

4.10.2 Geography Paper 2 (312/2)

SECTION A

1. (a)	What is dairy farming? Dairy farming is the practice of keeping animals/cattle for milk/ milk products.	2 marks
(b)	State two physical conditions that favour farming in Kenya. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High/moderate rainfall of 500-2500mm per year/ supply of water from rivers. - Deep well drained ,volcanic/loam soils. - Cool/warm/hot conditions/moderate/high/ 10-30°C. - Constant supply of natural pastures. - Undulating/gentle sloping landscape <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 =</p>	2 marks
2. (a)	Differentiate between fishing and fisheries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing is the exploitation of water resources/aquatic animals while fisheries are the water bodies that contain fish and other related resources that merit fishing. 	2 marks
(b)	Give three reasons why fish farming is being encouraged in Kenya. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish farming is free from inter territorial conflicts/disputes. - Some fish from fish farms are exported earning foreign exchange. - Fish farming occupies small space. - Fish farming creates job opportunities. - Fish contributes to supply of animal protein. - The fish farming activity has stimulated development of related industries. - Source of income to the farmers. - Help conserve the country's natural fisheries - Make use of productive land. - For economic diversification <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 1 =</p>	3 marks
3. (a)	Apart from coal, name two other non-renewable sources of energy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Petroleum/oil. - Natural gas. - Uranium. - Peat <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 =</p>	2 marks
(b)	Give three reasons why use of coal as an industrial fuel has declined. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is bulky/costly to transport. - It is difficult/expensive to mine. - It is an inexhaustible source of energy. - It is dirty/sooty/dusty/pollutes environment when used. - It produces very little energy when burnt/low calorific value. - Adoption of new technology in steel production. - Competition from other more efficient sources of energy <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 1 =</p>	3 marks

4. (a)	Name three agricultural non-food processing industries found in Kenya. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tobacco processing. - Leather tanning/shoe making. - Pyrethrum processing. - Wood processing/pulp and paper - Cotton/textile processing. - Sisal fibre processing. - Beewax processing. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks</p>	
(b)	Give two reasons why some industries should be located near the market. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some finished goods/products are fragile. - Some products are highly perishable. - Some goods/products are bulky. - To reduce transport costs - To meet high demand of the product - <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2x2= 2 marks</p>	

5. Use the map of Africa below to answer question a(i) and (ii)

The map shows the outline of Africa. A dashed line runs along the west coast from a point labeled 'L' down to a point labeled 'S'. A point at the southern tip is labeled 'CAPE TOWN'. A point in the east is labeled 'M'. A north arrow is in the bottom right corner.

(a)	Name; (i) The transcontinental highways in Africa marked. L - Tran Saharan highway M - Great North road (ii) The town marked S - Lagos	1 mark 1 mark 1 mark
(b)	List three advantages of road transport. - It is cheaper to establish/maintain compared to other means of land transport. - It is flexible/offers door to door services. - It can be repaired or built in stages while being used/stepwise development. - It relatively fast over short distances. - It is widespread/opens up remote areas. - It has an open schedule of use/can be used any time. - It accommodates a wide variety of vehicles/automobiles - It can be developed with relatively low technology - Relatively cheap over short distances. - It complements other means of transport.	Any 3 x 1 3 marks

SECTION B

6

The table below shows estimated production of selected crops in Kenya in 2013. Use it to answer question (a).

Crop	Production (Number of bags)
Maize	38,900,000
Beans	6,100,000
Sorghum	1,800,000
Millet	700,000

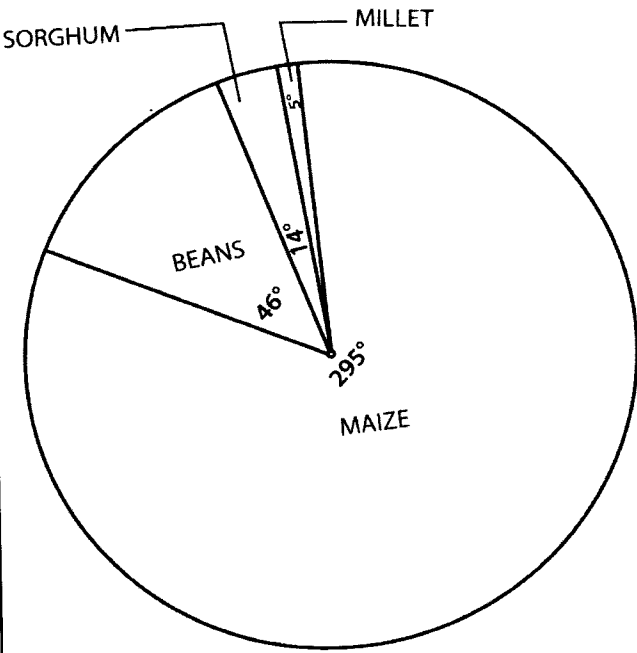
Source: Economic Survey of Kenya, 2014

(a) (i) Using a radius of 5cm, draw a pie chart to represent the data in the table above.

Show your calculations.

$$\text{Maize} = \frac{38900000}{47500000} \times 360^\circ = 2948^\circ = 295^\circ$$

	$\text{Beans} = \frac{6100000}{47500000} \times 360^\circ = 46.23^\circ = 46^\circ$ $\text{Sorghum} = \frac{1800000}{47500000} \times 360^\circ = 13.64^\circ = 14^\circ$ $\text{Millet} = \frac{700000}{47500000} \times 360^\circ = 5.30^\circ = 5^\circ$	
--	---	--

	<p>A PIE CHART REPRESENTING <u>ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF SELECTED</u> <u>CROPS IN KENYA IN 2013</u></p>  <p>1 mark 4 marks <u>4 marks</u> 9 marks</p>	
	<p>Title –</p> <p>Calculations –</p> <p>Each correctly drawn sectors -</p>	

	<p>(ii) Apart from pie chart, name two statistical methods that can be used to represent the data in the table.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Divided rectangle. - Simple bar graphs. - Compound bar graphs. - Proportional circles. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks</p>	
(b)	<p>State three disadvantages of using pie charts to represent statistical data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It consumes a lot of time in calculations /measurement of angles. - It is difficult to accurately measure/draw small angles. - It fails to show trend/change of quantities/values. - The angles fail to show the actual value of the variables. - It is difficult to interpret when many sectors are drawn. - It is difficult to extract values without calculation. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks</p>	
(c)	<p>Explain how the following social factors influence Agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land tenure system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land tenure system allows/limits communities/individuals to use the available land leading to increase/decrease of produce. - May lead to land fragmentation/consolidation which reduces/increases land for large scale farming. • Traditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The traditions of a people determine the types of crops grown/livestock kept in order to help them meet their food requirements. - Tradition determines the type or the amount of labour hence size of land farmed/livestock kept. • Religious beliefs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some religious beliefs determine the type of livestock farming since they encourage/discourage rearing of certain animals. 	<p style="text-align: right;">2 marks</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 marks</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 marks</p>

(d)	<p>Give five problems facing plantation farming in Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excess rainfall/prolonged drought/ very high/low temperatures leads to low yields. - Occurrence of pest and diseases affects crops leading to loss/low yields. - Soil exhaustion occurs due to practice of monoculture. - Plantation farming is costly since it requires a lot of money to operate/limited capital. - Price fluctuation in the world market. - Poor management of group owned plantations. - Land subdivision/inadequate land. - Rapid growth of weeds - Indigenisation of farms - Fire outbreaks - Hailstone attacks <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks</p>	
7. (a)	<p>Differentiate between forest and forestry.</p> <p>Forest is a continuous growth of trees and undergrowth covering a large tract of land while forestry is the act of developing and managing forests.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 marks</p>	
(b)	<p>Explain four factors influencing distribution of natural forests in Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The areas which receive high rainfall/1000-2200mm per year have continuous growth of trees dense forest/areas that receive low rainfall have scattered trees. - Cool/warm/hot conditions encourage growth of variety of trees/very cold/ very hot /conditions discourage growth of trees. - Deep well-drained soils support growth of trees since they allow the roots to penetrate deep into the ground/sandy/thin soils discourage growth of trees/mudflats along the shallow coastline lead to growth of mangrove forest. - Areas which are gazetted as forest reserves are prohibited from human settlement /cultivation hence forests grow without interference. - Some steep slopes are covered by forest since there is limited human activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population pressure has led to clearing of some forested areas for settlement/cultivation. - High demand of wood fuel/timber has led to cutting down of trees. - Forest fires may reduce areas under forest cover. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks</p>	

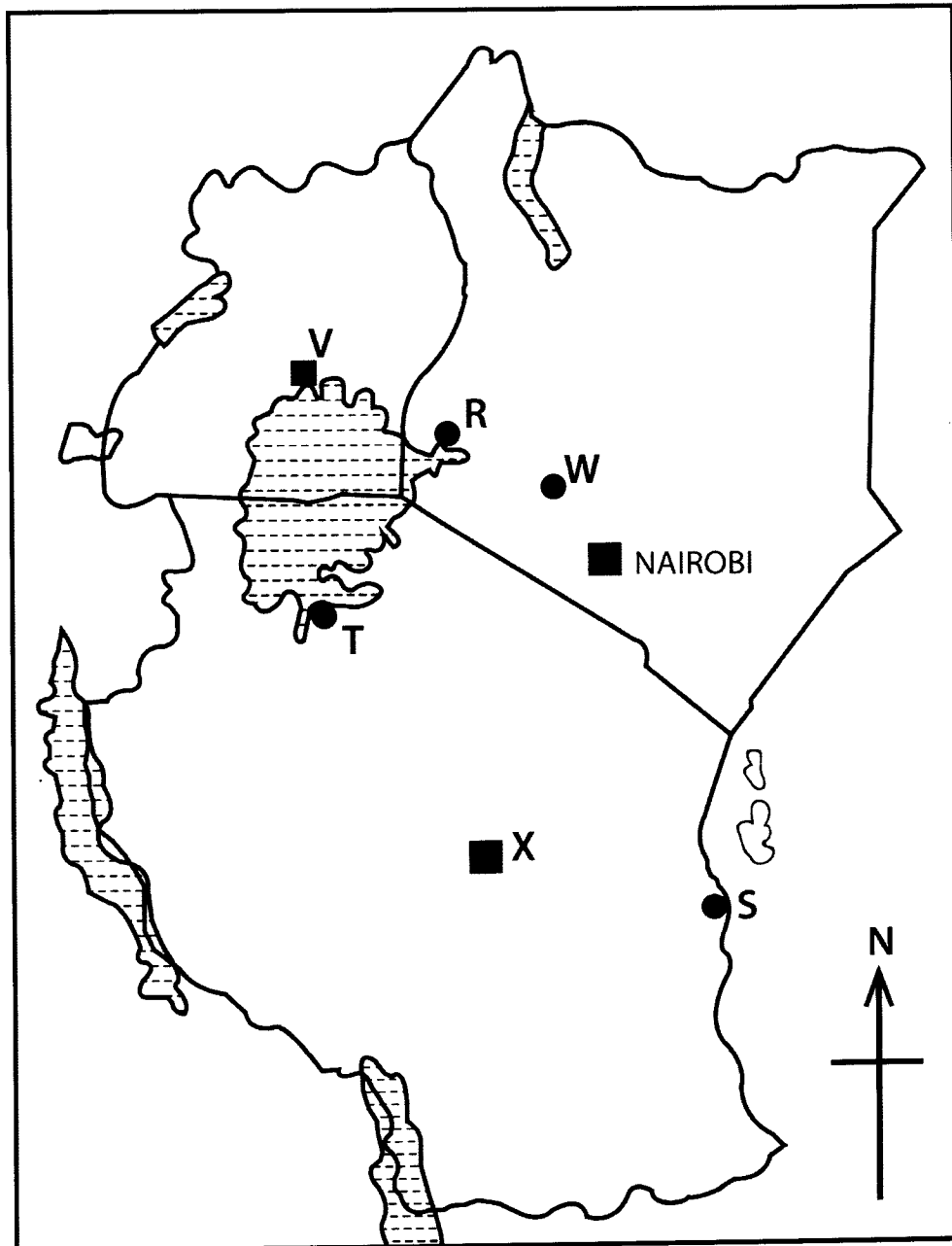
(c)	<p>(i) Name three types of hardwood trees found in Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mvuli - Elgon teak - Meru oak - Camphor - Elgon olive - Mangrove - Acacia - Mahogany - Eucalyptus - Sapele - Wattle - Nandi Flame <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks</p>	
	<p>(ii) Give four characteristics of coniferous forests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The trees have tall, straight trunks. - The trees are cone-shaped. - The trees have thick, waxy barks. - Most of the trees are evergreen/a few are deciduous. - The trees have narrow needle-like leaves. - The species occur in pure stands. - The trees are softwoods. - There is little undergrowth. - The trees have shallow roots. - Trees produce cones - Trees produce resins - Tree trunks, branches are flexible <p style="text-align: right;">Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks</p>	
(d)	<p>Explain four factors that have led to decline of the area under forest cover in Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outbreak of forest fires during the dry season which destroy large parts of the forest. - Over exploitation which can lead to extinction of some tree species. - Illegal cultivation/logging has led to clearing of some parts of the forest. - Occurrence of plant diseases and pest destroys some trees species in the forest. - Prolonged droughts has caused some trees to dry off. - In some areas there is increase in population of elephants that destroy a lot of trees. - Population pressure has led to encroachment of forested areas. - The government policy of de-gazettement has allowed settlement/ cultivation of the forest area. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks</p>	

8. (a)	<p>(i) Define the term wildlife. Wildlife is plants and animals existing in their natural habitat.</p> <p>(ii) Name three animals that are members of the Big Five in Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lion - Leopard - Elephant - Buffalo - Rhino 	<p>2 marks</p>
	<p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 1 =</p>	<p>3 marks</p>
(b)	<p>Explain three ways in which human activities interfere with wildlife.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vegetation cover is destroyed through cutting trees for timber/wood fuel. - Animal habitat is destroyed through clearing /burning of vegetation. - In some game reserves people graze their livestock which leads to shortage of pasture/habitat for some of the wild animals. - In some areas vegetation cover is cleared for cultivation/settlement. - Setting up industries has led to pollution of some water bodies causing death to aquatic animals/migration of some animals. - Noise pollution from the tourist vehicles in the parks scare away the animals. - Fire outbreaks/destroy vegetation cover/animals/migration of animals. - Illegal hunting/poaching lead to extinction of some animal species. - Overfishing may deplete certain marine species. 	<p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 6 =</p> <p>6 marks</p>
(c)	<p>Explain three effects of adverse climatic conditions on wildlife in Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prolonged drought leads to migration of animals to areas that have supply of water/pasture/some animals migrate to neighbouring countries reducing the number of wild animals. - Prolonged drought leads to drying up of some plant species/starvation/death of some wild animals. - Excess rain leads to flooding of some areas where wild animals are drowned/destruction of plants. - After the floods there is shortage of pasture causing starvation of animals. - When there is prolonged drought fire outbreaks are common leading to environmental degradation/destruction of habitat of animals. - Prolonged drought cause wild animals to invade farms destroying crops. 	<p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 2=</p> <p>6 marks</p>

(b)	<p>Explain three factors that influence internal trade in Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of different goods enhances trade in different areas/production of similar goods by different regions limit the market potential. - Security encourages expansion of trading activities in an area/insecurity discourages trade. - Low purchasing power by most of the Kenyans limits the markets of goods produced. - The demand for variety of locally produced goods leads to expansion of trade. - Cultural differences leads to specialization in production of goods for exchange. - The level of development of transport network enhances/limits trade since some commodities may not be carried over long distances/the market potential is restricted. - Availability of capital/enhances expansion of trade. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks</p>	
(c)	<p>(i) Identify the two countries in East Africa that are member states of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Kenya. -Uganda <p>(ii) State four objectives of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote trade/remove trade barriers among member states. - To create an economic and monetary union. - To promote social and political interactions and mutual development. - To promote co-operation and integration. - To harmonise economic and financial policies. - To promote free movement of goods/people <p style="text-align: right;">Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2 marks</p>
	<p>Explain three ways in which member states have benefited from formation of regional trading blocs in Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The trading blocs have promoted expansion of markets hence enhancing industrial/agricultural development. - The tariffs have been reduced making goods cheaper for the people raising their living standards. - They have helped to create harmony/cooperation among member states through trading. - Trading among member states has boosted agricultural development as the demand for raw material for industries increase. - Expansion of Agriculture/industries has helped in creation of employment thus improving the living standards. - Member states have merged funds/resources to invest in joint projects for economic development. - Member states have reduced reliance for goods and services from other parts of the world enhancing their economic growth. - The common market has made people of member states enjoy a variety of commodities/hence improving their living standards. - Trading among member states has encouraged the development of transport/communication, easing movement of goods/services. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks</p>	

10.

Use the map of East Africa below to answer question a(i) and a(ii).



(a) (i) The ports marked R, S and T.

R – Kisumu
S – Dar es Salam
T – Mwanza

1 mark
1 mark
1 mark

(ii) The towns marked V, W and X
V – Kampala
W – Nakuru
X – Dodoma

1 mark
1 mark
1 mark

(b)	<p>State five functions of Thika town.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is an industrial centre. - It is an educational/ cultural centre. - It is a religious centre. - Transport/communication centre. - Recreational centre. - Residential town. - Trading/commercial centre. - Aggricultural/collection centre - Administrative centre. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5x1= 5 marks</p>	
(c)	<p>Explain three ways in which the port of Mombasa is similar to Rotterdam port.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both ports have modern facilities/spacious harbours which enable them to handle large quantities of exports and imports. - Both ports handle containerized cargo which ensures the goods are safe since they have tamper proof seals. - Both ports have rich/extensive hinterland which help their countries to collect a lot of revenue/markets. - Both ports are located at the mouth of drowned rivers providing sheltered/deep harbour. - Both ports are well served by transportation routes which ensures easy movement of goods to and from the interior. - Both ports are commercial centres where a lot of trade takes place. - Both ports have social amenities which serve the residents/tourists. - Both ports are ice free thus used all year. - Both ports are tourist destinations earning their countries foreign exchange. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks</p>	
(d)	<p>Explain four positive effects of urbanisation to a country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It provides market for agricultural/industrial goods produced in a country hence encourage the farmers/industrialists to produce more. - It encourages national unity since people of different ethnicity/ nationality interact. - It creates employment opportunities through trading/industrial activities through which standards of living of people are raised. - It leads to development of transport/communication networks which link different parts of the country/people/ facilitates faster movement of goods/services. - It leads to development of social amenities within urban centres and surrounding areas making them more accessible/improving living standards. - Some urban centres are tourist attraction which earn the country foreign exchange. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 4 x 2= 8 marks</p>	