

312/2  
GEOGRAPHY  
PAPER 2  
JUNE 2010  
2 ¾ HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

This paper has two section: A and B

Answer All the questions in section a. In section B answer qui 6 and any other two questions.

All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided.

Candidate should check the questions paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

## SECTION A

*Answer ALL questions in this section*

1. a) i) what is Irrigation? (1mk)  
ii) Name two methods of irrigating land in Kenya. (2mks)
- b) differentiate between horticulture and market gardening (2mks)
2. a) State two similar climatic conditions favouring wheat growing in Kenya and Canada. (2 mks)
- b) i) state two human conditions favouring oil palm growing in Nigeria (2mks)  
ii) Name one main oil palm plantation region in Nigeria. (1mk)
3. a) Differentiate between National Parks and Game Reserves (2mks)
- b) Give three main advantages of geothermal energy in Kenya (3mks)
4. a) What is geothermal energy? (2mks)
- b) Give three main advantages of geothermal energy in Kenya. (3 mks)
5. a) what is environmental pollution? (1 mk)
- b) Give four major forms of pollution (4 mks)

**SECTION B**

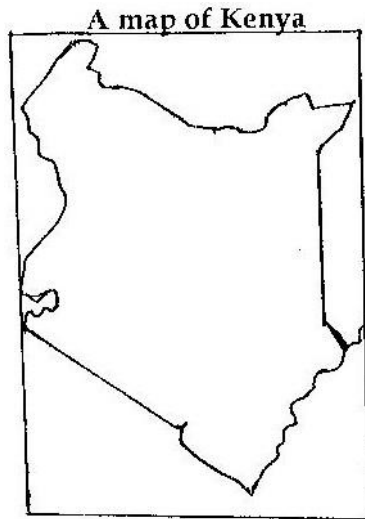
*Answer question 6 and any other TWO questions*

6. a) The table below shows the value output in transport and communications in 2001 and 2002 (Ksh.Millions in )in Kenya.

	2001	2002
Road transport	25,659	36,167
Railway transport	5,879	5,237
Marine transport	9,477	9,546
Air transport	24,913	27,584
Service related to transport	4,284	5,012
Pipelines	6,462	6,886
Communications	40,591	52,060
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>117, 265</b>	<b>142,495</b>

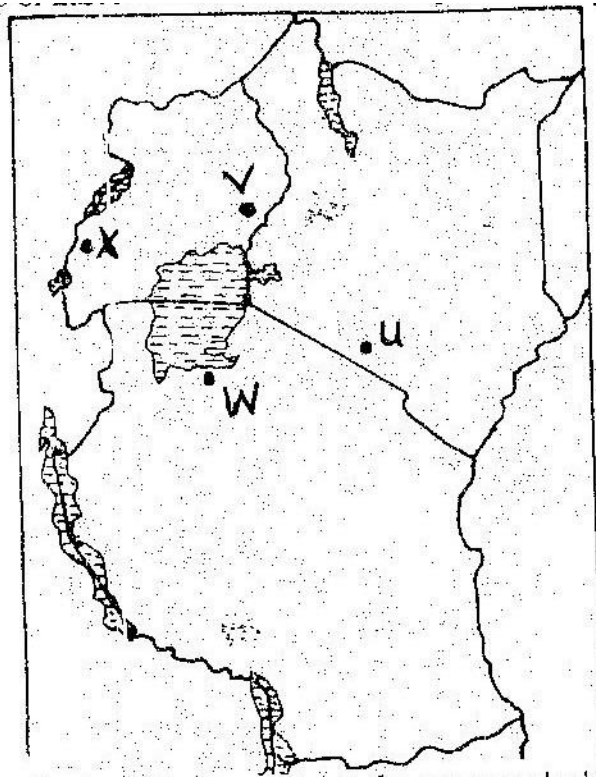
- i) Using the data from the table above, calculate the radii that you would use in drawing proportional circles to represent the value of output in transport and communications . Use a scale of 1cm represents 20,000 million to obtain the diameters (4mks)
- ii) Using a radius of 5cm, draw a simple pie chart to represent the data for year 2002. Show all your calculations (mks)
- b) i) Name three ports on Lake Victoria. (3mks)
- ii) State three advantages of using Lake Victoria to transport goods. (3 mks)
- c) On the map of Kenya provided, mark and name the following towns which are served by pipeline transport;
- Nakuru
  - Eldoret
  - Mombasa

(3 mks)



- ii) State three disadvantages of using pipelines to transport oil in Kenya. (3mks)

7. Use the map of east Africa below to answer question (a)



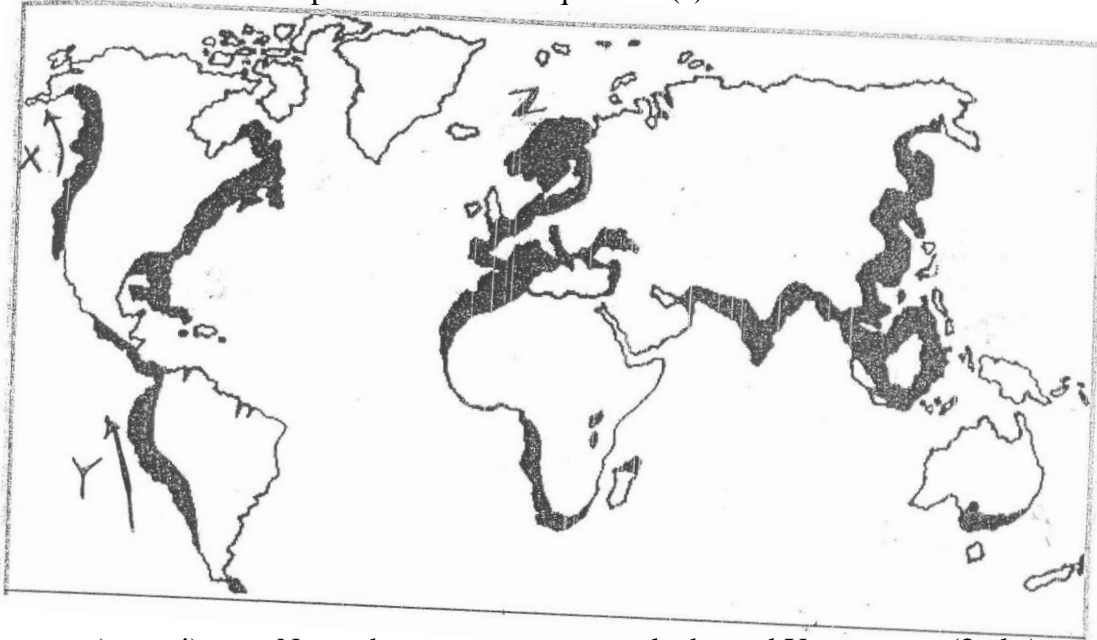
- a) Identify the minerals mined in the areas marked U, v, w and x (4mks)
- b) Study the photograph below and use it to answer the questions that follow



- i) Name the mining method shown in the photograph (1mks)
  - ii) Using evidence from the photograph, suggest the time of the day when the photograph is likely to have been taken. (3mks)
- c)
- i) Name two minerals which are obtained using the method shown in the photograph (4 mks)
  - ii) Describe how minerals are obtained using the method shown in the photograph (4mks)

- d) i) State three economic problems which face soda ash mining in Kenya. (3mks)  
 ii) Explain three ways in which oil mining has contributed to the economy of Kuwait. (6mks)  
 iii) Give two by products obtained after crude oil is refined (2mks)

8. Use the world map below to answer question (a)



- a) i) Name the ocean currents marked x and Y. (2mks)  
 ii) Name the fishing ground marked Z (1mk)  
 b) Explain three physical factors that favour fishing in the fishing ground marked Z. (6 mks)  
 c) i) What is fish farming? (2mks)  
 ii) Name two districts where fish farms are found in Kenya (2mks)  
 iii) Explain four problems which are which are experienced by fish farmers in Kenya. (2mks)  
 d) Give four uses of fish. (4mks)

9. Study the photograph below and use it to answer the questions that follow.



- a) i) Draw a rectangle 15cm by 10cm to represent the area covered by the photograph. (2mks)  
ii) On the rectangle, sketch and label the main features shown on the photograph. (4mks)
- b) Explain two reasons why hardwood tree species in Kenya are in danger of extinction (4mks)  
iii) State three reasons for the decline of infant mortality rate in Kenya (3mks)
- c) i) Compare softwood forests in Kenya and Canada under the following subheadings;  
• Tree species (2mks)  
• Growth (2mks)  
ii) Explain three physical factors that favour the growth of softwood forest in Canada. (6mks)
- d) State five economic benefits of forests (5mks)
10. a) i) State four physical factors that are responsible for sparse population in Northern Kenya. (4mks)  
ii) State two problems associated with provision of services in the sparsely populated areas of Northern Kenya. (4mks)
- b) i) What is fertility rate  
ii) State three factors that have led to low fertility rate in Sweden. (3mks)  
iii) State three reasons for the decline of infant mortality rate in Kenya. (3mks)

- c) i) Define population structure (1mk)
- ii) Compare the population structure for Kenya and Sweden under the following sub-headings
- Death rate (2mks)
  - Age (2 mks)
  - Dependency ratio (2mks)
- d) Explain two effects of population growth on social development in Kenya. (4mks)