**MARKING SCHEME**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**PAPER 2**

**JULY/AUGUST 2016**

**1. (a) Mention three measures of taken by the East African Countries to manage wildlife. (3mrks)**

* Burn on game hunting
* Protecting endangered species
* Creation of antipoaching species
* Involvement of NGO In the conservation
* Creation public awareness on environment issues.
* Legislation of management / conservation. **(any 3 x 1 = 3mks**)

**(b) Apart from Game parks and reserve give two other tourist sites in Kenya. (2mrks)**

* Snow capped mountains e.g. Mt Kenya
* The great Rift valley
* Historical sites e.g. Kariandusi ,olorgesaille.
* Extensive beaches (warm and sandy)
* Variety of marine life.
* Nature trail of Bamburi **(any 2 x 1 = 2mks**)

**2.(a) What is market gardening? (1mrk)**

-The intensive cultivation of vegetables and fruits for sale in the nearest urban centres

**(b) State four factors that favour market gardening in Kenya. (4mrks)**

* Warm temperature in th**e areas it is practiced.**
* Presence of well drained sandy soil.
* Availability of plentiful supply of cheap labour
* Gently sloppily land suitable for building green houses. **(any 4 x 1 = 4mks**)

**3. (a) Give the reasons for the decline in the use of letters as a mode of communication in Kenya. (2mrks)**

* + The highcost of postage
  + Competition from cheaper and faster means of communication e.g. cellphones, email.
  + Loss letters sent.
  + Tampering with letters
  + Licensing of more private radio and television stations.  **( 2 x 1 = 2mks)**

**(b) Mention three uses of road expansion in Kenya (3mrks)**

* + Has eased traffic jams in the busy roads.
  + Creation of employment opportunities.
  + Easy movement of people.
  + Promoted of development of trade and tourism.
  + Has promoted expansion of agriculture.

**4.(a) List two factors hindering expansion of natural forest in Kenya. (2mrks)**

* + Trees take too long to mature hence discourage exploitation
  + Poor transport network in forested areas during rainy seasons
  + Forests are thick and difficult to penetrate
  + The trees are found in different layers and any exploitation of the mature ones destroys the young ones .
  + The risk of dangerous wild animals e.g. reptiles.
  + The trees are not in pure strands **(any 2 x 1 = 2mks**)

**(b) Give three characteristics of planted forests. (3mrks)**

* + Contain exotic trees of the same species.
  + Trees are equally spaced and appear in rows
  + Undergrowth is limited.
  + Most tree species are fast maturing.
  + Hardwood trees include eucalyptus and sitter oak.
  + Scientifically managed. **(3 x 1 = 3mks)**

**5. (a) Give the difference between visible trade and invisible trade (2mrks)**

* Visible trade - Trade on tangible goods such as coffee, tea, textiles machinery.
* Invisible trade- Services which can earn foreign exchange from one place to another. **(2mks)**

**(b) State three benefits that Kenya will get from the renewal of East Africa co-operation.(3mrks)**

* They will be improved access to raw materials for industrial development
* There will be expanded market for local goods.
* There will be exchange of research finding/training
* There will be improved negotiation power in the international market.
* There will be improved transport links between the member countries.
* Increased employment opportunities because of free movement.
* Mutual political understanding between Kenya and its neighbours **(3 x 1 = 3mks)**

**6.(i) Identify one country that is represented by the pyramid above (1mrk)**

* Germany
* Sweden
* Italy (1 x 1 = 1mk)

**(ii) Give three characteristics of the population pyramid represented by the pyramid .(3mrks)**

* + The pyramid has a narrow base meaning low birth rate.
  + Bars become longer with increase in age i.e. low death rate.
  + Longer bars between 20-64years suggests low dependency ratio.
  + Bars wide at the top suggests high life expectancy. (3 x 1 = 3mks)

**(iii) Give three disadvantages of the population structure represented by the pyramid.(3mrks)**

* Shortage of workers.
* Increased aging population leads to a lot of money being spent on providing services.
* Reduced domestic market for goods.
* Rural depopulation. (3 x 1 = 3mks)

**(b) Define the following terms**

**(i) Census**

* The enumeration of the entire population of an area and the compilation of demographic, social and economic information of the population being enumerated at a given time and place. (2mks)

**(ii) Fertility**

* The number of live births a woman has during reproductive penis.

**(c) Identify three types of Internal Migration**

* + Rural to Urban
  + Urban to Rural
  + Rural to Rural
* Urban to Urban (3 x 1 = 3mks)

**d. Explain how the following influences population increase in Kenya**

**(i) Early marriage (2mrks)**

* People who marry early are likely to get more children because they have a long period during which they can get children.

**(ii) Improved medical facilities. (2mrks)**

* Both the child and mother and the general population have better chances of survival because of availability of medical facilities to control and curve diseases.

**(iii) Cultural beliefs. (2mrks)**

* Some cultures encourage large families
* The tendancy of people to prefer male children may lead to those not getting children to have

large families.

**e) Give five reasons for carrying out population census. (5mrks)**

* Census data show composition of population in terms of sex, age and regional distribution.
* It provides information on mortality and fertility which is important for provision for basis facilities.
* Helps the government to do economic plumbing.
* Helps the government in making decisions on the division of new administration areas.

7. **(a)State three physical conditions that favour large scale sugarcane farming in Kenya (3mks)**

* + Well drained fertile soils
  + Gently sloping undulating landscape
  + Hugh rainfall of 1000mm – 1500mm per annum which is well distributed throughout the year.
  + Moderate to high temperature ranging of 20oC – 28oC
  + Long periods of sunlight.

Any 3 x 1 = 3mks

**(b) Describe the cultivation of sugarcane in the lake region of kenya from the preparation of land to the harvesting stage.**

* + - The land is cleared of its natural vegetation.
    - It is ploughed using either tractors or oxendrawn plough
    - Hallowing is done to loosen the large humps of soil
    - Shallow furrows are dug at intervals of 1.2m to 1.8metres apart
    - Cuttings / seed cane are planted in the furrows and then top dressing is applied.
    - Weeding is done regularly
    - Herbicides are applied
    - After 18 months the cane is ready.
    - The cane is cut / harvested using pangas.
    - The harvested cane is loaded into lorries for transportation to the factory.

Any 6x1 = 6mks

**(c) Explain five problems facing sugarcane farming in Kenya (10mks)**

* Pests such as termites and white grab and diseases such as \*\* stunting diseases attack the plants and lowers yields leading to low income for the farmers
* Accidental fires destroy the cane resulting into heavy losses to the farmers.
* Flooding of the market by cheap imported sugar results in unfair competition thus causing delay in payment to the farmers.
* Delay in harvesting reduces the quality and tonnage of the cane thus reducing the farmers earnings
* Closure of some factories such as mumias has deprived the farmers of their income.
* Poor roads in some areas leads to delayed delivery of the cane to the factory lowering the quality and subsequently profit to the farmers
* Prolonged droughts in some areas destroys crops leading to heavy losses.
* High cost of farm inputs reduces the farmers profit margin.
* Mismanagement of factories and cooperatives lead to delayed payments thus discouraging farmers.

Any 5 x2 = 10mks

**(d) Your class visited a sugar factory for a field study on sugar processing**.

**(i) Outline four stages of sugar processing that the class may have observed. (4mks)**

* Weighing of the cane
* Chopping of the cane
* Crushing of the cane
* Boiling
* Filtering
* Grading
* Drying
* Weighing of sugar
* Packing/ bagging
* Crystallization
* Breaching

Any 4 x1 = 4mks

**(ii) Name two by products of sugar processing the class nay have identified during the study 2mks**

* Molasses
* Bogasse
* Wax
* Aconitic acid
* Filter coke
* Filter mud

Any 2x1 = 2mks

8. **(a) (i) Differentiate between fishing and fisheries**

* Fishing is the exploitation of water resources such as fish, seals crabs, prawns lobiters and seaweeds white.
* Fisheries are water bodies that contain fish and other related resources. (2mks)

**(ii) What are pelagic fish** ?

Fish species that are found close to the water surface. 1 x1 = 1mk

**(iii) Give two examples of pelagic fish (2mks)**

* Herring
* Pilchard
* Mackerel
* Brisling
* Anchovies
* Sardines
* Menhaden
* Capeline
* Tafi

Any 2x1 = 2mks

(b) (i) A – Kisumu

B- Kirinyaga

C – Homabay.

1 x 3 = 3mks

**(ii) State three characteristics of fish farming in Kenya.**

* Fish farms are mainly found in Nyanza, Western central, Coast and parts of Rift valley.
* The farmers get their fingerlings from hatcherics e.g. in sagana, kibos, Homabay.
* In each pond the farmer stocks mainly are type of fish
* Most fish, farms are owned by individual farmers.
* A few are company owned e.g. Sagana , Kabaru and Bam,buri.
* The fish are usually caught using nets with fig mashes to ensure that only the big ones are caught .

Any 3 x1 = 3mks

**(iii) Explain three ways through which fish farming contributes to the economy of Kenya ( 6mks)**

* Fish farming industry creates job opportunities for people in building and managing fish ponds
* Some of the fish from the ponds such as trout are exported to earn foreign exchange.
* Fish contributes immensely to the supply of animal protein.
* The activity can lead to the development of fish related industries eg. Fish processing canning , fertilizer manufacturing, boat construction net making.

Any 3 x 2 = 6mks

**(c) (i) Describe trawling methods of fishing**  (4mks)

* + A bag – shaped net is attached to a strip – trawler.
  + The nets mouth is kept open by other boards
  + The upper part of the net is kept a float by corks / floats.
  + Weights are used to keep lower parts of the net at the sea bad.
  + The trawler drags a long the net.
  + After sufficient fish is caught , the net is hauled to the trawler.

Any 4 x1 = 4mks

**(ii) Compare fishing in Kenya and Japan under the following sub headings.**

1. **Marketing**

In Kenya there is a small market from within the country and abroad while in Japan there is a large market within the country and from abroad

1. **Nature of the coastline**

Kenyans coastline is fairly straight with a few indentations hence not ideal for fishing parts while Japan has indented coastline with many natural harbours and inlets.

(2mks)

9. **(a) (i) What is industrialization**  (2mks)

The pace and process of developing industries in a country or a region.

**(ii)State four benefits of decentralization of industries in Kenya**  (4mks)

* It would encourage regional equality in development.
* It would create employment in the rural areas
* It will reduce rural – urban migration.
* It would allow greater exploitation of local resources.
* It would help reduce congestion in urban centres.
* It would raise the standard of living in rural areas.
* Reduce strain on social amenities in urban areas.
* Reduce risk during calamities.

**4 x 1 = 4mks**

1. **Give four reasons why kenya should be an industrialized country. (4mks)**

* Helps to diversify the economy and reduce overreliance on agriculture.
* Increases self sufficiency
* Creates employment opportunities
* Encourage utilization of natural resources.
* Improves living standards by providing better goods and services.
* Source of foreign exchange.
* Improvement of balance of trade.

4 x 1 = 4mks

1. **State five reasons why the development of Juakali Industries is encouraged in Kenya (5mks)**

* The industry creates employment opportunities in the informal sector
* They provide cheaper hence save the country from the expensive inports
* They require little capital to start and run.
* They do not require much skill
* They make economical use of materials that would have gone to waste.
* Help in the decentralization of industries to curb rural- urban migration.
* The goods produced cater for local needs
* Government earn revenue from taxation. Any 5 x 1 =5mks

**(c) (i) Explain five factors which have influenced the location of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr Region of Germany**  (10mks)

**(a) Availability of coal**

The Ruhr region is located on the largest coalfield in Europe and coal is a basic raw material in iron and steel industry.

**(b) Ruhr region is centrally located in Europe** . It has direct connection will all parts of Europe by water , railway and road and thus enables easy export of products.

**(c) Availability of capital accrued from other industries like coal is invested in the iron and steel industry.**

**(d) Availabilty of ready market** from the Ruhr conurbation and other parts of the country.

**(e) Availability of raw materials** like iron ore and limestone.

(f) well developed transport network provide by navigable rivers and canals.

10. (a) W – Flourspar

X – Gold

Y – Diamond

Z- Copper.

4mks

**(ii) Name two sea ports through which some of the mineral mined in East Africa are exported.(2mks)**

Mombasa

DaresSalam

**(b) (i) State three ways in which mining derilicts can be reclaimed.**

* Planting trees
* Creating a park to attract tourists
* Introducing aqua culture.
* Landscaping for settlements of farming.
* Refilling the derilicts.

Any 3 x 1 = 3mkks

**(ii) Explain four ways in which diamond mining contributes to the economy of South Africa. (8mks)**

* Provides employment to many people raising their standards of living.
* It earns the country foreign exchange which is used as a means for paying international depts..
* It has lead to growth of urban centre for example Pretoria and Kimberly.
* It has contributed to the development of infrastructure e.g. roads and railways.

4 x 2 = 8mks

**(c) (i) What is Energy crisis? (1mk)**

* Energy crisis is defined as an acute shortage of energy in the world caused by increase in the price of oil.

**(ii) State three causes of Energy crisis in Kenya (3mks)**

* High demand which leads to increase in price.
* With holding of oil by producing countries
* Oil is getting dipleted
* Depletion of forests which makes people to shift to oil leading to increased consumption

**(d) (i) State two problems that affect hydro electric power production along river Tana (2mks)**

* Changes in the river regime / fluctuation / seasonality
* Silting of the reservoirs
* Poor maintainace of the machinery at the power houses.
* Inadequate capital to purchase spare parts

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks

**(ii) Give two factors which hinder the expansion of Geothermal power production in Kenya (2mks)**

* Limited number of suitable sites
* Inadequate capital for investment
* Scarcity of skilled labour.