SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
1. (a)	**Give two economic factors that influence agriculture.** - Operational costs. ✓ *Cost of production / Cost of labour* - Marketing expenses. ✓ *– Cost of land ✓* - Price fluctuation. ✓ *– Transport / communication network.* *– Trade policies ✓ / Government policies* *– Level of Technology ✓* *(margin notes: *High demand – Price fluctuation, – operational marketing, *Taxes – Capital)*	Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)
(b)	**State three ways in which wheat farming is of importance to the economy of Kenya.** - It has led to the development of related industries. ✓ - It has led to the development of transport networks. ✓ - It is locally consumed thus saving (*– Saves*) foreign exchange. ✓ - It is a source of income to wheat farmer. ✓ *– It has created employment ✓* *– It is a source of govt. revenue ✓* *(margin notes: *Raw material / Industrialization, * Industrial food, – Saves foreign exchange)*	Any 3 x 1 = (3marks)
2. (a)	**Apart from wildlife, give two inland tourist attractions in Kenya.** - Beautiful scenery / landscape ✓ / *escarpment / Rift valley / Gorges / Lakes / Rivers / Beaches.* - Varied cultures ✓ / *Cultural activities / Traditional dances / Traditional Crafts.* - Historical / Pre historic sites ✓ / *Thimlich Ohinga / Kariandusi / Olorgesaile / Hyrax hill.* - Warm / sunny climate. - Sporting activities ✓ / *Safari rally / Mountain climbing / sport fishing / Marathon / Soccer. – Museums ✓ – International conferences ✓ – Trade fairs ✓ / Agricultural show*	Any 2 x 1 = (2marks)
(b)	**State three ways in which human activities promote distribution of** (*influence the*) **wildlife.** - Setting aside areas for preservation of wildlife ✓ / parks / orphanages ✓ - Protection of endangered species. ✓ / *Poaching / exploitation of endangered species.* - Enacting laws that prohibit exploitation / illegal hunting of wildlife. - Re-afforestation ✓ / planting of trees / *deforestation.* - Introduction of new species ✓ / relocation. - Treating sick animals. ✓ / *Neglect / Abandonment of sick animals* *– Encroachment into wildlife habitat.* *– Bush fires destroy ✓ wildlife / habitat.* *– Pollution / untreated industrial / domestic / Agricultural waste kill ✓ wildlife.* *(margin notes: – Preservation, – Endangered species, – Laws / Deforestation)*	Any 3 x 1 = (3marks)

112 ✓

3

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
3. (a)	**Give two uses of natural gas.** - It is used as raw material in the chemical industry. ✓ - *Electricity* It is used to generate power. ✓ - *Cooking fuel.* It is used as domestic fuel – lighting ✓ / heating ✓ / cooling ✓ - *Plastic* Air Conditioning ✓ – Used in transport ✓ – Making plastic ✓	Any 2 x 1 = (2marks) 2
(b)	**Describe how coal is formed.** - Plant matter / vegetative matter are buried ✓ / compressed into layers. - Deposition of sand and mud over the layers prevent decomposition. ✓ - Layers are subjected to heat and pressure to form Peat. ✓ (Hackonsed) - Peat layers gradually change to coal at different stages. ✓	Max 3 ⑤ Any 3 x 1 = (3 marks)

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
4. (a)	**What is a tertiary industry?** It is an industry that provides services ✓✓ / facilities for use by other industries / consumers. *emphasis on services*	(2 marks) 2
(b)	**Give three reasons why some industries are located near sources of water.** *Grading* *Cooling* - Water is used for cooling machines. ✓ *Cleaning* - Water is used for grading some products. ✓ *Transport* - Water is needed for cleaning. ✓ *Disposal* Water provides cheap means of transport. ✓ *H.E.P.* - Some industries require water as a medium through which wastes are disposed. ✓ *Debarking* - Some are located near rivers which provide hydroelectric power. ✓ - Water is used as a raw material in some industries. ✓ – Water is used for debarking logs ✓	 3 ⑤ Any 3 x 1 = (3 marks)
5. (a)	**Apart from fertility, give two other factors that influence population growth in Kenya.** - Migration. ✓ - Mortality. ✓ / death	2 Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)

4

(b) State three factors that have contributed to reduction of fertility rate in Kenya.
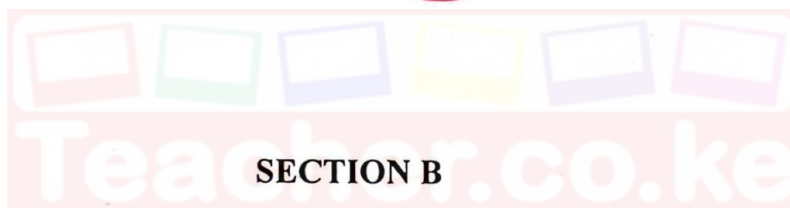
- Delayed marriage of girls due to long years in school / education. ✓
- High cost of bringing up children. ✓ / hard economic times
- Focus on career limiting the number of children one is able to bear. ✓
- Increased use of birth control methods / family planning. ✓
- Increasing number of women opting to remain single leading to lower fertility rate.
- Adopting modern lifestyle ✓ leading to smaller family size.
- Increasing alcoholism/drugs/substance abuse lowers fertility.
- Limited maternity leave ✓ / days making child bearing heavy burden to working women.

(handwritten left margin notes:)
- Delayed marriage
- High cost
- Career planning
- Family planning
- Lifestyle (Modernisation)
- Drugs
- Maternity days

3 ⑤

Any 3 x 1 = (3marks)

25

SECTION B

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

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
6.	The table below shows quantities of principal domestic mineral exports in (000 tonnes) in Kenya from 2017 to 2021. Use it to answer questions a (i) (ii) and b.	

YEARS/MINERALS	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
CEMENT	388000	144000	62000	120000	173000
SODA ASH	343000	294000	255000	228000	303000
TITANIUM ORE AND CONENTRATES	534000	564000	426000	400000	445000

5

(b)	State three factors that have contributed to reduction of fertility rate in Kenya.		
	- Delayed marriage of girls due to long years in school / education.		
	- High cost of bringing up children. / hard economic times		3 (5)
	- Focus on career limiting the number of children one is able to bear.		
	- Increased use of birth control methods/ family planning.		
	- Increasing number of women opting to remain single leading to lower fertility rate.		
	- Adopting modern lifestyle leading to smaller family size.		Any 3 x 1 = (3marks)

(margin notes, handwritten):
- Delayed marriage
- High cost
- Career planning
- Family planning
- Lifestyle (Modernisation)
- Drugs
- Maternity days

- Increasing alcoholism/drugs/substance abuse lowers fertility.
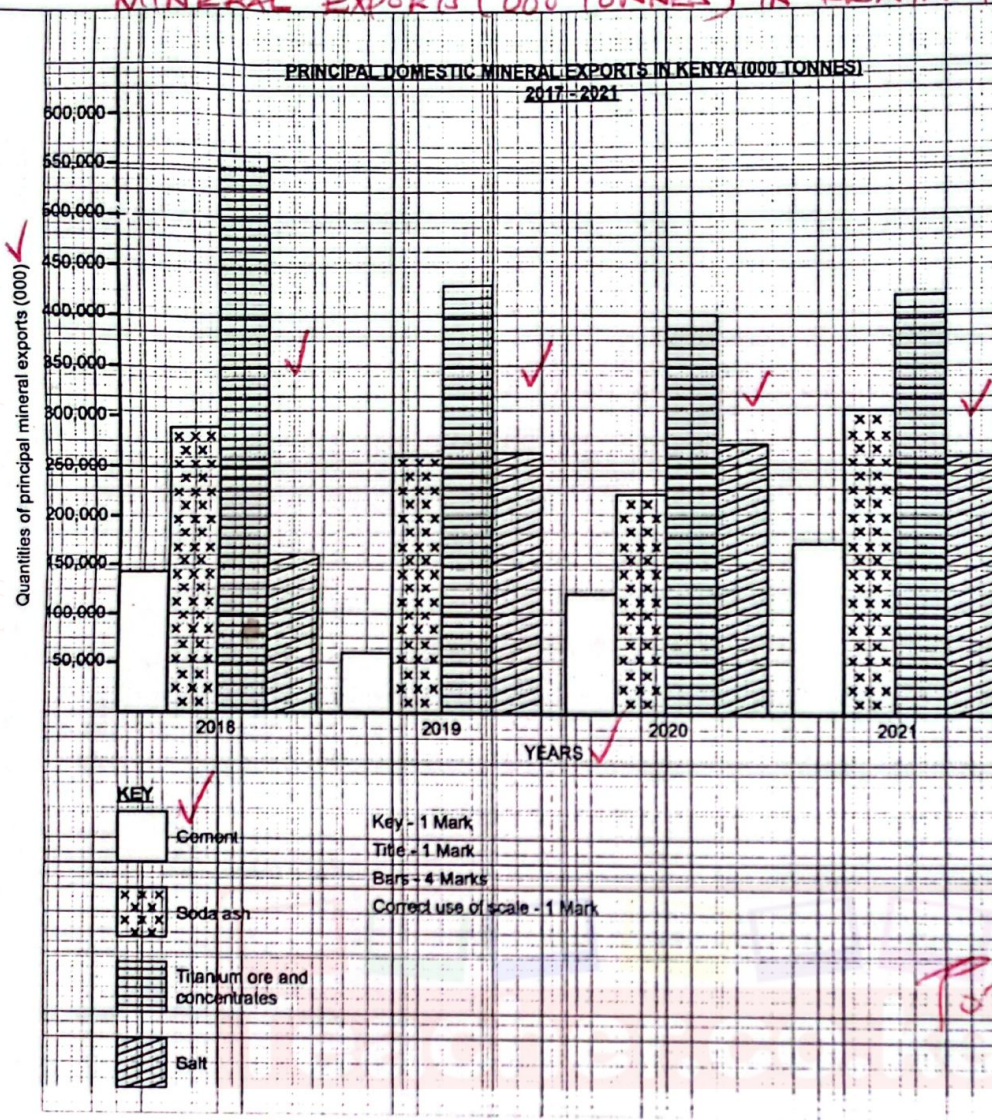- Limited maternity leave/ days making child bearing heavy burden to working women.

25

SECTION B

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5

SALT	320000	312000	266000	265000	266000

Economic survey of Kenya 2021

a(i) What is the difference in soda ash exports between year 2017 and 2021 (1 mark)

343000 − 303000 = 40000 (000 tonnes) ✓ / 40,000,000 tonnes ǀ

(must be there to score.)

(ii) Calculate the average export for cement in year 2019 and 2020 (2 marks)

62000 + 120000 = 182,000

$\frac{182,000}{2}$ ✓ = 91,000 (000 tonnes) ✓✓ / 91,000,000 tonnes.

N/B (Calculation must be shown for candidate to score).

(b) **Using a scale of 1cm to represent 100,000 (000) tonnes, draw a multiple bar**

graph to represent the mineral exports from year 2018 to 2021.

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC MINERAL EXPORTS IN KENYA (000 TONNES)
2017-2021

KEY
- Cement
- Soda ash
- Titanium ore and concentrates
- Salt

Key - 1 Mark
Title - 1 Mark
Bars - 4 Marks
Correct use of scale - 1 Mark

Total 8 M × 7

(c) (i) What is balance of trade?

- This is the difference in value between a country's visible exports and imports ✓✓ (2 marks)

must

2

(ii) Explain four ways through which the government of Kenya is promoting export trade.

- The government is encouraging foreign investors to establish industries in the country for production of export goods. ✓e

- It is encouraging production of high quality goods that meet the international market standards. ✓e

- Encouraging diversification of export products so as to widen the market base. ✓e

- It is exploring new markets in the far east countries. to avoid overreliance on traditional overseas market. ✓e / fetch better prices/increase exports.

7

⑤ - It is issuing export licences promptly to encourage Product ✓w
of export goods ✓e
④ - It is increasing invisible export trade ✓w / shipping / insurance / banki..
tourism / intellectual property / consultancy to increase ✓w foreign exchange
③ - It is signing trade agreements with other countries to widen
market ✓e export goods ✓w

	- It has established Export Processing Zones (EPZ) and Special Economic Zones (SEZ) where textile industries produce goods for export market. ✓e - Kenya through Export Promotion Council, holds trade exhibitions in Kenya and partner countries to create awareness on our possible partners/goods increase export trade. ✓e	✓w	8	10

① - It is improving national routes ✓w / roads / Air transport
to enhance efficiency in transportation of goods ✓e / traders. Any 4 x 2 = (8 marks)
② - It is improving security ✓w to ensure safety of goods ✓e / traders.

No.		Marking Scheme		Marks
	(d)	**State five challenges facing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).** ✓ - Production of similar goods by member states. ✓ - Poor transport and communication network between member states. ✓ - Different levels of industrialization of member states. ✓ - Civil wars / insecurity in some member states. ✓ - Failure to pay annual subscription by some member states. ✓ - Exports are dominated by primary commodities. ✓ - Few products for trade as much of the goods are consumed locally / within the country.	- Political / ideological differences ✓ among some leaders limit operations - Poverty ✓ among citizens of member states limit their purchasing power. - Differences in currency mak.. trade transactions difficult 5	25 Any 5 x 1 = (5 marks)
No.		**Marking Scheme**		**Marks**
7. (a)		**Define the term forest** - Forest is a continuous and extensive growth of trees covering an extensive track of land		(2 marks)

7(a) (i) Name three species of indigenous hardwood
trees in Kenya.

- Meru oak ✓   3 marks.

3

- Mvule ✓   - Mukau ✓
- Camphor ✓
- Elgon teak ✓ - Muhugu ✓
- Crotou ✓
- Mahogany ✓ - Chest nut ✓
- Mangrove ✓ - Nandi flame ✓
- Ebony ✓   - East African Olive ✓ / Elgon Olive
- Acacia ✓

8

(b) (ii) Explain three factors that favour growth of natural forests in Kenya

- The windward side of the mountain slopes are wetter hence dense forest.
- High rainfall throughout the year which favour growth of trees. *Luxuriant/continuous*
- Moderate to cool temperatures, which encourage growth of a variety of trees. *18/high* *Cool conditions*
- Fertile / well drained/soils that allow roots to penetrate into the ground hence support trees. *Deep* *Volcanic/saline* *a variety*
- Steep slopes discourage settlement / farming activities thus enabling growth of forest.
- Creation of forest reserves/ gazetted forest areas prohibits settlement and cultivation hence encourages growth of forest.

Any 3 x 2 = (6 marks)

(c) Explain four problems facing softwood forests in Canada

- During summer forests are destroyed by fires / lightening reducing the quality of wood / earnings.
- The harsh cold winters slows down the growth of trees.
- Overexploitation in some areas has created a shortage of some of the trees species which take long to mature. *Severe cold during winters*
- Rugged landscape in northern parts of Canada hinder smooth exploitation of the forests due to inaccessibility. *limit*
- Pests / aphids and diseases destroy large tracks of forests reducing the area under forest cover

Any 4 x 2 = (8 marks)

8. (a)

(i) Name two main areas where oil palm is grown in Nigeria.

- Port Harcourt — Enugu — *Edo*
- Sapele — River state — *Endo*
- calabar — Cross river state — Akwa Ibom
  — Onitsha — Delta
  — Ondo

Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)

(ii) State six conditions that favour the cultivation of oil palm in Nigeria

- High rainfall distributed throughout the year / evenly distributed / 1000 – 2100 mm annually. *Well distributed throughout the year/evenly distributed annually*
- High temperatures throughout the year / 23°c - 30°c.

9

7(b) Explain four ways used by the Government of Kenya to control human encroachment of natural forests. (8mks)

- Fencing of forested areas ✓w / maintain buffer zones to keep away intruders. ✓e

- Employing forest guards ✓w to patrol forests ✓e reserves / ensure illegal activities are reported.

- Gazettement ✓w of forested areas / reserves to limit access ✓e by the public / reduce logging / settlement / farming.

- Eviction ✓w / relocation of people who encroach forested areas in order to rehabilitate ✓e the forests.

- Enacting / enforcing laws ✓w prohibiting the cutting of trees ✓e in the forests / offenders of illegal logging / land grabbing / illegal farming face stiff penalties / imprisonment.

- Creating awareness ✓w / educating the public on the importance of conserving forests to gain their support. ✓e

- Encouraging people to use alternative sources of energy ✓w to reduce the demand of wood fuel ✓e / forest resources.

- Using community participatory management ✓w / local communities are involved in forest management practices / activities (gain) to win their support. ✓e

- Encouraging agro-forestry ✓w to reduce overdependence on natural forest products. ✓e

2   8

21
150
/

Handwritten annotations in top margin:
- Gentle sloping/undulating land.
- Protection from strong winds
- Availability of capital

Handwritten annotations in left margin:
- Rainfall
- Temperature
- Humidity
- Soil
- Low altitude
- Labour
- Transport
- Seedbed / Seedlings
- Legume crops

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
	- High relative humidity. *80 - 90%* *humus rich; sandy clay/silty clay soils* - Deep, well drained soils. - Plenty of sunshine. *during ripening* - Low altitude / 700m above sea level. - Cheap and abundant labour especially during picking period. - Well developed transport network to enable efficient transportation and processing. Any 6 x 1 = (6 marks)	8
(b)(i)	Describe commercial cultivation of oil palm in Nigeria from planting to harvesting. - The land is cleared and ploughed - Seedlings are propagated in the nurseries. *- the seedlings are sprayed to protect them from pests. The seedlings are watered* - *Holes are dug in the farm at spacing of 9m far apart.* They are transplanted in the ploughed fields. - Cover crops are usually planted between trees. - Weeding and control of pests is done to take care of the plants. - *Manure/fertilizers are added. Pruning is done.* Harvesting is done three years after planting. - The process of harvesting is done by cutting ripe fruits using curved knifes. *(Sickle / Machete)* - Cutting is done throughout the year. - The cut fruits are carried in baskets and transported to the processing factory. *1 x 8*	8 x 1 = (8 marks)
No.	**Marking Scheme**	**Marks**
(b) (ii)	**Give five uses of oil palm** *Must mention Parts* - The fruit is used for making oil /soap / cosmetics / candles. *Paint/Margarine/cleansing* - The leaves are used for making baskets / brooms / roofing. *huts/Mats/Pharmaceutical agents/Mulch.* - The shell / fiber are used for fuel. - The stems are used as building poles. */ Composite boards / Paper production* - Crushed nut is used for animal feeds / fertilizers. - The sap from the stem is used for making wine. */ alcoholic drinks* Any 5 x 1 = (5 marks)	13

Handwritten score notations: 6, 8, 5, 13

(c) Explain how each of the following problems affect oil palm farmers in Nigeria.

(i) Poor methods of farming

- Farmers have not fully domesticated farming of oil palm. It therefore grows wildly leading to low yields of the crop. **2** (2 marks)

(ii) Government Policy

- The government has emphasized the growth of food crops to reduce food imports causing a decline in production of oil palm √√ **2** (2 marks)

Method of farming.

i) Planting low quality seeds leads to low yields √

- Use of insufficient fertilizers leads to low yields √.

- Aging palm trees yield low fruits. √.

- Inadequate pest/ disease control leads to low fruits. √

Gov't. Policy
- The gov't. allows importation of other bio fuels causing a decline in production oil palm. √

(marginal: 4)

(circled: 25)

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
9. (a) (i)	Name three counties in the Rift valley of Kenya where commercial beef ranching is practiced	
	- Laikipia √	
	- Nakuru √	
	- Trans Nzoia √ ~~Tranzoia~~ √	

11

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	- Kajiado ✓ — Narok ✓ - Baringo ✓ — Uasin Gishu ✓ - samburu ✓	3	Any 3 x 1 = (3 marks)
(ii)	**Give two exotic breeds of beef cattle kept in Kenya** - Galloway ✓ - Aberdeen Argus ✓ / *Angus* / *Red Angus* - Charolais ✓ - Hereford ✓ - Devon ✓ — *short horn* ✓ — *sahiwal* ✓ — *Santa Getrudis* ✓	2	Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)
(iii)	**Explain the measures taken by the Government of Kenya in solving the following problems that limit beef farming.** (I) Livestock – wildlife conflict ✓M - Establishment of cattle ranches / fencing off wild animals designated ✓e areas to restrict interaction between livestock and wild animals. - Establishment of a compensation scheme ✓M where farmers are paid for ✓e livestock killed by wild animals to take care of the losses. M–2 e–2 } 4 (II) Poor quality animals ✓M - Introduction of pedigree / exotic cattle that are cross bred with ✓e indigenous breeds to improve quality of livestock. - Introduction of veterinary services ✓M / extension officers to control ✓e/pest disease / give advisory services. - Introduction of pasture that is drought resistant ✓M has improved nourishment. ✓e — *Encouraging sire selection* ✓M *to improve hard genetics.* ✓e M–2 e–2 4	13	2 x 2 = (4 marks) Any 2 x 2 = (4 marks)
(b)	**Explain three differences between beef farming in Kenya and Argentina.**		

12

- In Kenya there is limited local market due to low purchasing power while in Argentina there is large local market because of large financially able population.
- In Kenya there is inadequate extension services especially among the pastoralists while in Argentina every ranch is adequately equipped with necessary veterinary services for scientific management.
- In Kenya there is inadequate *poor* pasture due to shortage of rainfall and poor soils while in Argentina there is plenty of *quality* pasture due to moderate rainfall and fertile soils.
- In Kenya there is overstocking / overgrazing among the pastoralists while in Argentina the stock numbers are regulated to maintain the land carrying capacity.
- In Kenya there is inadequate capital for running the farms while in Argentina capital is readily available to the farmers.
- In Kenya beef farming is carried out by both pastoralists and in commercial ranches while in Argentina beef farming is carried out in extensive ranches.
- In Kenya animals walk long distances to get to the market due to poor transport network while in Argentina a network of road and railway lines has been developed to link them to meat factories / coastal parts. *Ports*
- In Kenya livestock farming is greatly affected by diseases while in Argentina pests and diseases have almost been controlled. *Pests*
- In Kenya beef farmer only practice beef farming while in Argentina beef farmers also grow crops w/ wheat.

Any 3 x 2 = (6 marks)

6

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
(c)	**You intend to carry out a field study in a beef cattle farm within your local environment**	
(i)	**Give two methods of data recording that you would use during the study**	
	- Photography / Video recording	
	- Tape recording	
	- Filling in questionnaires	
	- Drawing / sketching	

- Taking notes
- Tabulating
- Tallying
- Labelling samples

2

Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)

13

(ii) State four benefits of beef farming to the local community you are likely to find out during the study

food - Source of protein when consumed. — It is a source of employment
- Sold to earn income to the farmer. — Biomass used as biogas.
- Produce manure for organic farming. — Improvement of transport network.
- Cattle are used to pay dowry./Prestige/Rituals — Source of govt. revenue.
Wealth - Bones from cattle are used to make fertilizers.
- Horns and hoofs are used to make glue./Musical instruments/ornaments
- Oxen are used for sporting activities/ploughing/transport activities Any 4 x 1=(4 marks)

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks

— Hides are used as clothing/beddings/regalia

14

10. (a) (i) Name two international highways that link Kenya to other countries of Africa
- Trans – African Highway ✓ /Lagos– Mombasa highway. (2 marks
- Great North Road ✓ /Cairo – Cape Town /Gaborone highway.

(ii) Explain four measures that the Government of Kenya has put in place to improve road transport

- Enforced traffic rules ✓m to regulate traffic flow ✓e / to reduce road accidents.
- Controlled / set limits on amount of load ✓m carried by large lorries / trucks to reduce damages on road surfaces. ✓e
- Construction of by-passes / tunnels ✓m / fly overs / under passes / the expressway /bridges to reduce congestion on roads ✓e / improve connectivity. /road signs
- Repair / maintain roads in good state to reduce road accidents ✓e / improve traffic flow.
- Construction of dual carriage ✓m / highways to accommodate more traffic ✓e / improve the flow.
- Educate road users ✓m on road safety precaution ✓e / discipline on roads to ease traffic.
- Provide paths for cyclists ✓m / pedestrians /skaters in major towns / cities to reduce congestion ✓e on roads / improve safety.

(Any 4 x 2 =8 Marks

8   10

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- Repair / maintain roads in good state to reduce road accidents / ✓m improve traffic flow. ✓e
- Construction of dual carriage / highways to accommodate more traffic / ✓m improve the flow. ✓e
- Educate road users on road safety precaution / discipline on roads to ✓m ease traffic. ✓e
- Provide paths for cyclists / pedestrians in major towns / cities to reduce ✓m /scatters congestion on roads / improve safety. ✓e

(Any 4 x 2 =8 Marks)

8   10

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
(b)	**Give five reasons why there is limited use of pipeline in transportation of petroleum in Africa** - Initial construction of a pipeline is costly. ✓ - They are prone to leakages leading to losses / environmental pollution. - They are vulnerable to attacks / sabotage ✓ / Vandalism / disconnections. - They are highly inflexible / ~~not easy~~ *difficult* to re-route. ✓ - Pipeline is restricted to the commodity it can transport / one type of commodity / Limited use. *inconsistent* - Most countries ~~do not have~~ constant supply of petroleum / low demand ✓ — Availability of other means of Transportation ✓ / Roads / Railways.	Any 5 x 1 = (5 marks) 5
(c)	**State five causes of decline in the use of letter writing as a means of communication in Kenya** - Rampant loss of letters. ✓ - High postage costs. ✓ - Tampering with letters. ✓ - Competition from faster means of communication / phones. ✓ - Delay in delivery of letters. ✓ - Mismanagement / corruption in postal services. ✓	Any 5 x 1 = (5 marks) 5
(d)	**Outline five developments that have taken place in Kenya to improve communication of information.** -Introduction of mobile phones. ✓ - Liberalization of air waves. ✓ -Expansion of internet / e-mail services. ✓ -Liberalization of the press. ✓ -Establishment of Ministry of Information Communication and *Digital Economy* ✓ (MICDE) ~~Technology (ICT)~~. -Establishment of Information Communication and Technology (ICT). *e-gort servies* - Enactment of Communication related legislation. ✓	Any 5 x 1 = (5 marks) 5

A- 905
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Q5

312/2 MS
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 2
MARKING SCHEME
November 2024

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2

MARKING SCHEME
(CONFIDENTIAL)

This marking scheme consists of 16 printed pages.

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