

## SECTION A

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

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- A 3D perspective diagram of a step fault. A horizontal line represents the fault. To the left of this line is a block labeled 'Upthrow'. To the right is a block labeled 'Downthrow'. The fault line itself is labeled 'Fault'. A vertical double-headed arrow between the top surfaces of the two blocks is labeled 'A', representing the displacement. The fault line is also labeled 'Fault' at its base.

- ## SECTION B

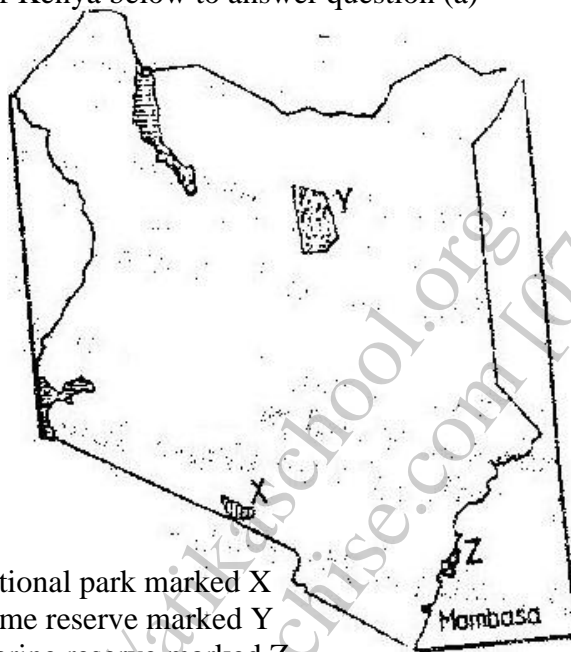
1. Study the map of Ithanga(1:50,000 sheet 135/4 ) provided and answer the following questions.
  - a)
    - i) Give a six – figured grid reference for the trigonometrical station to the south – east of the area covered by the map (1mk)
    - ii) What is the bearing of the school at kamwiendei village from the church at Riakanau?
    - iii) Measure the length of the dry weather road (E 625), from the junction at karaba shops to where it ends at Riakanau village. Give your answer in kilometers (2mks)
    - iv) Calculate the area of Tebere B in the northern part of the map. Give your answer in square kilometers (2mks)
  - b) Student from one of the schools in the area covered by the map carried out a field study on the physical features and economical activities found in the area.
    - i) Name two types of natural vegetation they are likely

- to have identified (2mks)
- ii) Citing evidence from the map, name three economic activities the students are likely to have identified during their study (3mks)
- iii) Citing evidence from map, name two methods the students are likely to have used to cross River Tana. (2mks)
- c) Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map. (4mks)
- d) Describe the distribution of settlements in the area covered by the map (3mks)
- e) Draw a rectangle 15cm by 10cm to represent the area west of Easting 20 and south of northing 00. On the rectangle, mark and name:
- i) The provincial boundary
- ii) Ithanga hills
- iii) The sisal plantation to the south west of the area (4mks)
2. a)i) What is river divide? (6mks)
- ii) Describe three ways by which a river transports its load (6mks)
- b) Describe the characteristics of a river in its old age (7mks)
- c) Describe each of the following drainage patterns
- i) Superimposed drainage pattern (3mks)
- ii) Centripetal drainage pattern (2mks)
- d) You have planned to carry out a study of a river in its youthful stage
- i) State **two** ways in which you would prepare for the study (2mks)
- ii) Name **two** feature you are likely to study (2mks)
- iii) List **two** problems you are likely to experience during the study (2mks)
3. a) List **four** processes through which costs are eroded (4mks)
- b) Using well-labeled diagram, explain how each of the following features is used formed.
- i) A spit (4mks)
- ii) A blow hole (2mks)
- iii) An a toll (5mks)
- c) Some student carried out a field study on the coastal features found along the coast of Kenya.
- i) List **three** features formed as a result of coastal emergence that they are likely to have studied (3mks)
- ii) State **three** methods tha student may have used to record their data (2mks)
- iii) Describe **two** ways in which features resulting from coastal emergence are of significance of Kenya (2mks)
4. a) List
- i) **Four** characteristics of desert soil (4mks)
- ii) **Two** factors that contribute to soil leaching (2mks)
- b) Explain how each of the following factors influences the formation of soil:
- i) Parent rock (2mks)
- ii) Living organisms (2mks)
- iii) Topography (2mks)
- c) Draw a well labelled profile of mature soil (5mks)
- d) Explain four ways in which human activities contribute to soil erosion. (8mks)

## GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2 1996

*Answer all the question in this section in the spaces provided.*

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. Give **five** reasons why the government of Kenya encourages the establishment of jua kali industries. (5mks)
3. Use the map of Kenya below to answer question (a)



- a) Name  
i) The national park marked X (1mk)  
ii) The game reserve marked Y (1mk)  
iii) The marine reserve marked Z (1mk)  
b) Apart from establishing national parks and game reserves, state three other ways through which the government of Kenya conserves wildlife. (3mks)
4. a) Name two towns in Zambia, located within the copper mining region (2mks)  
b) State three ways through which Zambia has benefited from the exploitation of copper deposits in the country.
5. a) Give two reasons why hardwood tree species in Kenya are in danger of extinction (2mks)  
b) State two ways in which softwood forest in Kenya differ from those of Canada. (2mks)

## SECTION B

*Answer question 1 and any other two questions from this section in your answer booklet.*

1. The table below shows the number of passengers that used railway transport in the selected countries in 1966 and 1977. Use it to answer question (a) and (b)

COUNTRY	PASSENGERS IN MILLIONS	
	1966	1977
Canada	4,200	3,000
U.S.A	27,700	16,600
Argentina	14,100	12,000
India	96,800	163,800
Japan	258,400	311,900

- a) i) Using a scale of 1cm to represent 20,000 millions passengers , draw comparative bar graphs based on the data above (9mks)  
ii) State two advantages of using bar graphs in presenting data
- b) Calculate the percentage decline in railway passenger transport in Canada between 1966 and 1977. (2mks)
- c) Explain why there are few railway links among African countries (6mks)
- d) Explain three ways through which Kenya has benefited from her international airports. (6mks)
2. a) State four factors that led to the development of kisumu town(4mks)  
b) List five functions of New York city (5mks)  
c) Explain five problems facing urban cenjeramaga76tres in Kenya (10mks)  
d) Explain three ways in which a country benefits from urbanization (6mks)
3. a) Draw a sketch map of Ghana (1mk)  
On the sketch map,  
i) Shade the cocoa growing (1mk)  
ii) Mark and name kumasi town (1mk)  
b)i) Outline the stages involved in the processing of cocoa from harvesting to the time it is ready for export. (6mks)  
ii) List four problems experienced by cocoa farmers in Ghana (4mks)  
c) Describe four physical conditions necessary for growing of oil palm. (8mks)  
d) List four uses of oil palm.
4. a) Explain what is meant by overpopulation? (2mks)  
b) How does Kenya's population differ from that of Sweden? (4mks)  
c) Explain four factors that influence population distribution in Kenya(4mks)  
d)i) A part from rural – rural migration, list three other types of migrations in Kenya. (3mks)  
ii) Explain four causes of rural – rural migration in Kenya (8mks)