

## **END OF TERM III EXAM 2025 - FORM THREE**

### **GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2 M/SCHEME**

1. a) Indigenous forests are made of trees that are native to a place/ country whereas exotic forest are made of trees that have been introduced from other parts of the world.

b)

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| ✓ Charcoal  | ✓ Blockboards   |
| ✓ Chipboard | ✓ Wood carvings |
| ✓ Plywood   | ✓ Soft board    |
| ✓ Veneer    | ✓ Paper         |

**Any 3 x 1 3mks**

2. a) K – Oil

L – Natural gas

M – Impermeable rock/non porous rock      **Any 3 x 1 3mks**

- b) – Kenya will earn foreign exchange when oil will be exported

- Oil product will create employment opportunities
- Development of transport lines and power in Turkana county
- It will lead to the establishment of petro-chemical industries
- The Kenyan government will generate a lot of revenue.      **Any 3 x 1 3mks**

3. a) – River Tana

- River Sondu-Miriis

- River Nzoia

- River Nyando

- River Yala

**Any 2 x 1 2mks**

- River Ewaso Nyiro

- b) – Loss of human and animal lives

- Destruction of property such as houses and crops
- Displacement of people to higher grounds
- Water logging of soil
- Stagnant water leads to breeding of some insects pests
- Disruption of transport line such as roads and railways.
- Deposition of fertile soils to a region
- Migration of fish to flooded zones      **Any 3 x 1 3mks**

4. a) – A photograph is an image of an object recorded by a camera and may be printed on a paper.

- b) – The camera is held at the same level as the object

- The camera is focused on one major object
- The main object may block other objects behind      **(Any 2 x 1 2mks)**

5. a) – Simple subsistence farming/shifting cultivation

- Intensive subsistence farming
- Sedentary subsistence farming

- b) – Monoculture leads to the exhaustion of certain Nutrients.

- Climatic hazards such as frost, drought or hail
- Insect pests and crop diseases due to hot humid conditions.
- Inadequate capital to meet recurrent expenditure in the farms
- Miss – management of some plantations
- Stiff competition from other countries with similar products

- Price fluctuations in the world market which discourages owners. (Any 3 1 3mks)

## SECTION B

6. a) i) Ksh 56.0 Billion – Ksh 4.8 Billion  
= Ksh 51.2 Billion (No score without billion)

ii) Year 2012 total –  $65.0 + 4.7 + 20.2 = 89.9$

Year 2014 total –  $59.0 + 5.4 + 18.8 = 83.2$

% decrease  $\frac{89.9 - 83.2}{89.9} \times 100\%$

**89.9**

= 7.45%

(All 2mks)

b) Year 2012 total -  $65.0 + 4.7 + 20.2 = 89.9$

Year 2013 total  $56.0 + 4.8 + 22.9 = 83.7$

Year 2014 total  $59.0 + 5.4 + 18.8 = 83.3$

Radius for 2012 :  $\frac{89.9}{3} = 9.48 = 9.5$

Radius for 2013:  $\frac{83.7}{3} = 9.15 = 9.2$

Radius for 2014:  $\frac{83.2}{3} = 9.12 = 9.1$

1cm to represent Ksh 3Billion

Radius for year 2012  $\frac{9.5}{3} = 3.2$  cm

Radius for year 2013  $\frac{9.2}{3} = 3.1$ cm

Radius for year 2014  $\frac{9.1}{3} = 3.0$ cm

### Question 6

	Year 2012 (angles)	Year 2013 (angles)	Year 2014
<b>Cutflowers</b>	$\frac{65.0}{89.9} \times 360^\circ = 260^\circ$	$\frac{56.0}{83.7} \times 360^\circ = 241^\circ$	$\frac{59.0}{83.2} \times 360^\circ = 255^\circ$
<b>Fruits</b>	$\frac{4.7}{89.9} \times 360^\circ = 19^\circ$	$\frac{4.8}{83.7} \times 360^\circ = 21^\circ$	$\frac{5.4}{83.2} \times 360^\circ = 23^\circ$
<b>Vegetables</b>	$\frac{20.2}{89.9} \times 360^\circ = 81^\circ$	$\frac{22.9}{83.7} \times 360^\circ = 98^\circ$	$\frac{18.8}{83.2} \times 360^\circ = 81^\circ$

## DIAGRAMS

c) – Plants are unaffected by drought since irrigation is carried out

\_ It is easier to control the amount of moisture that plants require

- Plants are sheltered against the effect of excessive rainfall or hail
- The spread of pests and diseases is easily controlled
- Crops are grown throughout the year (Any 5 x 1 5mks)

d) In Netherlands, there is advanced technology in horticultural production involving the use of glass houses while in Kenya there is limited use of technology among small farmers.

- The Dutch Farmers incur less expense in marketing due to Netherlands location in Europe while Kenyan farmers incur great expenses to air lift produce to Europe.

- There is a higher local demand for some products in Netherlands while in Kenya, there is a lower demand for some horticultural produce such as flowers.
- Netherlands has a well developed and efficient transport system thus efficient movement of horticultural produce while in Kenya, some region have impassable roads that hinder movement of horticultural produce.
- The Dutch horticultural farmers are members of highly organized co-operative thus easy access to capital while in Kenya, horticultural farmers suffer inadequate capital due to high interest rate on loans.
- Netherlands has a well established foreign market due to its long history in horticultural production while Kenyan produce is still new as she recently joined the European union market. **(Well explained Any 3 x 2 6mks)**

7. a) i) – Metallic minerals
- Non-metallic minerals
  - Fossil fuels 3 x 1 3mks
  - ii) – Veins and lodes
  - Beds and seams/ layers
  - Alluvial deposits
  - Weathered products
  - As evaporates 4 x 1 4mks

b) i) Igneous activities causes minerals in molten form to solidify in cracks joints and faults. This leads to the formation of veins and lodes.

ii) Running water may detach/ loosen exposed mineral particles within veins of rocks. Moving water transports and deposits the mineral particles where they occur as alluvial deposits. (Must be well explained to score

C) i) – Wet water rand

- Far east rand
- Far west Rand
- Lydenburg
- Orange free state
- Klerksorp

( Any 2 x 1 2mks)

ii) When the ore containing the gold is brought to the surface, it is crushed into fine powder

- The fine powder is then stirred in a solution containing sodium or potassium cyanide
- The sodium cyanide dissolves the gold particles
- The sodium gold cyanide solution is then mixed with zinc dust
- This causes gold to precipitate separating it from uranium
- The obtained gold is then smelted and finally moulded into bars. (Sequence must be followed 4 x 1 4mks)

d) Gold is used as a unit of exchange for paying South Africa international debts.

- Exported gold earns foreign exchange which improves South Africa's balance of trade
- The gold mining industry is a major source of employment to many South Africans which improves their standard of living
- Revenue obtained from gold mining has been used to develop efficient road, railways power and residential facilities
- Development of towns/cities within the Rand region of South Africa such as Johannesburg
- Development of related industries such as jewelry, food processing and chemical industries
- Co-existence of gold and Uranium has made south Africa the leading producer in Nuclear energy.

Any 4 x 2 8mks

8. a) – Tradition

- religious beliefs
- inheritance of land
- communal ownership
- level of technology ( Any 3 x 1 3mks)

b) DIAGRAM

c) i) – Occurrence of high temperatures between 24<sup>0</sup>c and 30<sup>0</sup>c throughout.

- High rainfall between 1300mm and 1800mm annually
- Well distributed rainfall throughout the year in growing areas.
- High relative humidity of over 75% throughout the year
- Presence of deep, well drained loamy soils rich in iron and potassium
- The growing regions have undulating topography below 750meters above sea level
- Equatorial location of growing area favour plenty of sunshine (Any 4 specific point x 1 4mks)

ii) – Yellow or purple cocoa pods are harvested using long knives

- The cut pods are collected and piled at a central place
- The pods are spilt open with a knife and beans scooped out by hand
- The beans are heaped on mats and covered with banana leaves
- The beans are allowed to ferment for up to six days
- Fermented beans are cleaned and washed
- After washing, the beans are spread on tables covered with mats to dry in the sun till they turn brown
- The dry beans are packed in sacks and taken to buying centers for weighing grading and finally exported. (Sequence must be followed 6 x 1 6mks)

d) i) – Observation

- Interviewing
- Photographing

ii) – Bagasse

- Molasses

iii) – Washing and cutting the sugarcane into short pieces.

- Crushing the short sugarcane pieces to extract the juice
- Boiling of sugarcane juice
- Formation of crystals from syrup
- Separation of sugar-crystals from molasses
- Bleaching of brown sugar to obtain white sugar
- Drying and packing of sugar crystals.

9. a) Forestry is a science of developing and managing forests including cultivating them. OR Forestry is the practice of managing and using trees, forest and associated resources for human benefits

b) i) W-Kakamega forest

X – Boni forest

Y – Mau forest (all 3 x 1 3mks)

- The region receives high orographic rainfall which provides the required moisture for tree growth.
- The area experience moderate to low temperature which favour the growth of a variety of trees and undergrowths.
- Presence of deep, well drained volcanic soils which support tree growth

- The area receives well distributed rainfall throughout the year which favour trees growth.
- Some sections are rugged thus hinder human settlement leaving large sections for forests to develop.
- Some slopes of the mountain occur on the windward slopes thus are wetter and supports luxurious growth of forests. (Any 4 x 2 8mks)
- c) i) Kenyan's softwood forests are mainly planted while Canada's softwoods are mainly Natural.
- ii) In Kenya, softwood trees mature faster due to warm conditions whereas in Canada, most softwood trees take a longer time to mature due to cold winters.
- iii) In Kenya, logs are mainly transported by road using trucks and factors while in Canada, logs are mainly transported by river water by floating the logs downstream. (Contrast must be complete to score)
- d) Severe winter conditions in the Northern parts slow down the rate of growth and maturity of trees hence delaying harvesting.
- Rugged landscape in the Northern parts and snowfall during winter hinders smooth exploitation due to inaccessibility in some areas.
- Occurrence of wind fires mainly started by lightning especially during summer which destroys large forested zones.
- Over- exploitation in some areas at times creates shortage of some trees species and also exposes the land to erosion. (any 3 x 2 6mks)

10. a) i) Transhumance refers to altitudinal seasonal migration of herdsmen with their animals from lowlands and vice versa whereas Nomadic pastoralism refers to extensive livestock grazing on Natural pasture involving seasonal migration in search for water and pasture.

- ii) – Large numbers of animals are kept
- It is practiced over large tracts of land
- There is uncontrolled breeding of animals
- There is constant movement in search for water and pasture
- Outbreak of diseases is common
- There is communal ownership of land but individual ownership of livestock.
- Animals kept are at time weak and of poor quality
- There is improper grazing management which leads to overgrazing. (any 5 x 1 5mks)

b) i) Rosario

- Santa Fe
- Cordoba
- Chaco
- Bahia Blanca

Any 3 x 1 3mks

- Temperatures between 10<sup>0</sup>c to 24<sup>0</sup>c which allow continuous growth of pasture
  - Moderate rainfall of about 100mm which supports growth of pasture
  - Well distributed rainfall throughout the year provides water for the beef cattle
  - Occurrence of fertile soils at the foot of the Andes which support quality natural grass
  - Availability of extensive low lying pampas grass land region which allows cattle to graze freely.
- (Any 4 x 1 4mks)

c) i) – Danish Holstein

- Danish Red
- White Holstein

- Red Danish Dairy

ii) In Kenya, dairy farming is restricted mainly in the highland regions whereas in Denmark, it is carried out throughout the country.

- In Kenya, dairy cattle mainly depend on Natural pasture while in Denmark, cattle mainly depend on fodder crops and manufactured feeds.
- In Kenya, there is outdoor grazing throughout the year while in Denmark, cattle are kept indoors for six months during cold winter.
- In Kenya, there is periodic shortage of pasture during the dry season while in Denmark, manufactured feeds and fodder crops are available throughout the year.
- In Kenya, dairy products are mainly consumed locally while in Denmark, dairy product are mainly exported.
- In Kenya, most farmers practices mixed farming while in Denmark, farmers are highly specialized in dairy farming
- In Kenya, the amount of dairy products is relatively low while in Denmark, the amount of dairy products in high.
- In Denmark, there is extensive use of technology such as Artificial Insemination and milking machines whereas in Kenya, some farmers use bulls due to inadequate veterinary services and most small scale farmers use hand milking. (Any 4 x 2 8mks)

