24.8   GEOGRAPHY

24.8.1 Geography Paper 1(312/1)

MANYAM FRANCHISE
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SECTION A

1. (a)   How does a sea breeze occur?
   - During the day, the land heats faster than the sea.
   - The air over the land rises.
   - Cooler air from the sea blows towards the land to replace the rising air.
   - The cool air from the sea is called the sea breeze.   *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

   (i)   Name the ocean currents marked H, J and K.
      H   -   Mozambique / Agulhas.   *(1 mark)*
      J   -   Benguela.   *(1 mark)*
      K   -   Guinea.   *(1 mark)*

   (ii)   State two effects of a warm ocean current on the adjacent land.
      - It warms up the adjacent land.
      - It increases the humidity of the adjacent land.
      - It may lead to rainfall on the adjacent land.   *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

2.   Give two processes involved in **each** of the following types of weathering.
   (a)   **Physical weathering**
      - pressure release/offloading/sheeting.
      - block disintegration.
      - exfoliation.
      - frost action/frost shattering.
      - crystal growth/crystallization.
      - slaking/wetting and drying.
      - granular disintegration.   *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

   (b)   **Chemical weathering**
      - Hydrolysis.
      - Solution.
      - Oxidation.
      - Carbonation.
      - Hydration.   *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

3. (a)   Name the planets marked F and G.
      F   -   Mars.   *(1 mark)*
      G   -   Neptune.   *(1 mark)*

   (b)   State three effects of the rotation of the earth on its axis.
      - It causes the occurrence of day and night.
      - It causes deflection of winds and ocean currents.
      - It causes the rising and falling of the ocean tides.
      - It causes variation in time at different longitudes.
      - It causes difference in atmospheric pressure on the surface of the earth.
      (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

4. (a)   Name two scales used to measure the intensity of an earthquake.
      - the Rossi – forrel scale.
      - the Mercelli scale.   *(2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

   (b)   Give three causes of earthquakes.
      - Gravitative pressure.
      - Collision of tectonic plates.
      - Energy release in the mantle.
      - Isostatic adjustment.
      - Violent volcanic eruptions.

- Nuclear explosions.
- Adjustment along fault lines.
- Building reservoirs.
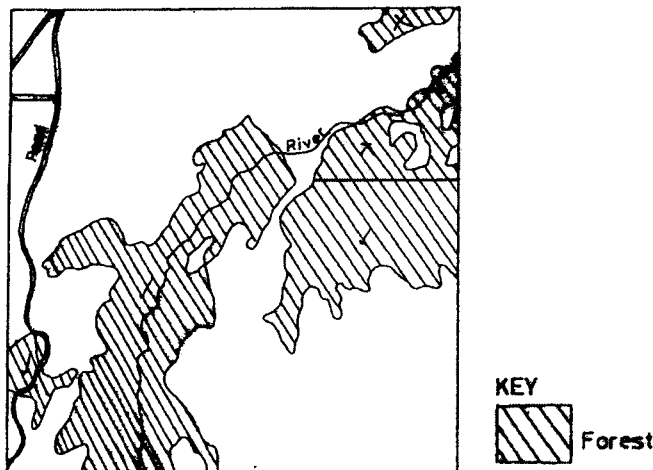- Magma movement within the crust   *(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)*

5.   (a)   (i)   Calculate the annual range of temperature for the town.
              $-28° - 24°C = 4°$ *(1 mark)*

       (ii)   Calculate the total annual rainfall for the town.
              1803 mm   *(1 mark)*

      (b)   State two characteristics of the climate experienced in the town.
- The town experiences high temperatures throughout the year/ 24-28 °C.
- The annual range of temperature is small / 4°C.
- Rain falls throughout the year/ there is no marked dry season.
- The rainfall pattern has double maxima.
- The wettest month is July/the driest months are December and January.
- Rainfall is high / 1803 mm.
- The hottest months are February to April / coolest month is August.
                                                          (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

SECTION B

6.   (a)   (i)   Give the six figure grid reference of the junction where the road to
              Ndaragua (D388) meets with the road to Nyeri and Nanyuki (B5).
              114031   *(2 marks)*

       (ii)   Calculate the bearing of point X from point Y.
              - 312 - 314°   *(2 marks)*

       (iii) Name three physical features found along the line XY.
- Rivers.
- River valleys.
- Scarp slope/escarpment/scarp face.
- Gentle slope.
- Seasonal swamp.
- Woodland vegetation.   *(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)*

      (b)   (i) & (ii)

KEY
///// Forest

      (c)   Citing evidence from the map, explain
             (i)   two physical factors that may have influenced the location of Nyahururu
                    town.
- Availability of water from the nearby rivers for domestic and
  industrial use.

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- The high altitude (over 2300m) which makes the area experience cool climate which makes the area ideal for settlement.
- The gently sloping terrain/flat land which is ideal for settlement and construction of roads as shown by contours wide apart.
- presence of the Thompson's falls which are a tourist attraction encourage settlement.
- Availability of building stones for construction of houses from the nearby areas/quarries.
        (Factor, evidence & explanation must be mentioned to score.)
                                        (Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks)

(ii)   two factors that favour Saw milling in the area covered by the map.
- Presence of extensive forests to provide raw materials.
- Availability of transport by roads and the railway for transporting sawn timber and logs.
- Large population shown by settlements provide market for the
- products.   *(Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks)*

(d)   Describe the drainage of the area covered by the map.
- The area has many rivers/high density of rivers.
- The water courses are generally permanent.
- The rivers form dendritic patterns.
- There are water sheds along Gitunda and Ol Ngarua road.
- There are many reservoirs/dams along the water courses.
- Some of the rivers end in swamps.
- There are swamps, papyrus and seasonal swamps.
- There are rapids near; Thompson's falls.
- Some of the rivers disappear underground especially in the north-west.
- there are some artificial drains/drifts especially in the south-western and southern parts of the area.
- the rivers flow to different directions, (some to the north, others north-west wards and others north-eastwards).
- There is a pond. (020130).
- There is parallel drainage pattern along the escarpment.
- Short disappearing rivers.
- Short rivers at the escarpment.   *(Any 6 x 1 = 6 marks)*

7.   (a)   (i)   Name the process that takes place at
- point P: deposition.   *(1 mark)*
- point Q: erosion.   *(1 mark)*

(ii)   Name the feature formed at print R.
- A cliff   / bluff   *(1 mark)*

(iii)   Describe how an ox-bow lake is formed.
- An ox-bow lake forms when a river starts to meander on a flood plain.
- Lateral erosion dominates on the outer side of the bend while deposition takes place on the inner bank.
- Lateral erosion results in the reduction of the rock of land between adjacent bends.
- Deposition on the meander side, especially during floods blocks off the meander.
- The river abandons the meander and follows the newly short cut that was the neck of land.
- The abandoned meander with its water forms an ox-bow lake.
                                        (Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(b) State five characteristics of a flood plain.
- They have a gently sloping gradient/flat surface.
- They have thick alluvial deposits/silt/fertile soils.
- They have levees on either side of the river banks raised river beds.
- Some flood plains have marshes/swamps.
- Some flood plains have braided channels.
- Some have deferred tributaries.
- Flood plains have river bluffs.
- They have meanders/bends and some have Ox-bow lakes at their edges.
- Some have wide river valleys.
- Some have deltas / distributaries.   *(Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)*

(c) Explain three causes of river rejuvenation.
- A fall in sea level which increases the velocity of the river, thereby increasing the erosive power of the river.
- Regional uplift which creates negative sea level movement and thus makes the river to renew its erosive activity.
- Vertical erosion by the river may expose resistant rock which creates a knick point thus renewing the rivers erosive power.
- Presence of a lake along the river course leads to deposition of alluvium in the lake. As the river flow out of the lake, its erosive power increase.
- Increase in river discharge due to increase in precipitation or river capture may cause a river to renew its erosive power.
- Unequal regional subsidence of land along the river course increases the gradient and therefore the erosive power of the river.   *(Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks)*

(d) Your class is required to carry out a field study of a river.
   (i) What would be the advantages of dividing the class into groups according to the stages of the long profile of the river?
- The class will be able to study the entire course of the river.
- It will enable them to obtain detailed information on each stage of the river.
- It will save on time.
- It will enable the study to be carried out in an orderly way.
- It will encourage participation of all the members of the class/ encourage individual roles.
- It will facilitate more interaction among the group members.
                                                (Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)

   (ii) What would be disadvantages of using secondary methods of collecting data in this kind of study?
- Recorded data could be out of date.
- Conditions under which such data was collected may have changed.
- Obtaining records on the particular river may be difficult.
                                                (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

8. (a) (i) What is an ice sheet?
     It is a continuous mass of ice covering a large area/surface.
                                             (2 marks)

   (ii) Give two reasons why there are no ice sheets in Kenya.
- Kenya experiences high temperatures under which ice-sheets cannot form.
- Most parts of Kenya have low altitudes.
- Kenya is found at low latitudes.   *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

   (iii) Explain three factors that influence the movement of ice from the place

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of accumulation.
- Gradient of the land – ice moves faster when the slope is steep.
- Temperatures/seasonal changes – higher temperatures result into thawing, leading to faster movement of ice.
- Nature of the surface – when the surface on which ice is moving is rough, it causes friction lowering the speed of the movement of ice.
- Size/thickness of glacier – large masses of ice exert pressure which lead to melting of ice underneath. This increases the speed of ice movement.

(Any 3 x 6 = 6 marks)

(b) Describe how an arête is formed.
- Two adjacent cracks/hollows exist on a mountain side.
- The two hollows/cracks are filled with ice.
- The ice erodes the sides through plucking and deepens the hollow through abrasion.
- Through erosion, the back walls of the hollows slowly recede.
- Eventually the hollows/ciques are separated by a knife-edged ridge.
- The ridges called an arête. *(Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)*

(c) (i) Name the types of moraines marked S, T and V.
   S - Medial. *(1 mark)*
   T - Lateral. *(1 mark)*
   V - Terminal. *(1 mark)*

(ii) Explain four positive effects of glaciation in lowland area.
- Glacial till provides fertile soils for arable farming.
- Ice sheets, in their scouring effect reduce the land surface and depth to expose mineral seams which become easy to extract.
- Outwash plains comprise of sands and gravel which are used as materials for building and construction.
- Lakes formed through glaciation can be exploited for various economic uses such as fishing, transportation or as tourist attraction.
- Ice melts into rivers exploited for domestic use.
- Glaciated features are tourist attractions.
- Glaciated lowlands are generally flat due to erosion and deposition, and are ideal for construction of buildings and communication lines.

(Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks)

9. (a) (i) Name the vegetation zones marked.
   W - Rain forest. *(1 mark)*
   X - Bamboo forest. *(1 mark)*
   Y - Heath and Moorland. *(1 mark)*

(ii) Describe the characteristics of the Savannah vegetation.
- Savannah vegetation consists of trees and grass.
- Wetter areas/near the forests the vegetation consists of tall scattered trees similar to those found in the forest / woodland.
- The wetter areas also have fall thick grass.
- Gradually, away from the forest, the trees become fewer and shorter.
- The grass also becomes shorter.
- In drier areas the trees are short and more scattered.
- Some trees are deciduous type.
- Most of the trees are umbrella-shaped.
- The most common trees species are the acacia and other thorny trees.
- Where rainfall is lowest, grass is tufted and coarse / scrub.
- There are scattered baobab trees and other drought-resistant trees.
- Along river valleys there are tall trees / riverine trees and thick bushes. *(Any 6 x 1 = 6 marks)*

(iii)   Name the temperate grasslands found in the following countries.
- Canada   -   Prairies.   *(1 mark)*
- Russia   -   Steppes.   *(1 mark)*
- Australia -   Downs.   *(1 mark)*

(b)   Explain three causes of the decline of the areas under forests in Kenya.
- Fire: often large areas of forests are destroyed by accidental and sometimes intended fire. Such forests take long to recover.
- Diseases caused by pests and parasites attack mainly the planted forests causing many trees to die.
- Human activities/settlements/charcoal burning/farming/logging have destroyed many forest areas many of which are transformed into farms or grasslands.
- Over-exploitation leads to depletion of certain tree species such as Meru Oak, Camphor and Elgon teak. These trees take long to mature. ·
- Government policy of degazetting of some forests made people free to clear many forested areas.
- Prolonged droughts lead to degeneration of forests some of which take long to recover.   *(Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks)*

(c)   (i)   State three reasons why it would be necessary for you to visit the area before the day of the study.
- To familiarize in order to design the appropriate research method.
- To prepare the working schedule.
- To be able to formulate the appropriate objectives and hypothesis.
- To be able to identify relevant equipment for data collection.
- To identify suitable areas for study to meet the people who will provide information during the study.
- To seek permission from the owners of the land / authorities.

                    (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

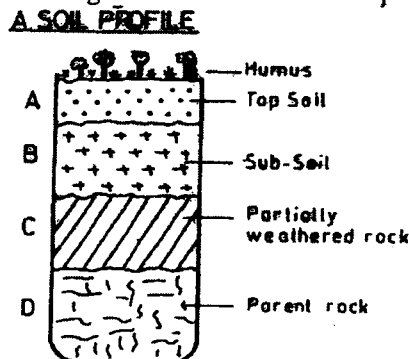(ii)   Give four uses of vegetation you are likely to identify during the study.
- Use as fodder.
- Use for providing fruits/roots/vegetables / food e.g. fruit.
- Providing wood fuel/charcoal wood.
- Controlling soil erosion/protecting catchment areas.
- Use for ornamental/beauty/aesthetics.
- For cultural/rituals/worship.
- Production of building/construction materials / timber.

                    (Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)

10.   (a)   (i)   What is soil catena?
Soil catena is the sequence of different soils from the same parent rock on a slope.   *(2 marks)*

(ii)   Draw a labelled diagram to show a well developed soil profile.

A SOIL PROFILE

- A — Humus / Top Soil
- B — Sub-Soil
- C — Partially weathered rock
- D — Parent rock

                    (5 marks)

(iii)   State three characteristics of soils found in the arid regions of Kenya.
- The soils are light in colour.
- They are saline.
- They are sandy/stoney.
- They are loose in texture.
- They are thin.
- They have low moisture content.   *(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)*

(b)   Give three factors that determine the colour of soil.
- The type of parent rock.
- The amount of organic matter/humus.
- The chemical composition/the degree of concentration of iron oxides/ minerals.
- The amount of water in the soil/the drainage of the soil.   *(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)*

(c)   Describe how laterization occurs.
- During the wet season, mineral salts in the top layer of the soil dissolve in rain water.
- The dissolved minerals percolate/seep downwards from the top soil to the sub-soil (silica and bases).
- The dissolved minerals move/are deposited further downwards to the lower layer.
- Insoluble minerals such as iron and aluminium accumulate on the top layers to form a crust of laterites.   *(Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks)*

(d)   Explain how the following farming practices cause soil erosion.
(i)   Burning
- Burning destroys micro-organisms which are essential for formation of humus which binds soil particles together.
- Burning destroys vegetable matter that protects the soil against erosion / form humus hence less protection.
- Burning destroys the nitrogen fixing bacteria making the soil less fertile and therefore few plants and less protection of the soil.
- Burning loosens the soil making it susceptible to erosion/leaching which drains away soluble mineral nutrients.   *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

(ii)   Continuous application of fertilizer on farm lands
- This increases the acidity of the soil/changes the pH of the soil. The acidity destroys the micro-organisms in the soil/fungi/bacteria which could have helped in the formation of humus/leaf binds soil particles.
- Acidic soils are unsuitable for a variety of crops which would protect the soil from erosion.   *(2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

(iii)   Monoculture
- Monoculture leads to exhaustion of certain minerals from the soil making it infertile and bare leading to its erosion.
- Monoculture leads to loosening of soils particles thereby encouraging soil erosion.
                    (Any 1 x 2 = 2 marks)

24.8.2 Geography Paper 2(312/2)

SECTION A

1.   (a)   Differentiate between transport and communication.
Transport is the movement of goods and people from one place to another, while communication is the transmission of ideas or information from one person to another.

(2 marks)

   (b)   State the causes of the decline in the use of letter writing as a means of communication in Kenya.
- The high cost of postage.
- Competition from cheaper and faster means of communication.
- The delay in the delivery of letters.
- Loss of letters.
- Tampering with letters.   *(Any 3 x 1= 3 marks)*

2.   (a)   Give two methods used to reclaim land in Kenya.
- Irrigating dry land.
- Draining of swamps.
- Adding manure to infertile soils.
- Introducing drought resistant crops.
- Planting of trees.   *(Any 2 x 1= 2 marks)*

   (b)   Outline the stages through which land is reclaimed from the sea in the Netherlands.
- Part of the low lying land covered by sea water is enclosed using strong walls/dykes.
- Ditches are constructed to lead water to pumping station.
- The water is pumped out using windmills.
- Canals are then dug to drain the excess water from the enclosed land.
- Chemicals are added to the soil to reduce salinity/fresh water is pumped into the enclosed land to reduce salinity.
- Oats, rye and sugar beets are planted to improve the PH of the soil and reduce the water further.
- The land is dry and ready for use.   *(Any 3 x 1= 3 marks)*

3.   (a)   Which province had the highest change in population between years 2000 and 2005?
- Rift Valley.   *(2 marks)*

   (b)   Calculate the percentage increase in population in Kenya between years 2000 and 2005.
- 10.795%   *(2 marks)*

4.   (a)   State three physical conditions that are necessary for the growing of cocoa.
- High temperatures / 25.30°C.
- High rainfall / 1,200 - 1,500mm.
- Well distributed rainfall throughout the year.
- Deep, well drained, fertile soils.
- High relative humidity.
- Shade from strong sun rays for the seedlings.
- Shelter from strong hamattan winds.
- Undulating lowlands below 750m above sea level.   *(Any 3 x 1 =3 marks)*

   (b)   List three economic problems experienced in cocoa farming in Ghana.
- Fluctuation of prices in the world market.
- Competition from other land uses.
- Inadequate labour during harvesting.
- High production costs.
- Competition from other beverages.   *(Any 3 x 1 =3 marks)*

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5.　(a)　State two reasons why some industries are located near the sources of raw materials.
- The raw materials may be too bulky and thus expensive to transport.
- Some raw materials are perishable so they have to be processed before transportation.
- Processing reduces transport costs.　　　*(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

　(b)　Give three characteristics of the cottage industry in India.
- They rely on simple equipment/machines.
- They are labour intensive.
- They are owned by families.
- They use locally available raw materials.
- They produce mainly for local markets.
- They are widespread in the country.　　　*(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)*

SECTION B

6.　(a)　(i)　What was the percentage value of the tea exported in the year 2000?
- 29.3% (29 - 29.5%)　　　*(2 marks)*

　　(ii)　What was the difference in the percentage values of the horticultural products and coffee exports in 1999?
- 5% (4.8 - 5.2%)　　　*(2 marks)*

　　(iii)　Describe the trend of the value of coffee exports from years 1999 to 2003.
- The value was generally declining over the five year period.
- The value was highest in 1999.
- The decline between 1999 and 2000 was minimal.
- The highest drop was between 2000 and 2001.
- There was a minimal drop between 2002 and 2003.
　　　(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

　　(iv)　Explain three factors which may have led to the increased export earnings from horticultural produce in Kenya between years 1999 and 2003.
- Improved technology which leads to advanced crop husbandry, increasing the volume of fresh horticultural products.
- Aggressive promotion of trade abroad leading to a wide/ready market in foreign countries.
- Improved ways of packaging have made the produce more competitive.
- Improved infrastructure/air/road transport have helped in the quick means of transportation of fresh produce to the market.
- The declining benefits from traditional agricultural exports leading to the expansion of the areas under horticultural crops.
- The government has encouraged the formation of organisations that are assisting horticultural farmers.　　　*(Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks)*

　　(v)　Give three advantages of using simple line graphs to represent data.
- They give clear visual impression.
- They are easy to construct.
- They are easy to interprete.
- They can be used to represent a wide variety of variables.
- They are appropriate for comparison.　　　*(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)*

　(b)　Give four reasons why Kenya's agricultural export earning generally are low.
- Kenya sells most of her agricultural products in their raw form and these are priced lowly.
- International prices keep fluctuating from year to year.
- Prices of some commodities are externally determined.

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- There is competition from other producing countries/from other similar products.
- Some products are inferior in quality.
- There are fixed quarters for some agricultural products. *(Any 4 x 1= 4 marks)*

(c) State five reasons why the common market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) was formed.

- To encourage member countries to reduce duties charged on goods entering their countries from COMESA member states.
- To promote trade among member states.
- To acquire greater economic strength/higher bargaining power with other trading blocs of the world.
- To establish a larger market for the goods produced in the region.
- To remove trade barriers among member states/create similar trade laws.
- To create regional specialisation in order to improve the quality of goods.
- To create political cooperation among member states.
- To create monetary and financial co-operation among member states.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

7. (a) (i) Name the national parks marked P, Q and R.
   - P - Ruwenzori. *(1 mark)*
   - Q - Serengeti. *(1 mark)*
   - R - Tsavo. *(1 mark)*

(ii) Explain the differences between the tourist attractions in East Africa and Switzerland under the following sub-headings:
- **Climate**
  While the climate of East Africa is warm and sunny most of the year, encouraging sun bathing, in Switzerland there are cold winters which enable winter sports and hot summers that expose beautiful sceneries.
  (2 marks)
- **Culture**
  In East Africa, there are varied / a diversity of African cultures while in Switzerland the main culture is European.
  (2 marks)

(b) Explain five benefits that Kenya derives from tourism.
- Development of tourist facilities provide employment opportunities, thus reducing unemployment and raising the standards of living.
- Tourists pay for the variety of services offered from which Kenya gains foreign exchange revenue.
- Tourists provide a ready market for trade items such as handicrafts and other curios.
- The need for more agricultural products for tourists in hotels and lodges has stimulated the growth of agriculture and other related industries.
- The need for improved transport and communication has let to the promotion of infrastructure to tourist sites which also benefits the local people.
- Establishment of national parks and museums as tourist attractions has enabled Kenya to protect/preserve its rich cultural heritage.
- Tourism encourages cultural exchange which promotes international understanding. *(Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)*

(c) Explain four measures that Kenya should take in order to attract more tourists.
- Improving infrastructure/roads/airports/communications to all tourist-sites in order to make them easily accessible.
- Improving security to ensure the safety of the tourists is guaranteed.
- Marketing the country more aggressively in order to make it more known/improve the image of the country abroad.

- Establishing a diversity of tourist attractions to avoid depending entirely on the traditional attractions and reduce competition with other tourist destinations.
- Establishing/modernising tourist facilities in areas that have high potential such as Western Kenya where such facilities are inadequate.
- Intensify domestic marketing to reduce reliance on foreign tourists.

(Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks)

8.　(a)　(i)　Name the zones marked X and Y.

X -　　Industrial zone/lower class housing.　　*(1 mark)*
Y -　　Suburb area.　　*(1 mark)*

(ii)　List three functions of the Central Business District.
- Trading.
- Administration.
- Recreation.
- Commerce/banking/insurance.
- Offices.
- Location of light industries.　　*(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)*

(iii)　State two ways in which the residents of the zone labelled agricultural land benefit from the urban centre.
- They have easy access to social amenities such as medical and educational facilities.
- They have ready market for their farm produce.
- The working class can commute to and from the centre to work while living in cheaper houses.
- They have better chances of job opportunities than those living far away from the centre.
- They enjoy cheaper goods and services from the centre due to closeness to the town.　　*(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

(b)　List four factors that contribute to the emergence of slums in urban areas in Kenya.
- Low income due to unemployment/underemployment.
- Shortage of proper houses.
- Inadequate financial ability.
- High cost of land/houses in other parts of the towns.
- Poor urban planning.
- High rates of migration into urban centres.

(Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)

(c)　Explain the measures that could be taken to control the following problems in urban centres in Kenya.

(i)　**High rate of crime**
- Encouraging community policing to complement the effort of the police force.
- Controlling the influx of illegal arms in order to reduce the incidents of thuggery.
- Enforcing laws without favour to provide protection to the law abiding citizens.
- Getting rid of street families to reduce the number of idlers in the towns.

(Any 1 x 2 = 2 marks)

(ii)　**Water pollution**
- Educating the residents on the appropriate ways of refuse disposal to avoid polluting water resources.
- Enacting and enforcing laws on environmental management/charging those found contravening the laws.　　*(Any 1 x 2 = 2 marks)*

(d)   Explain five factors that led to the growth of Kisumu town.
- Its location at the shores of Lake Victoria led to its growth as a lake port handling trade among the three East African countries.
- In 1901 Kisumu became a terminus for the Uganda railway allowing the influx and settlement of early Asian traders. This led to commercial development of the town.
- Kisumu was a regional administrative centre during the colonial period.
- This led to setting up of administrative offices and other infrastructural facilities.
- The rich hinterland with mineral and agricultural resources provided raw materials for the development of industries and food supply for the town residents.
- The high population in the surrounding areas provided the required labour force for the development of industries.
- The nearby rivers and Lake Victoria provided fresh water for industrial and domestic use.
- The well developed means of transport/road/railway/airport makes the town easily accessible from other parts of the country.   *(Any 5 x 2 =10 marks)*

9.   (a)   (i)   Name the power dams marked J, K and L.

J   -   Aswan High dam.   *(1 mark)*
K   -   Akosombo dam.   *(1 mark)*
L   -   Kariba dam.   *(1 mark)*

(ii)   Explain four ways in which Kenya has benefited from the development of the seven forks hydro-electric power scheme.
- It has led to control of floods in the lower parts of river Tana, thus reducing the incidents of loss of life and farm produce in the area.
- The dams are used for generating electricity which is used for industrial and domestic purposes.
- The dams are tourist attractions which generates foreign exchange for the country.
- The scheme led to the development of industries thus creating employment opportunities.
- Some of the dams in the scheme provide water for irrigation thus improving agricultural production.
- The reservoirs provide fishing grounds which supply fish to the local people.
- It has led to the improvement of roads making the area more accessible.
- It has led to the reduction of importation of power, thus saving the foreign exchange.
- The dams have provided useful sites for educational purposes.
(Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks)

(b)   (i)   Apart from oil, name two other non-renewable sources of energy.
- Coal.
- Uranium.
- Natural gas.   *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

(ii)   Explain four effects that the increase in oil prices has had on the economies of oil-importing countries of Africa.
- The countries spend more of their foreign exchange on importation of oil, thus negatively affecting other sectors of their economies.
- There has been increasing cost of transport causing a rise in the cost of movement of both people, goods and services.
- Production costs have increased leading to an increase in prices of
- commodities thus reducing the demand on the commodities.
- Some industries they rely on by-products of petroleum have collapsed leading to redundancy and unemployment.
- The countries have experienced low economic growth leading to general

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poverty among the citizens.
- It has led to the need to establish/look for cheaper sources of energy to replace/supplement the oil.
- It has created an awareness on the need to conserve energy.
- The countries that have oil potential have started exploring the possibilities of drilling their own oil to reduce/stop importation.

(Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks)

(c) State four ways in which Kenya can reduce the use of petroleum as a source of energy.
- Encouraging people to use bicycles over short distances.
- Developing alternative sources of energy.
- Pooling transport/encouraging people to use public transport.
- Importing vehicles that consume less fuel.
- Improving traffic flow to reduce usage of petrol/diesel.
- Improving the roads to avoid delays that increase consumption of petrol/diesel.
- Proper maintenance of vehicles to avoid high consumption of petrol/diesel.

(Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)

10. (a) (i) Define the term fisheries.
- Fisheries are water bodies where exploitation of aquatic organisms is carried out. *(2 marks)*

(ii) Name two countries in Southern Africa that are important for marine fish production.
- South Africa.
- Angola.
- Namibia. *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

(b) Explain four factors that favour the fishing industry in Japan.
- The cool waters are ideal for fish breeding because of the abundant supply of plankton/fish food.
- The coast has many off-shore islands which provide sheltered inlets ideal for the establishment of fishing port/villages.
- The intended coastline provides secure breeding grounds for fish.
- The meeting of the warm Kuro Siwo and the cold Siwo ocean currents result in upwelling of sea water thus bringing minerals for the planktons from the sea bed to the surface.
- The mountainous nature of the country restricts agricultural activities hence fishing is an alternative economic activity.
- Most settlements are found along the coast and main occupation of the people there is fishing.
- The Japanese have advanced technology that is used in fishing, processing and preservation of fish.
- Japan has a large population which provides ready local market for fish.
- Japanese have a long history of sea faring thus they are highly experienced in fishing.
- The shallow continental shelf allows light to the sea bed for growth of micro-organisms which are food for fish.
- The cool waters encourage thriving of numerous species of aquatic life.

(Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks)

(c) Describe purse seining as a method of fishing.
- It uses two boats, one large and one small.
- It uses a large net.
- The net has floats on top and weights at the bottom to keep it in a vertical position while in water.
- The net has a string along its bottom edge.
- The fishermen begin by locating a shoal/area rich in fish.

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- The small boat drags the net to enclose the area that has fish.
- The string at the bottom of the net is pulled to close the net at the bottom and trap the fish.
- The net is pulled out of the water and fish hauled into the large boat for preservation and transportation to the shore. *(Any 6 x 1 = 6 marks)*

(d) (i) State four problems experienced in the marketing of fish in Kenya.
- Some fishing areas are far from the markets and roads are in poor condition thus fish goes bad enroute.
- Fishermen lack appropriate storage and preservation facilities.
- There are limited local markets due to cultural beliefs.
- The external markets are limited by tight restrictions/competition from other producers.
- The limited number of fish species limits the market. *(Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)*

(ii) State three ways in which the Kenya government is promoting fishing industry in the country.
- Fishermen are given loans
- Fishermen are encouraged to form cooperatives
- Research is carried out/the over-fished areas are re-stocked with fingerlings.
- There is standardization of the size of nets used in fishing.
- There is restriction of fishing from some specific parts of the sea where fish breeds.
- Laws have been enacted against water pollution to protect fish.
- Clearing of water hyacinth from the fresh water fisheries.
(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)