

## **GEOGRAPHY FORM THREE marking scheme**

### **1a)i) Differentiate between indigenous and exotic forests (2mks)**

*Indigenous forests are made up of trees that are native to a country while exotic forests are made of trees that are alien to a country or region.*

### **ii) Give three western rainforests found in Kenya (3mks)**

- Mount elgon forest*
- Kakamega forest*
- North and south Nandi forests*
- Gwasi hills forest*

### **b)i) State three measures which have been taken to conserve forests in Kenya (3mks)**

- planting trees where some have been cut down (reafforestation programmes)*
- Planting trees where non existed(Afforestation)*
- Setting up presidential commission*
- Setting up of Nyayo tea zones*
- Intercropping of crops with trees (agroforestry)*
- creation of forests reserves community participation*

### **ii) Explain two factors which favour the development of soft wood in Canada (4mks)**

- heavy rainfall on the windward slopes of the mountain ranges of British Columbia encourages forest growth*
- low population density that has left land available for the establishment of forests.*
- some areas have rugged and steep landscape this discouraging agriculture and settlement hence land is available for the establishment of trees*
- Canada experiences cool to cold climate which favours the growth of trees*

### **iii) Compare the softwood forests in Kenya and Canada, under the following sub-headings (6mks)**

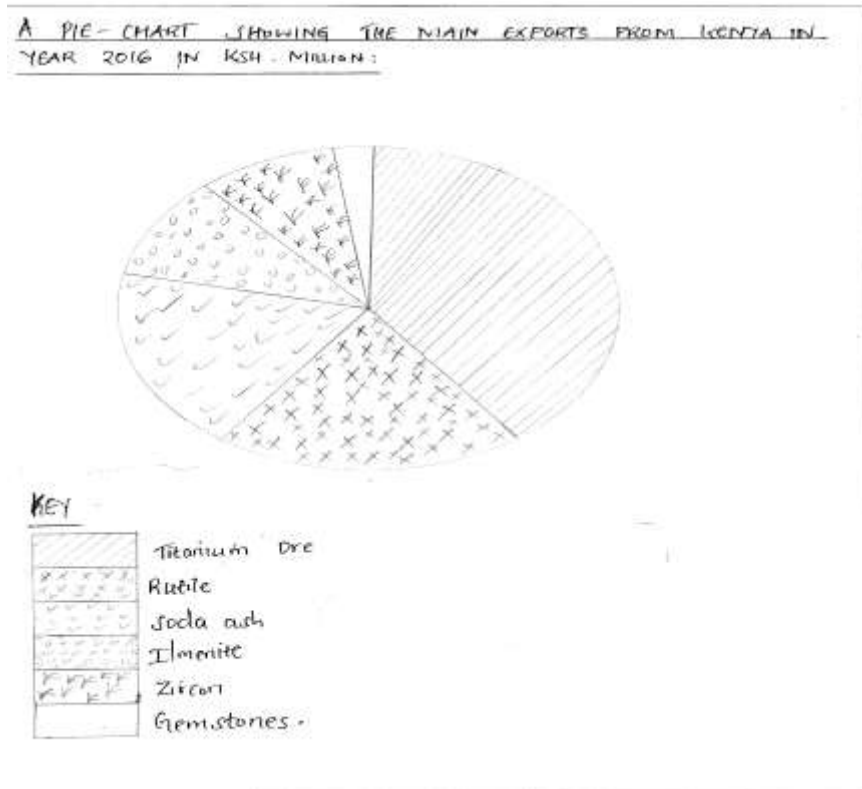
**a)Maturity-** *Growth of trees in Canada matures slowly due to low temperatures while growth of trees in Kenya matures faster due to high temperatures*

#### **b)Transport of logs**

- In Kenya, workers are transported daily to the logging sites while in Canada logging involves setting up a settlement for the workers within a region to be harvested.*
- transportation of logs in Kenya is by tractors and lorries while in Canada are transported by floating them on water (river)*

#### **c)Type of forest**

*Softwood forest in Kenya are mainly planted while softwood forest in Canada are natural*



iv) Calculate the percentage of leading mineral export by value in year 2016 (2mks)

$$\frac{\text{leading}}{\text{original}} \times 100 = \frac{13300-930}{13300} \times 100 = 93\%$$

b)i) State three disadvantages of using pie charts to present statistical data (3mks)

- are time consuming due to calculation and measurement of angles
- pie charts having very small values may be difficult to accurately represent
- actual values represented by each component cannot be known.

ii) State two characteristics of compound bar graphs (2mks)

- are made of two or more bars drawn vertically
- bars are subdivided into various segments
- different variables can be presented on one bar

3.a.i) Give two ways that can be used to locate a place on a topographical map (2mks)

- use of place names
- use of direction, bearing and distance
- Use of latitudes and longitudes
- Use of grid references

b) Give three methods that are commonly used to represent relief on topographical map (2mks)

- spot heights
  - trigonometric stations
  - Contours and form lines
- 4a)

**b)Name four common drainage patterns on topographical maps (4mks)**

- topographical maps
- dendritic drainage pattern
- trellis drainage pattern
- radial drainage pattern
- fault guided drainage pattern