**MARKING SCHEME- GEOGRAPHY P2**

ARISE AND SHINE EXAMINATION

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

TRIAL 1 –TERM 2 AUGUST - 2022

**SECTION A**

***Answer All the Questions In This Section (25 Marks)***

1. (a). Define eco-tourism. (2 marks)
* It is a type of tourism with emphasis on conservation of the environment

(2x1=2mks)

 (b). Name any **three** big five wild animals? (3 marks)

* Elephant
* Rhino
* Buffalo
* Lion
* Leopard

2. (a). What is agro-forestry? (2 marks)

* It is growing of trees alongside/ with crops on the same piece of land.

 (b). Give **three** characteristics of planted forests.

* + Trees are arranged in rows
	+ Trees are the same species
	+ Trees are softwood
	+ Trees are exotic
	+ Trees are the same height

3. (a). Give **two** types of domestic trade. (2 marks)

* Wholesale trade
* Retail trade

 (b). State **three** factors influencing internal trade in Kenya. (2 marks)

* Common National language/Kiswahili
* Difference goods produced from different parts of Kenya
* Efficient road transport
* Rigorous advertisement of goods to create awareness

4. (a). Differentiate between environmental management and environmental conservation.

(2 marks)

* Environmental management – It is careful use and control of resources in the environment
* Conservation – It is protection of resource I the environment with little wastage.

 (b). Apart from diseases, give any three natural environmental hazards Diseases, (3 marks)

* Air pollution
* Water pollution
* Noise pollution
* Soil erosion
* Wind storms
* Lightening
* floods

5. (a). Study the sketch map below and answer the questions that follow.

(a).Identify **two** settlement patterns represent by the sketch map. (2 marks)

* Linear settlement
* Nucleated settlement

(b). State **three** causes of rural to rural migration. (3 marks)

* Wars
* Search for employment
* Job transfer
* Search for land
* Diseases outbreak

**SECTION B**

**Answer question six (6) and any other two Questions from this section.**

6. The table below shows three main crops produced in Kenya in the years 2008-2010

(amounts in metric tonnes). Use it to answer questions below.



(a)(i) Using a scale of 1cm represent 50,000 metric tonnes, draw a comparative bar graph to represent the data above. (8 marks)

(ii). State **two** advantages of using comparative bar graph. (2 marks)

* It gives a clear visual impression
* Values in the same group can be compared easily
* The individual contribution made by the variables in each group can be easily identified
* It is easy to draw/construct
* It is easy to read/interpret

(b) i). Name **two** counties in Kenya where wheat is grown in large scale. (2 marks)

* Nakuru
* Narok
* UasinGishu
* Nyandarua

 ii). State **three** conditions that favour wheat farming in Kenya. (3 marks)

* Gently sloping land for ease of mechanization
* High altitude (1500 – 2000m) above sea level
* Moderate rainfall (500mm – 1270mm)
* Moderate temperature/warm conditions (15oc – 20oc) for at least three months
* Deep fertile volcanic soils
* Warm dry sunny spell to enhance ripening and harvesting

(Any 3x1=3mks)

(c). State **fou**r benefits of whet growing in Kenya. (4 marks)

* Source of income for those involved in the activity
* Source of food to the Kenyan people
* Through wheat farming many are employed either directly or indirectly
* Saves foreign exchange if it was to be imported
* Promotes industrialization in Kenya
* Improvement of roads

(d). Explain **three** factors that make Canada produce more wheat than Kenya. (6 marks)

* Canada has extensive tracts of land which has enabled large scale mechanization of wheat
* Canada is a developed country therefore has more capital enabling farmers to sustain production unlike Kenya which has inadequate capital.
* Advanced scientific research in Canada enables the production of higher yielding seeds, better farming tools, seeds, pest control, disease control etc.
* Wheat farmers in Canada specialize in wheat unlike Kenya where farmers practice mixed farming
* There is higher demand for wheat in Canada while in Kenya low demand
* Farmers in Canada have had a long experience in wheat production spanning over centuries unlike Kenya where wheat farming is relatively new/introduced by white settlers

(Any 3x2=6 marks)

7. (a). Apart from Mwea name five large irrigation schemes in Kenya. (5 marks)

* Ahero
* West Kano
* Daua
* Galole/Hola/bura
* Mitunguu
* Katila
* Taveta
* Kibwezi
* Bunyala
* Perkerra

 (b). Explain **four** conditions that made Mwea a suitable location for irrigation scheme.

(8 marks)

* The area was sparsely populated thus making it easy and cheap to resettle the people.
* Presence of river Thiba, Nyamindi which would provide water for irrigation.
* The black cotton soil in the area which was suitable for irrigation because they retain water.
* Extensive land for future expansion.
* The gentle land would allow water to reach the farm through gravity
* The unreliable/inadequate rainfall received in the area made it necessary for irrigation to be practiced

(Any 4x2=8mks)

(c). Explain **three** benefits to farmers in the Pekerra irrigation scheme. (6 marks)

* The people who live in the area were originally nomads but now they led settled lives.
* Initially the people in the area had no regular sources o income, but nowadays, this is earned from sale of maize and other crops.
* The establishment of the scheme led to provision of social amenities
* Infrastructure which have improved people standard of living
* Tenants are able to grow food crops. This has improved their sufficiency if food/has improved their diet.
* The establishment of the scheme has created employment opportunities for the people in the area.

(Any 3x2=6mks)

(d). Explain **three** problems experienced by farmers in the Perkera irrigation scheme. (6 marks)

* The stagnant water in the scheme encourages breeding of snails and mosquitoes which spread diseases.
* Silting of canals/weeds growing in the canals reduce the flow to water into the fields. The farmers spend extra time and money dredging the canal.
* Delayed low payment discourages the farmers.
* Fluctuation of papaw, onions prices in the market
* Competition discourages/demoralize the farmers.
* Diseases and pest that attack the crops leading to low yields.
* Weeds compete with crops for nutrients lowering crops yields.
* Salination lowers quality of soils hence lower yields.
* Shortage of labour leading to use of hired labour which is very expensive.

(Any 3x2=6 marks)

8. (a). Name **two** types of cattle breeds kept by nomadic pastoralist in Kenya. (2marks)

* Zebu
* Boran
* (indigenous breeds) (2x1=2mks)

 (b). Describe the marketing of the animals by the nomadic pastoralists. (3 marks)

* Some cattle are sold to slaughter houses/to individual
* Some pastoralists sell their livestock through community groups/ranches
* Some livestock are sold o the livestock marketing department
* Some pastoralists sell their animals to the Kenya meat commission (3x1=3mks)

 (c). Explain **four** measures taken by the government of Kenya to improve beef cattle farming.

* It encourages research the cross breeding of traditional cattle breeds with exotic ones in order to improve the quality of animals and in diseases resistance.
* Order to improve the quality of animals and its diseases resistance
* It strengthens community education to teach beef cattle farmers’ better livestock management.
* It sets up demonstration ranches for farmers to learn new trends in livestock management
* It constructs roads to make services accessible to farmers
* It encourages the replacement of the coarse grass with nutritious pasture to improve the quanlity of animals
* It has sunk boreholes and wells and dams to provide water for the animals
* It has revived KMC a government parastatal that takes animals from farmers for slaughter
* It encourages formation of group ranches for easier management

(Any 4x2=8mks)

 (8 marks)

 (d). Explain **three** factors that favour beef farming in Argentina. (6 marks)

* Replacement of coarse grasses with alfalfa and corn has improved the quality of pastures of the beef cattle
* Crossbreeding of the traditional wit higher quality breeds/Hereford, Aberdeen.

Angus shathorn has improved the quality of the yields

* The maritime climate of the area makes grazing of cattle possible throughout the year
* Availability of water supplied using wind pumps ensures constant supply of water for cattle.
* Availability of vast lands suitable for cattle grazing
* Availability of refrigeration facilities enables beef to reach far off markets in good condition.

(3x2=6mks)

 (e). (i). State **three** problems facing nomadic pastoralism. (3 marks)

* Pests e.g. ticks
* Diseases e.g. foot and mouth
* Drought
* Inadequate pasture
* Inadequate water

 (ii). Name **three** products obtained from beef farming in Kenya. (3 marks)

* Meat
* Hides/skin
* blood

9. Below is a sketch map showing Lake Victoria. Use it to answer question (a).

a). i). Name the ports marked P, Q, R, S (4 marks)

* P – Kisumu
* Q – Musoma
* R - Bukoba
* S - Entebbe

 ii). Give **four** advantages of air transport over water transport. (4 marks)

* It is the best means fo transporting perishables and light cargo
* Planes help people in Africa land in remote areas war.
* Planes can perform other different functions such as spraying farms (4x1=4mks)

b). i). Name **thr**ee types of communication. (3 marks)

* Verbal communication
* Written communication
* Audio-visual communication

 ii). Explain **four** problems facing transport and communication in Africa. (8 marks)

* It is the fastest means of transport
* lack of an integrated traffic system – different countries have different traffic rules
* Landlocked countries –A number of African counters are located far inland and away from oceans, thus denying them direct link to the sea.
* Shortage of navigable rivers – fluctuations in river levels and presence of obstacles
* Uninhabited land –Vast areas are uneconomical
* Thick vegetation – it makes it different and expensive to construct transport system.
* Different railway gauges make difficult to have an integrated railway system.
* Political barriers \_ political animosity between countries
* Inadequate capital –Heavy capital investment is required
* Poor technology and shortage of skilled labour
* High fuel costs –Africans are unable to cope with the ever icnreasin prices of petroleum
* Security – vandalism of communication facilities, road sign, Terrorisms, wars in several countries.

(Any four well explained

4x2=8marks)

c). Explain the role of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway to the economies of Canada and the USA. (6 marks)

* Supply of hydro – electric power
* Creation of employment opportunities
* Promotion of tourism
* Development of town
* Improved navigation
* Development of Agriculture
* Development of industries

(6x1=6mks)

10. Use the word map below to answer question (a).

(a) (i). Name the ocean currents marked x and Y. (2 marks)

* X- Warm North pacific drift
* Y – Cold Peruvian ocean currents

 (ii). Name the fishing ground marked Z. (1 mark)

* North East Atlantic fishing ground

(b). Explain **three** physical factors that favour fishing in the fishing ground marked Z.

 (6 marks)

* Extensive continental shelf host a lot of planktons the basic food for fish
* Indented coastlines suitable site for fish breeding/port development
* Rugged landscape not ideal for Agriculture hence fishing is ideal alternative.
* Cool water s favours growth of varieties of fish species.

(c) (i). What is fish farming? (2 marks)

* It is artificial rearing o fish in fish ponds/rice field

 (ii). Name **two** fish species reared in fish farms in Kenya. (2 marks)

* Tilapia
* Trout
* Nile Perch

 (iii). Explain **four** problems which are experienced by fish farmers in Kenya. (8 marks)

* Poor feeder roads-delay transportation of fish to the market.
* Pour feeder roads-delay transportation of fish to the market
* Exploitation by middlemen reduces profit
* Inadequate market due to low purchasing power
* Some cultures despises eating fish hence low market.
* Inadequate capital to expand fish farming.

(d). Give **four** uses of fish. (4 marks)

* Food
* Sold to earn income
* Raw material for making feeds
* Alleviates chest problems e.g. cod liver oil