

312/2

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME

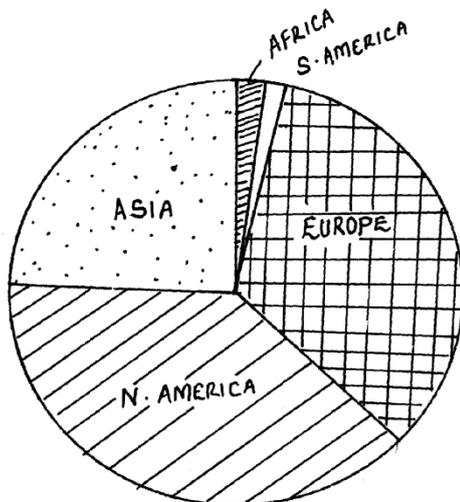
SECTION A

1. (a) **Apart from floods, name two other environmental hazards experienced in Kenya**
- Drought✓
 - Volcanic eruption✓
 - Lightening✓
 - Pests and diseases✓
 - Earthquakes
 - windstorms✓
- (2mks)
- (b) **Outline three methods used to control floods**
- Construction of dams✓
 - Afforestation✓
 - Building of dykes✓
 - Dredging
 - directing canals✓
- (3mks)
2. (a) (i) **Define an anadromous fish?**
Fish that spend part of life in the sea and the rest in rivers where they spawn✓✓
- (ii) **Example of anadromous fish** (2mk)
- Salmon✓ (1mk)
- (b) **Reasons for encouraging fish farming**
- Allow better use of land/ water resources✓
 - Create employment/ income opportunities✓
 - Contribute to meeting demand for food/ fish/ protein✓
 - Lead to development of related industries✓
 - Fish exported to earn foreign earnings✓
 - Free from international conflicts✓
- (3mks)
3. (a) **Two formations in which mineral ore occur**
- Veins and lodes✓
 - Beds and seams✓
 - Weathering products✓
 - Alluvial/ placer deposits✓
- (2mks)
- (b) **Effects of land dereliction on the environment**
- Leads to wastage of Agricultural land/ industrial land and settlement
 - Ugliness/ scars on land✓
 - Loss of diversity – plants and animals✓
 - Triggers landslides✓
 - Health hazards – breeding grounds for mosquitoes✓
- (3mks)

4. (a) **Differentiate between horticulture and market gardening**
 – Horticulture is the intensive cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers while market gardening is the intensive cultivation of vegetables and fruits for the nearest urban centres✓✓ (2mks)
- (b) **Three problems facing horticulture in Kenya**
 – Price fluctuation✓✓
 – Climatic hazards e.g. hailstones that destroy crops✓
 – Inadequate capital to run the farms✓
 – Pests and diseases that destroy crops✓
 – High degree of perishability✓ (3mks)
5. (a) **Functions of the Central Business District (CBD)**
 – Administration e.g. offices✓
 – Commercial centre✓/trading centres
 – Transport and communication center✓ (2mks)
- (b) **Factors that may lead to rural – urban migration**
 – Search for jobs✓
 – City life attraction✓
 – Shortage of land in rural areas✓
 Social amenities in towns✓ e.g education, hospitals etc (3mks)

SECTION B

6. (a)



Drawing the circle of correct radius 1 mk

Segments entered well = 2½ mks

Calculations = 2½ mks

Key= 1mk

Title=1mk

Total= 8mks

a) Europe 87467 x 360

$$\begin{aligned} & 240752 \\ & = 131^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Africa } & \frac{1840 \times 360}{240752} \\ & = 3^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{N. America} & = \frac{87580 \times 360}{240752} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 131^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S. America} & = \frac{1,561 \times 360}{240,752} \\ & = 2^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asia} & = \frac{62,304 \times 360}{240,752} = 93^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Calculations and drawing / angles indicated well = 8mks

b) i) Nuclear power is derived from uranium(1mk)

ii) South Africa (1mk)

iii) Electricity production
Nuclear bombs

1 x 2 = 2mks

iv) Disadvantages of nuclear power

- Cannot be conserved / reserved
- It is a heavy pollutant
- It produces radioactive waves

2 x 1 = 2mks

c) Benefits from Aswan high dam.

- Large areas have been put under irrigation
- Floods have now been controlled in the lower Nile and the flow of the Nile is greatly regulated eased transportation
- The dam has brought into existence a large man-made lake which has eased navigation.
- Hydro-electric power is now available.
- The man- made lake has enhanced the fishing industry.
- The availability of electricity has led to industrial expansion in Egypt.
- The dam and the large man – made lake are today a beautiful tourist attraction

3 x 1 = 3mks

d Factors responsible for production of hydro- electric power in U.S.A

- The numerous sites on the American rivers which are ideal for establishing power generating projects
- U.S.A has heavy industries which have high demand for hydro- electric power.
- High technological know- how which enabled many hydraulic engineers to develop the science of dam construction.
- Huge base of capital – to be invested in power generations.

4 x 2 = 8mks

- 7.a)
- Trans- Nzoia
 - Nakuru
 - Bungoma
 - Uasin Gishu (Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

- b)
- Temperature 18°- 27° moderate/high temp

- 140 frost free days
- High/moderate rainfall/ between 635- 1145 mm
- Well distributed rainfall
- Soils - Fertile and well drained loam soils.
- Prefers lowlands or undulating topography for mechanization

Any 4 x 1 = 4mks

- c)
- Low prices when production is high demoralizes farmers
 - High prices of inputs especially fertilizer that reduces profit margins
 - Drought and floods leads to low yields
 - Attack by weevils especially Osama weevil / pests and diseases (mosaic smut) lead to low quality and low yields

- Poor roads leads to delay of produce to the market
- Inadequate capital to invest in maize production that limits expansion

Any 4 x 2 = 8mks

Any explained well facts can be awarded a mark

- d)i) National food policy is an agricultural development strategy aimed at increasing food production output and self-sufficiency in food supply

2x1 = 2mk

- ii) - Ensure that food stuffs distribution is adequate such that every member of the population has a nutritious adequate diet.
- Assist in achieving some degree of security in food supply for each area of the country
 - Maintain a position of broad self- sufficiency in main foodstuffs in order for the nation to feed herself without using scarce foreign exchange in food imports.
 - Reduce prices inputs like fertilizers
 - Prompt payment to farmers will make them not to turn to alternative crops.

Any 3 x 1 = 3mks

- e)i)
- High prices of farm inputs e.g fertilizers, seeds etc.
 - Over reliance and emphasize on cash crops.
 - Low purchase prices offered by N.C.P.B
 - High population growth rates
 - inadequate vocational training for maize farmers.
 - insufficient credit offered to farmers
 - Poor research and inadequate extension services
 - Adverse weather like drought and flood
 - Poor land tenure policy making most land to be idle due to absentee farmer

- ii)
- Ensure there is adequate supply of fertilizers, seeds etc.
 - Improving the training of farmers and extension staff.

Any 5 x 1 = 5mks

- Develop demonstration farms
- Improving on the distribution of farming guides
- Provides better equipment through credit terms
- Improving weather monitoring and Dissemination of weather information
- Giving incentives to maize farmers
- Offering high purchase prices to farmers (maize)
- Improve storage facilities

Any six x 1/2 = 3mks

8.a) (i) Difference between two-way road and one-way road systems.

-Two-way road refers to a road divided into two with a yellow line and traffic flow in two different ways. One-way road is a double carriage where two roads are built parallel to each other and, on each road, traffic flows in one direction.

(ii) Causes of accidents on Kenyan roads.

- Careless drivers cause accidents.
- Some drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs causing accidents.
- Some drivers are not qualified as they forge driving licenses leading to accidents.
- Many drivers over-speed beyond 80kmph (public vehicles) or over 110kmph for private cars leading to accidents
- Many roads have many potholes that cause accidents.
- Some roads have steep gradients and sharp bends that leads to accident.
- Some roads are very narrow leading to accident.
- Some vehicles are not road worthy or are no well-maintained leading to accidents
- Some roads don't have signs or posters to guide the drivers leading to accidents
- Traffic police are careless instead they are corrupt allowing mistakes leading to accident
- Overloading of vehicles that leads to accidents.

Any 8 x 1 =8mks.

b) (i) Towns marked J-Cape town✓
K-Harare✓
L-Cairo✓

(3marks)

(ii) Countries where Trans-Africa Railway is not completed.

- Sudan
- Central Africa Republic
- Bukina Faso
- Mali

(3mks)

c). (i) Reasons why railway transport is not well developed in Africa.

- Most of them were developed by colonial powers without the interest of indigenous people.
- They are expensive to construct hence not widespread.
- Rail transport is not flexible therefore unsuitable for short distances.
- Railway wagons and engines are expensive to buy.
- Engines and wagons are expensive to maintain.
- Different rail gauges in different countries.
- Political differences in different countries

(4mks)

(ii) The role of the St. Lawrence sea-way.

- The sea-way has made the interior of Canada and U.S.A open to trade. This has increased the volume of trade goods even to external market leading to high income.
- There is cheap availability of hydro electrical power which is used in industries.
- The whole project has attracted many tourist leading to steady flow of foreign exchange.
- The project created many employment opportunities where many people work.
- It contributed to many urban centers with large population which provided market for goods locally produced.

9.(a) (i) **Life expectancy**

- The average age to which the people of a country expect to live or the average age at which people die✓✓ (2mks)

(ii) **Name three counties with low population in Kenya.**

- Samburu

- Turkana
- Marsabit
- Mandera
- Isiolo
- West Pokot
- Garrissa

(3mks)

(b) **Explain how Relief, Govt policy and Development of industries influence population distribution in Kenya**

Relief : Gently sloping and flat lands attract population settlement ✓/ population while rugged / slopy/ steep landscape has sparse population or low/ nil population because they are difficult to cultivate ✓

(2mks)

Govt policy: May discourage or encourage settlement in some areas i.e. Kenya government discourages population settlement on the water catchment areas ✓/ gazetted forests and national parks. Also the government may influence the settling of people in an area through settlement schemes ✓ where people who were rendered homeless settle ✓

(2mks)

Development of industries: Establishment of industries in urban areas attract population/ influence population distribution because such areas offers employment opportunities hence they are densely populated

(2mks)

(c) **Explain four efforts the Kenya government is making to check on high mortality rate**

- Creation of more hospitals and health centres so as to improve on medication ✓✓
- Increased immunization programmes to check on disease incidences e.g. measles ✓✓
- Encouraging family planning through seminars to improve the health of pregnant mothers ✓✓
- Educating the people to improve on nutrition to minimize malnutrition diseases e.g. marasmus

(8mks)

d) **Explain three factors for the reduction of fertility rate in Kenya**

- Cost of bringing up children has gone up forcing parents to limit the number of children ✓✓
- Increased use of birth control measures limiting births ✓✓
- Modern career opportunities have limiting influence on women's fertility rate ✓✓
- There is increase in the number of women opting to remain single thus reducing the fertility rate ✓✓
- More girls are attending school and pursuing higher education limit their child bearing ✓✓

(6mks)

Subtotal = 25mks

10. (a) **Define the following.**

(i) **Internal trade** Is the trade that involves the exchange of goods and services within a country, while International trade is the trade that involves the exchange of goods and services on global scale/between many countries of the world. 2 x 1 = 21mk

(b) **State three problems faced by Kenya in International Trade.** 3mks

- Fluctuation of prices in the world market leads to low earnings.
- Kenya produces goods similar to those manufactured in other African states and this limits the market.
- Kenya imports manufactured goods which are very expensive hence unfavorable

balance of trade.

- The quota system limits the amount of goods Kenya can export.
- Goods produced in Kenya are priced by developed countries which give them low price hence low returns.

Any 3 x 1 = 3mks

(c) (i) **Identify three major exports from Kenya.** 3mks.

- Tea
- Coffee
- Soda ash
- Fluorspar.
- Flowers.
- Cement
- Canned pineapple.

Any 3 x 1 = 3mks.

(ii) **Give three reasons why Kenya should protect her local industries.** 3mks.

- In order to develop home and infant industries.
- To promote trade in home made goods.
- To correct the unfavourable balance of trade.
- To promote exports hence increase her earnings.
- In order to raise the level of employment.
- In order to prevent dumping of inferior goods.

Any 3 x 1 = 3mks

(d) (i) **What is unfavourable balance of trade?** 2mks

- Is when the value of imports exceeds the value of exports in a country's foreign trade.

1 x 2 = 2mks

(ii) **Explain three reasons why Kenya experiences unfavourable balance of trade.**

- Kenya exports agricultural product such as tea, coffee which fetch low prices.
- She imports manufactured goods such as crude oil, pharmaceuticals, heavy machinery which are very expensive.
- Goods exported from Kenya face stiff competition in the world market leading to low earnings.
- Quotas imposed on Kenyan goods by some countries limits the amount of products that can be exported leading to reduced sales and earnings.
- Some goods exported from Kenya are of very low quality earning very little.

Any 3 x 2 = 6mks

(iii) **Explain three measures taken by the Kenya government to reduce her unfavorable balance of trade.**

- Kenya has developed other sources of energy such as HEP, solar and geothermal to reduce the importation of crude oil.
- Encouraging the masses to conserve imported oil to reduce the amount consumed.
- Establishing import substitution industries to reduce import of goods.
- Kenya has restriction on importation of luxury goods.
- Kenya has encouraged local assembling of motor vehicles and heavy machinery instead of importing complete units.
- Diversifying exports both agriculture and manufacturing to increase export earnings.
- Promoting tourism in order to increase the number of tourists into the country which would increase foreign exchange.

- Finding new market for exports in order to have more goods getting into the market.
- Increasing invisible trade such as shipping in order to increase foreign exchange.

Any 3 x 2 = 6mks

