**NAME: …………………………………………………………. SIGN……………….**

**SCHOOL: ………………………………………………………. DATE: ………………**

**312/2**

**Geography**

**PAPER 2**

**AUGUST 2022**

**Time: (2 ¾ hours)**

**KAKAMEGA DIOCESE JOINT EVALUATION TEST**

**FORM FOUR GEOGRAPHY**

**PAPER TWO**

**Instructions to Candidates**

1. This paper consists of two sections A and B. Answer all questions in Section A
2. In section B answer question 6 and any other two questions. All questions in section B carry 25 marks.

**FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **QUESTION** | **MAXIMUM SCORE** | **CANDIDATE’S SCORE** |
| **1 – 5** | **25** |  |
| **6** | **25** |  |
| **7** | **25** |  |
| **8** | **25** |  |
| **9** | **25** |  |
| **10** | **25** |  |
| **TOTAL SCORE** | **100** |  |

**SECTION A (25 Marks)**

 **(Answer all questions)**

1. (a) Name two exotic breeds of dairy cattle reared in Kenya. (2mks)

 (b) State three physical conditions that favour dairy farming in Denmark. (3mks)

1. (a) State two climatic conditions that favour the growing of oil palm in Nigeria. (2mks)

(b) Give two problems experienced in the marketing of palm oil in Nigeria. (2mks)

1. The table below shows petroleum production in thousand barrels per day for countries in the Middle East. Use it to answer question (a)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Production in ‘000’ barrels** |
| IranKuwaitQatarSaudi ArabiaUnited Arab EmiratesIraq | 3,8002,5508009,6002,0001,900 |

1. (i) What is the difference in production between the highest and the lowest producer? (1mk)

(ii) What is the total amount of petroleum produced in April 2006 in the region? (2mks)

1. State three conditions that are necessary for the formation of petroleum.
2. Below is a sketch map showing part of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Sea Way. Use it to answer question (a)

 

1. Name

(i) The port marked P. (1mk)

(ii) The canal marked Q. (1mk)

(iii) The lake marked R. (1mk)

1. State three ways in which great lakes and St. Lawrence Sea Way has contributed to the growth of industries in the region. (3mks)
2. (a) Apart from HIV and AIDS, give other causes of mortality in East Africa.
3. State two ways in which the spread of HIV and AIDS in Kenya may slow down economic development.

**SECTION B (75 MARKS)**

**(Answer question 6 (compulsory) and any two other questions from this section)**

1. The table below shows the number of tourists who visited Kenya from various parts of the world in 2005 and 2006. Use it to answer questions (a) and (b).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Place of origin** | **2005** | **2006** |
| Europe | 942,000 | 965,000 |
| Africa | 120,000 | 154,000 |
| Asia | 97,000 | 128,000 |
| North America | 94,000 | 103,000 |
| Australia & New Zealand | 19,000 | 24,000 |
| All other countries | 29,000 | 41,000 |
| Total  | 1,301,000 | 1,415,000 |

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

1. (i) Which continent had the highest increase in the number of tourist visiting Kenya between 2005 and 2006. (2mks)

(ii) Calculate the percentage increase of the number of tourists from Newzeland and Australia between 2005 - 2006. (2mks)

(iii) Draw a divided rectangle 15cm long to represent the number of tourists 2006. (10mks)

1. (i) State two advantages of using rectangles to represent geographical data. (2mks)

(ii) Give four reasons why in 2005 and 2006 there were more tourists visiting Kenya from Europe compared to those from other parts of the world. (4mks)

1. Give five reasons why domestic tourism is being encouraged in Kenya.
2. (a) State three physical conditions that favour coffee growing in the central Highlands of Kenya. (3mks)

(b) Describe the stages involved in coffee production from picking to marketing. (8mks)

(c) Explain four problems facing coffee farming in Brazil. (8mks)

(d)Your geography class carried out a field study on coffee farm.

(i) State four methods the class may have used to collect data. (4mks)

(ii)During the field the class collected data on quantities of coffee produced in the farm in the farm in the last five years. State two methods the class may have used to present data. (2mks)

1. (a)(i) Name three places in Kenya where Limestone is mined. (3mks)

(ii) State two uses of trona? (2mks)

(b)(i) The diagram below shows shaft mining. Name the parts marked E, F and G. (3mks)

 (ii) State two problems associated with shaft mining. (2mks)

(c) Explain four ways in which gold mining has contributed to the economy of South Africa. (8mks)

(d) Explain three negative effects of mining on the environment. (6mks)

1. (a)(i) What is forestry? (2mk)

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

(iii) State five factors that have led to the reduction of the area under forests on the slopes of Mt. Kenya. (5mks)

(b) Explain four measures that the government of Kenya is taking to conserve forests in the country. (8mks)

(c) Give the differences in the exploitation of softwood forests in Kenya and Canada under the following sub – headings.

(i) Period of harvesting. (2mks)

(ii) Transportation. (2mks)

1. The map below shows the location of some urban centres in East Africa. Use it to answer question (a).

 

(a) (i) Name the town marked P,Q and R. (3mks)

(ii) Name the minerals that influenced the growth of the town marked X and Y. ( (2mks)

(b) Explain four factors that have led to the growth of Eldoret as a major town in Kenya.

(c) Compare the ports of Mombasa and Rotterdam under the following headings

(i) Site (2mks)

(ii) The hinterland. (2mks)

(iii) Transport links to the interior. (2mks)

(iv) Port facilities. (2mks)

(d) Explain two negative effects of urbanization on the neighbouring agricultural areas. (4mks)