MUHOHO HIGH SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY SYMPOSIUM HELD ON 12TH JUNE 2016

Paper 1

1. (a) Explain why the rate of wind erosion is high in hot deserts than in cold deserts.
   (b) Explain 3 factors that affect wind deposition.
   (c) Explain 3 benefits of desert landforms.
2. (a) Differentiate between soil management and soil conservation.
   (b) You are required to carry out a field study on soil within your school.
       (i) Give three reasons why you would need a working schedule.
       (ii) Give two methods you would use to present the data.
       (iii) State two objectives of the field study.
   (c) State two characteristics of the following soils.
       (i) Azonal soils.
       (ii) Intrazonal soils.
       (iii) Zonal soils.
3. (a) Explain three factors that lead to rejuvenation of a river.
   (b) Explain two factors that influence the rate of erosion by the river in its upper course.
   (c) State five characteristics of a flood plain
4. (a) Name the temperate grasslands in the following areas.
       (i) North America
       (ii) Eurasia
       (iii) South Africa

   (b) Explain 4 ways in which vegetation in the nyika region of Kenya has adapted to the climatic conditions experienced in the area.

   (c) Explain 3 factors that have led to a decline of natural grasslands in Kenya.

5. (a) Explain 4 ways in which the hydrological cycle is of significance.

   (b) State two ways in which underground water may reach the surface.

   (c) Discuss the factors that influence the hydrological cycle.

6. (a) Explain three ways in which vulcanicity has influenced human activities in Kenya.

   (b) State three causes of vulcanicity

   (c) Describe how Mt. Kenya was formed.

7.   (a) Differentiate between rocks and minerals.

       (b) State two reasons why sedimentary rocks are wide spread in the coastal plain.

       (c) Explain the importance of studying rocks.

8.   (a) Briefly describe three types of lakes.

       (b) State 4 causes of salinity in lake water.

       (c) Describe how Lake Victoria was formed

9.   (a) Explain 4 ways in which fold mountains influence climate.

       (b) Give two factors that influence the folding process of rocks.

       (c) Explain 3 theories of folding.

10.   (a) Describe how human activities lead to desertification.

       (b) Explain the greenhouse effect.

       (c) Describe how the following factors influence climate.

         (i) Destruction of vegetation

         (ii) Continued emission of chlorofluoro-carbons

MUHOHO HIGH SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY SYMPOSIUM HELD ON 12th JUNE 2016

Paper 2

1. (a) Explain why Gold mining in Kenya has not been fully exploited.

(b) State two problems associated with deep shaft mining.

(c) Highlight three ways in which mining derelicts can be reclaimed.

2. (a) Using an example, give the characteristics of a game sanctuary.

(b) Briefly describe 4 methods of wildlife management in Kenya and East Africa.

(c) Explain three problems experienced by the Kenya Government in the effort to conserve wildlife

3. (a) State 4 reasons why planting of softwood trees in Kenya has been promoted and

encouraged over hard wood trees.

(b) Compare softwood forests in Kenya and Canada in reference to tree harvesting.

(c) Explain why the natural coniferous forests in Canada lack extensive undergrowth.

(d) Explain why agroforestry is being encouraged in Kenya

4. (a) By use of an example differentiate between heavy and light industries.

(b) Explain the causes of the decline in the textile industries in Kenya.

(c) Explain why there are more agricultural processing industries than manufacturing

industries in Kenya.

5. (a) State three methods that are used to control tsetse flies in Kenya.

(b) Describe the processes of land reclamation in Mwea Tebere.

(c) State three reasons for reclaiming swamps in Kenya.

6. (a) Explain three ways in which overfishing can be controlled in Lake Naivasha.

(b) State 3 significance of fishing to the economy of Kenya.

(c) Distinguish between fishing and fisheries.

7. (a) Describe coffee production in Kenya from harvesting to marketing.

(b) Explain how the following factors favour coffee growing in the central Highlands of

Kenya.   (i) Altitude

(ii) High population

(c) Explain five problems facing commercial maize cultivation in the Rift valley Region of

Kenya.

8. (a) Apart from the presence of a water fall, state 3 factors that have influenced the location of
Owen falls power project in Uganda.

(b) State 4 factors that have hindered development of solar energy in Kenya.

(c) Give 5 reasons why Kenya imports her oil in crude form.

9. (a) Sate 3 uses of photographs in Geography.

(b) Explain 3 limitations of using photographs in geography.

(c) Define the following terms as used in photograph work.

(i) Dead ground

(ii) Photograph

10. (a) Explain three effects of air pollution on the environment.

(b) State four reasons why land/ground pollution is common in urban centres.

(c) Give four reasons why it is necessary for Kenya to conserve her environment.

MUHOHO HIGH SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY SYMPOSIUM HELD ON 12th JUNE 2016

Paper 1

1(a)   Explain why the rate of wind erosion is high in hot deserts than in cold deserts.

a) Absence of vegetation covers in the hot deserts as compared to cold deserts
b) Occurrence of strong tropical storms within the hot deserts
c) The presence of loose unconsolidated dry masses of mud,sand and gravel that are easily acted upon by wind and water.

(b)   Explain 3 factors that affect wind deposition.

a) Nature of the desert surface, moist grounds facilitate deposition
b) Presence of obstacles force wind to deposit its load
c) Decrease in the strength of wind
d) Amount of load carried, constant collision makes some of the load to be dropped.
e) Variations of weather, rain can wash down the materials suspended in the wind

(c)   Explain 3 benefits of desert landforms.

a) Loess form fertile alluvial soil for agriculture
b) Tourist attraction e.g. rock pedestal
c) Extensive desert surfaces are used as testing grounds for car, jet engines and military weapons
d) Deflation hollows are sources of water for nomadic communities
e) Salty flats are economically used for salt production

2(a)   Differentiate between soil management and soil conservation.

Soil management is the process of controlling the process and activities that would cause soil deterioration while soil conservation refers to measures taken to protect the soil from destruction

(b)   You are required to carry out a field study on soil within your school.
(i)   Give three reasons why you would need a working schedule.

a) To ensure that no important area of study is left out or forgotten
b) To ensure proper time management
c) To ensure that one remains within the topic of study
d) To be able to estimate the time required

(ii)   Give two methods you would use to present the data.

a) Writing reports
b) Displaying photographs

(iii)   State two objectives of the field study.

a) To find out the different types of soils in the area

b) To find out the different uses of the soil within the school

(c) State two characteristics of the following soils.
     (i)   Azonal soils.

a) Young soils
b) Do not have developed horizons
c) Occur in all zones
     (ii)   Intrazonal soils.
a) Occur in patches running across major climatic and vegetation zones
b) Characteristics are modified by specific local conditions e.g. parent rock
     (iii)   Zonal soils.
a) Mature soils
b) Well drained
c) Well-developed soil profile
d) Correspond with world climatic zones

3(a)   Explain three factors that lead to rejuvenation of a river.

a) A drop in sea level
b) Uplift of land
c) Unequal regional subsidence of land
d) Increase in a rivers discharge

(b)   Explain two factors that influence the rate of erosion by the river in its upper course.
a) Gradient and velocity
b) Nature of the bed rock
c) Nature and amount of load

(c)   State five characteristics of a flood plain
    a) Its gently sloping and in some places its almost flat
    b) Its surface is covered in thick alluvial deposits
    c) Levees are common along the river banks
    d) Marshes or swamps are common on it
    e) There meanders, meander scars and oxbow lakes and river braids
    f) River bluffs may be seen along the river banks

4(a) Name the temperate grasslands in the following areas.

    (iv)   North America

       Prairies

    (v)   Eurasia
       Steppes

(vi) **South Africa**
Veldt

(b) Explain 4 ways in which vegetation in the nyika region of Kenya has adapted to the climatic conditions experienced in the area.

a) Trees have long roots to tap water from the water table
b) Trees are umbrella shaped to provide shade to reduce the rate of evaporation
c) Some trees shed leaves during dry seasons to reduce loss of water through transpiration
d) Have thick leaves and barks for storing water
e) Waxy or needle like small leaves to reduce loss of water through transpiration
f) Some plants produce seeds that which lie dormant for a long time and germinate when the rain falls

(c) Explain 3 factors that have led to a decline of natural grasslands in Kenya.

a) Frequent bushfires which destroy the grass and retard its regeneration
b) Encroachment into the grasslands and replacing them with settlement and farms
c) Attack by pests e.g. army worms and locusts which destroy the grass
d) Frequent draughts experienced in the country destroy the grass and so the vegetation degenerates in to a semi desert type.
e) Overgrazing of domestic and wild animals

5. (a) Explain 4 ways in which the hydrological cycle is of significance.

a) Atmospheric moisture absorbs terrestrial radiation thus regulating heat being lost from the ground
b) Atmospheric moisture helps in determining the amount of energy stored in the atmosphere for the development of storms
c) Water supports life on earth
d) Aridity may result from too much evaporation
e) Maintenance of water balance in the ecosystem

(b) State two ways in which underground water may reach the surface.

a) Through seepage onto the surface inform of spring or well
b) Through capillary action from deep in the ground onto the surface
c) Through transpiration by plants

(c) Discuss the factors that influence the hydrological cycle.

a) Evaporation
b) Condensation

c) Precipitation
d) Surface run off
e) Percolation
f) Infiltration
g) Evapotranspiration

6   (a) Explain three ways in which vulcanicity has influenced human activities in Kenya.

a) Volcanic rocks of Kenya highlands have been weathered to produce fertile soils for agriculture.
b) Landforms resulting from volcanic activity are tourist attractions/scenic beauty e.g. Mt. Kenya.
c) Steam jets at Olkaria are used for geothermal production.
d) Gases associated with volcanic are mined in Kenya for industrial use e.g. carbon dioxide at Kereita.
e) Steep slopes formed through volcanic activity discourage settlement/farming/development of transport.

(b) State three causes of vulcanicity

a) Existence of very high temperatures in the upper mantle pushes out the magma.
b) The molten state of rocks/magma (due to high temp and pressure) makes it easily erupt.
c) Existence of faults/cracks (created by horizontal earth movements) provides passage of easy escape of materials
d) Existence of heated/superheated water that escapes as hot springs/gas/steam

(c) Describe how Mt. Kenya was formed.

a) The underlying molten rock escaped through a vent to the surface / volcanic eruption occurred.
b) There were violent eruptions, which ejected acidic cooled and solidified.
c) The lava piled in layers around the vent.
d) The lava did not flow very far from the vent
e) Over the years, eruption ceased and the volcano became extinct.
f) Erosion set is exposing the plug and producing the jugged peak of the mountain.

7. (a) Differentiate between rocks and minerals.

A rock is a substance that is an aggregate of mineral particles while minerals are inorganic substances which occur naturally at or beneath the surface of the earth.

(b) State two reasons why sedimentary rocks are wide spread in the coastal plain.

a) The coastal plain is a lowland, which has facilitated deposition of sediments
b) The shallow continental shelf has conclusive environment for the formation of coral rocks

(c) Explain the importance of studying rocks.

a) Helps us to understand how soils are formed.

b) Helps us to determine the availability of minerals in an area.
c) Helps to tell the nature of surface relief.

8.   **(a) Briefly describe three types of lakes.**

a) Earth movement lakes-due to faulting
b) Lakes due to vulcanicity e.g. crater lakes
c) Erosion lakes e.g. wind erosion and glacial erosion
d) Deposition lakes e.g. glacial or wave deposition

(b) State 4 causes of salinity in lake water.

a) Lack of outlets
b) High rate of evaporation
c) Inadequate supply of fresh water
d) Lake water may be in contact with a salty rock
e) Rivers may dissolve salts from the rocks on which they flow and deposit it in the lake

(c) Describe how Lake Victoria was formed

Lake Victoria was formed as a result of earth movement (downwarping) which resulted into formation of a basin like depression. The land to the West and South was uplifted up therefore making the rivers flowing westward to start flowing eastward due to back tilting. The reversal of the drainage caused river water to flood their valleys and fill the depression to form a lake

formation of L. Victoria
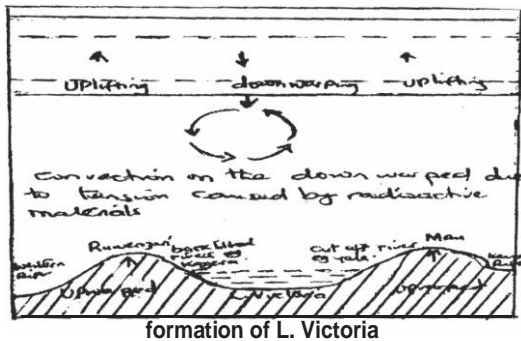
9.   **(a) Explain 4 ways in which fold mountains influence climate.**

a) The slopes of mountains which face the sun receive direct sunshine /and are warmer.
b) Mountain slopes cause the development of local winds due to variation in pressure between the mountain top and the valley bottom.
c) The windward slopes of mountains receive high rainfall due to orographic effect.
d) Atmospheric pressure reduces with increasing attitude along a mountain slope.
e) Temperature decreases with increasing /altitude along a mountain   slope.
      (b) Give two factors that influence the folding process of rocks.

a) The strength/intensity/magnitude of the compressional forces.

b) The nature of the sedimentary rocks/The age of the rocks

(c) Explain 3 theories of folding.

a) Contraction theory
b) Convectional currents theory
c) Continental drift theory
d) Plate tectonics theory

10.   (a) Describe how human activities lead to desertification.

a) Clearing vegetation for settlement and agriculture
b) Poor farming practices such as overstocking and excessive use of fertilizers
c) Industrialization have led to increased carbon emission

(b) Explain the greenhouse effect.

It is a naturally occurring process that aids in heating the earth's surface and atmosphere.it involves the accumulation of gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide which are able to change the energy balance of the planet by absorbing terrestrial radiation and this raises the atmospheric temperatures turning the atmosphere into a natural greenhouse.

(c) Describe how the following factors influence climate.

(i) Destruction of vegetation

Destruction of vegetation reduces the main disposal system of carbon dioxide thus it accumulates in the atmosphere leading to increased temperatures.

(ii) Continued emission of chlorofluoro-carbons

Chlorofluoro-carbons damage the Ozone layer and allow the ultraviolet rays to reach the earth's surface and cause a rise in temperature.

MUHOHO HIGH SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY SYMPOSIUM HELD ON 12th JUNE 2016

Paper 2

1. **(a) Explain why Gold mining in Kenya has not been fully exploited.**

☐Inadequate capital.
− Low Gold deposits / not economically viable for exploitation.
− Gold is found in few areas e.g. riverbed of river Turkwell and in Kakamega.
− No adequate exploration on gold has been done.
   (b) State two problems associated with deep shaft mining.

 -Sometimes the mines are flooded with subterranean / underground water causing water borne diseases.
− The dust produced during mining cause respiratory diseases.
− Occasional emissions of poisonous gases may cause death / respiratory problems.
− Sometimes tunnels collapse causing deaths of miners.
   (c) Highlight three ways in which mining derelicts can be reclaimed.

 -Planting trees
− Creating a park to attract tourists
− Introducing for settlement/farming
− Refilling the holes.
2. **(a) Using an example, give the characteristics of a game sanctuary.**

  -Set aside for protection of birds or other kind of animals.

  -Hunting is not permitted

  -Predators are controlled through culling

Example: Lake Nakuru which is a sanctuary for pelican, flamingos and white rhinos

   (b) Briefly describe 4 methods of wildlife management in Kenya.

-Formation of wildlife bodies e.g. Kenya wildlife service (KWS), Uganda wildlife authorities (UWA) and Tanzania National Parks Authority. (TAZANA)

-Training and Research e.g. African wildlife management college in Tz.

-Creating awareness through wildlife clubs in schools

-Education through school sylabus, National geographic society programmes.

-Translocation and culling of animals to reduce pressure on the land

(c) **Explain three problems experienced by the Kenya Government in the effort to conserve wildlife**

Illegal hunting/poaching of wild life threatens the conservation efforts . This leads to the extinction of some species of animals
− Some parks are overpopulated with certain species of animals beyond carrying capacity eg Tsavo National park have excess elephants this leads to overgrazing the pasture and scrubs
− Frequent drought experienced in some of the National parks and reserves leads to loss of animals through starvation and death . This reduces their population
− Rapid human population growth leads to the encroachment of game parks and reserves in search of land for settlement and farming . This slowly reduce land occupied by wild life
− Pollution of the environment leads to death of wild animals. Some tourists who visit's the game parks carelessly throw away the litter cans, plastic papers in the parks. Some of the animals feeds on these waste materials which kills them.
− Effluents from factories into the lakes can lead to death of marine animals
− Fire outbreaks destroy wildlife . During dry months fire easily starts in the parks this destroy the vegetation which is the habitats of the animals. Some are forced to migrate and others are killed
− Human - Animal conflict , when animals stray into the people farm's and destroy their crops or kills livestock they revenge by killing those animals this is because , the compensation from KWS is too little
− In adequate capital . The government lack adequate financial resources required for the improvement of the game park's and deployment of adequate personnel to take care of the wildlife
− The roads and tracks built in the game parks have effects on the ecosystem and behaviour of animals . Toursits scare away the animals when they travel near them this changes their habits.

3. (a) State 4 reasons why planting of softwood trees in Kenya has been promoted and

   encouraged over hard wood trees.

- Softwoods can be put into more uses than hardwoods which are mainly used for making furniture.
- Softwoods are planted at the same time and mature almost at the same time unlike hardwood trees which are at different stages of growth, making their exploitation difficult and costly.
- Softwood trees mature faster than hardwood trees.
- Most of the softwood trees occur in pure stands, unlike the hardwoods which are mixed and occur haphazardly among other tree species.
- They are easy to work with because the wood is soft compared to hardwood trees
- They are light therefore easily transported compared to hardwoods.

(b) Compare softwood forests in Kenya and Canada in reference to tree harvesting.

- In Canada, harvesting is done through clear cutting while in Kenya it is selective logging.
- In Canada logging is done in winter while in Kenya cutting takes place throughout the year.
- In both countries, commercial logging is mechanized.
- In Canada workers camp in the forest while in Kenya they are transported daily to the logging sites.

(c) Explain why the natural coniferous forests in Canada lack extensive undergrowth.

Dead leaves from the natural coniferous trees of Canada increase soil acidity when they rot thus increasing soil acidity which discourage undergrowth

(d) Explain why agroforestry is being encouraged in Kenya

- To ensure continuous supply of wood fuel
- Provides raw materials for industries
- To conserve soil
- To provide fruits/food for human consumption
- Farm providers are a source of income to farmers
- Provides fodder for animals

4   (a) By use of an example differentiate between heavy and light industries.

Heavy industries referee to industries that manufacture articles of considerable bulk of raw materials and are housed in huge industrial establishments e.g. steel rolling mills and oil refineries while light industries are involved in the making of goods that have little volume and weight eg pulp factories and cigarette making.

(b) Explain the causes of the decline in the textile industries in Kenya.

-There has been a decline in the production of cotton leading to a limited supply of raw materials for the textile industry.

-Importation of cheap second hand clothes reduced the demand of locally produced clothes

-Decline in the economy has discouraged investors who would set up textile industries in Kenya.

-Mismanagement of textile industries led to the closure of their operations.

(c) **Explain why there are more agricultural processing industries than manufacturing industries in Kenya.**

-The initial cost of setting up agricultural processing industries is low compared to the cost of setting up manufacturing industries.

-The climate in most parts of Kenya favours agriculture therefore it's easier to start agricultural processing industry as compared to manufacturing industries.

-Raw material for agricultural processing industries are readily available compared to manufacturing industries in which most of the raw materials are imported.

5. (a) State three methods that are used to control tsetse flies in Kenya.

- bush clearing of the tsetse fly habitat
- spraying using insecticide
- sterilization of male tsetse fly
- using the traps
- creation of buffer zones

(b) Describe the processes of land reclamation in Mwea Tebere.

-The vast land of 14721 acres is divided into plots of 1Ha.
− Each plot is surrounded by ridges of earth to hold water.
− A main canal is constructed to direct water from the Rivers Thiba/Nyamidi.
− From the main canal, smaller canals are dug to access the plots/farms.
− Water flows into the main canal then to the smaller canals/plots of land by gravity.
− The plots of land get flooded in readiness for paddy rice cultivation.
− Fertilizers application takes place to upscale soil drainage and fertility.

(c) State three reasons for reclaiming swamps in Kenya.

--To free area from pest / water borne diseases.
− To reduce flooding and associated effects.
− To acquire agricultural land with profitable farming / settlements.
− To develop the remote areas with infrastructure and social amenities.

6. (a) Explain three ways in which overfishing can be controlled in Lake Naivasha.

-Restrictions enforced on the type and size of nets that should be used to avoid indiscriminate fishing.
− By restocking, releasing fingeshings to increase generation of fish.
− A selected number of fishermen can be licensed to carry out fishing to allow breeding and maturity of fish.
− Establishing fish farms with popular species of fish such as tilapia to ease pressure on fishing in the lake.

(b) State 3 significance of fishing to the economy of Kenya.

−Export of fish earn foreign exchange used to develop the economy.
− Fish creates employment opportunities which earns income that improves their standard of living.
− Fishing wastes produce raw materials to produce Lubricants, fertilizer and cosmetics.
− -Fishing is a source of government revenue through taxation which is invested in other sectors.
− Fishing is a sport that attracts tourists thus generate foreign exchange for the country.
− Fishing stimulates and promote establishment of industries e.g ship building repair and net making.

(c) Distinguish between fishing and fisheries.

Fishing is the act of catching fish and other aquatic animals while fisheries are places where fish are caught in large numbers.

7. (a) Describe coffee production in Kenya from harvesting to marketing.

-Harvesting of coffee involves manually picking the red ripe berries which are ripe then transported to the collecting centres where they are weighed and sorted to remove bad ones.
- They are then transported to the processing factory where they are put in large tanks having water to remove the outer covering pup exposing two white beans which are then washed and sun-dried. The beans are sorted according to size and quality then roasted at temperature about 100°C then grounded into powder and packaged ready for marketing by the Coffee Board of Kenya.

(b) Explain how the following factors favour coffee growing in the central Highlands of

Kenya.   (i) Altitude

-High altitude is associated with high / well distributed rainfall ideal for coffee.
- The cool temperature in high altitude areas is ideal for coffee farming / less pests infestation in cool areas

(ii) High population

Provides labour for planting / pruning / harvesting / processing.

(c) Explain five problems facing commercial maize cultivation in the Rift valley Region of   Kenya.

Attack of maize by diseases such as white lead, blight and lethal necrosis which kills the crop and affects growth leading to low production.

- Attack of maize by pests such as stalk-borers, army worms, aphids, birds and weevils which damage the crop or kill it completely leading to high losses.

 - Low payments which demoralizes the farmers.

 - The high cost of farm inputs which discourages the farmers/hampers maize production.

- The muddy roads during the rainy season which hampers maize transportation from the farms and to the market destinations.

 - The very high rainfall which causes maize to rot and die while in the farm/develop stunted growth.

 - The occurrence of drought which destroys large tracts of the maize crop/causes retarded growth leading to low production.

 - Frost attack which destroys maize completely thus affecting the quantity of yields produced.

 - Hailstones pounding the maize plant damages it completely or partially which leads to reduced yields or no production at all.

8. (a) Apart from the presence of a water fall, state 3 factors that have influenced the location of Owen falls power project in Uganda.

-Constant supply of water from Lake Victoria

-Availability of space for a reservoir to form

-Adequate capital for the establishment of the project

   (b) State 4 factors that have hindered development of solar energy in Kenya.

-Solar panels and solar batteries are expensive to buy

-Variations of sunshine hours in different parts of the country

-Ignorance among people.

-Short lifespan for the storage batteries.

-Competition from other cheap alternative sources

   (c) Give 5 reasons why Kenya imports her oil in crude form.

-Oil is cheaper in crude form than when its refined

-Oil refining generates employment

-Many by products are obtained during refining which have a variety of uses e.g. tar for surfacing roads

-The refined petroleum products are exported which earns the country foreign exchange.

9 (a) Sate 3 uses of photographs in Geography.

-Used to study physical features, types of vegetation and their distribution and the drainage types of an area.

-Used to study human economic activities in an area

-Aerial photographs provide vital information on land use.

-photographs help to 'bring' unfamiliar features and landscapes of distant lands to the classroom

-Aerial photographs are useful in making maps

(b) Explain 3 limitations of using photographs in geography.

-Photographs are generally expensive to produce especially coloured ones.

-Some objects especially in aerial photographs may not be clear and this may lead to wrong interpretation.

-Vertical aerial photographs are difficult to interpret without special elements such as stereoscopes.

-If the camera is not well focused the details in the photograph will be blurred.

(c) Define the following terms as used in photograph work.

(i) Dead ground

An area hidden from the eye of the camera by an object.

(ii) Photograph

An image of an object which is recorded by a camera on a light sensitive film or paper.

10.   (a) Explain three effects of air pollution on the environment.

-Gases emitted from factories contain substance, which roots of houses/mar/structures.
− Some gases from factories dissolve in water to form acid rain which make plants wither/kill animal/corrode root.
− Inhaling smoke and soot port ides lead to discomfort/irritation of the respiratory system.
− Gases/excess CO2 increase atmospheric temperature affecting climate of the area/depletion of a cone layer.
− Smog reduces visibility which may lead to motor accidents.
− The dust particles can settle on windows in order light penetration.

(b) State four reasons why land/ground pollution is common in urban centres.

- Shortage/scarcity of garbage bins
- Irresponsibility/carelessness of the residents
- Laxity in the collection of waste/delay in garbage collection/sabotage
- High turnover off garbage by the large population/industries
- Ignorance on the part of the residents
- Poorly enforced by-laws pertaining to dumping

(c) Give four reasons why it is necessary for Kenya to conserve her environment.

- To maintain source of food supply/ maintain soil fertility
- To preserve genetic resources
- Protecting water catchments areas/ for aesthetic value
- For preventing desertification
- To sustain sources of raw materials for industries
- To preserve cultural heritage
- For medicinal value
- For keeping air clean
- For maintaining natural habitat for wild animals and plants
- Modification of climate

MUHOHO HIGH SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY SYMPOSIUM HELD ON SUNDAY 12TH JUNE 2016

QIUCK FIRE

1. Name the type of delta formed at the mouth of river Tana Arcuate delta.
2. Name the tide formed when the sun, earth & the moon are in a straight line. Spring tide
3. Culling Refers to killing of older and sick animals to reduce their numbers and pressure on land.
4. Translocation Refers to the movement of animals from an overpopulated area to another ecologically similar but less populated area.
5. Name the largest natural climatic region in Africa. Savanna /sudan type/tropical savanna
6. Aridity index refers to the ratio between precipitation and potential evapotranspiration
7. Name the ocean current responsible for the formation of Namib desert. Benguela current
8. How does the modified equatorial climate of Kenyan coast and Lake Victoria differ from true equatorial climate.it receives low rainfall and low temperatures.
9. Give the term used to refer to climates experienced in an area near the sea Insular/maritime/oceanic
10. Give the term used to refer to climates experienced in inland areas far from the sea. Continental/extreme
11. Subduction is the movement of the edge of a tectonic plate into the mantle.
12. Ocean trench/ocean deep refers to a long, narrow and deep valley like trough on the ocean floor
13. Megalopolis refers to an overgrown or outsized city which combines several other cities within the neighbourhood eg New York
14. Name the type of rainfall associated with tropical cyclones such as hurricanes, typhoons & willy willies. Frontal/cyclonic rainfall
15. Inter-censal period refers to the period of time between two censuses
16. Cosmopolitan refers to a city whose composition is composed of people of different nationalities.
17. Choropleth map a statistical map which shows the relationship between a given quantity of items and a given area of land.
18. Name the lake in Ghana which was formed by the impact of a fallen meteorite. L.Bosumtwi
19. Antecedent gorge refers to a gorge formed when a river maintains its course across land which has been uplifted.
20. Give the term used to refer to refer to rapids which occur in a series along a river. Cataracts.
21. Name the feature formed when several adjacent alluvial cones merge. Bajada
22. Give the units used to measure the weight of diamonds and other precious stones Carat(s)

23. Name the park in Mombasa that was established in a reclaimed limestone mine. Haller Park
24. Aquifer is a permeable rock underlain by an impermeable rock and which is permanently saturated with Water.
25. Name two ways through which water enters rocks. Through pores and joints/cracks
26. Anadromous fish refers to fish that can be found in both fresh and salty water.
27. Name the main source of fresh water in Mombasa Mzima springs
28. Name two ways through which ocean water moves horizontally. Waves & ocean currents
29. Name the natural calamity that causes temporary migration in the Kano, Bundalangi & Tana plains. Flooding
30. Give the relative humidity in percentage when the readings of the wet bulb & dry bulb thermometers are the same. 100%
31. Name the type earthquake waves that cause the greatest damage to the earth's surface. Surface longitudinal waves
32. It is in the morning and a student is facing the sun, to which direction is his/her right hand south
33. State the term used to refer to the angle between true and magnetic north Magnetic declination/Magnetic variation
34. The vertical lines in grid network are called Eastings
35. Give the most appropriate type of photographs for making of maps Vertical Aerial
36. Name two areas in east Africa which are heavily infested with tsetse flies Lambwe valley in Kenya & Miombo woodlands in Tanzania
37. Name the canal that connects the Caribbean sea with the pacific ocean Panama canal
38. Give the term used to refer to earthquakes resulting from Tectonic movements. Tectonic Earthquakes
39. Name the tide formed when the sun, earth & moon are in a straight line. Spring tide
40. Name the largest ocean in the world Pacific Ocean
41. Name the two types of river profiles Long profile & cross profile
42. Name the temperate grasslands in Argentina where beef farming takes place. Pampas
43. Name the method of dating rocks by counting laminae or layers of deposits in the rocks Absolute dating
44. Name the metamorphic rock formed when coal undergoes metamorphism. Graphite
45. Name the largest intrusive volcanic feature. Batholith/Bathylith