# NTIMA, NYAKI AND MUNICIPALITY CLUSTER EVALUATION 2016
## Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)

## MARKING SCHEME
### Geography (312/2)
Paper 2
JULY/AUGUST 2016

1. Give three reasons why it is important to study Geography (3 mks)
   - It creates awareness about the country/ the rest of the world/promotes international understanding
   - It provides knowledge about the immediate/the wider environment.
   - It makes us to understand the earth on which we live.
   - It prepares one for career opportunities.
   - It promotes awareness on the sustainable use of resources
     (any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

2. a) State four measures that the Kenya government has taken to attract more tourists
   - Improving transport network to tourist sites to make them accessible.
   - Increasing air links to other countries to facilitate direct movement of tourists to Kenya.
   - Improving security in the parks.
   - Building hotels to increase bed capacity.
   - Preserving wildlife controlling poaching / maintenance of tourist sites.
   - Promoting cultural heritage to attract more tourists.
   - Advertising abroad/opening tourist offices abroad to market the country's tourist destination/attraction sites.
     (any 4 x 1 = 4 mks)

   b) Give three factors that have led to the development of tourism in Switzerland
   - Switzerland has a well developed transport network/electrified railways /cable cars.
   - The Swiss are highly hospitable people which makes the tourists feel at home.
   - The country enjoys political neutrality and stability which enable people from different parts of the world to visit Switzerland anytime.
   - The Swiss speak more than three international languages such as Italian, Germany, French and English making them to communicate with those visitors from all over the world.
   - Switzerland has well developed financial institutions and international banks to offer banking services to tourist.
   - Switzerland has modern hotels which offer excellent services/ all inclusive hotels/ package tours which attract tourists because it is cheap.

3. a) Apart from soda ash, name two other minerals mined in Kenya
   - Limestone
   - Diatomite
   - Fluospar
   - Felspar
   - Salt
   - Gold
   - Gemstones
   - Titanium
   - Soapstone

   b) State four negative effects of mining to the environment
   - The mining process may lead to pollution of air, water, land and noise which is a health hazard.
   - After mining, the land appear ugly leads to dereliction of land.
   - The open scars exposes land to soil erosion/soil degeneration.
   - Mining using explosives disrupts/lowers the water table which affects water sources/leads to water shortage.
   - Mining takes up agricultural land thus reducing food production.
   - Mining displaces human settlements thus disrupting people which calls for expensive resettlement process.
   - Dumping of rock waste leads to loss of bio-diversity/destruction of natural vegetation.
     (any other relevant point)
     (any 4 x 1 = 4 mks)

4. Identify three effects of desertification
   - It leads to food shortage due to frequent crop failure.
   - It leads to stagnation of agro-based economy.
   - It leads to frequent shortage of water for domestic/industrial use/irrigation.
   - It leads to decline in hydro-electric power

production due to shortage of water in rivers.

(any other relevant point)

(3 x 1 = 3 mks)

5. a) <u>Give three benefits that have resulted from the reclamation of Yala swamp</u>
- Flooding of river Yala Nzoia and Yala Plains was controlled.
- Mosquitoes/malaria and other waterborne diseases were controlled.
- It increased land under agriculture and settlement.
- A developed road network was constructed in the area.
- There was increased food production as new crops such as rice, oranges e.t.c were introduced.
- External funding and expertise led to use of better/advanced farming methods with high quality production.
- There was increased employment opportunities raising the living standards of people/source of income to farmers.

b) <u>Name three methods used to reclaim land in the Netherlands</u>
- Building dykes.
- Planting reed vegetation.
- Digging drainage ditches/canals.
- Pumping water from the polders
- Constructing underground drainage pipe
- Treating soil with chemicals
- Flashing soil with freshwater.

6. The photograph provided/shown shows a tea growing area in Kenya. Use it to answer questions (a) and (b)

a) i) <u>What type of photograph is this?</u>
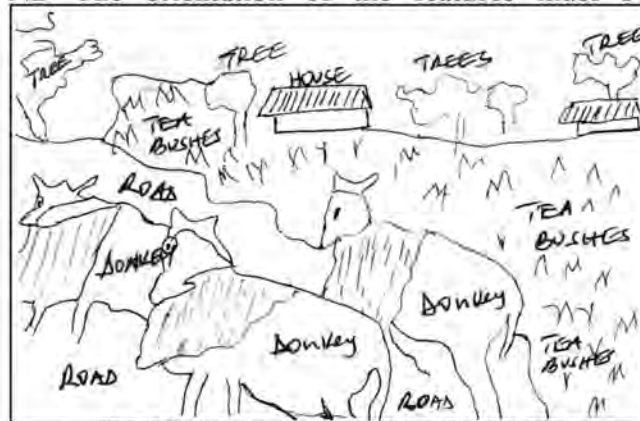A ground general view photograph.
*1mk*

ii) <u>Give two reasons to support your answer in a (i) above</u>
- It focuses on many objects
- The objects become progressively smaller towards the background.
- It captures the general appearance of the area.

(any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

iii) Draw a rectangle measuring 15 cm by 10 cm to represent the area of the photograph. On it sketch and label the main features shown on the photograph

NB The orientation of the features must be



- Simple houses/houses within the farm
- The mode of transport by use of donkeys.
- Untrimmed hedges of tea bushes
- Dry maize stalks near the houses.

(any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

b) <u>Describe the stages involved in the cultivation of tea from land preparation to the stage shown on the photograph</u>
- The land is cleared of vegetation
- Land is ploughed/tilled
- Seedlings/cuttings are planted in the nursery and allowed to grow to 20 cm to 30 cm.
- Seedlings are planted in rows which are about 1.5 mm apart
- The plants are weeded/manured/mulched regularly.

- Once the bushes start growing, the tips of their branches are pruned to encourage the plant to form more branches.
- After one and half to four years the crops are ready for harvest
- The crop is harvested every two weeks once it attains maturity.
- After harvesting, the green tea leaves are transported to the collecting centres within 24 hours.

(any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

c) i) <u>Name two sub-counties (districts) in Meru county where tea is grown</u>
- Igembe North
- Tigania East
- Imenti North
- Imenti South

- Igembe South
- Imenti Central
- Igembe Central

(any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

ii) <u>Explain four problems experienced by small scale farmers in Kenya.</u>
- Delayed payments/low payments to farmers lowers the farmer's morale.
- Pests such as termites, beetles, Red spidermites, weevils, black tea thrips e.t.c. destroy tea plants reducing yields quality.
- Diseases such as root rot, Armillanis mellea e.t.c kill/destroy tea bushes thus lowering yields/quality.
- Poor road networks in some tea growing areas leads to delay in collection of the harvested tea/delivery of green tea leaves to the factory leading to wastage/looses to farmers.
- Climatic hazards/adverse weather conditions such as drought, hailstones and frost lead to destruction of the crop thus lowering quantity of leave production/ quality.
- Fluctuation of tea prices in the world market leads to low earnings making it difficult for framers to plan ahead.
- Shortage of labour during tea picking seasons makes the hiring of labour expensive thus lowering of farmer's income/profit margin.
- Poor marketing strategies leads to low earnings to farmers.
- High cost of farm inputs makes them unaffordable to farmers leading to low yields/low profit-margins.
- Mismanagement of funds by officials discourages farmers/lowers farmers morale.

(any 4 x 2 = 8 mks)

7. a) i) <u>Name two freshwater fisheries in Kenya</u>          (2 mks)
   - Lake Naivasha
   - Lake Victoria
   - Lake Baringo
   - Lake Jipe
   - Lake Chala

(2 x 1 = 2 mks)

ii) <u>Four reasons why fresh water fisheries are more popular than marine fisheries in East Africa</u>
- There is inadequate capital to purchase expensive equipment need for deep water fishing e.g. trawlers
- There are numerous fresh water fishing grounds which are more accessible. e.g.

lakes, swamps and rivers.
- Freshwater fisheries are clear and cal as opposed to the sea.
- East Africa Coast has narrow continental shelf which is not suitable for the growth of plantations.

(4 x = 8 mks)

b) i) <u>Identify three types of fish caught in Japan</u>
   - Mackered
   - Hewing
   - Sardines
   - Tuna
   - Salmon
   - Pollack

(3 x 1 = 3 mks)

ii) <u>Problems facing fishing in Japan</u>
- Pollution of water by industrial waste and oil spillage have interfered with aquatic life.
- Overfishing in the coastal waters has led to the depletion of some fish species of commercial value.
- Japanese fleets are restricted into other nations territories e.g. in the north Japanese vessels are not permitted in the Russians controlled waters.

(4 x 2 = 8 mks)

c) <u>Give four differences between fishing in Kenya and Japan</u>

(4 x 1 = 4 mks)

8. a) <u>Give three reasons why Kenya need to industrialise</u>
- To diversify the economy
- To improve her balance of payment
- To increase value of her exports
- To uplift the standards of living of her citizens
- To maximise use of her resources
- To create more employment opportunities
- To reduce importation hence save foreign

exchange

(4 x 1 = 4 mks)

| Japan | Kenya |
|---|---|
| High level of technology | Low level of technology |
| Fishing is mainly in deep sea | Fishing is mainly carried in fresh waters |
| More capital is tied to fishing | Have inadequate capital tied to fishing |
| Indented coastline encourages breeding of fish | Narrow coastline hinders breeding of fish |
| The volume of catch is higher | The volume of catch is low |

b) i) Explain four factors influencing the location of industries

(8 mks)
- Availability of capital to buy equipment and money for industrial investments.
- Availability of skilled manpower to run the industries.
- Presence of materials in steady supply to reduce cost of transport.
- Nearness to ready market for the manufactured goods.
- Availability of transport and communication for the raw materials to the industry and market
- Presence of electricity to power the machinery
- Regular supply of water to cool the engines and has raw material
- The cost of land should be low

(4 x 2 = 8 mks)

ii) State four characteristics of cottage industries in India
- They are owned by individuals or families.
- They are rural based.
- The work is manual though in some instances machines are used.
- Industries are operated in homes or small workshops.
- There are middlemen who supply the industries with raw materials and market.
- Products are both domestic and export markets.
- The industry is found almost through out the country.

(4 x 1 = 4 mks)

c) Name three types of extraction industries in Kenya
- Mining
- Forestry
- Fishing
- Agriculture

(3 x 1 = 3 mks)

d) Factors for the development of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany
- Presence of well developed transport network through navigable rivers like rhihe, hippe and canals.
- Availability of capital from the rich population with big companies ready to invest in industry
- Availability of market from affluent population to provide the needed energy.
- Availability of iron in the Ruhr valley ensured supply of raw materials.
- Skilled labour due to industrial inertia continues to provide labour to the industry.

(6 x 2 = 6 mks)

9. a) Define
i) Urbanisation growth and spread of towns and town life.   *2mks*
ii) Settlement: any built up area where people live and carry out their day to day activities   *2mks*

b) i) Factors that influence the growth of urban centres in East Africa
- Rural urban migration by school leavers who migrate to towns to look for employment.
- Natural growth of urban population by young couples who are at the height of their reproductive years.
- The advantages of well developed transport and communication making the town accessible.
- Availability of industries which attract people because they open up employment opportunities.
- Mining attracts workers who move and settle near the mining area.
- Tourism which enable influx of tourists and make town to grow.
- Agriculture which provides ready market for the manufactured foods.

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

ii) Other problems experienced in urban centres
- Insecurity due to high rate of criminal activities.
- Unemployment resulting from too many/ jobseekers.
- Inadequate housing facilities due to lack of resources to build houses.

- Limited land for expansion due to rapid population growth.
- Traffic congestion due to increase of activities in the CBD.
- Inadequate social amenities due to rapid population growth in urban centres

(4 x 2 = 8 mks)

c) Give four differences between Nairobi and Newyork cities

(8 mks)
- Nairobi is the capital and administrative town in Kenya while Newyork is the capital of U.S.A.
- Nairobi is an inland part while newyork is a seaport
- Nairobi has large space for expansion while Newyork is built on islands with limited space for expansion.
- Newyork has variety of transport modes like roads, railway and canals while Nairobi has only road and limited railway services.
- In Nairobi few buildings are high while Newyork has high buildings going upto hundred floors.
- Nairobi is sited on swampy plains while Newyork is sited on islands.
- Nairobi is a national commercial and financial centre while Newyork is an international financing and commercial centre

(4 x 2 = 8 mks)

10. a) i) What is environmental management?
- These are measures/controls taken to ensure sustainable utilisation of resources in a given environment.

(1 x 2= 2 mks)

ii) State two measures being taken to control lightning
- By educating the masses on the precautions to take/avoid sheltering under trees/walking on open fields/avoid playing in open fields
- By installing lightning arrestors.
- By launching sound rocket with electronic sensors in thunderstorm prone areas.
- By spraying of carbon oxide silver iodine in the atmosphere to disperse the clouds.

(any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

iii) Explain four negative effects of floods
- Flooding leads to loss of life
- Flooding leads to destruction of property thereby causing human suffering.
- It creates pools of water on the land

surface forming breeding grounds for pests which causes diseases to people/ animals.
- It causes destruction of vegetation on slopes thereby enhancing soil erosion.
- It destroys transport and communication network thereby hindering movement of goods/services.
- It leads to destruction of acquatic habitats hence reduced fish production.
- It causes flooding of settlements thereby leading to new temporary homes/ displacement.

(any 4 x 2 = 8 mks)

10. b) Explain the significance of conserving the environment
- To ensure effective utilisation of the available resources to avoid wastage / depletion.
- To protect the water catchment areas/ wetlands in order to preserve water sources.
- To maintain water cycle so as to sustain resources needed by human kind for economic benefits.
- To preserve scenic beauty/value of landscape.
- To protect the endangered plant/animal species.
- To protect the wildlife to promote tourism.
- To reduce pollution which causes pollution which causes diseases to animals/plants resulting into good health/ prolonged life/reduce global warming.

(any 4 x 2 = 8 mks)

c) Form three Geography students from a school in Meru county carried out a fieldwork on floods along a river

i) Name two types of field work they could have used
- Field study/field teaching
- Field excursion/field visit/field trip
*2mks*

ii) Give three advantages of studying floods through fieldwork
- The learners get firsthand information
- It enhances the learners visual memory.
- The learners appreciate/interact with environment
- The learners practice/acquire skills
- Helps to break the classroom monotony/ arouses interest

(any 3 x 1= 3 mks)