312/1
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
JULY/AUGUST 2011
2 ¾ HOURS

MAKUENI /KATHONZWENI DISTRICT 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.
(c)All answers must be written in the answer sheet provided.

This paper consists of 5 printed pages

SECTION A
Answer All the questions in this section

1. (a)What is the time at station X 45^0 E when the time at station Y on longitude
   0° is noon? (2mks)
   (b)Give two dates in a year when day and night are equal throughout the world.
   (2mks)

2. (a)Distinguish between tributaries and distributaries. (2mks)
   (b)Outline three ways through which gorges can be formed. (3mks)

3. The diagram below represents zones of natural vegetation on a mountain in Africa.
   Use it to answer question (a)

   (a)Name the vegetation zones marked A, B and C. (3mks)
   (b)Name the temperate grasslands found in the following countries.
      (i) South Africa (1mk)
      (ii)U.S.A (1mk)
      (iii)New Zealand (1mk)

4. (a)What is folding? (2mks)
   (b)Apart from fold Mountains, Name three other resultant features of folding (3mks)

5. (a)State two characteristics of lakes within the great Rift Valley (2mks)
   (b)Give three reasons for the drying up of the Lakes found within the Rift Valley
      of Kenya (3mks)

Answer question 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)Give the adjoining map sheet to the South East of the Homa Bay map   (1mk)
        (ii)What is the six figure grid reference of Lala Dam?   (2mks)
        (iii)Identify three types of natural vegetation shown in the area covered
            by the map.   (3mks)

(b)   (i)Calculate the area of the part of Olambwe valley National Reserve shown
            on the map.(Give your answer in square kilometers)   (2mks)
        (ii)Measure the distance along the dry weather road C19 from the junction
            at grid reference 576337 to the junction at grid reference 615392.Give your
            answer in kilometers.   (2mks)

(c)   (i)Using a vertical scale of 1cm to represent 100 ft, draw a cross-section
            from grid reference 600330 to grid reference 660330.   (3mks)
         (ii)On the cross section, mark and name the following:
                •River Hogo
                •A road
                •A hill
                •A divisional boundary   (4mks)

(d)   (i)Give three factors which have influenced distribution of settlements in the
            area covered by the map.   (3mks)
        (ii)Describe the distribution of settlements in the area covered by the map.   (5mks)

7.   (a)   (i)Define the term rock.   (2mks)
                (ii)Outline the steps necessary for the formation of mechanically formed
                    sedimentary rocks.   (4mks)

        (b)Explain three ways metamorphic rocks are formed.   (6mks)
        (c) State four conditions necessary for the formation of coral rocks.   (4mks)
        (d)You plan to conduct a field study on rocks around your school environment.
                (i)State three methods of data collection you would use.   (3mks)
                (ii)Give three reasons for conducting a pre-visit.   (3mks)
                (iii)Identify three activities you would carry out during the field study. (3mks)

8. Use the world map below to answer questions (a) and (b).
Q M N K P L

(a)Name
      (i)the type of climate in the areas marked K, L and M.   (3mks)
      (ii)the ocean currents marked P and Q.   (2mks)
(b)Describe the characteristics of the type of climate found in the shaded area marked N. (8mks)
(c)Explain how the following factors influence climate.
      (i)latitude   (4mks)
      (ii)winds   (4mks)
(d)   (i)Describe a suitable site where you would locate a weather station in
       your school   (2mks)
      (ii)Identify two instruments which are kept in a Stevenson's screen.   (2mks)

9. (a)Define physical weathering.   (2mks)
    (b)Describe three processes of physical weathering.   (6mks)
    (c)   (i)Explain two factors that accelerate the rate of weathering in equatorial areas.   (4mks)
            (ii)Explain three significance of weathering to human activities.   (6mks)
    (d)You are planning to carry out a field study on weathering in the area around your school.
            (i)State two ways you would prepare for the study.   (2mks)
            (ii)Give three chemical weathering processes you are likely to study.   (3mks)
            (iii)What follow-up activities would you be involved in after the field study?   (2mks)

10. (a)   (i)What is a desert?   (2mks)
            (ii)Name three types of deserts, according to the nature of their surfaces.   (3mks)
    (b)Explain three processes of wind erosion.   (6mks)
    (c)With the aid of well-labelled diagrams, describe how the following desert features are formed.
            (i)a rock pedestal   (5mks)
            (ii)a barchan   (5mk
    (d)What is the significance of desert features to man?   (4mks)

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MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. (a)What is the time at station N 45^0 E when the time at station Y on longitude 0^0 is noon?
   - -The difference in degrees of longitude between station N and station Y is 45^0-0^0=45^0
   - -The difference in time between 1^0 longitudes is 4 minutes.
   - -so the total difference in time between the two stations is 45^0x4=180 minutes /3hrs.
   - -station N is east of station Y, so it is ahead in time by 3 hours.
   - -the local time at station N is
         12.00+3hours=3.00pm.√√   (2mks)

   (b)Give two dates in a year when day and night are equal throughout the world.
         21st March√
         23rd September√   2x1=2mks

2. (a)Distinguish between tributaries and distributaries.
   - -Tributaries are small streams /rivers joining a main river /stream while the distributaries
     are small channels at the mouth of the river as it enters the sea /lake.√√   (2mks)

   (b)Outline three ways through which gorges can be formed.
   - -Where a river flows along a line of weakness /fault.√
   - -Where a waterfall retreats upstream.√
   - -Where a river flows across a plateau.√
   - -Where a river rejuvenates.√   Any 3x1=3mks

3.The diagram below represents zones of natural vegetation on a mountain in Africa.
  Use it to answer question (a) (use question paper)
   (a)Name the vegetation zones marked A, B and C.
         A-Rainforest√
         B-Bamboo forest√
         C-Health and moorland√   (3mks)

   (b)Name the temperate grasslands found in the following countries:
         (i)South Africa-Veld√   (1mk)
         (ii)USA   -Prairies√   (1mk)
         (iii)New Zealand-Downs√ /Murray Down Darling   (1mk)

4. (a)What is folding?
      Is the process of crustal distortion which cause the rocks to bend upwards or
      downwards√√   (2mks)

This paper consists of 9 printed page

(b)Resultant features of folding.
  (i)Rolling plains√
  (ii)Intermontane plateaus√
  (iii)Intermontane basins√
  (iv)Ridge and valley landscape√   Any 3x1=3mks

5.   (a)State two characteristics of Lakes within the great Rift Valley
   -most lake are long and narrow.
   -most lakes are very deep.
   -some lakes are alkaline /very few are fresh.
   -most lakes have no outlets   Any 2x1=2mks

 (b)Give three reasons for drying up of the lakes found within the Kenyan Rift Valley.
   -some lakes are found in Arid areas that experience excessive evaporation.
   -some lakes are faced by excessive siltation that reduce its depth reducing its volume.
   -some feeder rivers to lakes are dammed reducing the water inflow to the lakes.
   -Deforestation /poor farming methods destroy the water catchment areas hence reducing
    the volume of water inflow into feeder rivers.
                 Any 3x1=3mks

SECTION B

6.   Study the map of Homa Bay (1:50,000) sheet 129/2 provided and answer the following questions.
 (a)(i)Give the adjoining map sheet to the S.E of the Homa Bay map
   -Awendo√   (1mk)
  (ii)What is the six figure grid reference of Lala Dam?
   -594388√√   (2mks)
  (iii)Identify three types of natural vegetation shown in the area covered by the map.
   -forest√
   -woodland√
   -scrub√
   -papyrus swamp /marsh√   Any 3x1=3mks

 (b)(i)Calculate the area of the part of Olambwe Valley National Reserve shown
   on the map.(Give your answer in square kilometers)
   22.5km² ±0.5 km² √√   (2mks)

  (ii)Measure the distance along the dry weather road C19 from the junction at grid reference
   576337 to the junction at grid reference 615392.Give your answer in kilometers.
   7.1km ±0.1km√√

 (c) (i)Using a vertical scale of 1cm to represent 100 feet, draw a cross section from grid reference
   600330 to grid reference 660330.
   -Title   (1mk)
   -Starting and End point   (1mk)
   -Trend   (1mk)

  (ii)Marking and naming; River Hogo   (1mk)
        A road   (1mk)
        A hill   (1mk)
        A divisional boundary   (1mk)

(c) (i) A cross section from grid reference 600330 to grid reference 660330.
Height in feet Divisional boundary   River Hogo   a hill   a road
4650 4600 4550 4450 4350 4250   600330   660330

(d) (i)Give three factors which have influenced distribution of settlements in the area covered
    by the map.
        -Relief√ /gradient of slope
        -drainage√
        -Transportation √/road network /water transport
        -social amenities√   Any 3x1=3mks

    (ii)Describe the distribution of settlements in the area covered by the map.
        -There are more settlements on the eastern part of map.√
        -There are clusters of settlements /dense settlements where there are markets /urban
        centres.√

-The hilly areas around Ruri has few or no settlements.√
-There are no settlements to the south West /olambwe valley national reserve.√
-The north western part has few /scattered /sparse settlements.√
-Forested areas have no settlements.√   Any 5x1=5mks

7. (a)(i)Define the term Rock.
-A rock is an agglomeration of mineral particles found within the earth's crust.√√   (2mks)

(ii)Outline steps necessary for the formation of mechanically formed sedimentary rocks.
-Particles are broken from existing rocks.√
-The particles are carried by wind /water.√
-These particles are laid down in layers.√
-Over years the layers harden /compact to form a rock.√   4x1=4mks

(b)Explain 3 ways metamorphic rocks are formed.
-Dynamic metamorphism-when the weight of the overlying rock layers create
pressure the rock at the lower layer get changed minerals are realigned √e
-Thermal /contact√w –During volcanicity hot magma come into contact with the country
rock the heat recrystaline the minerals to form new ones.√e
-Thermo-dynamism√w-During folding rocks are folded deep under the earths surface where
they come into contact with hot magma at the mantle and the pressure of the folds change
the rocks.√e

Way (w)-3   } 6mks
Explanation(E) – 3

(c) State four conditions necessary for the formation of coral rocks.
-warm ocean water√ (20-29^{0}c)
-well oxygenated √ water
-shallow water √ upto 60m deep
-salt ocean water√
-clear √ /silt free water   Any 4x1=4mks

(d)You plan to conduct a field study on rocks around your school environment.
(i)State three methods of data collection you would use.
-Observation√
-Digging√
-Photographing√ /taking photographs
-Collecting rock samples√   Any 3x1=3mks

(ii)Give three reasons for conducting a pre-visit.
-To identify possible problems√
-To help identify methods of data collection and recording√
-To help choose required tools and equipments√
-To help identify the route map√
                          Any other relevant point 3x1=3mks

(iii)Identify three activities during the field study.
-Feeling the texture of the rocks.√
-Hitting /breaking the rocks.√
-Carrying /labeling rock samples.√
-digging out rocks.√   3x1=3mks

4.

8.   Use the world map below to answer questions (a) and (b).
                    (Refer to question paper)
  (a)Name
      (i)The type of climate in the areas marked K, L and M.
          K-Warm temperate western margin √ /Mediterranean.
          L-Cool temperate continental √ /cool interior.
          M-Mountain climate.√
      (ii) The ocean currents marked P and Q.
          P-Cold Benguela current√
          Q-Cold Labrador current√

  (b)Describe the characteristics of the type of climate found in the shaded area marked N.
          -Highly rainfall √ evenly distributed √ throughout the year 1500mm to 2500mm.
          -Experience double maxima rainfall √ /double rainfall peaks.
          -Rainfall is mainly convectional √ and falls mainly in the afternoon √ accompanied by
                  thunderstorms.√
          -High temperatures √ throughout the year √/ 27^0C
          -Small annual temperature range √/ 3^0C to 5^0C
          -Mean diurnal temperature is about 26^0C all year round.√
          -Low diurnal range of temperature √ /6^0C to 8^0C
          -High relative humidity (80% to 85%)
          -There is extensive cloud cover.√
          -Long hours of sunshine.√
          -Low atmospheric pressure √ /1014mb.   Any 8x1=8mks

  (c)Explain how the following factors influence climate.
      (i) Latitude
        -Latitude influences temperature on the earth's surface in that places which are near
            the equator are <u>warmer than those towards the poles</u> . This is because the sun's rays are
            more intense within the tropics /the sun is almost overhead all year round, than at high
            latitudes.√√
        -Latitude influences the <u>seasonal variation</u> of rainfall. Some areas receive maximum rainfall
            when the position of the sun is overhead /the northern tropical areas.√√
        - Latitude influences the <u>intensity of sunshine</u> in that place within the tropics receive more
            intense sunshine than those far away.√√   Any 2x2=4mks

      (ii) Winds.
        -Winds are a medium of transfer of heat from one region to another. when winds come from
            a region which is <u>warm</u>, the winds will have acquired the temperature of that place and
            will bring a <u>warming influence</u> on the destination area.√√ if they come from a <u>cold zone</u>,
            they carry a cooling influence to their destination, resulting in <u>lowering of temperature</u>.
        -When winds pass over a <u>moist region</u> /sea / <u>large forest</u> where there is high evaporation /
            transpiration they pick up a lot <u>of moisture</u> which they later drop as rain in the
            destination area√√ / if they flow over a dry area they remain dry /do not bring rain.
                                                            2x2=4mks

  (d) (i)Describe a suitable site where you would locate a weather station in your school.
          -The place should be <u>open</u> √/<u>away</u> from buildings and trees.
          -The land should be <u>flat</u> √ / gently sloping /the place should be free from flooding.
          -The area should have a <u>wide view</u> √ especially the sky.
          -The place should be away from <u>paved</u> /concrete surfaces.√
                                                            Any 2x1=2mks

(ii)Identify two instruments which are kept in a Stevenson's screen.
   -hygrometer √ /wet and dry bulb thermometers.
   -the minimum and maximum thermometers√ /six's.   (2mks)

9. (a)Define physical weathering.
        -It is disintegration of rocks without any chemical processes being involved /breaking
           of rocks without alteration in its chemical composition,√√   (2mks)

   (b)Explain three processes of physical weathering.
      Frost action. √p
             It occurs when water freezes in cracks, its volume increases exerting pressure on the
             crack breaking it.√e
      Slaking.√p
              It occurs when clay rocks receive a lot of water hence the rocks expand. When they lose
             the water during dry season the rocks shrink and break
      Crystal growth.√p
             As water moves up cracks through capillary dissolved minerals crystalline within the
             cracks. Pressure builds up within the crack breaking it.√e

      Pressure release √p off loading
              When underlying rocks are exposed through wide spread erosion the rocks expand and
             disintegrate.√e
      Block disintegration.√p
             When a block of rock is exposed to intense heat during the day the minerals expand, at
             night the rock cools hence contract this continuous process breaks the rock.√e
      Exfoliation.√p
             When the rock surface is exposed to intense heat the minerals on the surface expand
             while the underneath minerals remain cool. This continuous process eventually cause
             stress which peels off the rock. √e

                                              Process p -3
                                              explanation E- 3   }   6marks

   b (c)(i)Describe two factors that accelerate the rate of weathering in Equatorial areas.
       -High temperatures which increase the rate of chemical decay of rocks.√√
       -High rainfall which increase the rate of chemical weathering hence rocks minerals are
        dissolved √√ forming thick soils.
       -The rainforests add a lot of organic matter into the soil increasing the chemical and biological
        Weathering.√√   Any 2x2=4mks

      (ii)Explain three significance of weathering to human activities.
       -weathering forms deep fertile soils which aid Agriculture.√√
       -weathering forms granitic rocks that attract tourists.√√
       -weathering weakens rocks which make it easy for mining√√ /produce blocks for building and
        construction.
       -weathered products such as clay and bauxite are used as source of minerals√√ for industries.
                                                        Any 3x2=6mks

    (c) You are planning to carry out a field study on weathering in the area around your school.
      (i)State three ways you would prepare for the study.
       -Conducting a reconnaissance /pre-visit of the area of study to familiarize yourself before
      actual field study
       -Seeking permission from relevant authorities.√
       -Assembling the relevant equipment for the study.√
                                              6.

-Holding discussions in class about the study.
-Preparing a work schedule.√
-Dividing into groups.√
-Reading about the topic from secondary sources.√

<div align="right">Any   3x1=3mks</div>

(ii)Give three chemical weathering processes you are likely to study.
-solution√
-carbonation√
-hydrolysis√
-hydration√
-oxidation√ <div align="right">Any 3x1=3mks</div>

(iii)What follow-up activities would you be involved in after the field study?
-Writing reports√
-Displaying photographs √ /items collected
-Asking /answering questions√
-Discussing with the rest of the class√
-Analysing /assessing the information collected against the hypothesis√
-Drawing diagrams√ <div align="right">Any 2x1=2mks</div>

10. (a) (i)What is a desert?
       A desert is an area of land with scanty rainfall and scarce vegetation.√√   (2mks)
    (ii)Name three types of deserts, according to the nature of their surfaces.
      -Sandy desert √ /erg /koum
      -Stony desert √ /reg /serir
      -Rocky desert √ /Hamada

<div align="center">3x1=3mks</div>

(b)Explain three processes of wind erosion.
   Abrasion.√p
     Materials carried in the wind currents e.g. sand are used to scratch /grind /scrap rock
   surface.√e

   Deflation.√p
     Wind blows away unconsolidated materials like dust, some are rolled along the ground while
     others are picked up and carried in air currents.√e
   Attrition.√p
     Particles that are carried by the wind collide with one another and reduce in size.√e

<div align="right">Processes-p -3
Explanation-e -3   6mks</div>

(c) With the aid of well-labelled diagrams, describe how the following features are formed;
    (i)a rock pedestal.
      -Wind erosion attacks a rock outcrop with alternate horizontal layers of hard and soft rocks /
       Heterogenous rock.√
     -The rock is weakened by weathering and wind abrasion.√
    -Softer rocks are eroded faster than the hard rocks.√
    -Wind erosion is more effective near the ground surface where abrasion materials are heavier.√
   *-This results in an irregular rock pillar with a very narrow base called a rock pedestal.√ (Must
    be mentioned to score max 3)

Resistant rock   less resistant rock   wind win
Resistant rock   less resistant rock   wind wind abrasion greater at the base

-Exposed mass of rock with alternating layers of resistant and less resistant rocks.
-The rock mass is attacked by wind abrasion to form a rock pedestal.

Explanation -3mks ⎤ 5mks
Diagrams   -2mks ⎦

(ii) <u>a barchan</u>.
    -Forms when sand grains carried by wind meet an obstacle /rock √ out crop /vegetation.
    -Materials are deposited behind the obstacle to form a <u>gentle slope</u> √ on the windward side and
     <u>steep slope</u> on the leeward side due to eddies.
    -Horns develop on the leeward slope /point in the direction of the prevailing wind forming
     crescent shaped sand dune called Barchan.√
Gentle windward slope √   steep leeward slope   wind eddies   wind   horn √

Explanation -3mks} 5mks
Diagrams   -2mks}

8

(d)What is the significance of desert features to man?

-Desert landforms such as yardangs and rock pedestals attract tourists.√

-Oasis provide water for domestic use /irrigation.√

-Loess may provide fertile agricultural land.√

-Oases attract settlements.

-Rocky and sandy surface hinder communication √ /transportation.

-Desert land farms are ideal for military training √ /testing of weapons.

Any 4x1= 4mks

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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 sheet provided.

1. (a) Apart from sandy beaches, Name two tourist attractions along the coast of Kenya   (2mks)
    (b) Give three reasons why it's necessary to preserve historical sites.   (3mks)

2. (a) State three environmental conditions favouring commercial beef farming in Kenya   (3mks)
    (b) Name two exotic breeds of cattle reared in commercial ranches in Kenya   (2mks)

3. (a) The map below shows the extent of the oil pipeline in Kenya. Use it to answer question a (i)
    Z Y X Kisumu Nairobi KEY Pipe line

    (i) Name the towns marked X Y and Z which are served by the pipeline.   (3mks)
    (ii) State two advantages of using cell phone as a means of communication   (2mks)

4. (a) Apart from floods, Name two other environmental hazards.   (2mks)
    (b) Give three problems resulting from flooding in Lake Victoria basin   (3mks)

5. (a) Differentiate between management of forests and conservation of forests.   (2mks)
    (b) Highlight three benefits of Agroforestry in Kenya   (3mks)

SECTION B
Answer question 6 and any other two questions from this section

6. The table below shows items exported from countries A and B. Use it to answer
    question (a), (b) and (c).

COUNTRY A		COUNTRY B	
Exports	Weights in tonnes	Exports	Weight in tonnes
Maize	12,600	Lubricating oil	2,200
Palm oil	9,990	Industrial chemical	2,100
Coffee	1,560	Fertiliser	5,300
Spices	750	Vehicles	3,300
		Wire products	2,200
		Paper	2,700
TOTAL	24,900	TOTAL	17,800

(a) (i) Name the main export item of each country (2mks)

(ii) Calculate the percentage of the export item with the least tonnage in each country (2mks)

(b) (i) Draw a pie chart of 5cm radius to represent the export items for country A. (8mks)

(ii) How would countries A and B benefit from trading with each other? (5mks)

(c) (i) State three physical conditions necessary for the growing of palm oil (3mks)

(ii) Apart from making oil, give three other uses of palm oil (3mks)

(iii) Name two crops grown in Kenya that are processed to produce vegetable oil (2mks)

7. (a) Use the map of North America below to answer question (a)

ALASKA CANADA U.S.A MEXICO Major fishing grounds

(a) (i) Name two methods of fishing used in the shaded areas. (2mks)

(ii) Identify two types of fish caught along the West coast of Canada. (2mks)

(iii) Explain how the following factors favour fishing in the shaded areas

- Indented coastline (2mks)

- Ocean currents (2mks)

- Cool waters (2mks)

(b) Explain three measures used to conserve fish in Kenya (6mks)

(c) (i) What is fish farming? (2mks)

(ii) State four ways in which fish farming contributes to the economy of Kenya (4mks)

(iii) Identify three problems facing fish farming in Kenya (3mks)

8. (a) (i) State four factors that have influenced the development of industries in

Eldoret town. (4mks)

(ii) Name two non-food agricultural industries in Thika (2mks)

(b)   (i) State ways in which how each of following factors affect the location and development of industries
- Raw materials   (2mks)
- Transport   (2mks)
- Market   (2mks)
   (ii) Identify the main industries found in each of the following towns
•Kisumu   (1mk)
•Nakuru   (1mk)
•Webuye   (1mk)

(c) Give five reasons why Kenya should become an industrialised country as per the vision 2030.   (5mks)
(d) A form four class carried a field study on industrialization in Thika town.
   (i) Name the source of water they found the industries used inThika town.   (1mk)
   (ii) During their study they noted the following effects of industrialization
- Water pollution
- Rural-urban migration
Describe the measures that should be taken to control the above effects of industrialization.   (4mks)

9.   (a)   (i) What is urbanization?   (2mks)
         (ii) State three physical factors which influences the location of settlement.   (3mks)
         (iii) Use the sketch map below to answer questions that follows
         KEY: N Roads Huts Permanent building

Name the main settlement pattern in:
- The Northern part of the map   (1mk)
- The Southern part of the map   (1mk)

(b)   (i) What information can be derived from population pyramid?   (3mks)
      (ii) Give two primary sources of population data   (2mks)

(c)   (i) State four reasons why Kenya conducts population census every ten years.   (4mks)
       (ii) Explain three causes of urban – rural migration in Kenya   (6mks)

(d) Identify three measures the government of Kenya is taking to reduce infant mortality rate.   (3mks)

10. (a) (i) Outline two problems affecting the development of trans-African high way
in Africa. (2mks)
(ii) Give three reasons why River transportation in Africa is poorly developed. (3mks)

(b) (i) Name two railway systems in Africa (2mks)
(ii) Explain three reasons why railway transport is less used in Africa. (6mks)

(c) (i) Identify three obstacles that face navigation along the St. Lawrence Sea way. (3mks)
(ii) Explain the benefits of St.Lawrence Sea Way on the economies of United
States of America and Canada (6mks)
(iii) State three ways in which Kenya is likely to benefit from the renewed
East African co-operation (3mks)

MAKUENI /KATHONZWENI DISTRICT EXAMINATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

MARKING SCHEME

1. (a)Apart from sandy beaches, Name two tourist attractions along the coast of kenya.
     -Marine life √ /wild life /mangrove forests.
     -Peoples culture.√
     -Coastal land forms e.g. caves √ /cliffs /corals.
     -Warm sunny climate.√
     -Historical site e.g. Fort Jesus √ /vasco Da Gama pillar /Gedi ruins.

                                                                    Any 2x1=2mks

   (b)Three reasons why its necessary to preserve historical sites:
     -They attract tourists.√
     -For education √ /Research purposes.
     -For aesthetic value √ /beauty of land.
     -For posterity √ /future generation.
     -For preservation of culture.√

                                                                    Any 3x1=3mks

2. (a)Three environmental conditions favouring commercial beef farming in Kenya.
     -Presence of andulating landscape.√
     -Plenty water supply.√
     -Large tracks of land √ /Expensive tracks of land.
     -Plenty pasture for animals.√
     -Tse tse free areas.√

                                                                    Any 3x1=3mks

   (b)Two exotic breeds of cattle reared in commercial ranches in Kenya.
     -Aberden Angus.√
     -Here ford.√
     -Charolais.√
     -Rea Angus.√
     -Short horn.√
     -Galloways.√
     -Santa Gertrudis.√

                                                                    Any 2x1=2mks

3. (a)(i)The towns marked X,Y and Z served by the pipeline.
     X -Mombasa.√
     Y -Nakuru.√
     Z -Eldoret.√

                                                 Any correct identification 1x3=3mks

This paper consists of 9 printed pages

                                                                    Turn Over

(ii)Two advantages of using cell phone in communication.
-Are portable.√
-Are quick /fast.√
-Gives immediate feed back.√
-Sends messages over long distances within a short time.√
-Messages can be stored√

Any 2 correct x1=2mks

4. (a)Two environmental hazards apart from floods.
-Pests and diseases. √
-Drought.√
-Lightning.√
-Volcanic eruptions.√
-Earthquake.√
-Wind storms.√

Any 2x1=2mks

(b)Three problems resulting from flooding in Lake Victoria basin.
-Loss of life and property.√
-Displacement of people.√
-Floods wash away crops.√
-Floods cause soil water logging lowering crop production.√
-Results into water borne diseases causing death.√

Any 3x1=3mks

5. (a)Differentiate between management of forest and conservation of forests.
-Management is effective planning and control of forests and forest resources while conservation is careful protection of forest against interference and destruction by man.√√

2mks

(b)Benefits of agro-forestry.
-Trees provide animal fodder.√
-Trees are sources of wood fuel √ /fire wood.
-Some of the trees planted provide human food.√
-Trees act as wind breaks at the edge.√

Any 3x1=3mks

6. (a)(i)Main export item of each country.
A –Maize.√
B –Fertiliser.√

Any one correct x2=2mks

(ii)Percentage of export item with the least tonnage in each country.
$A = \frac{750}{24,900}$ x 100 =3.01% √/ 3% / 3.012%

$B = \frac{2100}{17,800}$ x 100 = 11.79% √/ 11.8% / 11.797%

Any 1 correct calculations x2=2mks

(b) (i) calculations.

Maize $= \dfrac{12{,}600}{24{,}900}$ x $360^0 = 182.2^0 / 182^0$ √

Palm oil $= \dfrac{9{,}990}{24{,}900}$ x $360^0 = 144.4^0 / 144^0$ √

Coffee $= \dfrac{1560}{24{,}900}$ x $360^0 = 22.6^0 / 23^0$ √

Spices $= \dfrac{750}{24{,}900}$ x $360^0 = 10.8^0 / 11^0$ √

Title	= 1mk
Correct calculations	= 4mks
Correct radius 5cm	= 1mk
Correcting plotting of segment each ½ mk	= 2mks
Total	8mks

EXPORT ITEMS FOR COUNTRY A √1

(ii) How would countries A and B benefit from trading with each other?
- It would enable both countries to earn √ income /foreign exchange.
- It would stimulate exploitation of resources √ in both countries.
- It would promote production √ in both countries.
- It would encourage specialization √ in production in both countries.
- There would be sustained market √ since the two countries are producing different goods.
- It would encourage improvement of communications √ between the two countries.
- The trade would create employment opportunities √ in both countries.
- It would improve relations √ between the two countries.   Any 5x1=5mks

3.

(c)(i)Three physical conditions necessary for the growing of palm oil.
  -High temperatures throughout the year √ /23^{0}C -30^{0}C.
  -Plenty of sunshine.√
  -High rainfall.√
  -Evenly distributed rainfall throughout the year √ / 15000 -2100mm.
  -Deep fertile well drained √ soils.
  -Low altitude √ / 1000m above sea level.
  -High humidity √ / 80 -90%.

  Any 3x1=3mks

  (ii)Apart from making oil, give three other uses of palm oil.
  -Leaves are used for roofing.√
  -The shells /fibres used as fuel.√
  -The leaves are used for making baskets √ /hats /mats /brooms.
  -Stems used as building poles.√
  -The sap from the stem is used for making wine √ /alcoholic drinks.
  -Crushed huts are used as animal feeds √ /fertilizers.

  Any 3x1=3mks

  (iii)Two crops grown in Kenya which are processed producing vegetable oil.
  -Maize /corn.√
  -Sunflower.√
  -Ground nut.√
  -Cashew nuts.√
  -Coconut.√
  -Sim sim.√
  -Cotton.√
  -Soya beans.√

  Any 2x1=2mks

7.(a) (i)Two methods of fishing used in the shaded areas.
  -Trawling.√
  -Purse seiming.√
  -Drifting /Gillnet.√
  -Line /hook and line /long line fishing.√
  -Trap.√   Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

  (ii)Two types of fish caught along the West Coast of Canada.
  -Salmon√
  -Mackerel√
  -Cod√
  -Herring√
  -Haddock√
  -Flounder√
  -Sardine√
  -Halibut√
  -Pilchards√
  - Tuna √   Any 2x1=2mks

(iii)Explain how the following factors favour fishing in the shaded areas.
  *Indented coast line:-They provide <u>secure breeding grounds</u> for fish as the bays <u>are sheltered</u>
    <u>from sea waves.</u>√√
  -Sheltered <u>bays provide suitable sites for building fishing ports</u> √√ /fish landing sites.
                                                                                    Any 1x2=2mks

  *Ocean currents:-The <u>meeting of cold and warm currents cause upwelling of ocean water</u>
    <u>which brings plankton</u>   √√/fish food to the surface.
  -Cold <u>ocean currents \provide ideal water temperature for survival of numerous species</u>
  <u>of fish</u> √√ /growth of planktons.
                                                                                    Any 1x2=2mks

  *Cool waters:-<u>cool waters are ideal for fish breeding due to abundant supply of</u>
  <u>plankton</u> √√ /fish food.
  -They <u>encourage thriving of numerous species of aquatic life.</u>√√
                                                                                    Any 1x2=2mks

(b)Explain three measures used to conserve fish in Kenya.
  -Restricting <u>fishing to specific seasons to allow breeding</u> √√ /maturing of fish.
  -Using of <u>standardized size of fish nets ensuring fingerlings are not caught.</u>√√
  -Issuing <u>licenses to prospective fishermen to control their number and ensure that there is no</u>
  <u>over fishing.</u>√√
  -The <u>law of sea restricting fishing in the exclusive economic zones</u> √√ /320 km rule which
  protects marine fisheries from external exploitation.
  -Encouraging <u>fish farming which ensures that there is sufficient supply of fish.</u>√√
  -<u>Restricting disposal of untreated wastes into sea</u> √√ /lake /rivers.
  -<u>Artificial fertilization of fish eggs in hatcheries.</u>√√
  -<u>Restocking of over fished area.</u>√√
                                                                                    Any 3x2=6mks

(c) (i)What is fish farming?
  -<u>It is the rearing of fish in ponds.</u>√√
                                                                              Correct meaning 2x1=2mks

 (ii)Four ways in which farming contributes to the economy of Kenya.
  -Provides an <u>alternative source of protein.</u>√
  -Saves <u>foreign exchange.</u>√
  -Creates <u>employment opportunities.</u>√
  -It's a <u>source of income</u> √ / earns foreign exchange.
  -Encourages <u>development of infrastructure.</u>√
  -Leads to <u>industrial development.</u>√
  -Leads to <u>better use of derelict land by creating</u> fish ponds e.g. Around Bamburi.√
                                                                                    Any 4x1=4mks

(iii)Three problems facing fish farming in Kenya.
  -<u>Limited /shortage of markets.</u>√
  -<u>Inadequate capital.</u>√
  -<u>Presence of predators.</u>√
  -<u>Inadequate skills</u> √ /technology.
  -Poor <u>transport network.</u>√
                                                                                    Any 3x1=3mks

5.

8.(a)(i)Four factors influencing development of industries in Eldoret town.
 -Availability <u>of labour from</u> surrounding population.√
 -Availability of <u>agricultural raw materials</u>.√
 -Well developed <u>transport links with other parts</u> of the country.√
 -Availability of <u>ready market</u>.√
 -Availability <u>of power</u>.√
 -<u>Government policy</u>.√
 -Availability of <u>extensive land for expansion</u>.√

Any 4x1=4mks

 (ii)Two non-food agricultural industries in Thika town.
 -Leather tanning.√
 -Tobacco treatment √ /processing.
 -Textiles.√
 -Cotton spinning.√
 -Tanning industry.√

Any 2x1=2mks

 (b)(i)Stating ways how each of the following factors affect the location and development of industries.
 -Raw materials: -its availability.√
      -its inexhaustibility.√
      -its bulkiness.√

Any well stated 2x1=2mks

 -Transport: -The <u>cost of transporting both raw materials and finished</u> products.√
       -The <u>presence or absence of communication</u> network.√

Any 2x1=2mks

 -Markets: -Industries <u>dealing with perishable goods are close to the market</u>.√
      -Industries whose products are bulky and located near the market to reduce on
       the transport cost.

Any 2x1=2mks

 (ii)Identifying the main industries found in the following towns.
 *Kisumu –Fish processing √ /Textile manufacturing.
 *Nakuru –Soft drink making √ /flour milling.
 *Webuye –Pan paper making.√

Any 1x3=3mks

 (c)Five reasons why Kenya should become an industrialized country as per vision 2030.
 -To <u>diversify her economy</u>.√
 -To create <u>more employment opportunities</u>.√
 -For <u>self-sufficiency</u> √ /reduce importation /save foreign currency.
 -To make <u>maximum use of her resources</u> √ /Raw materials.
 -To uplift <u>the standard of living of the citizens</u>.
 -To be <u>able to increase the value of her exports</u> √ /quality.
 -To <u>improve her balance of trade</u>.√

Any 5x1=5mks

 (d)(i)The source of water for industries in Thika town.
 -<u>R.Chania</u>.√

1x1=1mk

6.

(ii)Describing measures taken to control the above effects of industrialization.
-Water pollution: -Treating the industrial waste to reduce the negative impact of industrial effluents.√√
-Recycling wastes in order to reduce the industrial waste turnover.√√

Any 1x2=2mks

*Rural –urban migration: -
-Improve on <u>agriculture to create employment in rural areas</u>.√√
-Encourage <u>growth of Jua kali industries in rural areas to promote self employment</u>.√√
-Decentralise <u>industries so as to control the number of people moving to industrial centres in search of employment</u>.√√

Any 1x2=2mks

9. (a)(i)What is urbanization?
-It's the <u>process whereby an increasing proportion of the total population in a country settles / concentrates in town</u> √√ /process through which towns and cities grow in numbers or size / process by which a population is transformed from rural based agricultural life style to urban based non-agricultural life style.

Any correct meaning 2mks

(ii)Three physical factors which influence the location of settlement.
-Reliable water supply.√
-Availability of land √ /space for expansion.
-Favourable relief.√
-Suitable climate √ /Adequate rainfall.
-Absence of pests and diseases √ /Healthy environment.
-Good drainage.√
-Fertile soils √ /well drained soils.

Any 1x2=2mks

(iii)Use the sketch may below to answer questions that follow.
-Northern part –Clustered √ /Nucleated.
-Southern part –Linear.√

Any 1x2=2mks

(b)(i)Information derived from population pyramid.
-Size of the population.√
-The different age cohorts (age groups)√
-The proportion of males and females.√
-The composition by sex.√
-The proportion of the youthful√ /working /Ageing /dependency ratio.

Any 3x1=3mks

(ii)Two primary sources of population data:
-Head count √ /National census.
-Sample survey.√
-Vital statistics on registration on birth √ /death /marriage/ migration.

Any 2x1=2mks

(c) (i)Four reasons why Kenya conducts population census every 10 yrs.
-For <u>planning purposes</u>.√
-To help in <u>the distribution of resources</u>.√
-To make <u>estimates of population growth</u> √ e.g. through migration.

7.

-To identify <u>the rates of births and deaths</u>.√
-To help <u>government in creating administrative units</u> or boundaries.√
(ii)Explain three causes of urban-rural migration.
    -<u>Retirement /retrenchment /loss of job from formal employment in urban employment</u>.√√
    -<u>Lack of jobs in urban centres hence moving to rural areas</u>.√√
    -<u>Insecurity in urban areas /High crime rate making people to move to rural areas</u>.√√
    -The <u>strategy of District focus for rural development /government policy</u>.√√
    -<u>Provision of infrastructural facilities in the rural areas /social ammenities making many people</u>
    <u>move in rural areas</u>.√√
    -<u>Setting up industries in rural areas /Discovering of minerals attracting many people in the</u>
    <u>rural areas</u>.√√

                                              Any 3x2=6mks

(c)Three measures the Kenyan government is taking to reduce infant mortality rate.
    -Improving <u>medical facilities /immunization of children to control diseases</u>.√
    -Providing more <u>Education opportunities for parents for better care of their children</u>. √
    -<u>Providing balanced diet.</u> √
    -Introduction of <u>family planning programmes leading to manageable family</u> sizes.√
    -Carrying <u>out research on infant related diseases</u>.√

                                              Any 3x1=3mks

10. (a)(i)Outline two problems affecting the development of trans-African high way in Africa.
    -Dense <u>forest covering large areas</u>.√
    -political <u>instability and political differences between some African countries</u>.√
    -Presence of <u>large and many rivers that make road construction difficult and expensive to</u>
    <u>bridge</u>.√
    -<u>Insufficient capital by individual governments to construct and maintain parts of the high</u>
    <u>way in their countries</u>.√

                                              Any 2x1=2mks

(ii)Three reasons why River transportation in Africa is poorly developed.
    -Presence of <u>floating vegetation making it difficult for vessels to sail through</u>.√
    -Silting <u>at the river mouths hinder development of ports and makes river channel shallow</u>.√
    -Seasonal <u>fluctuation of levels of water in the channel hindering navigation</u>.√
    -Some <u>of the rivers are too swift in their courses</u>.√
    -Presence of <u>many obstacles in the River channel hindering Navigation</u> √ e.g. water falls
    <u>cataracts etc</u>.

                                          Any 3 relevant x1=3mks

(b)(i)Two railway systems in Africa.
    -<u>Trans-Cameroon railway</u>.√
    -<u>Tanzania-Zambia railway</u>.√
    -<u>Trans DRC railway</u>.√
    -<u>Kenya Uganda railway</u>.√

                                            Any 2x1=2mks

(ii)Explain three reasons why railway transport is less used in Africa.
    -The <u>African countries were administered by different colonial governments who</u>
    <u>constructed rail lines only in their areas of jurisdiction</u>.√√
    -<u>Political differences in many African countries leading to mistrusts hostility hence working</u>
    <u>against and effort to construct railway jointly</u>.√√
    -Different <u>African countries use different railway gauges making it difficult to be connected</u>.√√

-The little inter-state trade among African countries doesn't warrant construction of railway to transport bulky goods.√√
-Inadequate capital by some African countries to establish railways.√√

<div align="right">Any 3 pts well explained x 2=6mks</div>

(c)(i)Three obstacles facing navigation along the St.Lawrence sea way.
   -Frequent fog and mist at the mouth of St.Lawrence.√
   -Different water levels along the water way.√
   -Rocky Islands within the River channel.√
   -Shallow and narrow section of the water ways.√
   -Freezing of water during winter season.√
   -Presence of water falls and rapids.√

(ii)Explain the benefits of St. Lawrence sea way on the economies of United States of America and Canada.
-Has led to development of urban centres and ports e.g. Toronto, Port Aritur, Buffalo and Detroit.√√
-Has led to production of hydro electric power for both domestic and industrial use.√√
-It has provided cheap mode of transport for both people and goods.√√
-It has promoted industrial development by offering cheap transport for raw materials and finished goods√√
-It has led to increase in the volume of trade within the region especially due to proximity to Europe.√√

<div align="right">Any 3 benefits well explained x2 =6mks</div>

(iii)Three ways in which Kenya is likely to benefit from the renewed East African co-operation.
-There is likely to be improved transport links between Kenya and the other countries hence Facilitating faster movement of goods and passengers.√
-Trade in Kenya is likely to increase because of expanded hinterland /market /strong bargaining power.√
-There is likely to be more tourists visiting Kenya due to opening of borders.√
-Increased exchange of research findings /Training.√
-There is likely to be increased employment opportunities due to free movement.√
-Expanded market will attract foreign investment thus expansion of industries.√

<div align="right">Any 3x1=3mks</div>