

312/2

TENTATIVE MARKING SCHEME  
**GEOGRAPHY**

Paper 2

**REVIEWED**  
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Name PREPARED BY EDARD WAFULA (OCS) ..... Index Number .....

Candidate's Signature ..... Date .....

**Instructions to candidates**


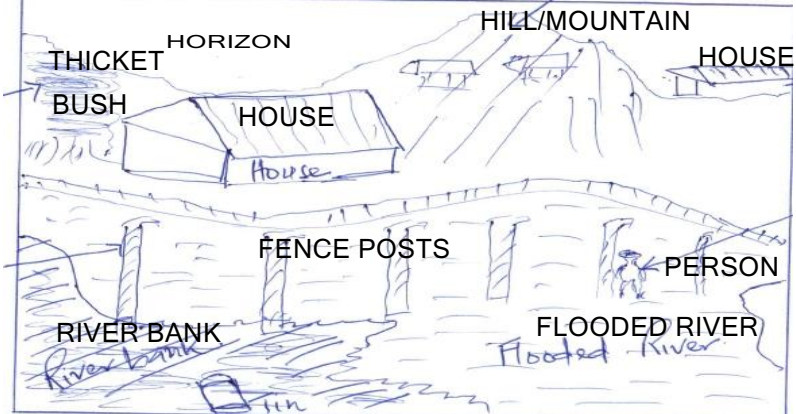
- (a) Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.
- (b) Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above.
- (c) This paper consists of **two** sections; **A** and **B**.
- (d) Answer **all** the questions in section **A**.
- (e) Answer **question 6** and any other **two** questions from section **B**.
- (f) Answers **must** be written in the spaces provided at the end of question 10.
- (g) **This paper consists of 20 printed pages.**
- (h) **Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.**
- (i) **Candidates should answer the questions in English.**

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Section	Questions	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
<b>A</b>	<b>1-5</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>B</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	
		<b>25</b>	
		<b>25</b>	
<b>Total Score</b>		<b>100</b>	



QN	QUESTION ITEM	RESPONSES
1a	Climatic conditions favouring coffee growing in the Kenyan highlands (2marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Temperatures ranging between 14-26°C is ideal</li> <li>✓ Annual rainfall of about 1000mm-2000mm</li> </ul>
1b	Give three problems facing coffee farming in Kenya (3marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Coffee berry disease attack the berries reducing quality and quantity of coffee harvested</li> <li>✓ Leaf minor, Antestia berry borer mealybugs scates and thrimps are pests which attack coffee</li> <li>✓ Low prices on the internal and external market makes farmers incur losses making majority to pull out of coffee farming</li> <li>✓ Soil exhaustion due to monoculture has continued to reduce coffee yields</li> <li>✓ Competition for land space by other profit-making crops has made farmers uproot coffee stems for other crops</li> <li>✓ Impassable roads, muddy roads have made many farms inaccessible this increases the cost of transportation</li> <li>✓ Hailstones/long drought has reduced yields</li> <li>✓ Competition for the world market by leading producers like Brazil, Colombia Vietnam Indonesia and Ethiopia</li> <li>✓ Coffee substitute beverages like tea has reduced demand for coffee</li> <li>✓ High cost of pesticides, fertilizer, labour and herbicides eats into farmers profits</li> </ul>
2a	What is land reclamation (2marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ It's a process by which waste land or unproductive land is converted into farmland for growing crops and keeping animals</li> </ul>
2b	Three physical factors that influenced location of perkkera irrigation scheme (3marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ River perkkera ensures constant supply of water for irrigation</li> <li>✓ Perkkera irrigation scheme is located on gently sloping land which allow water flow by gravitational force</li> <li>✓ The clay loamy soils are modestly alkaline rich in nutrients, can host variety of crops</li> <li>✓ Extensive land for large scale irrigation farming and future expansion if need arises</li> <li>✓ Semi-arid climate with rains less than 600mm annually makes it suitable for irrigation</li> </ul>
3a	Differentiate between national park and game reserve (2marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ A game reserve is an area set aside for preservation of wild game managed by local authorities while national park is an area set aside by national government for preservation of scenery wildlife and historical sites</li> </ul>
3b	Three ways by which tourism is of significance to Switzerland (3marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Switzerland earns foreign currency from visiting tourists</li> <li>✓ It has created job opportunities like tour guides, hoteliers which has reduced unemployment</li> <li>✓ Roads, railways, air and cable cars have been constructed linking tourists to various site, this has opened accessibility in the country</li> <li>✓ Has promoted development in various sectors likes banking transport agriculture communication and finance</li> <li>✓ The country earns revenue through tax</li> <li>✓ It has made use of otherwise useless land skiing skating and mountaineering</li> </ul>
4a	Apart from railway transport name two other means of transport (2marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Air transport</li> <li>✓ Road transport</li> <li>✓ Water transport</li> </ul>
4b	Outline three advantages of rail transport (3marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ It has large carrying capacity at low transportation cost</li> <li>✓ Since it follows fixed routes and time schedule its efficient and reliable</li> <li>✓ Its economical since containers used are regular in shape</li> <li>✓ Traffic flow is smooth, since only one train can use the rail</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Cargo handling facilities at the place of origin and destination minimises human contact with goods</li> <li>✓ Trains are less prone to accidents unlike vehicles</li> <li>✓ High degree of safety since goods are under special seals</li> <li>✓ Railway line repair is occasional</li> </ul>
5a	Two types of internal trade (2marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Wholesale trade</li> <li>✓ Retail trade</li> <li>✓ Small scale traders</li> <li>✓ Large scale traders</li> </ul>
5b	State three economic benefits of European union to member states (3marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Eliminated trade barriers like customs duty and quota on some goods</li> <li>✓ Establishes common tariffs on goods from member states</li> <li>✓ Facilitated movement of capital from member states</li> <li>✓ Established single monetary currency the euro</li> <li>✓ Has provided finances to members through European investment bank</li> </ul>
6a	<p>Study the photograph provided and answer question 6(a).</p> 	<p>i) Type of photograph</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ground general view photograph (1marks)</li> </ul> <p>ii) Time photograph was taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Noon (1marks)</li> </ul>
iii)	Draw a rectangle measuring 15 by 10cm. on it sketch and label the features shown on the photograph (6marks)	
	Rivers which cause large scale flooding (3marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ River Nyando</li> <li>✓ River Nyamasaria</li> <li>✓ River Nzioa</li> <li>✓ River Yala</li> <li>✓ River Kuja</li> <li>✓ River Tana</li> <li>✓ River Ewaso nyiro</li> <li>✓ River Daua</li> </ul>
	Four effects of flooding in Kenya (8marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Floods create stagnant water that forms breeding grounds for vectors of diseases like malaria and bilharzia which affect and kill people and animals.</li> <li>✓ Floods disrupt normal life or can cause loss of animal and people's life and property which is costly to replace.</li> <li>✓ Floods cause water logging and leaching of the soil which lowers fertility and crop production and may form large swamps that hinder settlements and human activities.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Floods pollute water sources and land which cause water borne diseases.</li> <li>✓ floods wash away crops leading to food shortage and famine.</li> <li>✓ Floods wash away bridges, telephone lines, air fields disrupting transport and communication which hinders movement of goods and services.</li> <li>✓ People are displaced by floods and made homeless which require a lot of money for relief services causing suffering and misery roads,</li> <li>✓ Floods lead to destruction of aquatic habitats hence reduced fish production.</li> </ul>
	Three ways floods can be controlled in Kenya (6marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Construction of diversion channels and canals which help to straighten river meanders and restrict the flow of water within the valley.</li> <li>✓ Construction of drainage channels, ditches and furrows to drain off excess water from the land.</li> <li>✓ Dredging to deepen or widening of river channels to make them hold excess water.</li> <li>✓ Planting trees in the catchment areas to increase water infiltration and seepage order to reduce surface run off.</li> <li>✓ Diverting or re-directing some river tributaries to other rivers to reduce the water volume of the main river.</li> <li>✓ Construction of check dams across rivers to hold excess water reducing river volume</li> <li>✓ Construction of dykes or artificial levees along river banks to increase their height and prevent water from flowing in the flood plain</li> </ul>
7	Name two main horticultural crops that are grown in Kenya (2marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Fruits</li> <li>✓ Vegetables</li> <li>✓ Flowers</li> </ul>
7(ii)	Why horticultural crops mainly exported by air (2marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Most horticultural crops are perishable</li> <li>✓ Air transport is a faster means to reach large market abroad</li> <li>✓ Horticultural crops are light and less bulky therefore easily transported by air</li> <li>✓ Their high prices can easily meet the cost of transportation by air</li> </ul>
7b	Give four Reasons why flowers are grown in green houses in Kenya (4marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ To reduce destruction of plants by excessive rainfall and hail stones or excessive sunlight.</li> <li>✓ To control moisture for plants growth.</li> <li>✓ For easy control of pests and diseases.</li> <li>✓ To regulate temperatures or warmth required by the plants.</li> <li>✓ To protect plants from damaging winds and air borne diseases.</li> <li>✓ Helps grow plants throughout the year as irrigation water can be supplied for intensive farming</li> </ul>
7c	Explain the contribution of horticulture to the economy of Kenya 8mks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The horticultural sector, being a labour- intensive activity, employs many people, hence improving their standards of living and reducing unemployment.</li> <li>✓ Horticultural farming has led to the expansion and development of transport in areas where horticulture is practised.</li> <li>✓ This has led to the general development of these areas.</li> <li>✓ It has led to effective use of land which was idle. Swampy areas in Central Province are being reclaimed for the production of vegetables.</li> <li>✓ Horticultural farming has promoted the establishment of more industries.</li> <li>✓ It is a major source of raw materials used in some local industries, e.g. fruit canning and manufacturing of vegetable oils.</li> <li>✓ This has also provided employment opportunities.</li> <li>✓ Farmers are also getting good income from the sale of their produce and this has improved their standards of living.</li> <li>✓ Horticultural farming has also increased the food supply in the country promoting better nutrition</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Horticultural crops are among the leading foreign exchange earners in Kenya.</li> </ul>
7 d	Explain the difference between horticulture farming in Kenya and Netherlands (8marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ In Kenya Area growing horticultural crops are served by impassable roads and expensive to reach closest airports for export while Netherlands has efficient tarmacked roads, railways waterways and air.</li> <li>✓ Horticultural crops are mainly for export less foreign exchange and little for export, in Netherlands high percentage is exported earning high foreign exchange</li> <li>✓ Horticultural farming in the Netherlands is more advanced and better established than Kenya</li> <li>✓ In Kenya fruits and vegetables are grown in the open fields while in Netherlands it grown in open as well as in green houses</li> <li>✓ In Kenya most farmers practise small scale except where flowers and fruits are grown in Netherlands, most farms are large scale</li> <li>✓ In Kenya the sector is privately owned and driven is government monitored and supervised</li> <li>✓ In Kenya, farmers grow tropical fruits like mangoes, oranges and pineapples. In the Netherlands, farmers mainly grow temperate fruits like pears, apples, grapes among others.</li> <li>✓ Marketing in the Netherlands is more organised with co-operatives and auction marts. These are not available in Kenya.</li> <li>✓ Netherland experiences for seasons summer winter autumn and spring which interfered with crops making them to grow in green houses while in Kenya experiences summer, crops are grown in an open field</li> <li>✓ The Netherlands unlike Kenya has well developed means of transport</li> <li>✓ Yields per acre are higher in Netherlands than Kenya</li> </ul>
8a	Define the term energy (2marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ It's the power required to run machines so that they can perform certain tasks in the production of goods and services</li> </ul>
8b	Apart from water other renewable sources of energy exploited in Kenya (3marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Wind</li> <li>✓ Wood/trees</li> <li>✓ Biomass</li> <li>✓ Sun or solar</li> <li>✓ Geothermal</li> <li>✓ Tides and waves</li> <li>✓ Draught animals</li> </ul>
8b(ii)	Physical factors that favoured the location of seven forks hydroelectric power projects (8marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Availability of large and constant volume of water which does not fluctuate on Tana River.</li> <li>✓ The river upstream has high rainfall which is evenly distributed to allow constant supply of water.</li> <li>✓ Availability of waterfalls along Tana River which provides an ideal site for construction of HEP station.</li> <li>✓ The basement rocks of the rivers where HEP is generated are strong and provides a firm foundation for the stations.</li> <li>✓ A deep and narrow valley which minimises the cost of constructing the dams.</li> <li>✓ There is availability of space for the construction of the dams or the reservoirs</li> </ul>
8c	Give four advantages of coal (4marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ It is an exhaustible source of energy.</li> <li>✓ It is bulky, hence difficult and costly to transport.</li> <li>✓ Mining of coal leads to environmental degradation in the form of large, open pits on the landscape which make it ugly.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The waste removed during underground mining also accumulates on the surface creating unsightly hills.</li> <li>✓ Coal has a low calorific value compared to some other fuels such as oil</li> <li>✓ Coal is black and dusty and leaves dirt on any surface it gets in contact with.</li> <li>✓ When it burns, it produces soot and smoke, leading to smog. The smoke is also a health hazard.</li> <li>✓ When it burns it produces greenhouse gases which causes global warming</li> </ul>
8d	<p>Explain four effects of energy crisis in Kenya (8marks)</p> <div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p style="color: red; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">OCS CONFIDENTIAL</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Energy crisis causes scarcity of oil by-products leading to shortage of raw materials of certain industries or high prices of by-products.</li> <li>✓ Increase in fuel prices leads to increased Energy transport costs which causes price increase in almost all the sectors of the economy.</li> <li>✓ Increase in the prices of crude oil makes Kenya spend a lot of foreign exchange through oil importation which lowers the foreign currency reserve and causes an unfavourable balance of trade or slows down the rate of economic growth.</li> <li>✓ Increase in oil prices leads to increase in prices of farm inputs which leads to reduced agricultural production and food crisis.</li> <li>✓ Increase in oil prices causes increase in prices of commodities leading to inflation/ high cost of living or low living standards.</li> <li>✓ The high cost of fuels increases production Cost slowing down industrial growth.</li> <li>✓ Huge oil bill which leads to low economic growth in Kenya</li> <li>✓ Energy crisis leads to frequent shortage of gas and kerosene. This has resulted in the destruction of forests as more people resort to wood fuel thus causing erosion and desertification.</li> <li>✓ Leads to high cost of transportation</li> <li>✓ Oil importing like Kenya resort to high taxation in order to raise revenue for importing oil.</li> <li>✓ The uncertainty in the supply of petroleum is likely to lead to the collapse of industries which depend the by-products of petroleum.</li> <li>✓ Makes countries like Kenya experiences a deficit in their balance of trade and balance of payments.</li> <li>✓ There will be a decline in domestic tourism due to an increase in air freight charges.</li> <li>✓ Relocation of industries close to market and source of raw materials to cut on transportation charges</li> </ul>
9a	<p>Apart from motor vehicle assembly name three other non-agricultural manufacturing industries in Kenya (3marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Cement manufacture</li> <li>➤ Oil refining industry</li> <li>➤ Steel rolling mills</li> <li>➤ Plastic manufacturing industry</li> </ul>
9a(ii)	<p>Towns marked X Y and Z where motor vehicle are assembled (3marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Z- Mombasa</li> <li>➤ X- Thika</li> <li>➤ Y- Nairobi</li> </ul>
9(b)	<p>How the following factors influence location industries</p>	
9b(i)	<p>Transport and communication (4marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Areas with efficient network of roads, railways, ports, water transport and airports encourage location and development of industries.</li> <li>✓ The infrastructure enables movement of raw materials to industries and finished goods to markets.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Cheap railway and water transport are suitable for transporting heavy and bulky industrial raw materials or finished products.</li> <li>✓ Air transport is suitable for luxurious, urgent and perishable industrial products as it is fast though expensive.</li> </ul>
9b(ii)	Labour (4marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Some industries are human labour intensive are located in areas with large population</li> <li>✓ Some industries require specialised technical skills and technology for them to start and develop</li> </ul>
9(c)	State three reasons why the government of Kenya encourages establishment of industries in rural areas (3marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Industries will demand efficient road railway and communication network this will open up most remote areas</li> <li>➤ Taking industries to rural areas is creating a point where demand for labour meets adequate supply of labour this curbs rural urban migration</li> <li>➤ It opens market for many agricultural products produced in rural areas</li> <li>➤ It will make maximum use of many raw materials available in rural areas</li> <li>➤ Industrial workers will create demand for social services and amenities like schools' hospitals recreational centres this will improve the living standards in the area</li> <li>➤ It diversifies rural economy</li> <li>➤ Industries in a place creates unique demand on rural resources making most of them to increase in value</li> </ul>
9d	Challenges of industrialization in Kenya (8marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Industrialization has led to rural-urban migration which has increased urban population leading to congestion, shortage of houses, increase in crime, prostitution and unemployment.</li> <li>➤ Some industries emit toxic gases which are harmful to people and wildlife.</li> <li>➤ Industrial effluents or wastes pollute water sources making the water unfit for human or animals use and kills aquatic life.</li> <li>➤ Fumes from chemical industries corrode metallic roofs of buildings hence destroying them while smoke and fumes cause respiratory diseases.</li> <li>➤ Concentration of infrastructure and social services in the industrial centres has caused imbalance in economic development.</li> <li>➤ Careless dispatch or dumping of industrial waste has led to the degradation of land.</li> <li>➤ Some industries have led to the displacement of people thus disrupting their social economic life.</li> <li>➤ Some industries produce a lot of noise which is harmful to peoples' eardrums a health hazard.</li> </ul>
10a	Reasons why is necessary for a country to carry out national census (3marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To estimate the total number of people in the Country.</li> <li>➤ For economic planning and policy making.</li> <li>➤ To help in distribution of resources.</li> <li>➤ To make estimates of population growth.</li> <li>➤ To identify death and birth rates or fertility and mortality rates.</li> <li>➤ To help create new administrative units or boundaries.</li> <li>➤ To help plan and build new infrastructure or social amenities.</li> <li>➤ Can help the government to generate employment.</li> <li>➤ To establish the population structure composition and dependency ratio</li> </ul>
10b	Economic factors influencing population distribution in east Africa 6marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land ownership Places where people own large tracts/parcels of land area sparsely populated compared to places where land is owned communally that has dense population</li> <li>➤ Urbanization Urban areas are densely populated due to presence of employment opportunities and improved social amenities compared to the rural</li> <li>➤ Natural resources Places endowed with minerals water for life stock, pasture is heavily settled</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government policy to decentralize industries, establish irrigation schemes like mwea perkkeru has high population</li> </ul>
10c (i)	Outline four measures the government has taken to reduce infant mortality 4marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Widespread immunization for children to control killer diseases e.g. measles.</li> <li>➤ Health care personnel trained to advise Kenyans on the need for smaller families or family planning and the best methods of child care.</li> <li>➤ Giving enough food or balanced nutrition for healthy children whose bodies can fight against diseases leading to high survival chances.</li> <li>➤ Introduction of health care or pre-natal and ante-natal clinics for mothers and infants which prevent diseases that affect unborn child or gives higher survival chances after birth.</li> <li>➤ Education for mothers creates awareness on hygienic care of children for their survival and on breast feeding campaigns.</li> <li>➤ Introduction of family planning programs has led to emergence of manageable families which promotes chances of child survival and teaches better child care.</li> <li>➤ Research on infant related diseases has come up with control measures such as vaccination which gives immunity for higher survival of children.</li> <li>➤ Improved medical facilities to treat childhood diseases, free maternity and medical services for pregnant mothers and their new born children as well as provision of free mosquito nets to control malaria has led to higher survival of children.</li> <li>➤ Improved living standards have led people to prefer smaller families which results in increased attention and higher survival of children.</li> <li>➤ Granting of longer maternity leave for mothers to care for new-borns as well as paternity leave to fathers.</li> <li>➤ Governments encourage the provision of homes for orphaned children to ensure their survival.</li> <li>➤ Training of traditional mid-wives to deliver children in interior rural areas thus ensuring child survival.</li> </ul>
10c(ii)	Effects of high aging population 4marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increases dependency ratio</li> <li>➤ Leads to low population growth</li> <li>➤ Reduced or inadequate labour supply to industries</li> <li>➤ Decline in general productivity of a country leading to low GDP</li> <li>➤ Decline in tax revenue to the government due to shrinking working population</li> <li>➤ Increased expenditure on social and medical welfare of the old and pension</li> <li>➤ Increased malnutrition</li> </ul>
10d	Four causes of urban to rural migration in Kenya 8marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government policy 'Go back to the land policy' encourage people to move to the rural areas with the aim of Rural Development or District Focus for Rural Development, devolution.</li> <li>➤ Provision of better infrastructural facilities in rural areas or better social amenities attracts people to move there.</li> <li>➤ Setting up industries in rural areas or decentralization of industries and discovery of minerals attracts people from the towns to such rural areas.</li> <li>➤ High costs of living in urban centres push people to rural areas with low costs of living.</li> <li>➤ Congestion, noise and pollution in some towns push some people to rural areas.</li> </ul>



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|--|--|---|
|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Transfer or retirement from work or retrenchment or loss of jobs from formal employment in urban areas make people move back to rural areas.</li><li>➤ Shortage of jobs in urban centres make Some people to move to rural areas with cheaper life styles.</li><li>➤ Insecurity in some urban centres make people to move to more secure rural areas.</li></ul> |
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Prepared by Edward wafula (OCS )

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