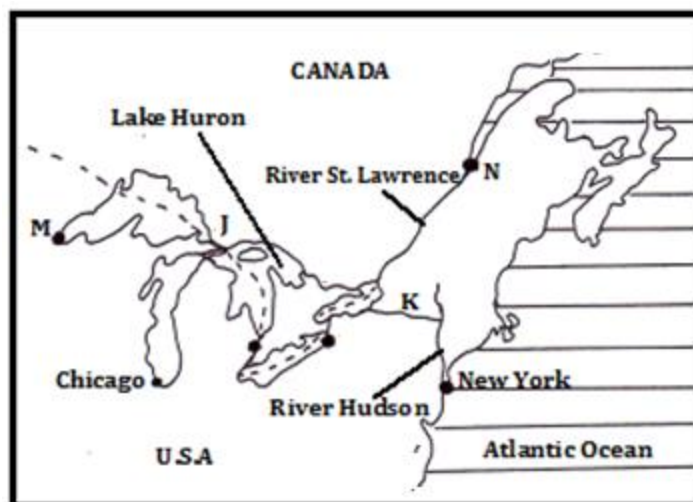


TERM 3 2025
OPENER EXAMINATION
TIME: 1 ¼ HOURS
FORM FOUR GEOGRAPHY

MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) State **four** reasons for the increased use of motorcycles in Kenya. (4 marks)
- ❖ *Motorcycles consume less fuel thus highly preferred.*
 - ❖ *Lower charges by operators make motorcycles affordable.*
 - ❖ *Motorcycles are cheaper to purchase unlike cars thus increased use.*
 - ❖ *Motorcycles can access areas with narrow roads.*
 - ❖ *Motorcycles require minimal skills thus easy to operate.*
 - ❖ *Spare parts for motorcycles are cheap and readily available.*
- (b) Explain **three** advantages of railway transport over road transport. (6 marks)
- ❖ *Large carrying capacity at low cost over long distances. A single train carries many containers unlike a track that can only carry one/very few containers at once.*
 - ❖ *Economical in terms of space. Railway lines are narrow in nature this economical in terms of land space unlike expressways/highways that require wide parcels of land.*
 - ❖ *Trains operate throughout the year thus unaffected by weather conditions unlike some roads that are impassable in some areas during the wet season.*
 - ❖ *In developed countries, electrification of railway systems has resulted in magnetic levitated trains /electric trains provides a faster means of transport while road transport is slower.*
 - ❖ *Low maintenance cost. Once built, railway requires very minimal maintenances unlike roads which develop potholes thus have to be repaired regularly.*
 - ❖ *Safety. Trains are less prone to accidents and also cannot be stolen unlike motor vehicles thus suffer many accidents.*
2. The diagram below shows the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence waterway.



(a) Name: (i) the canals marked J and K. (2 marks)

❖ *J – Soo Canals*

❖ *K – New York State Barge Canal*

(ii) the Port Cities marked M and N. (2 marks)

❖ *M – Port Duluth*

❖ *N – Quebec*

(b) State **four** ways in which the problems that hindered navigation in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River were solved. (4 marks)

- ❖ *Construction of canals to by-pass areas with waterfalls and rapids*
- ❖ *Locks were installed especially in some canals to solve the problem of different levels of water in the lakes*
- ❖ *Construction of dams thus drowning some rock outcrops and some rapids.*
- ❖ *Removal of rock shoals that were within St. Lawrence River through blasting.*
- ❖ *Removal of Small Islands: This was done along St. Lawrence River. The River was also deepened.*
- ❖ *Deepening through dredging of the shallow sections between Lake Huron and Lake Erie.*
- ❖ *Introduction of ice breakers to enable navigation along the route during winter.*
- ❖ *Radar equipment were fitted on vessels to improve navigation through the fog and mist.*

3. Name **four** non-agricultural manufacturing industries in Kenya. (4 marks)

- ❖ *Motor vehicle assembling.*
- ❖ *Pharmaceutical industries.*
- ❖ *Cement manufacturing.*
- ❖ *Steel rolling.*
- ❖ *Glass and bottle making in Nairobi and Mombasa.*
- ❖ *Clay products industry (bricks and tiles) located near Kahawa*

4. Suppose you were to carry out a field study in a textile industry in Nakuru City:

(a) Identify **two** items that you would include in your work schedule. (2 marks)

- ❖ *Time allocated for each activity.*
- ❖ *The activities to be carried out.*
- ❖ *Time for departure from the field.*

(b) What kind of information are you likely to collect through observation during the field study? (3 marks)

- ❖ *The raw materials used in the industry.*
- ❖ *The main products produced.*
- ❖ *The nature of transport used in the industry.*
- ❖ *Types of machines used in the industry.*
- ❖ *The skills the employees are required to have.*
- ❖ *An estimate of the number of employees in the industry.*
- ❖ *The way the employees are protected against accidents.*

5. (a) What is international trade? (1 mark)

It is the exchange of goods and services among many countries.

(b) Explain **four** factors limiting trade in the different trading blocs in Africa (8 marks)

- ❖ *Some countries within the same trading bloc produce similar goods thus making the volume of trade to be low.*
- ❖ *Civil wars in some countries results to insecurity which negatively affects trade.*
- ❖ *Political differences among some leaders of member states have affected their co-operation.*
- ❖ *Free trade denies the importing countries the revenue they would have earned from customs duty/ levies.*
- ❖ *The flow of goods and services in the blocs is still slow due to poverty among the majority of the people in the regions.*
- ❖ *Poor transport and communication between member states slow the flow of goods and services.*
- ❖ *Different levels of industrialization makes some countries to rely on those that are more industrialized.*

4. (a) Kenya's birth rate in 2024 was 29.23 per thousand while the death rate was 7.39 per thousand. Calculate Kenya's natural population growth rate in the year 2024. (2 marks)

$$\text{Natural population growth rate} = \frac{\text{CBR} - \text{CDR}}{1000} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Kenya's population growth rate} = \frac{29.23 - 7.39}{1000} \times 100\% = 2.184\%$$

(b) State **four** causes of rural to rural migration. (4 marks)

- ❖ *Population pressure which has forced people to sell their small parcels of land and purchase large land in less populated areas rural areas.*
- ❖ *Nomadic pastoralism where some people move from one rural area to another in search for pasture and water.*
- ❖ *Insecurity especially in banditry prone areas which forces some affected people to move to safer rural areas.*
- ❖ *Prolonged drought and famine may force some people to move to other rural areas.*
- ❖ *Establishment of plantations or irrigation schemes in a rural areas.*
- ❖ *Constant floods in some areas may force people to move to other secure rural areas.*

(c) Explain **four** factors that lead to a low population growth rate. (8 marks)

- ❖ *Warfare resulting in many people being killed while others run away from their country.*
- ❖ *Outbreak of killer diseases such as malaria and Covid 19 which kill many people.*
- ❖ *HIV/AIDS pandemic interferes with the young productive people especially in Sub-Saharan African countries.*
- ❖ *Frequent cases of prolonged drought especially in the Horn of Africa causes severe food shortage thus weakening many people/lowering fertility rate.*
- ❖ *Late marriages mainly due to formal education up to tertiary level which reduces the number of children that affected couples are likely to have.*
- ❖ *Widespread use of family planning methods due to the desire to have fewer children greatly slows down population growth.*
- ❖ *Hard economic times especially for the many urbanized people forces many to have very few children*