

312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

MAKUENI DISTRICT JOINT FORM 4 EXAMINATIONS 2013

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 2

MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) Three disadvantages of using electric power in rural Kenya over firewood
 - Costly
 - High maintenance cost
 - Not friendly to use with high illiteracy levels
 - Un economical to install because few may afford

Any 3 x 1 = 3mks

(b) Energy crisis

 - Situation where the demand for oil is higher than the amount that is being supplied leading to high oil prices (2mks)
2. Give five characteristics of the tropical rainforests (5mks)
 - Grow close together
 - Have three distinct canopies
 - Mostly hardwoods
 - Scarly undergrowths
 - Have buttress roots
 - Are evergreen
 - Are broad leaved
 - Species sapele, ironwood, rosewood Mahogany, Ebony, Camphor etc
3. Differentiate between soil degeration and soil erosion
Soil degeneration – the decline in the usefulness of a soil resulting from either soil mismanagement, environmental causes or both while soil erosion – process by which the top soil is detached and carried away by various agents at a rate that is faster than it is being replaced by soil forming processes.

Any 2 x 2 = 4mks
4. (a) List down three ways of controlling floods in Kenya (3mks)
 - Construction of dams
 - Construction of dykes
 - Construction of levees

(b) Benefits of the Zuider Zee project

 - The polders have a better drainage system
 - Increased arable land
 - Improved road connection
 - Lake Ijssel has lowered salinity hence crops can be cultivated and animal rearing
 - A fresh water reservoir has brought in domestic and industrial water

5. Note five benefits of mining petroleum in North Eastern Kenya. (5mks)
- Employment of the locals
 - Increase Kenya's foreign exchange
 - Will lead to the growth of urban centres
 - Contribute to the development of infrastructure

SECTION B

Answer question 6 and any other two questions in this section

6. (a) Information that can be obtained from a age-sex pyramid
- Sex ratio
 - Age distribution
 - Dependency ratio
 - Life expectancy
 - Death rate
 - Mortality rate
 - Age distribution

Any 4 x 1 = 4mks

- (ii) Three disadvantages of using population pyramid to represent statistical data

- It is very difficult to draw because it involves many values
- The pyramids do not provide reasons for the differences in population numbers in different age groups
- The total population of the pyramid cannot be established at a glance
- It is hard to establish the exact values for the bars

(Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

- (b) Four problems of high population growth rate in Kenya

- High rate of unemployment because the job opportunities do not increase at the same rate with the increasing number of job seekers.
- High demand for food leading to food shortages due to high population growth rate. This lead to importation of food.
- Increased dependency ratio where the parents support a large number of dependants reducing the savings to invest in other areas hence slow economic growth.
- The large number of poor/unemployed people lead to high social evils such as high crime rate etc as people seek ways to support themselves
- High demand for social amenities caused by high population growth rate leads to congestion in hospital, inadequate housing etc.

Any 4 x 2 = 8mks

- (c) Factors that has lead to reduced fertility rate in Kenya

- High cost of bringing up a child has made many parents to limit the number of children they can have
- More girls are attending schools up to higher education and training. This make them to delay in marriage

- Increased use of birth control methods has lowered the number of children a woman may have in their life time
 - There is increased number of women to remain single hence reducing the fertility rate.
- Modernization has made many men to marry only one wife reducing the size of family a man/woman may have in family.

Any 3 x 2 = 6mks

2.

(d) Four problems of under population

- Under population leads to under utilization of resources making it difficult for a country to fully develop.
- It leads to shortage of labour especially skilled labour leading to slow industrial growth
- A small population leads to inadequate market for industrial goods making the country to sought external market
- Low population lead to increased cost at transportation as the population is thinly distributed increasing the cost of internal trade
- Low population leads to uneven distribution of population where most of it migrate to towns leading to shortage of labour in rural areas.

Any 4 x 1 = 4mks

7. (a) (i) Ocean currents marked

J – Cold Oya shio current

K – Warm Kuro Shio current

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks

(ii) Factors favouring fishing in the North West pacific fishing ground

- Convergence of the cold oya shio and warm Kuro siwo currents that make the water well oxygenated, ice free and cool ideal for fishing throughout the year
- There is broad continental shelf which favours the growth of planktons food for the fish. This increase the fish population presence of numerous bays, islands and inlets act as good breeding place for the fish and also provide good sites for construction of ports
- The large population in the Asian countries provide with ready market and skilled and unskilled labour necessary for the fishing industry.
- Advanced technology where they use modern fishing vessels satellites and computer systems to detect areas with a lot of fish

Any 3 x 2 = 6mks

(b) (i) Traditional fishing methods used in Kenya

- Use of herbs
- Use of baskets
- Use of spear/bows and arrows
- Use of barriers
- Hook and line
- Use of lamp and net
- Use of gill nets

Any 4 x 1 = 4mks

(ii) Significance of fishing to the Kenyan economy

- Fishing is a major source of employment to fishermen where they earn a source of living
- Fishing is a source of cheap source of food especially along the coast and lake region improving the living standards of people
- The fish is used as a raw material for chemical industries which manufacture soap cosmetics medicine and fertilizers
- Kenya exports fish to other countries to earn foreign exchange which is used to develop industries
- Fishing has led to development of related industries like net making and boat building/repair which help in employing large number of people

Any 5 x 1 = 5mks

3.

(c) Comparison of problems facing fishing in Kenya and Japan

(i) Overfishing

- Increased demand for fish and use of advanced technology has led to over fishing in Japan while in Kenya over fishing is caused by indiscriminate fishing

(ii) Pollution oil spillage and discharge of industrial wastes into the fishing grounds has polluted the fishing grounds making the fish to migrate or die in Kenya. While in Japan dumping of industrial wastes especially mercury into the sea has caused deformities and death to the fishermen.

Any 2 x 2 = 4mks

(d) Ways marine fisheries are conserved in Kenya

- Patrolling the Kenyan sea waters to ensure that only licensed fishermen operate
- Licensing fishermen to control their numbers and control overfishing
- Restricting the disposal of untreated wastes into the sea to ensure the water is clean for the survival of the fish
- Restricting fishing to specific seasons to allow breeding and maturing of fish
- Enforcing use of standard nets for fishing to control over fishing.

Any 4 x 1 = 4mks

8. (a) Agro-forestry – growing of trees and crops on the same piece of land (form) (2mks)

(b) Social factors which influence Agriculture

(i) Tradition

- This influences the kind of crops grown and animals kept
- Also influence the scale of farming
- In some societies women and children are solely responsible for food production. This influences the amount of land to be tilled and amount of labour

(ii) The traditional foods of various communities

- A people's culture, custom and tradition towards their staple food will influence the kind of crops grown and animals kept e.g. Asians grow rice, the Bajaland, bananas, Maasai keep cattle, Turkana keep donkeys etc as their tradition and customs demand.

(iii) Land tenure system

- Inheritance may demand that the family land is fragmented into small subdivisions which may not allow large scale farming

- Moreover whoever gets an inherited plot is at liberty to grow or keep whatever he/she wishes
- Where land is communally owned, one is not free to grow or keep whatever he/she chooses.
- (iv) Religion – Belief systems can dictate what to keep e.g. commercial cattle rearing can not be possible in a Hindu society because the cow is believed to be a sacred animal also Muslims Holy book forbid rearing of pigs

Any 4 x 2 = 8mks

(c) Physical requirements for sugarcane growing

- (i) Temperature – Requires a hot climate with temperature between 21⁰- 27⁰c
- (ii) Rainfall – A minimum of 1250mm of rainfall per year well distributed if not so the sugar cane can be irrigated
- (iii) Dry – season – A dry and sunny weather when it is almost time to harvest so as to increase the sugar content in the cane allows also easy harvesting and transportation from the fields.
- (iv) Soils – Well drained soils which are fertile
- (v) Topography – A gently sloping land to allow mechanization and transportation
- (vi) Altitude – from sea-level to 1600m, high altitudes reduce the cane the required sugar amount.

Any 4 x 2 = 8mks

4.

(d) (i) Channels through which Kenya's beef products are marketed (3mks)

- Livestock marketing division (LMD)
- Personal butcheries
- KMC
- Shy-locking via individual houses for cattle which have been slaughtered through fraudulent ways

Any 3 x 1 = 3mks

(ii) Problems the students may have faced

- Heavy rains/poor weather
- Communication barrier due to illiteracy
- Lack/failure of equipment of video recorder, camera etc
- Lack of appropriate transport

Any 4 x 1 = 4mks

9. (a) A – Bugungu Game reserve
 B – Serengeti National Park
 C – Uvanda Game reserve
 D – Selous Game reserve
 E – Tsavo National Park
 F – Aberdare Ranges National Park

Any 6 x 1 = 6mks

(b) Significance of wildlife

- Earn foreign exchange
- Provision of employment
- Provision of food for local consumption and export
- For scientific studies
- Have medical value
- Help to improve and protect the environment

- Source of raw materials for industries
- Provide fuel for domestic and industrial use.

Any well explained significance

(@ 1 x 6 = 6mks)

(c) Discuss four steps that have been taken by the Kenya government to conserve and manage wildlife (8mks)

- Creating public awareness on the importance of wildlife protection through the media, posters, seminars and public meetings. The citizen are educated on the importance of conserving wildlife
- Imposing a ban on hunting and trading of wildlife products so as to allow their population to increase
- Establishment of anti-poaching unit to safe guard the wildlife against poachers the guards are well equipped with vehicles, aircrafts and arms to combat poachers
- Establishment of National parks and game reserves to protect animal and plant species from extinction by preserving the habitats in which they live. The parks, reserves and sanctuaries are fenced, served with water points and veterinary services are offered.
- Establishment of animal orphanage where animals are given veterinary services, food, shelter and endangered species are withdrawn from predators, poachers and bred to maturity
- Game ranching is also done to protect large area of land
- Pollution is also controlled and air, land and water polluters are presented, clean up services are done by G.O.K, donors and NGO's
- Rehabilitation of land damaged by mining and soil erosion to increase the number of parks in the country
- Research is also done on wildlife feeding habits, diseases, reproduction rate, life span etc so as to monitor wildlife ecological balance

Any 4 x 2 = 8mks

5.

- Erosion of cultural values or moral degradation as people ape foreign culture
- May encourage antisocial behaviour e.g. drug abuse
- Encourage poaching as people search for trophies to sell to tourists
- Increase crime when tricksters approach tourists and con them
- Youth may skip school to be beach boys
- Government may focus on developing tourism at the expense of other sectors
- Movement of tourist in parks may disrupt animals feeding and breeding behaviour
- Tourist pollute the parks with plastics wastes etc

(c) Measures taken to improve tourism in Kenya

- Improving roads
- Building more hotels
- Preservation of wildlife
- Promoting traditional cultures
- Providing package tours
- Improved security
- Aggressive marketing
- Lowering touring tariffs
- Reducing environmental pollution

Any 4 x 1 = 4mks

(d) Why Switzerland gets more tourists than Kenya (4mks)

- Switzerland is located at the heart of Europe making it easily accessible to tourist while else Kenya is far from Europe where most of her tourist come from
- Switzerland kind of tourists attractions are similar to those of Kenya, hence most of the tourists prefer to visit Switzerland which is near home i.e. Europe
- There is more peaceful atmosphere in Switzerland than Kenya where tourist are scared
- Switzerland has efficient marketing tourism systems than Kenya
- Switzerland has well developed transport network which makes tourists to access many sites comfortably
- Switzerland hotel industry is advanced than Kenya

10. (a) Three types of trade
- Internal/local/domestic trade
 - Regional trade
 - International/external/foreign trade
 - Barter trade

3mks

- (b) Benefits of trade
- Has led to economic growth
 - Industrial growth
 - Earning of foreign exchange
 - Development of infrastructure
 - Creation of employment
 - Expansion of Agriculture
 - Development of settlement
 - Regional cooperation
 - Development of other related activities
 - Makes goods available to consumers
 - Stimulates exploitation of natural resources

Any 5 = 5mks

6.

- (c) Define
- (i) Incentives – Additional payments/expemptions made by governments to the locals with an aim to improving production (2mks)
- (ii) Unfavourable balance of payment – It is where a country's visible and invisible imports values exceed her export values (2mks)
- (iii) Explain four negative economic impacts Kenya may face if international trade is embraced without some checks
- Over reliance on imports may be disastrous, if Kenya has bad relation with the trading country's
 - Over – exploitation of non-renewable resources of minerals can lead to exhaustion and this will effect Kenya's economy in the future
 - Young Kenyan industries may face stiff competition among trading countries and fail to grow
 - Banned goods may find their way into Kenya e.g. drugs like heroine mandrax etc
 - It may create a state of dependency where Kenya may be forced to adopt political and economic policies opposed to her endeavors.

Any 4 x 2 = 8mks

- (d) Benefits Kenya will get from the East African community (5mks)

- There will be exchange of research findings and training a boost to Kenya's economic development
- Trade is likely to increase due to the expanded market
- Consumer goods may become cheaper as variety of products come from various East African countries
- The expanded market will attract more foreign investors in Kenya
- The improved transport will be enjoyed by Kenya's in general
- The free movement of people will make availability of jobs be possible to Kenyans

Any 5 x 1 = 5mks

ANSWERS:

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