

# KAPSABET HIGH SCHOOL

## 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 potorage

*(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.



- (i) **Identify the type of photograph.** **(1 mark)**
- Ground general view.
- (ii) **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.
- (iii) **Draw a rectangle measuring 10cm by 12cm to represent the photograph.** **(1 marks)**
- (iv) **On it, mark and label four main features.** **(4 marks)**
- Tractor.

- Forest.
- Sky.
- Heaps of mineral ore.

(v) **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.

(i) **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.

(ii) **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)**

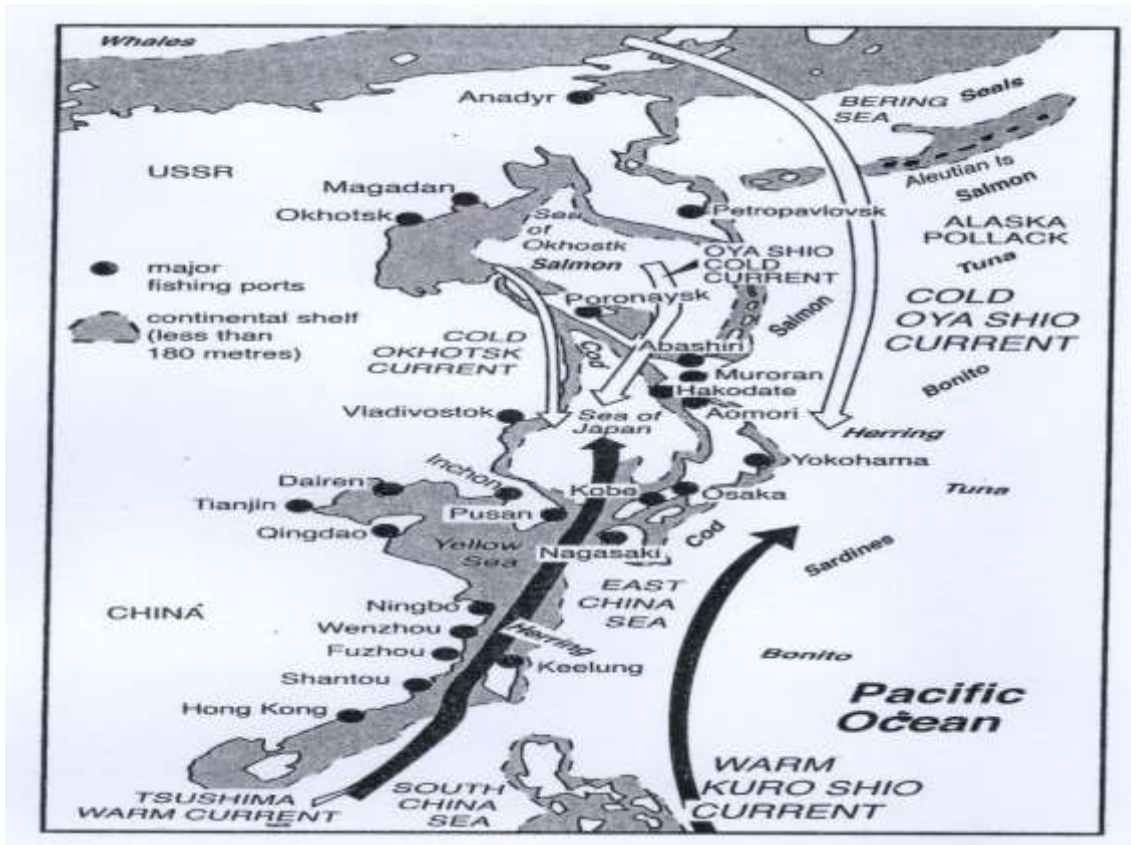
- *Weighing of the tea leaves*
- *Drying of the tea leaves by passing hot air over them*
- *Fermenting the leaves*
- *Roasting the fermented leaves*
- *Roasting the fermented leaves*
- *Sieving the dried leaves*
- *Grading*
- *Packaging of tea leaves readily for marketing*

**(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



(i) Identify the fishing ground shown above (2mks)

- North west Pacific fishing ground

(ii) 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

(iii) 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.

**(iii) 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 effluent 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)**

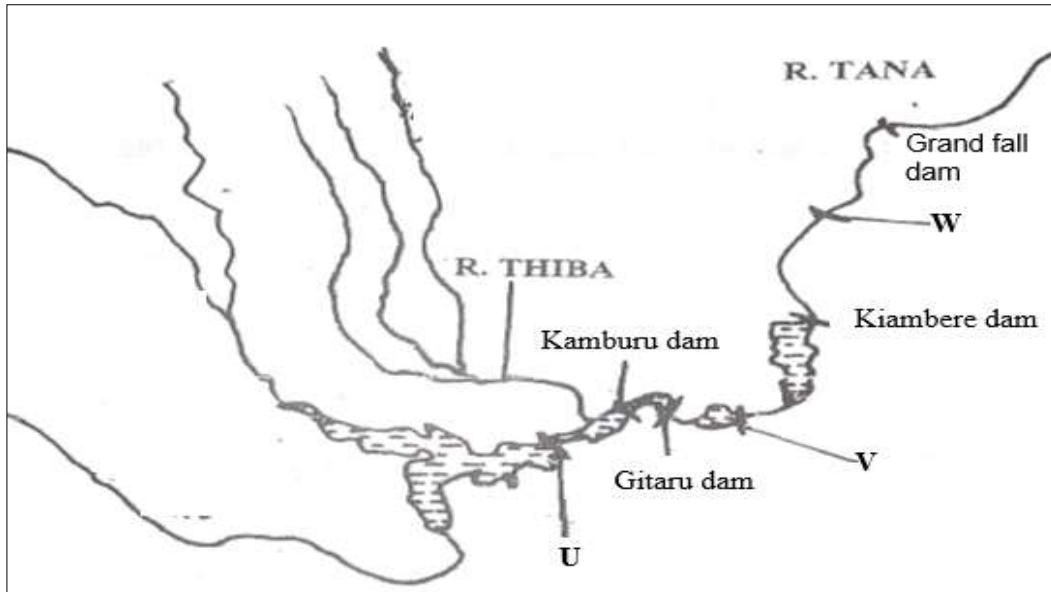
- It is the power required to run machines in order to perform various tasks in the production of goods and services.

**(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 cause 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.*

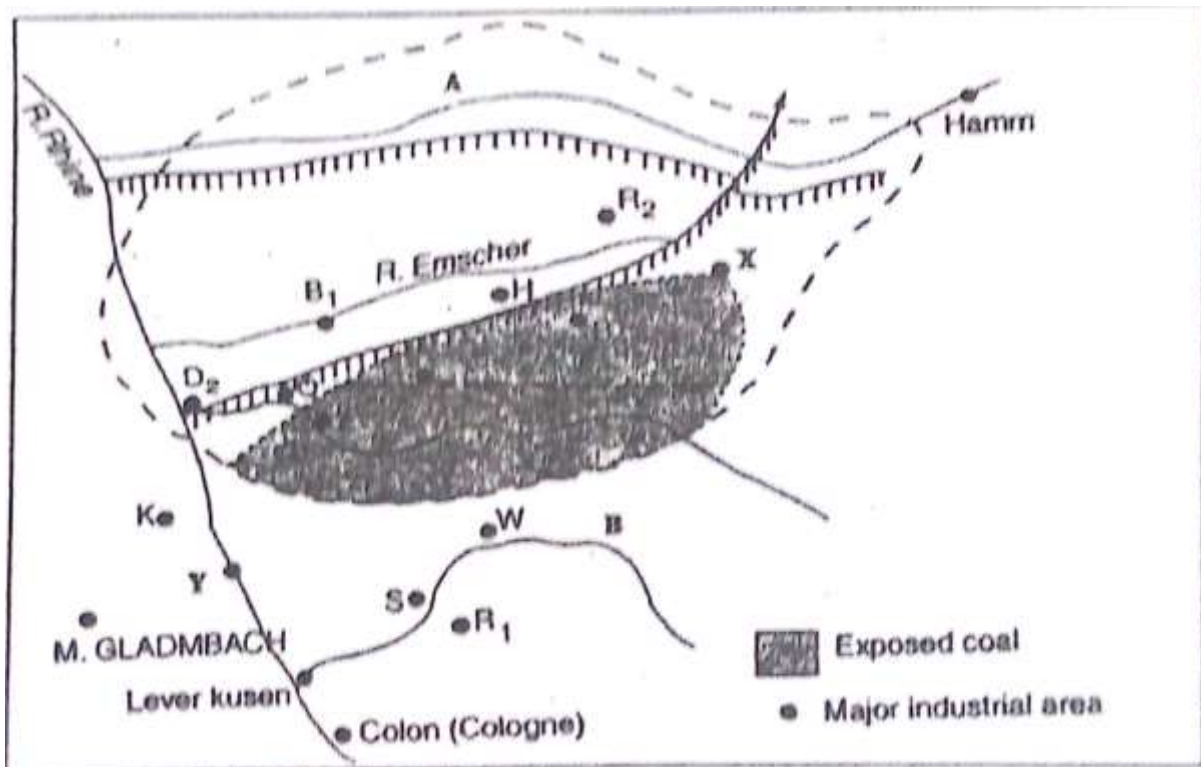
**(b) Name three non-agricultural industries in Kenya. (2 marks)**

- *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).



d. (i) Identify

- the river marked A. - R. Lippe (1 mark)
- the canal marked H. - Rheine-Herne canal (1 mark)
- the town marked Y. - Dusseldorf (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.



