

KAKAMEGA NORTH SUBCOUNTY JOINT EXAMINATIONS
KCSE Trial Exam 2018
MARKING SCHEME
GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2

1 a) Name two provinces in Canada where forestry is an important activity. (2 mks)

British Columbia	Prince Edward
Newfoundland	Neva Scotia
Quebec	New Brunswick
Ontario	

(2x1mks)

b) Identify two industries in Kenya associated with lumbering.

- Furniture making industries
- Paper making industries
- Building industry.

(2x1mks)

2 a) State two factors that have led to the decline of coal as an industrial fuel.

- Coal is very bulky. This makes its transportation very difficult and costly.
As a result it is usually used in the country where it is produce.
- Coal has a low calorific value compared to other fuels. It only produces 15% of energy when it is burned.
- Coal is black and dusty and leaves dirty marks on whatever it comes into contact with.
- When coal is burnt it produces a lot of soot and smoke which pollute the air.
This may lead to the formation of ‘smog’, a thick dark cloud that hangs over areas with many heavy industries. This cloud may result in acid rain which is a health hazard.
- The mining of coal leaves very large scars and heaps of waste on the land surface thus destroying the beauty of the landscape.

(2 x 1 mks)

b) State likely benefits of oil mining in Turkana country.

- Creation of employment opportunities which will ease the standards of living.
- Provision of revenue to government through taxation.
- Growth of Turkana country Lodwar and Lokitaung towns.
- Exportation of oil will bring foreign exchange which will be used in the economic development of the country.
- Development/Improvement of transport facilitates e.g. Kitale – Lodwar Road.

(3x1mks)

3 a) Identify two areas in Kenya where flooding is common.

- Lower courses of:
- River Nyando (Kano Plains)
 - River Nzoia (Budalangi)
 - River Tana (Tana Delta)

(2x1mks)

b) What are the benefits that results resulted from the reclamation of Yala Swamp.

- Flooding on the Yala and Nzoia plains controlled reducing the incidence of diseases.
- Additional land (approximately 920 hectares has been made
- Available for agriculture, rice growing is the main agricultural activity.
- A well developed road network has been in place, hence higher standards of living.
- External funding and expertise has led to use of advanced cultivation methods, including irrigation.

4a) Reference to map of Africa

- i) Rivers marked
E Congo
F Zambezi
G Orange

(3x1mks)

ii) Human made lake man – marked

- H - Kainji
H - Nasser

(2x1mks)

5 a) State three environmental conditions which favour beef farming.

- Presence of undulating landscape.
- Adequate water supply/rainfall.
- Large expensive tracts of land.
- Adequate pasture for the animals.
- Tsetse fly free areas.

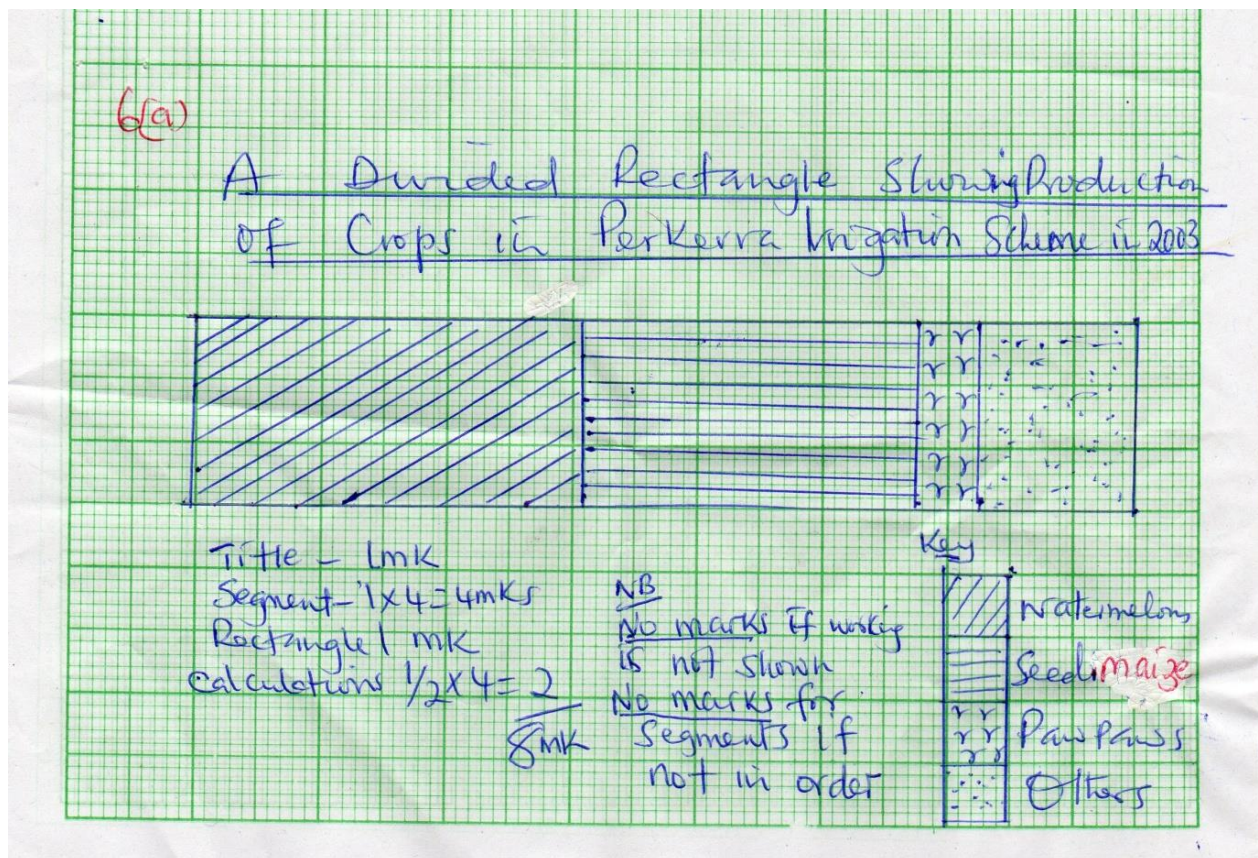
(Any 3mks)

b) Give three reasons why horticultural produce is exported by air.

- Horticultural crops are highly perishable thus necessity faster means of transport.
- Are light in weight which makes easy/suitable to export by air.
- High demand for the produce thus the need to supply them urgently.
- High market prices are able to pay compensate for the air freight charge.

(3x1mks)

6a) Draw a dividend rectangle 15cm to represent data for 2003.



Rearrange data

Watermelon	-	350,000
Seed maize	-	300,000
Pawpaw	-	60,000
Others	-	<u>140,000</u>
		850,000

i) Watermelons

ii) Seed maize

$$\frac{300,000 \times 15}{850,000} = \frac{17}{17} = 90$$

$$\frac{350,000 \times 15}{850,000} = \frac{105}{17} = 6.18 = 6.2\text{cm}$$

$$\frac{300,000 \times 15}{850,000} = 5.29 = 5.3\text{cm}$$

iii) Pawpaw

$$\frac{60,000 \times 15}{850,000} = \frac{18}{17} = 1.05 = 1\text{cm}$$

Other

$$\frac{140,000 \times 15}{850,000} = 2.47 = 2.5\text{cm}$$

Diagram on graph paper

iv) **State two disadvantages of using divided rectangle to represent data.**

- It is difficult to determine value of individual components at a glance.
- Consumes time because of calculations involved.
- Lacks to the appeal of a pie chart. (2mks)

v) **Calculate the percentage decrease in pawpaw between 2002 and 2003.**

$$\frac{300,000 - 250,000}{100,000 - 60,000} = \frac{50,000}{40,000} \times 100 = 125\% \text{ increase (2mks)}$$

b) i) **State three problems that are experienced in Perkerra irrigation.**

Fluctuations in the water levels causing reduced acreage during dry season.

- The farmer is yet to be issued with title deeds.
- Livestock human conflict as at time the scheme is the only area with green vegetation.
- Farmers lack morale as they don't own the land.
- High evaporation rates cause soil salinization.
- Growing of seed maize has led to abandonment of other crops/monoculture.
- Inter-ethnic conflict between the Jemps and the Tugen.
- Financial constraints limit mechanization and land preparation on time.
- Farm inputs too costly for farmer. (3 x 1 marks)

ii) **Describe the stages involved in coffee**

- Coffee matures between 3-5 years depending on variety.
- Red berries are picked while green ones are left.
- The berries are put into bags or tins and taken to factory before 48hrs are over.
- At factories berries weighed and taken to the pulping machine.
- The outer shell or cover is removed to expose the beans.
- The coffee is fermented.
- After this the beans are dried in the sun for a week.
- After drying the beans are packed in sisal bags and taken to the miller where the husk is removed.
- Beans are removed and graded.
- Beans are roasted at temperature of 99°C
- The beans are packed in sacks ready for sale/export by CBK/KPCU
- They are ground to make various beverages.

7 a) i) **State three physical conditions that may discourage setting up of Game Reserve and Parks. (3 marks)**

- Lack of sufficient vegetation
- Existence of very low temperatures
- Occurrence of snow fall
- Presence of very steep and rugged terrain 3x1=3mks)

ii) **Name two Game ranches in Kenya**

- Giraffe centre
- Bamburi Nature Trail
- Galana Game Ranch

- Ostrich farm
- Mamba village
- Kapkobei Ranch

2x1=2 mks

b) State the significance of wildlife to Kenya.

- Wildlife is a major tourist attraction which earns the country foreign exchange.
- Wildlife is confined to marginal lands making such areas economically useful.
- It stimulates the growth of other economic activities such as agriculture as farmers grow food crops to supply to the lodges and hotels.
- Wildlife leads to the opening up of remote areas as hotels, lodges, roads and airstrips are built in these regions.
- Some plants are of medicinal value and are used as herbal medicine or in production of pharmaceuticals.

1x5=5mks

Ci) Differentiate between domestic and international tourism.

- Domestic tourism is the practice of making a trip within one's country while international tourism is the practice of taking a trip away from one's country to a foreign one.

(2mks)

ii) Explain four factors that hinder development of domestic tourism in Kenya.

- High cost of accommodation and transport discourage many local tourists many Kenyans are poor and therefore unable to afford the high costs leading to low numbers of domestic tourists.
- Many roads to the national parks and reserves are very poor and some are impassable during the rainy season. This discourages many locals from visiting these areas.
- Many Kenyans are unaware of the beautiful and attractive features in their own country. This is because very little campaign and advertisement on tourist attractions is done. This leads to few Kenyans visiting the parks.
- Many Kenyans are familiar with the existing tourist attraction like wild animals, plants and other attractive features in their own country. This is because very little campaign and advertisement on tourist attractions is done. This leads to few Kenyans visiting the parks.
- Many Kenyans are familiar with the existing tourist attraction like wild animals, plants and other attractive features. As such many fail to appreciate the beauty the country offers leading to low numbers of local tourists.
- Many Kenyans have a negative attitude toward local tourism since they consider it a waste of time and money. This limits the number of people who engage in it.
- The frequent attacks of tourists in parks by poachers and bandits scare away people leading to low turnout.

(Any 4x2=8mks)

iii) State four problems experienced by the Kenya government in its efforts to conserve wildlife.

- Illegal hunting/poaching of wild game threatens the conservation efforts/leads to extinction of some species of animals.
- Overstocking of some wild animals leads to destruction of natural environment through over grazing.

- Frequent drought experienced in some of the national parks and reserves leads to loss of animals through starvation and death.
- Straying wild animals from the parks to settlements leads to destruction of crops/animals/people, hence high compensation by the government/high cost of fencing.
- Inadequate capital limits the government conservation efforts/over relying on foreign donors.
- Rapid human population growth leads to encroachment of game parks and reserves.
- Pollution of the environment leads to death of wildlife.
- Fires which destroy wildlife.

Any 4x1=4mks)

vi) **Explain three reasons why Switzerland receives more tourists than Kenya.**

- It is centrally located in Europe which makes it easily accessible to tourists from Europe while Kenya is far away from Europe.
- Some tourists attractions are found in both Switzerland and Kenya hence tourists in Europe prefer existing Switzerland which is nearer.
- Switzerland is politically stable and enjoys a lot of peace which attracts many tourists as opposed to Kenya where occasionally there is political instability like tribal clashes which scare away tourists.
- Switzerland has an efficient well developed transport and communication network which provides easy access to the tourists sites unlike in Kenya where roads have many potholes or are impassable during the rainy season making movement to sites uncomfortable.
- Switzerland has done more advertisement and promotion on tourism in the world than Kenya. This has informed many people of what Switzerland has to offer unlike in Kenya where very little promotion has been done.
- In Switzerland tourists are charged fairly for the services offered while in Kenya the charges are high limiting the numbers visiting it.

Any 3x2=6mks

8a) i) **Name two types of fish reared in fish farms in Kenya.**

- Tilapia
- Trout
- Mudfish

Any 2x1=2mks

ii) **State four efforts taken by the Kenya government to improve fish farming.**

- Extension officers advise farmers on the need to set up ponds and to introduce fish in their diet.
- Lake Basin authority has set up fish ponds and hatcheries as demonstration farms e.g. at Kibos, Kabaru, Aruba, Homabay to provide fingerlings to farmers.
- Fisheries department provides technical aid and offers financial assistance to fish farmers.

- Public campaign by the government has made communities that previously never ate fish to set up fish farms for subsistence and commercial purposes.

4x1=4mks

vii) Differentiate pelagic fishing from demersal fishing.

Pelagic fishing involves the catching of fish that swim close to the water

Surface while demersal fishing involves the catching of fish at the bottom of deep water bodies where the water is cool/at the bottom of the continental shelf.

b) Describe purse-seining method of fishing.

- It uses two boats, one large and one small.
- It uses large net.
- The net has floats on top and weights at the bottom to keep in a vertical position while in water.
- The fishermen begin by locating a shoal/area which 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 the fish hauled into a large boat for preservation and transportation to the shore.

Any 5x1=5mks)

c) Compare fishing in Kenya and Japan under the following headings.

i) Nature of landscape

- Japan has rugged mountainous landscape which hinders agriculture; hence most people turn to fishing as an alternative source of food while in Kenya most of the land favours agricultural activities so many people are engaged in agriculture hence only a small number of people practice fishing.

(2mks)

ii) - Market

There is limited market for fish as most communities in Kenya do not have a fish eating culture while in Japan the large population and surrounding nations provide a ready market. Japan has an established fish eating culture.

(2mks)

iii) - Climate

Kenya is located with tropical latitudes leading to warm climates conditions which limit the growth of plankton while Japan is within the temperate latitudes leading to cool climatic conditions which are ideal for the growth of plankton.

d) Explain the following problems of fishing in Kenya and suggest one possible solution for each.

i) Pollution

- Chemicals washed into rivers, lakes and seas as well as impurities produced by manufacturing industries and domestic waste/pollute fishing grounds killing fishing.
- Oil spills over the ocean pollutes the sea depriving the fish oxygen and most of them die.
- Sewage disposal from many urban areas have destroyed fish habitats.
- Solution- proper legislation should be put in place to check the disposal of industrial waster into the fishing grounds, inspection should be carried out to regulate waster disposal.

iii) Growth of weeds

- Growth of water hyacinth in Lake Victoria chokes the fishing boats Lake Naivasha has been affected by a weed known as *Salvinia Molesta* which forms a thick barrier on the water surface hindering the penetration of sunlight for the growth of plankton.
Solution: Mechanical and biological removal of the weeds.

9 a) Give four reasons why Kenya should industrialize by 2030.

- To diversify the economy
- To create more employment opportunity
- For self-sufficient/reduce importation/save foreign exchange.
- To make maximum use of his resource/raw material.
- Uplift standard of living of her citizens.
- Improve balance of trade.
- Tobe able to increase the value/quality of her exports

ii) Why are industries located near water resources? (3mks)

- Water is used for cooling machines to avoid damage.
- Some industries use water as a medium to dispose their waste.
- Some industries like breweries use water as a raw material.
- Water is used in cleaning.
- Water provides cheap mean of transport
- Some industries are located near rivers which provide power to drive machines.
- Water is used for grading of coffee beans.

3x1=2

iii) Name two car manufacturing towns in Japan. (2mks)

- Tokyo, Yokohama, Hitachi, Chiba,
- Osaka - Kobe, Akash
- Nagoya, Honda, Toyota, Okazaki.

- b i) Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable sources of energy. (2mks)**

Renewable energy sources are those that have the ability to regenerate, that is they don't become exhaustible and so are used for long time e.g. sun wind, water while non renewable sources of energy are exhaustible if not well managed. (2mks)

- ii) Explain three physical factors that favoured the development of Seven Forks Dam. (6mks)**

- Presence of large volume of water from the River Tana to provide water to drive the turbines.
- Regular/constant supply of water to enable continuous supply of electricity.
- Hard basement rock to provide a firm foundation for the construction of dam.
- Presence of a deep valley/river gorge to save on cost of construction of the dam/to provide space for the reservoirs.
- Non-porous/impervious rock to prevent seepage
- Presence of waterfalls/rapids/steep gradient to provide a big head needed to turn turbines. (3x2=6mks)

- iii) State four effects of energy crisis. (4mks)**

- Increase in prices of crude oil or fuel leads to increased transport cost.
- High cost of fuel increases cost of production slowing down industries growth.
- Increase in oil prices leads to increase in the prices of farm inputs leading to reduced agricultural production.
- Increase in price of crude oil would lead to unfavourable balance of trade as more foreign exchange will be used to buy oil.
- Energy crisis leads to scarcity of oil leading to shortage of raw material for certain industries/high price of by products.
- Increase in oil prices would also affect the prices of other forms of energy e.g. thermal power stations.
- Increased prices of oil would lead to prospecting of oil by non-producing country.
- Increase in oil prices would lead to industries laying off workers due to high costs of production

- c) You intend to carry out a field study on Industries in Nairobi.**

- i) Name two sources of secondary information for the study. (2mks)**

- Textbooks
- Maps
- Magazines/periodical/journals/pamphlets
- Class notes/handouts
- Internet/information recorded on CDS
- Photographs/picture/videos/films/slides
- Tape recorded information

- ii) Name two heavy industries you are likely to identify. (2mks)**

- Cement manufacture
- Steel rolling
- Motor vehicle assembling (GM)

10 a) i) Distinguish between immigration and emigration. (2mks)

- Immigration - movement of people into a country from other Countries while
- Emigration - Movement of people from their native land. 2x1=2mks

ii) State two causes of urban - rural migration.

- The high cost of living in urban centres pushes people to rural areas where living costs are very low.
- Decentralization of industries from urban centres to rural areas makes jobless people move to these areas in search of jobs.
- Movement of retired people from urban areas to settle in rural areas.
- Others move from towns to escape from the noise, busy lives, over crowding, high population, pollution, parking problems, the high crime rates, poor sanitation and high unemployment rates. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

iii) In 1999 the crude birth rate in Kenya was 41.3 while the crude death rate 11.7 what was the population growth rate. (2mks)

ii) Crude birth rate - crude death rate x100

1000

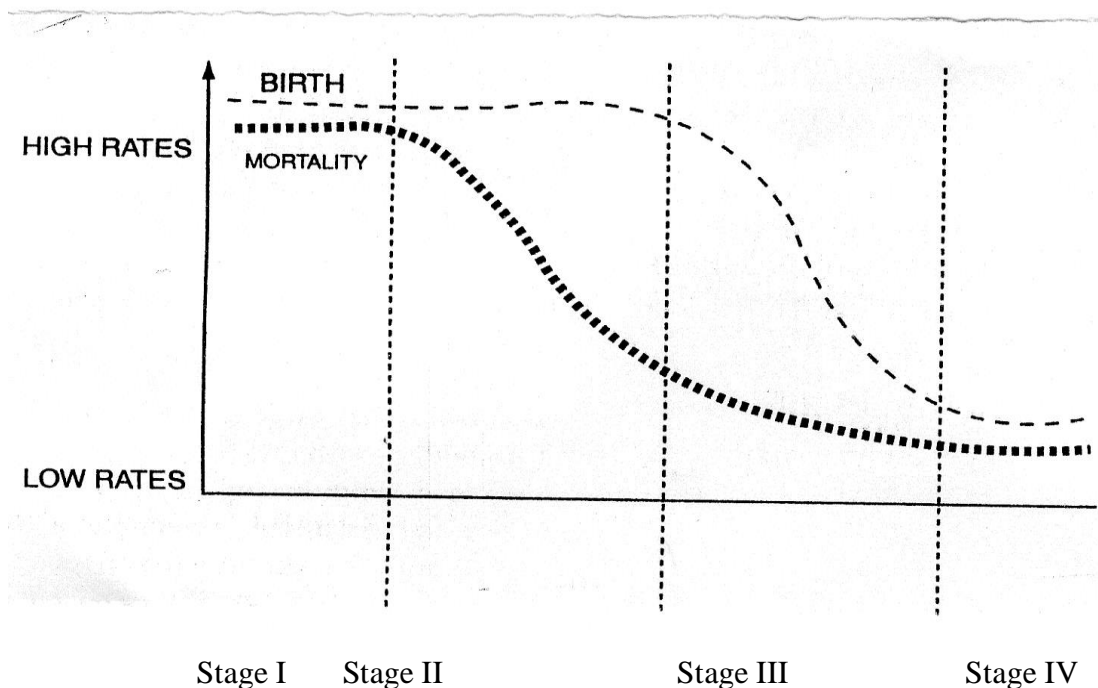
= Population Growth rate

= $\frac{(41.3 - 11.7) \times 100}{1000}$

= $\frac{29.6 \times 100}{1000}$

= 2.96%

ii) State two causes of urban – rural migration. (2mks)



Use the diagram above that shows demographic trends to answer b (i).

b) i) Describe the characteristics of stage II. (3mks)

- High birth rate
- Decline in death rate
- Generally a high population growth rate because of
- Improved food supplies and medical facilities.
- Cultural beliefs e.g. preference of boys, need of more children, early marriages polygamy.
- Improved standards of living e.g. better social amenities like water roads and schools causes a decline in death rate and increase in population of growth rate. 3x1=3mks)

c) Explain three problems of a country with an aging population. (6mks)

- An aging population means a larger number of older people due to a low death rate and high life expectancy e.g. Sweden. This brings the following socio-economic problems.
- Increased dependency rates. The old depend on the active group. The working class have to be taxed heavily for the government to raise funds for the security of the elderly i.e. the pension bill will be high for the government.
- Increased cost of health care for the aged who are prone to ill-health. The old are prone to diseases like diabetes high blood pressure. These diseases require special care in hospitals and old age homes.
- Older people may resist socio-economic and scientific changes e.g. computer use may be unpopular for the aged. Old people tend to be conservative so the country will suffer from lack of innovation slowing down innovation.

If well explained.

2x3=6mks

d i) State 2 differences in the functions of New York and Nairobi Cities. (4mks)

New York	Nairobi City
It's one of the biggest sea ports in the world	Is an inland dry port at Embakasi
New York is just a Capital of state of New York	Nairobi is an administrative centre with the Parliament and country head quarters located there. Thus is a national capital (Metropolis)
It's an International City	Nairobi is a national city
Commercial and financial centre that is more superior	Commercial and financial centre less superior
It's an educational centre with numerous universities, colleges, schools and training institutions.	It is a recreational and cultural centre. There are many modern recreational facilities e.g. Moi International Sports Centre Ngong Racecourse and golf courses.
It handles the largest volume of import-export trade in North America	
It has a canal connecting it to the Great Lake and the Hudson Bay.	It's a leading industrial town in E. Africa with industries such as brewing, flour-

It is connected to all parts of North America by air, roads and railways. It has modern highways linking the mainland and the islands.	milling, pharmaceutical and chemical industries
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(2 x 2 = 4 marks)

ii) Explain three factors that lead to the growth of Mombasa as major Port in East Africa. (6mks)

- The site has a deep well sheltered harbour the Kilindini harbour, which allows large ships to anchor. The harbour is well sheltered from strong winds and waves. The harbour is also free from coral reefs that hinder navigation.
- The construction of the Kenya – Uganda railway line the Trans-Africa highway and the international airport linking the port to other ports of the region has encouraged swift movement of goods in and out of the port.
- Mombasa serves a very rich hinterland. This consists of all parts of Kenya, the southern part of Sudan, Rwanda Northern part of Tanzania, Burundi and DRC. The hinterland has such crops such as coffee, tea, pyrethrum, minerals such as soda ash, fluorspar, limestone which are exported through the port. Also the port handles imports destined for the interior. As such, Mombasa port has become an entreport where goods on transit are brought for temporary storage before they are re-exported trade, leading to the growth of the port.
- There has been rapid industrial development in the town, which has been favoured by cheap transportation of raw materials and finished goods. This has attracted large numbers of people to the town; leading to its growth some of the industries include marine; engineering motor vehicle assembly, motor oil refining.
- Tourism has contributed to many hotels which have attracted a large population to the town. This is because the hotels have created jobs for many people.
- Development of commercial activities has attracted many people into the town.
- Mombasa is an administration centre hence offers employment and attracts many people.
- Mombasa is one of the early coastal trading centres. Areas traders visited the town and this attracted early settlers, leading to the growth of the town.
- The port of Mombasa has modern handling facilities. It has 18 (several) Berths which are fully equipped with modern cranes, quays, jetties and wharves. All these facilities make loading off- loading of goods very efficient. There is also a container depot.
- The location of the Kenya oil Refinery at the Mombasa mainland has had an added advantage on the growth of Mombasa port. The port handles crude oil from the Middle East for refining at the refinery.

Award two marks for a well explained point.

3x2=6mks