Term 2 - 2022

GEOGRAPHY

(MARKING SCHEME PAPER 2 )

FORM FOUR

TIME: 2 3/4 HOURS

Name: …………………………………………………………. Adm No: ……………….

School: ……………………………………………………….. Class: …………………..

Signature: …………………………………………………….. Date:

1. **Apart from fishing name two other economic activities that are practiced along the East African coastal waters (2mks)**

* Tourism
* Transportation
* Farming/irrigation

**First 2 x 1 = 2 marks**

b) **Identify three methods of fishing from are used for deep area fishing (3marks)**

* Trawling
* Long line
* Purse seining
* Drifting

**First 3 x 1 = 3 marks**

**2a) Give physical tourists attractions found in the western region of Kenya (3marks)**

* Wildlife in Ruma National Park / Impala Sanctuary / bird sanctuary at orange / Kakamega forest
* Lake Victoria
* Forests
* Granitic tours
* Museum/ mausoleums
* Hot sunny weather
* Sport / fishing activities/water sports
* Islands
* Escarpment
* Historical monuments
* Beaches
* Water falls
* Hot springs
* Rivers
* Cultures of the local communities

**Any 3 x 1=(3marks)**

**b) State two reasons why domestic tourism is encouraged in Kenya (2 marks)**

* For people to appreciate the need to preserve wildlife / culture
* To utilize tourist facilities during low tourist season
* For the people to appreciate the tourist attraction features
* To earn revenue especially during the low tourist seasons.
* Create employment
* For education /research
* Enhance national unity
* Provide market for local products
* Earn incomes
* Enhance circulation of mercy in the country

**3a) State two human problems facing HEP projects in Africa (2marks)**

* The absence of the skilled personnel
* The high cost of purchase and maintain of the machines
* The high rate of corruption
* The drastic technological advancements

**b) State three physical factors that have favoured high hydro-electric power production in Uganda (3marks)**

* Large volume of water form River Nile / other rivers /Lake Victoria
* The owe n falls / natural waterfall for power generation
* High rainfall/1000 mm throughout the year to enable high volume of water
* Regular supply of water from permanent rivers / lakes
* Presence of non-porous rock that prevent leakage of water
* Hard basset rock
* Deep valley / gorges

**First 3 x 1 = 3 marks**

**4a) Give two trading blocks in Africa (2marks)**

* Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
* Southern African Development Community (SADC)
* Economic community of West African State (ECOWAA)
* East African community (EAC)
* CEN –SAD
* IGAD
* ICCAS
* UMA / UMU
* SACU
* WAEMU/ UEMUA
* CEMAC

**Any 2 x 1= 2 marks**

**b) Identify three political problems facing regional trading blocs in Africa (3marks)**

* Civil wars / insecurity in some countries
* Political differences among leaders
* Negative publicity of goods among countries
* Inadequate institutional / policy framework.
* Ideological differences among some countries
* Many African countries are still aligned to the form of colonial masters

First 3x1= 3marks

**5. a) Name two towns in Kenya where motor vehicle assembling plants are located**

**(2marks)**

* **Nairobi**
* **Mombasa**
* **Thika**.

**(first 2x1=2 marks)**

**b) List three risks associated with the use of motor vehicles (3marks)**

* Air pollution / Toxic gas
* Fires
* Oil spills / water pollution
* Deaths
* Accidents
* Noise/sound pollution
* Diseases

**Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks**

**SECTION B**

Answer Question **6** and any other **TWO** Questions in this Section.

1. The photograph below shows cattle rearing in an area in Kenya. Use it to answer the following questions;



1. **(i) Name the type of photograph shown above (1 mk)**

* Ground general view photograph

NB: Deny **GROUND PHOTOGRAPH**

**(ii) What economic activity is carried out in the area shown by the photograph? (1mk)**

* Pastoralism/cattle rearing

**(iii) Give three counties where the economic activity you identified in (ii) above takes place in Kenya. (3marks)**

* Kajiado
* Samburu
* Isiolo
* Marsabit
* Turkana

(First 3x1= 3marks)

**(iv) Draw a rectangle measuring 16cm by 9cm to represent the area of the photograph. On it sketch and label the main features shown on the photograph (5 marks)**

1. **(i) From the photograph, give two indicators showing that the area is experiencing drought-like conditions. (2 marks)**

* Bare ground
* Scattered vegetation
* Shrubs
* Cloudless sky

**(ii) Name two exotic breeds of dairy cattle reared in Kenya. (2mark)**

* Ayrshire
* Jersy
* Guernsey
* Friesian
* Alderney
* Brown Swiss
* Sahiwal

1. **State three physical factors which favour dairy farming in Kenya. (3 marks)**

* Low/Cool temperatures
* High rainfall
* Volcanic soils
* Pastures

1. **Explain four benefits of dairy farming to the economy of Kenya. (8 marks)**

* **Employment**- the sector has provided opportunities in milk processing plants and related activities
* **Development of industries-** industries that deal with milking cans, animal feeds, and pesticides are supported by the sector. The sector also provided s raw materials for the development of industries
* **Source of energy-** biogas is generated from the cow dung which is in turn used for lighting and cooking
* **Provides manure-** cow dung from dairy animals is used to make manure improve
* **Earns foreign exchange**- the dairy products
* **Provision of proteins**, fats and vitamins which s essential fo human health.

**7a) State four factors that influence the occurrence of minerals (4marks)**

* Vulcanicity leads to the solidification of minerals in cracks and crevices
* Metamorphism leads to change into new mineral/formation of minerals
* Leaching into the concentration of minerals in the crust
* Erosion loosens minerals and transports them eventually depicting them as alluvial deposits
* Sedimentation deposits, accumulates and concentrates minerals in specific areas making them occur in layers, beds, and seams
* Evaporation enhances crystallization leading to the formation of salts
* Weathering exposes minerals near the earth’s surface.

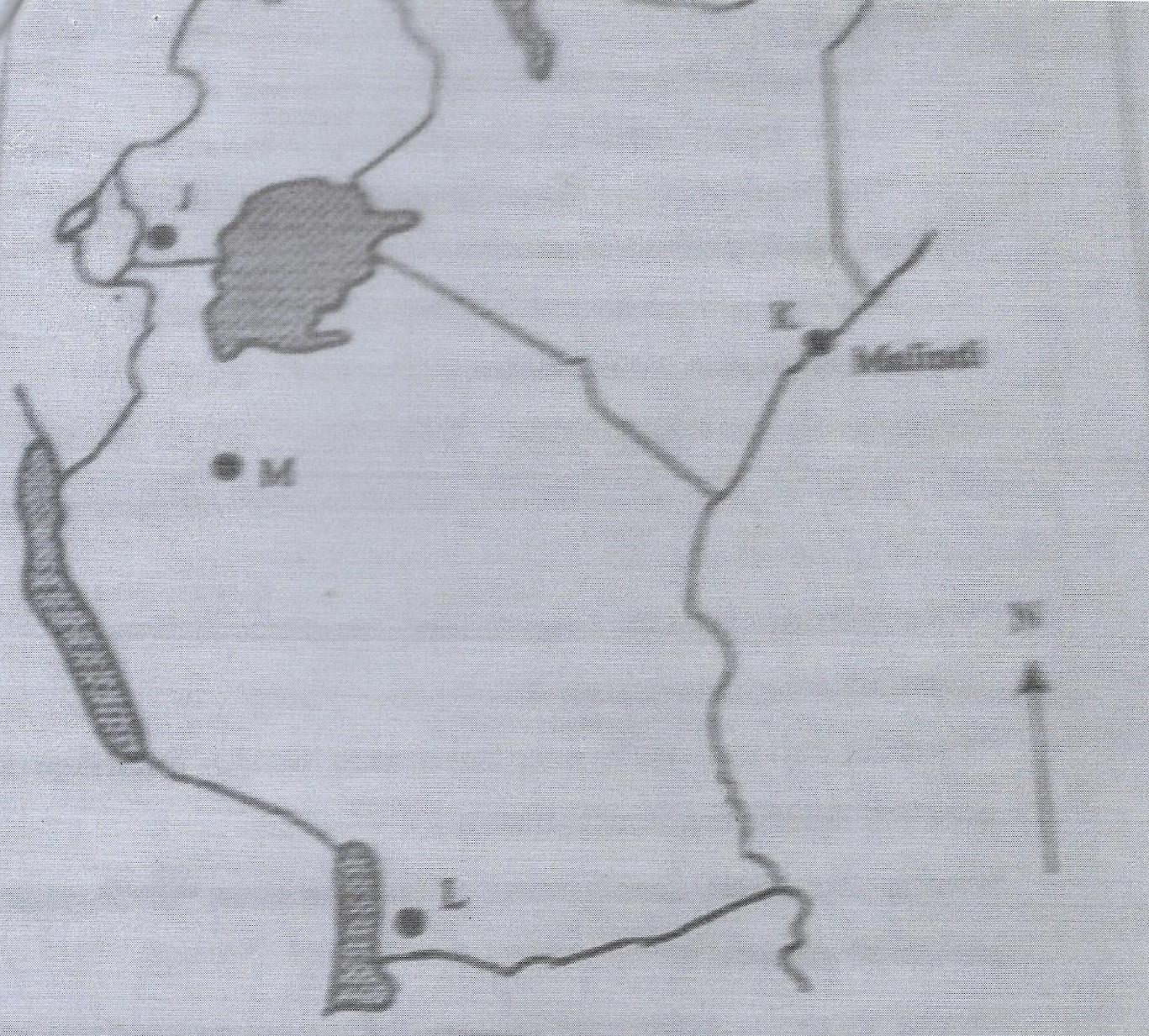
Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks

**b) Describe the open cast method of mining? ( 5marks)**

* The mineral deposits lie within a few metres from the ground
* The unwanted material on the top layer/overburden is removed
* Soft mineral deposits are removed by drilling/scooping
* Hard minerals are removed by blasting with explosives
* The mineral is then scooped by an excavator
* The mineral is loaded into lorries to be transported for processing

**Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks**

c) Study the map below and answer the questions that follow



**i) Name the mineral found in areas marked I, K, L, and M (4marks)**

J-Tin

K-Salt / limestone

L-Coal

M-Diamond

**7d) Explain three ways in which mining promotes industrialization in Kenya (6marks)**

* Some minerals provide the essential raw material for some manufacturing industries
* Minerals are exported to earn the country foreign exchange which is used for the development of industries
* Mining stimulates the development of broads /railways which promotes industrial growth/ease movement of finished products
* Mining attracts settlements of towns which attract industrial development
* Mining creates employment raising the living standards of the people hence, creating a greater demand for industrial products thus promoting industrial growth
* Stimulated growth of the related industries that supply inputs

**Any 3 x 2- 6 marks**

1. **(e) Students carried out a felid study about rocks and minerals**

**i) State three problems they are likely to undergo during the field study (3marks)**

* Adverse weather condition
* Inaccessibility of some areas
* Students may fall off the rocks
* May be attacked by wild animals such as snakes

**First 3x1=3marks**

**ii) Give the follow-up activities they will undertake (3marks)**

* Group discussions
* Photo display
* Displaying the samples
* Writing reports
* Presenting the data collected

**Any 3x1= 3marks**

8 (a) **Define the term forestry (2marks)**

Forestry is the science of developing and cultivating forests and utilizing them

**(ii) Apart from tropical hardwood forest, name three other types of natural forests**

**(3marks)**

* Temperature hardwood
* Coniferous forests / temperate softwood
* Montane forest
* Mangrove forest

**Any 2 x 1= 2 marks**

**iii) State the problems experienced in the exploitation of tropical hardwood forest (4marks)**

* Trees take a long time to mature
* Different trees species are clustered in one area making moments difficult
* Trees mature at different times making harvesting difficult and expensive
* The forest has mixed tree species making exploitation difficult and almost impossible
* Tree trunks are huge, supported by buttress roots hence difficult to exploit
* The trees are heavy/bulky making transportation difficult
* Impossible roads
* Hot / humid climate
* Attacks by wild animals
* Tree climbers

**(Any 4x1= 4marks)**

**8b) List the characteristics of planted forests in Kenya (5marks)**

* Trees appear in rows
* They have same species
* There are mainly softwoods
* They have little /no undergrowth
* They take time to mature
* They appear in blocks / same height
* Mainly located in high areas
* Scientifically managed
* Are five monitored

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

**8. c) Explain three factors that favour forests in Canada (6marks)**

* The valley bottoms along the coast form suitable sites for the location of paper mill clay for smothering paper surface
* There are many rivers with waterfalls suitable for the generation of hydro-electric power for use in the industries
* The low temperature in the highlands discourage settlement leaving forestry as the only land use
* The landscape is rugged with thin soils that discourage agriculture/activities therefore most of the mountain slopes are under forests
* High precipitation throughout the year favours luxuriant growth of forests
* Presence of rivers which provide cheap water transport to transport logs to factories / snow which facilitates movement of logs
* There is ready market of forest products in Canada and USA

**Max 3 x 2 = 6marks**

**d)Give five measures that the government has taken to conserve and manage forests in Kenya (5marks)**

* it has enacted laws to prohibit the cutting of trees without a license / protecting indigenous trees
* It has established forest research stations to conduct research on their species
* The green belt movement / encourages protection of threatened forests
* It encourages people to use energy-saving jikos.
* It encourages people to use an an alternative source of energy
* The tree planting programmes drawn during the rainy season and implemented
* Forests are protected by establishing forest guards. the Development of Nyayo tea zones

**(First 5x1=5marks)**

**9. a Describe the following**

**(i) Mulching (4marks)**

* This is the use of crop residues such as vegetable remains / plant litters /grass/polythene sheets to cover the soil/crop
* It helps to retain soil moisture, reduce soil erosion, and reduce the splashing effect of rainwater on soil
* It increases water infiltration into the soil by preventing it from surface runoff
* When the vegetative materials decompose it produces organic matter which increases the fertility of the soil.

Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks

**ii)Bunds and gabions (6marks)**

* Bunds are soil piles across a slope constructed to control soil erosion
* Bunds are also built to check surface runoff which would cause soil erosion / influence water infiltration
* Gabions are wire mesh that are filled with soil, stones and other materials
* Gabions are constructed on slopes /across gullies to trap soils being carried by running water downslope
* Gabions encourage vegetation growth ion the trapped soil.
* They are effective for controlling soil erosion

Any 3 x 2= 6marks

**b) Give three ways in which the government of Kenya is trying to rehabilitate overgrazed lands in Kenya (3marks)**

* livestock extension officers move around advising farmers on the importance of keeping livestock according to the carrying capacity of the land
* introducing exotic breeds /cross breeds to emphasize quality and not quantity
* it has established / encouraged establishment of ranches in the livestock keeping regions to improve quality of animals
* it has encouraged farmers to grow fodder / introduced nourishing grass which is drought resistant any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

**c (i) State examples of irrigation methods commonly used in Kenya (4marks)**

* Use of lifting devices
* drip irrigation
* overhead sprinkler irrigation
* furrow canal irrigation
* flood / basin irrigation
* trickle irrigation

**any 4 x 1= 4 marks**

**ii)Explain two conditions that favour irrigation farming in Kenya (4 marks)**

* Gently sloping land which permits flow of water by gravity hence reducing pumping of water to the fields.
* Presence of clays soils / black cotton soils which retain water for longer use by crops
* Presence of rivers / reservoirs / lakes which provide regular water supply making it possible to irrigate land
* Government policy to develop irrigation scheme t
* Efficient transport that easen movements of goods
* High temperatures throughout the year which allows multiple cropping /continuous farming activities throughout the year
* Market that stimulates production
* Large tracks of land for expansion
* Low rainfall makes irrigation necessary
* Low population hence low costs of resettlement

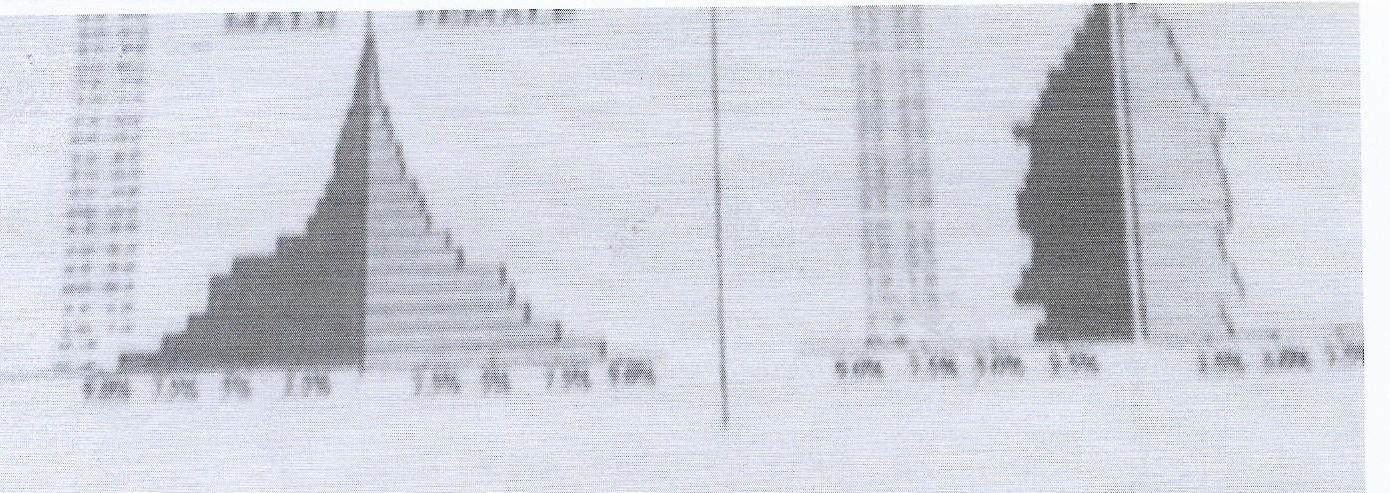
**(First 2x2=4 marks)**

**9d) Give the characteristics of land reclamation in Kenya (4marks)**

* Simple methods of reclaiming land are used like digging canals / ditches to drain water
* Land is reclaimed mainly from swamps / marginal lands
* Irrigation is used where there is low rainfall / in arid areas
* Drought resistant crops are planted
* There is high evaporation of irrigation water due to high temperature
* Trees are planted

**Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks**

**10a) Describe the characteristics of population of the two countries as represented by the pyramids (6marks)**



* In Kenya the fertility is high
* In both Kenya and Sweden the number of male and female is almost equal at all ages
* In Kenya the aging population is low that’s low life expectancy.
* In Sweden the ageing population is higher due to high life expectancy.
* In Kenya the dependency ratio is high.
* In Sweden the dependency is low
* In Kenya, the number of infants form age 0 to 4 years is high in Sweden the no of infants from 0 to 4 years
* In Kenya the working population is low, in Sweden its moderate
* In Kenya, the number of youthful populations is high. in Sweden the number of useful populations is
* In Kenya birth rate is high
* In Sweden both rate is low
* In Kenya the death rate is high
* In Sweden death rate is low

**10 b(i) What is the meaning of fertility rate? (2 marks)**

* Fertility rate is the number of live births in a given population in a year

**ii)Explain three factors that have contributed to the reduction in fertility rate in Kenya**

**(6marks)**

* The cost of bringing up children has gone up therefore parents limit the number of children they can have
* Increased use of birth control methods has lowered the number of children women get in their life time
* More girls are attending school / are pursuing higher education and training. this makes them stay longer before getting married
* Modern career opportunities have a limiting influence on a woman’s fertility rate. Some employers do not want to employ women who keep going on maternity leave
* There is an increase in the number of women opting to remain single, thus reducing the number filling
* Urbanization has influenced people to have small families

**10 c) State three problems caused by slow population growth rate in developed countries**

**(3marks)**

* The social amenities are underutilized/high cost of maintenance
* There is inadequate labour supply / manpower
* The dependency ratio is high in old age
* Here is reduction revenue collection
* There is under exploration of resources
* There is inadequate local market for the locally produced goods
* There is limited defense
* There is limited investment
* There is high cost of transport / service

**10d) Explain four causes of rural – rural migration in Kenya (8marks)**

* People move from one rural area to another in search of employment
* Insecurity in some rural areas make people move to safe places
* Pressure only and makes people buy / look for land elsewhere and settle
* Setting up of government development projects may cause displacement of people who are settled elsewhere / government projects may attract settlement in those areas
* Pastoral communities migrate from one rural area to another in search of pasture / water for their livestock
* Changes in land tenure system / inheritance e/land disputes cause people to move and settle elsewhere
* Natural calamities makes people to move to safer places
* Transfer of services form one rural area to another