



# Myfuture CBC Revision

## Geography - Grade 10

### Question Paper

1. Which force is mainly responsible for forming folds in rocks?

- A. Thermal expansion from sunlight
- B. Tensional forces pulling rocks apart
- C. Gravitational forces pulling rocks downwards
- D. Compressional forces pushing rocks together

2. Which of the following is the main source of geothermal energy in Kenya?

- A. Coal deposits in Kitui
- B. Oil reserves in Turkana
- C. Strong coastal winds along Mombasa
- D. Hot underground rocks in the Rift Valley

3. Does the Equator pass through Kenya?

- A. Yes, it passes through Kenya
- B. No, it passes well north of Kenya
- C. No, it passes only through South America and Asia
- D. Yes, but only through coastal islands

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

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

5. What does a cross-section (profile) of a landscape show?

- A. The weather forecast for a week
- B. The distribution of population by age
- C. The map of vegetation types across a country
- D. A vertical view showing changes in elevation along a line

6. What is one economic benefit of developing geothermal power in Kenya?

- A. Guaranteed rainfall for agriculture
- B. Immediate elimination of all energy imports overnight
- C. Stable and locally produced electricity that can lower costs and attract industry
- D. Making hydroelectric dams unnecessary everywhere

7. Which cooking fuel contributes most to deforestation and indoor air pollution in many Kenyan rural areas?

- A. Solar cooked food
- B. Electric induction stoves
- C. Charcoal and firewood
- D. Natural gas from pipelines

8. What do contour lines on a topographic map show?

- A. Population density
- B. Elevation and shape of the land
- C. Vegetation type
- D. Soil fertility

9. Why are early warning systems limited but helpful during earthquakes?

- A. They provide several hours' notice before shaking begins
- B. They can completely stop earthquakes from occurring
- C. They can send a few seconds to minutes of warning based on first P-waves, allowing
- D. They predict exact magnitude and building damage before the quake

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

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

11. Which property of S (secondary) waves is correct?

- A. S waves cannot travel through liquids and move material perpendicular to their direction
- B. S waves are the same as tsunami waves
- C. S waves only travel along the Earth's surface
- D. S waves are the fastest seismic waves and travel through all materials

12. What are lines of latitude (parallels)?

- A. Imaginary lines running east–west parallel to the Equator
- B. Imaginary lines running from north to south through the poles
- C. Actual roads drawn on political maps
- D. Lines that mark time zone boundaries

13. Which of the following is an example of a cash crop grown by Kenyan farmers for export?

- A. Firewood collected from communal forests
- B. Subsistence sorghum grown only for home use
- C. Local vegetables sold only in village markets
- D. Cut flowers and tea sold on international markets

14. Which energy source best describes electricity as it moves from generation plants to homes?

- A. Energy carrier that transports energy
- B. A crop grown specifically for fuel
- C. Primary energy source naturally found in the ground
- D. A fossil fuel like oil or coal

15. What is the primary cause of many earthquakes along the Great Rift Valley in Kenya?

- A. Subduction of an oceanic plate beneath a continental plate
- B. Volcanic eruptions only, with no movement of the crust
- C. Collision of two continental plates forcing land upwards
- D. Tensional movement where the Earth's crust is being pulled apart

16. Which description best fits an isoclinal fold?

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

17. Which form of energy is most directly involved in running irrigation pumps for commercial farming in Kenya?

- A. Geothermal steam used to water crops directly
- B. Tidal waves sent through irrigation canals
- C. Solar panels that cool the soil by radiation
- D. Electricity or diesel used to power water pumps

18. What is the main reason many smallholder farmers in Kenya adopt agroforestry (growing trees with crops)?

- A. To make land unsuitable for any future farming
- B. To reduce soil fertility and water retention
- C. To improve soil fertility, provide shade and fuelwood
- D. To prevent crop growth by increasing shade excessively

19. What is one challenge of relying heavily on diesel generators during power outages in Kenya?

- A. They produce clean renewable energy
- B. They are cheap to run and require no maintenance
- C. They emit greenhouse gases and increase operating costs
- D. They always produce more power than the grid

20. What is artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM)?

- A. Small, informal mining by individuals or small groups using simple tools
- B. Mining that only extracts sand from beaches
- C. A government-run program for environmental rehabilitation
- D. Large industrial mining run by multinational corporations

21. What does the Modified Mercalli scale measure?

- A. The energy released at the earthquake source
- B. The speed of seismic waves
- C. The intensity of shaking and effects on people and structures
- D. The depth of the earthquake focus

22. When observing a folded outcrop, what evidence shows the direction of folding?

- A. The presence of a river flowing nearby
- B. Random placement of rocks with no pattern
- C. The orientation of bedding planes and the dip direction of the limbs
- D. The colour of the vegetation only

23. How does using renewable energy help Kenya meet international climate goals?

- A. By reducing greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation
- B. By increasing the number of coal-fired power stations
- C. By exporting smoke to neighboring countries
- D. By cutting down more forests for fuel

24. Which crop is widely grown in the arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya because it is drought-tolerant?

- A. Banana
- B. Sisal
- C. Maize (without drought variety)
- D. Millet and sorghum

25. Can scientists predict the exact time and place of most earthquakes?

- A. No; exact prediction is not currently possible, only probabilities and forecasts
- B. Yes; animals always warn humans in time
- C. Yes; the phase of the Moon gives exact earthquake dates
- D. Yes; earthquakes can be predicted days in advance with certainty

26. What is reclamation in the context of mining?

- A. Restoring and reshaping mined land to a useful or natural condition after mining ends
- B. Increasing pollution levels to mark ownership
- C. The process of mining deeper veins without restoring land
- D. The legal seizure of community land for mining

27. Why is Kenya developing more renewable energy sources as part of its economic planning?

- A. To make electricity more expensive for manufacturers
- B. To stop all electricity production and depend on candles
- C. To increase dependence on imported coal and oil
- D. To improve energy security, reduce import bills, and support sustainable growth

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

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

29. Why is hydroelectric power in Kenya sometimes unreliable?

- A. Because hydro plants depend on ocean tides
- B. Because hydro plants need constant volcanic eruptions
- C. Because river flows fall during droughts and climate variability
- D. Because hydroelectricity requires imported coal

30. What is the main purpose of carrying out fieldwork in Geography?

- A. To avoid classroom lessons
- B. To collect primary data and test geographical ideas on the ground
- C. To take pictures for social media
- D. To practise sports outdoors

31. How does hydropower generation sometimes negatively affect local communities in Kenya?

- A. By producing large amounts of solid waste near the dam
- B. By permanently increasing river fish populations beyond normal levels
- C. By decreasing rainfall across the entire country
- D. By flooding land and displacing people when dams are built

32. Which of the following is a major cause of tsunamis following an earthquake?

- A. Liquefaction on land
- B. Strong surface winds during the quake
- C. Sudden vertical displacement of the seafloor
- D. Aftershocks lasting several hours

33. What is mixed farming as practised in parts of Kenya?

- A. Growing a single cash crop on large plantations
- B. Combining crop production with livestock rearing on the same farm
- C. Keeping only dairy cattle for export
- D. Fishing alongside industrial mining

34. Which industry is common around the shores of Lake Victoria, supporting local economies?

- A. Diamond cutting
- B. Deep sea oil drilling
- C. Fishing and fish processing (e.g., Nile perch processing)
- D. Large-scale wheat milling

35. Which of these is a direct economic benefit of value addition in agriculture for Kenyan farmers?

- A. Avoiding transport to local markets
- B. Processing produce locally to sell higher-value products
- C. Selling raw produce at lower prices abroad
- D. Reducing product shelf-life to increase turnover

36. Which map projection is commonly used for marine navigation because it preserves direction?

- A. Interrupted projection
- B. Mercator projection
- C. Robinson projection
- D. Equal-area projection

37. Which practice helps restore soil fertility naturally on small farms in Kenya?

- A. Removing all vegetation annually
- B. Overuse of chemical pesticides
- C. Continuous mono-cropping of one cereal
- D. Crop rotation and use of legumes

38. Which part of Kenya is most likely to experience frequent earthquakes due to rifting?

- A. The coastal plains of Mombasa
- B. The Rift Valley region (including areas like the Central Rift and Turkana)
- C. The flat lake basins of eastern Kenya far from the rift
- D. The island of Lamu

39. Which local building practice reduces earthquake damage in areas like the Rift Valley?

- A. Building tall, narrow buildings without reinforcement
- B. Using reinforced concrete and building on stable ground
- C. Using heavy unreinforced masonry on soft soils
- D. Constructing on steep, loose slopes to increase height

40. What is a thematic map?

- A. A map that displays a specific theme such as rainfall, population or land use
- B. A map that only shows roads and no other information
- C. A map produced without any data
- D. A map with no legend or title

41. Why is promoting clean cookstoves important for girls and women in rural Kenya?

- A. It reduces time spent collecting fuel and lowers exposure to harmful smoke
- B. It guarantees free electricity for all households
- C. It increases the need for more firewood collection trips
- D. It requires all women to move to urban centres

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

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

43. Which cash crop was historically important in central Kenya and is grown on smallholder plots and estates?

- A. Olive
- B. Tobacco
- C. Cocoa
- D. Coffee

44. Which of the following describes energy infrastructure that transmits electricity across long distances in Kenya?

- A. Rural footpaths connecting farms
- B. Small household charcoal kilns
- C. Local water ponds for irrigation
- D. The national grid transmission lines and substations

45. Which factor is most important in determining which crops farmers grow in a particular area of Kenya?

- A. Soil type and climate (rainfall and temperature)
- B. Number of schools
- C. Availability of cinemas
- D. Local fashion trends

46. How do tariffs and taxes on imported raw materials affect local industries?

- A. They can raise production costs if raw materials are taxed, or protect local firms if
- B. They ensure that all industries receive free raw materials
- C. They only affect farms and never factories
- D. They always make local industries disappear instantly

47. What is one reason foreign companies invest in mining projects in Kenya?

- A. Because Kenya forces companies to give away profits
- B. Because local labour laws prohibit all hiring
- C. Kenya has no minerals, so companies avoid investing
- D. To access and develop mineral resources that are commercially viable and sell them on global

48. Which of the following describes an agro-based industry?

- A. A factory producing steel from iron ore
- B. A software company developing mobile apps
- C. A tea factory processing leaves produced on nearby farms
- D. A textile mill making clothes from imported synthetic fibres

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

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

50. How does the depth of an earthquake's focus affect the likely damage at the surface?

- A. Shallow earthquakes generally cause more surface shaking and damage than deep ones
- B. Depth has no effect on surface shaking
- C. Deeper earthquakes always cause more damage than shallow ones
- D. Only earthquakes deeper than 300 km reach the surface

