

SULIMO JOINT MOCK GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1a) Define the term Environment.

(2 mks)

External conditions surrounding an organism.

b) List three physical environmental hazards experienced in Kenya. (3 mks)

- Floods
- Lightining
- Drought/ famine
- Pests e.g locusts, aphids, rodents
- Diseases e.g malaria, HIV/AIDS, Nagana

2a) State three characteristics of the tropical hardwood forest.

(3 mks)

- The trees are evergreen.
- Main tree species are hardwoods
- The trees are tall with straight smooth trunks
- The trees form distinct canopies.
- The trunks are large in size and bulky .
- Trees have giant buttress roots which makes the trees difficult to cut and hull.
- Trees take a very long time to mature

b) Name two species of softwood trees mainly grown in Canada.

(2 mks)

- white Pine
- Spruce
- Douglas fir

3a) Use the map of north- west Atlantic ground to answer questions (i) and (ii).



(i) Name the two ocean currents labelled N and M.

(2 marks)

M- cold Oyasiwo ocean current

N- warm Kuro siwo ocean current

(ii) State three physical factors favoring fishing in the above fishing grounds.(3 marks)

- The broad and shallow continental shelf which enhances sunlight penetration for planktons to grow as fish food.
- The cool climate suitable for fish survival
- The intended coastline for fish breeding or development of sea ports.
- The ruggedness of the land inhibits other economic activities leaving fishing as the only alternative.
- The convergence of the above ocean currents for upwelling, oxygen supply etc

4 a) Give two types of energy.

(2 marks)

- Renewable energy
- Non- renewable energy

b) State three causes of energy crisis.

(3 marks)

- Over reliance on petroleum and petroleum products
- Depletion wood fuel
- Depletion of oil mines
- Economic and political sanctions
- Uncertainty of oil supplies to consumers
- Oil production controls set by OPEC
- Unequal distribution of crude oil
- Deregulation of oil prices by the suppliers.
- Political instability in some of the oil producing countries.

5. (a) State two ways in which communication contributes to economic development in Kenya. (2mks)

- Technological efficiency in communication makes business transactions easier/faster
- Modern communication network allows for the speed of ideas/information for decision making which enhances economic development.
- Communication promotes development of related industries/business opportunities
- Communication connectivity promotes mobility of labour
- Individual companies/government earn income/derives revenue from communication.
- Communication facilitates marketing of products thus a wider market.
- African countries use different railway gauge which makes it difficult to have on integrated railway transport system/transshipment of goods.
- Construction of railways requires large amount of capital that most countries lack, either to extend or maintain the existing lines.
- Accidents/vandalism/uprooting of the railway line causes great losses/delays in transportation.
- Tropical storm waters at time wash away vital sections of the railway lines thereby disrupting/causes accidents.
- Railway transport forces stiff competition from the faster/flexible means of transport such as road and air transport hence underutilization of railway facilities.
- Fuelling /maintenance of railway stations and other relief overhead costs are high thus reducing profitability margins.

ANSWER QUESTION 6 AND ANY OTHER 2 QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

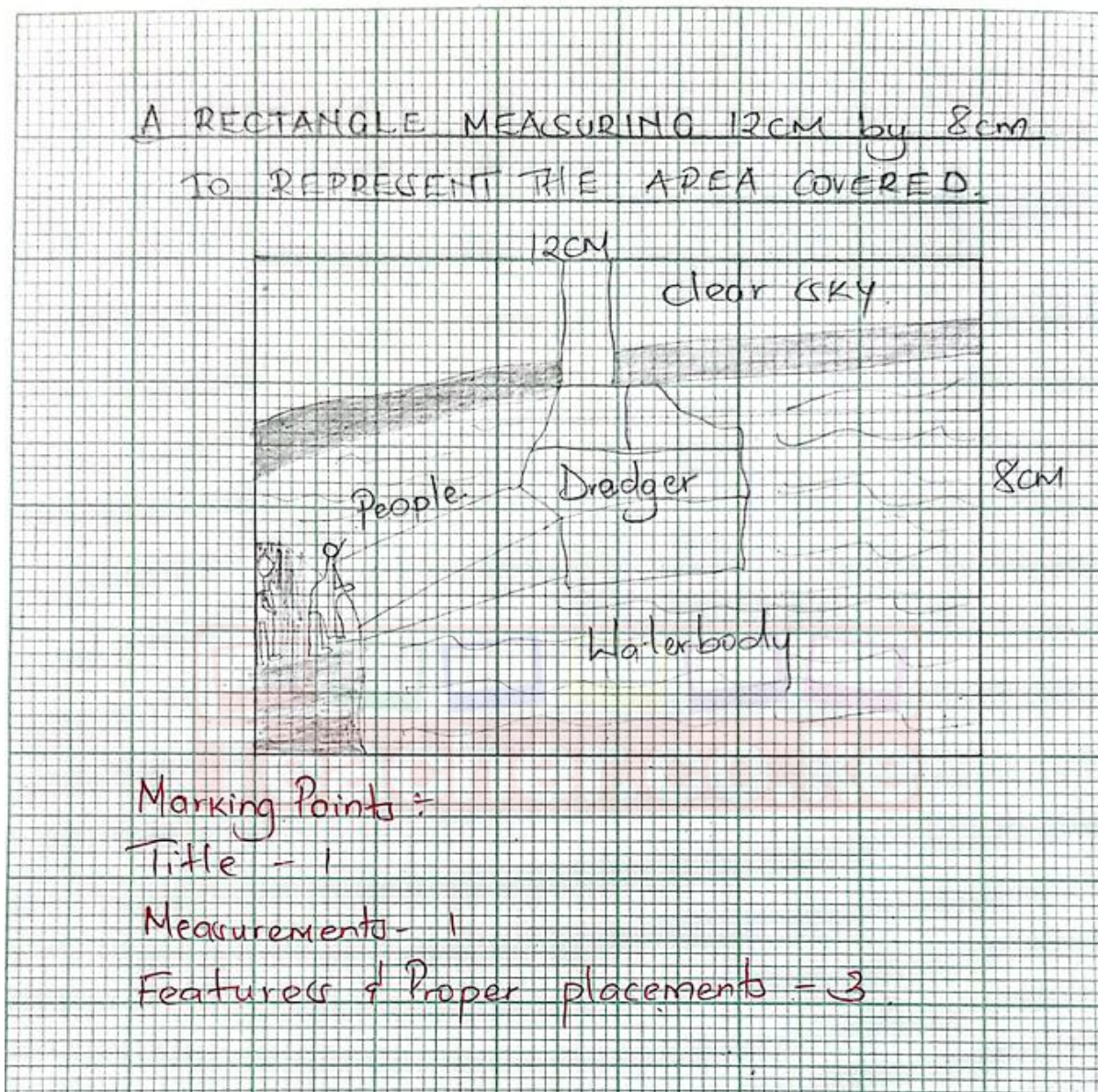
6. The photograph below shows an equipment used in alluvial mining. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



(i) Name the method of mining shown in the photograph. (1mark)
Dredging

(ii) Identify the mineral mined using this method. (1 mark)
Trona

b) i) Draw a rectangle measuring 12 cm by 8 cm to represent the area covered by the graph (2marks)



(ii) On the rectangle, mark and label three main features. (3marks)

c) Describe how the above mineral extracted is processed. (6marks)

- At the factory the trona crystal are washed with clean water to remove the liquor. The liquor is pumped back to the lake.
- The cleaned crystals are carried on a conveyer belt to huge boilers, where they are heated and dried to form soda ash
- The dried soda ash is crushed into smaller sizes and packed in bags ready for the market.

d) State two processes which lead to mineral occurrence (2marks)

- Erosion
- Weathering
- Sedimentation
- Vulcanicity
- Metamorphism
- Evaporation

e) Explain the following problems of mining: -

i) Land dereliction

(2 marks)

- During mining, large hollows or voids are left behind after the rocks overlying the mineral have been removed to form derelict land. It is agriculturally unproductive and also a source of accidents and health hazards.

ii) Loss of biodiversity

(2 mark)

- During mining, extensive areas of vegetation may be cleared to give way for mineral exploitation leading to loss of plant life. Also, habitat for various wild animals are destroyed.

f) Explain three ways in which mining promotes industrialization.

(6 marks)

- Minerals provide raw materials to many industries e.g. soda ash for Magadi Soda Mining Company as well as for industries that use the soda ash as raw material e.g. glass making
- Mining decentralizes industries by establishing some industries near the raw materials.
- Mining leads to establishment of tertiary/service industries
- Development of road transport network which helps in movement of goods from the industries to the market
- Through mining the revenue earned is used for the development of industries.

7. a i) Apart from Ghana, name two countries in Africa where cocoa is grown. (2 marks)

- Nigeria
- Cote-de-Ivor
- Cameroon
- Guinea
- Togo
- Liberia
- Principe and Sao Tome
- Sierra Leone
- Benin
- Uganda
- Rwanda

ii) State five physical conditions that favor cocoa farming in Ghana. (5 marks)

- High rainfall throughout the year
- High temperatures/hot conditions/warm conditions
- Protection from winds that blow away the pod
- High relative humidity
- Sunny period for ripening
- Low altitude
- Undulating landscape.
- Deep well drained volcanic soils.

b i). Describe the process of cocoa cultivation in Ghana. (6 marks)

- Land is cleared.
- Cocoa trees are grown from seedlings sown in nurseries
- Holes are dug in the farm
- Seedlings are allowed to grow to a height of 28-30cm before transplanting.
- Seedlings are planted in rows in a planted forest.
- Nurse crops like cassava and yams are planted.
- The crop is weeded, pruned and manured to improve the quality of the bean and prolong life of the tree.
- The trees are protected from insect/pests/fungi by spraying with insecticides /fungicides.
- The trees begin to produce mature pods from 5 years upto 30-40 years.
- Cocoa pods grow on the trunk and the main branches.
- They become yellow/orange when ripe.
- There are two main harvesting periods.
- The crop is harvested using sharp long knives.

ii) Give three uses of cocoa (3 marks)

- It is used as a beverage
- It is used to manufacture cosmetics/soap
- Used in the baking/confectionary industry
- Used as animal feed
- Used as a soft drink
- Used in the production of alcohol
- Used production of fertilizer
- Used in mulching

c i) Explain three human problems faced by cocoa farmers in Ghana (6 marks)

- During rainy season, the feeder roads become impassable leading to delays in the delivery of the crop.
- The low prices demoralizes the farmers hence there has been a drift into better paying jobs
- Competition for land from other crops leads to low production.
- Competition from other beverages lowers the market demand for cocoa.
- High cost of input lowers the production of cocoa hence low profit margins.

ii. Give ways in which cocoa farming has benefited the government of Ghana. (3 marks)

- cocoa is exported to earn foreign exchange
- cocoa provides employment to the people.
- It has promoted industrialization
- Development of transport and communication links
- Development of urban centres e.g Kumasi
- It has boosted trade by increasing Ghana's export.

9. (a) (i) Define land Rehabilitation (2mks)

Land Rehabilitation is the process of recovery of land which has been misuse and destroyed through human activities such as quarrying, overgrazing, deforestation, Charcoal burning and over cultivation.

ii) state four benefits of land Rehabilitation in Kenya. (4mks)

- Increase in the amount of food production.
- Modification of climate.
- Reduces the rate of mosquito breeding that spread malaria because open ditches are filled.
- It controls soil erosion because trees are planted.
- Increase in the amount of land for settlement (any 4x1=4mks)

(b) (i) Explain four factors which led to the successful establishment of Perkerra irrigation scheme (8mks).

- To control the seasonal floods of river Perkerra which used to devastate the area.
- To utilize the excess water of river Perkerra which used to go to waste?
- Presence of flat and gentle sloping terrain which enables easy flow of water by gravity.
- The fertile loamy soil deposited by floods reduces the use of fertilizers.
- The dry conditions of the area necessitated use of irrigation as the only way to make food production possible.

(any 4 well explained x2 =8mks)

(ii) State three problems facing Pekerra irrigation scheme (3mks)

- Siltation of canals.
- Inadequate supply of labour.
- Inadequate capital
- Limited market.
- Human diseases eg malaria and bilhazia
- Poor payment of farm produce.
- Acute shortage of water. (any 3x1=3mks)

(iii) List four main Crops grown in Perkerra irrigationscheme

- water melons
- onions
- cotton

- chillies
- pawpaws. (any 4x1=4mks)

(c) State four differences between land reclamation in Kenya and Netherlands. (4mks)

- Kenya area reclaimed is small while Netherlands large
- Kenya reclaimed from inland while Netherlands coast
- Kenya methods digging ridges while Netherlands more advanced eg. Polders
- Kenya irrigation reclaiming dry areas while Netherlands irrigation is to lower salinity
- Kenya less capital intensive methods while Netherlands more capital intensive
- Kenya variety of methods used while Netherlands mainly reclaiming from the sea
- Netherlands advanced technology while Kenya low technology

8. a) Differentiate between a national park and a game reserve. (2mks)

- **National parks** are areas set aside for wildlife/ scenic/ historical sites where human activities are prohibited and are managed by central government, while **Game reserves** are areas set aside for wildlife with limited human activities.

b) (i) State four reasons for establishing national parks in Kenya. (4mks)

- To protect the endangered species.
- To promote tourism.
- To generate foreign exchange.
- To keep them for posterity/ future generations.
- To sustain the raw materials for supply of drugs.
- For education/ research purposes.
- For aesthetic value/ beauty.

(ii) Identify two examples of game sanctuaries in Kenya. (2mks)

- Ol Pejeta Conservancy
- Lewa Wildlife Conservancy

c) i) Define domestic tourism (2mks)

Is the visit of the citizens of a country to places of interest within that country

ii) State four factors that hinder domestic tourism in Kenya (4mks)

- High cost of hiring tourist vehicles discourages people from touring
- High cost of accommodation in game lodges and other tourist facilities discourages the locals
- Insecurities by gangsters in some national parks scares away people from visiting
- Lack of familiarity with tourist attraction among some local people makes them fail to appreciate their beauty and value
- Inadequate local campaign and advertisement of tourist destination leads to low public awareness
- Roads leading to the tourist attraction sites are undeveloped thus discouraging people from visiting such sites

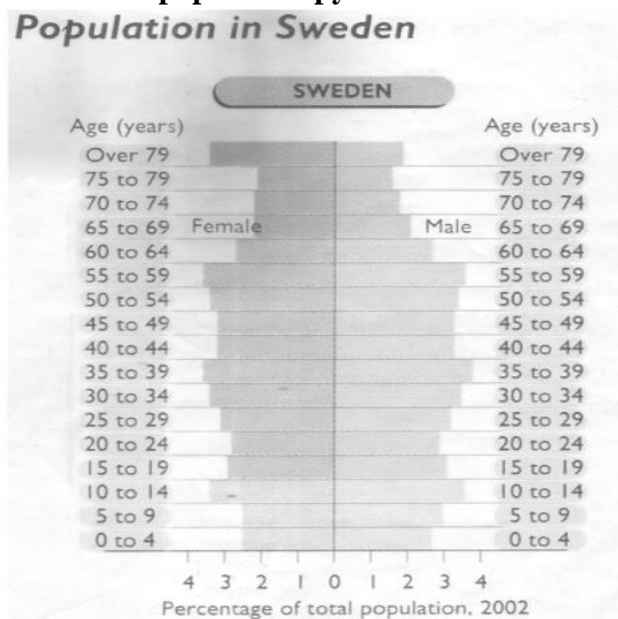
iii) State three problems associated with tourism in Kenya (3mks)

- Erosion of cultural values/moral degradation occurs as people want to imitate foreign culture
- It may encourage antisocial behavior like prostitution and drug abuse
- Encourage poaching as the locals are in need of money and kill animals to get ivory
- Scaring of animals due to influx of people in vans which disrupts the animals
- School drop out . Children are enticed to leave school to show tourists around
- Delicate. It is a delicate industry that cannot be relied upon as the main source of revenue. Political disturbance alters the mood of tourists

d) Explain four factors that make Switzerland receive more tourists than Kenya . (8mrks)

- Switzerland is located in central Europe making it easily accessible to tourists from Europe , the major source of tourists
- The peaceful atmosphere in Switzerland encourages tourists as opposed to Kenya where there are occasional reports of insecurity which scare away potential tourists
- Switzerland has more efficient marketing systems than Kenya
- The well developed transport network in Switzerland provides easy access to tourist sites like electrified railways and cable cars whereas in Kenya many roads are undeveloped
- In Switzerland the hotel industry is advanced while in Kenya the hotel industry is still advancing
- It is easy to communicate with tourists in Switzerland due to the many languages spoken as opposed to Kenya where English is the only major language

10. Use the population pyramid below to answer the questions that follow:



i. Briefly describe the population structure represented by the age-sex pyramid above.

(4 marks)

(Assuming a typical developing country pyramid with wide base and narrow apex)

- The pyramid has a **broad base**, indicating a high birth rate.
- There is a **narrow apex**, indicating a high death rate or low life expectancy.
- The structure shows a **youthful population** with a large proportion under 15 years.
- The **working-age and elderly populations** are relatively small.

ii. State any two advantages of the method of data representation shown above. (2 marks)

- It shows **age and sex distribution** clearly.
- It is **easy to interpret** and compare different population groups.
- Highlights **population trends**, e.g., birth rate, dependency ratio. (Any 2 × 1)

iii. List any three methods that could have been used to acquire the data above. (3 marks)

- Census
- Sample surveys
- Vital registration (birth and death records)
- Population registers (Any 3 × 1)

iv. State two implications of such a structure to the country's economy. (2 marks)

- High **dependency ratio**, increasing the burden on the working population.
- Increased demand for **education, health services, and basic needs**.
- Limited savings and investment due to high consumption. (Any 2 × 1)

i. What is population explosion? (1 mark)

A rapid and uncontrollable increase in population over a short period.

ii. Explain three effects of rural-urban migration in East Africa. (6 marks)

- **Overpopulation in urban areas** leading to congestion and slums. (2)
- **Strain on social amenities** like water, schools, and hospitals. (2)
- **Depopulation of rural areas** leading to reduced agricultural productivity. (2)
- **Increase in unemployment and crime** in urban centres. (Accept any 3 × 2 marks)

iii. List three factors that influence population distribution in Kenya. (3 marks)

- **Climate** (favourable climate attracts settlement)
- **Soil fertility**
- **Availability of water**
- **Relief/topography**
- **Infrastructure and urbanization** (Any 3 × 1)

iv. State four factors leading to the reduction of fertility rate in Kenya. (4 marks)

- **Increased access to family planning methods**
- **Improved female education and empowerment**
- **Urbanization**
- **Late marriages and career focus**
- **Government policies on population control** (Any 4 × 1)