**MARKING SCHEME**

**GEOGRAPHY FORM 4**

**MIDTERM 1,2024**

1. a) Identify **two** irrigation schemes in Kenya other than Mwea Tebere. (2 mks)
	* Kibirigwi.
	* Rupingazi.
	* Ishara.
	* Mtonguu.
	* Kunai.
	* Bura.
	* Hola(Galole).
	* Perkerra.
	* Turkwell
	* Kibwezi.
	* Ahero.
	* Bunyala.
2. Differentiate between land rehabilitation and land reclamation. (2 mks)
	* Land reclamation is a process by which unproductive land is converted to productive land and used for crop farming or settlement while land rehabilitation is the restoration of land that had been destroyed through human activities to its former productivity.
3. Explain **three** factors that have led to the success of Mwea Tebere Irrigation Scheme. (6 mks)
	* Availability of constant supply of water from perennial rivers Murubara,Nyamindi and Thiba throughout the year required for irrigation.
	* Availability of adequate capital from foreign countries/expertise from foreign countries necessary to purchase farm inputs.
	* Presence of black cotton /loamy soils which can hold water for a while.
	* Existence of low-lying gently sloping land which enable water to flow by gravity.
4. State **four** significance of irrigation farming in Kenya. (4 mks)
	* Irrigation farming leads to increased food production.
	* The crops grown can be exported to earn foreign exchange.
	* It earns income to farmers through sales of the produce.
	* It creates employment opportunities enable people earn income.
	* It opens up remote areas for economic development.
	* It makes use of underutilized land.
	* Some provide raw materials to industries.
	* It leads to diversification of the economy.
5. Explain **two** methods are used to rehabilitate land. (4 mks)
	* Afforestation/re – afforestation/agroforestry which controls soil erosion.
	* Controlling of soil erosion through various methods such as terracing/planting cover crops.
	* Application of manure and fertilizers helps to improve/restore soil fertility.
	* By filling open pits/land scaping in order to be used for farming/settlement.
	* By constructing terraces thereby reducing the speed of surface runoff.
	* By planting trees / grass strips on degraded land thereby protecting it against the agents of erosion.
	* By building gabions in order to hold/trap the soil carried by water.
	* By constructing dykes along river banks/dams across rivers in order to control floods.
	* By irrigating semi – arid areas/during dry seasons in order to provide water required for crop growth.
	* Bush fallowing to allow land to regain fertility.
	* Mulching / cover crops/ cut off drains to retain soil moisture/ add humus.
	* Drainage trenches to remove excess water from the land.
	* Controlled grazing to allow regeneration of pastures.
6. Explain the steps followed in reclaiming land in Netherlands. (7 mks)
	* Protective dykes are constructed to enclose the area to be reclaimed.
	* Ring canals are constructed to carry out water back into the sea.
	* Pumping stations are installed/built to pump water from the land to the ring canal.
	* Water is pumped out of the area.
	* Reeds are sown to drain excess water/check weeds.
	* Drainage ditches are cut into the land and drainage pipes laid.
	* More pumping stations put to
	* Area is divided into rectangular blocks using inner dykes and canals.
	* Soils are treated with chemicals to lower salinity flushed with fresh water to remove excess salt from the soil.
	* Pumping out of the water from fresh water is then continuous.
	* Experimental crops are planted.

***a) i) Name two countries found in the North West Pacific fishing ground. (2mks)***

* Japan
* China
* Malaysia
* Indonesia

 ***ii) Explain four physical factors that favour fishing in the above fishing ground. (8mks)***

* Japan is generally mountainous which does not favour agriculture making fishing the only economic activity.
* Numerous islads provide good breeding ground for fish hence fishing.
* Extensive continental shelf are shallow providing light for the growth of plankton which is food for fish.
* Cool temperatures arising form the meeting of cold oxygen and warm kurosino providing conditions for plankton survival

***b) Describe the following methods of fishing***

 ***i) Drifting (4mks)***

* The net is placed vertically to hang it in water
* The net is fitted with floats on the upper edge and weights below and then placed a few meters below the water and pulled by powerful boats called drifters.
* When fish swim into the net they are entangled by their gills and cannot get out of the net.
* Once enough fish are caught the net is hauled onto the boat and fish is removed.

***ii) Purse Seining (4mks)***

* The purse seine net is laid in a circle to enclose a school of fish.
* At the bottom of the net are rings through which passes a rope .
* One end of the rope is attached to a boat and the other part is pulled by another boat around a school of fish.
* When the circle is completed, the rope is pulled to close the net forming a bow-like shape hence trapping fish.
* The net is then hauled to the shore and fish is removed.

***c) Compare fishing in Kenya and Japan under the following sub-headings***

 ***i) Fishing ground (2mks)***

 Japan’s main fishing ground is marine while Kenya’s is mainly inland.

 ***ii) Climate (2mks)***

Kenya’s climate is warm discouraging growth of planktons and the variety of fish species therefore fishing is not elaborate while Japan’s climate is cool favoring planktons growth hence intensive fishing.

***d) State three significance of fishing to the economy of Kenya. (3mks)***

* Export of fish earn foreign exchange used to develop the economy.
* Fishing is a source of government revenue through taxation which is invested in other areas.
* Fishing waters produce raw material to produce lubricants, fertilizers and cosmetics.
* Fish creates employment opportunities that earns income to fishermen.
* Fishing is a sport that attract tourists thus generate foreign exchange for the country.