

GEOGRAPHY PP2 MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

- 1a. - It is a branch of geography which deal with the study of man's/people's activities on the earth surface.
- It deals with spatial distribution of human features on the earth surface and factors which influence their distribution.
- b. - Geography career creates employment in the country improving people's living standards.
- It teaches on the conservation of natural resources which are used as source of raw materials for industrial productions.
- It equips the learner with important social skills such as time management which is a key component in the planning of the national projects.
- It involves learning about case studies from other countries and the knowledge gained from other parts of the world can be used as a basis for solving national problems.
- 2a. A forest is a continuous growth of trees and under growth covering extensive land while forestry is the science of developing and managing forests including cultivating them.
- b. The trees occur in mixed stands in a given area making exploration difficult/expensive.
- The huge buttress roots at the base of the trees make the felling of the trees cumbersome and time consuming.
- The dense undergrowth/thick forests hinder accessibility making exploitation difficult.
- The heavy rainfall through ought the year results in muddy roads which makes transportation difficult.
- The trees have huge trunks leading to difficulty in exploitation.
- Inadequate capital limits the use of modern techniques in the exploitation of the forests.
- The trees are very heavy thus limiting use of rivers to transport the logs.
- 3a. Horticulture is the cultivation of fruits vegetable and flowers while market gardening is the cultivation of fruits and vegetables.
- b. - Located near transport routes.
- Located near urban centres.
- It requires skilled labour for breeding and management of crops.
- It requires advanced technology.

- Farms under cultivation are usually large.
- It is labour intensive due weeding, spraying, harvesting and packaging.

4a. - Domestic tourism

- International tourism.

b. - Insecurity

- Poaching
- Terrorism
- Demand for land
- Environmental pollution
- Poor transport and communication

5a. Town marked Q – Kreis Wessel

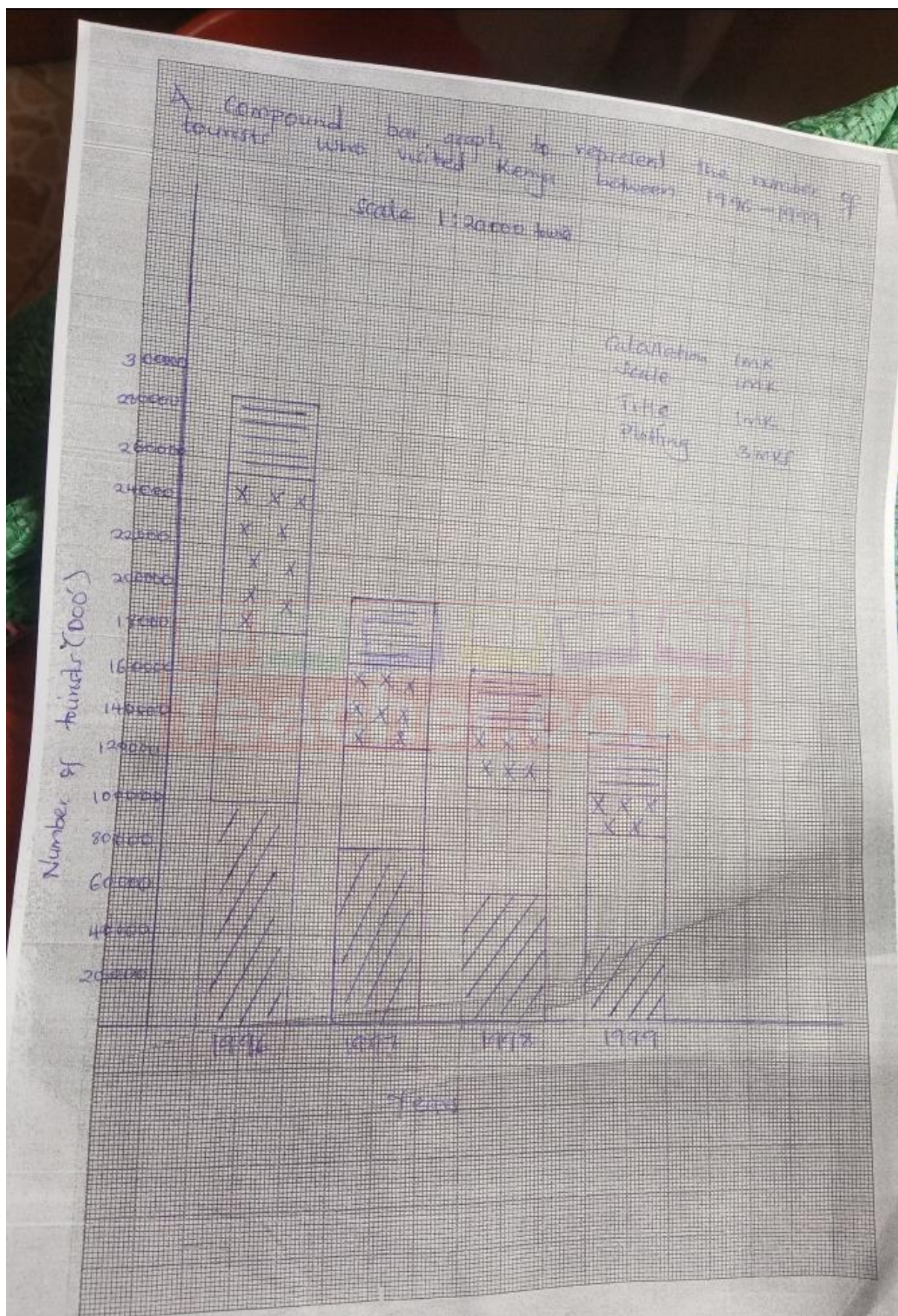
River marked X River Lippe

b. - Textile industry

- Oil refinery
- Chemical industry
- Food processing
- Electronic and surgical instruments industry
- Fertilizers marketing industry
- Service industry e.g banking, repair
- Engineering industries

6a.

COUNTRY	1996	C.T	1997	C.T	1998	C.T	1999	C.T
Britain	100,000	100,000	80,000	80,000	60,000	60,000	40,000	40,000
N. America	80,000	180,000	50,000	130,000	45,000	105,000	45,000	85,000
Germany	170,000	250,000	40,000	170,000	35,000	140,000	30,000	115,000
S.E Asia	40,000	290,000	30,000	200,000	25,000	165,000	25,000	140,000
	CT 290,000		CT 200,000		CT 165,000		CT 140,000	



- 6b. Possible reasons for the decline in the No. of tourists
- High degree of insecurity caused by 1997 Likoni clashes in Mombasa, a major tourist destination in the country.
 - Tourist attack like in 1998 bombing in Nairobi and other attacks directed to tourist resorts.
 - The tense atmosphere preceding the parliamentary elections in 1997.
 - Poor transport and communication after massive destruction caused by 1997 Elnino rains.
 - Negative travel advisory made by some governments cautioning their citizen against visiting Kenya.

7a. - Guernsey Friesian

- Jersey
- b. - Availability of capital to run the farms
 - Specialisation and advanced technology.
 - A well-developed co-operative movement.
 - Availability of market for dairy produce at home and abroad.
 - Plenty of pasture.
 - A well-developed transport system.
 - Mechanized system of farming.
- c. - Inadequate and poor pasture.
 - Stiff competition from other farming practice.
 - Poor transport network especially during the rainy reason.
 - Inadequate extension services.
 - Constant droughts leading to inadequate water.
 - Poor marketing system.
 - Inadequate capital to buy expensive farm inputs.
 - Importation of dairy products by unscrupulous traders.
- d. - Presence of natural open grasslands –pampas
 - Moderate rainfall well distributed throughout the year.
 - Well organized and managed ranches.
 - Ready market locally and abroad.
 - Availability of fertile loose soil which favours growth of good pastures.
 - Undulating landscape that favours grazing.
 - Introduction of European cattle like Hereford which are good quality cattle.
 - Invention of animal drugs which have almost eradicated post and diseases.
- e.. - Provision of veterinary services to treat the sick animals.
 - Encouraging planting of nutrition's and drought resistant grass.

- Construction of boreholes in dry areas to solve water problems.
- Encouraging reduction on the number of cattle to improve on quality.
- Construction of cattle dips to eradicate pest from the animals.
- Encouraging paddocking and zero grazing.

8(i) - To diversify the economy.

- To create more employment opportunity.
- For self-sufficient/reduce importation/save foreign exchange
- To make maximum use of this resource/raw material.
- Uplift standard of living of her citizen.
- Improve balance of trade.
- To be able to increase the value/quality of her exports.

ii) - Water is used for cooling machines to avoid damage.

- Some industries use water as a medium to dispose their waste.
- Some industries like breweries use water as a raw material.
- Water is used in cleaning.
- Water provides cheap mean of transport.
- Some industries are located near rivers which provide poser to drive machines.
- Water is used for grading of coffee beans.

iii) - Tokyo, Yohohama, Hitachi, Chiba

- Osaka – Kobe, Akash
- Nagoya – Honda, Toyota, Ikazaki.

b. i) – Renewable energy sources are those that have the ability to regenerate, that is they don't become exhaustible and so are used for long time e.g. sun, wind, water while non-renewable sources of energy are exhaustible if not well managed.

ii. – Presence of large volume of water from the River Tana to provide water to drive the turbines.

- Regular/constant supply of water to enable continuous sully of electricity.
- Hard basement rock to provide a firm foundation for the construction of dam.
- Presence of a deep valley/river gorge to save on cost of construction of the dam/to provide space for the reservoirs.
- Non-porous/impervious rock to prevent seepage.
- Presence of waterfalls/rapids/steep gradient to provide a big head needed to turn turbines.

iii) - Increase in prices of crude oil or fuel leads to increased transport cost.

- High cost of fuel increases cost of production slowing down industries growth.
- Increase in oil prices leads to increase in the prices of farm inputs leading to reduced agricultural production.

- Increase in price of crude oil would lead to unfavourable balance of trade as more foreign exchange will be used to buy oil.
- Energy crisis leads to scarcity of oil leading to shortage of raw materials for certain industries/high price of by-products.
- Increased prices of oil would lead to prospecting of oil by non-producing country.
- Increase in oil prices would lead to industries laying off worker due to high costs of production.

c i) - Text books

- Maps
- Magazines
- Class notes/ handout
- Internet
- Photographs/videos
- Tape recorded information.

ii) - Cement manufacture

- Steel rolling
- Motor vehicle assembling (GM)

9i) Immigration – Movement of people into a country from other countries.

Emigration – Movement of people from their native land.

ii. - The high cost of living in urban centres pushes people to rural areas where living costs are very low.

- Decentralization of industries from urban areas to settle in rural areas.
- Movement of retired people from urban areas to settle in rural areas.
- Others move from towns to escape from the noise, busy lives, overcrowding, high population, pollution, parking problems, the high crime rates, poor sanitation and high unemployment rates.

iii. Crude birth rate – crude death rate x 100

1000

41.3 – 11.7 x 100

1000

29.6 x 100 = 2.96%
1000

b) - High birth rate

- Decline in death rate.
- Generally a high population growth rate because of improved food supplies and medical facilities.
- Cultural beliefs e.g preference of boys, need of more children, early marriage polygamy.
- Improved standard of living e.g better social amenities like water roads and schools causes a decline in death rate and increase in population of growth rate.

c. - An aging population increases dependency rate. The old depend on the active group.

- The working class have to be taxed heavily for the government to raise funds for the security of the elderly.
- Increased cost of health care for the aged who are prone to ill health, to diseases like diabetes, high blood pressure which require special care in hospitals and old age home.
- Older people may resist socio-economic and scientific changes e.g computer use may be unpopular for the aged, hence the country will suffer from lack of innovation slowing down innovation.

d. New York

It's one of the biggest sea port in the world

- It's an international city
- Commercial and financial centre that is more superior
- Its an educational centre with numerous Universities, colleges, school & training institutions.

Nairobi city

Highland dry port at Embakasi

- It's national city.
- Commercial and financial centre less superior.
- It is recreational and cultural centre. There are many modern recreational facilities e.g Moi International sport centre

ii) - The site has a deep well sheltered harbour the Kilindini harbour which allows large ships to anchor.

- The harbour is well sheltered from strong winds and waves, the harbour is also free from coral reefs that hinder navigation.
- The construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway line the Trans-Africa highway and the international airport linking the port to other ports of the region has encouraged swift movement of goods in and out of the port
- Mombasa serves a very rich hinterland. This consists of all ports of Kenya, the southern part of Sudan, Rwanda Northern part of Tanzania, Burundi and DRC.
- The hinterland has such crops such as coffee, tea, pyrethrum, minerals such as soda ash, fluorspars, limestone which are exported through the port. Also the port handles imports destined for the interior. As such Mombasa port has become an entry port where goods on transit are brought for temporary storage before they are re-exported trade leading to the growth of the port.
- These has been rapid industrial development in the town which has been favoured by cheap transportation of raw materials and finished goods. This has attracted

large numbers of people to the town; leading to its growth some of the industries include marine, engineering, motor vehicle assembly, motor oil refining.

- Tourism has contributed to many hotels which have attracted jobs for many people.
- Development of commercial activities has attracted many people into the town.
- Mombasa is an administration centre hence offers employment and attracts many people.
- Mombasa is one of the early coastal trading centres. Areas traders visited the own and this attracted early settlers, leading to the growth of the town.
- The port of Mombasa has modern handling facilities. It has 18 berths which are fully equipped with modern cranes, quays, jetties etc. these facilities make loading, off-loading of goods very efficient. There is also a container deport.
- The location of the Kenya oil refinery at the Mombasa mainland has had an added advantage on the growth of Mombasa port. The Port handles crude oil from the Middle East for refining at the refinery. (3x2 = 6mks)

10a(i) Part marked N – Quebec

(ii) The waterfall marked M – Niagara Falls

(iii) The lakes Marked I, J, K, L

I – Lake Superior

J – Lake Michigan

K – Lake Huron

L – Lake Ontario

- b.
- The seaway has created employment opportunities in transport industry thus raising the living standards of people.
 - The seaway is tourist attraction which generates income in the region.
 - Tariffs charges earns the country income.
 - It provides easy navigable means of transport for both imports and exports. This encourages internal and international trade.
 - It has led to the growth of parts and towns e.g Quebec, Montreal and Duruth

C(i) - Liberization on the press.

- Expansion of telephone facilities.
- Introduction of mobile phones, pager services etc.
- Liberization of postal services.
- Licensing of more private radio stations and television stations.

ii. - Poor reception or disruption of natural hazards like rainfall of the telephone lines therefore discourages the use of this facility.

- Mismanagement in the organization that provides telephone services has hindered its expansion.

- Vandalisation of telephone equipment has rendered most of telephone services unavailable to users.
- Development of other more faster and efficient means of communication e.g electronic mail, has reduced the use of telephone.
- High cost of installation and maintenance of telephone lines limit the number of subscribers.

