

CHAMPIONS JET EXAMINATION

TERM 2 2024

312/2 – **GEOGRAPHY MARKING SCHEME**- Paper Two

SECTION A

1. a) Name three alluvial mining methods (3marks)

- ✓ *Sluicing/ Panning*
- ✓ *Dredging*
- ✓ *Hydraulic mining*
- ✓ *Sub-marine mining*

b) Give three ways in which gold may occur (3marks)

- ✓ *Gold may occur in beds and seams/layers.*
- ✓ *Gold may occur as weathered products.*
- ✓ *Gold may occur as alluvial deposits.*
- ✓ *Gold may occur as veins and lodes.*
- ✓ *Gold may occur as evaporates.*

2. a) Name two exotic breeds of dairy cattle reared in Kenya. (2marks)

- ✓ *Friesian/Holstein*
- ✓ *Guernsey*
- ✓ *Jersey*
- ✓ *Ayrshire*
- ✓ *Sahiwal*
- ✓ *Alderney*
- ✓ *The Channel Island cows*

b) State three physical conditions that favour dairy farming in Denmark (3marks)

- ✓ *The landscape is gently sloping which is suitable for grazing.*
- ✓ *The climate has warm/sunny summer that allow outdoor grazing.*
- ✓ *There is cool climate suitable for pasture growing.*
- ✓ *The moderate rainfall that supports growth of grass/fodder crops.*
- ✓ *Deep, well drained, clay soils that support growth of high-quality pasture.*

3. (a) Apart from the sun, name three other sources of electricity. (3marks)

Water, Wind Waves/ tides , Geothermal steam/ underground steam , Biomass, Wood / trees,
Drought animals

(b) Give three advantages of using solar energy. (3marks)

- ✓ It is free.
- ✓ It is cheap source of energy.
- ✓ It is inexhaustible/ renewable source of energy.
- ✓ It is clean/ environmentally friendly.
- ✓ It can be stored for future use.
- ✓ It is safe to use.
- ✓ It can be found everywhere/ it has many uses.
- ✓ It is easy to use.

4. State three ways in which the Great Lake and St. Lawrence Sea Way has contributed to the economy of Canada and United States of America. (3marks)

- ✓ The dams found along the route provide **hydroelectric power** for domestic/ industrial use.
- ✓ It provides cheap/ easy navigation means of transport for imports/ exports encouraging **trade**/ agriculture.
- ✓ The seaway has created **employment opportunities** in the transport industry raising the standards of living of the people in both countries.
- ✓ It has led to the growth of **ports/ towns** along its course, these have become focal points for various economic activities.
- ✓ Due to accessibility to raw materials there has been extensive **industrial development** in the area.
- ✓ Tariffs charged earn the countries **income/ revenue**.
- ✓ The lakes and the seaway are a source of **fresh water** for domestic/ industrial use.
- ✓ The seaway is a tourist attraction, earning the two countries **foreign exchange/ income/ revenue**.

5. (i) Name two settlement patterns. (2marks)

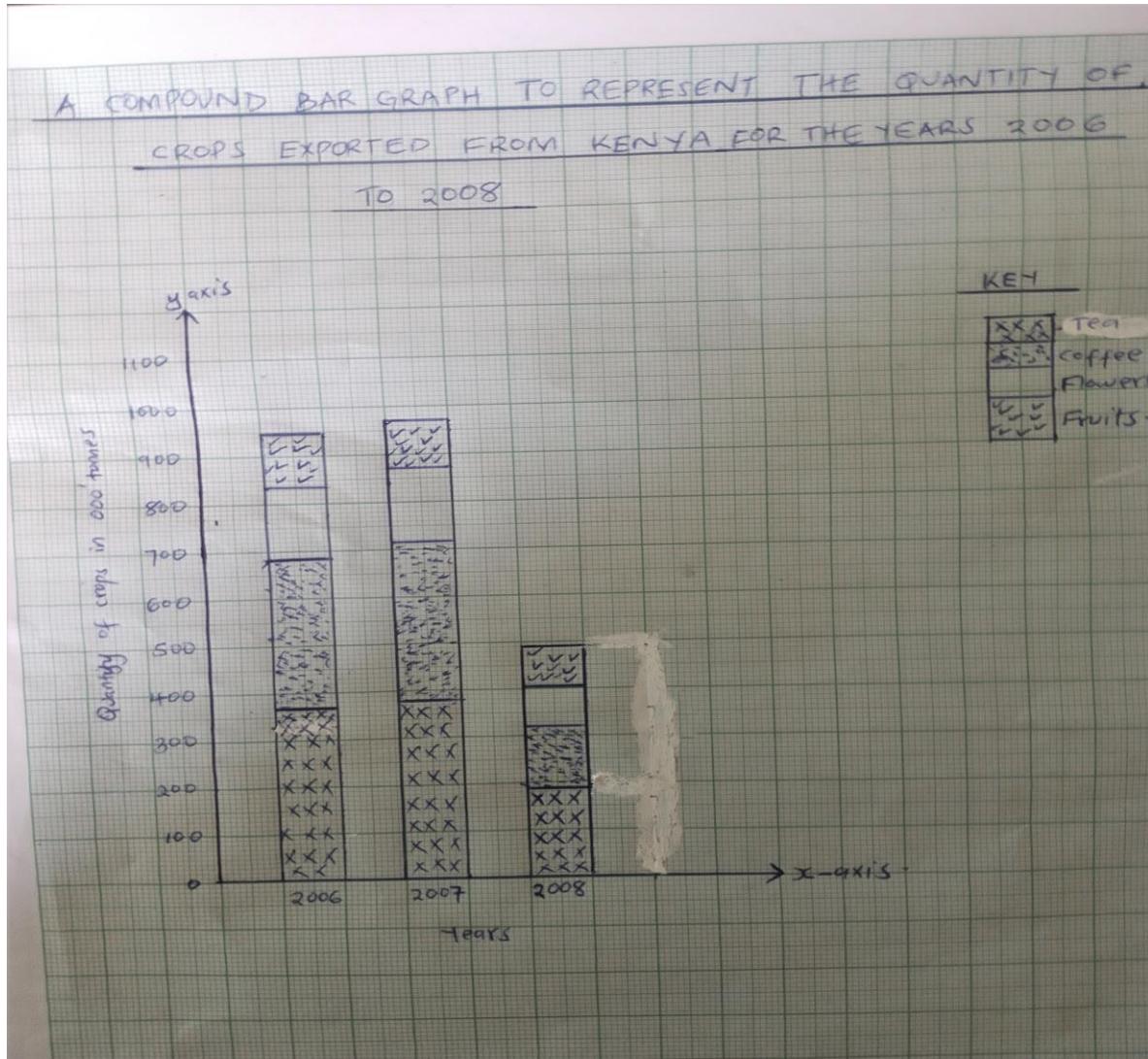
- Nucleated/clustered settlement pattern.
- Dispersed/scattered settlement pattern.
- Linear settlement pattern.
- Radial settlement pattern.

(ii) Identify three physical factors that influence settlement. (3marks)

Climate, Relief, Soils, Vegetation, Environmental diseases, Drainage/ presence of water bodies

SECTION B

6. a) (i) Draw a compound bar graph to represent the quantity of crops exported from Kenya. Use the scale of 1cm to represent 100,000 crops. (7marks)



(ii) Give any two advantages of using a compound bar graph to represent data (2marks)

- They give clear visual impression.
- They allow easy comparison.
- They are easy to interpret.
- They can be used to represent a wide range of data.

b) State three physical conditions favouring coffee growing in Kenya (3marks)

- ✓ Cool/warm/hot conditions.
- ✓ High and well distributed rainfall (1000-2030mm) annually.

- ✓ Moderate/high temperatures.
- ✓ Deep, well drained, volcanic/acidic soils.
- ✓ Gently sloping/undulating landscape.
- ✓ High altitude.
- ✓ Shelter from direct sunlight.
- ✓ Frost free conditions.

c) Explain three problems facing coffee farming in Brazil (6marks)

- ✓ The wasteful techniques of growing the crop leads to soil exhaustion which makes the coffee yield per hectare low.
- ✓ Climatic hazards/frost destroy coffee plants reducing the yields.
- ✓ Unplanned planting leads to overproduction/surplus production which lowers the prices.
- ✓ The fluctuating coffee prices in the world market sometimes leads to low profits.
- ✓ Stiff competition from other coffee producing countries threatens Brazil's dominance in the world coffee market.

d) Describe the stages involved in the processing of coffee (7marks)

- ✓ Ripe red berries are **weighed** at the factory.
- ✓ The berries are **sorted out** to remove unripe/diseased berries.
- ✓ Then taken through a machine to **remove outer covering pulp**.
- ✓ Berries are **fermented** in tanks for a while.
- ✓ Fermented beans are **washed**, then **dried** for about a week.
- ✓ The **husks are removed** and the beans **winnowed**.
- ✓ The beans are **sorted out and graded**.
- ✓ The beans are **roasted, ground into powder and packed** ready for sale/export.

7. a) (i) Give three examples of hardwood trees in Kenya (3marks)

Mahogany, Elgon teak, Mvule, Meru oak, Camphor, Elgon olive, Mangrove, Sapele, Ebony, Acacia

(ii) State three characteristics of tropical hardwood forests (3marks)

- ✓ Trees are hardwoods.
- ✓ Forests are evergreen.
- ✓ Trees are tall with straight smooth trunks.
- ✓ Trees form extensive canopies.
- ✓ Tree trunks are large in size and bulky.
- ✓ Trees have protruding giant buttress roots.
- ✓ Trees take a very long time to mature.
- ✓ Trees have broad leaves.
- ✓ Tree species are Mahogany, Meru oak, Elgon olive, Sapele, Ebony, Iroko, Ironwood and Rosewood.

b) (i) Give three reasons why there are a few paper mills in Kenya (3marks)

- ✓ *Inadequate modern technology and skills to exploit existing process.*
- ✓ *Inadequate softwood to provide enough raw materials to the industry.*
- ✓ *Inadequate power supply for the use in mills.*
- ✓ *Insufficient transport system to transport logs to the mills and the products to the market.*

(ii) Explain four measures that have been undertaken to conserve forests in Kenya

(8marks)

- ✓ *Practicing afforestation i.e. the planting of trees in order to establish a forest where none existed before.*
- ✓ *Practicing reforestation i.e. the planting of trees in areas where forests have been cleared e.g. Abardares, Ngong, Kabarnet, and Mt. Kenya.*
- ✓ *Enhancing community participation.*
- ✓ *Creation of forest reserves.*
- ✓ *Practicing agroforestry.*
- ✓ ***The government recognizes/ registers NGOs** e.g. green belt movement/ NEMA/ KFC/ KWS which encourages protection of threatened forests.*
- ✓ ***Gazetting forest areas** to reduce encroachment of the public.*
- ✓ *Creating public awareness on the need for forest conservation.*
- ✓ ***Enacting/ enforcing laws** to prohibit the cutting of trees without a licence/ protecting indigenous trees.*
- ✓ *The government has set aside **national tree planting day**.*
- ✓ *Employment of forest guards to protect the forests.*
- ✓ *Carrying out research through KEFRI in order to develop suitable tree species for different ecological regions.*

c) Explain differences of softwood forests in Kenya and Canada under the following topics

• **Distribution of softwood forests (2marks)**

- *In Kenya, softwood forests are found mainly in the highlands while in Canada they are found both in highland and lowland areas.*
- *In Kenya softwood forests cover a small percentage of the total land area while in Canada they cover large tracts of land.*

• **Period of harvesting (2marks)**

- *In Kenya, harvesting of trees is done throughout the year while in Canada, harvesting is done in winter and early spring.*

• **Transportation of logs (2marks)**

- *In Kenya, logs are transported by road/ trucks while in Canada, transport is mainly by water/ by rivers.*

- In Kenya, transportation is expensive while in Canada it is cheap.

• **Marketing of forest products (2marks)**

- In Kenya, forest products are mainly sold locally whereas forest products in Canada are mainly exported.

8. a) i) State three ways in which salinity in the polders is reduced in the Netherlands

(3marks)

- ✓ *Chemicals are applied to lower salts in the soils.*
- ✓ *Fresh water is flushed to the soils to remove/ dilute the excess salts.*
- ✓ *Reeds are planted to use up the excess salts.*
- ✓ *Continuous pumping of water from the polders.*

ii) Name three areas which make up the Zuider Zee project in the Netherlands.(3marks)

- ✓ *Markerwaard*
- ✓ *Wieringer meer*
- ✓ *South Flevoland*
- ✓ *East Flevoland*
- ✓ *North- Eastern Flevoland*

b) i) Identify four land uses of the reclaimed land in Netherlands.

(4marks)

Agriculture

Settlement

Tourist attraction site

Transport

ii) Describe the stages in the reclamation of land from the sea in the Netherlands

(7marks)

- ***Protective dykes/ sea walls** are constructed to enclose the part of the sea which is to be reclaimed.*
- ***Ring canals** are constructed on the interior sides of the dykes to carry away excess water.*
- ***Pumping stations** are installed to pump water from enclosed area.*
- ***Water is pumped out** of the area enclosed by the dyke.*
- ***Reeds are planted** to drain excess water and use up the excess salt.*
- ***Drainage ditches** and more pumping stations are put on the land being reclaimed.*
- ***Drainage pipes** are laid below the soil.*
- ***Inner dykes and ring canals** are used to divide area into regular portions.*
- ***Soils are treated with chemicals** to lower salinity.*
- ***The drained land is flushed with fresh water** to remove salt from the soil.*

- *Water is pumped from the polders regularly to avoid its accumulation in the reclaimed land.*

c) Explain four benefits of Zuider Zee project in the Netherlands. (8marks)

- *Reclamation has created more **land for agriculture/ settlement.***
- *Reclaimed land has **improved agricultural output.***
- *Land reclamation has resulted in **improved fresh water supply** for domestic/ industrial use.*
- *Construction of dykes around the polder has helped to **control floods/ sea invasion.***
- *Construction of dykes/ canals has **improved transport network.***
- *Reclamation has created sceneries for **tourists' attractions.***
- *Reclamation and associated activities have **created job opportunities.***

9. a) i) Name three main imports to Kenya (3marks)

- ✓ *Crude oil*
- ✓ *Machinery/ machines*
- ✓ *Iron and steel*
- ✓ *Pharmaceuticals/ medicine*
- ✓ *Fertilizers/ chemicals*
- ✓ *Motor vehicles*
- ✓ *Foot ware*
- ✓ *Paper*
- ✓ *Furniture*
- ✓ *Food stuffs*
- ✓ *Textiles*
- ✓ *Electronics*
- ✓ *Tyres*
- ✓ *Wines and spirits*
- ✓ *Cosmetics*

ii) Give four measures which Kenya may take to reduce unfavourable balance of trade

(4marks)

- Encouraging development of **Jua Kali industries** which do not require importation of heavy machinery.*
- Diversify **agricultural exports** to enable the country have a variety of exports.*
- Look for **new markets** to avoid dependence on the traditional partners.*
- Advertise **tourism/ increase earning** from invisible trade.*
- Restrict **importation of luxury items/ impose high taxes** on imported luxury items.*
- Establish **import substitution industries** to reduce importation of some commodities.*
- Encourage **production of high quality export** products to earn high income.*
- Developing **alternative sources of energy** in order to reduce importation of fuels/ petroleum.*

b) Explain three factors that influence internal trade in Kenya (6marks)

- i) *Production of different goods enhances trade in different areas/ production of similar goods by different regions limit the market potential.*
- ii) *Security encourages expansion of trading activities in an area/ insecurity discourages trade.*
- iii) *Low purchasing power by most of the Kenyans limits the markets of goods produced.*
- iv) *The demand for variety of locally produced goods leads to expansion of trade.*
- v) *Cultural differences leads to specialization in production of goods for exchange.*
- vi) *The level of development of transport network enhances/ limits trade since some commodities may not be carried over long distances/ the market potential is restricted.*
- vii) *Availability of capital enhances expansion of trade.*
- viii) *Government policy which encourages/ discourages trade.*
- ix) *Existence of aids to trade like banking, insurance, warehousing enhances trade.*
- x) *Trade restrictions like tariffs, quotas, trade agreements and total bans.*

c) i) Identify the two countries in East Africa that are member states of the Common Market for Eastern and South Africa (COMESA) (2marks)

<i>Burundi</i>	<i>Ethiopia</i>
<i>Uganda</i>	
<i>Comoros</i>	<i>Seychelles</i>
<i>Eritrea</i>	
<i>Sudan</i>	<i>Kenya</i>
<i>Djibouti</i>	<i>Rwanda</i>

ii) State four objectives of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

(4marks)

- *To promote trade/ expand market among member states.*
- *To create an economic/ monetary union.*
- *To promote social/ political interactions/ mutual development.*
- *To promote co-operation/ integration.*
- *To harmonise economic/ financial policies.*
- *To eliminate trade barriers.*
- *To improve transport/ communication links.*
- *To promote free movement of goods/ people.*
- *To encourage agricultural/ industrial development among member states.*

d) Explain three ways in which member states have benefited from the formation of regional trading blocs in Africa (6marks)

- *The trading blocs have promoted **expansion of markets** hence enhancing industrial/ agricultural development.*
- ***The tariffs have been reduced** making goods cheaper for the people raising their living standards.*
- *They have helped to **create harmony/ cooperation** among member states through trading.*
- *Trading among member states has **boosted agricultural development** as the demand for raw material for industries increase.*
- *Expansion of agriculture/ industries has helped in **creation of employment** thus improving the living standards.*
- *Member states have merged funds/ resources to invest in **joint projects** for economic development.*
- *Member states have **reduced reliance for goods/ services from other parts of the world** enhancing their economic growth.*
- *The common market has made people of member states enjoy **a variety of commodities** hence improving their living standards.*
- *Trading among member states has encouraged the **development of transport/ communication** hence easing movement of goods.*

10. (a) i) Give two main sources of population data (2marks)

- ✓ *Registration of persons e.g. birth/ death/ marriage/ migration.*
- ✓ *Sample surveys*
- ✓ *National census/ Head count.*
- ✓ *Content analysis/Publications*

ii) Outline the information that can be derived from a population pyramid (3marks)

- ✓ *The size of population.*
- ✓ *The proportion of males and females.*
- ✓ *The proportion of youthful/ working/ ageing population.*
- ✓ *The composition of population by sex.*
- ✓ *The dependency ratio.*
- ✓ *The birth/ death rate.*

(b) Explain how the following factors have led to population increase in Kenya

(i) Cultural beliefs (2 marks)

- ***Sex preference** when there is a high regard for birth of a son.*
- ***Polygamy** which leads to birth of many children.*
- ***Early marriages** give longer child bearing span.*
- ***Naming of relatives** by alternating from the man's to the woman's side results in large families.*

- **Belief in large families as source of prestige** e.g. children are a source of labour and bride wealth.
- **Some cultures discourages the use of contraceptives** leading to couples getting many children.

(ii) Migration (2 marks)

Political instability in some neighbouring countries has led to an influx of refugees leading to population increase.

(c) Explain four problems which result from high population growthrate in Kenya (8marks)

- ✓ Kenya experiences a **high unemployment rate** leading to low standards of living.
- ✓ There is a **high dependency ratio** which leads to low savings by workers/ low standards of living.
- ✓ The high demand for land has caused **land fragmentation/ landlessness/ destruction of forest land.**
- ✓ The increased demand for food has led to **food shortages.**
- ✓ **Increased expenditure on social amenities** slows down economic growth.
- ✓ There is **increased crime rates** due to high levels of unemployment and idleness.
- ✓ It leads to **development of slums** since people are unable to afford decent houses.
- ✓ There is a **scramble for the few available resources** like pastures and water for pastoralists leading to tribal clashes.
- ✓ There is **congestion in towns/ traffic jams** due to rural-urban migration in search of jobs.

(d) Describe four ways in which the population of Kenya differs from that of Sweden

(8marks)

The population of Kenya consists of mainly a large number of young people below 20 years of age while Sweden has an ageing population.

Kenya's population has a relatively low life expectancy while Sweden has a high life expectancy.

Kenya has a high population birth rate while that of Sweden is low.

Kenya's fertility rate is high while in Sweden is slow.

Kenya's death rate is high while that of Sweden is low.

Kenya's population growth rate is high while that of Sweden is low.

Kenya has a high dependency ratio while in Sweden it is low.

Most of Kenya's population live in rural areas while in Sweden they mostly live in urban centres.

