

NYANDARUA WEST CLUSTERS

GEOGRAPHY P.2

MARKING SCHEME

1(a) Define the term industrialization

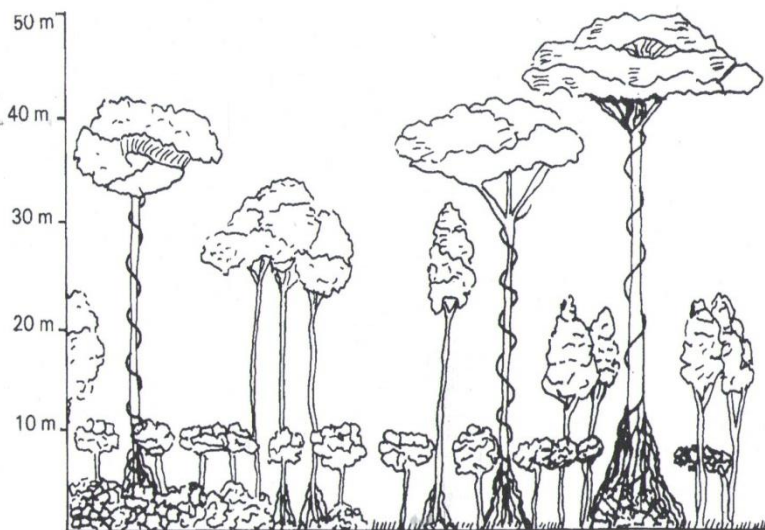
(2mks)

Process by which a country establishes manufacturing industry

b) State three factors that led to development of iron and steel industry in Ruhr region.(3mks)

- Availability of raw materials
- Availability of power
- Availability of water
- Availability of skilled labour
- Availability of ready market
- Existence of an entrepreneurial culture & capital
- Cheap water transport
- Historical reasons

2.The diagram below shows a type of



vegetation

a(i)identify the type of vegetation above.

(1mk)

Equatorial forest.

ii) Name one area where the above vegetation is found in Africa

Zaire basin, West African coast, New Guinea

b)State three characteristics of the above type of vegetation

(3mks)

- closely set trees with three distinct canopies
- Trees are tall with smooth barks and without branches at the lower sections.
- have broad leaves-drip tip in shape
- Varied numbers of tree species
- Little under growth
- Have buttress roots that help to support them.

3(a)What is eco-tourism?

(2mks)

Is development and management of tourism while conserving the environment.

b)Outline three problems that are associated with tourism in Kenya .

(3mks)

- Encourages poaching where tourist prefer to buy
- Increases in drug abuse
- Increase in crime e.g prostitution , drugs
- change in social values and culture
- overemphasis on tourism
- shortage of hotel accommodation
- Negative effect on wildlife and environment e.g Noise and distraction caused by moving vehicles in the park.

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

- (i)**Land reclamation** –Process where waste land is converted into farmland for growing crops while **Land rehabilitation** is process of restoring wasted land to its former productive state.

b)Give three physical factors which influenced the establishment of Perkerra Irrigation scheme

- Presence of river perkerra-provided water for irrigation
- Gently sloping terrain which allows the natural flow of water by gravity
- The area experiences semi-arid climate(630mm) which facilitated the need for irrigation
- Rich soils-with calcium and phosphate which favours growth of variety types of crops.

5(a)State two uses of soda ash

(2mks)

- manufacturing glass, soap, caustic soda and detergents
- used in other industries - paper making, oil refining and textile industries.

b)Outline three effects of land dereliction

(3mks)

- loss of Bio-diversity
- soil erosion/ Degradation of the soil
- causes mass wasting
- pollution

Section B

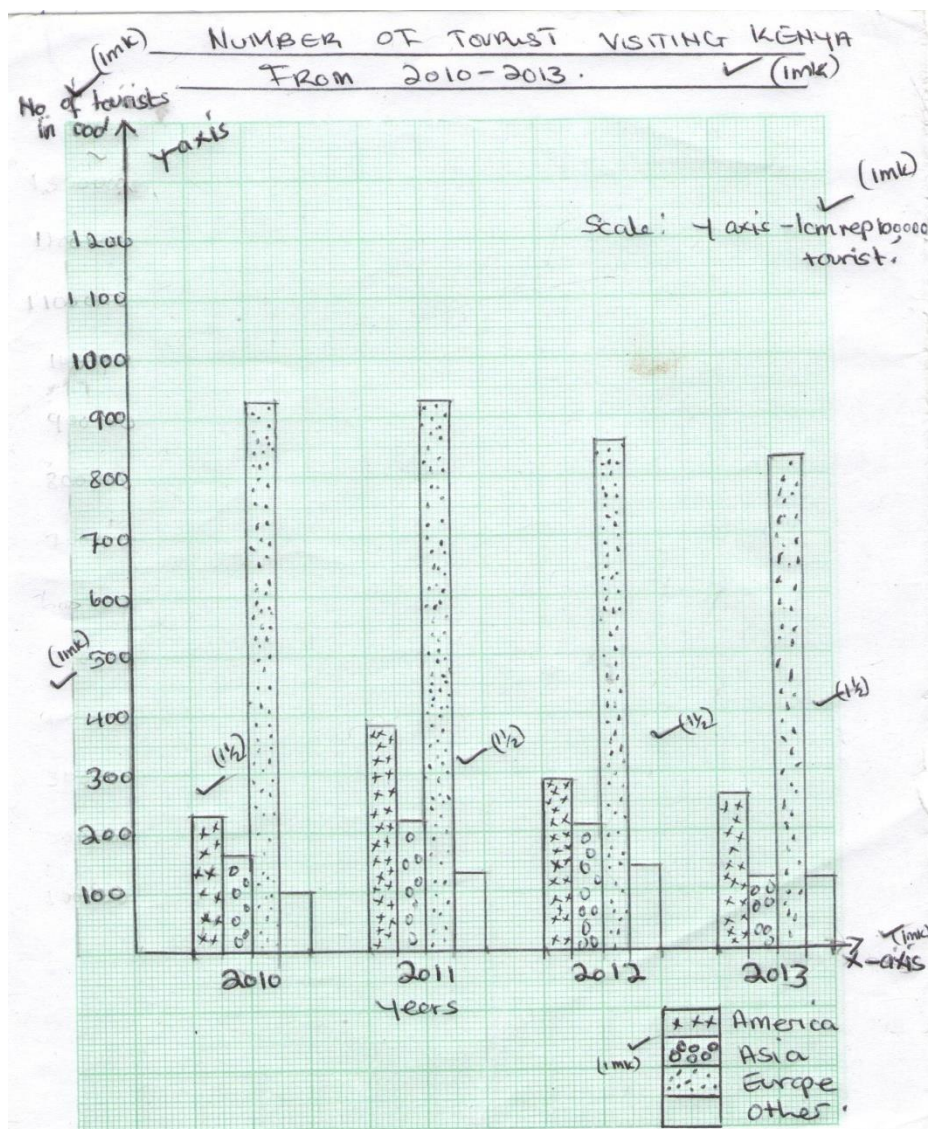
Answer question 6 and any other two questions.

6.Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

No. of tourists visiting Kenya from 2010 - 2013

Continent	2010	2011	2012	2013
America	230928	386036	289800	265856
Asia	162119	217497	206358	124590
Europe	932343	930527	865359	825729
other	104908	134308	139693	117174
Grand total	1430298	1668368	1501210	1333349

a(i) Using a scale of 1cm rep. 100,000 tourists, construct a comparative bar graph to represent the data in the table. (12mks)



ii) From your graph draw three conclusions about the visitors arriving in the country. (3mks)

- Europe had the highest No of tourist who visited Kenya throughout
- Year 2011 had the highest No. of tourist visiting Kenya
- 2013 received lowest No of tourist.

iii) Give three reasons why a comparative bar graph is more suitable than comparative line graph. (3mks)

- bars emphasize quantities very well because of their solid nature
- It is easy to compare similar components across the different sets of
- Group bars give a better impression of totality and of the individual contribution made by component

b) Explain two reasons why Switzerland gets more tourists than Kenya.

- It has bike trails and special cycling routes unlike Kenya.
- The landscape in Switzerland is made up of many mountain peaks with smooth slopes and valleys, which many tourists prefer for skiing or sight-seeing especially during winter.
- There are a number of glaciated lakes with clear blue waters which are beautiful to look at. They are also popular for fishing swimming and sailing.
- There are many health spas, whose mineral are considered to be able to cure ailments
- Switzerland has varied climate, in which tourists can participate in different activities, depending on the climate.
- Advanced technology and infrastructure such as the electrified railway, ski lifts and cable cars encourage many tourists to visit
- It has hike and bike facilities, and special cycling routes which attracts tourists. (2x2 = 4mks)

c) Name three historical sites in the Kenyan coastal regions that attracts tourists (3mks)

- Fort Jesus-in Mombasa Island
- Gedi ruins – near Watamu
- Vasco dagama pillar in malindi
- Museum – with Swahili people artefacts
- Arab architectural designs in Lamu shimoni caves.

7(a)i) Name two classes of roads

(2mks)

- All weather roads
- Dry weather roads
- Motorable tracks

ii) State three disadvantages of road transport

(3mks)

- It is expensive for transporting bulky goods
- Vehicles have limited carrying capacity
- Too many vehicles cause traffic congestion
- High risk of theft of goods and accidents
- It is influenced by weather changes
- High maintenance cost
- Motor vehicles pollute the environment.

b) Explain three role of transport in Africa

Trade-It has led to development of trade. This is enabling traders to move their goods to different markets, especially where their product are in high demand.

Industrialization-Transport has also influenced the location of industries. More accessible areas attract more both domestic and foreign investors

- mobility of labour-Has increased labour mobility thereby reducing shortage of labour in industry.
- promotion of international understanding.
- Implementation of government policies-whereby administration is made effective in most areas of a given country.

-Employment - Transport sector has employed different people such as drivers mechanics engineers and flight attendants.

-Development of settlements- Transport also influence the growth and development of settlements e.g linear and radial settlements.

It also led to exploitation of natural resources.

(3x 2 = 6mks)

c)Discuss four physical problems that are facing transport and communication in Africa.(8mks)

-Physical location of countries, where some are land locked this preventing them from having a direct link to the sea e.g Uganda, Zambia

-Rugged topography in some countries due to mountains, valleys has made it difficult to establish roads and railways.

-Navigable rivers are limited due to fluctuation in water levels, others are short and has obstacles along their course.

-Africa has large tracks of uninhabited and arid lands due to harsh climates thus therefore becoming economically unproductive. This discourages the development of transport and communication system.

-Presence of thick forests and swamps makes it difficulty and expensive to construct transport system e.g Congo forests.

D(i)Name three lakes that form the great lakes and the St Lawrence seaway.(3mks)

-Lake superior

-Lake Michigan

- Lake Huron

- Lake Erie

- Lake Ontario

ii)State three economic benefits of the Great lakes and st. Lawrence seaway to the economies of USA and Canada. (3mks)

-Has led to development of trade between the two countries

-has led to low cost of transportation

-Development of H.E.P

-Development of various lake ports and towns

-Its a source of foreign exchange

-Promotion of industries

-Creation of employment

-has promoted international relations

-Source of fresh water to numerous cities.

8.(a i)Define the following terms

i) Settlement pattern

(2mks)

Is an arrangement or layout of dwellings in a particular place.

ii)Urbanization

(2mks)

Is the process whereby a n increasing number of the total population in a country settles in towns changing from primary to secondary and tertiary production.

b)Briefly explain how the following factors affect settlement

i)Relief

(2mks)

Gentle slopes and highlands are preferred by most people because are well trained and are ideal for constructing houses. Steep slopes discourages settlement because they have thin soils and its also difficulty to erect a house on such terrain.

ii)Natural resources

(2mks)

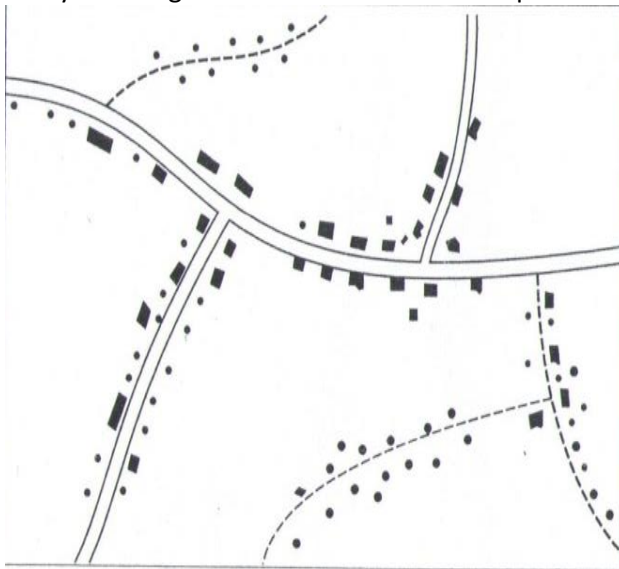
Areas with abundant natural resources such as fertile land and minerals are more preferred because a wide range of crops can be grown and minerals can be mined to earn people a living.

iii)Political factors

(2mks)

Government policies e.g Ujamaa in Tanzania directs people to live in reserved areas and the rest of the land is left for farming.

Study the diagram below and answer the questions below



i) Identify the type of settlement pattern

(1mk)

linear settlement

ii)State three factors that may lead to the formation of the above type of settlement (3mks)

- Presence of a road which is a means of transport
- Presence of a river which provides water for domestic and commercial use.
- A coastline or share of a lake that provide favourable fishing ground
- Suitable terrain for the cultivating of crops such as at foot of a scarp.

d)Outline three functions of Kisumu city

(3mks)

- Its a lake port thus handles regional trade across the lake.
- It is an industrial centre – e.g flour milling, confectionery
- Educational centre – maseno university and other campus
- religious city with churches and mosques
- commercial centre with central bank and others

-Recreational centre with golf clubs.

e Discuss three differences in junction between Nairobi and new York cities(6mks)

- Nairobi is largest inland city in eastern Africa while New York is the largest sea port in the world after Rotterdam.
- Nairobi is administrative centre i.e a capital city/national capital while Newyork is just a capital of the state of New york
- Nairobi is a national political centre and HQ of UNEP and UN Habitat while New York is a world political centre, with UN headquarters.
- Nairobi is a national city while Newyork is an international city.
- Newyork is a superior financial centre and biggest in the world compared to Nairobi.
- Newyork is also a fashion centre a status which Nairobi does not have.

f)State two social negative effects of urbanisation (2mks)

- It leads to unemployment
- It leads to street families and law breakers
- It leads to immorality

9. Define the following terms

i) Trade (2mks)

Is the buying and selling or exchange of goods or services with the aim of making a profit.

ii)Balance of trade (2mks)

Is the difference in value between a country's visible exports and imports.

b)Name the three main types of trade (3mks)

- International trade
- Regional trade
- International.

C. Explain how the following factors influence trade

i) Differences in natural resources (2mks)

-Different countries have different natural resources. This enables countries to s specialization in producing particular commodities thus making it necessary to trade with other countries for the items they do not produce

ii)Transport and communication (2mks)

Adequate means of transport and communication ensures efficiency in movement of goods and services. Poor transport and communication results to inefficiencies in goods and services delivery.

(2mks)

iii) use of different currencies

use of varying currencies among countries can be an obstacle to trade because of the varying rates of exchange . If the value of Kenya shillings falls/fluctuates, the prices of imports are raised.

d) identify two major visible exports from Kenya (2mks)

Tea	Pyrethrum
Coffee	wool
Horticultural products	Fruits

Discuss four problems that face trade in Kenya (8mks)

- Kenya 's exports are mainly agricultural which are sometimes affected by changes in climate resulting in fluctuating yields and earnings.
- Most exports are either in their raw forms or semi-processed state which is therefore sold at low prices.
- Fluctuation of prices in the world market leads to quotas that restrict amount of produce to be sold in international markets. This has discouraged many farmers who have switched to other economic activities.
- Competition from cheaper similar products especially those that do not attract tariffs. This creates unfair competition for some local products.
- Trade restrictions e.g the banning of fish export in 2000 and Miraa in 2015. This hurts the exporters because it lowers their sales considerably.
- Inadequate transport and communication facilities, making it impossible for goods to reach the market on time.
- Smuggling and corruption leading to loss of revenue especially when traders import goods without following the proper import channels.

State two objectives of COMESA(Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa)(2mks)

- Promotion of social and economic integration among the member states.
- Fostering good relations, peace, political stability and high standard of living for member states
- Establishing free trade area, a common external tariff and a custom union for member state.
- Acting as a show case of a building block towards establishment of African economic community (AEC)

10.(a) Explain the meaning of the following terms

i) *Pollution*

Is the action of making air, water or other general environment dangerously impure or unfit for use.

ii)Environmental conservation

Refers to protection and preservation of natural resources from destruction wastage or loss, by careful use of the environment

b)Study the photograph below and answer the questions below



i)Identify the type of environment hazard shown on the photograph above.(1mk)

floods.

ii)Explain four possible causes of the above disaster (8mks)

- When a river contains excess water -which it cannot hold within its channel, the excess water spills over the bank onto the surrounding areas.
- When level of water in the sea or lake rises due to increased rainfall, it submerges the coastal areas.
- Exceptionally heavy rainfall e.g El-Nino results on excess water on the land which collects in shallow basins and flats area causing flooding.
- When a dam built across a river valley breaks e.g Patel dam in Nakuru (2018) -The water in the reservoir floods the lower land.
- When a massive earthquake occurs on the seabed, it can cause a tsunami which results in the flooding of coastal lands by sea water e.g Indonesia(2004)

iii)State two measures that can be taken to control the above disaster (2mks)

- i) Construction of dams, dykes an levees.
- ii) Reforestation of the land

iv) State three measures that you would advise the local government to undertake in order to avoid water pollution. (3mks)

- control soil erosion to reduce siltation in rivers
- advice to people/farmers to avoid cultivating along river banks.
- Government to provide low-cost water and sewage treatment technologies
- Government to carryout regular inspection of factories to ensure toxic fumes that farm acid rain are curbed
- Garbage in city needs to be sorted out before disposal.
- Recycling plants should be set up to handle waste.
- Proper management of sewage by establishing sewer and to maintain them to avoid leakage.
- Proper legislation concerning good management of sewage and industrial effluent should be affected.
- laws should be put in place to ensure industrial effluent is treated before being released into rivers.

c)Your class intends to carry out a field study on a polluted city river.

i)State two objectives of the study (2mks)

- To find out the source of the pollutants in the area.
- To find out the impact of pollution to the environment.
- To find out measures being taken to reduce the impact of pollution in the area.

ii)State two ways you would prepare before embarking on your study.(2mks)

- Seek permission
- conduct reconnaissance
- Prepare work schedule
- split into groups
- prepare tools/equipments

iii)State three follow-up activities you will carry out after the study (3mks)

- i)Subjecting water samples to laboratory tests to find out substances in it
- ii)Presenting findings for discussion
- iii)Presenting data in diff ways
- iv)Writing a summary in form of a table
- v)Refining sketch map drawn in the field
- vi)Processing labelling and displaying photographs
- viii)Water samples to be displayed in labelled bottles/jars.