

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
3. (a)	Give two uses of natural gas. - It is used as raw material in the <u>chemical industry</u>. - It is used to generate <u>power</u>. - It is used as domestic <u>fuel</u> for <u>lighting</u>, <u>heating</u>, <u>cooling</u>, <u>burning</u>, <u>Air conditioning</u>, <u>Making plastics</u>, <u>Used in transport</u>.	Any 2 x 1 = (2) ✓ chemical ind ✓ domestic fu ✓ Lighting ✓ Heating/burn 2
(b)	Describe how coal is formed. - Plant matter / vegetative matter are buried / compressed into layers. - Deposition of sand and mud over the layers prevent decomposition. - Layers are subjected to heat and pressure to form Peat. - Peat layers gradually change to coal at different stages.	3 (5) Any 3 x 1 = (3)

No.	Marking Scheme	Mark
4. (a)	What is a tertiary industry? It is an industry that provides <u>services</u> / facilities for use by other industries / consumers.	2
(b)	Give three reasons why some industries are located near sources of water. - Water is used for <u>cooling</u> machines. - Water is used for <u>grading</u> some products. - Water is needed for <u>cleaning</u>. - Water provides cheap means of <u>transport</u>. - Some industries require water as a medium through which wastes are disposed. - Some are located near rivers which provide <u>hydroelectric power</u>. - Water is used as a raw material in some industries. - Water is used for <u>debarking logs</u>.	3 (5) Any 3 x 1 = (3)
5. (a)	Apart from fertility, give two other factors that influence population growth in Kenya. - Migration. - Mortality.	2 Any 2 x 1 = (2)

	- High relative humidity. ✓ / 80-90% - Deep, well drained soils. ✓ humus rich, sandy clay/silty clay soils - Plenty of sunshine ✓ during ripening - Low altitude / 700m above sea level. - Cheap and abundant labour ✓ especially during picking period. - Well developed transport network to enable efficient transportation and processing. ✓	8 Any 6 x 1 = (6 marks)
(b)(i)	Describe commercial cultivation of oil palm in Nigeria from planting to harvesting. - The land is cleared and ploughed ✓ - Seedlings are propagated in the nurseries. ✓ the seedlings are sprayed to protect them from pests. ✓ They are transplanted in the ploughed fields. ✓ <i>Seeds are sown in the nurseries. Holes are dug in the farm at spacing of 9m for apart</i> - Cover crops are usually planted between trees. ✓ - Weeding and control of pests is done to take care of the plants. ✓ - Manure/fertilizers are added. ✓ Pruning is done. - Harvesting is done three years after planting. ✓ - The process of harvesting is done by cutting ripe fruits using curved knives. ✓ <i>sickle machete</i> - Cutting is done throughout the year. ✓ - (The cut fruits are carried in baskets and transported to the processing factory.) ✓ <i>NB: Sequence must be followed</i>	8 Any 6 x 1 = (6 marks)
No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
(b) (ii)	Give five uses of oil palm - The fruit is used for making oil / soap / cosmetics / candles / paints / <i>magazine cleaning agents</i> - The leaves are used for making baskets / brooms / roofing / <i>mats huts</i> - The shell / fiber are used for fuel. ✓ <i>pharmaceutical</i> - The stems are used as building poles. ✓ <i>paper/composite boards production</i> - Crushed nut is used for animal feeds / fertilizers. - The sap from the stem is used for making wine. ✓ <i>alcoholic drinks</i>	5 13 Any 5 x 1 = (5 marks)

c) Explain how each of the following problems affect oil palm farmers in Nigeria.

- Planting low quality seeds leads to low yields ✓
- The use of insufficient fertilizer leads to low yields ✓

(i) ~~Poor~~ methods of farming

- *Aging palm trees gives low output ✓*
- Farmers have not fully domesticated farming of oil palm. It therefore grows wildly leading to low yields of the crop.

- Inadequate pests/disease control leads to low yields ✓

(ii) Government Policy

- The government has emphasized the growth of food crops to reduce food imports causing a decline in production of oil palm.

- The government allows importation of other ^{bio}fuels causing a decline in ^{production} of palm ✓

✓ Low quality seed
 ✓ Insufficient fertilizer
 ✓ Aging palm trees
 ✓ pests/disease control

(2 marks)

✓ food crop

(2 marks)

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9

Q11 9

Marking Scheme

Marks

(i) Name three counties in the Rift valley of Kenya where commercial beef ranching is practiced

- Laikipia ✓
- Nakuru ✓
- Trans Nzoia ✓ *Trans Nzoia*

SECTION A

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

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
1. (a)	Give two economic factors that influence agriculture. - Operational costs. ✓ / cost of production / cost of labour - Marketing expenses. ✓ - Cost of land ✓ - Price fluctuation. ✓ Tax - Trade policies ✓ Government policy / Tax - Level of technology ✓	2 Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)
(b)	State three ways in which wheat farming is of importance to the economy of Kenya. - It has led to the development of related industries. ✓ - It has led to the development of transport networks. ✓ - It is locally consumed this ^{saves} saving foreign exchange. ✓ - It is a source of income to wheat farmer. ✓ - It has created employment ✓ - It is a source of government revenue ✓	3 (5) Any 3 x 1 = (3marks)
2. (a)	Apart from wildlife, give two inland tourist attractions in Kenya. - Beautiful scenery / landscape. ✓ / escarpment / Rift valley / Gorges / Lakes / Rivers / Beaches - Varied cultures. ✓ / Cultural activities / Traditional dances / Traditional crafts - Historical / Pre historic sites. Thimlich Ohinga. / Kericho / Ologosale / Hyrax hills - Warm sunny climate. ✓ - Sporting activities. ✓ / Safari / mountain climbing / Sport fishing / Marathon / Soccer - Museums ✓ - International conferences ✓	Any 2 x 1 = (2marks) 2
(b)	State three ways in which human activities influence the distribution of wildlife. - Setting aside areas for preservation of wildlife (parks / orphanages) ✓ - encroachment into wildlife habitat ✓ - Protection of endangered species. ✓ / poaching / exploitation of endangered species - Enacting laws that prohibit exploitation / illegal hunting of wildlife. ✓ - Re-afforestation / planting of trees. ✓ / deforestation - Introduction of new species / relocation ✓ - Treating sick animals. ✓ / neglect / abandonment of sick animals	3 (5) Any 3 x 1 = (3marks)

- Bush fires destroy wildlife habitat
- Pollution / untreated industrial / domestic / agricultural waste kill wildlife

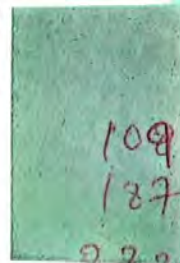
(b)	State three factors that have contributed to reduction of fertility rate in Kenya. - Delayed marriage of girls due to long years in school / education. - High cost of bringing up children. / Hard economic times - Focus on career limiting the number of children one is able to bear. - Increased use of birth control methods. / family planning - Increasing number of women opting to remain single leading to lower fertility rate. - Adopting modern lifestyle leading to smaller family size - Increasing alcoholism / Drugs / substance abuse lower fertility - Limited maternity leave days making child bearing heavy burden to working women	✓ Delayed marriage ✓ High cost of bringing up children ✓ Career ✓ Birth control ✓ Remain single ✓ Modern lifestyle ✓ Drug abuse 05 Any 3 x 1 = (3 marks) 25
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SECTION B

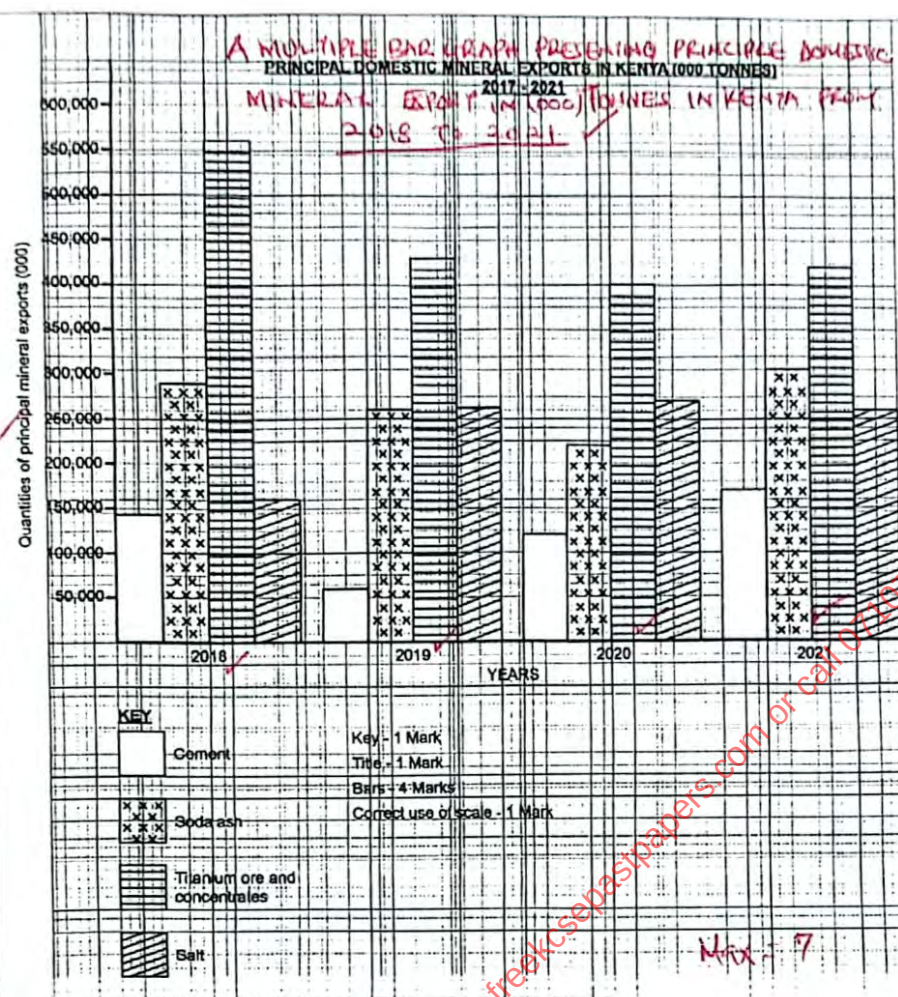
Answer question 6 and any other **TWO** questions from this section.

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks																								
6.	The table below shows quantities of principal domestic mineral exports in (000 tonnes) in Kenya from 2017 to 2021. Use it to answer questions a (i) (ii) and b. <table><tr><th>YEARS/MINERALS</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th></tr><tr><td>CEMENT</td><td>388000</td><td>144000</td><td>62000</td><td>120000</td><td>173000</td></tr><tr><td>SODA ASH</td><td>343000</td><td>294000</td><td>255000</td><td>228000</td><td>303000</td></tr><tr><td>TITANIUM ORE AND CONCENTRATES</td><td>534000</td><td>564000</td><td>426000</td><td>400000</td><td>445000</td></tr></table> SALT 320,000 312,000 206,000 265,000 266,000	YEARS/MINERALS	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	CEMENT	388000	144000	62000	120000	173000	SODA ASH	343000	294000	255000	228000	303000	TITANIUM ORE AND CONCENTRATES	534000	564000	426000	400000	445000	
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KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL.



	SALT	320000	312000	266000	265000	266000	
Economic survey of Kenya 2021							
a(i)	What is the difference in soda ash exports between year 2017 and 2021 $343000 - 303000 = 40000$ (000 tonnes) ✓ 40,000,000 tonnes <u>NB</u> (Calculations must be shown) 1						(1 mark)
(ii)	Calculate the average export for cement in year 2019 and 2020 $62000 + 120000 = 182,000$ <u>NB</u> (Calculations must be shown) $\frac{182,000}{2} = 91,000$ (000 tonnes) ✓ 91,000,000 tonnes 2						(2 marks)
							3
(b)	Using a scale of 1cm to represent 100,000 (000) tonnes, draw a multiple bar graph to represent the mineral exports from year 2018 to 2021.						



✓ Type,
 ✓ Tonnes (commodity)
 ✓ 2018 - 2021

T.K.G. ✓
 V.A. ✓
 B. ✓
 Key ✓
 Years ✓
 Max 07

What is balance of trade?

- This is the difference in value between a country's visible exports and imports.

(2 marks)

Explain four ways through which the government of Kenya is promoting export trade.

- The government is encouraging foreign investors to establish industries in the country for production of export goods.
- It is encouraging production of high quality goods that meet the international market standards.
- Encouraging diversification of export products so as to widen the market base.
- It is exploring new markets in the far east countries.

on traditional overseas markets to avoid overreliance
 exports to fetch better prices / increase

✓ Industries → Export goods
 ✓ High quality goods → standards
 ✓ Export product → wider market
 ✓ New market → inc. exports / avoid overreliance
 ✓ EPZ → export
 ✓ security → safety

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3/014/2

- It is issuing export licences ^{new} promptly to encourage production of export goods.

- It is increasing invisible export trade ^{new} shipping | Insurance | Banking | Tourism
Intellectual property consultancy to increase foreign exchange ^{new}

	- It has established Export Processing Zones (EPZ) and Special Economic Zones (SEZ) where textile industries produce goods for export market. - Kenya through Export Promotion Council, holds trade exhibitions in Kenya and partner countries to create awareness on our possible partners/goods increase export trade. - It is improving international routes ^{new} w/ roads/air transport to enhance efficiency in transportation of goods/traders - It is improving security ^{new} to ensure safety of goods/traders - It is signing trade agreement with other countries to widen market ^{new} for export goods (relationship)	Any 4 x 2 = (8)
(d)	State five challenges facing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). - Production of similar goods by member states. - Poor transport and communication network between member states. - Different levels of industrialization of member states. - Civil wars / insecurity in some member states. - Failure to pay annual subscription by some member states. - Exports are dominated by primary commodities. ^{low quality goods} - Few products for trade as much of the goods are consumed locally / within the country.	- Poverty among member states their purchasing - Differences in make trade be difficult 5 Any 5 x 1 = (5) 25
No.	Marking Scheme	Mark
7. (a)	Define the term forest. Name three species of indigenous hardwood trees in Kenya - Forest is a continuous and extensive growth of trees covering an extensive track of land - Kenya Oak ✓ - Ebony ✓ - Namoli flame ✓ - Mvule ✓ - Acacia ✓ - East Africa olive / Elgon Olive - Camphor ✓ - Mukau ✓ - Croton ✓ - Elgon Teak ✓ - Muhugu ✓ - Mahogany ✓ - Chest nut ✓ - Mangrove ✓	3 or 42

- 7.6 Ways explained
- ✓ Fencing off → keep away intruders
 - ✓ Forest guards → to patrol forest
 - ✓ Gazettement → limit access
 - ✓ Eviction / Relocation → to rehabilitate
 - ✓ Enforcing law → prohibiting cutting of trees
 - ✓ Creating awareness → to gain peoples support
 - ✓ Alternative source of energy → reduce demand of forest resources
 - ✓ Community participation → to win their support
 - ✓ Encourage agroforestry → ^{Reduce} overdependence of natural forest products
- 4 x 2 = 8

(b) (i)	Explain three factors that favour growth of natural forests in Kenya - The windward side of the mountain slopes are wetter hence dense forest. ✓ <i>Windward side (water) - dense forest</i> - High rainfall throughout the year which favour growth of trees. ✓ <i>High rainfall - luxuriant growth</i> - Moderate to cool temperatures which encourage growth of a variety of trees. ✓ <i>Moderate to cool temperatures - variety of trees</i> - Fertile / well drained soils that allow roots to penetrate into the ground hence support trees. ✓ <i>Deep / well drained - penetration</i> - Steep slopes discourage settlement / farming activities thus enabling growth of forest. ✓ <i>steep slopes → settlement - enabling growth of trees</i> - Creation of forest reserves / gazetted forest areas prohibits settlement and cultivation hence encourages growth of forest. ✓ <i>Forest reserves / gazetted - encourage growth</i>	Any 3 x 2 = (6 marks)
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(c)	Explain four problems facing softwood forests in Canada - During summer forests are destroyed by fires / lightening reducing the quality of wood / earnings. ✓ <i>Fire → destroy</i> - The harsh cold winters slows down the growth of trees. ✓ <i>Harsh cold winters - slow growth</i> - Overexploitation in some areas has created a shortage of some of the trees species which take long to mature. ✓ <i>Overexploitation - shortage</i> - Rugged landscape in northern parts of Canada hinder smooth exploitation of the forests due to inaccessibility. ✓ <i>Rugged landscape / cold winters - inaccessibility</i> - Pests / aphids and diseases destroy large tracks of forests reducing the area under forest cover. ✓ <i>pests - destroy</i> <i>Diseases - destroy</i>	Any 4 x 2 = (8 marks)
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8. (a)	Name two main areas where oil palm is grown in Nigeria. (i) - Port Harcourt ✓ <i>Cross river state ✓</i> - Sapele ✓ <i>Ohitsha ✓</i> - Calabar ✓ <i>Ondo ✓</i> - Enugu ✓ <i>Eno ✓</i> - River State ✓ <i>Akwa Ibom ✓</i> - Delta ✓ (ii) State six conditions that favour the cultivation of oil palm in Nigeria - High rainfall distributed throughout the year / evenly distributed / 1000-2100 mm annually ✓ <i>1000-2100 mm annually</i> - High temperatures throughout the year / 23°C - 30°C. ✓	Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)
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- Gentle sloping / undulating land ✓
High rainfall / 1000-2000
- Protection from strong winds ✓
- Availability of capital ✓

7) Explain four ways used by the government of Kenya to control human encroachment on natural forests (8 marks)

- Fencing off forested areas / Maintain buffer zones to keep away intruders ✓
- Employing forest guards to patrol forests ✓ reserves / ensure illegal activities are reported ✓
- Gazettement of forested areas / reserves to limit access ✓ by the public / reduce logging / settlement / farming ✓
- Eviction / relocation of people who encroach forested areas in order to rehabilitate the forest ✓
- Enacting / Enforcing laws prohibiting the cutting of trees ✓ in the forest / offenders / illegal logging / Land grabbing / Illegal farming face stiff penalties / imprisonment ✓
- Creating awareness / educating the public on the importance of conserving the forest to gain their support ✓
- Encouraging people to use alternative sources of energy ✓ to reduce the demand of wood fuel ✓ forest resources ✓
- Using community participatory management ✓ / local communities are involved in forest management practices / activities to win their support ✓
- Encouraging agroforestry ✓ to reduce overdependence on natural forest products ✓

8

7 a) 3
ii) 6 9
b 8
c 8

(25)

8 a) i) 2
ii) 6 8
b) i) 8
ii) 5 13
c) i) 2
ii) 2 4

(25)

9 a) i) 3
ii) 2 13
iii) 8
b 6
c) i) 2
ii) 4 6

(25)

10 a) i) 2
ii) 8 10
b) 5
c) 5
d) 5

(25)

1 a
b 3
2 a
b 3

2

(5)

2

3

(5)

3 a
b 2
4 a
b 3

2

3

(5)

2

3

(5)

5 a
b 2
6 a) i) 1
ii) 2 3

2

3

(5)

2

3

(5)

b 7
c) i) 2
ii) 8 10
d) 5

7

10

5

(25)

2

31
58
89

Q 9

9 i) ✓ Larkipis ✓ Nakuru ✓ Trans Africa

- Kajiado ✓
- Baringo ✓
- samburu ✓
- Narok
- Uasin Gishu

Any 3 x 1 = (3 marks)

(ii) Give two exotic breeds of beef cattle kept in Kenya

- Galloway ✓
- Aberdeen Angus ✓ / Red Angus
- Charolais ✓
- Hereford ✓
- Devon ✓
- Shephard ✓
- Sahiwal ✓
- Santa Gertrudis ✓

Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)

(iii) Explain the measures taken by the Government of Kenya in solving the following problems that limit beef farming.

(I) Livestock – wildlife conflict.

- Establishment of cattle ranches / fencing off wild animals designated areas to restrict interaction between livestock and wild animals.
- Establishment of a compensation scheme where farmers are paid for livestock killed by wild animals to take care of the losses.

- ✓ Fencing off - restrict interaction
- ✓ Compensation scheme - for livestock killed

2 x 2 = (4 marks)

(II) Poor quality animals

- Introduction of pedigree exotic cattle that are cross bred with indigenous breeds to improve quality of livestock.
- Introduction of veterinary services / extension officers to control disease / give advisory services.
- Introduction of pasture that is drought resistant has improved nourishment.
- Encouraging sire selection to improve herd genetics

- ✓ Cross breeding - improve quality
- ✓ Extension services - to control diseases + advisory services
- ✓ Pasture - improve nourishment

Any 2 x 2 = (4 marks)

c) Explain three differences between beef farming in Kenya and Argentina.

	- In Kenya there is <u>limited local market</u> due to low purchasing power while in Argentina there is <u>large local market</u> because of large financially able population. - In Kenya there is <u>inadequate extension services</u> especially among the pastoralists while in Argentina every ranch is adequately equipped with necessary <u>veterinary services</u> for scientific management. - In Kenya there is <u>inadequate pasture</u> due to shortage of rainfall and poor soils while in Argentina there is <u>plenty of pasture</u> due to moderate rainfall and fertile soils. - In Kenya there is <u>overstocking / overgrazing</u> among the pastoralists while in Argentina the stock numbers are <u>regulated</u> to maintain the land carrying capacity. - In Kenya there is <u>inadequate capital</u> for running the farms while in Argentina capital is <u>readily available</u> to the farmers. - In Kenya beef farming is carried out by both pastoralists and in commercial ranches while in Argentina beef farming is carried out in extensive ranches. - In Kenya animals walk long distances to get to the market due to poor transport network while in Argentina a network of road and railway lines has been developed to link them to meat factories / coastal ports. - In Kenya livestock farming is greatly affected by diseases while in Argentina pests and diseases have almost been controlled. - In Kenya beef farmers only practice beef farming while in Argentina beef farmers also grow crops like wheat.	for free visit www.mekasepastpapers.com or call 071075974 ✓ Market ✓ Extension services ✓ Pasture ✓ Number of stock ✓ Capital ✓ Transport ✓ Pests and diseases ✓ Specialization ✓ Scale Any 3 x 2 = (6 marks) 06
No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
(c)	You intend to carry out a field study in a <u>beef cattle</u> farm within your local environment	
(i)	Give two methods of data recording that you would use during the study - Photography / Video recording ✓ - Tape recording ✓ - Filling in questionnaires ✓ - Drawing / sketching ✓ - Taking notes - Tabulating - Tallying - Labeling samples	Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks) 02

(ii)	State four benefits of beef farming to the local community you are likely to find out during the study - Source of <u>protein</u> when consumed. ✓ - Sold to earn <u>income</u> to the farmer. ✓ - Produce <u>manure</u> for organic farming. ✓ - Cattle are used to pay <u>dowry</u>. ✓ - Bones from cattle are used to make <u>fertilizers</u>. ✓ - Horns and hoofs are used to make <u>glue</u>. ✓ - Oxen are used for <u>sporting</u> activities. ✓ Handwritten notes in red: - Source of <u>employment</u> ✓ - Biomass is used to produce <u>biogas</u> ✓ - Improvement of <u>transport</u> network ✓ - Source of government <u>revenue</u> ✓ - <u>Prestige</u> / <u>Rituals</u> ✓ - Hides are used as <u>clothing</u> / <u>bedding</u> / <u>regalia</u> ✓ - Musical instruments / ornaments ✓ - <u>Ploughing</u> / <u>transport</u> ✓	Any 4 x 1 = (4 marks) 6 25
No.	Marking Scheme	Marks

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Q/N 10

10. (a) (i) Name two international highways that link Kenya to other countries of Africa

- Trans - African Highway / Lagos - Mombasa Highway
- Great North Road / Cairo - Cape Town / Gaborone Highway

(2 marks)

(ii) Explain four measures that the Government of Kenya has put in place to improve road transport

- Enforced traffic rules to regulate traffic flow / to reduce road accidents.
- Controlled / set limits on amount of load carried by large lorries / trucks to reduce damages on road surfaces.
- Construction of by-passes / tunnels / fly overs / under passes / the expressway to reduce congestion on roads. / Improve connectivity
- Repair / maintain roads in good state to reduce road accidents / improve traffic flow.
- Construction of dual carriage / highways to accommodate more traffic / improve the flow.
- Educate road users on road safety precaution / discipline on roads to ease traffic.
- Provide paths for cyclists / pedestrians in major towns / cities to reduce congestion on roads / improve safety.

(Any 4 x 2 = 8 Mar

- ✓ Traffic rules → regulate traffic flow / accidents
- ✓ Limit on loads → reduce damage on road
- ✓ Construction of by-passes → reduce congestion / improve connectivity
- ✓ Repair / maintain → reduce accidents / improve flow
- ✓ Construction / expansion → improve / accommodate flow
- ✓ Educate - safety precautions
- ✓ Path for cyclists / pedestrians - reduce congestion / improve safety

10

8

10 10

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
(b)	Give five reasons why there is limited use of pipeline in transportation of petroleum in Africa - Initial construction of a pipeline is <u>costly</u>. - They are prone to <u>leakages</u> leading to losses / environmental pollution. - They are vulnerable to attacks / sabotage. / <u>vandalism</u> / <u>disconnections</u> - They are highly inflexible / <u>not easy</u> to re-route. - Pipeline is restricted to the commodity it can transport / one type of commodity / <u>Limited use</u> - Most countries do not have <u>inconsistent</u> constant supply of petroleum / low demand <u>Availability of other means of transportation / Roads / Railways</u>	✓ Costly / expensive (construction) ✓ Leakages ✓ Attacks ✓ Inflexible ✓ Limited use ✓ Low demand ✓ Other means available Any 5 x 1 = (5 marks) 5
(c)	State five causes of decline in the use of letter writing as a means of communication in Kenya - Rampant <u>loss</u> of letters. - High postage <u>costs</u>. - <u>Tampering</u> with letters. - Competition from faster <u>means</u> of communication. / <u>phones</u> - Delay in <u>delivery</u> of letters. - Mismanagement / corruption in postal services.	✓ Loss ✓ High costs ✓ Tampering / damage ✓ Phones / faster means ✓ Delay ✓ Mismanagement 5 Any 5 x 1 = (5 marks)
(d)	Outline five developments that have taken place in Kenya to improve communication of information. - Introduction of mobile phones. - Liberalization of air waves. - Expansion of internet / e-mail services. - Liberalization of the press. - Establishment of Ministry Information Communication and Technology (ICT). - <u>Digital Economy (MPCDE)</u> - <u>Establishment of Information Communication and Technology (ICT)</u> <u>Enactment of Communication Related Legislations</u>	✓ mobile phones ✓ Air waves ✓ Internet / email services ✓ Press ✓ Ministry (e-governance) ✓ Legislation 5 25 Any 5 x 1 = (5 marks)