

312/2 GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. a) Factors influencing the development of nucleated settlement

- Availability of water
- Presence of facilities such as schools, dispensary.
- Presence of an industrial plant
- Mining activity
- Scarcity of land
- Security concerns.

(3x1 = 3mks)

b) Characteristics of Central Business District.

- Easily accessible
- Has high concentration of tallest buildings
- Has high rental value
- Has wide streets
- High concentration of business activities

(3x1=3mks)

2. a) - Fish farming is the rearing of fish in ponds and dams **(2 mks)**

b) Physical factors that favour fishing in North West Pacific

- The convergence of the cold Oyashio current and the warm Kuroshio
- The broad continental shelf along the coastline
- The indented coastline with several islands
- The mountainous landscape hinders agriculture **(3x1=3 mks)**

3. a) Negative effects of open cast mining on environment

- The land is left with gaping quarries which are ugly
- Agricultural land is wasted or reduced.
- Dust produced pollutes the environment / health hazard
- Land for settlement is reduced -;
- Water pools from breeding grounds for disease-causing organisms
- Interferes with the natural vegetation

(3x1=3mks)

b) Methods of places mining/ alluvial mining

- Panning mining
- Dredging mining
- Hydraulic mining

(2x1=2mks)

4.a) Characteristics of stage 1

- High birth rates - Declining death rates.
- High population growth rate.

(2x1=2mks)

b) Reasons for the high death rates in the traditional stage.

- Inadequate medical care.
- Rampant / wide spread diseases.
- Malnutrition / inadequate food supply.
- Frequent wars.

(3x1=3mks)

5. (a) Two renewable sources of energy

- Water
- wind
- Solar/sun -Biomass-Wood

b) Measures that being taken to manage and conserve energy in Kenya

- Encouraging people to use alternative sources of*energy other than oil e.g. biomass, solar wind
- Development of wood fuel programme through afforestation and reafforestation
- People are being encouraged in the rural areas
- Creating awareness eg through the media on the importance of conserving energy
- Encouraging /improving of public transport to encourage people to use it
- Proper planning /maintenance and repair of roads to reduce fuel consumption
- Proper management of the existing forests through banning of logging, training of foresters, selective tree cutting to ensure sustainable use of forests.
- The government is making efforts to harness /develop other forms of energy

eg wind, geothermal

(3 x 1 = 3mks)

SECTION B

6(a)(i) GRAPH

(10x^{1/2}=5mks)

- Attractive to the eyes/clear visual impression
- Easy to compare values at a glance
- Easy to draw/construct (2x1=2marks)

b) Problems experienced by Mombasa as it grows

- Serious traffic congestion during rush hours leading to loss of time as one goes to work
- There is a rapid growth of population which leads to acute shortage of housing/slums
- There are heaps of uncollected garbage posing health hazards
- There is large population which is unemployed encouraging the increase in crimes/immoral practices, parking boys/beggars
- Pollution of water, air and sound
- Poor sewerage system in some parts of the town causing health hazards

(4x2=8marks)

(c)(i)Climate

- Both towns are free from fog and mist conditions

(1x2=2mks)

(ii)Size of the ports

- Mombasa is the largest port in East Africa but lacks space for expansion while Rotterdam has expanded greatly (1x2=2mks)

(iii)Transport links to the interior

- Mombasa is linked to the interior by the Kenya Uganda Railway while Rotterdam is served by waterways, roads, railway lines to other towns (1x2mks)

d) Why North Eastern Kenya is sparsely settled.

- There are harsh climatic conditions such as high temperatures and low rainfall

- The soils are thin and infertile discouraging agricultural activities
- Insecurity from banditry attacks scare people from settling **(3x1=3marks)**

7. (a)(i) Reasons why the government of Kenya is encouraging the use of Motor cycle and "Tuk-Tuk" as modes of road transport

- Motorcycles are convenient to use as they can do door to door services
- Motorcycles are fast
- Motorcycles and tuk-tuk have provided job opportunities to many Kenyan, thus improve the standards of living
- Has made movement within the urban centre convenient. **(1x3 = 3mks)**
-

(ii) Problems created by the introduction of the modes of transport on (a)(i) above

- Rates of roads accidents have increased due to lack of proper driving training and ignorance/abuse of traffic rules by the motor cyclists.
- Rate of insecurity has gone up - criminal activities like shooting passengers robberies.
- Congestion of urban centers, especially the C.B.D by Tuk-Tuk and Motorcycles
- Unhealthy competition with other modes of transport like Taxis, Boda-boda
- Encourage immorality

(2x1=2mks)

(b)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Town marked A..... Duluth | (1mark) |
| Town marked B.....L. Huron | (1 mark) |
| Canal marked C.....Trent canal | (1 mark) |
| River marked D....R. Detroit | (1 mark) |

Problems that hindered navigation through the seaway

- Presence of rapids and waterfalls e.g Sault Marie rapids/Niagara falls
- Existence of bottleneck/arrow sections due to silting
- Differences in water levels between the lakes
- Existence of rocky islands section in the St.. Lawrence river
- Freezing of the waterways in winter.
- Frequent fog and mist in certain months
- Shallow sections due to silting - **(2x5 = 10 mks)**

(d)

(i) **Methods they are likely to have used to collect data :**

- Counting
- Observation
- Photographing/filming/video taking
- Interviewing
- Administering a questionnaire **(3x1= 3mks)**

(ii) **Methods that they could use to present the data collected**

- Tabulation
- Drawing flow-charts/pie charts
- Displaying photograph **(3x1=3mks)**

8. a) Tourism aimed at using the earnings and knowledge gained to conserve the environment **(2mks)**

(b)(i) -Creating awareness among the local communities to understand and appreciate the environment

-Restoring the damaged environment in Bamburi nature trail

-Warning tourists at place entry against the danger of throwing cigarettes remains which Cause fire and littering place with garbage

-Sharing of benefits accrued from tourism with the local communities ie. Building schools, Hospitals. etc

- High lightning ecotourists' activities i.e. Bird watching, landscape painting, moving on Marked traits etc to conserve the environment. **(4x2=8mks)**

(ii) Advertising/publicizing of Kenya's/tourist facilitates locally and internationally

- To advice the ministry of tourism on ways to improve tourist sites
- Licenses and controls the operations of tour and hotel operations to ensure they give quality services
- Owns some of the hotels e.g. Hilton Hotels
- Co-ordinates with Kenya tourist police to ensure tourist safety **(3x1=3mks)**

(c) i) A - Lausanne

B- Zermatt

C - St. Moritz

D- Davos

(4x1=4mks)

ii) -Switzerland is located in central Europe making it easily accessible to tourists from Europe while Kenya is far from Europe

-Peaceful atmospheric/political neutrality in Switzerland encourages tourists, while in Kenya there are at times cases of insecurity i.e. Terrorists attack, political unrest in 2007 etc .

-Switzerland has better developed transport and communication network i.e. Roads, rail, cable cars which are used to transport tourists to various parts of the country, while in Kenya the railway, network road network is developed and maintained.

-Switzerland has many unexpected agencies located in the country and international Red cross organization, United Nations high commission for references, hence many conferences are held there, While in Kenya there is only the United Nations environmental programme.

-Switzerland encourages packages tours which lowers the rate charged for tourists' facilities hence encouraging more visitors while in Kenya package tours are poorly developed.

-Switzerland mounts more effective promotion campaigns through print, electronic media and participating in trade fairs, while in Kenya this is poorly done. (4x2=8mks)

9 a) i) Bilateral is trade between two countries while multilateral is trade between many countries, more than two. (2mks)

ii) **Factors that influence trade.**

- Availability of capital
- Availability of goods.
- Security
- Demand for goods
- Availability of transport.
- Existence of trading blocs.

(4x1=4mks)

b) i) **Trading Blocs in Africa.**

- The common market for Eastern and Southern Africa (**COMESA**)

- The East African co-operation (**EAC**).

- Southern African Development community. (**SADC**)

- Economic Community of West Africa. (**ECOWAS**) (3x1=3mks)

ii) Benefits of trading blocks.

- They create a large market for goods to be bought and sold.
- They help to create harmony and co-operation among the member states.
- Reduction of tariffs makes the goods cheaper to the people in the regions. The expanded market for goods has promoted industrial development as the demand for goods increases.
- Inter-state trade has encouraged the development of transport and communications.
- The trade between the countries has created job opportunities which have led to a high standard of living.
- Trade in the region has stimulated agricultural development. Has reduced the reliance of countries in Africa on goods and services from other parts of the world.
- They have made it easier for goods to be readily available to the people of the regions.

(4x2=8mks)

c) i) Balance of Trade

- This is the difference in value between a country's visible exports and import. (2mks)

ii) Invisible Trade

- Trade in intangible products i.e services. (2mks)

d) Ways in which Kenya is trying to enhance its external trade.

- Advertisement of export goods.
- Improving its infrastructure e.g roads. Encouraging foreign investors.
- Lowering taxes levied on trade goods.
- Encouraging sale of processed goods. **(4x1= 4mks)**

10. (a) Exotic beef cattle breeds in Kenya

- Aberdeen Angus
- Hereford
- Short horn
- Sahiwal **(2x1=2mks)**

(b) Steps taken by the Kenyan government to improve beef farming

- Establishing the priority orders by creating awareness among the leaders
- Identifying methods of approach that include related industries and department of Agriculture
- Organizing forums to educate the farmers on strategies to improve their systems of livestock farming

- Investigating the prevailing market situations and make appropriate recommendations
- Identifying possible financial institutions to the farmers such as Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), banks and advice the farmers accordingly
- Creating ranching schemes in the Arid and Semi Arid Areas (ASAL) to improve livestock farming among the pastoral communities
- Providing dipping equipment and facilities
- Providing extensions officers to give the farmers the necessary advice
- Decontrolling the price of meet products resulting in a variety of prices offered to beef farmers
- Improve water supply by building dams and reservoirs
- Teaching and encourages farmers to adopt modern methods of rearing and breeding beef cattle
- Introduction of pedigree British Cattle in some suitable districts or cross-breeding them with indigenous breeds
- Funding research in animal diseases control and management, educational programmes and drug supply

(c) 3 problems facing beef farming in Kenya

- Unreliable and inadequate rainfall in some months of the year leading to inadequate pasture
- High temperatures in most parts of Kenya which makes it hard to raise cattle of high quality
- The pastoral tribes care for quantity rather than quality, the large herds of poor animals are steadily ruining pastureland
- The hard ancient rocks that underlie Kenya produce poor soils prone to erosion. Natural grass is poor and not good for quality animals
- The Kenya environment encourages the spread of nagana and rinderpest which are disastrous diseases to animals **(3x1=3mks)**

(d) (i) Physical conditions that favour beef farming in Argentina

- Well distributed rainfall throughout the year with an annual total of about 1000mm favours the growth of good pasture for the animals.
- The sub-tropical temperatures with summer temperatures rising above 24°C and lower winter temperatures of about 10°C favour the growth of grass throughout the year.
- The area is flat and low rising gently westwards from the cliffs at the coast which provides

goods natural grazing landscape with good pastures.

- Fertile soils are washed from the foot hills of Andes by rains and rivers eastwards to the dry areas which forms loess that are fertile that gives rise to good natural pastures.
- The pampas enjoys the advantage of receiving on shore most winds from the north that makes the areas receives very high rainfall. **(3x2=6mks)**

(ii) Ways in which beef farming contributes to the economy of Argentina

- Beef industry has provided employment in various sectors e.g the stockmen in ranches
- There has been improvement in infrastructure from the coast to the interior to enable farmers transport cattle from interior to the coastal urban centers
- The exported beef earns a lot of foreign exchange for the government of Argentina
- The by-products such as hides, horns and hooves are used as raw materials for other industries like shoe-making **(2x2=4mks)**

(e) i) Objectives for the study

- To find out the type of beef cattle kept
- To find out where the farmers sell his or her livestock hides etc
- To find out the significance of beef products to the local area **(3x1=3mks)**

(ii) Follow up activities include:-

Displaying the filled in questionnaires

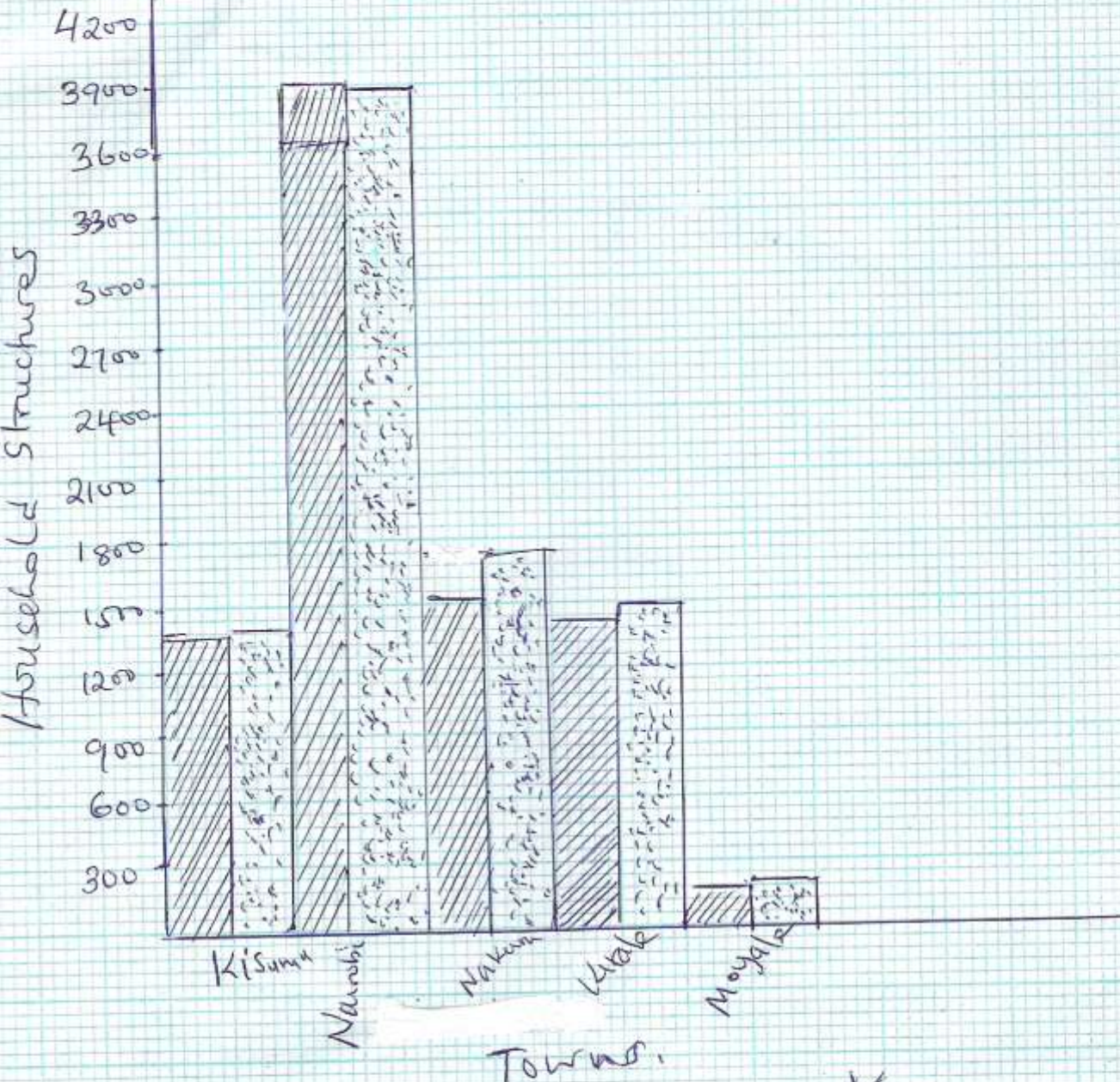
Displaying the photographs taken Giving a lecture on beef farms

Group discussion

Drawing proper sketches - well labeled

(4x1=4mks)

Household Structures in Selected towns in Kenya in 2010



Key
Permanent,
Temporal,

Title - 1 mu
Each town - 1 mu each = 5
Total 5 mus.

