

**KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL**

**KCSE 2009**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**AVAILABLE ONLINE AT:**

**Schools Net Kenya Consultancy**

**P.O. Box 8076 – 00200 Nairobi, Kenya | Tel: +254202319748**

**E-mail: [infosnkenya@gmail.com](mailto:infosnkenya@gmail.com) | [www.schoolsnetkenya.com](http://www.schoolsnetkenya.com)**

## **SECTION A**

1.(a) **Name two exotic species of trees planted in Kenya.**

- Pine
- Cypress
- Blue gum /eucalyptus
- Wattle
- Kei-apple
- Jacaranda
- Bomb ax
- Grevilea
- Cedar

b) **State three reasons why it is necessary to carry out Afforestation programmers in Kenya.**

- To protect water catchment areas
- To protect soil from erosion by wind/water
- To ensure sustainable supply of forest products
- To put more land under forest cover
- To check the extinction of indigenous trees.
- To regulate climate

2 a) **Give three physical conditions that favour maize cultivation in Trans Nzoia district in Kenya.**

- Temperatures ranging from 10<sup>0</sup>C to 30<sup>0</sup>C/Moderate to high temperature/warm to hot condition

- Rainfall ranging from 800mm to 2500mm/moderate to high rainfall
- Deep (fertile) well drained soils/volcanic
- Gently sloping/undulating land
- Sunny/dry season for ripening.

**b) State three reasons facing maize farming in Kenya**

- High cost of farm inputs poor quality seeds
- Unpredictable climatic conditions
- fluctuating/low prices
- Pests e.g. corn earworms/silk worms and diseases affecting the crop/impassable roads during the rainy seasons.
- Poor storage facilities.
- Inadequate capital
- Striga weeds/ couch grass

**3 a) Outline three physical factors that favoured the development of the Seven Forks hydro-electric power scheme.**

- presence of hard basement rock
- Presence of large volume of water from River Tana
- Presence of waterfalls/rapids/steep gradient
- Presence of narrow steep sided river valley/deep gorges
- Presence of impervious rock
- Regular flow/constant of R.Tana

**b) State two problems facing hydro-electric power projects in Kenya**

- Seasonal fluctuation of water levels in the rivers
- Frequent silting of the reservoirs
- High cost of maintenance of machines
- High cost of transmission of power from remote sites
- Inadequate capital to expand the projects any 2x1 (2 mks)

4. **Use the sketch map below to answer questions (see question paper)**

a) **Name the main settlement pattern in**

- i) The Northern part of the area represented by the map-linear
- ii) The Southern part of the area represented by the map-nucleated/ scattered

b) **State two ways in which government policy may influence the distribution of human settlement.**

- the government may displace people in order to set up projects in an area/projects setup by the government attract settlement.
- The government may set up settlement schemes to resettle the landless
- the government may gazette certain areas as reserves, thus controlling settlement.

Any 2x1 (2 mks)

5 a) **Apart from windstorms name two other environmental hazards associated with climatic conditions.**

- Lightning
- floods
- Drought/desertification
- landslides

-Heat waves

b) **State three problems caused by windstorms in Kenya**

- Windstorms destroy trees and crops
- They blow off roofs of houses
- They disrupt transport and communication lines
- They spread bush fires
- They cause strong sea storms
- Accelerate erosion

**SECTION B**

6. The table below shows the number of tourists who visited Kenya from various parts of the world in 2005 and 2006. Use it answer questions (a) and (b)

Place of origin	2005	2006
Europe	942,000	965,000
Africa	120,000	154,000
Asia	97,000	128,000
North America	94,000	103,000
Australia & New Zealand	19,000	24,000
All other countries	29,000	41,000
Total	1,301,000	1,415,000

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

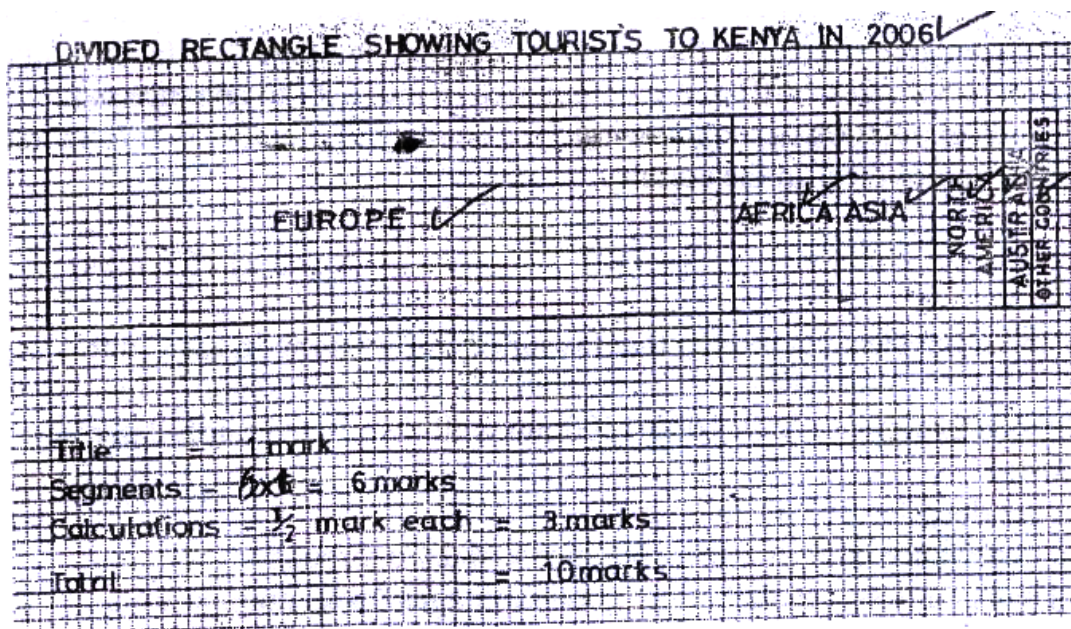
- a) i) which continent had the highest increase in the number of tourists visiting Kenya between 2005 and 2006?

## Africa

- ii) Calculate the percentage increase in the number of tourists visiting Kenya between 2005 and 2006?

$$\frac{5000}{10,000} \times 100 = 26.3\% / 26.32\% / 26\%$$

- (iii) Draw a divided rectangle 15 cm long to represent the number of tourists that visited Kenya in 2006. Show your calculations.



Europe-  $\frac{965,000}{1,415,000} \times 15 = 10.2 \text{ cm } \frac{1}{2} / 10.23 \text{ cm}$

Africa-  $\frac{154,000}{1,415,000} \times 15 = 1.6 \text{ cm } \frac{1}{2} \text{ cm}$

Asia -  $\frac{128,000}{1,415,000} \times 15 = 1.4 \text{ cm } \frac{1}{2} / 1.09 \text{ cm}$

North America  $\frac{103,000}{1,415,000} \times 15 = 1.1 \text{ cm } \frac{1}{2} / 1.09 \text{ cm}$

Australia & New Zealand  $24,000 \times 15 = 0.3 \frac{1}{2} / 0.25 \text{ cm}$   
1,415,000

All other countries  $41,000 \times 15 = 0.4 \text{ cm } \frac{1}{2} / 0.43 \text{ cm}$   
1,415,000 (10 mks)

b) (i) **State two advantages of using divided rectangles to represent Geographical data**

- They give clear visual impression of individual components
- They allow easy comparison
- They can be used to represent a wide range of data
- They are easy to draw
- They are easy to read/interpret.

(Any 2x1 (2 mks)

ii) **Give four reasons why in 2005 and 2006 there were more tourists visiting Kenya.**

- There were many direct flights from European capitals to Kenya
- There has been aggressive marketing for tourism in Europe
- Europe has had long historical ties with Kenya/good relations
- European countries encourage package tours to Kenya.

(Any 4 x1 (4 mks

c) **Give five reasons why domestic tourism is being encouraged in Kenya.**

- To expose Kenyans to the wide variety of recreational facilities
- To make use of tourist facilities during the low tourist seasons
- To ensure that Kenyans become familiar with the different parts of the  
Country
- To make Kenyans appreciate the country's national heritage  
/artifacts/culture/wildlife.

- To enable people from different communities to interact / to enhance national unit
- To enhance circulation of money within the country/to promote domestic trade
- To create employment in the country.

7 i) **State three physical conditions that favour coffee growing in the Central Highlands of Kenya**

- The highlands experience high 1000-1500 mm well distributed rainfall per year which is ideal for coffee.
- The soils are deep fertile volcanic type.
- The area experience cool to warm conditions 14-24<sup>0</sup>C throughout the year
- The land has gentle slopes that allow good drainages/well drained soils

(Any 3 x1 (3 mks)

b) **Describe the stages involved in coffee production from picking to marketing**

- The ripe/deep red berries are picked by hand
- The harvested berries are carried in baskets/sacks to the factory
- The berries are sorted out to remove the outer/diseased berries
- The different grades are weighed
- Berries go through a machine that removes the outer covering /pulp
- The beans are fermented in tanks for sometime.
- The beans are washed and then sun dried for about a week
- The husks are removed and the beans winnowed.
- The beans are sorted out and graded according to size and quality
- The beans are roasted at temperatures of about 10<sup>0</sup>C



- The beans are ground into powder ready for sale.

**NB: The sequence should be followed. (Any 4x2= (8 mks)**

**c) Explain four problems facing coffee farming in Brazil**

- the wasteful techniques of growing the crops leads to soil exhaustion which makes the coffee yield per hectare low unregulated cultivation leads to soil exhaustion/low quality coffee.
- Climatic hazards/ frost destroy coffee plants reducing the yields.
- Unplanned planting leads to overproduction surplus production which lowers the prices.
- The fluctuation of coffee prices in the world market sometimes leads to low profits.
- Stiff competition from other coffee producing countries reduces Brazil's dominance in the world coffee market. Any 4x2 = (8 mks)

**NB:** Explanations alone cannot earn a mark

Problems max 4

Explanations max 4 (total (8 mks)

- d) Your geography class carried out a field on a coffee farm
- i) **State four methods the class may have used to collect data.**
- Administering questionnaires
  - Interview/asking questions
  - taking photographs/video tapping
  - Observation
  - taking photographs/video tapping

- Observation
- taking measurements
- Collecting analysis
- Content analysis (Any 4x1 (4 mks))

ii) **During the field study the class collected data on quantities of coffee produced in the farm in the last five years. State two methods the class may have used to present the data.**

- Drawing charts
- Drawing tables
- Drawing graphs (Any 2 x1 (2 mks))

8 a) i) **what is visible trade?**

- Visible trade involves exchange of goods between countries / visible trade  
Involves the import and export of goods.

Any 1x2 (2 mks)

ii) **List three major imports to Kenya from Japan.**

- automobiles/Motor vehicles parts
- textiles
- Machinery/electronic appliances/radios /TVs
- Watches/precision instruments.

(Any 3x1 (3 mks))

b) **Explain four factors that influence internal trade in Kenya.**

- The demand for a variety of domestically produced goods, leads to expansion of trade.

- The cultural differences lead to distinctive specialization in production of goods for exchange.
- The production of similar goods/products by different regions limits the market potential./Different goods enhance trade among different regions.
- The low purchasing power by a majority of Kenyans limits the market for goods produced.
- the level of development networks/limit/enhances trade as certain commodities may not/may be carried over long distances/the market potential is restricted/expanded.
- Security encourages expansion of trade/dischARGE trade.

**NB:/** Explanation alone cannot score but factor alone can score.

**C) State four ways in which trade is of significance to Kenya**

- Trade generates revenue through taxation of the goods and services
- Trade creates employment opportunities in the industries that are established/creates self employment
- The demand for goods stimulates industrial growth/agric growth
- The exports of goods enable the country to earn foreign exchange
- The need to reach far off markets leads to expansion of transport facilities
- Trade stimulates specialization in the production of goods
- Trade enhances cooperation between Kenya and the trading partners.

4x1 (4 mks)

d) **Explain four benefits which the member states of ECOWAS have derived from the creation of the trading bloc.**

- The volume of trade has been boosted as a result of an expanded in the region.
- More transport facilities have been constructed to link the member states of the Cooperation.
- The removal of trade barriers has extended the market for the finished products/secured the market for the member states
- The transfer of technology/capital within the trading area has been enhanced.
- The transfer of technology/capital within the trading area has been enhanced
- Cooperation in other fields such as education/health/and communication has been enhanced.
- The reduction in other fields such as education/health/communication has been enhanced.
- Cooperation in other fields such as education/health/communication has been enhanced.
- The reduction in hostilities between members' countries has enhanced peace resulting in rapid economic development.

(4 x2 (8 mks)

9. (a) (i) **Name three agricultural non-food processing industries in Kenya.**

- Tobacco processing
- Footwear making
- Leather training

- Beeswax processing
- Sisal processing
- Pyrethrum processing

Any 3 x 1 (3 mks)

ii) **State four ways in which Kenya has benefited from the mot-vehicle industry.**

- Kenya saves foreign exchange
- Kenya earns foreign exchange through motor-vehicles export
- The industry has created employment opportunities
- The industry has created employment opportunities
- The industry has promoted transport sector by availing buses/lorries/vans/cars

b) **Explain three problems arising from industrialization in Kenyan.**

- Industrialization has led to rural-urban migration which has increased the urban population leading to congestion/shortages of houses/ increase in crime
- Some industries emit toxic gases which are harmful to people/ wildlife
- Industrial effluent pollutes water sources making the water unfit for human/animal use.
- Fumes from chemical industries corrode metallic roofs of buildings hence destroying them.
- Fumes from chemical industries corrode metallic roofs of building hence destroying them
- Congestion of infrastructure and social services in the industrial waste has led to the degradation of land

- Some industries have led to the displacement of people thus disrupting their social and economic life.

(Any 3x2 6 mks)

c) **Explain three factors which influenced the location of iron and steel industry in Ruhr region of Germany in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.**

- Availability of coal- iron ore as well as limestone from the Rhine valley provided raw materials needed in the industry.
- River Rhine/Ruhr/lippe/wupper/Escher provided water required for cooling machines in the industry/industrial use.
- The region is served by navigable rivers e.g. R. Rhine/ruhr/ port manual ems, cheap transport for the bulky raw materials and finished products.
- The region is served by navigable rivers e.g. r. Rhine canals e.g. which provided Rheine
- Cheap transport for the bulky raw materials and required for cooling machines in the industry/ industrial use.
- Coal from the Ruhr region/imported petroleum provided power required in the industry
- The local population had acquired skills on iron working/availability of local skilled labour and this formed the foundation of iron and steel industry.
- Presence of rich companies e.g. Ruhr Khlet Krupp provided capital for the development of the industry
- The dense and affluent population in (central and Western) Europe /Germany provided ready market for iron and steel.

(any 3x2 6 mks)

d) You intend to carry out a field study of furniture-Making industry in the local market centre.

i) **State two reasons why it would be necessary for you to visit the area of study in advance.**

- To be used to be used to prepare a route map
- To determine the suitability of the area for the study
- To be able to formulate appropriate objective for the study
- Preparation of work schedule
- To be able to formulate appropriate objective for the study.
- Preparation of work schedule
- To be able to prepare appropriate data collection methods
- To find out possible problems likely to be experienced during the field study
- To seek permission for the visit.
- To determine appropriate tools for the study-to determine the likely cost to be incurred during the study.

ii) **For your field study, you have prepared a work schedule. State two items you would include in the schedule.**

- Time for departure
- Time to spend in the study
- Time for lunch

- time to end the study

Any 2x1= 2mks)

iii) **Give two advantages of studying about furniture-making through field work**

- It enables one to get first hand information
- It makes learning real
- It enables one to share information
- It enables one to retain information learned
- It enables one to apply skills learned
- It enables one to apply skills learned/acquired skills.

Any 2 x 1= 2mks)

10. **The map below shows the location of some urban centers in east Africa. Use it to answer question (s). (See question paper)**

a) i) name the towns marked P, Q & r

P - Kampala

Q - Kigoma

R - Mandera

ii) Name the minerals that influenced the growth of the towns marked X and Y.

X- Diamond

Y- Trona / soda ash

(2mks)



b) **Explain four factors that influenced the growth of the towns marked X and Y.**

- Eldoret started as a railway station on the Kenya Uganda railway and thus attracted settlement by the people from around the town.
- Eldoret has a rich collection and processing centre
- It is located in an area that experiences cool and wet climate ideal for settlement
- The terrain of the land is a plateau which allows for expansion
- The modern infrastructures such as the international airport have. Encouraged trade
- High population in the surrounding region provides market for agricultural/manufactured goods/provides labour for the industries.
- the government policy of decentralization of industries led to setting up of some industries in the town
- Eldoret is a district headquarters for Uasin- Gishu district and this has attracted administrative services in the town.
- Establishment of many educational institutions has attracted settlement

c) **Compare the ports of Mombasa and Rotterdam under the following sub-headings**

- i) Site-Mombasa is located on the drowned mouths of rivers Mwachi and Kombeni while Rotterdam is at the mouth of the river Rhine. (2mks)
- ii) Transport links to the interior-Mombasa relies on road, railway, air and pipeline to the interior while Rotterdam has in addition, river Rhine and canals Rotterdam is a major transshipment centre.
- iii) The hinterland

Both ports have extensive hinterlands. Mombasa's hinterland extends to DRC congo while Rotterdam serves the continental Europe. (2mks)

- iv) Port facilities- both ports have containerized terminals. Rotterdam has very large warehouse and more modernized/ sophisticated port facilities (2mks)

d) **Explain two ways in which urbanization negatively affects the surrounding agricultural areas.**

- Dumping- The nearby agricultural lands are sometimes used as dumping grounds for the waste generated in the urban centers, thus polluting the environment
- There is conflict in land use as the urban centers expand into the land that would otherwise have been used for agriculture
- There is competition for labour as urban centers offer higher wages than agricultural areas.

Any 2x2 (4 mks)