

30.9 GEOGRAPHY (312)

30.9.1 Geography Paper 1 (312/1)



MANYAM FRANCHISE  
Discover! Learn! Apply

SECTION A

1.

- The sun
- The planets
- Asteroids
- Meteors/meteorites/meteoroids
- Comets
- Natural satellites

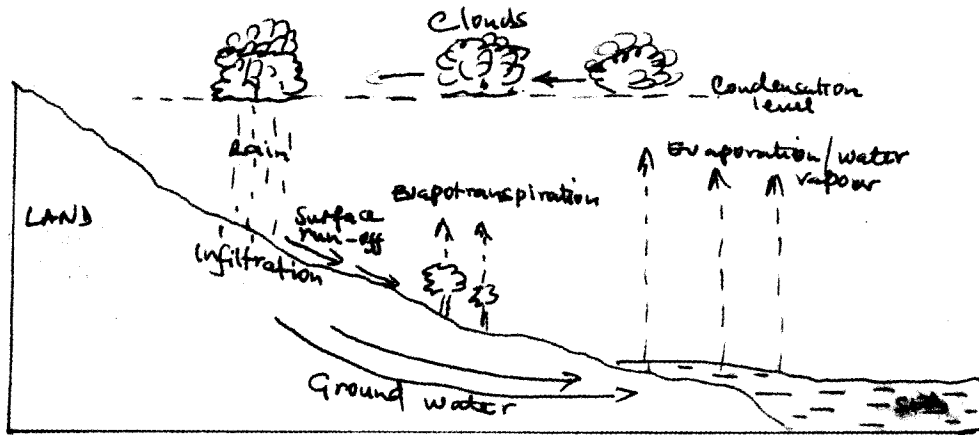
Any 3 x 1 (3 marks)

2. (a)

- Cirrus
- Cirro – cumulus
- Cirro – stratus

any 2 x 1 (2 marks)

(b) Draw a well labelled diagram of a hydrological cycle.



Correctly drawn diagram.

(1 mark)

- Clouds – 1 mark
- Rain – 1 mark
- Infiltration /Surface run-off – 1 mark
- Land/ocean /water body – 1mark
- Evaporation/evapotranspiration 1 mark
- Condensation 1 mark

max (4 marks)

3. (a)

- gravitative pressure
- Divergence/ convergence/collision/shearing of tectonic plate boundaries
- movement of magma within the earth's crust/volcanic eruption
- folding/faulting
- isostatic adjustment
- blasting of rocks /bomb explosions/construction of large reservoirs
- energy release within the mantle

any 3x1=3 marks

- (b)
- The Circum – Pacific belt
  - the Tethyan/Mediterranean belt
  - the Great Rift Valley belt
  - Mid-Atlantic Ocean belt
- any 2 x 1 (2 marks)
4. (a) Any naturally formed (solid) mineral aggregate/ a naturally occurring solid material that is composed of one or more minerals (2 marks)
- (b)
- some sedimentary rocks contain fossils-
  - The rocks have cleavage/are foliated/have bedding planes.
  - The rocks form horizontal layers/are stratified.
  - the rocks are non-crystalline
- Any 3 x 1 (3 marks)
5. (a)
- |  |              |          |
|--|--------------|----------|
|  | P – Headland | (1 mark) |
|  | Q – Spit     | (1 mark) |
|  | R – Stack    | (1 mark) |
- (b)
- Presence of abundant supply of materials to be deposited.
  - Presence of a shallow shore/continental shelf.
  - A relatively weak long shore current.
  - A weak backwash strong swash/constructive waves
  - Gently sloping land at the sea shore.
- Any 2 x 1 (2 marks)
6. (a)
- |  |  |           |
|--|--|-----------|
|  | 7Km 100m /7100m  | (2 Marks) |
|  | 2250 ±1 <sup>0</sup> / 224 <sup>0</sup> -226 <sup>0</sup>                            | (2 marks) |
|  | 15 Km <sup>2</sup> ± = ½Km <sup>2</sup> (14½ Km <sup>2</sup> - 15½ Km <sup>2</sup> ) | (2 marks) |
- (b)
- J – Lala Dam
- K – Magare School
- L – Dry weather road/All weather road –loose surface
- M – Forest
- (4 marks)
- (c) (i)
- There are many settlements in the Eastern part of the area because the land is gently sloping which makes construction easy.
  - There are clusters of settlements where there are markets/urban centres such as Homa Bay because there are social amenities and economic **activities that** attract settlements.
  - The hilly areas around Run have few or no settlements because the land is steep/ rugged which makes construction difficult/costly.
  - There are no settlements to the south-west because the area is set aside as a national reserve and it is forested.
  - Some shores of Lake Victoria have no settlement because they are poorly drained/ marshy which discourages human activities.

- Homa Bay Municipality area is the most densely settled because it has a dense road network and water transport for ease of movement.
- There are few settlements in the area, west of Easting 50 and North of the National Reserve due to less rainfall which discourages agriculture.

Any 3 x 2 (6 marks)

(ii)

- Cereal farming - flour mills/maize control store.
- Cotton growing - Cotton experimental farm/ginnery.
- Sisal farming - sisal factory.

(4 marks)

(d)

- The main drainage feature is Lake Victoria.
- The main river is River Akech/Rangwe and they drain into Lake Victoria.
- There are many short streams; originating from Ruri Hills.
- Rivers flowing from Ruri Hills form radial drainage pattern.
- Some rivers form parallel pattern.
- Many streams disappear underground/end abruptly.
- River Akech and its tributaries form dendritic pattern.
- The area has dams/boreholes/water holes.
- There are few seasonal streams.
- Most rivers are permanent
- River Akech flows northwards.
- There are papyrus swamps along the shores of Lake Victoria.

Any 5 x 1 (5 marks)

7. 5

(a) (i)

- D - Prairies
- E - Steppes
- F - Downs

(3 marks)

(ii)

- The forests consist of mixed variety of tree species.
- The trees shed their leaves at different times of the year/forests are evergreen.
- The trees are tall straight with large trunks.
- The trees have broad leaves/drip-tipped leaves.
- The trees take long to mature.
- The trees species are mainly hardwood.
- The trees grow close to each other.
- The forests have little or no undergrowth.
- The trees have smooth bark
- The forest has numerous lianas/climbing plants/epiphytes.
- Some of the trees have buttress roots.
- The forests have canopies.
- The forest crowns form three distinct layers.

(6 marks)

(b)

(i) Desert vegetation

- The area has scarce stunted/vegetation because it receives low rainfall.
- High temperature/High rate of evaporation experienced in the area leaves the ground dry, leading to scarce vegetation.

- The long periods of drought causes some seeds to exist in a dormant state only to germinate during the short rains/causes scarce/stunted vegetation.
- The higher rainfall along the margins of the region leads to more luxuriant vegetation in the areas.
- Strong winds may uproot some of the plants leaving the ground bare/strong winds disperse seeds from one part of the region to another leading to establishment of plant species far and wide in the region.

Each climatic condition to score only one

(4 marks)

(ii) Coniferous forest.

- The long cold winter and short summers make trees grow at a slow rate/make the vegetation types to consist of a limited variety of species of plants.
- The low rainfall received in the area/permanently frozen subsoil makes the trees develop shallow roots that spread widely to utilize the moisture in the top soil.
- Precipitation in the region is mainly in form of snow. This makes the trees to be in shape/to have flexible branches. (allow snow to slide to the ground)
- Strong winter winds make the trees to have flexible trunks.

(6 marks)

(c)

- Collecting samples of plants
- Measuring distances
- Estimating heights of plants
- Drawing sketches/transects
- Recording/taking notes
- Taking photographs of plants
- Counting plants

Any 3x1 = 3 marks

(i)

- By their appearance
- By their leaf size/pattern/type
- By their age
- By the texture of the leaves
- By the system of leaves
- By their flowers
- Observing the system of the roots.

Any 3x1 = 3 marks

(ii)

- It can be used to plan agricultural activities
- It can be used to help in the conservation of land/wildlife/soil/water
- It can be used to help in the rationalization of land use
- It can be used for future reference
- It can be used to determine the economic uses of plants/herbal medicine.

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

8. (a)

- pressure from the overlying mass of ice cause freeze – thaw action.
- melting water fills the cracks/joints in the bed rock.
- as water freezes it exerts pressure on the cracks enlarging them.
- the enlarged cracks lead to disintegration of the rock.
- the rock debris are scoured/pulled off the mother rock by the moving ice.
- The disintegrated rock eventually gets embedded within the mass of ice.
- As the ice moves; it pills out/gorges out the embedded rock from the mother rock.

(4 marks)

(b)

- rising temperatures lead to melting of ice thereby causing the ice to deposit its load.
- change of gradient to relatively flat surface will reduce the velocity of the glacial movement which will subsequently lead to deposition of fluvial-glacial materials.
- alternating warm and cold periods lead to seasonal melting of ice which allows materials embedded in the ice to be released and deposited.
- stagnation/accumulation of glacier leads to pressure at the base of the glacier which in turn leads to melting of ice at the base.
- friction at the base and sides of a glacier and a rough surface leads to melting of ice, causing the ice to deposit its load.

Condition 5 marks x 3

Explanation 5 marks x 3

(6 marks)

(c)

(i)

- X – Drumlins
- Y – A river/melt water
- Z – Kettle lake/lake

Any 3x1 = 3 marks

(ii)

- Moving ice carries solid materials
- Moving ice stagnates
- Ice at the snout melts
- melting ice releases its load
- Gradually the load piles into a ridge
- Over time the ridge forms a horse-shoe shape/block of solid materials called terminal moraine.

Any 4x1 = 4

(d)

- Glacial till provides fertile soils which are suitable for arable farming.
- Ice sheets in their scouring effect reduce the surface which may expose the minerals making them easy to extract.
- Out wash plains comprise of sand and gravel which are used as building materials.
- Glacial lakes found in lowland areas can be exploited for various economic uses such as fishing/transportation.
- Glaciation forms features such as drumlins/eskers which are tourist attractions.
- Glaciated lowlands are generally flat and ideal for establishment of settlements/development of transportation network.

Any 4x2 = 8 marks

9. (a)

River rejuvenation is the renewal of the river's erosive activity while river captures is the diversion of the head waters/beheading of one river into the system of an adjacent more powerful river.

(2 marks)

(b) (i)

- Knick point/waterfall
- River terraces
- incised meanders/entrenched/ingrown meanders
- Rejuvenation gorges
- Valley within a valley
- meander score
- Abandoned meander (cut off meander)

Any 3x1 = 3 marks

(ii)

- Wind gap
- Elbow of capture/knick point
- Pirate stream
- Beheaded stream/misfit/captured river.

Any 3x1 = 3 marks

(c)

- The fine particles such as silt are carried in suspension because they are light and can be maintained within the turbulence of the water. Some of the light materials float on the surface of the water.
- The fairly heavy particles/pebbles are lifted and bounce over short distances by the turbulence of the water. This process is known as saltation/hydraulic lift.
- The large and heavy particles are rolled/slide along the river bed. The process is known as traction.
- Soluble materials are dissolved in water and carried in form of solution.

Each point 2 marks = 8 marks

(d) (i)

- to help identify the direction to follow
- to help prepare a work schedule
- to help identify location of features for study
- to help estimate distances to be covered
- To help estimate the time the field study is likely to take. Any 3x1 = 3 marks

(ii)

- the river flowing at a low speed
- the river carrying silt in suspension/the water is brown
- river has braids
- the river meandering in the flood plain
- river has distributaries
- river has deferred tributaries/deferred junctions.

Any 3x1 = 3 marks

(i)

- Reaching more on the top
- Displaying photographs/items collected
- Asking/answering questions
- Writing reports
- Discussing with the rest of the class
- Analyzing/Assessing the information collected against the hypothesis.
- Drawing diagrams
- Modeling the flood plain.

Any 3x1 = 3 marks

10. (a)

(i)

- It is the accumulation zone for leached minerals from horizon A
- The soil texture is clay in nature – generally soils are dark in colour.
- Podzol soils are red/brown in colour.
- The zone sometimes forms the hard pan/murram/lateritic duricrust
- Is sub-divided into B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub> & B<sub>3</sub>

Any 3x1 = 3 marks

(ii)

- Air/soil air
- Water/soil water
- Rock particles/weathered materials/mineral particles
- Living organisms.

Any 3x1 = 3 marks

(iii)

- It helps improve soil texture
- It provides essential minerals to the soils from the decomposed plant matter/humification and nitrification
- It enables soil to retain moisture
- It facilitates aeration of the soil
- Humus is a source of food for the microorganisms in the soil.

(a) (i)

- Soil structure is the way the individual soil particles are arranged into aggregate compound particles while soil texture is the degree of fineness or coarseness of the soil particles. (2 marks)

(ii)

- **Topography**

- Valley bottoms encourage formation of deep fertile soils due to deposition/accumulation of weathered materials/encourages formation of leached soils
- Steep slopes encourage rapid removal of the top soil thus slowing down formation of soil/they have thin soil/have poorly developed soils
- Flat areas/may form peat. Gently sloping areas have well developed soils because they are well drained.
- Slope influences the arrangement/sequence of soil/soil catena causing variation in the types of soil profiles at different parts of the slop.
- Some slopes are more exposed to the sun/rain/aspect which enhances the rate of weathering on the parent rock/soil formation

Any 3x2 = 6 marks

- **Time**

- Where soil formation processes takes a short duration the soils are generally immature/where the process has taken a long period of time, soils are generally well developed/mature.
- Young soils retain the characteristics of the parent rock because they have not been exposed to the factors that may cause change/mature soils may not display the characteristics of the parent rock.

8 marks

(b)

(i) **Overgrazing**

It leads to removal of vegetation cover thereby exposing soil to agents of erosion (which remove the top fertile soil).

2 marks

(ii) **Frequent ploughing**

- This weakens soil structure making it easy for agents of soil erosion to carry it away. (the top fertile soil)
- It increases oxidation which results in loss of organic matter.

Any 1 x 2 = 2 marks

(iii) **Continuous irrigation**

It causes leaching of soil nutrients making the top soil deficient of soluble minerals/it causes salinity.

2 marks

SECTION A

1.

- It provides knowledge about the immediate and the wider environment/It makes us to understand the earth on which we live.
- It creates awareness about the country and the rest of the world/ Promotes international understanding.
- It promotes awareness on the sustainable use of resources.
- It promotes development of skills and critical thinking.
- It prepares one for career opportunities.

*Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks*

2. (a)

Mixed farming is the growing of crops and rearing of livestock on the same farm.

*(2 marks)*

(b)

- High temperatures/temperatures of 24°C to 30°C.
- High rainfall/1,200mm - 1,500mm/high well distributed rainfall throughout the year.
- Deep, well drained fertile soils/Loamy soils/light clays/volcanic soils.
- High relative humidity / 70% - 80%. Shade from strong sun rays for the seedlings.
- Shelter from strong winds.
- Undulating lowlands/0 to 750 m above sea level.
- Sunshine for ripening of the pods.

*Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks*

3. (a)

- Shimbahills forest
- Arabuko - Sokoke foresi reserve
- Boni/Dodori forest
- Mangrove forests
- Kaya foests

*Any 2 x J (2 marks)*

(b)

- It has led to reduced volume of water in the rivers/caused drying up of rivers
- It has led to the destruction of the natural habitat for the wildlife/it has endangered some of the wildlife species it has led to changes in the rainfall pattern/desertification
- it has interfered with the beauty of the environment/lowered the aesthetic value of the environment.
- It has disrupted the ecosystem
- It accelerates soil erosion.

*Any 3 x 1 (3 marks)*

4. (a)

It is easier to transport refined petroleum products than crude hence the need to process crude oil at the port of entry/Crude oil-the raw material for the refinery comes by sea/cheaper to transport to the port of Mombasa/Nearness to the source of raw material/Mombasa - is the only port of entry.

*Any 3 x 2 = (2 marks)*



(b)

- It requires little capital to set up and run
- it is labour intensive
- it relies on simple equipment/machines
- Different establishments are owned by individuals/families
- It uses locally available raw materials
- The products are mainly for local market
- The industrial establishments are widespread in the country/located in homes
- Labour is provided by members of the family/individual owners.
- Craftsmen are highly skilled

Any 4 x 1 (4 marks)

5.

(a)

- Ndjamena – Djibout
- Dakar - Lagos
- The Trans-Africa Highway /Lagos - Mombasa
- The Great North Road/Cairo - Gaborone
- The Trans-Sahara Highway/Algiers – Lagos
- Cairo – Dakar
- Tripoli – Capetown (Windhoek)
- Beiro - Lobito

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

(b)

- In some of the countries between the two ports, there are alternative modes such as railway and water which are cheaper than road transport.
- Some of the countries have not developed proper road links with their neighbours due to political difference/Neglected maintenance of highways.
- Most parts of the route have difficult terrain making movement of heavy commercial vehicles difficult/Construction of roads expensive/internal/external conflicts.
- There is insecurity along some parts of the road between the two ports.
- The bulky goods that may be transported between the two ports may be costly to transport by road.

6.

(a) Panning/alluvial mining/placer mining

1 x 1 = 1 mark

- Gold
- Diamond.
- Platinum/Tin

2x1=2 marks

(b) (i)

- Almost all the miners have removed shirts/are bare chested
- Some miners are wearing hats/headscarfs
- The sky is clear
- The short shadows indicate that the sun is almost overhead.
- Use of an umbrella by a person at the middle ground.
- Glistening/sweaty bodies
- Reflection of the sun's rays on the water surface.

Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks

(ii)

- A mixture of water, sand/mud and mineral particles is scooped from the river bed using a pan.
- Water is added if the mixture is thick/if the water is excess it is decanted.

- The material scooped is swirled in the pan. This separates the lighter material from the heavier particles which contain the mineral particles.
- The lighter material is removed/ Poured out.
- The heavier materials are sorted to display mineral particles.
- The mineral particles are collected from the pan. *Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks*

(iii)

- The scooping of materials has led to water pollution as indicated by the brown colour/ stagnant water which may make it unfit for people to use.
- The continuous scooping and dumping of the waste has led to land dereliction as indicated by the depression and heaps of waste material.
- The method has led to destruction of vegetation as miners cleared the land to access the area with the mineral as indicated by absence of vegetation in the foreground/bare middle ground.
- The method has led to loss of biodiversity/destroyed the ecosystem as indicated by the absence of plant life where mining is taking place.

*Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks*

(iv)

- -Opencast/quarrying/stripping method.
- -Deep shaft/underground method/Solution.
- -Adit/drift/horizontal/tunnel method/slope mining.
- -Drilling method.

*Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks*

(c)

- Evaporation

High temperatures in arid and semi arid areas cause evaporation of water in lakes/seas. This leads to high concentration of mineral salts in the water. Continued evaporation causes further recrystallization of the salts /Re-deposition of salts near the surface which may thereafter be extracted as minerals such as soda ash and common salt.

*(2 marks)*

- Vulcanicity

When molten magma intrudes into rock joints minerals contained in the magma are embedded in the joints called veins. Such minerals as tin and copper occur in this form/Hot spring/Geysers/fumaroles bring minerals to the Earth's surface.

*(2 marks)*

- Metamorphism

High pressure and heat cause recrystallization and hardening of certain rocks causing them to change their nature to become minerals such as diamond.

*(2 marks)*

7.

(a)

(i)

- irrigation
- tsetse fly control
- planting of trees/afforestation
- flood control

*Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks*

(ii)

- constructing drainage pipes
- digging open ditches /canals
- pumping out the water

*Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks*

(b) (i)

- Thiba river
- Nyamindi river
- Murubara

*Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks*

(ii)

• **topography**

The gently sloping land makes it possible for water to flow by gravity into/ out of the irrigated fields.

The gently sloping land allows for mechanization which allows large areas to be put under cultivation .

*Any 1 x 2 = 2 marks*

**Soils**

- Presence of black cotton soil which is suitable for cultivation of rice/which retains water for along time.

(2 marks)

**Population**

- The area was originally sparsely populated which enabled large areas to be put under cultivation/very few people were displaced thus it was cheap to start the scheme.

(2 marks)

**Government policy**

There was need to keep political detainees busy/To provide free labour. This made the colonial government to set up the scheme at Mwea where there was a large detention camp.

(2 marks)

(c)

- Marlarkerwaard
- South Flevoland
- East Flevoland
- North-Eastern Polder
- Wieringer Meer Polder.

*Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks*

- In Kenya, the area that is reclaimed is relatively small while the areas reclaimed in the Netherlands are large.
- In Kenya, land is mainly reclaimed from swamps and marginal areas while in Netherlands reclamation is from the sea.
- In Kenya the methods used for draining water from marshy areas is digging of canals/ditches while in the Netherlands the methods are advanced/use of wind pumps to drain sea water from the polders.
- In Kenya, irrigation is used as a means of reclaiming dry areas while irrigation in the Netherlands is used to lower the salinity of the soil in the reclaimed lands.
- The methods of land reclamation are simple/like digging canals/ditches to drain water from the land while in the Netherlands the methods used are highly advanced like reclaiming land from the sea/creation of polders.
- In Kenya dykes are used to control river floods while in Netherlands, dykes protect the reclaimed land from invasion by the sea.

*Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks*

8. (a)

- Coal
- Petroleum
- Natural gas

*Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks*

- It occurs in huge reserves
- It produces large amounts of energy compared to other sources/a relatively small amount of uranium generates large quantities of energy
- It has a longer lifetime than the other non-renewable sources of energy.

*Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks*

(b)

(i)

It refers to a situation where the prices of fossil fuels rise uncontrollably as a result of short supply relative to demand. (2 marks)

(ii)

- The increase in the prices of crude oil makes Kenya to spend a lot of foreign exchange in importation. This lowers the foreign currency reserve / brings about unfavourable balance of trade / slows down the rate of economic growth.
- Increase in oil prices triggers the increase in the prices of commodities/inflation leading to low standards of living/high costs of living.
- Increase in oil prices leads to increase in the prices of farm inputs which in turn leads to reduced agricultural production/leads to food crisis.
- The high cost of fuels increases the cost of production slowing down industrial growth.
- Oil crisis leads to scarcity of by-products of oil leading to shortage of raw materials for certain industries/high prices of products.
- Increase in fuel prices leads to increased transport costs which trigger price increase in almost all the sectors of the economy.

*Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks*

(c)

(i)

- L - Kainji dam
- M - Owen falls dam/Nabubaale
- N - Kariba dam

*(3 marks)*

(ii)

- It has provided alternative source of energy
- It has increased Kenyas energy output
- It has helped stabilize the cost of electricity for consumers.
- It has helped in opening up of formerly remote areas.
- It has increased employment opportunities
- It has led to the reduction of importation of hydro-electric power from Uganda/has saved foreign exchange.

*Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks*

(d)

- presence of a hard basement rock which provides a foundation for the dam.
- large volume of water/constant supply of water to enable continuous production of electricity.



- Educating the general public on the need to conserve wildlife/to support conservation practices/encouraging joint ownership of parks with local authorities/Local communities who also benefit from the proceeds.
  - Enhancing international cooperation to help enforce the existing laws and conventions which protect wildlife especially the endangered species.
  - Promoting ecotourism to reduce tourism related environmental damage that may lead to extinction of species.
  - Constructing electric fences around the parks to minimize human-animal conflict.
  - Establishing the ministry of wildlife to oversee the conservation process/creating of the anti-poaching unit to track down and arrest poachers/Forest guards to protect forests.
  - Encouraging individuals to set up game ranches for controlled hunting.
  - Provision of veterinary services to treat animals/translocating of game/research by KWS.
- Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks*

(d)

- They are a major tourist attraction/earn foreign exchange.
- They create employment opportunities.
- They promote research activities.
- They promote agricultural development since tourism creates a large demand for food/leading to agricultural development.
- Some provide raw materials for industries.
- They provide game meat.
- The government earns revenue.

*Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks*

10. (a)

(i)

- internal trade is the buying and selling of goods and services within a country's borders while regional trade is trade between countries that are found within the same geographical region.

(ii)

- Coffee
- Tea
- Fluorspar
- Horticultural products/flowers/fruits/vegetables
- Soda Ash/Pyrethrum Extracts.

*Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks*

(b)

- To promote regional integration among member countries.
- To promote sustainable economic growth in the region.
- To establish a common market for member states/wider market.
- To liberalize trade within the region/to lower tariffs for member states.
- To strengthen the bargaining power in international trade.
- To foster peace, stability and democracy among member states.
- To eradicate poverty in the region
- To encourage free movement of labour.

*Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks*

(c)

- Cheap imported goods create unfair competition for some local products leading to reduction in the production of such goods/closure of some industries.
- Exports are mainly raw agricultural products which are lowly priced, hence

earning little revenue for the country.

- The fluctuation of prices in the world market varies the earnings from exported goods making it difficult to plan.
- Unexpected trade restrictions are sometimes imposed on Kenya's exports thus lowering production of such commodities/causing losses to the exports.
- Inadequate transport and communication facilities in some areas delay delivery of products to the market/delivery of raw materials to the industries/Spoilage of products/limiting trade.
- Slow clearance of goods at the port of Mombasa delays delivery of some goods/increases the cost of goods.
- Some traders smuggle goods out of neighbouring countries/import goods through improper channels thereby denying the government revenue from taxes.
- Poor/Inadequate capital for some traders make them unable to expand their trading activities.
- The high fuel prices increase production/transport costs leading to increased prices of goods /low demand for goods.
- insecurity/discourages investors in the country/traders incur heavy losses.

Problem 1 mark

Explanation 1 mark

*Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks*

(d)

- Kenya is exploring new markets in the Far East countries to avoid over reliance on the European market. This is likely to increase the quantity of Kenya's exports.
- Kenya has signed trade agreements with various countries in Africa and in America which will help improve trade-Kenya's trade with African countries is likely to improve through the membership in trade blocs such as COMESA and EAC.
- Some Kenyan entrepreneurs are setting up branches of their industries in the neighbouring countries in order to expand trading activities.
- Implementation of vision 2030 will lead to increased production hence increased trade.
- Kenya is undertaking partial processing of some of the agricultural products before export in order to add value to increase earnings.
- Kenya should diversity her export products to attract a wider market for her goods.
- Kenya should aggressively advertise her products to attract more buyers
- Kenya should improve her International transport and communication links for efficient transactions.

*Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks*