

SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
1. (a)	<p>Give two economic factors that influence agriculture.</p> <p>Operational costs. ✓ / Cost of production / Cost of labour ✓ Marketing expenses. ✓ - Cost of land ✓ Price fluctuation. ✓ - Transport / communication network ✓ Trade policies / Government policies ✓ Level of Technology ✓</p>	2 Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)
(b)	<p>State three ways in which wheat farming is of importance to the economy of Kenya.</p> <p>It has led to the development of related industries. ✓ It has led to the development of transport networks. ✓ It is locally consumed thus saving foreign exchange. ✓ It is a source of income to wheat farmer. ✓ It has created employment. ✓ It is a source of govt. revenue. ✓</p>	3 5 Any 3 x 1 = (3marks)
2. (a)	<p>Apart from wildlife, give two inland tourist attractions in Kenya.</p> <p>Beautiful scenery / landscape / escarpment / Rift valley / Gorges / Lakes / Rivers / Varied cultures. ✓ / Cultural activities / Traditional dances / Beaches / Historical / Pre historic sites / Thimlich Ohinga / Kariandusi / Traditional Crafts. 2 Warm / sunny climate. ✓ / Olorgesaito / Htrax hill. Sporting activities / Safari rally / Mountain climbing / sport fishing / Marathon / soccer. ✓ - Museums ✓ International conferences ✓ Trade fairs ✓ Agricultural show</p>	2 Any 2 x 1 = (2marks)
(b)	<p>State three ways in which human activities promote distribution of wildlife.</p> <p>Setting aside areas for preservation of wildlife / parks / orphanages ✓ Protection of endangered species. ✓ / Poaching / exploitation of endangered species ✓ Enacting laws that prohibit exploitation / illegal hunting of wildlife. ✓ Re-afforestation / planting of trees / deforestation. ✓ Introduction of new species / relocation. ✓ Treating sick animals. ✓ / Neglect / Abandonment of sick animals ✓</p>	3 5 Any 3 x 1 = (3marks)

- Bush fires destroys wildlife / habitat.
- Pollution / untreated industrial / domestic / Agricultural waste kill wildlife.

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
3. (a)	<p>Give two uses of natural gas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is used as <u>raw material</u> in the chemical industry. ✓ - It is used to generate <u>power</u>. ✓ - It is used as domestic fuel. ✓ - lighting ✓ / heating ✓ / cooling ✓ - Air conditioning ✓ - Making plastic ✓ - Used in transport! ✓ 	Any 2 x 1 = (2marks) 2
(b)	<p>Describe how coal is formed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plant matter / vegetative matter are buried / compressed into layers. ✓ - Deposition of sand and mud over the <u>layers</u> prevent decomposition. ✓ - Layers are subjected to heat and pressure to form Peat. ✓ (Hacked) - Peat layers gradually change to coal at different stages. ✓ 	Max 3 (5) Any 3 x 1 = (3 marks)

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
4. (a)	<p>What is a tertiary industry?</p> <p>It is an industry that provides <u>services</u> / facilities for use by other industries / consumers. ✓ Emphasis on <u>services</u></p>	(2 marks) 2
(b)	<p>Give three reasons why some industries are located near sources of water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water is used for <u>cooling</u> machines. ✓ - Water is used for <u>grading</u> some products. ✓ - Water is needed for <u>cleaning</u>. ✓ - Water provides <u>cheap means of transport</u>. ✓ - Some industries require water as a medium through which wastes are <u>disposed</u>. ✓ - Some are located near rivers which provide <u>hydroelectric power</u>. ✓ - Water is used as a <u>raw material</u> in some industries. ✓ - Water is used for <u>debarking logs</u>. ✓ 	3 (5) Any 3 x 1 = (3 marks)
5. (a)	<p>Apart from fertility, give two other factors that influence population growth in Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Migration</u>. ✓ - <u>Mortality</u>. ✓ / death 	2 Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)

(b) State three factors that have contributed to reduction of fertility rate in Kenya.

- Delayed marriage of girls due to long years in school / education.
- High cost of bringing up children.
- Focus on career limiting the number of children one is able to bear.
- Increased use of birth control methods.
- Increasing number of women opting to remain single leading to lower fertility rate.

3 (5)

Any 3 x 1 = (3marks)

- Adopting modern lifestyle leading to smaller family size.
- Increasing alcoholism/drugs/substance abuse lowers fertility.
- Limited maternity leave days making child bearing heavy burden to working women.

25

SECTION B

Answer question 6 and any other TWO questions from this section.

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks																								
6.	<p>The table below shows quantities of principal domestic mineral exports in (000 tonnes) in Kenya from 2017 to 2021. Use it to answer questions a (i) (ii) and b.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>YEARS/MINERALS</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CEMENT</td> <td>388000</td> <td>144000</td> <td>62000</td> <td>120000</td> <td>173000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SODA ASH</td> <td>343000</td> <td>294000</td> <td>255000</td> <td>228000</td> <td>303000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TITANIUM ORE AND CONCENTRATES</td> <td>534000</td> <td>564000</td> <td>426000</td> <td>400000</td> <td>445000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	YEARS/MINERALS	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	CEMENT	388000	144000	62000	120000	173000	SODA ASH	343000	294000	255000	228000	303000	TITANIUM ORE AND CONCENTRATES	534000	564000	426000	400000	445000	
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SALT	320000	312000	266000	265000	266000
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Economic survey of Kenya 2021

a(i) What is the difference in soda ash exports between year 2017 and 2021
 $343000 - 303000 = 40000$ (000 tonnes) ✓ / 40,000,000 tonner 1

(must be there to score.)

(ii) Calculate the average export for cement in year 2019 and 2020
 $62000 + 120000 = 182,000$ 2

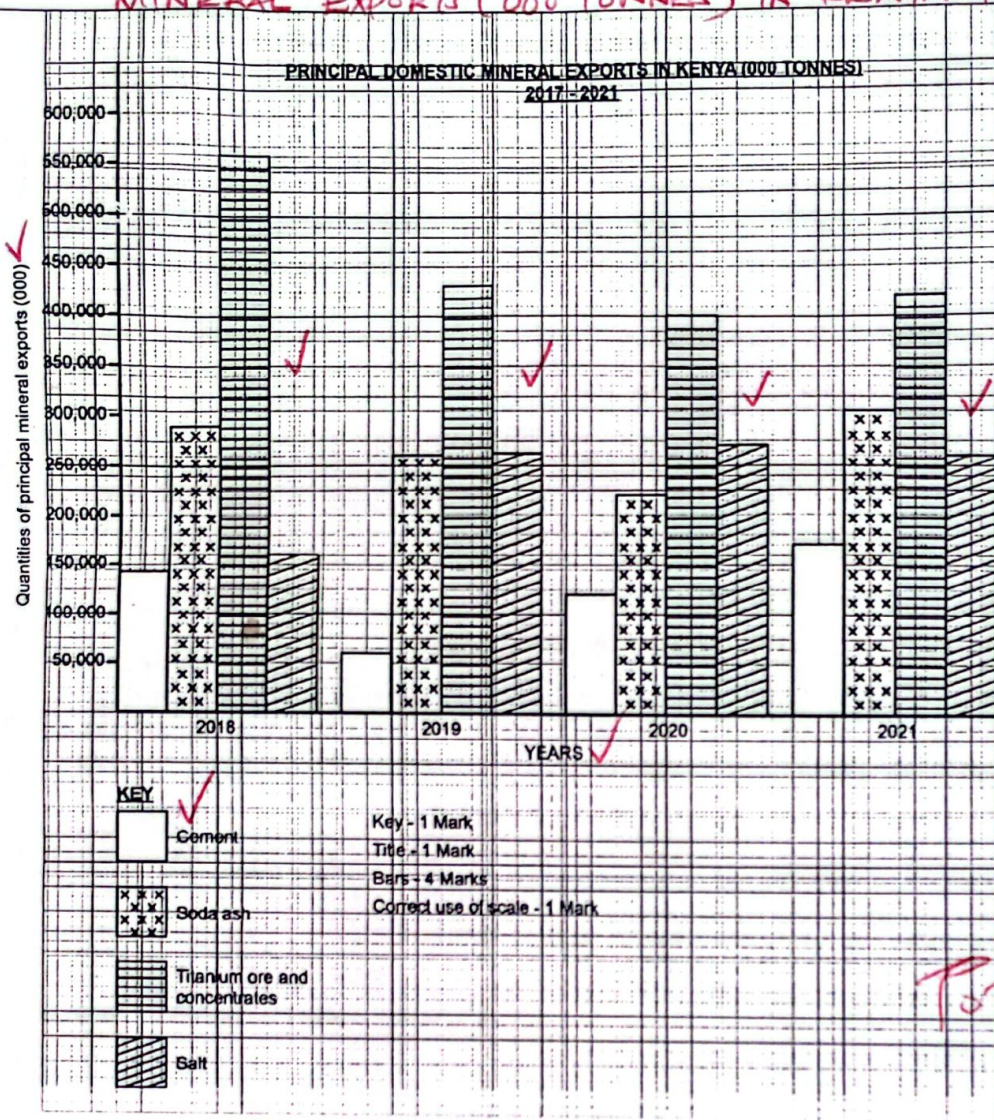
$\frac{182,000}{2} = 91,000$ (000 tonnes) ✓ / 91,000,000 tonner. 3

Calculation must be shown for candidates to score.

(b) Using a scale of 1cm to represent 100,000 (000) tonnes, draw a multiple bar

graph to represent the mineral exports from year 2018 to 2021.

A MULTIPLE BAR GRAPH REPRESENTING PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC MINERAL EXPORTS (000 TONNES) IN KENYA FROM 2018-2021 ✓



(c) (i) What is balance of trade?

- This is the difference in value between a country's visible exports and imports ✓ must

(2 marks)

2

(ii) Explain four ways through which the government of Kenya is promoting export trade.

- The government is encouraging foreign investors to establish industries in the country for production of export goods. ✓
- It is encouraging production of high quality goods that meet the international market standards. ✓
- Encouraging diversification of export products so as to widen the market base. ✓
- It is exploring new markets in the far east countries. ✓

to avoid overreliance on traditional overseas market. ✓ / fetch better prices / increase exports. ✓

- ① - It is issuing export licences promptly to encourage production of export goods.
- ② - It is increasing invisible export trade (tourism/intellectual property/consultancy) to increase foreign exchange.
- ③ - It is signing trade agreements with other countries to widen market for export goods.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It has established Export Processing Zones (EPZ) and Special Economic Zones (SEZ) where textile industries produce goods for export market. - Kenya through Export Promotion Council, holds trade exhibitions in Kenya and partner countries to create awareness on our possible partners/goods increase export trade. ① - It is improving national routes (roads/air transport) to enhance efficiency in transportation of goods. ② - It is improving security to ensure safety of goods/traders. 	<p>8 10</p> <p>Any 4 x 2 = (8 marks)</p>
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(d)	<p>State five challenges facing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of similar goods by member states. - Poor transport and communication network between member states. - Different levels of industrialization of member states. - Civil wars / insecurity in some member states. - Failure to pay annual subscription by some member states. - Exports are dominated by primary commodities. - Few products for trade as much of the goods are consumed locally / within the country. 	<p>- Political/ideological differences among some leaders limits operations.</p> <p>- Poverty among citizens of member states limits their purchasing power.</p> <p>- Differences in currency make trade transactions difficult.</p> <p>5 (25)</p> <p>Any 5 x 1 = (5 marks)</p>
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No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
7. (a)	<p>Define the term forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest is a continuous and extensive growth of trees covering an extensive track of land <p>7(a) (i) Name three species of indigenous hardwood trees in Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meru oak 	<p>(2 marks)</p> <p>3 marks.</p> <p>3</p>

- Mvule
- Camphor
- Elgon teak
- Mahogany
- Mangrove
- Ebony
- Acacia
- Mukau
- Muhugu
- Croton
- Chestnut
- Nandi flame
- East African Olive / Elgon Olive

(b) (ii) Explain three factors that favour growth of natural forests in Kenya

- The windward side of the mountain slopes are wetter hence dense forest. ✓
- High rainfall throughout the year which favour growth of trees. ✓
luxuriant/continuous
- Moderate to cool temperatures which encourage growth of a variety of trees. ✓
cool conditions
- Fertile well drained soils that allow roots to penetrate into the ground hence support trees. ✓
Deep / volcanic / saline
- Steep slopes discourage settlement / farming activities thus enabling growth of forest. ✓
- Creation of forest reserves / gazetted forest areas prohibits settlement and cultivation hence encourages growth of forest. ✓

Any 3 x 2 = (6 marks)

(c) Explain four problems facing softwood forests in Canada

- During summer forests are destroyed by fires / lightening reducing the quality of wood / earnings. ✓
- The harsh cold winters slows down the growth of trees. ✓
- Overexploitation in some areas has created a shortage of some of the trees species which take long to mature. ✓
- Rugged landscape in northern parts of Canada hinder smooth exploitation of the forests due to inaccessibility. ✓
severe cold during winters limits
- Pests / aphids and diseases destroy large tracks of forests reducing the area under forest cover. ✓

Any 4 x 2 = (8 marks)

8. (a) Name two main areas where oil palm is grown in Nigeria.

- (i)
- Port Harcourt ✓ - Enugu ✓ - Edo ✓
 - Sapele ✓ - River state ✓ - Edo ✓
 - Calabar ✓ - Cross river state ✓ - Akwa Ibom ✓
 - Oritjhar ✓ - Delta ✓
 - Ondo ✓

Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)

(ii) State six conditions that favour the cultivation of oil palm in Nigeria

- High rainfall distributed throughout the year / evenly distributed / 1000 - 2100 mm annually. ✓
Well distributed throughout the year
- High temperatures throughout the year / 23°C - 30°C. ✓

the year / evenly distributed annually.

7b) Explain four ways used by the Government of Kenya to control human encroachment of natural forests. (8mks)

- Fencing of forested areas ^{✓w} / maintain buffer zones to keep away intruders. ^{✓e}
- Employing forest guards ^{✓w} to patrol forests ^{✓e} reserves / ensure illegal activities are reported.
- Gazettement ^{✓w} of forested areas / reserves to limit access ^{✓e} by the public / reduce logging / settlement / farming.
- Eviction ^{✓w} / relocation of people who encroach forested areas in order to rehabilitate ^{✓e} the forests.
- Enacting / enforcing laws ^{✓w} prohibiting the cutting of trees ^{✓e} in the forests / offenders of illegal logging / land grabbing / illegal farming face stiff penalties / imprisonment.
- Creating awareness ^{✓w} / educating the public on the importance of conserving forests to gain their support. ^{✓e}
- Encouraging people to use alternative sources of energy ^{✓w} to reduce the demand of wood fuel. ^{✓e} / forest resources.
- Using community participatory management ^{✓w} / local communities are involved in forest management practices / activities ^(gain) to win their support. ^{✓e}
- Encouraging agro-forestry ^{✓w} to reduce overdependence on natural forest products. ^{✓e}

21
150
/ 21

- Gentle sloping/undulating land.
- Protection from strong winds.
- Availability of capital.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rainfed - Temp. pressure - Humidity - Soil - Low altitude - Labour - Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High relative humidity / 80-90% - Deep, well drained soils. <i>humus rich, sandy clay/silty clay soils</i> - Plenty of sunshine. <i>during ripening</i> - Low altitude / 700m above sea level. - Cheap and abundant labour especially during picking period. - Well developed transport network to enable efficient transportation and processing. 	<p>6 8</p> <p>Any 6 x 1 = (6 marks)</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seedbeds - Legume crops 	<p>(b)(i) Describe commercial cultivation of oil palm in Nigeria from planting to harvesting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The land is cleared and ploughed. - Seedlings are propagated in the nurseries. <i>the seedlings are sprayed to protect them from pests. The seedlings are watered.</i> - <i>Holes are dug in the farm at spacing of 9m far apart.</i> They are transplanted in the ploughed fields. - Cover crops are usually planted between trees. - Weeding and control of pests is done to take care of the plants. - <i>Manure/fertilizers are added. Pruning is done.</i> Harvesting is done three years after planting. - The process of harvesting is done by cutting ripe fruits using curved knives. <i>(Sickle/Machete)</i> - Cutting is done throughout the year. - <i>(The cut fruits are carried in baskets and transported to the processing factory.)</i> 	<p>8 x 1 = (8 marks)</p>
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No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
<p>(b) (ii)</p> <p><i>Must mention Parts</i></p>	<p>Give five uses of oil palm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The <u>fruit</u> is used for making oil / soap / cosmetics / candles. <i>Paint / margarine / cleaning</i> - The <u>leaves</u> are used for making baskets / brooms / roofing. <i>huts / Mats / Pharmaceutical agents / Mulch.</i> - The <u>shell</u> / fiber are used for fuel. - The <u>stems</u> are used as building poles. <i>Composite boards / Paper production</i> - Crushed <u>nut</u> is used for animal feeds / fertilizers. - The <u>sap</u> from the stem is used for making wine. <i>alcoholic drinks</i> 	<p>5 13</p> <p>Any 5 x 1 = (5 marks)</p>

(c) Explain how each of the following problems affect oil palm farmers in Nigeria.

(i) **Poor Methods of farming**

- Farmers have not fully domesticated farming of oil palm. It therefore grows wildly leading to low yields of the crop. 2

(2 marks)

(ii) **Government Policy**

- The government has emphasized the growth of food crops to reduce food imports causing a decline in production of oil palm 2

(2 marks)

- Method of farming*
- i) *Planting low quality seeds leads to low yields ✓*
 - *Use of insufficient fertilizers leads to low yields ✓.*
 - *Aging palm trees yield low fruits ✓.*
 - *Inadequate pests/disease control leads to low fruits ✓*

- Gort. Policy*
- *The gort. allows importation of other bio fuels causing a decline in production oil palm ✓*

2

25'

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
9. (a) (i)	<p>Name three counties in the Rift valley of Kenya where commercial beef ranching is practiced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laikipia ✓ - Nakuru ✓ - Trans Nzoia ✓ - Tranzoia ✓ 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kajiado ✓ - Baringo ✓ - samburu ✓ <p>(ii) Give two exotic breeds of beef cattle kept in Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Galloway ✓ - Aberdeen Angus ✓ / Red Angus - Charolais ✓ - Hereford ✓ - Devon ✓ - short horn ✓ - Sahiwal ✓ - Santa Gertrudis ✓ <p>(iii) Explain the measures taken by the Government of Kenya in solving the following problems that limit beef farming.</p> <p>(I) Livestock – wildlife conflict ✓/m</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of cattle ranches / fencing off wild animals designated areas to restrict interaction between livestock and wild animals. ✓/e - Establishment of a compensation scheme where farmers are paid for livestock killed by wild animals to take care of the losses. ✓/m <p>(II) Poor quality animals ✓/m</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of pedigree / exotic cattle that are cross bred with indigenous breeds to improve quality of livestock. ✓/e - Introduction of veterinary services / extension officers to control disease / give advisory services. ✓/m - Introduction of pasture that is drought resistant / has improved nourishment. ✓/e <p>- Encouraging sire selection ✓/m to improve hard genetics. ✓/e</p>	<p>Any 3 x 1 = (3 marks)</p> <p>3</p> <p>Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)</p> <p>2</p> <p>2 x 2 = (4 marks)</p> <p>M-2 } 4 e-2 }</p> <p>13</p> <p>Any 2 x 2 = (4 marks)</p>
(b)	<p>Explain three differences between beef farming in Kenya and Argentina.</p>	

- In Kenya there is limited local market due to low purchasing power while in Argentina there is large local market because of large financially able population.
- In Kenya there is inadequate extension services especially among the pastoralists while in Argentina every ranch is adequately equipped with necessary veterinary services for scientific management.
- In Kenya there is inadequate ^{poor} pasture due to shortage of rainfall and poor soils while in Argentina there is plenty ^{quality} of pasture due to moderate rainfall and fertile soils.
- In Kenya there is overstocking / overgrazing among the pastoralists while in Argentina the stock numbers are regulated to maintain the land carrying capacity.
- In Kenya there is inadequate capital for running the farms while in Argentina capital is readily available to the farmers.
- In Kenya beef farming is carried out by both pastoralists and in commercial ranches while in Argentina beef farming is carried out in extensive ranches.
- In Kenya animals walk long distances to get to the market due to poor transport network while in Argentina a network of road and railway lines has been developed to link them to meat factories / coastal ^{ports} parts.
- In Kenya livestock farming is greatly affected by diseases while in Argentina pests ^{and} diseases have almost been controlled.

Any 3 x 2 = (6 marks)

6

- In Kenya beef farmers only practice beef farming while in Argentina beef farmers also grow crops ^{w/ wheat}.

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
(c)	<p>You intend to carry out a field study in a beef cattle farm within your local environment</p> <p>(i) Give two methods of data recording that you would use during the study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography / Video recording ✓ - Tape recording ✓ - Filling in questionnaires ✓ - Drawing / sketching ✓ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taking notes ✓ - Tabulating ✓ - Tallying ✓ - Labelling samples ✓² 	<p>Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)</p>

<p>(ii)</p> <p>food →</p> <p>Wealth</p>	<p>State four benefits of beef farming to the local community you are likely to find out during the study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Source of protein when consumed. ✓ - Sold to earn income to the farmer. ✓ - Produce manure for organic farming. ✓ - Cattle are used to pay dowry. ✓ - Bones from cattle are used to make fertilizers. ✓ - Horns and hoofs are used to make glue. ✓ - Oxen are used for sporting activities. ✓ 	<p>- It is a source of employment</p> <p>- Biomass used as biogas.</p> <p>- Improvement of transport network</p> <p>- Source of govt. revenue.</p> <p>✓ Prestige/Rituals</p> <p>4 6</p> <p>✓ Musical instruments/ornaments</p> <p>✓ ploughing/transport activities</p> <p>Any 4 x 1 = (4 marks)</p>
<p>No.</p>	<p>Marking Scheme</p>	<p>Marks</p>

- Hides are used as clothing/beddings/regalia (2.5)

10. (a) (i) Name two international highways that link Kenya to other countries of Africa

- Trans - African Highway ✓^m / Lagos - Mombasa Highway ✓^e
- Great North Road ✓^m / Cairo - Cape Town / Gaborone Highway ✓^e

(2 marks)

(ii) Explain four measures that the Government of Kenya has put in place to improve road transport

- Enforced traffic rules to regulate traffic flow ✓^m / to reduce road accidents ✓^e
- Controlled / set limits on amount of load carried by large lorries / trucks to reduce damages on road surfaces ✓^m
- Construction of by-passes ✓^m / tunnels / fly overs / under passes / the expressway to reduce congestion on roads ✓^e / improve connectivity ✓^e / road signs ✓^e
- Repair ✓^m / maintain roads in good state to reduce road accidents ✓^e / improve traffic flow.
- Construction of dual carriage ✓^m / highways to accommodate more traffic / improve the flow ✓^e
- Educate road users on road safety precaution ✓^m / discipline on roads to ease traffic ✓^e
- Provide paths for cyclists ✓^m / pedestrians ✓^e / in major towns / cities to reduce congestion on roads / improve safety ✓^e / skaters ✓^e

(Any 4 x 2 = 8 Marks)

8 10

10. (a) (i)

Name two international highways that link Kenya to other countries of Africa

- Trans - African Highway
- Great North Road

Lagos - Mombasa highway.
Cairo - Cape Town / Gaborone highway.

(2 marks)

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- Repair / maintain roads in good state to reduce road accidents / improve traffic flow.
- Construction of dual carriage / highways to accommodate more traffic / improve the flow.
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- Provide paths for cyclists / pedestrians in major towns / cities to reduce congestion on roads / improve safety.

Road signs

(Any 4 x 2 = 8 Marks)

8 10

No.	Marking Scheme	Marks
(b)	<p>Give five reasons why there is limited use of pipeline in transportation of petroleum in Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initial <u>construction</u> of a pipeline is costly. ✓ - They are prone to leakages ✓ leading to losses / environmental pollution. - They are vulnerable to attacks / sabotage ✓ / <i>vandalism / disconnections.</i> - They are highly inflexible / <i>not easy</i> to re-route. ✓ <i>difficult</i> - Pipeline is restricted to the commodity ✓ it can transport / one type of commodity. <i>Limited use.</i> - Most countries do not have <i>inconsistent</i> constant supply of petroleum / low demand. <i>- Availability of other means of transportation ✓ / Roads / Railways</i> 	<p>Any 5 x 1 = (5 marks) 5</p>
(c)	<p>State five causes of decline in the use of letter writing as a means of communication in Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rampant loss ✓ of letters. - High postage costs. ✓ - Tampering ✓ with letters. - Competition from faster means ✓ of communication. <i>phones.</i> - Delay in delivery ✓ of letters. - Mismanagement / corruption in postal services. 	<p>5 Any 5 x 1 = (5 marks)</p>
(d)	<p>Outline five developments that have taken place in Kenya to improve communication of information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of mobile phones. ✓ - Liberalization of air waves. ✓ - Expansion of internet / e-mail services. ✓ - Liberalization of the press. ✓ - Establishment of Ministry of Information Communication and <i>Digital</i> Technology (ICT). ✓ <i>Economy (MICDE)</i> - Establishment of Information Communication and Technology (ICT). ✓ 	<p><i>ergo services</i> 5 Any 5 x 1 = (5 marks)</p>

- *Enactment of Communication related legislation. ✓*

A-905
1st 11/11

25



312/2 MS
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 2
MARKING SCHEME
November 2024

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2

MARKING SCHEME
(CONFIDENTIAL)

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Turn over