

Name _____ Index No. _____

Candidate's signature _____

Date _____

312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
JULY 2011
2 ¾ HOURS

KIBWEZI SECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
2 ¾ HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- (a) This paper has two sections : A and B.
- (b) Answer all the questions in section A.
- (c) In section B answer question 6 and any other two questions.
- (d) All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided.
- (e) This paper consists of 4 printed pages
- (f) Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

This paper consists of 5 printed pages

Turn Over

SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section

1. (a) What is a longitude ? (2 marks)
(b) What is the effect of the International date line. (2 marks)
2. Draw a sketch map of Africa. On the sketch map shade
(i) Equatorial climate
(ii) Tropical continental climate
(iii) Mediterranean climate. (4 marks)
3. Differentiate between internal land-forming processes and earth movements. (2 marks)
4. (a) State four types of folds . (4 marks)
(b) Name one fold mountain in (4 marks)
 - (i) Asia
 - (ii) North America
 - (iii) South America
 - (iv) Europe
5. (a) Describe four effects of soil creep. (4 marks)
(b) Identify three factors that influence mass wasting. (3 marks)

SECTION B

Answer question 6 and any other TWO questions in this section.

6. Study the map of Homa Bay (1 : 50,000) sheet 129/2 provided and answer the following questions.
 - (a) (i) What feature is found at grid reference 475385 ? (1 mark)
(ii) State two methods that have been used to represent relief on the map. (2 marks)
(iii) Measure the length of all weather road; loose surface D213 from the junction Southwestwards in the area represented by the map in km. (2 marks)
 - (b) Using a scale 1cm to represent 50 feet
(i) Draw a cross section from grid reference 580330 to grid reference 660330. (3 marks)

On it mark and name:
- Rivers Hogo and Obambo
- Division boundary
- Dry weather road
- Hill (2 marks)
 - (ii) Calculate the vertical exaggeration (V.E) of cross section in b(i) above. (2 marks)
 - (c) Citing evidence from the map, give three sources of water in the area covered by the map. (6 marks)
 - (d) Describe the relief of the area covered by the map extract of Homa Bay. (3 marks)
 - (e) Citing evidence from the map, list two major economic activities carried out by the people in Homa Bay. (4 marks)

7. (a) (i) What is an arid area ? (2 marks)
(ii) Give three ways in which wind erodes weathered materials in arid areas. (3 marks)
- (b) (i) A part from zeugen and yardangs, state four other features formed by wind erosion in arid areas. (4 marks)
(ii) With the aid of a diagram, explain how zeugen are formed. (4 marks)
- (c) State four positive significance of desert features. (4 marks)
- (d) Students from a certain school in Kibwezi District visited a desert area in Northern Kenya for a field study.
(i) State the name of the desert they likely to have visited. (1 mark)
(ii) Give two methods they could have used to collect data. (2 marks)
(iii) State two methods they could use to record data during the field study. (2 marks)
(iv) Give three problems they are likely to have encountered during the field study. (3 marks)
8. (a) The diagram below shows the Northern Hemisphere.
90⁰N 60⁰N 30⁰N 0
- (i) Copy the diagram above in your answer sheet and on it mark and label the main pressure belts and global wind system. (7 marks)
(ii) Explain two factors which cause differences in pressure over the earth's surface. (4 marks)
- (b) (i) List two forms of condensation. (2 marks)
(ii) Give two factors which promote condensation in a mass of air. (2 marks)
- (c) (i) What is micro-climate? (2 marks)
(ii) Explain four ways in which man influence climate. (8 marks)

9. (a) Distinguish between a vent and a fissure. (2 marks)
- (b) The diagram below represents features produced by vulcanicity. Use it to answer the following questions.
- (i) Identify the features . (4 marks)
- A
B
C
D
- (ii) Explain four negative effects of volcanic activity in Kenya. (8 marks)
- (c) Form four students went to study on vulcanicity in the Rift Valley of Kenya.
- (i) Name four volcanic features they saw in the Rift Valley of Kenya. (4 marks)
- (ii) Give four reasons why it was necessary to have a previsit study. (4 marks)
- (iii) Give three ways in which the field study would benefit to local people. (3 marks)
10. (a) Define the term lake. (2 marks)
- (b) Describe how lake Nakuru was formed. (8 marks)
- (c) Explain four ways through which lakes influence the climate of an area. (8 marks)

(d) Some students carried out field study on lakes.

(i) Give the types of lakes they would have encountered in the following areas.

- Glacial highlands

(1 mark)

- Sea

(1 mark)

- Volcanic area

(1 mark)

(ii) List two ways they used to collect data.

(2 marks)

(iii) State two follow up activities they would have conducted after field study.

(2 marks)

**312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
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**KIBWEZI SECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
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PAPER 1**

MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) A longitude is an imaginary line drawn on a map or globe from North pole to South pole and it shows how far a place is East or West of the prime meridian (0°). (2 marks)
- (b) Effect of the International Date line
- On crossing this line from East to West, a day is gained. The clock has to be adjusted backwards by 24 hrs. (1 mark)
 - On crossing this line from West to East a day is lost. The clock has to be adjusted forward by 24 hrs. (1 mark)
2. A sketch of Africa showing climatic regions. (4 marks)
- Key
- Mediterranean climate
- Equitorial climate
- Tropical continental climate
3. Internal land-forming processes are processes operating below the earth's surface and which result in landforms on the surface of the earth. (1 mark)
- Earth movement are movements of the rocks on the earth's crust which are caused by tectonic forces. (1mark)

This paper consists of 8 printed pages

Turn Over

4. (a) Types of folds
- Simple symmetrical fold
 - Asymmetrical fold
 - Overfold
 - Isoclinal fold
 - Recumbent fold
 - Overthrust fold
 - Anticlinorium and synclorium complex
- (4 x 1 = 4marks)
- (b) Name of fold mountains in
- (i) Asia – Himalayas
 - (ii) North America – Rocky
 - (iii) South America – Andes
 - (iv) Europe – Alps
- (4marks)
5. (a) Effects of soil creep
- (i) Fences and trees that bend down the slope
 - (ii) Accumulation of soil at the base of a slope
 - (iii) By bulging walls behind which the soil moulds up.
 - (iv) The upper slope which are left bare and exposed when soil particles move down hill
 - (v) By seeing slope retreat where soil creep has taken place over along period of time
 - (vi) By seeing blocked transport lines
 - (vii) The soil forming a stepped pattern on the slope which is referred to as terracetes.
- (4 x 1 = 4marks)
- (b) Factors that influence mass wasting
- (i) The angle of the slope
 - (ii) Climate of the area
 - (iii) Nature of the material
 - (iv) Presence or absence of vegetation
 - (v) Tectonic movement
 - (vi) Human activities
6. (a) (i) God Jopo dam
- (3 x 1 = 3marks)
(1 mark)
- (ii) - Contours
- Trigonometrical station
- (2 x 1 = 2marks)
- (iii) 7.8 ± 0.1 km
- (2 marks)

6. (b) (i) CROSS SECTION FROM 590330 TO 660330
 Dry weather road Division boundary River Hogo Hill River Obambo 660330
 4550 4500 4450 4400 4350 4300 4250 4200 4150 590330 Altitude (feet)
 S – 1
 P – 1
 C – 1 Marking and naming - 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii) V.E} &= \frac{\text{Vertical scale}}{\text{Horizontal scale}} = \frac{1/50 \times 30}{1/50,000} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1500} \times 50,000
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 33\frac{1}{3} \text{ or } 33.33$$

(2 marks)

- (c) - Lake e.g lake Victoria
 - Rivers e.g river Rangwena
 - Dams e.g Ganiba Dam
 - Bore Hole e.g in grid square 5136

(3 x 2 = 6 marks)

- (d) - Hilly landscape because of circular contours with increasing heights
 - Relatively flat at the Western side of the area represented by the map because of spaced contours
 - On the Eastern side the land slopes Northwards since the rivers flow towards that direction.
 - The altitude of the area is relatively high above the sea level
 - On the Western side the land slopes Westerly

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

- (e) Crop farming – presence of flour mill, farmers training centre, sisal factory etc
Transport – Presence of roads and lake Victoria with pier
Trade – Presence of markets and Homa Bay town.
Fishing – presence of lake Victoria with pier. (2 x 2 = 4 marks)

7. (a) (i) An arid area is a region that receives low, unreliable and unevenly distributed rainfall of less than 250mm per year (2mks)

- (ii) - Abrasion / corrosion
- Deflation
- Attrition (3 marks)

- (b) (i) - Mushroom block
- Rock pedestals
- ‘Millet seed’ sand grains
- Ventifacts
- Deflation hollows / depressions (4 x 1 = 4 marks)

- (ii) - Zeugen form in deserts where there are rock outcrops made of horizontal layers of alternating hard and soft rocks.
- Mechanical weathering forms cracks on the top resistant layer.
- Wind abrasion erodes the opened joints deepening and widening them
- The deflation process blows away the loose broken materials.
- Furrows are formed along the direction of cracks as the wind abrasion attack the soft rock.
- More resistant rock forms ridges which are separated from furrows.
- The ridges are called the Zeugen. (2 marks)

Hard rock Soft rock Crack Wind direction

Zeugen Furrow

Drawing – 2 marks

- (c) - Tourist attraction
 - Form settlements during winter in temperate areas
 - Oases are sources of water
 - provide suitable grounds for testing military weapons
 - Loess deposited in wet areas form rich soils for agriculture
 (4 x 1 = 4 marks)
- (d) (i) - Chalbi
 - Kaisut
 - Karoli
 (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
- (ii) - Interviewing
 - Administering questionnaires
 - Observation
 - Photographing
 - Taking readings
 - Counting
 - Measuring
 - Collecting samples
 (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
- (iii) - Drawing sketches
 - Filling in questionnaires
 - Taking notes
 - Labelling samples
 - Tabulating
 - Tape recording
 - Taking photographs
 - Video recording
 - Tallying
 (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
- (iv) - Hostile people
 - Unoperational instruments
 - Language problem
 - Dishonest respondents
 - Uncooperative respondents
 - Bad weather
 - Accidents
 - Inaccessibility due to poor roads
 - Vehicle breakdown
 (3 x 1 = 3 marks)
8. (a) (i) Copy the diagram above in your answer sheet and on it mark and label the main pressure belts and global wind systems. A B C D E 90⁰N 60⁰N 30⁰N 0⁰

- A – North East Trade Wind
- B – High Pressure belt
- C – South Westerlies
- D – Low pressure belt
- E – Easterlies

(7marks)

(ii) Explain two factors which cause differences in pressure over the earth surface.

* Temperature:-

- Areas which are hot/warm air is lighter hence creates low pressure.
- Areas which are cold the air is dense hence causes high pressure.

(2marks)

* Altitude :-

- Areas close to the sea level support a high column of air above them which exerts much pressure.
- In high altitude the column of air is thinner / shorter and therefore exerts low pressure.

(2marks)

(b) (i) List two form of condensation.

- Dew
- Frost
- Mist
- Fog
- Haze

(2 x 1 = 2marks)

(ii) Give two factors which promote condensation in a mass of air.

- Availability of particles ie dust which absorbs water and acts as condensation Nuclei.
- Cooling of air below dew point.
- Availability of water vapour in the air.

(2 x 1 = 2marks)

(c) (i) What is micro-climate?

(2 marks)

- This is the climate of the immediate surroundings of phenomenon on the earth surface.

(ii) Explain four ways in which man influences climate:

- Building of cities – Pavements, tarmac roads and roofs absorbs more heat hence making temperature higher in the city and the surrounding areas.
- Dam present a large surface area from where evaporation can take place hence promoting rainfall.
- Deforestation – Interferes with hydrological cycle thereby resulting into less and unreliable rainfall.
- Industrialization has led to an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere thereby leading to a rise in global temperature.
- Industrialization also produces particles which can act as condensation Nuclei.

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

9. (a) A vent is a pipe like structure in the rocks of the earth crust through which magma escapes to the surface of the earth. (1mk)

A fissure is a crack or fault in the crustal rocks through which molten rock erupts to the surface . (1 marks)

(b) (i) The features are

- A – Lopoliths
- B – Laccolith
- C – Sill
- D. Dyke

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

(ii) Four negative effects of volcanic activity in Kenya.

- The rugged volcanic landscape discourages settlement and agriculture.
- Some volcanic features form barriers which make construction of transport and communication lines expensive.
- The recent lava flows have poorly developed soils which are unsuitable for agriculture
- Volcanic eruptions emit gases which pollute the environment and cause danger to life
- Volcanic mountains create a rain-shadow effect which results to aridity on the leeward sides.

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

(c) (i) Volcanic features identified in R. Valley of Kenya.

- Hot springs, geysers, pools of boiling water.
- Fumaroles and solfatara
- Craters, calderas and crater lakes
- Lava plateaus and lava plains
- Ash and cinder cones
- Plug domes (plug volcano, plug spines)

(4 marks)

(ii) Why previsit study was important

- To identify methods of collecting data.
- To help formulate hypothesis and objectives of the study
- To help in assembling the equipments for the study
- To assist estimate the cost of the study
- To seek permission from authorities
- To conduct resource persons and tour guides
- To determine the appropriate route to be used
- To help in preparing a work schedule
- To identify problems that are likely to be encountered

(4 x 1 = 4marks)

(iii) Benefits of the field study to the local people

- Tourism (attract tourist)
- Use of rock for constructions
- Soils formed are good for agricultural activities
- Production of geothermal power.

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

10. (a) A lake refers to an accumulation / body of water occupying a hollow basin or a depression on the surface of the earth.

(2 marks)

(b) - Faulting occurred

- The land could have been displaced unevenly
- Some parts sank and tilted using the fault line.
- This resulted in long narrow steep sided deep depressions along fault lines
- Faulting may also result in depressions on the floor of the rift valley as it was being formed or later when the land was adjusting and setting.
- The depression formed this way are relatively shallow.
- They may later fill with water from rain water river water or underground water forming lake

(8marks)

(c) - Many lakes have a modifying influence on the climate of the surrounding areas.

- Many lakes facilitate development of breezes (land and sea breezes)
- The resultant breezes may strengthen, divert or reverse the prevailing winds.

- The air currents from the lakes lower the temperatures of the surrounding areas during the hot season.
- The air currents from the lake bring a warming effect on the surrounding areas during the cool season.
- Air currents from the lake may increase precipitation and relative humidity of the surrounding area by supplying extra moisture through evaporation.
- Some surrounding highlands receive excess rainfall due to influence of lake.

- (d) (i) Glacial highland:
- Cirque / corrie / tarn
 - Finger / ribbon
- (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

Sea:
Lagoon lake

(1mark)

Volcanic areas:

- Crater lakes
- Lava dammed lake

(1 x 1 = 1mark)

- (ii) - Observation
- Interviews
 - Administering questionnaires
 - any other relevant method
- (2 x 1 = 2marks)

- (iii) - Note taking / report writing.
- Discussion
 - Mounting / displaying photographs
 - Analysis of photographs
 - Interpreting the data.
- (2 x = 2marks)

Name _____ Index No. _____

Candidate's signature _____

Date _____

312/2
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2
JULY 2011
2 ¾ HOURS

KIBWEZI SECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2
2 ¾ HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- (a) This paper has two sections: A and B.
- (b) Answer all the questions in section A.
- (c) Answer question 6 and any other two questions from section B.
- (d) All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided.
- (d) This paper consists of 6 printed pages
- (e) Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

This paper consists of 6 printed pages

Turn Over

SECTION A

Answer all the questions in this section

1. (a) What is mining ? (2 marks)
(b) Describe how the following factors have influenced the exploitation of minerals.
(i) The value of the mineral (2 marks)
(ii) Size of the mineral reserve . (2 marks)
2. (a) Define horticulture. (2 marks)
(b) Give three ways in which Kenya has benefited from horticultural farming. (3marks)
3. (a) Differentiate between fishing and fishery . (4marks)
(b) State three physical factors influencing fishing. (3 marks)
4. Use the map of East Africa given below to answer questions that follow.
L. Turkana L. Albert L. Edward L. Victoria A B C D L. Tanganyika L. Malawi E F

Name the National Parks marked A, C and F. (3marks)

5. (a) What is industrialisation? (1mk)
(b) State three problems facing industries in Kenya. (3 mks)

SECTION B

Answer question 6 and any other two questions from this section.

6. The table below shows value of export crops from Kenya in millions of Ksh. Use it to answer questions that follow.

Crop	2000	2001	2002	2003
Tea	18,000	33,000	28,000	20,000
Coffee	15,000	9,500	5,000	4,500
Horticulture	25,000	28,000	30,000	35,000
Others	3,000	4,500	8,000	9,500
Total	61,000	75,000	71,000	69,000

- (a) (i) Which was the leading export crop? (1 mark)
(ii) Apart from the leading export crop, comment on the trend of tea and coffee exports. (4 marks)
- (b) (i) Draw cumulative bar graph to represent the data on table above. Use a vertical scale of 1cm to represent 10,000 million of Ksh. (7 marks)
(ii) State two advantages of using cumulative bar graph. (2 marks)
- (c) You are planning to carry out field study on a nearby coffee plantation as a class.
(i) What are three importance of the field study compared with classroom teaching. (3 marks)
(ii) State three importance of drawing a working schedule for the field study. (3 marks)
(iii) What are three characteristics of objectives to be formulated for the field study. (3 marks)
(iv) State the two main types of hypotheses that can be used for the study. (2 marks)

7. (a) Distinguish between transport and communication. (4 marks)
- (b) (i) Apart from land transport, name other two modes of transport. (2 marks)
(ii) State three advantages of using road transport. (3 marks)
- (c) (i) Name the five lakes that make up the Great lakes of North America that serve St. Lawrence Sea way. (5 marks)
(ii) Name the two countries that bounder the Great lakes . (2 marks)
- (d) (i) Name two types of communication. (2 marks)
(ii) State four problems facing communication in Africa. (4 marks)
- (e) Give three efforts being made to solve communication problems in Africa. (3 marks)
8. (a) (i) Explain four ways through which migration affects migrants. (4 marks)
(ii) Explain six ways in which Kenya's population differ from that of Sweden. (6 mark)
- (b) Explain four major population problem Sweden is experiencing currently. (8 marks)
- (c) The diagram below shows a method of representing data.

- (i) Identify the method of representing data used above. (1 mark)
- (ii) State four conclusions that can be made from the diagram. (4 marks)
- (iii) State two primary sources of human population data. (2 marks)
9. (a) Distinguish between an urban settlement and a rural settlement . (2 marks)
- (b) State two factors which influence the development of each of the following patterns of settlement.
- (i) Dispersed settlement pattern. (2 marks)
- (ii) Linear settlement pattern. (2 marks)
- (c) Explain four factors that influenced the growth of Thika town. (8 marks)
- (d) (i) Outline four ways in which the ports of Mombasa and Rotterdam differ. (8 marks)
- (ii) State three benefits of urbanization. (3 marks)
10. (a) Define the following
- (i) Management of environment. (2 marks)
- (ii) Conservation of environment . (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Apart from floods and pollution name any other three environmental hazards. (3 marks)
- (ii) Explain three problems caused by floods in the environment. (6 marks)
- (c) (i) State three types of pollution in the environment. (3 marks)
- (ii) Explain three measures that Kenya is taking to manage and conserve the environment. (6 marks)
- (d) State three reasons why it is necessary to manage and conserve the environment. (3 marks)

KIBWEZI SECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION
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GEOGRAPHY

MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) Mining refers to all attempts to extract valuable minerals, either solid, liquid or gas from the earth's crust.
- (b) (i) Minerals that are of high demand and economic value may be mined at a very high cost because they can be sold at high prices e.g. gold, petroleum etc. (2 marks)
- (ii) The size of any mineral reserve must be big enough to justify the purchase and use of expensive equipment needed for exploiting. Small deposits are hardly mined. (2 marks)
2. (a) Horticulture refers to the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables for sale or export. (2 marks)
- (b) - Source of employment
- Development of infrastructure
- Earns foreign exchange
- Provision of food and flowers to the local populations.
- Source of government revenue through taxation. 3 x 1 = 3 marks
3. (a) Fishing is the act of catching fish and other aquatic animals. (2 marks)
Fishery is an area or a place where fish are reared or caught. (2 marks)
- (b) -Availability of plantation.
- Ocean current
- The nature of the coastline
- Relief
- Temperature of the water 3 x 1 = 3 marks
4. A – Murchison
C – Sibiloi
F – Ruaha
5. (a) Industrialisation :- is the process and pace at which manufacturing industries are established or set-up. (2 marks)

- (b)
- Inadequate capital
 - Inadequate skilled man power
 - Lack of modern technology
 - Imports are expensive
 - Poor maintenance of machinery and equipment
 - Imported goods kill the local industries
 - Poor state of roads
 - High cost of energy or shortage of it.

3 x 1 = 3 marks

6. (a) (i) Horticulture
(ii) Trend of tea

- Is the second leading export crops
- Was highest in 2001
- Declined after 2001

2 x 1 = 2 marks

Trend of coffee

- The export of coffee had been declining since 2000.
- Is the least exported single crop after horticulture and tea.

2 x 1 = 2 marks

(b)

Crop	2000	C.T	2001	C.T	2002	C.T	2003	C.T
Tea	18	18	33	33	28	28	20	20
Coffee	15	33	9.5	42.5	5	33	4.5	24.5
Horticulture	25	58	28	70.5	30	63	35	59.5
Others	3	61	4.5	75	8	71	9.5	69

CT - Cumulative totals

EXPORT CROPS IN MILLION KSH IN KENYA FROM 2000 TO 2003

80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 1,000 million Ksh 2000 2001 2002 2003 Years

- KEY
- S – 1
 - Tea P – 1
 - Coffee Bars – 4
 - Horticulture Key – 1
 - Others

- (ii) - It facilitates comparison of data.
- Shows the totals components for individual years more clearly
- The trends of a commodity in a given period can be depicted
- A number of different variables can be represented in one bar.

2 x 1 = 2 marks

- (c) - Learners can translate theories learnt about coffee in classroom into reality.
- Learners can observe geographical phenomena in their natural setting.
- Primary data about coffee can be collected.
- Learners can acquire skills of observation, recording, analysis and interpretation.
- Field study is an exciting (interesting) activity
- Facilitates critical thinking
- Offers learners to test hypotheses
- Facilitates in updating of existing geographical knowledge

3 x 1 = 3 marks

- (ii) - To save time
- All relevant aspects of the field study are done in order.
- Organises the field study well
- It avoids omission of activities
- Hypotheses are easily tested

- (iii) - Specific
- Measurable
- Achievable
- Reliable
- Time bound

3 x 1 = 3 marks

- (d) - Substantive/alternative
- Null (2 marks)

- 7. (a) Transport – is the movement of people and goods from one place to another. (2 marks)
- Communication – is the process of transmitting or exchanging information between persons. (2 marks)

- (b) (i) - Air transport
- Water transport 2 x 1 = 2 marks

- (ii) - It is flexible
- It is easy and relatively cheap to construct and maintain.
- Is cheaper over short distance
- It is faster to use than water
- It is safer than air transport and water transport
- It provides large employment opportunities to those involved.
- Different types of vehicles are used e.g. cars, buses, lorries, bicycles etc

- (c) (i) - Superior
- Michigan
- Huron
- Erie
- Ontario 5 x 1 = 5 marks

- (ii) - United states of America (USA)
- Canada 2 x 1 = 2 marks

- (d) (i) - Verbal communication
 - Non-verbal communication 2 x 1 = 2 marks
- (ii) - Inadequate capital
 - Inefficient communication systems
 - Language barriers
 - Inadequate communication facilities
 - Vandalism of communication equipment
 - Destruction of communication facilities in some African countries due to civil wars
4 x 1 = 4 marks

- (e) - Liberalization of the communication sector
 - Regional development initiatives e.g. setting up of e-Africa Commission by NEPAD
 - Establishment of trading blocs which have created favourable conditions for improving communication between member states
 - Installing wireless telephones
 - Establishing satellite facilities as well as radio and television boosters
 - Adopting international languages e.g. French and English.
3 x 1 = 3 marks

8. (a) (i) When spouses are separated for long periods of time, it may tend to break up of marriage.
 - People tend to change their behaviour
 - Some urban immigrants who get employment may take long to get married as they try to achieve various goals in their lives.
 - Loss of cultural values leading to immorality
 - Savings made from the incomes gained after working can help an individual improve his/her standards of living. (4 x 1 = 4 marks)

- (ii) – Kenya has more youthful population while Sweden has ageing population
 - Kenya has lower life expectancy than Sweden
 - Most people in Kenya live in rural areas while in Sweden most people live in urban areas
 - High birth rate in Kenya but low birth rate in Sweden
 - Higher death rate in Kenya than Sweden (6 x 1 = 6marks)

- (b) - Declining labour force
 - More ageing dependants
 - Inability of population to replace itself
 - Less revenue from a declining population. (4 x 2 = 8marks)
Student to explain

- (c) (i) Age and sex population pyramid.
- (ii) - There are more boys than girls between 0 and 14 years.
 - The largest number of people are aged between 0 and 4 years.
 - Kenya has a high birth rate decreasing progressively
 - There is higher death rate beyond group of age 14 years
 - More boys than girls are born but death rate of boys is higher beyond the age of 14.
- (iii) – Population census
 - Sample surveys
 - Register of births and deaths

(2 x 1 = 2mks)

9. (a) An urban settlement consists of built up areas in towns where people are mainly occupied with commercial and industrial activities (1mark)
Rural settlement consists of a built up areas in the countryside where people are mainly occupied with agricultural activities (1mark)

(b) Factors influencing the development of settlement patterns

(i) Dispersed settlement pattern

- Availability of land for settlement which is unrestricted
- Availability of water which is evenly distributed
- Security over a wide area
- Many people owning individual plots of land in scattered areas

(2 x 1 = 2marks)

(ii) Linear settlement

- Presence of a road
- Presence of a river
- A coastline or a shore of a lake

(2 x 1 = 2marks)

(c) Factors that influenced the location of Thika town

- It is located near Nairobi
- Has a ready market provided by dense population of the area.
- Has a ready transport route of roads and railway lines.
- Availability of water for domestic and industrial use.
- Availability of raw materials from the rich surrounding; Kiambu and Muranga.
- Ready labour supply from the surrounding dense population of the area.

4 x 2 = 8 marks

(d) Ways in which Rotterdam differs from Mombasa Port

Rotterdam	Mombasa
1. Its on the mainland at the mouth of River Rhine	1. It is on an Island
2. It serves a developed, a highly industrialized hinterland	2. It serves a developing Agricultural hinterland
3. It uses advanced technology to provide services at the port	3. It is less mechanized
4. It relies on road, railway, air, pipeline, canals and Rhine river for transport	4. It relies on road, air, railway and pipeline for transport
5. Its export cargo is mainly manufactured goods and imports fuel, minerals and Agricultural commodities	5. Its export cargo is mainly agricultural and imports manufactured goods
6. It is a large port with still room for expansion	6. It has very limited room for expansion

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

(ii) Benefits of urbanization

- It encourages national unity among people
- It promotes links between countries
- It offers employment opportunities
- It leads to development of infrastructure
- It provides a market for agricultural and industrial goods

(3 x 1 = 3marks)

10. (a) Management of the environment refers to the effective planning and control of the processes and activities that could cause deterioration of the environment (2 marks)

Conservation of the environment refers to the protection, preservation and proper utilization of the resources in the environment to avoid destruction, wastage or loss. (2 marks)

- (b) (i) - Lightning
- Pests and diseases
- Droughts
- Earthquakes
- Volcanic eruption
- Windstorms
- Fires

3 x 1 = 3 marks

(ii) **Water borne diseases**

- Floods create stagnant waters which become breeding grounds for vectors that cause water borne diseases e.g. malaria.

Loss of property and lives

- Floods cause destruction of buildings and crops etc.
- Can cause loss of people and animal lives.

Disruption of transport and communication

- Floods wash away bridges, roads, telephone lines and air fields

Displacement of people

- Floods make people homeless

Food shortage and famine

- Floods wash away crops.

Trigger other environmental hazards

- Floods may trigger soil erosion, slumping and land slides

3 x 2 = 6 marks

- (c) (i) - Land pollution
- Air pollution
- Noise pollution
- Water pollution

(4 marks)

- (ii) •Setting up of non-governmental organisation and institutions e.g UNEP
• Public awareness
- Is through mass media and seminars
•Enactment of laws
-Involves making legislations on environmental management and conservation
•Setting up of ministries
-For example Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.
•Recycling of waste materials.
-Some factories are involved in recycling scrap metals, paper and plastics
•Research
- Research is being conducted on the management and conservation of environment
- Pests and diseases resistant crops are being developed
•Agroforestry
- Involves planting of trees together with crops.

- Land reclamation
 - Rehabilitation of derelict land is being done through planting of trees e.g Bamburi Quarries.
- Protecting catchment areas
 - Forests on hills have been declared forest reserves.
- Clean up activities in urban centres are being encouraged.

- (d)
- For future generation.
 - To sustain human life
 - To protect endangered species
 - To sustain utilization of resources
 - For economic value
 - For aesthetic value
 - To curb global warming

3 x 1 = 3 marks