

Questions in the spaces provided

distance from a particular known point on the map or on the surface of the earth,

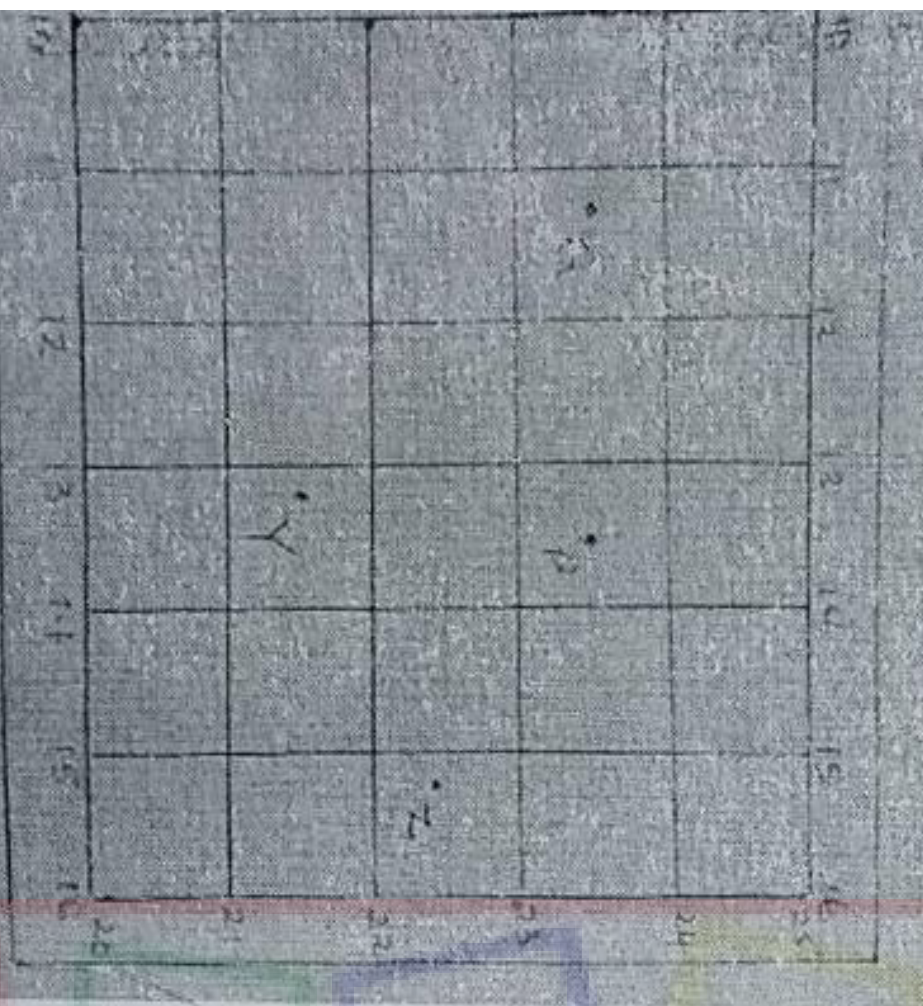
direction measured as an angle and given in degrees

Mention TWO modern methods of indicating direction

use of the compass
use of Bearing

(2mks)

Diagram below is an illustration of the grid reference system. Use it to answer questions (ii)



Use the FOUR figure grid reference of points P and Q

(2mks)

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2 a) Give FOUR methods of underground mining

1. Drift / adit method
2. Shaft raising method
3. Solution Drilling method

b) State THREE factors that are considered before

Kenya

1. The value of the minerals
2. The quality of the ore
3. The size of minerals deposit
4. Method of mining
5. Technology

3 a) Name FOUR areas studied in practical geography

- Map work
- Statistics
- Field study
- Photograph work
- Cartography
- Map making
- Transverse

b) Identify the branch of geography in which each of the following is studied

- i) Mining human and economic
- ii) Weather and climate physical geography
- iii) Agriculture human and economic
- iv) Soils and vegetation physical geography

4 a) Define the following terms

i) Volcanicity

various ways by which solid materials are forced into the earth's crust

ii) An earthquake

shaking and trembling of the earth's crust, caused by stresses

i) Apart from composite volcano, name FIVE other extrusive

1. Basic lava dome
2. Acid lava cones
3. Complex cones (stratovolcanoes)
4. Ash and cinder cones
5. Plug dome
6. Volcanic plug



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ii) State FIVE characteristics of a composite volcano

- Cone shaped (parasitic cones)
- has conical steep slopes
- It has steep slopes
- made of acid lava
- Stratified (made of alternating layers of lava and pyroclasts)

(5mks)

ii) With the aid of well labeled diagrams describe how a rift compressional forces

5 a) State THREE effects of the movement of tectonic plates

1. Causes earthquakes and volcanic activity
2. Causes formation of landforms
3. Eruption of magma can result in formation of valuable minerals

(3mks)

b) State THREE main boundaries associated with plate movement and in each case give an example

1. extensional boundaries
2. Compressional boundaries
3. Transform fault

(6mks)

6. a) i) What is faulting?

Cracking/fracturing of the brittle crustal rocks due to tectonic forces

(2mks)

ii) Differentiate between normal fault and reverse fault

Normal fault are formed by tensional forces in which one block slides downwards in relation to the other. Reverse fault are formed by compressional forces in which one block of land is pushed

(2mks)

iii) Apart from normal faults and reverse faults, name other types of faults

(3mks)

1. Thrust fault
2. Shear / tear fault
3. Anticlinal fault

b) i) Apart from the rift valley, name FOUR other relief features that are formed as a result of faulting

(4mks)

1. Fault scarp / escarpment
2. Block / horst mountain
3. Rift block
4. Fault depression

(1M) eg. tearing bridges, water

or



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