MERU CENTRAL SUB COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION TEST

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

312/1

GEOGRAPHY

PP 1.

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

1. (a) Name **two** forces responsible for the shape of the earth (2mks)
    (b) Mention **three** effects of the rotation of the earth (3mks)
2. (a) Sate **two** types of igneous rocks (2mks)
    (b) Give **three** characteristics of sedimentary rocks (3mks)
3. (a) Differentiate between weathering and mass wasting (2mks)
    (b) State **three** causes of landslides (3mks
4. **(a)** Give three reasons why it is necessary to study the plate tectonic theory. (3 marks)
    (b) Name two types of plate tectonic boundaries. (2 marks)
5. .(a) Name two features that are formed on emerged highland coast (2mks)
   (b) State three conditions necessary for the formation of a spit (3mks)

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

6. (a) (i) What type of map is Yimbo Map extract (1mk)
    (ii) Convert the scale of the map to statement scale (1mk)
    (iii) Measure the length of all weather road, loose surface road C-506 from the junction in the grid square 3082 up to where it ends in the grid square 3986.
    (Give your answer in kilometers) (2mks)
    (iv) Calculate the bearing of the Trigonometric station 115 T 27 from the air photo principal point in the grid square 2586   (2mks)
    (b) Draw a rectangle measuring 14cm by 10cm to represent the area enclosed by Eastings 28 and 35 and northing 78 and 83. (6mks)
    On the rectangle, mark and name the following features
    *   All weather roads, loose surface
    *   Lake Victoria
    *   Ndate River
    *   Thicket
    *   Papyrus swamp
    c) (i) Identify two methods used to show relief of the area covered by the map (2mks)
    (ii) Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map (7mks)
    d) Citing evidence from the map, state two economic activities of the area shown on the map (4mks)
7. a) (i) Define continental drift
    (ii) Give two significance of plate tectonic boundaries (2mks)
    b (i) Apart from tension forces, explain two other process that may cause faulting (4mks)
    (ii) With the aid of well-labelled diagrams, describe the formation of Rift valley through tension forces (6mks)
    iii) Mention four positive effect of faulting (4mks)
    c) You are planning to carry out a field study on the area affected by faulting
    i) State two objectives for your study
    ii) State three reasons why it is important to have a reconnaissance survey/pre-visit of the area (3mks)
    iii) Give three follow-up activities you are likely to engage in (3mks)
8. a i) Define the term glaciation. (2 marks)
    ii) Name three types of glaciers. (3 marks)
    b) Describe how the following features found in upland glaciated landscape are formed.
    i) U-shaped valley (5 marks)
    ii) Pyramidal peak (5 marks)
    c) Explain three significances of upland glaciated features to human activities. (6 marks)

1

d) Suppose you were to carry out a field study of glaciated lowland.
i) State two advantages of using oral interview to collect information during the field study. (2 marks)
ii) Name two features found in glaciated lowland that you are likely to study. (2 marks)
9.(a) (i) Differentiate between watershed and catchment area (2mks)
(ii) Explain three ways by which a river transports its load (6mks)
(b) Study the diagram given below and answer questions that follow
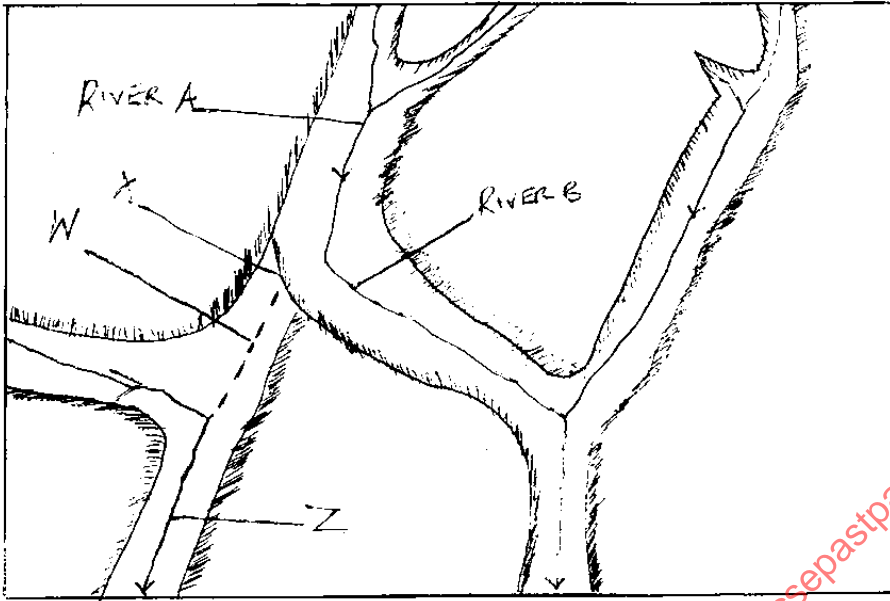
i)   Name the features marked X, W and Z (3mks)
ii)   Explain the process of river capture (3mks)
c) Give three characteristics of a river in its youthful stage (3mks)
d) Explain four economic importance of a river to human activities (8mks)
10   a, .Define aridity
ii. With an aid of a well labeled diagram describe how a rock pedestal is formed (5mks)
b ,
i.   Give two process through which wind erodes the earth surface (2mks)
ii.   Give two wind depositional features found in the desert (2mks)
iii.   explain two ways through which plants causes weathering in arid and semi-arid areas
4mks
c. i. Explain the causes of aridity and desertification (6mks)
ii. State four measures that can control aridity and desertification (4mks)

MERU CENTRAL SUB COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION TEST

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

312/2

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 2.

TIME $2\frac{3}{4}$ Hours

<u>**SECTION A**</u>. *Answer all the questions.*

|			
1.	**a)**	Give any two ways in which minerals occur.	(2 marks)
	b)	State three problems facing soda ash exploitation in Magadi.	(3 marks)
2.	**a)**	Define the term agroforestry.	(2 marks)
	b)	State three reasons why agroforestry is being encouraged in Kenya.	(3 marks)
3.	a)	Apart from land pollution name two other types of environmental hazards	(2mks)
	b)	State three ways through which land pollution can be controlled.	(3mks
4.	a)	Apart from a telephone, state two other forms of communication	(2mks)
	b)	Mention three problems facing railway transport in Africa	(3mks)
5.	a)	Apart from the common market for Eastern and southern Africa (COMESA) identify two other trading blocks in Africa.	(2mks)
	b)	Give three benefits of COMESA to member states.	(3mks)

<u>**SECTION B**</u>. *Answer question 6 compulsory and only other two questions from the remaining questions.*

6.

Study the photograph below and answer questions that follow

a) (i) Identify the type of photograph shown above   (1mk)
(ii) Draw a rectangle measuring 15cm by 10cm to represent the area covered by the photograph

a)   (i) Identify the type of photograph shown above   (1mk)
(ii) Draw a rectangle measuring 15cm by 10cm to represent the area covered by the photograph   (1mk)
(iii) On the rectangle, sketch and label four main features   (4mks)
b) (i) Which type of farming is shown on the photograph   (1mk)
(ii) Give three physical conditions favouring tea farming in Kenya   (3mks)
(iii) Describe the stages of tea processing   (5mks)
c) (i) State two areas in Kenya where maize is grown on large – scale   (2mks)
(ii) Explain four problems facing maize farmers in Kenya   (8mks)
7.   a)   i) Identify two types of open cast mining .   (2mks)

3

    ii) Describe the stages involved in deep- shaft mining   (6mks)

b)   State three negative effects of mining on the environment   (3mks)

c)   Give two reasons why Kenya import her oil in crude form   (2mks)

d)   Explain   four ways in which mining contribute to the to the economy of Kenya   (8mks)

e)   Explain how the following factors influence exploitations of minerals   (2mks)

    i) Technology

    ii) Quality of the one

8. a)   Define the term global warming.   (2 marks)

b)   Distinguish between environmental conservation and environment management.   (2 marks)

c)   State four reasons why Kenya should conserve her environment.   (4 marks)

d)   Explain four effects of land pollution to the environment.   (8 marks)

e)   Briefly explain the main reasons for the following environmental acts in the law of Kenya.

    i)   The factories act   (2 marks)

    ii)   The water act   (2 marks)

f)   Your class intends to carry out a field study on environmental water pollution in the locality.

    i)   State one possible objective for the study.   (1 mark)

    ii)   Give two reasons why you need to conduct a reconnaissance.   (2 marks)

    iii)   Suggest any two ways to control the environmental problem under study.   (2 marks)

9.   a)   i) Differentiate between population and demography   (2mks)

    ii) State two types of migration   (2mks)

    iii) State three causes of rural- rural migration   (3mks)

b) Explain how the following factors led to the population increase in Kenya

i)   Migration   (2mks)

ii)   Improved medical care   (2mks)

iii)   Cultural beliefs and traditions   (2mks)

c) Explain three problems which result from high population growth rate in Kenya   (6mks)

d) Explain three ways in which the population of Kenya differs from that of Sweden   (6mks)

10. Study the world map shown below and answer questions that follow.

Major fishing grounds
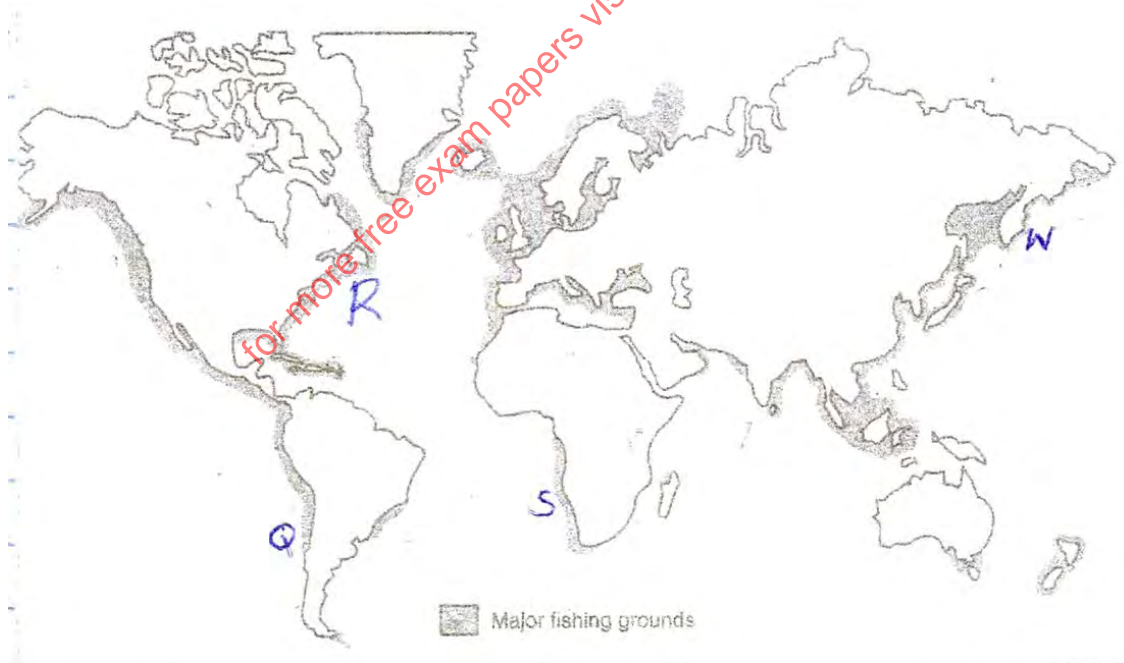
(a) (i) Identify the fishing grounds marked Q, S and W   (3mks)

(b) (i) Identify the fishing grounds marked Q, S and W   (3mks)

   (ii) Explain three physical conditions favouring fishing activities in the area marked R   (6mks)

(c) (i) Give two methods of fish preservation   (2mks)

   (ii) Describe trawling fishing methods   (5mks)

MOMALICHE JOINT EVALUATION TEST
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1
Time: 2 ¾ HOURS

SECTION A

Answer all questions in section A.

1. (a) State two major areas covered under physical geography. (2 marks)
    (b) State two reasons why interior of the earth is very hot. (2 marks)
2. (a) What is a line of longitude? (2 marks)
    (b) What is the local time at Alexandria 30^OE when the local time at Malindi 40^OE is 12.00 noon? (2 marks)
3. (a) State three causes of earth movement. (3 marks)
    (b) Name two main earthquake zones in the world. (2 marks)
4. (a) Name three features found on emerged highland coast (3 marks)
    (b) State three conditions necessary for the formation of a spit. (3 marks)
5. (a) Highlight any three factors that necessitate the occurrence of an artesian basin (3 marks)
    (b) Apart from lakes, rivers and sea, name any other two sources of underground water. (3 marks)

SECTION B

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

6. Study the map of Yimbo provided below and answer the questions that follow.
    (a) (i) Name two countries covered by Yimbo (2mks)
        (ii) What is the bearing of Trigonometrical station in grid square 3285 from trigonometrical station in 3980. (2 mark
        (iii) convert the ratio scale 1:50000 used in the map to linear scale. (2mks)
    (b) (i) Give latitudinal extend of the area covered by the map. (2mks)
        (ii) What is the magnetic variation of the map as at now (year 2020) (2 marks)
        (iii) Identify three human made features found in the grid square 3691 (3mks)
    c) Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map. (6mks)
    d)Giving evidence from the map. Explain three reasons why dairy keeping is not practiced in the area covered by the map. (6mks)
7. (a) (i) Distinguish between earth rotation and earth revolution (2 marks)
        (ii)State three effects of earth's revolution (3 marks)
    (b) (i) Give four characteristics of mesosphere in the structure of the atmosphere (4 marks)
        (ii) Describe the origin of continents according to continental drift theory (4 marks)
    (c) (i) Explain three proofs that the earth is spherical (6 marks)
    (d) Using a well labeled diagram, describe the occurrence of lunar eclipse (6marks)

18

8.   (a)   Study the map of Africa showing the main climatic regions marked 1,2,3,5 and 6.
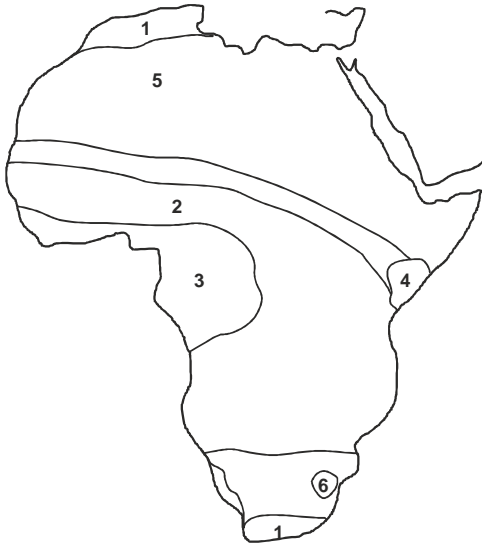
(i)   Name the climatic regions labeled 1,2 and 5.   (3 marks)
(ii) State five characteristics of the climatic regions labeled 5.   (5 marks)

(iii) Name three factors that influence the climatic region labeled 1   (3 marks)

(b)   (i)   Name three water towers in Kenya.   (3 marks)

(ii) Give five measures being taken to conserve forests in Kenya.   (5 marks)
c)   Describe six vegetation adaptations in Sahara and Namib.   (6 marks)
9.   (a)   Differentiate between mass wasting and weathering.   (2 marks)
(b)   (i)   Apart from soil creep, name two other processes of slow mass movement.   (2 marks)
(ii) Explain three causes of soil creep.   (6 marks)
(iii) Explain three physical conditions that influence landslides.   (3 marks)
c)   Describe the following processes of mass wasting.
(i)   Rock fall.   (2 marks)
(ii) Subsidence   (2 marks)
(iii) Mud flows   (2 marks)
(d) Explain the effect of weathering on the following.
(i)   Tourism   (2 marks)

(ii) Agriculture   (2 marks)

(iii) Pottery.   (2 marks)

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

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

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

(i) U-Shaped valley   (5 marks)

(ii) Pyramid peak.   (5 marks)

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

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

(i) State two advantages of using oral inter views to collect information during the field study.

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

19

MOMALICHE JOINT EVALUATION TEST
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 2
Time: 2 ¾ HOURS

SECTION A

1 a) Name **two** horticultural crops grown in Kenya (2mks)
   b) State **three** reasons why horticulture is more developed in the Netherlands than in Kenya. (3mks)
2 a) Name two breeds of dairy cattle reared in Kenya (2mks)
   b) State three factors which favour dairy farming in Denmark (3mks)
3 a) Name two conditions that are necessary for the formation of petroleum (2mks)
   b) List three ways in which opencast mining affects the environment. (3mks)
4 a) State three physical conditions that favour sugar cane growing in the lake Victoria basin in Kenya (3mks)
   b) State two problems experienced in sugar cane farming in Kenya (2mks)
5 a) State **two** characteristics of the cottage industry in India. (2mks)
   b) Name **three** agricultural non-food manufacturing industries in Kenya. (3mks)

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

6. The table below shows four principal crops produced in Kenya in the years 2000 - 2001. Use it to answer question (a) and (b).

CROP	AMOUNT IN	METRIC TONS
	2000	2001
Wheat	70,000	130,000
Maize	200,000	370,000
Coffee	98,000	55,000
Tea	240,000	295,000

Source: Central Bureau of statistics

   a) (i) Using a scale of 1 cm to represent 50,000 metric tons, draw a comparative bar graph based on the data above. (8mks)
      (ii) State two advantages of using comparative bar graphs (2mks)
   b) Calculate the percentage increase in wheat production between the years 2000 and 2001. (2mks)
   c) State five physical conditions required for the growing of tea in Kenya (5mks)
   d) Explain four problems experienced in small scale tea farming in Kenya (8mks)
7 a) (i) Define the term tourism. (2mks)
      (ii) Name three tourist attraction found in the Rift valley province of Kenya. (3mks)
   b) Explain three factors which hinders the development of domestic tourism in Kenya. (6mks)
   c) Explain three problems experienced by the Kenya government in its effort to conserve wildlife. (6mks)
   d) Explain four factors which have made Switzerland a major tourist destination in Europe. (8mks)
8 a) Differentiate forestry and afforestation. (4mks)
   b) i) Give three soft woods trees which grow in the forest reserves of Canada. (3mks)
      ii) State four characteristics of planted forests in Kenya. (4mks)
   c) Compare forestry in Kenya and Canada under the following sub – topics
   - Growth (2mks)
   - Harvesting (2mks)
   - Marketing (2mks)
   d) State four measures taken by the Kenyan government to conserve forest. (4mks)
   e) The students of Mawego mixed secondary school are planning to carry out a field study on forestry in wire forest in Homabay County.
      i) State two objectives for their study. (2mks
      ii) Formulate two hypothesis for their study. (2mks)
9. (a) (i) Define the term fisheries (2mks)
      (ii) Name two countries in Southern Africa that are important for marine fish production (2mks)
   (b) Explain four factors that favor the fishing industry in Japan (8mks)

(c) Describe purse seining as a method of fishing (6mks)

(d) (i) State four problems experienced in the marketing of fish in Kenya (4mks)

(ii) State three ways in which the Kenya Government is promoting the fishing industry in the country (3mks)

10 (a) (i)Name **two** geothermal power stations in Kenya (2mks)

(ii)Explain three physical factors that influence the location of geothermal power stations (6mks)

(b) (i)State **three** negative effects of energy crisis (3mks)

(ii)Explain **four** measures taken by the Kenyan Government to manage and conserve energy (8mks)

(c) (i)State **three** challenges facing energy management in Kenya (3mks)

(ii)State **three** disadvantages of natural gas (3mks)

MOMALICHE JOINT EVALUATION TEST
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1
Time: 2 ¾ HOURS
MARKING SCHEME

<u>SECTION A</u>

1. **a) State the major areas covered under physical geography.**
   - The earth and the solar system.
   - The external and internal structure of the earth.
   - Internal land forming processes.
   - Vegetation.
   - Drainage.
   - Soils and rocks.
   - Weather and climate. (Any 2×1= 2 marks)

   b) Reasons why the interior of the earth is very hot.
   - Retaining of original heat during the formation of the earth..
   - Radioactivity which produces energy in form of heat.
   - Weight of the crustal rocks increases pressure leading to increased temperature (2×1= 2 marks)

2 **a) What is a line of longitude?**
   - Is a line based on angular distance of a place east or west of prime meridian (0^0 longitude).
        Or
   - An imaginary line drawn on a map from North pole to South pole and is measured in degrees east or west of the prime meridian. (0 degree) (1×2= 2 marks)

   b) What is the local time of Alexandria 30^0 E when the local time at Malindi 40^0 E is 12.00 noon?
   Degree difference 40^0-30^0=10^0
   If 1^0 = 4 min
   10^0 = 4 X 10^0 = 40 min

   Time at Alexandria 12.00 noon –40 min
        = 11.20 am (2 marks)

3. **(a) State three causes of earth movement.**
   - Isostatic adjustment.
   - Gravitative pressure.
   - Magma movement within the crust.
   - Convectional currents in mantle. (3×1= 3 marks

   b) Name two main earth quake zones in the world.
   - The circum pacific belt.
   - The mid-atlantic ridge.
   - The Mediterranean-Himalayan belt.
   - Rift valley. (2×1= 2 marks)

21

TRIAL II COMMON EVALUATION TEST
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
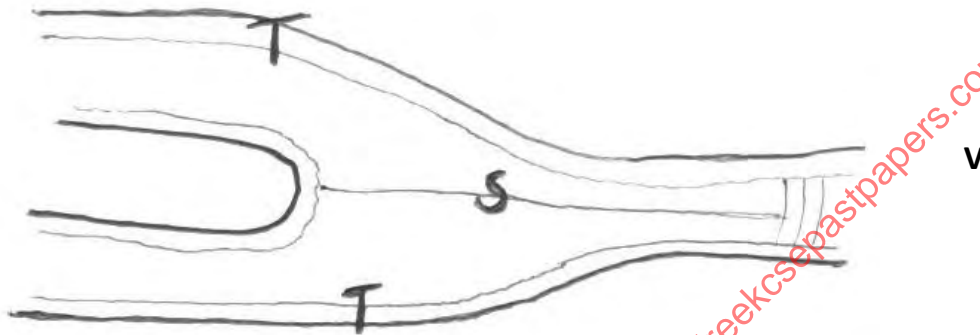**PAPER ONE**
TIME: 2¾HRS

SECTION A (25MKS)
**Answer all the questions in this section**
1. a) Define the term solar system   (2mks)
    b) Give any **three** theories explaining the origin of the solar system   (3mks)
2. i) What is faulting   (2mks)
    ii) Mention any **three** types of faults   (3mks)
3. i) Define a glacier   (2mks)
    ii) The diagram below shows types of moraines in a valley glacier   (3mks)

    Name parts V, T & S
4. State **five** conditions necessary for the formation of a beach   (5mks)
5. a) Study the diagram and answer the following questions.   (3mks)
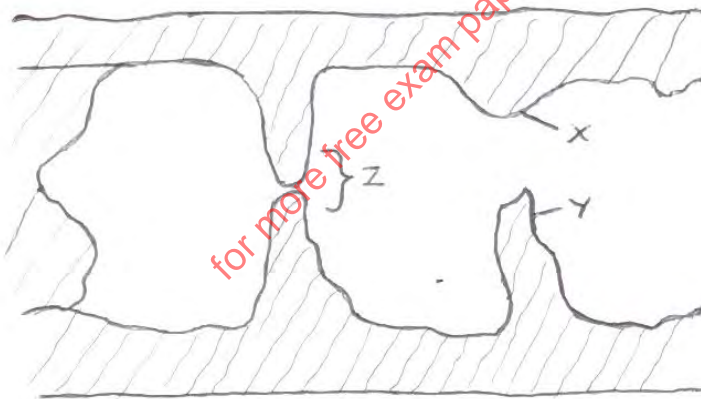

    Name parts X, Y &Z
    b) State any **two** conditions necessary for development of Karst scenery   (2mks)

SECTION B
Answer question 6 and any other two questions from this section
6. Study the map of Taita Hills 1:50,000 (Sheet 198/4) provided and answer the following questions.
    a) i) Give the **four** figure grid reference of L.R 3880/s   (2mks)
        ii) What is the general direction of R. Ruhiaa tributary of R. vol (Goshi)   (2mks)
    b) i) Give the adjoining sheet of Taita Hills on the North Coast part of the map. (2mks)
        ii) Measure the length of the Bound surface Road A23 from Mwatake to LC

32

(Level Crossing)   (2mks)

iii) Calculate the area of the forest covering Shellemba and Majengo Zones   (3mks)

iv) Citing evidence from the map, identify three economic activities carried in the area

    (6mks)

c) Citing evidence from the map, explain any **four** factors that may have influenced Agricultural activities in the Area   (8mks)

7. a) Define the term Vulcanicity?   (2mks)

b) Distinguish Extrusive and intrusive vulcanicity   (4mks)

c) Give any **three** resultant features due to intrusive vulcanicity   (3mks)

d) Describe the continental drift theory   (3mks)

e) i) State **two** artificial causes of earth movements   (2mks)

ii) Explain any **three** significance of vulcanicity to human activities.   (8mks)

8. a) What is climate?   (2mks)

b) Explain the factors influencing climate under the following sub-headings:

   i.   Latitude   (5mks)

   ii.   Altitude   (4mks)

   iii.   Ocean currents   (4mks)

c) i) Distinguish Aridity and desertification.   (2mks)

ii) State any **four** causes of aridity and desertification together with their possible solutions

    (8mks)

9. a) Name **two** ways of water movement in Oceans   (2mks)

b) List any **four** types of tides   (4mks)

c) State **four** factors that influence wave transportation   (4mks)

d) Yururugirl‟s school, form 4 Geography class carried out a field study at a wave deposition site at the coast of Mombasa.

   i.   List any **four** wave depositional features they might have observed.   (4mks)

   ii.   Explain any **two** factors influencing the type of coast they might have studied.   (4mks)

   iii.   Give any **three** benefits they might have enjoyed due to conducting reconnaissance to their place of study

    (3mks)

   iv.   List **two** ways the learners might have used in collecting the data   (2mks)

   v.   Mention any **two** types of coral reef they might have studied during the period of their study

    (2mks)

10. a) Name t**hree** major deserts found in:

   i.   Africa   (3mks)

   ii.   Give **two** processes in which wind erodes the earth‟s surface   (2mks)

   iii.   Explain **three** ways in which wind transport its load   (6mks)

b) Using well labeled diagrams, explain how the following desert features are formed.

   i.   Yardangs   (5mks)

   ii.   Mushroom block   (6mks)

c) The diagram below represents features resulting from wind deposition in a desert
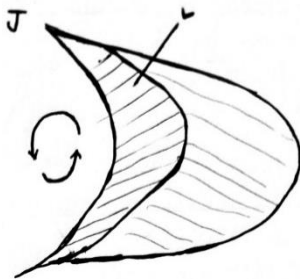
Use it to answer questions that follow

   i.   Name the above feature   (1mk)

   ii.   Name the parts marked;   (2mks)

TRIAL II COMMON EVALUATION TESY
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER TWO

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. a) Name two ports through which some minerals mined in East Africa are exported. (2 marks)
   b) State three ways in which mining derelicts can be reclaimed. (3 marks)
2. a) What is biogas? (2 marks)
   b) State three advantages of Uranium as a source of power. (3 marks)
3. a) State three reasons why the Northern part of Kenya is sparsely populated. (3 marks)
   b) Give two types of information that can be obtained from a population pyramid. (2 marks)
4. a) What is urbanisation? (2 marks)
   b) State three factors that favoured the growth of Eldoret town. (3 marks)
5. a) Define horticulture. (2 marks)
   b) List three characteristics of horticulture. (3 marks)

SECTION B

Answer question 6 and any other two questions in this section

6. Study the table below on the population of country X and use it to answer question (a)

Age group	Male (in 0,000)	Female (in 0,000)
0 – 4	274	286
5 – 9	269	280
10 – 14	250	267
15 – 19	197	216
20 – 24	173	171
25 – 29	140	140
30 – 34	126	124
35 – 39	110	120
40 – 44	98	101
45 – 49	76	84
50 – 54	50	62
55 – 59	35	39
60 – 64	17	16
65 +	12	10

(a) (i) Calculate the percentage of each age group to **one** decimal place. (5mks)
   (ii) Using a suitable scale, draw an age-sex pyramid to represent this data. (6mks)
   (iii) State **three** characteristics of the population as depicted in the age sex pyramid in (ii) above.
   (3mks)

34

(b) The graph **below** shows the population growth stages.
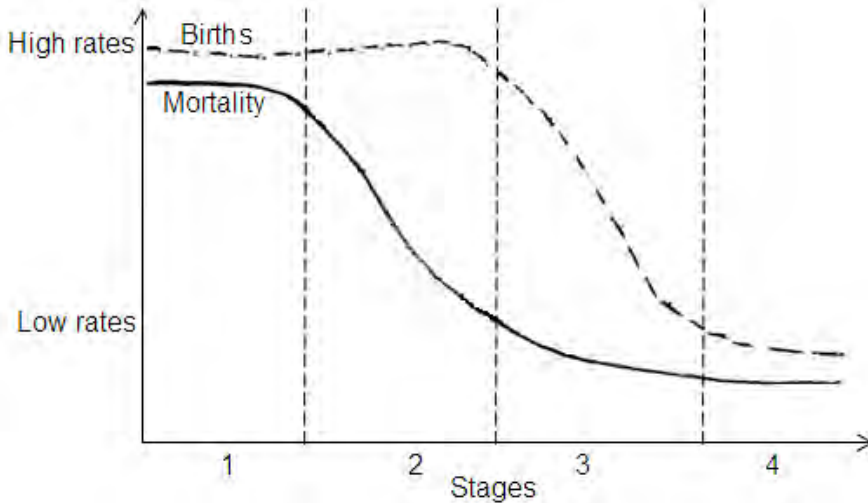
Describe the **four** stages of this demographic trend. (8mks)

(b) State **three** cultural factors that influenced the high population growth rate in Kenya. (3mks)

7. (a) (i) What is mining? (2mks)
    (ii) Describe how deep-shaft mining is carried out. (4mks)

(b) Name the method used in mining Trona on:
    (i) Lake Magadi in Kenya. (1mk)
    (ii) Give **three** uses of Soda Ash. (3mks)
    (iii) Explain **three** ways in which Trona mining contribute to the economy of Kenya. (6mks)

(c) (i) Name **three** oil producing countries in the Middle East. (3mks)
    (ii) Explain **three** negative effects of mining on the environment. (6mks)

8. (a) (i) What is a polder? (1mk)
    (ii) Name **two** methods used in land rehabilitation in Kenya. (2mks)
    (iii) State **three** measures used to control tsetse flies in Lambwe Valley. (3mks)

(b) (i) Name **two** Rivers which are sources of water to Mwea Irrigation Scheme. (2mks)
    (ii) Name **two** subsistence crops grown in Mwea Irrigation scheme. (2mks)
    (iii) Explain **three** human factors which influenced the location of Mwea Irrigation Settlement. (6mks)

(c) (i) State **three** benefits of the Delta Plan Project. (3mks)
    (ii) Outline **three** similarities of land reclamation in Kenya and the Netherlands. (6mks)

9. (a) Use the map given **below** to answer the questions that follow.

    (i) Name the ocean currents marked **X** and **Y**. (1mk)

(ii) Name the country marked **P**, which is considered as one of the leading fishing nations of the world. (1mk)

(iii) Explain **three** factors that make country **P** the leading fishing nation. (6mks)

(b) State **four** reasons why Africa is not a major producer and exporter of fish and fish products. (4mks)

(c) Explain **four** significance of fishing industry to Kenya. (8mks)

(d) Form **four** students from a school in Turkana County undertook fieldwork on fishing within Lake Turkana.

(i) Give **two** methods of fishing they are likely to have come across. (2mks)

(d) If one of their objectives was to establish the problems facing the fishing industry, state **three** of these problems they are likely to have found out. (3mks)

10. (a) (i) Define the term "energy crisis." (2mks)

(ii) State **three** measures which Kenya may take to manage energy crisis. (3mks)

(b) (i) What is solar energy? (1mk)

(ii) State **three** disadvantages of solar energy. (3mks)

(iii) Explain **three** problems facing hydroelectric power projects in Kenya (6mks)

(c) (i) Identify **two** non-renewable sources of energy. (2mks)

(ii) Explain **four** significance of energy to the economy of Kenya. (8mks)

KISII DIOCESE SCHOOLSJOINT EVALUATION EXAM
312/1
**GEOGRAPHY**
PAPER 1
2 ¾ HOURS

Section A
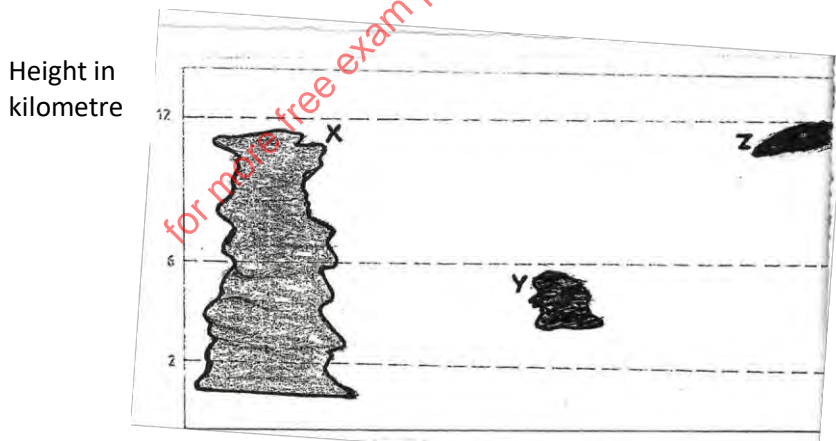## Answer all questions in this section

1. {a} Give the equiroxal dates of the year.   [2mks]
   {b} State four proofs that the Earth is spherical.   [4mks]

2. {a} Name two isothermal layers of the atmosphere.   [2mks]
   {b} State two reasons why the interior of the earth is still hot.   [2mks]

3. The diagram below shows the relationship between pressure belts and wind system over the earth's surface. Use it to answer question {a}
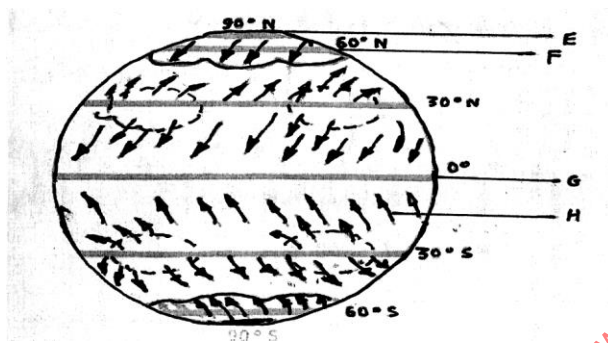
   {a} *Name:*
      i. The pressure belts marked E, F and G.   [3mks]
      ii. Wind system marked H.   [1mk]
   {b} Give two factors that influence atmospheric pressure.   [2mks]

4. The diagram below shows different types of clouds. Use it to answer question {a}

   a) Name the clouds marked X, Y and Z   [3mks]
   b) Give two characteristics of low level clouds   [2mks]

5. (a) What is faulting?   [2mks]
   {b} Give three types of faults.   [3mks]

Section B

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

6. {a} {i} Give the title of the map extract [1mk]

{ii} What is the longitudinal extent of Yimbo map extract. [2mks]

{iii} Give the vertical interval of the map [2mks]

{iv} Convert the ratio scale of the map to statement scale. [2mks]

{b} {i} Using a scale 1cm represents 100m, draw a cross-section along
Northing 92 to the East of Easting 30. [4mks]

{ii} On the cross-section drawn above mark and label; [3mks]

✓ All weather loose surface
✓ A seasonal swamp
✓ River Uloma

{iii} Calculate the vertical exaggeration of the cross-section [2mks]

{c} Citing evidence from the map, explain three human factors that favour
cattle rearing in the area covered by the map. [6mks]

{d} Citing evidence from the map, give three functions of Usigu. [3mks]

7. {a} {i} What is underground water? [2mks]

{ii} Explain how the following factors influence the occurrence of underground water;

✓ Slope [2mks]
✓ Vegetation [2mks]
✓ Nature of the rocks [2mks]

{b} {i} What is an artesian basin? [2mks]

{ii} State three conditions necessary for the development of artesian basin. [3mks]

{c} {i} Give three conditions necessary for the development of karst scenery [3mks]

{ii} The diagram below represents underground features in atmosphere area.
Use it to answer question c {ii} and {iii}
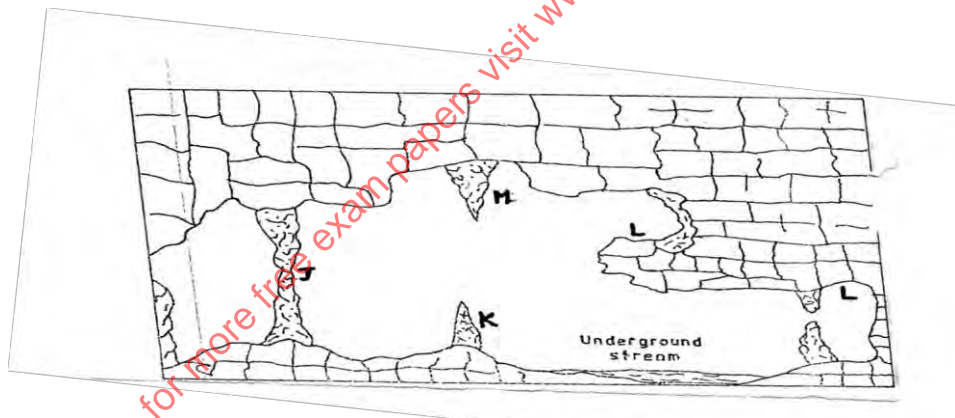
{ii} Name the features marked J, K and L. [3mks]

{iii} Describe how feature M is formed. [4mks]

{d} Give four reasons why there are few settlements in karst landscape. [4mks]

8. { a} Distinguish between an iceberg and piedmont glacier. [2mks]

{b} {i} Identify two ways in which ice moves. [2mks]

{ii} Explain three factors that influence the rate at which ice moves. [6mks]

{c} Describe the formation of the following glacial features.

i. Aretes [4mks]
ii. Hanging valley [4mks]

{d} You planning to carry out a field study in a glacial lowland area.

{i} Identify two lakes formed as a result of glaciation you would observe. [2mks]

{ii} Give two use of these lakes you are likely to observe. [2mks]

{iii}Give three follow up activities you would be involved in after the field study. [3mks]

9. {a} What is aridity? [2mks]

{b} Describe the following processes of wind erosion in Arid areas.

(i) Abrasion [2mks]
(ii) Deflation [2mks]

{c} The diagram below represents some features found in arid areas; use it to answer question {i}
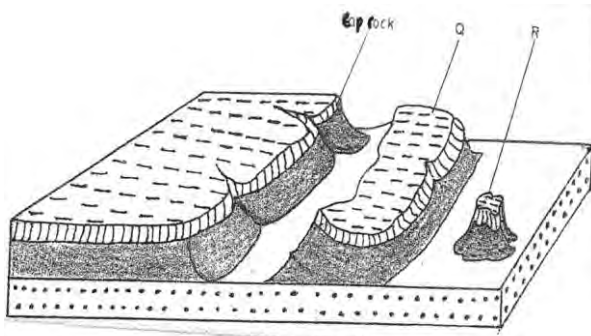
i. Name the features marked Q and R [2mks]
ii. State three characteristics of a playa [3mks]
iii. Describe how the following features are formed.
   ✓ Alluvial fan [4mks]
   ✓ Gorge [4mks]

{d} Explain the significance of desert features to human activities. [6mks]

10. {a} What is derived vegetation? [2mks]

{b} The diagram below represents zones of Natural vegetation on a mountain in Kenya.
Use it to answer question b{i}

The diagram below represents zones of natural vegetation on a mountain in Kenya. Use it to answer question (c) (i).
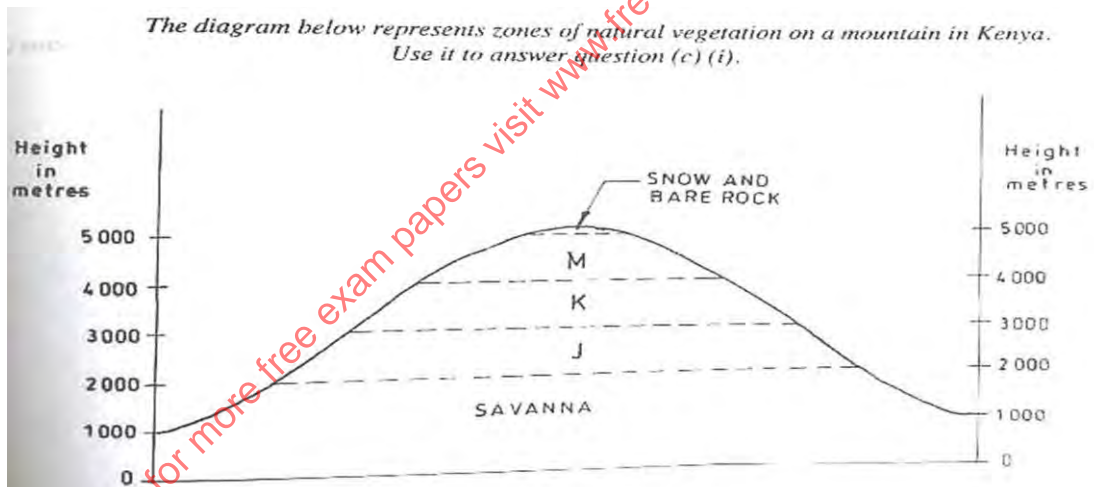
{i} Identify the zones marked J, k and m. [3mks]
{ii} Describe the characteristics of savanna vegetation. [6mks]

{c} Explain four ways through which desert vegetation adapt to the environmental conditions of the region. [8mks]

{d} Your class is planning to carry out a field study in desert landscape.
i. Give reasons why it is important to seek permission from the school authorities. [3mks]
ii. Identify three challenges you are likely to encounter during the study. [3mks]

49

KISII DIOCESE SCHOOLSJOINT EVALUATION EXAM
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2
2 ¾ HOURS

SECTION A

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. (a) Name two provinces in Canada where wheat is grown in large scale. (2mks)
   (b) State three physical conditions that forces wheat growing in Kenya. (3mks)
2. (a) Apart from draining swamps, give two other methods used to reclaim land in Kenya (2mks)
   (b) State three benefits that result from the reclamation of the Yala swamp. (3mks)
3. (a) Apart from the sun, name two other sources of energy (2mks)
   (b) State three advantages of solar energy (3mks)
4. (a) Identify two types of internal trade (2mks)
   (b) Give three factors that limit trade among the member states of the common market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) (3mks)
5. (a) State two human activities that may cause soil erosion (2mks)
   (b) Give three reasons why it is necessary for Kenya to conceive her environment (3mks)

 SECTION B
Answer question 6 and any other two questions.

6. In the table below shows the approximate population size of four districts in Nairobi in the year 2009. Use it to answer question 9.

   POPULATION FOR FOUR DISTRICTS IN NAIROBI

District	Population size
Nairobi West	685,000
Nairobi East	1,144,000
Nairobi north	1,062,000
Westlands	247,000
Total	3,138,000

   a) (i) Apart from the pie chart name two other statistical methods that can be used to represent the data in the table. (2mks)
   (ii) Using a radius of 5cm, draw a pie chart to represent the data in the table above (7mks)
   (iii) Calculate the population growth rate of Nairobi over the 10 years period if the population was approximately 2,143,000 in 1999. (2mks)
   b) (i) Give two main sources of population data (2mks)
   (ii) Give three reasons it is necessary for the government of Kenya to carry out national census (3mks)
   c) (i) Apart from covid 19 disease, give two other causes of mortality in East Africa (2mks)
   (ii) State three ways in which the spread of corona virus in Kenya may slow down economic development (3mks)
   d) Explain two problems which result from a high population growth rate in Kenya (4mks)
7. (a) (i) Define the term fisheries (2mks)
   (ii) Explain three factors that influence fishing in Japan (6mks)
   (b) (i) The diagram below shows a fishing method. Use it to answer question B
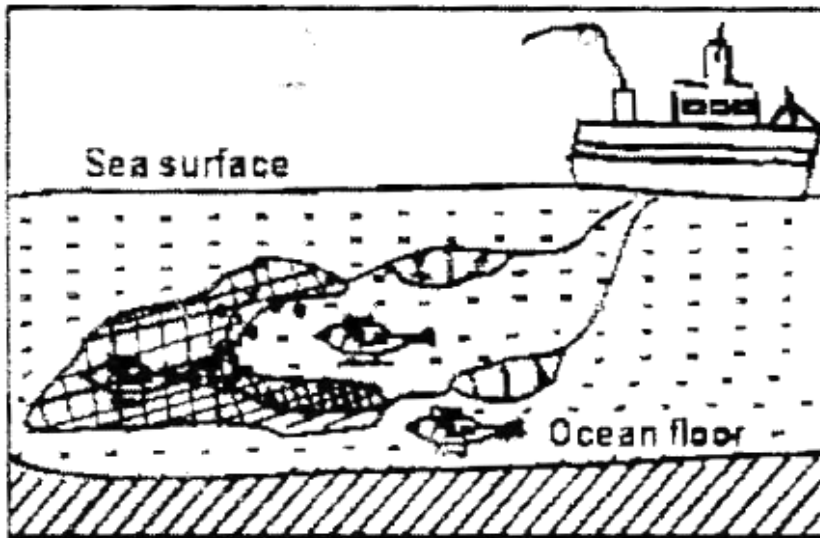
(i) Describe how the method shown above is used to catch fish. (3mks)
(ii) State three ways in which the government of Kenya is promoting fishing industry. (3mks)
(c) (i) List two methods used to preserve fish (2mks)
(ii) Give three reasons why in East Africa, fresh water fishing is more developed than marine fishing. (3mks)
(d) Compare fishing in Kenya and Japan. (6mks)

8. (a) (i) What is agriculture? (2mks)
(ii) Identify four characteristics of plantation farming in Kenya. (4mks)
(b) Give four physical conditions that influence the growing of tea in Kenya. (4mks)
(c) Explain four problems facing small scale tea farming in Kenya . (4mks)
(d) You plan to carry out a field study in a tea farm.
i) Give four reasons why you need a route map. (4mks)
ii) List three methods you will use to collect data. (3mks)

9. (a) (i) Differentiate between management and conservation of the environment. (2mks)
(ii) Name three rivers in Kenya to the west of rift valley which cause large scale flooding. (3mks)
(b) Explain four problems caused by floods (8mks)
(c) (i) Define the term pollution (2mks)
(ii) Explain three effects of land pollution on the environment (6mks)
(d) State four ways through which land pollution can be controlled (4mks)

10. (a) (i) Name three international airports in Kenya (3mks)
(ii) Give four advantages of air transport over road transport (4mks)
(b) Explain four measures that should be taken to improve road transport in Kenya. (8mks)

Below is a sketch map of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence sea way. Use it to answer question C.
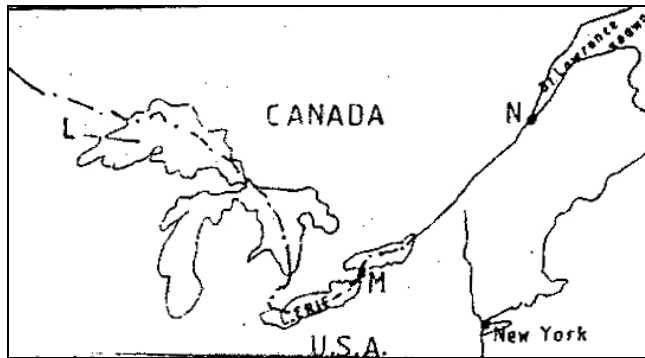
(c)   Name;
    i)   The lake marked L   (1mk)
    ii) The waterfall marked M   (1mk)
    iii) The port marked N   (1mk)

(d)   (i) State three ways in which the great lakes and St. Lawrence sea way has
           contributed to the growth of industries in the region.

      (ii) State four reasons why there is limited use of river transport in Africa.   (4mks)

CATHOLIC DIOCECE OF KAKAMEGA
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
TIME: (2 ¾ HOURS)

SECTION A

1. (a) Define the term rock.   (1mk)
    (b) Name the metamorphic equivalent for the following rocks.   (3mks)
        i)   Limestone
        ii) Clay
        iii) Coal

2. (a) What is Isostacy?   (2mk)
    (b) State the topographic and geological evidence that support the theory of continental drifting.
                                                                                        (3mks)

3. (a) State three processes of glacial erosion in the highlands.   (3mks)
    (b) State two characteristics of roche mountanee.   (2mks)

4. (a) Describe crystal growth as a process of weathering.   (3mks)
    (b) State three factors influencing weathering.   (3mks)

5. (a) (i)   State the difference between a laccolith and a lapolith.   (2mks)
        (ii) Describe the formation of lava plateau.   (3mks)

SECTION B

Answer question 6 and any other two from this section.
All questions carry equal marks.

6.   Study the map of Yimbo 1:50000 provided and answer the questions that follow.
    (a) (i) Which type of map is Yimbo extract.
        (1mk)
        (ii) Name any two scales shown on the map.
        (2mks)
    (b) (i) Other than use of grid reference, give two other ways one can use to locate a place on this map.
                                                                                        (2mks)
        (ii) Give three features in grid reference 2397.   (3mks)
    (c) Describe the relief of the area covered by the map.   (8mks)
    (d) Draw a cross section a long grid 3080 – 3580.
        (i)   On it mark and name; permanent river, all weather road loose surface, seasonal river and Wagusu
              market.
              Use the scale 1cm rep20m.   (7mks)
        (ii) Calculate the vertical exaggeration for the graph.   (2mks)

7. (a) (i) Name any two fold mountains in America.   (2mks)
       (ii) Explain four contributions of mountains to the economy.   (8mks)
    (b) Name three type of folds.   (3mks)
    (c) Describe how the rift valley was formed by tensional force. Use diagrams.   (7mks)
    (d) (i) On the diagram below name the parts marked X, Y and Z on a landmass undergoing faulting
                                                                                        (3mks)
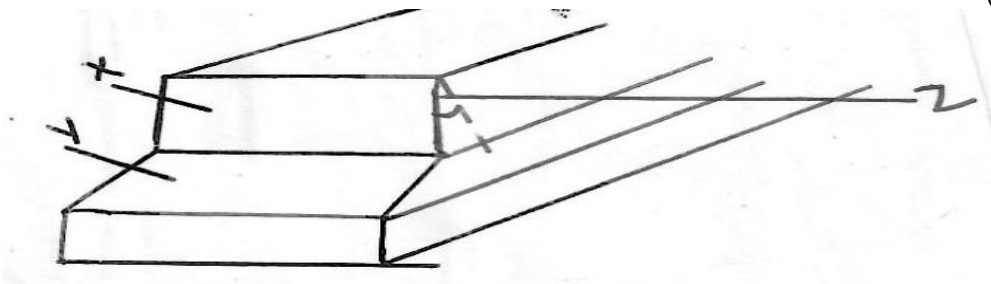
       (ii) Name Two areas in Kenya with feature X above   (2mks)

8. (a) Name four surface features formed in limestone areas. (4mks)
   (b)
   (i) In your booklet, draw a diagram to show a limestone cave. On it mark and name (2mks)
       (a) Stalactite (1mk)
       (b) Stalagmite (1mk)
       (c) Limestone pillar (1mk)
       (d) Limestone rocks (1mk)
   (ii) Name three sources of water in karst scenery. (3mks)
       (a) Explain three conditions necessary for the development of a Karst scenery. (6mks)
       (b) Explain three significance of features in limestone areas. (6mks)

9. (a) (i) Name three types of deserts depending on the nature of their surfaces. (3mks)
       (ii) List three ways in which wind transport materials in the desert. (3mks)
   (b) With the aid of labelled diagrams describe how the following features are formed
       (a) Rock pedestal (6mks)
       (b) Seif dunes (4mks)
       (c) Suppose you are asked to carry out a field study on the action of water in a desert
   (i) State two objectives of your study. (2mks)
   (ii) List four features you are likely to study (4mks)
   (iii) State three problems you are likely to experience during the field study. (3mks)

10 (a) (i) Name three actions of a river. (3mks)
       (ii) List four processes involved in river erosion. (4mks)
   (b) Using diagrams, explain the formation of a meander. (6mks)
   (c) The diagram below shows a river capture. Use them to answer question below
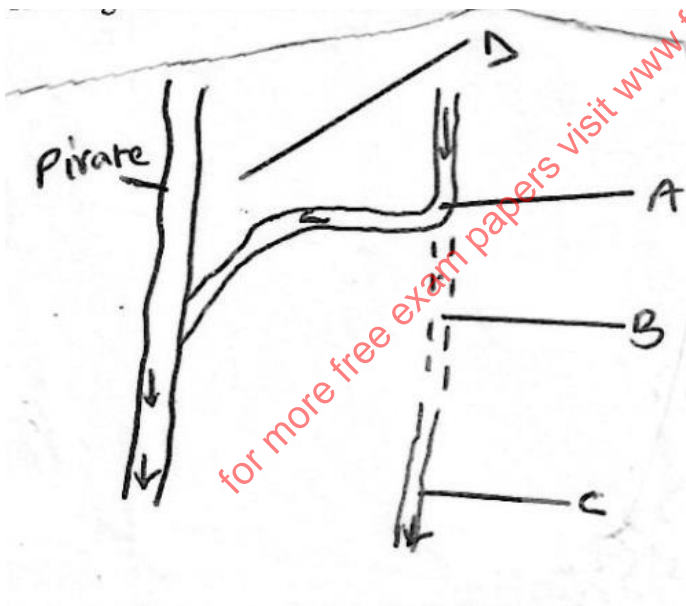
   (i) Name the features marked. A, B, C, D (4mks)
   (ii) List four causes of river rejuvenation. (4mks)
   (d) You are required by your geography teacher to carry out a field study on the youthful stage of a river.
       (a) Name two features you are likely to find. (2mks)
       (b) List two methods you could use to collect information. (2mks)

CATHOLIC DIOCECE OF KAKAMEGA
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2
TIME: (2 ¾ HOURS)

SECTION A

1. (a) A part from Mwea Tebere, name three other large irrigation schemes in Kenya. (3mks)
   (b) Name **two** rivers that provide water to Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme. (2mks)
2. (a) Name two breeds of dairy cattle reared in Kenya. (2mks)
   (b) State three factors which favour dairy farming in Denmark. (3mks)
3. (a) Name two areas in Kenya with potentials of geothermal power. (2mks)
   (b) State three ways in which electric power shortage may affect industrial sector in Kenya. (3mks)
4. State four reasons why land pollution is common in urban centres. (4mks)
5. (a) What is eco-tourism? (2mks)
   (b) State four reasons why the Kenyan government encourages domestic tourism. (4mks)

Section B

Answer question 6 and any other two

6. The table below shows the 1979 population figures for central region of Kenya per county

County	Population
Kiambu	689,290
Kirinyaga	291,431
Murang'a	648,333
Meru	233,302
Nyeri	486,477

a) (i) Besides bar graphs, name three other methods that can be used to represent the above data. (3mks)
   (ii) Draw a simple bar graph to represents the above data. Use the scale 1cm represents 100,000 persons. (8mks)
   (iii) State four advantages of using bar graphs to represent statistical data. (4mks)
b) Calculate the population density for Kiambu county given that its area is 2448sq kilometres. (2mks)
c) Account for high population density in the central region of Kenya. (8mks)

7. A part from fishing, name three other economic activities that are practiced along the east African coastal waters (3mks)
   (b) Explain why fish farming should be encouraged in Kenya. (8mks)
   (c) Describe five measures other than fish farming that African countries have undertaken to promote the growth of the fishing industry. (10mks)
   (d) Why do most African countries support the international law that limits territorial waters of each country to distance of 320km? (4mks)

8. (a) Describe characteristics of planted forests in Kenya. (4mks)
   (b) Explain four benefits of forests to the environment. (8mks)
   (c) What is agro-forestry? (2mks)
   (d) Explain four benefits of agro-forestry. (8mks)
   (e) Name any three forests in Kenya Highlands. (3mks)

9. (a) Name two counties where coffee is grown on large scale in Kenya. (2mks)
   (b) (i) State five physical conditions favouring coffee farming in Kenya. (5mks)
   (ii) Describe the processing of coffee from time of picking. (6mks)
   (c) Explain problems facing coffee farmers in Kenya. (8mks)
   (d) What can the government of Kenya do to revive the coffee industry? (4mks)

10. (a) Define international trade. (2mks)
    (b) Name three major visible imports from Europe to Kenya. (3mks)
    (c) State four factors that influence external trade in Kenya? (4mks)
    (d) Explain four measures which Kenya may take to reduce the unfavourable balance of trade. (8mks)
    (e) Form four students are set to carry out a field study in one of the major towns around the school.

LANJET CLUSTER JOINT EVALUATION
*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education*
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1

SECTION A (Answer all questions from this section)

1. (a)   Give the **two** main types of eclipses.   (2 marks)
    (b)   State **two** characteristics of the oceanic crust.   (2 marks)
2. (a)   Outline **two** ways in which clouds are classified.   (2 marks)
    (b)   State **three** ways in which wind affects the weather of a place.   (3 marks)
3. (a)   Define the term folding.   (2 marks)
    (b)   The diagram below represents parts of a fold. Name the parts marked E, F and G.
                                                                           (3 marks)
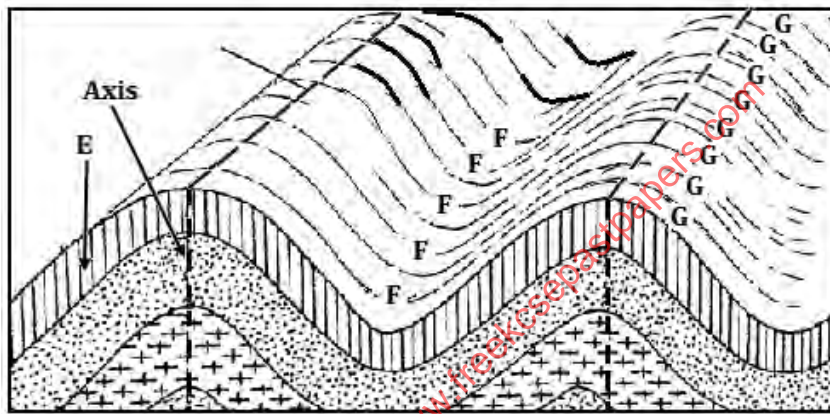

4. (a)   Give **two** examples of mechanically formed sedimentary rocks.   (2 marks)
    (b)   List **three** types of rock metamorphism.   (3 marks)
5. (a)   What is mechanical weathering.   (2 marks)
   (b)   Give **three** causes of chemical weathering.   (3 marks)

SECTION B (Answer question 6 and any other two questions)

6.   Study the map of Yimbo provided and use it to answer the following questions.
    (a)   (i)   Convert the map scale to a statement scale.   (2 marks)
           (ii)   Give **two** evidences of water transport in the area represented.   (2 marks)
           (iii)   In which hemisphere is the area covered by the map located?   (1 mark)
    (b)   (i)   What is the area in square kilometres of the region representing Busia
                   district on the map?   (2 marks)
           (ii)   Name **two** types of swamps in the area covered by the map.   (2 marks)
    (c)   (i)   Identify **four** types of natural vegetation in the area covered by the map.
                                                                           (4 marks)
           (ii)   Citing evidence from the map, give **two** economic activities carried out in the
                   area covered by the map.   (4 marks)
    (d)   (i)   Using a vertical scale of 1cm to represent 20 metres, draw an accurate cross
                   section along northing 83 from easting 26 to easting 32. On the cross section,
                   mark and name: a hill, a river and Road C 506   (6 marks)
           (ii)   Calculate the vertical exaggeration of the cross section.   (2 marks)
7. (a)   What is faulting?   (2 marks)
    (b)   Give **two** differences between normal and reversed faults.   (4 marks)
    (c)   (i)   Apart from escarpments, list **four** other features formed due to faulting.
                                                                           (4 marks)
           (ii)   With the aid of well labelled diagrams, describe how a horst is formed.   (7 marks)
    (d)   Explain **four** ways in which features resulting from faulting influences human activities.
                                                                           (8 marks)
8. (a)   Differentiate between natural and secondary vegetation.   (2 marks)

(b) (i) List **four** main types of natural vegetation in Kenya. (4 marks)
     (ii) Explain **four** factors that influence the distribution and type of natural
          vegetation in Kenya. (8 marks)
(c) Describe the characteristics of tropical monsoon forests. (5 marks)
(d) You intend to carry out a field study on natural vegetation in your sub county.
     (i) State **three** reasons why you would prepare a route map. (3 marks)
     (ii) Outline **three** characteristics of vegetation that you would study. (3 marks)

9. The diagram below shows a vertical section through the zones of underground water.
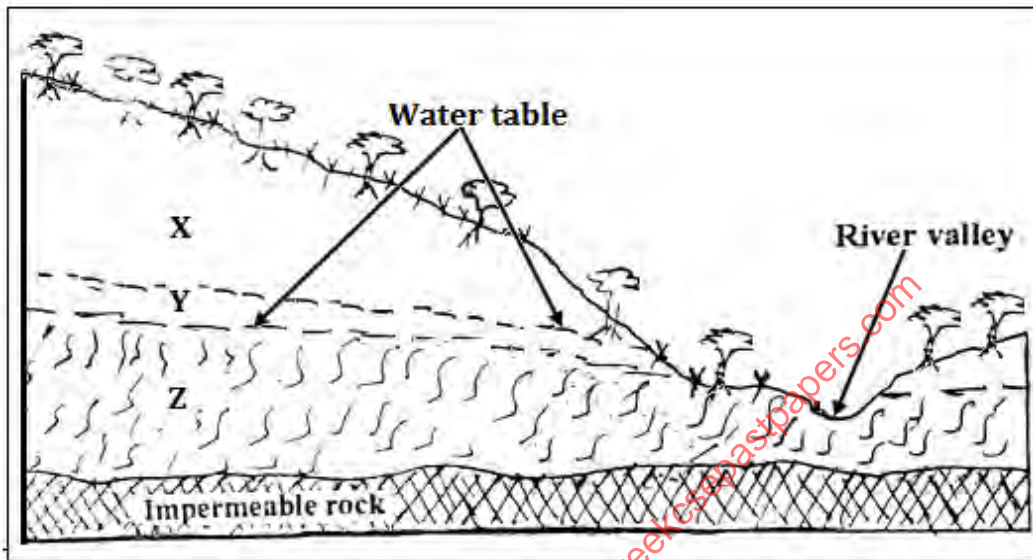
(a) (i) Name the parts zones marked X, Y and Z (3 marks)
     (ii) State **three** major sources of ground water. (3 marks)
(b) Explain how the following factors influences the presence of underground water.
     i)   Amount of rainfall (2 marks)
     ii) Nature of rocks in an area (2 marks)
     iii) Slope gradient (2 marks)
(c) Explain **four** conditions that lead to the formation of an artesian well. (8 marks)
(d) Your class is planning to carry out a field study in a Karst landscape.
     (i) Give **two** reasons why it is important to seek permission from the school
          administration. (2 marks)
     (ii) State **three** challenges that you are likely to encounter during the field study. (3 marks)

10. The diagram below shows a glacial erosional feature in lowlands.
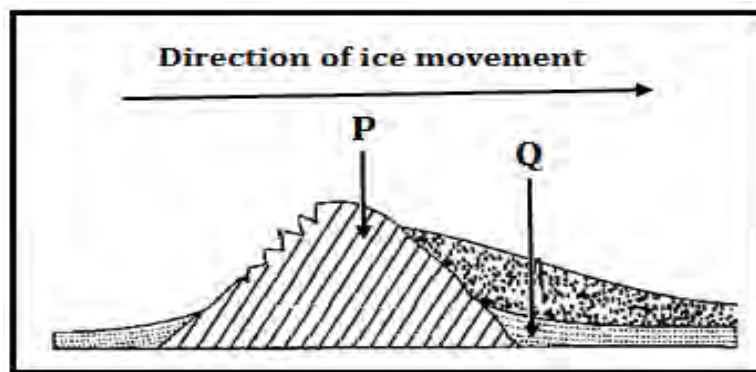

(a) (i) Name the parts marked P and Q. (2 marks)

          (ii)   Outline **four** factors that influence glacial deposition in lowlands. (4marks)

(b)   Explain how the following processes of glacial erosion occur.

          (i)   Plucking. (4 marks)

          (ii)   Abrasion. (2 marks)

(c)   Describe how a fiord is formed. (7 marks)

(d)   Explain **three** ways through which glaciation influences agriculture. (6 marks)

LANJET CLUSTER JOINT EVALUATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

SECTION A
Answer all the questions in this section

1.   (a)   Give two uses of soda ash. (2mks)

        (b)   State three ways in which mining derelicts can be rehabilitated. (3mks)

2.   (a)   Name two exotic breeds of dairy cattle reared in Kenya. (2mks)

        (b)   State three physical factors that favour dairy farming in Denmark. (3mks)

3.   (a)   State two forms of Domestic trade. (2mks)

        (b)   State reasons countries institute measures to limit imports. (3mks)

4.   (a)   What is population structure. (2mks)

        (b)   Give the information that can be obtained from a population pyramid. (3mks)

5.   Study the sketch map of Lake Victoria and use it to answer the question.
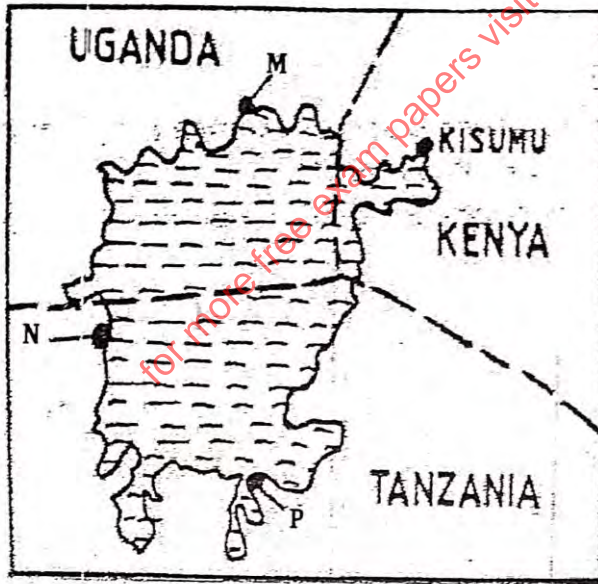
(a)   Name the Lake Ports M,N and P.

(b)   State three major sea routes in Africa. (3mks)

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

6. The table below shows Kenya's export crops in the year 1998-2002 in „000" tonnes. Study it and answer the questions that follows.

CROP	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
TEA	420	510	580	420	490
HORTICULTURAL CROPS	300	410	520	600	580
COFFEE	270	360	480	500	420
TOTALS	990	1280	1580	1520	1490

(a) (i) Use a suitable vertical and horizontal scale draw a compound bar graph to present this data.
(9mks)
(ii) Give four physical conditions that favour coffee growing in Kenya. (4mks)
(b) Explain three problems facing coffee in Kenya. (6mks)
(c) Compare coffee growing in Kenya and Brazil under the following sub headings
(i) Coffee growing areas. (2mks)
(ii) Soils. (2mks)
(iii) Labour. (2mks)

7. (a) (i) What is agro forestry. (2mks)
(ii) Differentiate between indigenous and exotic forests . (2mks)
(iii) Name two indigenous soft wood tree species. (2mks)
(b) (i) Explain three factors that favour the growth of natural forest on the slopes of Mt.Kenya.
(6mks)
(ii)State four factors that have led to the reduction of the area under forest on the slope of Mt. Kenya.
(4mks)
(d) Give the difference in the exploitation of softwood forest in Kenya and Canada under the following headings.
(i)Tree species. (2mks)
(ii)Problems facing forestry. (2mks)
(e) Form Four students in your school carried out a field study on the forestry within their county.
(i) Give three reasons why reconnaissance was necessary for a field study. (3mks)
(ii) State two advantages of content analysis in the study of a forests. (2mks)

8. (a)Differentiate between fishing and fisheries. (2mks)
(b)Name two types of marine fish caught along the east Africa coast. (2mks)
(c)Use the map of North-West Atlantic fishing ground to answer question
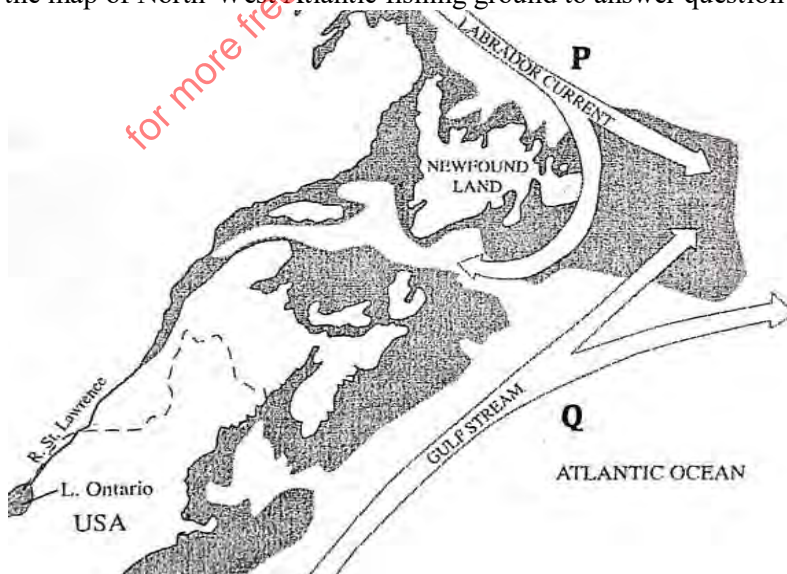
            (i)   Name the Ocean current marked P and Q.   (2mks)

            (ii)   Explain three ways in which the convergence of ocean currents marked P and Q influence fishing.   (6mks)

    (d)   (i)   Describe how drifting method is used in Fishing .   (5mks)

            (ii)   State three factors which are considered when choosing a fishing method. (3mks)

            (iii)   State three problems which face fishing in Lake Turkana.   (3mks)

   (e) State two reasons why fish farming should be encouraged in Kenya .   (2mks)

9.   (a)   (i)   Give two non-renewable source of energy.   (2mks)

            (ii)   State two advantages of using Uranium as a source of energy.   (2mks)

    (b)   (i)   Apart from generating H.E.P, give three other benefits that have resulted   from the construction of Masinga dam.   (3mks)

            (ii)   Explain four physical factors that influence the location of a hydro-electric power station.   (8mks)

    (c)   (i)   What is Energy crisis.   (2mks)

            (ii)   Explain four effects that the increase in oil prices has had on the economy of Kenya.   (8mks)

10.   (a)   (i)   What is Environmental Hazards.   (2mks)

            (ii)   Identify three types of environmental hazards.   (3mks)

    (b)   (i)   State three cause of floods.   (3mks)

            (ii)Explain four ways of combating floods in Kenya.   (8mks)

   (c)Students from your school carried out a field study on a flood prone area in your country.

            (i)   State five reasons why the working schedule as very important in their study.   (5mks)

            (ii)   What are the problems likely to be encountered during the field study.   (4mks**)**

KIGUMO JOINT CLUSTER EXAMINATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1

Section A: Answer all questions in this section. 25 marks.

1. a) **Differentiate** between asteroids and meteors.   (2 marks)
    b) State **three** characteristics of the sun.   (3 marks)
2. a) Name **two** scales used to measure the intensity of an earthquake   (2 marks)
    b) Give **three** natural causes of earthquake.   (3 marks)
3. The diagram below shows an example of a local wind.
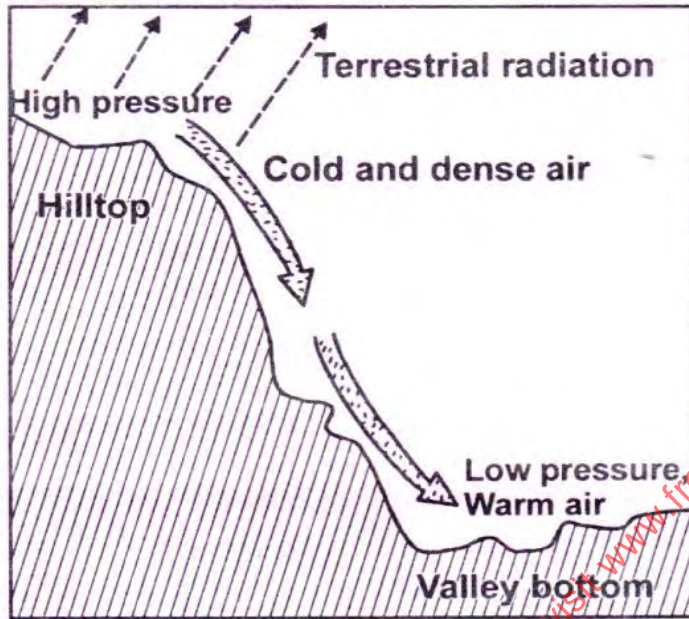
    a) Identify the local wind.   (1 marks)
    b) Briefly describe how the wind is formed.   (4 marks)

4. The diagram below shows a generalized succession of vegetation zones of a tropical mountain.
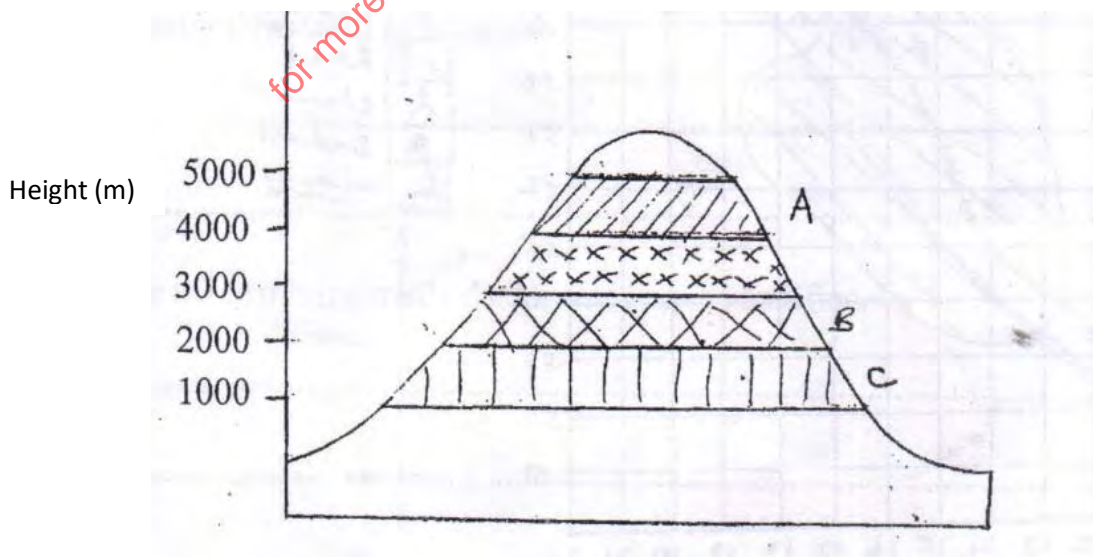
a) Name the vegetation zones marked A, B and C (3 mks)

b) State **three** ways in which vegetation in the Nyika region of Kenya has adapted to the environmental conditions of the area. (3 marks)

5. a) What is ITCZ? (2 marks)

b) Identify the characteristics of the ITCZ. (2 marks)

SECTION: B

Answer question 6 and any other two questions from this section

6. Study the Map of Yimbo 1:50,000 sheet 115/1 provided and answer the following questions;

a) (i) What is the vertical interval of the Map given. (1 mark)

(ii) Identify **three** natural vegetation from the map. (3 marks)

(iii) Give the longitudinal extent of the area covered by the map. (1 mark)

b) i) Calculate the area covered by lake SARE (in KM²) (2 marks)

ii) Determine the bearing of the spot height on grid square 2778 from Bertson House on grid square 3081.

iii) Outline **three** social activities from the area covered by the map (Give evidence) (6 marks)

c) i) Draw a rectangle measuring 8cm by 6 cm to represent the area between Eastings 27 and 29 and Northings 93 and 95. (1 mark)

ii) On it, show the following.

✓ L. Victoria (1 mark)

✓ All weather road loose surface (1 mark)

✓ Market (1 mark)

✓ River (1 mark)

✓ Thicket (1 mark)

d) **Describe** the relief of the area covered by the Map. (4 marks)

7. a) (i) List **three** effects of horizontal earth movements (3 marks)

(ii) Give **four** causes of earth movements. (4 marks)

b) Name and describe **three** types of plate tectonic boundaries. (6 marks)

c) Apart from Fold Mountains, name **four** other main landforms resulting from folding. (4 marks)

d) Explain **four** ways in which fold mountains influence climate. (8 marks)

8. a) (i) Give **two** types of ocean water movement (2 marks)

(ii) State **three** factors influencing the speed of water movement in oceans. (3 marks)

b) (i) The diagram below represents a coastal land form
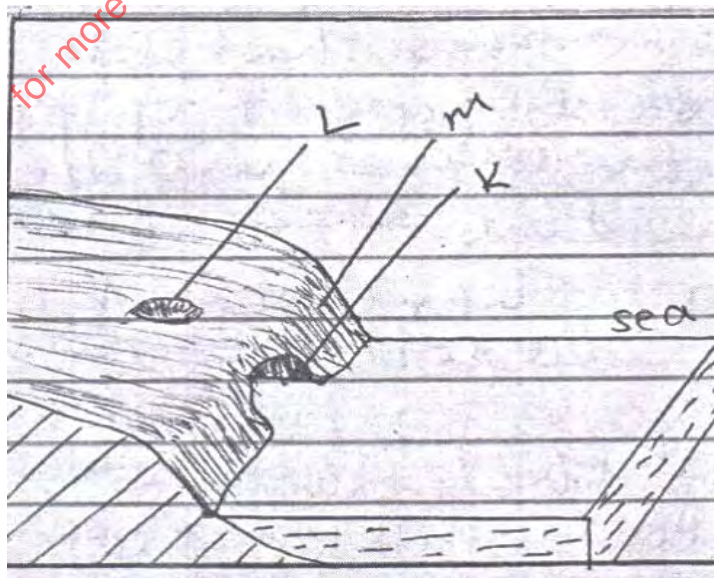
Name the feature marked K, L and M (3 mks)

ii) State **three** conditions necessary for the formation of a beach. (3 marks)

113

c) Explain how the following factors influence wave deposition.
- ✓ Gradient of the slopes (4 marks)
- ✓ Depth of the sea (4 marks)

d) A geography class intends to carry out a field study along the coastal lands of Kenya.
  i) Formulate **two** objectives for their study (2 marks)
  ii) State **four** reasons why they needed to carry out a reconnaissance (4 marks)

9. a) What is a rock? (2 marks)

   b) Give **two** reasons why sedimentary rocks are widespread in the coastal region. (2 marks)
   c) For each of the following rocks **name** the resultant rock formed after metamorphism? (3 marks)
   - ✓ Sand stone
   - ✓ Lime stone
   - ✓ Granite

   d) i) Describe how extrusive igneous rocks are formed (4 marks)
      ii) Give **four** examples of extrusive igneous rocks (4 marks)
      iii) Explain **three** economic significance of rocks in Kenya. (6 marks)

   e) A group of students carried out a field study on rocks around their school.
      i) State **two** objectives they could have formulated. (2 marks)
      ii) Give **two** reasons why they prepared a route map. (2 marks)

10. a) i) Define the term soil. (2 marks)
       ii) Outline **two** types of soil according to texture (2 marks)

    b) Briefly explain how the following factors influence soil formation.
       i) Climate (4 marks)
       ii) Living organisms (4 marks)

    c) i) Differentiate between soil profile and soil catena. (2 marks)
       ii) List **three** processes which influence the development of soil profile (3 marks)

    d) Explain how the following human activities lead to soil erosion.
       i) Continuous ploughing (2 marks)
       ii) Cutting down trees (2 marks)

    (e) Explain **four** consequences caused by severe soil erosion in an area. (4 marks)

KIGUMO JOINT CLUSTER EXAMINATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1.
    a) Name **two** major methods of fishing used to catch demersal fish. (2mks)
    b) State **three** physical factors influencing fishing. (3mks)
2. State **five** characteristics of softwood forests in Canada. (5mks)
3.
    a) Name any **two** modes of transport used in Africa. (2mks)
    b) Give **three** reasons why there is limited use of river transport in Africa. (3mks)
4.
    a) Mention **two** tropical hardwood trees in Kenya . (2mks)
    b) State **three** ways in which temperature influence the distribution of forests. (3mks)
5.
    a) Highlight **three** industrial uses of soda ash in Kenya. (3mks)
    b) Mention **two** problems facing soda ash mining in Kenya. (2mks)

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. (1mk)
    ii) Suggest the approximate time when the photograph was taken. (1mk)
    iii) Draw a rectangle 12 cm by 10 cm to represent the photograph shown. In the rectangle mark and name three main features shown. (4mks)
    b)
      (i) What is mixed farming? (2mks)
      (ii) State **three** characteristics of mixed farming. (3mks)
      (iii) Highlight five differences in dairy farming between Kenya and Denmark. (10mks)
      (iv) Give four measures taken by the government to improve pastoral farming. (4mks)

7.
    (a) Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation. (2mks)
    (b)
      i) Apart from irrigation, name **three** other methods of land reclamation that have been used in Kenya. (3mks)
      ii) State and explain **five** physical problems facing irrigation farming in Kenya. (10mks)
    (c)
      i) Define a polder. (2mks)

      ii)   Explain **four** benefits of the Zuider Zee project in the Netherlands.   (8mks)

8.

    (a)

        i)   Name **three** main wheat growing counties in the Kenyan Rift Valley. (3mks)

        ii)   Give **three** uses of wheat.   (3mks)

    (b) Explain **four** physical conditions favouring wheat growing in Kenya.   (8mks)

    (c)

        i)   Mention **three** main wheat growing provinces in Canada.   (3mks)

        ii)   Compare wheat growing in Kenya and Canada under the following headings:

              Market   (2mks)

              Storage   (2mks)

    (d) Students of a school in Muranga County visited a grain store at National Cereals and Produce Board depot at Sagana.

        i)   Name any **two** cereals they may have seen in the NCPB silos.   (2mks)

        ii)   Identify **two** disadvantages of the students using secondary methods of collecting their data.

                                      (2mks)

9.

    (a) What is eco-tourism?   (2mks)

    (b) Use the map of East Africa given below to answer question (i) and (ii) .
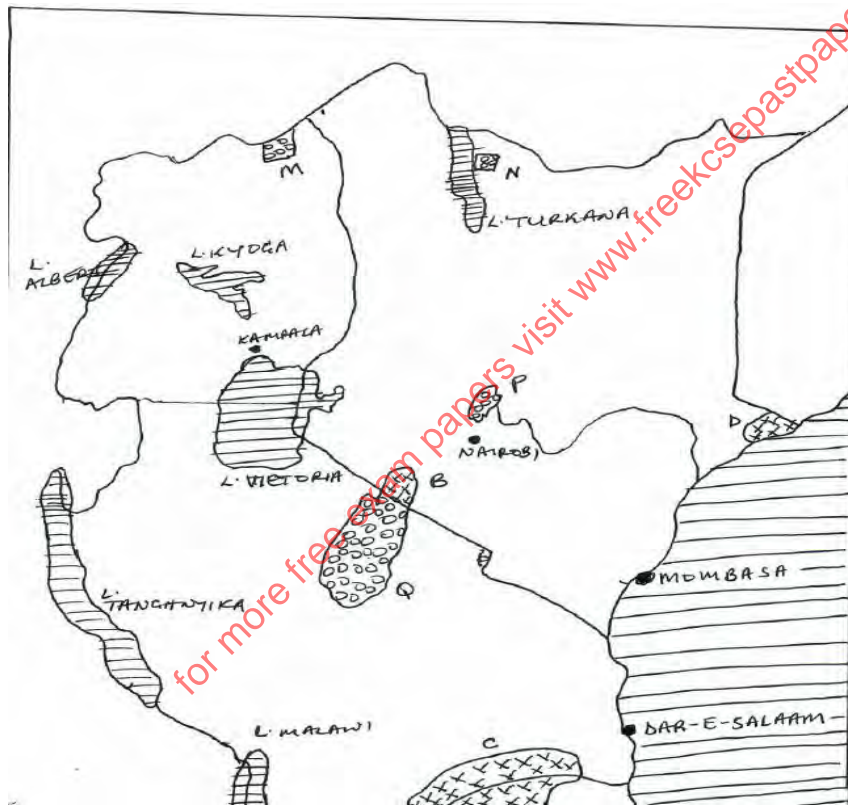
        i)   Name the national parks marked M, N, P, and Q.   (4mks)

        ii)   Name the game reserves marked B, C and D.   (3mks)

    (c) Explain **three** problems associated with tourism in Kenya.   (6mks)

    (d) Explain **five** human factors favouring tourism in Switzerland.   (10mks)

10.

    (a) What is forestry?   (2mks)

    (b)

        i)   Name **two** major forest blocks in the following areas of Kenya.

          Coastal region.   (2mks)

             Western rainforest.   (2mks)

        ii)   State **five** factors influencing the distribution and type of forests.   (5mks)

SUKEMO JOINT EXAMINATION TEST
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

312/1
Geography
Paper one

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

1. (a) Name **two** forces responsible for the shape of the earth (2mks)
   (b) State **three** reasons why the interior of the earth is hot (3mks)

2. The table below represents rainfall and temperature figures for a system in Africa.

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temperature	24	24	23	22	19	17	17	18	19	20	23	23
Rainfall (mm)	109	122	130	76	52	34	28	38	70	108	121	120

   (a) Calculate the average monthly temperature for the station (2mks)
   (b) Describe the rainfall pattern for the station (3mks)

3. The diagram below shows way through which wind transport its load.
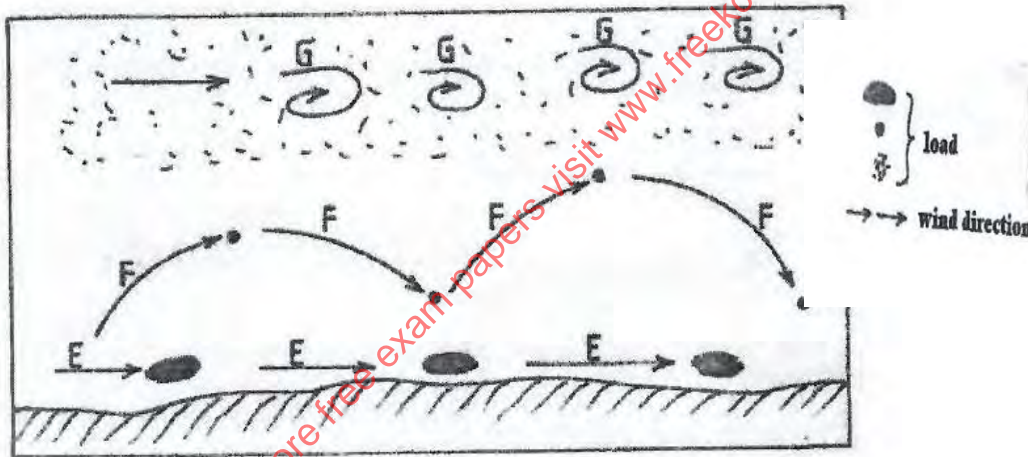
   (a) Name the ways marked E, F and G (3mks)
   (b) Identify **two** features formed by wind deposition in desert. (2mks)

4. (a) What is natural vegetation (2mks)
   (b) State **three** reasons why Tundra region has scanty vegetation (3mks)

5. (a) Differentiate between an ocean and a sea (2mks)
   (b) The diagram below represents occurrence of tides. Name the parts mark P, Q and R. (3mks)
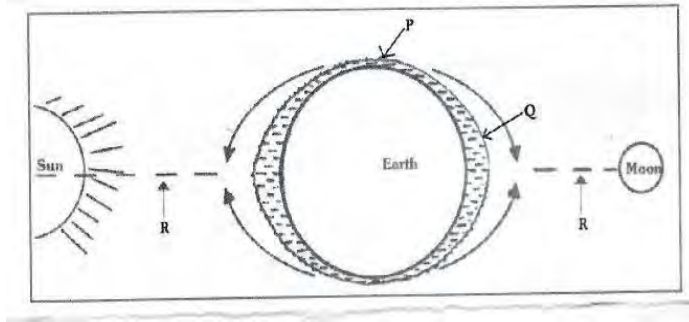
SECTION B

Answer question 6 and any other two questions from this section

6.   Study the map of Taita hills and answer the questions that follow.
     (a)   (i)   Measure the distance of river Ruhia from its confluence with river Voi Goshi to   grid
                  reference 345270   (2mks)
           (ii)   Give the location of St Marys" High School by latitude and longitude   (2mks)
     (b)   (i) Describe the distribution of vegetation in the area covered by the map   (4mks)
           (ii)   Identify methods which have been used to represent relief in the area covered by the map.
                                                                                                    (2mks)
     (c)   (i)   Draw a cross section from grid reference 310140 to grid reference 370140. Use   vertical
                  scale of 1 cm represents 20 meters.   (3mks)
           (ii)   Along the cross-section mark and label the following:
   • Hill   (1mk)
                  • All weather road (bound surface)   (1mk)
                  • Teita sisal Estate   (1mk)
     (d)   (i) A bore hole is supposed to be dug in the area covered by grid square 2615.State three factors
                  which may make construction expensive   (3mks)
           (ii) Citing evidence from the map explain three factors which may favour cattle   rearing in the area
                  covered by the map.   (6mks)
7.   (a)   Differentiate between a normal fault and a reverse fault   (2mks)

     (b)   Study the diagram below and use it to answer question b(i)
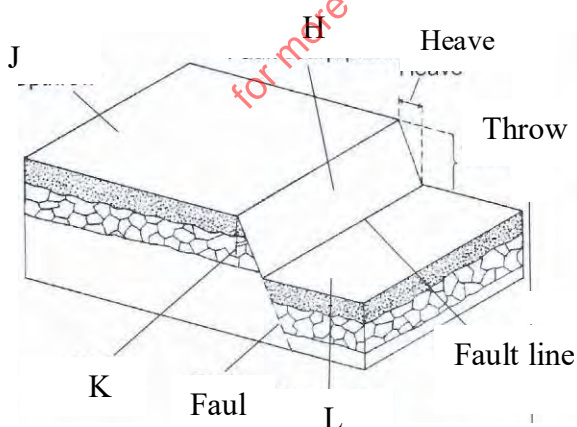
           (i)   Name the parts labelled H, J, K and L   (4mks)
           (ii)   Give **three** examples of fault blocks   (3mks)
     (c) Using well labelled diagrams, describe the formation of the rift valley by tensional forces
                                                                                                    (8mks)
     (d) Explain **four** economic significance of faulting.   (8mks)
8.   (a) (i)   Name **two** areas in Africa associated with karst scenery   (2mks)

(ii)   State **three** characteristic of karst scenery   (3mks)

(b) (i) State **three** ways through springs are formed   (3mks)

    (ii) Explain **three** conditions necessary for the formation of an artisan well.   (6mks)

(c) Describe how the following features are formed: -

    (i)   Grikes and clints   (5mks)

    (ii)   Stalactite   (6mks)

9. (a) (i) What is an ice sheet?   (2mks)

    (ii)   Name **two** mountains in East Africa which are ice capped.   (2mks)

    (iii)   Identify **three** ways in which ice moves.   (3mks)

    (iv)   Explain **three** factors that influence the movement of ice from the place it has accumulated.   (6mks)

(b)   Describe how an arete is formed   (5mks)

(c)   You are required to carry out a field study on erosional features in glaciated lowland areas.

(i)   Give **two** reasons why you would require a working schedule.   (2mks)

(ii)   Apart from an arete, name **two** other erosional features you are likely to observe during the field study.   (2mks)

(iii)   Give **three** follow up activities you would undertake after the field study.   (3mks)

10. (a) (i)   What is soil   (2mks)

    (ii)   State **three** main components of soil   (3mks)

(b)   Explain how the following weathering processes contributes to the formation of soil

    (i)   Hydration   (3mks)

    (ii)   Oxidation   (4mks)

(c)   (i)   Name the type of soil structures which fits the following descriptions

-   Soil particles are arranged in thin sheets on top of each other.   (2mk)
-   Soil particles are arranged vertically in cylindrical manner   (2mk)

    (ii)   The diagram below represents soil catena. Identify the nature of soils in the stages marked X, Y and Z.   (3mks)
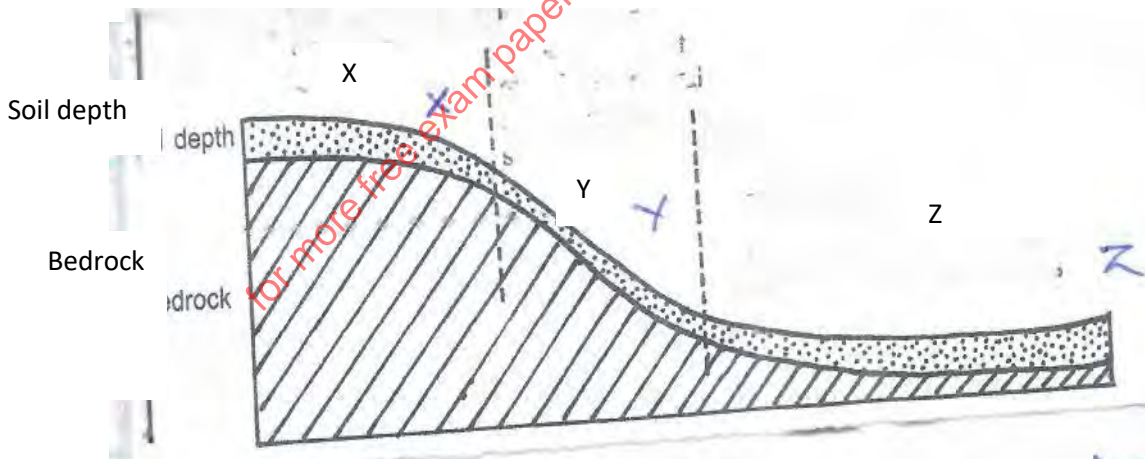
(d) Explain how the following factors cause soil degradation

    (i)   Leaching   (2mks)

    (ii)   Mono cropping   (2mks)

    (iii)   Burring of land   (2mks)

SUKEMO JOINT EXAMINATION TEST
KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER TWO
> **SECTION A**

*Answer **ALL** questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.*

1. (a) Give two main maize growing areas in Kenya.   (2 marks)
    (b) State three uses of maize.   (3 marks)
2. (a) Name two districts West of Rift Valley where dairy farming is practiced in Kenya.   (2 marks)
    (b) State three problems facing dairy farming in Denmark.   (3 marks)
3. a) State three factors that influenced the establishment of Perkerra Irrigation Scheme.   (3 marks)
    b) State three advantages of overhead irrigation.   (3 marks)
4.. i) What is fish farming?   (2 marks)
    ii) State three problems experienced by fish farmers in Kenya.   (3 marks)
5. a) State two reasons why motorcycle transport is widely used in Kenya.   (2 marks)
   b) Give two ways in which telecommunication promotes trade.   (2 marks)

SECTION B
Answer question 6 and any other two questions
6. Study the table below on mineral production in tonnes in Kenya between 1996 – 1999 and answer the following questions.
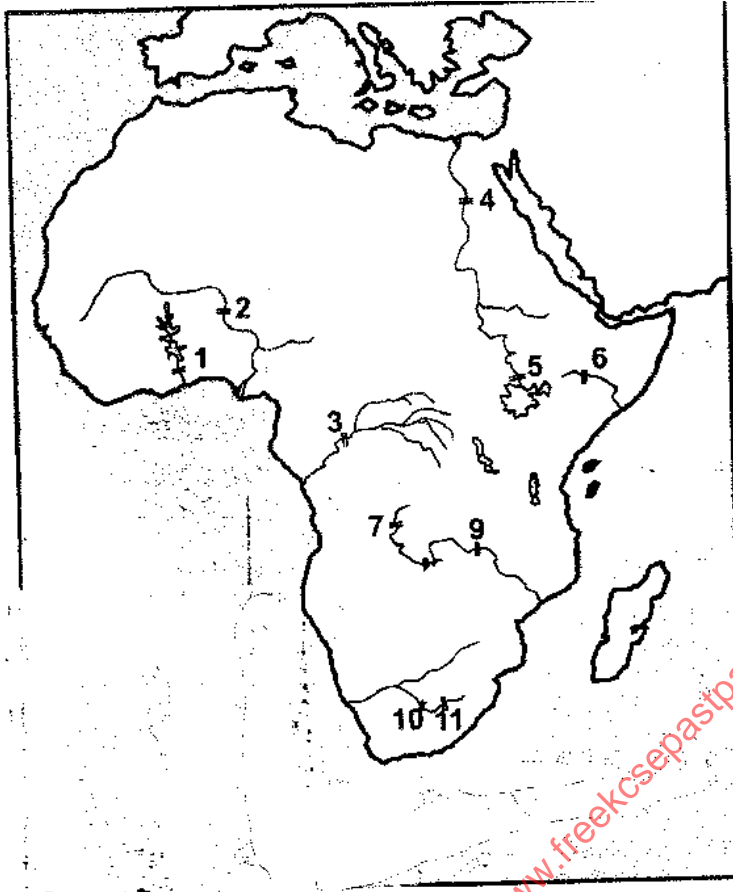
Mineral/year	1996	1997	1998	1999
Soda ash	150,000	250,600	440,600	240,900
Flourspar	50,000	68,700	50,800	93,600
Limestone	25,000	32,600	32,000	32,000
Salt	6,000	15,000	9,823	44,000
Others	8,000	10,900	21,000	10,600

a. i) Calculate the percentage increase of soda ash.   (2 marks)
    ii) Draw a comparative line graph to represent the above data.   (7 marks)
    iii) State three advantages of comparative line graph method.   (3 marks)
b. i) Explain how soda ash is processed in Lake Magadi.   (5 marks)
    ii) State two factors influencing the occurrence of minerals.   (2 marks)
    iii) Explain the economic significance of Gold mining in South Africa.   (6 marks)
7. a. i) What is Agro-forestry?   (2 marks)
   b. i) State five reasons why agro-forestry is being encouraged in Kenya.   (5 marks)
     ii) Explain how the following factors influence distribution of forests.
     iii) Altitude.   (2 marks)
     iv) Soils.   (2 marks)
     v) State four characteristics of tropical hardwood forests.   (4 marks)
c. i) Give the differences between forestry in Kenya and Canada under the following headings:-
-   Tree harvesting.   (2 marks)
-   Transportation.   (2 marks)
-   Marketing.   (2 marks)
    ii) Give four reasons why Kenya should conserve her forests.   (4 marks)
8. a. i) State three physical factors favouring cocoa growing in Ghana.   (3 marks)
       ii) Explain four problems experienced by cocoa farmers in Ghana.   (8 marks)
    b. The outline map provided shows the wheat growing areas in Canada.

126
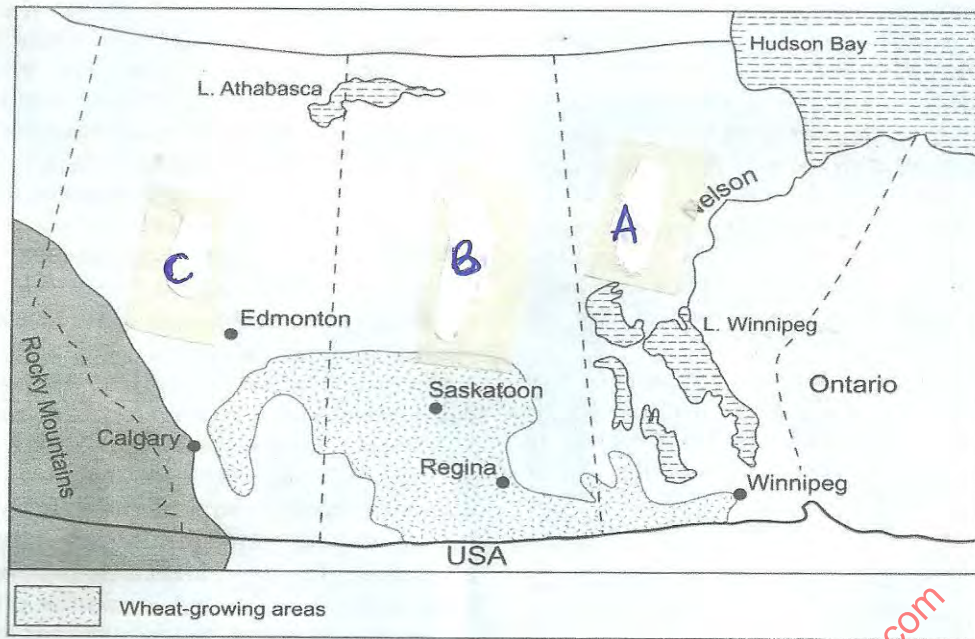
i)   Name provinces marked A, B and C.   (3 marks)

ii)   Compare wheat farming in Canada and Kenya under the following headings:-

✓   Storage   (2 marks)

✓   Transportation.   (2 marks)

✓   Marketing.   (2 marks)

c)   Your Geography class carried out a field study on wheat farming.

    i)   Formulate <u>one</u> hypothesis based/on your study.   (1 mark)

    ii)   Give <u>two</u> types of information you collected from the field.   (2 marks)

    iii   State <u>two</u> follow-up activities undertaken after the study.   (2 marks)

9.a. i)   Apart from nuclear energy name three other non-renewable sources of energy.   (3 marks)

    ii)   State <u>three</u> factors that hinder the development of nuclear energy in many countries?   (3marks)

b.   i)   Explain <u>three</u> effects of overdependence on petroleum on the economy of oil importing countries in the event of an oil crisis.   (6 marks)

    ii)   State <u>three</u> methods that Kenya can use to conserve her energy.   (3 marks)

c.   i)   Give <u>four</u> reasons why Kenya has not been able to fully exploit her geothermal power.   (4mks)

10. Use the map of Africa below to answer the questions that follow:-

   ii)   Name the Hydro Electric Power projects marked 1, 2, 5 and 6.   (4 marks)
   iii) Give two reasons why Africa has a high potential of Hydro-electric power.   (2 marks)
10. a.i) Name three Agricultural non-food processing industries in Kenya.   (3 marks)
    ii)   Explain two ways in which raw materials influence the location of industries.   (4 marks)
b. i)   Give four benefits of motor vehicle assembling in Kenya.   (4 marks)
    ii)   State four problems caused by industries to a country.   (4 marks)
c. Explain three factors that influence the location of Iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany.
                                                                                          (6 marks)
d. Your class carried out a field study on a processing industry in the industrial area Nairobi.

    i)   State two objectives for your study.   (2 marks)
    ii)   Give two reasons why you needed to carry out a reconnaissance.   (2 marks)

MURANG'A SOUTH JOINT EVAUATION TEST
Kenya Certificate of Secondary School
312/1 QS
GEOFRAPHY
PAPER 1
FORM FOUR

SECTION A
Answer all questions in this section
1. (a)   State *two* ways in which planet Earth moves   (2 Marks)
    (b). The local time at Samoi Island 45°W is 12.00 noon What time will it be at Fiji Island 90°E   (3marks)

2. (a). State *two* ways in which underground water may reach the surface of the earth   (2Marks)
    (b)   Give *three* conditions necessary for development of karst landscape.   (3 marks)

3. (a)   Define the term hydrological cycle   (2marks)
    (b). Name *three* features formed in the old stage of a River   (3Marks)

4. (a)   State *two* categories of vegetation in Kenya   (2Marks)
    (b)   Mention *three* characteristics of tropical grassland vegetation   (3marks)

5. (a). Give *two* sources of mineral salts in ocean waters   (2 marks)
    (b). State *three* processes involved in marine erosion   (3marks)

SECTION B
*Answer question 6 and any two other questions in this section*
6. Study the map of Yimbo 1: 50,000 (Sheet 115/1) and answer the following questions
        (a) (i)What is the latitudinal extent of the area covered by the map   (2 Marks)
            (ii). Identify *three* types of Natural vegetation shown in the grid square 3799   (3marks)

        (b) (i). What is the direction of the dam in grid square 2397 from the school at the grid reference 268949
                                                                                                          (2marks)
         (ii). Citing evidence from the map state two factors that affect the distribution of settlement in that
                western area of the map extract.   (2marks)

        (c) Using a vertical scale of 1 cm for 20 meters
             (i). Draw a cross section to show the type of landscape between grid reference 310800 and 380830
            (ii). On it mark and name
          -   River   (1mk)
          -   Hill   (1mk)
          -   Posho mill   (1mk)
            (iii) Calculate vertical exaggeration (VE) of the cross section   (2marks)
            (iv). What is the area in Kilometer squared of Sifu Island   (2marks)

         (d). Suppose the students of the school at Goye (grid square 1594) were to carry out a field study of the open
              air market at Usengi (grid square 1792)
              (i). State the hypothesis for the study   (2marks)
              (ii). State *two* methods they would use to collect data   (2marks)
              (iii). Suggest *two* possible methods of transport the students would use   (3marks)

7. On the map of East Africa provided, mark and name;
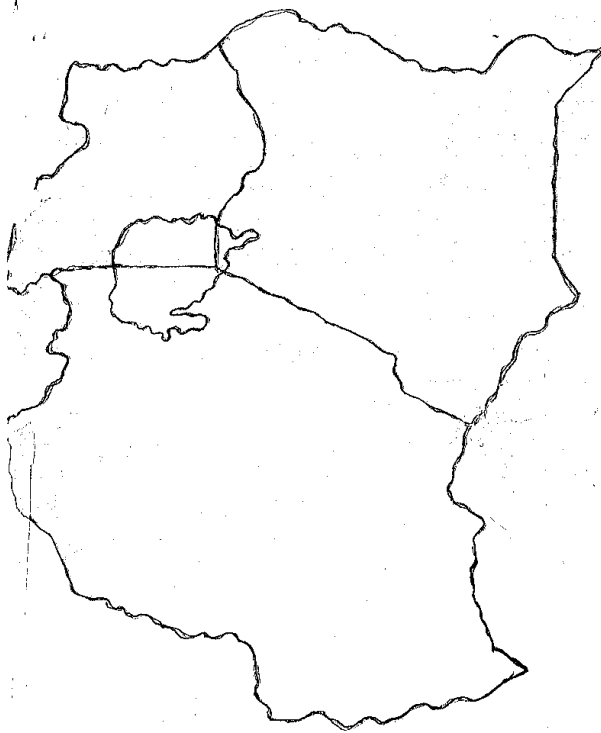
a) i)   The whole extent of the East African Rift Valley   (4 marks)

   ii)   Lake Malawi and Albert   (2 marks)
 b) With the aid of well labelled diagrams, explain how the following features are formed.
   i)   Normal fault   (4 marks)
   ii)   Block mountains   (4 marks)
 c) Give 3 examples of block mountains in East Africa   (3 marks)
 d) Explain 4 ways in which faulting is of significance to human activities   (4 marks)
8. a)   i)   Differentiate between weathering and erosion   (2 marks)
         ii)   What is mechanical weathering   (2 marks)
         iii) Explain how mechanical weathering can speed up chemical weathering   (2 marks)
    b)   State 4 ways in which plants and animals influence biological weathering   (4 Marks)
    c)   Apart from plants and animals, explain three factors that influence the rate of weathering   (6 marks)
    d)   Describe the following processes of weathering
         i)   Frost action   (3 marks)
         ii)   Oxidation   (3 marks)
            e) State 3 significances of weathering to man   (3 marks)
9. a)   (i)   Define the term glaciation.   (2mks)
         ii)   Give two processes of glacial movement.   (2mks)
         iii) Explain three factors that influence glacial erosion.   (6mks)
    b)   The diagram below shows features resulting from glacial erosion on a highland area.
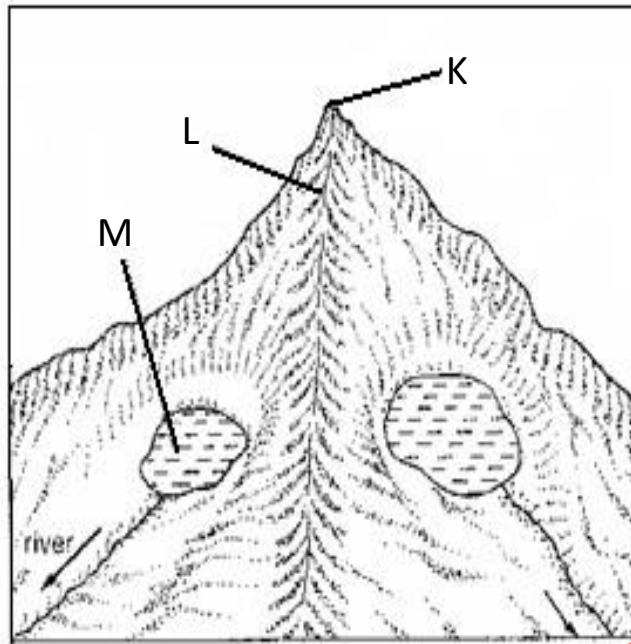
    i)   Name the feature marked K, L and M.   (3mks)

    ii)   Describe how the feature marked M is formed.   (6mks)

(c) Explain three negative effects of glaciation on the physical and human environment.   (6mks)

10) a)   i)   Name two types of desert surfaces   (2mks)

        ii)   Give two reasons why wind action is effective in the hot deserts   (2mks)

        iii)   Explain two processes of wind erosion in desert areas   (4mks)

   (b) (i)   Apart from rock pedestal, name two other erosional features formed by wind in deserts   (2mks)

       ii)   With aid of a well labeled diagram, describe the formation of rock pedestal   (6mks)

   (c)

    i.State three factors that influence the transportation of materials in the desert   by wind   (3mks)

    ii. Explain three negative effects of desert landforms   (6mks)

MURANG'A SOUTH JOINT EVAUATION TEST
Kenya Certificate of Secondary School
312/2
GEOFRAPHY
PAPER 2

SECTION A
Answer all questions in this section
1.
    a) State *two* methods used in extracting gold in South Africa   (2Marks)
    b) Give *three* reasons why Kenya continue importing oil in crude form   (3Marks)
2.
    a) Name *two* hardwood tree species found in the tropical rainforest in Africa   (2Marks)
    b) Identify *three* problems that hinder exploitation of hard wood forests in Africa   (3Marks)
3.
    a) State *two* social effects of tourism in Kenya   (2Marks)
    b) List *three* social economic factors which has led to development of tourism in Switzerland (3Marks)
4.
    a) Differentiate between immigration and emigration   (2Marks)
    b) Apart from (CBD) Central Business district give three other functional zones of a town (3Marks)
5.
    a) Name *three* types of horticultural farming in Kenya   (3Marks)
    b) Mention *three* factors that have favored horticultural farming in Kenya   (3Marks)

**SECTION B**
Answer question 6 and any other TWO questions from this section.
6. Study the photograph below and answer questions that follows:

    (a)
        (i) Identify the type of photograph shown above.   (1 Mark)
        (ii) Draw a rectangle measuring 15cm by 10cm to represent the area covered by the photograph.
                (1 Mark)
        (iii) On the rectangle, sketch and label four main features shown on the photograph.   (4 Marks)
        (iv) Describe the nature of the landscape of the area represented by the photograph.   (3 Marks)
    (b) Give *three* physical conditions that favor coffee growing in Kenya.   (3 Mark)

(c) Explain *three* problems facing coffee in Kenya. (6 Marks)

(d) Describe the stages involved in coffee production from picking to Marketing (7Marks)

7. (a)
   i.   Define energy crisis (2 marks)
   ii. State *four* impacts of energy crisis on the Kenyan economy. (4 Marks)
   b) State *two* benefits Kenya stand to get after drilling oil in Turkana county. (2 marks)
   c) Study the map of Africa below and answer the questions that follow.
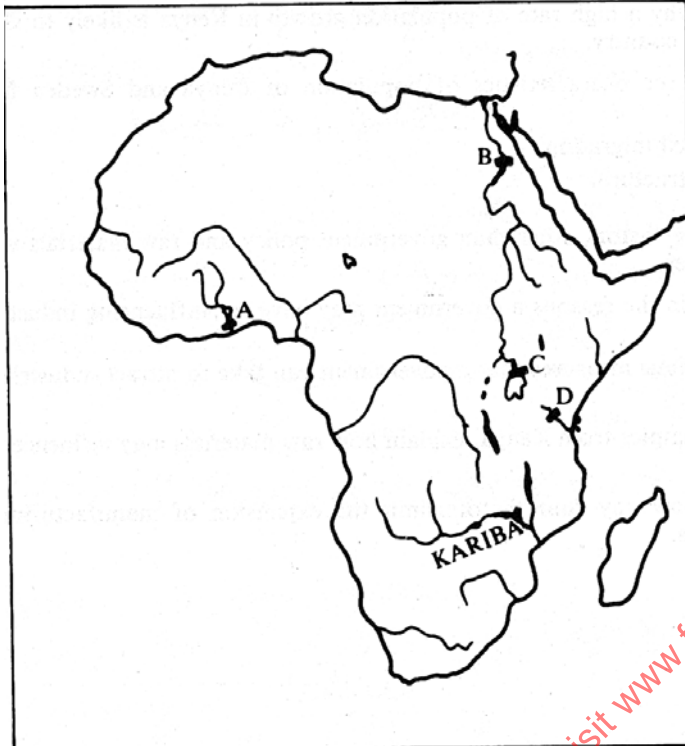
Name the hydroelectric power dams marked A, B, C and D.` (4 Marks)

d)
   i)   State three reasons why Africa has a high hydroelectric power potential. (3 Marks)
   ii) State any four benefits of Kariba dam to the countries it serves. (4 marks)
   e) Explain three problems associated with multipurpose dams in Africa. (6 marks)

8.
a) i)   Identify *three* types of roads surface in Kenya (3marks)
   ii) State *three* reasons why rivers transport is under developed in Africa (3marks)
b)
   i)   State *three* ways in which Kenya would benefit from the construction of the Standard gauge railway.(3marks)
   ii) Explain *three* factors that hinder development of River transport in Africa. (6 marks)

c) The sketch map below shows the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway. Use it to answer following questions.
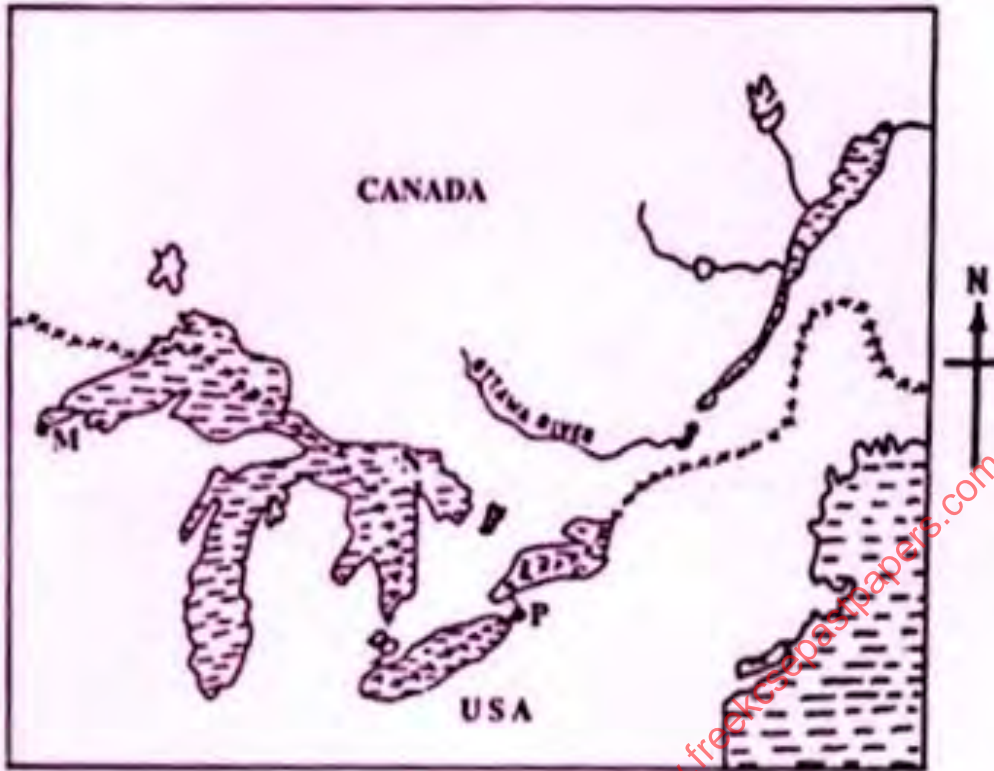
KEY:

xxxxxx - International Boundary.

Name:

    i)   The ports marked M and P.   (2marks)

    ii)   The Lake marked N.   (1marks)

    iii)   Explain *three* measures that were taken to solve the challenges that faced navigation along the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway.   (6 marks)

    d)   Give the meaning of pipeline   (2marks)

9. State *five* benefits Kenya stands to get as a result of construction a pipeline from Nairobi to Uganda. (5marks)

    a)

        (i)   What is fishing   (1mk)

        (ii) List *three* traditional methods of fishing   (3marks)

    (b)

        (i)   Outline *three* reasons why sea waters fishing is not highly developed along the East African Indian Ocean coast.   (3Marks)

        (ii) Explain *three* reasons why Japan is leading fishing Nation   (6Marks)

    (c) Explain *four* factors that influence fishing   (8Marks)

10.

    (a) Define the term global warming   (2 Marks)

    (b) Give *two* effects of locust invasion in Kenya   (2 marks)

    (c) State *four* reasons why Kenya should conserve her environment   (4Marks)

    (d) Explain *four* effects of land pollution to the environment   (8 Marks)

    (e) Your class intend to carry out a field study on the environmental water pollution in the locality

        (i) State *one* possible objectives for the study   (1Mark)

        (ii) Give *two* reasons why you need to carry out a reconnaissance study   (2Marks)

        (iii). Suggest any *two* ways to control the environmental problems under study.   (2Marks)

MOKASA 1 JOINT EXAMINATION
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
**PAPER 1**
NOVEMBER 2020

Section A: 25 MARKS
Answer all questions in this section.

1   (a) What is the solar system?   (2 marks)
    (b) State three effects of the earth's revolution.   (3 marks)
2   (a) Name two layers of the atmosphere.   (2 marks)
    (b) Given that time at Rabat, Morocco 5^0 W is 8.00am. Calculate the longitude of Mogadishu where time
         is11am.   (3 marks)
3   (a) Identify the countries in which the following fold mountains are found   (3 marks)
    •   Himalayas
    •   Atlas
    •   Rockies
    (b) Draw a diagram showing a simple fold   (3 marks)
4   (a) Distinguish between Vulcanicity and Volcanicity.   (2 marks)
    (b) Apart from vulcanicity, give three processes that lead to formation of lakes.   (3 marks)
5   (a) State four ways in which humus improves the quality of soil.   (4 marks)

SECTION B
6. Study the map of YIMBO 1:50,000(sheet 115/1) provided answer the following questions.
    a.) i.) Convert the representative fraction scale given on the map to a statement scale   (2 marks)
         ii.) Identify three Districts that are covered by the Yimbo map   (3 marks)
    b.) i.) Give the exact height of Usengi hill   (1 mark)
         ii.) with evidence from the map, give any two social services that are offered in the area covered by the
              map   (2 marks)
    c.) i.) Using a scale of 1 cm represents 20 m, draw a cross section from grid reference 320790 to grid
              reference 390790   (4 marks)
         ii.) On the cross section, mark and name the following:-
              –   A lake   (1 mark)
              –   Main track (motorable)   (1 mark)
              –   A river   (1 mark)
    d.) i.) Describe the relief of the area covered by the map   (4 marks)
         ii.) Explain three factors that have influenced settlement in the area covered by the map(6 marks)
1. a) i) Distinguish between faulting and earth movements.   (2marks)
        ii) The diagram below represents an area affected by faulting. Name the parts marked E, F and G.
                                                                                                (3marks)
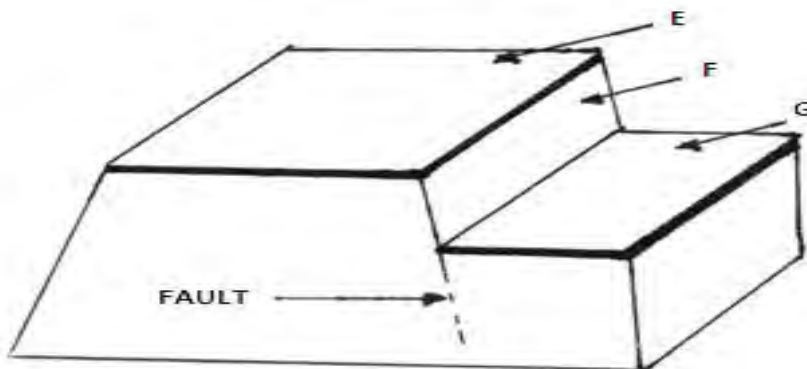
    b) Describe the formation of the Rift valley by anticlinal arching.   (7marks)
    c) Describe the origin of the continents according to plate tectonics theory   (4marks)

(d) (i) List *three* features formed as a result of faulting apart from Rift Valley (3marks)

    (ii) Explain *three* ways in which faulting may influence drainage of an area (6 Marks)

8 (a) (i) What is vegetation? (2 marks)

    (ii) Distinguish between natural and derived vegetation. (2 marks)

(b) The map below shows the world vegetation regions. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.
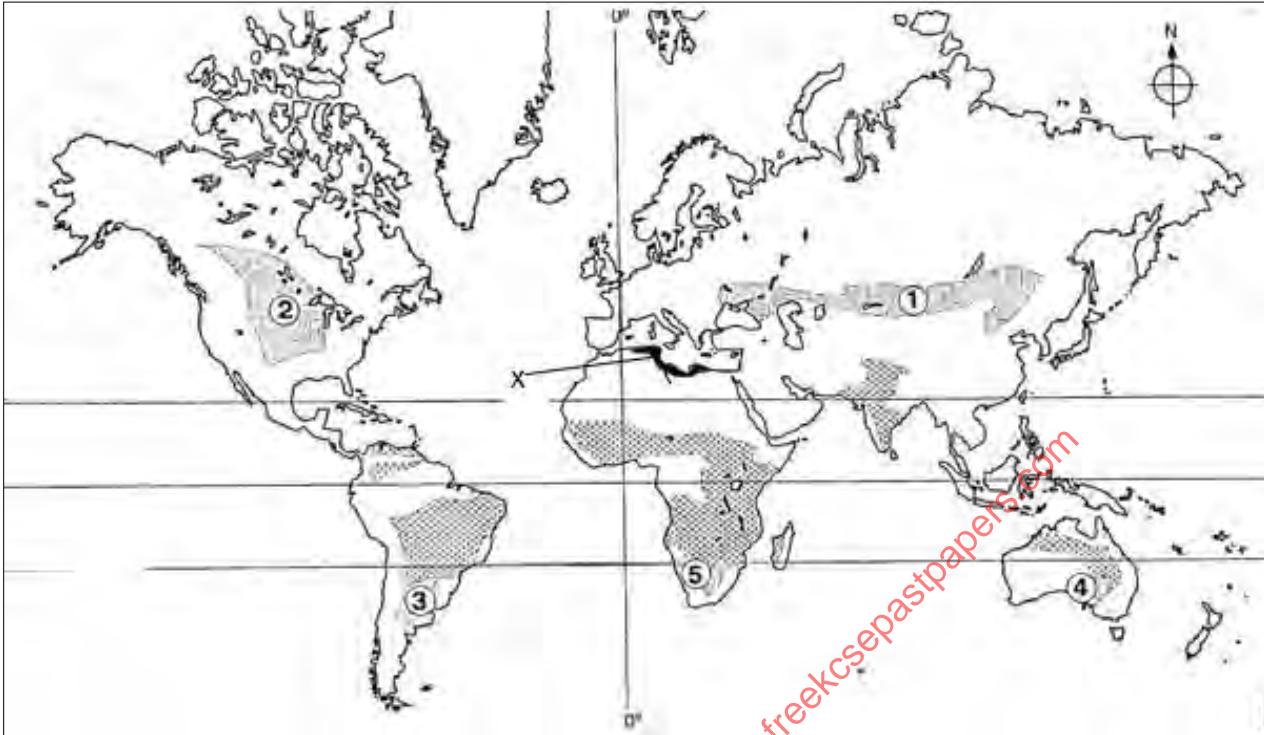
    (i) Identify grassland regions marked 1, 3 and 5. (3 marks)

    (ii) Describe the characteristics of vegetation marked X (5 marks)

(c) Explain how the following factors influence growth and distribution of vegetation

- Altitude (2 marks)
- Soils (2 marks)
- Human activities (2 marks)

(d) Your class is to undertake a field study on vegetation in the Mau forest.

    (i) State two objectives of the study. (2 marks)

    (ii) Prepare a working schedule for the study. (5 marks)

9. a.) i) State two reasons why wind erosion is effective in hot deserts (2 marks)

    ii.) Explain three processes of wind erosion in deserts (6 marks)

  b.) i) Name three features that result from wind erosion apart from rock pedestals (3 marks)

    ii) Describe the formation of rock pedestals (5 marks)

  c. i) what is a Karst Scenery? (1 mark)

    ii) State three conditions that are necessary for the formation of a karst Scenery (3 marks)

  d. i) Name three surface features in the Karst region. (3 marks)

    ii) State two significances of the Karst scenery. (2 marks)

10 a) (i) Define the term glacier. (2 marks)

    (ii) List three types of glaciers (3 marks)

(b) describe how the following features found in glaciated landscapes are formed.

- U-shaped valley (5 marks)
- Roche mountonee (5 marks)

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

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

    (i) Sate two advantages of using oral interviews to collect information during the study(2 marks)

    (ii) Name two features of deposition found in glaciated lowlands that you are likely to study.

                                                          (2 marks)

MOKASA JOINT EXAMINATION
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 2
November, 2020

SECTION A: 25 MARKS

Answer ALL questions in this section

1. (a) What is the relationship between Geography and Demography? **(2 marks)**
   (b) State **three** reasons why it is important to study Geography. **(3 marks)**
2. Describe the deep shaft method of mining. **(5 marks)**
3. (a) Apart from draining swamps, name **two** other methods of land reclamation in Kenya. **(2 marks)**
   (b) State **three** aims of setting up the Perkerra irrigation scheme. **(3 marks)**
4. (a) Give **two** problems facing river transport in African. **(2 marks)**
   (b) The diagram below shows the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence sea way. Use it to answer the questions below.
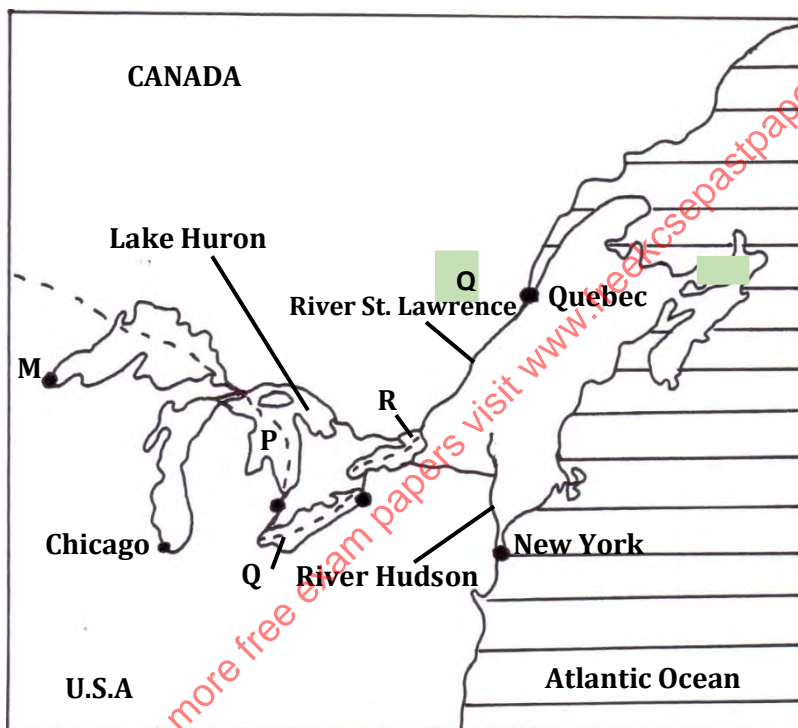
   Name the lakes **P**, **Q** and **R**
5. (a) What is a Cottage Industry? **(2 marks)**
   (b) Give **three** problems facing the Jua Kali industries in Kenya. **(3 marks)**

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) Identify the type of photograph shown above. **(1 mark)**

(ii) Describe the characteristics of the forest shown on the photograph. **(4 marks)**

(iii) Draw a rectangle measuring 15 cm by 10 cm. On it, sketch and label **five** main features shown on the photograph. **(5 marks)**

(b) (i) Name **two** indigenous softwood tree species in Kenya. **(2 marks)**

(ii) Explain **three** problems facing forestry in Kenya. **(6 marks)**

(iii) State **three** factors favouring the development of softwood forests in Canada. **(3 marks)**

(c) Give **four** differences between softwood forests in Kenya and Canada. **(4 marks**

7. (a) (i) Identify **three** maize growing counties in Kenya. **(3 marks)**

(ii) State **four** physical conditions that favour growth of maize in Kenya. **(4 marks)**

` (iii) Describe the stages of maize cultivation from land preparation to harvesting. **(6 marks)**

(iv) State **four** problems facing plantation farming in tropical regions. **(4 marks)**

(b) (i) Name **two** exotic dairy breeds reared in Kenya. **(2 marks)**

(ii) Explain **three** measures that the government of Kenya has taken to promote dairy farming. **(6 marks)**

8. (a) What is fish farming? **(2 marks)**

(b) (i) Identify **three** types of fishing. **(3 marks)**

(ii) Describe the purse seining method of fishing. **(4 marks)**

(c) The map below shows the fishing grounds of the world. Use it to answer the questions below.
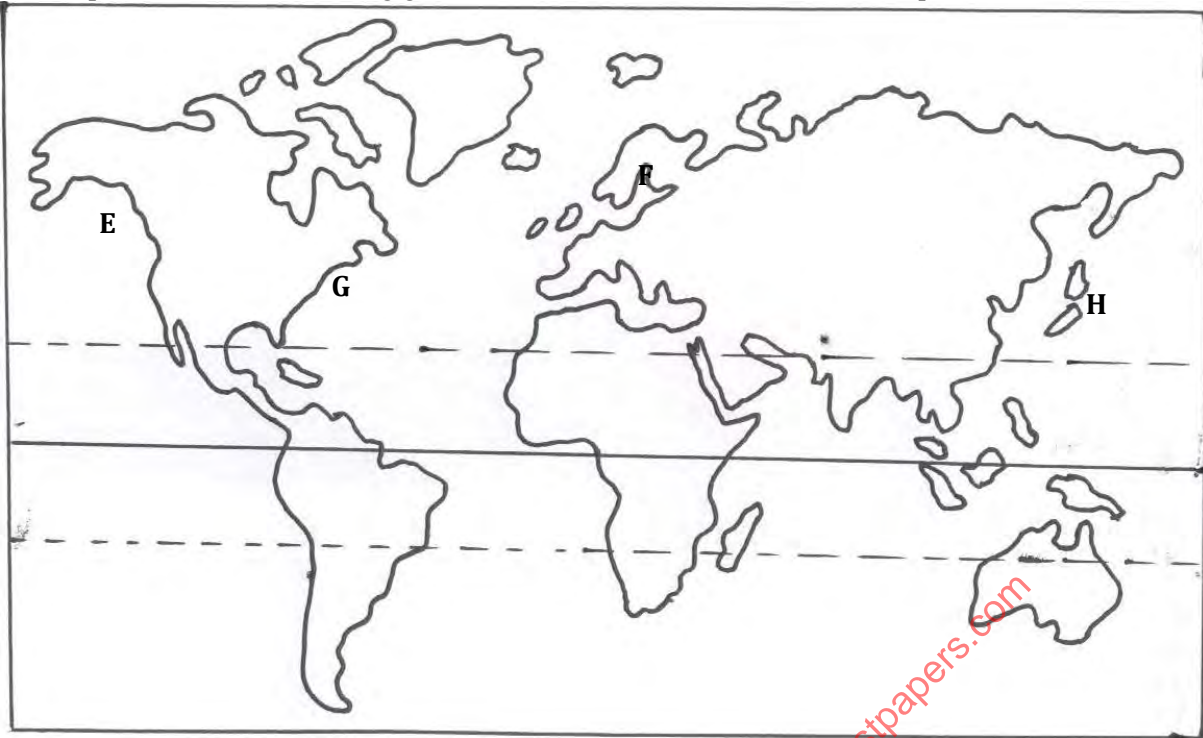
    (i) Name the fishing grounds marked **E**, **F**, **G** and **H**.   **(4 marks)**

    (ii) Explain **three** physical factors which influence fishing in the fishing Ground marked **H**.

                                                            (6 marks)

(d) Why is fresh water fishing more developed in Kenya than marine fishing?   **(6 marks)**

9. (a) (i) What is population growth?   **(2 marks)**

      (ii) Explain **three** factors that have contributed to high population growth rate in Kenya. **(6 marks)**

  (b) State **four** reasons why it is important for a country to carry out a population census.   **(4 marks)**

  (c) Explain how the following factors have influenced population distribution in East Africa.

      (i) Pests and diseases.   **(2 marks)**

      (ii) Government policy.   **(2 marks)**

  (d) (i) Apart from Eldoret, name **three** other agriculture collecting towns in East Africa.   **(3 marks)**

      (ii) Explain **three** factors that have led to growth of Eldoret as a major town in Kenya.   **(6 marks)**

10. (a) (i) Differentiate between management and conservation of environment.   **(2 marks)**

      (ii) State **three** reasons for management and conservation of the environment.   **(3 marks)**

  (b) (i) Apart from floods, name **three** other natural hazards.   **(3 marks)**

      (ii) Give **three** causes of floods in the Kenyan lowland areas.   **(3 marks)**

      (iii) Explain **three** measures that the government of Kenya has taken to control floods. **(6 marks)**

  (d) Your Geography class undertook a field study on environmental pollution in a major urban centre in Kenya.

      (i) Name **three** types of pollution that you may have observed.   **(3 marks)**

      (ii) Give **three** effects of pollution you may have identified.   **(3 marks)**

      (iii) Give **two** methods of collecting data you may have used.   **(2 marks)**

LANGATA/DAGORETTI
312/1
GEOGRAPHY

SECTION A
Answer all questions in this section.

1. a) State any three reasons why we study geography. (3 marks)
   b) Give three forces that are responsible for the spherical shape of the earth. (3 marks)
2. a) State the effect of crossing the international dateline from West to East. (2 marks)
   b) Explain the three reasons why the interior of the earth is believed to be still hot. (3 marks)
3. a) State two factors that are considered in locating a weather station. (2 marks)
   b) Give any three qualities of a Stevenson screen. (3 marks)
4. a) Differentiate between river rejuvenation and river capture. (2 marks)
   b) Highlight any three conditions necessary for river capture to occur. (3 marks)
5. a) Outline any four differences between volcanic/extrusive and plutonic/intrusive rocks. (4marks)

SECTION B
Answer question 6 and any other two questions.
6. Study the map of Taita hills 1:50,000 (sheet 189/4) provided and answer the following questions.
   a) i) Give the six figure grid reference of the dispensary in the Ronge forest (2mks)
   ii) Calculate the bearing of the all-weather road loose surface D 535 from grid reference 393260 to the end at grid reference 421310 (2mks)
   b) i) Using a scale of 1cm to represent 20 meters draw a cross-section from the grid reference 400280 to 440280 (4mks)
   ii) On the cross section, mark and name the following;
   – All weather road, loose surface (1mk)
   – River (1mk)
   – Telephone line (1mk)
   iii) Calculate the vertical exaggeration (V.E) of the cross-section (2mks)
   c) i) Identify three forms of transport found in the area covered by the map (3mks)
   ii) . Citing evidence from the map, explain three economic activities practiced in the area covered by the map (6mks)
   iii) Identify three types of settlements found in the area covered by the map (3mks)

7. (a) (i) Define the term drainage basin. (2 marks)
   (ii) Mention any three types of river erosion. (3 marks)
   (iii) Describe the process of abrasion in river erosion. (3 marks)
   (iv) State and explain the four processes in which the river transports its load. (8 marks)
   Students of Kambi were to carry out a field study of a river in an area.
   (b) (i) State any three reasons why they needed a route map of the area. (3 marks)
   (ii) Give two features that they may have observed and studied. (2 marks)
   (iii) State any two problems that they may have observed and studied. (2 marks)
   (v) Mention any two follow up activities that they could have taken.
   (2 marks)
8.) a) (i) Define the term faulting (2 marks)
   (ii)Mention three types of features associated with faulting. (3 marks)
   (iii) With the help of a diagram explain the formation of the rift valley through the tension process.
   Supposing you were to carry out a field study on the Rift Valley. (7 marks)
   b) (i) State any two objectives of the study. (2 marks)
   (ii) State three importance of studying faulting through field work. (3 marks)
   (iii) Explain the significance of faulting to human activities. (8 marks)
9.) (a) (i) What is a rock?
   (2 marks)
   (ii) State two reasons why sedimentary rocks are wide spread in the coastal plain. (2 marks)
   (b) (i) State four changes that may occur in sedimentary rocks when they are subjected to intense heat and pressure. (4 marks)

183

(ii) Describe three processes through which sedimentary rocks change into metamorphic rocks. (6 marks)

c) Describe how coral rocks are formed. (5 marks)

d) Suppose you were to carry out a field study of rocks within your school vicinity.
i) Name three secondary sources of information you would use to prepare for the field study. (3 marks)

ii) State three activities you would carry out during the field study. (3 marks)

10. (a) (i) Differentiate between a spring and a well (2 marks)

(ii) State four conditions favouring formation of artesian well. (4 marks)

b). (i) What is a Karst scenery? (2 marks)

(ii) Name five features formed on the surface in a Karst area. (5 marks)

c). With the aid of well labeled diagrams describe how a limestone pillar is formed. (6 marks)

d) Explain the significance of Karst scenery to human economic activities. (6 marks)

LANGATA/DAGORETTI
312/2
GEOGRAPHY

SECTION A

Answer all the questions in the section .

1) a) Distinguish between land reclamation and land rehabilitation (2 Marks)
   b) State **three** significance of irrigation farming in Kenya (3 Marks)
2) a) Name t**wo** types of human settlement (2 Marks)
   b) Give three functional zones of an urban center (3 Marks)
3) a) (i) What is geothermal power? (2 Marks)
   (ii) Name two sites of geothermal power potential in Kenya. (2 marks)
   b) State **two** reasons why geothermal power is not well developed in Kenya. (2 Marks)
4) a) Name **two** environmental hazard associated with climatic conditions (2 Marks)
   b) State **three** negative effects of uncollected garbage on the environment (3 Marks)

5) a) What is mining? (1 Marks)
   b) State **three** negative effects of mining on the physical environment (3 Marks)

SECTION B
Answer question 6 and any other two questions
Study the photograph below and answer questions (a) and (b)

a) (i)   Name the type of photograph shown above   (1 Mark)

    (ii) Identify the activity being carried out in the photograph   (1 mark)

b) (i)   Draw a rectangle measuring 12cm by 8cm to represent the area of the photograph   (1 Mark)
    (ii) On the rectangle, sketch and label four main features shown on the photograph   (4 Marks)

c) (i)   Give five methods used to preserve fish in Kenya   (5 Marks)
    (ii) State five problems experienced by fishermen in Lake Victoria   (5 Marks)
d) Outline four differences between fishing in Kenya and Japan   (8 Marks)

7) a) (i)   Name **two** species of coffee grown in Kenya   (2 Marks)
        (ii) State t**hree** physical conditions necessary for the growth of coffee   (3 Marks)
        (iii) Identify **three** counties in Kenya where coffee farming is practiced   (3 Marks)
    b) Highlight **five** problems facing coffee farming in Kenya   (5 Marks)
    c) Describe the stages involved in coffee production from picking to marketing   (7 Marks)

    d) Your class intends to carry out a field study on coffee harvesting in a farm
        (i)   State **two** ways in which your class members will prepare for the study (2 Marks)
        (ii) Identify **three** activities the students will engage in during the actual fields study   (3 Marks)

8) (a) (i)   Define the term industry.   (2 marks)
         (ii) Name **three** Agricultural non-food processing industries in Kenya.   (3 marks)
    (b) Explain **three** main factors that influence the location and development of industries.   (6 marks)
    (c) Explain the measures that should be taken to control the following effects of industrialization.
         (i)   Rural urban migration   (4 marks)
         (ii)   Water pollution   (2 marks)
    (d) Account for the growth of Iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany.   (8 marks)

9) (a) Name **three** types of dairy cattle kept in Kenya   (3 marks)
    (b) (i)   State **four** condition that favour dairy farming in the Kenyan highlands.   (4 marks)
         (ii) Explain **three** problems facing dairy farmers in Kenya.   (6 marks)
    (c) (i)   State **three** measurers the government of Kenya is taking to improve dairy farming.

                                                                                       (3 marks)

(ii) Compare dairy farming in Kenya and Denmark. (4 marks)
(d) You intend to carry out a field study in a dairy farm.
  (i) Give three methods you would use to collect information. (3 marks)
  (ii) State two follow up activities you would carry out after the field study. (2 marks)
10) a) (i) Define re-afforestation (2 Marks)
  (ii) State **four** reasons why afforestation should be encouraged in Kenya (4 Marks)
  (iii) Name **three** provinces in Canada where forestry is practiced on large scale (3 Marks)
 b) Explain **three** problems which hinder the Kenya government efforts to manage and Conserve forest
   (6 Marks)
 c) Explain **three** factors that favour the growth of natural forest on the slopes of Mount Kenya
   (6 Marks)
 d) Identify **four** factors that favour exploitation of forest in Canada (4 Marks)

LANGATA/DAGORETTI
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER I

MARKING SCHEME
SECTION A

1.
a) Three reasons why the study of geography is important.

– It helps to develop skills e.g. interviewing.
– It helps the learners to understand/appreciate different environmental influences.
– It encourages international awareness/co-operation.
– It helps the learners to appreciate important social values e.g. co-operation.
– It promotes positive attitudes towards conservation and protection of resources.
– It helps the learners to manage time properly.
– It leads to development of career opportunities.
– It enables learners to explain the origins of earth and other land forms. 3 x 1 = 3 marks
b) Three forces that are responsible for the spherical shape of the earth are:

 a) Force of gravity
 b) Centrifugal force
 c) Centripetal force (3 marks)
2.
a) The effect of crossing the international dateline from West to East is

– 1 day is gained
– The time is adjusted by 24 hours ahead (2 marks)
b) Three reasons why the interior of the earth is still hot.

 i) The original heat is still retained – Much of the original temperature/heat is retained as the interior cooled slower.
 ii) Radio activity: Radio active materials exploding periodically within the interior of the earth due to nuclear fusion produce a lot of heat.
 iii) The weight of the crustal rocks – The heavy rock materials exert a lot of pressure which generates a lot of heat making the interior very hot. (3 marks)
3.
a) Two factors considered in locating a weather station.

KEIYO SOUTH
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1

SECTION A
### Answer all the questions in this section.

1. a) List down two isothermal layers of the atmosphere. (2 marks)
   b) State any three characteristics of the lowest layer of the atmosphere. (3marks)

2. a) Differentiate between faulting and folding (2 marks)
   b) Apart from Fold Mountains name three other land forms resulting from folding (3 marks)

3. a) Name the temperate grasslands found in the following countries.

   (i) Canada (1 mark)
   (ii) Russia (1 mark)
   b) Explain **three** ways in which desert vegetation adapts to environmental conditions. (3 marks)

4. a) What is Mass wasting? (2 marks)
   b) State three economic benefits of the weathering process. (3 marks)

5. a) Name the type of delta found at the mouth of: (2 marks)
   (i) River Nile.
   (ii) River Omo.
   (b) State one effect for each of the following types of river erosion. (3 marks)
   (i) Headward erosion.
   (ii) Lateral erosion.
   (iii) Vertical erosion

SECTION B
Answer question 6 and any other two questions

6 Study the map of Taita Hills 1:50000 (sheet 189/4) provided and answer the questions that follow.
   a. (i) Calculate the area (in square kilometers) enclosed by the railway line to the south Eastern part of the area shown. (2 marks)
   (ii) Give the four figure grid reference of the school at Mrabenyi. (1mark)
   (iii) Identify the adjoining sheet number to the south East of Taita Hills. (1mark)
   (iv) Name the vegetation type in grid square 3314. (1mark)

   b. (i) Citing evidence from the map, give **two** economic activities carried out in the area covered by the map. (4marks)
   (ii) Briefly explain three factors influencing the distribution of settlement in the mapped area. (6marks)
   c. (i) Using a vertical scale of 1cm to represent a 20 meters draw a cross-section along northing 15 and between easting 31 and 39 (5marks)
   (ii) On the cross-section; mark and label. (3marks)
      □ Road C104
      □ Railway line.
      □ Hill
   (iii) Calculate the vertical exaggeration for the cross-section. (2marks)
7. (a) (i) State four factors which influence the development of karst landforms. (4marks)

(ii) The diagram below shows some surface features in a karst region. Name the features marked P, Q and R. (3marks)
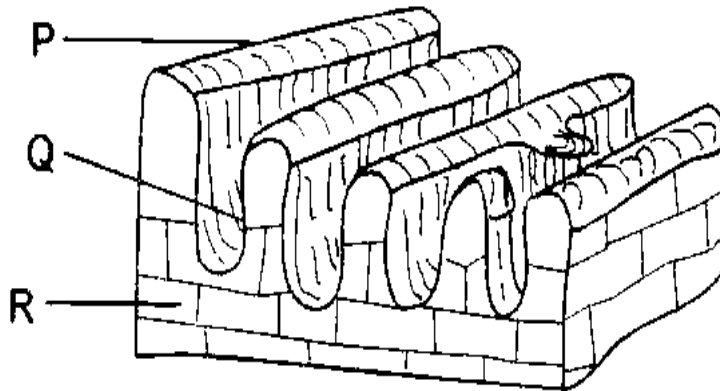
(b) Using a well labeled diagram describe the occurrence of an artesian basin. (6marks)
(c) Give three reasons why there are few settlements on a Karst landscape. (6marks)
(d) Form four students of your school undertook field work on a karst landscape.
    (i) State two objectives of their study. (2marks)
    (ii) Prepare a simple working schedule for the field study. (4marks)

8. (a) Define the term glacier (2marks)
   (b) Explain three ways in which glaciation negatively influence the human environment (6marks)
   (c) With the aid of well labeled diagrams describe the formation of a cirque. (7marks)

   (d) The figure below shows a feature formed in a glaciated landscape. Use it to answer the questions that follow.

Direction of ice movement
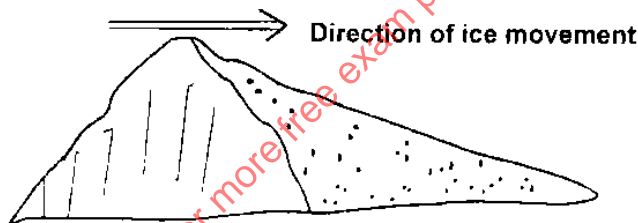
    (i) Identify the feature. (1mark)
    (ii) Describe how the above feature is formed. (4mark)

  (e) The form four class planned to conduct a field study on glaciation in Mount Kenya
    (i)Identify any two types of moraines they are likely to see (2marks)
    (ii)State any three problems they are likely to encounter (3marks)

9. .(a) (i) What is ocean salinity? (2mks)
    (ii) Give **three** sources of mineral salts in ocean water. (3mks)

(b) Explain **three** factors that cause horizontal movement of ocean water. (6mks)
(c) Describe how the following are formed
    (i) Wave-cut platform. (4mks)
    (ii) Cuspate foreland. (5mks)

(d) You intend to carry out a field study on wave deposition on the coast of Kenya.
    (i) Formulate **two** hypotheses for your study. (2mks)
    (ii) Give **three** reasons why you would need to state objectives for your study. (3mks)

10. a)   What is soil catena? (2 marks)
    ii)   Draw a well labeled diagram showing the structure of a well-developed soil profile. (5 marks)
  b)   Differentiate between mineralization and humification in soil formation. (2 marks)
  c)   State **three** factors that determine the color of soil. (3 marks)
  d)   (i)   State **four** factors that influence soil formation. (4 marks)
    (ii) Explain how the following farming practices can cause soil degradation:
      –   Burning. (2 marks)
      –   Continuous application of fertilizer on farm land. (2 marks)
      –   Monoculture. (2 marks)
    iii) State **three** uses of soil. (3 marks)

KEIYO SOUTH
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

SECTION A (25MKS)
Answer ALL the questions from this section

11. i)   Mention **two** irrigation schemes established in Kisumu County with the aim of land rehabilitation
    (2mks)
  ii)   What is a polder? (1mk)
  iii) Name **three** crops grown in the polder (3mks)
12. i)   Distinguish Horticulture and market   gardening (2mks)
  ii)   State **three** problem facing horticultural farming in Kenya (3mks)
13. i)   Define the term mining? (2mks)
  ii)   State any **three** negative effects of mining to the environment (3mks)
14. i)   Give **two** indigenous soft wood trees grown in Kenya (2mks)
  ii)   State **three** problems facing forestry in Canada (3mks)
15. a)   Name **three** types of fish (2mks)
  b)   State **three** problems facing fishing in JAPAN (2mks)

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

6. Study the photograph provided and use it to answer the questions that follow.

a) i)   Identify the type of photograph. Give reasons for your answer.   (2mks)
    ii) Identify the activity in the photograph.   (1mk)
b) i)   State four physical conditions necessary for the growing of maize.   (4mks)
    ii) Explain three problems facing maize farming in Kenya.   (6mks)
c) i)   Name two regions in Kenya where coffee is grown in large –scale.   (2mks)
    ii) Outline the stages of coffee processing at the factory until it is ready for marketing. (6mks)
d) State the importance of coffee farming to the economy of Kenya.   (4mks)

7. a) i)   Differentiate between market gardening and floriculture.   (2mks)
        (ii) State four features of horticulture.   (4mks)
        (iii) State three physical factors that favour development of horticulture in Kenya. (3mks)

    b) Explain why horticulture is more developed in Netherlands than in Kenya.   8mks
    c) State and explain four contributions of horticulture to the economy of Kenya. 8mks
8. a) (i)   What are pelagic fish   (1mk)
        (ii) Give two examples of pelagic fish   (2mks)

b) The map below shows fishing grounds in East Africa. Use it to answer the questions that   Follows

    (i)   Name the fishing grounds marked J, K, L and M.   (4mks)
    (ii) Explain the solutions to any <u>four</u> problems facing Inland fishing in East Africa.   (8mks)
  (c) Explain three factors why the Namibian Coast fishing ground is not well developed like other major fishing grounds in the world.   (6mks)
  (d) Compare fishing in Kenya and Japan under the following sub- headings.
    (i)   Market.   (2mks)
    (ii) Nature of landscape.   (2mks)

9. (a) (i)   Define land Rehabilitation   (2mks)
        (ii)   State four benefits of land Rehabilitation in Kenya   (4mks)
  (b) (i)   Explain four factors that led to the successful establishment of Pekerra irrigation scheme
                                       (8mks)
        (ii)   State three problems facing Pekerra irrigation   scheme   (3mks)
        (iii)   List four main crops grown in Pekerra irrigation scheme   (4mks)
  (c) State four advantages of irrigation   farming to the economy of Kenya.   (4mks)

10. a) i)   Define the term energy   (2mks)
        ii)   Identify the type of energy from the following sources.
           a)   Sun   (1mk)
           b)   uranium   (1mk)
           c)   wind   (1mk)

b)   The diagram below shows the location of Hydro- power stations in Kenya. Use it to answer questions below.
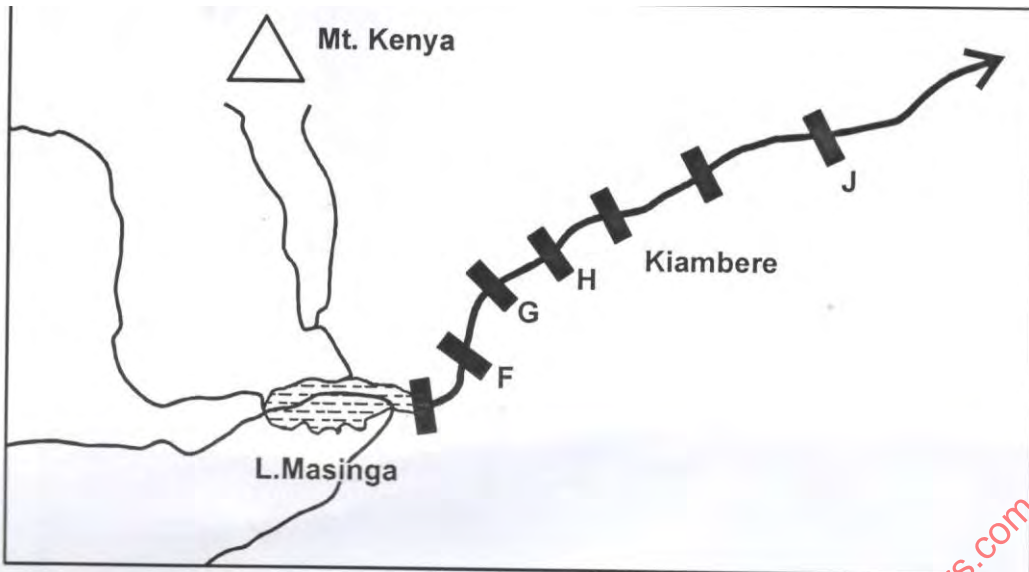
i)   Name the HEP projects F, G, H   (3mks)

ii)   Name the proposed dam and power station marked J   (1mk)

c)   i)   Explain three benefits of hydro-electric power projects to the economies of the East African countries.
                                                                              (6mks)

ii)   Explain two physical factors that have influenced the location of the Owen falls hydro- electric power project in Uganda.   (4mks)

iii)   Apart from Owen falls dam, name two other hydro-electric power projects in Uganda.   (2mks)

d)   Your geography class intends to carry out a field study at Olkaria geothermal power plant.

i)   State two objectives of your study.   (2mks)

ii)   Give two follow up activities you would be involved in after the field study.   (2mks)

MECS I CLUSTER JOINT EXAMINATION
**312/1**
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
TIME: 2 ¾ HOURS

SECTION A (25MARKS)
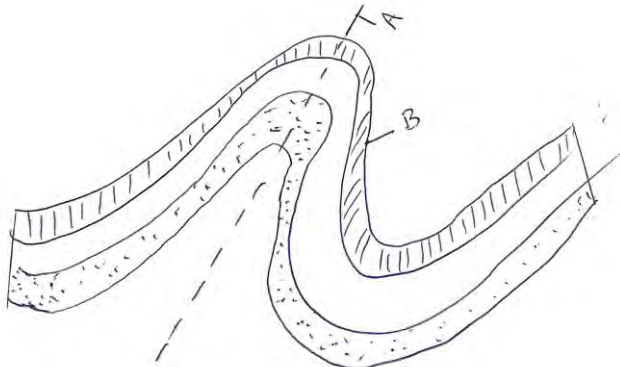
Answer ALL questions in this section
1. (a) Name two branches of geography (2mks)
   (b) Give three reasons why it is important to study Geography. (3mks)
2. (a) State two characteristic of the core of the earth. (2mks)
   (b) The diagram below shows the angles of the sun rays at different latitudes when the sun is at the equator. Use it to answer the question (i) and (ii)
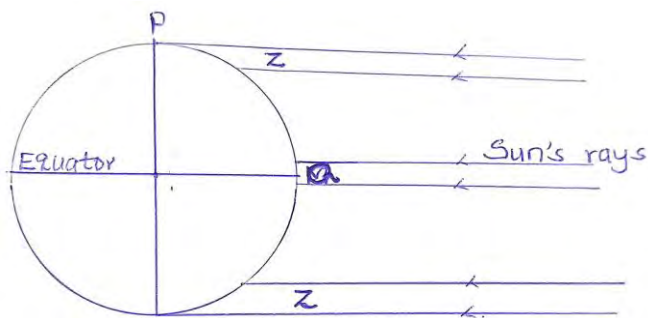
   (i) Name the part of the earth surface marked p (1 mark)
   (ii) Give two reasons why the intensity of the insolation is higher at Q than Z? (2mks)
3. (a) The table below shows some original rock and their corresponding metamorphic rocks.

Original rock	Metamorphic rock
(i)	Marble
Clay	Slate
Granite	Gneiss
Graphite	**(ii)**

   Identify the rocks (i) and (ii) (2mks)
   (b) State 3 significance of rocks (3marks)
4. (i) Identify two fold mountains in Africa. (2mks)
   (ii) The diagram below shows asymmetrical fold. Name the labelled parts A and B (2m

215

5. (a) State three conditions necessaries for the development of karst scenery. (3mks).
   (b) In which three ways is underground water significant to human activities? (3mks)

SECTION B: 75 MARKS
Answer question 6 and any other TWO questions from this section.
6. Use the map extract Yimbo (1:50,000) sheet 115/1 provided, to answer the questions that follows.
  (a)   (i)   What is the latitudinal extent of the area covered by the map ?. (2mks)
        (ii) What is the direction of Maranda school from Yalombo island ? (1mks)
        (iii) Calculate the area of Mageta island (2mks)
        (iv) Identify two manmade features in the grid square 2293. (2mks)
  b   (i)   Describe the relief of the area covered by the map. (4mks)
      (ii) What is the bearing of the water whole in grid reference 2882 from trigonometric station in grid square 3285 (2mks)
      (iii) Giving evidence, identify three social services provided in the area covered by the map. (6mks).
  (c)   (i)   Draw a rectangle 8 cm by 4.5 cm to represent the area between easting 09 and 17,and between northing 84 and 87 (2mks)
         On the rectangle show
         Internal boundary (1mk)
         Mageta island (1mk)
  d. Identify two methods used to represent relief in the area covered by the map. (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) With the aid of diagrams ,describe how compressional forces may have led to the formation of the Great Rift Valley. (8mks)
  c) Explain five ways in which faulting is of significance to human activities. (10mks)
8. a) Name two processes of wind erosion in hot desert areas (2mks)
  b) Describe how the following factors influence wind erosion on hot desert surface
    (i) Nature of rock material. (2mks)
    (ii)Strength of wind. (2mks)
    (iv) Absence of obstacles. (2mks)
  c) With the aid of well labelled diagrams describe how a rock pedestal is formed. (7mks)
  d) (i)   Suppose you are asked to carry out a field study on action of water in the desert .List two erosional features you are likely to study . (2mks)
     (ii)Explain significance of resultant features of action of water and wind in arid areas (8mks)
9. (a) (i) What is vegetation? (2mks)
      (ii) Explain how the following factors influence vegetation distribution on the surface of the earth (8mks)
      ✓ Relief.
      ✓ Aspect.
      ✓ Drainage.
      ✓ Human activities.
  (b) (i)   State four characteristics of tropical rainforest. (4mks)
      (ii) Explain three causes of decline of areas under forests in Kenya (6mks)
  c. You carried out a field study on vegetation in the area neighbouring your school.
      (i)   State two objectives you would have for the study. (2mks)
      (ii) Identify three uses of vegetation you are likely to have identified. (3mks)
10. (a) (i)   What is a glacier? (2mks)
      (ii) Name two mountains in East Africa which are ice capped (2mks)
  (b) Identify and explain three processes of glacial movements (6mks)
  (c). Explain how a cirque lake is formed (5mks)
  (d) Students from Narumoru were required to carry out a field study on glaciation features on Mt. Kenya
      (i)   Formulate two hypotheses for their study (2mks)
      (ii) Identify two methods they would use to record data (2mks)
      (iii) Give three follow up activities students would undertake after field study (3mks)
      (iv) State three problems likely to have been encountered during the field study. (3mks)

216

MECS I CLUSTER JOINT EXAMINATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2
TIME: 2 ¾ HOURS

SECTION A
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTIOZ

1. (a) what is Agro-forestry?   (2mks)
    (b) Give three reasons why Agroforestry is encouraged in Kenya   (3mks)
2. (a) Outline three physical conditions that favour cocoa growing in Ghana   (3mks)
    (b) Name two ports through which cocoa is exported in Ghana   (2mks)
3. (a) what is Human population?   (2m)
    (b) Give three negative effects of low population growth   (3mks)
4. (a) Name two types of minerals   (2mks)
    (b) State three problems associated with mining   (3mks)
5. (a) Define dairy farming   (2mks)
    (b) State three physical factors that favour dairy farming in Kenya highlands   (3mks)

SECTION B
ANSWER QUESTION 6 AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS

6. The table below shows four proportional crops produced in Kenya in the year 2000-2001. Use it to answer questions (a) and (b)

CROP YEAR	AMOUNT IN METRIC TONNES	
	2000	2001
WHEAT	70,000	130,000
MAIZE	200.000	370,000
COFEE	98,000	295,000

(a) (I) Using a vertical scale 1cm represent 50,000 metric tonnes, draw a   comparative bar graph representing each crop in the two years   (8 mks)
         II) State two advantages of using comparative bar graphs   (2mks)
  (b) Calculate the percentage increase in wheat production between the years 2000-2001   (2marks).
  (c) (i) State four physical conditions that favour wheat growing   (4marks).
       (ii) Outline three uses of wheat   (3mks)
  (d)   Explain three economic significance of wheat farming in Canada   (6marks).
  7. (a) (i) Name two types of rural settlement patterns   (2marks).
           (ii) Apart from urban- rural migration name two types of migration   (2mks)
           (iii) Give three factors that may lead to urban-rural migration   (3mks)
       (b) Apart from pollution, explain four problems experienced in urban centres   (8mks)
       (c) (i) Explain three factors that led to the growth of Kisumu town   (6mks)
(ii) Citing evidence, state four functions of Kisumu town   (4mks)
8. (a) (i) Define the term fisheries   (2mks)
       (ii) Name two countries in southern Africa that is important for marine fishing   (2mks)
(b) Explain four factors that favour the fishing industry in Japan   (8mks)
(c) Describe purse seining as a method of fishing   (6mks)
d. (i) State four problems experienced in the marketing of fish in Kenya   (4mks)
     (ii) State three ways in which the government is promoting the fishing industry in the country
   (3mks)

|		
9.	(a) Name three agricultural food processing industries in Kenya	(3mks)
b)	Explain how the following factors favoured development of industries in Thika	
	(i) Proximity to Nairobi	(2mks)
	(ii) Availability of water	(2mks)
	(iii) The hinterland	(2mks)
c)	Explain four ways in which Kenya has benefited from industrialisation	(8mks)
d)	(i) Name two towns in Kenya where motor vehicle assembling plants are located	(2mks)
	(ii) Explain three factors which favoured the development of car manufacturing in Japan	(6mks)
10.	a) (i) Name three physical regions through which River Tana passes	(3mks)
	ii) Name two rivers in Kenya to the west of the Rift valley which cause large scale flooding	(2mks)
b)	Explain four problems caused b y floating	(8mks)
c)	(i) Define the term pollution	(2mks)
	(ii) Explain three effects of land pollution on the environment	(6mks)
d)	State four ways through which land pollution should be controlled	(4mks)

MECS II CLUSTER JOINT EXAMINATION
312/1
PAPER 1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1

SECTION A(answer all the questons in this section)

1 (a) What is environment? (2marks)
 (b) Name two types of environment. (2marks)

2 Use the diagram below to answer the following questions.
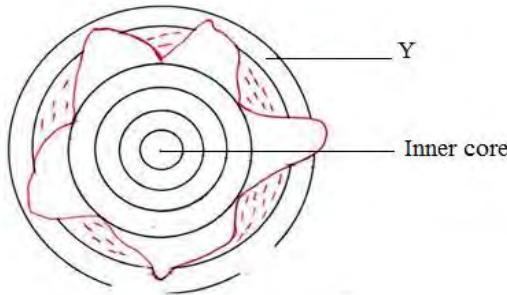
a) Name two substances that make up part Y (2marks)
b) State three characteristics of the inner core in the internal structure of the earth. (3marks)

3 a) What is folding? (2marks)
 b) Differentiate a simple symmetrical fold from asymmetrical fold. (4marks)

4. a) Name two types of slow mass wasting. (2marks)
 b) Outline three negative effects of mass wasting on the physical environment. (3marks)

5. The diagram below shows types of moraines in a valley glacier
 i. Name the types of moraines marked: (3 marks)
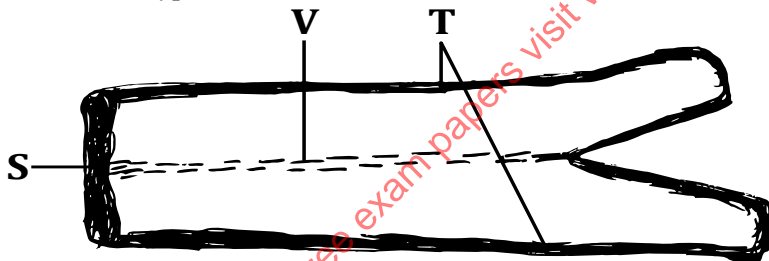
 ii. State two positive effects of glaciation in lowland areas. (2 marks)

SECTION B (Answer question 6 and two other questions)

6. Study the map of Yimbo sheet 115/1 provided and answer the following questions
 A (i) Name two types of scales used in the map. (2marks)
 (ii) Identify two types of rivers in the area covered by the map. (2marks)
 B (i) Calculate the area covered by Lake Sare in square kilometres. (2marks)
 (ii) Measure the length of the regional boundary in the north west corner of the map. Give your answer in kilometres (2marks)
 c) (i) Describe the relief of the area covered by the map. (5marks)
 (ii) Citing evidence from the map explain three human factors favouring farming in the area coered by the map. (6marks)

 d. Using a vertical scale 1cm rep 20m, draw a cross section to represent the area along Northing 90 and between 30 and 37 On it label
✓ Thicket

232

✓ Hill
✓ River   (6marks)
7. a)   i) Define faulting   (2marks)
ii) The diagram below shows some features formed by faulting.
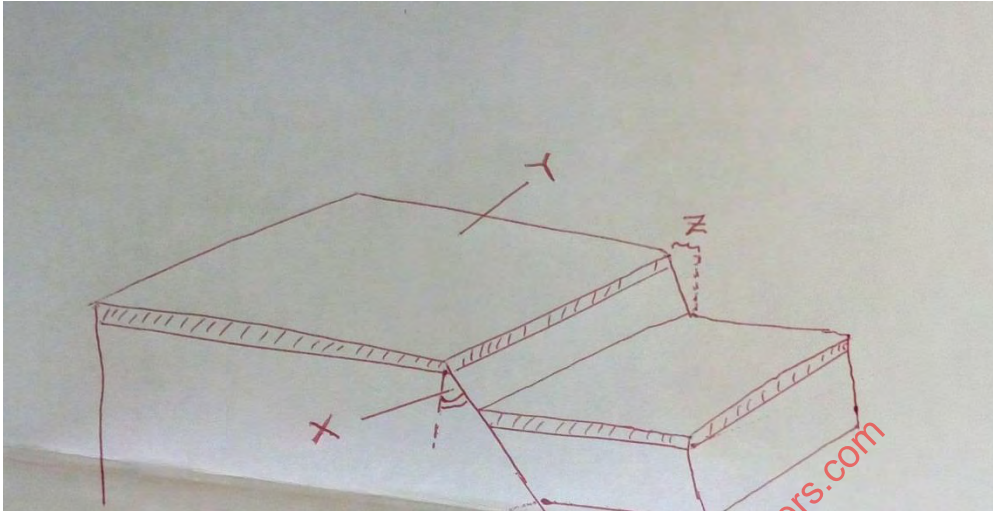

 Name the parts marked **X** ,**Y and Z**.   (3 marks)
 b) i)   Apart from Ritft Valley, name other two features resulting from faulting.   (2marks)
    (ii)   with a well labeled diagrams , describe the formation of the Rift Valley by tensional forces.
                                                                                            (7marks)
    c) i)   state three ways in which faulting influence drainage.   (3marks)
        ii)   You are to carry out a field study in the Rift Valley
        i)   Outline your preparation   (4marks)
        ii)   State one hypothesis of your study   (1mark)
        iii)   Given three follow up activities you would carry out   (3marks)
8.   The diagram below shows mountain vegetation zone, use it to answer the questions that follows.
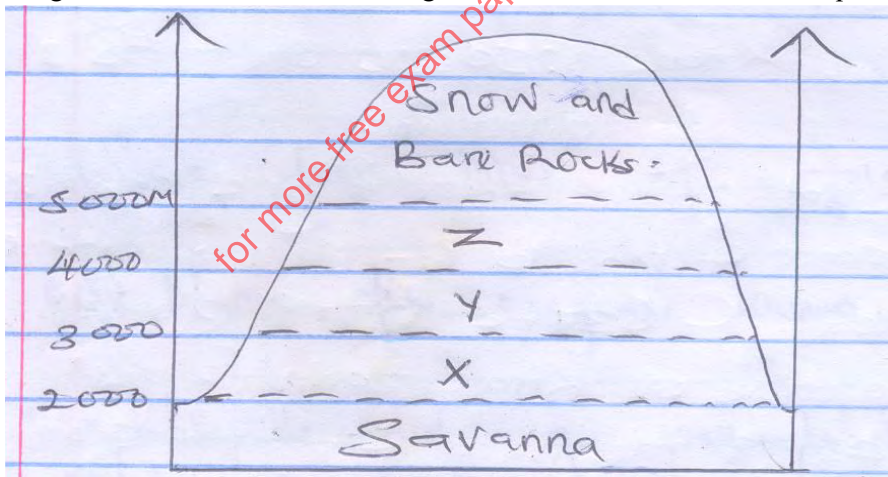
  a)   (i)   Name vegetation zones marked, **X**,   **Y and Z**   (3marks)
        (ii)   State **two** reasons why the mountain top has no vegetation.   (2marks)
        (iii)   Explain **three** factors that have led to the decline of natural grasslands in
                Kenya.   (6marks)
  b)   (i)   State **five** characteristics of tropical rainforest.   (5marks)
        (ii)   What ways are desert plants are adapted to the desert climatic conditions?   (5marks)

233

c)   In   which major climatic regions of the world are the following types of vegetation
    (i)   Selvas   (1mark)
    (ii)   The maquis /chaparral   (1mark)
    (iii) The pampas   (1mark)
    (iv)   The Taiga   (1mark)

9 a) i)   Identify two types of desert surfaces.   (2marks)
    ii)   State three factors that have contributed to development of deserts.   (3marks)
  b) i)   Describe two ways in which wind transports its load.   (4marks)
    ii)   By use of well labeled diagrams describe how Rock pedestal is formed. (5marks)
  c   i)   Explain three ways in which deserts features influence human activities. (6marks)
    ii)   A Form Four class carried out field study on water action in arid areas.
    iii) Name three features they may have identified.   (2marks)
    iv)   State three methods they used to record their findings.   (3marks)

10 (a) (i)   What is Karst Scenery?   (2marks)
    (ii)   Name two processes responsible for formation of features in Karst Scenery. (2marks)
    (i)   Outline three condition favourable for development of Karst scenery.   (3marks)
  b)   The diagram below shows underground features in Karst scenery
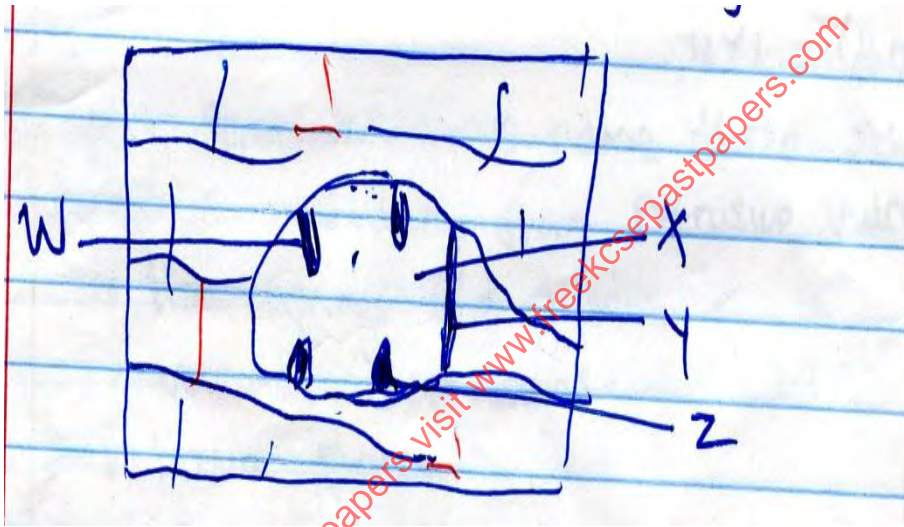
    i) Name the features labelled X,Y,Z   (3marks)
    ii) Describe formation of the feature marked W.   (6marks)
  c)   Give three reasons why there is little settlement in Karst Landscape.   (3marks)
  d)   Explain three economic significance of Karst Scenery.   (6marks)

MECS II CLUSTER JOINT EXAMINATION
312/2
FORM FOUR END OF TERM ONE 2020.
GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2

SECTION A(answer all the questions)

1. a)   List **two** main minerals mined in Kenya.   (2 marks)
   b)   State **three** ways in which derelict lands can be rehabilitated   (3 marks)
2. a)   What is agro-forestry?   (2 marks)
   b)   State **three** reasons why afforestation is being encouraged in Kenya.   (3marks)
3. a)   State **two** climate conditions that favour the growing of oil palm in Nigeria.   (2marks)
   b)   State **three** similarities between Horticulture and market gardening.   (3 marks)
4 a)   Name **two** Game Reserves found in the Rift valley of Kenya.   (2marks)
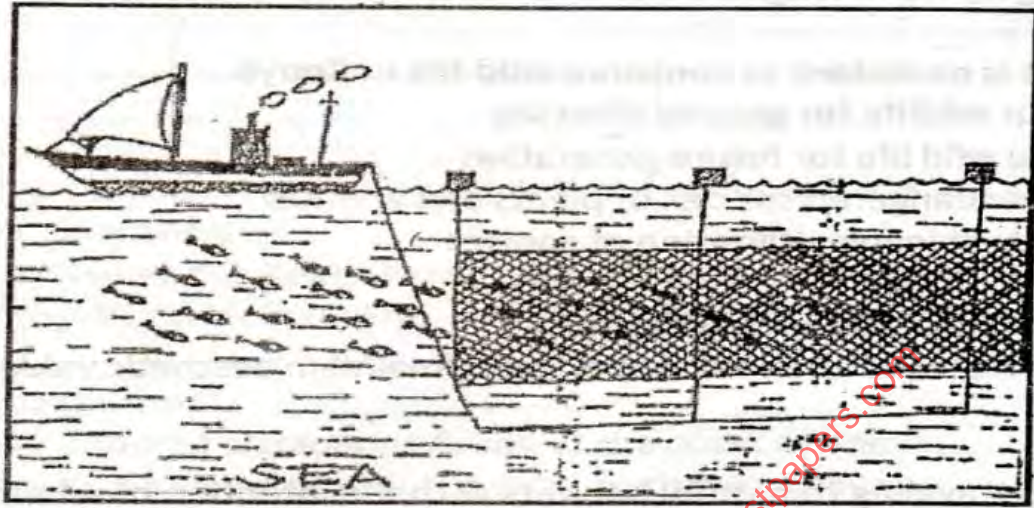   b)   Give **three** differences between National Parks and Game Reserves.   (3marks)

 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)

   (i)   Name the type of photograph shown above.   (1 mark)
   (ii) What time of the day was the photograph taken if the camera was held facing South?   (1 mark)
   iii) Draw a rectangle measuring 16cm by 9cm to represent the area of the photograph.
         On it sketch and label the main features shown on the photograph   (5 marks)
   iv)   Describe the landscape of the area represented by the photograph.   (3 marks)
  b)   i)   Identify **two** counties in the Rift Valley where ranching is practiced.   (2 marks)
       ii) Name **one** exotic breed of beef cattle reared in Kenya   (1 mark)
  c)   State **four** physical factors which favour beef farming in Argentina.   (4 marks)
  d)   Explain **four** benefits of beef farming to the economy of Argentina.   (8 marks)
7 (a) Differentiate between a forest and forestry.   (2marks)
   (b) State **three** advantages of planted softwood forests in Kenya.   (3marks)
   (c) Explain **three** reasons why only a small part of Kenya in forested.   (6marks)
   (d) Explain three measures that the government of Kenya is taking o conserve forests.   (6marks)
   e)   Give the differences between softwood in Kenya and Canada using the following sub-headings.
       i)   Tree harvesting.   (2marks)
       ii) Transportation of logs.   (2marks)
   f)   Student from a local secondary school carried out a field study on forestry around their school.
       i)   Formulate two objectives for this study.   (2marks)
       ii)   State two possible ways of using the data you collected from the field.   (2marks)
8 (a) (i) Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation.   (2 marks)
       (ii) Name three methods of irrigation used in Kenya.   (3 marks)
       (b) (i) State three objectives that led to the establishment of Mwea irrigation scheme in Kenya
                                                                                                  (3 marks)
       (ii) Explain four problem facing irrigation farming in Kenya.   (8 marks)

235

(c) (i) What is a polder? (2 marks)

(ii) Name two crops grown in polders (2marks)

(d) Give five benefits of the Zulder Zee project to the Dutch. (5Marks)

9 a) (i) Apart from the North- West Atlantic ,name **three** other major fishing grounds of the world

(3marks)

(ii)Explain four factors that favour fishing in North- West Atlantic fishing ground. (8 marks)

b) (i) Name the fishing method shown in the diagram below. (1mark)

(ii) Describe how the above method is used to catch fish (5 marks)

(c) Give **three** differences between fishing in Kenya and Japan. (6marks)

10. (a) (i) Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable sources of energy. (2marks)

(ii) State **three** advantages of biomass as a source of energy. (2marks)

(b) (i) Apart from the HEP projects in Kenya and Uganda, name **three** other HEP projects in Africa.

(3marks)

(ii) State **three** factors that have favoured the establishment of HEP projects in Kenya.

(3marks)

(c) (i) What is energy crisis? (2marks)

(ii) State **four** ways in which energy crisis has impacted on developing countries.(4 marks)

(d) Explain **four** measures the Kenya Government has taken to manage and conserve the energy.

(8 marks)