

Name _____ Index No. _____

Date _____

**312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
JULY / AUGUST 2011
2 ³/₄ HOURS**

**KANGUNDO DISTRICT FORM FOUR MULTILATERAL EXAM.
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
2 ³/₄ HOURS.**

INSTRUCTIONS

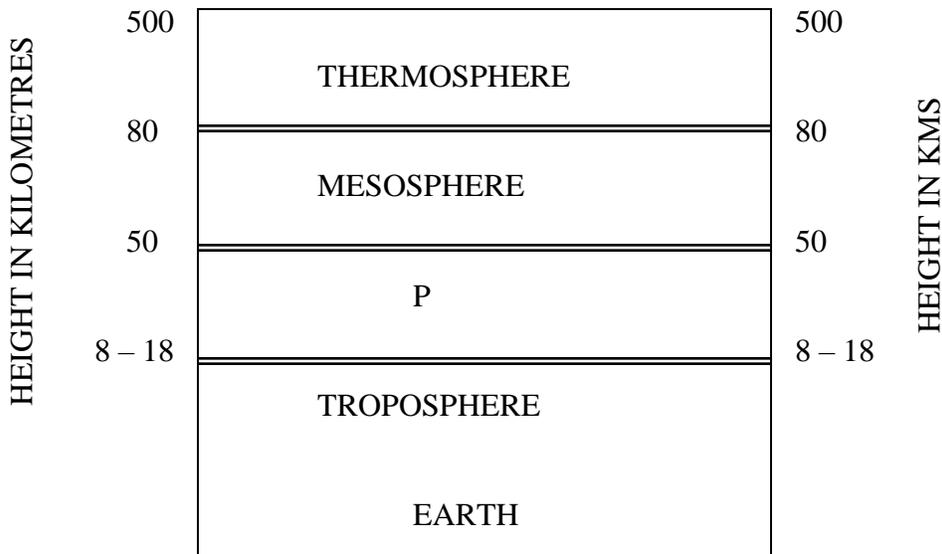
- This paper consists of 2 sections A and B.
- Answer all the questions in section A. In section B answer question 6 and any other TWO questions.
- All questions should be answered in the answer booklet provided.

This paper consists of 5 printed pages

Turn Over

SECTION A: Answer ALL questions

1. (a) State the dominant minerals found in the continental crust. (2 marks)
(b) Give any three characteristics of the mantle. (3 marks)
2. The diagram below shows the structure of the atmosphere. Use it to answer question a.



- (a) (i) Name the part labelled P. (1 mark)
(ii) State two characteristics of the part marked P. (2 marks)
- (b) List two processes by which solar radiation is lost in the atmosphere. (2 marks)
3. (a) Give the dates in the year when regions at the Arctic and Antarctic circles experience the longest hours of daylight. (2 marks)
(b) Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.
E D SUN

(i) What type of eclipse is represented by the diagram. (1 mark)
(ii) Name the features marked D and E. (2 marks)
4. (a) State three sources of ground water. (3 marks)
(b) Name two underground features common in Karst Scenery. (2 marks)
5. (a) State one characteristic of the Intertropical Convergence Zone. (1 mark)
(b) (i) State two benefits of weather forecasting. (2 marks)
(ii) State any two effects of global warming. (2 marks)

SECTION B (*Answer question 6 and any other two questions in this section*)

6. Use the map extract of Homa Bay (1 : 50000) sheet 129/2 to answer question 6.
- (a) (i) Using longitude and latitude give the location of God Omako Koth hill in Central Homa Bay. (2 marks)
- (ii) Measure the distance in kilometers of the dry weather road (C20) from the junction at Lieta market grid reference (640362) to the South Eastern edge of the map . (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Find the area in square kilometers of the Olabwe Valley National Reserve in South Eastern Homa Bay. (2 marks)
- (ii) Find the bearing of the air photo principal point (64) grid square (6537) from the trigonometrical station at grid square (6340). (2 marks)
- (iii) What is the approximate altitude of L. Victoria. (1 mark)
- (c) (i) Using the map extract draw a cross-section through line YX. (Use a vertical scale of 1 cm rep. 100ft). (5 marks)
- (ii) On the cross-section you have drawn mark and name the following features ; (3 marks)
1. A hill
 2. A dry weather road (E 117)
 3. A papyrus swamp
- (iii) Calculate the gradient of the section you have drawn. (2 marks)
- (d) (i) Describe how the relief of Homa Bay has influenced the drainage in the area. (4 marks)
- (ii) Citing evidence from the map name two social services provided in the area. (2 marks)
7. (a) (i) Explain the meaning of plate tectonics theory. (2 marks)
- (ii) Mention three boundaries associated with the movement of plate tectonics. (3 marks)
- (b) (i) Define folding. (2 marks)
- (ii) Name two types of folds. (2 marks)
- (iii) Name one fold mountain in Africa. (1 mark)
- (c) With the aid of well labelled diagrams, describe the formation of fold mountains. (7 marks)
- (d) Explain four ways in which fold mountains influence human activities. (8 marks)

8. Use the map below to answer question a

1 2 3 4 5

- (a) (i) Name the deserts labelled 1, 2 and 3. (3 marks)
(ii) State three factors which contribute to the development of deserts. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe two wind erosional processes responsible for sculpturing of desert landscapes. (4marks)
- (c) With the aid of well labelled diagrams, describe the formation of a zeugen. (6 marks)
- (d) Students of Garissa secondary school carried out a field study of a desert near their school.
(i) State two preparations they made for the study. (2 marks)
(ii) Apart from Zeugens, state two other erosional features they identified during the study. (2 marks)
(iii) State any two problems they experienced during the field study. (2 marks)
- (e) State three ways through which desert features are beneficial to man. (3 marks)

9. (a) What is a lake ? (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Name any three sources of lake water. (3 marks)
(ii) Name any two lakes formed by faulting in Kenya. (2marks)
(iii) Explain two reasons why some lakes in the Rift Valley of Kenya have fresh water. (4 marks)
- (c) (i) Describe how Lake Victoria was formed. (6 marks)
(ii) Explain three ways Lake Victoria has modified the climate of the surrounding area. (6 marks)
- (d) State any two economic uses of lakes. (2 marks)
10. (a) (i) Name two major types of Coasts. (2marks)
(ii) State two characteristics of destructive waves. (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Explain three causes of horizontal movement of ocean water. (6marks)
(ii) With the aid of a diagram, explain the formation of a spit. (5 marks)
- (c) Explain two factors that influence marine deposition. (4 marks)
- (d) Suppose you carried out a field study along the Coast of Kenya.
(i) State two methods you would use to collect your data. (2marks)
(ii) Name two types of beaches one is likely to see. (2 marks)
(iii) State two problems they are likely to encounter. (2 marks)

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GEOGRAPHY
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**KANGUNDO DISTRICT FORM FOUR MULTILATERAL EXAM.
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PAPER 1**

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A :

1. (a) Silica
Aluminium (2 marks)
- (b) Characteristics of the mantle.
- Is about 2,900km thick.
- Has average density of between 3.0 and 3.3gms/cc .
- The upper mantle has a temperature of about 1000⁰C.
- Rocks in the lower mantle are viscous fluid.
- Temperature in the lower mantle reaches 3000⁰C
- Olivine is the dorminant mineral in the rocks.
Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks
2. (a) (i) P – Stratosphere 1 x 1 = 1 mark
- (ii) Characteristics of Zone P.
- Falls above troposphere i.e is the second major layer from the ground.
- Contains very little water vapour and dust.
- Has a negative lapse rate I.e temperature increases with increase in altitude.
- Contains the Ozone gas (is the Ozone layer)
- Pressure decreases with increase in altitude.
- (b) - Reflection mainly by clouds.
- Absorption mainly by gases and water vapour.
- Scattering mainly by aerosols i.e dust and smoke particles.
Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks
3. (a) Arctic – 21st June
Antarctic – 22nd December 2 x 1 = 2 marks
- (b) (i) Lunar eclipse (1 mark)
(ii) D – Earth
E – Earth’s shadow 2 x 1 = 2 marks
4. (a) - Rain water
- Snow or ice melt water
- River / lake / sea water
- Magmatic water Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

- (b) - Caves
- Stalactites
- Stalagmites
- Limestone pillars
- Under ground rivers

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

5. (a) - Is a low pressure belt / doldrums.
- Shifts position North and South of the equator according to the position of the overhead sun
 - Is situated within the tropics – $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and South of the equator.
 - Is the Convergence Zone of N.E and S.E trade winds.
 - Has high temperatures.
 - Is associated with convectional rainfall.
 - Passes through the equator twice a year.

Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

- (b) (i) - Enables farmers plan their farming activities.
- Helps people plan on suitable clothing to wear for the day.
 - Helps in guiding the landing and taking off of aircraft and ships.

Any relevant point any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

- (ii) - Rising of sea levels.
- Plants and animals become extinct.
 - Massive population displacement.
 - Changes in rainfall patterns bring floods, drought, heat, waves etc.
 - Low Agricultural yields.
 - Further glacial retreat.
 - Increase in the range of diseases vectors.

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

SECTION B

6. (a) (i) Longitude $34^{\circ} 25'$ East or $0^{\circ} 35'$ S. ✓ (2 marks)
- (ii) Distance (5.6, 5.5, 5.7) Any of these in km ✓ (2 marks)

- (b) (i) Area = (21, 20, 22) in km^2 ✓ 2 marks
- (ii) Bearing ($149^{\circ} < 150^{\circ} > 151^{\circ}$) S.E ✓ (2 marks)
- (iii) Approximate altitude of L. Victoria ✓ (1 mark)
- 3700ft a.s.l

- (c) See graph paper attached for c (i) (ii)

(ii) Gradient = $\frac{V.R}{H.D}$

$$= \frac{900}{23000} = \frac{1}{25.5} = \frac{1}{26} \text{ or } 1 : 26 \quad \checkmark \quad (2 \text{ marks })$$

- (d) - Many conical hills have rise to radial drainage.
- Relief has also resulted to parallel drainage.
 - Streams are disappearing near God Ochieng Jodiene probably due disjointed landscape / or the area may have experienced faulting.

Total 18 marks

- Lake Victoria basin has given rise to centripetal drainage.

Any 2 well explained points 2 x 2 (max 4 marks)

(d) (ii) Source	Evidence
1. Religion $\sqrt{1/2}$	Churches at Homa Bay $\sqrt{1/2}$
2. Education $\sqrt{1/2}$	Schools and training institutions $\sqrt{1/2}$
3. Administration	- Ass. Chief's office at Olabwe and Leita
	- D.C. Office in Homa Bay
4. Medical services	- Presence of dispensaries at Got Kokech and Olabwe
	- Also hospital in Homa Bay

Any two services $1/2$ marks each (2 x $1/2$) = 1 mark

Any two evidences $1/2$ mark each (2 x $1/2$) = 1 mark

Total 2 marks

7. (a) (i) Plate tectonics theory

- Plate theory deals with the movement of plates and various land forms that result as from that movement. (2 marks)

(ii) Boundaries

- Extension / construction

- Compression / destructive

- Transform boundaries / conservative

3 x 1 = 3 marks

(b) (i) Is the process of crustal distortion which causes rocks to bend upwards or downwards. (2 marks)

- (ii)
- Simple symmetrical fold
 - Asymmetrical fold
 - Recumbent fold
 - Over fold
 - Isoclinal fold
 - Overthrust fold
 - Anticlinorium and synclinorium complex

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

- (iii)
- Cape ranges
 - Atlas mountains

Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

(c) Formation of fold mountains. (7 marks)

- An extensive depression called a geosyncline develops on the earth's surface which is then filled with water to form a sea $\sqrt{1/2}$
- Extensive erosion occurs on the surrounding land masses and the materials are deposited in the geosyncline as sediments $\sqrt{1/2}$
- The weight of the sediments lead to the subsidence of the geosyncline leading to accumulation of more sediments $\sqrt{1/2}$
- Continued subsidence of the geosyncline draws the surrounding landmasses closer $\sqrt{1/2}$
- This generates compressional forces which $\sqrt{1/2}$ compress the sediments into folds which are thrust upwards to form fold mountains $\sqrt{1/2}$

(a) SIAL Geosyncline $\sqrt{1/2}$ Sea $\sqrt{1/2}$ SIMA SIAL Mantle

(b) SIAL Sea Sediments $\sqrt{1/2}$ SIAL SIMA $\sqrt{1/2}$

Fold mountain Compressional forces Mantle Sima SEA Fold mountain $\sqrt{1/2}$ SIAL
Compressional forces $\sqrt{1/2}$ SIAL

Diagram - 3 marks
Text - 4 marks

- (d) - Windward slopes of fold mountains receive heavy orographic rainfall which enables agricultural activities to take place.
- Fold mts act as water catchment areas and rivers originating from them provide water used to generate H.E.P, for irrigation and also for domestic and industrial purposes.
- Fold mountains attract tourists thus earning a country foreign exchange.
- In some mts, valuable minerals are exposed and exploited for economic purposes.
- The topographical nature of the landscape may encourage or discourage settlement and agriculture.
- Fold mts are barriers to transport and communication in that they make construction of transport lines difficult and expensive.

Any other relevant point 4 x 2 = 8 marks

8. (a) (i) 1 – Atacama desert
2 – Californian desert
3 – Great Australian desert

3 x 1 = (3 marks)

- (ii) - An increase in temperatures accompanied by excessive evaporation.
- Prolonged drought or very low rainfall.
- Existence of cold ocean currents off-shore which flow across the paths of on-shore rain bearing winds.
- Presence of high mountains which block rain bearing winds and cause rain shadow effect.
- Remoteness of land in the interior of continents far away from direct influence of the sea.
- Human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing and overdrawing of underground water reserves.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

- (b) Abrasion – Is the mechanical erosion caused by materials carried by the wind through grinding and scraping of the desert surface.

Deflation – Involves blowing away of loose materials in desert areas. Eddy currents open up already existing joints / faults.

Attrition – This is the wearing away of the wind borne materials as they constantly collide while being moved from one place to another.

Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks

- (c) Formation of zeugens

- A rock outcrop made up of horizontal layers of alternating hard and soft rock lie in the path of prevailing wind $\sqrt{1/2}$
- The top layer of hard rock is jointed and weathering process opens up the joints. $\sqrt{1/2}$
- Wind abrasion $\sqrt{1/2}$ erodes the hard rock along the joints eventually exposing the soft layer below. $\sqrt{1/2}$
- The deflation process blows away the loose broken materials and abrasion attacks the soft rock forming furrows $\sqrt{1/2}$
- The furrows separate ridges of hard rock called zeugens $\sqrt{1/2}$

(a) Wind direction $\sqrt{1/2}$ Hard resistant rock layer $\sqrt{1/2}$ Joints $\sqrt{1/2}$ soft rock layer $\sqrt{1/2}$

(b) Hard rock Soft rock Furrows $\sqrt{1/2}$ Zeugen $\sqrt{1/2}$

Diagram = 3
Text = 3

6 marks

- (d) (i) Preparations
- Conduct a reconnaissance
 - Divide into groups
 - Seek permission
 - Reading relevant books

Any other relevant point $2 \times 1 = 2$ marks

- (ii)
- Rock pedestals
 - Mushroom blocks
 - Yardangs
 - Ventifacts

$2 \times 1 = 2$ marks

- (iii) Problems
- Bad weather – Too hot
 - Accidents
 - Attack by wild animals

Any other relevant point $2 \times 1 = 2$ marks

- (e)
- Sand is used for building.
 - Features like pedestals attract tourists who bring foreign exchange.
 - Oases are sources of water used in homes and irrigation

Any other relevant point $3 \times 1 = 3$ marks

9. (a) A lake is a mass of water which occupies a depression of a basin on the earth's surface. $\sqrt{\sqrt{2}}$ marks
- (b) (i) Three sources of lake water.
- Rain water
 - Rivers
 - Underground water
 - Melting ice
- 1 x 3 = 3 marks
- (ii) Two lakes formed by faulting in Kenya.
- Naivasha
 - Nakuru
 - Elmentaita
 - Baringo
 - Bogoria
 - Magadi
- 1 x 2 = 2 marks
- (iii) Two reasons why some lakes in the Rift Valley of Kenya have fresh water/
- They have surface outlets like rivers through which excess salts are drained
 - Some have underground outlets which drain the salts that would have accumulated on the bed.
 - They receive fresh water from rivers which dilute the salts keeping water fresh.
 - Some lakes experience low rates of evaporation because they are located in areas of low temperatures.
 - Some lakes are located in areas of high rainfall which keep the water fresh.
- 2 x 2 = 4 marks
- (c) (i) Lake Victoria formation
- Earth movements occurred in the region causing crustal rocks to down warp creating a depression in the plateau $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$
 - The land mass around the depression especially to the West and South was uplifted $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$
 - The rivers which were flowing westwards across the plateau started flowing Eastwards due to back tilting
 - This reversal of drainage caused river waters to flood their valleys filling the depression to form a lake $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$
- 3 x 2 = 6 marks
- (ii) Three ways lake Victoria has modified the climate of the surrounding areas.
- The lake breezes have a cooling effect over the surrounding land thus moderating temperature $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$
 - The high evaporation rate from the lake lead to the formation of conventional rainfall in the area $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$
 - The moisture from the lake has led to increased amount of rainfall in the area.
 - Moisture due to evaporation of lake water has increased the relative humidity in the area. $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$
 - The lake breezes may strengthen, direct or completely reverse the prevailing winds $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$
- 3 x 2 = 6 marks
- (d) Two economic uses of lakes.
- Lakes provide water for irrigation.
 - Some lakes are sources of minerals.
 - Lakes provide water ways for transport.
 - Some lakes are tourist attraction.

- Lakes are sources of fish and most are used for fishing.
- Some lakes are harnessed to generate hydro-electric power.

1 x 2 = 2 marks

10. (a) (i) - Submerged Coasts
 - Emerged Coasts
 - Coral Coasts

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

- (ii) - They break at high frequency i.e at less than four seconds interval.
 - More materials are removed from the shore than they are deposited.
 - They cause more erosion than deposition
 - Result from breaking of a wave whose water is thrown towards the Coast.
 - Have a stronger backwash than the swash.

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

- (b) (i) Causes of horizontal movement of ocean water

- Prevailing winds
 Winds blowing on the surface of water create friction hence forcing water to flow in the same direction.
- Shape of the land mass
 This causes the currents to change direction of flow and start flowing according to the shape of the coastline i.e landmasses may split a current.
- Earth's rotation
 The force it produces. (Friction) i.e coriolis forces ocean currents in the Northern Hemisphere to flow to the right and those in the Southern Hemisphere to be deflected to the left.
- Water density and temperature differences.
 Water from equatorial and tropical regions are less dense and therefore move on the surface towards the poles. Polar waters are dense hence they sink and then move horizontally towards the equatorial and tropical regions.

Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks

- (ii) Formation of a spit

- Forms on shallow waters / shores.
- Long shore drift checked by angle of change in coastline.
- This leads to sand and shingle being deposited by the long shore drift.
- Deposition continues and materials accumulate seawards forming an elongated feature with one end attached to the mainland and the other projecting into the sea.

This is the spit.

Spit

Diagram	2 marks
Explanation	3 marks
Total	5 marks

(c) Factors of marine deposition

* Wave energy

The swash must be stronger than the backwash.

* Gradient / slope of the Coast

Steep gradient discourages deposition unlike a gentle slope.

* Configuration of the coastline

Deposition is effective on irregular Coasts than on regular Coasts since indentation enables waves breaking obliquely to halt hence causing deposition.

* Depth of water

Deposition is effective where water is shallow.

Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks

(d) (i) Methods they would use.

- Observation
- Phonographing
- Secondary services

Any other relevant point 2 x 1 = 2 marks

(ii) Types of beaches

- Beach cusps
- Beach ridges
- Berms
- Beach rock shells
- Barsin beaches

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

Problems

- Bad weather like rain.
- Attack from wild animals.
- Accidents.
- Vehicle breakdown.

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

Name _____ Index No. _____

Candidate's signature _____

Date _____

312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2
JULY / AUGUST 2011
2 ¾ HOURS

KANGUNDO DISTRICT FORM FOUR MULTILATERAL EXAM.
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2
2 ¾ HOURS.

INSTRUCTIONS

- This paper consists of two sections A and B.
- In section A, answer all the questions. In section B answer question 6 (compulsory) and any other two questions.
- Answer should be written in the answer sheets provided.

This paper consists of 3 printed pages

Turn Over

SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section.

1. (a) What is an environment. (2 marks)
(b) State two types of environment. (2 marks)
2. (a) Name two types of flowers grown under horticulture in Kenya. (2 marks)
(b) State three problems facing horticultural farming in Kenya. (3 marks)
3. (a) Define the term transhumance. (2 marks)
(b) State three characteristics of nomadic pastoralism. (3 marks)
4. (a) Define the term urbanization.
(b) List three functions of a Central Business District. (3 marks)
5. (a) What is sustainable energy. (2 marks)
(b) Identify four problems faced by Kenya as a result of overdependence on petroleum. (4 marks)

SECTION B

Answer question 6 and any other two in this section

6. Use the data below to answer the questions that follow.
Quantity of fresh water fish landed in the years 2000 to 2002 in tones.

Sources	2000	2001	2002
L. Baringo	4,600	200	300
L. Turkana	2,000	3,700	3,800
Fish farming	980	1,000	1,200

- (a) (i) Draw a comparative bar graph using the data above. Use a scale of 1cm represents 500 tonnes. (7 marks)
(ii) Which year had the highest total number of fish landed. (2 marks)
(iii) State three possible reasons for the decline of fish caught in L. Baringo. (3 marks)
 - (b) Explain three physical factors that influence fishing. (6 marks)
(c) State four significance of the fishing industry. (4 marks)
(d) Give three measures that are being used to conserve fresh water fisheries . (3 marks)
7. (a) (i) Define the term industrialization. (2 marks)
(ii) Give four reasons why countries strive to industrialize. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain how the following factors influence the location of an industry.
(i) Raw materials. (2 marks)
(ii) Industrial inertia. (2 marks)
(iii) Government policy (2 marks)
 - (c) Compare the cottage industries in Kenya and India. (8 marks)
 - (d) (i) Name three car manufacturing zones in Japan. (3 marks)
(ii) Give two reasons why Japanese products have a wide market. (2 marks)

8. (a) (i) What is containerization. (2 marks)
(ii) State three advantages of containerization. (3 marks)
- (b) (i) Give four reasons why road transport is more developed than railway transport in Kenya (8 marks)
(ii) State four measures the government of Kenya has put in place to reduce road carnage. (4 marks)
- (c) (i) Name two countries served by the St. Lawrence sea way. (2 marks)
(ii) Explain three natural short comings of the St. Lawrence sea way. (6 marks)
9. (a) (i) Name two indigenous softwoods in Kenya. (2 marks)
(ii) State five factors that favour the development of softwoods in Kenya. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain four problems experienced in commercial exploitation of tropical rainforests in Africa. (8 marks)
- (c) Give four protective rules of forests in a country. (4 marks)
- (d) Explain three problems facing exploitation of forests in Canada. (6 marks)
10. (a) What is human population. (1 mark)
- (b) Describe how the following factors influence human population distribution in E. Africa.
(i) Government policy (4 marks)
(ii) Economic factors (4 marks)
- (c) (i) Give two approaches employed when carrying out census. (2 marks)
(ii) Explain three importance of carrying out a census. (6 marks)
- (d) Explain four causes of migration. (8 marks)

KANGUNDO DISTRICT FORM FOUR MULTILATERAL EXAM.
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) An environment is the physical conditions surrounding an organism.
1 x 2 = 2 marks
- (b) State two types of environment.
- Physical
- Human
2 x 1 = 2 marks
2. (a) Types of flowers grown under horticulture in Kenya.
- Roses
- Carnabons
- Lilies
- Orchids
- Fern
- Gladioli
3 x 1 = 3 marks
- (b) - Insufficient capital to purchase inputs.
- Poor roads leading to delays getting the produce to the market hence losses.
- Pest and diseases such as slug destroy / reduces quality of produce.
- High freight charges reducing the profit margins.
3 x 1 = 3 marks
3. (a) Transhumance is the seasonal movement of people and their animals between highland and lowlands (2 marks)
- (b) Characteristics of nomadic pastoralism
- Animals kept are of poor quality.
- Uncontrolled breeding
- Large number of herd kept
- Constant movement of animals / people in search of water / pasture
- Land is communally owned.
3 x 1 = 3 marks
4. (a) Urbanisation
It is the process through which a population is transformed from a rural based agricultural lifestyle to urban based non-agricultural life style. √ √
- Growth of towns √ √
1 x 2 = 2 marks

- (b) Functions of C.B.D
- Administration
 - Commercial
 - Transport / communication
 - Socio – cultural centre

3 x 1 = 3 marks

5. (a) Sustainable energy is a renewable type of energy that requires careful use / management for it to remain for future use. √√ 1 x 2 = 2 marks

- (b) Problems due to overdependence on oil
- Negative influence on balance of trade when an oil crisis occurs.
 - Higher taxation to create revenue for importing oil.
 - Increase in prices of goods / inflation rates are high when oil prices increase.
 - A lot of revenue spent of importing oil at expense of other sectors.

4 x 1 = 4 marks

COMPARATIVE BAR GRAPH FOR THE QUANTITY OF FRESH WATER FISH LANDED IN 2000 – 2002

6. (a) Amount of fish in tonnes 5000 4500 4000 3500 3000 2500 2000 1500 1000 500 0
 2000 2001 2002 x axis YEARS KEY Baringo Turkana Fish farming

6.	(a)	(i)	Title ✓	1
			Labelling axis ✓	1
			Trend ✓✓✓	3
			Key ✓	1
			Scale ✓	1
			Total =	<u>7</u> marks

(ii) The year with the highest is 2000 ✓ with 26,780 ✓ 2 marks
 (iii) Reason for decline of fish in L. Baringo . 2 marks

- Over fishing
- Fluctuation of water due to droughts

(b) Factors influencing fishing

- Shallow waters as planktons need sunlight to manufacture food.
- Indented / sheltered coastline that favours breeding of fish due to calm water.
- Cool climate encourage breeding of fis.
- Wide continental shelf for thriving of planktons which are food for fish.

3 x 2 = 6 marks

(c) Significance of fishing

- Development of ports, fishing villages
- Source of protein
- Stimulates development of industries
- Provides employment opportunities

Any other relevant point 4 x 1 = 4 marks

(d) Measures taken to conserve fresh water fisheries.

- Restocking of overfished areas
- Research on better fishery management
- Encourage fish farming
- Legislation
- Protecting fisheries from pollution through educating public legislation.

3 x 1 = 3 marks

7. (a) (i) Industrialisation refers to the setting up / development of more industries. ✓✓ 2 marks
 (ii) Reasons why countries strive to industrialise

- To improve living standards
- Create employment
- Use natural resources
- To be self sufficient

4 x 1 = 4 marks

(Any other relevant point)

(b) (i) Raw materials

Industries that use heavy / bulky / fragile perishable raw materials are located near the source of the raw material to reduce transport costs / losses through breakage / rotting ✓✓ (2 marks)

(ii) Industrial inertia

An industry may remain in a place even if the original locational factors are no longer the due to increase in cost of moving / availability of skilled labour / well developed infrastructure. ✓✓ (2 marks)

(iii) Government policy

Government may discourage / encourage setting up of an industry as to open up undeveloped areas / equitable distribution of industries / reduce pollution / create jobs

√√ 2 marks

(c) Cottage industries in Kenya / India

- Capital invested is small in both countries.
- Industries are found almost everywhere in both countries.
- In India it employs a larger number of people while Kenya it is fewer people.
- India's cottage industry includes food products while Kenya no food products.

4 x 2 = 8 marks

Any other relevant

(d) (i) Car manufacturing areas

- Tokyo – Yokohama
- Osaka – Kobe
- Nagoya

3 x 1 = 3 marks

(ii) Reasons for wide market for Japanese products.

- High quality
- Cheaper
- Aggressive advertising
- Market strategies

(2 marks)

8. (a) (i) Containerisation is the transportation of goods packed in standard metal boxes. (2 marks)

- (ii)
- Saves time
 - Economical in terms of space
 - Safe / secure
 - Ease of handling as containers are fitted with special devices to assist in loading / unloading
- (3 marks)

(b) (i) Reasons why road transport is more developed

- Road transport is flexible as it offers door to door services unlike railway which have a fixed.
- It is possible to renovate roads even after construction unlike railway which cannot be renovated after construction.
- It is cheaper to construct and maintain roads which is more expensive to construct railways.
- Road transport is faster than railway transport.
- Many different types of vehicles can use roads unlike railways that can be used only by trains.

2 x 4 = 8 marks

Any other relevant point

(ii) Measures taken by Kenyan government

- Repairing and maintaining roads
- Widening roads
- Passing legislation on unroadworthy vehicles.
- Introduction of speed governors and seat belts in public vehicles.
- Inspection of vehicles through road blocks to ensure overloading / traffic offences are checked.

1 x 4 = 4 marks

Any other relevant point

- (c) (i) Countries served by St. Lawrence
- Canada
 - U.S.A
- (ii) Obstacles S.A rock out crops / Island / rapids that could not allow passage of vessels
- Silting resulting into shallow sections discouraging large vessels.
 - Fog / mist at mouth of St. Lawrence that reduced visibility.
 - Narrow sections (bottlenecks) that could not allow large vessels to pass.
 - Freezing of water in winter that hindered transportation in winter.

3 x 2 = (6mks)

9. (a) (i) Name two indigenous softwood trees in Kenya.

- Cedar
- Podo
- African pencil

1 x 2 = 2 marks

- (ii) Two factors that favour the development of softwoods in Kenya.

- Cool climate enables coniferous trees to grow.
- Highlands receive high amounts of rainfall favourable for the growth of trees.
- Rugged highlands discourage settlement and agricultural activities leaving forestry as an alternative
- High demand for the softwood products encourage tree planting.
- Deep soil favour forest growth
- Softwoods grow quite first due to warm temperatures

1 x 2 = 2 marks

- (b) Five problems facing tropical rain forests exploitation in Africa.

- Wide variety of tree species hence exploitation of vulnerable species is difficult.
- Vulrable tree species are widely scattered hence difficult and expensive to exploit.
- Thick or dense undergrowth hinder accessibility and exploitation.
- Dangerous wild animals / insecurity
- Humid condition that favour malana parasite
- Heavy rainfall throughout the year leads to impassable roads.
- Low demand since markets are far away.
- Bulkiness of logs makes transportation difficult.

2 x 4 = 8 marks

- (c) Five protective roles of forests

- Protect water resources / catchment areas.
- Protect and improve climate by preventing excessive evaporation from bare grounds
- Control / reduce soil erosion by breaking force of falling rain.
- Bind soil particles together.
- Acts as wind breakers.
- Provide humus to the soil which absorb most of the moisture.

1 x 5 = 5 marks

- (d) Three problems facing forest exploitation in Canada.

- Cold climate which delays maturity of the forests.
- Forest fires which destroy large tracts of forests
- Rugged landscape hinder transportation and accessibility
- Northern part experience very cold conditions making area inaccessible.

2 x 3 = 6 marks

10. (a) Human population
Refers to the total number of people inhabiting an area. 1 x 1 = 1 mark

(b) Government policy

- Government may create settlement schemes making such areas densely populated.
- Desettlement of people may also be done by the government in an area that is densely populated making such an area sparsely populated.
- Government may gazette some forest reserves and parks making such areas unsettled

2 x 2 = 4marks

Economic factors

- Land ownership where individuals own large tracts of land making such areas sparsely populated.
- Discovery and exploitation of minerals has attracted large numbers of people to look for employment opportunities making such areas densely populated e.g Mwadui Kasese etc
- Presence of industries encourage people to move to such areas.
- Growth of towns has made people to move from rural areas to urban areas therefore making towns densely populated and depopulating rural areas.

(c) (i) - De factor approach
- De jure approach

2 x 1 = 2mks

(ii) Importance of carrying out a census

- Assist in planning .
- Enables the government to assess the adequacy of social and economic resources to maintain high standards of living.
- Assist in coming up with new administrative boundaries.

2 x 3 = 6 marks

(d) - Pressure on land
- Availability of employment opportunities.
- Creation of wealth
- Religious conflicts.
- Political persecution.
- Warfare.
- Natural calamities.
- Government policy.
- Forced migration.

2 x 4 = 8 marks

**312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
JULY / AUGUST 2011**

**KANGUNDO DISTRICT FORM FOUR MULTILATERAL EXAM.
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
CONFIDENTIAL INSTRUCTION**

Q6.

Schools without the map extract of Homa Bay (1:50,000) scale. To use the available map extracts and examine the following areas.

1. Location of places by Longitudes and latitudes.
2. Calculations of bearing.
3. Measuring of distance.
4. Drawing of cross-section and marking features crossed.
5. Calculating gradient of the cross-section.
6. Influence of relief on drainage.
7. Social services offered in area covered by the map.