**SUKELLEMO PRE-MOCK JOINT EXAMINATION**

**GEOGRAPHY PP2 - MARKING SCHEME 2023**

**SECTION A**

*Answer* ***all*** *the questions in this section.*

1. (a) What is the relationship between Geography and History? (2 marks)

* **Geography attempts to explain where historical events took place. History uses geographical tools like maps charts and graphs to show movement of people in the past.**

(b) Identify ***three*** sub-branches of Geography *in* human and social sciences. (3 marks)

* **Political Geography**
* **Historical Geography**
* **Economic Geography**
* **Population Geography**

2. (a) Distinguish between a forest and forestry. (2 marks)

* **Forest refers to a continuous growth of trees and undergrowth covering large tracts of land while forestry is the science of developing and managing forests including cultivating them.**

(b) State **three** problems that affect forestry in Canada. (3 marks)

* **Forest fires, pets and diseases that destroy large tract of land reducing under forests.**
* **Severe winters lead to the retarded growth of softwood trees in Canada.**
* **Inaccessibility of forests in the northern part of Canada in winter because of snow while other parts have rugged terrain.**

3. (a) What is nomadic pastoralism? (2 marks)

* **It refers to the extensive grazing on natural pastures involving constant or seasonal migration of nomads and their livestock.**

(b) Give ***three*** reasons why nomadic pastoralists keep large herds of animals. (3 marks)

* **It is a sign of wealth, prestige and social status, the more cattle, the better.**
* **To pay dowry.**
* **It is a source of food, milk, meat and blood.**
* **It is a source of income if and when they are sold.**
* **It is a form of insurance against natural calamities such as diseases and drought.**

4. (a) (i) Give the source of nuclear power. (1 mark)

* **Uranium**.

(ii) Name a country in Africa where nuclear power is produced. (1 mark)

* **South Africa**

(b) State **three** methods that can be used to conserve energy in Kenya. (3 marks)

* **Improving on public transport to encourage more people to use it.**
* **Create awareness by educating the community on the importance of conserving energy.**
* **Control of the importation of vehicles with more engine capacities and high consumption rates.**
* **Use of alternative sources of energy particularly biomass, wind and sun.**
* **Development of wood fuel programs through afforestation.**

5. (a) Name ***two*** types of environments. (2 marks)

* **Physical Geography**
* **Human and Economic Geography.**

(b) State ***three*** consequences of environmental degradation. (3 marks)

* **It may lead to loss of biodiversity.**
* **Loss of aesthetic value.**
* **May lead to extinction of wildlife.**
* **Causes health hazards to human beings.**

**SECTION B**

6.

1. (i) Identify the type of photograph. (1 mk)

* **Ground general view**

(ii) Describe the features shown on the photograph. (3 mks)

* **High quality cattle breeds in the foreground.**
* **Continuous luxuriant growth of grass from the foreground to the background.**
* **Extension undulating landscape.**

(iii) What indicators show that the area of suitable for beef farming. (3 mks)

* **Extensive flat landscape be favouring cattle growing**
* **Enough pasture for beef cattle**
* **Sunshine for the growth of pasture.**

1. Explain four measures taken by the Kenyan government to improve beef farming in Kenya.

* **Construction of access roads making easier for farmers to transport beef animals to the markets**
* **Sinking of boreholes, wells and dams to provide water for the animals.**
* **Reviving of the Kenya Meet Commission that buys animals from the farmers for slaughtering.**
* **Encouraging formation of group ranches for easier provisions of vetenary services.**
* **Encouraging research on cross-breeding of traditional cattle breeds with exotic to improve the quality of the animals.**
* **Strengthening community education so as to teach beef farmers better management practices.**
* **Construction of cattle dips to control pests such as ticks reducing quality of animals.**
* **Organizing forums to educate the farmers on strategies to improve their systems of livestock farming.**

1. (i) Name two exotic beef cattle kept in Kenya. (2 mks)

* **Hereford**
* **Short horn**

(ii) List two areas in Argentina where beef cattle rearing is done. (2 mks)

* **Buenos Aires**
* **Ba Blanca**
* **La plata**
* **Rosario**

(iii) Explain three factors favouring beef farming in Argentina. (6 mks)

* **Replacement of coarse grasses that were of low quality with alfalfa or corn has improved the quality of pasture**
* **High and well distributed rainfall about 1000 mm annually ensuring constant growth of pasture,**
* **Availability of fertile loose soils supporting the growth of quality / nutritious pasture**
* **Well developed transport network making easier transportation of beef products both local and export market.**
* **Temperature ranging from 100c – 240C favouring breeding of beef cattle.**
* **Gently sloping pampas plains providing good natural grazing land for beef cattle.**
* **Availability of water supplied using wind pumps / high rainfalls**

7. (a) Name ***two*** countries in Africa South of the equator where petroleum is mined. (2 marks)

* **Angola**
* **South Africa**

(b) The diagram below shows the occurrence of petroleum in the earth’s crust.

U

W

V

Porous rock

(i) Name the parts marked **U, V** and **W**. (3 marks)

* **U- Natural Gas**
* **V-Petroleum**
* **W-Impermeable rock**

(ii) State ***three*** conditions necessary for the formation of petroleum. (3 marks)

* **There should be a source rock rich in hydrocarbon material and buried deep enough for subterranean heat to cook the hydrocarbon material into oil.**
* **A cap rock to prevent the oil from escaping to the surface.**
* **Porous and permeable rock for oil to accumulate in it.**

(c) Explain ***four*** effects of increased oil prices on the economies of oil importing countries. (8 marks)

* **The cost of transport and production rise, leading to an increase in the cost of finished goods, including common household products.**
* **Exhaustion of wood fuel due to its high demand.**
* **Depletion of foreign exchange reserves.**
* **Reduced tourist activities since hike in oil prices result in higher transport costs the sector the countries are likely to suffer more tourists.**
* **Decline agricultural production due to the increase in cost of transporting agricultural inputs.**
* **Increase in the prices of other sources of energy.**

(d) (i) Name the hydro-electric power projects found on the following rivers.

* River Niger

The Kaiji power project

* River Volta

**Akasombo Dam Power Project**

* River Nile

**Aswan High Dam power project/Sennar Power project.(3 marks)**

(ii) Explain ***three*** physical factors that influence the establishment of hydro- electric power dams. (6 marks)

* **Large volumes of water favouring continuous generation of HEP.**
* **Hard basement rock which offers a fir foundation for the construction of the dams.**
* **Presence of a deep narrow valley to provide large space for construction of the dam.**
* **Presence of water falls rapids and knick points along a river to offer massive hydraulic head for turning the turbines.**

8. (a)(i)Give **two** methods used to reclaim land in Kenya (2marks)

* **Draining of swamps.**
* **Irrigating dry lands.**
* **Control of pests .**
* **Filling In querries.**
* **Afforestation.**
* **Draining a portion of the sea.**

(ii)State **three** benefits that resulted from the reclamation of the Yala swamp. (3marks)

* **Floods in the region have been controlled, saving peoples’ lives.**
* **Pests and waterborne diseases have been controlled.**
* **Land for agriculture became available.**
* **People have been settled in the scheme.**
* **There has been an increase in employment raising their standards of living.**

(b) (i)Explain **four** physical factors that made Mwea Tebere a suitable location for irrigation. (8marks)

* **There was availability of water from rivers Thiba, Nyamindi, Wamumu and Murubara to be used for irrigation.**
* **There was the presence of black cotton soils which were suitable for irrigation as they retain water.**
* **The soils had nutrients and were suitable for crop production.**
* **There was extensive land which was not occupied and thus available for use and for future expansion.**
* **The land was gentle and sloppy which would allow water to flow by gravity thus no need for expensive pumping.**
* **The low and unreliable rainfall received in the area made it necessary for irrigation to be used.**

(ii)Name **two** major rivers that supply water to the Mwea Tebere irrigation

Scheme. (2marks)

* **R.Thiba, R. Nyamindi, R. Wamumu and R. Murubara**

1. (i)Describe the stages in the reclamation of land from the sea in the Netherlands. (6marks)

* **Protective dykes and sea walls are constructed enclosing the part of the sea to be reclaimed.**
* **Ring canals are constructed.**
* **Pumping stations are installed to pump out the sea water from the area enclosed by the dykes.**
* **Reeds are sown to help dry out the soil.**
* **Drainage ditches are constructed and more pumping stations installed on the land being reclaimed.**
* **Drainage pipes are laid below the soil.**
* **Soils are treated with chemicals to lower salinity.**
* **The drained land or polder is flushed with fresh water to remove salt.**
* **Pumping out of water from the polder is a continuous process to prevent water from accumulating again.**

(iii)Explain **two** differences between land reclamation in Kenya and the Netherlands. (4marks)

* **In Kenya, the land reclaimed is relatively small while in the Netherlands, the land reclaimed is large.**
* **In Kenya, land is mainly reclaimed from swamps and marginal areas while in the Netherlands the land is reclaimed from the sea.**
* **In Kenya, irrigation is used to reclaim dry lands while in the Netherlands; irrigation is used to lower the salinity of the soil in the polders before crops are introduced.**

9.(a)(i)What is eco-tourism? (2marks)

* **It refers to a friendly tourism whereby tourists enjoy watching what nature has provided while protecting/conserving the environment as well.**

(ii)Differentiate between domestic tourism and international tourism (2marks)

* **Domestic tourism refers to visits within a country by residents of that country while international tourism is the movement of persons from ones country to another for holiday or other purposes.**

(b)(i)Explain  **four** reasons why Kenya attracts more tourists than other East African countries. (8marks)

* **Publicity-the government through the Ministry of Tourism and Information have made vigorous campaigns abroad to create awareness on the tourists attractions in Kenya.**
* **Kenya has been enjoying relative peace compared to her neighbors and has earned that reputation internationally.**
* **Presence of numerous tourists’ hotels and game lodges in the parks that offer excellent accommodation facilities to the tourists.**
* **Trained personnel in the tourism industry.**
* **Well-developed transport network leading to the tourist destinations.**
* **Involvement of the government in promotion of tourism and close collaboration with other stakeholders in the private sector has contributed to the flourishing of the industry.**

(ii)Apart from encouraging domestic tourism describe **three** other measures which the government has taken to promote tourism in Kenya. (3marks)

* **Lowering tariffs.**
* **Improving security.**
* **Aggressive promotion.**
* **Improving the transport links to the tourist destinations.**

(iii) Outline **four** tourism attractions that exist in Switzerland but not found in East Africa. (4marks)

* **Climatic seasons that is summer for sun-bathing and winter for winter sports.**
* **Efficient transport systems made of electrified railways and cable cars.**
* **Large areas of smooth slopes covered with snow during winter.**
* **Switzerland has glaciated peaks and slopes of Alps Mountains.**

(c)You are supposed to carry out a field study on the effect of tourism at the coast.

(i)State **two** methods you would use to collect the information. (2marks)

* **Administering questionnaires.**
* **Contacting interviews.**
* **Content analysis.**
* **Observing**

(ii)State **two** reasons why you would need a time schedule. (2marks)

* **To ensure proper time management thus reducing time wastage.**
* **To ensure that all important areas are adequately covered.**
* **To ensure that one remains in courser during the study.**
* **To help gauge on the success of the study as it is carried out.**

(iii)State **two** negative problems associated with tourism that you would observe. (2marks)

* **Apeing of foreign cultures.**
* **Scaring of animals**
* **Trafficking of drugs.**
* **School drop outs(beach boys)**

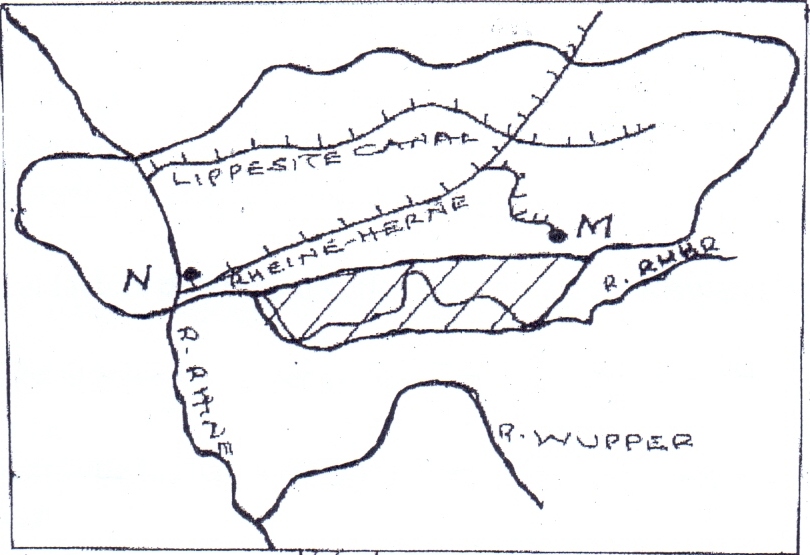
10. (a) (i) What is a cottage industry? (2 marks)

* **It is an industry in which people work from their homes making products using their hand and simple tools or machines.**

(ii) Give ***four*** reasons why the government of Kenya encourages the establishment of Jua kali industries. (4 marks)

* **It has created employment opportunities to thousands of people who could otherwise be jobless.**
* **Has helped raise the living standards of Kenyans who rely on it for income.**
* **It saves then country foreign exchange.**
* **Earns the country a substantial foreign exchange.**
* **Uses locally available raw materials.**
* **Produces cheaper goods than those produced in then formal industries.**

(b) Study the sketch map shown below of the Ruhr industrial region . Use it to answer question (i).



**W**

**X**

**Y**

R. Rhine

(i) Name the canal marked **X**. (1 mark)

* **Dortmund-Ems Canal**

(ii) Name the river marked **Y**. (1 mark)

* **R. Rhur**

(iii) Name the town marked **W**. (1 mark)

* **Duisburg**

(c) (i) Show how the government may solve the following problems facing industries in Kenya.

* Competition from cheap imports. (1 mark)
* **Raising tariffs or increasing quotas on the cheaply imported goods.**
* High cost of energy/electricity (1 mark)
* **Encouraging use of alternative sources of energy.**
* Limited market. (1 mark)
* **Encouraging Kenyan entrepreneurs to open branches of businesses in other parts of the world./Vigorous advertisement of Kenyas products to the international market.**

(ii) Explain ***three*** factors that favored car manufacturing industry in Japan. (6 marks)

* **Availability of power. Japan has developed HEP and nuclear energy that is used in the car manufacturing.**
* **Availability of manpower. It has highly skilled labour force needed in the automobiles industries.**
* **Abundance of water from numerous rivers and small lakes which is used in the iron and steel industry whose products are used to make components of the automobiles.**
* **Advanced technology. Automobile industries are computerized in order to increase efficiency.**

(d) Form four Geography students carried out a field study at a paper mill.

(i) State ***three*** ways in which they prepared for the field study. (3 marks)

* **Preparing a working schedule.**
* **Preparation of questionnaires.**
* **Seeking permission.**
* **Conducting pre-visit.**
* **Formulate hypothesis.**
* **Statement of objectives.**

(ii) Give ***four*** reasons why the industry was located near a source of water the student could have established. (4 marks)

* **For cleaning machines.**
* **Water is used as an ingredient.**
* **Cooling machines.**