

F3 GEO PP2 MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) Human geography is a branch of geography that deals with the study of people and their activities.(2mks)

(b) Areas of human geography

-forestry

-wildlife

-tourism

-fishing

-mining

-energy

-industries

-population

-urbanisation

-trade

-agriculture

3x1=3mks

2. Name two types of field work.

-field excursion

-field study

Field research

2x1=2mks

b.Importance of field work

-it teaches the student to be observant,to select irrelevant information,to record what has been observed and to draw a varied conclusion

-Make learning more interesting and realistic

-Helps to break the class monotony

-encourage one to develop critical thinking

-enables students to apply knowledge gained in classroom. (3mks)

3. a. Statistics refer to facts and figures collected and arranged in a systematic manner. 2x1=2mks

b. Uses of statistics

- it is vital for planning at local and national levels
- it helps in predicting future trends such as changes in the price level of major crops
- it is useful to show changes through time eg imports of machinery over the past five years
- it is useful in making comparison and identify spatial relationships between geographical phenomena like rainfall amounts and population distribution 1x3=3mks

4. a. Mining is the extraction of valuable minerals either solid or liquid from underground 1x2=2mks

b. Copper-kilembe copper mines –uganda

Diamond-Mwadui –Tanzania

Soda ash-L. Magandi-Kenya (3mks)

5. a. Forest is a continuous and extensive land covered with trees and undergrowth while forestry is the science of developing or managing forests including cultivating them. 2x1=2mks

b. Ways of conserving forests

- Gazetting forested areas to reduce encroachment of the public.
- Creating awareness through mass media/public baraza on importance of conserving forestly on importance of conserving forests.
- Enacting law that prohibits cutting down of trees without licence.
- advicing people to practice agro -forestly.
- Employing forest guards to protect forest from fires and illegal human activities
- Encouraging alternative use of other sources of energy.
- Through re-aforestation and afforestation progrmmes.
- Carrying out research through KEFRI and LCRAF in order to come up with ways of controlling diseases/pest/and develop species suitable for different ecological regions.

-Has set aside national tree planting day to encourage people to plant more trees. 3x1=3mks.

SECTION B

6. a.(i) on the graph paper (8mks)

-The group bars are easy to read and interpret

Values in the same group can be compared easily.

It gives a good visual impressions

-The bars emphasize quantities very well. (3x1=3mks)

b.i. Soda ash-12400,000,000-7300.000,000=
5,100.000.000

5100000000

----- x100 =69.86% (2mks)

7300,000,000

Petroleum products

6100,000,000-4700000,000=1400,000,000

1400,000,000

1400,000,000

----- x100=29.74% (2mks)

4700,000,000

cement

8900,000,000-7400,000,000=1500,000,000

1500.000.000

-----x 100=20.27% (2mks)

7400,000,000

ci.-Used as raw material for making glass

- Used in making detergents

- Used as water softener

- Used in paper industries

- Used in some chemical industries/petroleum refining 2x1=2mks

ii.Sodaash is imported to earn foreign exchange which is used to develop other sectors of the economy.

- It creates employment opportunities to Kenyans hence improving living standards.

It provides raw materials to the manufacturing industries leading to industrialization eg glass manufacture.

- Soda ash mining has led to expansion of infrastructure such as transport and communication/provision of social amenities.

Has led to development of towns e.g Magadi town. (3x2=6marks)

7. a.Shaft mining

- Alluvial mining

- Open cast mining 2x1=2mks

ii.-Veins and lodes

- Seams and layers

- Alluvial deposit

- Weathering products

bi.Factors influencing exploitation of minerals

- Value of the minerals

- Size of mineral deposit quality of the ore

- Transport cost

- Availability of labour

- Method of extraction
- Availability of capital (5x1=5mks)

ii.Negative effects of mining on the environment

- Mining causes land dereliction/ugly land
- It causes pollution of the environment
- It causes loss of bio diversity.
- It leads to soil erosion since the land remains bare.
- Mining may lead to land slides
- Mining may lower the water table in a given area(well explained point. 2x1=2mks)

ci.The substances marked

- L-petroleum/oil
- M-Water
- N-Gas (3mks)

ii.Countries in middle east which mine petroleum

- Iran
- Iraq
- Saudi Arabia
- Kuwait
- United arab emirates
- yemen 3x1=3mks

iii.The countries earn foreign exchange which is used to develop other sectors of the economy.

- Petroleum is used as a raw material leading to growth of petroleum related industries.
- The revenue collected has enabled the middle east countries investments overseas to increase immensely.
- Mining of petroleum has led to creation of employment opportunities for local people thus raising standards of living
- Income from petroleum mining has led to development/growth/expansion of towns.

-The proceeds from petroleum mining have been used to develop social amenities/infrastructures. 3x2=6mks

8. ai. The deliberate growing of trees crops and keeping of livestock on the same piece of land (2mks)

ii. Indigenous forest are trees which are natural native to a country/trees grow naturally while exotic forests are trees that are alien to a country/trees introduced to the country from other parts of the world. 1x2=2mks

iii. Podo

-Cedar

- African pencil

2x1=2mks

bi. The area receives heavy rainfall over 1000mm throughout the year which encourages growth of trees.

-The area has deep fertile volcanic soils that allow the roots to penetrate deep into the ground to support the trees.

-The area is a gazetted forest reserve hence settlement and cultivation are prohibited thereby allowing forests to grow without interference.

-The moderate to cool conditions provide ideal growth of variety of trees

-Steep or rugged slopes that discourage settlement and cultivation thus allowing forest growth.

-Legislation where the government makes and enforces laws allowing establishment of forest reserves. 3x2=6mks.

bii. Physical problems affecting forests in Kenya

-some trees species being affected by pests eg aphids leading to destruction of forest.

-prolonged drought caused by failure of rainfall has led to retarded growth of the species. 2x1=2mks

ci. Characteristics of coniferous forest

- The trees are tall with straight trees trunks.
- Trees are conical in shape to allow shedding of snow.
- Trees have a very thick bark to protect the trees from frost.
- The trees are evergreen
- The trees are light in weight hence easy to cut and transport.
- Trees have shallow roots allowing them to utilize moisture in top soils.
- Trees occur in pure strands. (5x1=5mks)

ii.lumbering provinces

New found land

Nova scotia

Prince Edward island

Ontario

quebec

New Brunswick

2x1=2mks

d i.Reasons for reconnaissance

- Help to design method of data collection
- Help in formulating hypothesis/objectives
- Help in estimating the cost of the study
- To contact relevant authorities for permission for the visit.
- To help prepare working schedule
- To help in assembling appropriate apparatus equipments instruments for the study

(2mks)

ii.Advantages of using content analysis in the study of forests.

- It provides old information
- Its easy to collect the data as they are already analyzed.
- Less expensive because relevant publication is available (2mks)

9a.i.Name the forest reserves marked

ai Boni/Dudori forest

- B. Arabuko sokoko forest
- D. Mt. Kenya forest
- E. Abardare forest
- F. Mau forest
- H. Mt. Elgon forest.

6x1=6mks

ii. Describe the characteristics of the forest reserve marked D.

- Have a large variety of mixed trees species.
- Most of the trees are evergreen
- Trees grow close to each other
- The trees form canopies with three distinct layers
- Trees are tall and straight.
- Most of the tree species are hard woods.
- Trees take long time to mature
- Trees have buttress roots system to support the huge trunks. (5x1=5mks)

bi.-Cold winter conditions and mild warm summers that are suitable for coniferous trees.

- Low temperature discourages other forms of land use or settlement hence forestry as the alternative land use.
 - Rugged and steep land Scape with thin soils that are unsuitable for agriculture leaving forests to thrive.
 - Heavy precipitation or rainfall on windward slopes which is suitable for growth of soft wood trees.
 - Many rivers in the country that offer cheap transportation of log thus encouraging the industry.
- Availability of many rivers which provide water for H.E.P production which is used in pulp and paper industries.
- Many forests are located near the coast which makes it easy to exploit and export forest products to world market. (4x1=4mks)

bii. Spruce-

- Douglars fir
- Pine
- Fir

3x1=3mks

b.iii.Tree harvesting

. Tree harvesting in Kenya is done throughout the year while in Canada is done in winter and early spring.

- In Kenya harvesting is done selectivity while in Canada clear/indiscriminate cutting of trees is done. 1x2=2mks

Marketing

- Forest products in Kenya are mainly sold locally while in Canada they are mainly exported 1x2=2mks

iv.Activities of conserving trees in a school.

- Start tree planting days in the school
- Establish tree nurseries to raise seedlings.
- Use alternative sources of energy
- Use energy saving jikos or stoves
- Use alternative construction material
- Control tree pests and disease
- Taking care of young trees through mulching and watering
- Start environmental or tree planting clubs to create awareness on tree conservation. 3x1=3mks

10. ai.-The camera was not focused on any main features.

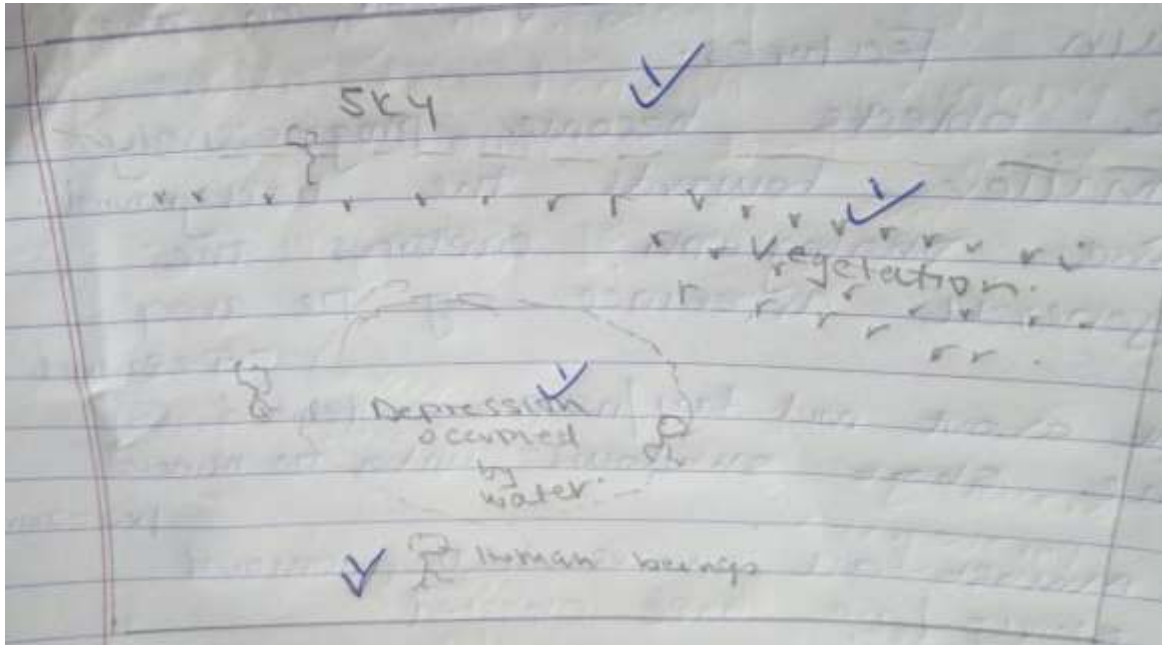
- The objects become progressively smaller towards the background.
- The photograph captures the general appearance of the area 3x1=3mks

ii.At about mid-day/noon evidence by the short shadows under the People. 1x2=2mks

bi.Almost all miners have removed shirts/are bare chested.

- Some miners are wearing hats or head scarfs.
- The sky is clear/cloudless
- The shadows indicates that the sun is almost overhead.
- There is a person with an umbrella in the middle ground.
- Miners bodies are glistening with sweat/sweating bodies.
- There is reflection of suns rays on the water surface. 5x1=5mks

bii.(1mk for rectangle)



(4mks)

biii.

ci uses of photograph

.Show human economic activities in area e.g transportation, mining livestock etc.

-Shows drainage features and drainage patterns in an area eg rivers,lakes,dams etc

-Show transport and communication network eg roads railways airports.

-Shows types of settlement patterns linear dispersed etc.

-Indicates relief of an area –hills, mountains , valley etc

-Shows vegetation type and distribution in an area eg forest thickets etc.

-Help determine the types of soil in an area through crops grown,vegetation etc.

-Indicates water sources eg ponds, tanks etc.

-Help deduce climate of an area

3x1=3mks

cii- Steps followed in drawing a sketch of a photograph (4mks)

Draw a rectangle or square frame to rescript the given photograph using the measurements provided.

-Faintly sub-divide the photograph in to 9 portions showing the nine parts of a photograph background.

-sketch the required features in the respective parts of the photograph that they occupy.

-Name all the main features drawn on the frame or use a key

-Give your sketch diagram a suitable title. 4x1=4mks

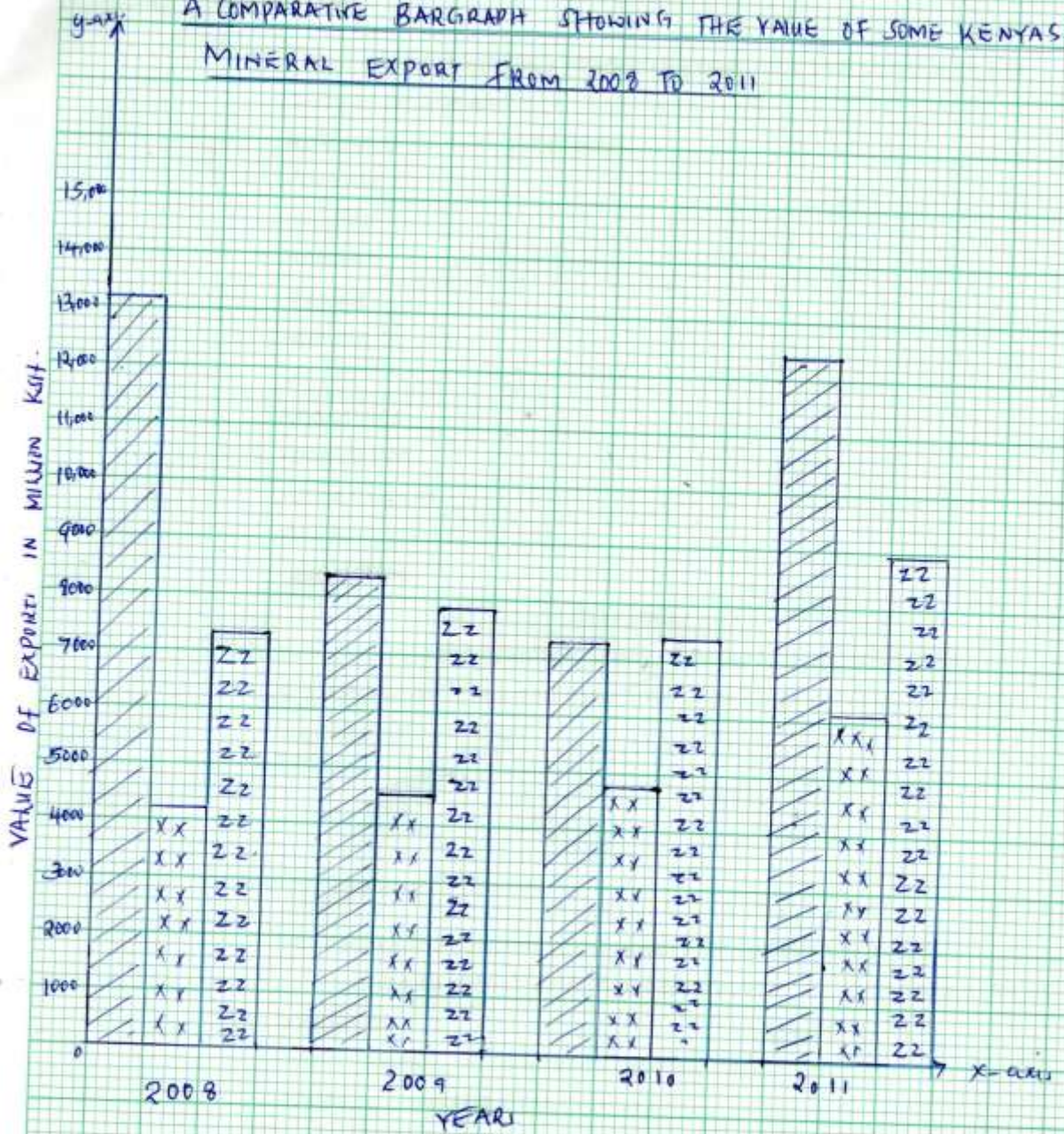
(c.iii) Ways in which you can deduce the climate of an area from a photograph.

- Clear or cloudy sky
- Types of clothes worn by people
- Human activity carried out
- Types of houses
- Types of vegetation
- Types of crops grown.




(3x1=3mks)

6 (ii)

A COMPARATIVE BARGRAPH SHOWING THE VALUE OF SOME KENYAS MINERAL EXPORT FROM 2008 TO 2011



KEY

	Soda ash
	Petroleum products
	Cement

title - 1mk
 key - 1mk
 x-axis - 1mk
 y-axis - 1mk
 correctly drawn - 4mk
 bars

Total 8mk