**KASSU GEOGRAPHY P2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**312/2**

1a) **State two factors that determine the mode of occurrence of minerals. (2mks)**

* Vulcanicity / cooling and solidification of magma in cracks / deposition due to evaporation by hot water from hot springs & geysers.
* Metamorphism / High pressure & heat causing recrystallization / hot magma intruding into the rocks cause recrystallization.
* Sedimentation / accumulation of minerals during formation of sedimentary rocks/ formation of coral limestone / formation of coal seams after being buried in extensive swamps.
* Evaporation in arid and semi-arid areas leading to high concentration of mineral salts.
* Weathering where rocks are deeply weathered chemically to form bauxite, nickel, manganese.
* Erosion dislodge mineral particles which are later deposited as alluvium on river and lake beds.

**(any 2 x 1 = 2mks)**

b) **Give three reasons why land dereliction occurs. (3mks)**

- Unwillingness by the mining companies to spend money on rehabilitation projects.

- Anxiety of the developing countries to exploit mineral resources without considering the consequences.

- No/ lack/poor enforcement by governments on laws / legislation on land rehabilitation.

(any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

2a) **What is fish farming? (1mk)**

* This is the rearing of fish in fresh water ponds /reservoirs under controlled conditions.

I**dentify the method and describe how it is used. (4mks)**

* Purse seining
* Involve the use of a large net with a narrow closed conical edge at its centre.
* The top of the net has a large number of corks to keep it afloat. A corkline passed through the corks.
* Along the bottom are a number of rings and a purse line passes through the rings to help close the bottom part of the net.
* There are wings of netting on either side/end to help direct and enclose the fish within the net.
* The rings are fastened to the long ropes drawn to a stationary boat/ship.
* Signals are sent out by an instrument called sounders to detect the presence of large shoal of fish.
* The net is cast into the water and forms a circle enclosing a shoal of fish.
* Once enough fish is caught, the net is lifted out of the water and resembles a large purse.

3a) **Define domestic tourism. (2mks)**

* This is the visit of citizens of a country to places of interest within their own country.

b) **State three ways in which eco-tourism is being promoted in East Africa. (3mks)**

* Tour guides lead tourists to drive along marked trails instead of driving to area where there are animals.
* Telescopic viewing of the animals.
* Creating awareness among the local communities to understand and appreciate nature.
* Mass tourism being encouraged instead of individuals.
* Encourage green tourism especially in some areas where environment had been interfered with.
* Encouraging sharing of benefits accrued from tourism with the local communities.

(any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

4a) **Name two canals formed along the Great lakes and St Lawrence Seaway. (2mks)**

* Soo canal
* Welland canal
* New York State Barge canal
* Fault St Marie Canal

b) **Give three benefits of the St Lawrence Seaway to the economy of Canada**

**and USA (3mks)**

* Provide cheap means of transport for imports and exports / encourage internal international trade.
* Dams along the seaway attract tourists generating income.
* Source of revenue from tariffs collected from the seaway.
* Has boosted agricultural activities e.g market gardening and horticulture.
* Promoted industrial development due to accessibility to raw materials and availability of HEP.
* The seaway has created employment opportunities for many people in various sectors like Transport and industrial sector.
* Increased transport activities along the route has led to development of various lake Ports and towns.

(any 3 x 1=3mks)

**5a) Define the term Trade (2mks**)

* The activity of buying and selling of goods and services.
* The exchange of goods and services with an aim of making a profit.

**b) State measures that can be taken to reduce unfavorable balance of trade. (3mks)**

- Restricting importation of luxury items through taxation.

- Encouraging development of Jua kali industries which does not require importation of heavy machinery.

- Establishing import substitution industries to cut down on importation of some commodities.

- Development of alternative sources of energy in order to reduce importation of petroleum fuels.

- Diversification of agricultural export base to enable the county to have a variety of exports.

- Opening of new markets to avoid dependence on the traditional trading partners.

- Encourage production of high quality manufactured goods for export.

- Protection of local industries to enable them produce for local consumption hence cut down importation of some commodities.

**6. The table below shows the production of maize in tonnes between 2015 and 2017 in four divisions in Baringo county. Use it to answer the questions below.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Division | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Bartabwa  Barwesa  Kabartonjo  Kipsaraman | 3005  6087  6753  4078 | 3500  6198  6547  5465 | 4000  7786  6698  5567 |

1. **(i) Calculate the percentage increase of the total maize production in the four. divisions between 2016 and 2017 (3mks)**

Total 2016 = 21,710

Total 2017 = 24,051

Difference = 24,051-

21, 710

2,341

% increase x 100 = 10.78% / 10.8%

**(ii) What is the difference in kilograms between the highest production and the lowest production in the three years. (2mks**)

(7,786,000 – 3,005,000)kg

= 4,781,000kq

1. **(i) Using a radius of 5cm, draw a pie chart to represent production of 2017. (6mks)**

**Total production in 2017 – 24,061**

Bartabwa = x 360 = 59.8 = 60

Barwesa = x 360 = 116.5

Kabartonjo = x 360 = 100.2 = 100

Kipsaram = x 360 = 83.383

**(ii) Give three advantages of using a pie chart in representing information(3mks)**

* Gives a good visual impression
* Can represent wide variety of data.
* Easy to draw
* Easy to read/interpret
* Shows individuals values clearly
* Easy to interpret.

1. **State three climatic conditions favouring the growing of maize. (3mks)**

* High rainfall / 1200 – 2500mm annually.
* High temperature / 18
* High humidity for growth/maturity
* Dry sunny conduction during harvesting.

1. **Explain four problems facing small scale maize farmers in Kenya. (8mks)**

* There was shortage of rainfall / inadequate rainfall reducing the production of maize.
* There was attack by pests e.g army worms, stalk borer, locusts, fowl carrying worms destroying maize plantation thus low yields/ lowering profit margin.
* High cost of farm inputs eg fertilizer, maize seed thus increasing the cost of production thus lowering yields.
* Importation of cheap maize that floods the market thus reduced farmers morale.
* Diseases i.e maize streak, leaf rust that attacks the crop thus reduces the production/farmers profit margin.

**7. a) (i) What is reafforestation? (2mks)**

* Refers to the planting of trees in areas where forests have been cleared.

Or

* The practice of planting trees/ establishing a forest to replace one which has been destroyed.

**(ii) Give five reasons why afforestation is being encouraged in Kenya. (5mks)**

* To ensure continuous supply of wood fuel/timber /herbal medicine/for paper making.
* To protect water catchment areas, create microclimated raw materials for paper making.
* To regulate climate.
* To check the extinction of indigenous trees.
* To protect soil from erosion by water/wind.
* To ensure sustainable supply of forest products.

**b) (i) List three factors that influence the distribution and types of natural forests in Kenya (3mks)**

* Altitude
* Aspect
* Soils / edaphic factors.
* Human activities
* Climate/rainfall/temperatures

**(ii) State three differences between natural forests and planted forests. (3mks)**

* Natural forests have thick undergrowth white planted forests have little or no undergrowth.
* Natural forests, trees grow in mixed species which planted forests, trees grow in pure stand.
* In a natural forest, trees grow close to each other while in planted forest, tress are spaced.

**(iii) Give two economic uses of Mangroove forests. (2mks)**

* Source of fuel
* Provide poles for construction/furniture making
* Used for aqua culture.
* The bark/fruits are source of farming.

**c) (i) Explain two problems that affect forestry in Canada. (4mks)**

* Accidental fires which consume large tracts of the forest reduces the area under the forest.
* The cold climate leads to trees taking too long to mature which delays harvesting time.
* Northern parts are in accessible in winter due to very cold climatic conditions.
* Over exploitation in some areas have created a shortage in some of the tree species while taking a long time to mature.

**(ii) Give measures that the government of Kenya is taking to manage forests in the Country. (6mks)**

* Research is being carried out on soil erosion requirements for different species of trees to enable the forester’s plant trees in areas with suitable soils.
* Public campaigns on the importance of forests are being conducted through mass media.
* Forested areas have been gazette to reduce encroachment of the public.
* Establishment of forest training institutions at Londiani and department of forestry at Moi University to oversee forest management and conservation.
* Employers forest guards to protect forests from fires/ other illegal human activities.
* Enacting laws such as the forest conservations and management Bill, 2014 to prohibit the cutting of trees without a license/protecting indigenous tree species.
* Encouraging use of alternative sources of energy e.g energy saving jikos, solar, biogas to reduce demand of trees for fuel.
* Introduction of faster maturing trees of high commercial value e.g Eucalyptus, pines and cypress.
* Reduction of wastage of forest resources by encouraging recycling of forest products.
* Attempts to improve tree-cutting practices through selective harvesting and rotational felling of trees followed by replanting national tree planting day.

**8a) Define the following terms.**

1. **Urban sprawl** (2mks)

The spreading of urban developments on underdeveloped land near a city.

1. **Conurbation** (2mks)

Is a region comprising a number of cities, large town and other urban areas that through population growth and physical expansion, have merged to form one continuous urban or industrially developed area.

b) Use the sketch map below to answer questions

**(i) Name the settlement pattern marked P, Q and R (3mks)**

P – Nucleated settlement pattern

Q – Dispersed settlement pattern

R – Linear settlement pattern

**(ii) Explain four factors that favor the development of the settlement pattern**

**marked R (8mks)**

* Presence of a road which is a means of transport.
* Presence of a river which provides water for domestic and commercial use.
* A coastline or the shore of a lake that provides favorable fishing ground.
* A suitable terrain for the cultivation of crops such as the foot of a scarp.

**c) State factors which led to the growth of Eldoret town as an agricultural center. (4mks)**

- The town is easily accessible. The railway line from Mombasa to Kampala passes through Eldoret.

- Eldoret is located in the heart of one of the richest agricultural hinterlands.

- Availability of social amenities has led to a rapid population increase from the surrounding areas.

- Establishment of service industries.

- Availability of hydroelectric power has also led to the establishment of industries.

- The high population in the surrounding region provides a source of labour for industries and ready market for manufactured goods.

- There was plenty of land for expansion of the town.

- Government policy of decentralizing industries.

**d) State the differences in functions of between the cities of New York and Nairobi. (6mks)**

- Nairobi is the national capital (metropolis) while New york is just a capital of the state of New York.

- Nairobi has an inland dry port at Embakasi while Newyork is a seaport.

- Nairobi is a national city while Newyork is an international city.

**9.a)(i) Define cottage industry**.

* These are industries involved in manufacturing items using locally available materials by using simple tools. (2mks)

**(ii) State five ways in which Kenya Government assists Jua Kali industries. (5mks)**

* Kenya industrial Estates provides loans to the industry to expand production.
* The government has built permanent structure for industrial operations.
* The government also helps in building sheds for the industry.
* The central and local government have set aside land for use by the industry.
* The government has helped to form co-operative for marketing products.

**b) Form Four Geography students carried out a field study at Webuye pan paper mills.**

**(i) Give three importance of preparing working schedule. (3mks)**

**-**

**(ii) State four reasons the students could have found out why the industry was located near River Nzoia. (4mks)**

* Water is used in the factory for cooling the machines.
* The water is used to bleach the wood/timber to make pulp.
* The water is used to stock the wood products.
* The water is used to clean some pack of machines.
* The water is used to drain away the waste products into the sewage.

**c) The map below shows the Ruhr Industrial region. Use it to answer questions below**

1. **Name the canal marked X (1mk)**

X – Dortmund Ems Canal

1. **Name the River marked Y (1mk)**

Y - River Ruhr

1. **Name the town marked W (1mk)**

Dusseldolf

1. **Explain how the following factors led to the growth of Iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region**

* Raw materials (2mks)

Availability of large deposits of coal iron ore and limestone has led to the growth of the industry.

* Energy

Large deposits of coal provided the needed energy for heating in the blast furnaces. (2mks)

* Capital availability (2mks)

Huge amounts of capital from other industries such as coal and private companies like Krupp family were readily available to invest in iron & steel industry.

**10.a) Define population growth. (2mks)**

- The increase in the number of people living in a given region

**b) State three causes of rural-rural migration in Kenya. (3mks)**

* Pressure on land that makes people buy/search for land elsewhere and move within the same rural area.
* In search of employment
* Insecurity in some rural areas.
* Setting up of government projects causes displacement of people who are resettled elsewhere (settlement schemes)
* Natural hazards force people to migrate for safety.
* Pastoral communities migrate in search of pasture and water for livestock.
* Changes in land tenure system/land disputes/inheritance cause people to move and settle elsewhere.

**c) The diagram below represents population structure in Kenya.**

1. **Describe the characteristic of the population as represented by the pyramid. (4mks)**

* The number of male and female is almost equal to all ages.
* The dependency ratio is high.
* The number of infants from age 0-4 is high/the population has a high birth rate.
* The middle age/working population is low.
* The number of youth aged 5 – 19 is high.

**d) (i) Apart from natural calamities, give two other causes of mortality in Kenya. (2mks)**

* HIV and aids
* Low nutritional standards/famine
* Conflicts
* Epidemics/ diseases
* Inadequate medical facilities/poor medical facilities.
* Road carnage

1. **Give three primary sources of population data. (3mks)**

* National census /head counts
* Sample survey
* Vital statistics/registration of birth/ registration of death/ registration of marriages/migration.

1. **Identify three ways cultural belief and traditions influence population growth. (3mks)**

* Sex preference
* Children are regarded s a symbol of status in society.
* Early marriages.

**e) Explain four consequences of over population. (8mks)**

- It leads to high dependency ratio/ resulting into little savings by the working group/ leads to low investment/ low living standards.

- There is likely to be a high unemployment rate sine job opportunities may not increase at the rate that can cope with the increasing number of job seekers/may increase the rate of crime.

- It increases demand for food which may lead to food shortage.

- It increased demand for agricultural land causing land fragmentation/landlessness/destruction of forests.

- Expenditure while meeting demands for the large population reduces revenue that would be used for development of income generating projects hence slow economic growth.