

NAME----- INDEX NO-----

CANDIDATE'S SIGNATURE-----

DATE-----

312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
JULY 2011
2 ¾ HOURS

MAKINDU DISTRICT INTER-SECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Examination
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
JULY 2011
2 ¾ HOURS

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES

This paper has two sections A and B.
Answer all the questions in section A.
In section B answer question 6 and any other two questions.

SECTION A

Answer All the questions in this section

1. a) What is lapse rate? (2mks)
b) State three characteristics of the troposphere. (3mks)
2. a) Define karst scenery. (2mks)
b) List down three conditions necessary for formation of karst scenery. (3mks)
3. a) Use the seismology diagram below to label A and B. (2mks)
A B Crust core

(ii) Name the shaded layer (1mk)

- b) What is a tsunami? (2mks)
4. a) Give two examples of fresh water lakes in the Rift Valley of Kenya (2mks)
b) Outline three characteristics of Rift Valley lakes. (3mks)
5. a) Define standard time. (2mks)
b) The local time at town A is 8.00 a.m. It is noon at town Y (0°).
What is the longitude of town A? (3mks)

SECTION B

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

6. Study the map of Homa Bay 1:50,000 (sheet 129/2) provided and answer the following questions.
- (a) (i) Measure the length of road C19 from the bridge in the grid square 5633 up to the flour mill in the grid square 5037. Give your answer in k.m. (2mks)
(ii) Give two human made features in the grid square 6138. (2mks)
 - (b) (i) Find the bearing of the principal photo point in the extreme South Western Part from Gamba Dam at grid square 4936. (2mks)
(ii) Name two physical features crossed by the line Y X. (2mks)
 - (c) (i) Citing evidence from the map, identify three functions of Homa Bay Municipality. (3mks)
(ii) What was the magnetic variation of the area represented by the map when the map was taken? (2mks)

- (d) You are required to carry out a field study on vegetation in the area covered by the map
- (i) State two objectives of the study. (2mks)
 - (ii) State two ways in which you would prepare for the study. (2mks)
 - (iii) Give two methods you would use to collect the data. (2mks)
- (e) (i) Give the height of the spot height number 129 51 in the grid square 5138. (2mks)
- (ii) Give the general direction of flow of river Minarot in the central western part of the map. (2mks)
- (f) Calculate the area of Olambwe valley National reserve. Give your answer in km². (2mks)
7. (a). With the aid of a well labelled diagram, describe how the following features are formed.
- (i) Rock pedestal. (6mks)
 - (ii) A Bacharn. (6mks)
- (b). List six features formed as a result of action of water in the deserts. (5mks)
- (c.) (i) Explain three ways through which the wind transports its load. (6mks)
- (ii) Name two processes through which the wind erodes desert landscapes. (2mks)
8. (a) (i) What is a geosyncline? (1mk)
- (ii) Explain how the existence of a geosyncline may lead to the formation of Fold Mountains. (6mks)
- (iii) Give four examples of Fold Mountains formed due to the existence of a geosyncline. (4mks)
- (b) You are required to carry out a field study on external land forming processes in an area near your school.
- (i) Name three external land forming processes you are likely to identify. (3mks)
 - (ii) List four methods you would use to collect the data in the field? (3mks)
 - (iii) State three data recording activities you would carry out during the study. (3mks)
- (c) State four follow-up activities for this study. (4mks)
9. (a) Describe how a river erodes through the following process.
- (i) Hydraulic action (2mks)
 - (ii) Corrasion (2mks)
 - (iii) Attrition (2mks)
 - (iv) Solution (2mks)
- (b) Identify and describe four ways through which waterfalls are formed. (8mks)
- (c) Your class intends to carry out a field study in the youthful stage of a river near your locality.
- (i) Name three features that you are likely to find in this stage. (3mks)
 - (ii) Give four ways through which you will prepare for the study. (4mks)
 - (iii) Name two problems you are likely to face during the study. (2mks)
10. (a) (i) What is climate? (2mks)
- (ii) Explain two effects of climate change on the physical environment (4mks)

(b)The table below shows rainfall and temperature figures of a station in Africa.

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp°c	24	24	23	22	19	17	17	18	19	20	22	23
R' fall in mm	109	122	130	76	52	34	28	38	70	101	121	120

- (i)On the graph paper provided, draw a bar graph to represent the rainfall
Figures (use a vs. of 1cm rep 10mm) (5mks)
- (ii)Describe the rainfall pattern of the station. (4mks)
- (iii)Calculate the average monthly temperature for the station.(show your calculations)
(2mks)
- (c)You are supposed to carry out a field study on the weather within your school compound.
- (i)Describe how you would use the following instruments during the field
Study:
- The hygrometer (3mks)
 - The rain gauge (3mks)
- (ii)State two ways in which the information collected during the field study would
be useful to the local community. (2mks)

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

**MAKINDU DISTRICT INTER-SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Examination
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER I**

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

Answer all the questions in this section (25 marks)

1. (a) Lapse rate-This is the decrease of temperatures in the atmosphere with
Increase In height. (2mks)
- (b)Characteristics of the troposphere.
-It is the lowest layer.
-Most weather elements are found here.
-It experiences positive lapse rate.
-It supports life.
-Pressure decreases with increase in height. (Any 3x1=3mks)
2. (a)Karst scenery is the type of landscape found in limestone areas. (2mks)
- (b)Conditions necessary for the formation of karst scenery.
-The rock should be limestone, chalk or dolomite and well jointed
and soluble.
-Should receive moderate to high rainfall.
-A deeply seated water table. (Any 3x1=3mks)
3. (a) (i) A-Focus (1mk)
B-Epicentre (1mk)
- (ii)The mantle / Asthenosphere (1mk)
- (b)A tsunami is a large scale sea wave caused by an earthquake on the sea floor. (2mks)
4. (a)Two fresh water lakes in the Rift valley of Kenya.
-Lake Naivasha.
-Lake Turkana.
-Lake Baringo. (Any 2x1=2mks)
- (b)Three characteristics of rift valley lakes.
-Narrow.
-Deep.
-Elongated.
-Bordered by fault scarps /cliffs. (Any 3x1=3mks)

This paper consists of 8 printed pages

Turn Over

5. (a) Standard time.
 -Is the time recorded by countries that lie within the same zone. (2mks)
- (b)The local time at town A is 8.00 a.m.It is noon at town Y(0°).What is the Longitude of town A.
 Town Y - 8 a.m.
 0° - 12 noon; 15°= 1hr;
 Difference 4 hours? $\sqrt{1}$ 4 hours $\sqrt{1}$
 15°x4=60° (3marks)
 Y=60°W $\sqrt{1}$

SECTION B

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

6. (a) (i)Length of road C19 from the bridge in the grid square 5633 upto the flour mill in the grid square 5037. (2mks)
 8.1 km
 ± 0.1
- (ii)Two human made features in the grid square 6138. (2mks)
 -Dam –Olando dam.
 -Settlements /homes.
- (b) (i) The bearing of the principal photo point from Gamba. (2mks)
 214° ± 1
- (ii)Two physical features crossed by line XY. (2mks)
 -A Hill-Sigulu
 -A River-Aoch Dlol.
- (c) (i) Function of Homa Bay municipality. (Any 3x1=3mks)
 -An education centre –due to presence of schools.
 -An administrative centre –police station.
 -Transport and communication –presence of roads and post offices.
- (ii)The magnetic variation. (2mks)
 01°14' West of True North.
- (d) (i) Two objectives of the study: (Any 2x1=2mks)
 -To find out the type of vegetation in the area.
 -To investigate the impact of human activities on vegetation distribution.
 -To find out the relationship between vegetation distribution and climate in the area.
- (ii)Ways of preparing for the study: (Any 2x1=2mks)
 -Seek permission from relevant authorities.
 -Contact a previsit to the area of study.
 -Prepare a working schedule.
 -Formulate objectives and hypothesis of the study.

(e) (i) The height of the spot height number 12951 in the grid square 5138.
5596 (2mks)

(ii) General direction of flow of river Minarot in the Central Western part of
The map.
-The river flows from East towards West. (2mks)

(f) The area of Olambwe valley National Reserve in km²
22km² (2mks)

7. (a) Formation of:

(i) Rock pedestal

-Formed when rock a outcrop made up of alternating horizontal layers

Of soft and hard rock is eroded through wind abrasion. ✓1

-The softer strata are worn ✓1 away more rapidly.

-Such rock is undercut near ✓1 the base due to greater abrasion.

Diagrams

(i) Before erosion

After erosion

Resistant layer (hard) Less resistant layer (soft) Abrasion greater near the ground level.

✓1 ✓1 ✓1

Max of (6mks)

(ii) A bacharn

-A crescent shaped ✓1 heaps of sand.

-Starts to form as a build up of sand behind an obstacle such ✓1 as a rock.

-As the mound gets bigger ✓1 its two edges extend forward in the opposite direction of wind.

Diagram

Windward side is gentle ✓1 Horn leeward side is steep ✓1 Horn prevailing winds ✓1

✓1✓1✓1

Max 6mks

(b) Water action features in the deserts.

- Wadis
- Alluvial fans
- Bajadas
- Playas
- Mesas and dunes
- Inselbergs
- Pediments

(c) Ways through which wind transports its load.

Suspension ✓1

Carrying of fine and ✓1 light materials picked by wind. eg Dust.

Saltation ✓1

Transporting loose sand ✓1 grains by bouncing or hops along, over the ground surface.

Surface creep ✓1

Transporting small and heavy pebbles by rolling ✓1 them along the ground surface.

(The 3 well explained @2=6mks)

(iii) Processes through which wind erodes.

- Deflation.
- Abrasion.
- Attrition.

(Any 2 @1=2mks)

8. (a) (i) Geosyncline

Is a large depression separating two continents.

(1mk)

- (ii) How Geosyncline may lead to the formation of Fold Mountains.
- The land around the geosyncline experience erosion.
 - The eroded materials are deposited in the geosyncline.
 - The weight of the sediments causes the geosyncline to subside.
 - This leads to the generation of convectional currents in the rocks of the land mass around the geosyncline.
 - Convectional currents cause the continents to move towards the geosyncline.
 - Sediments in the geosyncline fold upwards to form Fold Mountains.

(6mks)

- (iii) Four examples of Fold Mountains formed due to existence of a geosyncline.

- | | | |
|----------|---------------|--------------|
| -Alps | -Atlas | -Cape ranges |
| -Rockies | -Appalachians | -Ural |
| -Andes | | |

(4mks)

- (b) Field study on external land forming processes in an area near your school.

- (i) Three external land forming processes likely to be identified.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| -Erosion | -Glaciation | - Deposition |
| -Weathering | -Mass wasting | |

(4mks)

- (ii) Methods to collect data.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| -Taking photographs. | -Observations. |
| -Oral interview. | -Counting. |

(3mk)

- (iii) Methods of recording data.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| -Taking /making notes. | -Taking photographs. |
| -Drawing maps /sketches. | -Tape recording. |

(4mks)

- (c) Follow-up activities.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| -Drawing sketches. | -Writing report. |
| -Discussion in class. | -Group leaders giving their reports. |
| Analyzing the data. | |

9. (a) River erosion process.

- (i) Hydraulic Action

- This is the eroding force of water on rocks.
- As the river water flows along the river channel it surges /gets into cracks and sweeps against banks with force.
- The river erodes its bed and sides through quarrying or scooping of rocks.
- The process is also known as quarrying.

(Any 2x1=2mks)

- (ii) Corrasion.

- This is mechanical erosion of a rock surface by the material being transported by running water, ice, wind or waves.
- The material being transported by water is used as a tool to scoop other rocks from the river bed.

(2x1=2mks)

- (iii) Attrition

- Constant wearing into finer particles of the load being transported by water.
- As the load is transported downstream it knocks against each other hence reducing in size.

(2mks)

(iv) Solution.

- This process is initiated by the corrosive effect of water since it contains weak acids like carbonic acid.
- When such water comes across soluble rocks like limestone they are easily Carried in solution.

(2x1=2mks)

(b) Four ways through which waterfalls are formed.

(i)-Those formed where a river channel passes over underlying hard rock.

- When a hard rock lies underneath the river channel, the river is forced to have a break plunging down forming a waterfall.

(2mks)

(ii)-When there is a vertical hard rock along the river channel.

- In such cases continuous waterfalls called rapids form.

(2mks)

(iii)Waterfalls that form where a river course flows over a fault scarp.

- When a river enters into a valley through a fault scarp it plunges to the base of the fault scarp forming a waterfall.

(2mks)

(iv)Waterfalls formed where a river enters a coastal plain from a plateau.

- As a river enters a coastal plain from a plateau, it plunges into the coastal plain forming a waterfall.

(2mks)

Any 4 and any other relevant point:

(c) (i) Features to be found in a youthful stage of a river.

- V-shaped valleys.
- Waterfalls and rapids.
- Gorges.
- Interlocking spurs.
- Pot holes.

(Any 3x1=3mks)

(ii)Preparation of the study

- Seek permission from relevant authorities.
- Prepare a working schedule.
- Contact a previsit to the area of study.

Any 4 and other relevant point 4mks.

(iii)Problems likely to be faced.

- Poor weather conditions.
- Poor means of transport due to rugged terrain.
- Problems of movement due to steepness at upper course of the river.
- Attack by animals especially along the river banks.

(Any 2x1=2mks)

10. (a) (i)Climate-Is the average weather condition of a particular place over a long Period of time usually between 30-35 years.

(ii)Effects of climate change on the physical environment.

- High rainfall results to floods that will affect vegetation.
- High temperature results to drying of vegetation.
- Ice will melt leaving the mountain tops clear.
- Soil erosion due to drying of vegetation.

(2x2=4mks)

(b) (i) A bar graph representing rainfall figures.

Y axis (1cm rep 10mm) on the graph paper. RAINFALL IN MM MONTHS
JFMAMJJASOND $\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}$ 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 120 130 140 150 (5mks)

(ii) Describe the rainfall pattern of the station.

- It receives high rainfall between January, March and October.
- Rainfall decreases from April to June then it increases from July to December.
- It receives the maximum rainfall in March 130mm.
- The lowest rainfall is received in the month of June 28mm.
- The rainfall decreases with the decrease of temperature and increases with the increase in temperature.

(4x1=4mks)

(iii) Monthly temperature for the station.

$$\begin{aligned} &24+24+23+22+19+17+17+18+19+20+22+23 \\ &=248/12 =20.66^{\circ}\text{c} /20.67^{\circ}\text{c} /21^{\circ}\text{c} \end{aligned}$$

(2mks)

(c) Use of the following instruments during field study.

*Hygrometer-The wet bulb thermometer is wrapped in a wet muslin and dipped into water To keep the muslin moist. These records the lowest temp.as the Water evaporates from the muslin.Dry bulb thermometer is left in normal Environment to record the highest temp.The diff between the two reading is used to calculate the relative humidity.

(3mks)

*Rain gauge-Insert the beaker on the ground.

- take the rain water collected in the jar /bottle.
- Pour the water in a measuring or graduated cylinder.
- take the reading.
- Record the reading in a book or table.

(3mks)

(ii) Ways in which the information collected during the field study would be useful to the local community.

- Know the type of crop to grow.
- Know the type of animal breeds to rear.
- Know the type of attire to wear.
- Know the wind control measures.

(2x1=2mks)

NAME----- INDEX NO-----

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GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2
JULY 2011
2 ¾ HOURS

MAKINDU DISTRICT INTER-SECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This paper has two sections A and B

Answer all the questions in section A

In section B, answer questions 6 and any other two questions.

This paper consists of 4 printed pages

Turn over

Section A

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. (a) Define the term horticulture. (1mk)
(b) Give two physical factors that favour flower farming around Naivasha. (2mks)
2. (a) State three positive effects of tourism in Kenya. (3mks)
(b) Identify three factors that are threatening the tourism industry in Kenya. (3mks)
3. Describe how minerals are obtained through dredging method on Lake Magadi. (5mks)
4. (a) Name two indigenous softwood tree species planted in Kenya. (2mks)
(b) Give three characteristics of planted forests. (3mks)
5. (a) Differentiate between nomadic pastoralism and Transhumance. (2mks)
(b) State three characteristics of livestock ranching. (3mks)

SECTION B

6. The table below shows crop production in central province in tones.

Crop \ Year	2000	2001	2002
Tea	35	30	25
Coffee	20	25	28
Maize	20	25	15
Beans	15	12	15

6. (a) (i) Use the data given to construct a cumulative bar graph. (12mks)
(ii) State three advantages of using cumulative bar graphs. (3mks)

(b) Describe the cultivation of tea from planting to until picking. (6mks)
(c) Outline four problems facing wheat farming in Canada. (4mks)

7. Use the map of North West atlantic to answer questions (a) and (b)

CANADA U.S.A T Q

KEY

Ocean current

International boundary

- (a) Name the ocean currents marked T and Q. (2mks)
- (b) Explain how the two ocean currents shown on the map influence fishing in the area. (4mks)
- (c) Describe how trawling method is used in catching fish. (5mks)
- (d) Explain four reasons why East African countries export very little amounts of fish. (8mks)
- (e) Give four reasons why fish farming should be encouraged in Kenya. (4mks)
- (f) Highlight two physical factors favouring the establishment of fishing industry
In Japan. (2mks)
8. (a) Define the following terms used in trade.
- (i) Tariff (1mk)
- (ii) Quota (1mk)
- (iii) Incentives (1mk)
- (iv) Balance of payment (1mk)
- (b) Explain four factors that inhibit trade between Kenya and her neighbours. (8mks)
- (c) State five problems developing countries face in international trade. (5mks)
- (d) Explain four measures Kenya has taken to reduce her unfavourable balance of trade. (8mks)
9. (a) Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable sources of energy. (2mks)
- (b) State five factors that influenced the location of Owen falls Dam. (5mks)
- (c) Explain five factors that influence the location of geothermal power station. (10mks)
- (d) Explain four significant roles played by energy in economic development. (8mks)
10. (a) (i) State three types of natural forests. (3mks)
- (ii) List three factors that influence the distribution and the type of natural forests. (3mks)
- (b) Explain three problems that face forestry in Canada. (6mks)
- © Give four factors that favour the development of softwood forests in Kenya. (4mks)
- (d) (i) Explain why afforestation is encouraged in Kenya. (5mks)
- (ii) Explain the importance of forest management and conservation. (4mks)

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GEOGRAPPHY
PAPER 2
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JULY 2011

MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) Definition of the term horticulture

This is the intensive cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers for sale.

(b) Physical factors that favour flower farming around Naivasha

- Abundant supply of fresh water for irrigation from Lake Naivasha.
- The warm temperatures in the area which are ideal for the growth of flowers.
- Extensive gently sloping uninhabited land which is suitable for the building of green houses and mechanized farming.
- Availability of plentiful supply of cheap labour from the surrounding area e.g. Kinangop.
- Presence of well drained sandy volcanic soils which are disease free.
- Good infrastructure for easy transportation of flowers.

(3mks)

2. (a) Three positive effects of tourism in Kenya.

- It is an invisible export which earns the country foreign exchange.
- It earns the government revenue through license fees, custom and excise duty, VAT on tourism services and entry to parks.
- It is a labour intensive industry and so creates employment.
- Tourism motivates the establishment of infrastructure like roads, airports and power supply.
- It promotes international goodwill and understanding.
- Tourism helps in conservation of wildlife.
- It leads to economical utilization of resources for example the semi arid areas.
- It provides a higher and stable market for primary products.
- It leads to establishment of training facilities.
- It promotes world peace.

(b) Three factors that threaten the tourism industry in Kenya.

- Poaching
- Pests and diseases
- Pollution, especially of water resources.
- Negative publicity.
- Human wildlife conflict.
- Insecurity within the parks and banditry.
- Terrorist attacks targeting tourist resorts.
- Negative travel advisories following terrorist threats.
- Poor infrastructure.
- Adverse climate change, for example droughts that lead to loss of wildlife.

(3mks)

This paper consists of 7 printed pages

Turn Over

3. How dredging method is used to obtain minerals from Lake Magadi.

- The trona is dug out of the lake bed by use of a bucket dredger, a machine that floats on the lake water.
- In the dredgers the trona is crushed into small pieces.
- The trona is then mixed with lake water and pumped to a factory at the lake shores.
- At the factory, the trona is washed off impurities like mud and sand.
- Trona is then dried and put into a dessicator which removes any remaining moisture and hydrogen.
- Finally the end product is a greyish white substance called soda ash.

(5mks)

4.(a) Indigenous softwood tree species planted in Kenya.

- Cedar
- Cypress
- Pine
- Podo

(b) Characteristics of planted forests.

- Grown in rows /lines.
- Trees of same species /pure stands.
- Trees of the same size.
- No undergrowth.
- Mostly softwood trees.

(2mks)

5. (a) Distinction between nomadic pastoralism and Trans humance.

Nomadic pastoralism is the movement of nomads with their livestock in search of water and pasture while Trans humance is a nomadic activity where herdsmen move with their livestock to the lowlands during winter and to the highland during summer.

(2mks)

(b) Three characteristics of livestock ranching.

- Large herds of livestock are kept on large tracts of land.
- The rancher specializes and produce only one product e.g. wool, beef etc.
- The ranchers have permanent dwellings within the ranch.
- Ranches are scientifically managed to ensure production of high quality goods
- Most products are geared towards export.

(3mks)

SECTION B

6. (i) A cumulative bar graph showing crop production in central province from 2000 to 2002

Tonnes years 2000 2001 2002 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 x y

Scale $\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{1}$ for neatness

V.S 1 sq rep 10 tonnes

H.S 1 sq rep 1 year

KEY Tea Coffee Maize

(ii) Advantages of cumulative bar graph.

- Represent a wide range of data or variables.
- There is easy comparison for similar components in different bars.
- Provides a clear visual impression.
- Totals at different years can be read at a glance by checking the lengths of the bars.

(b) Cultivation of Tea.

- Clearing /ploughing of the farms /fields.
- Tea cuttings /seedlings are first raised in a nursery.
- At about 20cm high they are transplanted in the fields in rows which are about 1.5m apart.
- Constant weeding and spraying is done.
- Manure /fertilizers is added.
- Frequent pruning is done to promote rapid leaf production

(5mks)

(c) Problems facing wheat farming in Canada.

- Pests and diseases e.g. tom spot disease.
- Lack of adequate foreign market.
- Fluctuations in world wheat prices.
- Severe climate changes.

(4mks)

7.(a) T-Cold Labrador current.

Q-Warm gulf stream current.

(2mks)

(b) How the two ocean currents influence fishing.

- The convergence of the two ocean currents modifies the temperature of the ocean water making the area ideal for fishing throughout the year.
- The convergence of the warm and cold ocean currents causes upwelling of ocean water this brings minerals for planktons to the surface attracting large numbers of fish.
- The cool waters favour survival of a wide variety of fish species which makes the area an important fishing ground.

(4mks)

(c) Trawling method of fishing.

- A bag shaped net is attached to a trawler.
- The net is cast into the water by the trawler.
- The nets mouth is kept open by otter boards.
- The upper part of the net is kept afloat by floats.
- Weights are used to keep the lower part of the net at the seabed.
- The trawler drags the net along the seabed.
- After enough fish are caught, the net is hauled onto the trawler for emptying.

(5mks)

(d) Reasons why E.African countries export little fish.

- Low fish production due to poor fishing methods.
- Fish from tropical waters are oily and not favoured in world market.
- Use of chemicals to kill fish by some fishermen discourages foreign buyers.
- Small size of fish especially those from fish farms, these fetch low prices.
- Low numbers of fish because tropical waters discourage growth of plankton.
- Continental shelf along E.Africa is narrow and regular reducing the breeding grounds for fish.
- Most of the population concentrate on agriculture.
- Stiff competition from world producers e.g. Japan.
- Weeds e.g. hyacinth in L. Victoria has led to loss of plankton leading to low numbers of fish.
- Frequent outbreaks of diseases e.g. cholera and dysentery in the region discourages foreign buyers.

(8mks)

(e) Reasons for encouraging fish farming.

- To help meet demand for food with high protein content.
- Creation of employment opportunities.
- Development of related industries, e.g. canning, net making, etc.

- It is free from inter-territorial conflicts.
- It allows for better use of land and water resources.
- Fish can be exported to earn foreign exchange.
- It may facilitate scientific research on general behaviour of fish.
- It assists in conservation of endangered species.

(4mks)

(f)Physical factors favouring fishing industry in Japan.

- The mountainous nature of the country leaves limited lowlands for livestock farming, therefore Fishing is the alternative source of animal protein.
- Highly indented coastline with numerous bays and inlets, ideal sites for fishing harbours, villages and ports.
- Cool upwelling water along the coastline due to the convergence of warm kuroshio and cold Oyashio ocean currents.
- Broad shallow continental shelf leading to an extensive fishing ground.

(2mks)

8. (a)Definition of the terms

(i)Tariff:-

A tax or duty imposed on imported goods.

(1mk)

(ii)Quota:-

An allocated specific amount of a commodity to be imported into or exported out of a country within a given period of time.

(1mk)

(iii)Incentives:-

Additional payments or exemptions made by a government to the locals with an aim of improving production.

(1mk)

(iv) Balance of payment:-

The difference in value between both the visible and invisible imports and exports of a country.

(1mk)

(b)Explain four factors that inhibit trade between Kenya and her neighbours.

(8mks)

- Most of her neighbors produce similar goods, mainly agricultural based or mineral oriented Primary products.
- Kenya's pattern of trade still follows the line of flow established by her former coloniser Britain being mainly a supplier of raw materials. The developing countries provide the Manufactured goods that Kenya requires so they form better trading partners.
- Transport and communication network between Kenya and her neighbours is not well developed. Linkage through road or rail is inadequate or all the same missing in some cases. This hinders Inter-territorial trade.
- Some of her neighbours also control trade through allocation of quotas and through tariffs.

(c)Five problems that developing countries face in international trade.

- The prices of the primary products they export are low and unstable.
- They face a problem of inadequate capital. The value of manufactured goods which they import Is higher than the value of their exports.
- They produce almost similar goods and so face a problem of competition and inadequate market.
- Political problems between many of these developing countries discourages investors from investing in these countries.
- Many of them still maintain historical links with their former colonial master and their pattern of trade still flows following the earlier established links.
- Inadequate means of transport also hinder trade. Transport and communication is not well developed in most of these countries.
- Most of these countries have a high specialization index in agricultural products which are prone to adverse weather conditions and price instability.

-Political strife common in many of the developing countries of Africa is a major hindrance to International Trade.

(d) Four measures Kenya has taken to reduce her unfavourable balance of trade.

- The government imposes tariffs on imported goods so as to discourage importation of non essential and luxury goods.
- Kenya has established the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and encouraged foreign investors to set up industries. This will increase the volume of goods for export besides production of goods of a higher value.
- She signed the international trade agreement on COMESA, which will increase her trade. She is assured of a wider market for her goods.
- The government has made great efforts in establishing internal roads and road links with her neighbours.
- The government encourages production of high quality goods which are competitive in the world market. This is ascertained by the Kenya Bureau of standards.
- The government has created the ministry of Trade and industry to oversee matters relating to trade in the country.
- The government organizes trade fairs to enable the business community advertise their products. This helps to widen the market for the goods. It also facilitates promotion of tourism in the countries of major tourist origin.

9. (a) Renewable sources of energy are those capable of being recycled while non-renewable sources of energy lack the natural capacity to recycle after use.

(2mks)

(b) Factors that influenced the location of Owen falls Dam.

- Availability of high volumes of water on R.Nile due to high rainfall.
- The presence of L. Victoria which is a major source of many rivers.
- Availability of natural waterfalls which provided a better site for the dam.
- The area has a hard basement rock that supported construction of the station.
- Presence of a large market for the power generated.

(5mks)

(c) Factors that influence the location of geothermal power station.

- Presence of superheated water /steam from underground.
- The steam released should be of high temperature and pressure to turn the turbines.
- Presence of a hard basement rock to support the plant.
- Availability of necessary technological equipment and skills to set up the plant.
- Availability of market for the power being generated.
- Availability of capital for the purchase of the required equipment.

Any 5 x 2 =

(10mks)

(d) Significant roles played by energy in economic development.

- It has led to mushrooming of many industries.
- Energy provides fuel for domestic use e.g. cooking, lighting and running domestic appliances.
- It is important in transportation purposes as vehicles and locomotives use fuel.
- It earns foreign exchange as the countries with a surplus export to other countries.

(8mks)

10. (a) (i) Three types of natural forests.

- Tropical hardwood forests.
- Temperate hardwood forests.
- Coniferous forests.

(3mks)

(ii) Three factors that have influence the distribution and type of natural forests.

- Climate
- Altitude
- Soils
- Human activities.

(3mks)

(b) Three problems that face forestry in Canada.

- Accidental fires that destroy large tracts and reduce the area under forests.
- The cold climate leads to trees taking long periods to mature which delays the harvesting period.
- The rugged landscape especially in the mountainous areas hinders smooth exploitation of Forests.
- The northern part is inaccessible in winter due to very cold climatic conditions.

(6mks)

(c) Four factor that favour the development of softwoods in Kenya.

- The cool climate that enables the conifers to flourish. The forests are located on the Kenya highlands, Mt. Elgon and Nyandarua ranges, areas of cool climates.
- The highlands receive high rainfall amounts of over 1000mm and the evaporation rate is low.
- Some parts of the highlands are steep and rugged which make forestry a suitable alternative as the terrain discourages settlement and agriculture.
- The high demand for timber and wood products encourage tree planting.
- The trees grow quite fast due to the cool or warm temperatures.
- Presence of deep fertile soils in the Kenyan highlands has made the trees do well in these areas.

(4mks)

(d) (i) Why afforestation is encouraged in Kenya.

- To ensure continuous supply of wood fuel, timber and raw materials for pulp and paper Industry.
- To protect water catchment areas as many forests are sources of rivers.
- To protect soil from erosion. Forests planted on hilly areas provide cover that protects the soil from direct rain drops and reduce speed of run off hence reducing soil erosion.
- To create a microclimate. Forests through transpiration contribute to formation of clouds in the hydrological cycle which leads to high rainfall in forested areas.
- To create scenic beauty. Forests improve the aesthetic value or appearance of a place with their diverse trees and other vegetation as opposed to bare land.
- To expand the habitat for wildlife /to conserve wildlife. Forests are home to many animals for example elephants and monkeys which are a tourist attraction that earns a country foreign exchange.
- To reduce importation of forest products and thus save foreign exchange.
- To create employment opportunities.

(5mks)

(ii) Explain the importance of forest management and conservation.

- To protect the natural environment in such ways as a to maintain the water catchment areas, Control soil erosion and floods as well as protecting the natural habitats of flora and fauna.
- To ensure a continued and steady supply of wood for fuel, construction and feeds for animals.
- To ensure a continued steady supply of raw materials for the wood related industries.
- For genetic reasons. Forests form an important centre for scientific research.
- For future generation. Forests are not only useful to us but to the other generations to come.

(4mks)