*GEOGRAPHY MARKING SCHEME PP2 (MOMALICHE) CYCLE 10*

***SECTION A***

1. *a) Environment refers to external conditions that surround a plant or an animal and have influence on their activities*

*b) -Geography as a subject helps learners to develop skills of observing, reading analyzing and interpreting maps, photographs, charts etc.*

*- One may develop a career in Geography*

*- Through the study of field work, Geography teaches one how to manage time properly*

*- It creates awareness in the people on the significance of management and conservation of environment*

*-It enables one to learn and explain the origin of the earth, the solar system and internal structure of the earth.*

1. *(a) (i) U- Masinga*

*V- Kindaruma*

*(b) -Presence of catchment areas which provides a continuous water supply to turn turbines.*

*- Presence of hard basement rocks which provide firm foundation for construction of dams*

*- Presence of deep narrow valley to hold the reservoir and save cost of construction of a dam.*

1. *(a) Fresian, Ayshire, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney*

*(b) The landscape is gentle suitable for grazing*

*- The climate has warm temperature that allow outdoor grazing*

*- Cool climate suitable for pasture growing*

*- Moderate rainfall that support growth of grass*

*- Presence of fertile clay soil that support high pasture*

1. *a) (i) north west pacific fishing ground*

*(ii) Salmon, mackerel, tuna, sardine, cod*

*b) – the broad shallow continental shelve favors the growth of planktons leading to more fish.*

*- indented coastline and island which favors fish breeding.*

*- The landscape of japan hinders the development of agriculture therefore forms an alternative form of economic activity*

*- Convergence of warm and cold ocean currents which provide a suitable habitat for planktons on which fish feed*

1. *– protective dykes are constructed enclosing the part of the sea to be reclaimed*

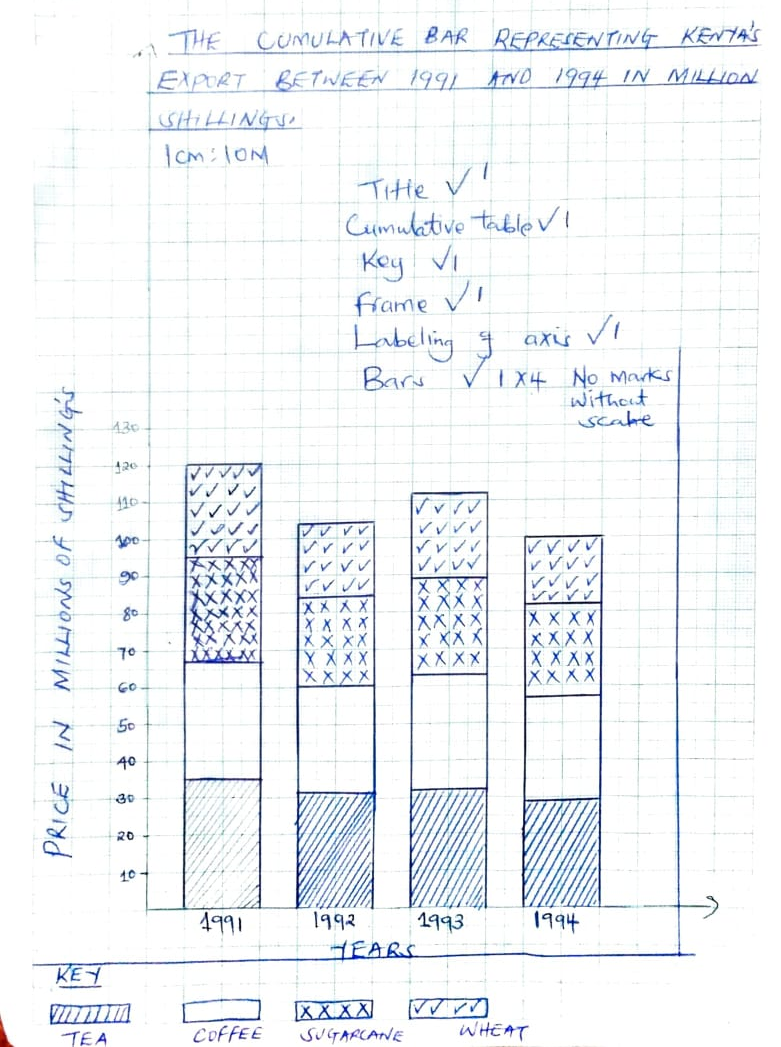
* *Rings canals are constructed*
* *Pumping station are installed to pump out sea water from the area enclosed by the dyke*
* *Water is pumped out of the area enclosed by the dyke*
* *Drainage ditches and more pumping stations are made on the land being reclaimed.*
* *Drainage pipes are laid below the soil*
* *The area is divided into rectangular portions using inner dykes and ring canals*
* *The drained land is flushed with fresh water top remove salt from the soil.*
* *Soil are treated with chemicals to remove salinity.*
* *Pumping water from the polders is a continuous process to prevent water from accumulating in the reclaimed land.*
* *Reclaimed land is subdivided ready for settlement and agriculture*

***Section B***

1. *a) (i)Graph paper*

***Cumulative table √1***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop | 1991 |  | 1992 |  | 1993 |  | 1994 |  |
| Tea | 35 | **35** | 31 | **31** | 32 | **32** | 29 | **29** |
| Coffee | 32 | **67** | 29 | **60** | 31 | **63** | 28 | **57** |
| Sugarcane | 28 | **95** | 24 | **84** | 26 | **89** | 25 | **82** |
| Wheat | 25 | **120** | 20 | **104** | 23 | **112** | 18 | **100** |

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*(ii)- Different variables can be represented on one bar*

*- Totals of components for individual years are clearly brought out*

*- They present a clear comparison of production of quantities within a given year*

*(b) - mismanagement of sugar industries lead to their collapse and hence need to supplement local supplies*

*- Pests such as rodents and diseases such as ranted stunt the amount of commodities produced hence need for importation.*

*- Kenya is not self-sufficient in these commodities because of high population hence need for importation.*

*- Subdivision/land fragmentation of former large scale farms due to land pressure has led to a reduction in production.*

*- Prolonged drought reduce the quantities produced*

*-unreliable rainfall lead to shortage necessitating importation to supplement the locally produced wheat.*

*(c) –Weighing at the factory*

*- Leaves are withered using warm air*

*- Leaves are passed through a set of rollers*

*-Leaves are fermented- they are rosted in drier until they turn black*

*- Leaves are sieved*

*- Processed tea is graded, tasted and packed for market, domestic or export.*

1. *(a)(i) Ecotourism is the visiting of place of interest while conserving the environment WHILE domestic tourism is the visit of citizens of a country to places of interest within the country*

*(ii) -creation of national parks to protect wildlife*

* *Training vetinary personnel to treat sick animals*
* *Laws has been enacted to protect wildlife e.g against poaching*
* *Creation of animals’ orphanages home where sick wildlife can be taken care of.*

*(b) (i)- the varieties of languages e.g French, Germany and English facilitate the development of tourism*

*- Cottage industry especially handcraft is part of Swiss people’s tradition and attract tourist*

*- The traditional dances such as Scottish, polka and waltz attract tourists*

*- The traditional dresses such as ‘dirnd’*

*(ii) -advertisement of tourist attraction site and scenario abroad.*

* *Expansion and maintenance of facilities like transport and hotels*
* *Efficient banking and policy of neutrality attract financiers e.g France and Germany*
* *Maintenance of transport and communication facilities e.g excellent roads*

*(c)(i) – Importation of luxury goods drains country of its foreign exchange*

* *Tourist facilities are developed at the expense of other development projects like roads, airstrip, health facilities, etc*
* *Presence of tourist can lead to moral degradation*
* *Most tourists pay for their upkeep abroad causing the country to lose some of the profit*
* *Some tourists could be agent to spread some diseases such as HIV/AIDS*

*(ii) – flamingos*

* *Rhinos*
* *Pelicans*

1. *(a)(i) W- Fluorspar*

*X- Gold*

*Y- Diamond*

*Z- Copper*

*(ii) Dredging*

* *Open cast*
* *Shaft*
* *Solution*

*(iii) –Mombasa*

* *Dar es salaam*

*(b) Mode of occurrence*

*- Quality of the ore*

*- Level of technology*

*- Availability of market*

*- Availability of transport facilities*

*- Government policy*

*(c) Soda ash is exported to earn foreign exchange which is used in the economic development of the country*

*- It creates employment opportunities to Kenyans hence improving living standards.*

*- Provides raw materials to the manufacturing industries leading to industrialization e.g glass manufacturing*

*- It has led to the development of social amenities in the area and has led to the growth of magadi town*

*- It has led to the growth of local and foreign tourism*

*- It provide revenue to the government through taxes*

*(d) -Planting trees*

*- Creating a park to attract tourists*

*- Refiling the holes with soil*

*- Landscaping for settlements or farming*

*- Introducing aqua culture*

1. *(a) (i) Forestry is the science of planting, caring and using trees/ forests and their resources*

*(ii) The area receive high rainfall throughout the year which encourages continuous growth of trees*

* *The area has deep fertile soil that allow the roots to penetrate deep into the ground to support the trees*
* *The area has well drained soil thus there is no water logging which can chock plants and interfere with their growth*
* *The area ha moderate cool climate ideal for the growth of a variety of trees*
* *The area is gazeted forest reserve, settlement and cultivation are prohibited hence allowing forest to grow without interference*

*(b) – The government is enacting laws to prohibit the cutting of trees without a license*

*- There is establishment of NEMA to coordinate environmental management and conservation activities*

*- The government has set aside national tree planting day to encourage people to plant more trees*

*- The government is advising people to practice agroforestry so as to avoid cutting trees from the forest*

*- The government is employing forest guard to protect forest from fire*

*(c) (i)* ***Period of havesting i****s done throughout the year in Kenya while in Canada havesting is in winter and early spring*

*(ii)* ***Transportation i****n Kenya, logs are transported by road while in Canada transport is mainly by water*

1. *(a) (i) agriculture refers to cultivation of crops and domestication of animals*

*(ii)- alberta*

* *Manitoba*
* *Saskatchewan*

*(b) (i) – Weighing*

*-wheat is ground into tiny particles. This is done in flour mills*

*- Tiny particles are sieved out*

*- The yellow flour is bleached*

*- bleaching gives white color to wheat flour*

*- Grading, packing ready for sell*

*(ii)- Wheat is sold on local*

* *Producer sell wheat or millers e.g unga*

*© - the plant do not suffer effects of excessive rainfall, hailstone and strong winds*

* *The plants will not be affected by drought because they are constantly watered*
* *The spread of pests and diseases is easily controlled*
* *It is easier to control the amount of moisture that flower require*
* *Uniform and constant climatic condition for plants are created*
* *The flowers are grown throughout the year*

*(d) (i) Hereford, Galloway, red angus, charolais*

*(ii)-gently sloppy land enables easy movement of animals*

* *Presence of warm temperature which is ideal for growth of pasture*
* *Fertile soil washed from foothills of Andes by rain and river eastwards to the dry areas. The fertile soils have given rise to good natural pasture*
* *Well distributed rainfall throughout the year favors the growth of good pasture as well as ensuring regular supply of water for cattle*