MARKING SCHEME

GEOGRAPHY MOCK PAPER 2

2015

SECTION A

1. Give three physical factors that favor coffee growing in Kenya highlands .(3marks)

* The highlands experience high (1000-1500) and well distributed rainfall throughout the year, which is ideal for coffee.
* The soils are deep fertile volcanic type.
* The area experiences cool warm conditions (14-240 ) throughout the year.
* The land has gentle slopes that allow good drainage / well drained soils.
* Highlands have altitude of 900m-2,100m above sea level , ideal for coffee(3marks)

1. State two problems facing coffee farming in Kenya .(2marks)

* The crop is attacked by leaf rust/coffee berry diseases (CBD)
* Poor soils / exhausted soils which leads to deteriorating productions in terms of the quantity produced and quality of the beans obtained.
* Adverse weather characterized by unreliable rainfall and prolonged drought causing the young berries to ripen prematurely and fall off resulting in great losses.
* Expensive prices of inputs for example fertilizers and pesticides making it difficult for small holders to afford.
* Mismanagement of co-operatives societies; infighting / splitting of giant co-operative to smaller ones which are uneconomical to run / failure by the societies to distribute fertilizers and sprays in time / delayed payments / embezzled funds by corrupt managers etc frustrate and discourage farmers making many of them to abandon their coffee farms.
* Inadequate capital for farmers to improve their farms which leads to decline in production.
* Fluctuation of coffee prices in the world market, discourages farmers making them to abandon their coffee farms.
* Competition from other crops because of the many problems that coffee farmers are facing make them to uproot coffee trees for other crops.
* Shortage of labor especially during harvesting period leading to some of the ripe berries becoming dry as they are not harvested in time thus fetching lower prices.

1. Give two primary sources of population data (2marks)

* National census head count.
* Sample survey
* Vital statistics / registration of birth / death/ marriages/ migration.

1. What information can be derived from a population pyramid (3marks)

* The size of the population
* The different age cohorts (age groups)
* The proportion of males to females
* The composition by sex
* The proportion of the youthful / working/ aging/ dependency ratio.

1. State three measures that have been taken to conserve fisheries in Kenya(3marks)

* The over fished areas are being restocked.
* There are laws enacted against indiscriminate fishing / types of nets/ season for fishing areas free from fishing.
* Special hatcheries have been set up for artificial fertilization of eggs.
* Disposal of effluent into fisheries is prohibited / control of water pollution through legislation.
* Research is carried out to expand and improve fisheries.
* Institutions have been set up to train personnel to manage fisheries.

1. Give four reasons why Norway is great fishing nation (4marks)

* Extensive continental shelf
* Its waters are rich in plantation
* It has long forded coastline which provides sheltered water ideal for fishing / breeding ground for fish
* Cold climate / ragged terrain drove people to fishing.
* Norway has a long tradition in sailing and fishing.

1. Give four reasons why it is necessary to conserve wildlife in Kenya (4marks)

* To maintain the genetic diversity
* To preserve wildlife for future generation / posterity.
* To protect the endangered species
* To attract tourists /to earn foreign exchange.
* To use wildlife for research / for education
* To maintain aesthetic for recreation
* To provide materials for medicinal extracts

1. State two economic benefits of the common market for eastern and southern Africa (COMESA) to the member countries. (2marks)

* It has created a large market for goods produced in member countries.
* It has resulted in availability of a variety of goods.
* It has led to the establishment of common tariff.
* The removal of a visa requirements has made it easier for traders to move across borders within the region.

1. Give two factors that limit trade among countries of eastern Africa (2marks)

* Lack of a common currency
* Under developed infrastructure / poor transport network.
* Restriction of movement of people and goods / high taxes rates
* Political instability
* Political differences.

1. Name two types of dairy farming practiced in Kenya. (2marks)

* Commercial dairy farming
* Domestic dairy farming / subsistence

1. Give two areas where commercial dairy farming is done along the country

* Mutuga in kwale
* Marakwe
* Kikambala (2marks)

1. State five characteristics of Normadic herding

* Cattle are kept as a sign of wealth.
* Uncontrolled breeding and large herds of cattle.
* Lack of organized land tenverse thus land is communally owned.
* Disease incidence are common
* Animals are poor and of low value.
* Inefficient marketing systems for the animals
* Seasonal mount of people and their herds.
* Many kinds of animals are kept (5marks)

1. Outline five steps that the Kenyan government is taking to improve livestock farming in semi arid areas

* Establishment of demonstration ranches to sensitize pastoralists on better methods of animal husbandry.
* The government is encouraging cross breeding of indigenous breeds with hybrid to improve the quality of cattle.
* Provision of extension sources to offer advice, drogs and treatment to animals.
* Boreholes have been sunk dams constructed to provide water for the cattle.
* Encourage bee keeping along racer valleys to provide an alternative to cattle (5marks)

1. Ground general view photograph. (1mark)
2. Identify the type of commercial dairy farming represented by the photograph.

* Highland commercial dairy farming. (1mark)

1. State four factors that may have favored dairy farming in this area.

* Low temperatures averaging 180c which is ideal for exotic breeds.
* Humid conditions in the highlands.
* Plenty of nutritious grass in the highlands.
* Fertile soil which ensures high quality cover of grass throughout the year.
* Reliable constant supply of water for the animals as shown by the the luxiorious veg.
* Good infrastructure such as roads which support dairy activities.
* Ready market due to high population in the highlands.

1. Name two types of dairy animals kept in Denmark.

* Danish red
* Fresian cows
* Argshire cows
* Jersey
* Aldemey
* Guernsey (2marks)

1. State three differences between dairy farming in Kenya and Denmark

* Dairy farming in Kenya is outdoor throughout the year while in Denmark the animals are kept indoor for 6 months.
* Dairy farming in Kenya depends on grass on grass pasture while in Denmark its mostly dependent on fodder.
* Major dairy farms are found in the highlands in Kenya while in Denmark they are spread throughout the country.
* Dairy farming is heavily mechanized in Denmark but bin Kenya there is minimal mechanization.
* I n Denmark Dairy farming is a major foreign exchange earner compared to Kenya.
* Dairy yields in Kenya are highly affected by climate but in Denmark high yields are achieved throughout the year because the animals are fed on fodder.
* Dairy co-operatives are highly developed in Denmark compared to Kenya.
* Artificial insemination is more widely used Denmark compared in Kenya. (3marks)

1. Identify the minerals mined in the areas marked wxyz (4marks)

w-flospar

x-gold

y-diamonds

z-copper

1. Name three methods of mining (3marks)

* Underground /shift/adit/slope/solution
* Open cast/ strip/open pit
* Alluvial /placer/dredging/ hydraulic

1. Two sea ports through which some of the minerals mined in east Africa are exported. (2marks)

* Mombasa
* Dar-es-salam

1. State five factors that influence the exploitation of minerals. (5marks)

* Mode of occurrence
* Economic value of mineral / quality of the ore/ cost of mining.
* Level of technology
* Availability of transport facilities.
* Government policy / policy influences
* Availability of market.

1. Explain four ways in which soda ash contribute to the economy of Kenya (8marks)

* It is exported to earn foreign exchange which is used in the economic development of the country.
* It creates employment opportunities.
* It provides raw materials to the manufacturing industries leading to industrialization eg the glass manufacture.
* It has led to development of social amenities in the area
* It has led to the growth to magadi town
* Led to the growth of both local and foreign tourism
* Provide revenue to the government through taxes.

1. State three ways in which mining derelicts can be reclaimed (3marks)

* Planting trees
* Creating parks to attract tourists
* Landscaping for settlement or farming.
* Refilling the holes.

1. Transport is carrying of goods or people from one place to another while communication is the transmission of messages and words.(2marks)
2. Two main transcontinental highways in Africa.

* Tran African highway from Mombasa to lagos.
* The great north from cape town to cairo.
* Trans sahara highway from lagos to tunis.

1. Three reasons why inland water transport is not well developed in Africa.

* Some miners are interrupted by waterfalls and rapids so are not navigable throughout.
* Some rivers are seasonal and fluctuate in volume during the dry season .
* Some rivers flow through climatically hostile ares for example river congo.
* Most of the rivers flow through shallow or too short therefore unsuitable for navigation.
* Some of the rivers flow through climatically hostile areas which are eg little economic significance.
* Many rivers tend to meander especially on the flood plain making distances longer than on land. (3marks)

1. Towns

k-chicago

L-Detroi

M-Montreal

N-quedec

Ii Four benefits the st lawrence seaway.

* It is a source of employment –Due to increased traffic of raw materials and finished products many jobs have been created in the industrial and transport sectors.
* Production of H.E.P there are four dams and the Niagara falls where power is generated for use in homes and industries.
* Development of towns – many towns have grown up along the sea way of ports.
* This has encouraged agricultural production to feed the urban population.
* Ease transport- the sea way has opened up the interior parts of north A merica and has made transport of goods very easy.
* Promotion of trade-the sea way has encouraged the growth of trade between U.S.A , Canada and the rest of the world. (8marks)

1. Regional trade – is exchange of goods and services between neighbouring countries within a region. (1mark)

Ii .Five ways through which Kenya government promotes export trade

* Establishment of export processing zones to produce goods for export (with 10years tax holiday)
* Reducing import duties on raw materials meant for production of export of goods and excise duty for export.
* Encouraging foreign investors to establish industries in Kenya for production of export goods.
* Removal of trade barriers to facilitate export trade licences promptly.
* Attending overseas trade fares and international exhibitions to display and market Kenyan goods.
* Promoting townism through external campaigns.
* Signing trade agreement s with other countries eg E.A.C, COMESA etc
* Encouraging production of high quality products to meet international standards.
* Improving transport and communication network to encourage the growth of trade eg road, railway, air transport and faster internet connectivity through the fibre cable.

1. Energy is the power needed to run a machine or assist human in production.

Ii) sun(solar)

Wind

Biomass

Water (tides,waves,geothermal , H.E.P)

Charcoal

Fuel wood

Draught animals

1. Cheap

Easy available

Clean and environmentally friendly

Its inexhaustible

Can be stored in batteries and used later

Requires maintenance costs once solar panels installed

1. Its bulky thus difficult to transport

Low coloristic volume

Pollutes environmental through smoke

Its mining leads to land dereliction

1. Limited number of suitable sites

Inadequate capital investment

Scarcity of skilled labour

1. Water for domestic use

Modified the local climate

Flood control

Irrigation thus promoting agriculture

Water transport

Enhanced fishing

1. Encourage people to use public transport

Create awareness on the need to prevent energy wastage

Encourage use of alternative sources eg biomass

Efforts in increasing geothermal production

Increase number and size of needs to reduce traffic jam

Controls the energy importation levels

1. Apart from nucleated pattern , name two other types of settlement patterns (2marks)

* Scattered / dispersed settlements pattern
* Linear settlements pattern
* Radial settlement pattern

1. Availability of social amenities such as schools and health centers

The presence of an industrial plant or natural resources such as minerals, water and rich agricultural land

Limitation of building land leading to the distering of building in one place.

Security concerns especially in banditry – prone areas. (3marks)

* Historical factors-some of the towns points for either for trade or for restling during trading missions eg Nairobi, Mombasa,and Zanzibar

Mining-some settlements in east Africa are situated where there are mining activities eg Magadi, Shinyanga, Kasese and Mwandui

* Agriculture- agricultural activities have leads to the starting of settlements as collecting centres for agricultural produce and later grew into big towns eg Eldoret, Nakuru, Nyeri,Nyahururu, Kampala and Moshi .
* Transport- the sites of many urban centers in East Africa were chosen mainly because of their accessibility , some often have come up where there are functions and points of internal transport at railhead eg Kisumu, Nyahururu, kitale and Nanyuki, Nairobi Gilgil, nakuru,voi and Eldoret located at railway junctions/ gap townseg sagana,and makutano towns.
* Trade-market centres come up where there trading activities with increase in people, the market centres grow to become big urban centers eg Thika , karatina
* Administration –administrative functions of the government may attract people to urban centres.people tend to live in centers in which they can get essential services and where security is provided eg Kapenguria, Eldama ravine and Wundanyi, kampala and Dodoma.
* Industrial activities –the establiment of various manufacturing and processing industries have contributed significantly to the development of many urban centres in east Africa eg thika and jinja.
* Education – establishment of educational institutions such as universities and colleges can contribute to urban growth eg, Eldoret, Kampala, Dares salam.
* Tourism-the growth and developmentof some urban centres along the coast of Kenya is mainly attributed to tourism activities eg Malindi, Ukunda.
* Government policy- the government may decide to decentralize industrial activities from the capital city. This may lead to the growth of trading centers into urban centers. Tanzania moved its government seat from Dar es salam to Dodoma, Nigeria from Lagos to Abuja making the new localities to grow into large urban areas / centers (8marks)

1. This is the area served by a port, from which it derives its exports and within which it distributes its imports.

The term may also be used to mean the sphere of influence of a town.

* Port of Mombasa is located on the island which is surrounded by Greeks namely port tudor and port ritz while totterdam is located at the mouth of river rhine which drains its water into the north sea.
* Rotterdam uses advanced technology in providing services at the port while Mombasa is less mechanized.
* Ritterdam has expanded tremendously, whereas Mombasa port lacks space for expansion.
* Mombasa is a tourist destination in east Africa while Rotterdam is not.
* Mombasa is an administrative centre being the headquater of Mombasa County while Rotterdam is not. (8marks)
* Encourage national unity as people from different nationalities or ethnic backgrounds come together and interact.
* It promotes links between countries as communication networks tend focus on and are more developed in urban centres .
* It creates employment opportunities through establishment of commercial and industrial activities.
* It leads to development of infrastructure both within the urban area and the surrounding rural areas.
* Urbanization provides a market for agricultural goods produced in the country. (3marks)