



# Myfuture CBC Revision

## Geography - Grade 10

### Question Paper

1. Which of these materials is safest for building columns in earthquake-prone Kenya?

- A. Reinforced concrete with steel bars tied into foundations
- B. Unreinforced mud bricks stacked without ties
- C. Loose rubble filled into frames
- D. Unreinforced stone with heavy mortar

2. Which description best fits an isoclinal fold?

- A. A fold formed only in volcanic rocks
- B. A gentle fold with widely spaced limbs
- C. Limbs are parallel because folding is very tight
- D. A fold that is always upright and symmetric

3. Which method helps geologists identify active faults and estimate earthquake risk in Kenya?

- A. Mapping fault lines, historical records, and recent seismic monitoring
- B. Counting the number of trees per hectare
- C. Observing bird movements
- D. Measuring daily rainfall only

4. Where on a map would you look to find the meaning of symbols and colours used?

- A. Marginalia
- B. Scale bar
- C. Legend (key)
- D. Title only

5. Which technology can store electricity generated from wind and solar for use when production is low?

- A. Battery storage systems
- B. Open campfires
- C. River irrigation channels
- D. Paper maps of energy locations

6. What effect does climate change have on Kenyan agriculture?

- A. Guaranteed higher yields everywhere
- B. Elimination of all pests
- C. Shorter growing seasons that are the same across the country
- D. Increased variability of rainfall and more frequent droughts or floods

7. What is a fold in geology?

- A. A break in the Earth's crust where rocks move past each other
- B. A volcanic cone formed by lava buildup
- C. A hole formed by erosion in soft rock
- D. A bend in layered rocks caused by compression

8. What is value addition in agriculture?

- A. Selling raw produce without processing
- B. Giving away produce for free
- C. Adding processes like milling, packaging or canning to increase product value
- D. Planting only one crop variety

9. Which seismic waves arrive first at a seismic station after an earthquake starts?

- A. Tsunami waves
- B. Surface (Rayleigh and Love) waves
- C. Secondary (S) waves
- D. Primary (P) waves

10. Which Kenyan region is known for gemstones such as tsavorite?

- A. Nairobi Central Business District
- B. Laikipia
- C. Taita-Taveta (near Tsavo)
- D. Meru Highlands

11. What is a syncline?

- A. A downfold where the youngest rocks are in the centre
- B. A fold overturned completely on one side
- C. An upfold exposing the oldest rocks
- D. A coastal depositional feature

12. Which of the following is an element of climate?

- A. Precipitation (rainfall)
- B. Agricultural policy
- C. Road network density
- D. Population growth

13. Which of these best explains why agricultural products are important to Kenya's economy?

- A. They provide employment, foreign exchange through exports, and food security
- B. They prevent any form of industrial development
- C. They reduce population growth dramatically
- D. They are only used for local subsistence with no trade value

14. Which region of Kenya is best known for large-scale tea production?

- A. Western lowlands near Lake Victoria
- B. Northern arid regions like Garissa
- C. Coastal strip around Mombasa
- D. Highland areas such as Kericho and Nandi

15. Why is transporting minerals an important factor in choosing a mining site in Kenya?

- A. Minerals weigh nothing and need no transport
- B. Transport is only needed for workers, not minerals
- C. Close transport links reduce costs of moving heavy minerals to markets or ports
- D. Mining sites are always near ports so transport is irrelevant

16. Which of the following is a key advantage of geothermal power compared with burning fossil fuels?

- A. It always requires large amounts of coal to operate
- B. It needs constant delivery of imported fuel by sea
- C. It increases local air pollution near cities
- D. Lower greenhouse gas emissions during electricity generation

17. Which geological hazard is especially likely in areas of saturated loose sand during strong shaking?

- A. Liquefaction
- B. Desertification
- C. Erosion by rivers
- D. Metamorphism

18. What is terrace farming used for in Kenya?

- A. Controlling soil erosion on steep slopes and conserving water
- B. Creating new grazing land
- C. Fertilizing soils with chemicals
- D. Increasing wind speed on plains

19. Which of the following is a major renewable energy resource used in Kenya and produced in the Rift Valley region?

- A. Geothermal energy from hot underground steam
- B. Tidal energy captured in small inland lakes
- C. Gasoline refined from local shale
- D. Coal mined from coastal cliffs

20. Which energy resource has been explored and produced in Turkana County recently?

- A. Titanium
- B. Diamonds
- C. Oil (petroleum)
- D. Phosphate

21. Which energy practice helps protect the environment while meeting local needs?

- A. Dumping ash and industrial waste into rivers
- B. Cutting large areas of forest for short-term fuel
- C. Increasing unregulated charcoal production in protected areas
- D. Planting and managing woodlots to provide sustainable fuelwood

22. A GPS device usually gives your position in which coordinates?

- A. Latitude and longitude (degrees)
- B. Compass bearings only
- C. Population density
- D. Grid letters only

23. What is a seismic hazard map used for in Kenya?

- A. To show where tourists can find hot springs
- B. To predict the exact time of the next earthquake
- C. To show historical rainfall patterns only
- D. To identify areas at higher risk of strong shaking to guide planning and construction

24. Which feature is essential on a sketch map made during fieldwork?

- A. A title to show what the map represents
- B. A decorative border
- C. Detailed latitude and longitude for every point
- D. Full contour interval data

25. What is a geological fault?

- A. A soil layer rich in organic matter
- B. A fracture or zone of fractures in the Earth's crust along which movement has occurred
- C. A type of volcanic vent that emits lava
- D. A place where rivers meet the sea

26. Which crop is Kenya a leading global exporter of, especially from areas like Naivasha?

- A. Wheat grown in coastal lowlands
- B. Tea for local consumption only
- C. Floriculture (cut flowers) and horticultural produce
- D. Large quantities of rice for export

27. Which of the following is a renewable source that Kenya taps from its lakes and rivers for small-scale local use?

- A. Underground oil extraction from lake beds
- B. Coal-fired mini-plants
- C. Imported diesel generators only
- D. Run-of-river micro-hydropower systems

28. Why can S-waves not travel through the Earth's outer core?

- A. Because the outer core blocks all seismic waves
- B. Because S-waves are shear waves and cannot travel through liquids
- C. Because S-waves are too slow
- D. Because S-waves are compressional and need gas

29. What is the primary agent that transports sediments down the slopes of the Kenyan highlands into the Rift Valley rivers?

- A. Glacial ice
- B. Running water (rivers and streams)
- C. Tectonic uplift alone
- D. Wind only

30. What do contour lines on a topographic map represent?

- A. Political boundaries between districts
- B. Lines joining places with equal rainfall
- C. Lines joining points of equal elevation above sea level
- D. Routes of rivers and roads

31. What is the epicentre of an earthquake?

- A. A device that records seismic waves
- B. The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus
- C. The deepest point of the earthquake rupture
- D. The name of the fault that moved

32. What is the main reason governments invest in national energy policies and planning?

- A. To immediately stop all renewable energy projects
- B. To ban all private investment in energy
- C. To force everyone to use the same brand of appliances
- D. To ensure reliable supply, promote sustainable sources and manage costs for

33. Which type of fault is most commonly associated with rift valleys like the East African Rift?

- A. Normal fault caused by extension
- B. Strike-slip fault caused by lateral movement
- C. Transform fault caused by subduction
- D. Reverse fault caused by compression

34. Which strategy would help reduce industrial pollution in Kenyan towns?

- A. Enforcing environmental regulations, treating waste and promoting cleaner
- B. Allowing industries to dump waste into rivers to save costs
- C. Banning all industries regardless of their benefits
- D. Encouraging factories to locate in rivers

35. Which statement best describes the relationship between volcanoes and earthquakes in the Rift Valley?

- A. Volcanic activity and extensional faulting in the rift can both produce earthquakes
- B. Volcanoes stop earthquakes from happening
- C. Volcanoes and earthquakes never occur together
- D. Earthquakes are caused only by erosion, not by volcanic activity

36. Which instrument would you use to measure the angle of a slope on a hillside?

- A. Clinometer (or inclinometer)
- B. Compass
- C. Hygrometer
- D. Barometer

37. In a six-figure grid reference on a topographic map, the first three digits refer to which coordinate?

- A. Latitude in degrees
- B. Easting (the east–west grid line and tenths)
- C. Altitude above sea level
- D. Northing (the north–south grid line and tenths)

38. Why is the Lake Turkana Wind Power project important for Kenya's energy supply?

- A. It provides geothermal energy for rural heating
- B. It is the largest wind farm supplying significant renewable electricity to the grid
- C. It creates large quantities of coal for power stations
- D. It supplies drinking water to the region

39. Which farming method is most likely used by small-scale dairy farmers near Nairobi?

- A. Pastoral nomadism with mobile herds
- B. Zero-grazing or stall-feeding to increase milk yields
- C. Large extensive ranching with open range
- D. Rice paddy cultivation in flooded fields

40. Which device uses signals from satellites to give precise location coordinates?

- A. Global Positioning System (GPS)
- B. Altimeter
- C. Rain gauge
- D. Barometer

41. Which instrument or method do geologists use to study subsurface folds without direct exposure?

- A. Measuring air temperature
- B. Seismic reflection surveys
- C. Counting tree species
- D. Using a simple kitchen magnet

42. What type of industry is a small family business making baskets from local sisal and selling them at the village market?

- A. Heavy engineering industry
- B. Large-scale manufacturing
- C. Cottage industry
- D. Multinational corporation

43. Which fold shape looks like a dome where beds dip away from a central point?

- A. Monocline
- B. Basin
- C. Anticline
- D. Dome

44. Which factor most often explains why tea factories are located near areas like Kericho and Nandi Hills?

- A. Need for large urban markets nearby
- B. Availability of cheap ocean transport
- C. Proximity to raw materials (tea leaves) to reduce spoilage and transport costs
- D. Access to deepwater ports for export

45. Why might folded rocks form ridges and valleys in the landscape?

- A. Because folds always contain limestone that dissolves quickly
- B. Folds cause earthquakes that carve the landscape
- C. Because folding increases rainfall in those areas
- D. Differential erosion wears away softer folded layers faster, leaving harder layers as ridges

46. What is the best definition of an industry in the context of human and economic activities?

- A. A place where only raw materials are mined without processing
- B. An area where people gather for social activities and festivals
- C. An activity where people only work on farms to grow crops
- D. A set of businesses that produce goods or provide services on a large scale

47. Which instrument measures wind speed during a weather observation?

- A. Thermometer
- B. Anemometer
- C. Barometer
- D. Hygrometer

48. What is systematic sampling in fieldwork?

- A. Choosing only locations near the road
- B. Selecting sample points at regular intervals along a transect
- C. Selecting points at random without a pattern
- D. Asking only your friends for opinions

49. Which cropping pattern is common in areas with two rainy seasons in Kenya?

- A. Only one annual harvest despite two rains
- B. Planting only tree crops that do not depend on seasons
- C. Permanent fallowing because rains are too frequent
- D. Bimodal cropping with two short growing seasons per year

50. Why is Lake Turkana Wind Power important for Kenya's electricity supply?

- A. It provides a large amount of renewable electricity from strong winds in northern Kenya
- B. It stores water for irrigation in the Rift Valley highlands
- C. It refines crude oil found under the lake
- D. It is a coal-fired power plant located on the lake shore

