**LANET JOINT EVALUATION EXAMINATION**

**GEOGRAPHY PAPER TWO**

**JULY 2018**

**TIME: 2 ¾ HOURS**

**MARKING SCHEME**

***SECTION A***

**1 a) Differentiate between indigenous forests and exotic forests. (2marks)**

***Indigenous forests have trees that are native to a region or country while exotic forests have trees that have been introduced from other regions of the world****.*

**b) State three physical factors which favour the growth and distribution of softwood forests in Kenya (3marks)**

* ***Moderate to low temperatures experienced in the Kenya highlands***
* ***High rainfall and low evaporation rates in Kenya highlands***
* ***Rugged terrain in some parts of the Kenya highlands***
* ***Presence of deep and well drained volcanic soils rich in nutrients***
* ***Well distributed rainfall in Kenya highlands***

**2. a) The table below shows Kenya’s domestic tangible exports and tangible imports by value in Ksh million to and from major regions of the world in year 2016. (2marks)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **REGION** | **EXPORTS** | **IMPORTS** |
| **Africa** | **234,673** | **140,241** |
| **Europe** | **414,533** | **265,323** |
| **Asia** | **140,536** | **956,679** |
| **Americas** | **52,891** | **65,190** |
| **All other areas** | **8,433** | **4,311** |
| **TOTAL** | **578,066** | **1,431,744** |

**Source: Kenya national bureau of statistics**

1. **i) What is the difference in value of the exports to and imports from Asia (1mark)**

***Ksh 956,679 million – Ksh 140,536 million***

***=Ksh 816,143,000,000***

***Or Ksh 816.1Billion***

**ii) Calculate Kenya’s balance of trade for year 2016 (2marks)**

***Balances of trade = Value of tangible exports – Value of tangible imports***

***=Ksh 578,066million – Ksh 1,431,744 million***

***= - Ksh 853,678 million***

***Or- Ksh 853,678,000,000***

***Or - Ksh 853.7 Billion***

**b) Give two statistical methods that can be used to present the data in the table. (2marks)**

* ***Comparative bar graph***
* ***Comparative line graph***
* ***Compound bar graph***
* ***Proportional divided circles***

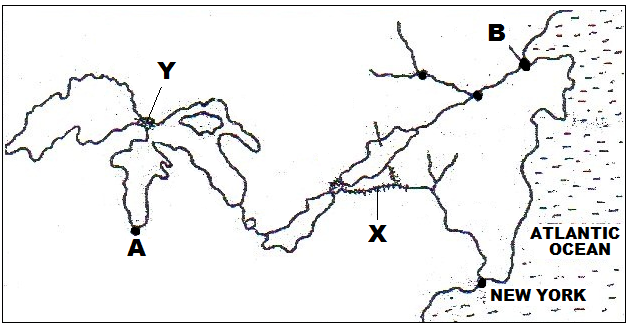
**3. a) Name two methods used in alluvial mining (2marks)**

* **Panning**
* **Dredging**

**b) State three effects of limestone mining at Bamburi in Mombasa county (3marks)**

* ***Occurrence of derelict land***
* ***Destruction of vegetation / clearing of vegetation***
* ***Loss of biodiversity in the area***
* ***Dust from limestone blasts pollutes the air***
* ***Large open pits destroy the beauty of land***
* ***Heaps of rock waste promotes soil erosion***

**4. The diagram below shows the great lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway.**



1. **Name (i) The canal marked X and Y (2marks)**

***X- New YorkState Barge Canal***

***Y-Soo Canal***

**ii)The ports marked A and B (2marks)**

***A- Chicago***

***B - Quebec***

**b) State two objectives of constructing the St. Lawrence Seaway (2marks)**

* ***To promote trade and industrialization in U.S.A and Canada.***
* ***To remove silt deposited between lakes Huron and Erie***
* ***To regulate different water levels along the Seaway***
* ***To smoothen river channels by removing outcrop rocks and Islands***
* ***To regulate the flow of St. Lawrence river through locks and dams***

**5. State four causes of an energy crisis**

* ***Rapid depletion of oil reserves from some oil fields***
* ***Unequal pattern of crude oil distribution in the world***
* ***Control of oil resources by a few petroleum producing countries***
* ***Disruption of oil production due to war in a key producing country***
* ***Sharp rise in oil prices due to sharp rise in demand***
* ***Invention of many machines that consume a lot of energy***
* ***Prolonged drought which lower electricity production thus more demand for petroleum***

**SECTION B**

**6. Study the photograph below and use it to answer questions (a) and (b)**



**a) i) Name the type of photograph shown above (1mark)**

***Ground general view***

**ii) What time of the day was the photograph taken (1mark)**

***At around noon / mid-day***

**iii) Name the three specific places in Kenya where the photograph is likely to have been taken. (3marks)**

* ***AtMweaTebere in Kirinyaga county***
* ***AtAhero in Kisumu county***
* ***AtBunyala in Busia county***
* ***At West Kano in Kisumu county***

**b) i) Citing evidence from the photograph, explain three conditions necessary for the economic activity shown that can be observed from the photograph (6marks)**

* ***Availabilityof gently sloping land which is evidenced by water logging and the plain on the photogragh***
* ***Availability of a reliable water supply for wet paddy production evidenced by flooded plots***
* ***Availability of labour during field practices such as land preparation, planting weeding and harvesting. This is evidenced by several people within the flooded plot***

**ii) Using evidence from the photograph, explain two health problems that the people practicing this economic activity would experience. (4marks)**

* ***Presence of waterlogged plots creates stagnant water which is a breeding ground for mosquitoes that transmit malaria to the people***
* ***Snails also breed in waterlogged plots thus transmitting bilhazia among the farmers / labourers.***
* ***The people seen on the photograph work for long hours while in water logged plots thus likely to suffer from cold related diseases.***

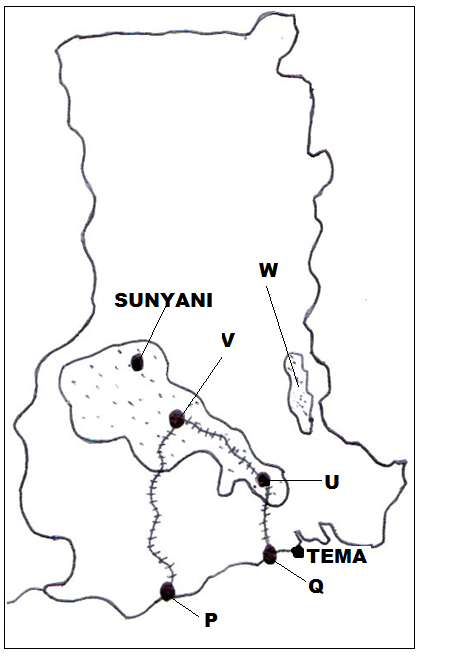
**c) Apart from the method shown on the photograph, give four other methods used to reclaim land in Kenya (4marks)**

* ***Tsetse fly control***
* ***Draining swamps***
* ***Planting of vegetation / afforestation***
* ***Introduction of drought resistant crops***
* ***Controlling soil erosion***
* ***Improving soils by use of fertilizers and manure***

**d) Give three differences between land reclamation in Kenya and land reclamation in Netherlands (6marks)**

* ***In Kenya land reclamation is done on a small scale while in Netherlands it is done on a large scale***
* ***In Kenya irrigation is used as a means of reclaiming dry areas while in Netherlands, irrigation is used to lower salinity of soil in reclaimed areas***
* ***In Kenya the methods land reclamation are simple while inNetherlands the methods of land reclamation are advanced***
* ***In Kenya dykes are used to control river floods whereas in Netherlands dykes are used to protect reclaimed areas from sea invasion***
* ***In Kenya land is mainly reclaimed from swamps and marginal areas while in the Netherlands land has been reclaimed mainly from the sea.***

**7. Study the sketch map of Ghana below and use it to answer the following questions**



1. **Name (i) The cocoa growing areas marked U, V and W (3marks)**

* ***U- Koforidua***
* ***V- Kumasi***
* ***W- Akwapim***

**ii) The port cities marked P and Q (2marks)**

* ***P-Takoradi***
* ***Q- Tema***

**b) State five physical conditions favoring cocoa growing in Ghana (5marks)**

* ***Cocoa growing areas receive high rainfall annually (1300-1800mm)***
* ***High temperatures (240C- 300C) in growing areas throughout the year.***
* ***The rainfall in growing areas is well distributed throughout the year***
* ***Occurrence of high relative humidity (70% to 80%) in growing areas***
* ***Cocoa growing areas lie below 750m above sea level and have gently sloping land***
* ***There is plenty of sunshine due to equatorial location of Ghana which favours maturing and ripening of cocoa pods***
* ***Presence of deep well drained loam / volcanic soils that are rich in iron and potassium***

**c) Describe the stages involved in cocoa processing in Ghana. (7marks)**

* ***Yellow ripe cocoa pods are cut using long sharp knives and piled at a central point***
* ***The pods are split open with a sharp knife and cocoa beans scooped out by hand.***
* ***The cocoa beans are put in heaps on mats and are covered with banana leaves to allow fermentation for upto six days***
* ***Fermented beans are cleaned and washed***
* ***After washing the beans are spread on racks / tables covered with mats to allow them to dry in the sun till they turn brown.***
* ***Damaged or poor quality beans are sorted out / removed***
* ***Dry beans are packed in bags and taken to buying centres***
* ***Grade 1 are the unbroken clean and dry beans and fetch the best price***

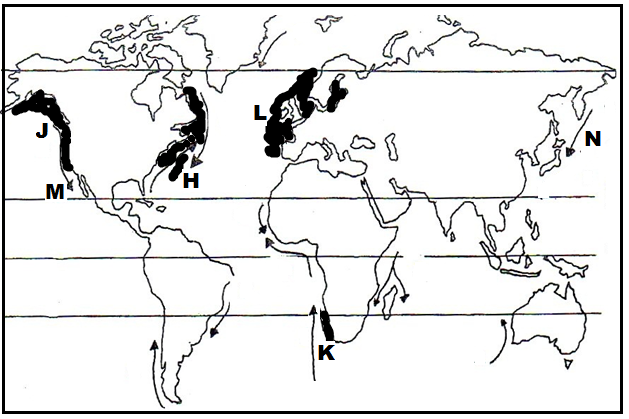
**d) Explain four economic problems facing cocoa farmers in Ghana (8marks)**

* ***Fluctuation of cocoa prices in the world market which at times lowers income to farmers thus lowering their morale***
* ***Shortage of labour at times during harvesting leading to delays***
* ***Smuggling of cocoa mainly from Ivory Coast into Ghana which threatens the quality of cocoa from Ghana***
* ***Impassable feeder roads in some areas which delay the delivery of cocoa to buying areas***
* ***Competition for land for other economic activities such as construction and for food crops which lowers the quantity of cocoa produced.***

**8. a) What is demersal fishing? (1mark)**

***Demersal fishing refers to catching of fish that live at or near the bottom of a continental shelf and the deep seas****.*

1. **The world map below shows some ocean currents and fishing grounds**



**i) Name the fishing grounds marked J,K and L (3marks)**

* ***J-North East pacific fishing ground***
* ***K- South West Africa fishing ground***
* ***L- North East Atlantic fishing ground***

**ii) Identify the ocean currents marked M and N (2marks)**

* ***M- Cold California ocean current***
* ***N-Cold OyaSiwo / Oyashio***

**iii) Mention three main fish species caught in the fishing ground marked H (3marks)**

* *Hake*
* *Herring*
* *Flounder*
* *Halibub*
* *Mackerel*
* *Sardine*
* *Cod*
* *Haddock*
* *Shell fish*

**c) Explain four physical factors that have made Japan a great fishing nation (8marks)**

* ***Japan has a broad and shallow continental shelf which allows sunlight to reach the seabed hence growth of planktons which are food for fish***
* ***Convergence of warm KuroSiwo and cold OyaSiwo ocean currents cause upwelling of sea water which brings minerals for planktons thus large fish numbers***
* ***The Japanese coastline is highly indented which favours fish breeding in the sheltered waters thus large fish numbers***
* ***Japan has very many offshore islands which provide sheltered inlets for the establishment of fishing ports***
* ***Japan is located within the temperate latitudes thus cool waters ideal for fish breeding and growth of planktons***
* ***Mountainous nature of Japan hinders / restricts agriculture making fishing a key alternative economic activity***

1. **Explain four problems facing the fishing industry in Kenya (8marks)**

* ***Overfishing in key fisheries due to use of small meshed nets has reduced some fish species such as Nile perch in L.Victoria***
* ***Increased water pollution in lakes and rivers as some wastes / pollutants kill fish especially in lake Naivasha***
* ***Invasion of some fisheries by waterweeds which hinders fishing and also results in fish migration***
* ***Fish poaching within Kenya’s marine fisheries by foreign fishing vessels which reduces the number of fish.***
* ***Inadequate storage facilities as most fishermen are poor thus unable to afford refrigeration facilities***
* ***Inadequate transport as some roads leading to key fisheries such as lake Turkana are impassable during the wet season***
* ***Small market for fish as most Kenyans rely on beef and mutton for meat as fish eating is still unpopular in some communities***

**9. a) i) Differentiate between industry and industrialization (2marks)**

***An industry is an economic enterprise that enables people to produce goods and offer services for consumption or sale while industrialization is the process and pace at which a country sets to establish processing and manufacturing industries***

**ii) State the benefits of industrialization to Kenya (5marks)**

* ***Kenya earns foreign exchange on exported industrial goods***
* ***Creation of employment opportunities to many Kenyans***
* ***Improvement / development of transport and communication***
* ***Reduction of importation of some industrial goods***
* ***Diversification of the economy reducing over- reliance on agriculture***
* ***Acquisition of technical and management skills thus expansion of industries***
* ***Establishment of social amenities in areas where industries are located***
* ***Increased revenue to the government through taxes and license fee***
* ***Growth / expansion of urban centre’s due to migration of workers***

**b) Explain three causes of the decline in the textile industry in Kenya (6marks)**

* ***There has been a decline in cotton production which has limited the supply of the main raw material for textile industry***
* ***Large scale importation ofsecond hand clothes has reduced the demand for locally produced textile products***
* ***Liberalizationof the economy has encouraged business people to import textiles from other countries***
* ***Increased importation of large quantities of new clothes from other countries which are cheap compared to Kenyan made clothes***
* ***Decline in economic growth has discouraged investors in the textile industry.***
* ***Closure of some leading textile industries in the 1990s thus a decline in textiles production***

**c) State four ways in which the Kenyan government assists Jua kali industries. (4marks)**

* ***Setting aside land in urban centres for artisans to operate from***
* ***Constructing sheds where artisans can operate from***
* ***Setting up training institutions where interested school leavers can be trained on various skills***
* ***Setting up departments in the ministry of industrialization and enterprise development to promote the Jua kali sector***
* ***Encouraging artisans to form cooperatives to enable marketing of their products***
* ***Providing loans to enable artisans develop the industry***
* ***Through regional co-operation some products made by the sector are now sold in East Africa and COMESA region***

**d) Explain four factors that have led to the growth of the iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany (8marks)**

* ***Availability of water from River Rhine and its tributaries for cleaning, cooling and steam production***
* ***Availability of raw materials from the coal field iron ore and limestone which are key in steel production***
* ***Availability of power from the Ruhr coal field for heating in blast furnaces and from electricity***
* ***Cheap water transport through navigable River Rhine and several canals enabling movement of raw materials and products***
* ***Availability of skilled labour from town / cities in the region where many natives had already developed skills in metal working***
* ***Availability of a large local market in Germany and neighboring European countries for iron and steel produced.***
* ***Existence of rich families with an entrepreneurial culture such as Krupp and Ruhr Kohle who provide capital for the development of iron and steel industries in the area.***

**10. a) i) What is a Census (2mks)**

***A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling analyzing and publishing demographic, social and economic data pertaining all persons in a country at a specific time***

***Or***

***A census refers to the counting of the entire population of a country or area while compiling the social and economic information of the people***

**ii) State four reasons why a census is important to Kenya (4marks)**

* ***A census provides information on the trends of mortality and fertility***
* ***Information obtained helps governments to plan for the provision of basic facilities such as schools hospitals and food***
* ***It helps in the creation of new administrative units such as counties,constituencies or wards***
* ***It shows the composition of population in terms of age sex and regional distribution***
* ***Total population assists the government to know if there are adequate resources***
* ***A population census enables the estimation of population growth to determine literacy level***

**b) Explain four effects of migration at the place of origin (8marks)**

* ***Decrease in food production due to shortage of labour as it is the able bodied people who migrate to towns / other areas***
* ***Imbalance in male- female ratio as most of the migrants are men***
* ***More income in the rural areas if money is sent by the working individuals to their dependants***
* ***International migration leads to brain drain due to loss of trained manpower such as lecturers doctors and teachers***
* ***The composition of the population is affected as young people migrate leaving children and the aged***
* ***There is lowered population density and fertility rate when many people leave***
* ***In some areas there is more land for farming due to land consolidation which may boost food production***
* ***Pressure on available jobs eases in a country when many people go abroad in search of jobs***

**c) Explain three causes of a reduced fertility rate in Kenya (6marks)**

* ***Increased rate of use of birth control measures among many productive females which lowers the number of children***
* ***More girls are attending school upto tertiarylevels thus delaying in getting married which contributes to a lower fertility rate***
* ***Increased number of women mainly in urban centres opting to remain single thus opting to have very few children***
* ***Modern career opportunities may delay young women from getting children as some employers avoid women who keep on going on maternity leave.***
* ***Hardeconomic times in urban centres and the high cost of child upkeep have forced many people to limit the number of children which lowers the fertility rate.***

**d) State five differences between Kenya’s population and that of Sweden (5marks)**

* ***The birth rate in Kenya is high while in Sweden it is low***
* ***The death rate in Kenya is relatively high while the death rate in Sweden is low***
* ***Fertility rate in Kenya is high while fertility rate in Sweden is low***
* ***Kenya’s population has a large number of young people below 20 years while Sweden’s population has a large number of mature and aged people / old people***
* ***The population growth rate in Kenya is high while the population growth rate in Sweden is low***
* ***Kenya’s population has a high dependency ratio while Sweden’s population has a low dependency ratio***
* ***Kenya’s population has a lower life expectancy while Sweden’s population has a high life expectancy***
* ***A high percentage of the Kenyan population live in rural areas while in Sweden most people live in urban centres***