**KASSU 2021**

**GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **a) What is Agroforestry? (2 marks)**

* This is a practise that involves the cultivation of crops, planting of trees and keeping livestock on the same piece of land. OR
* Aland use system that involves planting of trees, cultivation of crops and rearing of livestock on the same unit of land.

**b) Outline three exotic softwood tree species grown in Kenya. (3 marks)**

* Cypress
* Pines
* Fir
* Wattle
* Eucalyptus/blue gum
* Spruce

*(Any 3x1=3mks)*

**2. a) Distinguish between Land reclamation and Land rehabilitation. (2 marks)**

* Land reclamation is the conversion of a wasteland into a productive land /the practice by which less productive/wasteland is converted into a more productive land for growing crops and keeping livestock *while* Land rehabilitation is the process of restoring misused land to its former productive state.

**b) Identify three methods of Land reclamation used in Kenya. (3 marks)**

* Irrigation of dry land
* Draining of swamps
* Controlling pests
* Introduction of drought resistant crops
* Afforestation and agroforestry/ Planting trees
* Controlling soil erosion
* Use of manure and fertilizers

*(Any 3 x1 = 3mks)*

**3. a) What is Eco-tourism. (2 marks)**

* Refers to development and management of tourism while conserving the environment OR
* A form of tourism where a tourist enjoys the environment with an aim of conserving nature.

(Any 1 x2 = 2mks)

**b) State three benefits of Domestic tourism in Kenya. (3 marks)**

* Offers opportunities for recreation.
* Creates employment to many citizens.
* Fosters utilisation of underutilized hotels/facilities during low season.
* Promotes circulation of money within the country.
* Enables many Kenyans to learn about their country hence promote patriotism
* Facilitates interaction between various communities thus enhancing national integration.
* Increases consumption of local products hence promoting more production leading to economic growth.
* Enables people to understand and appreciate the need to conserve wildlife.
* Enables students to learn more about wildlife.

*(Any 3x1=3mks)*

**4. a) Define the term Trade. (2 marks)**

* Trade is the activity of buying and selling of goods and services. OR
* The buying and selling/exchange of goods and services between people or countries.

**b) Name three major imports of Kenya from the Middle East. (3 marks)**

* Crude oil/refined petroleum
* Cars/vehicles/automobiles/car spares
* Medicines
* Wheat
* Iron
* Fruits
* Glass textiles
* Shoes

(Any 3x1=3mks)

**5. a) Apart from road transport, give two other forms of Land transport. (2 marks)**

* Railway
* Pipeline
* Human
* Animal poterage

(Any 2x1=2mks)

**b) State three advantages of road transport. (3 marks)**

* Is very flexible
* Cheapest means of transport
* Easy and relatively cheap to construct
* Is faster compared to water and railway transport
* Have variety of grades and sizes
* Can be used by various agents e.g. cars, bicycles, motorcycles. Pedestrians etc.
* Complements other means of transport
* Highly convenient since one can use at own convenient time.

*(Any 3x1=3mks)*

**SECTION B**

**6. (a) The photograph below shows some mining activities. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.** 

1. **Identify the type of photograph.**  **(1 mark)**

* Ground general view.

1. **Give reasons for your answer in (i) above.**  **(3 marks)**

* The camera was held horizontally to the ground.
* The size of the objects diminishes towards the background.
* It captures many objects.

1. **Draw a rectangle measuring 10cm by 12cm to represent the photograph. (1 marks)**
2. **On it, mark and label four main features.** **(4 marks)**

* Tractor.
* Forest.
* Sky.
* Heaps of mineral ore.

1. **State three negative effects of the mining method shown in the photograph to the physical environment.** **(3 marks)**

* It leaves the land with many open pits and heaps of overburden which makes the site to look ugly thus interfering with the environmental beauty.
* The overburden hinders agriculture and other land uses thus creating barren land which is expensive to rehabilitate.
* It leads to heaping of overburden and destruction of vegetation leading to loss of biodiversity in the environment.
* Loose rock materials produced are easily eroded into the water bodies leading to water pollution and siltation of the water sources.
* It leads to downshifting of the water table leading to shortage of water which adversely affects life for both animals and plants.

**(b) (i) Name two gold mining areas in South Africa.** **(2 marks)**

* Johannesburg, Lydenberg, Odendaalrus, Welkon, Virginia, Allan ridge, Brackpan, Klerkdrop, Krugerdrop.

1. **Describe the process of gold processing.** **(6 marks)**

* It is mined using the deep shaft mining method and then lifted to the surface for processing.
* The gold ore is crushed into powder.
* The powder is dissolved in a solution of *sodium cyanide*.
* Gold particles dissolve to form Gold-Cyanide solution with uranium impurities.
* The solution is mixed with *zinc dust* which precipitates gold.
* The solution containing uranium and other impurities is fed to tanks of sulfuric acid where uranium dissolves and then purified.
* Gold is then smelted and made into bars in Gemstone town.
* Some gold is sold locally and some exported.

1. **Explain three economic benefits of petroleum to the oil producing countries in the Middle East region.** **(6 marks)**

* The country’s export petroleum which earns foreign exchange to develop other sectors of the economy.
* Petroleum is used as a raw material leading to the growth of petroleum related industries.
* Though exporting crude oil, the government earns revenue that enables the Middle East countries to invest heavily in the over sea countries.
* It has led to creation of employment opportunities for the local population raising their living standards.
* Income from petroleum is used to develop social amenities, transport and communication infrastructure.
* Income from petroleum has led to the growth of towns.

**7. (a) (i) Define pastoral farming (2 marks)**

*This is the practice of keeping pasture dependent animals such as cattle, sheep and goats*

**(ii) Name three pastoral communities in Kenya (3 marks)**

* *Maasai*
* *Rendile*
* *Samburu*
* *Somali*
* *Borana*
* *Turkana*
* *Pokot*

**(b) (i) Identify two exotic beef cattle breeds kept in Kenya (2 marks)**

* *Aberdeen Angus*
* *Hereford*
* *Red angus*
* *Charolais*
* *Shorthorn*
* *Galloway*

**(ii) Outline three characteristics of nomadic pastoralism (3 marks)**

* *Seasonal movement of animals in search for water and pasture*
* *Many animals are kept*
* *A wide variety of animals are kept*
* *Indigenous species are kept e.g Boran and Zebu*
* *Animals are of poor quality*
* *There is uncontrolled breeding*

**(c) (i) Explain three factors favouring beef farming in Kenya. (6 marks)**

* *Gently sloping land/extensive flat lands for easy movement of animals*
* *Adequate water supply from rivers for cattle to drink*
* *Moderate rainfall/750 mm adequate for the growth of pastures*
* *Moderate temperatures/28C provide an ideal condition for growth of pastures*
* *Availability of good transport network to facilitate movement to the market*
* *Large tracts of land for establishment of large-scale ranches*

**(ii) State four similarities between beef farming in Kenya and Argentina (6 marks)**

* *Exotic cattle breeds are reared*
* *Beef cattle are mainly reared in ranches*
* *Cross breeding of beef cattle is common*
* *Beef cattle are mainly reared in areas of natural grazing*
* *Beef products are meant for both local and foreign consumption*

**(d) Your class carried a field study on tea processing.**

**(i) Outline any three stages of tea processing that the class may have observed.**

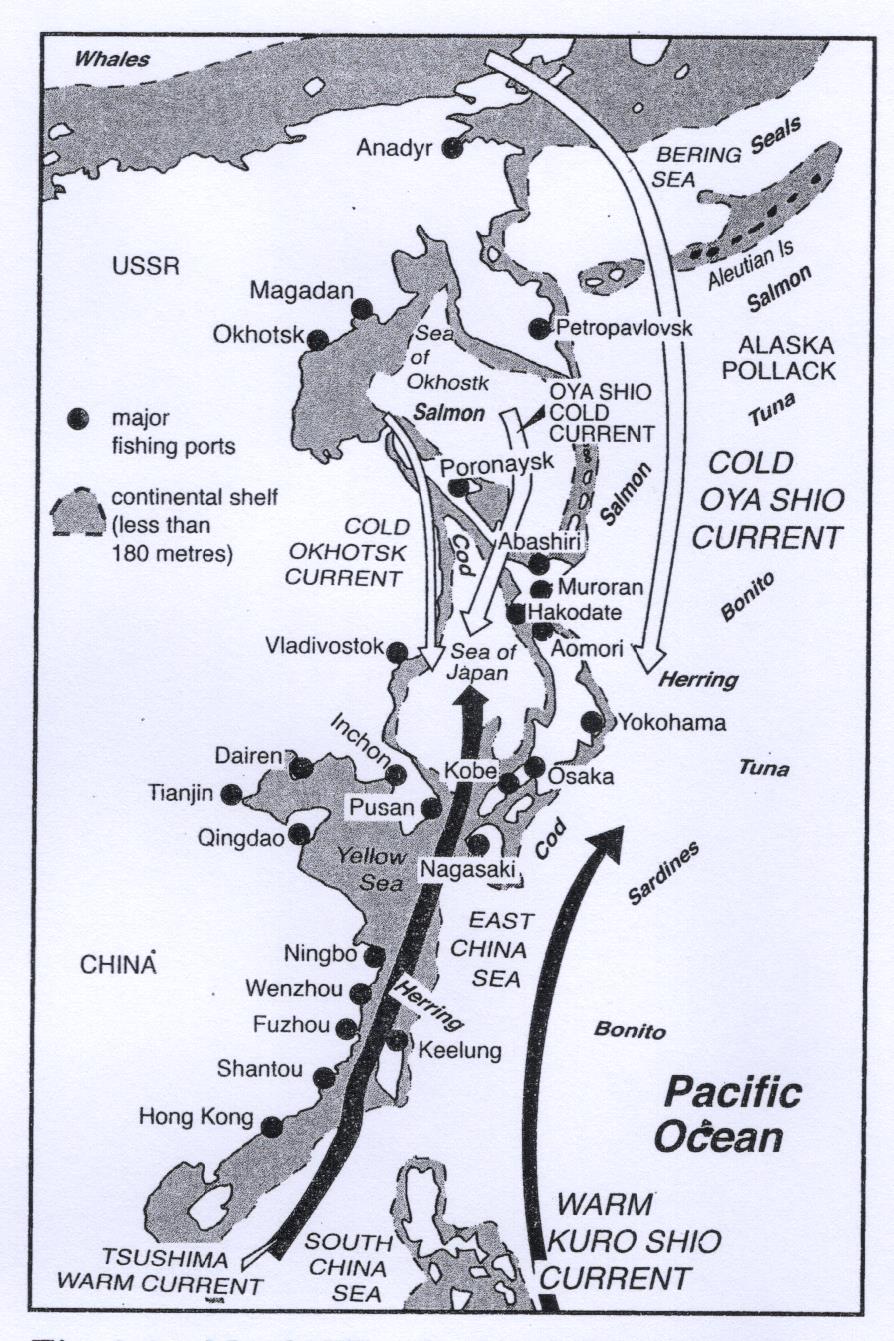
**(3 marks)**

* *Weighing of the tea leaves*
* *Drying of the tea leaves by passing hot air over them*
* *Fermenting the leaves*
* *Roasting the fermented leaves*
* *Roasting the fermented leaves*
* *Sieving the dried leaves*
* *Grading*
* *Packaging of tea leaves readily for marketing*

**(ii) State two methods that the class may have used to present data. (6 marks)**

* *Drawing charts*
* *Drawing tables*
* *Drawing graphs*
* *Report writing*
* *Displaying photographs /samples collected*
* *Publishing data in the internet*

**8. (a) The diagram below shows a fishing ground in the pacific ocean**

****

1. **Identify the fishing ground shown above (2mks)**

* North west pacific fishing ground

1. **Name two types of fish species found in the fishing ground above (2mks)**

* Salmon
* Mackerel
* Tuna bonito
* Sardine
* Cod
* Alaska Pollack

**(b) (i) Differentiate between fishing and fisheries (2mks)**

* Fishing is the extraction/exploitation of aquatic animals/fish, while fisheries is an area or place where fish are caught in large numbers

1. **Name two inland types of fisheries in Kenya (2mks)**

* Lakes
* Rivers/streams
* Swamps
* Ponds

**(c)** **(i)Describe the long lining fishing method (4mks)**

* This involves long lines with many baited hooks sink to the floor of the ocean
* The line is suspended in water by floats at each end.
* The line is dragged along by a small boat called dory or by steam vessel the line are spread over a wide area.
* After enough fish is caught the hooks are drawn by a number of fishermen who unhook the fish and put them in containers.
* The bait the lines again and cast them back into the water for another catch.

1. **Explain three physical factors that have influenced the development of fishing in**

**Japan (6mks)**

* The meeting of cold Oya-Siwo current and warm Kuro Siwo current result in cool conditions which favour plankton /oxygenated water/ice free water
* The broad shallow continental shelf favours growth of plankton leading to more fish
* The indented coastline with several islands in Japan/numerous bays and sheltered inlets favour fish breeding/provide good sites for development of ports.
* The mountains landscape of Japan hinders development of agriculture making fishing an alternative source of food

**(d) (i) State four problems that face Marine fishing in Kenya (4mks)**

* The natively warm waters of the tropics do not favour fish breeding of large number
* Narrow continental shelf limits the area over which plankton can grow
* Inadequate capital hampers the development of the industry for buying the equipment and preservation facilities
* Stiff competition from industrialized countries which have modern fishing equipment for deep sea fishing
* Simple fishing methods guarantees small catch because it hinders deep sea fishing
* South coast practices Agriculture hence sea fishing is minimal
* North Coast has a small pop hence small market yet the price of fish is also prohibitive.

**(ii) Give three ways of conserving fresh water fisheries in Kenya (3mks)**

* Restocking overfished waters to increase fish
* Special hatcheries have been set up for artificial fertilization of eggs to increase the fingerlings
* Prohibiting disposal of industrial domestic efficient into fisheries to avoid pollution and killing of fish through legislation
* Research is carried out to expand and improve fisheries by knowing their migratory and breeding habits
* Enacting laws against indiscriminate fishing /areas free for fishing
* Institutions have been set up to train personnel to manage fisheries

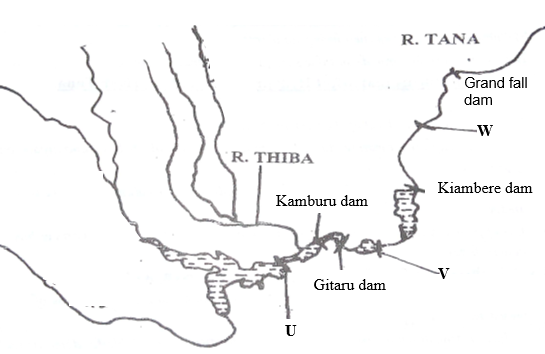
**9. (a)(i) Define the term energy.** **(2 marks)**

* It is the power required to run machines in order to perform various tasks in the production of goods and services.

**(ii) Name two types of renewable energy.**  **(2 marks)**

* Water
* Wind
* Wood
* Biomass
* Solar
* Geothermal
* Tides/waves
* Draught animals

**(b) Study the diagram of the seven forks dam power project provided below and use it to answer the questions that follow.**



**(i) Identify the dams labelled U and V.**  **(2 marks)**

**U-** masinga dam.

**V**- Kindaruma dam.

**(ii) Explain three physical factors that favored the establishment of the seven forks power project.** **(6 marks**

* Presence of a large catchment area which provides a continuous water supply to turn turbines.
* Presence of a hard basement rock which provides a firm foundation for construction of a dam.
* Presence of a hard non-porous basement rock to prevent water seepage in the reservoir.
* Presence of rapids to provide a steep gradient for water to run with force to turn turbines to generate power.
* Presence of a deep narrow valley to hold the reservoir and save on the cost of construction of the dam.

**(iii) State three benefits of the seven forks power scheme.**  **(3 marks)**

* The reservoirs are used for generating electricity which is then used for industrial and domestic uses.
* The reservoirs provide water for domestic and industrial uses thus promoting industrialization and settlement.
* Some reservoirs provide water for irrigation thus improving agricultural production.
* The reservoirs provide fresh water for fishing grounds which supply fish to local people.
* The dams act as bridges across river Tana which has led to improvement of roads thus making the area accessible.
* The dams and reservoirs has led to control of floods in the lower parts of river tana thus reducing loss of life and destruction of properties.
* The reservoirs are tourist attraction sites which generates income for the country.
* The reservoirs modify climate making the surrounding areas suitable for settlements.
* The power generation activities have created employment opportunities for many Kenyans thus improvising their living standards.

**(c) (i) What is energy crisis? (2 marks)**

* It is a situation where the prices of fossil fuels rise uncontrollably as a result of short supply and high demand.

**(ii) Explain four effects of the energy crisis to the economies.** **(8 marks)**

* Increase in prices of crude oil makes Kenya spend a lot of foreign exchange to import oil leading to unfavorable balance of trade.
* Increase in oil prices lead to increase in prices of farm inputs which leads to reduced agricultural production causing food crises.
* Increase in oil prices cause increase in prices of commodities leading to inflation which results into low living standards.
* The high cost of fuels increases production cost thus slowing down the industrial growth.
* Oil crises case scarcity of oil byproducts leading to shortage of raw materials of certain industries leading to high prices of by-products and reduced industrial growth.
* Increase in fuel prices leads to increased transport costs which cause increase in prices of almost all the sectors of the economy.

**10. (a) (i) Define industrial decentralization. (2 marks)**

*- The setting up of industries in rural areas away from areas of industrial*

*concentration.*

**(ii) State three causes of industrial inertia. (3 marks)**

* *Availability of experienced workers hence investors are reluctant to relocate,*
* *Availability of well-developed transport and communication system which is already in place.*
* *It is expensive to move to a new site.*
* *Industrial interdependence.*

**(b) Name three non-agricultural industries in Kenya. (2 marks)**

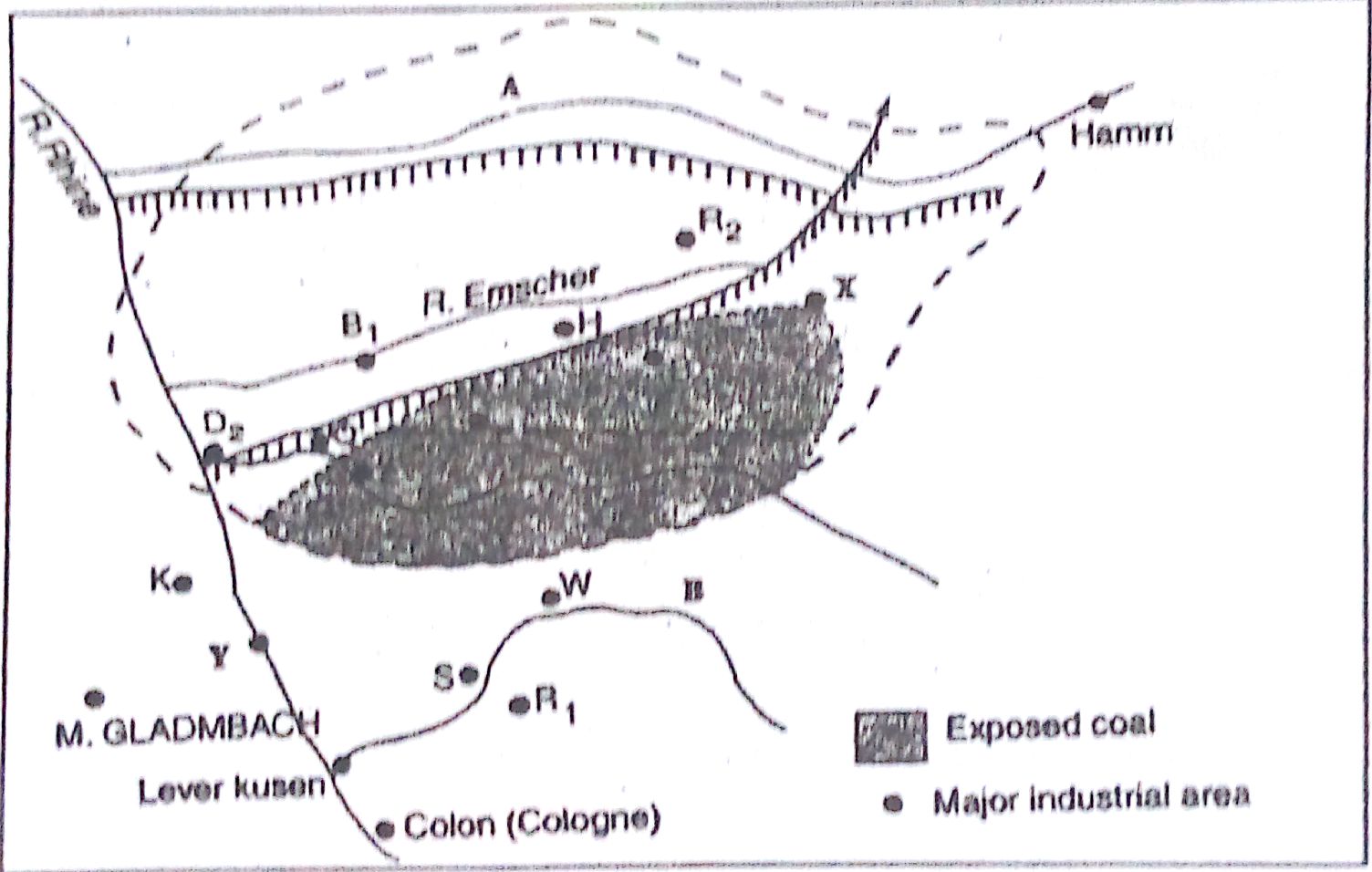
* *Cement processing,*
* *Glass making,*
* *Steel rolling,*
* *Water processing,*
* *Oil refining,*
* *Motor vehicle assembly.*

(**c) Explain four measures the government of Kenya is undertaking to promote**

**jua kali industry in Kenya. (8 marks)**

* *The government provides loans and technical assistance to the artisans through the Kenyan Industrial states used to buy raw materials,*
* *The government has constructed shades in the main towns so that the artisans can work from.*
* *The government funds research through the Kenya Industrial Research and Development institute to improve quality of the products.*
* *The Local authorities has set aside land where the artisans work from*
* *The government promotes marketing of products from the Juakali industries by organizing trade fairs.*
* *The government encourages juakali artisans to form cooperative societies to provide credit loans and facilities.*

Study the map of Ruhr region below and use it to answer question (d).



1. **(i) Identify**

* **the river marked A.**  - R. Lipe (1 mark)
* **the canal marked H**. - Rheine-Herne canal (1 mark)
* **the town marked Y.** - Dusseldof (1 mark)

**(ii) Explain three human factors that led to the growth of Ruhr industrial**

**Region. (6 marks)**

* *The large local population had acquired skills on iron working / availability of local skilled labour formed the foundation of iron and steel industry.*
* *Presence of rich companies / Krupp families provided capital for the development of the industry.*
* *The dense / affluent population in central and Western Europe / Germany provided ready market for iron and steel.*
* *Industrial interdependence that developed that developed in the region provided industrial inertia.*