**FORM FOUR GEOGRAPHY**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. Study the graph below and use it to answer the question (a) and (b).

 

 (a) (i) Identify the type of graph drawn above. (1 mark)

 ***Comparative bar graph.***

 (ii) Give the trend of the imports represented on the graph (2 marks)

* ***The value of wheat imports had been increasing over the four years.***
* ***Value of maize imports increased sharply in 2017 then declined in the following years.***
* ***Year 2019 had the highest value of wheat imports.***
* ***The difference in value of wheat and maize imports was smallest in year 2017.***
* ***2016 had the lowest value of maize imports.***

(b) State **three** problems facing maize farmers in Kenya. (3 marks)

* ***The crop is attacked by pests i.e. weevils/birds/aphids/army worms/stalk-borer lowering yields and quality***
* ***The crop is attacked by diseases such as maize lethal Necrosis and white leaf blight thus lowering yields and quality.***
* ***The crop is affected by fluctuations in market prices, reducing income to the farmer.***
* ***Some maize growing areas have poor /impassable roads, during the rainy seasons which affect the production/delivery of the harvest.***
* ***Inadequate rainfall/drought at times leads to crop failure.***
* ***High cost of farm inputs prices which reduce farmers’ income.***
* ***Delayed payments to farmers reduce their morale.***
* ***Poor storage facilities /silos thus the produce is destroyed by the weevils.***

2. (a) Name **two** fishing nations within the North East Pacific fishing ground. (2 marks)

* ***Canada***
* ***United States of America.***

 (b) Give **three** measures taken to address the problem of overfishing in Kenya. (3 marks)

* ***Fishing is restricted to specific seasons to allow for breeding and maturing of fish***
* ***Enforcing the use of standardized nets to prevent catching of immature fish/fingerlings***
* ***Licensing fishermen to control their number and to ensure that there is no over-fishing.***
* ***Patrolling the Kenyan waters at the coast to prevent foreign fishing vessels.***
* ***Fish farming is being encouraged to that there is sufficient supply of fish from other sources other than the natural fisheries***
* ***Restocking of over-fished waters by introducing fingerlings from hatcheries.***

3. State **three** disadvantages of petroleum as a source of energy. (3 marks)

* ***Crude oil is bulky to transport.***
* ***Burning petroleum products pollutes the environment.***
* ***Petroleum products are highly inflammable thus deadly if improperly handled.***
* ***Oil exploration is very expensive.***
* ***Petroleum is an exhaustible source of energy.***

4. (a) Distinguish between balance of trade and balance of payments. (2 marks)

 ***Balance of trade is the difference in value between a country’s visible exports and its visible imports whereas balance of payments is the difference in value between a country’s total exports (visible and invisible) and its total imports (visible and invisible).***

 (b) State **three** objectives of forming Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. (COMESA) (3 marks)

* ***To create a common market for goods produced within member states.***
* ***To promote transport and communication between member states.***
* ***To reduce unnecessary competition amongst member states.***
* ***To eliminate taxes on goods produced within member states.***
* ***To establish a common bank that would assist in investment, economic and social development.***
* ***To enable the member states to increase the use of their raw materials.***
* ***To facilitate good relations, peace, political stability and high standards of living***

5. (a) Give **three** natural environmental hazards. (3 marks)

* ***Volcanic eruptions***
* ***Windstorms***
* ***Earthquakes***
* ***Pests and diseases***
* ***Lightning***
* ***Floods***
* ***Land slides***

 (b) State **three** causes of water pollution in Kenya. (3 marks)

* ***Discharge of toxic industrial effluent in water bodies.***
* ***Poisonous farm /agrochemicals that are drained into rivers through surface runoff.***
* ***Animal waste from abattoirs and farm houses which are discharged in water bodies.***
* ***Soil erosion due to human activities which pollutes rivers and lakes.***
* ***Rotting garbage which is washed into rivers thus polluting the water.***
* ***Discharge of raw sewage into water bodies such as rivers, lakes and the sea.***
* ***Oil spills from oil rigs, tankers, water vessels and underwater pipelines.***

6.. (a) (i) Apart from a census, give two other primary sources of population data (2 marks)

* ***Sample surveys***
* ***Registration of persons***

(ii) State three reasons why a census is important to Kenya (3 marks)

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

* ***Increased rate of use of birth control measures among many productive females which lowers the number of children.***
* ***More girls are attending school up to tertiary levels 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.***
* ***Hard economic 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.***

7. (a) Define the term urbanization. (2 marks)

 ***Urbanization is the process through which people are transformed from the traditional agricultural lifestyle to a modern commercial lifestyle.***

 (b) The diagram below shows the functional zones of an ideal urban centre.



 (i) Identify the zones marked L and M. (2 marks)

 ***L – Industrial zone/area***

 ***M – Residential zone/area***

 (ii) Sate four characteristics of the zone marked K. (4 marks)

* ***Has many tall buildings / sky crappers.***
* ***Has very high land/rental value.***
* ***Has very limited space.***
* ***Has vertical extension of buildings to maximize on land use***
* ***It is the centre of traffic focus.***
* ***Has limited surface parking space.***
* ***Has traffic jams during rush hours.***
* ***Underground parking space is common.***
* ***Traffic flow is constant and slow***
* ***Has high population density during the day and low at night.***

 (c) Explain how Lake Victoria has contributed to the growth of Kisumu. (6 marks)

* ***Being a lake port, Kisumu handles goods across the Lake Victoria to neighbouring countries such as Uganda and Tanzania thus facilitating regional trade.***
* ***Kisumu’s location on the shores of Lake Victoria ensures a reliable source of water for domestic and industrial use***.
* ***Fishing activities in Lake Victoria and the establishment of fish processing industries has attracted many people contributing to the growth of the Lakeside City***.
* ***Lake Victoria attracts many tourists who visit Kisumu thus increased income to the local residents.***

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