**ASUMBI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL**

**TERM 2 2021**

**FORM 4**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**312/2**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**PAPER 2**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**Answer all the questions in the section**

**1. a) What is human geography? (2 mks)**

-it is a branch of geography which deal with the study of man’s/people’s activities on the earth surface

- It deals with spatial distribution of human features on the earth surface and factors which influence their distribution

**b) State three ways in which the study of geography contributes to national development. (3 mks)**

- Geography career creates employment in the country improving people’s living standards.

- It teaches on the conservation of natural resources which are used as source of raw materials for industrial productions

-it equips the learner with important social skills such as time management which is a key component in the planning of the national projects.

- It involves learning about case studies from other countries and the knowledge gained from other parts of the world can be used as a basis for solving national problems

- Learners understand the value of cooperation among people since they perform task in groups during field work thus promoting team work and National unity which are essential in development of a country.

**2. (a) Apart from coniferous forest, name two other types of natural forests. (2 mks)**

- Tropical hardwood forest

- Temperature hardwood forest

- Mixed forests

- Bamboo/montane forests

- Tropical monsoon forests

- Mediterranean forest

**b) State three characteristics of coniferous which favour their exploitation. (3 mks)**

- Trees are light in weight

- There is little undergrowth

- The trees have straight trunk

(Any 3 x 1 mks)

**3 a) Give characteristics of plantation agriculture in Kenya (3 mks)**

* Some plantations are foreign own e.g. Delmont
* Many crops take several years to mature
* There is heavy capital outlay
* There is scientific management
* Concentration on one crop e.g. tea, coffee
* Crops mainly grown on large estates e.g. more than four hectares

**b) State two problems facing coffee farming in Kenya. (2 mks)**

- Crop attacked by leaf rust/coffee berry disease (CBD) 2 mks

- Fluctuation of coffee prices in world market

- Poor transportation e.g. poor roads

- Mismanagement of coffee cooperatives

- Inadequate capital

- Delayed payment

- Low payment

- Poor market strategies

- Inadequate rainfall

- Expensive prices of inputs e.g. fertilizers, pesticides e.t.c.

Any 2 x 1

**4 a). Study the map of the Ruhr Industrial region and use it to answer the questions below.**

**a) i) The town marked Q (1 mk)** Kreis Wessel

**ii) The river marks X (1 mk)** River Lippe

**b) A part from iron and steel list three other industries in the region. (3 mks)**

- Textile industry

- Oil refinery

- Chemical industry

- Food processing

- Electronic and surgical instruments industry

- Fertilizers marketing industry

- Service industry e.g. banking, repair

- Engineering industries

**5. a) State three courses of urban rural migration. (3 mks)**

- Retirement from job

- Transfer on job

- Insecurity in towns

- Education purposes/learning

- Retrenchment from one’s job in town

- Religion

**b) Give two reasons for rapid population growth in Kenya..**

- Improved nutrition hence balanced diet

- Improved medical facilities which has reduced mortality

- Some religions/Christian churches disapprove the use of artificial birth control methods

- Increases cases of early pregnancy in girls

- Provision of better social amenities

**6 a)**

**6. b) Possible reasons for the decline in the number of tourists since 1997 (4 mks)**

- High degree of insecurity caused by 1997 Likoni clashes in Mombasa, a major tourist destination in the country.

- Tourist attack like in 1998 bombing in Nairobi and other attacks directed to tourist resorts

- The tense atmosphere preceding the parliamentary elections in 1997

- Poor transport and communication after massive destruction caused by 1997 Elnino rains

- Negative travel advisory made by some governments cautioning their citizen against visiting Kenya

Any 4 x 1 mks

**c) i) Definition of ecotourism**

This is tourism with emphasis on the conservation of the environment. (2 mks)

ii) Objective of ecotourism

-To make tourism sustainable

- Protection of the environment

- Make local people appreciate tourism through the sharing of benefits accrued from their environment

d) Factors that hinder domestic tourism in Kenya. (6 mks)

- Inadequate local campaign and publicity to make people aware of local attractions

- The roads to the parks are poorly maintained. This discourage people from visiting

- Familiarity with tourist attractions among the people make them fail to appreciate their beauty and value

-Insecurity from gangsters, poachers, bandits and cattle rustlers discourages and scares people away from parks

- The high cost of accommodation in the game reserves discourages local tourists

**e) Steps that the Kenya government has taken to promote tourism in Kenya. (5 mks)**

- The government has provided transport and communication necessary for tourism to make the attraction sites accessible

- The Kenya government manages and conserves wildlife through establishment of national parks and games reserves

- The government has established the Ministry of Tourism which formulates and implements policies that ensure promotion of tourism in the country

- The government encourages local and foreign investors to invest in coastal hotels so as to attract more tourists

- Kenya has undertaken vigorous publicity campaigns abroad. She has promotion offices in major tourist sources of the world.

- The government has established a body which lends to and advises the investors in tourism industry i.e. the Kenya Tourism Development Cooperation (KTDC)

- The government has established institutions to train all cadres of human resources for the hotel and tourism industry sub – sectors for example the Utalii College

- The government has conducted a conclusive atmosphere for the running of the tourism industry

Any 5 x 1 well explained

**7. Study the sketch map of the great lakes – St. Lawrence**

**a) Name i) The part marked N (1 mk)** Quebec

 **ii) The waterfall marked M** Niagara Falls

**iii) The lakes marked I, J, K, L (4 mks)**

I Lake Superior

J Lake Michigan

K Lake Huron

L Lake Ontario

1. **Explain five ways in which the great lake of St. Lawrence Seaway has** contributed to the economy of Canada and USA. (10 mks)
* The seaway has created employment opportunities in transport industry thus raising the living standards of people
* The Seaway is tourist attraction which generates income in the region
* Tariffs charges earns the country income
* It provides easy navigable means of transport for both imports and exports. This encourages internal and international trade
* It has led to the growth of parts and towns e.g. Quebec, Montreal and Duruth
1. **i) State three recent developments that have taken place in Kenya to improve** communication of information. (3 mks)
* Liberalization on the press
* Expansion of telephone facilities
* Introduction of mobile phones, pager services, e.t.c
* Liberalization of postal services
* Licensing of more private radio stations and television stations

(Any 3 x 1 mks)

**ii) Explain three problems facing telephone as a means of communication in** **Kenya. (6 mks)**

* Poor reception or disruption of natural hazards like rainfall of the telephone lines therefore discourages the use of this facility
* Mismanagement in the organization that provides telephone services has hindered its expansion
* Vandaliation of telephone equipment has rendered most of telephone services
* Unavailable to users
* Development of other more faster and efficient means of communication e.g. electronic mail, has reduced the use of telephone
* High cost of installation and maintenance of telephone lines limit the number of subscribers

**8. (a) (i) What is Environmental Hazards. (2 marks)**

It is event in nature that poses danger to people and the other living organisms

**(ii) Identify three environmental hazards caused by human activities. (3 marks)**

- Pollution

- Desertification

- Soil erosion

- Epidemics

**(b) (i) State three cause of floods. (3 marks)**

- Deforestation therefore cutting down of trees in catchment areas exposes soil to agents of erosion and at the same time reduces water percolation

- Cultivation along river banks

- Blocked urban drainage systems

- Collapse of a dam

- Rise in the sea level

Any 3 x 1 mks

**(ii) Explain four ways of combating floods in Kenya. (8 marks)**

- Construction of dams

- Building of dykes and artificial levees

- A forestation and reforestation

- Dredging and directing channels

Any relevant points

**(c) Students from your school carried out a field study on a flood prone area in your country.**

**(i) State four reasons why the working schedule is very important in their study.**

**(4 marks)**

- To ensure proper time management and reduce tendency of time wastage

- To ensure no important area will be inadequately covered

- It ensures that the one carrying out field study is on course

- It is a pointer as to how much time will be required for the study

- It gives a step by step plan of activities for the day

- It is a plan or timetable to be followed

**(ii) List three methods of data collection they are likely to use. (3 marks)**

* Observation
* Interviewing people settled near the flooded areas
* Taking photographs
* Sampling

 **(iii) Name two areas in Kenya prone to flooding. (2 mks)**

- Kano plains

- Lower Tana River

- The Bundalagi areas in Busia district

**(9) (i) Apart from nuclear energy name three other non-renewable sources of energy. (3 marks)**

* Natural gases
* Coal
* Petroleum

**(ii) State three factors that hinder development of nuclear energy in many countries. (3 marks)**

- It is very expensive to construct a nuclear reactor

- Waste from a nuclear power plant is highly reactive and life threatening therefore difficult to

- In case of being faulty can result to disastrous accidents

- The raw materials uranium is very rare

Any 3 x 1 mks

 **(b) (i) Explain the three effects of overdependence of petroleum on the economy of oil importing countries. (6 marks)**

- Higher expenditure/foreign exchange/ spends more on importation

- Higher production costs/hence higher prices of manufactured goods

- Closure of industries which are not able to meet the increased cost of production coupled with increase in transport cost

- Slowed industrial growth as most industries depend on petroleum

- Economic recession in these countries as oil is necessary for all sectors of production

Any 3 x 2 (6 mks)

**(ii) State 3 methods that Kenya can use to conserve her energy. (3 marks)**

- Control energy imported levels

- Encourage package transport for people working in some areas or residing in the same place

- Construct and maintain good road to ensure less fuel consumption e.g Mombasa highway, Thika Highway e.t.c.

- Encourage people to use energy saving jikos

- Encourage people to use renewable sources of energy e.g. solar in carrying out campaigns

**(c) (i) Give reasons why Kenya has not been fully able to exploit her geothermal potential. (4 marks)**

- Inadequate capital

- Low level of technology in the exploitation of geothermal power

- Inadequate areas are located in remote areas/sparsely populated areas far from markets

- Inadequate skilled man power to harvest geothermal power

- Danger of land subsidence as kinetic water is withdrawn

1. **i) Name the H.E.P projects that are marked 1,2,5,6. (4 marks)**

1 Akosombo 1 mk

2 Kainji 1 mk

5 Owen falls 1 mk

6 Seven folks 1 mk

1. **Give two reasons why Africa has a high potential of H.E.P ( 2 mks)**

- Availability of many permanent rivers

- Availability of hard basement rock to support the weight of the dam

- Presence of plateau that increase the speed of the river

**10. (a) i) Name four forms of which minerals occur. (4 mks)**

- Veins and nodes

- Beds and seams

- Weathering products

- Alluvial/placer deposits

**ii) State four factors that are necessary for the occurrence of minerals. (4 mks)**

- Availability of necessary minerals to make mineral for e.g. deposits of vegetation and animal matter are necessary for formation of coal

- Presence of high pressure and temperature conditions to compact the raw materials and heat to form minerals

- Time during which the materials have been exposed to great heat and pressure

- Geological processes determine the minerals distribution e.g. vulcanicity and folding

**b) State three ways in which open cast mining affect the environment. (3 mks)**

-it causes land dereliction which causes the land to lose its natural beauty.

- it causes the loss of productivity when loose soils, deficient of nutrients are left which cannot support agriculture

- mining exposing the land to agents of erosion hence rendering the land unproductive

- it leads to loss of biodiversity

- it causes harm to people and organisms when they drown in deep ponds caused open cast

**c) Explain four ways in which mining contribute to the economy of Kenya. (8 mks)**

- Provides raw materials for manufacturing industries

- Stimulates the development of transport and communication

- Opens up the remote areas through development e.g. water supply for drinking, construction of schools and hospitals

- Promotes settlement leading to growth of towns e.g. Magadi

- Generates employment opportunities where people earn income

- Promotes agriculture by providing market

- Lead to set up of other related industries

d) Form 4 Geography students carried out field study on mineral found in the Rift Valley

**d) i) State three objectives of their study. (3 mks)**

* To find out the minerals found in Rift Valley
* To find out the uses of minerals in the Rift
* To find out the problems miners are facing

Any relevant objectives

1. **List down three problems they are likely to come across. (3 mks)**
* Un conducive weather e.g. very cold, rainy, windy
* Attacked by wild animals e.g. reptiles
* Breakdown of the vehicle
* Some students may fall sick
* Language barrier
* Inaccessibility of some areas
* Hostile people

Any relevant points