312 /2 GEOGRAPHY MARKING SCHEME PAPER TWO

SECTION   A.

1.   a)   **What is mining?   (2mks)**

Mining refers to the process of extracting valuable Minerals from the earth's crust.

   b)   **State 3 benefits of soda Ash mining to the economy of Kenya. (3mks)**

- Kenya earns foreign exchange from exports.
- It provides employment opportunities.
- It has led to development of related industries.
- It has led to development of Magadi town.
- It has led to development of social amenities.
- It has led to the development of transport and communication network.
- It has supported pastoralists by providing water for their animals /domestic use.

2.   a)   **State 2 factors that determine the distribution of forest in KENYA. (2mks)**

- Climate /rainfall/ temperature
- Altitude
- Relief
- Aspect
- Soils/ edaphic factors.
- Animals
- Human activities
- Government policy.

   b)   **State 3 factors that have led to the deduction of the area under forest on the slopes of Mt. Kenya. (3mks)**

- Illegal encroachments of human activities.
- The illegal cultivation has led to clearing of parts of the forests.
- Prolonged drought have caused drying of some trees.
- Plants diseases/ pest destroy some trees in the forests.
- Outbreak of forests fires/ charcoal burning destroy some trees in the forest.
- Over exploitation of certain species of trees.
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3. a) **State 2 factors that hinder domestic tourism in KENYA. (2mks)**

- Negative attitude towards local tourism by citizens.
- High cost of accommodation in the lodges and hotels discourages many people.
- Poor transport and communication network of roads leading to the parks and other attractive sites.
- Preferential treatment given to the foreign tourist discourages locals.

b) **Give measures taken by the East African countries to manage wildlife. (3mks)**

- Ban on game hunting.
- Protecting endangered species.
- Involvement of NGO in the conservation.
- Creation of public awareness on environment issues.
- Legislation of management/conservation.

4. a) **Give 2 methods used to reclaim land in Kenya . (2mks)**

- Irrigation dry lands.
- Draining swamps.
- Adding manure to the infertile soils.
- Planting of trees.
- Introducing drought resistant crops.
- Controlling pests.

b) **State 3 problems experiences in irrigation farming in Kenya. (3mks)**

- Unreliable rainfall leads to fluctuating river volumes.
- Flooding of the fields leads to sheet erosion.
- Stagnant water in the plots and canals encouraged the breeding of snails and mosquitoes which spread bilharzias and Malaria.
- Fluctuation of world prices due to competition affects the agricultural produce.
- The prices of fertilizers , tractors and insecticides are quite high.

5. a) **A part from floods and environmental pollution, name any other 3 environmental hazards. (3mks)**

- Lightning
- Pest and diseases.
- Drought.
- Earthquakes.

- Volcanic eruptions.
- Wind storm.
- Fire.
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b)   **Give 2 reasons why it is necessary for Kenya to conserve the environment. (2mks)**

- To maintain sources of food supply.
- To preserve genetic resources.
- To protect water catchment areas for aesthetic value.
- To prevent desertification.
- To sustain sources of raw materials for industries.
- For keeping the air clean.
- For maintaining natural habitat for wild animals And plants.

SECTION B:

6.   **Answer question 6 and other two from this section.**
The table shows the approximate population of four districts in central province in 1999.

Use it to answer questions(a)
Population for four district in central province.

District	population
Muranga	350,000
Maragua	390,000
Nyandarua	470,000
Thika	650,000
TOTAL	1,860,000

a) **Suggest 2 possible reasons why the population of Thika district is highest than that of Murang'a. (2mks)**
   - Nearness to Nairobi- many people live in Thika town and work in Nairobi because house rents are lower. This increases the population of the district.
   - Thika town is an industrial centre and attracts large population of workers unlike Muranga where there are few industries that re rural based.
   - Thika town is a larger commercial centre compared to Muranga town and thus attracts many people who operate different business. This increases the population of the district.
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b) i) State 3 reasons why it is necessary for a country to carry out population census. (3mks)
- For planning purposes- to help in the distribution of resources.
- To make estimate of population growth e.g through migration.
- To identify the rates of deaths and births.
- To help government in creating more administrative units.

ii) Outline the information that can be derived from a population pyramid. (3mks)
- The size of the population .
- The infants mortality rate- it refers to the number of deaths among babies below the age of one year per thousands people of the population.
- Life expectancy – it's the average number of year that a new born child is expected to live.
- The composition by sex.
- The distribution between males and females of a given pollution.
- Proportion by dependency ratio. The ratio of un-resourceful people (too young or too old in the world) to resources people who support them.
- Different age groups.

c) Explain how the following factors have led to the population increase in Kenya.

i. Early marriages. (2mks)

People who marry early are likely to get more children they have long period during which they can get children.

ii. Improved medical facilities. (2mks)
- The child, mothers and the general population have better chances of survival because of the available medical facilities. The country is able to control the spread of diseases and has ability to cure diseases. This leads to higher survival rates.

iii. Cultural beliefs . (2mks)
- Some cultures encourage large families, in almost all culture , there is a tendency of people preferring male children . this may lead to those who are not getting male children to have a large family as they hope to get a boy.

d) Explain 3 problems which results from a high population growth rate in Kenya. (6mks)

- The government is unable to provide adequate social amenities e.g health, recreational and additional facilities leading to overcrowding on the few amenities.
- The large number of youthful population creates a high dependency ratio which cause slow economic growth.
- The high demands for foods caused by the high population growth rates has led to food shortage. This makes population under nourished and prone to diseases.
- More land is likely to be used in the production of food crops at the expense of cash crops hence reducing the country foreign exchange.
- A high population growth rate creates problems of land fragmentation as land is subdivided among family members. This leads to an increase of squatters ,landlessness and deforestation.
- Opportunities available for employment do not increases at the same rate as the population. This leads to a situation where there are many unemployment skilled people . These people can easily engage in crime.

6. e) Students of a certain school intends to carry out a field study on the living standards of Murang'a people.

i. State two reasons why it would be necessary to visit the area of study in advance. (2mks)

- To be able to prepare a route map.
- To determine the suitability of the area for the study.
- To be able to formulate appropriate objectives/ hypotheses.
- To prepare work schedule.
- To determine appropriate tools for the study .
- To determine the likely cost to be incurred during the study.
- To find out possible problems likely to be experienced.

ii. One of the ways they would use to collect the data is through direct, observation. Give three disadvantages of direct observation in the study of such area. (3mks)

- It is time consuming.
- It is expensive.
- It is tiresome.
- It is limited only to direct sources/ primary sources of data.
- It is only suitable to the sighted people.
- Some features may be hidden/ out of view.
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7. a) **State 3 physical conditions that favour coffee growing in the central highlands of Kenya. (3mks)**
    - The highlands experience high rainfall 1000 mm – 1500mm well distributed rainfall per year which is ideal for coffee.
    - The soils are deep fertile volcanic type.
    - The area experiences cool to warm conditions / $14-24^0$c throughout the year.
    - The land has gentle slopes that allow good drainage/ well drained soils.

    b) **Describe the stages involved in coffee production from picking to marketing. (8mks)**

    - 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 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 100c. the beans are ground into powder readily for sale.
    - *NB THE SEQUENCE SHOULD BE FOLLOWED .*

    c) i) **Explain 4 problems facing coffee farming in Brazil. (8mks)**

    - The wasteful techniques of growing the crops leads to soil exhaustion which makes the coffee yield per hectare low / un regulated cultivation leads to soil exhaustion / low coffee quality .
    - Climate hazards / frost destroy coffee plants reducing the yields.
    - Unplanned planting leads to over production / 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 reduce Brazils dominance in the world coffee market.

    ii) **A part from being a beverage, state 2 other uses of coffee. (2mks)**
    - Coffees husks are used as fuel.
    - Coffees husk are used as manure on the farm.

d)   Explain 2 significance of coffee industry to the Kenyan economy. (4mks)

- Sources of employment.
- It has led to development of infrastructure.
- Earns our country foreign exchange.

8)   a)   i)   Define the term fisheries. (2mks)

- Are water bodies where exploitation of aquatic organism is carried out.

ii)   Give 2 methods used to preserve fish. (2mks)
- Freezing
- Salting
- Canning
- Sun drying
- smoking

b)   Explain 4 factors that favors the fishing industry in Japan. (8mks)
- The cool waters are /deal for fish breeding because of the abundant supply of plankton/fish food.
- The coast has many off –shore island which provides sheltered inlets ideal for the establishment of fishing port/villagers.
- The indented coastline provides secure breeding grounds for fish.
- The meeting of the warm Kuro-Siwo and the cold Oya Siwo Ocean currents results in upwelling of the sea water thus bringing minerals for the planktons from the sea bed to the surface.
- The mountains nature of the country restricts agriculture activities hence fishing is an alternative economic activity.
- The Japanese have advanced technology that is used in fishing, processing and preservation of fish.
- Japan has a large population which provides ready local markets for fish.
- The shallow continental shelf allows light to the sea bed for growth of micro- organisms which are food for fish. The cool waters encourages thriving of numerous species of aquatic life.

c)   Describe purse seining as a method of fishing. (6mks)

- Purse seining uses two boats, one large and one small as well as large net. The net has floats on top and weights at the bottom to keep it in a vertical position while in water.
- The net has a string along its bottom edge. The fishermen begins by location a shoal/area rich in fish. The small boat drags the net to enclose the area that has fish. The string at the bottom of the net is pulled to close the net at the bottom and trap the fish. The net is pulled out of the water and fish hauled into the large boat for preservation and transportation to the shore.

d)   i)   **State 4 problems experienced in the marketing of fish in Kenya. (4mks)**
- Some fishing areas are far from the markets and roads are in poor conditions thus fish go bad.
- Fishermen lack appropriate storage and preservation facilities.
- There are limited local markets due to cultural beliefs.
- The external markets are limited by tight restriction / competition from other producers.
- The limited number of fish species limits the markets.

   ii)   **State 3 ways in which Kenyan Government is promoting the fishing industry in the country. (3mks)**

- Fishermen are given loans to expand their fish farming.
- Fishermen are encouraged to form cooperatives.
- Research is carried out / the over – fishery areas re-stocked with fingerlings.
- There is standardization of the size of nets used in fishing.
- There is restriction of fishing from some specific parts of the sea where fish breeds.
- Laws have been enacted against water pollution to protect fish.
- Clearing of water hyacinth from the fresh Water fisheries.

9.   a)   **Below is a sketch map showing part of the Great lake and St. Lawrence Sea way. Use it to answer question. (a)**
   b)   i)   **Name i)   The part marked P (1mk)**
      - The port marked p is Quebec

         ii)   **The canal marked Q. (1mk)**
      - New York State Barge Canal/ Eric canal.
      -
         iii)   **The lake marked R. (1mk)**
      - L. Ontario

c) **State 3 ways in which the great St. Lawrence Sea way has contributed to the economy of Canada and the United States of America (U.S.A) (3mks)**

- It provides cheap mean of transport for both imports and exports, thus encouraging internal/ international trade.
- It has led to growth of ports and towns along its course these have become focal points for various economic activities .
- Due to accessibility of raw materials, there has been extensive industrial development in the area.
- The dams found along the route provides hydroelectric power for domestic and industrial use.
- The sea way is a tourists attraction which generates income in the region.
- The sea way has created employment opportunities in the transport industry raising the standards of living of the people in the area.
- Tarrifs charged earn the countries income.

i) **Name 3 international airports in KENYA . (3mks)**

- Nairobi Jomo Kenyatta Airport.
- Mombasa Moi International Airport.
- Eldoret International Airport.
- Isiolo International Air Port.

ii) **Give 4 advantages of Air transport over road transport. (4mks)**

- Air transport is faster/ quicker response in case of emergency.
- It is more efficient transporting perishable goods/valuables /high value goods.
- It experiences less traffic congestions.
- Helicopters can land in remote areas.
- Planes can be used for activities like spraying of farms.
- There are fewer accidents in air /more safe.
- It is more confortable.

iii) **Explain 4 measures that should be taken to improve road transport in Kenya. (8mks)**

- Construction of by-passes /sub ways /tunnel fly overs /under passes to reduce congestion of the large.
- Construction of highways /dual carriages road expansion to accommodate more traffic /improve traffic flow.
- Repair /maintain the roads in goods state to reduce accidents /improve traffic flow.
- Educate road users on road safety precautions discipline on roads to ease traffic on roads/ reduce roads accidents.
- Control the amount of load carried by large lorries /trucks to reduce damage on road surface.
- Enforce traffic rules to regulate traffic flow/reduce roads accidents.
- Provide paths for cyclist/pedestrians to reduce congestion on roads/improve roads safety.

vi) **Give reasons why there is limited use of river transport in Africa. (4mks)**

- Some rivers have rapids/water falls/cataracts.
- Some rivers have seasonal regimes /varying volumes.
- Some rivers have shallow water.
- Some have floating vegetation that choke the course.
- Some rivers have narrow channels unsuitable for sailing vessels.
- Some are short.
- Inadequate capital to develop waterways/ purchases vessels to develop ports.

10. a) **Name 3 agricultural food processing industries in Kenya (3mks)**

- Tea processing
- Coffee processing
- Sugar reefing
- Fruits canning/fruits processing.
- Brewing
- Baking / bakery
- Graining canning /meat processing.
- Vegetable canning.

b) **Explain how the following factors have favored the development of Industries in Thika town.**
   i. **Proximity to Nairobi. (2mks)**

- Nairobi provides some inputs required by industries in Thika.
- Industry interdependent among the industries in Nairobi and THIKA.
- Short rail road connection between Nairobi and Thika provided cheaper movement of goods and services for the industries in Thika.
- Nairobi has a large market / ready for the manufactured goods from Thika.
- Nairobi has large market /ready for the manufactured goods from **T**hika.

   ii. **Availability of water. (2mks)**
- River Chania passes through Thika Town provides fresh water for industrial use especially for coffee processing and fruits canning industries.

   iii. **The hinter land. (2mks)**

- Thika town has a rich hinterland which provides raw materials for industries.
- The hinterland is densely populated hence provides cheap labors/ ready markets for the industries products.

c)   **Explain 4 ways in which Kenya has benefited from industrialization .(8mks)**

- Kenya exports/ taxes industrial goods, thus earning foreign exchanges / revenue which is then used to development other sector of the economy.
- It has created employment opportunity hence raising the standard of living of the people / reducing unemployment.
- It has led to the development of transport and communication network thus facilitated the deployment of other sections of economy.
- It has facilitated the establishment of social amenities in the area where industries are located.
- It has led to the acquisition of management/ technical skill which are also used in the other sectors of economy / enhancing the expansion of industries.
- It has led to the diversification of the economy thus reducing reliance on the agricultural sector.
- It has led to the improvement in the balance of trade since there is added value to the export exchange.
- It has led to the growth/ expansion of settlement / urban centers as labour migrates to the industrial caches.
- It has led to reduction of the importation of some industrial goods thus saving foreign exchange.

d) i) Name 2 towns in KENYA where motor-vehicle assembling plants are located. (2mks)

- Nairobi
- mombasa
- Thika

ii) Explain 3 factors which have favoured the development of car manufacturing industry in Japan. (6mks)

- Adequate capital to invest in the industry.
- Advanced technology /research has led to the efficient methods of production /high quality cars which are competitive in the world market.
- Japan has highly skilled/ industrious work force which enhances efficiency in production.
- Japan has many sea ports which makes the importation of raw / exploitation of cars possible .
- Government policy /peace and stability has led to rapid development of the industry.
- Japan has highly developed hydroelectric power projects which provided power needed for industries.
- Presence of large population /high purchasing power provides a large local market for the cars.
- Japan terrain is so rugged unsuitable for development of agriculture and thus industries/ provide an alternative source of income to be used for buying and other requirements.
- The strategic position of Japan in relation to other countries encourages trade thus promoting production of vehicles /Japan in accessible from all directions.

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