

1. a) Tourist attractions along the Kenya Coasts.

- Sandy beaches
- Coral reefs
- War sunny climate
- Historical sites
- Water sports/sports fishing
- Traditional culture of people
- Mangrove forests
- Marine parks

b) Problems that face domestic tourism in Kenya

- Inadequate capital/poverty
- Negative attitude
- Insecurity
- Familiarity to tourist attraction sites
- Discrimination in the hotels
- Inaccessibility
- Inadequate advertisement
- Ignorance of tourist attraction sites

2. a) Rivers to the West of Rift Valley prone to flooding

- River Nyando
- River Sondu
- River Nzoia
- River Yala
- River Kuja

b) Problems caused by flooding

- Loss of lives/properties
- Spread of water-borne diseases/pest outbreaks
- Displacement of people
- Silting of dams
- Destruction of crops

3. a) Areas in Kenya where there is potential for geothermal development

- Around L. Bogoria
- Around L. Magadi
- Eburu
- Mt. Longonot
- Menengai
- South of L. Turkana
- L. Naivasha

b) Reasons why geothermal potential is not fully exploited in Kenya

- Kenya has inadequate capital and the venture requires large sums of money.
- Inadequate technology and inadequate skilled personnel.

4. a) Forestry

- The essence of developing and cultivating for trees.

b) How do the coniferous forest adapt to the cold climatic conditions of the Northern Hemisphere?

- The trees have clinical shape which prevents accumulation of snow upon the branches, thus allowing snow to slide off easily to the ground.
- The trees have hard needle-shaped leaves which help reduce evapotranspiration.
- The trees have thick barks, which have a lot of resin which protects the trunks and branches from frost.
- The trees have hard needle shaped leaves which helps to reduce evapotranspiration during the summer.
- They have shallow roots which allow them to utilize the moisture in the top soil.
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5. a) Reasons for preparation of a working schedule

- To save time
- To be able to evaluate field work when in progress.
- To avoid omitting some areas.
- To estimate the time required for the field study.

b) Problems associated with industrialization

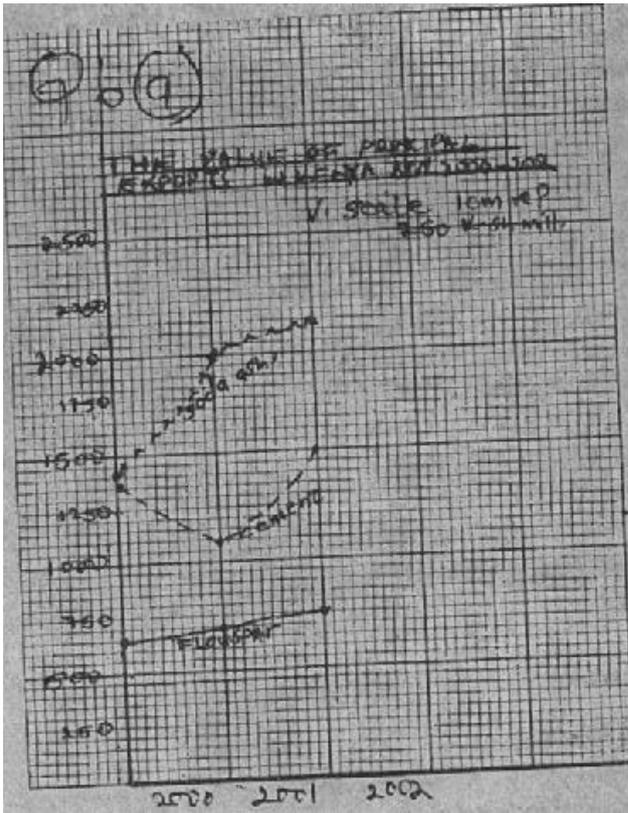
- Pollution of environment/water/land/noise/air pollution/garbage
- Neglecting agriculture
- Over exploitation of natural resources
- Displacement of people
- Computerization has rendered people jobless
- Causes rural urban migration hence overcrowding
- Uneven economic development of a country

SECTION B**6. Study the data below and answer questions A (i) (ii)**

| | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|
| Minerals | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| Cement | 1360 | 1040 | 1500 |
| Soda ash | 1440 | 2000 | 2130 |
| Flourspar | 650 | 670 | 750 |

The value of principal exports in Kenya (Ksh. Million) in years 2000 – 2002.

- a) i) Draw a comparative line graph showing the value of principal exports in Kenya between 2000 – 2002.



- Key -1mk
- Title - ½ mk
- Labelled -axis ½ mk
- Scale -1mk
- Lines - 2mks

ii) State two advantages of using group line graphs to represent the data.

- i) It is easy to interpret
- ii) It is easy to make comparisons of the value of each of the commodities
- iii) It saves time instead of drawing separate graphs
- iv) It is easy to make comparisons

v)

b) i) Name the minerals found in the following areas in East Africa.

- Kariandusi - Diatomite
- Kerio Valey - Flourspar
- Tororo - Limestone and phosphate

ii) Describe how deep shaft mining is carried out.

- A vertical shaft is sunk to reach the mineral seams or beds.
- Horizontal tunnels are dug from the shaft to reach the mineral bearing rock.
- Props are erected to support the roof of the tunnels.
- The rock ore is blasted with explosives or dug out using mechanical shovels and pickaxes.
- Ore is transported on light rail tracks or conveyor belts to the base of the shaft.
- The ore is then loaded onto a lift or cage for hoisting onto the surface.

c) i) Give three by-products obtained when crude oil is refined.

- Bitumen Wax Sulphur
- Lubricants such as grease Petrochemicals

ii) Explain three ways in which Middle East countries benefit from crude oil.

- They earn foreign exchange from exporting crude oil which enables them to import the required items such as foodstuffs.
- Money earned from selling crude oil is used in developing other sectors of the economy.
- The petroleum industry provided employment to very many people from these countries and others
- Petroleum industry has led to growth of other industries e.g. oil refinery
- Has promoted growth of towns e.g. Dubai
- Earnings from oil exports have led to the development of basic infrastructure such as road, railway, airports and health facilities.

7. a) i) What is involved in livestock farming?

This is the rearing of domestic animals like cattle, goat, sheep, pig, horses, donkeys, rabbits and camels.

ii) Name three breeds of dairy animals reared in Kenya.

- Guernsey Jersey' Friesian Ayrshire

iii) State physical factors that favour dairy farming in Kenya.

- Presence of undulating landscape for easy movement of cattle as they graze.
- High and reliable rainfall which favour the growth of pasture and fodder for cattle throughout the year.
- Fertile soils that ensure there is continuous growth throughout the year.
- Cool temperatures which are presentation of milk of about 18⁰c - 25⁰c.

a) Contrast dairy farming in Kenya and Denmark.

| KENYA | DENMARK |
|---|--|
| - Cattle depend mainly on open pastures | - Cattle depend mainly on fodder |
| - There is outdoor grazing all the year round | - Cattle are kept indoor in cold seasons |
| - Dairy products are mainly for local consumption | - Dairy products are mainly exports |
| - There is shortage of pasture due to drought | - The feeds are available throughout the periodic the year because of planted fodder |
| - Less mechanization as they depend heavily on farm workers | - Dairy farms are heavily mechanized with dairy farming is heavily mechanized |
| - Sometimes bulls are used for breeding | - A.I. services are readily available and dairy products are well managed |
| - Some dairy co-operatives have been mismanaged and do not have enough funds to assist the farmer | - Have enough funds to assist |

c) A form four class visited a dairy farm near their school.

i) List three hypothesis they formulated for their study.

- There is variety of breeds reared in the farm
- The farm is mechanized especially in mixing
- Dairy cows are kept in open pastures
- Milk is sold fresh to the local market

ii) What 2 diseases do you think they identify as commonly affecting the animals in the dairy farm.

- Foot and mouth
- East coast fever
- Rinderpest

iii) How can the extension officers of the area help the dairy farmer that they visited?

- Offering advice
- Do more research on disease
- Help in spraying the animals.
- Help to identify a suitable milk
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8. a) Methods of fish preservation

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| - sun drying | - canning |
| - salting | - freezing |
| - deep frying | - smoking |
| - | |

b) Comparing fishing in Kenya and Japan under:

- i) Climate – Kenya experiences warm tropical climate while Japan experiences cool temperate climate
- ii) Technology – Kenya has less advanced technology while in Japan there is advanced technology
- iii) Coastline – Kenya’s coastline is almost regular while Japan has highly indented coastline

c) Reasons why fresh water fishing is more developed than marine fishing in East Africa.

- There are numerous fishing grounds e.g lakes and rivers which are accessible to many people while the ocean is accessible to few
- Low demand for sea fish compared to fresh water fish making fresh water fish be preferred
- Narrow continental shelf along the coast limits growth of planktons thus limiting the breeding of fish
- Stiff competition in open sea from industrialized countries whose fisherman use modern equipment discourages local fisherman while inland fishing grounds have limited competition
- Limited technology makes it difficult to develop marine fishing while the inland fresh water fishing requires simple equipment
- Inadequate capital makes it difficult to buy advanced equipment for deep sea fishing while fresh inland fishing requires simple equipment

d) Five methods of conserving fisheries in Kenya

- Restricting fishing to specific seasons
- Use of standardized size of mesh/fishing nets
- Licensing the fishermen to control their number
- Enforcing laws governing fishing
- Carrying out research and training personnel for the industry
- Restocking overfished areas/fisheries
- Controlling all forms of pollution
- Encouraging fish farming
- Artificial fertilization of eggs and cross breeding

e) Ways in which fishing has contributed to economic development of Kenya

- Creates employment improving standards of living
- Some fish is exported to earn foreign exchange used to develop other sectors of economy
- Leads to development of fish related industries e.g fertilizer manufacturing , net making etc
- Development of transport e.g roads linking the fishing areas to the market
- Source of food e.g. proteins improving the nutrition
- Source of income through tax on fishermen and fish related industries.
- Diversification of the economy due to exploitation of water resources reducing pressure on land.
- Source of income for fishermen from sales of fish.
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9. a) Name 3 main sugarcane growing areas in the Lake Victoria Basin.

- | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|
| - Nzoia | - Mumias | - Songhor |
| - Muhoroni | - Miwani | - Awendo |
| - Chemilil | - Sony | |

ii) State five conditions that are necessary for growing of sugarcane in Kenya.

- Temperatures that range between 21⁰c and 27⁰c
- Dry and sunny period before and during harvest
- Altitude of between 600 to 1000m ASL
- Flat gently sloping land
- Deep, clay or black cotton soils
- The soils should be well drained
- Annual rainfall – 1250 and 2000mm which is well distributed throughout the year.

b) State five problems experienced in the sugarcane growing in Kenya.

- Frequent fire outbreaks
- Delays in harvesting
- Delayed payments
- Poor management
- High cost of farm
- Flooding of the local market
- Pests and diseases
- Poor weather
- Poor infrastructure
- Low prices

c) How is the government assisting small scale sugarcane farmers?

- It has established small-scale out growers' scheme which helps the local farmers to grow and sell their sugar cane to the factories.
- It protects the farmers by restricting importation of cheap sugar
- The government is improving feeder roads to ensure quick transportation of sugarcane from farms to factories
- It encourages farmers to operate bank accounts through which payments are made for the security of the farmer's money.
- The government employs extension workers who visit the farmer and give them advice on sugarcane farming.
- The government conducts courses for sugarcane farmers to update them on the current developments about the sugarcane.
- The government advances payment to the factories which in turn advance payment.

d) State six significance of sugarcane in Kenya Economy.

- Save the country foreign exchange
- Offers employment
- Earns income from sugarcane
- Promotes industrialization
- Leads to development of infrastructure
- Establishment of social amenities
- The bagasse is being used to produce electricity
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10. A(i) What is energy crisis

It is the situation where the demand for oil is higher than supply, hence leading to high oil prices.

(ii) Effects of energy crisis.

- It results in increased transport costs due to increased cost of oil.
- Increase in the prices of oil would cause an increase in the prices of other commodities leading to general inflation.
- Increase in the prices of commodities translates into reduced consumption of goods and services leading to reduced profits earned by producers.
- The increase in the import bill would affect the balance of trade because earnings from the goods exported would be lower than the cost of imports.
- Industries would experience high production costs which may force them to lay off some workers.
- Agricultural inputs such as fertilizers would become more expensive due to increased oil prices, leading to decrease in their use by farmers, thus lowering crop production.
- The increase in oil prices would also affect the prices of other forms of energy. This especially affect thermal power station which use oil to generate electricity leading to increased cost of production.
- Increase in the price of crude oil would make countries importing it spend a lot of foreign exchange to import it. This would affect the economies of such countries.

b. (i) Areas in Kenya where there is potential for geothermal development.

- Around L.Bogoria.
- Around L.Magadi.
- Eburu
- Mt.Longonot.
- Menengai.
- South of L.Turkana.
- L.Naivasha.

(ii) Reasons why geothermal potential is not fully exploited in Kenya.

- Kenya has inadequate capital and the venture requires large sums of money.
- Inadequate technology and inadequate skilled personnel.
- The country had limited suitable sites.
- Pressure from steam in some site is not powerful enough to turn turbines.
- Poor government policies in energy.

c) Methods of energy conservation in Kenya.

- Control energy importation levels.
- Encourage package tours.
- Expand road networks in urban areas to reduce traffic jams/construct urban bypasses.
- Maintain roads to reduce fuel consumption.
- Encourage people to use renewable sources of energy (wind/solar/biogas).
- Carry out more research on energy production to have a wide variety of energy sources.
- Create awareness/educate people on the need to conserve energy.
- Encourage pool transport/use of Boda boda.

d) Three positive effects of rural electrification in Kenya.

- It has encouraged setting up industries in the rural areas thus stimulating decentralization of industries hence providing employment.
- It has increased lighting in rural areas which has led to reduction in crime rates.
- It has reduced over dependence on wood fuel hence a reduction in deforestation.
- It has improved social amenities in rural areas reducing the need for people to seek the services in urban centers.
- More people have invested in the rural areas leading to higher standards of living.
- It has helped in opening up formerly remote areas as many people are encouraged to invest in such areas.
- It has encouraged development of horticultural farming since water for irrigation can be easily pumped.