FORM 4

GEOGRAPHY

MID TERM 2 2024

MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) Distinguish between forest and forestry.

   Forest is a continous and extensive land covered with a closed stand of tall trees usually of commercial value, while forestry is the science of developing or cultivating forests. (2 mks) (2x1)

(b) State three factors favouring growth of Mt. Kenya forest. (3 mks)

   (i) The area receives high rainfall throughout the year which encourages continous growth of trees.

   (ii) The area has deep fertile volcanic soil that allow the roots to penetrate deep hence able to hold trees. prohibiting cultivation and settlement hence allowing growth

   (iii)The area is a gazette reserve trees.

   (iv)The steep slopes discourage settlement thus forests thrive.

2. (a) Name three middle east countries that are oil producers. (3 mks)

   Iraq
   Saudi Arabia
   Iran
   Kuwait
   United Arab Emirates

   (b) Give three by products obtained when crude oil is refined. (3 mks)
   Wax Bitumen/peat/asphalt Grease/lubricants Resin/petrol chemicals

3. (a) Name two counties in Kenya where wheat is grown on large scale(2mks)
   Uasin Gishu, Narok, Nyandarua, Meru and Nakuru
   (b) Give three physical conditions that favor large scale wheat farming in Prairies provinces of Canada
                                                                                              (3mks)

   -Extensive land
   -Fertile Prairies soils
   -Undulating landscape
   -Warm summer/ frost free
   -Moderate rainfall

4.   (a). Define the term nomadic pastoralism.   (2 mks)

   It is the seasonal movement of herders and their livestock from one place to another in search of waterand pasture.
   (b). Give three breeds of beef cattle reared in Kenya.   (3 mks)

   -Galloway
   -Boran

-Short horn zebu

-Charolais

- Angus

4(a) **Distinguish between game reserve and a National Park**. (2 mks)

Game reserve is an area set aside for preservation of wild game where human activities such as agriculture and settlement are allowed whereas a national park is an area set aside for preservation of scenery, wildlife and historical sites to protect from destruction

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(b) Other than advertisement, mention three steps taken by the Kenyan government to promote tourism in the country.

- Improve infrastructural facilities.

- Encouraging local and foreign investors to invest in hotels attractive ones.

- Training institutions to train all cadres of human resource.

- Conservation and management of wildlife through.

5(a) **Define the term industry.** (2 mks)

- Is an economic activity dealing with the processing or manufacturing of raw materials into a more useful product and service.

(b) **State three factors necessary for location of an industry**. (2 mks)

- Capital

- Market

- Power

- Government policy

- Labour – skilled and non-skilled

SECTION B

Study it and use it to answer question a.

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION IN TONNES
Japan	1440
Norway	1020

South Korea	810
Kenya	330

a.   i. Calculate the percentage fish production by Norway.   (2 mks)

Percentage fish production by Norway

$\underline{1,020}$ x 100 = 28.333%

3,600

ii. Using 12cm long rectangle present the above data using a divided rectangle. (9 mks)

Calculations of lengths of the components.

Japan = $\underline{1440}$ x 12 = 4.8cm

3600

Norway = $\underline{1020}$ x 12 = 3.4cm

3600

South Korea $\underline{= 810}$ x 12 = 2.7cm

3600

Kenya = $\underline{330}$ x 12 = 1.1cm

3600

Divided rectangle representing fish production in some countries in 1998.

 Marks Distribution

Tittle   (1mk)

Key   (1 mk)

Calculations @ 1mk max   (1 mk)

Divided rectangle 12cm length   (1 mk)

Portions arranged in order   (2 mks)

iii (a) State two advantages of presenting data using divided rectangle.   (2 mks)

-   It's easy to draw.

-   It's easy to read and interprete.

-   It gives clear visual impression of individual components.

b. **Outline two major methods used in commercial fishing**.   (2 mks)

- Trawling

- Drifting

- Seining

- Line fishing

c. **State two reasons why market for marine fish is low in Kenya**.   (2 mks)

- High prices of fish discourage its consumption.

- Sparse population of Coastal areas.

- Low purchasing power of fish eating communities.

- Poor transport to the interior.

- Agricultural products at the coast reduces rate of fish consumption.

d.   Explain four factors favouring fishing in Japan.   (8 mks)

- Large market for fish within Japan and abroad.

- Large continental shelf with shallow water provides suitable conditions for growth of planktons.

- Highly indented coastline with many bays and sheltered inlets provides suitable sites for fishing parts.

- Cool waters created by meeting of warm Kuroshio and cold Oyashio currents provide suitable conditions for planktons.

- Highly developed technology which has made deep sea fishing effient hence increasing fish catch.

- Japan is highly mountainous with little agriculture making fishing a source of food.

- Long history of fishing in Japan. Fishin g is taught in learning institutions.