

**GEOGRAPHY PP2,**  
**MARKING SCHEME 2018**

2. (a) Give three tourist attraction found in the lake region of Kenya

Wildlife in Ruma National Park/ Impala Sanctuary/ birds sanctuary Orango forest.  
Lake Victoria  
Granitic tors.  
Kisumu Museum  
Hot sunny weather  
Sport fishing  
Islands

(b) State three reasons why domestic tourism is encouraged in Kenya

For people to appreciate the need to preserve wildlife  
To utilize tourist facilities during low tourist seasons  
For the people to appreciate the tourist attraction features  
To earn revenue especially during the low tourist season  
Create employment  
For education/ research  
Enhance refined unity  
Provide market for local potherb  
Earn income

3 (a) State three physical factors that have favoured high hydro-electric power production in Uganda.

Large volume of water from River Nile and other rivers  
The Owen Falls/ natural waterfall for power generation  
High rainfall 1000mm throughout the year to enable high volume of water.  
Regular supply of water found prevents servers.  
Presence of non-porous rocks that prevent leakage of water  
Hard bent rocks  
Deep valleys/ greegers.

(b) Give two trading blocs in Africa

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)  
Southern African Development Community (SADC).  
Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS).  
EAST African Community (EAC)  
CEN/ SAD  
ISSAS  
SACU

4. (a) Identify three political problems facing regional trading blocs in Africa

- Civil wars insecurity in some countries
- Political differences among leaders
- Negative publicity of goods among countries
- Inadequate institutional policy framework
- Ideological differences among some countries
- Many African Countries are still clichéd to the form historical materials.

(b) List three environmental hazards that are caused by human activities.

- Air pollution/Toxic gases
- Fires
- Oil spills/ water pollution
- Decertification
- Draught
- Land pollution
- Soil erosion
- Noise/sound pollution
- Floods
- Overgrazing
- Pests
- Over population
- Diseases
- Overcropping

5. (a) Study the data provided below and answer the questions that follow.

**Value of export earning of selected crops from Kenya (Ksh. Millions).**

<b>CROP</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
TEA	101441	104648	93996
COFFEE	22271	16328	19913
SI SAL	1184	1020	1325
TOTAL	124896	121996	115234

(i) Draw proportional circles to represent the total exports earning during the period of 2012 to 2014. Use diameter method.

Round totals.

2012		125,000
2013		122,000
2014		115,000

Scale: 1:50,000millions

<b>Year</b>	<b>Volume in Millions</b>	<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Radius</b>
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2012	125,000	2.5	1.3
2013	122,000	2.4	1.2
2014	115,000	2.3	1.1

(ii) Calculate the percentage decline in exports value between 2012 and 2013.

Difference 124896 = 2900

$$= \frac{2900 \times 100}{124896}$$

= 2.3%

(b). (i). What conclusion on value of exports can you make from the proportional circles?

The total exports value for the selected crops was highest in 2012.

The total export value had a decline for the consecutive years

2014 registered the lowest export value

Total exports value for the three years has very little significant difference

It is difficult to compare many sets of data

It is difficult to represent extreme values/ very high/ very low values.

It is difficult to compare values which have a small range

It is difficult to determine the trend of unlive.

(ii). Explain how international trade in Kenya can be improved

- Kenya should improve her international transport/ communication links for efficient transactions
- Kenya is exploring new markets in order to avoid over reliance on European market/ traditional market
- Trade agreement signed by Kenya and various countries in Africa and America may help to increase volume of trade
- Kenya is processing some of the agriculture products before exports in order to add value hence increase earning.
- The setting up of industries in the neighboring countries by some increase, volume of trade foreign.
- Reduce the cost of production for Kenyan goods.
- Marketing internationally is to create awareness for local goods.
- Diversify the country's exports to expand competition
- Improve security -is to guarantee safety of transport. Removing trade barriers -is to ensure free flow of laboring at international.

(iii) State four factors that influence the occurrence of minerals.

- Evaporation enhances crystallization leading to formation of salts
- Erosion loosens minerals and transports them eventually depositing them as alluvial deposits.
- Leaching results into a concentration of minerals in the crust.
- Weathering exposes near the earth surface
- Sedimentation deposits, accumulates and concentrates minerals in specific areas making them occur in layers, beds and seams.

(c) Describe the open cast method of mining.

- The mineral deposits lie within a few meters from the ground.
- The unwanted materials on the top layer/ overburden is removed
- Soft mineral deposits are removed by drilling/ scooping.
- Hard minerals are removed by blasting with explosives
- The minerals is then scooped by excavator
- The mineral is loaded into Lorries to be transported for processing.

Explain three ways in which mining promotes industrialization in Kenya.

- Some minerals provide essential raw materials for some manufacturing industries
- Minerals are exported to earn the country foreign exchange which is used for development of industries
- Mining stimulates development of roads/ railways which promotes industrial growth.
- Mining attracts settlements of towns which attracts industrial development
- Mining creates employment raising the living standards of the people hence, creating a greater demand for industrial products thus promoting industrial growth.
- Stimulated growth of related industries that supply imports

(iii) State the problems experienced in exploitation of tropical hardwood forests.

- Trees take long time to mature
- Different trees species are clustered in one area making movement difficult.
- Trees mature at the different time making harvesting difficult and expensive.
- Tree trunks are huge, supported by buttress roots hence difficult to exploit
- The forests have mixed tree species making exploitation difficult and almost impossible.
- The trees are heavy/ bulky making transportation difficult
- Impossible roads
- Hot/ humid climate
- Tree climbers.

List the characteristics of planted forest in Kenya.

- Trees appear in rows
- They have same species
- They are mainly softwoods
- They have little/ no undergrowth
- They take short time to mature
- They appear in blocks/ same height

- Mainly located in higher area
- Scientifically managed

(c). Explain three factors that favour forestry in Canada

- The valley bottoms along the Coast form suitable sites for location of paper mill e.g. clay for smoothening paper surface
- There are many rivers with waterfalls suitable for generation of hydro electric power for use in the industries.
- For low temperature in the highlands discourage the settlement leaving forestry as the only land use.
- The landscape is rugged with thin soils that discourage agriculture/ nativities therefore most of the mountain slopes are under forests.
- High precipitation throughout the year favours luxuriant growth of forests.
- Presence of rivers which provide cheap water transport to transport logs to factories.
- There is ready market of forest products in Canada and USA.

Give the measures that the government has taken to conserve and manage forests in Kenya.

- It has enacted laws to prohibit the cutting of trees without a license/ protecting indigenous trees.
- It has established forest research stations to conduct research on tree species.
- NGOs/ The green belt movement/ NEMA encourage protection threatened forests.
- It encourages people to use alternative source of energy
- The tree planting program are drawn during rainy seasons and implemented.
- Forest are protected by establishing forests guards e.g. The Nyayo

(i) Mulching

- This is the use of crop residues such as vegetable remains/ plant litter/ grass/ polythene sheets to cover the soil/ crop.
- It helps to retain soil moisture, reduce soil erosion, reduce the splashing effect of rain water on soil.
- It increases water infiltration into the soil by preventing it from surface runoff.
- When the vegetative materials decompose it produces organic matter which increases the fertility of the soil.

(ii) Bunds and gab ions.

- Bunds are soil across a slope constructed to control soil erosion
- Bunds are also built to check surface runoff which would cause soil erosion.
- Gabions are wire mesh that are filled with soil, stones and other materials.
- Gabions are constructed on slope/ across gullies to trap soils being carried by running water down slope.
- Gabions encourage vegetation growth in the trapped soil.
- They are effective for controlling soil erosion

(b). Give three ways in which the government of Kenya is trying to rehabilitate overgrazed lands in Kenya.

- Livestock extension officer's move around advising farmers on the importance of keeping livestock according to the carrying capacity of the land.

- Introducing exotic breeds/ across breeds to emphasize quality and not quantity.
- It has established/ encouraged establishment of ranches in the livestock keeping regions to improve quality of animals.
- It has encouraged farmers to grow fodder/ introduced nourishing grasses which is draught resistant.

(ii). Explain two conditions that favour irrigation farming in Kenya

- Gently sloping land which permits flow of water by gravity hence reducing pumping of water to the fields.
- Presence of clay soils/ black cotton soils which retain water for longer use by crops.
- Presence of rivers/ reservoirs/ lakes which provide regular water supply making it possible to irrigate land throughout the year
- Government policy to develop irrigation scheme throughout the year
- Efficient transport to ensure movements of goods
- High temperatures throughout the year which allows multiple cropping/ continuous farming activities throughout the year
- Large track of land for expansion
- Low rainfall makes irrigation necessary
- Low population hence low costs of reset.

(d) (i) Give the characteristics of land reclaiming in Kenya

- Simple methods of reclaiming land are used like digging canals/ ditches to drain water.
- Land is reclaimed mainly from swamps/ marginal lands
- Irrigation is used where there is rainfall/ in arid areas.
- Draught resistant crops are planted
- There is high evaporation of irrigation water due to high temperatures.
- Trees are planted

(ii) Explain three factors that have contributed to the reduction in fertility rate in Kenya.

- The cost of bringing up children has gone up therefore parents limit the number of children they can have.
- Increased use of birth control methods has lowered the number of children women get in their life time
- More girls attending school/ are pursuing higher education and training. This makes them stay longer before getting married.
- Modern career opportunities have a limiting influence on a women's fertility rate. Some employers do not want to employ women who keep going on maternity leave.
- There is an increase in the number of women opting to remain single, thus reducing the number of fertility.
- Urbanization has influenced people to have small families.

(c) State three problems caused by slow population growth rate in developed countries.

- The social amenities are underutilized/ high cost of maintenance

- There is inadequate labour supply/ manpower
- The dependency ratio is high in old age
- There is reduction in revenue collection
- There is under exploitation of resources
- There is inadequate local market for the locally produced goods
- There is limited defense
- There is limited investment
- There is high cost of transport/ services

(d). explain four causes of rural-rural migration in Kenya.

- People move from one rural area to another in search of employment
- insecurity in some rural areas make people move to safer places
- Pressure on land makes people buy/ look for land elsewhere and settle
- Setting up of government development projects may cause displacement of people who are settled elsewhere/ government projects may attract settlement in those areas.
- Pastoral communities migrate from one rural area to another in search of pasture/ water for their livestock.
- Changes in land tenure system/ inheritance/ land disputes cause people to move and settle elsewhere
- Natural calamities make people to move for safety places
- Transfer of services from one rural area to another