

**CEKENAS END OF TERM ONE EXAM-2022**

***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education. (K.C.S.E)***

***312/2***

***GEOGRAPHY***

***PAPER 2***

**MARKING SCHEME**

1.a) Define the term human geography (1x2)

**✓Branch of Geography that studies human activities on the earth surface**

b.) Give three subdivision of human Geography (3 x 1)

**✓Population geography**

**✓Economic geography**

**✓Historical geography**

**✓Agricultural geography**

2a.) Name two counties in Kenya in eastern highlands where tea is grown (2 x 1)

**✓Meru**

**✓Embu**

**✓Kirinyaga**

**✓Nyeri**

**✓Murang’a**

**✓Nakuru**

**✓Kiambu**

b.) State three economic problems experienced by small scale tea famers in Kenya (3 mrks)

**✓Delayed payments or low payment which lowers farmer’s morale**

**✓Mismanagements / embezzlement of funds by the officials which discourages farmers**

**✓Fluctuation of tea prices in the world markets making it difficult for farmers to plan ahead and discourages them.**

**✓High costs of farm input leading to low yields**

**✓Poor marketing strategies leading to low earning by farmers**

**✓Shortage and expensive labor for picking tea leading to low income/low profits margins to the farmers.**

3.a) What is mixed farming (2mks)

**✓This is the growing of crops and rearing of livestock on the same farm**

b.) Give three physical condition that favors wheat cultivation in Kenya (3mks)

**✓Moderate rainfall/500mm-1270mm/to enhance growth of wheat**

**✓Temperature raging from 150 C – 200 C /warm condition to facilitate growth / maturity of wheat**

**✓A warm/dry/ sunny spell for ripening and harvesting**

**✓Deep volcanic soils to sustain high production**

**✓Gently sloping/undulating landscape to allow proper drainage / mechanized cultivation**

4.a) Name the river along which Bunyala swamp is found in Kenya (1mk)

**✓River Nzoia**

b.) State four physical problem facing irrigation farming in Kenya (4mks)

**✓Stagnant water in the plots and canal which encourages breeding of snails and mosquitos that spread diseases(bilharzia & Malaria) that weakens the farmers hence causing low output**

**✓Some irrigation schemes are located in sparsely populated area far from urban centreswhere there ready markets e.g. (Pekerra, Hola)**

**✓Some irrigation schemes e.g. Hola and Bunyala are affected by floods during rainy season that destroys crops grown and road networks.**

**✓Crops planted in the schemes are often attacked by pests and diseases e.g. quelea birds, destroying the crops in the field thus lowering the quality and quantity of production**

5.a) What is energy crisis (2mks)

**✓A situation when the demand for oil is higher than the supply leading to high prices of oil**

b.) Give three limitations of using solar energy (3mks)

**✓Solar energy is unable to run heavy machinery**

**✓Batteries used for storing solar energy are cumbersome and are to be replaced offenly**

**✓Quality solar panels are expensive to manufacture**

**✓Restallation of solar panels requires technical skills whish are underdeveloped for most people**

**✓Solar energy depends on whether patterns which make it user unreliable**

6.a)i) Identify the county that had the highest beef production within the period (1mk)

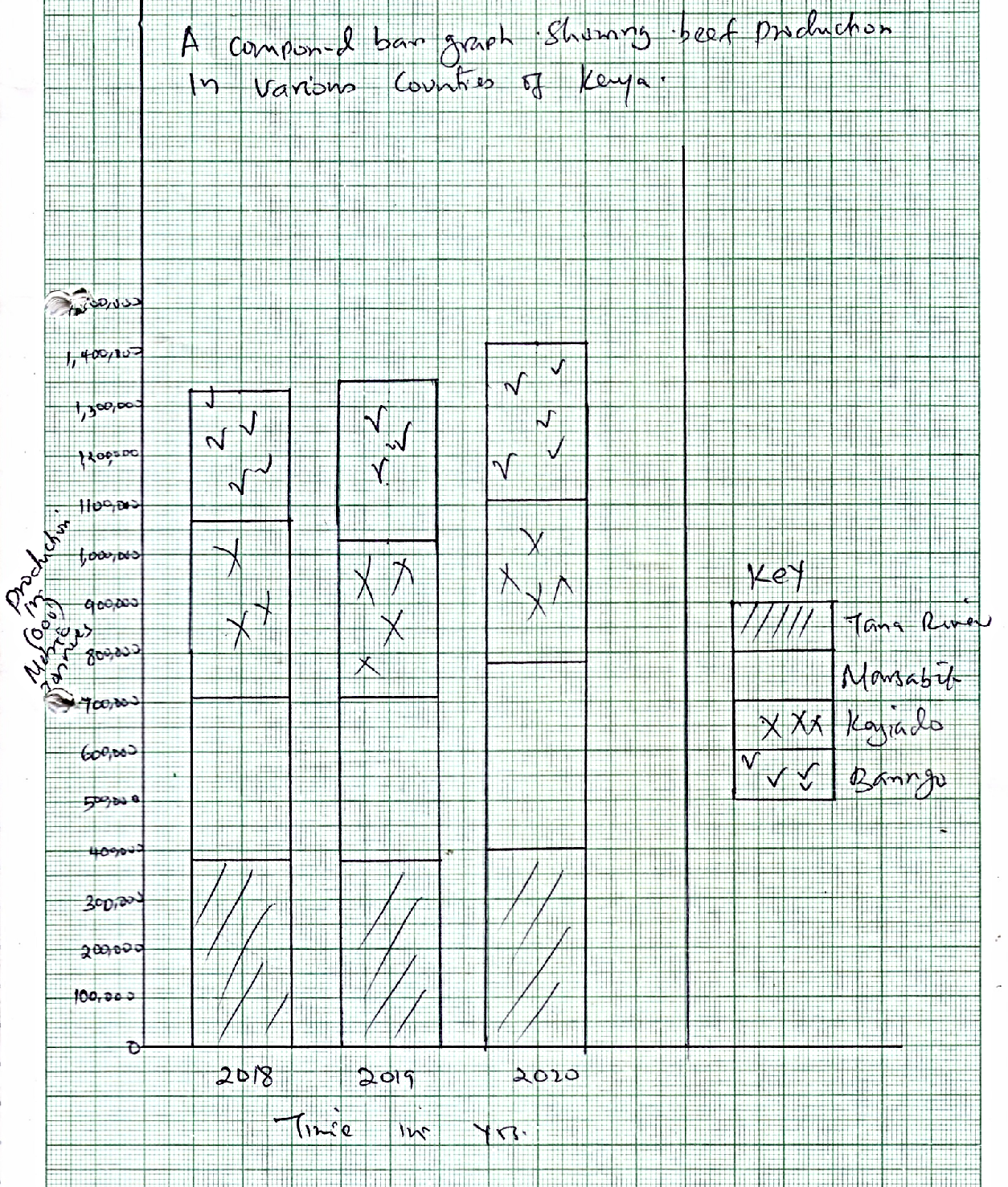
**✓Tana River**

ii.) Name type of cattle breed reared by pastoralists in Kenya (2mks)

**Zebu**

**Boran**

b.i) Using the scale of 1 cm representing 100,000 metric. Draw a comparative bar graph to represent the above data (7mks)



ii.) Explain three measures that have been taken by the government of Kenya to improve beef farming  **(6mks)**

**✓The government encourage research/cross breeding of traditional cattle breeds with exotic ones to improve the quality of animals/cross breed are resistant to diseases**

**✓Strengthen community education to teach beef cattle farmers on management practices**

**✓It has constructed roads to make it accessible to farmers/ make transportation of animals to the market easier**

**✓It encourages the replacement of coarse grass with nutrient pastures to increase quality of animals.**

**✓It has some boreholes/ dig wells/constructed dams to provide water for animals**

**✓It has survived Kmc a government parastal that brings animals from farmer for slaughter**

**iii.) Outline three ways in which the market of animals is done by the nomadic pastoralists in Kenya (3mks)**

**✓Some animals are sold to slaughter houses / individuals**

**✓Some sell their animals through community groups/ ranches**

**✓✓Some animals are sold to livestock and marketing departments**

**Some sell their animals to KMC**

c.) Explain three environmental conditions that favor commercial beef farming in Argentina (6mks)

**✓High quality natural pastures/ grass used to feed beef animals**

**✓Coarse grasses are replaced with alfafa& corn to improve the quality of pastures for feeding the animals**

**✓Extensive flat /gentle/ undulating pampas grass land which are suitable for grassing of cattle/beef ranching.**

**✓Maritime climate with warm condition and high well distributed rainfall for growth of pasture making grassing of cattle possible throughout the year**

7.)a) Name two types of placer mining (2mks)

**✓Panning**

**✓Hydraulic mining**

**✓Dredging**

ii.) Describe the processing of gold in South Africa (6mks)

**✓it ids mined using shaft method then lifted to surface for processing**

**✓The gold ore is crushed into powder**

**The powder is dissolved in a solution of sodium cyanide**

**Gold particles dissolves to form gold cyanide solution with Uranium impurities**

**Solution is mixed with zinc dust which makes a precipitate**

**Uranium is separated and fed into sulphur acid tank where it dissolved and then purified**

**Gold is then melted and made into gold bars in the gemstones**

**Gold is sold locally and some is exported**

iii.) Give three uses of gold in South Africa (3mks)

**✓ Making jewelries / ornaments**

**Making gold paints**

**Gold bars are used as financial securities**

**Making medals and coins**

**In dentistry/ tooth filling**

**Making photographic materials in chemical industries**

b.) Explain how the following factors influence exploitation of minerals

i.) Value of the mineral

**✓Valuable minerals e.g. gold diamond silver and uranium are mined more compared to the other minerals since the fetch high prices of the market hence profitable**

ii.)Quality of the ore

**✓It is economical to mine mineral, whose of of high quality since that yield high amount of minerals**

**✓Low quality ore are rarely mined unless their value is high. Minerals with low contents of miner are uneconomic to mine.**

**✓Mineral are with high content of metals are economical to mine as they are high economic value**

iii.) Mining method (2mks)

**✓Some method of mining are cheaper hence mostly used e:g Open cast mining.**

**✓Underground methods are expensive to use unless the mineral is of value**

c.)Explain four effects of open cast mining on the environment (8mks)

**✓The land is left with gaping quarries which are ugly which interferes with beauty of the land scape**

**✓Cleaning of land before extraction of minerals encourages soil erosion**

**✓The dust, smoke and gases produced pollute the environment and are health hazard**

**✓Large scale blasting of rocks leads to instability of the basement rocks**

**✓It destroys the natural vegetation which is cleared before extraction of the minerals**

**✓Water collects in the hallows left by open cast which becomes a habitat for diseases vectors**

**✓Causes destruction of lowering of water table causing water shortage on the surface**

**✓Causes land dereliction/ waste agricultural, industrial and land for settlement**

8.a.i) Distinguish between domestic and international tourism (2mks)

**✓Domestic touring of a country for leisure and adventure by the residents of the country while international tourism is the visiting of person from one country to places of interest in another country;**

ii.) State three effects of human encroachment in to wildlife habitats (3mks)

**✓Leads to dying of some animals / killing of some wild animals**

**✓Some animals and plants may get extinct**

**✓It may lead to wildlife predation/ competition may increase/set in**

**✓It may lead to fragmentation of wildlife conflict**

**✓It may lead to increased human wildlife conflict**

**✓It may lead to migration of some wild life**

b.) Study the map of East Africa provided and use to answer the questions that follows

Name

(i) The national parks labeled J,K and N (3mks)

**J – Kidepo valley**

**K – Amboseli**

**N – Sibiloi**

ii) The game reserve named L (1mk)

**L – Mpunguti marinr reserve**

c.) Explain the measures that Kenyans should take in order to attract more tourism (2mks)

**✓Improving road / air/ railway/ airport/communication to all tourist sites in order to make it accessible.**

**✓Improving security to ensure safety of the tourists is guaranteed**

**✓Marketing the county more aggressively in order to make it more known/ improve the image of the country**

**✓Establishing a diversity of tourists attractions to avoid depending entirely on traditional attractions and reduce competition with other destinations**

d.) Explain four factors why Switzerland receives more tourists than Kenya (8mks)

**✓Switzerland is located in central Europe making it easily accessible to tourists Of European origin while Kenya is far from Europe.**

**✓Some of the attraction in the two countries are similar, hence tourists prefer to visit those are nearer hole.**

**✓The peaceful atmosphere /political neutrality in Switzerland encourages tourists in appesed to Kenya where there are reports of insecurity which scare away tourists.**

**✓Switzerland mounts to more effective marketing promotion while Kenya making less.**

**✓The well-developed transport network in Switzerland provides easy access to tourists site while in Kenya many roads are poorly maintained.**

**✓In Switzerland tourists are charged fairly for service while in Kenya charges relatively high.**

**✓In Switzerland there are more encouragement on package tourists which lower the rate charged for tourists facilities which in Kenya this is rarely common.**

e. (i.) Students of Narok high school intend to visit Maasai Mara game reserve

**(i) Outline two objectives for their study (2mks)**

**✓To find out the problems experienced in the game reserve**

**✓To find out the types of animal species in the game reserve**

**✓To identify the food chain system amongst the animals in the game reserve**

ii) Give any two unique human activities they are likely to come across which is not in national park(2mks)

**✓Grazing of livestock/cattle**

**✓Temporary settlements**

**✓Some people moving around the game reserve selling ornaments / artifacts**

9.) a) i) Define the term fisheries (2mks)

**✓These are water bodies where exploitation of aquatic organisms/life are carried out**

ii.) Give two factors that favors the growth of planktons (2mks)

**✓Shallow water for sunlight penetration / 180M deep**

**✓Cool temperatures / waters / temperatures of about 200 C**

**✓Presences of mineral salts**

(b) Name ocean current named X and Y (2mks)

**X – Cold Labrador current**

**Y – Warm Gruf stream current**

ii) Explain the way in which convergence of ocean current marked X and Y favors fishing in the North – West Atlantic (4mks)

**✓The convergence of the two currents at grand banks modifies the temperatures of the water making the area ideal for fishing throughout the year.**

**✓The convergence of cold and warm currents causes upwelling of the ocean water which brings mineral of the surface for planktons attracting large numbers of fish species to the area.**

**✓The cool waters favours survival of wide variety of fish species which make the area an important fishing ground**

(iii) Name the country marked Z (1mks)

**Z – Canada**

(iv) Name two examples of fish caught in the North-West atlantic fishing (2mks)

**✓Cod**

**✓Halibut**

**✓Flounder**

**✓Hake**

**✓Shell fish**

c.) Explain four reason that discouraged East Africa from being a major producer of fish and fish products in the world (8mks)

**✓Narrow continental shelf with deep waters unsuitable Planktons and fish breeding hence few fish species.**

**✓Poor develop networks connecting fisheries discourages fishermen**

**✓Regular coastal line with few indentations which is unsuitable for fish breeding affect fishing due to few landing point**

**✓Too warm water for fish breeding and little/no upwelling to modify temperature discourages breeding of fishing.**

**✓Inadequate purchase of modern fishing and preservation facilitates limiting fishes activities**

**✓Low demand for salt water fish which discourages marine fishing**

**✓The stiff competition of the open sea from the industrial countries whose fisherman use modern fishery equipment discourages local fisherman.**

**✓Limited te8chnology makes it difficult to develop marine fishing**

(d) State four measures that Kenyan Government has undertaken to conserve fisheries (4mks)

**✓Standardizing the mesh/hole size [of fish nets used in fishing to ensure only the mature fish is caught**

**✓By ensuring the fish number/restock overfished areas by breeding fingerings in fish farms and the release them into sea**

**✓Restricting disposal of untreated into the sea to ensure that the water remain cleanfor survival of fish**

**✓Enforcing the international conviction in order to protect endangered fish species**

**✓Licensing of fishermen to control their number and to ensure that there is no over fishing**

**✓Restricting fishing to specific seasons to allow the breeding and maturing fish to regenerate**

**✓Monitoring the entry of foreign fishermen off the Indian ocean water**

10. (a) Differentiate between forestry and forest (2mks)

**✓Forestry is the science of developing and managing forests including cultivation and utilizing them while a forest is a large mass of tree occupying a large area/land**

b.) (i) Give two softwood trees which grow in the forest in Kenya (2mks)

**✓Cedar**

**✓Douglas fir**

**✓Pin**

**✓Balsa fir**

**✓Henberk**

**✓Cypress**

**✓spruce**

(ii) Give characteristics of planted forest in Kenya (3mks)

**✓Trees appear in rows**

**✓The tree species occurs in pure stands/ they have same species**

**✓Trees planted are mainly softwood and they mature faster or take short time to mature**

**✓Both exotic and indigenous forest are grown**

**✓There’s little / No under sprout**

**✓The trees appears in blocks / same, height**

**✓They are mainly located in high land areas**

c.) Compare fishery in Kenya and in Canada under the following subheading

(i) Harvesting of trees (2mks)

**✓In Canada harvesting is done through clear cutting while in Kenya it is done by selective cutting**

(ii) Marketing (2mks)

**✓Most of the Canada wood products are exported to USA/Britain/Europe while in Kenya wood products are sold local with few being exported to USA & Britain.**

d.) Explain the measures taken by Kenyan government to control human encroachment on forested areas (2mk)

**✓The government is gazetting forested areas to delimit the areas and reduces encroachment by the public**

**✓The government is evicting the people who have encroached into forest areas in order to rehabilitate the forest,.**

**✓By educating the public / creating awareness on the importance of conserving forest/ to gain their support on conserving measures, the government aims to control human encroachment**

**✓Government is enabling/ enforcing law to prohibit cutting of trees within the gazette areas and is also employs forest guards to patrol/ forest guard to patrol reserves to ensure that illegal activities are reported .**

**✓The government is encouraging people to use other alternative sources of energy in order to reduce the demand for wood.**

**✓The government also encourages people to practice agro-forestry to avoid dependance on the products from forest.**

d.) a) The students of Mogoiri girls are planning too carry out a field study in forestry on the slope of Mt. Kenya

(i) Give three reasons why it would be necessary to sample part of the forest for the study (3mks)

**✓To save time**

**✓To save energy since small area will be studied**

**✓Help reduce expenses/reduce on the cost of study**

**✓Help in reducing biasness**

**✓Suitable method since vegetative grows randomly**

**✓Conduct detailed study**

**✓Some part of the forest may not be accessible since roads are not possible**

(ii) State two ways in which their findings would be useful to the community living near the forest (2mks)

**✓They will be able to identify the tree species that are suitable for the area**

**They will be able to work out on solution to the problems affecting the forest**

**The community will use the report to identify importance of conserving forests**

**People will be able to adapt appropriate methods of utilizing the forest**