**LANJET CLUSTER EXAMINATION**

**GEOGRAPHY Paper 2 (312/2).**

**DECEMBER, 2020**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

**Answer all the questions in this section**

1. (a) Give two uses of soda ash. (2mks)

**Manufacture of glass.**

**Manufacture of soap.**

**Manufacture of detergent.**

**Manufacture of caustic soda.**

**(**b) State three ways in which mining derelicts can be rehabilitated. (3mks)

**By planting trees.\by creating a park to attract tourists.**

**By introducing aquaculture /fish farming.**

**Through landscaping for settlement and practicing agriculture.**

**(Any 3×1=3mks)**

2. (a) Name two exotic breeds of dairy cattle reared in Kenya. (2mks)

**Fresian**

**Ashhire**

**Guersey**

**Jersey**

**Aiderney**

**Brown swiss**

**(Any 2 ×1=2mks)**

(b) State three physical factors that favour dairy farming in Denmark. (3mks)

**The landscape is gently sloping which is suitable for grazing.**

**The climate is warm/sunny summer /moderate temperature/10 0C-170 C/that allow out door grazing.**

**There is cool climate suitable for pasture growing.**

**The moderate rainfall.(500-1000mm) that supports growing of grass.**

**The boulder clay soil are fertile which supports high pasture.**

3. (a) State two forms of Domestic trade. (2mks)

**Wholesale trade**

**Retail trade**

(b) State reasons countries institute measures to limit imports. (3mks)

**To encourage and stimulate the growth of domestics industries.**

**To protect local industries from competition posed by foreign firms.**

**To create more job opportunities locally.**

**To encourage self sufficiency.**

**To prevent cases of dumping by foreign manufacturers.**

**(Any 3×1=3mks)**

4. (a) What is population structure. (2mks)

**This refers to the characteristics and composition of a given population in terms of age and sex at a given time.**

(b) Give the informations that can be obtained from a population pyramid. (3mks)

**Different age group.**

**Proportion of male to female.**

**Proportion of depending ratio-children+ old people/working population.**

**Size of the population.**

**Composition of sex.**

**Proportion of the young.**

**Ageing population.**

5. Study the sketch map of lake Victoria and use it to answer the question.

(a)Name the Lake Ports M,N and P.

**M-Jinja**

**N-Bukoba**

**P-Mwanza**

(b)State three major sea routes in Africa. (3mks)

**(i)Mediterranean Asianic sea route.**

**(ii)The cape of Good Hope sea route.**

**(iii)The Trans-Atlantic Sea route.**

SECTION B

Answer question 6 and any other TWO questions from this section.

6. The table below shows Kenya’s export crops in the year 1998-2002 in ‘000’ tonnes. Study it and answer the questions that follows.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CROP | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| TEA | 420 | 510 | 580 | 420 | 490 |
| HORTICULTURAL CROPS | 300 | 410 | 520 | 600 | 580 |
| COFFEE | 270 | 360 | 480 | 500 | 420 |
| TOTALS | 990 | 1280 | 1580 | 1520 | 1490 |

1. (i) Use a suitable vertical and horizontal scale draw a compound bar graph to present this data. (9mks)

(ii) Give four physical conditions that favour coffee growing in Kenya. (4mks)

**Moderate temperature ranging from 140 C-26 0**

**High rainfall /1000mm-2030mm per year.**

**Well distributed rainfall throughout the year**

**Gentle sloping landscapes.**

**Deep –well drained volcanic soils.**

1. Explain three problems facing coffee in Kenya. (6mks)

**The crop is attacked by pests such as leaf miner/aphids/thrips and disease/CBD leaf rust/root rot which lower the yield.**

**Fluctuation of coffee prices in the world market causes uncertainities to farmers making it difficult to plan ahead**

**Inadequate rainfall in some areas destroy crops leading to losses**

**Poor feeder roads in some areas leads to delayed delivery of the coffee berries to the factory lowering quality.**

**Mismanagement of the cooperatives leads to delayed payment which discourage the farmers.**

**Mismanagement of cooperatives leads to delayed payment which discourage the farmers.**

**Poor marketing strategies leads to low prices which discourage farmers.**

(c)Composare coffee growing in Kenya and Brazil under the following sub headings

(i) Coffee growing areas. (2mks)

**Coffee growing in Brazil is maily grown at lower altitudes and on gently rolling brazillian plateaos while in Kenya coffee is mainly grown in the highlands.**

**(**ii) Soils. (2mks)

**Coffee in Brazil is grown in deep porous/terra rosa soils while in Kenya it is grown in deep volcanic soils.**

(iii) Labour. (2mks)

**In Kenya the work is done by family members while in Brazil the work is done by tenants.**

7. (a) (i) What is agro forestry. (2mks)

**It is deliberate growing of trees ,crops and keeping of livestock on the same piece of land.**

(ii) Differentiate between indigenous and exotic forests. (2mks)

**Indigenous forest are trees which are natural native to a country/trees grow naturally while exotic forest are trees that are alien to a country/trees introduced to the country from other parts of the world.**

(iii) Name two indigenous soft wood tree species. (2mks)

**Podo.**

**Coda/Juniper.**

**African pencil.**

(b) (i) Explain three factors that favour the growth of natural forest on the slopes of Mt.Kenya. (6mks)

**The area received heavy rainfall over 1000mm throughout the year which encourage growth of trees.**

**The area has deep volcanic soil that allow the roots to penetrate deep into the ground to support trees.**

**The area has well drained soils thus there is no water logging which can choke plants and interfere with growth.**

**The area has moderate to cool conditions which are ideal for the growth of variety of trees.**

**The area is a gazzetted forest reserve hence settlement and cultivation are prohibited thereby allowing forests to grow without interverence.**

(ii)State four factors that have led to the reduction of the area under forest on the slope of Mt. Kenya. (4mks)

**The illegal encroachment of human activities.**

**The government policy of degazzettement has allowed encroachment of human activities.**

**Increase population of Elephants, Buffaloes etc which destroy trees.**

**Prolonged drought have caused dying of some trees.**

**Plant disease and pests destroy some trees.**

**Over exploitation of certain species of trees.**

(c)Give the difference in the exploitation of softwood forest in Kenya and Canada under the following headings.

(i)Tree species. (2mks)

**In Kenya there are both exotic and indigenous trees while in Canada there are indigenous soft wood trees only.**

(ii)Problems facing forestry.(2mks)

**In Kenya pest and diseases affects exotic trees, In Canada harsh cold climate slow down the regeneration of forests after trees have been feiled.**

(d)Form Four students in your school carried out a field study on the forestry within their county.

(i)Give three reasons why reconnasance was necessary for a field study.

**It help in designing methods of data collection.**

**To help in formulating the hypothesis/objectives of the study.**

**To help estimating the cost of the study.**

**To get in contact with relevant authority for permission for the visit.**

**To help prepare the working schedule.**

**To help assembling appropriate apparatus/equipments/instrument for study**

**To identify problems likely to encounter.**

(ii)State two advantages of content analysis in the study of a forests. (2mks)

**It provide old information.**

**It is easy to collect the data as they are already analyzed.**

**It I leass expensive because relevant publication is available.**

8. (a)Differentiate between fishing and fisheries. (2mks)

**Fishing is the exploitatation of water resources such as fish,seals whales,crabs,lobsters,prawns oysters and sea weeds while fisheries are the water bodies that contain fish and other related resources.**

(b)Name two types of marine fish caught along the east Africa coast. (2mks)

**Crabs**

**Oysters**

**Sardines**

**Tuna**

**Prawn**

**Blackskin**

**Cat fish**

**Miellet**

**King fish**

**Queen fish**

**(Any 2 ×1=2mks)**

**(**c)Use the map of North-West Atlantic fishing ground to answer question

(i)Name the Ocean current marked P and Q. (2mks)

**P-Cold Labrador current.**

**Q-Warm gulf stream.**

(ii) Explain three ways in which the convergence of ocean currents marked P and Q influence fishing. (6mks)

**The warm gulf stream raises the temperature of ocean water making it ice free thereby encouraging fishing throughout the year.**

**Convergence of the ocean current causes upwelling of water which increases supply of oxygen and mineral required from the growth of plank to hence presence of many fish.**

**It causes cool conditions thereby favouring the growth of planktons required by fish.**

1. (i) Describe how drifting method is used in Fishing . (5mks)

**The drifting net is held vertically in the water by filting floots on the upper**

**side and weights at the bottom end of the net to help stretch the net.**

**The net is held close to the surface of water since this method is meant to catch pelagic fish.**

**As the fish try to go past the net they are trapped by their gills.**

**Once the net has caught enough fish the drifter are used to haul it and catch onto he shore.**

**The fish are then removed from the net and take for processing.**

**(**ii) State three factors which are considered when choosing a fishing method. (3mks)

**The type of fish.**

**The depth of water.**

**The level of technology.**

**The purpose of fishing commercial consumption.**

**(Any 3 ×1=3mks)**

(iii) State three problems which face fishing in Lake Turkana. (3mks)

**Limited modern technology/inadequate capital to develop fishing.**

**Shortage of ready market due to remoteness and sparse population.**

**Overfishing leading to reduction of the fish population.**

**Mismanagement of fishing co-operatives society.**

**Reduction/fluctuation of water levels lead to decline of fish catch.**

1. State two reasons why fish farming should be encouraged in Kenya . (2mks)

**It help meet the demand for food with high protein contact.**

**It allows better use of land and water resources for example ponds and swamps /occupies a small land.**

**It creates employment opportunities for many Kenyan for example pond construction hence source of income**

**It is free from inter-territorial conflicts and disputes.**

**It leads to development of related industries e.g canning, net making.**

**(Any 2×1=2mks)**

9. (a) (i) Give two non-renewable source of energy. (2mks)

**Petroleum.**

**Coal natural gas.**

**Thermal electricity.**

**Uranium/nuclear/atomic energy.**

**Hydro-electric power.**

**(Any 2×1=2mks)**

(ii) State two advantages of using Uranium as a source of energy. (2mks)

**It occurs in huge reserves.**

**It produces large amount s energy compared to other sources.**

**It has longer lifetime compared to other non-renewable sources of energy.**

(b) (i) Apart from generating H.E.P, give three other benefits that have resulted from the construction of Masinga dam. (3mks)

**It filter silt to save other dams which are downstreams.**

**It provides a fishing ground for the local communities.**

**It provide water for domestic use .**

**It is a tourist attraction/recreation.**

**The dam provide a cross river Tana .**

**The reservoir provides water for irrigation.**

**(Any 3×1=3mks)**

(ii) Explain four physical factors that influence the location of a hydro-electric power station. (8mks)

**Presence of large volume of water from a river/lake to provide water to drive turbines.**

**Regular /constant water supply to ensure continous generation f power.**

**Hardbasement rock to provide a firm foundation for the construction of a dam.**

**Presence of rapids/waterfalls/knick points to provide a massive hydrautic force lead for power generation.**

**Prescence of deep valley/a river aguge to save on cost of construction of the dam to provide spare for the reservoir.**

**Non-porous rock to prevent the seepage of water.**

**(Any 4 ×2=8mks)**

(c) (i) What is Energy crisis. (2mks)

**This is a situation where by the demand for oil is higher than the amount being supplied leading to high oil prices.**

(ii) Explain four effects that the increase in oil prices has had on the economies of Kenya. (8mks)

**The country spend more of their foreign exchange on importation of oil thus leading to decline in other sectors of their economies.**

**There has been increasing cost of transport causing rise in the cost of movement of people. goods and services.**

**Production cost have increased leading to an increase in prices of commodities thus reducing the demand on the commodities.**

**Some industries that rely on the by products of petroleum have reduced production leading to unemployment**

**The country have experienced low economic growth leading to general poverty among the citizens.**

**It has led to the need to establish/look for a cheaper source of energy to replace/supplement oil.**

**(Any 4 × 2=8mks)**

10.(a) (i) What is Environmental Hazards. (2mks)

**These are occurrences in the environment that causes disturbance in the Equilbrium of ecosystem.**

(ii) Identify three types of environmental hazards. (3mks)

**Floods**

**Pollution**

**Lightening**

**Pest and diseases earthquakes**

**Tropical cyclonics /windstorms**

**Volcanic eruption**

**Drought.**

**(Any 3 ×1=3mks)**

(b) (i)State three cause of floods. (3mks)

**When a rivers discharge exceeds the maximum capacity of its channels-the excess water and sediments spill over the river bank onto the surrounding area.**

**Rise in the sea level or lake level due to increased rainfall.**

**Exceptionally heavy rainfall e.g Eli Nino result in excess water on land.**

**When a massive earthquake occur at the sea bed causing tsunami that results in flooding.**

**(Any 3 ×1=3mks)**

(b)Explain four ways of combating floods in Kenya. (8mks)

**Avoiding flood prone areas people living in flood areas are being encouraged to relocate to safe grounds to prevent loss of life and property.**

**Diverting river channels, some river channels have been diverted and meander hoops cut off to control the flow of the rivers.**

**Through afforestation, planting more trees to increase vegetation growth especially in water catchment areas to reduce surface run-off and increase infiltration.**

**Building artificial levees; these consist of the soil fill ups along the bank of some rivers to contain flood flow along the river channel.**

**Construction of dams, these are built to create large water reservoirs that hold large amount of water upstream preventing it from flooding.**

**(Any 4 ×2=8mks)**

(c)Students from your school carried out a field study on a flood prone area in your country.

(i) State five reasons why the working schedule as very important in their study. (5mk)

**It gives ample time to each activity so that no activity is forgotten.**

**It reduces the tendency to waste time.**

**It provide the basis for evaluating the fieldwork while. It is still in progress**

**It provide a framework that guides the researcher to remain within the scope of the topic.**

**It provide an estimate of the time required for the study.**

**(Any 5×1=5mks)**

(ii)What are the problems likely to be encountered during the field study. (4mks**)**

**The researcher may fall sick during the study**

**The respondent may fail to cooperate**

**A language barrier between the researcher and the respondent.**

**Transport problems e.g the vehicle may breakdown.**

**Environmental constraints e.g rainfall may cut short the field study.**

**Financial constraint may bring the fieldwork to a stand still.**

**(Any 4 ×1=4mks)**