

**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.

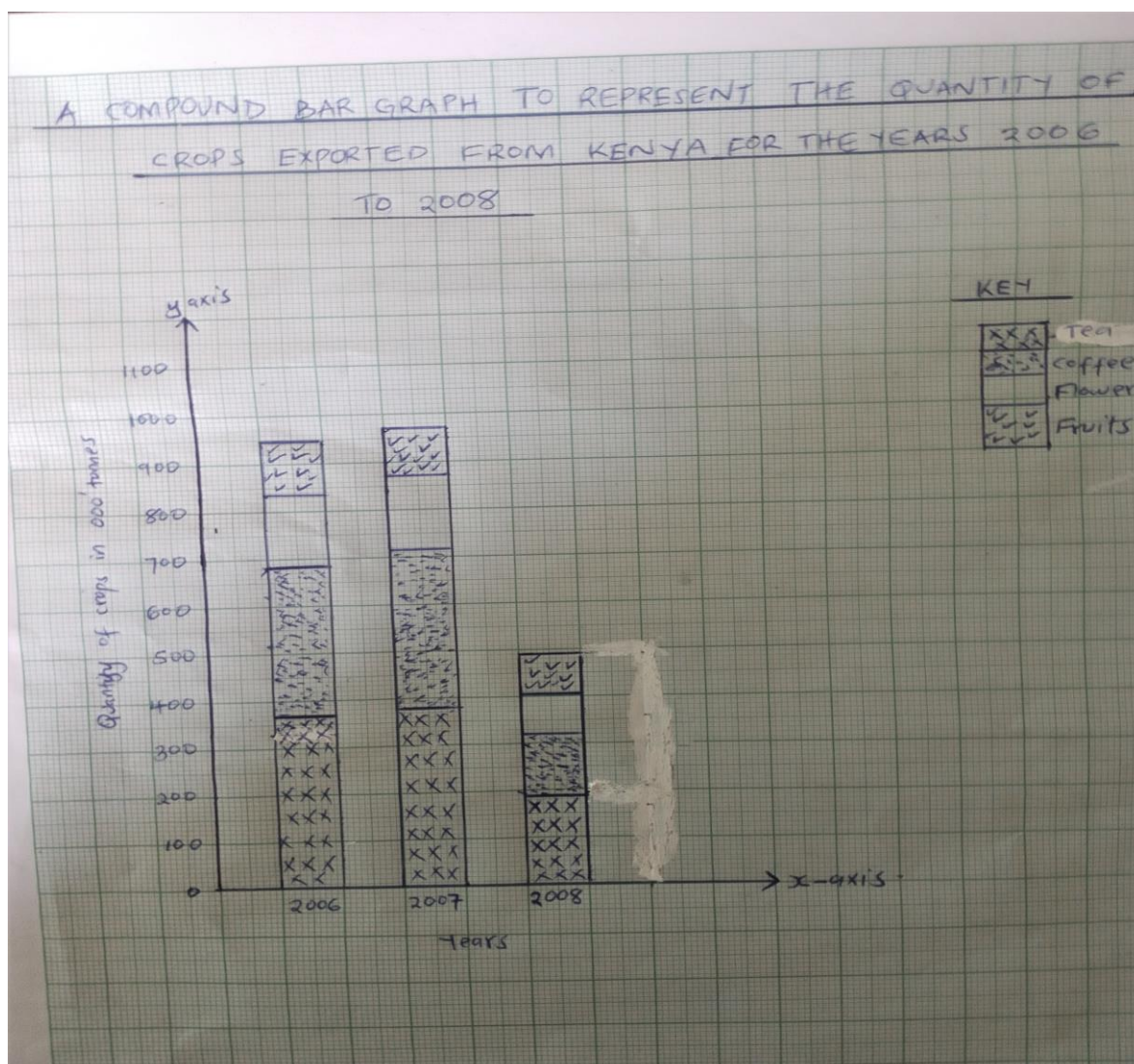
**(ii) Identify three physical factors that influence settlement.**

**(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 reafforestation 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 inorder 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 flashed 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 low.*

*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.*

