

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1.

- The high cost of postage
- Competition from cheaper and faster means of communication
- The delay in the delivery of letters
- Loss of letters
- Tampering with letters

2. a) Give three advantages of railway over road transport

- Railways can carry more bulky goods over long distances at once.
- Railways are cheaper than road
- Railways are less susceptible to traffic jams.
- Once built, railways do not require frequent relaying unlike roads, which are frequent relaying unlike roads, which are frequently resurfaced.
- Vehicles get stuck on dry weather roads during wet seasons while trains cannot get stuck.
- Railways are more efficient because they operate on a rigid timetable

b) X- Nakuru

Y- Eldoret

c)

- They are expensive to maintain
- They are not flexible
- They do not serve intermediate locations
- They can cause excessive loss of in case leakages.

d) i) A- Chacago B- Detroit

ii) X- L. Ontario

Y- Erie

Z- Superior

iii) Welland canal

3. a)

P – Jinja

Q – Bukoba

R – Mwanza

b)

- Containers guard against destruction of goods
- They make loading and off-loading easy
- They guard against theft of goods
- It saves time when loading and off-loading

4. a)

- Motor vehicles are cheaper to buy and maintain than aircrafts
- Road transport is more flexible than air transport
- Construction of roads is cheaper than that of airports
- Fares/freight charges on roads are lower than that of air transport
- Skills required to operate air crafts are higher and rare than those required to
- Operate motor vehicles.

b)

- It encourages the growth of tourist industry
- It promotes horticultural exchange between Kenya and other countries.

- It encourages international cooperation/facilitates international emergency services
- Earns foreign exchange from landing fees

5. a)

P- Kasese

Q- Butere

R- Kigoma

b) S- Maize /Wheat/ cattle

T-Soda ash

c) U- Tanga

V-Malawi/Nyasa

d)

- It is cheaper to construct and maintain
- Roads are flexible and provide door to door services
- Roads can be used by a wide range of transport
- The roads are faster to use
- There is greater demand for road transport than railway transport
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- Roads can be constructed at varied terrain

e)

- **Narrow roads where heavy traffic limit use of movement and overtaking**
- The pot-holed sections of the roads may cause tyre busts/vehicle break downs/may make drivers who are avoiding potholes crash the vehicles.

- The narrow bridges may cause vehicles to rear off the roads.
- The narrow bridges may cause vehicles to crash
- Sub-standard surfaces may cause vehicles to skid and overturn
- Blurred/missing road signs may make drivers lose control of vehicles to skid and overturn.
- Blurred/missing road signs may make drivers lose control of vehicles
- Unavailability of pedestrian paths/sidewalks may cause pedestrians to walk on the roads.

6.

- Reduction in road accidents through use of speed governors
- Source of government revenue through payment of income tax
- Improves comfort in public transport
- Increased profitability due to reduced insurance premiums

7.

- Dense forest covering large areas
- Political instability and political differences between some African Countries
- Presence of large and many rivers that make road construction difficult and expensive to bridge.
- Insufficient capital by individual governments to construct and maintain parts of the highway in their countries.
- some flow in the areas lack substantial resources
- Most rivers are narrow and shallow
- Some rivers fluctuate in the volume of water

- Some have waterfalls, rapids and cataracts
- Presence of floating vegetation along some rivers

8.

- Ease congestion within Nairobi
- Promote both local and international trade
- Ease transportation of bulky goods
- Opening of rural urban areas around Nairobi

9. a) **Define containerization**

Means packing of a commodity in large box like structures which are once filled in a factory can be transported by railway or lorry to the dock and into and off the ship by cranes.

b)

- Speeds up the process of handling goods
- Saves spaces in a ship as their dimensions are uniform
- Minimizes loss of goods through theft
- Relatively cheap as it requires little labour-checking the content on entity is quite easy.

10. a) **State three problems facing rail transport in Kenya**

- Poor maintenance of rail transport in Kenya
- Poor maintenance of rails and wagons leading to accidents
- -Inadequate capital to purchase new Wagons.
- -does not offer door to door services –not flexible
- Faces stiff competition from other forms of transport

- Its initial objective was to serve foreign markets and not local markets hence most sections pass through low density areas

b) **Identify the advantages of rail transport in a country**

- Enables transport of goods over long distances at cheap rates
- There 's economy of spaces as many trains can be scheduled to use the same rail
- -they have minimal pollution
- Its effective in moving a large number of people and goods within a short time
- Has fewer accidents
- Requires less labour because many wagons are pulled by one driver
- -Convenient to clients because they follow a time schedule-can plan his movement.

11 **Differentiate between transport and communication.**

Transport is the act of moving, carrying and conveying items and people from one place to another while communication is the transmission of words and messages from one part to another

12. Apart from cell phone state two other modern means of communication

-Telephone

-Telex

-Telegram

-Email/Internet

13. State the advantages of using cell phone in communication.

-Are portable

-Are quick/fast

-There is immediate feedback

-Messages can be sent over long distances within a short time.

-Message can be stored

14.

- To remove rock shoals, rapids and several small islands in river channel which hampered navigation
- To deepen the river channel which hampered navigation
- To deepen the river and regulate flow of the river
- To construct locks along the route to regulate flow of water as well as movement of vessels
- To construct locks along the route to regulate flow of water as well as movement of vessels
- To generate H.E.P.

15. a)

- i) Transport is the carriage of goods and people from one place to another
- ii) Communication is the transmission of information from one point to another

b)

- Air transport
- Road transport
- Railway transport
- Pipeline transport

c)

- Inland waterways
- Oceanic waterways

16. a)

- Presence of floating vegetation makes it difficult for vessels to sail on rivers
- Silting at river mouths hinder the development of ports and makes the river
- Channel shallow.
- Some of the rivers are too swift in their courses.

b)

- The north Atlantic sea route
- The Mediterranean Asiatic sea route
- The European-Eastern South America sea route
- The panama Canal sea route
- The Cape of Good Hope, sea route
- The North pacific sea route

c)

- It offers the cheapest form of transport for large bulky goods
- It is route free/uses the natural routes e.g rivers, seas ect
- Accidents are minimal
- Water transport experiences no traffic congestion
- It is able to accommodate vessels of any dimension

17. a)



- The African countries were administered by different colonial governments who constructed rail lines only within the areas of their jurisdiction
- Many African countries have political differences which leads to mistrust and hostility thus working against any effort to undertake railway construction jointly.
- African countries have railways of different gauges which makes it difficult for them to be connected.
- The little interstate trade among African countries doesn't warrant construction of railways to transport bulky goods
- African countries lack sufficient capital to establish railways

b)

- Trans Cameroon railway
- Tanzania – Zambia railway
- Trans DRC railway
- Kenya Uganda railway

c) **Advantages**

- It is cheap when transporting bulky goods
- It is all-weather e.g. it is not affected by weather changes
- The train follows a regular timetable hence helps people to plan their movement

d) **Disadvantages**

- It is a slow mode of transport
- It is not flexible
- It is not economical on short distance

18. a)

- Motor vehicles are cheaper to buy and maintain
- Fares and freight charges on roads are lower
- Skills required to operate motor vehicles are readily available
- Construction of roads is cheaper
- Road transport is more flexible
- It is relatively cheaper over short distance

19.

This is the packing of goods in large standard sized box like structures which are sealed at the factory or by the exporter and transport by road , railway/water to the importer while sealed.

**(a) Advantage**

- It reduces the loss of goods through theft
- It lowers the insurance premiums due to reduced risks
- It speeds the process of handling goods
- Breakages of goods is minimized

**(b) Disadvantages**

- It is expensive to adopt as it requires special docks, ships etc
- It may lead to redundancy of labour at the port as machines require human labour.

**(c) Advantages**

- Provide the fastest means of transport
- Relatively independent of physical barriers
- Accidents are limited

(d) **Disadvantages**

- Highly vulnerable to poor weather.
- Accidents though rare are fatal.
- Airports are expensive to construct.

20.    -Telegraph                      -Fax  
         -Telephone                  -Internet  
         -Television                  -E-mail  
         -Radio

21.    a)        -The Great North road from Cape town (South Africa) to Cairo (Egypt).  
                 -The Trans-African highway from Mombasa (Kenya) to Lagos (Nigeria)

b)

- They have provided employment in the transport sector
- They have provided employment in the transport sector
- They have enhanced international trade
- They are source of government revenue through toll station revenue
- The highways have contributed to urbanization
- They have opened up remote areas for development

c)

- Low level of inter-state trade among the African countries.
- Hostile environment in some sections through which the highways pass e.g deserts, thick/dense vegetation
- Rugged landscape caused by mountainous and hilly terrain.
- Political differences amongst some of the countries through which the highways pass.

22.

- It promotes industrial development by facilitating the movement of raw materials to the manufacturing centres and finished goods to the markets.
- It has promoted both local and international trade
- Promotion of tourism by opening up potential sites
- It has promoted both local and international trade
- Promotion of tourism by opening up potential sites
- It has opened up remote areas for exploitation e.g. through mining agriculture etc
- It has enhanced interaction among people leading to exchange of technology.

23. a)

- Inadequate manpower of the development of new networks.
- Insufficient funds for the development of new infrastructure
- Civil wars leading to destruction of existing network
- Most of the continents rivers are not navigable
- Colonial heritage which led to the development of externally oriented transport and communication facilities

b)

- Construction of trans-African highways
- Construction of international railways
- Establishment of regional economic blocs to improve transport and communication lines
- Seeking donors to help finance the construction of infrastructure

24. a)

- Frequent fog and mist at the mouth of the St. Lawrence

- Different water levels
- Rocky islands within the river channel
- Shallow and narrow sections of the water ways
- Freezing during the winter season
- Presence of rapids and winter season.
- Presence of rapids and waterfalls

b)

- Construction of canals
- Dredging of river channels
- Blasting to remove the rocky islands
- Use of fog lights and radars to avoid accidents due to fog.

c)

- Development of urban centres and ports e.g. Tororo, Port Arthur, Buffalo and Detroit
- It has led to the production of hydroelectric power for both domestic and industrial development by offering cheap transport for raw materials and finished goods
- It has led to an increase in the volume of trade within the region especially due to proximity to Europe.