THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATINOS COUNCIL

The Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY
Paper 2

MARKING SCHEME
(CONFIDENTIAL)

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SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1.	(a)	Name **two** rivers that supply water to Mwea-Tebere irrigation scheme. - River Thiba - River Nyamindi - River Murubara **Any 2 x 1 =**	**2 marks**
	(b)	State how government policy influenced the establishment of Mwea-Tebere irrigation scheme. - There was need to keep detainees busy. - For people to provide free labour. - There was need to settle landless people. - The need to control flood of rivers that pass through the area. **Any 3 x 1 =**	**3 marks**
2	(a)	Define the term Fisheries. - Fisheries are water bodies where exploitation of acquatic organisms/life is carried out.	**2 marks**
	(b)	Name **three** countries in Southren Africa that are important for marine harvesting. - South Africa - Namimbia - Angola. **Any 3 x 1 =**	**3 marks**

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3 (a)	What is renewable source of energy? - A renewable energy source is that source that can be regenerated and used over a long period of time. **Any 2 x 1 =**	**2 marks**
(b)	Name **three** main Hydro Electric power stations along River Tana. - Masinga - Kamburu - Gitaru - Kindaruma - Kiambere - Tana. **Any 3 x 1 =**	**3 marks**
4 (a)	Define internal trade - This is the exchange of goods and services within a country. **Any 2 x 1 =**	**2 marks**
(b)	Give **three** ways in which Kenya has benefited from regional trade. - It earns foreign exchange from exports. - Increases employment opportunities. - Opens up large market for goods. - It reduces tariffs making goods cheaper. - It promotes industrial growth and development. - It enhances international cooperation/ political understanding. **Any 3 x 1 =**	**3 marks**

- It improves transport/communication.
- It promotes exchange of research findings/ideas
- It readily avails goods/services needed by the people
- It's a source of government revenue in the form of duties/tariffs.

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5.	(a)	Outline **three** factors that influence development of linear settlement pattern. - People settle along rivers for water provision. - People settle along roads/ease of transport. - People settle along lakes/shores for fishing activities. - People settle along ridges for easy house construction and security. - People settle along forest fringes to access timber. - People settle along the foot/base/bottom of escarpments for water.	**Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks**
	(b)	Give **two** differences between the ports of Mombasa and Rotterdam. – Rotterdam handles more cargo than Mombasa. – Rotterdam has up to date cargo handling technology while Mombasa is less mechanized. – Rotterdam has room for expansion while Mombasa has limited space. – Rotterdam is linked by road, railway, pipeline, air as well as waterways while Mombasa is linked by road, railway, pipeline and air. – Rotterdam exports mainly manufactured goods while mombasa exports mainly raw materials – Rotterdam serves a hinterland of developed countries while mombasa serves a hinterland of developing countries	**Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks**

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SECTION B

Answer question 6 and two other questions in this section.

6. Use the table below to answer the following questions.

Kenya's agricultural production in '000 tonnes between 2008 and 2011.

ITEMS/ YEARS	2008	2009	2010	2011
Horticulture	57,965	49,352	40,170	68,123
Tea	55,383	64,684	87,960	100,45
Coffee	6,859	9,563	15,449	17,826
Dairy products	8,368	11,496	11,346	15,548

(a) (i) Apart from comparative line graph, name four other methods that can be used to represent the above data.

- Pie chart/divided circles
- Comparative bar graph/compound bar graph / cumulative bar graphs
- Divided rectangle
- Proportional circles

from 08

max 04

Any 4 x 1 = **4 marks**

(ii) Using a vertical scale of 1cm to represent 20,000 tonnes, draw a comparative line graph to represent the above data.

Kenya's Agricultural production in '000 tonnes between 2008 and 2011.

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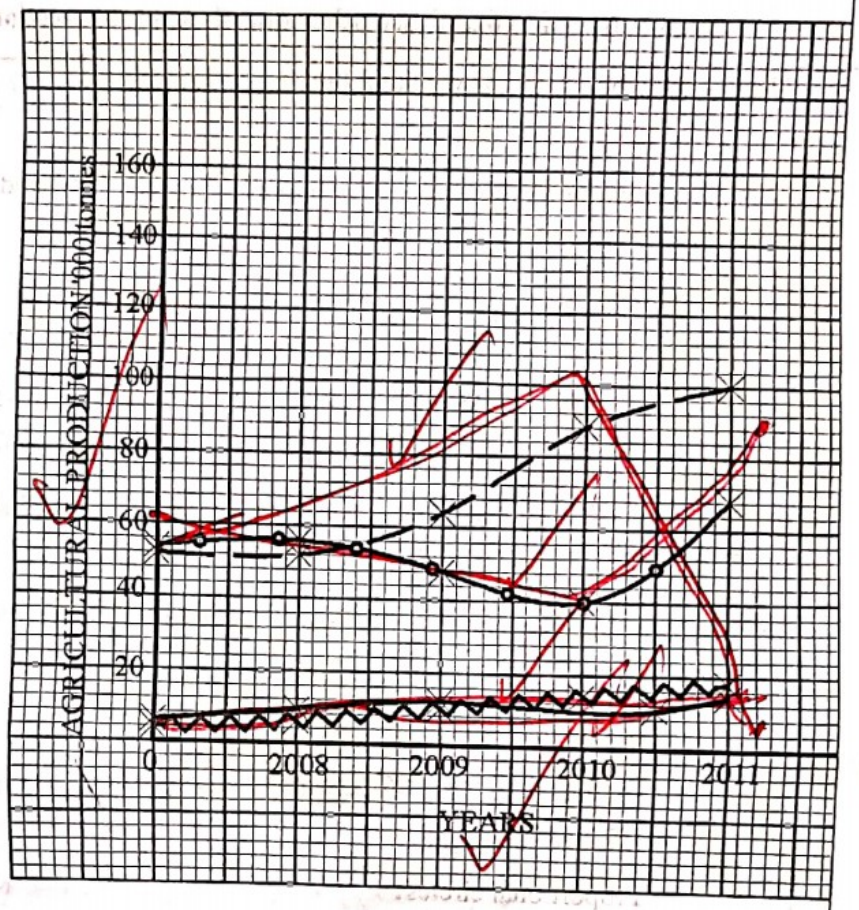
Kenya's Agricultural production in '000 tonnes between 2008 - 2011



KEY

Tea

Horticulture

Coffee

Dairy products

Correct axis		
	x -	1 mark
	y -	1 mark
Title	-	1 mark
Each crop	-	1 mark x 4
Key	-	1 mark
Total	=	8 marks

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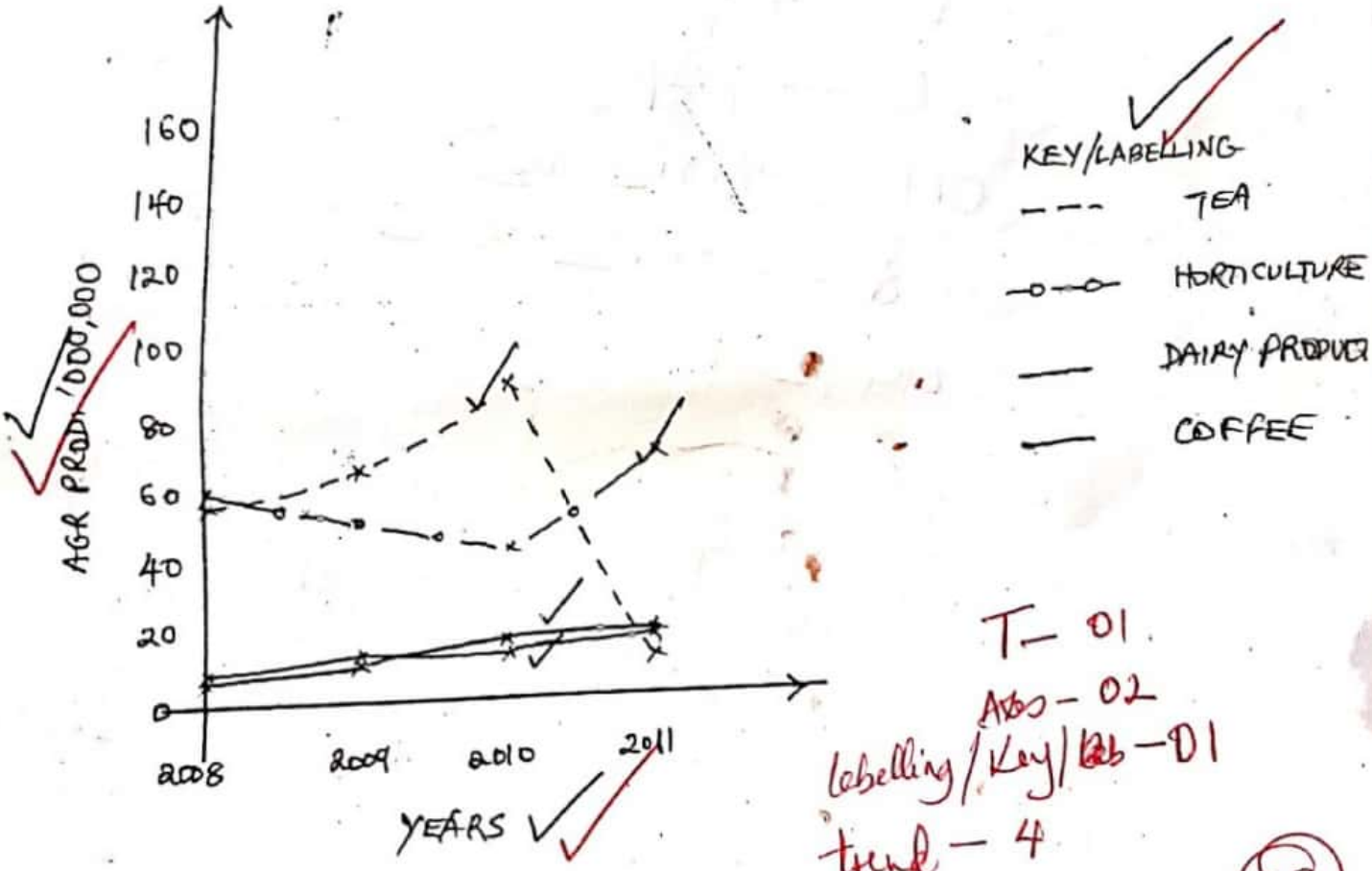
KENYAS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 000,000 TONS 2008-2011



T- 01
Axes - 02
labelling/Key/Lab - 01
trend - 4

08

transfer as minor

minor

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	(iii) State three advantages of using line graphs to represent statistical data. – They are easy to draw/construct. – They allow comparison. – They are easy to read and interpret. – They give clear visual impression. – They can be used to show a wide range of data. **Any 3 x 1 =**	**3 marks**
(b)	(i) Give reasons that may have led to the low production of dairy products between 2010 and 2011 - Indigenous breeds hence low milk production. - Inadequate capital to buy quality feeds/high cost of veterinary services. - Use of low quality feeds/inadequate foliage for the animals. - Few/inadequate extension services to provide intensive veterinary care. - Inadequate technical know-how/managerial skills on dairy farming. – prolonged drought – outbreaks of diseases – attack from pest – mismanagement of dairy industry **Any 3 x 2 =**	**6 marks**
(c)	Give **four** physical conditions that favour dairy farming in Kenya. - Low temperatures/between 15° and 18°C - Humid conditions/protection from long hours of sunshine. - Plenty of nutritious grass/fodder. - Reliable/constant supply of water. - Fertile soils for growth of quality of grass throughout the year. **Any 4 x 1=**	**4 marks**

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7. (a)	(i) Apart from Ghana, name **two** countries in Africa where cocoa is grown. - Nigeria - Cote-de Ivoire / Ivory coast - Cameroon - Guinea - Togo - Principe and Sao Tome - Liberia - Sierra Leone - Benin - Uganda - Rwanda Any 2 x 1 = max 02	2 marks
	(ii) State **five** physical conditions that favour cocoa farming in Ghana. - High ~~and~~ well distributed rainfall ~~of 1300-1500mm.~~ / 1000–1500 mm. - High temperatures ~~ranging from~~ 21°C to 30°C. / warm / Hot conditions - Protection from strong winds that blow away pods. - High relative humidity. / 70 – 80% - Deep, well drained fertile loamy soils. / volcanic / light clays / rich in iron and potassium - A sunny period for ripening. - ~~Low altitude of below~~ 0 – 750 metres above sea level. - Undulating landscape - protection of young plants from direct sunshine Any 5 x 1 = max 05	5 marks
(b)	(i) Describe the process of cocoa cultivation in Ghana. - land / vegetation is cleared and ploughed - Cocoa trees are grown from seedlings sown in nurseries. - Holes are dug in the farm. - The seedlings are allowed to grow to a height of ~~a few~~ 28–30cm ~~centimetres~~ before they are transplanted to the field. - Seedlings are planted in rows, three metres apart in cleared forest zones. - Nurse crops eg cassava / yams / bananas are planted - Some cocoa trees are grown from cuttings, which are placed directly from cleared forest. - The ~~plants are~~ crop is weeded, pruned and occasionally and manured to improve the quality of the bean and prolong life of the tree. - The trees are protected from insects, pests and fungi by spraying with insecticides. / fungicides - The trees begin to produce from five years, up to 30-40 years. mature pods	07

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- The cocoa pods grow on the trunk and the main branches of a tree.
- They become yellowish/orange when ripe, there is no set time for ripening. Both flowering and ripening can take place at the same period.
- There are two main harvesting periods. That is between September and February and between May and August.
- The crop is harvested manually using long sharp knives.

Any 6 x 1 = | **6 marks**

(ii) Give **three** uses of cocoa.

- It is used as a beverage.
- It is used to manufacture cosmetics.
- It is used in baking/confectionary.
- It is used to make sweets/ice/cream/flavourings.

Any 3 x 1 = | **3 marks**

(c) (i) Explain **three** human problems faced by cocoa farming in Ghana.

- At times cocoa farmers are demoralized because they ~~do not~~ get ~~good~~ price for their beans due to world price fluctuations.
- During the rainy seasons, the feeder roads become impassable leading to ~~difficulties~~ in delivering the crop.
- ~~The trees are attacked by pests and diseases which destroy the trees, e.g. black pod and swollen shoot.~~
- The low prices ~~cannot sustain~~ the farmers hence there has been a slow drift into better paying jobs in industries.
- ~~Cocoa growing requires abundant labour throughout the year. This is not always available especially during harvesting.~~

Any 3 x 2 = | **6 marks**

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CITE – Conservation of International

	(ii)	Give ways in which cocoa farming has benefited the government of Ghana. - Cocoa is sold to earn foreign exchange. - It provides employment to the people. - It has promoted industrialization, e.g. beverage industries. - It has boosted trade by increasing Ghana's exports. - It has led to development of infrastructure. Any 3 x 1 = 3	
8.		Use the map of Kenya below to answer question (a)	
(a)	(i)	Name the game reserve marked X - Marsabit	1 mark
	(ii)	Name the marine reserve marked Y -Malindi/Watamu Marine Reserve	1 mark
	(iii)	Name the national park marked Z -Amboseli National Park	1 mark
(b)	(i)	Apart from establishing national parks, state **four** ways in which the government of Kenya conserves wildlife. - Setting up the Kenya wildlife service which conserves wildlife. - Creating the Ministry of Tourism to coordinate management of wildlife. - Banning game hunting/trade in wildlife products. - It has created public awareness of wildlife conservation through media/wildlife clubs/conservation education centres. - It has established Kenya rangeland ecological monitoring unit. Any 4 x 1 = 4	4 marks

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	(ii) State **five** factors influencing the distribution of wildlife in East Africa. - Different climates will influence varied wildlife. -Varied relief will influence different types of wildlife. -Different types of soils influence varied vegetation/wild animals. - Drainage supports a wide variety of plants and animals. -Human activities are largely responsible for survival and distribution of wildlife - Different types of vegetation offer habitat/food for different animals **5 x 1 =**	09 **5 marks**
	(c) Outline ways in which the wild animals are of significance to the economy of Kenya. - They earn the country foreign exchange from tourism. - It provides employment to the people the national parks and tourists hotels. - They provide game meat/food for local consumption and export. - National parks/game reserves are used for scientific studies and research. - Wild animals ~~provide~~ provide ~~a healthy~~ ecosystem in Kenya - They earn the government revenue. - Some animals provide raw materials for industries. - The conservation of wild animals stimulates development of roads/increased accessibility in some otherwise remote areas. - Wild animals help provide alternative land use in semi-arid areas ~~not~~ unsuitable for agriculture. Any 7x1= **7 x 1 =**	**7 marks**

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(d)	Discuss the factors that favour tourism in Switzerland under the following subheadings. **(i) Central location** Switzerland is centrally located within Europe which makes her accessible to other European countries who form a bulk of her international tourists. 02 **(ii) Climate** It has a double season of winters and summers that attract tourists all year round. The sunny summer conditions favour mountaineering while the winters are suitable for winter sports. max 02	**2 marks** **2 marks**
	(iii) Political neutrality Switzerland is not aligned to any political conflicts in the world. This removes any restrictions to the country as a tourist destination hence it attracts tourists from any country in the world. 02	**2 marks** 06 25
9. (a)	What is an industry? - Industry is an enterprise that enables the production of goods and services for consumption and sale.	02 **2 marks**
(b)	(i) Name **two** car manufacturing zones in Japan. -Tokyo – Yokohama -Osaka – Kobe - Kyoto -Nagoya 02 **Any 2 x 1 =**	**2 marks**
	(ii) Explain **four** human factors which have favoured the development of car manufacturing industry in Japan. - The country has adequate capital to invest in the car industry.	

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		-The advanced technology and research has led to efficient methods of production of high quality cars at minimum costs. -Japan produces fuel-saving vehicles leading to a high demand for them in the world market. -Japan has highly skilled and industrious work force which has promoted massive production of quality vehicles. -The government policy/peace and stability has encouraged industrialization. -The presence of large population with a high purchasing power provides a large local market for the cars. - The efficient transport system which eases the transportation of raw materials and - Large hydroelectric power production and nuclear power production is industrial energy - The rise of empire meiji who promoted industrial development - The education system which has given rise to skilled manpower and advanced technology **Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks**	08

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(c)	Explain the following problems of industrialization in the developing countries.	
	(i) Raw materials	
	~~-Most of the industries deal with processing of raw materials.~~ Agricultural raw materials fluctuate with seasons hence the industries may ~~lack raw~~ have inadequate materials during low season. -Some industries relying on natural resources suffer closure/low production when the natural resources get exhausted. -Industries relying on imported materials face shortage when the allocation for importation is restricted. -Political differences between countries may lead to ~~lack of~~ limited supply of raw materials to the ~~rivalry~~ rival country leading to shortage. max 04	
	Any 2 x 2 =	**4 marks**
	(ii) Inadequate skilled manpower	
	-Most developing countries ~~lack~~ have limited industrial culture/education to ~~import~~ import relevant skills for industrialization. -They rely on expatriates who are expensive to hire/maintain ~~not~~ un reliable. -Most countries have inadequate managerial skills to run industries resulting to mismanagement ~~and~~ embezzlement of funds. - most countries suffer from brain drain that slows down industrial development max 4	
	Any 2 x 2 =	**4 marks**

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	(d)	Outline ways in which your class would prepare for a field study in one of the industries in your country. - Making a reconnaissance. - Getting permission from the school authorities. - Organizing for transport. - Identifying and assembling tools/items to carry. - Making a work schedule. - Preparing a questionnaire or interview questions. - Identifying the industry. - Reading on the topic. **Any 5 x 1 =**	**5 marks**
10.	(a)	(i) What is communication? -Communication is the process of passing information between two or more persons.	**2 marks**
		(ii) Name **four** types of mass communication. -Radio -Television -Internet -Newspapers/magazines -Films/videos -Billboards -Flyers **Any 4 x 1 =**	**4 marks**
	(b)	Explain the role of communication in the economic development of Africa. - Communication enhances trade in that traders are able to communicate to get raw materials/to sell their products. - Many people are employed in the communication sector leading to improvement in their standards of living. - Communication has helped in promoting international/domestic tourism leading to gain in foreign exchange/revenue.	

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	- Governments are able to disseminate information through the media (e.g. information related to environmental conservation/educational programmes.) - Communication promotes international relations which enhances trade between Africa and other countries. **Any 4 x 2 =**	**8 marks**
(c)	State **five** problems facing communication in Africa. - Inefficient communication systems. - Inadequate capital to install communication equipment. - Language barriers due to diverse ethnic backgrounds. - Inadequate communication facilities. - Vandalism of communication equipment. - Destruction of communication facilities in some African countries due to civil wars/terrorism. **Any 5 x 1 =**	**5 marks**
(d)	Explain **three** efforts being made to solve the problems facing communication in Africa. - Liberalization of communication sector, leading to modernization of the communication systems. - Establishment of trading blocs which have created favourable conditions for improving communication between member states. - Installing wireless telephones (instead of copper wires) which are usually vandalized. - Regional development initiatives are been undertaken to improve information and communication technology in the continent. - Many African countries have established satellites facilities/ radio/television boosters in order to improve communication. - Many African countries are adopting international languages such as French and English in order to reduce language barriers. **Any 3 x 2 =**	**6 marks**

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