**FORM 4 GEOGRAPHY PP2 MARKING SCHEME**

**MWAKICAN END OF TERM 1 2016**

Section A:

**1. (A) Name two areas where gold is mined in South Africa (2 mks)**

 -Witwatersrand

 -Ladenburg

 -Ogendaalrus

 **(b)State 3 ways in which mining create employment in Kenya (3 mks**)

-some people are employed as miners

-Some people are employed indirectly as managers in factories that make use of minerals

-some people are employed to transport the minerals from the site to the factories

-some people are employed to work as security officers in the mining industries

**2.(a)Define the following terms;**

 (i)**land reclamation**-it’s the process by which unproductive land is converted into an agriculturally productive state

 **(ii)land rehabilitation-**refers to the process of restoring land that was originally productive to its former useful condition.

 (iii)**irrigation**-it’s the process of supplying water to the land or to crops by means of channels or pipes (3 mks)

 **(b)Give 2 methods that are used to drain swamps in Kenya (2 mks)**

**-**canals and ditches have been constructed to drain the swamps

-planting of trees which take a lot of water in swampy areas.

**3.(a)Name 2 physical factors that influence growth of palm oil in Nigeria (2 mks)**

**-**Temperature -Rainfall -Humidity

-soils -windbreaks -Relief

  **(b)State 3 uses of palm oil tree in Nigeria (3 mks)**

-Palm leaves are used for thatching

-Palm leaves are used for making mats,baskets,and brooms

-Per carp fibres and nut shells are used as fuels

-Palm trees are used as building poles

**4.(a)Give 3 benefits of delta plan project of reclaiming land in Netherlands (3 mks)**

-control of pollution and salinization of the water

-south western region benefited from the fresh water reservoir created

-control of flooding

-more recreational opportunities and the development of tourism

-the island of zeeland ceased to be isolated since the distance from vissingen to Rotterdam was shorted by 50km

 **(b)State 2 reasons for planting reeds while reclaiming land in Netherlands (2 mks**)

-to make use of excess water

**5.(a) wildlife** - refes to plants and animals existing in their natural habitats 2mks

 **(b)Identify 3 factors that influence distribution of wildlife (3 mks)**

-climate -vegetation

-relief or terrain -drainage

-soil type -human activites

Section B;

6.(a)The table below shows the methods used in land reclamation by sub counties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Method of land reclamation | Number of sub counties |
| irrigation | 70 |
| Drainage of swamps | 80 |
| Tsetse fly control | 45 |
| afforestation | 15 |
| others | 30 |
| total | 240 |
|  |  |

i)Using a scale of 1cm represent 15 sub counties draw a divided rectangle data above **8mks**

Irrigation=70/240\*15= 4.4cm

Drainage of swamps =80/240\*15=5.0cm

Tsetsefly control=45/240\*15=2.8cm

Afforestation= 15/240\*15= 1.0cm

Others =30/240\*15=2.0cm



 **(ii)State 2 disadvantages of using the above method to present the data** **(2 mks**)

-it is difficult to access the values of individual component except for the first one because the other values do not start from a common base

-the shape of the rectangle is not as appealing as a divided circle

-only one unit of measurement can be used

**(b)Describe 3 methods of controlling tsetse flies in Kenya ( 6mks)**

**-**Bush clearing because the bushes are the habitat for them and also without the vegetation they will not get somewhere to breed

-Application of insecticide is dine from low flying aircraft or from the ground and barrier spraying which is done during the dry season and is a high dose of chemical and can be used even during **the** rainy season. The insecticide used such as DDT.

-Sterilization which is the introduction of sterility to the insect population

- Use of traps namely squares of black cloth coated with birdlime and insecticides impregnated traps

**(c)Outline 4 methods of rehabilitating land in Kenya (4mks)**

-through afforestation and reafforestation

-through bush fallowing

-use of grass strips and cover crops

-through constructing bunds and gabions

-through manuring

-use of cut-off drains

-use of dams and weirs

-through controlled grazing

-through drainage trenches

(**d)Outline the steps followed when reclaiming land in Netherlands (5 mks)**

-construction of protective dykes or walls to enclose the part of the sea to be reclaimed and the dykes were to protect the land from flooding during the high tides

-construction of ring canals to carry water from the areas to be reclaimed into the sea or the fresh water lakes that had been created

-installation of the pumping stations to pump out the sea water from the area enclosed by the dyke

-pumping out the water from the area enclosed by the dyke

-Planting of reed to make use of excess water

-Drainage ditches were cut in the land and drainage pipes laid

-Dividing the area into rectangular portions using inner dykes and ring canals

-Treating the soil with chemicals to lower salinity

-Flushing the drained land with fresh water to remove salts from the soil

-pumping out of the water from the polders was a continuous process to prevent water accumulating in the reclaimed land

**7. (A) Describe 3 factors that influence fishing in Japan (3mks)**

**-**nature of the landscape

-climate

-market

-Type of fish

 **(b)Describe the Lampara method of fishing (6mks)**

**-**The method involves the use of a lamp and a net

-a lit lamp is placed at the edge of a boat atnight

-The light attracts fish which swim in shoals

--As they swim towards the light they are caught in a net placed in front of the boat

-it mainly catches sardines and dagaa

-it is mainly used in Tanzania and lake Victoria

 **(c)Explain 4 ways in which fishing promotes the development of industries (8mks)**

-net making industries for catching fish

-Fishing vessels such as boat making industries for transporting and conserving fish

-Chemical making industries which make use of fish products

-Fertilizers making industries which make use of fish products

 **(d)A field study was conducted on fishing in Lake Naivasha**

 **(i)List 3 common fish species the study would have noted ( 3mks)**

-Tilapia

-Tuna

-carp

 **(ii)Give 2 main problems the study would have noted facing fishing in Lake Naivasha(2mks)**

**-**overfishing

-poaching

**8.(a)(i)Name 2 provinces where forests are found in Canada (2mks)**

-British Columbia

-North Eastern province up to new found land

 **(ii)Give 3 tree species found in Canada (3 mks )**

**-**Spruces

-Douglas fir

-White pine

 (**b)Explain 3 ways in which the transportation of logs in Canada differs from Kenya** (**6mks**)

**-**Transportation of logs in Kenya is by tractors and lorries/trucks while in Canada rivers are widely used to float the logs on water

-Canada uses tractors to transport the logs where the rives are too small or far away from the logging site while in Kenya tractors are used throughout the year

-In Kenya rivers are never used to transport the logs at all while in Canada rivers are used most of the times

-In Kenya workers are transported daily to the logging site while in Canada workers live in the logging sites and so the cost of transportation is reduced.

 **(c)Explain 4 problems that face forestry in Canada (8 mks)**

**-**In Canada large tracts of forest land is destroyed by fires that are caused by smokers, bush burning fires, campers and industrial operations like logging.

-The forests in the northern part of Canada are in accessible in winter due to snow

-Some sections in the northern part of Canada are in accessible due to rugged terrain and so it becomes hard to exploit the trees.

-The replanted young seedlings take a lot of time to mature usually 50-60 yrs. Of tree growing in Canada after harvesting or even after cutting down in case they have been attacked by aphids like in the case of Kenya

 **(d)A form 4 class conducted a field study in a forested region in the area around their school.**

 **(i)Identify 2 main categories of hypotheses that the students would have formulated (2 mks)**

**-**null hypothesis/negative hypothesis

-alternative /substantive /positive hypothesis

 **(ii)Give 4 activities that the students would have been involved in during the stud (4 mks)**

**-**Indentify the trees by their local or botanical names

-finding out the trees that are hardwood and those that are softwood

-finding out the uses of trees

-indentifying the trees that are indigenous and those that are exotic

-finding out the problems facing the trees in the region.

**9. (A) Explain 3 human factors that led to the establishment of Mwea-Tebere irrigation scheme (6 mks)**

**-**scarce population since initially the area had no settlement and so there was no cost involved in the displacement of people

-availability of market from the Nairobi ,kerugoya etc

-Desire by the colonial government to start a project that would offer employment to the political detainee during 1952 state of emergency.

-Availabilty of detainee labour

**(b)(i)Apart from rice,name 3 other crops that are grown in Mwea irrigation scheme (3 mks)**

**-**Maize

-Beans

-peas

**(ii)Explain 2 ways in which pests and diseases as a problem facing the irrigation scheme can be solved ( 4mks)**

-Use of clean planting seeds which are free from pests diseases

-Burning of residues after harvesting

-Continuous removal of weeds which may harbor pest diseases

 **(c)Explain 3 benefits of Perkerra irrigation scheme** (6mks)

 -An arid region has been turned into a productive land

-The scheme has supplied agricultural produce to the Kenyan market

-A source of livelihood for about 400 farmers and their dependants

-It created employment to the local people.

-Seed maize growing raises about 40million annually for the local population.

 **(d)State 6 problems facing Perkerra irrigation scheme (6mks)**

-Livestock human conflict

-High cost of input provision

-financial problem for the land preparation

-farmers are yet to be supplied with title deeds

-Fluctuation of the waters in the rivers that provide the irrigation water

-Inter-ethnic conflicts between Tugens and Njemps.

-Diversification of agriculture especially because of maize growing has led to the development of other crops such as onions, water melons etc and hence reduction of earnings from such crops

**10.(a)Identify 3 areas in Kenya where maize is grown on large scale (3mks)**

-Kitale(Bungoma)

-Tranzoia

- Nakuru

-Uasin gishu

 **(b)Explain how the following factors favour wheat growing(4mks)**

 (**i)Climate**

-Wheat does well in areas that are cool to warm

-The growing period is sunny and warm and is frost free

-wheat requires a mean annual rainfall range between 305mm-1015mm and a lot of moisture is needed during the growing season.

 **(ii)labour** (4mks)

-Land for planting wheat is ploughed by tractors

-planting is done using hands

-Application of fertilizers is done using hands

-Weeding is done using hands

-there is also packaging of the grain into the bags.

**(c)Explain 3 ways in which harvesting of wheat in Kenya differ from that of Canada**  **(6 mks)**

**-**In Canada harvesting is mainly done by combined harvesters while in Kenya it is mainly done manually

-In Kenya harvesting of wheat is done by cutting the wheat heads using sharps sharps knives while in canada is highly mechanized

-In Canada the harvested wheat is threshed using machines while in Kenya threshing is somehow less mechanized.

 **(d)A field study was conducted on wheat growing by an exchange program me of Kenyan students in Canada.**

 **(i) Identify 2 ports through which wheat harvested in Canada is exported through, the students would have noted. (2mks)**

**-**St john in New Bruins wick

**-**Halifax of Nova scotia

 **(ii)Name 2 varieties of wheat that the students would have noted ( 2mks)**

 -Spring wheat

 -Winter wheat

 (**iii)Give 2 reasons why the students would have made use of sampling technique (2mks**)

-To avoid wasting a lot of time on studying all areas

-To increase the efficiency of the study since one will have enough time to look at a specific area.

 **(iv)Name 2 wheat growing provinces the students would have visited.**

* Alberta
* Saskatchewan
* Manitoba