
GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2

ANSWERS

KCSE 2010

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SECTION A

1.

- It provides knowledge about the immediate and the wider environment/It makes us to understand the earth on which we live.
- It creates awareness about the country and the rest of the world/ Promotes international understanding.
- It promotes awareness on the sustainable use of resources.
- It promotes development of skills and critical thinking.
- It prepares one for career opportunities.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

2. (a)

Mixed farming is the growing of crops and rearing of livestock on the same farm.

(2 marks)

(b)

- High temperatures/temperatures of 24°C to 30°C.
- High rainfall/1,200mm - 1,500mm/high well distributed rainfall throughout the year.
- Deep, well drained fertile soils/Loamy soils/light clays/volcanic soils.
- High relative humidity / 70% - 80%. Shade from strong sun rays for the seedlings.
- Shelter from strong winds.
- Undulating lowlands/0 to 750 m above sea level.
- Sunshine for ripening of the pods.

Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks

3. (a)

- Shimba hills forest
- Arabuko - Sokoke foresi reserve
- Boni/Dodori forest
- Mangrove forests
- Kaya foests

Any 2 x 1 (2 marks)

(b)

- It has led to reduced volume of water in the rivers/caused drying up of rivers
- It has led to the destruction of the natural habitat for the wildlife/it has endangered some of the wildlife species it has led to changes in the rainfall pattern/desertification
- it has interfered with the beauty of the environment/lowered the aesthetic value of the environment.
- It has disrupted the ecosystem
- It accelerates soil erosion.

Any 3 x 1 (3 marks)

4. (a)

It is easier to transport refined petroleum products than crude hence the need to process crude oil at the port of entry/Crude oil-the raw material for the refinery comes by sea/cheaper to transport to the port of Mombasa/Nearness to the source of raw material/Mombasa - is the only port of entry.

Any 3 x 2 = (2 marks)

(b)

- It requires little capital to set up and run
- it is labour intensive
- it relies on simple equipment/machines
- Different establishments are owned by individuals/families
- It uses locally available raw materials
- The products are mainly for local market
- The industrial establishments are widespread in the country/located in homes
- Labour is provided by members of the family/individual owners.
- Craftsmen are highly skilled

Any 4 x 1 (4 marks)

5.

(a)

- Ndjamena – Djibouti
- Dakar - Lagos
- The Trans-Africa Highway /Lagos - Mombasa
- The Great North Road/Cairo - Gaborone
- The Trans-Sahara Highway/Algiers – Lagos
- Cairo – Dakar
- Tripoli – Capetown (Windhoek)
- Beiro - Lobito

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

(b)

- In some of the countries between the two ports, there are alternative modes such as railway and water which are cheaper than road transport.
- Some of the countries have not developed proper road links with their neighbours due to political difference/Neglected maintenance of highways.
- Most parts of the route have difficult terrain making movement of heavy commercial vehicles difficult/Construction of roads expensive/internal/external conflicts.
- There is insecurity along some parts of the road between the two ports.
- The bulky goods that may be transported between the two ports may be costly to transport by road.

6.

(a) Panning/alluvial mining/placer mining

1 x 1 = 1 mark

- Gold
- Diamond.
- Platinum/Tin

2x1=2 marks

(b) (i)

- Almost all the miners have removed shirts/are bare chested
- Some miners are wearing hats/headscarfs
- The sky is clear
- The short shadows indicate that the sun is almost overhead.
- Use of an umbrella by a person at the middle ground.
- Glistening/sweaty bodies
- Reflection of the sun's rays on the water surface.

Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks

(ii)

- A mixture of water, sand/mud and mineral particles is scooped from the river bed using a pan.
- Water is added if the mixture is thick/if the water is excess it is decanted.

- The material scooped is swirled in the pan. This separates the lighter material from the heavier particles which contain the mineral particles.
- The lighter material is removed/ Poured out.
- The heavier materials are sorted to display mineral particles.
- The mineral particles are collected from the pan. *Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks*

(iii)

- The scooping of materials has led to water pollution as indicated by the brown colour/ stagnant water which may make it unfit for people to use.
- The continuous scooping and dumping of the waste has led to land dereliction as indicated by the depression and heaps of waste material.
- The method has led to destruction of vegetation as miners cleared the land to access the area with the mineral as indicated by absence of vegetation in the foreground/bare middle ground.
- The method has led to loss of biodiversity/destroyed the ecosystem as indicated by the absence of plant life where mining is taking place. *Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks*

(iv)

- -Opencast/quarrying/stripping method.
- -Deep shaft/underground method/Solution.
- -Adit/drift/horizontal/tunnel method/slope mining.
- -Drilling method. *Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks*

(c)

- Evaporation

High temperatures in arid and semi arid areas cause evaporation of water in lakes/seas. This leads to high concentration of mineral salts in the water. Continued evaporation causes further recrystallization of the salts /Re-deposition of salts near the surface which may thereafter be extracted as minerals such as soda ash and common salt. *(2 marks)*

- Vulcanicity

When molten magma intrudes into rock joints minerals contained in the magma are embedded in the joints called veins. Such minerals as tin and copper occur in this form/Hot spring/Geysers/fumaroles bring minerals to the Earth's surface. *(2 marks)*

- Metamorphism

High pressure and heat cause recrystallization and hardening of certain rocks causing them to change their nature to become minerals such as diamond. *(2 marks)*

7.

(a)

(i)

- irrigation
- tsetse fly control
- planting of trees/afforestation
- flood control

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

(ii)

- constructing drainage pipes
- digging open ditches /canals
- pumping out the water

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

(b) (i)

- Thiba river
- Nyamindi river
- Murubara

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

(ii)

- **topography**

The gently sloping land makes it possible for water to flow by gravity into/ out of the irrigated fields.

The gently sloping land allows for mechanization which allows large areas to be put under cultivation .

Any 1 x 2 = 2 marks

Soils

- Presence of black cotton soil which is suitable for cultivation of rice/which retains water for along time.

(2 marks)

Population

- The area was originally sparsely populated which enabled large areas to be put under cultivation/very few people were displaced thus it was cheap to start the scheme.

(2 marks)

Government policy

There was need to keep political detainees busy/To provide free labour. This made the colonial government to set up the scheme at Mwea where there was a large detention camp.

(2 marks)

(c)

- Marlarkerwaard
- South Flevoland
- East Flevoland
- North-Eastern Polder
- Wieringer Meer Polder.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

- In Kenya, the area that is reclaimed is relatively small while the areas reclaimed in the Netherlands are large.
- In Kenya, land is mainly reclaimed from swamps and marginal areas while in Netherlands reclamation is from the sea.
- In Kenya the methods used for draining water from marshy areas is digging of canals/ditches while in the Netherlands the methods are advanced/use of wind pumps to drain sea water from the polders.
- In Kenya, irrigation is used as a means of reclaiming dry areas while irrigation in the Netherlands is used to lower the salinity of the soil in the reclaimed lands.
- The methods of land reclamation are simple/like digging canals/ditches to drain water from the land while in the Netherlands the methods used are highly advanced like reclaiming land from the sea/creation of polders.
- In Kenya dykes are used to control river floods while in Netherlands, dykes protect the reclaimed land from invasion by the sea.

Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks

8. (a)

- Coal
- Petroleum
- Natural gas

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

- It occurs in huge reserves
- It produces large amounts of energy compared to other sources/a relatively small amount of uranium generates large quantities of energy
- It has a longer lifetime than the other non-renewable sources of energy.

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

(b)

(i)

It refers to a situation where the prices of fossil fuels rise uncontrollably as a result of short supply relative to demand. (2 marks)

(ii)

- The increase in the prices of crude oil makes Kenya to spend a lot of foreign exchange in importation. This lowers the foreign currency reserve / brings about unfavourable balance of trade / slows down the rate of economic growth.
- Increase in oil prices triggers the increase in the prices of commodities/inflation leading to low standards of living/high costs of living.
- Increase in oil prices leads to increase in the prices of farm inputs which in turn leads to reduced agricultural production/leads to food crisis.
- The high cost of fuels increases the cost of production slowing down industrial growth.
- Oil crisis leads to scarcity of by-products of oil leading to shortage of raw materials for certain industries/high prices of products.
- Increase in fuel prices leads to increased transport costs which trigger price increase in almost all the sectors of the economy.

Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks

(c)

(i)

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| L | - | Kainji dam |
| M | - | Owen falls dam/Nabubaale |
| N | - | Kariba dam |

(3 marks)

(ii)

- It has provided alternative source of energy
- It has increased Kenya's energy output
- It has helped stabilize the cost of electricity for consumers.
- It has helped in opening up of formerly remote areas.
- It has increased employment opportunities
- It has led to the reduction of importation of hydro-electric power from Uganda/has saved foreign exchange.

Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks

(d)

- presence of a hard basement rock which provides a foundation for the dam.
- large volume of water/constant supply of water to enable continuous production of electricity.

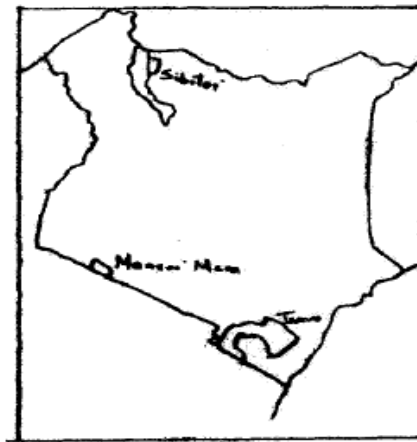
- presence of a narrow gorge behind the dam which minimizes the cost of construction of the dam/Deep gorge for a reservoir.
- presence of a steep river gradient/water fall/rapids/head of water to provide sufficient hydraulic force to turn the turbines.
- Presence of impervious rocks to prevent seepage.

Any 3 x 2 = 6

9. (a) (i)

- A game sanctuary is a specific area established to give protection to a specific animal community which is either threatened with extinction only found in a particular area while a national park is a large area set aside for the propagation, protection and conservation of wild life in their natural habitat and in which hunting is prohibited. 2 marks

(ii)



(b)

- (i) Give **three** factors that favour the establishment of national parks in the semi-arid areas of East Africa.

- Availability of large tracts of land /sparsely populated land.
- Availability of a wide variety of vegetation which provides food for the Wild animals.
- The harsh climatic condition that discourage farming and settlement/makes wildlife conservation the best alternative land use.
- The type of vegetation found in such areas provide suitable habitat for wild animals

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

- (ii) Explain two effects of drought on wildlife in Kenya.

- It leads to shortage of pasture and water causing loss of life of animals/ drying up of plant species.
- Prolonged drought leads to migration of animals to areas that have sufficient supply of food/water/some animals migrate to the neighbouring countries reducing the number of wild animals.
- Forest fires break out during drought causing environmental degradation and destroying the habitat for wild life.
- Wild animals invade farmlands destroying crops/some are killed as they search for food-

Any 2x2 = 4 marks

(c)

- Establishment of national parks and game reserves to protect wildlife from human interference.
- Enacting laws and regulations to curb poaching/game trade.

- Educating the general public on the need to conserve wildlife/to support conservation practices/encouraging joint ownership of parks with local authorities/Local communities who also benefit from the proceeds.
- Enhancing international cooperation to help enforce the existing laws and conventions which protect wildlife especially the endangered species.
- Promoting ecotourism to reduce tourism related environmental damage that may lead to extinction of species.
- Constructing electric fences around the parks to minimize human-animal conflict.
- Establishing the ministry of wildlife to oversee the conservation process/creating of the anti-poaching unit to track down and arrest poachers/Forest guards to protect forests.
- Encouraging individuals to set up game ranches for controlled hunting.
- Provision of veterinary services to treat animals/translocating of game/research by KWS.

Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks

(d)

- They are a major tourist attraction/earn foreign exchange.
- They create employment opportunities.
- They promote research activities.
- They promote agricultural development since tourism creates a large demand for food/leading to agricultural development.
- Some provide raw materials for industries.
- They provide game meat.
- The government earns revenue.

Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks

10.

(a)

(i)

- internal trade is the buying and selling of goods and services within a country's borders while regional trade is trade between countries that are found within the same geographical region.

(ii)

- Coffee
- Tea
- Fluorspar
- Horticultural products/flowers/fruits/vegetables
- Soda Ash/Pyrethrum Extracts.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

(b)

- To promote regional integration among member countries.
- To promote sustainable economic growth in the region.
- To establish a common market for member states/wider market.
- To liberalize trade within the region/to lower tariffs for member states.
- To strengthen the bargaining power in international trade.
- To foster peace, stability and democracy among member states.
- To eradicate poverty in the region
- To encourage free movement of labour.

Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks

(c)

- Cheap imported goods create unfair competition for some local products leading to reduction in the production of such goods/closure of some industries.
- Exports are mainly raw agricultural products which are lowly priced, hence

earning little revenue for the country.

- The fluctuation of prices in the world market varies the earnings from exported goods making it difficult to plan.
- Unexpected trade restrictions are sometimes imposed on Kenya's exports thus lowering production of such commodities/causing losses to the exports.
- Inadequate transport and communication facilities in some areas delay delivery of products to the market/delivery of raw materials to the industries/Spoilage of products/limiting trade.
- Slow clearance of goods at the port of Mombasa delays delivery of some goods/increases the cost of goods.
- Some traders smuggle goods out of neighbouring countries/import goods through improper channels thereby denying the government revenue from taxes.
- Poor/Inadequate capital for some traders make them unable to expand their trading activities.
- The high fuel prices increase production/transport costs leading to increased prices of goods /low demand for goods.
- insecurity/discourages investors in the country/traders incur heavy losses.

Problem 1 mark

Explanation 1 mark

Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks

(d)

- Kenya is exploring new markets in the Far East countries to avoid over reliance on the European market. This is likely to increase the quantity of Kenya's exports.
- Kenya has signed trade agreements with various countries in Africa and in America which will help improve trade-Kenya's trade with African countries is likely to improve through the membership in trade blocs such as COMESA and EAC.
- Some Kenyan entrepreneurs are setting up branches of their industries in the neighbouring countries in order to expand trading activities.
- Implementation of vision 2030 will lead to increased production hence increased trade.
- Kenya is undertaking partial processing of some of the agricultural products before export in order to add value to increase earnings.
- Kenya should diversity her export products to attract a wider market for her goods.
- Kenya should aggressively advertise her products to attract more buyers
- Kenya should improve her International transport and communication links for efficient transactions.

Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks