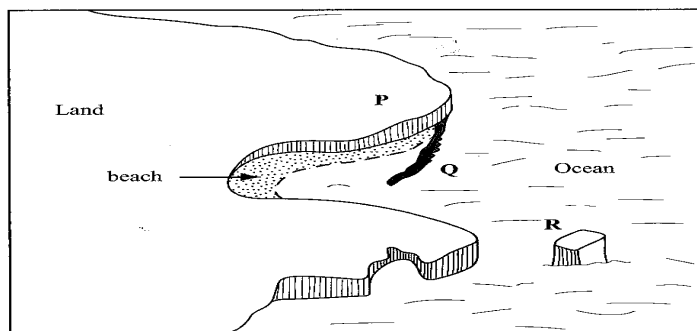


**K.C.S.E YEAR 2010 PAPER 1**

**SECTION A**

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

- 1 Give **three** components of the solar system. (3 marks)
- 2 (a) Identify **two** types of high level clouds. (2 marks)
- (b) Draw a well labelled diagram of a hydrological cycle. (5 marks)
- 3 (a) Give **three** causes of earthquakes. (3 marks)
- (b) Name two major earthquake zones of the world. (2 marks)
- 4 (a) What is a rock? (2 mark)
- (b) Give **three** characteristics of sedimentary rocks. (3 marks)
- 5 (a) The diagram below shows some coastal features



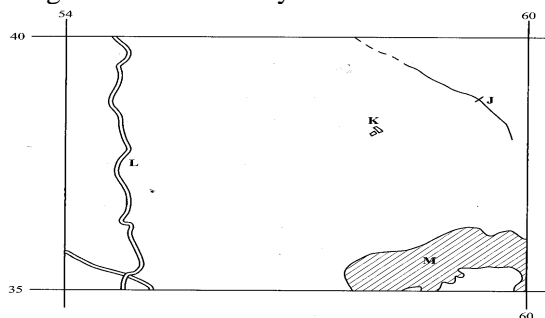
- Name the features marked P, Q and R. (3 marks)
- (b) State **two** conditions necessary for the formation of a beach. (2 marks)

**SECTION B**

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

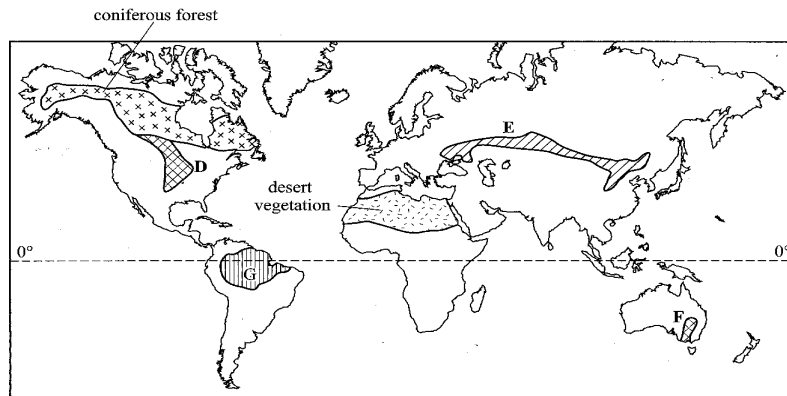
6. Study the map of Homa Bay (1:50,000) sheet 129/2 provided and answer the following questions.

- (a) A pipeline is to be laid from Lake Victoria along the line marked X-Y.
  - (i) What is the length of the piping to be used? (2 marks)
  - (Give your answer to the nearest 100 metres).
  - (ii) Calculate the bearing of point Y from point X. (2 marks)
  - (iii) Calculate the area of the part of Lake Victoria shown on the map excluding the marshy sections. (Give your answer in square kilometers). (2 marks)
- (b) The rectangle below represents the area in the map extract bounded by Eastings 54 and 60 and Northings 35 and 40. Identify and name the features marked J, K, L and M. (4 marks)

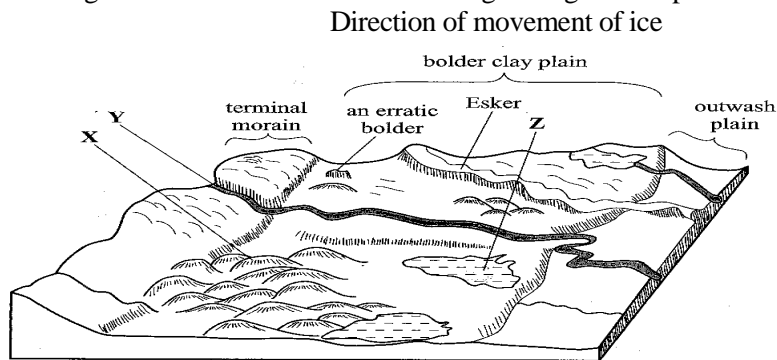


- (c) (i) Explain **three** factors which have influenced the distribution of settlements in the area covered by the map. (6 marks)
- (ii) Citing evidence from the map, give **two** agricultural activities carried out in the area covered by the map. (4 marks)
- (d) Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map. (5 marks)
7. The map below shows some vegetation regions of the world. Use it to answer questions (a) and (b). coniferous forest



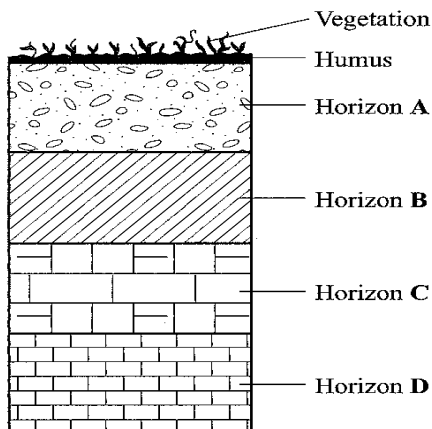


- (a) (i) Name the temperate grasslands marked D, E and F. (3 marks)  
 (ii) Describe the characteristics of the natural vegetation found in the shaded area marked G. (6 marks)
- (b) Explain how climate has influenced the existence of the following types of vegetation shown on the map.  
 (i) Desert vegetation; (4 marks)  
 (ii) Coniferous forest. (4 marks)
- (c) You are required to carry out a field study of the natural vegetation within your local environment.  
 (i) Apart from identifying the different types of plants, state **three** other activities you would carry out during the field study. (3 marks)  
 (ii) How would you identify the different types of plants? (3 marks)  
 (iii) State **two** ways in which the information collected during the field study would be useful to the local community. (2 marks)
8. (a) Describe plucking as a process in glacial erosion. (4 marks)  
 (b) Explain **three** conditions that lead to glacial deposition. (6 marks)  
 (c) The diagram below shows features resulting from glacial deposition on a lowland area.



- (i) Name the features marked X, Y and Z. (3 marks)  
 (ii) Describe how terminal moraine is formed. (4 marks)
- (d) Explain **four** positive effects of glaciation in lowland areas. (8 marks)
9. (a) Differentiate between river rejuvenation and river capture. (2 marks)  
 (b) Give **three** features resulting from;  
 (i) river rejuvenation; (3 marks)  
 (ii) river capture. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain the **four** ways through which a river transports its load. (8 marks)  
 (d) You are planning to carry out a field study on the lower course of a river.  
 (i) Give **three** reasons why you would require a route map. (3 marks)  
 (ii) State three characteristics of a river at the old stage that you are likely to observe during the field study. (3 marks)  
 (iii) Give **three** follow-up activities you would be involved in after the field study. (3 marks)
- 10 The diagram below represents a well developed soil profile. Use it to answer question (a).





- (a) (i) Describe the characteristics of horizon B. (3 marks)
- (ii) Apart from humus, name **three** other components of soil. (3 marks)
- (iii) State **three** ways in which humus contributes to the quality of soil. (3 marks)
- (b) (i) Differentiate between soil structure and soil texture. (2 marks)
- (ii) Explain how the following factors influence the formation of soil; (6 marks)
- topography;
  - time.
- (2 marks)
- (c) Explain how the following farming practices may lead to loss of soil fertility: (2 marks)
- (i) overgrazing; (2 marks)
- (ii) frequent ploughing; (2 marks)
- (iii) continuous irrigation. (2 marks)

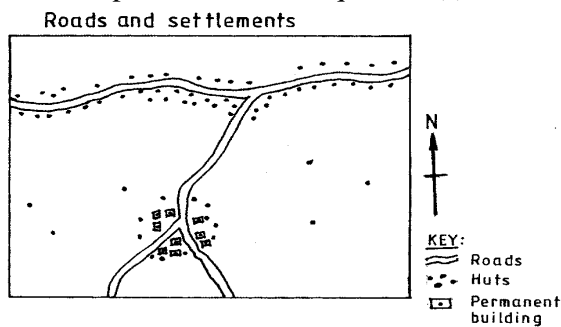


**K.C.S.E YEAR 2010 PAPER 2**

**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. (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).

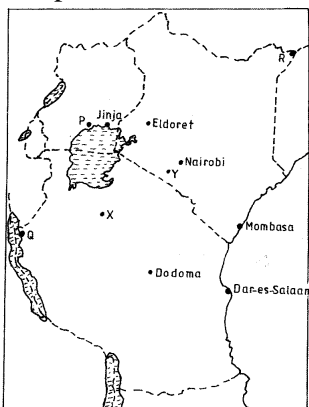
Place of Origin	No. of tourists per year	
	2005	2006
Europe	942,000	965,000
Africa	120,000	154,000
Asia	97,000	128,000
North America	94,000	103,000
Australia & New Zealand	19,000	24,000
All other countries	29,000	41,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,301,000</b>	<b>1,415,000</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

- (a) 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)
- (b) Explain **three** problems arising from industrialization in Kenya. (6 marks)
- (c) Explain **three** factors which influenced the location of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (6 marks)
- (d) You intend to carry out a field study of a furniture-making industry in the local market centre.
- (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)
10. The map below shows the location of some urban centres in East Africa.



- (a) (i) Name the towns marked P, Q and R.
- (ii) Name the minerals that influenced the growth of the towns marked X and Y. (2 marks)
- (b) Explain **four** factors that have led to the growth of Eldoret as a major town in Kenya. (8 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)

