

29.8 GEOGRAPHY (312)

29.8.1 Geography Paper 1 (312/1)

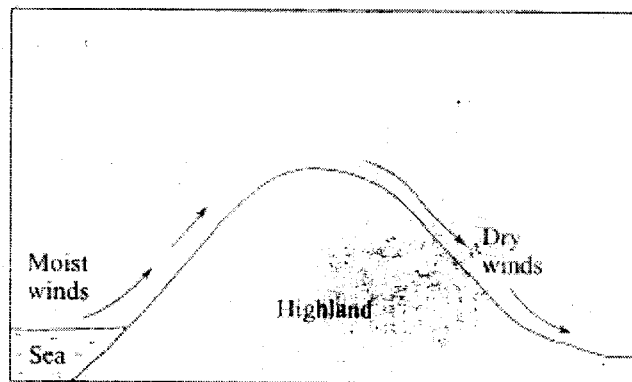


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SECTION A

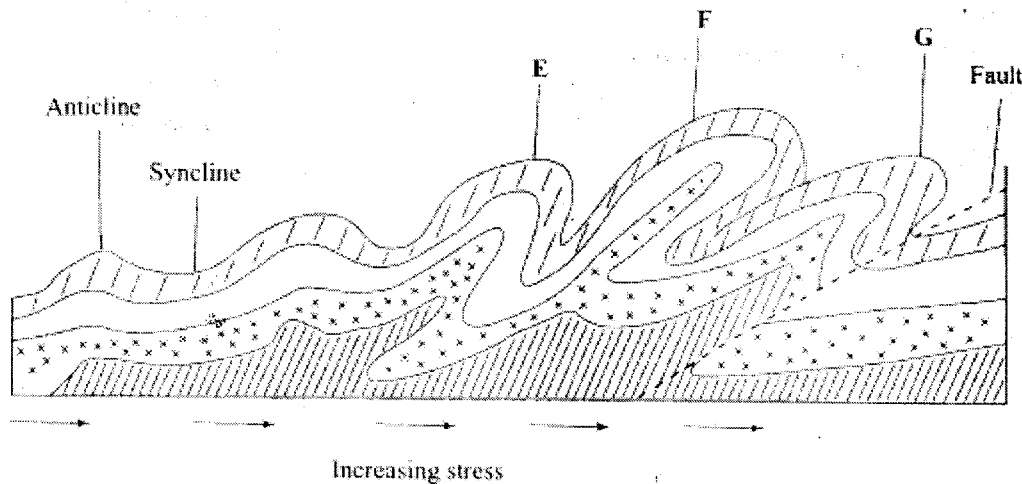
Answer ALL the questions in this section.

- 1 (a) Differentiate between the processes of the formation of plutonic rocks and volcanic rocks. (2 marks)
- (b) For each of the following sedimentary rocks, name the resultant rock that forms after metamorphism:
- (i) Sandstone (1 mark)
 - (ii) Limestone (1 mark)
 - (iii) Clay (1 mark)
- 2 Use the diagram below to answer the question that follows.



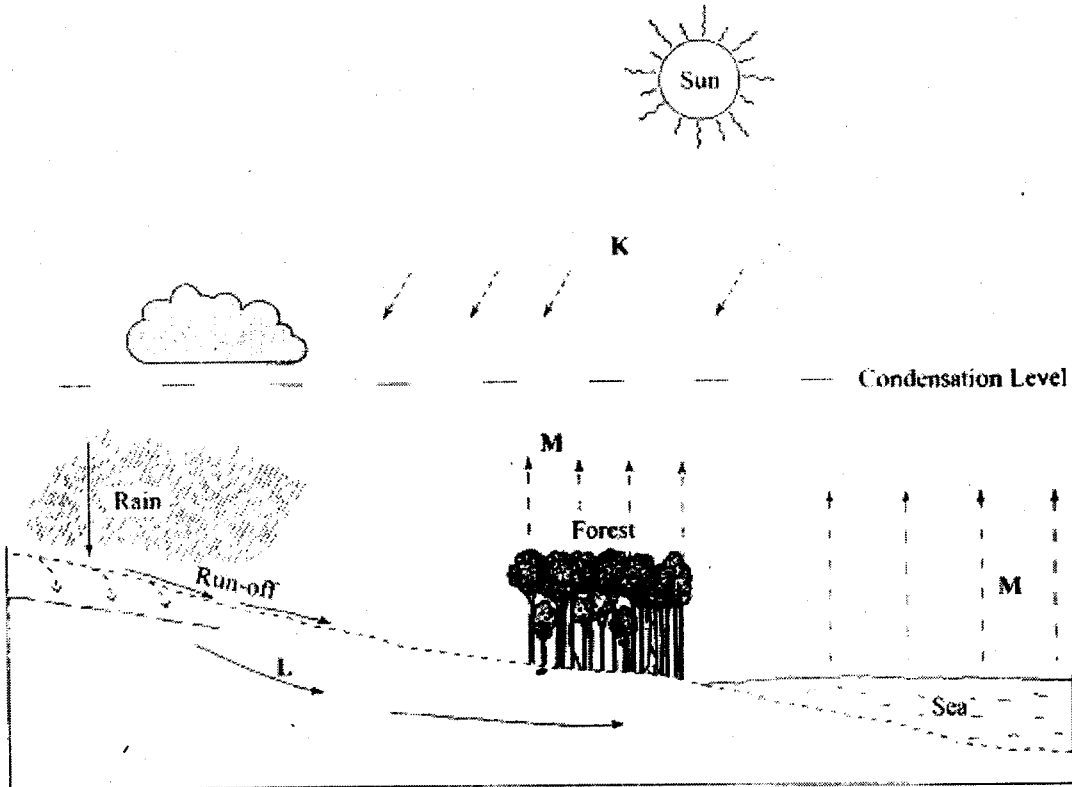
Outline the process through which the moist winds shown go through to eventually become dry winds. (5 marks)

- 3 (a) What is a line of longitude? (2 marks)
- (b) What is the local time at Alexandria 30°E when the local time at Malindi 40°E is 12.00 noon? (2 marks)
- 4 (a) Outline the steps followed when measuring humidity using a hygrometer. (3 marks)
- (b) Give two factors that influence relative humidity. (2 marks)
- 5 The diagram below shows some types of folds. Use it to answer question (a).



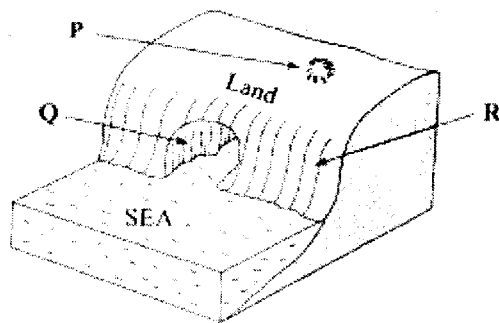
- (a) Name the types of folds marked E, F and G. (3 marks)
- (b) In which countries are the following fold mountains found? (1 mark)
- (i) Andes (1 mark)
 - (ii) Cape Ranges (1 mark)
 - (iii) Alps (1 mark)

7 The diagram below shows a hydrological cycle.



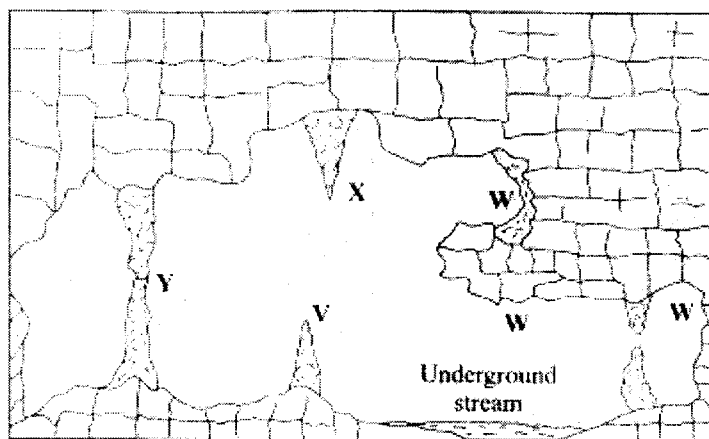
- (a) (i) What do the arrows labelled K, L and M on the cycle represent? (3 marks)
- (ii) Explain three factors that influence the occurrence of surface run-off. (6 marks)
- (b) (i) What is mass wasting? (2 marks)
- (ii) Give two processes of slow mass movement. (2 marks)
- (iii) State two physical conditions that may influence landslides. (2 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 mass wasting on the following:
- (i) Tourism; (2 marks)
 - (ii) Soil fertility. (2 marks)

- 8 (a) (i) Name **three** types of faults. (3 marks)
 (ii) Apart from compressional forces, explain **two** other processes that may cause faulting. (4 marks)
- (b) With the aid of diagrams, describe how compressional forces may have led to the formation of the Great Rift Valley. (8 marks)
- (c) Explain **five** ways in which faulting is of significance to human activities. (10 marks)
- 9 (a) (i) Apart from Bird's Foot delta, name **two** other types of coastal deltas. (2 marks)
 (ii) Draw a diagram to show a Bird's Foot delta. (3 marks)
 (iii) Describe how a Bird's Foot delta is formed. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain **four** factors that influence the development of coasts. (8 marks)
- (c) (i) Differentiate between a barrier reef and a fringing reef? (2 marks)
 (ii) The diagram below represents some coastal features. Name the features marked P, Q and R. (3 marks)



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

- 10 The diagram below represents underground features in a limestone area. Use it to answer question (a).

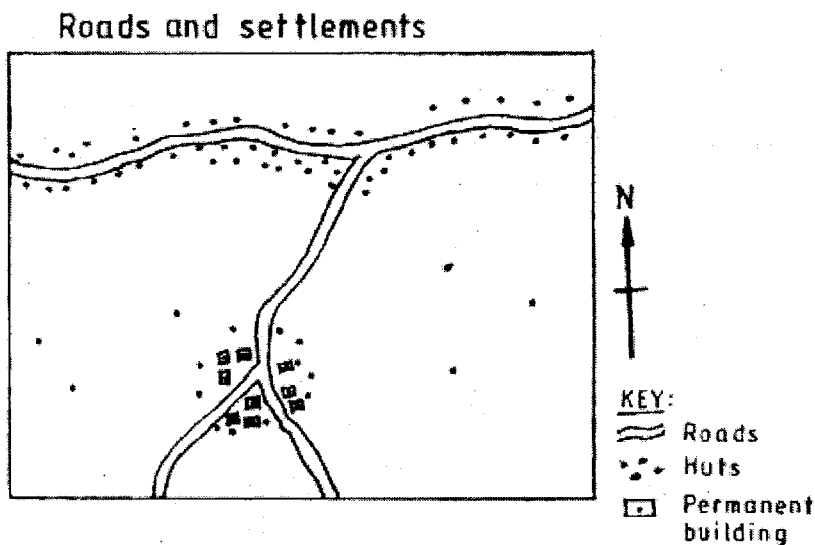


- (a) (i) Name the features marked X, V and W. (3 marks)
 (ii) Describe how the feature marked Y is formed. (6 marks)
- (b) (i) What is an artesian basin? (2 marks)
 (ii) Explain **three** factors which influence the formation of features in limestone areas. (6 marks)
- (c) You are supposed to carry out a field study of an area eroded by water.
 (i) Give **three** reasons why you would need a map of the area of study. (3 marks)
 (ii) Name **two** erosional features you are likely to identify during the field study. (2 marks)
 (iii) State **three** recommendations that you would make from your study to assist the local community to rehabilitate the eroded area. (3 marks)

SECTION A

Answer all the questions in this section.

- 1 (a) Name **two** exotic species of trees planted in Kenya. (2 marks)
- (b) State **three** reasons why it is necessary to carry out afforestation programmes in Kenya. (3 marks)
- 2 (a) Give **three** physical conditions that favour maize cultivation in Trans Nzoia District in Kenya. (3 marks)
- (b) State **three** problems facing maize farming in Kenya. (3 marks)
- 3 (a) Outline **three** physical factors that favoured the development of the Seven Forks hydro-electric power scheme. (3 marks)
- (b) State **two** problems facing hydro-electric power projects in Kenya. (2 marks)
- 4 Use the sketch map below to answer question (a).



- (a) Name the main settlement pattern in:
 - (i) the northern part of the area represented by the sketch map; (1 mark)
 - (ii) the southern part of the area represented by the sketch map. (1 mark)
- (b) State **two** ways in which government policy may influence the distribution of human settlements. (2 marks)

- 5 (a) Apart from windstorms, name **two** other environmental hazards associated with climatic conditions. (2 marks)
- (b) State **three** problems caused by windstorms in Kenya. (3 marks)

SECTION B

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

- 6 The table below shows the number of tourists who visited Kenya from various parts of the world in 2005 and 2006. Use it to answer questions (a) and (b).

Place of Origin	No. of tourists per year	
	2005	2006
Europe	942,000	965,000
Africa	120,000	154,000
Asia	97,000	128,000
North America	94,000	103,000
Australia & New Zealand	19,000	24,000
All other countries	29,000	41,000
Total	1,301,000	1,415,000

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

- (a) (i) Which continent had the highest increase in the number of tourists visiting Kenya between 2005 and 2006? (2 marks)
- (ii) Calculate the percentage increase of tourists from Australia & New Zealand between 2005 and 2006. (2 marks)
- (iii) Draw a divided rectangle 15cm long to represent the number of tourists that visited Kenya in 2006. Show your calculations. (10 marks)
- (b) (i) State **two** advantages of using divided rectangles to represent geographical data. (2 marks)
- (ii) Give **four** reasons why in 2005 and 2006 there were more tourists visiting Kenya from Europe compared to those from other parts of the world. (4 marks)
- (c) Give **five** reasons why domestic tourism is being encouraged in Kenya. (5 marks)
- 7 (a) State **three** physical conditions that favour coffee growing in the central highlands of Kenya. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe the stages involved in coffee production from picking to marketing. (8 marks)
- (c) Explain **four** problems facing coffee farming in Brazil. (8 marks)
- (d) Your geography class carried out a field study on a coffee farm.
- (i) State **four** methods the class may have used to collect data. (4 marks)
- (ii) During the field study, the class collected data on quantities of coffee produced from the farm in the last five years.
- State **two** methods that the class may have used to present the data. (2 marks)
- 8 (a) (i) What is visible trade? (2 marks)
- (ii) List **three** major imports to Kenya from Japan. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain **four** factors that influence internal trade in Kenya. (8 marks)
- (c) State **four** ways in which trade is of significance to Kenya. (4 marks)
- (d) Explain **four** benefits which member states of ECOWAS derive from the formation of the trading bloc. (8 marks)

- 9 (a) (i) Name **three** agricultural non-food processing industries in Kenya. (3 marks)
- (ii) State **four** ways in which Kenya has benefited from the motor-vehicle assembly industry. (4 marks)
- (i) State **two** reasons why it would be necessary for you to visit the area of study in advance. (2 marks)
- (ii) For your field study you have prepared a work schedule. State **two** items you would include in the schedule. (2 marks)
- (iii) Give **two** advantages of studying about furniture making through fieldwork. (2 marks)
- (c) Compare the ports of Mombasa and Rotterdam under the following sub-headings:
- (i) site; (2 marks)
- (ii) transport links to the interior; (2 marks)
- (iii) the hinterland; (2 marks)
- (iv) port facilities. (2 marks)
- (d) Explain **two** ways in which urbanization negatively affects the surrounding agricultural areas. (4 marks)