKENA

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 1

MARKING SCHEME

1. a) Substances that make up part Y

- Gases
- Dust
- Smoke
- Water vapour/moisture
- Pollen grains
- Salt particles

(any 2 x 1=2mks)

b) Three characteristics of the inner core.

- Made up of solid rocks
- Have one dominant mineral iron
- Has an average density of about 16-17 g/c .c
- Has radius of about 1375km
- Experiences high temperature of about 5000 – 5500⁰c

2. a) Different between magma and lava – Magma is molten rock under the earth crust which cools and solidifies in crust while lava is the molten materials that have reached the surface of the earth.

b) Characteristics of composite volcano

(3mks)

- Some crater/volcanic plug at the top.
- Has alternating layers/stratus of ash and lava
- Has vertical vent.
- Has parasitic cones
- Has side vent
- Steep sides/ is conical

(any 3x1=3mks)

3. a) J – Blow hole

K – Care

L – Cliff

b) Coral features are tourist attractions earning the country foreign exchange.

- Coral reefs are breeding grounds for fish thus encouraging fishing.
- Some coral rocks are curved and sold as ornaments and sovenious
- Coral rocks provide limestone which is used in manufacturing of cement.

(2x1 =2mks)

4. Nature and weight of rock materials, different rock materials move due to their nature.

- Amount of water in the rock materials.
- Gradient of slope, movement is faster in steep slopes.
- Climatic conditions; Heavy rainfall facilitates movement or materials
- Absence of vegetation cover.

(4x1=4mks)

5. a) Surface rock and the rock below should be hard and well joined.

- Climate should be hot to speed chemical weathering and humid for availability of rain which is solvent.
- Water table to be far below the surface so that the whole limestone rock is not dissolved and underground feature fail to be form Surface rock should be calcareous (limestone, Diatomite or chalk)

b) Grike and clints

- Sink holes
- Dry valley
- Limestone gorge
- Karst bridge
- Dolines/Uvalas/Poljes

(3x1=3mks)

SECTION B

6. a) i) Cattle dip
All weather road loose surface

(2mks)

ii) 0⁰52"

(1mk)

i) Latitude – 0⁰35'S

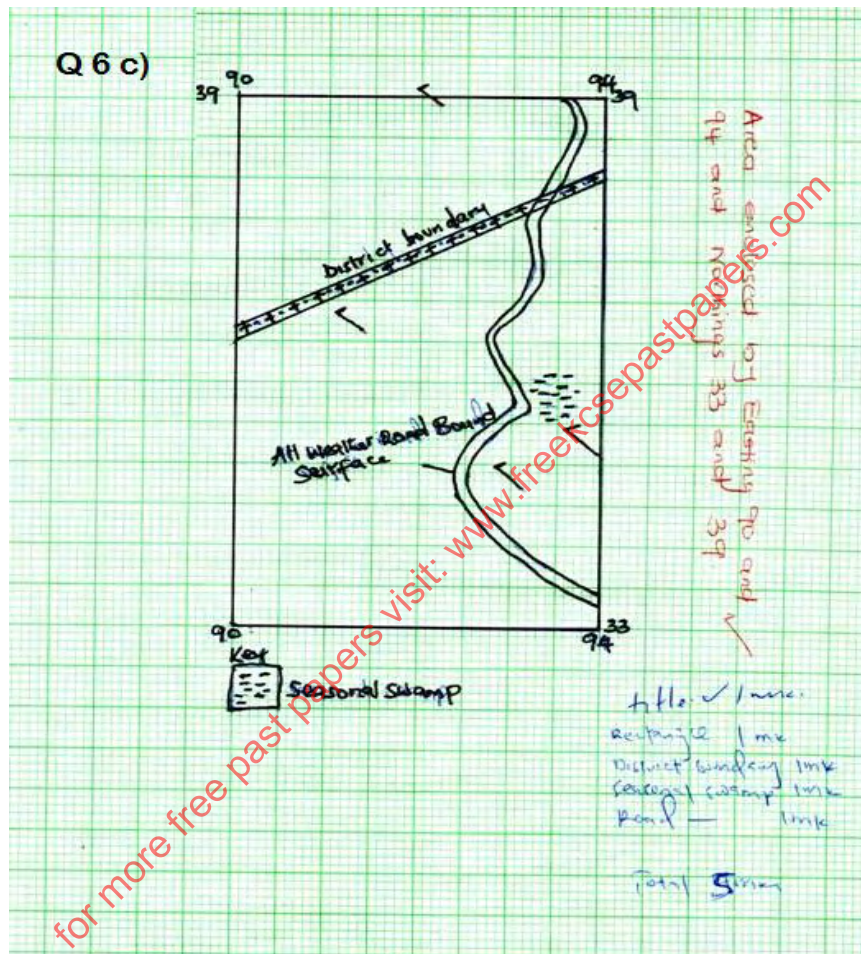
Longitude – 35⁰75'E

(2mks)

b) (i) South Nyanza district
Kisii district

(2mks)

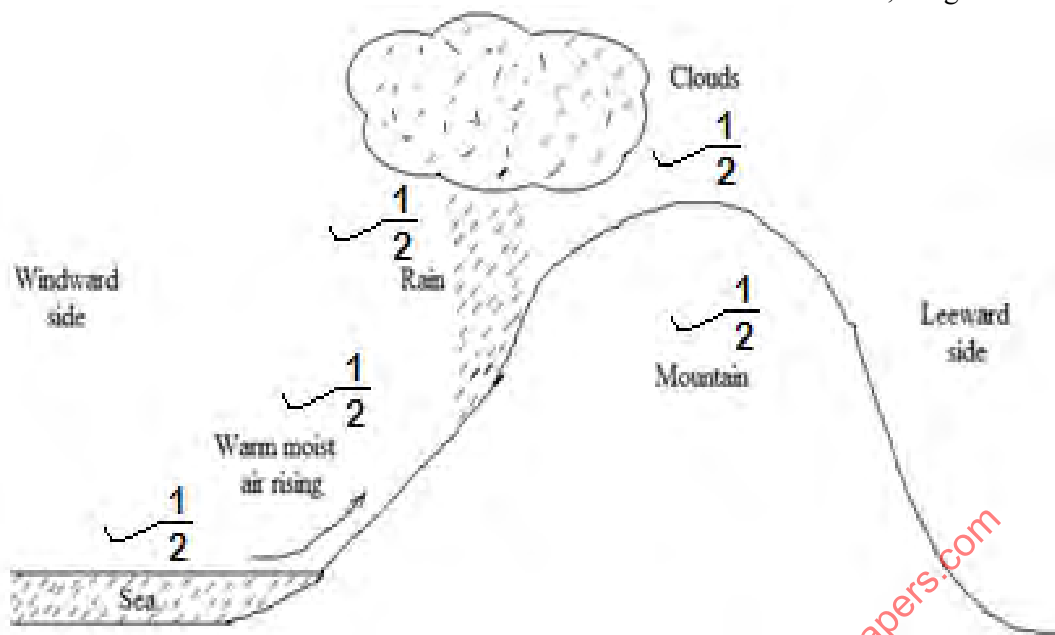
- ii) Presence of natural forest and vegetation
Presence of many permanent rivers (2mks)
- d) i) 8.1km (2mks)
ii) Brick making – brick works (3mks)
Transportation – presence of roads
Trade – market/shops
Agriculture; livestock farming, cotton, sugar, forestry, Kodere forest.
- iii) 4752 ft (2mks)
- e) Many settlements on the gentle slopes e.g. southern and south East part of the map – due to easy erection of houses and practicing agriculture.
Many settlements along the roads e.g road passing along the Kamgambo to Gesonso due to easy access to other places /transporting goods and services.



- Dense settlement along/near rivers e.g. R. Riana due to access of water for domestic use
 - Forest areas have no settlements e.g. Kodere forest because forests are gazette and human settlement prohibited.
 - Dense settlement near trading centres e.g. Suneka due to easy access of goods required/provide opportunities for employment. (6mks)
- 7 a) Altitude (4mks)
- Lowlands are warmer than highlands since the air becomes thinner.
 - Pressure decreases with increase in altitude hence thinner column of air
 - Mountain and valley landscape causes Katabatic and Anabatic winds. (any 2x2=4mks)
- Aspects:
- Outside the tropics the North facing slopes are always warmer in the southern hemisphere as they receive direct solar insolation.
 - Windward slopes high relief rainfall due to moisture laden winds. While the leeward slopes are dry since they are blocked by the mount/barriers. (any 2x1=2mks)
- b) Formation of Relief rainfall
- A water body is heated causing evaporation of water
 - Warm, moist air from the sea comes across a mountain barrier and is forced to rise

- Forced ascent, causes the air to expand, then cools. The moisture in it condenses giving rise to clouds that yield rainfall on the windward side of the mountain

NB: Last bit: windward side must be mentioned for maximum score. Text = 4, Diagram max. 2mks



(6mks)

- c) i) Climax vegetation - Vegetation that is well established and reaches a state of equilibrium with the existing environmental conditions (2mks)

ii) Characteristics of coniferous forest

- Trees are mainly softwoods
- Evergreen foliage
- Occurs in pure stands\
- Thin and poor undergrowth due to frozen soils
- Tall trees
- Trees have straight trunks
- The leaves are needle shaped
- They are conical shaped

(5mks)

d) i)

- Pastures for animals
- Bee keeping
- Sources of firewood
- Some shrubs are used for medicinal purposes
- Some trees are used as poles and timber for construction.

(4mks)

ii) Amazon

- Congo forest areas
- Along the West African Coasts

8. a) i) A water fall is a place on a river course where a river bed is vertical or nearly vertical (2mks)

ii) – It's a tourist attraction

- It can be harnessed to generate electricity.
- It hinders water transport along some river courses

(2 x 1=2mks)

iii) – Dendritic drainage system

Radial drainage system

(2x1=2mks)

b) Hydraulic action

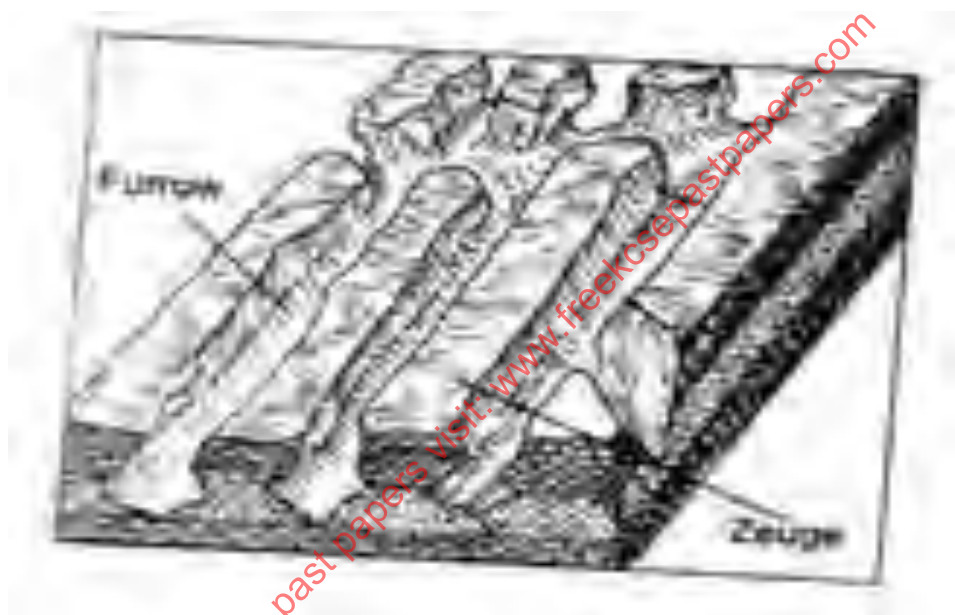
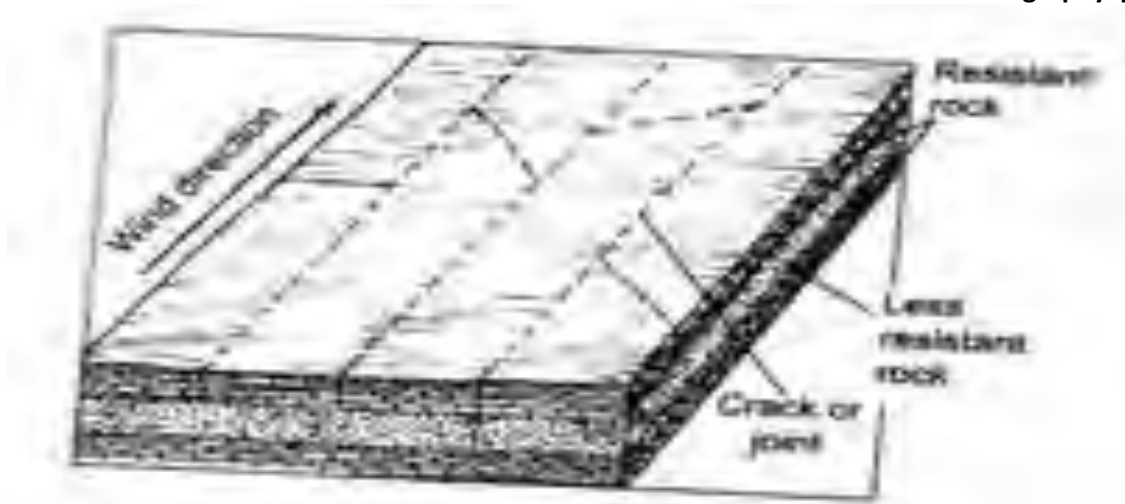
- Erosion by the force of river when it thrust itself into cracks and joints of rocks on the side of the channel dislodging rock particles.
- By pushing air into the cracks, compressing it increasing pressure which widens the cracks. When water retreats, air in cracks expands as pressure decreases. Repeated compression and expansion of air causes rocks to break. The broken particles are carried downstream

(2x2=4mks)

Solution

River water dissolve soluble rock minerals along the river channel. Dissolved minerals are transported in solution form downstream. (2x1=2mks)

- c) i) Characteristics of flood plains
- broad and flat or level landscape
 - made of thick alluvial deposits
 - some have ox-bow or raised banks.
 - Presence of natural levees or raised banks
 - Deferred tributaries/confluences
 - Presences of meanders
 - Braided channel
 - Presence of swamps or marshes (4 x 1=4mks)
- ii) Factors that favours the formation of deltas
- Large load such as from large catchment area where erosion is taking place actively.
 - The river course to be free from obstacles.
 - Low speed at the point where the river is entering a sea.
 - The rate of deposition should be higher than the rate of erosion by sea or lake current. (3mks)
- iii) Formation of arcuate delta
- Formed when coarse and fine sediments are deposited at the mouth of a river.
 - The strong sea waves push the sediments giving a delta a convex shore line.
 - Deposition at the mouth causes the river to subdivide into distributaries e.g. The distributaries subdivide too thus many distributaries River Niger, River Tana (4mks)
- d) Negative effects of rivers
- Rivers flood causing loss of life and property.
 - Stagnant water can be a medium of breeding of pests that transmit diseases such as bilhazia and malaria
 - Some wide rivers are barriers to transport and communication. (2x1=2mks)
9. a) i)
- Sandy/erg/Koum
 - stony desert/reg/siriv
 - rocky deserts/Hamada (2mks)
- ii)
- Increased temperatures and excessive evaporation
 - Prolonged drought/no rainfall/little rainfall
 - Existence of cold ocean currents on path of rain-bearing wind
 - Rain shadow effects of high mountains
 - Continentality /remoteness/distance from the sea
 - Human activities e.g desertification/overstocking
 - Anticyclones/ descending/diverging winds (3 x 1=3mks)
- b) Suspension
- Fine dust particles are lifted clear off the ground
 - Eventually they are blown away by wind currents and transported for long distances.
- Saltation
- Large fragments/sand particles are lifted from the ground by eddy currents
 - They are moved in a series of hop sand jumps within the wind current.
- Surface creep
- Heavy materials/small stones/pebble are dragged along the ground by wind currents for short distance. (any 2x2=4mks)
- c) i)



- Surface layers of hard rock with joints under laid by a layer of soft rocks weathering opens up the joints
- Wind abrasion and deflation attacks/deepens the joints to form furrows into the soft rocks
- This leads to a ridge and furrow landscape
- The ridges are the zeugens

(Text 3mks, Diagrams 2 mks= 5mks)



Text 3 Diagram 2mks

- A rock outcrops made of alternating horizontal hard and soft layers lies in the path of prevail winds.
- Wind abrasion attacks the rock outcrops. The soft rock layers are eroded faster than hard layer
- Wind abrasion protrude is greatest near the ground level.
- This leads to an irregular shaped rock called rock pedestal (5mks)

d) ii)

- Inselberg
- Mesas and buttes
- Gorges
- Wadis
- Rills/Gullies (3mks)

iii) Taking photographs

- Writing notes
- Drawing sketches of features
- Labeling samples (3mks)

10 (a) An ice cap is a small permanent mass of ice covering a limited area of a mountain top while an iceberg is a large floating mass of ice/partially submerged in water. (3mks)

b) i) Features labeled

- D – Truncated spur
- E – Ribbon/finger lake
- F – Glacial trough/U-shaped valley (3mks)

ii) Conditions for glacial deposition\

- Gradient/slope – the are has gentle slopes which allows slow movement of ice enabling deposition.
- Rise in temperatures/high temperatures lead to melting of ice which reduces energy to transport thus depositing some of the load carried.
- Amount of glacier – larger amount of glacier exerts a lot of pressure at its base causing it to melt thus deposition.
- Friction between the moving ice and the surface leading to the deposition of heavy materials beneath the ice mass.
- c) Positive effects of glaciation in lowlands
- Glacial till provides fertile soils for arable farming.
- Ice sheets in their scouring effect reduce the land surface and depth to expose mineral seams which become easy to extract.
- Outwash plains are sources of building and construction materials. (any 2x2mks)
- Glaciated features are tourist attractions earning foreign exchange for the country.
- There is formation of lakes which are used for various economic uses such as fishing, transport e.t.c. (8mks)

d) i) Reasons for groups

- It will save on time
- It ensures detailed study
- It ensures all students participate in study
- Enhances interaction among students (3x1=3mks)

ii) Types of moraines

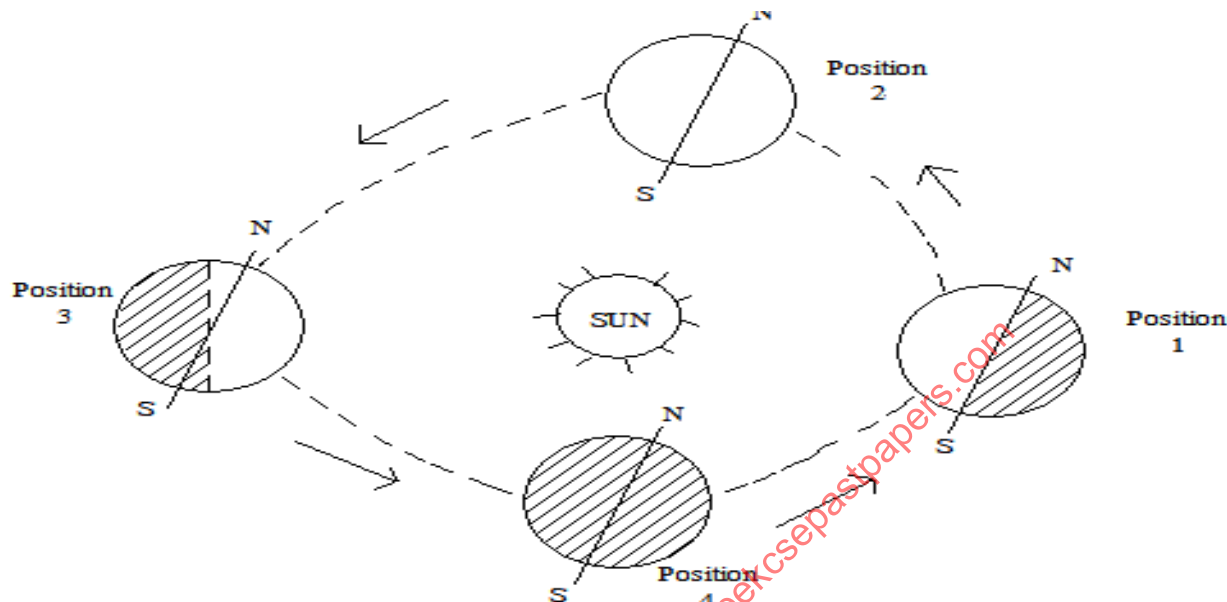
- Terminal
- Medial
- Lateral
- Ground (any 2x1=2mks)

iii) Reasons

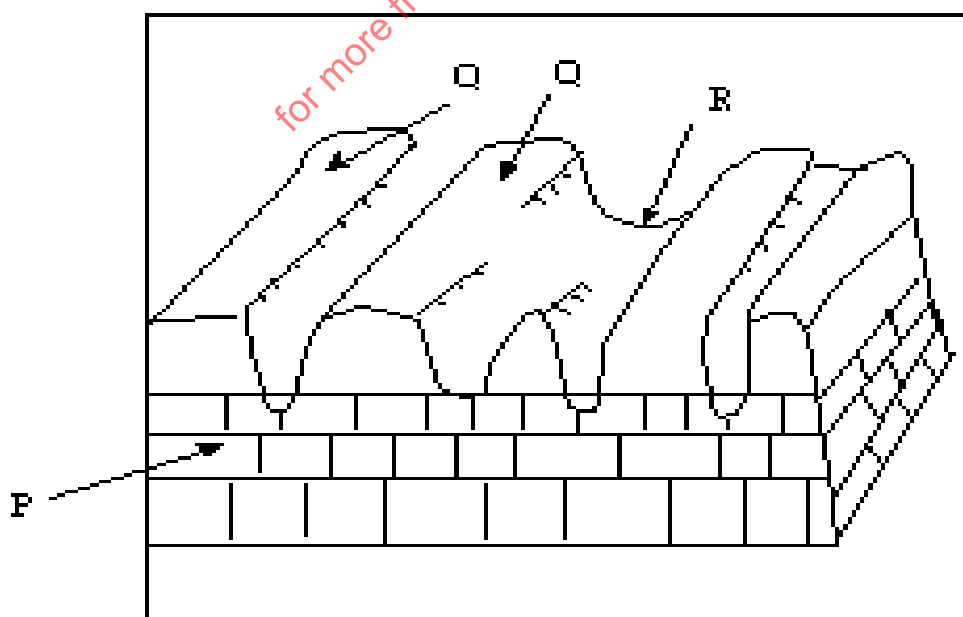
- Inadequate time for study
- Inaccessibility of some areas/steep slopes
- Low temperatures
- Change in weather e.g. rain
- Dense forest
- Wild animal attack. (3mks)

SECTION A

- 1 a) What is the relationship between Geography and Chemistry? (2mks)
b) Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.



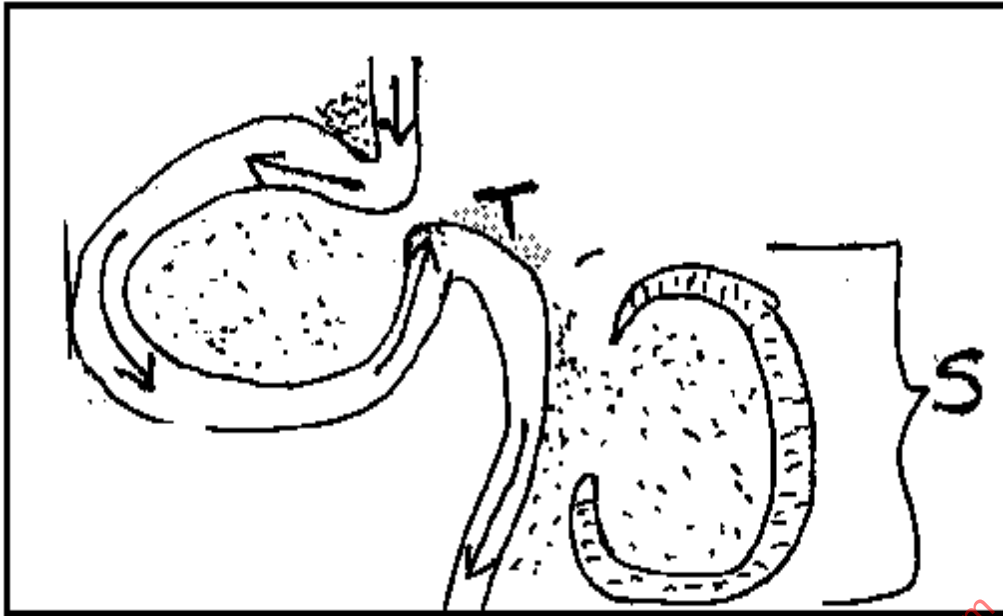
- Give **three** effects of the movement represented by the diagram. (3mks)
2. a) Name **two** scales used to measure the intensity of an earthquake. (2mks)
b) Give three reasons why the use of intensity as a measure of earthquake strength is unreliable. (3 mks)
3. a) Apart from planets, name **two** other members of the solar system. (2mks)
b) State **three** characteristics of planets. (3mks)
4. a) List **three** process of wind erosion.
b) The diagram below shows features of a Karst scenery. (3mks)



- i) Name the features marked P, Q and R. (3mks)
 ii) State **two** factors that influence the formation of the features in the diagram. (2mks)
 5. a) Give **three** characteristics of a composite volcano. (3mks)
 b) State **two** examples of composite volcanoes in East Africa. (2mks)

SECTION B

6. Study the map of Busia 1:50,000 and answer the following questions.
 a) i) Give the six figure grid reference for the junction of all-weather road loose surface near Matayo. (2 marks)
 ii) What is the bearing of the air photo principal point at Kisoko GR 3847 from the one at GR3141. (2 marks)
 iii) What is the magnetic variation of the map? (1 marks)
 b) i) Using the scale 1cm rep 50 metres draw a cross section from the GR 300350 to 360390
 ii) On it mark and label,
 – Hill. (1 marks)
 – Bridge. (1 marks)
 – Swamp. (1 marks)
 – River. (1 marks)
 c) Describe distribution of drainage in the area covered by the map. (6 marks)
 d) Explain how relief has influenced distribution of settlement in the area covered by the map. (3 marks)
 e) With evidence from the map identify three economic activities in the area covered by the map. (3 marks)
 7. a) i) Differentiate between the terms parent rock and bedrock. (2 marks)
 ii) Name two components of the soil. (2marks)
 iii) Identify three processes of soil formation. (3 marks)
 iv) State two factors that determine the colour of the soil. (2 marks)
 b) Explain how the following factors influence soil formation.
 i) Parent rock. (4 marks)
 ii) Climate. (6 marks)
 c) Describe how laterization occurs. (4 marks)
 d) State two economic uses of soil. (2 marks)
 8. a) i) What are the causes of earth movements. (3mks)
 ii) What is folding? (2mks)
 iii) Differentiate a simple symmetrical fold from asymmetrical fold. (4mks)
 b) With the aid of a well labelled diagram, describe the formation of an overthrust fold. (6mks)
 c) Student of a school are planning to carry out a field study in a folded region.
 i) Identify **three** ways in which Fold Mountains that they would come across are likely to have been formed. (3mks)
 ii) State **four** ways in which the students would prepare themselves for the study. (4mks)
 iii) Give **three** advantages of studying landforms through field work. (3mks)
 9. a) i) State two days in a year when the length of day and night is equal. (2mks)
 ii) Draw a well labelled diagram to show the eclipse of the moon (Lunar eclipse) (3mks)
 b) i) Give **four** characteristics of planet Jupiter. (4 mks)
 ii) Give **three** possible consequences of the revolution of the earth on lengths of days and nights. (3 mks)
 c) i) Name **three** instruments found in a Stevenson screen. (3mks)
 ii) State and explain **four** qualifications which makes Stevenson screen suitable for its work. (4mks)
 d) With the help of a well labelled diagram, explain the formation of frontal /cyclonic rainfall. (6mks)
 10. The diagram below shows a section of a river. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



- (a) (i) Name the features marked S and T (2mks)
 (ii) State three conditions that are necessary for the formation of the feature marked S. (3mks)
- (b) (i) Outline two factors that influence the development of a drainage pattern. (2mks)
 (ii) Outline five characteristics of a river in its youthful stage. (5mks)
- (c) Your class is planning to carry out a field study of a river in its old stage.
 (i) State three reasons why it would be necessary to pre-visit the area of study. (3mks)
 (ii) State four activities you would carry out to determine why deposition occurs at this stage. (4mks)
- (d) Explain three negative effects of rivers to the human environment. (6mks)

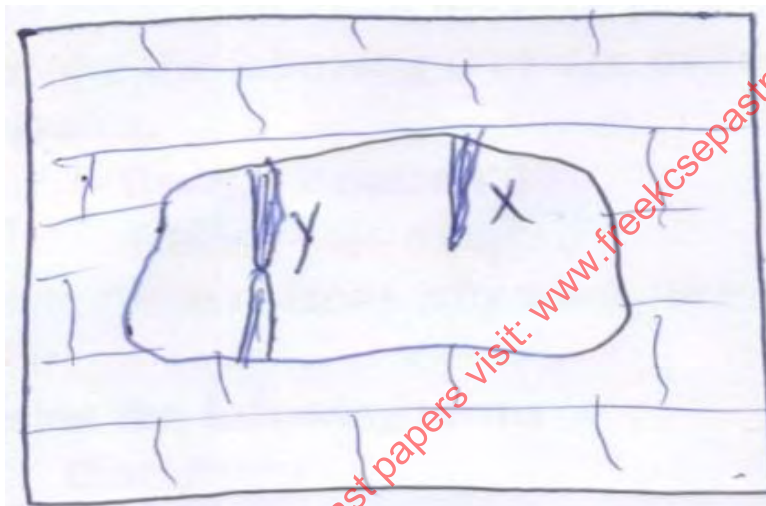
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GATUNDU SOUTH
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
(312/1)

SECTION A

1. a) If the local time at Kapsabet at longitude 35°E is 7.00 a.m. What will be the time at Accra at Greenwich meridian. (2mks)
- b) State two effects of the revolution of the earth. (2mks)
- c) State two reasons for the spherical shape of the earth. (2mks)
2. a) Differentiate between absolute and relative humidity. (2mks)
- b) What is a weather station? (2mks)
- c) Name any one constituent of the atmosphere. (1mk)
3. a) Give three natural causes of earthquakes. (3mks)
- b) State two precautions which can be taken against earthquake destruction. (2mks)
4. a) Name two types of slow mass wasting. (2mks)
- b) Outline three negative effects of mass wasting on the physical environment. (3mks)
5. The diagram below represents underground features in a limestone area. Use it to answer question (a)



- a) Name the features marked (2mks)
 - X –
 - Y –
- b) What is meant by Karst scenery? (2mks)

SECTION B

6. Study the map of Oyugis 1:50,000 sheet 130/1 provided and answer the following questions.
 - a) Give the two districts found in the area covered by the map. (2mks)
 - b) Give the Latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mapped area (2mks)
 - c) Calculate the area covered by Kisii Township. (2mks)
(Give your answer in square Kilometers.)
 - d) Draw a square 10cm by 10cm, to represent the area enclosed by Eastings 70 and 72 and Northings 23 and 25. (1mk)

On the square mark and name the following:

 - (i) Forest (1mk)
 - (ii) River Riana (1mk)
 - (iii) Dry weather road C 20 (1mk)
 - e) Citing evidence from the map state three social services offered in Nyambunwa in grid reference 8925. (3mks)
 - f) i) What is the magnetic declination of the map. (1mk)

- ii) Assuming that four people live in each house in grid square 6921,
Calculate the population density. (2mks)
- g) Describe the relief of the area covered by the map. (4mks)
- h) Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map (5mks)
- 7.
- a) Explain how a river erodes through the following process;
i) Solution (2mks)
ii) Abrasion (2mks)
- b) Using a well labeled diagram, explain how a waterfall may form over a fault scarp (6mks)
- c) State three conditions necessary for Delta formation. (3mks)
- d) Describe the following drainage patterns with clearly labeled diagrams.
(ii) Dendritic patterns (3mks)
(iii) Trellis (3mks)
- e) Explain three reasons why some lakes in the Rift Valley are fresh water. (6mks)
- 8.
- a) Define the following terms
(i) Glaciations (2mks)
(ii) Ice – berg (2mks)
- b) Describe the formation of the following features
(i) Roche Moutonnée (4mks)
(ii) Rock basin (4mks)
- c) (i) Name any four features formed by glacial deposition in lowland areas. (4mks)
Explain three ways in which a glaciated landscape is of significance to human activities. (6mks)
- d) Name three mountains in East Africa where glaciers are found. (3mks)
- 9.
- a) (i) Name two types of desert landscapes. (2mks)
(ii) Describe how wind transport materials on the desert surface using the following processes.
(I) Surface creep (2mks)
(II) Saltation (2mks)
- b) You intend to carry out field study in an arid area.
i) State three reasons for carrying out a pre-visit. (3mks)
ii) Mention any two follow up activities you would engage in. (2mks)
iii) Explain three measures that can be taken to curb the spread of Aridity and desertification. (6mks)
iv) Explain four ways in which desert features influence human activities. (8mks)
- 10.
- a) i) State three ways through which a Caldera may be formed (3mks)
ii) Explain three negative effects of vulcanicity. (6mks)
- b) You are planning to carry out a field study on an area affected by vulcanicity.
i) What would be the advantages of dividing the class into groups? (3mks)
ii) What problems would be encountered during the field study? (3mks)
- c) i) Describe three types of tectonic plate boundaries. (6mks)
ii) Explain two effects of faulting on drainage. (4mks)

GATUNDU DISTRICT
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

SECTION A

Answer all the questions in this question

1. a) Name the types of photographs 2mk
b) Identify three uses of [photographs 3mk
2. a) Give the primary sources of population data 2mk
b) What information can be derived from a population pyramid . 3mk
3. a) Name two non renewable sources of energy 2mk
b) Give three effects of liberalization of the oil industry in Kenya. 3mk
4. a) Differentiate between transport and communication 2mk
b) State three reasons for the decline of use of letter writing as a means of communication 2mk
5. State five factors that influence the exploitation of minerals 5mk

SECTION B

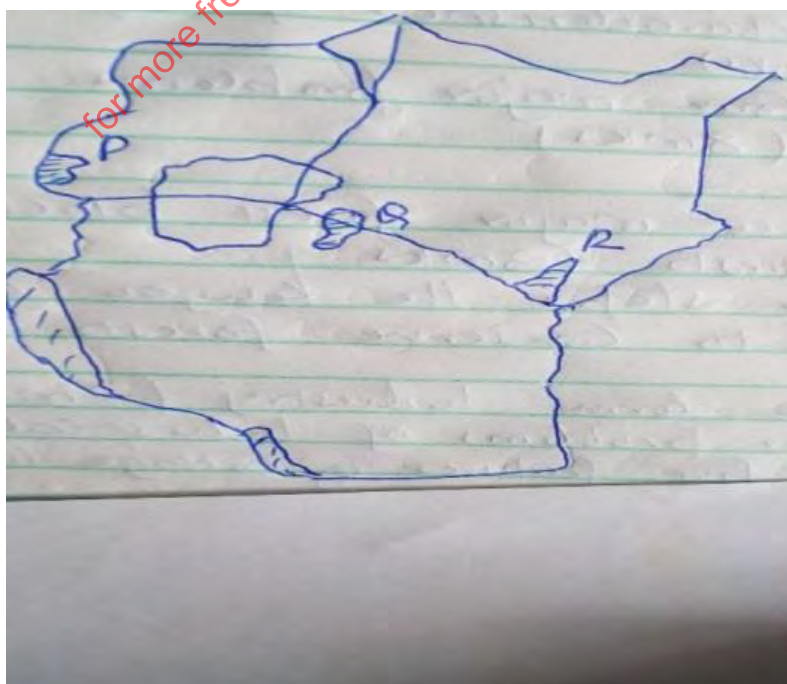
6. The table below shows coffee production of four Kenya's district in tonnes. Use it to answer question (a)

DISTRICT	COFFEE PRODUCTION IN TONNES
NYERI	450
EMBU	350
KIAMBU	390
MURANGA	320

- a) (i) Apart from pie charts name two other statistical methods that can be used to represent the data in the table above (2mk)
(ii) Using a radius of 5cm draw a pie chart to represent the data above. Show your calculations. (9mk)
(iii) Name the two main types of coffee grown in Kenya (2mk)
- b) Outline three physical factors that favour coffee growing in Kenya (3mks)
- c) Describe the stages involved in the dry processing of coffee (5mk)
- d) Outline four similarities between coffee farming in Kenya and Brazil (4mk)

7.

- a) Use the map of east Africa below to answer question a



- Name the national parks marked P, Q and R 3mk
- b. Explain the difference between tourist attractions in the east Africa and Switzerland under.
- (i) Climate (2mk)
 - (ii) Marine sites (2mk)
- c. (i) Distinguish between a game sanitary and a national park. (2mk)
(ii) Outline five reasons why domestic tourism is not well developed in Kenya (5mk)
- d. Explain three effects of drought on wildlife in Kenya (6mks)
- e. Give five reasons why it is necessary to conserve wildlife in Kenya (5mk)
- 8.
- a) (i) What is a forest (2mk)
(ii) Give four characteristics of tropical hardwood forests (4mk)
(iii) Explain four major problems facing forestry in Kenya (8mk)
- b) (i) Name three major forest blocks in the coastal forests (3mk)
(ii) Give four steps the Kenyan government has taken to conserve forests (8mk)
- 9.
- (a) (i) Define the term industry (2mk)
(ii) State four problems of industrialization (8mk)
(iii) Outline five features of cottage industry in India (5mk)
- 10.
- a) (i) What is fishing (2mk)
(ii) Name three fresh water fish (3mk)
(iii) Identify four modern methods of fishing (4mk)
- Explain four factors that have favoured fishing in North west pacific fishing grounds (8mk)
- Explain four significance of fishing to the economy of Japan. (8mk)

GATUNDU SOUTH
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER ONE

(312/1)
CONFIDENTIAL

MAP WORK

USE MAP OF OYUGIS 1: 50,000

GATUNDU SOUTH

PAPER 1

312/1

MARKING SCHEME

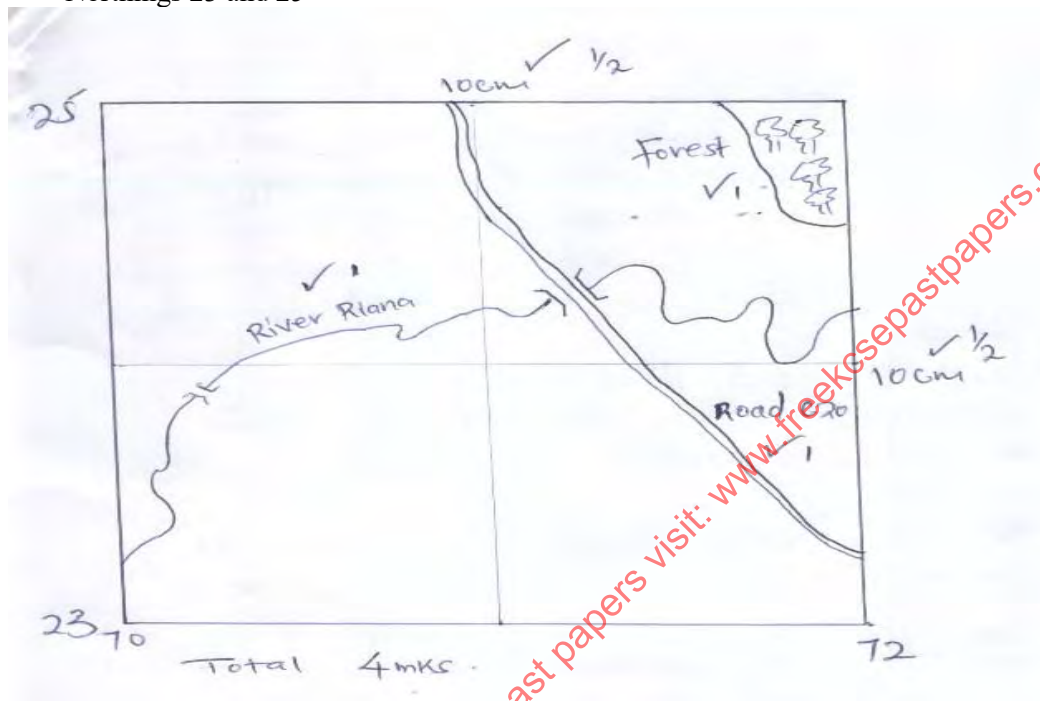
SECTION A:

1. a) Time at Accra 0° Greenwich meridian.
Difference in degrees is 35°
1° - 4 min
35° - ?
 $35 \times 4 = 140 \text{ min} = 2\text{hrs } 20\text{min}$
Time will be 4.40 a.m. (2mks)
- b) Two effects of the Revolution of the earth
 - It causes variation in the lengths of day and night at different times of the year.
 - It causes variation in position of midday sun at different times of the year. (2mks)
- c) Two reasons for spherical shape of the earth.
 - The force of gravity which causes the roundness.
 - Centrifugal force which causes the bulging of the equator.
 - Centripetal force that causes the flattening at the poles (2mks)
2. a) Differentiation of Absolute and relative humidity.
Absolute humidity is the actual amount of water vapour or moisture in a given mass of air at a particular temperature, while relative humidity is the maximum amount of moisture that the same mass of air can hold at the same temperature.
- b) A weather station: this is a place set aside where all weather elements are observed, measured and recorded. (2mks)
- c) Any constituent of Atmosphere (1mk)
 - Gases
 - Dust particles
 - Water vapour
 - Smoke particles
3. a) Three natural causes of earthquakes
 - Vulcanicity
 - Tectonic movements
 - Gravitative pressure
 - Isostatic adjustment. (3mks)
- b) Two precautions – taken against earthquake destruction are.
 - Avoid settling in earthquakes prone areas
 - Building earthquake resistant structures e.g Bridges.
 - Early or timely warning of occurrence of earthquakes.
 - Construction of dykes along the coast to prevent tsunamis. (2mks)
- a) Two types of slow mass wasting
 - Soil creep
 - Rock creep
 - Solifluction
 - Talus creep (2mks)
- b) Three negative effects of mass wasting on the physical environment.
Formation of derelict land which spoil the beauty of the land.
Landslides may cause rivers to change courses thus reducing the volume of water downstream. (3MKS)
4. a) Diagram on limestone area.
X – stalactite
Y – limestone pillar. (2mks)
- b) Karst scenery – is the limestone region with unique features.
(1mk)

SECTION B

5. MAP WORK

- a) Two Districts found in the area
 - South Nyanza
 - Kisii
- b) Between latitude $0^{\circ} 30' S$ and $0^{\circ} 45' S$
 Between longitude $34^{\circ} 30' E$ and $34^{\circ} 45' E$
 Area covered by Kisii Township
 Complete square = 1
 Incomplete square $\frac{8}{2} = \frac{4}{5}$
 Area of a Grid square is $5 \times 1 \text{ Km}^2 = 5 \text{ Km}^2$
 Square of 10cm to 10 cm
 Eastings 70 and 72
 Northings 23 and 25



c. Citing Evidence of Social Services

Service	Evidence
2. Health Medical	Dispensary
3. Education	School
4. Administration	Chiefs office
5. Transport	Road
6. Recreation	Rest House

- f (i) Magnetic variation $0^{\circ} 52''$
- ii) Population Density of 13 houses

$$13 \times 4 = 52 \text{ people}$$

Area of Grid square is 1 Km^2

52 people per square Km

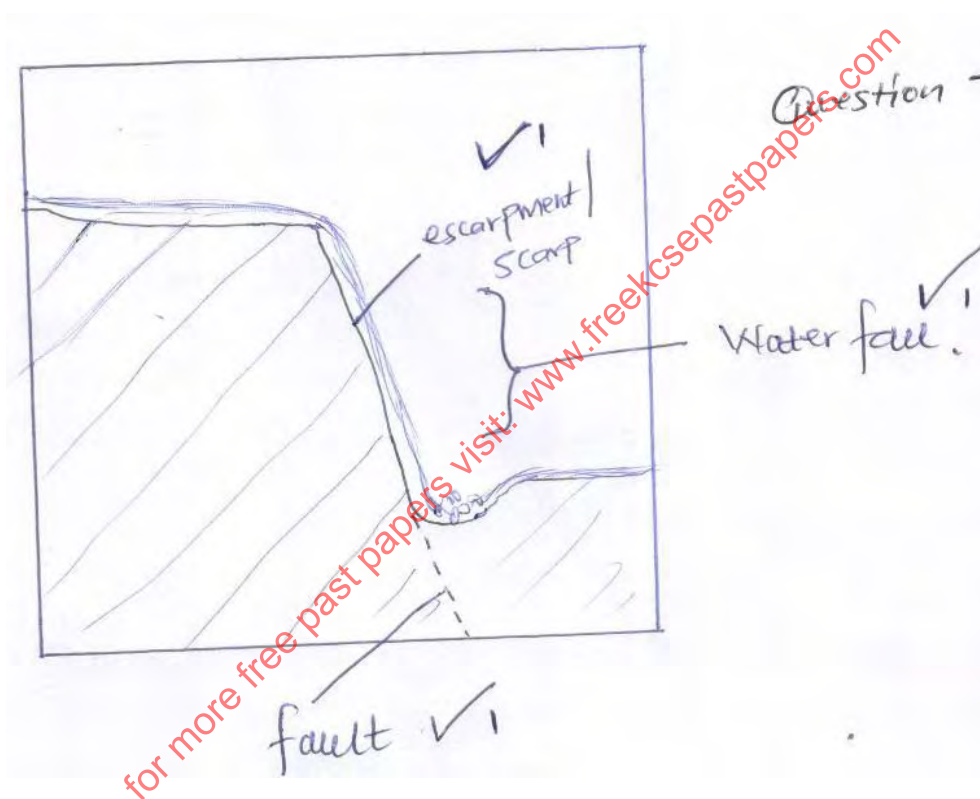
g. Describing the relief. Covered by the area.

- The lowest altitude is 3900m in the North East of the map.
- The Highest altitude is 5980m 6000m in the south West of the map.
- The landscape is generally mountainous or hilly in the western and Northern parts.
- The land is gently sloping in the South East and West has steep slopes.

Description of the Drainage of the map.

- The area has many permanent rivers e.g River Riana.
- The main drainage feature in the area are rivers.

- The main Rivers are River Riana, River Maungo, River Awach Tende.
 - The area has dams e.g Tinga Dam
 - Rivers along Northing 40 flow towards the North.
 - There is a disappearing river in Grid square 7527.
 - River Riana forms a dendritic drainage patterns with its tributaries in the South East of the mapped area.
- 6.
- a) River Erosion by.
- Solution: As the river flows, the flowing water dissolves, soluble minerals and remove them in solution from the rocks.
- Abrasion: The rocks transported by water are used to scratch, scour and guide the riverbed and banks, this way the river dislodges rocks and transports them downstream.
- (b) How a waterfall forms over a fault scarp.
- Faulting occurs along a river valley
 - Downward displacement of rocks follows
 - An escarpment is then formed.
 - The river descends the scarp through a water fall.



- c) Three conditions necessary for detta formation
- Large quantities of sediments carried by the river to the mouth
 - Low velocity at the mouth and a gentle slope
 - Weak sea waves
 - High rate of deposition than the rate of removal of silt at the river mouth
- d) Description of
- i) Dendritic: This develops in areas with rocks of uniform structure
- Tributaries form the main river at acute angles forming a shape like of a tree with branches.

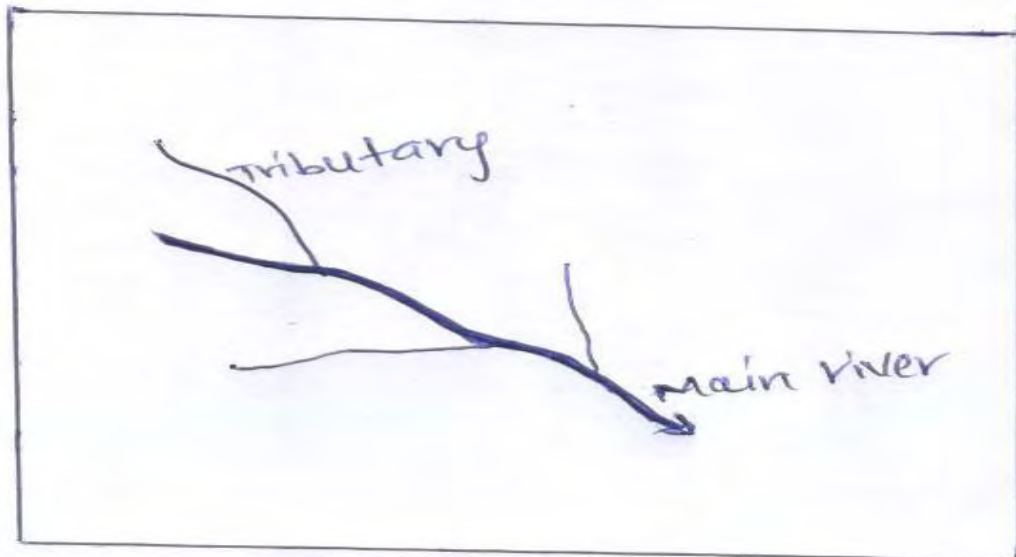


Diagram 1mk.
Text 2mks

- ii) Trellis: Occurs in areas of alternating layers of hard and soft rocks. The tributaries join the main river at right angles.
The Main River and tributaries form a rectilinear patterns.

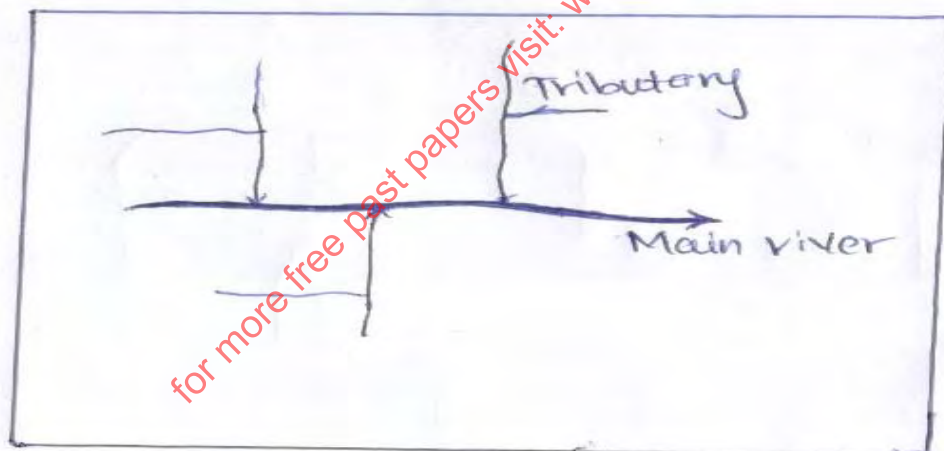


Diagram 1mk
Text 2mks

- e) Reasons why some lakes in the Rift valley have fresh water.
- They have surface outlets/ rivers which excess salt deposits are carried away.
 - Some have underground outlets which drain the salts that would have accumulated in the bed.
 - Some experience low rates of evaporation because they are located in low temperature areas.
 - The lakes have regular in flow of fresh water which dilutes the salts.

(6mks)

- 7.
- a) Definition
- Glaciation is the process by which moving ice erodes, transports and deposits materials on the earth's surface. (2mks)
 - Ice-bergs – This is a large mass of ice that floats on water/ sea or ocean. (2mks)
- b) Formation of the following feature.
- (i) Roche Moutonnée
- As ice moves it meets a resistant rock outcrop through abrasion the upstream is smoothed while the downstream is eroded by plucking leading to steep and rugged leeward, side, this produces a resistant rock with a smooth upstream and rugged leeward.
- Rock basin: Ice erosion by abrasion and plucking on the main valley leads to formation of a glacial trough. Through abrasion the less resistant rocks on the base of glacial trough are deepened. This leads to formation of a hollow known as a rock basin.
- c) i) Features formed by glacial deposition in lowland areas.
- Erratics
 - Boulder trains
 - Till
 - Drumlins
 - Esker
 - Kame
 - Outwash plains (2mks)
- ii) Three ways in which a glaciated landscape is of significance to human activities.
- Glacial erosion exposes valuable minerals which are easily exploited
 - Fjord provides suitable breeding grounds for fish.
 - Glacial lakes provide water for domestic and industrial use.
 - Hanging valleys form waterfalls which provide sites for generating Hydroelectricity
 - Alluvial fans and outwash plains provide fertile soils for agriculture. (6mks)
- d. Name three mountains in East Africa where glaciers are found.
- Mt. Kenya
 - Mt. Kilimanjaro
 - Mt. Ruwenzori (3mks)
8. a) (i) Name two types of desert landscapes
- Sandy deserts
 - Rocky deserts
 - Stony deserts (2mks)
- (ii) Describe wind transport on desert surface.
- Surface creep: Heavy stones are rolled by wind currents for short distances (2mks)
 - Saltation: Medium sized particles are rolled along the ground and then lifted by wind currents to the air and then dropped.
- They are moved in a series of short jumps along the desert. (2mks)
- b) Field study in an arid area.
- State three reasons for a pre-visit
 - Familiarize with area of study
 - Determine routes to follow
 - Decide routes on the methods of data collection and recording.
 - know equipment/materials to carry
 - Identify likely problems and seek solution. (3mks)
- (ii) Mention two follow up – activities to engage in-
- Writing a report
 - Displaying photographs
 - Holding class discussions on the findings
 - Sketching the features observed
 - Analyzing collected data and drawing conclusion.
 - Drawing diagrams of observed features. (2mks)
- (iii) Measures that can be taken to curb the spread of Aridity and desertification.

- Afforestation and reafforestation to reduce the rate of evaporation.
- Irrigating dry lands
- Introduction of energy saving jikos to reduce pressure on forests.
- Stabilizing sand dunes by planting barriers at the fringes of deserts
- Introduction of alternatives forms of fuel to reduce wood consumption.
- Controlling industrialization to reduce emission of Co₂ which causes global warming. (6mks)
- iii) Ways in which desert features influence human activities.
 - Loess regions have very fertile soils suitable for agriculture.
 - Some deflation hollows contain oasis which are sources of water for Nomadic communities.
 - Desert landscapes provide good sites of resting military weapons.
 - Salts that are used for salt production
 - Desert features e.g rock pedestals are tourist attractions. (4 x2) (8mks)
- 9. a) (i) Three ways through which a caldera is formed
 - By violent eruptions explosion or eruption at ground level and a hollow is formed
 - By block subsidence
 - By outward collapsing (3mks)
- (ii) Three negative effects of vulcanicity (6mks)
 - Loss of life and property
 - Weathered volcanic materials e.g granite make soil infertile
 - Volcanic landscape is rugged thus limiting settlement.
 - Volcanic landscape create barrier to transport and communication.
 - Lee ward side of volcanic mountains receive very little rainfall thus discouraging economic activities e.g agriculture
- b) You are planning to carry out a field study on areas affected by vulcanicity.
 - (i) Advantages of diving a class
 - It saves time
 - It encourages participation of all members of class
 - It will facilitate more interaction among the group (2mks)
 - (ii) Problems encountered during the field work study.
 - Unfavorable weather e.g heavy rain extremely high temperature.
 - Accidents in the field – steep slopes.
 - Inaccessibility of some areas with volcanic features. (3mks)
- c) (i) Three types of tectonic plates
 - Extension/ constructive, divergent This is when plates move away from each other.
 - Compressional /convergent/destructive – Is when two plates move towards each other.
 - Transform/shear/transcurrent – Two plate slides past one another along transform fault. (6mks)
 - Two types of earth movement making earth to stretch or shorten.
 - Horizontal Earth movement. (1mk)
- (iii) Effects of faulting on drainage
 - Block Mountain receive heavy rainfall on windward side and it's a catchment area.
 - Land subsidence caused by faulting may form a depression which fills with water to form a lake.
 - When faulting occurs across a river, the river may disappear completely.
 - Block mountains cause reverse drainage e.g Kagera River which flows eastwards yet it used to flow west wards. (4mks)

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SECTION B:

Answer question 6 and any other two questions

6. Study the Map of Nkubu (1:50,000) sheet 122/1 provided and answer the following questions.
- a) (i) Using the marginal information, give the magnetic variation of the area when the map extract was drawn. 2marks
 - (ii) Convert the scale of the map into a statement scale 2marks
 - (iii) Give the longitudinal extent of the area covered by the map. 1mark
 - b) (i) Give three types of natural vegetation found to the west of Easting 50 3marks
 - (ii) What is the length in kilometers of the dry weather road from the junction at Getanga (509958) to the junction at Kaongo (573963)? 2marks
 - (iii) Identify the drainage feature found in grid square 4388 (1mark)
 - c) Using a vertical scale of 1cm to represent 100m
 - (i) Draw a cross section from grid reference 390910 to 450910 3marks
 - (ii) On the cross section, mark and name the following;
 - A river
 - A forest
 - A loose surface – all weather road 3marks
 - (iii) Calculate the vertical exaggeration of the section you have drawn 2marks
 - (iv) Citing evidence from the map, explain three factors that favour coffee growing in the area covered by the map. 6marks
7. a) (i) Differentiate between a rock and a mineral 2marks
- (ii) State five characteristics of minerals. 5marks
- b) Explain how igneous rocks are formed. 6marks
- c) Give two examples of each one of the following categories of sedimentary rocks
- i. Mechanically – formed rocks 2marks
 - ii. Chemically – formed rocks. 2marks
- d) You are planning to carry out a field study of rocks within your school environment.
- i) Give three characteristics that you would look for while identifying different rock types in the school environment. 3marks
 - ii) Identify three methods you would use to record information gathered during the study. 3marks
 - iii) State how you would use the following items during the field study.
 - A geological map 1mark
 - A polythene bag 1mark
- 8 a)
- i. What is weathering? 2marks
 - ii. Explain three factors which influence the type and rate of weathering 6marks
- b) List down five processes of chemical weathering 5marks
- c) Explain three ways in which people cause weathering. 6marks
- d) Explain the effect of weathering on the following
- i) Tourism 2marks
 - ii) Soil formation 2marks
 - iii) Building industry 2marks
9. a) Describe how a river erodes its channel by the following processes
- i. Hydraulic action. 4marks
 - ii. Corrasion 4marks
- b) Describe the process of a river capture. 6marks
- c) Using diagrams, describe the following drainage patterns.
- i. Dendritic 2marks
 - ii. Trellis 2marks
- d) A form four class is planning to carry out a field study of a river in its youthful stage
- i) State four ways in which they would prepare for the study. 4marks
 - ii) Give three features they are likely to study. 3marks
10. a)
- i) What is a desert? 2marks
 - ii) Name three types of deserts, according to the nature of their surfaces. 3marks

- b) Explain three processes of wind erosion. 6marks
- c) With the aid of well – labeled diagrams, describe how the following desert features are formed; 5marks
- i) A rock pedestal 5marks
- ii) A barchan 4marks
- d) What is the significant of desert features to man? 4marks

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COMPLIANT CLUSTER II

312/2

GEOGRAPHY**PAPER 2 (THEORY)****Section A****Answer ALL the questions in this section.**

1. (a) Identify three environmental conditions which favour commercial beef farming in Kenya. (3marks)
- (b) Give two exotic breeds of cattle reared in commercial ranches in Kenya highlands. (2marks)
2. The table below shows mineral production in thousand tonnes per day for selected countries in Africa in June 2010. Use it to answer question (a)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION IN 000' TONNES
Ghana	3,800
Zambia	2,550
Nigeria	800
South Africa	9,600
Tanzania	2,500
Uganda	1,900

- (a) i. What is the difference in production between the highest and the lowest producer? (1mark)
- ii. What is the total production of mineral produced in June 2010 in the region? (1mark)
- iii. Calculate the daily average production for Zambia in June 2010. (1mark)
- (b) Name two minerals mined using panning method of mining. (2marks)
3. (a) State three physical conditions that favour maize growing in KasinGishu District in Kenya. (2marks)
- (b) Identify three problems facing maize farming in Kenya. (3marks)
4. (a) Apart from historical sites, name two tourist attractions along the Coast of Kenya. (2marks)
- (b) Give three reasons why it's necessary to preserve historical sites. (3marks)
5. (a) Apart from petroleum, name two other non-renewable source of energy. (2marks)
- (b) Give two reasons why Kenya has not fully exploited her geothermal potential. (2marks)

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

6. The table below shows items exported from forest products in Kenya. Use it to answer questions 6 (a) (i) and (ii)

EXPORT PRODUCTION	WEIGHT IN TONNES
Plywood	12,600
Veneers	9,990
News print	1,560
Block board	750
TOTAL	24,900

- (a) i. Name the main export item (1mark)
- ii. Draw a divided rectangle 15cm long to represent the above information. (8marks)
- (b)i. What is agro-forestry? (2marks)
- ii. Give five reasons why afforestation is being encouraged in Kenya. (5marks)
- iii.State three factors that have led to reduction of the area under forest in Kenya. (3marks)
- (c) Explain three problems that affect forestry in Canada. (6marks)
7. (a)i. Draw an outline map of Nigeria. (1mark)
- ii. On the map, show the main palm oil growing areas. (1mark)
- iii.Mark and show Lagos. (1mark)
- (b) i. Give four climatic conditions favouring growing of oil palm in Nigeria. (4marks)
- ii. Describe production of palm oil in Nigeria under the following sub headings.
 - Harvesting (3marks)
 - Processing (4marks)

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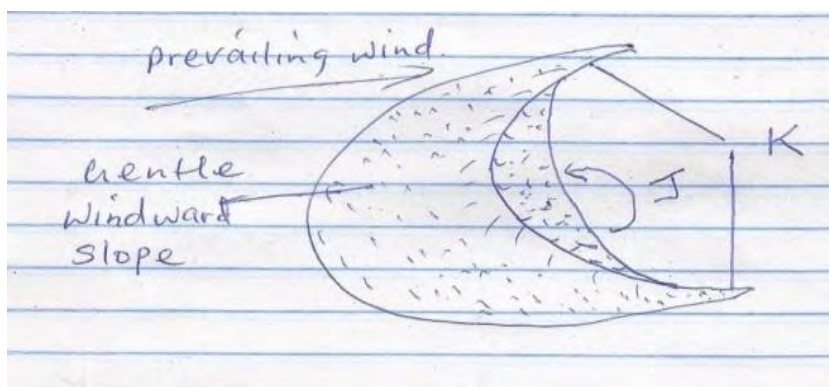
BUURI
312/1/
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1

SECTION A.

1. a) What is a line of longitude? (2mks)
b) What is the time at Moyale on 38°E when the time at Tema on prime meridian (0°) is 1.00p.m? (3mks)
2. a) Name two theories of the origin of the Earth. (2mks)
b) Identify three layers of the earth's atmosphere. (3mks)
3. a) Name the scale used to measure the magnitude of an earthquake. (1mk)
b) List three causes of earthquakes. (3mks)
4. a) Identify three ways in which ice moves. (3mks)
b) State three types of glacial moraines. (3mks)
5. a) State five factors that influence mass wasting. (5mks)

SECTION B.

6. Study the map of Oyugis (1:50000) sheet 130/1 provided and answer the questions that follow.
 - a) i) Show the latitudinal extent of the area covered by the map. (1mk)
ii) Name two administrative district covered by the area shown in the map. (2mks)
iii) Calculate the area east of the all-weather Kisii-kabondo road. (2mks)
 - b) Draw a rectangle 16cm by 12 cm to represent the area enclosed by Easting 80 and 88 and the Northing 36 and 42. (1mk)
On the rectangle mark and name the following features.
 - i) Ombeck school (1mk)
 - ii) Migori river (1mk)
 - iii) Secondary trigonometrical station (4946) (1mk)
 - iv) Ragwe Hill (1mk)
 - c) Citing evidence from the map give three types of crops grown in the area north of Northing 40. (3mks)
 - d) Describe the relief of the area covered by the map south of Northing 26. (4mks)
 - e) Students from Ombek school carried out a field study on vegetation around their school.
 - i) Using evidence from the map explain three factors that may have favored the growth of coffee in the eastern parts of the area covered by the map. (3mk)
 - ii) Give three types of vegetation they would study in the area. (3mks)
 - iii) What problems are they likely to experience in the area of study. (2mks)
7.
 - a) i) Name three types of faults. (3mks)
ii) Apart from compressional forces, explain two other processes that may cause faulting. (4mks)
 - b) i) With, the aid of a well labeled diagram, describe how a rift valley is formed by compressional forces. (6mks)
ii) Explain three ways in which faulting may influence drainage system. (6mks)
 - c) Explain three ways in which faulting is of significance to human activities. (6mks)
8.
 - a) i) Identify two processes through which wind erodes the earth's surface. (2mks)
ii) Name two major deserts found in Africa. (2mks)
 - b) The diagram below represents a barchan. Use it to answer b(i)



- i) Name the feature marked .J and k
- ii) Describe how the following features found in hot desert are formed.
 An oasis (5mks)
 A yardang (5mks)
- c) You are supposed to carry out a field study of a semi-arid area in Kenya.
 i) State three ways through which you would prepare yourself for the field study. (3mks)
 ii) What information would you collect through observation that would indicate that the area is turning into a desert? (3mks)
 iii) State three measures you would recommend to be put in place to control desertification in the area. (3mks)
9. a) i) What is natural vegetation? (2mks)
 ii) Identify the temperate grasslands found in the following countries.
 .Russia . (1mk)
 Argentina (1mk)
 Australia. (1mk)
- b) i) Describe the characteristics of the tropical rainforest. (8mks)
 ii) Explain three ways in which the desert vegetation adapts to the environmental conditions of the region. (6mks)
- c) Explain three causes of the decline of the areas under forests in Kenya. (6mks)
10. a) i) What is micro-climate? (2mks)
 ii) State two negative effect of desertification. (2mks)
- b) Draw a sketch map Africa and indicate the ocean currents.
 i) Benguela, Guinea, Agulhas/ Mozambique. (4mks)
 ii) State two effects of Benguela Current on the adjacent coastlands. (2mks)
- c) Describe the characteristics of the Equatorial type of climate. (8mks)
- d) Explain how the following factors influence climate.
 i) Altitude. (4mks)
 ii) Distance from the sea. (3mks)

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BUURI
312/2/
GEOGRAPHY

SECTION A.

1. a) What is mining? (2mks)
b) State 3 benefits of soda Ash mining to the economy of Kenya. (3mks)
2. a) State 2 factors that determine the distribution of forest in KENYA. (2mks)
b) State 3 factors that have led to the reduction of the area under forest on the slopes of Mt. Kenya. (3mks)
3. a) State 2 factors that hinder domestic tourism in KENYA. (2mks)
b) Give measures taken by the East African countries to manage wildlife. (3mks)
4. a) Give 2 methods used to reclaim land in Kenya. (2mks)
b) State 3 problems experienced in irrigation farming in Kenya. (3mks)
5. a) A part from floods and environmental pollution, name any other 3 environmental hazards. (3mks)
b) Give 2 reasons why it is necessary for Kenya to conserve the environment. (2mks)

SECTION B:

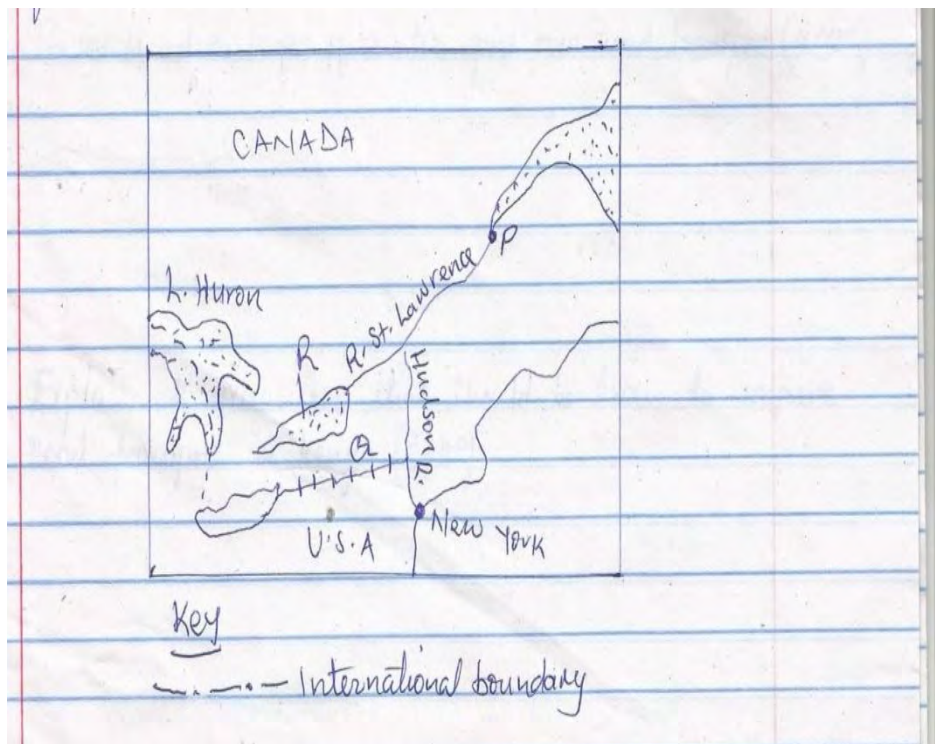
6. The table shows the approximate population of four districts in Central Province in 1999.

Use it to answer questions(a)

Population for four district in central province.

<i>District</i>	<i>Population</i>
Murang'a	350,000
Maragua	390,000
Nyandarua	470,000
Thika	650,000
TOTAL	1,860,000

- a) Suggest 2 possible reasons why the population of Thika district is higher than that of Murang'a. (2mks)
- b) i) State 3 reasons why it is necessary for a country to carry out population census. (3mks)
ii) Outline the information that can be derived from a population pyramid. (3mks)
- c) Explain how the following factors have led to the population increase in Kenya.
i) Early marriages. (2mks)
ii) Improved medical facilities. (2mks)
iii) Cultural beliefs. (2mks)
- d) Explain 3 problems which result from a high population growth rate in Kenya. (6mks)
- e) Students of a certain school intends to carry out a field study on the living standards of Murang'a people.
i) State two reasons why it would be necessary to visit the area of study in advance. (2mks)
ii) One of the ways they would use to collect the data is through direct observation. Give three disadvantages of direct observation in the study of such an area. (3mks)
7. a) State 3 physical conditions that favour coffee growing in the Central highlands of Kenya. (3mks)
b) Describe the stages involved in coffee production from picking to marketing. (8mks)
c) i) Explain 4 problems facing coffee farming in Brazil. (8mks)
ii) A part from being a beverage, state 2 other uses of coffee (2mks)
e) Explain 2 significance of coffee industry to the Kenyan economy. (4mks)
- 8) a) i) Define the term fisheries. (2mks)
ii) Give 2 methods used to preserve fish. (2mks)
b) Explain 4 factors that favors the fishing industry in Japan. (8mks)
c) Describe purse seining as a method of fishing. (6mks)
d) i) State 4 problems experienced in the marketing of fish in Kenya. (4mks)
ii) State 3 ways in which Kenyan Government is promoting the fishing industry in the country. (3mks)
9. Below is a sketch map showing part of the Great lake and st. Lawrence sea way.
Use it to answer question. (a)



- a) Name
- The port marked P (1mk)
 - The canal marked Q. (1mk)
 - The lake marked R. (1mk)
- b) State 3 ways in which the Great St. Lawrence Sea way has contributed to the economy of Canada and the United States of America (U.S.A) (3mks)
- Name 3 international airports in KENYA . (3mks)
 - Give 4 advantages of Air transport over road transport. (4mks)
 - Explain 4 measures that should be taken to improve road transport in Kenya. (8mks)
 - Give reasons why there is limited use of river transport in Africa. (4mks)
10. a) Name 3 agricultural food processing industries in Kenya (3mks)
- b) Explain how the following factors have favoured the development of Industries in Thika town.
- Proximity to Nairobi. (2mks)
 - Availability of water. (2mks)
 - The hinter land. (2mks)
- c) Explain 4 ways in which Kenya has benefited from industrialization . (8mks)
- d) i) Name 2 towns in KENYA where motor-vehicle assembling plants are located. (2mks)
- ii) Explain 3 factors which have favored the development of car manufacturing industry in Japan. (6mks)

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KURIA EAST
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

1. (a) Define the term mining. (2Marks)
- (b) Name any **three** fossil fuels and energy minerals. (3Marks)
2. (a) What is a photograph? (1Mark)
- (b) Name **two** types of aerial photographs. (2Marks)
- (c) Define the term “dead ground” in reference to a photograph. (2Marks)
3. (a) Differentiate between transport and communication. (2Marks)
- (b) State **three** disadvantages of road transport. (3Marks)
4. (a) Define the term derived vegetation. (2Marks)
- (b) State any **three** edaphic and pedological factors influencing vegetation distribution. (3Marks)
5. (a) Define the term industry (2Marks)
- (b) State any three significances of industrialization in Kenya. (3Marks)

SECTION B

6. The table below shows the number of visitors (in 000”) to selected game parks and reserves between 2006 and 2008.

Park / Reserve	2006	2007	2008
Nairobi	101.8	93	91.8
Amboseli	153.2	156.4	84.7
Tsavo West	130.9	134.8	71.2
Tsavo East	223.3	237.1	110.9
Lake Nakuru	327	346.8	137.7
Maasai Mara	316.5	312	59.6

- (a) Use the information shown in the table to draw a pie chart to show the visitors to the parks in the year 2008. Use a radius of 5cm. (8Marks)
- (b) i) Name other technique that could be used to present this information apart from a pie chart. (1Mark)
- ii) Give the highest number of tourists received in these parks. (1Mark)
- iii) Explain the main reason for the drop in number of tourists in the year 2008 (2Marks)
- (c) i) Mention **three** kinds of tourists attractions in these parks. (3Marks)
- ii) Explain **three** problems associated with tourism in Kenya. (6Marks)
- (d) Explain **two** reasons why Switzerland is a more preferred tourist destination than Kenya. (4Marks)
7. (a) i) Define a forest. (2Marks)
- ii) Name **two** indigenous soft wood trees in Kenya. (2Marks)
- (b) i) Explain **three** advantages of planted softwood forests in Kenya. (6Marks)
- ii) Explain **four** problems facing commercial exploitation of tropical hardwood forests (8Marks)
- (c) Compare soft wood forests in Kenya and those in Canada under the following headings:
 - i) Type of trees (2Marks)
 - ii) Method of exploitation. (2Marks)
- (d) State **three** methods used by the government of Kenya to conserve the Mau forest. (3Marks)
8. (a) Name **two** breeds of dairy cattle reared in Kenya. (2Marks)
- (b) State **four** factors that favour dairy farming in Denmark (4Marks)
- (c) State **five** problems faced by dairy farmers in Kenya. (5Marks)
- (d) Explain **six** factors that favour beef farming in Argentina. (6Marks)
- (e) Explain **four** ways in which the government of Kenya could assist nomadic pastoralists to improve the quality of their livestock (8Marks)
9. (a) i) Differentiate between land rehabilitation and land reclamation. (4Marks)
- ii) State **four** conditions that makes it necessary to rehabilitate and reclaim land. (4Marks)

CEKENA PRE-MOCK

GEOGRAPHY

312/1

SECTION A

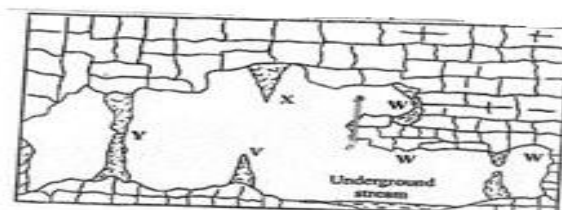
Answer all the questions in this section

1. a). What is the relationship between Geography and Mathematics (2 mks)
b). State three reasons why it is important to study Geography (3 mks)
2. a). Differentiate between land breezes and sea breeze (2 mks)
b). State three effects of sea breezes on weather conditions (3 mks)
3. a). Name two scales used to measure the intensity of earthquakes (2 mks)
b). Give four causes of earthquakes (4 mks)
4. a). Give two characteristics of desert soils (2 mks)
b). State three factors that influence development (3 mks)
5. a). Name two types of ice masses found on mountains in East Africa (2 mks)
b). Give three characteristics of Pyramidal Peak (3 mks)

SECTION B

Answer question 6 and any other two questions from this section

6. Study the map of Oyugis 1:50,000 (sheet 130/1) and answer the following questions
 - a). i). Give a reason why the Oyugis map is a topographical map (2 mks)
ii). What is the magnetic declination of the area covered by the map as at January 1981 (1 mk)
Give six - figure grid reference of the air photo principal point near Itibo air strip in the south eastern part of the map. (2 mks)
 - b). What is the direction of Wanga school in grid square 7921 from Nyambire school in grid square 8419 (2 mks)
 - c). i). Using a scale of 1 cm represents 50 feet, draw a cross-section along Northing 42 between easting 84 and 92 (2 mks)
ii). On the cross-section, work and name the following: (1 mk)
– River Pando (1 mk)
– Bridge at river Awach (1 mk)
– All weather road – bond surface (1 mk)
iii). Determine the intervisibility between Easting 84 and 92 on the cross-section you have drawn (2 mks)
 - d). i). Citing evidence from the area covered by the map, give two economic functions of the Suneka town (4 mks)
ii). Describe the relief of area covered by the map (5 mks)
7. a). i). Distinguish between an active and a dormant volcano (4 mks)
ii). Apart from Mount Kenya, name two other volcanic mountains in East Africa (2 mks)
b). i). State three characteristics of basic lava (3 mks)
ii). With the aid of labeled diagrams describe the formation of
1. Volcanic plug (4 mks)
2. Composite volcano (6 mks)
c). Suppose you were to carry out a field study on volcanic activities in the Rift valley region
i). State two methods you would use to present the data (2 mks)
ii). Give three advantages of observation as a method of data collection (3 mks)
8. a). What is weathering (2 mks)
b). Give five processes involved in physical weathering (4 mks)
c). i). Apart from plants, give four factors that influence the rate of weathering (4 mks)
ii). Explain three ways in which plants cause weathering (6 mks)
d). Explain four effects of weathering (8 mks)
9. The diagram below represents underground features in a limestone area. Use it to answer questions



- a). i). Name the featured marked X, V and W. (3 mks)
ii). Describe how the feature marked Y is formed (6 mks)
- b). i). What is an artesian basin? (2 mks)
ii). Explain three factors which influence the formation of features in limestone areas (6 mks)
- c). You are supposed to carryout a field study of an area eroded by water.
i). Give three reasons why you would need a map of the area of study (2 mks)
ii). Name two erosion features you are likely to identify during the field study (2 mks)
10. a). i). Define a lake (2 mks)
ii). Name two ox-bow lakes in Kenya (2 mks)
iii). Describe how the following lakes are formed
- a. Crater lake (4 mks)
b. Oasis (3 mks)
- b). Explain how lake Victoria influence the climate of the surrounding areas (6 mks)
- c). How do human activities threatens the existence of lakes in Kenya.

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CEKENA-PRE MOCK

GEOGRAPHY

312/2

SECTION A

Answer all questions

1. a) Name the two methods of mining (2mks)
b) Give three factors which determine whether a mineral can be exploited (3mks)
- 2) a) What is meant by the term floriculture? (2mks)
b) Give three factors that favour floriculture near L. Naivasha in Nakuru County (3mks)
3. a) What is land reclamation (2mks)
b) Give three methods used to reclaim land in Kenya (3mks)
5. a) Give two reasons why oil prices may not easily be reduced (2mks)
b) State three ways a country can adopt to ease energy crisis (3mks)

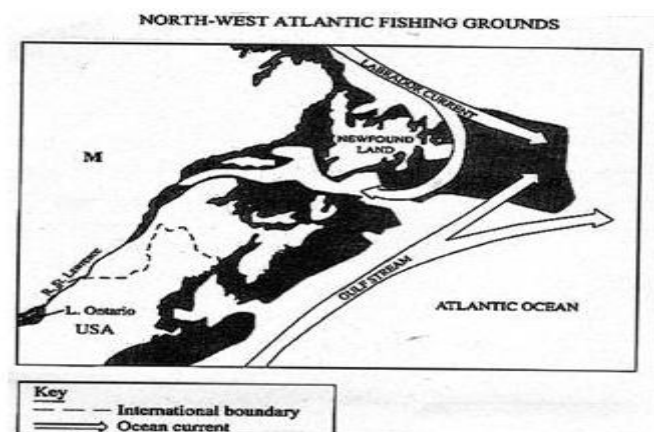
SECTION B

Answer question 6 and any other two questions

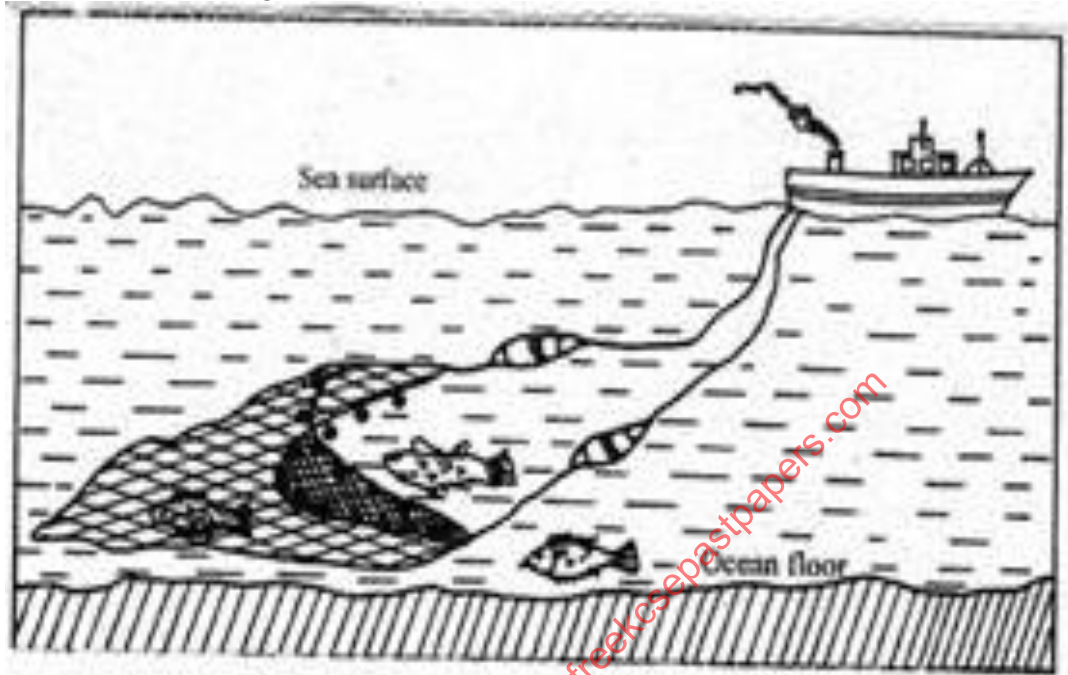
6. The table below shows horticultural crop production in Kenya in the year 2000

crop	Quantity in tones
Flowers	42,500
Oranges	22,600
Tomatoes	20,300
Carrots	15,400

- a. i) Draw a divided rectangle 15cm long to represent horticultural crop production in Kenya in the year 2000 using the above data. (8mks)
ii) Calculate the range of the above data (2mks)
iii) What is the percentage of the horticultural crop with the highest tonnage (2mks)
iv) State three advantages of using divided rectangles to represent geographical data (3mks)
- b. i) Name three tropical fruits grown under horticulture in Kenya (3mks)
ii) Give four reasons why horticulture is more developed in Netherlands as compared to Kenya (4mks)
iii) State three importance of horticulture farming to the economy of Kenya. (3mks)
7. a) Define the term agro-forestry (2mks)
b) State three benefits of agro-forestry (3mks)
c. i) Explain how the following factors have influenced distribution of natural forests in Kenya (2mks)
- aspect (2mks)
- soils (2mks)
ii) Explain four ways of managing forests in Kenya (8mks)
d) Compare soft wood forests in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-headings (2mks)
- transportation (2mks)
- harvesting (2mks)
- climate (2mks)
- distribution (2mks)
8. Use the map of 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. Name three species of fishing found in the shaded area on the map (3mks)
- c. Explain why fresh water fishing is more developed than marine fishing in East Africa (6mks)
- d. The diagram below shows a fishing method



- i) identify the fishing method above (1mk)
- ii) describe how the method is used to catch fish (5mks)
- iii) list three methods used to preserve fish (3mks)
- e. State two measures that have been taken to conserve fisheries in Kenya. (2mks)
- 9 a) Name two major non-agricultural exports from Kenya (2mks)
- b) Give three factors that limit trade among East African countries (4mks)
- c. i) Differentiate between Bi-lateral trade and multilateral trade (2mks)
- ii) Apart from East African community (EAC), name any other two trading blocs in Africa (2mks)
- iii) What is a trading bloc (2mks)
- d. i) Explain three factors that influence trade (6mks)
- ii) Explain four problems facing trade in Kenya (8mks)
- 10 a) Define; (1mk)
- i) transport (1mk)
- ii) communication (1mk)
- b) i) Apart from road transport name three other forms of transport in Africa (3mks)
- ii) Mention three major ocean routes of the world
- c. i) State four economic contributions of road transport (4mks)
- ii) Explain four problems facing road transport in Africa (8mks)
- d i) What is containerization? (2mks)
- ii) State three advantages of containerization (3mks)

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- (i) Name the features marked P, Q and R. (3marks)
- (ii) Describe how the feature marked Q is formed. (4marks)
- c. (i) State four factors that influence the occurrence of underground water. (4marks)
- (ii) Explain four conditions favouring the location of an artesian well. (8marks)
- d. State five economic importance of underground water. (5marks)
9. a. i. What is an air mass? (2marks)
- ii. Distinguish between maritime and continental air masses. (2marks)
- b. Explain briefly how the following factors influence rainfall.
- i. Forests. (4marks)
- ii. Water bodies. (2marks)
- c. i. State any two ways in which climate change can result from natural causes. (2marks)
- ii. State five effects of aridity and desertification. (5marks)
- iii. Explain any four possible solutions to aridity and desertification (8marks)
10. a. i. Name three types of faults. (3marks)
- ii. Apart from Rift Valley, name three other features resulting from faulting. (3 marks)
- b. With the aid of a diagram, describe how tensional forces may have led to the formation of the Great Rift Valley. (7marks)
- c. i. Outline two characteristics of the Rift Valley lakes. (2 marks)
- ii. Explain five ways in which faulting is of significance to human activities. (10 marks)

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NAKURU CLUSTER
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

SECTION A

1. a. What is Arable farming? (2 marks)
b. A part from tea, name three other crops grown on a large scale in the highlands East of Rift Valley. (3marks)
2. a. Name two types of trade. (2marks)
b. Give three ways in which Kenya is likely to benefit from the East African Community. (3marks)
3. a. Name three tourist attractions found in the Rift Valley of Kenya. (3marks)
b. Give any two measures the Kenyan government has taken to attract more tourists. (2 marks)
4. a. Name two exotic breeds of cattle reared in commercial ranches in both Kenya and Argentina. (3marks)
b. Give any three differences between beef cattle farming in Kenya and Argentina. (3marks)
5. a. Give two factors that influence the occurrence of minerals. (2marks)
b. State three negative effects of mining on the environment. (3marks)

SECTION B

6. The table below shows sugar production in „000 tons from factories in Kenya in year 2010. Use it to answer the following questions.

FACTORY	PRODUCTION IN „000 TONNES
Sony	2,550
Miwani	2,500
Chemelil	3,800
Mumias	9,600
Total	18,450

- a. i. Using a radius of 3cm. draw a pie chart to represent the data above. Show all your Working. (7marks)
ii. State three advantages of using pie chart to represent data. (3marks)
- b. i. Give four physical conditions that favor large scale sugarcane farming in Kenya. (4marks)
ii. List two main sugarcane growing areas in Nyanza province of Kenya. (2marks)
- c. Describe how sugarcane is processed. (6marks)
- d. State three uses of the by-products of sugarcane. (3marks)
7. a. i. Name two commercial fishing methods. (2marks)
ii. Explain four problems facing the fishermen in Lake Victoria. (8marks)
- b. i. State three reasons why Kenya supports the law on territorial waters. (3marks)
ii. State three reasons why Uganda has a large fish catch than Kenya. (3marks)
- c. i. Name one aquatic animal that is harvested in oceans and sea other than fish. (1 mark)
ii. Explain four factors that favour fishing in the north east pacific fishing grounds. (8marks)
8. a. i. Define the term industry. (2marks)
ii. Name three agricultural non-food manufacturing industries in Kenya. (3marks)
- b. State any six ways in which the Kenyan government encourages the growth of Jua kali industries. (6marks)
- c. Explain the measures that should be taken to control the following effects of industrialization
i. Rural – urban migration. (4marks)
ii. Water pollution. (2marks)
- d. Explain any four factors that led to the growth of the iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany. (8marks)
9. a. i. Distinguish between population density and population structure. (2marks)
ii. Identify three primary sources of population data. (3marks)
iii. What information can be drawn from a population pyramid? (4marks)
- b. Explain how the following factors have led to population increase in Kenya.
i. Early marriages. (2marks)
ii. Improved medical facilities. (2marks)
iii. Cultural beliefs. (2marks)
- c. Explain five differences between the population trends in Kenya and Sweden. (10 marks)

10. a. i. Identify three environmental hazards caused by man. (3marks)
ii. Outline five ways through which floods can be controlled. (5marks)
- b. i. State five effects of air pollution. (5marks)
ii. Explain three possible methods of reducing pollution in urban areas. (6marks)
- c. Your class intends to carry out a field study on pollution in a neighbouring town.
- i. State two objectives of your study. (2marks)
ii. State two methods you would use to collect data. (2marks)
iii. Give two problems likely to be encountered during the study. (2marks)

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WESTSCENT EXAMINATION
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1

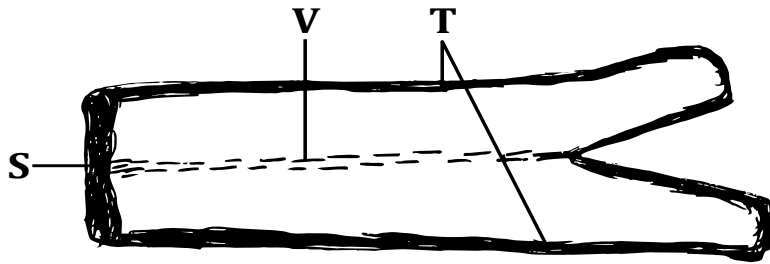
SECTION A (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)

1. a. Give two forces that are responsible for the shape of the earth. (2 marks)
 b. State three characteristics of inner core. (3 marks)
2. a. Differentiate between epicenter and seismic focus . (2 marks)
 b. Give three human causes of earthquakes. (3 marks)
3. a. Name two features that are found on emerged highland coasts. (2 marks)
 b. State three conditions necessary for the formation of a spit. (3 marks)
4. a. What is a Karst scenery? (2 marks)
 b. Give three ways in which a spring may be formed. (3 marks)
5. a. Give two main agents of weathering. (2 marks)
 b. State three factors that cause soil creep. (3 marks)

SECTION B : ANSWER QUESTION 6 AND ANY TWO OTHERS

6. Study the map of Busia (1 : 50,000) sheet 101/1 provided and answer the questions that follow.
 - a. i. Give the longitudinal extent of the area covered by map. (1 mark)
 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 C 526 from the junction at grid square 2731 to grid square 3936. Give your answer in Kilometers. (2 marks)
 ii. Calculate the area west of international boundary on the western side of the area covered by the map to the North of Northing 41. (2 marks)
 - c. i. Draw a rectangle measuring 15 cm by 12 cm to represent the area enclosed by Easting 24 and 32 and Northings 30 and 36. On the rectangle, mark and name : (4 marks)
 - Funyula market.
 - Samia ridge
 - Odiado hill
 - Regional boundary.
 - ii. Citing evidence from the map, identify three social activities carried out in the area covered by the map. (3 marks)
 - d. i. Describe the relief of the area covered by the map. (3 marks)
 ii. Explain three factors that have influenced settlement in the area covered by the map. (6 marks)
7. a. i. What is magma? (2 marks)
 ii. Differentiate between a sill and a dyke. (2 marks)
- b. i. Name three volcanic features found in the rift valley of Kenya. (3 marks)
 ii. Describe how a larva plateau is formed. (4 marks)
- c. i. State three characteristics of a composite volcano. (3 marks)
 ii. Explain three effects of volcanic mountain to human activities. (6 marks)
- d. You intend to conduct a field study on volcanic features in the Rift Valley.
 - i. Give two methods of data recording you are likely to use during the study. (2 marks)
 - ii. State three problems you are likely to encounter during the field study. (3 marks)
8. a. i. Differentiate between a watershed and a drainage basin. (2 marks)
 ii. State three processes of river erosion. (3 marks)
- b. i. Give three ways in which river transport its load. (3 marks)
 ii. State four factors which influence river deposition. (4 marks)
- c. Give three characteristics of a river in its middle stage. (3 marks)
- d. i. Name two features produced by river rejuvenation. (2 marks)
 ii. Describe how river capture occur. (4 marks)
 iii. Explain two positive effects of rivers to the human environment. (4 marks)
9. a. i. What is a glacier? (2 marks)
 ii. Apart from a valley glacier, name two types of ice masses found on mountains in East Africa. (2 marks)
- b. Explain how the movement of a valley glacier is influenced by the following factors:
 - i. Gradient of the land. (2 marks)

- ii. Nature of the surface on which ice is moving. (2 marks)
- c. Describe how a hanging valley is formed. (5 marks)
- d. The diagram below shows types of moraines in a valley glacier
- i. Name the types of moraines marked: (3 marks)



- ii. State four positive effects of glaciation in lowland areas. (4 marks)
- e. You have been asked to carry out a field study on land use on glaciated lowlands.
- i. State three preparations you would make for your field study. (3 marks)
- ii. State two possible land use you are likely to identify during the field study. (2 marks)
10. a. i. Name two types of desert surface. (2 marks)
- ii. Give two reasons why wind action is effective in the hot desert. (2 marks)
- iii. Explain processes of wind erosion in desert areas. (4 marks)
- b. i. Apart from rock pedestal, name two other erosional features formed by wind in desert. (2 marks)
- ii. With aid of well labeled diagrams, describe the formation of rock pedestal. (6 marks)
- c. i. State three factors that influence the transportation of materials in the desert by wind. (3 marks)
- ii. Explain three negative effects of desert land forms. (6 marks)

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WESTSCENT EXAMINATION
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1

SECTION A : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (25 MARKS)

1. a. Give two ways in which minerals occur on the earth crust. (2 marks)
 b. State three negative effects of mining on the environment. (3 marks)
2. a. Apart from providing electric power, state two benefits of the dams along River Tana. (2 marks)
 b. Give three physical factors that affect the location of hydro-electric power stations. (3 marks)
3. a. Name two major imports from Europe to Kenya. (2 marks)
 b. State three factors that influence external trade in Kenya. (3 marks)
4. a. Give two primary sources of population data. (2 marks)
 b. State three ways in which the population of Kenya differs from that of Sweden. (3 marks)
5. a. Apart from windstorms, name two other environmental hazards associated with climatic condition. (2 marks)
 b. Give three effects of air pollution in major urban Centres. (3 marks)

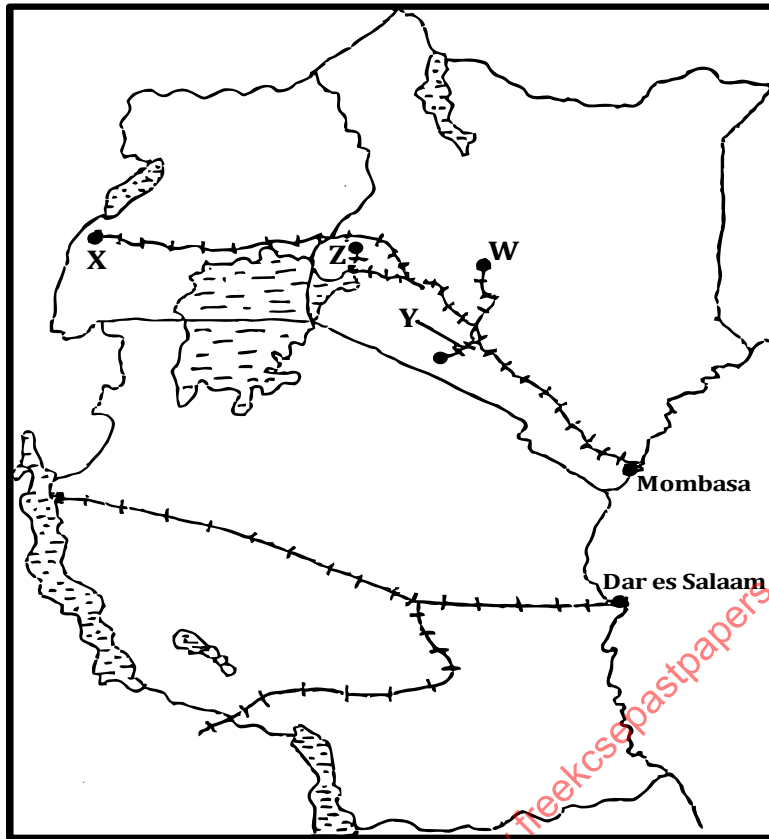
SECTION B: ANSWER QUESTION 6 AND ANY OTHER TWO.

6. a. Use the table below that shows the quantity of fresh water fish landed in tonnes. Use it to answer question 6. a (i).

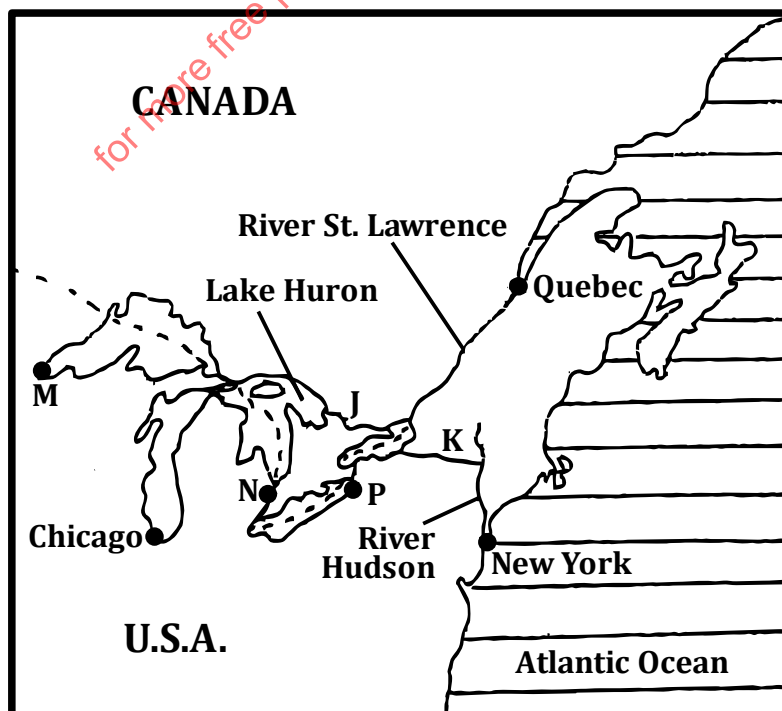
LAKE	2011	2012	2013
Lake Baringo	4800	3600	3300
Lake Turkana	2600	3900	4000
Fish Farming	1000	1200	1300

- i. Using a vertical scale of 1cm represent 500 tonnes draw a comparative bar graph to represent the data in the table. (9 marks)
- ii. State two advantages of using comparative bar graph as a method of data presentation. (2 marks)
- b. Describe purse-seining as a method of fishing. (6 marks)
- c. State four reasons why fresh water fishing in East Africa is more widespread. (4 marks)
- d. Discuss fishing in Kenya and Japan under the following sub - headings.
 - i. Ocean currents. (2 marks)
 - ii. Market. (2 marks)
7.
 - a. i. State three physical conditions that favor coffee growing in the Kenyan highlands. (3 marks)
 ii. Describe the stages involved in coffee production from harvesting to marketing. (6 marks)
 - b. i. State three roles played by coffee in the Kenyan economy. (3 marks)
 ii. Explain three problems facing coffee farming in Brazil. (6 marks)
 - c. Your Geography class carried out a field study on coffee farm.
 - i. State three methods the class may have used to collect data. (3 marks)
 - ii. During the field study, the class collected data on quantities of coffee produced in the farm in the last five years. State three methods the class may have used to present the data. (3 marks)
8.
 - a. i. What is forestry? (2 marks)
 ii. State three characteristics of planted forests. (3 marks)
 - b. i. Name two soft wood trees which grow in Canada. (2 marks)
 ii. Explain three ways in which coniferous forests are adapted to the cold climate. (6 marks)
 iii. Give four problems facing forestry in Kenya. (4 marks)
 - c. State three measures taken by the Kenyan government to conserve forests. (3 marks)
 - d. Compare forestry in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-headings:
 - i. Transportation. (2 marks)
 - ii. Mode of transport. (2 marks)
 - iii. Tree species. (1 mark)
9.
 - a. i. Distinguish between transport and communication. (2 marks)
 ii. State two advantages of written communication. (2 marks)

- iii. List two communication services available in Kenya.
b. Use the outline map of East Africa provided below to answer the questions (i).



- i. Name the railway lines marked Y and Z. (2 marks)
ii. State two ways in which Kenya would benefit from the construction of the Standard Gauge Railway. (2 marks)
c. Explain three reasons that hinder the development of River transport in Africa. (6 marks)
d. The map below shows the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence seaway. Use it to answer questions (i) and (ii)



- i. Name the canals marked J and K. (2 marks)
 - ii. Name the towns marked M, N and P. (2 marks)
- c. State four measures that have been taken to solve the challenges that faced navigation along the great lakes. (4 marks)
- 10. a.
 - i. What is Industrialization? (2 marks)
 - ii. Explain how the following factors influence the location and development of industries.
 - Raw materials (2 marks)
 - Water. (2 marks)
- b.
 - i. Name agricultural non-food manufacturing industries in Kenya. (2 marks)
 - ii. State four characteristics of Jua Kali industries in Kenya. (4 marks)
 - iii. Give three problems facing Jua Kali industries in Kenya. (3 marks)
- c. State four ways in which industrialization is significant in Kenya. (4 marks)
- d. Explain three factors which influenced the location of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany in the 19 Century. (6 marks)

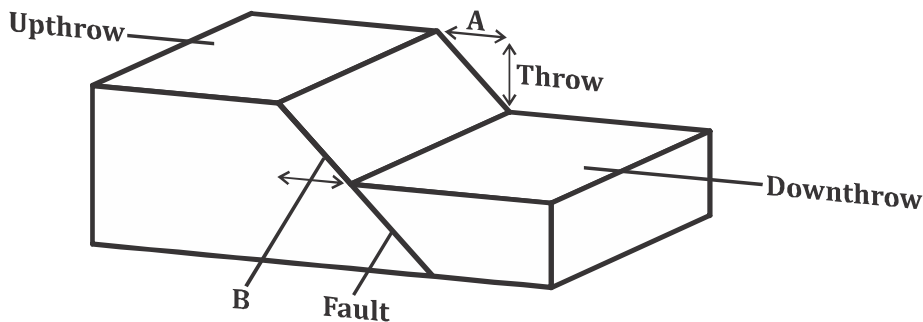
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IGEMBE SOUTH
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1

SECTION A

Answer all questions in their sections .

1. The block diagram below represents parts of the earth crust which has been subjected to tensional forces.



- | | | |
|-------|--|-----------|
| a. | Name the parts marked A and B. | (2 marks) |
| b. | State three ways in which faulting can influence drainage systems. | (3 marks) |
| 2. a. | State two causes of submergence of coasts. | (2 marks) |
| b. | Name three features that form as a result of submergence of coasts. | (3 marks) |
| 3. a. | Name three components of soil. | (3 marks) |
| b. | State two economic uses of soils. | (2 marks) |
| 4. i. | What is glacier? | (1 mark) |
| ii. | Distinguish between valley glacier and ice sheet. | (2 marks) |
| iii. | State two significance of upland glaciated features to human activities. | (2 marks) |
| 5. a. | What is a natural vegetation? | (2 marks) |
| b. | State three characteristics of Mediterranean vegetation. | (3 marks) |

SECTION B (75 MARKS)

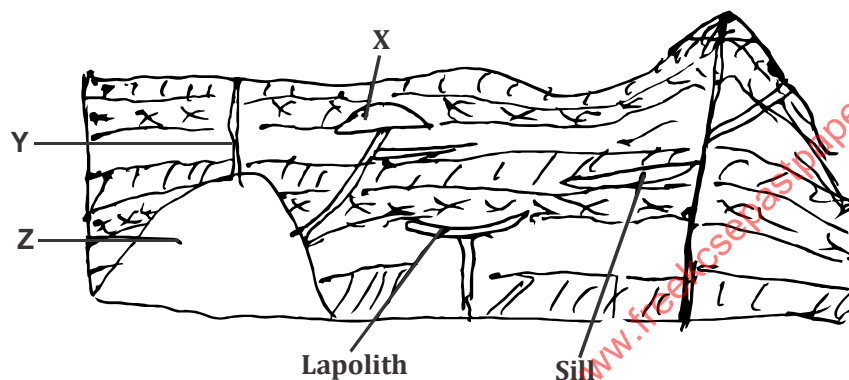
Answer question 6 and any other two question from this section.

6. Study the map of Oyugi 1: 50000 (Sheet 130/1) provided and answer the following questions.
- | | | | |
|-------|------|---|-----------|
| a. | i. | What is the vertical interval of the area covered by the map? | (1 mark) |
| | ii. | State the approximate height of God Nyakwa Hill. | (2 marks) |
| | iii. | Calculate the current magnetic declination of the area covered by the map. | (2 marks) |
| b. | | Explain any three factors that favour trading in the area covered by the map. | (6 marks) |
| c. | | Describe the distribution of the natural vegetation found in the area covered by the map. | (6 marks) |
| d. | i. | Draw a cross section from the grid reference 875 360 to the grid reference 940 360. use a scale of 1 cm to represent 50 ft. | (4 marks) |
| | ii. | On the cross-section, mark and name | |
| | | - A river | |
| | | - District boundary | |
| | | - All weather road : Bound surface | |
| | | - A seasoned swamp | (4 marks) |
| 7. a. | i. | Define the term precipitation. | (2 marks) |
| | ii. | Apart from dew, state three other forms of precipitation experienced on the slopes of Mount Kenya. | (3 marks) |
| iii. | | Explain three conditions that favour formation of dew. | (6 marks) |

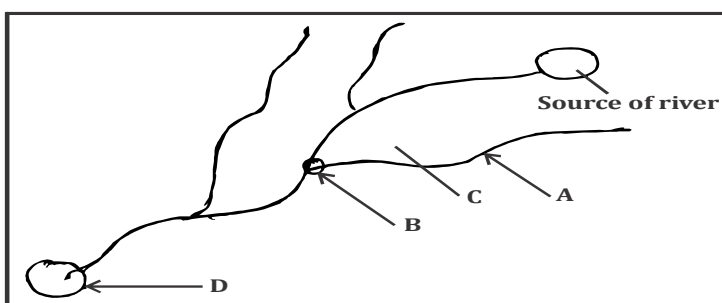
b. Use the table below to answer the following questions:

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

- i. Calculate:
 - The temperature range (1 mark)
 - The annual rainfall (2 marks)
 - ii. Describe the characteristics of the climatic regions from where the above data was collected. (6 marks)
 - c. State the major five characteristics of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone. (ITCZ) (5 marks)
8. Study the diagram below.



- a. i. Name features marked x, y and z. (3 marks)
 - ii. Explain how a sill is formed. (4 marks)
 - b. Describe the characteristic of a composite volcano. (4 marks)
 - c. Explain four ways in which volcanic mountain positively influence human activities. (8 marks)
 - d. Students carried a field study on volcanic rocks.
 - i. Give four reasons why it is necessary to collect rock samples during such study. (4 marks)
 - ii. State two problems they are likely to encounter. (2 marks)
9. a. What is a river? (2 marks)
- b. i. State three ways through which a river transport its loads. (3 marks)
 - ii. State three conditions necessary for the formation of a delta. (3 marks)
 - iii. Give three characteristics of a flood plain. (3 marks)
 - c. With an aid a well labeled diagrams, describe how the following drainage patterns are formed.
 - i. Trellis pattern. (3 marks)
 - ii. Dendritic pattern. (3 marks)
 - d. Geography students of Njia boys conducted a field. Work on the layout of R. Tana. Use the diagram drew to answer the questions.



- i. Name the parts marked A, B, C and D. (4 marks)

- ii. Give two reasons why the students required a working schedule. (2 marks)
- iii. State two activities students did before they went for their field work. (2 marks)
- 10. a. Name three types of desert landscapes. (3 marks)
- b. Explain three ways through which the wind carries out erosion in the desert. (6 marks)
- c. With an aid of a well labeled diagram, describe how a rock pedestal is formed. (6 marks)
- d. State two factors which influence transportation of materials by wind in deserts. (2 marks)
- e. Explain four ways through which desert influence human activities. (8 marks)

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**IGEMBE SOUTH
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 2**

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. a. Define the term Geography. (1 mark)
b. Name two main branches of Geography. (2 marks)
c. Give two reasons why it is important to learn Geography. (2 marks)
2. a. Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation. (2 marks)
b. Name three crops grown in polders in Netherland. (3 marks)
3. a. What is balance of trade? (2 marks)
b. Give three reasons why Kenya experiences unfavorable balance of trade. (3 marks)
4. a. Define the term Mining. (2 marks)
b. State three effects of open cast mining to the environment. (3 marks)
5. a. What is pipeline transport? (2 marks)
b. Name three modes of transport. (3 marks)

SECTION B (75 MARKS)

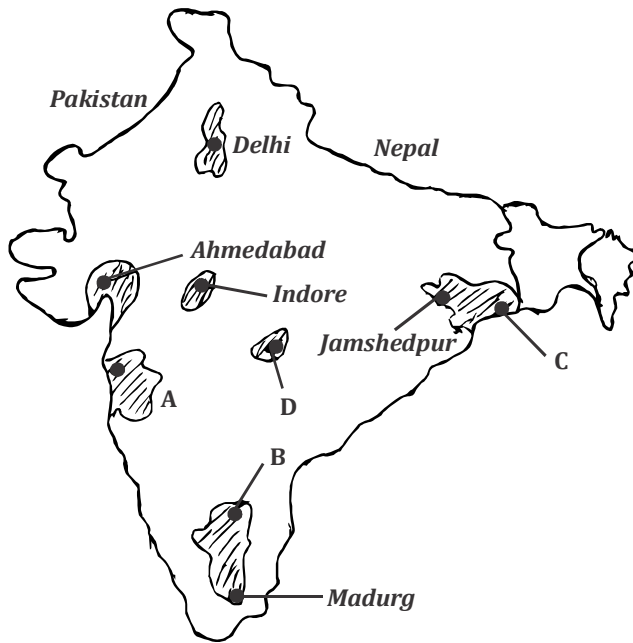
Answer question 6 and any other two questions from this section.

6. The table below shows the estimates of cattle breeds in a country from 1990 - 1993.

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993
Cattle				
Galloway	20000	15000	18000	19000
Aberdeen Angus	15000	10000	11000	9000
Ayrshire	9000	5000	9000	12000
Boran bulls	14000	20000	17000	15000
Jersey	35000	20000	25000	30000
Friesian	25000	20000	15000	17000

- a. i. Calculate the percentage of Boran bulls in 1990. (2 marks)
ii. Calculate the percentage of the Jersey breed in the given period. (3 marks)
- b. Draw a divided rectangle 15 cm long to represent the data for 1992. (7 marks)
- c. Explain four measures that a government of Kenya has taken to improve pastoral farming. (8 marks)
- d. State any five problems facing dairy farming in Kenya. (5 marks)
7. a. What is forestry? (2 marks)
b. Explain three factors that favour the growth of natural forests on Nyambene forest. (6 marks)
c. State five factors that have led to the reduction of the area under forest on Nyambene forest. (5 marks)
d. Explain four measures that the government of Kenya is taking to conserve forest in the country. (4 marks)
e. Give the difference in the exploitation of softwood forest in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-endings.
i. Transportation. (2 marks)
ii. Period of harvest. (2 marks)

8. Study the map of India below and answer the following questions.



- a. Name the industrial zones marked A, B, C and D. (4 marks)
- b. State four characteristics of cottage industries in India. (4 marks)
- c. i. Give three examples of cottage industries in Kenya. (3 marks)
- ii. Explain four significance of cottage industry in India. (8 marks)
- d. Explain three problems facing the Ruhr industrial region of Germany. (6 marks)
9. a. Define the following terms:
 - i. Fertility. (2 marks)
 - ii. Fecundity (2 marks)
- b. i. Explain three problems that result from high population growth in Kenya. (6 marks)
- ii. Highlight any four differences between Kenya's population and that of Sweden. (8 marks)
- c. Outline the four causes of the rural - rural migration in East Africa. (4 marks)
- d. State any three factors influencing population distribution in East Africa. (3 marks)
10. a. Define the term fish farming. (2 marks)
- b. i. Name two main inland fishing grounds in Kenya. (2 marks)
- ii. Explain four reasons why the government of Kenya is encouraging fish farming. (8 marks)
- c. State four reasons why marine fishing is less developed in the E. African coast. (4 marks)
- d. i. Name three main fishing ports in Japan. (3 marks)
- ii. Explain three factors that favours fishing in Japan. (6 marks)

KIRINYAGA WEST
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
SECTION A.

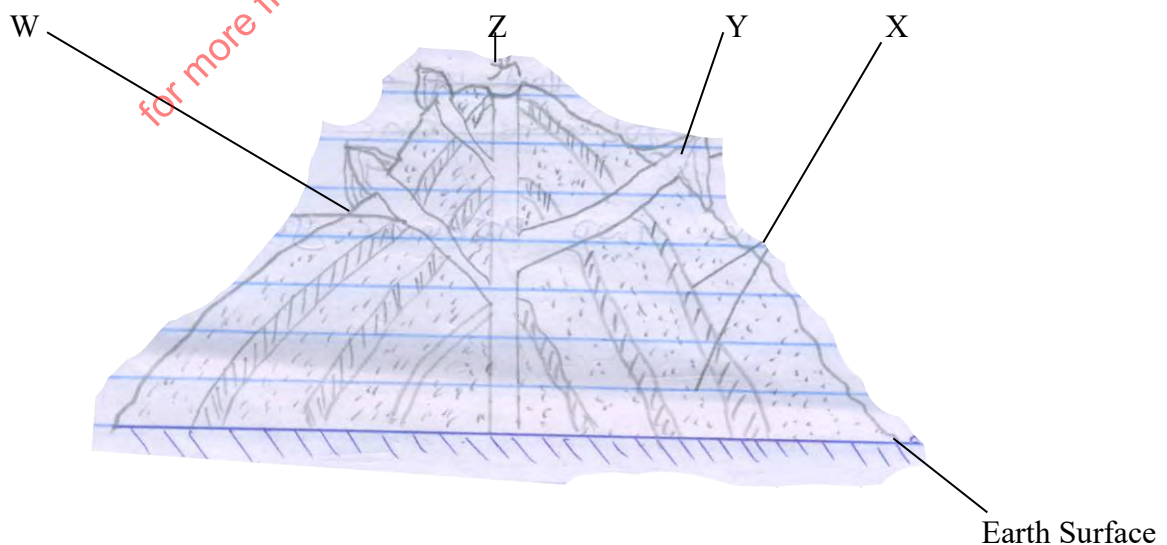
Answer all the questions from this section. (25 marks)

1. (a) Name **two** layers of discontinuity in the interior of the earth. (2 marks)
 (b) State **three** characteristics of the mantle. (3 marks)
2. (a) Differentiate between epicenter and seismic focus. (2 marks)
 (b) State **three** major earthquake seismic zones in the world. (3 marks)
3. (a) Define the term climax vegetation. (2 marks)
 (b) Mention **three** factors that influence vegetation distribution. (3 marks)
4. (a) Apart from soil creep, state **two** other forms of slow mass wasting. (2 marks)
 (b) Outline **three** evidences of soil creep. (3 marks)
5. (a) Name **one** place in Kenya where tarns are found. (1 mark)
 (b) Explain how the following influence glacial transportation:-
 - Temperatures. (2 marks)
 - Width of the glacial channel. (2 marks)

SECTION B.

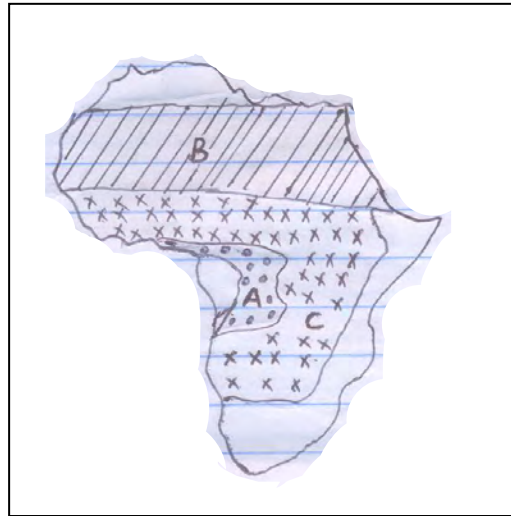
Answer question 6 and any other 2 from this section.

6. Study the map of Kitale (1:50,000) provided and use it to answer the questions that follow.
 - (a) (i) What type of map is Kitale map? (1 mark)
 (ii) Apart from ratio scale, mention any other scale used in the Kitale map extract. (1 mark)
 (iii) Mention **two** district on the area covered by the map. (2 marks)
 - (b) (i) What is the **six** figure grid reference of the Trigonometrical station near Dafina Estate. (2 marks)
 (ii) Name one natural features on grid square 4323. (1 mark)
 (iii) What is the distance of the all weather road loose surface C638 from the junction at 4314 to Cherangani (4710). (Give your answer in kms) (2 marks)
 - (c) (i) Determine the direction of Mc calls bridge from Kipsain police post. (1 mark)
 (ii) Estimate the area of Kitale municipality. (2 marks)
 - (d) Using a scale of 1 cm to rep 40 m, draw a cross section between 340270 to 420270. (4 marks)
 On it mark and label; All weather road, bound surface, Saiwa, steep slope. (3 marks)
 - (e) Citing evidence from the map explain **three** factors that have influenced settlements. (6 marks)
7. (a) Differentiate between vulcanicity and volcanicity. (2 marks)
 (b) Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) Name the features marked **W**, **X**, **Y**, **Z**. (4 marks)
 (ii) Explain how feature **Y** is formed. (3 marks)
- (c) (i) Apart from volcanic cones, name **two** other features formed as a result of vulcanicity. (2 marks)
 (ii) Name **two** examples of volcanic Mts. in Kenya that are dormant. (2 marks)
- (d) Explain **four** positive effects of volcanic feature on human activities. (8 marks)

- (e) You intend to carry out field study on an area with volcanic features.
 (i) State **two** methods of collecting data that you could use. (2 marks)
 (ii) Outline **two** problems you are likely to encounter. (2 marks)
8. (a) Differentiate between weather and climate. (2 marks)
 (b) The map below shows some climatic regions of Africa. Use it to answer the following questions.



- (i) Name the climatic regions marked **B** and **C**. (2 marks)
 (ii) State **three** characteristics of the climatic region marked **A**. (3 marks)
 (iii) Explain how the following factors influence climate.
 (i) Winds (2 marks)
 (ii) Altitude (2 marks)
- (c) Give **three** characteristics of **I.T.C.Z** (3 marks)
- (d) (i) What is climate change? (2 marks)
 (ii) State **three** natural factors that are responsible for climate change. (3 marks)
- (e) Explain **three** ways through which desertification can be controlled. (6 marks)
9. (a) (i) Name **three** types of deserts according to the nature of their surface. (3 marks)
 (ii) State **three** factors that contribute to development of deserts. (3 marks)
 (b) Explain **two** processes of wind erosion in deserts. (4 marks)
 (c) (i) With aid of a well labelled diagram, describe how rock pedestal is formed. (7 marks)
 (ii) Name **three** features associated with action of water in the desert. (3 marks)
 (d) Outline **two** factors that influence transportation of materials by wind in deserts. (2 marks)
 (e) State **three** significance of desert features to human activities. (3 marks)
10. (a) (i) What is karst scenery? (2 marks)
 (ii) State **two** sources of underground water. (2 marks)
 (iii) Explain **two** factors which influence formation of features in limestone areas. (4 marks)
 (b) (i) Describe the formation of limestone pillar. (4 marks)
 (ii) Apart from limestone pillar, name **two** other underground features (2 marks)
 (c) Explain **two** significance of karst scenery. (4 marks)
 (d) You are required to carry field study in limestone area.
 (i) State **two** objectives of your study. (2 marks)
 (ii) Name **two** methods you would use to collect statistical data. (2 marks)
 (iii) Give **three** follow-up activities you would engage in. (3 marks)

KIRINYAGA WEST
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

SECTION A.

Answer all the questions from this section. (25 marks)

1. (a) Name **three** lakes that are part of the great lakes and St. Lawrence sea way. (3 marks)
- (b) Give **three** ways in which the great lakes and St. Lawrence sea way project benefits the economies of U.S.A and Canada. (3 marks)
2. Give **four** reasons as to why we need to conserve wildlife. (4 marks)
3. (a) Name **three** exotic breeds of cattle reared in Kenya. (3 marks)
- (b) Give **three** physical conditions that favour dairy farming in Kenya. (3 marks)
4. State **four** factors that favoured the development of Mombasa as a major sea port town. (4 marks)
5. (a) Identify **two** types of internal trade. (2 marks)
- (b) Give **three** negative effects of international trade. (3 marks)

SECTION B.

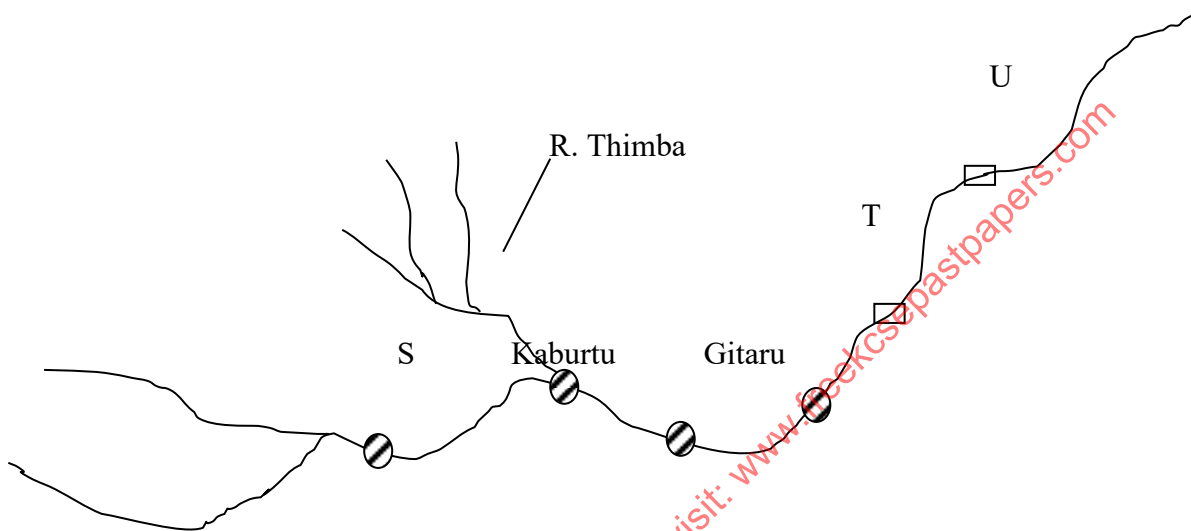
Answer question 6 and any other 2 questions in this section.

6. The table below shows the area under different species of trees in forest cover in Kenya. Study the table and answer the questions that follow.

Year Tree cover	In „000 hectares			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mahogany	100	85	60	40
Pine	120	100	120	140
Meru oak	140	120	100	80
Comphor	80	60	40	20

- (a) (i) Using a scale of 1 cm to represent 20,000 hectares, draw a comparative line graph to represent the data shown. (7 marks)
- (ii) Calculate the percentage decrease of the total forest cover between 2013 and 2014. (2 marks)
- (iii) Give **two** reasons why the coverage of pine trees could have increased from 2014 to 2016 (2 marks)
- (b) Explain the difference between forestry in Kenya and Canada on:-
 - (i) Transporting of logs. (2marks)
 - (ii) Distribution of softwood forests. (2 marks)
 - (iii) Harvesting (2 marks)
- (c) State **three** reasons why it is necessary to carry out afforestation programmes in Kenya. (3 marks)
- (d) State **five** factors that have led to the reduction of the area under forest on the slopes of Mt. Kenya. (5 marks)
7. (a) (i) Define mining. (2 marks)
- (ii) Describe how shaft mining is carried out. (6 marks)
- (b) Describe the processing of trona in lake Magadi. (6 marks)
- (c) Name the **main** place in Kenya where the following minerals are mined. (5 marks)
 - (i) Flourspar
 - (ii) Diatomite
 - (iii) Gold
 - (iv) Trona
 - (v) Titanium
- (d) Explain **three** problems facing mining activities in Kenya. (6 marks)
8. (a) Give **four** physical requirements that favour the growth of cocoa. (4 marks)

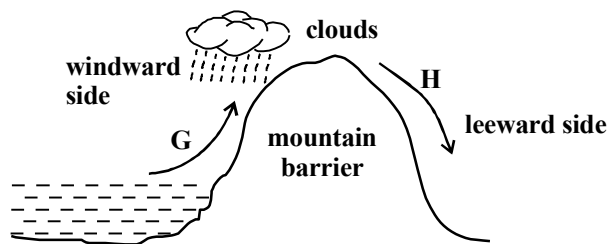
- (b) Describe the processing of cocoa from harvesting to marketing. (8 marks)
- (c) Name **three** major cocoa growing areas in Ghana. (3 marks)
- (d) Explain **three** ways through which Ghana has benefited from cocoa growing. (6 marks)
- (c) (i) Name **two** main diseases that attack cocoa crop. (2 marks)
- (ii) Apart from diseases name **two** other problems that face cocoa farmers in Ghana. (2 marks)
9. (a) (i) Differentiate between fishing and fisheries. (2 marks)
- (ii) Name **two** methods used in deep sea fishing. (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Explain **three** factors that have favoured fishing in the North West Atlantic. (6 marks)
- (ii) Mention **one** types of fish species caught in the North-West Atlantic fishing ground. (1 mark)
- (c) Explain **four** ways in which the government of Kenya is promoting the fishing industry. (8 marks)
- (d) Explain **three** differences between fishign in Kenya and Japan. (6 marks)
10. (a) (i) Name **two** renewable sources of energy. (2 marks)
- (b) The sketch map below shows Hydro-Electric Power (H.E.P) stations along the river Tana. Use it to answer questions that follow.



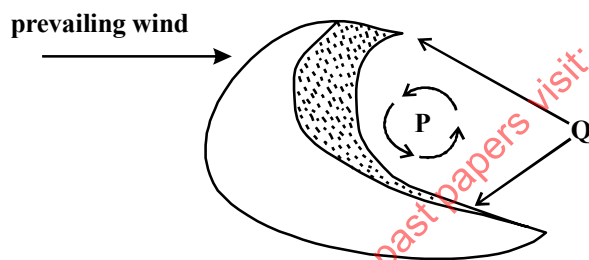
- (i) Name the H.E.P station marked S and T. (2 marks)
- (ii) The proposed H.E.P station marked U. (1 mark)
- (c) Explain **four** physical factors that influence the location of H.E.P stations above. (8 marks)
- (d) (i) Define the term energy crisis. (2 marks)
- (ii) Explain **four** ways in which energy crisis affect the Kenya economy. (8 marks)
- (iii) Mention **two** oil producing countries in Africa. (2 marks)

IMENTI SOUTH**312/1****GEOGRAPHY****PAPER 1****SECTION A :****ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

1. a) Define the term environment. (2 mks)
b) Name two branches of geography (2 mks)
2. a) Give two ways in which minerals occur. (2 mks)
b) Differentiate between plutonic and volcanic rocks. (2 mks)
3. a) What is the difference between weathering and mass wasting. (2 mks)
b) List down three factors influencing weathering. (3 mks)
4. Study the diagram below and answer the question that follow.



- i) Identify the type of rainfall shown in the diagram above. (1 mk)
- ii) State the difference in characteristics of the winds marked G and H. (2 mks)
- b) State three factors that determine the amount of solar radiation reaching the earth's surface (3 mks)
5. a) The diagram below shows a feature of wind deposition in arid areas.



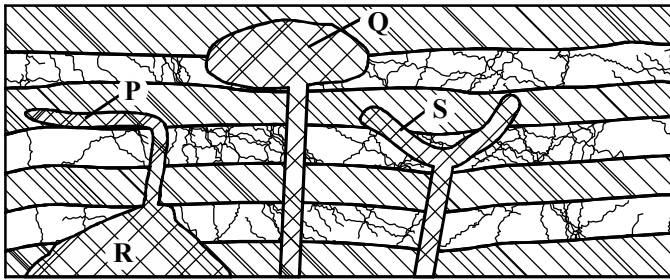
- i) Name the parts marked Q (1mk)
- ii) Identify the current labelled P (1mk)
- b) State four factors which influence the formation of a sand dune in arid areas (4 mks)

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

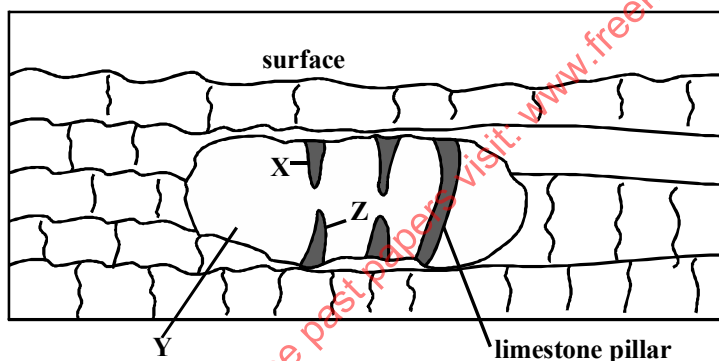
6. a) i) Give the six figure grid reference of the junction of the all weather road, loose surface C638 and dry weather road C640. (1mk)
ii) Name three distincts covered by the map extract. (3 mks)
- b) i) Calculate the area of Kitale municipality. Give your answer in km². (2 mks)
ii) Measure the length of all weather road loose surface (B10/2) from grid reference 240285 to the northern edge of the map. Give your answer in km. (2 mks)
iii) Give four evidence that the area covered by the map receives high rainfall. (4 mks)
- c) i) using a vertical scale of 1 cm to represent 50m draw a cross-section along northing 14 from easting 42 to 50. (5 mks)
ii) On the cross section mark and name the following:
A - pond (1 mk)
A road (1 mk)
A river (1 mk)
- d) i) Give the magnetic variation of the map at the time it was drawn. (1 mk)
ii) Citing evidence from the map, give four economic activities carried out in the area covered by the map

(4 mks)

7. a) i) Differentiate between volcanicity and vulcanicity. (2 mks)
 ii) The diagram below represents intensive volcanic features.



- i) Name the features marked P, Q, R and S. (4 mks)
 b) Describe how the following features are formed: (4 mks)
 i) Caldera by subsidence (4 mks)
 ii) Volcanic plug (3mks)
 c) You carried out a field study on a landscape influenced by vulcanicity. (3 mks)
 i) Give three reasons for a previst. (reconnaissance survey) (3 mks)
 ii) List down three problems you faced during the study. (6mks)
 d) Explain three ways in which vulcanicity influence human activities. (3mks)
 8. a) i) List three sources of underground water. (4 mks)
 ii) State four conditions ideal for the formation of an artesian well. (3mks)
 b) The diagram below represents underground features in a Karst scenery.



- i) Name the features marked Y and Z. (2 mks)
 ii) Describe how the feature marked X is formed. (4 mks)
 c) i) Describe four characteristics of Karst landscape. (4mks)
 ii) Name three surface features in a Karst scenery. (3 mks)
 d) State five significance of Karst scenery to human economic activities. (5 mks)
 9. a) i) What is glacier? (2 mks)
 ii) Give three features resulting from glacier deposition in lowland areas. (3 mks)
 b) Describe the distinctive characteristics of the following features resulting from glacial erosion. (3 mks)
 i) A corrie (3 mks)
 ii) A pyramid (3 mks)
 iii) Fiord (3 mks)
 c) State three factors influencing glacial erosion. (2 mks)
 d) Suppose you were to carry out a field study on glaciated upland. (4 mks)
 i) Name four types of moraine you are likely to identify. (4mks)
 ii) Give four reasons why you would need map of the area
 10. a) i) Differentiate between weather and climate. (2 mks)
 ii) Explain how the following factors influence climate. (4 mks)
 *Distance from the sea (4 mks)
 *Altitude (4 mks)
 b) Use the map below to answer questions b(i) and b(ii).



- b) i) Identify the type of climate in the area marked K and L. (2 mks)
 ii) Describe the climatic characteristics in the area marked M. (5 mks)
 c) Explain two effects of climatic change on the physical environment. (4 mks)
 d) State your ways in which desertification can be controlled. (4 mks)

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IMENTI SOUTH
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

SECTION A :

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. a) i) Apart from draining swamps state two other methods used to reclaim land in Kenya. (2 mks)
 ii) State three problems experienced by farmers in Mwea tebere irrigation Scheme. (3 mks)
2. i) Give two differences between a national park and a game reserve. (2 mks)
 ii) State three factors that limit domestic tourism in Kenya. (3 mks)
3. a) State three climatic conditions forming the growing of oil palm in Nigeria. (3 mks)
 b) List down two uses of oil palm in Nigeria. (2 mks)
4. a) Give the difference between softwood forests in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-headings.
 i) Distribution of softwood forests (2 mks)
 ii) Transportation of logs (2 mks)
5. a) What is mining? (2 mks)
 b) State four effects of open cast mining on the environment. (4 mks)

SECTION B

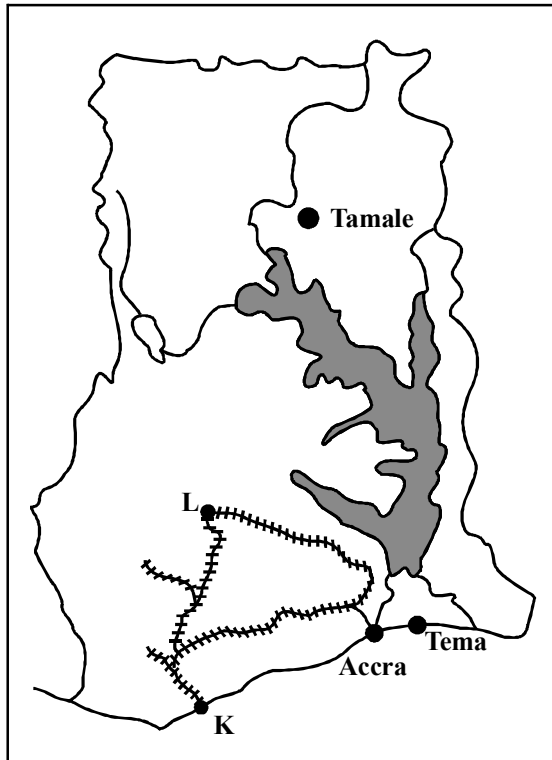
Answer question 6 and any other two questions.

6. The table below shows some of Kenya imports and exports in 1988. Use it to answer questions (a) and (b).

Imports intones		Exports in tonnes	
Item	Weight	Item	Weight
Sugar	99,000	Coffee	316,000
Iron and steel	300000	Tea	159,000
Fertilizer	84,000	Maize	259,000
Coal	105,000	Soda Ash	150,000
Wheat	125,000	Cement	225,000
Total	713,000	Total	1,109,000

- a) i) Using a radius of 4cm draw a pie chart to represent the data on imports shown above. (8 mks)
 ii) State three advantages of using pie chart to represent statistical data. (3 mks)
- b) Explain four reasons why Kenya imports sugar yet she is a producer of the same commodity. (8 mks)
- c) Explain three factors that influence the importation and exportation of goods into and out of Kenya. (6 mks)
7. a) Differentiate between Primary and Secondary industries (2 mks)
 b) State how the following factors influence the location of industries.
 i) Government policy (2 mks)
 ii) Nearness to raw materials (2 mks)
 iii) Industrial inertia (2 mks)
- c) Explain four factors that have led rapid development of car manufacturing in Japan. (8 mks)
- d) i) State three characteristics of jua kali industry. (3 mks)
 ii) Explain three problems facing industries in Kenya. (6 mks)

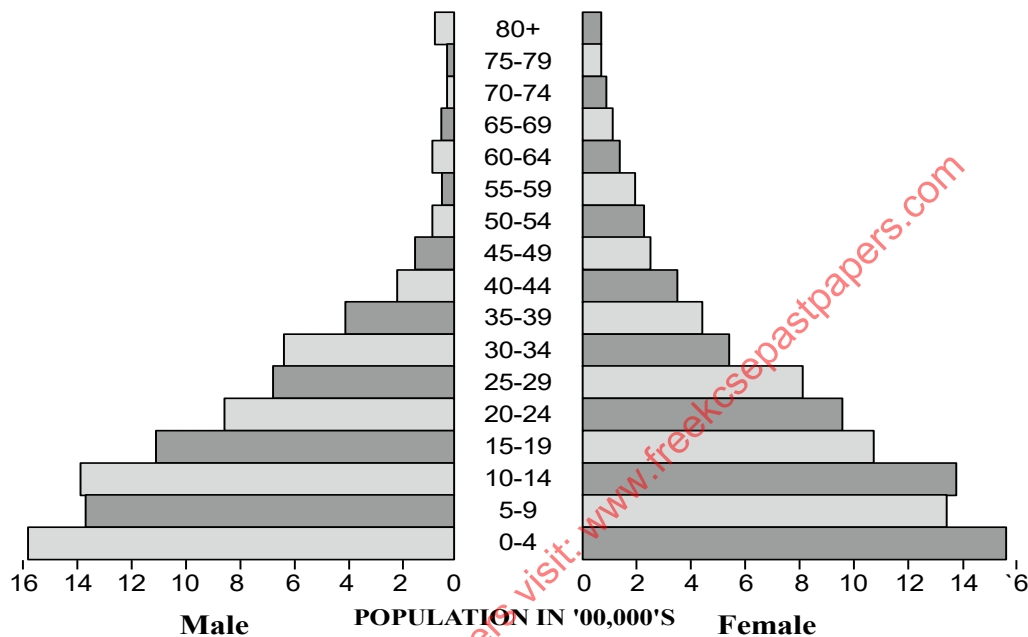
8. Below is an outline map of Ghana. use it to answer a(i) and (ii)



- a) i) Mark the two main cocoa growing areas. (2 mks)
 ii) Name the town marked L and the sea port marked K. (2 mks)
- b) i) State five physical conditions that favour cocoa growing in Ghana. (5 mks)
 ii) Describe the processing of cocoa from harvesting to the time it is ready for sale. (8 mks)
- c) Explain four problems experienced by cocoa farmers in Ghana. (8mks)
9. Use the map of North-West Atlantic below to answer question (a) and (b)
NORTH- WEST ATLANTIC FISHING GROUNDS



- a) i) Name the country marked M.
 ii) Explain how the two ocean currents shown on the map influences fishing in the area shaded on the map other than ocean current. (4mks)
- b) Explain three factors that favour fishing in the area shaded on the map other than ocean currents. (6 mks)
- c) Explain why in East Africa, fresh water fishing is more developed than marine fishing. (6 mks)
- d) i) Name two methods used in the demersal fishing. (2 mks)
 ii) State three problems facing fishing industry in Kenya. (3 mks)
- e) State five significance of fishing industry in Kenya. (5 mks)
10. a) i) Give two documents from where information on population data is obtained. (2 mks)
 ii) The pyramid below represents population structure of Kenya.



- Describe the characteristics of the population as represented by the pyramid. (3 mks)
- b) i) In 1989 Kenya population was 21.4 million while in 1999 it was 28.7 million. Calculate the population growth rate over the 10 years period. (Show your calculations) (2 mks)
 ii) Explain two factors which may have led to the large population increase between 1989 and 1999. (2 mks)
- c) Explain three consequences of high population growth rate. (4 mks)
- d) Explain four physical factors that influence population distribution in East Africa. (8 mks)

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- i) Name the parts marked **a, b, c, d.** (4 Marks)
- b) i) What is faulting? (2marks)
- ii) Name **five** features formed as result of faulting (5 Marks)
- iii) You are required to carry out a field study on external land forming processes near your school
- 1) What Secondary sources would you use to prepare for the study? (4 Marks)
- 2) State **five** data recording activities you would carry out during the study. (5 Marks)
- 3) Name **two** processes which are likely to have contributed most to the soil erosion around your school. (2 Marks)
- c) Explain the role played by animals in enhancing the process named iii (3). (3 Marks)

8. The table **below** shows climatic data of station x. use it to answer the questions that follow

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp °C	21	19	15	15	10	9	10	13	15	18	20	22
R/Fall	115	100	75	35	25	10	10	10	25	50	75	125

- a) Draw a (combined bar and line) graph to represent the information given above. (10 Marks)
- b) i) Describe characteristics of the climate represented by the graph. (8 Marks)
- ii) Describe the type of natural vegetation likely to be found in areas with the type climate represented in the graph. (5 Marks)
- c) Explain how ocean currents influence climate (2 Marks)
9. a) Define the following terms
- i) Soil Catena (2 Marks)
- ii) Soil profile (2 Marks)
- iii) Illuviation (2 Marks)
- b) Explain how topography influences soil formation (8 Marks)
- c) State **five** economic uses of soil (5 Marks)
- d) Explain how the following types of erosion occur
- i) Gully erosion. (3 Marks)
- ii) Sheet erosion. (3 Marks)
10. a) What is a river capture? (2 Marks)
- b) State **four** ways in which river transports its load (4 Marks)
- c) Explain how each of the following factors determine the volume of run-off
- i) Amount and duration of the rainfall (2 Marks)
- ii) Permeability of the ground (2 Marks)
- iii) Vegetation cover (2 Marks)
- d) Form **four** students from Kaplong Secondary school are planning to carry out a field study of a waterfall near their school.
- i) State **nine** ways in which they would prepare for the study (9 Marks)
- ii) Give **four** methods they would use to collect information at the waterfall (4 Marks)

M.C. CLUSTER OF SCHOOLS FORM 4 EVALUATION TEST – 2018

312/2

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 2

SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

1. a) Differentiate between a mineral and a rock (2 Marks)
b) Highlight **three** methods of alluvial / placer mining (3 Marks)
2. a) Define the terms
i) Forest (1 Mark)
ii) Forestry (1 Mark)
b) State three main types of forests (3 Marks)
3. a) Distinguish between a national park and a game reserve (2 Marks)
b) A part from establishment of national parks and game reserves, outline three measures that are being taken to conserve wildlife in East Africa. (3 Marks)
4. a) Define the term industry. (1 Mark)
b) Name **four** agricultural non-food manufacturing industries in Kenya (1 Mark)
5. a) Differentiate between management and conservation of the environment. (2 Marks)
b) Give **three** reasons why we need to manage and conserve the environment (3 Marks)

SECTION B

Answer question 6 and any other two questions form this section

6. The table below shows the population by age and sex of country y in 2009. Use it to answer questions (a) and (b)

Age group	Male	Female
0 – 4	3, 530, 200	3, 800, 150
5 – 9	3, 200, 750	3, 250, 100
10 – 14	2, 950, 170	2, 800, 175
15 – 19	2, 140, 300	2, 605, 100
20 – 24	1, 950, 600	2, 000, 070
25 – 29	1, 250, 005	1, 550, 300
30 – 34	975, 300	1, 005, 445
35 – 39	900, 170	930, 140
40 – 44	650, 140	755, 000
45 – 49	320, 175	540, 110
50 – 54	170, 400	200, 150
55 – 59	115, 100	150, 175
60 – 64	85, 350	110, 000
65 – 69	79, 100	85, 180
70+	150, 320	100, 495

- a) Draw an age sex pyramid to represent the above data (8 Marks)
 - b) i) Give **three** types of information that can be derived from a population pyramid. (3 Marks)
ii) Give the characteristics of population represented in the above pyramid. (2 Marks)
 - c) Describe **three** ways in which the population in Sweden differs from that of Kenya. (6 Marks)
 - d) Explain **three** problems which result from the high population growth rates in East African countries. (4 Marks)
7. a) i) Name **two** leading export commodities from Kenya. (2 Marks)
ii) Distinguish between internal and international trade. (1 Mark)
b) Outline **four** objectives for establishing the common market for Eastern and Southern African. (4 Marks)

- c) Explain **four** ways in which Kenya has benefited for being a member of the common market for Eastern and Southern Africa (8 Marks)
- d) Explain **five** problem facing regional trading blocs in Africa. (10 Marks)
- 8.
- a) State **three** physical conditions that favour coffee growing in the central highlands of Kenya (3 Marks)
- b) Describe the stages involved coffee production from picking to marketing (8 Marks)
- c) Explain **four** problems facing coffee farming in Brazil (8 Marks)
- d) What is mixed farming (2 Mark)
- e) State **four** characteristics of shifting Cultivation (4 Marks)
- 9.
- a) i) Name **three** car manufacturing zone in Japan (3 Marks)
- ii) State **four** problems in Kenya associated with industrialization. (4 Marks)
- iii) Give **two** non-food industries based in Thika Town (2 Marks)
- b) Give **five** differences between industrialization in Kenya and Japan. (5 Marks)
- c) Explain reasons why the Kenya Government is determined to support the “Jua Kali” industry. (8 Marks)
- d) Name **three** types of industries found in the Ruhr region (3 Marks)
- 10.
- a) What is land rehabilitation? (1 Mark)
- b) Explain **five** methods used in land rehabilitation in Kenya. (5 Marks)
- c) Describe the stages in the reclamation of land from the sea in the Netherlands. (5 Marks)
- d) Explain how the Netherlands has benefited from the Delta plan project. (10 marks)
- e) State **two** differences between land reclamation in Kenya and in the Netherlands. (4 Marks)

312/1

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER1

CONFIDENTIAL

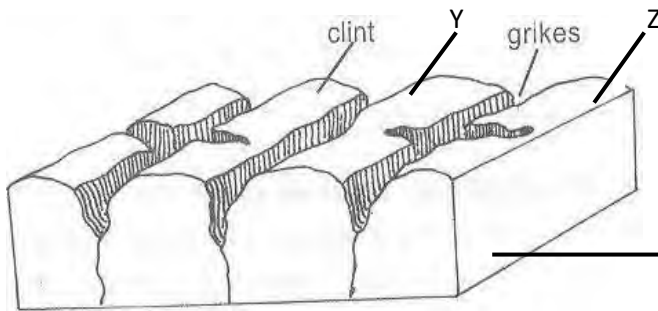
In case you cannot access the map of Kitale use any other map extracted to test on

- a. i. Identify the features found at the grid references (2 Marks)
- ii. Stating ways in which relief is represented in the map (2 Marks)
- iii. Describing relief of the area covered by the map (5 Marks)
- b. Citing evidence from the map provided identify economic activities carried out in the Map (4 Marks)
- c. Using the map provided identify four types of vegetation found in the map provided by the map (8 Marks)
- d. Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map (8 Marks)

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- (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)

COMPLIANT
312/ 2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1

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)



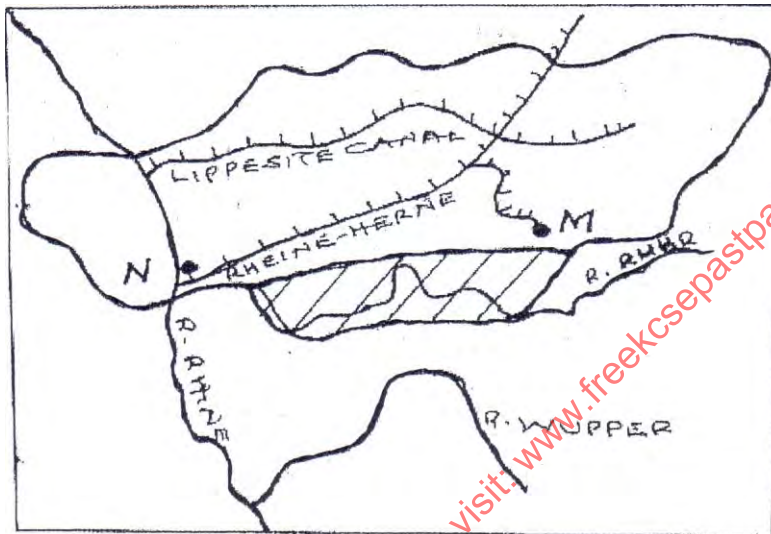
- a) i) Name the type of photograph shown above (1 mark)
ii) What time of the day was the photograph taken if the camera was held facing south. (1 mark)
iii) Draw a rectangle measuring 16cm by 9cm to represent the area of the photograph. On it sketch and label the main features shown on the photograph (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)

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- 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 market 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)

KAKAMEGA NORTH SUBCOUNTY JOINT EXAMINATIONS

312/ 1

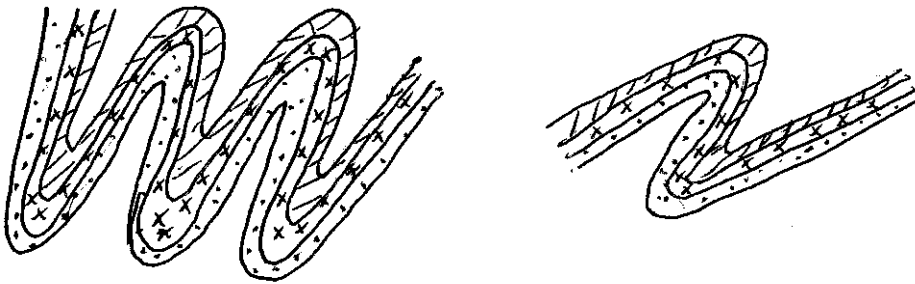
GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 1

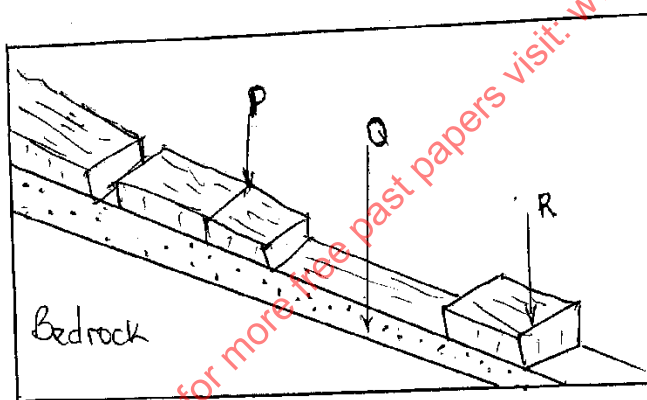
SECTION A

Answer All Questions

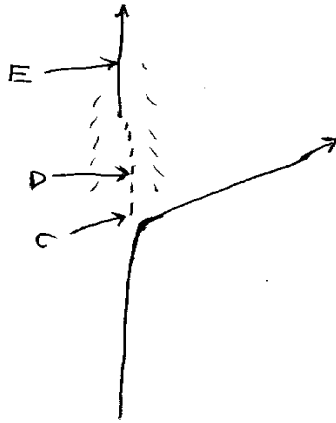
1. (a) Define Geography (2 marks)
- (b) Give two reasons to explain why the interior of the earth is hot (2 marks)
- (c) Distinguish between meteors and meteorites (2 marks)
2. (a) Identify the types of folds shown (2 marks)



- (b) State three negative effects of folding on human activities (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)



4. (a) Identify the features C, D, & E shown in the diagram (3 marks)



- (b) State two causes of river rejuvenation (2 marks)
5. (a) State two physical factors that contribute to the development of Sahara Desert. (2 marks)
- (b) Draw a well labeled diagram to show a Zeugen. (2 marks)
6. Study the map of Kitale scale 1:50,000(sheet 75/3) provided and answer the questions that follow.
- (a) (i) Give the bearing of the trigonometrical station secondary at grid 2823 from the water hole at grid 3127 (2 marks)
- (ii) Give the magnetic variation of the area covered by the map extract (1 mark)
- (b) Name three types of settlement patterns found on the map extract (3 marks)
- (c) (i) Draw a cross section from the grid reference 340280 to Kaipos trigonometrical station grid square 3932. (Use a scale of 1cm rep. 40 m) (2 marks)
- On your cross section, mark and label the following:
- (a) Dam (1 mark)
- (b) River Saiwa (1 mark)
- (c) Forest boundary (1 mark)
- (ii) Calculate the gradient between the dam and the starting point (2 marks)
- (d) (i) Explain 3 factors that favour the growing of wattle in the area covered by the map. (6 marks)
- (ii) Give two evidences showing why the area has a wet climate (2 marks)
- (e) Draw a rectangle 7.2 cm to 10 cm representing the area West of Eastings 30 and South of Northing 20 (1 mark)
- On it mark and label the following
- (a) Kitale municipality (1 mark)
- (b) All weather roads loose surface (1 mark)
- (c) Koitobos river (1 mark)
7. (a) (i) Differentiate between vulcanicity & volcanicity. (2 marks)
- (ii) Draw the map of Kenya. (1 mark)
- On it locate and name:
- M-mau escarpment. (1 mark)
- O-lake Magadi (1 mark)
- Y – Yatta plateau (1 mark)
- (b) With the aid of a well labeled diagram describe how the following features are formed:
- (i) Lava plateau. (5 marks)
- (ii) sill (3 marks)
- (c) (i) Give two characteristics of the Gregory rift valley. (2 marks)
- (ii) You have been asked to carry out a field study on faulting in the Rift Valley, design a working schedule to use during the study. (3 marks)
- (d) Explain three negative influences of vulcanicity and associated features on human activities in Kenya. (6 marks)
8. (a) (i) Differentiate between a barrier reef and a fringing reef (2 marks)
- (ii) Give three causes of oceans currents (3 marks)
- (b) The diagram below shows Coastal features. Use it to answer questions b (i).

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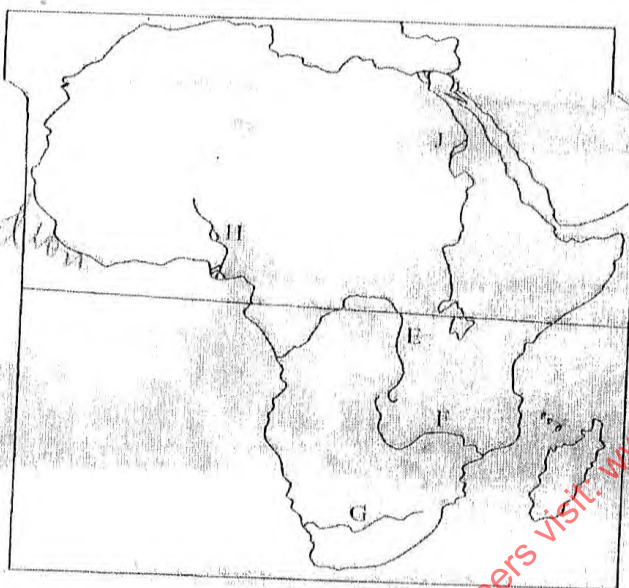
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KAKAMEGA NORTH SUBCOUNTY JOINT EXAMINATIONS

312/2

GEOGRAPHY**PAPER 2****SECTION A – Answer ALL Questions**

1. a) Name two provinces in Canada where forestry is an important activity. (2mks)
b) Identify two industries in Kenya associated with lumbering. (2mks)
2. a) State two factors that have led to the decline of coal as an industrial fuel (2mks)
b) State three likely benefits of oil mining in Turkana County (3mks)
3. a) Identify two areas in Kenya where flooding is common. (2mks)
b) What are the benefits that resulted from the reclamation of Yala Swamp? (2mks)
4. a) Define Transport. (1mk)



- b) Name
 - i) The river marked E, F and G (3mks)
 - ii) The human made lake marked H and J. (2mks)
5. a) State three environmental conditions which favour beef farming in Kenya. (3mks)
b) Give three reasons why horticultural produce is exported by air. (3mks)

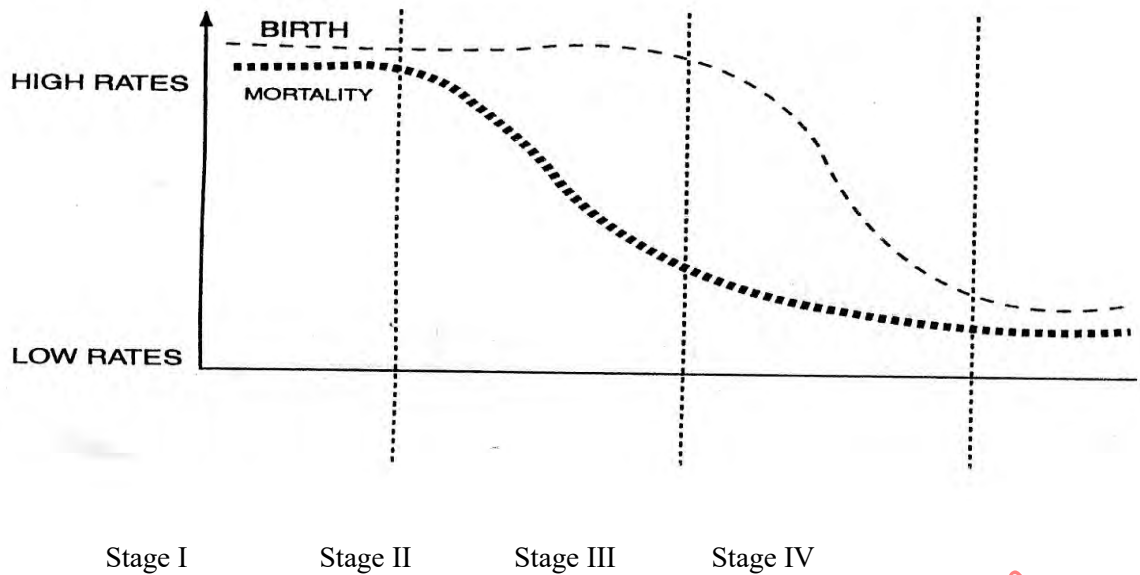
SECTION B

Answer questions six and two other questions from this section.

6. The table below shows four main cash crops produced in Perkeerra Irrigation Scheme in the years 2009 and 2010. Use it to answer question (a)

Crop Amount in Kilograms		
Year	2009	2010
Seed maize	250,000	300,000
Watermelons	230,000	350,000
Others	70,000	140,000
Pawpaw	100,000	60,000

- i) Draw a divided rectangle 15cm to represent the data for 2009. (8mks)
- ii) State two disadvantages of using divided rectangles to represent Data (2mks)
- iii) Calculate the percentage decrease in pawpaw between years 2009 and 2010. (2mks)
- a) i) State three problems that are experienced in Perkerra Irrigation Scheme. (3mks)
- ii) Describe the stages involved in coffee production in Kenya from picking to processing. (6mks)
- iii) Give three characteristics of horticulture farming in Kenya. (3mks)
- 7 a) i) State three physical conditions that may discourage setting up of Game Reserves and Parks. (3mks)
- ii) Name one Game Ranch in Kenya. (1mk)
- b) State the significance of wildlife to Kenya. (5mks)
- i) Differentiate between domestic and international tourism. (2mks)
- ii) Explain four factors that hinder development of domestic tourism in Kenya. (8mks)
- iii) State four problems experienced by the Kenya government in its efforts to conserve wildlife. (4mks)
- iv) Explain three reasons why Switzerland receives more tourists than Kenya. (6mks)
8. a) i) Name two types of fish reared in fish farms in Kenya. (2mks)
- ii) State four efforts taken by the Kenyan government to improve fish farming. (4mks)
- iii) Differentiate pelagic fishing from demersal fishing. (2mks)
- b) Describe purse seining method of fishing. (5mks)
- c) Compare fishing in Kenya and Japan under the following headings:-
 - i) Nature of landscape (2mks)
 - ii) Market (2mks)
 - iii) Climate (2mks)
- d) Explain the following problems of fishing in Kenya and suggest one possible solution for each.
 - i) Pollution (3mks)
 - ii) Growth of weeds. (3mks)
- 9 a) i) Give four reasons why Kenya should industrialize by the 2030. (4mks)
- ii) Why are industries located near water resources? (3mks)
- iii) Name two car manufacturing towns in Japan. (2mks)
- b) i) Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable sources of energy. (2mks)
- ii) Explain three physical factors that favoured the development of Seven forks Dam Project. (6mks)
- iii) State four effects of energy crisis. (4mks)
- c) You intend to carry out a field study on Industries in Nairobi.
 - i) Name two sources of secondary information you will use for the study. (2mks)
 - ii) Name two heavy industries you are likely to identify. (2mks)
- 10 a) i) Distinguish between immigration and emigration. (2mks)
- ii) State two causes of urban - rural migration. (2mks)
- iii) In 1999 the crude birth rate in Kenya was 41.3 while the crude death rate 11.7. What was the population growth rate? (2mks)



b)

Use the diagram above that shows demographic trends to answer question b (i).

- b) i) Describe the characteristics of stage II. (3mks)
- c) Explain three problems of a country with an ageing population. (6mks)
- d) i) State 2 differences in the functions of New York and Nairobi Cities. (4mks)
- ii) Explain three factors that lead to the growth of Mombasa as major Port in East Africa. (6mks)

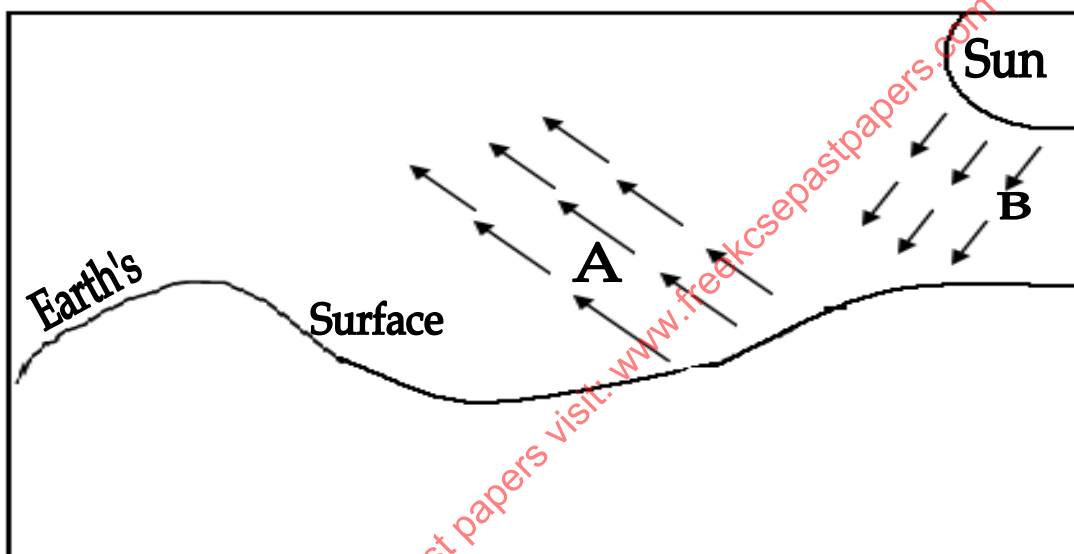
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KISHI CLUSTER II
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1

SECTION A

Answer all the questions in this Section

1. a) State one relationship between Geography and Biology. (2marks)
b) Calculate the Longitude of a place whose local time is 10:30a.m if the local time at 45°E is 2:00p.m. (2marks)
2. a) Define temperature inversion. (2marks)
b) Name two layers of the atmosphere that experience negative lapse rate. (2marks)
3. a) State three changes that occur in rocks when they become metamorphosed. (2marks)
b) Give three characteristics of sedimentary rocks. (3marks)
4. The diagram below shows how the atmosphere is warmed by the sun. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



- a) Name the processes marked A and B. (2marks)
- b) State three factors causing the development of Ocean currents. (3marks)
5. a) Differentiate between earthquake intensity and magnitude. (2marks)
b) Name four earthquake zones in the world. (4marks)

SECTION B

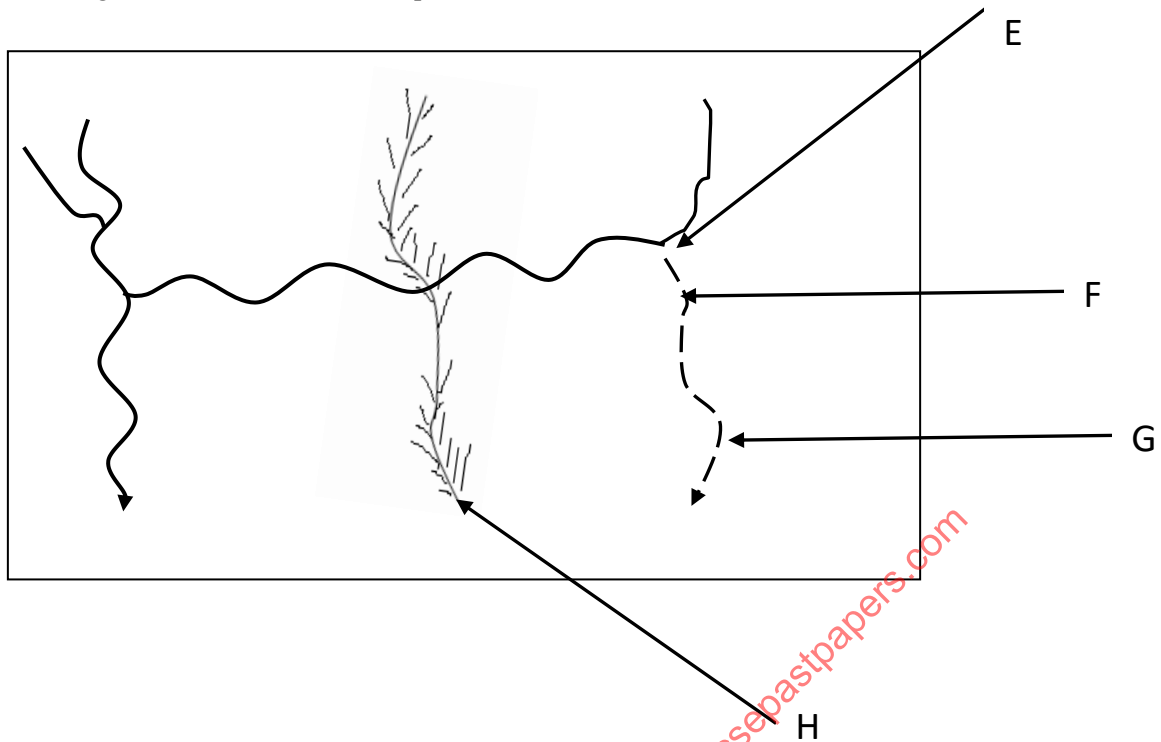
Answer Question 6 & any other two questions

6. Study the map of Oyugis sheet 130/1 1:50,000 and answer the following questions.
 - a) (i) Convert the R.F scale of the map to statement scale (show your working) (2marks)
(ii) Measure the distance of the dry weather road from the junction at Kotieno to grid reference 770414. Give your answer in kilometers. (2marks)
(iii) Calculate the area between all weather road to Rongo and the dry weather road to Ogembo. (3marks)
 - b) (i) Identify two methods that have been used to represent relief in area south of working 20. (2marks)
(ii) Name two physical features from in grid square 9021. (2marks)
(iii) Give the latitudinal extent of the area where by the map. (2marks)
 - c) Describe three factors that have influence the distribution of settlement in the area covered

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10. a) (i) Define a drainage pattern
(ii) Identify three factors that influence the development of drainage pattern
b) Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.

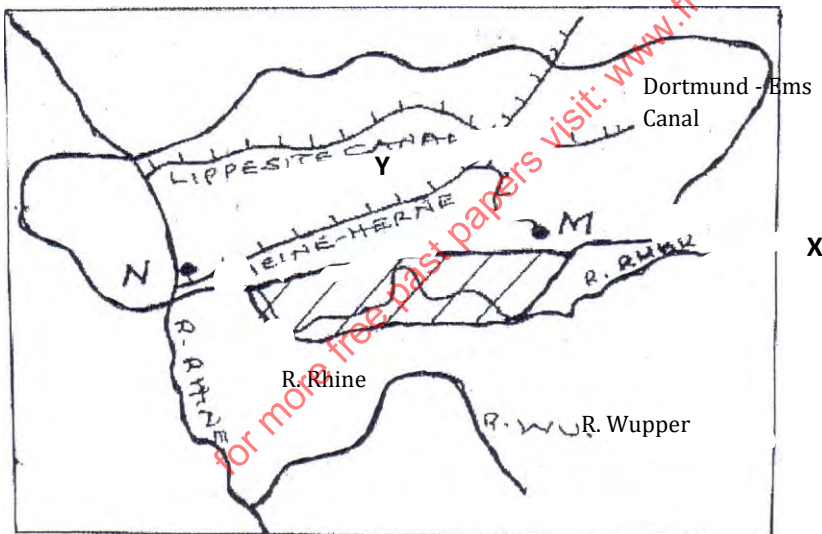
(2marks)
(2marks).



- (i) What is the process shown above (1mark)
(ii) Identify the features marked E,F,G & H. (4marks)
c) (i) State three conditions necessary for the development of the above feature. (3marks)
(ii) Give four factors that contribute to the occurrence of river rejuvenation. (4marks)
d) (i) Give three reasons why the class many decide to use a questionnaire as a method of data collection. (3marks).
(ii) State two ways in which the information collected during the field study on the river would be useful to the local community. (2marks)
(iii) Identify three activities that learners will be involved in during the study (3marks).

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- (a) (i) Identify the type of photograph shown. (1 marks)
(ii) Describe the relief in the area covered by the photograph. (3 marks)
(iii) Describe the maize farm in each of the following parts of the photograph:
- Foreground (1 mark)
- Middle ground (1 mark)
- Background (1 mark)
- (b) (i) State **three** counties where maize is grown in large scale in Kenya. (3 marks)
(ii) Explain **four** physical requirements for the growth of the maize crop in Kenya. (8 marks)
- (c) (i) Describe **four** problems facing maize farmers in Kenya. (4 marks)
(ii) Highlight **three** measures the Kenya government is undertaking to assist maize farmers. (3 marks)
7. (a) (i) Name **three** indigenous hardwood trees in Kenya. (2 marks)
(ii) Give **two** forest reserves found in the coastal region of Kenya. (2 marks)
(iii) State **three** ways in which the clearing of forests has affected the natural environment in Kenya. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **five** challenges experienced in the exploitation of tropical hardwood forests in Africa. (5 marks)
- (c) Compare softwood forests in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-headings:
- Harvesting period. (2 marks)
- Transportation. (2 marks)
- Distribution of the forests. (2 marks)
- Marketing of forestry products. (2 marks)
- (d) State **five** difficulties that African countries face in the conservation and management of forests? (5 marks)
8. (a) (i) What are Agricultural food processing industries? (2 marks)
(ii) Name **three** Agricultural non-food processing industries. (3 marks)
- (b) Study the map of the Ruhr industrial region and use it to answer the questions that follow.



- (i) Name the River marked X. (1 mark)
(ii) Name the Canal marked Y. (1 mark)
(iii) Apart from iron and steel industries, name **three** other industries in the Ruhr region. (3 marks)
(iv) Explain **four** physical factors which led to the growth of the Iron and Steel industry in the Ruhr region. (8 marks)
- (c) You intend to carry out a field study on vehicle assembly in Thika Town.
(i) Apart from content analysis, give **two** other methods of data collection. (2 marks)
(ii) State **two** advantages of library research in data collection. (2 marks)
(iii) State **three** follow-up activities after the field work. (3 marks)
9. (a) Explain three common physical characteristics of the major world fishing regions. (6 marks)
(b) Giving an example for each, differentiate between pelagic fish and demersal fish. (4 marks)
(c) (i) Explain four environmental problems affecting fishing in Kenya. (8 marks)
(ii) State four reasons why government of Kenya encourages fishing. (4 marks)
- (d) Name three methods of preserving fish. (3 marks)

10. (a) Explain the factors that have contributed to the high population growth rate in Kenya. [6 marks]
- (b) Explain why a high rate of population growth in Kenya is likely to slow down economic development in the country. [6 marks]
- (c) (i) What is meant by overpopulation. [2 marks]
- (ii) Apart from rural-rural migration, state **three** other types of migration. [3 marks]
- (iii) Explain **four** causes of rural-rural migration in Kenya. [8 marks]

FORM 4 MID-YEAR EVALUATION TEST

312/1

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 1

GEOGRAPHY CONFIDENTIAL

Provide OYUGIS Map for the map work

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