

FORM FOUR TERM ONE EXAM 2017

MARKING SCHEME **GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2**

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1. (a) This is land reclaimed from the sea
 (b)
 - Draining swamps
 - Irrigating dry lands
 - Application of manure
 - Agroforestry
 - Afforestation and reafforestation
 - Control of pests
 - Planting of dry resistant crops
2. (a) – Heavy rainfall- 1270 -1500mm p.a
 - Heavy temp. between 21⁰c and 26⁰c throughout the year.
 - High relative humidity –over 75% throughout the year.
 - Deep fertile and well drained soils.
 - Protection from sunshine and wind.
 - Low altitude below 700m a.s.l
 (b)
 - Fluctuation of prices in the world market discourage the farmers.
 - Poor transportation facilities make it difficult for the farmer to deliver the crops in time.
 - Labour s sometimes in short supply leading to delay in harvesting
3. (a) This is the activity where people travelling to places of interest for leisure /pleasure and at the same time they protect and conserve the tourist attraction sites / environment.
 (b) –To understand what attractive features that are available in the country.
 - To allow conservation of wildlife
 - Source of revenue to the government
 - For the facilities /resources in the tourist attraction areas to be used during low turn out in international
4. (a) – Ol karia
 (b) – Large volume of water/ River discharge
 - Hard basement rock for firm foundation
 - Presence of a waterfall /Rapid / Knick points
 - Presence of deep valleys for construction of large reservoirs.
5. (a) It is the transport of goods using containers either on road or rail
 (b) – Rugged nature of the African landscape with steep slopes
 - Shallow,narrow and fast moving water that is not suitable for navigation
 - Presence of rock obstacles or outcrops that hinder the movement of vessels
 - Affected by siltation especially at their mouths and also long their courses due to soil erosion.
 - Most rivers suffer seasonal fluctuation of the water regime
 - Inadequate economic resources in most of the areas served by the rivers.
 - Some rivers have floating vegetation on swamps which make the navigable channels very narrow.
6. (a) (i) –Developed
 - Developing
 (ii) – The base is broad measuring more younger people than older people.
 - 0-4 yrs of age are more than 5-9 years of age
 - The top is narrower measuring the old population is less
 - Birth rates are more than death rates/ death rates less than birth rate
 - Sex ratio is about 1:1
 - The dependency ration is likely to be affected negatively as there is a higher number of children than 15-4 working group
- (ii) –Unemployment

- High dependence ratio of young to the old
- High expenditure on the growing young population
- Increased cost of health care to the growing population
- Search for male child

(b) – Improve nutrition and medical care lowered mortality and increased fertility hence leading to births and longevity

- Increase in early marriages which increased reproductive life span hence increase in birth rate.
- Low level of family planning due to low awareness leading to large families.
- Many people were still encounter in cultural beliefs which favour having large families for security investment

(c) (i) – Search for land

- Search for employment
- Government policy
- Search for pasture.

(ii) – Social crime

- Pressure on existing social amenities
- High human labour force
- Maximum utilization of available resources as all will be exploited.
- Increase in demand for goods and services.
- Increase and improves information as gvt builds more schools ,roads,health facilities
- Technological /innovation –population increase forces people to think of ways to cater for themselves.

7. (a) (i) Keeping of livestock in an enclosed area on extensive scale for commercial purpose.

(ii) This is the altitudinal seasonal migration of herdsman with their animals from lowlands to highlands and vice versa.

(b) (i) – Pastoralist is unproductive and of low economic value from a commercial point of view.

- The animals kept are usually unhealthy as they have been weakened by diseases and lack adequate quality feeds
- In most cases the land on which farming is carried out has no proper boundaries and has therefore been affected by severe soil erosion
- Favourable climate in Argentina favouring growth of good pasture.

(ii) – In Argentina there's well developed infrastructure unlike Kenya

- In Argentina there's availability of capital to buy all necessary for beef farming unlike Kenya its inadequate.
- In Argentina there's availability of local market as well as foreign but Kenya only local
- In Argentina availability of Alfalfa planted to replace natural grass but Kenya rely on natural grass which is insufficient.
- In Argentina presence of on shore moist winds bring reliable rainfall