**MECS GEO PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A.**

***Answer all the questions in this section***

1. (a) Name two breeds of dairy cattle reared in Kenya(2mks)

***Guernsey Jersey Friesian zebu***

***Ayrshire/Holstein Alderney Sahiwal Swiss Brown***

(b) State three factors which favour dairy farming in Denmark (2mks)

* ***There is specialisation advanced technology/well-developed co-operative movement provided capital.***
* ***Availability of market for dairy product***
* ***Cool climate/moderate temperature (12-15)oC moderate, high rainfall (500-1500)***
* ***Well-developed transport/communication network/infrastructure***
* ***Plenty of food/pasture***
* ***Mechanised system of farming.***

1. (a) State three physical factors which influence the location of settlements (3mks)

***-Reliability/availability of landscape - favourable relief/suitability***

***-suitability of climate/adequate rainfall -fertile soils type of soils***

***Absence of pest and diseases/healthy environment***

(b) Use the sketch map below to answer questions (i) and (ii) (3mks)

Name the main settlement pattern in

1. the northern part of the area represented by the map (lmk)

* ***Clustered nucleated***

1. the southern part of the area represented by the map

* ***linear***

3(a) State three reasons why marine fisheries in Kenya are underdeveloped. (3mks)

* ***The continental shelf is narrow.***
* ***Poor transport connections to the fisheries***
* ***The coastline is fairly straight/has few identifications***
* ***The water is too warm for fish breeding shallow continental lack of upwelling of water***
* ***There is low local demand for fish***
* ***The fishermen lack modern equipment preservation facilities storage***
* ***Inadequate skills/ research technology***
* ***Competition from developed countries***

(b) State three ways through which fish farming contributes to the economy of Kenya (3mks)

* ***Provide an alternative source of protein/saves foreign exchange***
* ***Encourage development of infrastructure***
* ***It is a source of income for the farmer/earns foreign exchange***
* ***It creates employment opportunities***
* ***It promotes industrial development***

4(a) Name two conditions that are necessary for the formation of petroleum (2mks)

* ***Presence of sedimentary rocks***
* ***Presence of non-porus rocks***
* ***Presence of non-porus rocks/caprock***
* ***Presence of porous rocks***
* ***Presence of organic remains fossils***
* ***Presence of pressure of pressure***

(b) List three ways in which open-cast mining effects the environment (3mks)

* ***it leaves behind ugly open craters/derelicts landscape***
* ***it causes air/water pollution/noise pollution***
* ***it leads to soil erosion***
* ***dumping of heaps of rock waste litters, the surface/land pollution***
* ***Water collects in the open craters forming breeding ground for mosquitos/pests***
* ***Destruction of biodiversity (plans & animals)***

5. State four factors that have influence the development of industries in Eldoret town (4mks)

* ***Availability of agricultural raw materials/any other raw materials***
* ***Availability of power***
* ***Availability of large lands***
* ***Availability of labour***
* ***Availability of ready market***
* ***Government policy***

**SECTION B**

**Answer question 6 and any other two questions in this section**

6. The table below shows the various modes of transport used by tourists visiting Kenya between the years 2006 and 2009. Use it to answer the following questions.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mode of transport** |  | | | |
|  | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** |
| Road | 100,000 | 50,000 | 150,000 | 200,000 |
| Air | 600,000 | 650,000 | 700,000 | 800,000 |
| Water | 200,000 | 150,000 | 100,000 | 50,0000 |

1. i) Calculate the percentage increase in the number of tourists between year 2008 and 2009 (3mks)

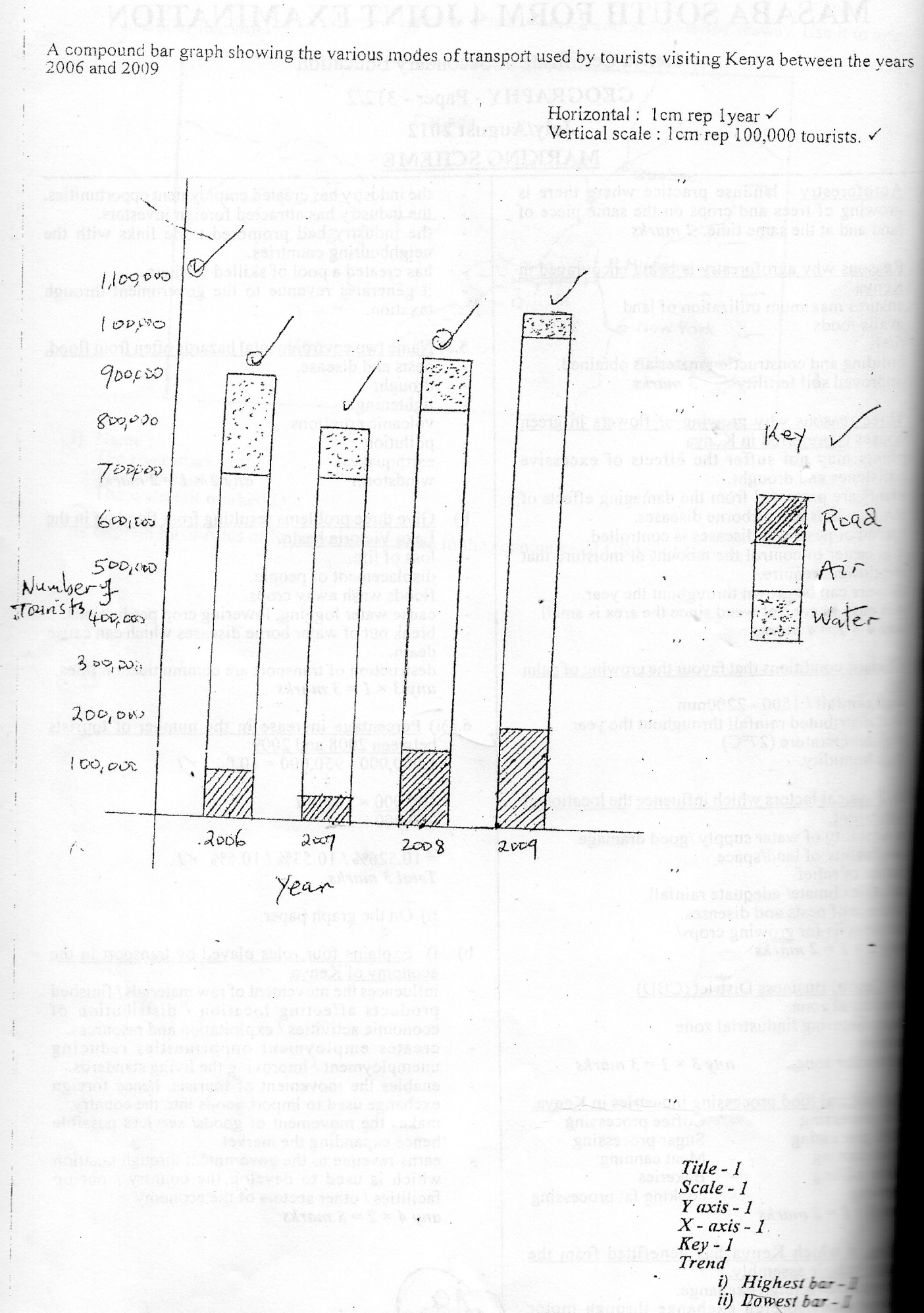
1,***050,000 -950,000= 10,000***

***100,000 x 100***

***950,000***

***= 10.526%/ 10.53/10.5%***

ii) Draw a compound bar graph to represent the data (8mks)



1. (i) Explain any four roles played by transport in the economy of Kenya (8mks)

* ***Influences the movement of raw materials/finished products affecting location/distribution of economic activates/exploitation and resources.***
* ***Creates employment opportunities reducing unemployment /improving the living standards.***
* ***Enables the movement of tourists, hence foreign exchange used to import goods into the country***
* ***Makes the movement of good/services possible hence expanding the market.***
* ***Earns revenue to the government through taxation which is used to develop the country/put up facilities/other sectors of the economy. (any 4x2=8mks)***

1. State two problems that face the construction of trans-continental highway in Africa (2mks)

* ***Some countries have internal conflicts***
* ***Scarcity of capital to invest in road construction***
* ***Some highways are designed to pass through thick forests, that are difficult to clear or expensive***
* ***Political differences cannot allow them to construct a road ( any 1x1= 1mk)***

1. Students from your class visited Kisumu airport for a field study
2. Identify two methods they used to record their data(2mks)

* ***Note taking***
* ***Video recording***
* ***Filling in questionnaires***
* ***Taking photographs***
* ***Tallying***
* ***Sketching (any 2x1=2)***

1. Give two follow up activities they engaged in (2mks)

* ***Compile notes.***
* ***Discuss findings.***
* ***Draw better diagrams/maps.***
* ***Display photographs.***
* ***Making models. (any 2x1=2mks)***

7. (i) What is industrialisation (2mks)

***It is the processes by which a non-industrialised country become industrialised by establishing manufacturing industries 2x1=2mks)***

(ii) Name a town in Kenya where each one of the following industries are located

1. Oil refining - ***Mombasa*** (lmk)
2. Paper manufacturing – ***Webuye*** (lmk)
3. Motor vehicle assembly – ***Thika, Nairobi , Mombasa, Kisumu*** (lmk)
4. Explain four factors which influenced location of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr region of Germany (8mks)

* ***Availability of coal in the Ruhr valley provide power required for smelting iron ore***
* ***Availability of iron ore in the Ruhr valley provided raw materials needed in the industry.***
* ***The rich merchants and companies in the region provide capital required for the establishment of the industry.***
* ***The local population had acquired the skills in iron working which was required in the iron and steel industry.***
* ***Availability of cheap transport for raw materials and finished products provided by river Rhine***
* ***Availability of ready market from western Europe and the population with high purchasing power in the region. (any 4x2=8mks)***

C(i) Give five reasons why development of Juakali industry is encouraged in Kenya (5mks)

* ***To produce cheap goods for local use***
* ***To utilise the locally available raw materials which could be otherwise waste.***
* ***It requires little capital hence appropriate for a country like Kenya where capital is a challenge.***
* ***It requires simple skill hence appropriate for a country like Kenya where skilled labour is a challenge.***
* ***To create employment/self-employment opportunities in the sector. Any 5 x1 =5mks***

1. Apart from Jua Kali industry give three other categories of manufacturing industries in Kenya (3mks)

* ***Agricultural food processing***
* ***Agricultural non-food processing***
* ***Non –Agricultural manufacturing industries***

d) State four negative effect of industrialisation to a country (4mks)

* ***Smoke, noise and other waste from industries pollute the environment***
* ***Manufacture of computers, conveyor belts replace human labour resulting to replacement***
* ***Extraction of mineral raw material has resulted to Land degradation***
* ***Industries have taken up land which could be used for farming and settlement (4x1=4mks)***

8(a) Name four sources of electric power apart from water (4mks)

* ***Coal***
* ***Oil***
* ***Nuclear energy***
* ***Biogas***
* ***Wind***
* ***Solar energy***

(b) (i) State four factors that favoured location of hydro-electric power plants along river Tana (4mks)

* ***Large constant volume of water in river Tana to provide water for H.E.P production***
* ***Steep slope along the river which provide hydraulic force to turn the turbines***
* ***Presences of gorges/narrow valley along the river favourable for creation of water reservoirs.***
* ***Sparse population in the lower Tana ensured adequate space for water reservoirs.***

1. Explain four ways in which Kenya has benefited from development of seven folks hydro- electric power scheme (8mks)

* ***Government earn some income/revenue from the sales of electricity which is used in development of other sectors eg transport.***
* ***The scheme generate electricity which is used for industrial purposes thus promoting industrialisation.***
* ***The dams have helped to control flooding in the lower river Tana enabling people to make use of the valley eg. Farming***
* ***Employment opportunities are affected in the power station thus improving the people living standard***
* ***The project provide site for tourist attraction who bring in foreign exchange used in development of other sectors eg. Agriculture.***
* ***The reservoirs have become habitat for fish***
* ***The dams have acted as bridge across the Tana valley thus improving transport and communication.***
* ***The water reservoirs have modified the local climate which has become cooler and wetter for farming.***

C(i) Give three disadvantages of coal as a source of power (3mks)

* ***Burning of coal produce smoke and ash which pollute the environments***
* ***Coal has low caloric valve***
* ***It is bulky to transport. (3x1= 3mks)***

ii) Explain three problems Kenya face as a result of overdependence on petroleum (3mks)

* ***high prices of petroleum drain the country’s economic reserves used for its importation***
* ***industrial production increases due to high price of oil thus causing inflation***
* ***Agricultural production cost increase due to high cost of fertilizers and other farm chemicals whose production become high when prices of petroleum increase.***
* ***Transportation cost becomes high due to high prices of oil any 3x2=6m***

9(a) What is meant by overpopulation (2mks)

* ***It is a situation whereby the number of people living in a country or a region exceed the available resources.***

(b) How does Kenya population differ from Sweden’s (4mks)

* ***The population of Kenya consist mainly of youth while population in Sweden consist of ageing population***
* ***Population of Kenya is mainly rural based while of Sweden is urban based.***
* ***Kenya has high fertility rate while Sweden has low fertility rate***
* ***Kenya has low life expectance while Sweden has high life expectancy. Any 4x1=4***

c) Explain four factors that influence population distribution in Kenya

* ***Rainfall amount and distribution- Areas with high and well distributed rainfall are densely populated as they are favourable for farming.***
* ***Areas with low and un-reliable rainfall are sparsely populated as they are less favourable for farming.***
* ***Relief: steep areas have thin soil which discourage farming. They are sparsely populated.***
* ***Gentle slopping areas have deep well drained soil favourable for farming. N They are densely populated.***
* ***Availability of transport and communication facilities. Dense population is in areas that are accessible with roads. Inaccessible areas are sparsely populated***
* ***Drainage: high areas are densely populated as they are well drained: Lowland areas are sparsely populated as they are prone to floods***
* ***Pest and diseases: Areas infested by diseases cause pests eg tsetse fly are sparsely populated. Areas relatively free from past and diseases are densely populated.***
* ***Soil fertility: Areas with fertile soil are conducive for farming. They are densely populated. Areas with infertile soil are less conducive for farming. They are sparsely populated. ) Any 4x2=8mks)***

d(i) Apart from rural rural migration, list three other types of migrations in Kenya (3mks)

* ***Rural- urban migration***
* ***Urban- rural migration***
* ***Urban –urban migration***

(ii) Explain four causes of rural-rural migration

* ***Search for water and pasture for pastoralist communities for their livestock.***
* ***Search for employment in farms eg. In plantations.***
* ***Relocation of people by the government to another rural area to pave way for establishment of a government project eg construction of a dam.***
* ***Natural catastrophes eg a government project eg construction of a dam.***

***(Any 4x2=8mks)***

10(a)(i) State four physical factors favouring beef farming in Agentina (4mks)

* ***High rainfall which favour growth of pasture in the Pampas of Argentina***
* ***Alluvial soil provides fertile soil for growth of pasture in the pampas.***
* ***Gently sloping terrain which is conclusive for grazing.***
* ***The cool climate favour survival of high quality beef breed.***

***(any 4x1=4)***

(ii) Give four characteristic features of beef farming in Argentina (4mks)

* ***High quality beef breed are reared eg short horn, Aberdeen Angus, Sahiwal etc***
* ***Beef cattle are reared in ranches***
* ***Cattle are mainly fed on sown pasture eg Alfafa***
* ***Beef farms are scientifically managed eg. Use of Artificial Insemination for breeding; pest and disease control.***
* ***Cows are managed by farm workers called cow boys on horses.***
* ***Production is mainly geared for export market***
* ***Each farm has a manager and a slaughter house.***

***(Any 4 x1=4mks)***

(b) Your class intend to carry out a field study on a beef farm in Narok:

(i) Give three ways in which they prepare for the study

* ***Reading about beef farming from secondary sources***
* ***Seeking permission from relevant authority***
* ***Carrying out a pre-vist***
* ***Drawing a working schedule.***

***(any 3 x1=3mks)***

(ii) Name three types of beef breeds they identified (3mks)

* ***Sahiwal***
* ***Aberdeen Angus***
* ***Short horn (Any 3x1=3mks)***

(iii) Give three benefits derived from studying beef farming in a field study (3mks)

* ***It breaks the monotony of listening to the teacher in the classroom***
* ***It enhances understanding of the content lean in class***
* ***It makes geography real and practically seeing what is learnt in the class.***
* ***What is seen can hardly be forgotten.***

c. Explain four problems facing beef farming in Kenya (8mks).

* ***Low rainfall discourages growth of pasture of cattle***
* ***Poor soil in the beef farming areas hence poor growth of pasture for cattle feeds.***
* ***Poor roads in the areas delay transportation of beef cattle to the market.***
* ***Attack of cattle by pest eg. tsetse fly and diseases such as Nagana which weaken and sometimes kills the cows. (Any 4x 2= 8mks)***