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**GEOGRAPHY**

**PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

1 a) **State two human activities that may lead to soil erosion.** (2mks)

- Ploughing land up and down the slope.

- Abandoned land due to shifting cultivation.

- Deafforesttation and burning of vegetation cover.

- Overstocking / overgrazing. ***(Any 2 x 1=2mks)***

1. **Give three problems experienced by sugar cane growing in the Lake Victoria basin**

**Kenya**.

* Low sugar cane prices discourage farmers.
* Delayed payments discourage the farmer
* Stiff competition from imported sugar
* Poor management
* Unreliable transport / infrastructure.
* Frequent fire outbreaks destroy the crop in the field.
* Destruction of cane by pests and diseases mainly Ratoon stanting and leaf rust while the pests are stalk borer.
* Reduced quality from poor management and poor seeds.
* High costs of farm inputs
* Unreliable rainfall patterns. ***(Any 3x1=3mks)***

2 a) **What is Agro-forestry?** (2mks)

- This is the planting of trees and crops within the same field / piece of land at the same

time. (2mks)

1. **Give three reasons why afforestation is being encouraged in Kenya. (3mks)**

* To ensure continuous supply of wood / timber raw materials for making paper.
* To reduce importation of forest products and save foreign exchange.
* To create employment opportunities
* To protect soil from erosion.
* To protect and improve water catchment areas
* To maintain hydrological cycle of water.
* To create scenic beauty.
* To expand habitat for wildlife and conserve wildlife. ***Any 3 x 1=3mks***

3 a) **State three ways in which a country benefits from urbanization.**

- It promotes links between countries as transport and communication net works tend to

focus on urban centres.

* It encourages national unity as people of different nationalities / ethnic backgrounds come together and interact.
* It creates employment opportunities.
* It leads to development of modern infrastructure and social a menities.
* It provides market for agricultural and industrial goods produced in a country.
* It attracts a large population that provides labour for manufacturing industries and other commercial activities. ***(Any 3x1=3mks )***

1. **State two measures that have been taken in Kenya to reduce infant mortality**

* Improved immunization of children.
* Providing more education opportunities for the, mothers.
* Encouraging girls to acquire education and pursue careers before having children.
* Reducing poverty so as enable the mother to have access to a good diet for the baby.
* Teaching sex education in schools to curb cases of unwanted pregnancies.
* Carrying out more research on childhood diseases.
* Empowering women. ***(Any 2 x 1=2mks)***

4 a) **List two benefits Kenya derived from International trade.**

- Kenya earns foreign exchange.

- Imported industrial inputs leads to the growth of manufacturing industries.

- Demand for Kenya’s exports has led to the expansion of the industries that produce

these goods.

* Taxation of commodities and services rendered has generated revenue for the country.
* Transport and communication net work in Kenya has been improved.
* Trade has led to the modernization of facilities for handling goods at the port of Mombasa.
* Employment opportunities have been created.
* Trade has enhanced co-operation with the trading partners.
* Kenya gets a ready market for its surplus produce.
* Trade encourages specialization which leads to the production of high quality goods in some industries in Kenya.
* Trade enhances the exchange of technology between Kenya and the trading partners.
* Kenya is able import what it needs from other countries. ***(Any 2 x 1=2mks)***

1. **State three factors their influence external trade in Kenya.**

* Quick communication links / internet.
* Fast and efficient means of transport.
* Reduced tariffs / taxes
* International market agreements / trading blocs
* High demand for imports / Exports
* Availability of capital/ High purchasing power. ***(Any 3x1=3mks)***

5 a) **A part from the sun, name two other renewable sources of energy.**

- Water

* Wind
* Plants
* Animals ***Any 2 x 1=2mks.***

1. **State three advantages of using hydro- electric power over other forms of energy.**

* It is clean to the user.
* It can not be exhausted.
* It is easy to use.
* It can easily be transported.
* Has many varieties of uses. ***(Any 3 x 1=3mks)***

**SECTION B**

6 a) (i) **The type of photograph shown**.

- Ground oblique 1mk.

* 1. **Describe the type of settlement found in this area.**

- Nucleated.

- Slum / informal settlement.

- low / porverty stricken person living here.

- Poor housing.

- Lack of sanitation.

- Dumping is high due to the congestion in housing.

- Poor accessibility

***Any other relevant description ( 1 x 6=6 mks)***

b) (i) **Explain four main problems which may be experienced in this areas.**

- Lack of sanitation people resolve to use the polytene papers hence high dumping.

- High water/ sewerage pollution from the running river resulting to high risks of

related diseases.

- Air pollution from the materials dumped resulting to nose / throat diseases.

- Poor housing resulting to disease outbreak as phemonia.

- High utilization of resources as social amenities resulting shortages.

- Inadequate physical facilities / clean water.

- Poor drainage / Road network.

- Dwelling are semi permanent can be swept away during floods / destroyed by fire

outbreak.

- High crime rate due to poverty. ***(Any 4 x 1=8mks)***

c)(i) **Explain four problems which may result from high population growth rate in E. African Countries.**

- There is likely to be a high rate of unemployment as job opportunities may not

increase at a rate that can cope with the increasing number of job seekers.

- The large number of poor unemployed people may lead to high crime rate as such

people seek ways of supporting themselves.

- The high demand of social amenities caused by high population growth rate may

lead to congestion in schools, hospitals, housing and transport facilities.

- High depending ratio due to unemployment reducing the rate of investment

slowing economic growth.

- High demand for food due to high population leading to food high population leading to food shortage foreign exchange.

- There would be a strain of natural resources and scarcity of land. More land would be required for farming leading to land fragmentation / landlessness.

***(Any 4 x 2=8mks)***

* 1. **State two problems created by the decline in population in developed countries such as Sweden.**

- Inadequate manpower making labour expensive.

- High old-age dependency ratio.

- Under utilization of social amenities such as schools.

- Rural depopulation due to increased urbanization.

7 a) (i) **Differentiate between secondary and tertiary industry. (2mks)**

- Secondary industries change raw materials of primary industries into consumable

products while tertiary industries are industries that provide services and facilities

for use by consumers. (Complete comparison 2mks)

1. **Give four reasons why Kenya should become an industrialized country.**

- Earns foreign exchange

- Availability of Employment opportunities

- Improved infrastustructere.

- Leads to increased Agricultural production.

- Improves balance of trade.

- Diversification of the economy

- Fosters good international relations.

- Formation of cooperative settlements.

- Leads to the growth of settlements. ***(Any 4 x 1=4mks)***

1. **Explain why some industries are located near sources of water.**

* Some industries need water as a medium through which they dispose of their waste materials.
* Water is used for cooling machines
* Some industries need waste large volume of water to get power to turn machines.
* Some need water as raw materials e.g. breweries.
* Water can be used for grading coffee beans.
* Water provide cheap means of transport.
* Water is needed in industries for cleaning .
  + Raw materials as part of processing to improve quality of final product.
  + The finished products to make them presentable / attractive.
  + Machines as part of normal maintenance.

c)(i) **Explain four factors which have favoured the development of electronics industry**

**in Japan.**

- Educational system is technically biased leading advanced skills.

- Availability of power (Highly developed sources of power encouraged the

growth of manufacturing industries.)

- Automation Japanese workers are much willing to use automatic equipment to do

work previously done by people leading to high production efficiency.

- **Government policy**. The electronic industry receives government support through

loans to carry out research and develop the industry.

- **Market**: High population and purchasing power provide a large market for the electronic goods.

- **Labour**: Japan has a dense population with a large labour force – Highly skilled and semi skilled.

- **Geographical position**: Japan is located in a strategic position in relation to other countries which favours importation of raw materials needed and exportation of electronic goods.

- Transport and communication net work which well developed.

***(Any 4 x 2=8mks)***

1. **State five ways in which the government of Kenya encourage Jua Kali industry**

- The ministry of trade and industry has a set up a department to promote Jua Kali

industries.

- The government provides space for the establishment of Jua Kali shades.

- The government facilitate formation of co-operatives through which artisans and

traders access credit and market their products.

- Through K.I.E Jua kali traders are are given loans for purchase of raw materials

and building shades.

- The government offers advisory services.

- The government offers training though seminars and workshops.

- The government sources for funds and machinery from donors and NGO to

enable trades to expand and improve the products. (Any 5x1=5)

8 a) (i) **Why is necessary to conserve water.**

- So as to maintain Hydrological circle.

- Flora and Fauna depends on water as a source of food.

- The aquatic life depend on water hence improves our tourism sector.

***(Any 2 x 1=2mks)***

1. **How does terracing help in water conservation.**

- It checks surface water runoff.

- It encourages water percolation / infiltration.

- It reduces the speed of water runoff. ***(Any 2 x 1=2mks)***

1. **Explain three measures being taken by East African Countries to manage wildlife.**

* Burn on game hunting
* Protecting on endangered species
* Creation of antipoaching units
* Involvement of NGO in the conservation.
* Legislation of management / conservation.
* Creation of public awareness on environmental issues. ***(Any 3 x 2=6 mks)***

1. **Explain how climate influences the distribution of wildlife in East Africa.**

* Variations in temperature result in differences natural vegetation.
* Areas that are warm to cool have trees e.g. cypress, cedar and camphor.
* Colder areas near Mt.tops have plants like loveria and groundsel.
* The warm and hot areas are dominated by animals as Elephants, antelopes, giraffes, Zebra etc.
* Areas which receive heavier rainfall have a rich vegetation dominated by trees.
* The lowlands their have high rainfall have tropical forests and are habitat for animals as Monkey’s which depend on fruits from trees.
* Areas receiving moderate rainfall are dominated by grassland and are habitat of herbivores and carnivorous.
* Dry areas have less vegetation and are dominated by drought resistant plants like cactus.

***Any 5 x 2=10mks.***

1. State five effects of air pollution an the environment.

* Gases emitted from some factories are corrosive.
* Some gases from factories have substances which are poisons to both plants and animals.
* Inhalation of smoke and sooth particles leads to discomfort and irritation of respirsatory system.
* Smoke and sooth discolour Buildings plants making them ugly.
* Smoke and smug reduce visibility.
* Some gases released combine with moisture is harmful to life and property.
* Gases / excess co2 increase the temp. affecting the depletion of the ozone layer.
* Dust falling on plants inhibit photosynthesis. ***(Any 5 x 1=5mks)***

9.a) (i) **Using a divided rectangle represent the data given above.**

2.9cm 2.8cm 2.1cm 1.2cm 0.9cm

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Kiambu Muranga Nyeri kirinyaga Nyandarua

***Tick for each segment =5mks.***

***ii) Besides divided rectangles name any three other methods of presenting the data.***

- Pie chart.

- Bar graphs.

- Proportional circles.

- Dot maps. ***(Any 3 x 1=3mks)***

***iii) State three advantages of advantages of using divided rectangles to represent***

***statistical data.***

- Clear comparison.

- Easy to construct.

- Easy to read / interpret ***(3 x 1=3mks)***

1. ***Explain four ways in which communication contributes to the economic development of Africa.***

- Communication enhances trade in order to obtain raw materials and sell finished products.

- Many people are employed in the communication sector.

- Communication promotes international and domestic tourism.

- The govs are able to disseminate information through the media

such information help to improve people’s ways of life.

- Communication promotes international understanding which enhances trade between Africa and other countries ***Any four x 2 =8mks***

***c) Explain three transport problems experienced in the great lakes and St. Lawrence seaway.***

- Has natural barriers as rapids waterfalls and shallow stretches which render it naturally inevigable.

- The seaway as frozen in winter and navigation comes to a standstill.

- Constant siltation needs regular and constant dredging which is expensive.

- Fog interferes with visibility . ***(Any 3 x 2=6mks)***

10 a) (i) **What is land rehabilitation?**  2mks

- It is the process of restoring land to its former productive state.

***2x1=2marks***

(ii) ***List three social factors which influence agricultural activities in Kenya.*** ***3mks***

- Traditional foods of various communities.

- Land tenure system where a land owner is required by tradition to sub-divide the

land a among the children.

- Religious beliefs in the society e.g. Hindu and Muslims forbid some animals. - Some cultures inhibit some not to eat certain foods ***3 x 1=3 marks***

1. ***Explain four physical conditions that favour the growing oil palm in Nigeria.*** ***8mks***

- There are high temperatures through the year between 20c to 26c .

- Low altitude of less than 1000m a.s.l and undulating land which is less exposed

to strong winds.

- Plenty of sunshine during the ripening and harvesting period.

- There is high rainfall between 1500mm to 2100mm evenly distributed in the year.

- There are deep, porous and well – drained soils.

- The area has high relative humidity essential for the growth of trees

***Any 4 x 2=8marks***.

11 (i) ***Give four reasons why the growing of flowers in green houses is preferred in***

***Kenya.***

- The plants do not suffer the effects of excessive rainfall, hailstones and strong winds .

- The plants are constantly watered to avoid drought.

- To curb and diseases easily / control weeds.

- To control the amount of moisture required by flowers.

- To create uniform and constant climatic conditions for the plants.

- To grow flowers through the year without being affected by external climatic conditions. ***4 x 1=4 marks***

(ii) ***Explain four benefits of dairy farming in Kenya.*** ***(8mks)***

- Milk is a rich source of protein which has resulted in a healthy population,

increasing their productivity in labour.

- It creates employment in the dairy farms and processing plants.

- It is a source of income to the dairy farmers raising their standards of living.

- The government collects taxes from the sales of dairy products enabling it to

provide essential services.

- It has boosted the establishment of other related industries like the manufacture

of animal feeds and milk machines.

- Cow dung is used as manure in the farms the agricultural productivity of the

farms / source of fuel e.g. biogas.

- Some dairy products are exported earning the country foreign exchange which is

used to balance her international trade. ***Any 4 x 2=8marks***

**END**