**NAME………………………………………………ADM NO………………Class………**

**SCHOOL…………………………………… DATE………………… SIGN…………..**

**312/2**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**PAPER 2**

**SEPTEMBER 2022**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**M.E.C.S CLUSTER EXAMINATION**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. **Write your name, Admission Number and Class**
2. **The paper consists of two section A and B**
3. **Answer all question in section A**
4. **In section B answer question 6 and any other 2 questions**
5. **Candidates should check to ascertain that all pages are printed and that no question is missing**
6. **This exam contains 4 printed pages**

**FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SECTION A** | **Questions** | **SCORE** |
|  | **Q 1-5** |  |
| **SECTION B** | **Q6** |  |
|  | **Q7** |  |
|  | **Q8** |  |
|  | **Q9** |  |
|  | **Q10** |  |
| **TOTAL** |  |  |

**Marking Scheme**

1a. Two horticultural crops grown in Kenya.

* + ***Vegetables***
  + ***Fruits***
  + ***Flowers***

b. Why Netherland horticulture is more developed than Kenya.

* ***Horticultural farmers in Netherlands have access to capital needed for horticultural farming than in Kenya.***
* ***There is more advanced and appropriate technology in Netherland which has enhanced horticultural farming than in Kenya.***
* ***Netherlands unlike Kenya has highly skilled labour for production and handling agricultural products***
* ***There is more advanced horticultural related research in the Netherlands than in Kenya.***
* ***Netherlands unlike Kenya has well organised marketing procedures/co-operatives which are conducive for horticultural farming.***
* ***Netherlands has high urban population than Kenya which provide large market for horticultural crops.***

2a. Definition of a forest

***It is extensive cover of close stand of tall trees on the surface (2mks)***

b). Significance of forests to man.

* ***Provide timber for construction***
* ***Some forest trees provide curative drugs***
* ***Some forests are habitat for wild animals who attract tourism and bring in foreign exchange***
* ***Forests are water catchment areas hence sufficient water for domestic use.***
* ***Softwood forests provide raw material for industries thus promoting industrialisation (any 3 x1= 3mks)***

3a. Differencing between Land reclamation and Rehabilitation

***Land reclamation is the process of recovering waste land for useful purpose eg. Settlement while land rehabilitation is the process of restoring a land that is ruined by human activities for useful purpose. (2 x1= 2mks)***

b. Three methods that are used to reclaim land

* ***Irrigation of arid and semi-arid areas***
* ***Tsetse fly control in Tsetse fly infested areas***
* ***Draining of Swampy areas.***
* ***Planting trees in semi-arid areas***

4a. Nomadic pastoralism

***It is a traditional livestock rearing practise where livestock is kept for subsistence***

b. Characteristics of nomadic pastoralism

* ***Large herds are kept by an individual farmer.***
* ***Many kinds of animals are kept***
* ***Herders move with their livestock from one place to another in search for pasture and water.***
* ***There is uncontrolled breeding of livestock***
* ***Livestock is of law grade***
* ***There is high prevalence of diseases***

5a. Measures taken to protect wildlife in Kenya

* ***Legislation against disposal of untreated waste to the environment to death of wildlife by pollution.***
* ***Gazetting forest reserves to protect wildlife habitat.***
* ***Training personnel in wildlife management to take care of wildlife***
* ***Employing game wardens to protect wildlife against illegal killing.***
* ***Encouraging domestic tourism to make the locals appreciate wildlife***
* ***Educating the public importance of wildlife through mass media***

b). Marine national parks in Kenya

* ***Malindi/Watamu marine national park***
* ***Mombasa marine national park***

**SECTION B**

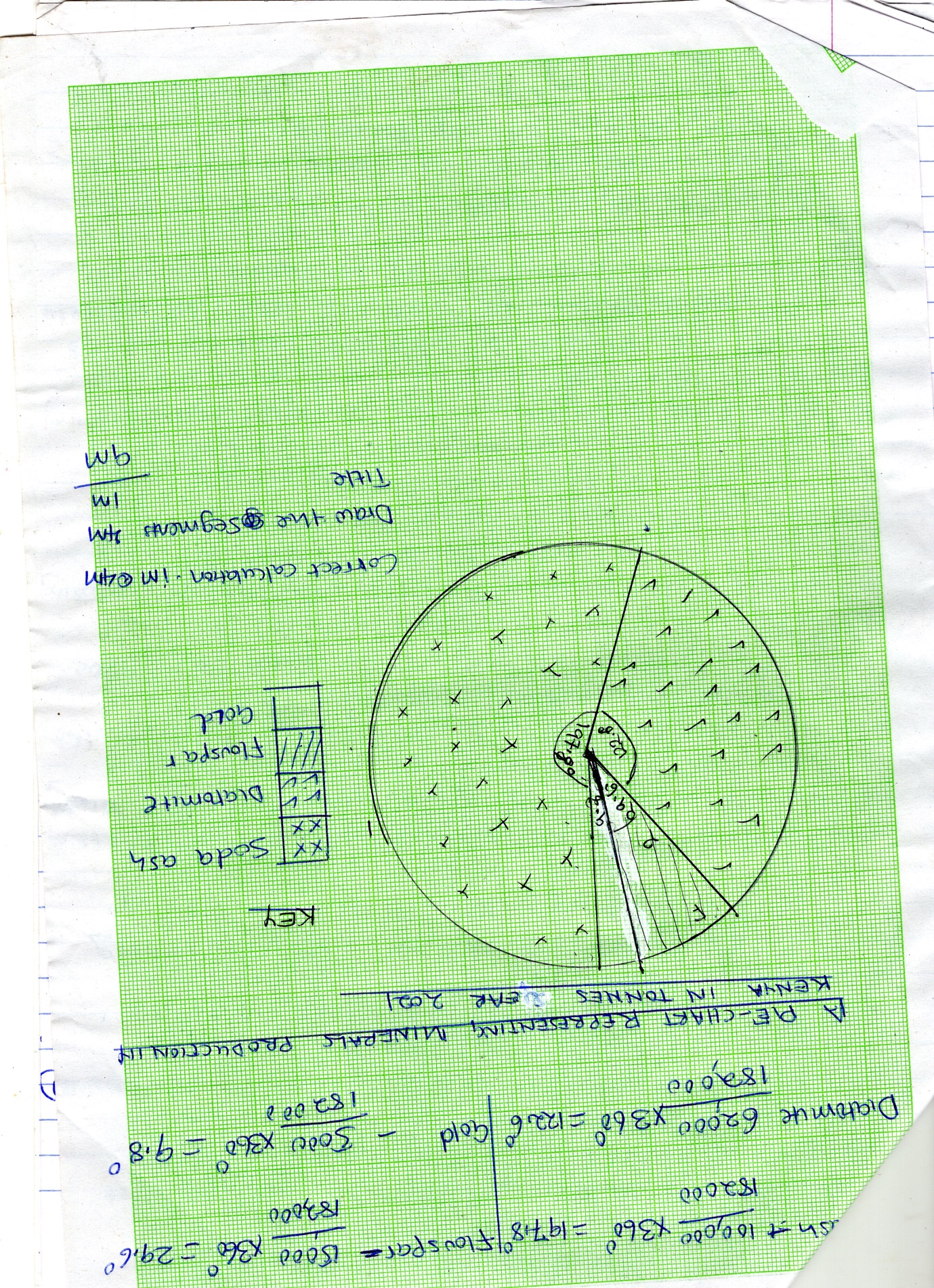
6a. a. Ash- x 360˚= 197.8˚

Diatomite - x 360˚= 122.6˚

Fluorspar- x 360˚= 29.6˚

Gold - x 360˚= 9.8˚

**A PIE-CHART REPRESENTING MINERALS PRODUCTION IN KENYA IN TONNES YEAR 2021**



A(i). Other methods that can be used to represent the data.

* **Divided rectangle**
* **Simple bar graph**
* **Simple line graph**
* **Comparative bar graph**
* **Compound bar graph/cummulative (any 1 x1= 1mk)**

B(i). Other methods of alluvial mining apart from panning

* ***Dredging***
* ***Hydraulic mining (any 2 x 1= 2mk)***

(ii). Describing panning method of mining

* ***The miners scoop alluvium containing the mineral from a river valley using a pan***
* ***The scoped alluvial is added water and swirled to wash the mud. The muddy water is poured.***
* ***This is done severally until all the waste is washed away.***
* ***The heavy particles that remain are the particles that contain the mineral.***
* ***It is taken to the factory for processing to obtain the pure mineral***

**NB: sequence must be followed (5 x 1 5mks)**

c. Economic significance of petroleum mining in middle East.

* ***It is exported to earn the countries foreign exchange which is used to develop other sectors eg. Transport.***
* ***It has created employment in the drilling and processing thus improving the living standard of people.***
* ***It has led to construction of roads to access the wells thus opening the areas for other economic activities eg trade.***
* ***The oil companies pay taxes and loyalties which earn the government revenue which is used in development of other sector eg Transport***
* ***It provides raw material to petroleum related industries thus promoting industrialisation (any 4 x 2= 8mks)***

7a. Differentiating between fishing and fisheries

***Fishing is catching of fishing and other aquatic animals from water bodies while fisheries are water bodies where fish are caught for commercial purpose* (2x1=2mks)**

B(i). Physics factors that have favoured fishing in N.E Atlantic fishing ground

* ***Cool climate due to high latitude favour survival of many kinds of fish.***
* ***Cool waters due to high latitude which favour growth of planktons for fish food***
* ***The mountainous landscape and cold war of N.W Eupe countries eg. Norway which discourage farming making fishing an alternative.***
* ***Indented coastline with many fords which offer sheltered sites for fish breeding and construction of fishing ports and villages.***
* ***Extended continental shelf where there are many planktons and many fish. (any 3x2 = 6mks)***

(ii). Other fishing grounds in mid-latitude lands of Northern hemisphere apart from N.E Atlantic

* ***N.W Atlantic***
* ***N.E Pacific***
* ***N.W pacific (any 3 x1 = 3mks)***

C(i). Reasons why marine fisheries are poorly developed in Eastern Africa

* ***The warm Mozambique current make the water warm and discourage growth planktons for fish food.***
* ***The hot tropical climate discourage survival of many kinds of fish.***
* ***The coastline is fairly smooth with few sites for fish breeding***
* ***The continental shelf is narrow hence few fish.***

(ii). Economic significance of fishing industry in Kenya.

***It offers employment opportunities in the fishing and processing of fish which improve the people living standard.***

* ***It is a source of income to the fishermen when they sell fish thus improving their living stand.***
* ***It is a source of government revenue by licencing the fishermen, which is used in development of other sectors eg. Agriculture.***
* ***Roads are constructed to access fishing ground thus opening up the areas for other economic activities e.g trade***
* ***It is a source of fish for food to feed the population ensuring health population***
* ***Fish provide raw material to fish related industries thus promoting industrialisation (any 3x 2 = 6mks)***

d). Describe the drifting method of fishing

* ***A vertical net called drift net is used.***
* ***It is fitted with floats on top and sinks at the bottom***
* ***It is hang near the surface of the sea to catch pelagic fish***
* ***It is operated by a ship called drifter***
* ***Fish get into the net and are caught by their gills.***
* ***When enough catch is caught the net is drawn and fish removed***
* ***The net is cast for another catch.***

8a(i). Other irrigation schemes apart from Mwea-Tabere

* ***Pekerra***
* ***Ahero***
* ***Kano***
* ***Bura/Hola***
* ***Bunyala (any 3 x 1= 3mks)***

(ii). Problems facing rice farmers in Mwea-Tabere

* ***Water borne diseases eg. Bilhazia and Malaria attack the farmers and lower their labour productivity***
* ***Scarcity of water for irrigation during dry seasons***
* ***The maturing rice is fed on by quelea birds making farmers to go at a loss***
* ***Rapid growth of weed which compete with rice for nutrient lowering production***
* ***High cost of farm inputs lower the farmers profit margin (any 3 x2= 6mks)***

B(i). Definition of a polder

***It is a*** ***land reclaimed from the sea in Netherlands. (1 x2= 2mks***

(ii). How a polder is created.

* ***A protective dyke is built to enclose the target part of the sea to be reclaimed***
* ***A ring canal is dug to take the water back to the sea.***
* ***Water pumping station is constructed to and water is pumped out of the area***
* ***Ditches are dug on the land to drain excess water.***
* ***Soil is desalinated by washing with fresh water or by adding lime.***
* ***The land is ploughed and salt tolerant plant first planted.***
* ***The land is then divided into portions and given to tenant***

C(i). Preparation for field work

* ***Reading from secondary sources.***
* ***Conducting a reconnaissance***
* ***Drawing a working schedule***
* ***Assembling the fools required for the study***
* ***Obtaining field guidelines eg. Route map, questionnaire.***

***(any 3x1= 3mks)***

(ii). Methods of Tsetse fly control they identified.

* ***Clearing bushes to destroy their habitant***
* ***Killing of tsetse by spraying them with pestsides***
* ***Catching the flies with traps and killing them.***
* ***Sterilising the male fly to control production***

9a(i). Two types of tourism apart from international tourism

* ***Domestic tourism***
* ***Eco-tourism (2x 1= 2mks)***

(ii). Problems facing international tourism in Kenya

* ***Occasional terrorist attacks scare away tourists.***
* ***Extinction of some wild animals which attract international tourists eg. White Rhino***
* ***Negative publicity of Kenya as an unsafe destination abroad.***
* ***Poor roads to tourist attraction sites discourage tourists***
* ***Inadequate international campaign on Kenya’s attraction limit the number of tourists.***
* ***High charges of entry to tourist sites and tourist facilities limit international tourists time of stay. (any 4 x1= 4mks)***

B(i). Tourist attractions in coastal region of kenya.

* ***Historical sites***
* ***Sandy beaches***
* ***Culture***
* ***Water sports e.g yatching***

***(any 3 x 1= 3mks)***

ii). Negative effects of tourism in Kenya

* ***Tourist vehicles in the park scare away wild animals.***
* ***Tourist litter the national parks by throwing papers and other waste.***
* ***It encourages trafficking of drugs to the country.***
* ***It encourage prostitution by tourists who engage in immoral activities.***
* ***It causes dropping out of school by children to act as guide***
* ***It encourage spread of communicable diseases.***

d)ii. Factors that have favoured tourism in Switzerland

* ***Variety of tourist attractions in Switzerland eg. Alps Mts, winter and summer sports etc.***
* ***Her excellent transport network which make tourist attraction sites accessible.***
* ***High class tourist facilities eg. Hotels make her a preferred destination***
* ***Her political neutrality makes here a safer tourist destination.***
* ***Her central location in central Europe makes her accessible to many European tourist.***
* ***She has well developed financial institutions which make financial transaction by tourists easy.***
* ***Fair charges to the tourists eg. Special charges for package tours encourage many tourists to visit.***
* ***Swiss population speak many languages which make communication with many tourists***

(ii). Economic significance of tourism in Switzerland.

* ***It has created employment opportunities eg. In Zoos thus raising the living standard of people.***
* ***It earns Switzerland foreign exchange which is used in development of other sectors eg. Transport***
* ***It has facilitated development of roads to access tourist attraction sites thus opening the areas up for other economic activities eg. Trade.***
* ***It has promoted Switzerland health relation with other nations thus promoting international unity.***

10a(i).Two varieties of tea grown in Kenya

* ***Chinese variety***
* ***Aswan variety***

(ii). Physical conditions favouring tea growing in Kenya highlands

* ***High altitude***
* ***Moderate temperature /cool climate***
* ***High annual rainfall which is well distributed***
* ***Volcanic soil which is deep and well drained. (any x1= 4mks)***

b. Problems facing small scale tea farmers

* ***High cost of farm inputs while lower their profit margin.***
* ***Climatic hazards eg. Droughts which lower tea production***
* ***Muddy roads in some areas delay transportation of tea leaves to the factory***
* ***Low and delayed payments lower farmers morale***
* ***Fluctuation of prices in the world markets makes it hard for the farmers to plan (any 3 x2= 6mks)***

c. Processes involved in processing of tea on a tea factory

* ***It is weighed***
* ***It is withered by hot steam***
* ***It is chopped into small pieces***
* ***It is fermented to change the colour***
* ***It is dried***
* ***It is sieved***
* ***It graded and packed for market***
* ***NB: Sequence must be followed (7x1= 7mks***)

D(i). Reasons for conducting a pre-visit

* ***To borrow permission from the authority***
* ***To estimate the cost of study***
* ***To determine the tools to carry for the study***
* ***To be able to draw an appropriate working schedule***
* ***To determine the problems likely to be encountered and prepare adequately. (any 3 x 1 = 3mks)***

(ii). Methods of data recording they are likely to use

* ***Talking photographs***
* ***Drawing sketches***
* ***Tape recording***
* ***Filling in questionnaires***
* ***Drawing and filling tables (any 3x 1= 3mks)***