**FORM 3**

**END OF TERM II 2015**

**GEOGRAPHY 312/2**

***Instructions:***

* This paper contains TWOSections A and B.
* Answer all questions in section A.
* Question **Six is compulsory**. Choose **Two** questions from **7, 8,9,and 10.**
* All answers should be written on the answer sheets given.

**SECTION: A**

1. (a) What is a photograph (2mks)

(b) Identify **three classes of ground photographs**. (4mks)

1. Use the following map to answer questions2a and 2b. (4mks)

 

Map of east Africa – distribution of minerals

1. Name the minerals marked x, y and z.

(b) State **Four** uses of the minerals mined at z.

1. (a) Distinguish between a forest and a Forestry. (2mks)

(b) GIVE**Four** physical factors that influence the distribution and type

of natural forests. (4mks)

1. State **Four** characteristics of coniferous forests. (4mks)
2. In addition to coniferous forest name **Two**other types of natural forests. (2mks)

**SECTION B**:

*Answer questionsSix and any other two questions fromthis section.*

1. (a) Differentiate between Discrete Data and Continuous Data: (2mks)

(b) The table below shows the number of tourist who visited Kenya from various parts of the world in 2010 and 2011. Use it to answer the questions.

 No. of tourists per year

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **continent** | **2010** | **2011** |
| europe | 942000 | 965000 |
| Africa | 120000 | 154000 |
| Asia | 97000 | 128000 |
| North America | 94000 | 103000 |
| South America | 19000 | 24000 |
| others | 29000 | 41000 |
|  | 1301000 | 1415000 |

(i) Draw aDivided rectangle 15cm long to represent the data above. (7mks)

(ii) identify the continent with the highest increase in the number of tourist visting Kenya between 2010 and 2011(1mks)

(iii)calculate the percentage increase of tourists from south America between 2010 and 2011. (2mks)

C(i)state three advantages of using adivided rectangle to represent geographical data. (3mks)

(ii) What problems face oil exploitation in Kuwait? (4mks)

1. (a) (i) Name **Three** indigenous soft wood tree species in Kenya. (3mks)

(ii) State the importance of forests and forest products in Kenya. (10mks)

(b) Students of **TimboroaSecondary School**went for field work to study softwood forests around their school.

1. Name **Two** exotic species of tree they would identify in the forest. (2mks)
2. One of the methods they use to collect data would be observation.

State **Five** Disadvantages of observation. (5mks)

(c) Name other **Five** methods they would use to collect data in addition to observation. (5mks)

1. (a) Identify **Five**factors that influence the exploitation of minerals.(5mks)

(b)Describe the extraction and processing of Trona at Lake Magadi.(7mks)

(c) Students from Athi River mixed secondary school travelled to Lake Magadi tostudy mining of Soda ash.

1. Give **Five** reasons why they should carry out a reconnaissance.(5mks)
2. What **Five**methods would the students use in recording the data collected. (5mks)
3. State **Three**follow up activities the students would involve in after the field study. (3mks)
4. (a) Name **Two** places in Kenya where **Soft Wood Forests**are planted in Kenya. (2mks)

(b) Explain**Five** factors that favour forestry in Canada. (10mks)

(c) (i) State the difference between tree species in Kenya and Canada.(2mks)

(ii) Identify**Six**problems facing forestry in Kenya. (6mks)

(iii) State **Five** ways in which Kenya has managed forests. (5mks)

1. (a) Identify**Three** types of underground mining. (3mks)

(b) Name the places where the following minerals are found in Kenya. (3mks)

1. Diatomite
2. Titanium
3. Gold

(c)(i) State **Five** effects of mining on environment. (5mks)

 (ii) Give **Four** ways in which Diamond contributes to the economy of SouthAfrica. (4mks)

(iii) Explain **Five** problems facing Diamond mining in South Africa. (10mks)