FORM 4**GEOGRAPHY 2017**

**END OF TERM ONE**

**PAPER 2**

**SECTION A(answer all questions in this section)**

1. (a) Define the termmining. (1mk)

(b) Name a mineral which occurs in each one of the following places in East Africa:

(i) Kwale in Kenya (1mk)

(ii) Kilembe in Uganda (1mk)

c) State two ways in which derelict land can be reclaimed ( 2 mks)

2. (a) List three social factors that influences agriculture ( 3 mks)

(b) State two characteristics of pastoral farming ( 2 mks)

(c) State three physical problems experienced in irrigation farming in Kenya. (3mks)

3. (a) Name three tourist attractions in Coastal province of Kenya (3mks)

(b) Give two problems facing wildlife in Kenya (2mks)

4. a) Differentiate between a forest and forestry. (2mks)

b) Give two types of natural forests. (2mks)

5. a) State three problems facing farmers in Mwea-Tebere irrigation scheme. (3mks)

**SECTION B**

***Answer questions 6 and any other two questions from this section***

1. The table below shows tea production in ‘000 tonnes by type of grower in the years 2001 to 2003. Use it to answer questions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Grower | Amount in metric tonnes | | |
| 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
| Small holder | 182,000 | 176,000 | 181,000 |
| Estates | 113,000 | 111,000 | 113,000 |

Source: Economic survey of Kenya 2004

1. (i) Using a scale of 1 cm to represent 20,000 metric tonnes, draw a comparative bar graph based on the data above ( 8 mks)

(ii) State **two** advantages of using comparative bar graph to present data (2 mks)

1. (i) Calculate the percentage decline in tea production small holder between 2001 and 2002 (2 mks)

(c) (i) Describe the processing of tea from picking to the time it is ready for marketing (8 mks)

(ii)Name **two** areas in Kenya where tea is grown in large scale. (2mks)

d) Outline **three** ways in which tea is important to Kenya’s economy. (3mk)

7. (a) (i) Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation. (2mks)

(ii) State **four** methods of land rehabilitation which are used in Kenya. (4mks)

(b) (i) State three factors that influenced the location of the Perkerra irrigation scheme. (3mks)

(ii) Name **three** crops grown in the scheme. (3mks)

(c) (i) Explain **three** achievements of the Pekerra irrigation scheme. (6mks)

(ii) Explain **two** benefits of irrigation schemes in Kenya. (4mks)

(d)Briefly describe how a polder is reclaimed. (3mks)

8. (a) Define: (i) Agro-forestry (2mks)

(ii) Name **three** major soft wood forest blocks in Western Kenya (3mks)

(b) (i) Name **two** commercial softwoods grown in Kenya (2rnks)

(ii) Give **four** differences between forestry in Kenya and Canada (4mks)

(c) State **four** importance of forestry to the economy of Kenya (8mks)

(d) Explain **three** efforts being made by the Kenyan government to solve the problem of high rate of forest depletion (6mks)

9 a) i) State **three** physical conditions that may discourage setting up of Game Reserves and Parks. (3mks)

ii) Name **one** Game Ranch in Kenya. (1mk)

b) (i) State **three** significance of wildlife to Kenya. (3mks)

c) i) Differentiate between domestic and international tourism. (2mks)

ii) Explain **three** factors that hinder development of domestic tourism in Kenya. (6mks) iii) State **four** problems experienced by the Kenya government in its efforts to conserve wildlife. (4mks)

iv) Explain **three** reasons why Switzerland receives more tourists than Kenya (6mks)

10)a)iWhat is visible trade?(2mks)

ii)List **three** major imports to Kenya from japan.(3mks)

b)Explain 4 benefits which member states of ECOWAS derive from the formation of the trading bloc.(8mks)

c)Briefly discuss any **three** problems facing trade in Kenya.(6mks)

d)Give 6 measures taken by Kenya government to reduce unfavourable balance of trade.(6mks)

END