**SULIMO JOINT EXAMINATION**

**JULY 2024**

**GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS) ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.**

1. (a) (i) Differentiate between forest and forestry. (2mks)

***A forest is a continuous and extensive land covered trees while forestry is the science of developing and managing trees including cultivating them.***

 (ii). State three reasons on the decline of area under forest in Kenya (2mks)

***Forest fires***

***Climate change/low rainfall***

***High demand for timber***

***Expansion of farming grounds and settlements***

***Attack from pests and diseases***

1. Describe the stages involved in reclaiming land in Netherlands. (5mks)

***Protective dykes***

***Ring canals***

***Pumping stations***

***Water pumped out***

***Reeds were sown***

***Drainage ditches***

***Divided into portions***

***Treated soils***

***Pumping out water continuously***

1. (a) Identify two areas where cocoa is grown in Ghana. (2mks)

***Kumasi***

***Takoradi***

***Accra***

(b). State three physical factors that favour cocoa growing in Ghana (3mks)

***High humidity***

***High temperatures***

***High rainfall***

***Shade***

***Variety of soil types***

***Sunshine when ripening***

***Relief-undulating and above 750m***

 4. State five problems associated with tourism in Kenya. (5mks)

***Encourage poaching***

***Increase in drug abuse***

***Increase in crime***

***Change in social values***

***Shortage of hotel accommodations***

***Overemphasis on tourism***

 5 (a) What is Population. (1mks)

***Total number of people occupying given unit area***

 (b) State the four Demographic stages according to the Demographic transition theory. (4mks)

***Stage 1 – high birth + high death***

***Stage 2 – Declining death rate + high birth rate***

***Stage 3 – Declining death rate + declining birth rate***

***Stage 4 – Low death rate + low birth rate***

**SECTION B. ANSWER QUESTION 6 AND ANY OTHER TWO**

6. The table below shows the value of Kenya imports in ‘000 ussd from selected countries for the years 2020 – 2022. Use it to answer the questions that follow.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country/Year |  2020 |  2021 |  2022 |
| USA |  100 |  90 |  150 |
| ENGLAND | 155 |  160 | 80 |
| JAPAN |  350 | 370 | 180 |
| CHINA |  300 | 360 | 130 |
|  TOTAL |  |  |  |

1. (i) What is the difference in the. Value of imports in 2020 and 2022. (2mks)

 (ii) Calculate the percentage increase in the value of imports from China between 2020 and 2021. (2mks)

1. (i) Draw a compound bar graph to represent the value of imports from selected countries to Kenya between 2020-2022, use the scale of 1 cm to represent 100,000 ussd. (2mks)
2. Explain three reasons why Kenya experience unfavouvarable balance of trade. (6mks)

***Nature of Kenya’s imports***

***Nature of Kenya’s exports***

***Value of Kenya’s imports and imports***

1. What is the future of international trade in Kenya? (4mks)

***Established EPZ***

***Established preferential market access to USA***

***Increases crop production and manufactured goods***

***Joined trade blocs***

1. Identify TWO Major imports from the Middle East country to Kenya. (2mks)

***Crude oi***

***Dates***

***Electronics***

7. (a)(i) What is mining. (2mks)

***Extraction of valuable minerals from the earth’s crust for economic reasons***

 (ii) State four factors that influence the occurrence of minerals. (4mks)

***Vulcanicity.***

***Metamorphism***

***Sedimentation***

***Evaporation***

***Weathering***

***Erosion***

(iii) Describe deep shaft mining process. (5mks)

***Vertical shafts are sunk into the earth’s crust to reach the layer with the mineral.***

***Horizontal tunnels are dug from the vertical shaft to reach the mineral.***

***Props are erected to support the roof to prevent it from collapsing.***

***The mineral bearing rock is blasted loose by explosives.***

***The deposit is transported on light rail or conveyor belt to the bottom of the shaft.***

***It is then brought to the surface in a crane or a lift called cage***

b) (i) Name two gold mining areas in South Africa. (2 marks)

 ***Witwatersrand***

***Far East Rand***

***Far West Rand***

***Klerksdorp***

***Orange Free State***

1. Describe the process of gold processing. (6 marks)

***Ore is crushed to a fine powdery dust.***

***Mixed with water until it is fluid mud.***

***Cyanide is added to dissolve gold.***

***The fluid is runoff with gold dissolved leaving behind waste salts.***

***Zinc dust is added to filter gold for solidification.***

***Gold sinks as it is denser.***

***Gold is melted down into gold bars, ready for export.***

1. Explain three economic benefits of petroleum to the oil producing countries in the Middle East region. (6 marks)

***Arab’s investments overseas have increased due to oil reserves.***

***High income per capita due to oil profits.***

***Has led to development of cities e.g. Tripoli in Libya.***

***Investment of oil money in other sectors e.g. power stations, cement factories and exploitation of other minerals.***

***Earns the countries substantial foreign exchange***

***Increased political and military power.***

***Artesian water is made available for domestic and irrigation purposes e.g. in Libya.***

***Oil companies help in fixing down the sand dunes and planting trees in the deserts***

8. (a) (i) Define pastoral farming (2 marks)

***Rearing of animals on natural pasture involving seasonal migration in search of water and pasture***

 (ii) Name three pastoral communities in Kenya (3 marks)

***Maasai***

***Rendile***

***Borana***

***And any other highland nilot community in Kenya***

(b) (i) Identify two exotic beef cattle breeds kept in Kenya (2 marks)

***Aberdeen Angus***

***Hereford***

***Galloway***

***Shorthorn***

***Charolais***

 (ii) Outline three characteristics of nomadic pastoralism (3 marks)

***They keep large numbers of animals as an insurance against natural deaths.***

***They practice uncontrolled breeding which results into large herds.***

***Many kinds of animals are kept e.g. cattle, sheep, goats and camels.***

***Animals are reared for subsistence not for commercial purposes.***

***They keep indigenous cattle which are hardy such as Zebu and Boran.***

***They keep animals of poor quality due to lack of quality feeds and weakening by diseases making them to be of low value.***

***Animals are a sign of wealth and are reared for the purpose of paying dowry and slaughter during cultural festivals.***

***There is seasonal movement whereby they sped the dry season in one place and wet season in another.***

***Disease incidences of both livestock and human are common due to tropical conditions.***

 (c) (i) Explain three factors favouring beef farming in Kenya. (6 marks)

***Extensive gently sloping lands***

***Moderate to high temperatures***

***Moderate rainfall***

***Availability of ranching schemes***

***Cultural practices***

***Availability of watering sites***

1. State four similarities between beef farming in Kenya and Argentina (6 marks)

***Indigenous and exotic breeds are kept in both countries.***

***Beef animals kept are similar e.g. Aberdeen Angus, Hereford, etc.***

***Beef farming is for local and export market in both countries.***

***There is employment of modern methods of farming in countries e.g. cross breeding, AI and research.***

***Both experience the problem of pests and diseases.***

***Ranching is common in both countries***

 (d) Students of MEC HIGH SCHOOL carried a field study in a nearby dairy farm.

(i) Outline any characteristics of a dairy cattle they may have observed. (3 marks)

***Dairy cattle have firm and well developed udders***

***Their milk has high protein and butter content***

***They are very fertile***

***They have big milk veins***

 (ii) Apart from milk name two other dairy products they identified. (2mks)

***Ghee***

***Cheese***

***Any other dairy product***

9. a i) Define the term energy (2 marks)

***The power required to carry out an activity e.g. diesel, electricity, etc.***

 ii) Identify three sources of energy (1 marks)

***Sun***

***Wind***

***Water***

***Biomass***

***Animals***

b. Explain four factors that favoured the establishment of Hydro Electric Power stations along River Tana (8 marks)

***A large and constant volume of water from river tana***

***Sparse population***

***Availability of market***

***Adequate capital***

***Falling water***

c. State the significance of energy(4 marks)

***Domestic use***

***Industries***

***Transport***

***Agriculture***

***Medical purposes***

***Water supply***

 d. Explain the impact of energy crisis in the world (8 marks)

***Increase in price of commodities***

***Effects on balance of trade***

***Leads to inflation***

***Industries may be closed***

***Increase in the prices of other forms of energy***

***Increase in the price of agricultural commodities***

***Effects on tourism***

10. a i) Differentiate between management and conservation of environment (2 marks)

***Environmental conservation is protection and preservation of natural resources from destruction, wastage or loss by careful use of the environment while Environmental management is effective planning and control of the processes and activities that could cause deterioration of environment***

 ii. Name three environmental hazards experienced in Kenya (3 marks)

***Drought***

***Fires***

***Floods***

***Lightning***

***Pests and diseases***

 ii) Explain three effects of land pollution on the environment (6 marks)

***Causes poisoning and cancers when toxic chemicals are absorbed by crops then people consume them.***

***Contaminates ground water as rain water aids the toxic chemicals to seep underground.***

***Kills soil organisms.***

***Affects the growth of crops by altering soil PH.***

***Makes land derelict i.e. useless for other activities like agriculture***

 b. i) Define pollution (2 marks)

***Environmental pollution is the Contamination of environment with harmful or poisonous substances***

 ii) Name three organizations involved in management and conservation of environment in Kenya (3 marks)

***UNEP***

***NEMA***

***Green Belt Movement***

***World wide fund for nature***

***Conservation international***

***East African wildlife society***

***Kenya wildlife service***

***Sheldrick wildlife trust***

ii) Explain how legislation in Kenya is used to manage and conserve the environment (6 marks)

***Setting up laws***

***Established various ministries***

***Presidential decrees***

 c. State four importance of managing and conserving the environment (4 marks)

***To sustain human life***

***Protect endangered species***

***Sustainable utilization of resources***

***Economic value***

***Aesthetic value***

***Posterity***

***To curb global warming***