**SUNRISE 2 GEOGRAPHY PP2 MARKING SCHEME**

***1. a) Differentiate between mining and quarrying. (2mks)***

 Mining is the process of extracting valuable mineral ores – both solid and liquid- from the earth while quarrying is the removal of rocks to form blocks (hard core) ballast for building and road construction.

 ***b) List down three oil producing countries in the Middle East (3mks)***

* Saudi Arabia
* Iran
* Iraq
* Kuwait
* Qatar
* United Arab Emirates

***2. a) Name two forest reserves in Kenya (2mks)***

* Arabuko Sokoke forest reserve
* Mt. Kenya forest reserve
* Kakamega forest
* Witu forest

***b) State three characteristics of equatorial rainforest (3mks)***

* The forests have a variety of tree species
* Trees are mostly hardwoods
* Trees are tall and form canopy
* Forests are evergreen as they shed leaves at different times of the year.

***3. a) What is meant by the term ranching (2mks)***

* Ranching is the practice of raising herds of animals in large tracts of land.

 ***b) State three conditions which favour cattle ranching in Kenya (3mks)***

* Large tracts of land in arid and semi-arid areas
* Availability of watering sites like the Lotikipi and Saiwa.
* Moderate rainfall which ensure there is enough pastures
* Moderate temperatures

***4. a) Give two factors that determine the amount of water for irrigation. (2mks***

* The amount of rain received in an area.
* The water retention capacity of the soils
* The type of crop and scale of operation

***b) State three methods used to reclaim land in Kenya. (3mks)***

* Draining of swamps and flood prone areas
* Irrigating of dry lands
* Introduction of drought resistant crops
* Afforestation
* Agroforestry

***5. a) Name two major regions with high cottage industrial concentration in India (2mks)***

* Mumbai
* Calcutta
* Jabalpur
* Madras
* Magpur
* Bhapal

 ***b) State three reasons why new county government system in Kenya should encourage the Jua Kali industries in their region (3mks)***

* Jua-kali sector creates employment opportunities to thousands of people.
* The industry will help to raise the standards of living of the people.
* Jua-kali sector earn income to the county government through taxes.
* It produces cheaper goods than those produced in formal industries

***SECTION B***

***Answer question 6 and any other two questions from this section.***

6. The table below shows crop production in Kenya in tones for a period of five years.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Crop/Year** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** |
| MaizePeasOnionsCabbages | 600400300100 | 800600400200 | 700400300200 | 800700600400 |

a) i) Using a vertical scale of 1cm represent 200 tonnes present the above data using a compound bar graph. (9mks)



ii) ***State three advantages of using compound bar graph as a method of data presentation. (3mks)***

* Provides a clear visual impression of the total value.
* It is easy to read the highest and lowest value at a glance.
* It facilitates comparison of data.
* The trends of the commodity in a given period can be depicted.
* A number of different variables can be represented in one bar

***b) Explain how the following factors influence horticultural farming in Netherlands***

 ***i) Technology (2mks)***

* Farmers use advanced technology in the green houses leading to quality produce.

 ***ii) Marketing (2mks)***

* Farmers have highly organized co-operative societies which market or auction the products.

***c) State three features of horticultural farming in Netherlands. (3mks)***

* Farms are generally small in size
* Farmers use advanced/highly specialized techniques of crop production e.g green houses
* The farms are intensively used.
* Farming is largely labour intensive.

***d) Explain three difficulties that farmers in Kenya experience in marketing horticultural produce. (6mks)***

* Impassible roads during the rainy season make it difficult for the perishable produce to reach the market.
* Poor marketing structure lead to reliance on middlemen who exploit farmers.
* Low quality produce make farmers incur loses/demolorised.
* Farmers face stiff competition from established or upcoming producer.
* Fluctuation of world market prices cause inconsistency in the profit margins thus discouraging farmers.
* Limited preservation facilities leads to spoilage of farmers’ produce

***7. a)i) What is forestry? (2mks)***

* It is the science of planting and caring of forests and their associated resources.
* Practice of managing and using trees/forests with associated resources. (any)

 ***ii) Explain three factors that favour the growth of natural forests on the slopes of Mt. Kenya. (6mks)***

* The area receives high rainfall 1000-2200mm throughout the year which encourages continuous growth of trees.
* Has deep fertile soils that allow roots to penetrate deep into ground to support the trees.
* Well drained soils thus there is no water logging which can interfere with the growth of variety of trees.
* The area is a gazette forest reserve which are prohibited hence allowing forests to grow without interference.
* The steep slopes discourage human activities thus enabling forests to thrive. (first)

***b) Name three exotic species of trees planted in Kenya. (3mks)***

* Pine
* Cypress
* Wattle
* Blue gum/Eucalyptus

***c) State four ways in which the clearing of the forests has affected the natural environment in Kenya. (4mks)***

* Lead to reduce volume of water in the rivers/cause rivers to dry up.
* Lead to destruction of natural habitat for wildlife.
* Changes in rainfall pattern/desertification
* Interfere with the natural beauty of the environment
* Disrupted the ecosystem
* Accelerated the soil erosion

***d) Discuss 3 challenges experienced in the exploitation of tropical hardwood forests in Kenya. (6mks)***

* Trees occur in mixed stand – exploitation is difficult.
* Huge buttress roots as the base of the trees making felling cumbersome
* Dense undergrowth – thick forest – hinder accessibility
* Huge trunks – difficult to exploit.
* Trees are heavy limiting use of rivers to transport

e) ***Give the differences in the exploitation of softwood forests in Kenya and Canada under the following sub-headings***

 ***i) Period of harvesting (2mks)***

* Kenya – Done throughout the year while Canada is done in winter and early spring.

 ***ii) Distribution of softwood. (2mks)***

* Kenya – mainly in highlands while in Canada is both highlands and lowlands
* Kenya – Small percentage of the total land while in Canada large tracts are covered.

***8. a) i) Name two countries found in the North West Pacific fishing ground. (2mks)***

* Japan
* China
* Malaysia
* Indonesia

 ***ii) Explain four physical factors that favour fishing in the above fishing ground. (8mks)***

* Japan is generally mountainous which does not favour agriculture making fishing the only economic activity.
* Numerous islads provide good breeding ground for fish hence fishing.
* Extensive continental shelf are shallow providing light for the growth of plankton which is food for fish.
* Cool temperatures arising form the meeting of cold oxygen and warm kurosino providing conditions for plankton survival

***b) Describe the following methods of fishing***

 ***i) Drifting (4mks)***

* The net is placed vertically to hang it in water
* The net is fitted with floats on the upper edge and weights below and then placed a few meters below the water and pulled by powerful boats called drifters.
* When fish swim into the net they are entangled by their gills and cannot get out of the net.
* Once enough fish are caught the net is hauled onto the boat and fish is removed.

***ii) Purse Seining (4mks)***

* The purse seine net is laid in a circle to enclose a school of fish.
* At the bottom of the net are rings through which passes a rope .
* One end of the rope is attached to a boat and the other part is pulled by another boat around a school of fish.
* When the circle is completed, the rope is pulled to close the net forming a bow-like shape hence trapping fish.
* The net is then hauled to the shore and fish is removed.

***c) Compare fishing in Kenya and Japan under the following sub-headings***

 ***i) Fishing ground (2mks)***

 Japan’s main fishing ground is marine while Kenya’s is mainly inland.

 ***ii) Climate (2mks)***

Kenya’s climate is warm discouraging growth of planktons and the variety of fish species therefore fishing is not elaborate while Japan’s climate is cool favoring planktons growth hence intensive fishing.

***d) State three significance of fishing to the economy of Kenya. (3mks)***

* Export of fish earn foreign exchange used to develop the economy.
* Fishing is a source of government revenue through taxation which is invested in other areas.
* Fishing waters produce raw material to produce lubricants, fertilizers and cosmetics.
* Fish creates employment opportunities that earns income to fishermen.
* Fishing is a sport that attract tourists thus generate foreign exchange for the country.

***9. a) i) What is wildlife? (2mks)***

 Wildlife refers to all undomesticated plants and animals in their natural habitat.

 ***ii) Name three natural habitats for wildlife. (3mks)***

* Forests
* Woodlands
* Acacia/Savanna grasslands
* Scrublands
* Desert and semi arid land
* Rivers, lakes, swamps

***b) Explain three human factors that favour tourism in Kenya. (6mks)***

* Wide cultural heritage
* Relative political stability
* Fairly good transport and communication network
* Well organized package tours
* Advertisement
* Availability of accommodation *(well explained)*

***c) Explain four roles played by the Kenya Tuorism Development Corporation in promoting tourism in Kenya (8mks)***

* Advertises Kenya as a tourism destination
* Provides advisory services to tourism industry
* Provides affordable and accessible finance
* Ensures there is adequate security in collaboration with the government

***d) Explain three factors that hinder domestic tourism in Kenya. (6mks)***

* Negative attitude towards local tourism by the citizens
* High cost of accommodation in the lodges and hotels discourages many local tourists
* Poor transport and communication network of roads leading to the parks and other attractive sites.
* Differential treatment given to the foreign tourists discouraged the locals.
* Inadequate knowledge on the tourist attraction sites.

***10. a) Name four geothermal power sites in Kenya (4mks)***

* Olkaria
* Eburu near Naivasha
* Lake Bogoria
* Menengai

 ***b) State four factors that influenced the location of Olkaria Geothermal unit. (4mks)***

* The area had small population hence less cost of resettling people.
* Presence of many geysers to generate the necessary steam to turn turbines
* There was need to open up the area since it was remote
* Presence of hard basement rock

***c) i) State four factors that limit the expansion of Geothermal power production in Kenya. (4mks)***

* Inadequate capital for investment
* Inadequate skilled labour
* Inadequate technology
* Government bureaucracy and political interference

***ii) Explain five ways in which Kenya has benefited from development of the Seven Forks Dam H.E.P. projects. (10mks)***

* The dams have provide useful sites for education purposes.
* It has led to reduction of importation of power, thus saving the foreign exchange.
* It has lead to control of floods in lower parts of River Tana thus reducing the incidents of loss of life and farm produce in the area.
* Dams are used for generating electricity which is used for industrial and domestic purposes.
* The dams are tourists attractions which generate foreign exchange for the country.
* The reservoirs provide fishing grounds which supply fish to the local people.
* It has led to improvement of roads making the area more accessible
* The scheme led to the development of industries thus creating employment opportunities.

***d) State three benefits of rural electrification in Kenya. (3mks)***

* It wood reduce cutting down of trees as electricity would be available for domestic use.
* More people would invest in rural areas which would lead to higher standards of living
* Would encourage setting up of industries in the rural areas thus stimulating decentralization of industries.
* It would attract/improve social amenities in rural areas reducing the need for people to move to urban centres.
* It would encourage development of horticultural farming as storage of perishable products will be possible.