### Internal Land-Forming Processes

**1**. a) Differentiate between hot springs and geysers.                                    (2 marks)

b)State three ways by which calderas may be formed.                     (3 marks)

**2**. (a) Name **two** features that result from fissure eruption.                     (2 marks)
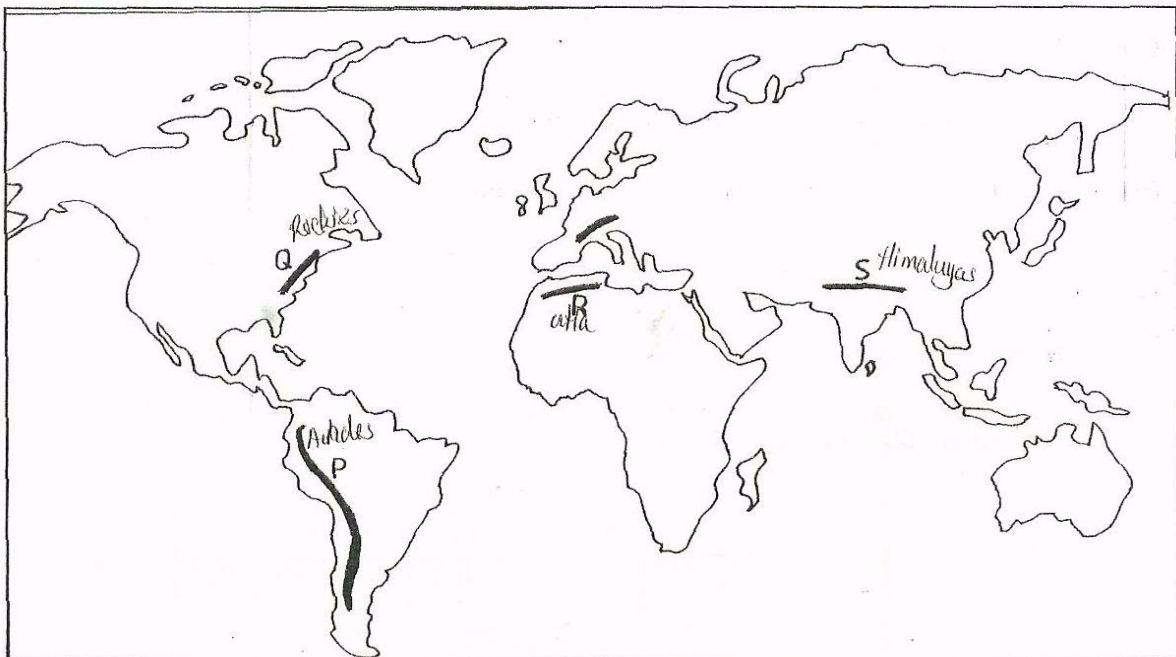(b) State **three** Negative effects of volcanic activity in Kenya.                     (3 marks)

**3**(a) (i) What is folding?                                         (1 mark)
(ii) Apart from recumbent fold, name two other types of folds.                          (2 marks)
(b) With the aid of labeled diagrams, describe how Fold Mountains are formed.                          (10 marks)
(c) The map below shows the location of some mountain ranges.

Name the ranges marked P, Q, R and S. (4 marks)
(d) Explain **four** ways in which Fold Mountains influences climate. (8 marks)

4. **a)** Name the major type of earth movements that occur within the earth crust. (2 marks)
   **b)** Describe the origin of continents according to the theory of continental drift. (3 marks)

5. **a)** Distinguish between a vent and a pipe on a composite volcano. (2 marks)
   **b)** The diagram below illustrates a composite volcano. Use it to answer questions (i) and (ii)
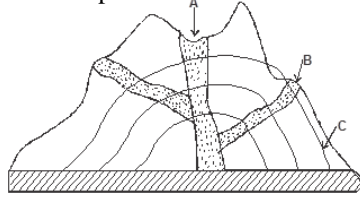


   i) Identify the parts marked A, B and C. (3 marks)
   ii) Name two examples of above features in East Africa. (2 marks)
   **c)** i) Explain two natural causes of earthquakes . (4 marks)
   ii) Explain three effects of earthquakes on urban area. (6 marks)
   **d)** The diagram below shows a type of fold. Use it to answer question (a) below.



   i) Identify the type of fold. (1 mark)
   ii) Apart from the above fold, state any other two types of folds. (2 marks)
   iii) Apart from Fold Mountains, name three other features resulting from folding. (3 marks)
   iv) What is oogenesis? (2 marks)

6. **a)** State three natural causes of earthquakes. (3 marks)
   **b)** Give two effects of earthquakes in built up areas. (2 marks)

7. **a)** Define the following terms :
   i) Seismic focus (1 mark)
   ii) Epicentre (1 mark)
   **b)** Give two characteristics of primary seismic waves. (2 marks)

8. **a)** i) What is folding. (2 marks)
   ii) Differentiate between an overfold and a recumbent fold. (2 marks)
   **b)** i) Apart from fold mountain, name three other features resulting from folding. (3 marks)
   ii) With aid of well labelled diagrams, describe the formation of fold mountains. (8 marks)
   **c)** The map below show the location of some fold mountains.
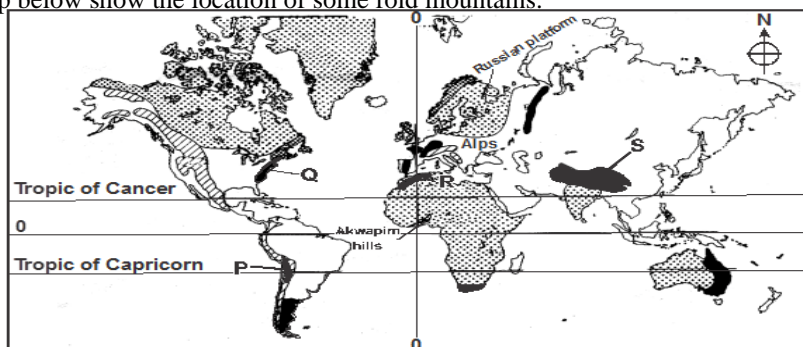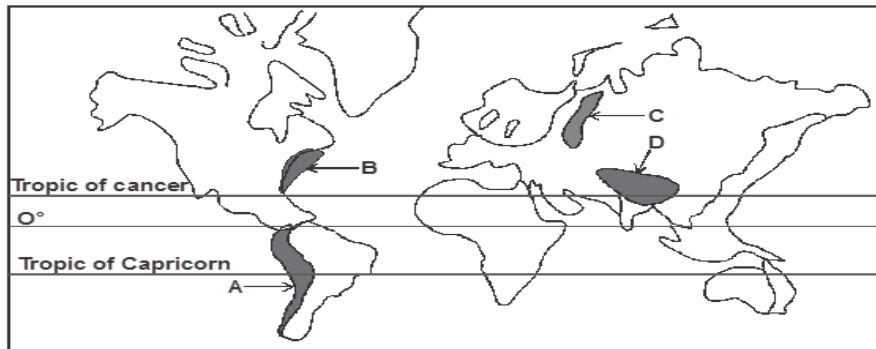


   Name the mountain ranges marked P, Q, R and S. (4 marks)
   **d)** Explain the significance of Fold Mountains to human activities. (6 marks)

9. **a)** i) State two fold mountain building periods. (2 marks)
   ii) State three theories explaining the formation of Fold Mountains. (3 marks)

**b)** The map below shows the location of various fold mountains of the world.



Name the fold mountains marked A, B, C and D. (4 marks)
**c)** With the aid of well labelled diagram describe how Fold Mountains are formed. (10 marks)
**d)** Explain three negative effects of folding. (6 marks)

10. a) Name one fold mountain found in
   - South America
   - Asia
   - North America
   - Africa (4 marks)
   b) i) Apart from fold mountains, name three other features resulting from folding. (3 marks)
   ii) With the aid of a well -labelled diagrams, describe the formation of fold mountains. (10 marks)
   c) Explain four ways in which fold mountains influence human activities. (8 marks)

11. a) i. Name the two types of compressional plate boundaries at which fold mountains are formed (2 mks)
   ii. List two fold mountains of the Alphine orogeny ( 2 mks)
   iii. State three types of folds (3 mks)
   b) With the aid of a well-labelled diagram, describe how a fold mountain is formed (8 mks)
   c) Explain five positive effects of folding on the physical environment (10 mks)

12. a) Name the three theories put forward to explain how fold mountains were formed. (3 marks)
   b) Explain two ways by which folding affects man negatively. (4 marks)

13. a) What is magma? (1 mark)
   b) i) Using a diagram describe how a lava plateau is formed. (7 marks)
   ii) Give two examples of lava plateaus in Kenya . (2 marks)
   c) i) Name three volcanic features found in the rift valley of Kenya. (3marks)
   ii) Explain three negative effects of vulcanicity in Kenya. (6marks)

14. a) Name **two** scales used to measure the intensity of an earthquake. (2mks)
   b) Give three reasons why the use of intensity as a measure of earthquake strength is unreliable. (3 mks)

15. a) Give **three** characteristics of a composite volcano. (3mks)
   b) State **two** examples of composite volcanoes in East Africa. (2mks)

16. a) i) What are the causes of earth movements. (3mks)
   ii) What is folding? (2mks)
   iii) Differentiate a simple symmetrical fold from asymmetrical fold. (4mks)
   b) With the aid of a well labelled diagram, describe the formation of an overthrust fold. (6mks)

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**17**. The world map below shows fold mountains distribution in the world.
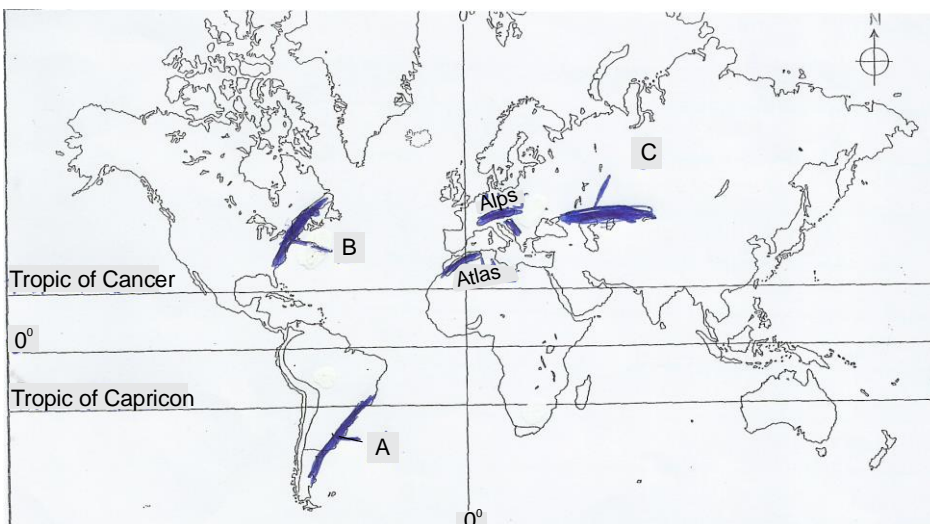


(a) (i) Name the fold mountains marked A B and C **(3mks)**

    (ii) Apart from fold mountains name **three** other features associated with folding **(3mks)**

(b) With the aid of well labelled diagrams, describe how Fold Mountains were formed **(9mks)**

(c) Explain the significance of folding **(10mk)**

**18.** (a) Differentiate between the terms plate tectonics and tectonic plate. **(2mks)**

    (b) Identify **three** activities that take place along extension boundaries. **(3mks)**

**19.** a) What is folding? (2 Mks)

    b) What determines the extent of folding that takes place in a given area? (3 Mks)

**20.** a) Apart from sill and dyke name **two** intrusive volcanic features. (2 Mks)

    b) Explain the formation of the following volcanic land forms

    (i) Dyke (3 Mks)

    (ii) Sill (3 Mks)

    (iii) Crater (by violent explosion) 4 Mks)

    c) The world map below shows some fold mountains . Use it to answer the questions that follows.

(i) Name the fold mountains marked A B and C. (3 Mks)

(ii) Explain four positive ways on which fold mountains influence human activities? (8 Mks)

(iii) Apart from fold mountains name two features resulting from folding (2 Mks)

**21**(a) Distinguish between Vulcanicity and Volcanicity. **(2marks)**

(b) Give two characteristics of basic lava domes. **(2marks).**

**22**(a) (i) What is folding? **(2marks)**

(ii) Name one country where the following fold mountains are found.

- Andes
  **(1mark)**
- Atlas
  **(1mark)**

(a) The diagram below shows a types of fold.
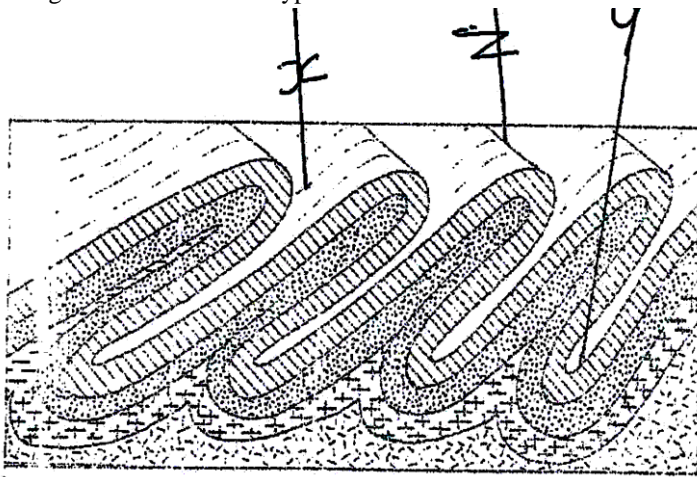


Name the features marked **x, y** and **z** **(3marks)**

(b) With the aid of a labelled diagram, describe how an overthrust fold is formed. **(6 marks)**

(d) Explain four effects of fold mountains on climate **(8marks)**

(e) Form four students in your school are planning to study land forms through field work.
Give four reasons why it is important to study the folded landforms through fieldwork. **(4 marks)**

**23**. (a) (i) Define the term vulcanicity. (2 marks)

(ii) Give **four** features resulting from extrusive volcanic activity. (4 marks)

(b) Describe the formation of a caldera under the following subheadings.

(i) Subsidence. (4 marks)

(ii) Explosion. (5 marks)

(c) Describe how Yatta plateau was formed. (4 marks)

(d) Explain **three** negative effects of vulcanicity. (6 marks)

## Photograph Work
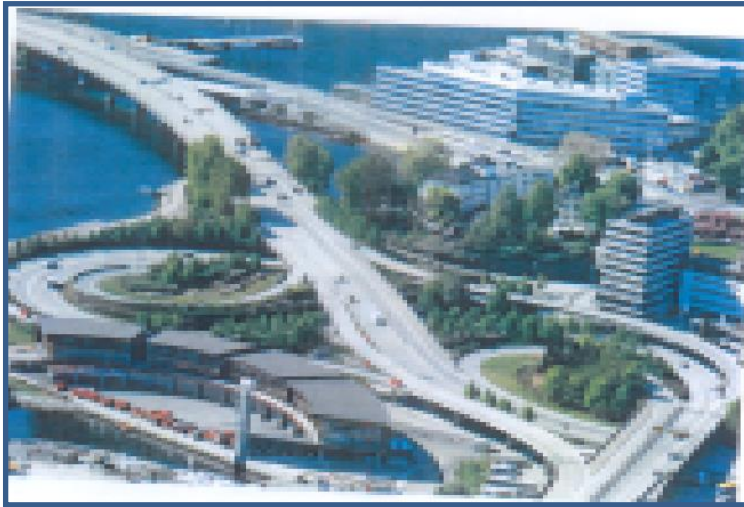
**1**. Study the photograph extract provided and answer questions (a), (b) and (c) below.
   a)  i)   Name the type of photograph shown.                                               (1mk)
       ii)  Briefly describe the activity represented in the photograph.                      (2mks)
       iii) Name **two** forms of transportation shown in the photograph.                     (2mks)
   b)  Draw a rectangle 15cm by 12cm in the rectangle, represent the **main** features shown in the photograph.     (5mks)
   c)  Students from a secondary school in Murang'a County conducted a field study on the activity shown in the photograph.
       i)   State **two** objectives for their field study.                                   (2mka)
       ii)  Why was it necessary for them to prepare a work schedule?                         (2mks)
   d)  i)   Apart from Mombasa, name one other city in East Africa where this photograph may have been taken. (1mk)
       ii)  Name **three** countries which form part of Mombasa's hinterland.
   e)  State and explain **three** geographical factors that favoured the establishment of the port of Mombasa.     (6mks)

**2.** Use the photograph provided to answer the questions that follows
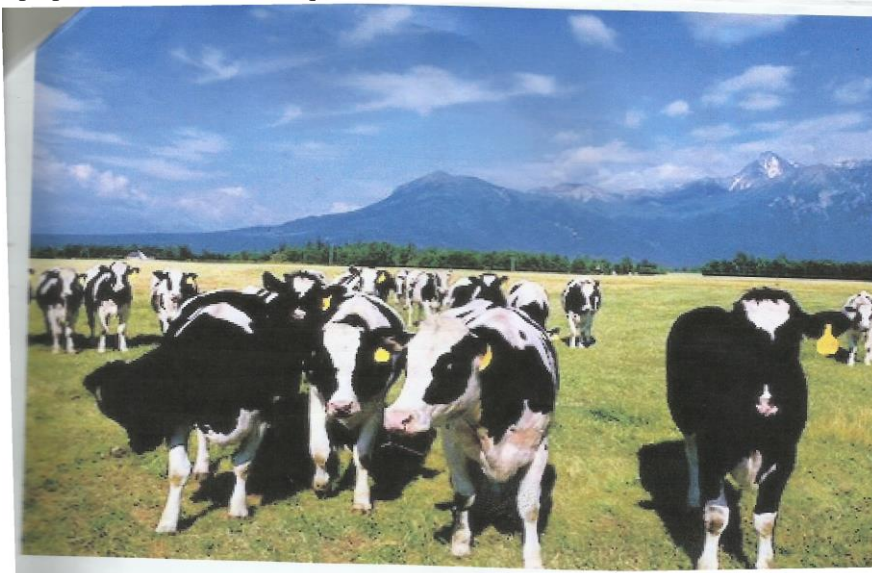


   a)  i)   Draw a rectangle measuring 8cm by 10cm represent the photograph                   (1 Mk)
       ii)  On the rectangle drawn in a (i) above mark and name the main features             (4 Mks)
   b)  Explain **five** factors that favour the activity on photograph on the Kenya highlands  (10 Mks)
   c)  What are the factors that make Denmark lead the world in the activity shown in the photograph above          (5 Mks)
   d)  State **five** measures the government of Kenya has taken to assist those involved in the activity shown on the photograph

**3**. Study the photograph below and answer question (a).



(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 are represented by the photograph. (3 marks)

**4**. Study the photograph below and answer the following questions.



 (i) Identify the type of photograph shown above. (1 mark)
 (ii) Give **one** reason for your answer in a(i) above. (1 mark)
 (iii) Draw a rectangle measuring 15cm by 10cm to represent the area of the photograph. On it sketch and label the main Features shown on the photograph. (4 marks)

**5** The photograph below shows beef farming in Kenya. Use it to answer question (a).



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(a)  (i) Identify the type of photograph. (1 mark)

(ii)  Describe the features shown on the photograph. (3 marks)
(iii)  What indicators show that the area is suitable for beef farming. (3 marks)
(b)  Explain four measures taken by the Kenyan government to improve beef farming in Kenya. (8 marks)
(c) (i)  Name two exotic beef cattle kept in Argentina. (2 marks)
(ii) List two areas in Argentina where beef cattle rearing are practised. (2 marks)
(iii) Explain three physical favouring beef farming in Argentina. (6 marks)

**6** Use the photograph below to answer the questions that follow
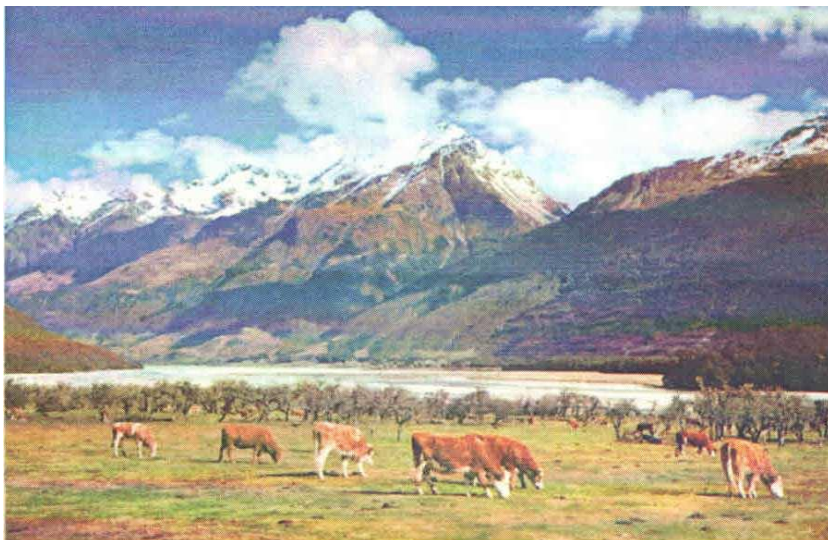


a.i. What type of photograph is this? (1mark)
ii. What type of farming is shown in the photograph (2 marks)
iii.Identify the type of animals kept in this type of fanning in Kenya (2 marks)
b. i. State three characteristics of the type of farming shown above (3 marks)
ii. Draw a frame 15 cm by 10 cm to represent the area covered by the photograph on it sketch and name four main features you can identify in the photograph. (5 marks)
iii. Explain three factors that favour the type of framing shown in the photograph (6 marks)
c. i. Explain three ways in which the government of Kenya assists nomadic pastoralists to improve the quality of their livestock (6 marks)

**7** 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)
c)  (ii)  On the rectangle, sketch and label four main features shown on the photograph (4 Marks)

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**8** The photography shows cattle rearing in Kenya. Use it to answer the question that follows.



a) i)   Identify the type of photograph.                                                                 (1mk)
   ii)  Describe the features shown in the photograph.                                      (3mks)
   iii) Name three counties where the photograph could have been taken.          (3mks)

b) i)   State two evidences that shows that the area was experiencing drought when the photograph was taken.   (2mks)

**9** (a)   Define photography.                                                                              (2 marks)
   (b)   Name **three** types of ground photographs.                                         (3 marks)

## Statistical Methods

**1.**   The data below shows dairy product sales of Denmark by value in million US dollars.

| Dairy product | 1990 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| Canned milk | 404 | 437 |
| Cheese | 894 | 1005 |
| Butter | 220 | 218 |
| Fresh milk | 350 | 229 |
| Yoghurt | 500 | 440 |

Use it to answer questions a(i) and (ii)
   **a)**  i) Calculate the percentage increase of cheese between 1990-1996.          (2 marks)
   ii)  Draw a divided rectangle of 15cm to represent the sales of 1990.               (10 marks)
   **b)**  State three advantages of using divided rectangle to represent geographical data.   (3 marks)

**2.**   Below is one of the methods of statistical data presentation. Use it to answer the questions which follow.
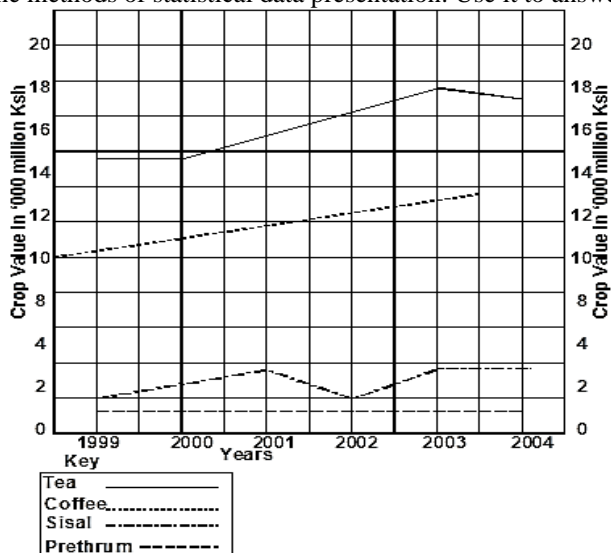
a) i. Name the method of statistical data presentation shown above. (1 mk)
   ii. Describe the trend of tea production in Kenya between the years 1999 and 2004. (3 mks)
   iii. State two advantages of using this method to present statistical data. (2 mks)

3. The table below shows forest plantations by area in hectares in three countries in Kenya between 2011 and 2014 . Use it to answer the questions  that follows

| Country /Year | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nakuru | 150 | 140 | 120 | 100 |
| Kericho | 140 | 135 | 130 | 110 |
| Nandi | 120 | 110 | 100 | 90 |

a (i) Using a scale of 1 cm to represent 20 hectares draw a comparative line graph to represent the above  data. **(6mks)**
  (ii) Give **two** advantages of using the above method to represent data **(2mks)**

4. The table below shows hypothetical population of livestock in some countries in Africa.  Use it  to answer question (a)

| Year | Kenya | South Africa | Tanzania | Zambia |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2010 | 95,400 | 61,927 | 68,702 | 84,447 |
| 2011 | 111,713 | 67,462 | 66,985 | 93,798 |
| 2012 | 110,870 | 65,173 | 90,649 | 86,832 |

a (i) Draw a divided rectangle 16cm long to represent the data in the year 2012 7mks
  (ii) State **two** advantages of using divided rectangles to represent data. 2mks

5 The table below shows Kenya's horticultural produce in 1996 – 2000 in tonnes.

| Commodity/year | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flowers | 200 | 240 | 250 | 280 | 285 |
| Vegetables | 116 | 135 | 138 | 170 | 175 |
| Fruits | 40 | 30 | 45 | 50 | 45 |

(a) Using a vertical scale of 1cm represent 50 tonnes, draw a group line graph to represent the data above. (7marks)
  (b) State **three** advantages of using group line graph. (3marks)

6 The table below shows Argentina Beef exports (metric tons) in the year 2011. Use it to answer question (a) and (b)

| Destination | Quantity in tonnes |
|---|---|
| Chile | 42,500 |
| European Union | 22,600 |
| Brazil | 20,300 |
| Others | 15,400 |

(a) i) Draw a divide rectangle measuring 15 cm Long, to represent the beef exports in the year 2011. (8marks)
ii) Calculate the range of the above data. (2marks)
iii) What is the percentage of the Beef export with the highest tonnage? (2 marks)
(b)  State two disadvantages of using a divided rectangle (2marks)
(c)  Name three breeds of beef cattle reared in Kenya. (3marks)
(d)  Explain four physical factors favouring beef farming in Argentina. (8marks)

7 The table below shows Kenya's milk production in '00(3 litresi ?orm 2007 to 2009. Use it to answer question (a)

| Cattle breed/ year | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friesian | 30,000 | 42,000 | 50,000 |
| Ayrshire | 20,000 | 33,000 | 35,000 |
| Jersey | 16,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| Guernsey | 12,000 | 13,000 | 20,000 |

a)i) Using a scale of 1cm to represents 5000 litres, draw a comparative bar graph for the above data. (6 marks)
ii) Calculate the percentage increase in milk production of the Ayrshire between 2008 and 2009. (2 marks)

iii) Give **two** alternative methods that can be used to  represent the above data. (2marks)

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## 13.0.0 Climate

1.  **a)**  What is desertification ?                                                                      (2 marks)
    **b)**  State three negative effects of desertification in Kenya.                                        (3 marks)

2.  **a)** The diagram below represents the flow of the air current.
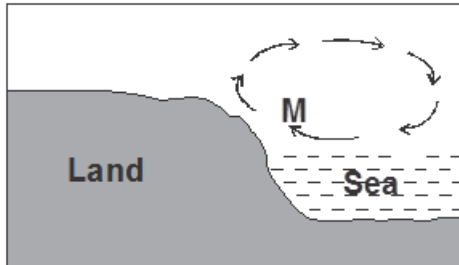


   i)   Name the current marked M                                                                          (1 mark)
   ii)  Describe how the above air current develops.                                                       (3 marks)
   **b)**  List two factors which influence humidity.                                                        (2 marks)

3.  a)   How does a sea breeze occur?                                                                       (2 marks)
    b)   Use the map of Africa below to answer question (b) (i)
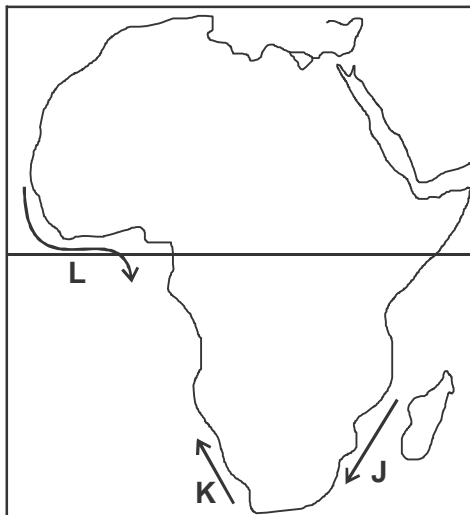


         Name the ocean currents marked J, K and L  (3 marks)
    c)   Describe a suitable site where you would locate a weather station in your school. (3 marks)
    d)   Identify and explain the formation of the type of rainfall found in the lake region of Kenya.      (4 marks)
    e)   Explain the characteristics of the climatic conditions experienced in the Kenyan highlands.        (8 marks)
    f)   Describe the characteristics of natural vegetation associated with equatorial climate.             (5 marks)

4    State **two** effects of climate change                                                                **2mks**

5.   State **five** natural causes of aridity and desertification                                            (5 Mks)

**6**(a)      What is desertification?                                                                       **(2marks)**
     (b)  State three negative effects of desertification.                                                   **(3marks)**

**7**.  (a) Distinguish between aridity and desertification.                                                  (2 marks)
     (b) State **three** causes of climate change.                                                           (3 marks)

**8**(a)Apart from desertification, name **two** other environmental hazards experienced in Kenya.           (2marks)
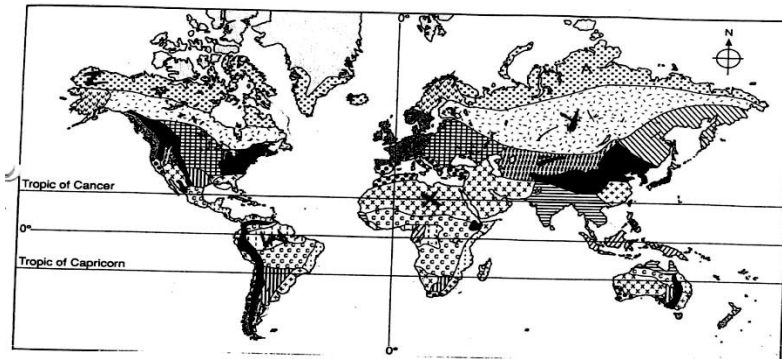     (b) State **three** causes of desertification.                                                          (3marks)

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**9**(a)  What is land breeze?                                                                        (2marks)

   (b)  Give **three** indicators of climate change.                                              (2marks)

**10** The map below shows the climatic regions of the world.  Use it to answer the questions.



   (a)  Name the climatic regions marked W, X, Y and Z.                                           (4marks)
   (b)  State **four** characteristics of climate region marked W.                                (4marks)
   (c)  Explain how the following factors influences the climatic condition of a place.

(i)        Warm ocean currents.                                                                  (2marks)

(ii)       Latitude
              (2marks)

   (d) (i) Distinguish between climate and weather.                                               (2marks)
   (ii) State **three** importance of weather forecasting.                                        (3marks)
   (iii) Explain any **three** effects of climate change.                                         (6marks)
   (e)  You intend to carry out a study on weather around your school. Formulate **two** objectives of your study.    (2marks)

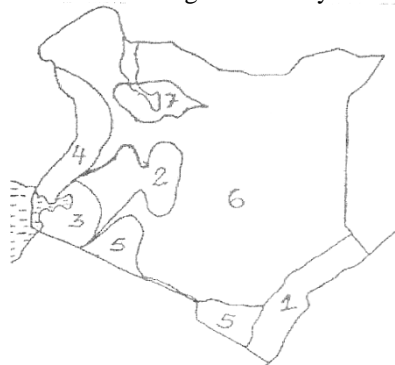**11**a) Differentiate between weather and climate.                                               (2 marks)

   b) State five characteristics of the I.T.C.Z                                                   (5 marks)

   c) The diagram below shows climatic regions of kenya



   i) Name the climatic regions marked 1, 2,5and 7                                                (4marks)
   ii)Describe climatic characteristics of the region marked 3 (6mks)
   d) Students from Mukameni mixed sec .school carried out a field study on a weather station near their school.

i)     Name three instruments that they are likely to identify in a weather station.             (3 marks)
   ii)  State two reasons why they need to seek permission before they set out for the study      (2marks)
   iii) Name any three methods that they used to collect data during the study.                   (3 marks)

**12**)  Distinguish between aridity and desertification.                                         (2marks)

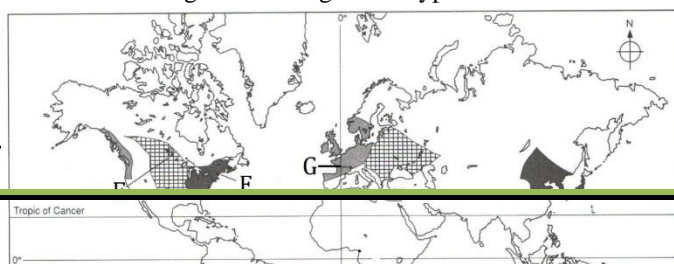   b)   State *three* human activities that lead to aridity and desertification.                  (3marks)

**13**  a)   What is climate?                                                                     (2 marks)


   The map below shows both climatic regions and vegetation types of the world. Use it to answer question b.



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b   i)   Name the climatic regions marked E, F and G                                    (3 marks)
    ii)  Describe **five** characteristics of the Mediterranean climate                  (5 marks)
    iii) Identify the temperate grasslands found in
- Canada                                                                                 (1 mark)
- Australia                                                                              (1mark)
c)  Explain **four** ways in which the desert vegetation has adopted to the harsh Climatic conditions.        (8marks)
d)  Explain how the following factors influence the distribution of vegetation
    (a)  Relief                                                                          (2 marks)


    (b)    Soils

## Vegetation

1   a)   What is natural vegetation?                                                     (2 marks)
    b)   i) Give the type of grassland vegetation found in the following countries.
    -    New Zealand
    -    Argentina
    -    South Africa.
         ii) Describe the characteristics of tropical rainforests vegetation.            (6 marks)
    c)   Explain **four** uses of mountain vegetation.                            (8 marks)


2.  **a)**  The diagram below represents a plant succession in an alphine region. Use it to answer the questions that follow.
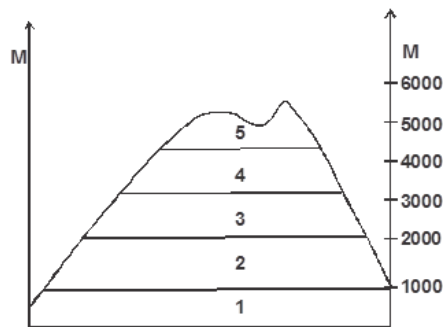


    i) Explain why the region marked 5 has poor vegetation.                             (6 marks)
    ii) Differentiate between epiphytes and saprophytes.                                (2 marks)
    **b)**  Account for the characteristics of tree vegetation found in region marked 2.      (8 marks)

3.  **a)**  Name the temperate grasslands found in the following countries
        - Australia                                                                      (1 mark)
        - Russia                                                                         (1 mark)
    **b)**  State three ways in which vegetation of the Nyika region of Kenya has adapted to the climatic conditions in the area.
                                                                                         (3 marks)
4.  a)   What is derived vegetation?                                                     (2 marks)
    b)   State three ways in which desert vegetation adapts to the harsh climatic conditions.      (3 marks)

5.  The diagram below shows mountain vegetation zones, use it to answer the questions that follow.



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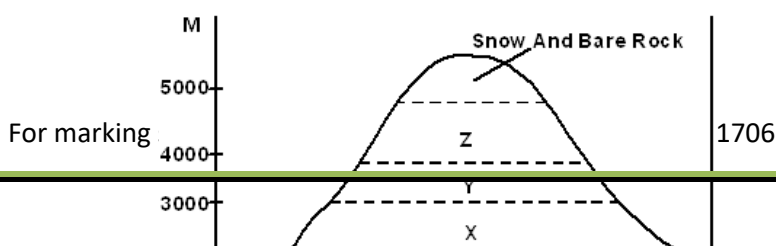
a)  i.   Name the vegetation zones marked XYZ                                         (3 mks)
    ii.  State two reasons why the mountain top has no vegetation                      (2mks)
    iii. Explain three factors that have led to the decline of natural grasslands in Kenya   (6 mks)
b)  i.   State five characteristics of tropical rainforest                            (5 mks)
    ii.  In what ways are desert plants adapted to the desert climatic conditions     (5 mks)


**6**.  The world sketch map below shows areas with temperature grasslands
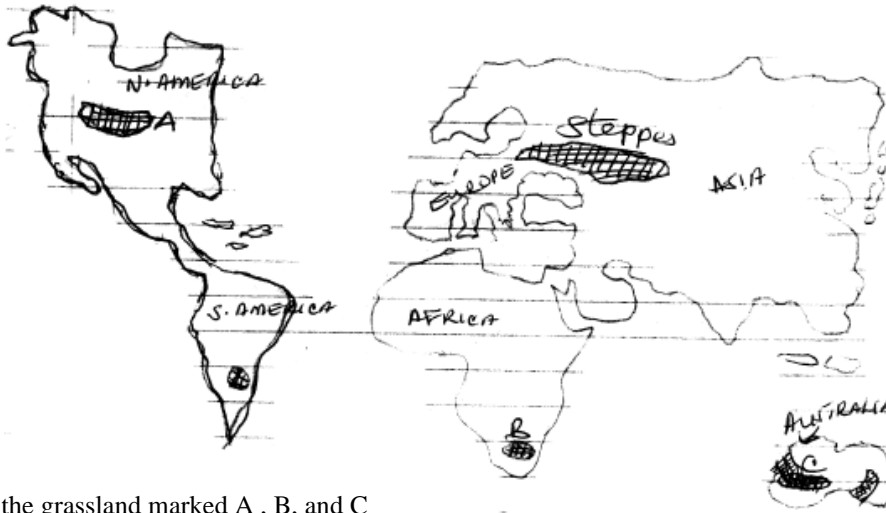


(a)  Name the grassland marked A , B, and C                                           **(3mks)**
(b)  Give threecharacteristics of desert vegetation                                   **(3mks)**


**7.**  (a)  (i)   What is natural vegetation?                                        **(1mk)**
            (ii) Distinguish between derived and planted vegetation.                  **(2mks)**
            (iii) Explain how the following climatic factors influence vegetation distribution.
                 - Precipitation                                                      **(2mks)**
                 - Temperature                                                        **(2mks)**
                 - Wind                                                               **(2mks)**
                 - Sunlight                                                           **2mks)**
        (b)  The diagram below represents zones of natural vegetation on a mountain in Africa.
             Use it to answer question (b) (i).
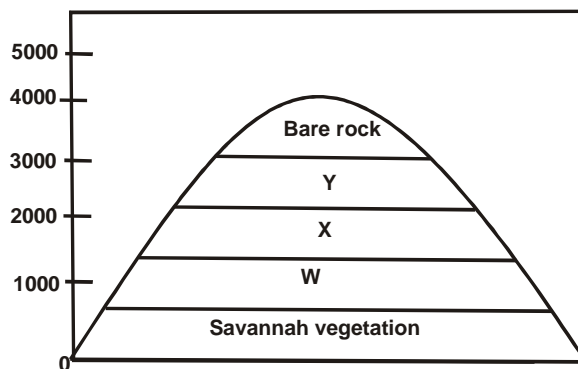


            (i)  Name the vegetation zones marked **W, X** and **Y**.                 **(3mks)**
            (ii) Describe the characteristics of  savannah vegetation.                **(4mks)**
        (c)  (i)  Name the temperate grasslands found in the following countries.
                 - Canada                                                             **(1mk)**
                 - Russia                                                             **(1mk)**
                 - Australia                                                          **(1mk)**

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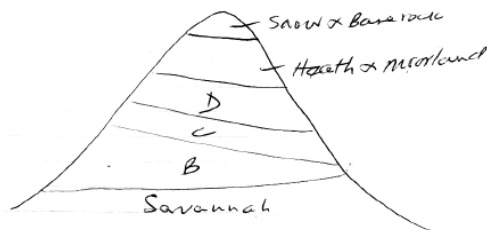(ii) Give **two** reasons why the Tundra region has scanty vegetation. **(2mks)**

**8** a (i) State **three** types of vegetation **3mks**
    (ii) State **three** characteristics of savanna vegetation **3mks**
    (iii) Explain **two** uses of savannah vegetation **4mks**
  b Use the diagram of a mountain vegetation zones below to answer the questions that follow:



    (i) Name the vegetation zones B, C and D **3mks**
    (ii) Explain **three** importance of vegetation in zone C **6mks**
    (iii) Explain **three** ways in which vegetation in zone B can be protected from destruction **6mks**
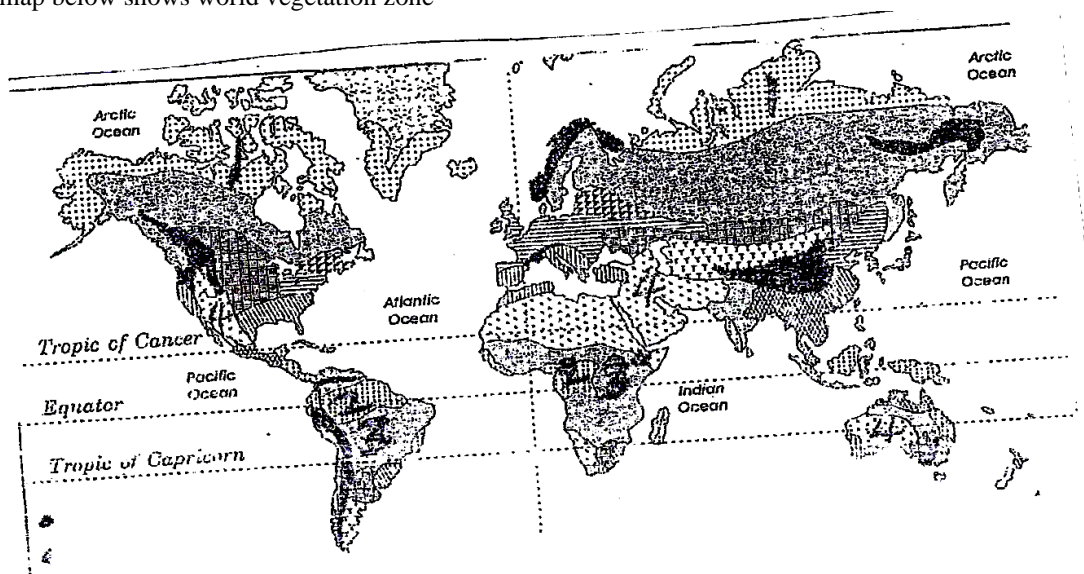
**9**(a) Define the term vegetation **(2marks)**
(b) Explain how the following factors influences the distribution of vegetation
    (i) Aspect **(2marks)**
    (ii) Relief (3marks)
(c) The map below shows world vegetation zone



    (i) Name vegetation type marked 1,2, 3, and 4 **(4marks)**
(c) Explain four ways in which trees in coniferous forests are adopted to the climatic condition **(8marks)**
(e) A form four Geography class is planning to carry out a field study in Kakamega forest.
    (i) State how they would use the following tools during the study.
    - A tape recorder **(1mark)**
    - A sketch map **(1mark)**
    - A camera **(1mark)**
    (ii) Give three methods they would use to collect the data during the study. **(3 marks)**

**10**. (a) (i) What is natural vegetation. (2 marks)
    (ii) State **two** factors why mountain tops have no vegetation. (2 marks)
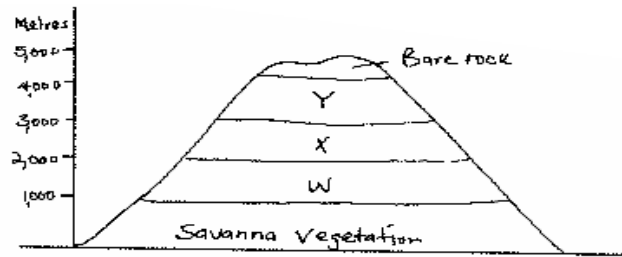    (iii) Name the temperate grasslands found in the following countries. (3 marks)

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- Canada.
- Russia.
- Australia.

**11**. The diagram below represents zones of natural vegetation on a mountainin Africa.  Use it to answer question a(i) and (ii).



(a) (i) Name the vegetation zones marked **W**, **X** and **Y**. (3marks)

(ii) Describe the characteristics of Savanna vegetation. (6marks)

(b) Explain how climate have influenced types of vegetation.

(i)  Desert vegetation. (4marks)

(ii) Coniferous forest. (4marks)

(c) State **four** uses of vegetation. (4marks)

(d) State **four** causes for the decline of the area under forest in Kenya. (4marks)

**12**. (a)  (i). What is vegetation? (2marks)

(ii) Explain four factors that influence vegetation distribution of the world. (8marks)

(b)  Use the map below to answer the following questions

(i)   Name the type of climate marked A, B (2marks)

(ii)  Name the type of vegetation growing in region marked C (1mark)

(iii)  Give a reason why regions towards the poles receive low intensity of sunshine (1mark)

(c)  (i)  Identify three natural vegetation types found in Africa (3marks)

(ii) Explain four adaptation of coniferous forest to the climate condition (8marks)

**13** Use the map below to answer question (a) and (b)
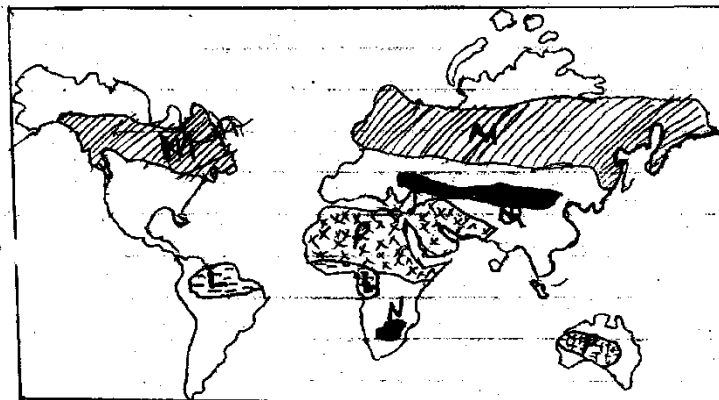


(a)(i) Name the:

- Vegetation marked L,M (2marks)
- Grasslands marked N,Q (2marks)

(ii) Identify the type of climate marked P. (1mark)

(b) Explain four ways in which vegetation in the region marked P has adopted  to the climatic conditions. (8marks)

(c)(i) Describe the characteristics of the equatorial climate. (5marks)

(ii) What is climate change? (2marks)

(iii)State two natural causes of climate change. (2marks)

State four consequences of climate change on the physical environment. (4marks)

**14**a) Explain how the following factors influence the distribution of vegetation

i)       Climate (2 marks)

ii) Human beings (2 marks)

b)     The map below shows some vegetation zones of Kenya, use it to answer question (i)
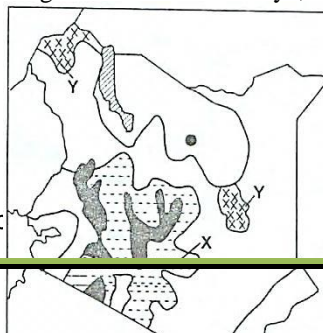
i) Name the vegetation zone marked X and Y (2 marks)
ii) Give two uses of Savannah vegetation (2 marks)
iii) Describe the characteristics of Mediterranean type of vegetation (5 marks)
c) Explain three ways in which desert vegetation adapts to climatic conditions (6 marks)
d) You are planning to carry out a field study of the vegetation within local environment
i) State three preparations you will make for the field study (3 marks)
ii) How will you identify the different types of vegetation? (3 marks)

**15**a) The diagram below represents zone of natural vegetation on a mountain within tropical regions. Use it to answer questions (a) and (b)
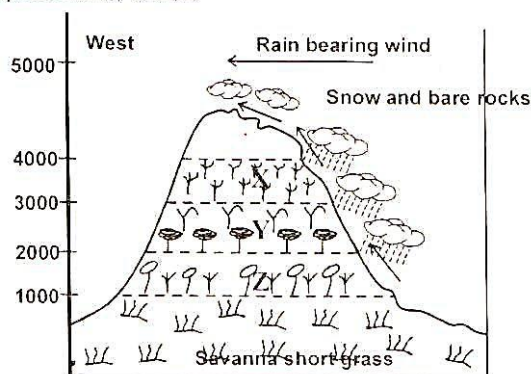


i) Name the vegetation zones marked X, Y and Z (3marks)
ii) Give two reasons why the mountain top has no vegetation. (2marks)
b) Describe the characteristics of Savanna grasslands. (4marks)
c) Explain *four* factors that have led to the decline of natural grasslands in Kenya. (8marks)
d) You carried out a field study of different type of vegetation and their uses within your school vicinity.
i) Identify *three* activities you would carry out during the field study. (3marks)
ii) How would you identify the different tree species? (3marks)
iii) Describe *two* methods you would use to determine the height of the trees. (2marks)

**16**. a) Differentiate between natural vegetation and derived vegetation. (2mks)
b) Give three uses of Savanah vegetation. (3mks)


## Forestry
**1** **a)** i) Differentiate between indigenous and exotic forest. (2 marks)
ii) Explain how the following factors influence the distribution of natural forest
- climate (2 marks)
- topography (2 marks)
**b)** i) State four characteristics of tropical hardwood forest. (4 marks)
ii) Give two examples of indigenous hardwood trees in Kenya. (2 marks)
iii) State three factors that have led to the depletion of forests in Kenya. (3 marks)
**c)** Compare forestry in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-headings:
i) Distribution of forest. (2 marks)
ii) Transport (2 marks)
iii) Mode of exploitation (2 marks)

**2.** **a)** i) Define the term 'forest' (2 marks)
ii) Give two examples of softwood trees grown in Kenya. (2 marks)
**b)** Explain how the following factors influence the distribution of natural forests
i) Temperature (2 marks)
ii) Altitude (2 marks)
iii) Human activities (2 marks)
**c)** Explain four problems facing forestry in Kenya. (8 marks)
**d)** i) State three characteristics of coniferous forest in Canada. (3 marks)

ii) Explain two problems that affect forestry in Canada. (4 marks)

**3.** a) i. Name two softwood exotic tree species planted in Kenya. (2 mks)
ii. State three reasons why it is necessary to carry out afforestation programmes
in Kenya. (3 mks)
b) Explain three environmental challenges facing the exploitation of tropical rain forests in Africa. (6 mks)
c) Compare the species of softwood trees in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-headings:
- The diversity of the softwood tree species (2 mks)
- The gestation period of tree species (2 mks)
- The acreage of the softwood tree species (2 mks)
d) Explain four human problems facing forests in Kenya. (8 mks)

**4.** a) Give two indigenous softwoods in Kenya. (2 marks)
b) Apart from coniferous forests, name three other types of natural forests. (3 marks)

**5** (a) State three ways in which softwood forests in Kenya differ from those in Canada. (3marks)
(b) Give two problems that affect forestry in Canada. (2marks)

**6** a) Differentiate between a forest and forestry. (2 marks)
b) State **three** benefits of Agro-forestry. (3 marks)

**7**. a) Define:-
a) A forest (2mks)
b) Forestry (2mks)
b) Mention **two** factors that determine the distribution of forest in Kenya. (2mks)
c) Explain **four** factors that favour the growth of natural forests on the slope of Mt. Kenya. (8mks)
d) Explain **four** common problems facing forestry in both Kenya and Canada. (8mks)

**8**a State five factors that have led to the reduction of the area under forests in many parts of Kenya **(5mks)**
b Explain **four** measures that the governement of Kenya is taking to conserve forests in the country **( 8mks)**
c State the difference between softwood forests in Kenya and Canada under the following subheadings
(i) Distribution of softwood forests **(2mks)**
(ii) Transportation of logs **(2mks)**

**9** (a) (i) What is forestry? **(2mks)**
(ii) Give **four** reasons why agroforestry is being encouraged in Kenya. **(4mks)**
(b) State **four** characteristics of softwood forests in Canada. **(4mks)**
(c) (i) Explain **three** factors which favour the development of softwood forests in Canada. **(6mks)**
(ii) Explain **two** problems that affect forestry in Canada. **(4mks)**
(d) State **five** importance of forests in Kenya. **(5mks)**
. (a) State **three** factors that favor the growth of forest on Mt. Kenya. 3mks
(b) Name **two** types of indigenenous hard wood trees found in Kenyan forests 2mks

**10**. (a) State **three** factors that favor the growth of forest on Mt. Kenya. 3mks
(b) Name **two** types of indigenenous hard wood trees found in Kenyan forests 2mks

**11** a (i) List **two** factors that determine the distribution of forests in Kenya 2mks
(ii) Give the differences in the exploitation of softwood in Kenya and Canada under the following subheadings
- Period of harvesting 2mks
- Transportation 2mks
b Highlight the **three** ways in which the clearing of forests has affected the natural environment in Kenya 3mks
c Explain **four** problems facing forestry in Kenya 8mks
d Explain **four** measures that the Kenya government is taking to conserve forestry in the Country 8mks

**12** a) i) What is agroforestry? (2 Mrk)
ii) State **four** reasons why agroforestry should be encouraged in Kenya (4 Mrks)
b) i) Name **three** tropical hardwood trees found in Kenya ( 3 Mrks)
ii) State **four** characteristics of softwood forest in Canada (4 Mrks)
c) Explain **three** problems which hinder the Kenya government's effort to manage and conserve her forests (6 Mrks)
d) Compare forestry in Kenya and Canada under the following headings.
(i) Transportation of the logs (2 Mrks)
(ii) Felling of trees (2 Mrks)

(iii) Tree species                                                                                            (2 Mrks)

**13**. (a) (i)   What is agro forestry?                                                                        (2 marks)
      (ii)  Differentiate between indigenous and exotic forests.                                         (2 marks)
      (iii) Name *two* indigenous softwood trees species.                                              (2 marks)
   (b) (i)   Explain *three* factors that favour the growth of natural forests on the slopes of Mt. Kenya.   (6 marks)
      (ii)  State *four* factors that have led to the reduction of the area under forest on the slope of Mt. Kenya.   (4 marks)
   (c)  Give differences in the exploitation of softwood forests in Kenya and Canada under the following headings.
      (i)   Tree species                                                                            (2 marks)
      (ii)  Problems facing forestry.                                                                (2 marks)
   (d)  Form four students in a school carried out a field study on forestry within their county.
      (i)   Give *three* reasons why a recconnaince was necessary for field study.                    (3 marks)
      (ii)  State *two* advantages of using content Analysis in the study of forests.                (2 marks)

**14**.   (a) (i) What is forestry?                                                                     (2marks)
   (ii) Define agro-forestry?                                                                      (2marks)
   (b) Explain how the following factors influence the distribution of natural forest.
   (i) Climate.                                                                                    (4marks)
   (ii) Altitude.                                                                                  (2marks)
   (iii) Soil.                                                                                     (2marks)
   (c) Give
   (i) **Three** characteristics of softwood in Kenya.                                             (3marks)
   (ii) **Four** characteristics of softwood in Canada.                                            (4marks)
   (d) Explain **three** positive significances of forests products in Kenya.                       (6marks)

**15**   i) State**five** problems that hinder exploitation of tropical hardwood forests in Africa.    (5marks)
   (ii)  State **four** problems facing forest conservation in Kenya.                             (4marks)
iii  Explain**three** ways in which the Kenya government is undertaking to manage and conserve forests.    (6marks)

**16** (a)   Give two characteristics of softwood forests in Canada.                                            (2 marks)
   (b)  State <u>three</u> problems that affect forestry in Canada.                                 (3 marks)

**17**a) i) Differentiate between indigenous and exotic forests.                                                (2marks)
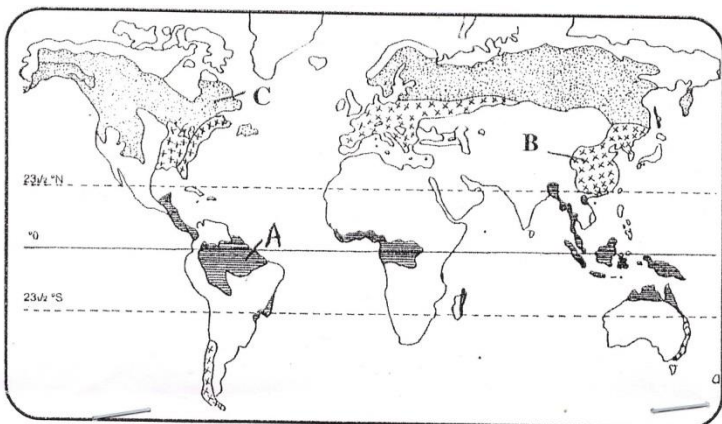   ii) The Map below shows Kenya's forest Zones. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.
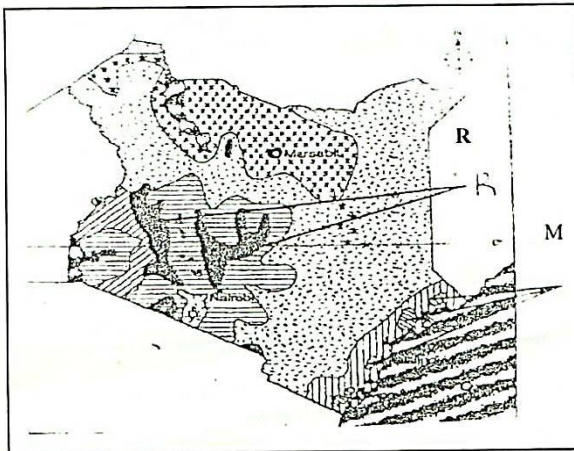


     Identify forest marked **M** and **R**                                                      (2 marks)
   iii) State three factors that may lead to depletion of forests in Kenya.                         (3 marks)
   b) State **three** factors that favour the growth of natural forests on the slopes of Mt. Kenya   (6 marks)
   c) Compare forestry in Kenya and Canada under the following headings:
   i) Distribution of forests                                                                     (2 marks)
   ii)  Mode of exploitation                                                                      (2 marks)
   iii) Transport                                                                                 (2 marks)
   d) i) State **three** factors favouring the development of softwood forests in Canada            (3 marks)
   ii) Explain **three** factors that led to the growth of Kisumu town.                            (6marks)

**18**a) i. Name three tree species found in the softwood forests of Canada                                     (3marks)
   ii. State three physical factors that favour the growth of softwood forests in Canada           (3marks)
   b) Explain four measures being taken by the government of Kenya to control human encroachment on forest area on forest area.   (8marks)
   b)Compare softwoods in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-headings :
   i) Transportation                                                                              (2marks)
   ii)Harvesting                                                                                  (2marks)

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iii) Marketing of products (2marks)
c) State five significance of forests to the economy of Kenya (5 marks)

**19**. a)i) Differentiate between indigenous and exotic forests (2 marks)

ii) The map below shows Kenya's forest zones. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.
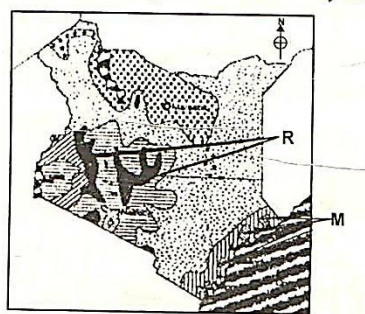


Identify the forests marked M and R. (2marks)
iii) State three factors that lead to depletion of forests in Kenya (3marks)
b) Explain three factors that favour the growth of natural forests on the slopes of Mt. Kenya (6 marks)
c) Compare forestry in Kenya and Canada under the following headings:
i) Tree species (2marks)
ii)Mode of exploitation (2marks)
iii) Transport (2marks)
d)i) State three factors favouring the development of softwood forests in Canada. (3marks)
ii) Give three measures used to conserve forests in Kenya (3marks)

**20**) 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 **thre**e 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)

**21**. a) i) Define the term forestry. (2mks)
ii) Name two exotic species of trees planted in Kenya. (2mks)
iii) State any three characterisitcs of plated forests. 3mks)



b) i) On the map of the world provided identify three types of natural forests labeled A,B,C. (3mks)
ii) State any four characteristics of the forest marked A. (4mks)
c) Explain four measures the government of Kenya has taken to realise effective management of forests. (4mks)
d) Explain two problems facing forests exploitation in Canada. (4mks)
e) Give three reasons why a country should conserve her forests. (3mks)

**22**. a) i) Differentiate between forestry and agro-forestry. (2marks)
ii) Apart from agro-forestry, explain four measures being taken by the government of Kenya to control human encroachment on forested areas. (8marks)
b) i) Name **two** exotic species of trees planted in Kenya . (2marks)
ii) Give the difference between softwood in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-headings.

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        -Harvesting period                                                                  (2marks)

        -Diversity of the softwood trees species.                                             (2marks)

c)   i) Name **three** non- wood products from the natural forest of Kenya.             (3marks)

    ii)   Explain **three** human problems facing forest in Kenya, apart from human encroachment.   (6marks)

**23** (a)    Different forestry and afforestation.                                           (4marks)

   (b)  (i) Give **three** soft woods trees which grow in the forest reserves of Canada.     (3 marks)

       (ii) State **four** characteristics of planted forests in Kenya.                  (4 marks)

   (c)  Compare forestry in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-topics

-     Growth                                                                  (2 marks)

-     Harvesting                                                       (2 marks)

-     Marketing                                                     (2 marks)

   (d)  State four measures taken by the Kenyan government to conserve forest.       (4 marks)

   (e)  The students of Mawego mixed secondary school are planning to carry out a field study on forestry in Homa bay County.

   i)     State **two** objectives for their study.                               (2 marks)

   ii)   Formulae **two** hypothesis for their study.                          (2 marks)