FORM TWO , GEOGRAPHY HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT
TERM THREE, 2013.
4. STATISTICAL METHODS

1. Study the table below and answer questions that follow:-

CROP	**1978**	**1979**	**1980**	**1981**	**1982**
COFFEE	1000	990	870	830	840
TEA	750	700	650	700	600
PYRETHRUM	300	250	350	400	450
MAIZE	500	450	550	600	350

(a) (i) Using 1cm to represent 500 tons, draw a compound bar graph to represent the data.
(ii) Give **two** disadvantages of using the method to represent statistical data.

2. The table below shows leading import crops by value (Kshs. Million). Use is to answer questions a – c

	CROP			
Year	**Un milled wheat**	**Maize**	**Rice**	**Wheat flour**
2000	6,989	4,664	1,968	180
2001	7,515	3,342	2,619	639
2002	5,577	229	2,104	237
2003	6,099	1,417	2,981	168
2004	6,754	4,647	3,659	200

(a) (i) Using a scale of 1cm represents 100,000 , draw a comparative bar graph to represent the data in the table above
(ii) Give **three** advantages of suing comparative bar graphs
(b) Explain **three** reasons why Kenya is a producer of the commodities shown in the table above yet she imports the same

3. The table below shows milk production in ‘000 units in selected Districts

District	1982	1992	2002
Trans nzoia	24	26	40
Kiambu	23	25	31
Meru	25	27	32
Bungoma	12	14	20

a) i) Using a vertical scale of 1 centimeter to represent 10,000 units, draw a compound

bar graph to represent the above given data

5. The table below shows four principal crops produced in Kenya in the years 2000 and 2001. Use it to answer questions.

CROP AMOUNT IN METRIC TONS

YEAR	2000	2001
Wheat	70,000	13,000
Maize	200,000	370,000
Coffee	98,000	55,000
Tea	240,000	295,00

(a) (i) Using a radius of 5 cm, draw a pie chart to represent crop production in the year 2000.
(ii) State **two** advantages of using pie charts.
(b) Calculate the percentage increase in wheat production between the years 2000 and 2001.

6. Study the data given and use it to draw a pie chart showing mineral production in Kenya;

Mineral	**Amount (000 tonnes)**
Gold	26
Flouspar	14
Soda ash	32
Zink	28

(a) Using a radius of 5cm, draw a pie chart to represent the above data
(b) List **three** advantages of using a pie chart in representing data

12. FORESTRY

1. (a) Give **three** reasons for over-exploitation of hardwoods in Africa.
(b) State **four** measures taken to conserve forests in Kenya.
(c) (i) Name **two** major lumbering maritime provinces in Eastern Canada.
(ii) Explain the factors that have favoured forestry in Canada.
(d) Explain **three** differences between softwoods in Kenya and Canada.

2. (a) (i) What is agro-forestry?
(ii) State **four** reasons why agro-forestry is being encouraged.
3. (a) (i) Distinguish between pure and mixed forests
(ii) Show how natural forests differ from planted forests in Kenya
(c) (i) State **three** measures that are being taken in Kenya to conserve forests
(ii) Explain **three** factors favouring the exploitation of softwoods in Canada
4. (a) Define **agro forestry**
(b) Outline **four** benefits of agro forestry
(c) Explain how the following factors influence growth of forests;
(i) Altitude

(ii) Aspect

(d) Explain **three** measures being undertaken to conserve forests in Kenya

(e) Give **four** consequences of forest depletion in Kenya

5. (a) (i) Distinguish between indigenous and exotic forest

(ii) Explain **four** ways in which natural forests differ from planted forests

(b) Explain **three** factors that influence the distribution of forests in Kenya

(c) State **three** measure that are being taken to conserve forests

6. (a) (i) What is **forestry**?

(ii) Explain **three** factors that favour the growth of natural forests on the Kenya highlands

(b) Explain **five** problems hindering the exploitation of tropical hardwood forests

(c) (i) Explain **three** measures that the government of Kenya is taking to conserve forests in the country

(ii) State **three** factors that have led to the reduction of the area under forest in Mau forest

7. (a) (i) Distinguish between forestry and forest

(ii) Discuss the influence of the following factors on the destruction of natural forests

a) Climate

b) Human activities

c) Topography

8. (a) Explain **three** measures which have been taken to manage forests in Kenya

(b) Give the differences between the soft wood forests in Kenya and Canada, under the following headings:

(i) Species

(ii) Problems

(iii) Marketing

(d) Your class intends to carry out a field study on the erotic trees of the Kenya highlands:-

(i) Name **two** types of tree species they are likely to observe

(ii) Identify **three** methods you will use to record the data in the field

9. (a) Define the term **agro-forestry**

(b) Name **three** topical hardwoods found in Kenya

(c) Name **one** indigenous soft wood found in Kenya

RIVERS AND GLACIATION

1. a) i) What is **a river**?

ii) Distinguish between a river confluence and a river tributary

b) Describe how a river erodes its channel by the following processes

i) Hydraulic action

ii) Abrasion

2. a) Describe the process of a river capture

b)State **five** characteristics of a flood plain

3. (a) Define the term river capture

(b) The diagram below shows a river capture, name the features marked **X, Y, Z**

4. (a) Differentiate between **accordant** and **discordant** drainage systems
(b) State **three** factors that facilitate formation of deltas

5. (a) (i)Name **two** ways in which ice moves
(ii) State **two** factors which facilitate the movement of ice
(b) Identify **two** erosional features in glaciated lowlands
(c) Describe how the following features are formed:
(i) Outwash plain
(ii) Moraine-dammed lake
(d) Explain **four** ways in which a glaciated landscape is of significance to human activities

6. (a) State **four** factors which may cause a waterfall to form
(b) (i) Describe how river braids are formed
(ii) Name **three** features resulting form river rejuvenation
(c) Describe how a river capture occurs
(d) Give **two** reasons as to why Lake Naivasha is a fresh water lake

7. (a (i) Outline **two** factors that influence the development of drainage patterns. (2 marks)

(ii) Outline **five** characteristics of a river in its youthful stage. (5 marks)

(b) Describe the following processes of river erosion:

(i) attrition; (2 marks)

(ii) corrasion. (4 marks)

(c) Explain **three** negative effects of rivers to the human environment.

(d) Your class is planning to carry out a field study of a river in its old stage.

(3 marks)

(i) State **three** reasons why it would be necessary to pre-visit the area of study.

(3 marks)

8.*(a)* Explain the following processes of weathering:

(i) hydration; (2 marks)

(ii) oxidation; (2 marks)

(iii) frost action. (3 marks)

(b) Describe how an exfoliation dome is formed. (6 marks)

(c) Explain three physical factors that enhance movement of materials along a slope due to gravity. (6 marks)

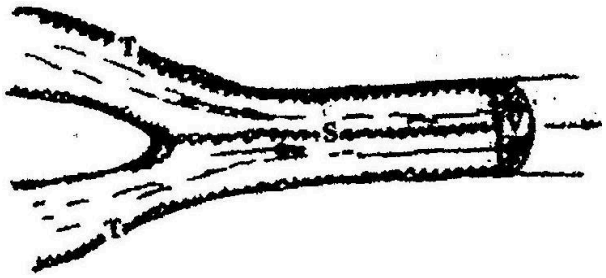
(d) (i) Give **two** processes of rapid mass movement. (2 marks)

(ii) State **four** indicators of occurrence of soil creep in an area. (4 marks)

9. (a) (i) What is an ice sheet? (2mks)
(ii) Give two reasons why there are no ice sheets in Kenya (2mks)
(iii) Explain three factors that influence the movement of the ice from the place where it has accumulated (6mks)

(b) Describe how an arête is formed (4mks)

(b) The diagram below shows types of moraines in a valley glacier

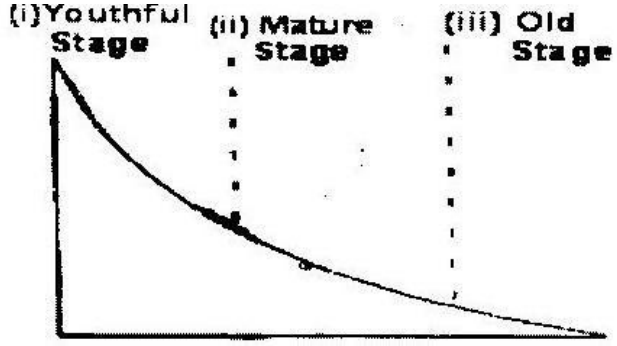


(i) Name the type of moraines marked S, T and V (3mks)
(ii) Explain four positive effects of glaciation in lowland areas. (8mks)

10. (a) (i) What is the difference between weathering and mass wasting?
(ii) Apart from plants, give three other factors that influence the rate of weathering
(iii) Explain two ways in which plants cause weathering (4mks)
(b) (i) List two types of mass wasting other than soil creep (2mks)
(ii) Explain three factors that cause soil creep. (6mks)
(c) Explain four effects of mass wasting on the environment. (8mks)

8. a) i) Name two sources of rivers. (2mks)

ii) The diagram below shows the three stages of the long profile of a river.



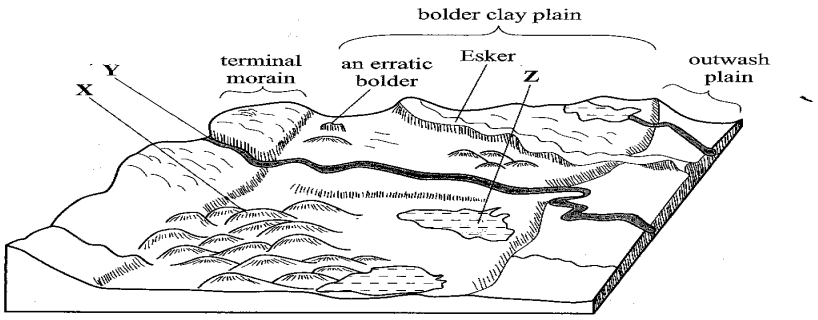
Give two features formed by the rivers in each of the three stages.
(6mks)

98. (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.

Direction of movement of ice



(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)

10. (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)

MERRY XMASS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR 2014.