

**DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY**

**S.4 GEOGRAPHY /1**

**TIME 1 ½ MINUTES**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- This paper comprises of two sections
- All questions are compulsory
- Answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

**SECTION A (30 MARKS)**

1. Any part that forms the earth crust is referred to as  
A. Magma                      B. Rock                      C. Soil                      D. Vegetation
2. Which of the following rocks are examples of abyssal rocks?  
A. Granite                      B. Dolorite                      C. Basalt                      D. Sand
3. Which of the following is a characteristics of igneous rocks  
A. They have large crystals      C. They are compacted due to heat and pressure  
B. They are brittle                      D. They are non-crystalline
4. Which one of the following is not a characteristics of sedimentary rocks  
A. They are permeable                      C. They have fossils  
B. Some are soft                      D. They are fire grained
5. The process of fracturing of rocks along which displacement takes place is referred to as  
A. Volcanicity      B. warping      C. Folding      D. faulting
6. The formation of reversed faults is s characteristic of  
A. Tensional forces                      C. Compressional forces  
B. B. Kinetic forces                      D. Normal forces
7. Which one of the following is processes is an exogenic process  
A. Mass wasting      B. Faulting      C. Warping      D. Volcanism
8. Which one of the following land forms is not as result of faulting  
A. Fault guided valley      B. grabens      C. Horsts      D. Sills

9. A stream following a fault line is required to as  
 A. Rift valley lakes    B. fault guided valley    C. River    D. Glacial/lake
10. Which one of the following lakes is not a rift valley lake  
 A. Elementoita    B. Baringo    C. Bogaria    D. Wamala
11. The following are block mountains found in Kenya except  
 A. Nyiru    B. Ndoto    C. Ufipa    D. Mathews
12. The gentle deformation of the earth crust over a considerable area as a result of compression forces is known as  
 A. Folding    B. warping    C. Earthquakes    D. Volcanism
13. The type of lava that takes a long time to solidify and flows for long distances is referred to as  
 A. Magma    B. Basic    C. Acidic    D. Intermediate
14. Which of the following land forms is an extrusive volcanic land form  
 A. Fumaroles    B. sills    C. Dykes    D. lopoliths
15. An upland with a flat gently sloping surface made up of layers of lava is referred to as  
 A. Cumulo-dome    B. Volcanic plug    C. Lava plateau    D. Hot spring
16. Which of the following volcanoes in East Africa is a dissected cone?  
 A. Nyamulagira    B. Kenya    C. Elgon    D. Meru
17. The following are active volcanoes in East Africa except  
 A. Kilimanjaro    B. Meru    C. Oldonyo lengai    D. Nyamulagira
18. Which one of the following lakes in East Africa is a lava dammed lakes.  
 A. Caldera    B. turkana    C. Baringo    D. Katwe
19. A large rounded depression on a volcanic mountain is known as  
 A. Caldera    B. Crate lake    C. Cirque    D. Lava dammed lake
20. The dome-shaped mass of magma on the surface of the earth as a result of volcanicity is referred to as  
 A. Dyke    B. Lopolith    C. Lacolith    D. Batholith
21. A narrow steep side rock ridge separating two corries is referred to as  
 A. Pyramidal peak    B. Cirque    C. Esker    D. Arete

22. Which one of the following is not an example of a corrie in East Africa?  
 A. L. Baker                      B. L. Speke      C. Loc Catherine      D. Teleke Valley
23. Which of the following features in East Africa is a glacial depositional feature  
 A. Erratic                      B. Corrie      C. Arete                      D. Pyramida peak
24. Irregular and undulating mounds of bedded sand and gravel along valley sides as a result of glaciations are referred to as  
 A. Erratic                      B. Drumlins                      C. Kames      D. Moraines
25. The process by which a river drags large materials on its bed is referred to as....  
 A. Traction                      B. Saltation                      C. Suspension      D. Plucking
26. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of a river in its mature stage?  
 A. They valley floor is wide                      C. Deposition begins  
 B. They valley floor is narrow                      D. Lateral erosion is dominant
27. Which one of the following rivers in East Africa is in its old stage?  
 A. Nyando                      B. Semiliki                      C. Mobuko                      D. Manafwa
28. An area of a higher land that separates two or more basins is referred to as.....  
 A. Water parting      B. River confluence      C. Regime                      D. Load
29. The area drained by a river and its tributaries is called.....  
 A. Basin                      B. Source                      C. Mouth                      D. Ocean
30. River rejuvenation refers to a river's.....  
 A. Ability to carry its load                      C. ability to join to major river  
 B. Ability to drain into an ocean                      D. renewed erosive capacity

## SECTION B

### MAP WORK

1. Study the extract (**NYARWEYO**); part of series Y732, sheet 48/4, Edition 1-U.S.D and answer the questions that follows
  - (a) (i) State the grid reference of the Borehole in the South of Kigudura. (1mk)  
(ii) Identify the man-made feature at grid reference 156235. (1mk)
  - (b) State the bearing of the ginnery at kadebede from the bridge in the south of kigudura. (1mk)
  - (c) Draw a cross-section of the area shown on the extract between grid reference 126275 and 182220 and on it mark and name;
    - (i) Thicket vegetation
    - (ii) Bikuka river and its tributary
    - (iii) Dry weather road
    - (iv) A bridge (8mks)
  - (d) Describe the
    - (i) Relief of the area (5mks)
    - (ii) Relationship between relief and vegetation of the area shown on the extract. (4mks)
2. For any field work you have conducted as on individual or class,
  - (a) State the;
    - (i) Topic (2mks)
    - (ii) Objectives of the field work study (3mks)
  - (b) Describe how you used any two of the following methods of data collection during your field work
    - (i) Measurement
    - (ii) Observation
    - (iii) Recording
    - (iv) Questionnaire
    - (v) Interview
    - (vi) Sampling (6mks)
  - (c) How was your study geographical? (4mks)

**END**