

312/2  
GEOGRAPHY  
Paper 2  
Oct./Nov. 2009  
2  $\frac{3}{4}$  hours

**THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**  
**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**  
**GEOGRAPHY**  
**Paper 2**  
2  $\frac{3}{4}$  hours

**Instructions to candidates**

- (a) This paper has **two** sections: **A** and **B**.
- (b) Answer all the questions in section **A**. In section **B** answer **question 6** and any other **two** questions.
- (c) All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided.
- (d) This paper consists of **7 printed pages**.
- (e) Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.



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GEOGRAPHY  
Paper 2

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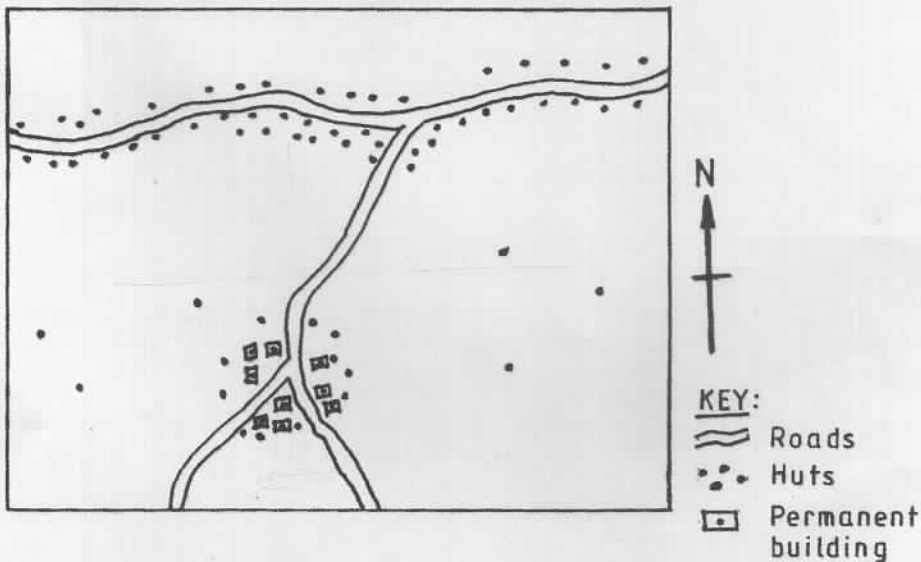
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## SECTION A

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

- 1 (a) Name **two** exotic species of trees planted in Kenya. (2 marks)
- (b) State **three** reasons why it is necessary to carry out afforestation programmes in Kenya. (3 marks)
- 2 (a) Give **three** physical conditions that favour maize cultivation in Trans Nzoia District in Kenya. (3 marks)
- (b) State **three** problems facing maize farming in Kenya. (3 marks)
- 3 (a) Outline **three** physical factors that favoured the development of the Seven Forks hydro-electric power scheme. (3 marks)
- (b) State **two** problems facing hydro-electric power projects in Kenya. (2 marks)
- 4 Use the sketch map below to answer question (a).

Roads and settlements



- (a) Name the main settlement pattern in:
- the northern part of the area represented by the sketch map; (1 mark)
  - the southern part of the area represented by the sketch map. (1 mark)
- (b) State **two** ways in which government policy may influence the distribution of human settlements. (2 marks)
- 5 (a) Apart from windstorms, name **two** other environmental hazards associated with climatic conditions. (2 marks)
- (b) State **three** problems caused by windstorms in Kenya. (3 marks)

### SECTION B

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

- 6 The table below shows the number of tourists who visited Kenya from various parts of the world in 2005 and 2006. Use it to answer questions (a) and (b).

Place of Origin	No. of tourists per year	
	2005	2006
Europe	942,000	965,000
Africa	120,000	154,000
Asia	97,000	128,000
North America	94,000	103,000
Australia & New Zealand	19,000	24,000
All other countries	29,000	41,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,301,000</b>	<b>1,415,000</b>

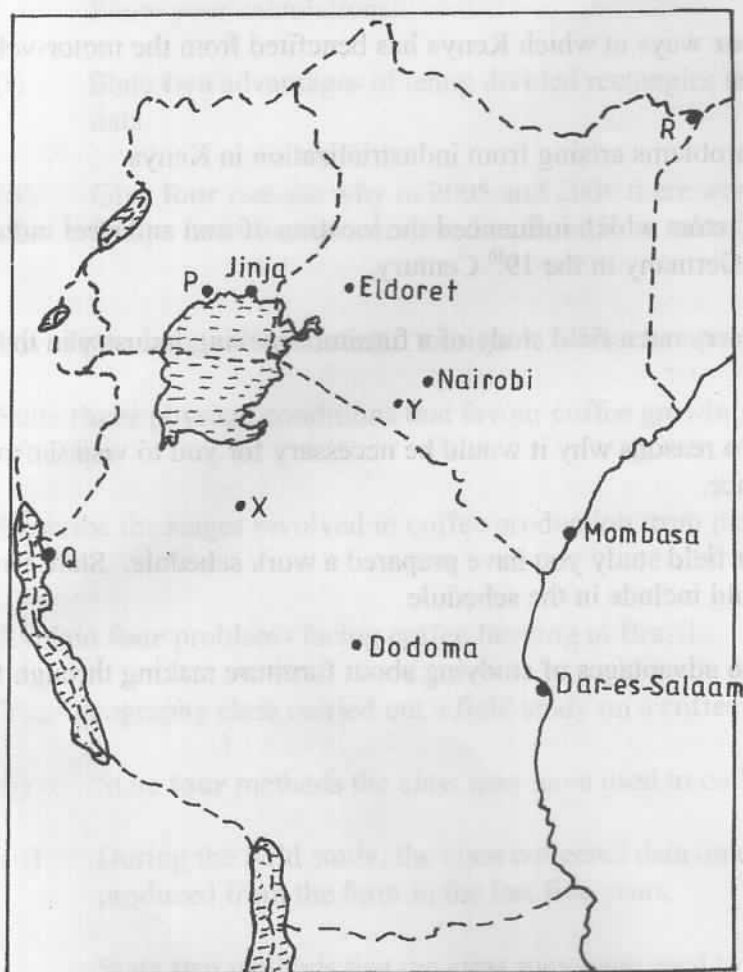
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

- (a) (i) Which continent had the highest increase in the number of tourists visiting Kenya between 2005 and 2006? (2 marks)
- (ii) Calculate the percentage increase of tourists from Australia & New Zealand between 2005 and 2006. (2 marks)

- (iii) Draw a divided rectangle 15cm long to represent the number of tourists that visited Kenya in 2006.  
Show your calculations. (10 marks)
- (b) (i) State **two** advantages of using divided rectangles to represent geographical data. (2 marks)
- (ii) Give **four** reasons why in 2005 and 2006 there were more tourists visiting Kenya from Europe compared to those from other parts of the world. (4 marks)
- (c) Give **five** reasons why domestic tourism is being encouraged in Kenya. (5 marks)
- 7 (a) State **three** physical conditions that favour coffee growing in the central highlands of Kenya. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe the stages involved in coffee production from picking to marketing. (8 marks)
- (c) Explain **four** problems facing coffee farming in Brazil. (8 marks)
- (d) Your geography class carried out a field study on a coffee farm.
- (i) State **four** methods the class may have used to collect data. (4 marks)
- (ii) During the field study, the class collected data on quantities of coffee produced from the farm in the last five years.  
State **two** methods that the class may have used to present the data. (2 marks)
- 8 (a) (i) What is visible trade? (2 marks)
- (ii) List **three** major imports to Kenya from Japan. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain **four** factors that influence internal trade in Kenya. (8 marks)
- (c) State **four** ways in which trade is of significance to Kenya. (4 marks)
- (d) Explain **four** benefits which member states of ECOWAS derive from the formation of the trading bloc. (8 marks)

- 9 (a) (i) Name **three** agricultural non-food processing industries in Kenya. (3 marks)
- (ii) State **four** ways in which Kenya has benefited from the motor-vehicle assembly industry. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain **three** problems arising from industrialization in Kenya. (6 marks)
- (c) Explain **three** factors which influenced the location of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (6 marks)
- (d) You intend to carry out a field study of a furniture-making industry in the local market centre.
- (i) State **two** reasons why it would be necessary for you to visit the area of study in advance. (2 marks)
- (ii) For your field study you have prepared a work schedule. State **two** items you would include in the schedule. (2 marks)
- (iii) Give **two** advantages of studying about furniture making through fieldwork. (2 marks)

- 10 The map below shows the location of some urban centres in East Africa.



- (a) (i) Name the towns marked P, Q and R. (3 marks)
- (ii) Name the minerals that influenced the growth of the towns marked X and Y. (2 marks)
- (b) Explain **four** factors that have led to the growth of Eldoret as a major town in Kenya. (8 marks)

- (c) Compare the ports of Mombasa and Rotterdam under the following sub-headings:
- (i) site; (2 marks)
  - (ii) transport links to the interior; (2 marks)
  - (iii) the hinterland; (2 marks)
  - (iv) port facilities. (2 marks)
- (d) Explain **two** ways in which urbanization negatively affects the surrounding agricultural areas. (4 marks)

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