FORM THREE GEOGRAPHY
TOPICAL QUESTIONS

EXTERNAL LAND FORMING PROCESSES – WEATHERING.

1. (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 (3mks)

(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)

2. Give two processes involved in each of the following types of weathering

(a) Physical weathering (2mks)

(b) Chemical weathering (2mks)

3. (a) What is mechanical weathering? (2mks)

(b) How is an exfoliation dome formed? (5mks)

4. Describe five processes involved in chemical weathering? (3mks)

5. Name physical weathering processes that take place in the arid areas.

6. List factors that determine rate of weathering.

7. Define the term denudation

8.

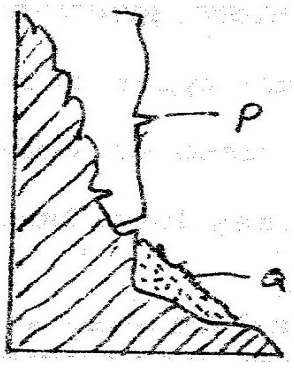
a) Name the above type of weathering.

b) Describe the process shown by the photograph

EXTERNAL LAND FORMING PROCESSES – MASS MOVEMENT.

1. a) State two conditions which may influence the occurrence of landslides

b) Using the diagram (in question paper), name



(i) The type of mass movement shown

(ii) The features marked P and Q (2mks)

2. Explain five ways in which soil creep occurs. (10mks)

3. Describes the effects of soil creep. (6mks)

4. Define the following:

   a) Mass wasting.

   b) Mass movement. (2mks)

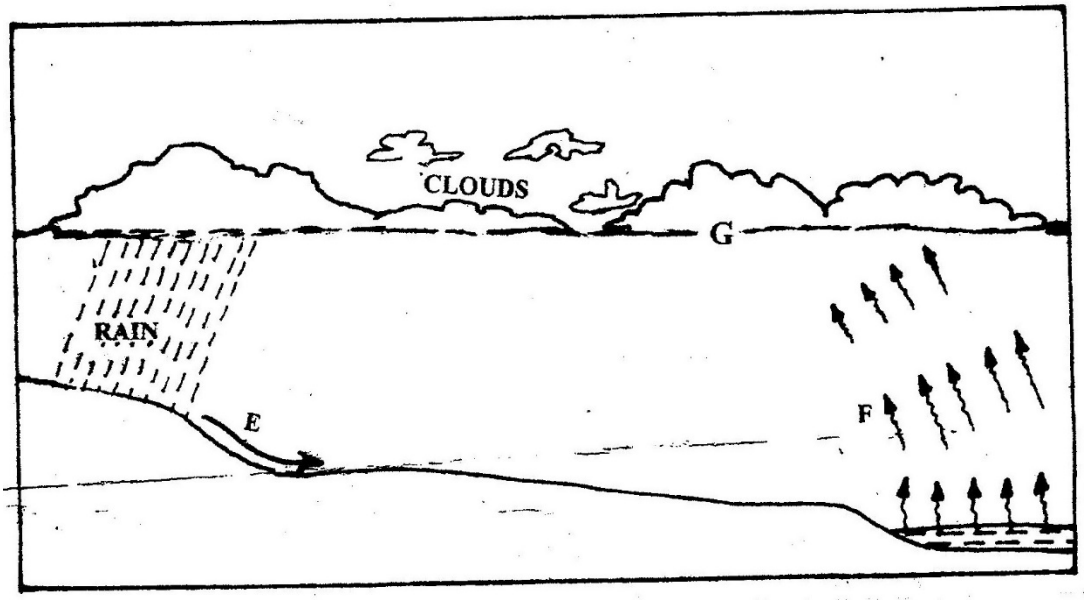
5. Name and explain three process of slow mass movement. (4mks)

6. Explain the factors that are responsible for rapid mass wasting.

7. List the evidences of soil creep. (4mks)

THE HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE

1. (a) The diagram below shows the hydrological cycle. Name the stages marked E, F, and G (3mks)



   (b) Differentiate between watershed and a catchments area (2mks)

2. State four factors that determine the amount of surface run-off.

3. What is hydrological cycle? (2mks)

4. Explain factors that influence percolation of voter. (8mks)

5. (a) What is cyrosphere? (2mks)

(b) Name the significance of hydrological cycle. (4mks)

6. List other forms of precipitation other than rainfall that may also form major inputs into the system. (4mks)

7. What factors can influence surface run off or overland flow. (5mks)

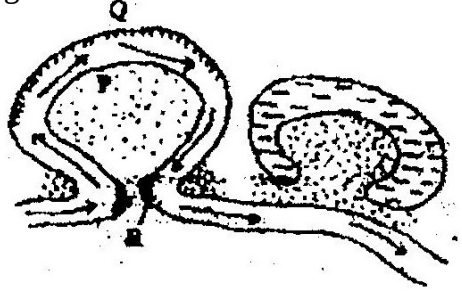
8. In what ways can we sustain the process of the hydrological cycle? (8mks)

ACTION OF RIVERS

1. (a) Name two types of the coastal deltas (2mks)

(b) State two conditions that lead to deposition of silt at the mouth of a river (2mks)

2. The diagram below shows river Mandera. Use it to answer question (a)



(a) (i) Name the process that take place at each of the points marked P and Q. (2mks)

(ii) Name the feature formed at the point marked R (1mk)

(iii) Describe how an Ox- bow lake is formed (5mks)

(b) State five characteristics of a flood plain (5mks)

(c) Explain three causes of river rejuvenation (6mks)

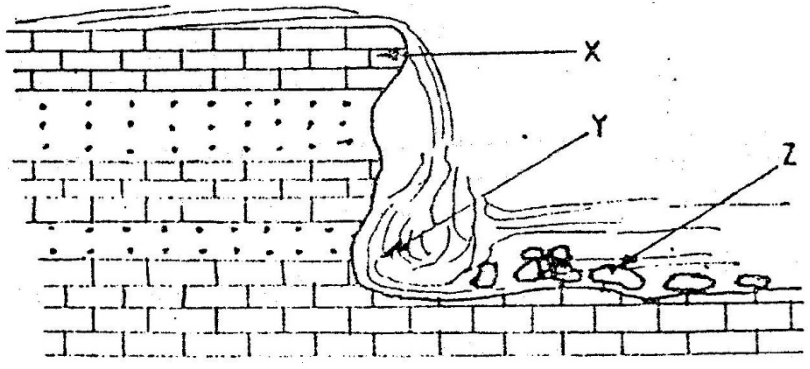
- Your class is required to carry out a field study of a river

(i) What would be the advantages of dividing the class into groups according to the stages of the long profile of a river? (4mks)

(ii) What would be the disadvantage of using secondary data in this kind of a field study? (2mks)

3. (a) State two factors which influence the occurrence of surface run- off

(b) The diagram below shows a waterfall. Name the feature marked X, Y and Z



4. Describe three ways in which rivers transports its load.

5. Describe the following drainage patterns

(i) Dedritic.

(ii) Trellis.

(iii) Centipetal.

6. a) State two factors that influence the rate of erosion by the river in its upper course.

b) (i) Define river rejuvenation

Name two features that result from river rejuvenation

7. Explain the following:

(a) River basin

(b) Watershed

(c) Catchment area

(d) River regime (8mks)

8. With examples from Africa, explain the differences between the following river features:

(a) Inland delta and alluvial fan.

(b) Estuarine delta and an estuary.

(c) Bluff and river cliff.

(d) Levees and river bank.

(e) River valley and river channel.

(f) Paired terrace and unpaired terrace.

(g) Drainage pattern and drainage system,

(h) Misfit river and deferred river,

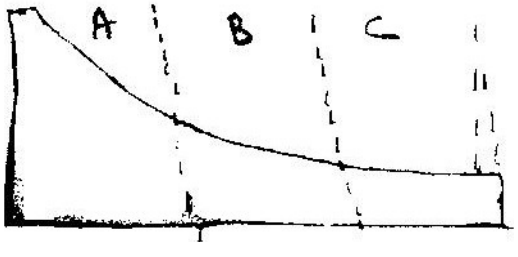
(i) Antecedent drainage and superimposed drainage. (18mks)

9. Describe how a river erodes its channel through the following processes

(i) Abrasion

(ii) Hydraulic (4mks)

10. (a) (i) In which stage is the river at 'A'



(ii) Name 3 features found at the above stage. (3mks)

(b) (i) In which stage is the river at 'B'

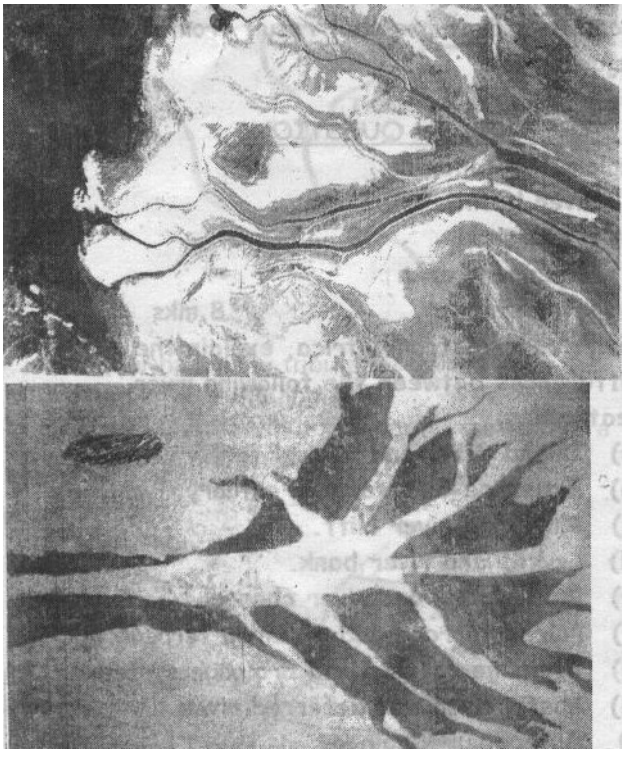
(ii) Which are the characteristics of the river at stage B?

(iii) Describe the characteristics of the river at the above stage C.

(4mks)

(c) In which stage is the river at C.

11. Explain the significance of rivers to man. (10mks)12.



a) Name the type of photograph. (1mk)

b) Name the features shown by the photograph. I and II. (2mks)

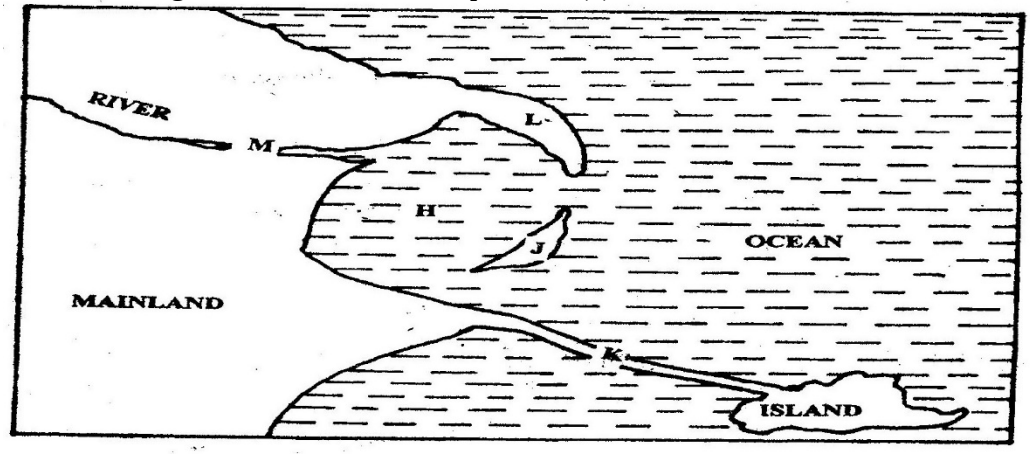
c) State the conditions necessary for formation of these features. (3mks)

LAKES.

1. Give three processes that lead to formation of lakes.
2. Describe how Lake Victoria was formed.
3. Explain how Lake Victoria influences the climate of the surrounding areas.
4. What is a lake?
5. State three ways in which lakes are formed.
6. Explain how each of the following lakes were formed :
   (a) Victoria
   (b) Tanganyika
   (c) Chala
   (d) Sare
   (e) Kivu (15mks)
7. State the differences between the lakes on the eastern and western areas of East African Rift Valley. (6mks)
8. With reference to specific lakes in East Africa, explain the significance of lakes in the region. (8mks)

OCEANS, SEAS AND THEIR COASTS.

1. Use the diagram below to answer question (a)



(a) Name the coastal features marked H, J, K, L and M (5mks)

(b) (i) State four conditions necessary for the formation of a beach (4mks)

(ii) Describe three processes involved in marine erosion (6mks)

(c) You are planning to carry out a field study on the depositional features along the coast of Kenya

(i) State five objectives you would formulate for your study (5mks)

(ii) Give five methods you would use to record the information collected (5mks)

2. (a) Name two types of submerged coasts. (2mks)

(b) Explain now the following factors determine effectiveness of wave erosion along the coast.

(i) Nature of the material transported by waves

(ij) Nature of the coastal rocks. (4mks

3. State two causes of submerged coasts. (2mks)

4. Name two features that result from submergence of coasts. (2mks)

5. Define term coastline (2mks)

6. What are destructive waves? (2mks)

7. Name three resultant features of wave erosion. (3mks)

8 Describe formation of cliff. (5mks)

9. Describe formation of a wave-cut platform. (5mks)

10. Name three types of coast. (3rnks)

11. (a) Describe formation of coral coast. (5mks)

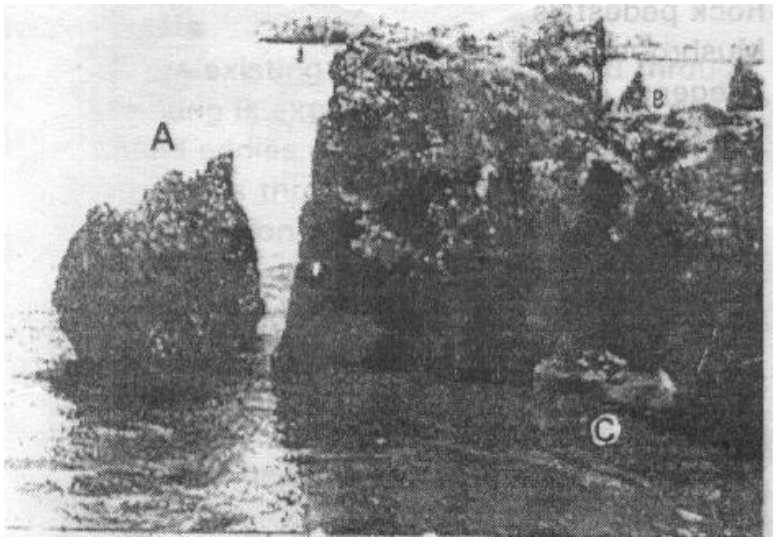
(b) Explain the significance of coral coast to Kenya.

12. Distinguish between shingle beaches and sand beaches. (6mks)

13. Name three types of submerged coasts. (3mks)

14. Name two types of movements of ocean water. (2mks)

15.

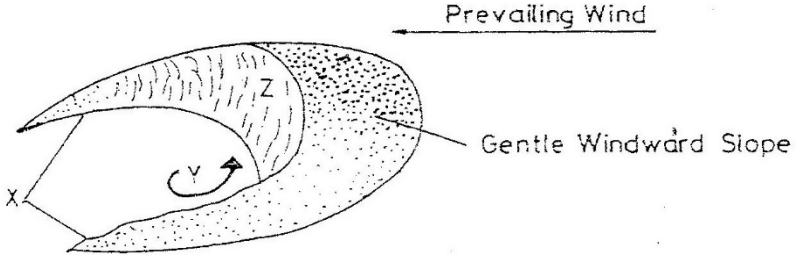


(a) Name features marked A, B, and C.

(b) Describe the formation of feature marked C.

ACTION OF WIND AND WATER IN ARID AREAS.

1. The diagram below represents a barchan. Use it to answer questions (a)



(a) Name

(i) The feature marked X (1mk)

(ii) The air current marked Y (1mk)

(iii) The slope marked Z (1mk)

(b) Give two ways in which wind transports its load (2mks)

2. a) (i) Two process through which wind erodes the surface

(ii) Three ways through which wind transports its load

b) (i) How an oasis is forced

(ii) How zeugens are formed

c) You are supposed to carry out a field study of a semi-arid area in Kenya.

(i) Two ways of preparing for the Field study

(ii) Information that would be collected through observation of the arid area

(iii) Measures to be recommended for controlling desertification.

3. Explain the process of abrasion. (2mks)

4. Name four features of wind erosion. (4mks)

5. Describe formation of zeugens, (4mks)

6. List features of wind deposition. (4mks)

7. Describe formation of wadis. (5mks)

8. Differentiate between suspension and saltation. (4mks)

9. Name four types of desert surface (4mks)

10. Identify and describe the processes of wind erosion. (6mks)

11. (a) Explain how wind transports its load.

(b) State the factors influencing wind transportation. (3mks)

12. Explain the formation of the following features:

(a) Bajadas.

(b) Pediments. (6mks)

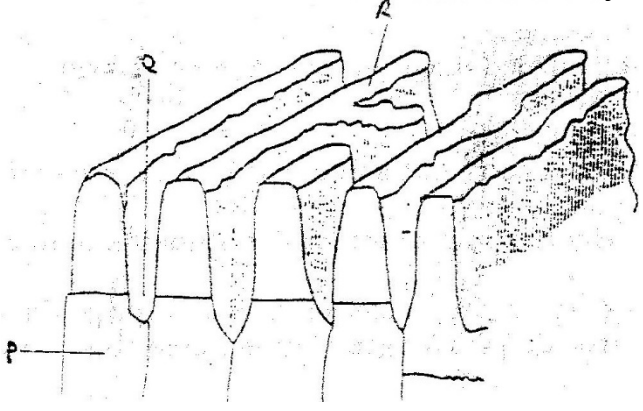
13. Students carried out field study on desert landforms.

(i) State two type of information they collected through observation.

(ii) Which measures would they have recommended to control desertification?

UNDERGROUND WATER

1. The diagram below show some features of a Karst scenery. Use it to answer questions (a)



a) Name the features marked P, Q, and R. (5mks)

b) Describe carbonation as a process of Chemical weathering (3mks)

2. State three conditions necessary for the development of Karst scenery, (3mks)

3. Give two reasons why there are few settlements in a Karst landscape. (4mks)

4. Explain factors influencing formation of springs. (8mks)

5. Distinguish between the following.

(i) Effluent streams and influent streams. (4mks)

(ii) Artesian basins and artesan well. (4mks)

6. Name three surface features of Karst landscape. (3mks)

7. What are stalactites? (2mks)

8. Explain the significance of limestone regions. (8mks)

GLACIATION

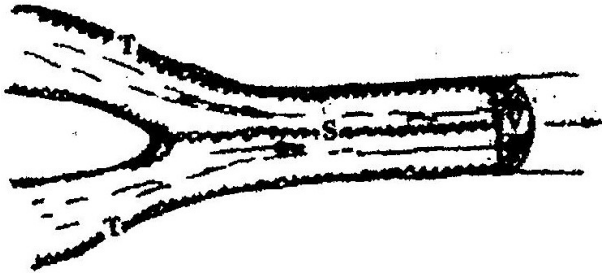
1. (a) (i) What is an ice sheet? (2mks)

(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)

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



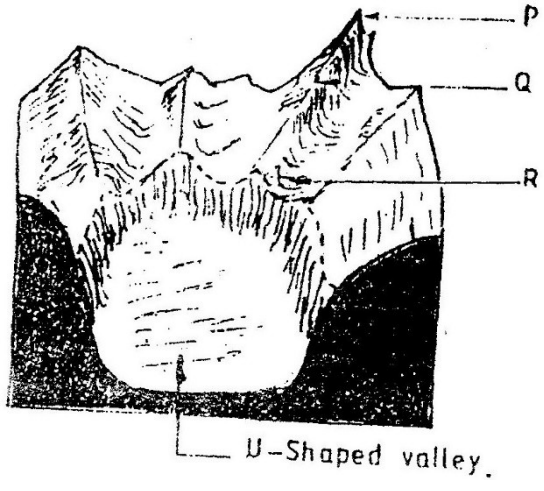
(i) Name the type of moraines marked S, T and V (3mks)

- Explain four positive effects of glaciation in lowland areas. (8mks)

2. a) (i) What is a glacier? (2mks)

(ii) Distinguish between valley glaciers and ice sheets (4mks)

3. The diagram below shows a glaciated upland area



(a) Name the feature marked P, Q, and R (2mks)

(b) How is a U- shaped valley formed? (5mks)

4. a) Describe how pyramidal peak is formed. (6mks)

b) Explain the significance of upland glaciated features to human activities. (6mks)

c) Students from a school near Mt. Kenya were planning to carry out a field study on the glaciated features on the top of the mountain.

(i) Give the reason why it would be difficult to undertake the field study on the glaciated features on the mountain. (4mks)

(ii) Describe how students would use a photograph of Mt. Kenya to identify the glaciated features on the mountains. (3mks)

5. Differentiate between snout and snow niche. (4mks)

6. Name three glaciers on Mt. Kenya. (3mks)

7. Describe the formation of a glacial trough. (3mks)

8. What is ice cap? (2mks)

9. Name three resulting features of glacial erosion on Mt. Kenya (3mks)

10. What is a nivation hollow? (2mks)

SOIL

1. a) (i) What is soil catena?

(ii) Draw a labeled diagram to show a well developed soil profile. (5mks)

(iii) State three characteristics of the soils found in the arid regions of Kenya. (3mks)

b) Give three factors that determine the colour of soil.

c) Describe how laterization occurs. (6mks)

d) Explain how the following farming practices cause soil erosion.

(i) Burning (2mks)

(ii) Continuous application of fertilizer on farm lands. (2mks)

(iii) Monocultures. (2mks)

2. (a) Name two types of soil according to texture. (2mks)

(b) State two ways in which humus improves the quality of soil. (2mks)

3. What is soil? (2mks)

4. Identify classification of soil according to order. (3mks)

5. Describe formation of soil through decomposition of organic matter. (3mks)

6. How does salination occur? (3mks)

7. What do you understand by zonal order soil?

8. List four soil conservation and management practices. (4mks)

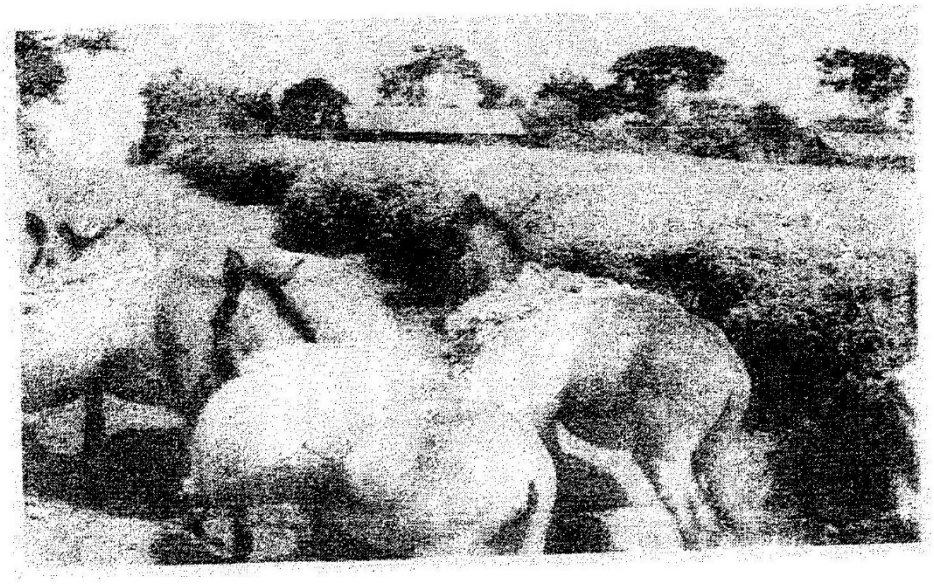
9. What do you understand by podzolisarion? (2mks)

AGRICULTURE.

1. a) State two climatic conditions that favour the growing of oil palm in Nigeria. (2mks)

b) Give two problems experienced in the marketing of palm oil in Nigeria. (2mks)

2. The photograph provided shows a tea growing area in Kenya. Use it to answer questions (a) and (b)



a) (i) What evidence in the photograph shows that this is a ground genera-view type of photograph? (2mks)

(ii) 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. (5mks)

(iii) Identify two features from the photograph that show that this is a small scale tea farm. (2mks)

b) Describe the stages involved in the cultivation of tea from land preparation to the stage shown on the photograph.

c) (i) Name two districts in the Eastern province where tea is grown. (2mks)

(ii) Explain four ways in which the Kenya Tea development agency (KTDA) assists small scale tea farmers in Kenya (8mks)

3. (a) State three physical conditions that are necessary for the growing of cocoa (3mks)

(b) Give three economic problems experienced in cocoa farming in Ghana (3mks)

4. a) Give three physical factors that favour coffee growing in Kenya highlands.

b) State two problems facing coffee farming in Kenya

5. a) i) Name two provinces in Kenya where wheat is grown on large scale (2mks)

ii) Explain four physical conditions that favour wheat growing in Kenya (8mks)

b) Compare wheat farming in Canada and / Kenya under the following

i) Storage (2mks)

ii) Transportation (2mks)

iii) Marking (2mks)

c) i) Explain three climate problems that affect wheat farming in Canada (6mks)

ii) Give three uses of wheat (2mks)

d) Name two districts in Kenya where wheat is grown on commercial scale. (2mks)

e) Name two wheat producing provinces in Canada (2mks)

f) Explain five factors which enable Canada to produce more wheat than Kenya. (5mks)

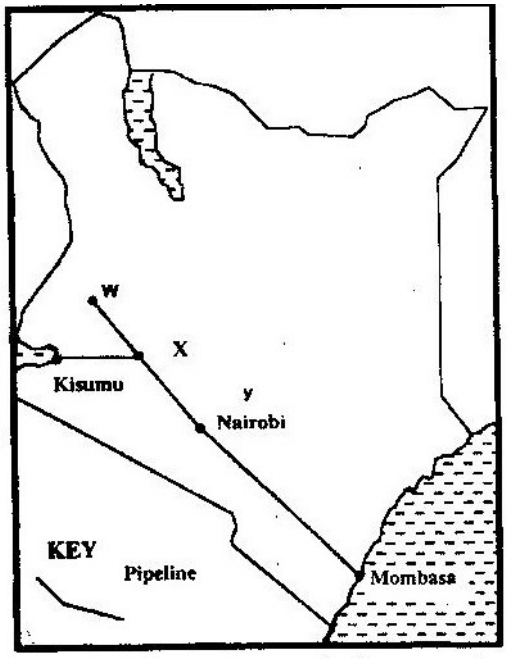
6. a) State five physical conditions required for the growing of tea in Kenya

(5mks)

b) Explain four problems experienced in small scale tea farming in Kenya

(8mks)

7. The map below shows some major tea growing areas in Kenya.



a) Name the areas marked W, X and Y. (3mks)

b) Give two reasons why there was an increase in tea production over the given period. (2mks)

c) Describe the stages through which tea is processed from picking to the time it is ready for marketing. (5mks)

8. Name major cocoa growing areas in Ghana. (3mks)

9. List suitable conditions for cultivation of cocoa. (4mks)

10. Name types of commercially cultivated coffee. (3mks)

11. Explain ways in which Brazilian government responds to problems facing coffee industry.

(6mks)

12. Name four uses of maize. (4mks)

13. List four problems facing maize farmers. (4mks)

14. Outline stages in industrial processing of cocoa. (5mks)

AGRICULTURE – LIVESTOCK.

1. a) Name two exotic breeds of dairy cattle reared in Kenya. (2mks)

   b) State three physical conditions that favour dairy farming in Denmark

(8mks)

2. a) Explain four ways in which the government of Kenya assist nomadic pastoralist to improve the quality of their livestock

- Explain three factors that favour beef farming in Argentina.
- State three environmental conditions which favour commercial beef farming in Kenya.

(3mks)

- Name two exotic breeds of cattle reared in commercial ranches in Kenya.

(2mks)

3. Mention three problems facing beef farming in Kenya. (3mks)

4. State five human factors that have favoured beef farming in Argentina. (5mks)

5. State differences in dairy farming in Kenya and in Denmark. (6mks)

6. What effort is Kenyan government making to improve dairy farming? (5mks)

7. What is nomadic herding? (2mks)

8. State five features of nomadic herding. (5mks)

9. Explain two efforts Kenyan government has made to improve beef farming.

(4mks)

10. Explain four physical conditional that favour dairy farming in Kenya. (8mks)

9. The table below shows data on average milk yield in kg per cow in Denmark.

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Yields (Kg)	5243	6693	7398	7610	7792	7946

(a) (i) Draw a divided rectangle 15cm long to represent milk yield in Denmark.

(ii) State two advantages of using divided rectangles.

(b) (i) Explain three factors that have favoured dairy farming in Denmark.

(6mks)

(ii) State 3 problems facing dairy farmers in Kenya.

(c) Explain why beef farming is more developed in Argentina than in Kenya.