**MOMALICHE 4 CYCLE 8 JOINT EXAM**

**312/2**

**GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

1. (a) **Apart from floods, name two other environmental hazards experienced in Kenya**

* Drought✓
* Volcanic eruption✓
* Lightening✓
* Pests and diseases✓
* Earthquakes
* windstorms✓ (2mks)

(b) **Outline three methods used to control floods**

* Construction of dams✓
* Afforestation✓
* Building of dykes✓
* Dredging
* directing canals✓ (3mks)

2. (a) (i) **Define an anadromous fish?**

Fish that spend part of life in the sea and the rest in rivers where they spawn✓✓

(ii) **Example of anadromous fish**  (2mk)

* Salmon✓ (1mk)

(b) **Reasons for encouraging fish farming**

* Allow better use of land/ water resources✓
* Create employment/ income opportunities✓
* Contribute to meeting demand for food/ fish/ protein✓
* Lead to development of related industries✓
* Fish exported to earn foreign earnings✓
* Free from international conflicts✓ (3mks)

3. (a) **Two formations in which mineral ore occur**

* Veins and lodes✓
* Beds and seams✓
* Weathering products✓
* Alluvial/ placer deposits✓ (2mks)

(b) **Effects of land dereliction on the environment**

* Leads to wastage of Agricultural land/ industrial land and settlement
* Ugliness/ scars on land✓
* Loss of diversity – plants and animals✓
* Triggers landslides✓
* Health hazards – breeding grounds for mosquitoes✓ (3mks)

4. (a) **Differentiate between horticulture and market gardening**

* Horticulture is the intensive cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers while market gardening is the intensive cultivation of vegetables and fruits for the nearest urban centres✓✓ (2mks)

(b) **Three problems facing horticulture in Kenya**

* Price fluctuation✓✓
* Climatic hazards e.g. hailstones that destroy crops✓
* Inadequate capital to run the farms✓
* Pests and diseases that destroy crops✓
* High degree of perishability✓ (3mks)

5. (a) **Functions of the Central Business District (CBD)**

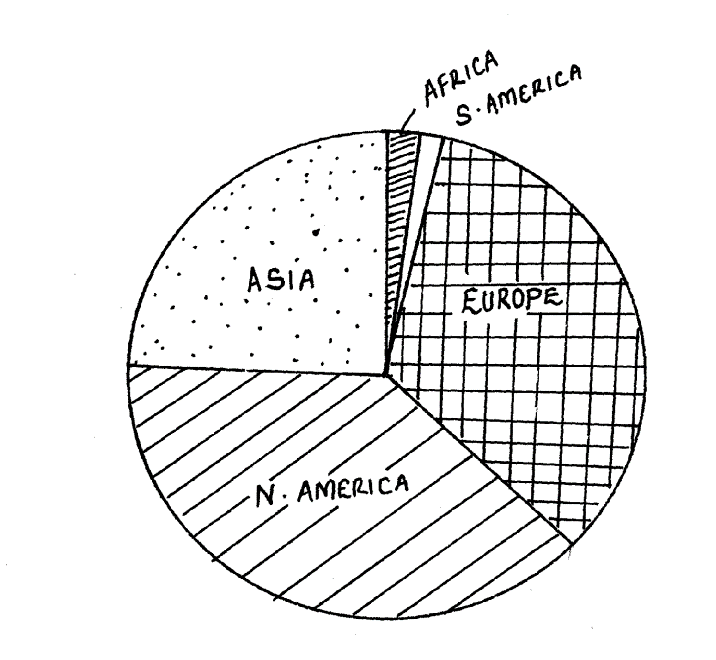
* Administration e.g. offices✓
* Commercial centre✓/trading centres
* Transport and communication center✓ (2mks)

(b) **Factors that may lead to rural – urban migration**

* Search for jobs✓
* City life attraction✓
* Shortage of land in rural areas✓

Social amenities in towns✓e.g education, hospitals etc (3mks **)**

**SECTION B**



**6. (a)**

***Drawing the circle of correct radius 1 mk***

***Segments entered well = 21/ 2 mks***

***Calculations =21/2mks***

***Key= 1mk***

***Title=1mk***

***Total= 8mks***

a) Europe 87467 x 360

240752

= 131º

Africa 1840 x 360

240 752

= 30

N. America = 87580 x 360

240752

= 131º

S. America = 1,561 x 360

240,752

= 20

Asia = 62,304 x 360 = 930

240,752

Calculations and drawing / angles indicated well = 8mks

b) i) Nuclear power is derived from uranium(1mk)

ii) South Africa (1mk)

iii) Electricity production

Nuclear bombs ***1 x 2 = 2mks***

iv) Disadvantages of nuclear power

* Cannot be conserved / reserved
* It is a heavy pollutant
* It produces radioactive waves  ***2 x 1 = 2mks***

c) Benefits from Aswan high dam.

- Large areas have been put under irrigation

- Floods have now been controlled in the lower Nile and the flow of the Nile is greatly regulated eased transportation

- The dam has brought into existence a large man-made lake which has eased navigation.

- Hydro-electric power is now available.

- The man- made lake has enhanced the fishing industry.

- The availability of electricity has led to industrial expansion in Egypt.

- The dam and the large man – made lake are today a beautiful tourist attraction

***3 x 1 = 3mks***

**d Factors responsible for production of hydro- electric power in U.S.A**

**-** The numerous sites on the American rivers which are ideal for establishing

power generating projects

- U.S.A has heavy industries which have high demand for hydro- electric power.

- High technological know- how which enabled many hydraulic engineers to develop

the science of dam construction.

- Huge base of capital – to be invested in power generations. ***4 x 2 =84mks***

**7.a)** - Trans- Nzoia

- Nakuru

- Bungoma

- Uasin Gishu (Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

b)

- Temperature 18º- 27º moderate/high temp

- 140 frost free days

- High/moderate rainfall/ between 635- 1145 mm

Well distributed rainfall

- Soils - Fertile and well drained loam soils.

- Prefers lowlands or undulating topography for mechanization

***Any 4 x 1 = 4mks***

**c) -** Low prices when production is high demoralizes farmers

- High prices of inputs especially fertilizer that reduces profit margins

- Drought and floods leads to low yields

- Attack by weevils especially Osama weevil / pests and diseases (mosaic smut) lead to low quality and low yields

- Poor roads leads to delay of produce to the market

- Inadequate capital to invest in maize production that limits expansion ***Any 4 x 2 = 8mks***

***Any explained well facts can be awarded a mark***

d)i) National food policy is an agricultural development strategy aimed at increasing food production output and self-sufficiency in food supply ***2x1 = 2mk***

ii) - Ensure that food stuffs distribution is adequate such that every member of the population has a

nutritionary adequate diet.

* Assist in achieving some degree of security in food supply for each area of the country
* Maintain a position of broad self- sufficiency in main foodstuffs inorder for the nations to feed herself without using scarce foreign exchange in food imports.
* Reduce prices inputs like fertilizers
* Prompt payment to farmers will make them not to turn to alternative crops.

***Any 3 x 1 = 3mks***

e)i) - High prices of farm inputs e.g fertilizers, seeds etc.

- Over reliance and emphasize on cash crops.

- Low purchases prices offered by N.C.P.B

- High population growth rates

- inadequate vocational training for maize farmers.

- insufficient credit offered to farmers

- Poor research and inadequate extension services

- Adverse weather like drought and flood

- Poor land tenure policy making most land to be idle due to absentee farmer

ii) - Ensure there is adequate supply of fertilizers, seeds etc.

* Improving the training of farmers and extension staff. ***Any 5 x 1 = 5mks***
* Develop demonstration farms
* Improving on the distribution of farming guides
* Provides better equipment through credit terms
* Improving weather monitoring and Dissemination of weather information
* Giving incentives to maize farmers
* Offering high purchase prices to farmers(maize)
* Improve storage facilities ***Any six x ½ = 3mks***

8.a) (i) Difference between two-way road and one-way road systems.

-Two-way road refers to a road divided into two with a yellow line and traffic flow in two different ways. One-way road is a double carriage where two roads are built parallel to each other and, on each road, traffic flows in one direction.

(ii) Causes of accidents on Kenyan roads.

-Careless drivers cause accidents.

-Some drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs causing accidents.

-Some drivers are not qualified as they forge driving licenses leading to accidents.

-Many drivers over-speed beyond 80kmph (public vehicles) or over 110kmph for private cars leading to accidents

-Many roads have many port holes that cause accidents.

-Some roads have steep gradients and sharp bends that leads to accident.

-Some roads are very narrow leading to accident.

-Some vehicles are not road worthy or are no well-maintained leading to accidents

-Some roads don’t have signs or posters to guide the drivers leading to accidents

-Traffic police are careless instead they are corrupt allowing mistakes leading to accident

-Overloading of vehicles that leads to accidents.

Any 8 x 1 =8mrks.

b) (i)Towns marked J-Cape town✓

K-Harare✓

L-Cairo✓ (3marks)

(ii) Countries where Trans-Africa Railway is not completed.

-Sudan

-Central Africa Republic

-Bukina Faso

-Mali (3mks)

c). (i)Reasons why railway transport is not well developed in Africa.

-Most of them were developed by colonial powers without the interest of indigenous people.

-They are expensive to construct hence not widespread.

-Rail transport is not flexible therefore unsuitable for short distances.

-Railway wagons and engines are expensive to buy.

-Engines and wagons are expensive to maintain.

Different rail gauges in different countries.

Political differences in different countries (4mks)

(ii) The role of the St. Lawrence sea-way.

-The sea-way has made the interior of Canada and U.S.A open to trade. This has increased the volume of trade goods even to external market leading to high income.

-There is cheap availability of hydro electrical power which is used in industries.

-The whole project has attracted many tourist leading to steady flow of foreign exchange.

-The project created many employment opportunities where many people work.

-It contributed to many urban centers with large population which provided market for goods locally produced.

9.(a ()i) **Life expectancy**

* The average age to which the people of a country expect to live or the average age at which people die✓✓ (2mks)

(ii**) Name three counties with low population in Kenya.**

* Samburu
* Turkana
* Marsabit
* Mandera
* Isiolo
* West Pokot
* Garrissa (3mks)

(b) **Explain how Relief, Govt policy and Development of industries influence population distribution in Kenya**

**Relief :** Gently sloping and flat lands attract population settlement✓/ population while rugged / slopy/ steep landscape has sparse population or low/ nil population because they are difficult to cultivate✓

(2mks)

**Govt policy:** May discourage or encourage settlement in some areas i.e. Kenya government discourages population settlement on the water catchment areas✓/ gazetted forests and national parks. Also the government may influence the settling of people in an area through settlement schemes✓ where people who were rendered homeless settle ✓ (2mks)

**Development of industries:** Establishment of industries in urban areas attract population/ influence population distribution because such areas offers employment opportunities hence they are densely populated (2mks)

(c) **Explain four efforts the Kenya government is making to check on high mortality rate**

* Creation of more hospitals and health centres so as to improve on medication✓✓
* Increased immunization programmes to check on disease incidences e.g. measles✓✓
* Encouraging family planning through seminars to improve the health of pregnant mothers✓✓
* Educating the people to improve on nutrition to minimize malnutrition diseases e.g. marasmus (8mks)

d) **Explain three factors for the reduction of fertility rate in Kenya**

* Cost of bringing up children has gone up forcing parents to limit the number of children✓✓
* Increased use of birth control measures limiting births✓✓
* Modern career opportunities have limiting influence on women’s fertility rate✓✓
* There is increase in the number of women opting to remain single thus reducing the fertility rate✓✓
* More girls are attending school and pursuing higher education limit their child bearing✓✓ (6mks)

**Subtotal = 25mks**

10. (a) **Define the following.**

(i) **Internal trade** Is the trade that involves the exchange of goods and services within a country, while Internationaltrade is the trade that involves the exchange of goods and services on global scale/between many countries of the world. 2 x 1 =21mk

(b) **State three problems faced by Kenya in International Trade.** 3mks

- Fluctuation of prices in the world market leads to low earnings.

- Kenya produces goods similar to those manufactured in other African states and

this limits the market.

- Kenya imports manufactured goods which are very expensive hence unfavorable

balance of trade.

- The quota system limits the amount of goods Kenya can export.

- Goods produced in Kenya are priced by developed countries which give them low

price hence low returns. Any 3 x 1 = 3mks

(c) (i) **Identify three major exports from Kenya.** 3mks.

- Tea

- Coffee

- Soda ash

- Fluorspar.

- Flowers.

- Cement

- Canned pineapple. Any 3 x 1 = 3mks.

(ii) **Give three reasons why Kenya should protect her local industries**. 3mks.

- In order to develop home and infant industries.

- To promote trade in home made goods.

- To correct the unfavourable balance of trade.

- To promote exports hence increase her earnings.

- In order to raise the level of employment.

- In order to prevent dumping of inferior goods. Any 3 x 1 = 3mks

(d) (i) **What is unfavourable balance of trade?** 2mks

- Is when the value of imports exceeds the value of exports in a country’s foreign trade. 1 x 2 = 2mks

(ii) **Explain three reasons why Kenya experiences unfavourable balance of trade**.

- Kenya exports agricultural product such as tea, coffee which fetch low prices.

- She imports manufactured goods such as crude oil, pharmaceuticals,

heavy machinery which are very expensive.

- Goods exported from Kenya face stiff competition in the world market leading

to low earnings.

- Quotas imposed on Kenyan goods by some countries limits the amount of products

that can be exported leading to reduced sales and earnings.

- Some goods exported from Kenya are of very low quality earning very little.

Any 3 x 2 = 6mks

(iii) **Explain three measures taken by the Kenya government to reduce her**

**unfavorable balance of trade**.

- Kenya has developed other sources of energy such as HEP, solar and geothermal

to reduce the importation of crude oil.

- Encouraging the masses to conserve imported oil to reduce the amount consumed.

- Establishing import substitution industries to reduce import of goods.

- Kenya has restriction on importation of luxury goods.

- Kenya has encouraged local assembling of motor vehicles and heavy machinery

instead of importing complete units.

- Diversifying exports both agriculture and manufacturing to increase export earnings.

- Promoting tourism in order to increase the number of tourists into the country

which would increase foreign exchange.

- Finding new market for exports in order to have more goods getting into the market.

- Increasing invisible trade such as shipping in order to increase foreign exchange.

Any 3 x 2 = 6mks