

## MARKING SCHEME

### GEOGRAPHY FORM 4

#### OPENER EXAM TERM 1 2025

1(a) What is agriculture? (2Marks)

- It is the art or science of growing crops and rearing of animals

(b) Identify three main cash crops grown in Kenya. (3 Marks)

- Coffee
- Tea
- Sugarcane
- Pyrethrum
- wheat

2(a) Give two reasons why pastoralists keep large herds of animals. (2 Marks)

- It is a form of insurance against natural calamities such as diseases and drought.
- Animals are kept as a sign of wealth/prestige/social status.
- Animals are kept for use to pay dowry.
- Animals are used as a source of food/milk/meat/blood.
- Animals are source of income when sold.

b) Give three ways in which the government of Kenya assist nomadic pastoralists (3 Marks)

- Provision of extension services
- Sourcing for market
- Giving incentives

3(a) What is a forest? (2 Marks)

- It is a continuous growth of trees covering large tracts of land

(b) State three characteristics of planted forests

- Trees appear in rows.
- They have same species.
- They are mainly softwoods.
- They have little/ no undergrowth.
- They take short time to mature.
- They appear in blocks/ same height.
- Mainly located in highland areas.
- They are scientifically managed.
- Trees are mainly exotic.
- They are fine monitored.

4(a) State three problems facing crop farming in Kenya. (3 Marks)

- Pests
- Diseases
- Low market
- Competition with other economic activity

(b) Outline two problems facing dairy farming in Kenya (2 Marks)

- Diseases like foot and mouth which reduce the dairy yields leading to losses to farmers.
- Pests like ticks which attacks dairy cows reducing the yield leading to losses to farmers.
- Exhaustion of soil due to monoculture as coffee uses a lot of nutrients from the soil.
- Inadequate capital making the farmer unable to buy inputs such as dairy feeds
- Unreliable rainfall and drought conditions which causes reduced fodder and pasture
- Impassable roads during rainy season delays delivery of milk to the collection center leading to losses to farmers.

5. (a) A photograph is divided into three main parts. Name them. (3 Marks)

- Foreground
- Middle ground
- Back ground

(b) State two limitations of using photographs. (3 Marks)

- Colored photos are expensive
- Vertical aerial photographs may not be clearly seen
- Black and white photos do not show the actual features

**SECTION B: Answer question 6 and any other two questions in this section**

6. The table below shows the prices of sugar in Kenya shillings per ton in some countries in Africa. Use it to answer questions

YEAR	KENYA	UGANDA	TANZANIA	ZAMBIA
2014	93,400	61,923	67,102	84,556
2015	109,224	67,624	65,785	93,768
2016	110,897	65,170	90,647	86,236

a) (i) Draw a divided rectangle 16cm long to represent the prices of sugar in the year 2016 (8Marks)

**WORKING....4MKS**

**RECTANGLE...1/2MK**

**TITLE...1MK**

**KEY/LABELLING...1/2MK**

**SEGMENTS...(1/2\*4) 2MKS**

KENYA 11081/352950 \*16=5.0 CM

UGANDA 65170/352 950 \*16=2.95CM

TANZANIA 90647/352950\*16=4.1 CM

ZAMBIA 6236/352950\*16= 3.9 CM

(ii) State two advantages of using divide rectangle to present statistical data (2Marks)

- Gives clear visual impression
- Easier to draw
- Shows trend over time

(b) Give three physical factors that influence the growing of sugar cane in Kenya (3 Marks)

- High temperatures/ moderate to high temperatures.
- High rainfall.
- Well distributed rainfall throughout the year.
- Dry/ sunny conditions for sucrose accumulation.
- Deep, well drained, loamy/black cotton/clay soils.
- Gently sloping/undulating land which enables mechanization.

(c). Describe the stages involved in processing of sugarcane at the factory (7Marks)

- The cane is received at the factory and weighed.
- The cane is washed and chopped into small pieces.
- The pieces are crushed to extract the juice.
- The juice is put into clarifiers to filter off the impurities.
- The juice is boiled to evaporate the water.
- The juice is further stirred in large tanks to allow crystallization.
- The crystals are separated from molasses.
- The sugar is bleached to whiten.
- Sugar is then dried, cooled, graded, weighed and packed ready for sale/export.

d). State five challenges facing sugar farming in Kenya (5 Marks)

- Pests like termites, white grub destroy sugarcane plants reducing quality/yields leading to low income for the farmers.
- Diseases like sugarcane mosaic, smut, yellow wilt, ratoon stunting destroy sugarcane plants reducing the quality/yields leading to low income for farmers.
- Frequent fire outbreaks which destroy sugarcane hence losses.
- Climatic hazards/Droughts leads to destruction of the sugarcane crop leading to heavy losses.
- Fluctuations of sugar prices in the world market leads to uncertainty earnings making it difficult for farmers to plan ahead.
- Inaccessible roads lead to delays in delivery of the canes to the factory lowering the quality/profit to farmers.
- High cost of farm inputs makes them unaffordable to the farmers leading to low yields/low profit margins.

- Delayed payment to the farmers by cooperatives lowers their morale.
- Mismanagement of cooperatives leads to low payment to farmers which lowers their morale.
- Labour shortage during harvesting
- Delays in harvesting of sugarcane disrupt farmer's planning/reducing farmers' earnings.

