*312/2 GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME*

**SECTION A**

**1. a) Factors influencing the development of nucleated settlement**

* Availability of water
* Presence of facilities such as schools, dispensary.
* Presence of an industrial plant
* Mining activity
* Scarcity of land
* Security concerns.

***(3x1 = 3mks)***

**b) Characteristics of Central Business District.**

* Easily accessible
* Has high concentration of tallest buildings
* Has high rental value
* Has wide streets
* High concentration of business activities

***(3x1=3mks)***

**2. a)** - Fish farming is the rearing offish in ponds and dams (**2 mks**)

**b) Physical factors that favour fishing I North West Pacific**

* The convergence of the cold oya siwo current and the warm kuro siwo
* The broad continental shelf along the coastline
* The indented coastline with several islands
* The mountainous landscape hinders agriculture **(3x1=3 mks)**

**3. a) Negative effects of open casts mining on environment**

* The land is left with gaping quarries which are ugly
* Agricultural land is wasted or reduced.
* Dust produced pollute the environment / health hazard
* Land for settlement is reduced -;
* Water pool from breeding grounds for disease causing organisms
* Interferes with the natural vegetation

**(3x1=3mks)**

**b) Methods of places mining/ alluvial mining**

* Panning mining
* Dredging mining
* Hydraulic mining

**(2x1=2mks)**

**4.a) Characteristics of stage 1**

* High birth rates - Declining death rates.
* High population growth rate.

***(2x1=2mks)***

**b) Reasons for the high death rates in the traditional stage.**

* Inadequate medical care.
* Rampant / wide spread diseases.
* Malnutrition / inadequate food supply.
* Frequent wars.

***(3x1=3mks)***

**5. (a) Two renewable sources of energy**

- Water

- wind

- Solar/sun -Biomass-Wood

**b) Measures that being taken to manage and conserve energy in Kenya**

* Encouraging people to use alternative sources of\*energy other than oil e.g. biomass,

solar wind

* Development of wood fuel programme through afforestation and reafforestation
* People are being encouraged in the rural areas
* Creating awareness eg through the media on the importance of conserving energy
* Encouraging /improving of public transport to encourage people to use it
* Proper planning /maintenance and repair of roads to reduce fuel consumption
* Proper management of the existing forests through banning of logging, training of

foresters, selective tree cutting to ensure sustainable use of forests.

* The government is making efforts to harness /develop other forms of energy

eg wind, geothermal **(3 x 1 = 3mks)**

**SECTION B**

**6(a)(i) GRAPH** **(10x1/2=5mks)**

* Attractive to the eyes/clear visual impression
* Easy to compare values at a glance
* Easy to draw/construct **( 2x1=2marks**

**b) Problems experienced by Mombasa as it grows**

* Serious traffic congestion during rush hours leading to loss of time as one goe

to work

* There is a rapid growth of population which leads to acute shortage of housing/slums
* There are heaps of uncollected garbage posing health hazards
* There is large population which is unemployed encouraging the increase

in crimes/immoral practices, parking boys/beggars

* Pollution of water, air and sound
* Poor sewerage system in some parts of the town causing health hazards

**(4x2=8marks)**

**(c)(i)Climate**

* Both towns are free from fog and mist conditions

(**1x2=2mks)**

(**ii)Size of the ports**

* Mombasa is the largest part in East Africa but lacks space for expansion while

Rotterdam has expanded greatly **(1x2=2mks)**

**(iii)Transport links to the interior**

* Mombasa is linked to the interior by the Kenya Uganda Railway while Rotterdam is

served by waterways, roads, railway lines to other towns (**1x2mks)**

**d) Why North Eastern Kenya is sparsely settled**.

* There are harsh climatic conditions such as high temperatures and low rainfall
* The soils are thin and infertile discouraging agricultural activities
* Insecurity from banditry attacks scare people from settling (**3x1=3marks)**

**7. (a)(i) Reasons why the government of Kenya is encouraging the use of Motor cycle**

**and "Tuk-Tuk" as modes of road** transport

* Motorcycles are convenient to use as they can do door to door services
* Motorcycles are fast
* Motorcycles and tuk-tuk have provided job opportunities to many Kenyan,

thus improve the standards of living

* Has made movement within the urban centre convenient. **(1x3 = 3mks**)

**(ii) Problems created by the introduction of the modes of transport on (a)(i) above**

* Rates of roads accidents have increased due to lack of proper driving training

and ignorance/abuse of traffic rules by the motor cyclists.

* Rate of insecurity has gone up - criminal activities like shooting passengers

robberies.

* Congestion of urban centers, especially the C.B.D by Tuk-Tuk and Motorcycles
* Unhealthy competition with other modes of transport like Taxis, Boda-boda
* Encourage immorality

**(2x1=2mks)**

**(b)**

Town marked A...... Duluth **(1mark)**

Town marked B.......L. Huron **(1 mark)**

Canal marked C......Trent canal **(1 mark)**

River marked D..R. Detroit **(1 mark)**

**Problems that hindered navigation through the seaway**

 Presence of rapids and waterfalls e.g Sault Marie rapids/Niagara falls

 Existence of bottleneck/arrow sections due to silting

 Differences in water levels between t he lakes

 Existence of rocky islands section in the St.. Lawrence river

 Freezing of the waterways in winter.

 Frequent fog and mist in certain months

 Shallow sections due to silting - **(2x5 = 10 mks)**

**(d)**

**(i) Methods they are likely to have used to collect data** :

 Counting

 Observation

 Photographing/filming/video taking

 Interviewing

 Administering a questionnaire **(3x1= 3mks)**

**(ii) Methods that they could use to present the data collected**

 Tabulation

 Drawing flow-charts/pie charts

** Displaying photograph **(3x1=3mks)**

**8. a)** Tourism aimed at using the earnings and knowledgegained to conserve the environment **(2mks)**

**(b)(i)** -Creating awareness among the local communities to understand and appreciate the

environment

**-**Restoring the damaged environment in Bamburi nature trail

-Warning tourists at place entry against the danger of throwing cigarettes remains which

Cause fire and littering place with garbage

**-**Sharing of benefits accrued from tourism with the local communities ie. Building schools,

Hospitals. etc

**-** High lightning ecotourists' activities i.e. Bird watching, landscape painting, moving on

Marked traits etc to conserve the environment. **(4x2=8mks)**

**(ii)** Advertising/publicizing of Kenya's/tourist facilitates locally and internationally

* To advice the ministry of tourism on ways to improve tourist sites
* Licenses and controls the operations of tour and hotel operations to ensure they

give quality services

* Owns some of the hotels e.g. Hilton Hotels
* Co-ordinates with Kenya tourist police to ensure tourist safety **(3x1=3mks)**

***(c)* i)**A - Lausanne

B- Zermatt

C - St. Moritz

D- Davos **(4x1=4mks)**

**ii)** -Switzerland is located in central Europe making it easily accessible to tourists from Europe

while Kenya is far from Europe

-Peaceful atmospheric/political neutrality in Switzerland encourages tourists, while in Kenya

there are at times cases of insecurity i.e. Terrorists attack, political unrest in 2007 etc .

-Switzerland has better developed transport and communication network i.e. Roads, rail,

cable cars which are used to transport tourists to various parts of the country, while in

Kenya the railway, network road network is developed and maintained.

-Switzerland has many unexpected agencies located in the country and international Red

cross organization, United Nations high commission for references, hence many

conferences are held there, While in Kenya there is only the United Nations environmental

programme.

-Switzerland encourages packages tours which lowers the rate charged for tourists' facilities

hence encouraging more visitors while in Kenya package tours are poorly developed.

-Switzerland mounts more effective promotion campaigns through print, electronic media

and participating in trade fairs, while in Kenya this is poorly done. **(4x2=8mks)**

**9 a) i)** Bilateful is trade between two countries while multilateral is trade between many countries,

more than two. **(2mks)**

**ii) Factors that influence trade.**

* Availability of capital
* Availability of goods.
* Security
* Demand for goods
* Availability of transport.
* Existence of trading blocs. **(4x1=4mks)**

**b) i) Trading Blocs in Africa.**

- The common market for Eastern and Southern Africa **(COMESA)**

- The East African co-operation **(EAC).**

- Southern African Development community. **(SADC)**

- Economic Community of West Africa. **(ECOWAS) (3xl=3mks)**

**ii) Benefits of trading blocks.**

* They create a large market for goods to be bought and sold.
* They help to create harmony and co-operation among the member states.
* Reduction of tariffs makes the goods cheaper to the people in the regions. The expanded

market for goods has promoted industrial development as the demand for goods increases.

* Inter-state trade has encouraged the development of transport and communications.
* The trade between the countries has created job opportunities which have led to a high

standard of living.

* Trade in the region has stimulated agricultural development. Has reduced the reliance of

countries in Africa on goods and services from other parts of the world.

* They have made it easier for goods to be readily available to the people of the regions.

**(4x2=8mks)**

**c) i) Balance of Trade**

- This is the difference in value between a country's visible exports and import. (2mks)

**ii) Invisible Trade**

- Trade in intangible products i.e services. (2mks)

**d) Ways in which Kenya is trying to enhance its external trade.**

- Advertisement of export goods.

- Improving its infrastructure e.g roads. Encouraging foreign investors.

- Lowering taxes levied on trade goods.

- Encouraging sale of processed goods. **(4x1= 4mks)**

**10.** **(a) Exotic beef cattle breeds in Kenya**

-Aberdeen Angus

-Hereford

-Short horn

-Sahiwal **(2x1=2mks)**

**(b) Steps taken by the Kenyan government to improve beef farming**

* Establishing the priority orders by creating awareness among the leaders
* Identifying methods of approach that include related industries and department of Agriculture
* Organizing forums to educate the farmers on strategies to improve their systems of livestock

farming

* Investigating the prevailing market situations and make appropriate recommendations
* Identifying possible financial institutions to the farmers such as Agricultural Finance

Corporation (AFC), banks and advice the farmers accordingly

* Creating ranching schemes in the Arid and Semi Arid Areas (ASAL) to improve livestock

farming among the pastoral communities

* Providing dipping equipment and facilities
* Providing extensions officers to give the farmers the necessary advice
* Decontrolling the price of meet products resulting in a variety of prices offered to beef farmers
* Improve water supply by building dams and reservoirs
* Teaching and encourages farmers to adopt modern methods of rearing and breeding beef

cattle

* Introduction of pedigree British Cattle in some suitable districts or cross-breeding them with

indigenous breeds

* Funding research in animal diseases control and management, educational programmes and

drug supply

**(c) 3 problems facing beef farming in Kenya**

* Unreliable and inadequate rainfall in some months of the year leading to inadequate pasture
* High temperatures in most parts of Kenya which makes it hard to raise cattle of high quality
* The pastrol tribes care for quantity rather than quality, the large herds of poor animas are

steadily ruining pastureland

* The hard ancient rocks that underlie Kenya produce poor soils prone to erosion. Natural grass

is poor and not good for quality animals

* The Kenya environment encourages the spread of nagana and rinderpest which are

disastrous diseases to animals **(3x1=3mks)**

**(d) (i) Physical conditions that favour beef farming in Argentina**

* Well distributed rainfall throughout the year with an annual total of about 1000mm favours

the growth of good pasture for the animals.

* The sub-tropical temperatures with summer temperatures rising above 240c and lower

winter temperatures of about 10°c favour the growth of grass throughout the year.

* The area is flat and low rising gently westwards from the cliffs at the coast which provides

goods natural grazing landscape with good pastures.

* Fertile soils are washed from the foot hills of Andes by rains and rivers eastwards to the dry

areas which forms loess that are fertile that gives rise to good naturals pastures.

- The pampas enjoys the advantage of receiving on shore most winds from the north that

makes the areas receives very high rainfall. **(3x2=6mks)**

**(ii) Ways in which beef farming contributes to the economy of Argentina**

* Beef industry has provided employment in various sectors e.g the stockmen in ranches
* There has been improvement in infrastructure from the coast to the interior to enable farmers

transport cattle from interior to the coastal urban centers

* The exported beef earns a lot of foreign exchange for the government of Argentina
* The by-products such as hides, horns and hooves are used as raw materials for other industries like shoe-making **(2x2=4mks)**

**(e) i) Objectives for the study**

* To find out the type of beef cattle kept
* To find out where the farmers sell his or her livestock hides etc
* To find out the significance of beef products to the local area **(3x1=3mks)**

**(ii) Follow up activities include:-**

Displaying the filled in questionnaires

Displaying the photographs taken Giving a lecture on beef farms

Group discussion

Drawing proper sketches - well labeled

**(4x1=4mks)**

