

MARKING SCHEME

GEOGRAPHY

FORM: 4

TERM 2 2025

OPENER EXAMINATION

1. Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation. (2mks)

- **Land reclamation** is the process in which unproductive land is converted into useful land for crop/ livestock farming/ settlement while **Land rehabilitation** is the process of restoring land to its former productive state.

2. The table below shows some irrigation schemes in Kenya. Fill in the gaps with the correct information.(5mks)

	Name of the scheme	Source of water	County	Main crop
1.	Mwea-Tebere	r. thiba r. murubara r. nyamindi	Kirinyaga	rice
2.	Perkerra	R. Perkera	baringo	seed maize
3.	Bura	R. Tana	Tana River	cotton
4.	Galana-kulalo	R. Galana	Tana River/ Kilifi	maize

3. Apart from irrigation, name three other methods of land reclamation in Kenya. (3mks)

- Draining of swamps in flood prone areas. This is done through the following methods;
- Irrigation in order to provide water required for crop growth. Types of irrigation practised in Kenya are;
- Control of pests like tse tse flies, mosquitoes and rodents. This is done through;
- Filling open pits/ landscaping in order to be used for farming and settlement.
- Planting trees/ afforestation.
- Filling open quarries with water to practice aquaculture.
- Flood control.
- Controlling soil erosion.

- Introducing drought resistant crops in arid areas

4. Describe the stages used to reclaim land from sea in Netherlands.(7mks)

- **Protective dykes/** sea walls are constructed to enclose the part of the sea which is to be reclaimed.
- **Ring canals** are constructed on the interior sides of the dykes to carry away excess water.
- **Pumping stations** are installed to pump water from enclosed area.
- **Water is pumped out** of the area enclosed by the dyke.
- **Reeds are planted** to drain excess water and use up the excess salt.
- **Drainage ditches** and more pumping stations are put on the land being reclaimed.
- **Drainage pipes** are laid below the soil.
- **Inner dykes and ring canals** are used to divide area into regular portions.
- **Soils are treated with chemicals** to lower salinity.
- The drained land is **flushed with fresh water** to remove salt from the soil.
- Water is pumped from the polders regularly to avoid its accumulation in the reclaimed land.

5. Differentiate between fishing and fish farming. (2mks)

- Fishing is the exploitation of water resources/ aquatic animals like fish while **Fish farming** is the artificial rearing of fish in ponds.

6. The diagram below shows a major world fishing ground. Use it to answer the questions that follow.

(a) Identify the fishing ground. (1mk)

- NORTH-WEST ATLANTIC FISHING GROUNDS

(b) Name three main types of fish species caught in the above fishing ground. (3mks)

- Herring, Cod, Haddock, Mackerel, Menhaden, Hake, Flounder, Tuna, Shell fish and sardines.

(c) Apart from convergence of the ocean currents, explain three other physical factors that influence fishing in the above fishing ground. (6mks)

- The area has a **broad shallow continental shelf** which provides suitable conditions for the growth of plankton used by fish as food.
- The region experiences **low temperatures** that are favourable for the survival of fish/ for preservation/ storage of fish.

- **The ruggedness of the land** bordering the area hinders agriculture hence fishing becomes an alternative.
- **The indented coastline** provides ideal fish breeding sites hence more fish is available.

7. Describe the trawling method of fishing. (6mks)

- A bag shaped net is attached to a trawler/ ship.
- The net is cast into water by the trawler.
- The net's mouth is kept open by otter boards/ head beams.
- The upper part of the net is kept afloat by corks/ floats.
- Weights are used to keep the lower parts of the net at the sea bed.
- Trawler drags the net along the sea bed.
- After sufficient fish has been caught, the net is hauled into the trawler to empty the fish. This method is **Trawling**.

8. (a) What is a game reserve? (2mks)

- **game reserves** are areas set aside for wildlife with limited human activities

**(b) State four ways in which game reserves are of benefit to the communities living near them (4mks) **

- The game reserves offer **employment opportunities** to the communities living near them.
- The management of game reserves provide **social amenities** to the communities.
- The communities are allowed to **graze** their animals in the game reserves.
- Access **roads** to the game reserves benefit the communities.
- The **income** earned from the game reserves by the local authorities is used to provide services to the communities.
- Sometimes members of the communities are given **meat** when the animals have been culled.
- **Educational** institutions located near the game reserves have easy access for educational tours.

9. State four characteristics of ecotourism. (4mks)

- **The tourists follow marked trails** instead of driving to the areas where animals are.
- **Telescopic viewing** of the animals is encouraged.
- There is **creation of awareness** among the local communities to appreciate and understand nature.
- **Benefits accrued are shared** with the community.

- **Mass tourism is being discouraged.** Mass tourism is where large group of people in several vehicles visit game parks and occasionally surround animals of interest interfering with their routines.
- **Soft or green tourism is being encouraged.** This is where people travel seeking to protect and restore the damaged environment e.g. by planting trees.
- At the entry points to the parks, **tourists are warned** against dangers of throwing cigarettes remains onto dry vegetation.
- **Only particular types of vehicles** are allowed in parks.

