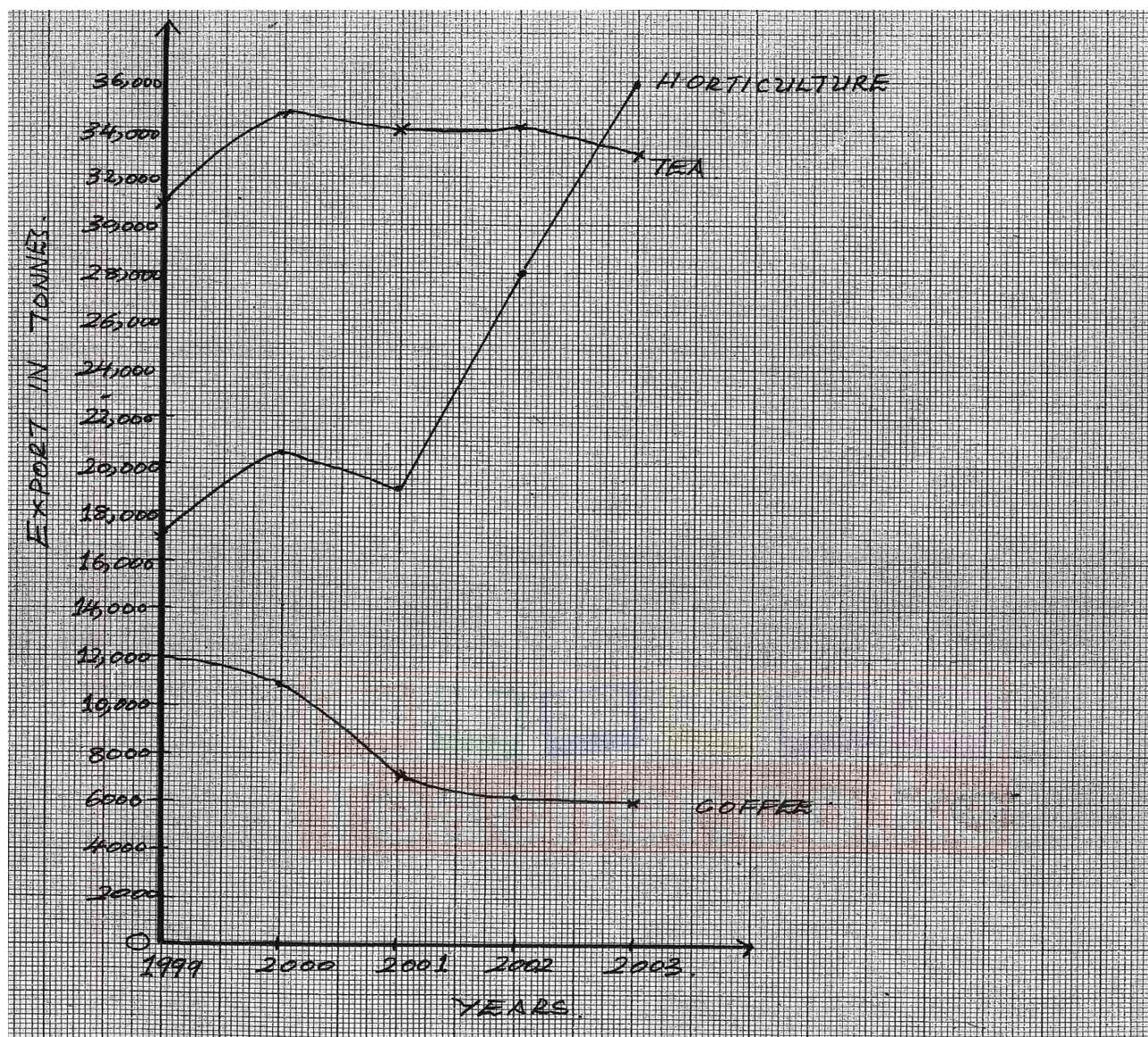


FORM 3
GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2
END OF YEAR 2025 EXAM (OCTOBER)
MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) **State three ways in which minerals occur** (3x1=3mrks)
- Alluvial deposits
 - As evaporates
 - As weathered products
 - Veins /lodes
 - Seams /layers (Beds)
- (b) **Name three methods of mining**
- Shaft mining
 - Adit mining Dredging / sub marine mining
 - Solution mining
 - Open cast mining
2. (a) **What is pastoralism**
 Is the practice of keeping pasture dependent animals such as cattle, sheep and goats (2mrks)
- (b) **State any three measures being taken by the Kenya government to improve pastoral farming in Kenya**
- Encourage pastoralists to start ranching schemes
 - Construction of water holes to provide water for the animals
 - Encourage farmers to grow fodder crops and drought resistant crops for the animals
 - Provide dipping facilities to control tick born diseases
 - Encourage farmers to value quality rather than quantity of the animals
 - Providing extension services for their animals to improve on quality (3mrks)
3. (a) **State two characteristics of horticulture farming in Kenya**
- Farms are generally small in size except for a few that are extensive
 - Land is intensively farmed
 - Its labour intensive
 - Continuous application of manure and fertilizer is done to maximize yield
 - Farms are located near good and reliable transport routes
 - Its capital intensive (2mrks)
- (b) **State two factors that favor horticulture in Netherland** (2mrks)
- Frost free climate throughout the year
 - Well drained soils
 - Skilled labour with vast experience
 - Well development and efficient network of transport waters
 - Rapidly market both locally and internally
4. (a)(i) **Four possible reasons for the trend observed**
- A decline in world demand
 - Lowered production due to disease/ drought
 - Competition with other crops especially horticulture
 - Low morals among farmers leading to uprooting / neglects of coffee bushes (4mrks)
- (b) **Identify three counties producing coffee in Kenya** (4mrks)
- Kiambu
 - Muranga
 - Nakuru
 - Embu, Kirinyaga
- (d) **Four physical problems facing farmers in Kenya**

- In accessible roads especially during wet seasons
- Prolonged drought
- Infertile soil due to mono cropping
- Soil pollution from the liquid waste from sugarcane



5. (a) **Name four minerals mined in Kenya** (4mrks)

- Fluorspar
- Gold
- Diamond

(b) **State any five factors that influence exploitation of minerals** (5mrks)

- Mode of occurrence
- Economic value of mineral/ quality of the ore / cost of mining
- Level of technology
- Availability of transport facilities

Government policy political influence

- Availability of market

(c) **Explain three ways in which soda ash contributes to the economy of Kenya** (6mrks)

- It is exported to each foreign exchange which is used in the economic development of the country.
- It creates employment opportunities

- It provide raw materials to the manufacturing industries leading to industrialization e.g. the glass manufactures
- It has led to the development of social amenities in the area
- It has led to the growth of Magadi town.
- It has led to the growth of local and foreign tourist
- Provides revenue to the government through taxes

(d) **Ways in which mining derelicts can be reclaimed** (5mrks)

- Planting trees
- Creating a park to attract tourists
- Introducing aqua culture
- Landscaping for settling or farming
- Refilling the holes

6. (a) (i) **Define Agro forestry** (2mrks)

- Involves the cultivation of both crops and trees on the same piece of land

(ii) **Outline four benefits of Agro forestry** (4mrks)

- Source of wood (firewood)
- Source of income
- Tree are wind breakers hence protect crops
- Trees create micro climate
- Trees remains decomposes to form fertile soils / add humus

(b) (i) **List any three types of tropical hardwood species found in Kenya**

- MeruOak
- Elgon teak
- Mvule
- Elgon Olive
- Camphor
- Mangrove

(ii) **Explain three problems hindering the exploitation of tropical hardwood forests** (6mrks)

- Humid climate makes working conditions unfavorable
- Valuable trees are scattered making exploitation expensive
- Buttress roots makes felling cumbersome
- Derive undergrowth hinders accessibility
- Forest form habitat for dangerous animals making exploitation insecure
- Hot humid conditions encourage pests and diseases that kill people
- Inadequate capital limits use of modern techniques in the exploitation of forests

(c) **Measure that the Kenyan government is taking to conserve forest in the country** (4mrks)

- Carrying out public campaigns on value of trees
- Carrying out research on suitability of soils and the effects of pests
- Establishing training institutions dealing with forestry e.g.*
- Recycling wastes and ease pressure on forests
- Employment of forests guards to keep off intruders

(d) **Comparison of softwood in Kenya and Canada under the following sub topics**

(i) **Species**

-In Kenya there are both exotic and indigenous soft woods while in Canada there is mainly coniferous

(ii) **Problem**

-In Kenya large tracks are affected by pests and diseases whereas in Canada large tracks of land are destroyed by fires. (2mrks)

(iii) **Marketing**

- In Kenya most of wood products are sold locally while in Canada most of products are exported to Britain, USA and European countries

7. (a) (i) **Exotic breed in Kenya highland** (3mrks)

- Friesian cows
- Channel Island

- Jersey
- Guernsey
- Ayrshire cow
- Sahiwal cow

(ii) Products from milk

- Cheese
- Butter

(b) Importance of dairy farming in Kenya

- Employment
- High standards of living
- Promotion of industries
- Foreign exchange
- Provision of protein

(Explanation should be given 2x4=8mrks)

(c) (i) Livestock farming which involves rearing of cattle for production of meat (2mrks)

(ii) Limitations of beef farming in Kenya

- High temperatures
- Unreliable rainfall
- Poor soils
- Over stocking
- Pests and disease
- Competition from other land use activities
- Poor quality animals
- Inadequate capital

(2x5=10mrks Explanation should be given)

