**3KNT FRATERNITY EXAMINATION**

**GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME**

1a) Give two uses of diamond. (2mks)

* For cutting metals.
* As abrasive for drilling purposes/ drillbits.
* For polishing purposes from dust obtained/ grinding.
* Used as jewellery.

b) Identify three problems facing diamond mining in south Africa. (3mks)

* Fluctination in the world market prices discouraging miners.
* Low mineral content in the ore making its processing elaborate and expensive.
* High cost of mining and processing of diamond hence reducing the profit margins.
* Labour competition with other sectors of the economy such as manufacturing industries and gold mining.
* Continued mining has led to reduced diamond reserves at most miners are becoming depleted.

2a) State 3 advantages of cultivating horticultural crops in green houses in Kenya and Netherlands.(3mks)

* The growing of crops is continous throughout the year
* The control of weed is early.
* The spread and occurrence of pest and diseases is highly controlled.
* Drought effects becomes non-existence.

b) Name 2 types of flowers grown in Kenya. (2mks)

* Roses
* Orchids
* Carnations
* Gladioli
* Statrce
* Samaras

3 a)Name the game reserve marked P,Q and R. (3mks)

P: Bokora

Q: Boni

R :Selous

b) State 2 factors which influence the distribution of wildlife in East Africa. (2mks)

* Types of vegetation cover eg savannah grassland.
* Presence of water eg L. Victoria.
* Climate of a place eg snakes are found in warm areas.
* Types of soil affect fauna in a place.
* Human activities displace wildlife.

4a) Name 2 renewable sources of energy which are exploited in Kenya. (2mks)

* Water
* Biomass / wood
* Wind
* Sun
* Geothermal

B) State 3 advantages of using hydo-electric power. (3mks)

* It is non-exhaustible / renewable
* Clean to use / non-pollutant
* Relatively cheap
* Easy to use (only a switch is required)
* Adjustable to any fluctuation of energy using transformers.
* Convenient to use in variety of ways.

 5a) what is industry inertia? (2mks)

It is the ability of an industry not to relocate even when the locational advantages and disadvantages change.

b) Outline 3 causes of industrial inertia. (3mks)

* Established infrastructure
* Employment
* Market
* Cost of buildings
* Experienced workers

**SECTION B (75 KS)**

6. Ai) Which continent had the highest increase in the number of tourists visiting Kenya between 2005 and 2006. (2mks)

Africa

ii) Calculate the percentage increase of tourists from Australia and new Zealand between 2005 and 2006. (2mks)

$\frac{5000}{19000}$ x 100 = 26.32 %

iii) Draw a divided rectangle 15cm long te represent the number of tourists tat visited Kenya in 2006. Show your calculation.(8mks)

DIVIDED RECTANGLES SHOWING TOURISTS TO KENYA IN 2006.



Europe $\frac{965,000}{1,415,000}$ x 15 = 10.23 cm Africa $\frac{154,000}{1,415,000}$ x 15 = 1.63 cm

Asia $\frac{128,000}{1,415,000}$ x 15 = 1.36 cm N. America $\frac{103,000}{1,415,000}$ x 15 = 1.09 cm

Austarlia & New Zealand $\frac{24,000}{1,415,000}$ x 15 = 0.25 cm All other countries $\frac{41,000}{1,415,000}$ x 15 = 0.43 cm

bi)State two advantages of using divided rectangle the represent geographical data. (3mks)

* They give clear visual impression of individual components.
* They allow comparison.
* They can be used to represent a wide range of data.
* They are easy to draw.
* They are easy to interpret.

ii) Give 4 reasons why in 2005 and 2006 there were more tourists visiting Kenya from Europe compared to those from other parts of the world.(4mks)

* There were many direct flights from European capitals to Kenya.
* There have been aggressive marketing for tourism in Europe.
* Europe has long historical ties with Kenya/ good relations.
* European countries encourage package tours to Kenya.

c) Give 5 reasons why domestic tourism is being encouraged in Kenya. (6mks)

* To expose Kenyans to the wide variety of recreational facilities.
* To make use of tourist facilities during the low tourist seasons.
* To ensure that Kenyans become familiar with the different parts of the contry.
* To make Kenyans appreciate the country’s national heritage/ artifacts / culture / wildlife.
* To enable people from different communities to interact / to enhance national unity.
* To enhance circulation of money within the country/ to promote domestic trade.
* To create employment in the country.

7ai) What is agroforestry? (2mks)

Is the deliberate growing of trees and crops/ keeping of animals on the same piece of land.

ii) Give 4 reasons why agro forestry is encouraged in Kenya. (4mks)

* To ensure continous supply of wood / fuel/ to conserve forests.
* To provide raw materials for industries.
* To conserve soil.
* To provide fruits for human consumption.
* To provide folder for animals.
* Trees are a source of income to farmers when converted into timber.
* Trees act as wind breaks/ provide shade for young plants.
* Provide poles and post.
* For beauty/ aesthetic value.

b) i) Name the forest reserves marked H,J and K. (3mks)

H: Mount Elgon

J : Mount Kenya

K : Arabo Sokole

ii) Explain 4 factors that favour the growth of natural forest in the area marked L.

* The area receives high rainfall (over 1000mm – 1500mm) p.a which encourages the growth.
* The area has deep/ well drained/ volcanic soils that allow roots to penetrate deep into the ground.
* The area has moderate to high temperature of about 14-200 c heat allow for the growth of variety of trees.
* The area is a gazette forest hence settlement/ cultivation is prohibited.
* Some areas are steep/ rugged hence discourages settlement and allow for growth.
* Enforcement of laws to allow re-establishment of forest.
* Creation of the buffer zone (nyayo tea zone discourages encroachment.) 4 well explained x 2= 8mks

c) Describe 4 measures that the government of Kenya is taking to conserve forests in the country. (8mks)

* The government is registering / recognizing the efforts of NGOs with the green belt movement while have mounted campaigns in planting of trees.
* It is also gazzeting forested areas to reduce encroachment of the public and creating public awareness through mass media/ public baraza on the importance of conserving forest resources.
* The government is also enacting laws to prohibit the cutting of trees without a license / protecting indigenous tree species.
* There is establishment of NEMA to coordinate environmental management and conservation activities.
* The government has set aside national tree planting day to encourage people to plant more tress.
* The government is advising people to practice agro forestry so as to avoid cutting trees from the forest.
* The government is employing forest guards to protect forests from fire and other illegal human activities.
* It is encouraging recycling of paper/ wood based products/ use of other sources of energy to reduce demand of trees.
* It is carrying out research through KEFRI and ICRAF in order to come up with ways of controlling diseases/ pests / develop species suitable for different ecological regions.

8ai) Define the term nomadic pastoralism. (2mks)

It is a form of subsistence farming where animals such as cattle, sheep ,goats , camels and donkeys are kept.

ii) State 4 factors that favoured nomadic pastoralism in Kenya. (4mks)

* Areas which are free from animal pest especially the tsetse flies.
* Low savanna grassland and semi deserts conditions where grass sprouts.
* The bush and wooded savanna where land is available.
* Gentle slopes/ relatively flat terrain.
* Sparsely populated areas/ large tracts of land.
* Presence of water.

iii) Give 3 characteristics of nomadic pastoralism. (3mks)

* Keep large herds of animals.
* There is uncontrolled cross breeding of animals.
* They move from one place to another in search of pastures and water.
* Keep animals of different types.
* Pastoral/ communities rely on the animas for their livelihood.
* Animals are usually unhealthy.
* The land they graze on has no proper boundary/ communally owned.
* There is overgrazing.

b) Explain 4 problems faced by nomadic pastoralism in Kenya. (8mks)

* Unreliable rainfall in their grazing fields which cannot support/ sustain good pasture and water therefore leading to low quality herds.
* Poor vegetation in dry regions which leads to poor/ unhealthy animals.
* The native zebu and boran cattle do not yields sufficient milk/ provide poor quality beef/ mature very slowly compared to exotic breeds.
* Diseases and pests, diseases such as foot and mouth disease, anthrax, cause heavy losses of stock in the pastoral regions.
* Over stocking leads to destruction of environment resulting to poor pastures .
* An inadequate veterinary service leads to poor breeds.
* Inadequate transport, hindering accessibility of the area.
* Low education level/ culture hinders modern methods o f livestock farming .
* Inadequate information about the market for beef makes pastoralism vulnerable to exploitation by middleman who buy their animals at very low prices.

4 well explained x 2 = 8mks

c) Explain 4 efforts by the government of Kenya to improve nomadic pastoralism. (8mks)

* Creation of ministry to deal with livestock development.
* Projects have been started to deal with water problems in arid areas/ sinking of wells and boreholes.
* Livestock farmers are being encouraged to grow fodder crops/ and more nourishing grasses for their animas,
* The government has provided field officers to train/ encourage pastoral farmers to adopt modern methods of rearing and breeding animals.
* Quality animal production is done through cross-breeding, pedigree animals with indigenous ones.
* Disease and pests incidences has been reduced by government providing cattle dips facilities in attempt to control tick borne diseases/ clearing of bushes to control tsetse as well as spraying their hiding places.
* Pastoralists re being advised to keep smaller herds of animals to improve on overstocking.
* On marketing of their products the government has liberated the market as well as reopening of the KMC.
* Anti=-stock theft unit monitor the stolen animals from the nomadic pastoralists. 4 well explained x 2 = 8mks

9ai) Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation. (2mks)

Land reclamation refers to the practice by which less useful land can be reclaimed through draining of swamps, irrigation etc while land rehabilitation is the practice of restoring land which has been misused and destroyed through human activities.

ii) Name 4 ways in which land can be reclaimed in Kenya. (4mks)

* Drainage of swamps
* Irrigation of dry land
* Afforestatin and reafforestation

b) Explain 4 factors which influenced the location of perkerra irrigation scheme. (8mks)

* Presence of flat and gently sloping terrain which enables easy flow of water by gravity.
* To utilize the excess water of river perkerra this is used to go to waste.
* The dry conductions of the area necessitated use of irrigation.
* The fertile loam soil which is deposited by the floods reduces use of fertilizers. 4 well explained x 2 = 8mks

c) Outline 5 problems affecting the farmers in perkerra irrigation scheme. (5mks)

* Siltation of canals.
* High rates of evaporation.
* Salinisation of the soil.
* Presence of pests.
* Clogging up of canals by water weed
* Presence of water borne diseases.
* Delayed payment.
* Low pricing of crops.
* Expensive farm inputs.
* Inadequate capital

d) Give 3 differences between land reclamation in Kenya and I Netherlands. (6mks)

* Netherland reclaim land from the sea while in Kenya dry areas are reclaimed.
* Netherlands use intensified methods of technology compared to Kenya.
* In Netherlands, all the reclaimed land is below sea level while in Kenya is above sea level.
* In Netherlands, it is done in large scale while in Kenya s done in small scale. 3 well explained x 2 =6mks

10a) What is fish farming. (2mks)

* It is the rearing of fis in water ponds.

b) Explain 4 factors which favour fishing in the temperate regions. (8mks)

* Cool ocean water ideal for fish breeding and growth of planktons.
* Presence of idented westeries which provide calm inlets for fish breeding and building of landing ports.
* Convergence of ocean currents in the region leads to upwelling of ocean ater which bring minerals and planktons from the seabed to the surface for fish to feed on.
* Advanced technology
* Presence of shallow continental shelf.
* The high population – market. 4 well explained x 2 =8mks

ci)Explain 3 methods of conserving fisheries. (6mks)

* Restocking of overfished areas.
* Standardizing the size of nets.
* Treatment of waste into harmless state.
* Licensing fishermen.
* Restrict fishing during some specific seasons 3 well explained x 2 =6mks

ii) State 4 problems that face inland fisheries in East Africa. (4mks)

* Pollution of lakes
* Over fishing leading to fish depletion.
* Remoteness; poor transport facilitating to markets.
* Declining water level in the lakes.

d) Describe trawling fishing method. (5mks)

* A bay shaped net is attached to a trader ship.
* The mouth of the net is kept open by lead beams.
* The upper pat of the net is kept to float by corks/ floats.
* The lower part of the net is fixed with heights to lower the net to the seabed.
* The net is then dragged/pulled slowly to catch demersal fish, pulled by two trawler ships/ boats.
* When the net is full of fish, it is hauled into the boat and fish is emptied on board.