

312/2

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 2

EMBU NORTH EVALUATION EXAM

JULY /AUGUST 2018

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1.(a) Areas where gold is mined in South Africa.

- ✓ The land/Witwatersland
- ✓ Orange free state
- ✓ Lydenburg
- ✓ Ogendaalrus

2x1 = 2 mks

b) Contributions of gold mining to the economy of South Africa

- ✓ It earns the republic of South Africa foreign exchange through exports.
- ✓ It is a major source of employment thus helps raise the standards of living of people.
- ✓ It leads to development of industries in the orange free state and Transvaal.
- ✓ The profit accrued from gold mining has been used to develop infrastructure e.g roads, railways and social amenities e.g schools, health facilities.
- ✓ It has led to widespread urbanization contributing to the formation of conurbation in the Rand.

3x1= 3mks

2.(a) This is science of developing and managing forest resources for the benefits of men.

1 x 2 = 2mks

b) Importance of forests

- ✓ Protection of water resources/river catchment areas.
- ✓ Forests act as wind breakers.
- ✓ Preservation of wild and indigenous genetic resources.
- ✓ Improvement of soil quality through addition of humus.

- ✓ Modification of climate through evapotranspiration leading to high humidity and cool climate.

3 x 1 = 3mks

3.(a)What is energy crisis?

It is the rapid depletion of fossils fuel where supply and price are controlled by few countries/ a situation whereby the demand for oil is higher than the amount that is being supplied leading to high oil prices.

1x 2 = 2mks

b) Sources of renewable energy

sun, wind, water, tide, steam, Biomass.

3 x 1= 3mks

4. a) Factors that favour car manufacturing in Japan

- ✓ Historic factors.
- ✓ Availability skilled manpower.
- ✓ Availability of abundance capital.
- ✓ Rugged landscape.
- ✓ Strategic location of Japan.
- ✓ Advanced technology.
- ✓ Low prices of Japanese vehicles.

3 x 1 = 3mks

b) Car manufacturing areas in Japan.

Tokyo Yokohoma industrial zone
Osaka – Kobe industrial zone
Nagoya industrial zone.

2 x 1 = 2mks

5.a) Economic community of West African states.

1 x 2= 2mks

b) Objectives of ECOWAS

- ✓ To encourage trade among the member states.
- ✓ To eliminate trade barriers.
- ✓ To promote free movement of goods and people in the region.
- ✓ To encourage the improvement of the transport and communication routes.
- ✓ To encourage agricultural and industrial development
- ✓ To cooperate on matters of research e.g agriculture, forestry etc.

3x1 = 3mks

6.a) Possible reasons for the general decline in the number of tourists since 1997.

- ✓ Due to increased political instability in the country in the recent past.
 - ✓ The tourist was negatively affected by the blasts of 1998 and 2002.
 - ✓ Poaching has greatly reduced the number of endangered species such as Rhino and elephants which in turn reduce the number of tourists.
 - ✓ Due to decline in aggressive campaigns overseas to markets Kenya as a tourists destination.
- 4x1= 4mks

c)i) Eco-tourism.

It is the environmentally friendly tourism where people take care of nature while enjoying them at the same time.

1 x1 = 1mk

ii) Objectives of ecotourism

- ✓ It aims at caring and preserving nature by using earnings from tourism for environmental conservation.
- ✓ It emphasizes the use of local resources.
- ✓ It aims at involving tourists and the local communities in conserving nature while enjoying it at the same time.

2 x 1 = 2mks

d) Factors that hinder tourism in Kenya.

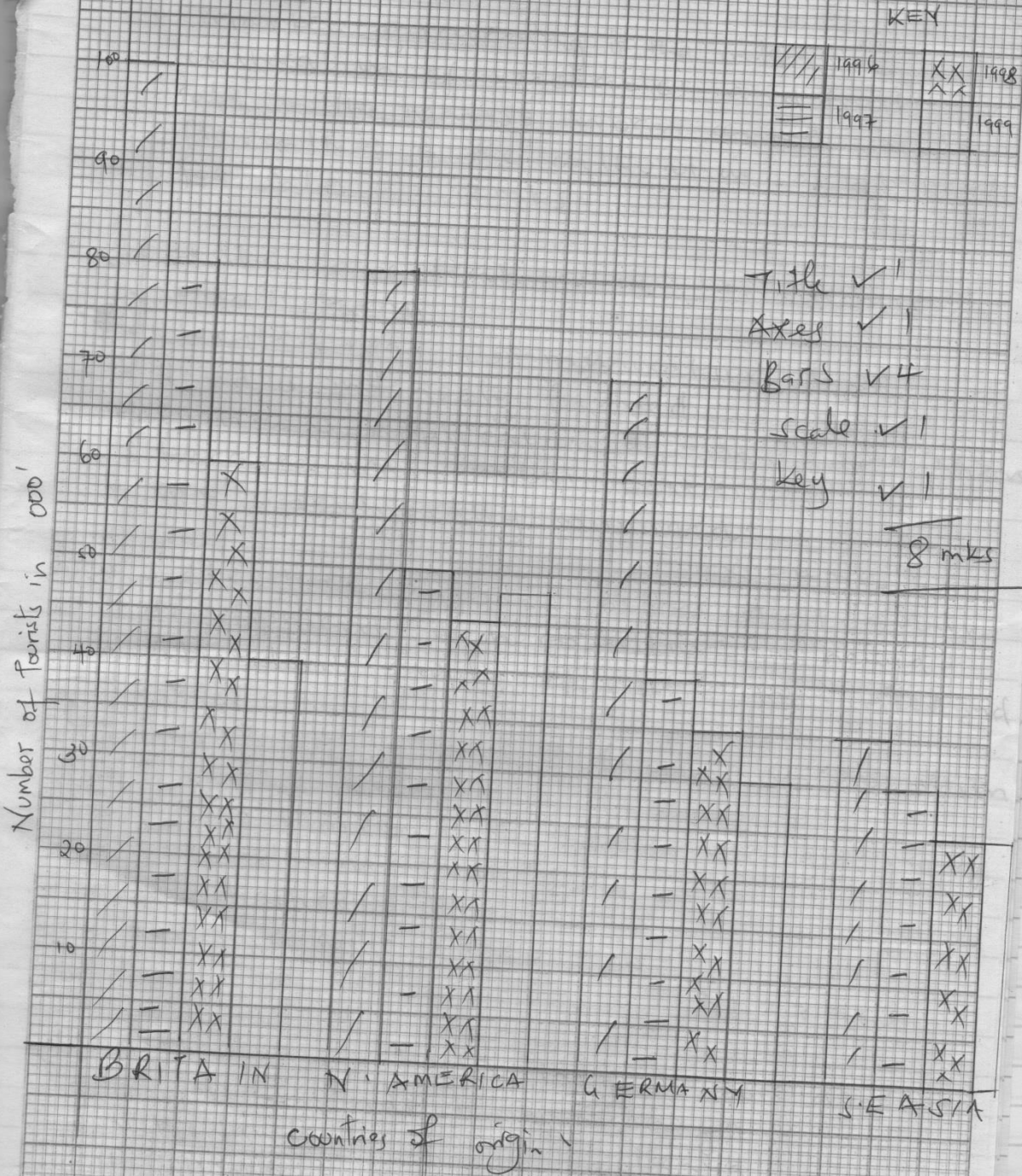
- ✓ Insecurity – cases of robbery and ethnic skirmishes in the tourists attraction area as was the case in Likoni in 1997 impact negatively on tourism.
- ✓ Poaching- illegal hunting of wild animals especially the Rhino and elephant is threatening their existence. This reduces the potential attraction sites thus reducing number of tourists.
- ✓ Terrorism – cases such as the August 1998 bomb blast targeting the American Embassy in Nairobi reduces the trust of tourists in Kenyan security.
- ✓ Environmental pollution e.g from industrial pollution.
- ✓ Demand for land – due to the high increase in Kenya's population, people have been encroaching on land preserved for wild animals.
- ✓ Human activities such as agriculture, mining and road construction interfere with wildlife by destroying the flora of the area forcing animals to migrate to other region without disturbances.

3 x 2 = 6 mks

- ii) Measures that the Kenya government has undertaken to promote tourism in the country.
- ✓ Setting up a ministry of tourism and wildlife and other bodies like the Kenya tourist Board (KTB) charged with the development and promotion and marketing of Kenya as a tourists destination.
 - ✓ Domestic tourism is encouraged through electronic media by showing documents on Kenya's tourist sites.
 - ✓ Domestic tourists are offered favourable rates on accommodation in hotels, lodges during off peak tourist seasons.
 - ✓ Has set up counter terrorist activities with assistance from some industrialized nations.
 - ✓ The government co-ordinates transport links e.g Malindi air port was upgraded to cater for tourists who would like to visit Malindi without passing through Mombasa.
 - ✓ The government has put in place a new approach at reinforcing ecotourism outlined in tourism policy framework and included in the National tourism development master plan.

4 x 1 = 4mks

COMPARATIVE BAR GRAPH SHOWING NUMBER OF TOURIST WHO VISITED KENYA VARIOUS ORIGIN 1996 TO 1999



7.a)(i) Differentiate between market gardening and floriculture.

- ✓ Market gardening is the intensive cultivation of vegetables and fruits for sale in the nearest urban centre while floriculture is the cultivation of flowers for sale. 1x2 = 2mks

(ii) State four features of horticulture.

- ✓ Small farms
- ✓ Located near communication lines
- ✓ Land is intensively farmed.
- ✓ Continuous application of manure and fertilizers.
- ✓ Located near urban centers.
- ✓ Are scientifically managed.

4 x 1 = 4mks

b. (i) State three physical factors that favour development of horticulture in Kenya.

- ✓ Abundant supply of water from lakes and rivers.
- ✓ Gentle slopes to facilitate construction of green houses.
- ✓ Warm temperatures that favour growing of horticulture products.
- ✓ Well drained soils.
- ✓ Volcanic soils / deep soils.

3 x 1 = 3mks

ii) Explain why horticulture is more developed in Netherlands than in Kenya.

	Netherlands	Kenya
1	Has higher demand for horticultural products	Has low demand of horticulture products
2	Farmers have access to capital needed for horticulture farming	Farmers have low capital needed for horticultural farming
3	Very high technology	Poor technology
4	Well developed transport network	Under developed transport network
5	Has highly skilled labour	Inadequate skilled labor in production
6	There is more research into suitable methods for horticultural farming	In adequate research
7	Has well organized marketing systems/ cooperatives which are favourable for horticultural farming	Is under development marketing systems

4 x 2 = 8 mks

c) States and explain four contributions of horticulture to the economy of Kenya.

- ✓ Earns foreign exchange from export.
- ✓ Creation of employment.
- ✓ Raw materials for industries e.g processing of fruits.
- ✓ Enhances development of roads/transport.
- ✓ Source of food to the population.
- ✓ Provision of social amenities in the growing areas.
- ✓ Source of income to the farmers when sold.
- ✓ Encourages land reclamation.

4 x 2 = 8mks

8. (a) Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation.

- ✓ Land reclamation is the practice by which less useful land is converted into more useful land while land rehabilitation is the process of recovery of land which had been misused and destroyed.

1 x 2 = 2 mks

b. (i) Explain four factors that influence the location of Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme.

- ✓ Presence of perennial rivers of river Thiba which supply water to the scheme.
- ✓ Has black cotton/loam soils which are suitable for rice farming.
- ✓ The area receives little rainfall not suitable for agriculture –therefore irrigation farming is the only activity which can be practiced in the area.
- ✓ The land is gently sloping making it possible for irrigation i.e water flows through influence of gravity.

4 x 2 = 8 mks

ii) Give three problems facing farmers in Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme.

- ✓ Low prices of their product.
- ✓ Poor transport route.
- ✓ Water borne diseases.
- ✓ The farmers are yet to be issued with title deeds.
- ✓ Shortage of labour especially during planting and harvesting.
- ✓ Shortage of extension officers makes it difficult for the farmers to get technical advice.
- ✓ Delayed payments kill morale of the farmers.

3 x 1 = 3mks

- c) Four ways in which land reclamation in Kenya differs from that of the Netherlands.
- ✓ In Kenya reclaimed land is relatively small while in Netherlands reclaimed areas are large.
 - ✓ In Kenya land is mainly reclaimed from swamps and marginal areas while in Netherlands reclamation is from the sea.
 - ✓ In Kenya digging of canals/ditches is used to drain water from marshy areas while in the Netherlands there is use of advanced method/ wind pumps/electric pumps to drain sea water from the polders.
 - ✓ In Kenya irrigation is used to reclaim dry areas while in Netherlands irrigation is used to lower the salinity of the soil in the reclaimed land.
 - ✓ In Kenya dykes are used to control river floods while in Netherlands dykes protect the reclaimed land from invasion by the sea.
- 4 x 2 = 8mks

- d) Outline four benefits resulting from the draining of Yala and Bunyala swamps.
- ✓ Flooding in the Yala and Nzoia plains was controlled.
 - ✓ Large tract of swamp has been reclaimed and land was available for agriculture and settlement (about 800ha)
 - ✓ Pests and water borne diseases / mosquitoes and malaria was controlled.
 - ✓ Increases food production as new crops were introduced e.g rice, oranges etc.
 - ✓ Better farming methods were introduced with high quality production.
 - ✓ A developed road network was constructed.

4 x 1 = 4mks

9. a) i) Fisheries

These are water bodies where exploitation of aquatic organisms is carried out.

1 x 2 = 2mks

ii) Countries in Southern Africa that are important for marine fish production

- ✓ South Africa
- ✓ Angola
- ✓ Namibia

2 x 1 = 2mks

b) Factors that favour the fishing industry in Japan

- ✓ The cool waters are ideal for fish breeding because of the abundant supply of plankton/ fish food.
- ✓ The indented coastline provides secure breeding grounds for fish.
- ✓ The meeting of the warm Kuro- Siwo and the old 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 rugged mountainous nature of the country side restrict agricultural 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 while provided ready local market for fish.
- ✓ The shallow continental shelf allows light to the sea bed for growth of micro-organisms which is good for fish.
- ✓ The cool waters encourages farming of momentous species of aquatic life.
- ✓ Most settlements are found along the coast and the main occupation of the people in fishing.

4 x 2 = 8mks

c) Describe purse seining

- ✓ It uses two boats, one large and one small.
- ✓ It uses a 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 begin by locating a shoal of 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.

6 x 1 = 6mks

d(i) Problems experienced in the marketing of fish in Kenya.

- ✓ The limited number of fish species limits market.
- ✓ There is limited local market due to cultural benefits.
- ✓ Fishermen have adequate appropriate storage and preservation facilities.
- ✓ Some fishing areas are far from the market and roads are in poor conditions thus fish goes bad enroute.
- ✓ The external markets are limited by tight restrictions/competition from other producers.

4 x 1 = 4mks

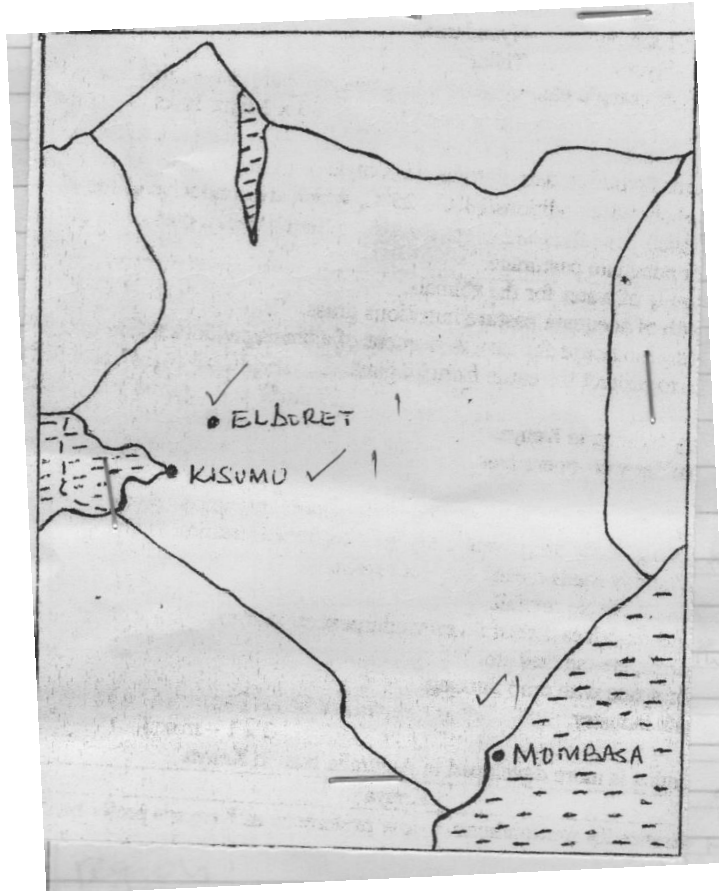
ii) Ways in which Kenyan government is promoting fishing industry.

- ✓ Fishermen are encouraged to form cooperatives to enable them get loans.
- ✓ Overfished areas are re-stocked with fingerlings.
- ✓ There is standardization of the size of nets used in fishing.
- ✓ Laws have been enacted against water pollution to protect fish.
- ✓ Clearing of water hyacinth from the fresh water fisheries.

- ✓ Restriction of fishing from some specific parts of sea where fish breeds.

$$3 \times 1 = 3\text{mks}$$

10.(a) Map of Kenya.



Sketch = 1mk

Frame = 1mk

b) (i) Functions of Nairobi

- ✓ Industrial centre.
- ✓ International center
- ✓ Residential centre
- ✓ Educational centre
- ✓ Transport and communication centre.
- ✓ Recreational and cultural centre.
- ✓ Financial and trade center.
- ✓ Religious centre.

$$4 \times 1 = 4\text{mks}$$

(ii) Common problems facing Nairobi and Newyork.

- ✓ Traffic congestion.
- ✓ Unemployment
- ✓ Inadequate housing.
- ✓ Pollution
- ✓ Criminal activities.

4 x 1 = 4mks

(iii) Characteristics of CBD'S

- ✓ It's the central zone of the town.
- ✓ It has the highest concentration of shops/ tall buildings.
- ✓ Little residential use.
- ✓ High traffic during the day.
- ✓ Population densities are very high during the day and low during the night.
- ✓ Land is of high value.

3 x 1 = 3mks

c) Factors contributing to the growth of Thika

- ✓ it's located within agriculture production region.
- ✓ Located near rivers Thika and Chania that provide water for domestic /industrial use.
- ✓ Thika is near Nairobi hence transportation of raw materials/ finished goods easy.
- ✓ High population in the surrounding provided labour to the industries.
- ✓ Good transport network – Roads and railway line.
- ✓ Vast land is available for expansion.
- ✓ HEP from the seven forks project.

5x1 =5mks

d) Benefits of urbanization

- ✓ Fosters national unity as people interact.
- ✓ Creates employment through establishment of commercial/industrial activities.
- ✓ Promotes development of infrastructure within the urban centre.
- ✓ Provided market for agricultural and industrial goods.
- ✓ Promotes links between countries when their urban centers are connected.

4 x 1 = 4mks