

312/1

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1

March/April 2015

KABONDO JOINT EVALUATION EXAMINATIONS

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. (a) How long (in days) does it take the earth to move from position 2 to position 1 during a leap year? $\frac{3}{4} \times 366 = 274.5$ days (2 marks)

(b) State **three** effects of the movement of the earth represented above.

- ✚ Causes the four seasons.
- ✚ Causes changes in the altitude/position of mid day sun during different times of the year.
- ✚ Causes variation in lengths of day and night during different times of the year.
- ✚ Causes lunar eclipse.

(First 3x1=3 marks)

2. (a) Define the term microclimates.

Refers to the climates experienced within a small/localized area which are slightly modified or different compared to the general climate of the region. (2 marks)

- (b) Identify **three** characteristics of convectional rainfall. (3 marks)

- ✚ It's heavy and torrential/falls in large drops.
- ✚ Usually accompanied by lightning and thunderstorms
- ✚ Falls mainly in the late afternoon
- ✚ It is highly localized and lasts for a short while

(3x1= 3 marks)

3. Describe **two** processes through which wind erode desert landscapes.

- **Abrasion**- materials carried by wind scours/grinds/scrapes the desert surfaces leading to removal rock particles.

- **Deflation**- strong winds blows away dry unconsolidated materials. The materials are rolled on the ground and lifted up in the air.

4. (a) What is natural vegetation?

It is the plant cover that grows naturally / wildy on the earth surface without interference by man or his animals.

(b) State three characteristics of the Mediterranean type of vegetation.

- Some plants have small / thick skinned / feathery leaves / spiny leaves.
- Some plants have long roots
- Some plants have thick barks
- Some plants have large fresh bulbous roots
- Some plants have shiny / waxy leaves.
- Wood and scrub is common in very dry areas.
- Some trees are deciduous
- Some plants are evergreen
- The vegetation is adapted to the long, short and dry summers.
- Some plants have flesh leaves.
- Grasses dry off during summer and germinates during winter.

5. (a) What is contact metamorphism?

The process through which rocks change in their physical structure and chemical composition due to intense heat from magma. It is referred to as contact metamorphism since only rocks near or actually touching the hot magma are changed by the heat. (2 marks)

(b) Identify the resultant metamorphic rocks when the following rocks are metamorphosed.

- (i) Granite – Gneiss (1x1=1 mark)
- (ii) Limestone - Marble (1x1=1 mark)

SECTION B

6. (a) (i) What is the length of the dry weather road from grid square 9278 to the end in grid square 0083. Give your answer in kilometers.

14.2 km + or – 0.1 km (14.1, 14.2, 14.3 km) (2 marks)

- (ii) Calculate the area enclosed by all weather road loose surface and the dry weather road from grid square 9278 to 0083 in the Northwestern part of the area covered by the map. Give your answer in km².

Complete squares = 34

Incomplete squares = 23

Total complete squares = $34 + (23/2) = 45.5$ squares.

1 square = 1 km²

Area = **45.5 km²** (3 marks)

- (b) (i) Give the approximate height of Kyoomi Hill.

1360 metres (2 marks)

- (ii) Describe the relief of the area covered by the map.

- ✚ There are hills like Kyoomi hill in the area covered by the map.
- ✚ There are many steep slopes in the area covered by the map.
- ✚ There are many ridges in the area covered by the map.
- ✚ The eastern/northeastern/southeastern part of the area covered by the map is gently sloping.
- ✚ The land is generally sloping from the west towards the east.
- ✚ The highest point in the area is 1640m while the lowest altitude is 640m.

(4x1=4 marks)

- (c) Citing evidence from the map, identify **four** social services offered in Migwani town.

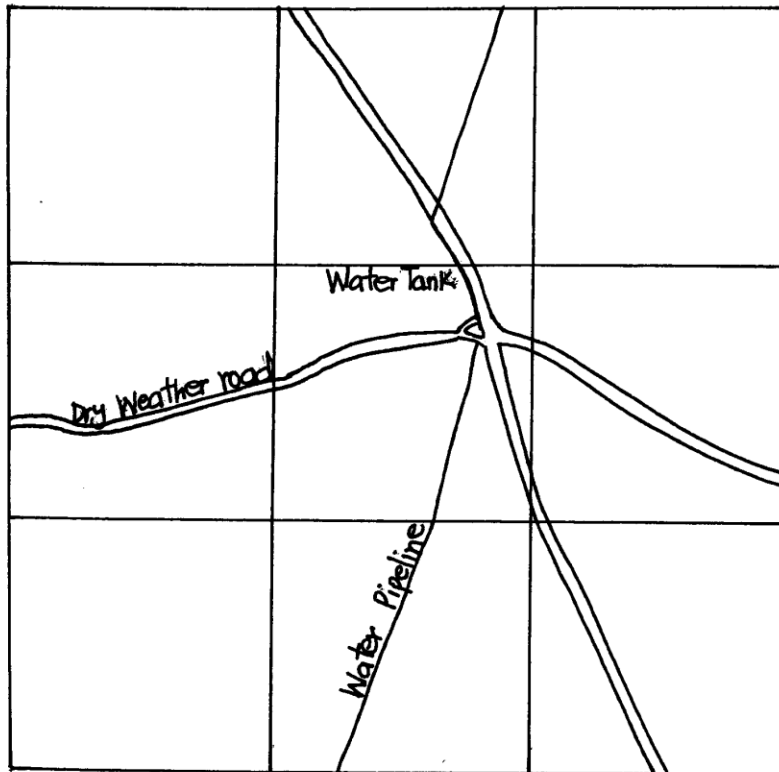
- ✚ Education- schools

- ✚ Healthcare- health center
- ✚ Security- chief's office
- ✚ Recreational service- Rest house

(1/2x8 = 4 marks)

ENLARGED AREA ENCLOSED BY EASTINGS 08 AND 11 AND NORTHINGS 63 AND 66

(d)



(e) Form four students from Mutitu Secondary School conducted a field study in Mutito forest.

Explain two problems that the students faced while conducting the study that might have led to collection of unreliable data.

- Climbing steep slopes was difficult that slowed down the field study.
- Thick forest which is difficult to penetrate hence inability to view the different types of trees.
- Attack from wild animals like snakes and bees slowing down the study/ leading to termination of the study.
- Bad weather conditions like heavy rainfall may have slowed down the activities of the study.
- Students falling sick - this slowed down/ interfered with the study.

- Accidents occurring during the study leading to interference with the study.

(2x2= 4 marks)

7. (a) (i) Differentiate between orogenesis and orogeny.

Orogenesis is the process through which Fold Mountains are formed/build while orogeny is the period when the fold mountain was formed. (2 marks)

(ii) Name **two** Fold Mountains of the alpine orogeny.

- Atlas -Alps -Himalayas -Rockies -Andes (2 marks)

(b) The following diagram represents a faulted landscape. Use it to answer the following questions.

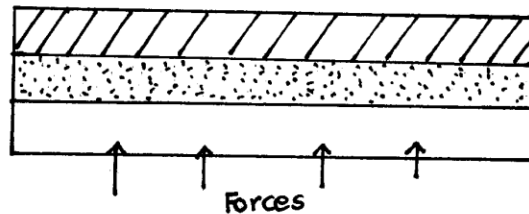
(i) Name the parts marked A, B and C.

A- Heave

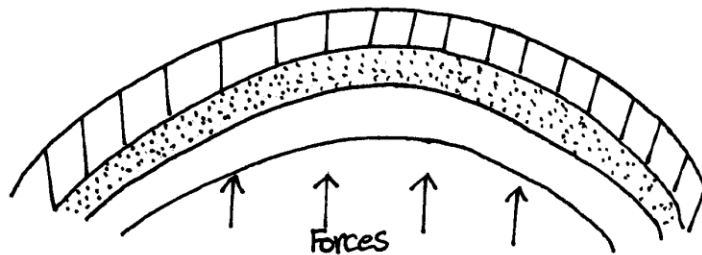
B- Hade

C-Escarpment/fault scarp (3 marks)

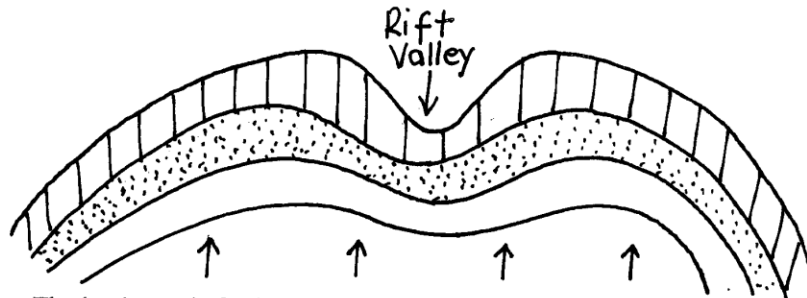
(ii) Using well labeled diagrams, describe how a rift valley is formed through anticlinal arching.



Vertical forces act on a landmass.



The block of land/earth's crust is pushed upwards forming an arch.



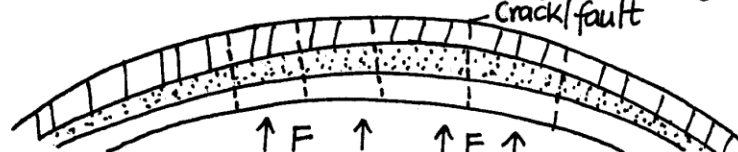
The landmass is further pushed upwards leading to formation of a single big crack or fault at the crest of the anticline.

This huge crack is known as a rift valley.

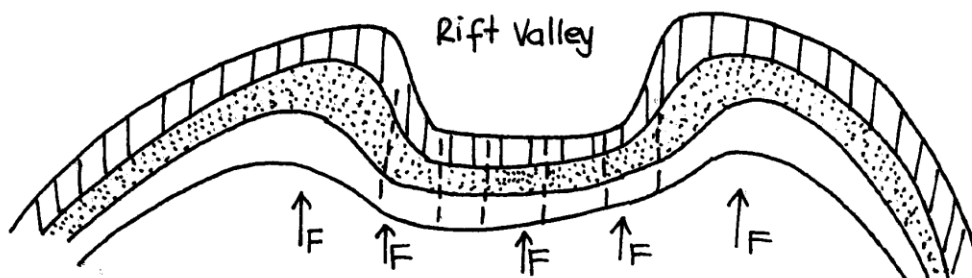
OR

Vertical forces act on a landmass.

The block of land/earth's crust is pushed upwards forming an arch.



The landmass is further pushed upwards leading to formation of a series of cracks or faults at the crest of the anticline.



More upward force exerted causes the outermost blocks to be pushed much higher than the middle block. The middle section forms the floor of the rift valley.

(Diagrams 3, Text 4 = 7 marks)

(c) State **three** effects of faulting on drainage.

- Leads to disappearance of some rivers.
- Leads to some rivers reversing their direction of flow.
- Leads to formation of fault guided drainage pattern.
- Leads to formation of faulted/rift valley lakes.

(First 3x1= 3 marks)

(d) Explain the effects of Fold Mountains to human activities.

- Windward side of Fold Mountains receives heavy precipitation which enhances agricultural activities / forestry.
- Rivers which originate from Fold Mountains provide water which is used for generation of HEP/irrigation/domestic and industrial purposes.
- Some fold mountains have exposed minerals deposits which are exploited.
- Fold Mountains are important tourist attractions/snow capped mountains encourage sporting activities.
- Fold Mountains may act as barriers to transport and communication.
- Topographic nature of the landscape may encourage/discourage agriculture/settlement.
- Fold Mountains act as protective barriers during war since they act as defense.

(8 marks)

8. (a) (i) **Differentiate between weathering and mass wasting.**

Weathering is the gradual breaking / disintegration and decay or decomposition of solid rock on or near the earth's surface in-situ (without movement) through physical and chemical processes while mass wasting is downward movement, slipping, sliding of weathered rock materials down a slope under the influence of gravity.

(ii) Identify **three** agents of weathering.

- ☛ Heat / temperature

✚ Plants and animals/living organisms

✚ Dissolved substances

(3 marks)

(b) Describe how the following processes of weathering occur:

(i) Pressure release or unloading

Rocks that lie deep in the earth's crust are under great pressure which was created during the mountain building processes. The pressure is maintained by the weight of the overlying rocks. When denudation takes place, the overlying layers are removed leading to exposure of the rocks. The removal of the overlying layers leads to release of pressure from the rock. The upper part of the exposed rock expands and eventually breaks up.

(4 marks)

(iii) Carbonation

- Rain water combines with carbon dioxide (Carbon (IV) Oxide) to form a weak carbonic acid.
- The acid rain falls on limestone rock and reacts with calcium carbonate/calcite mineral to form calcium bicarbonate which is soluble in water. Calcium bicarbonate is a weak rock which is easily disintegrated.

(3 marks)

(c) Explain the significance of weathering to human activities.

- Weathering is the initial stage of soil formation.
- Weathering leads to formation of other resources like kaolin/china clay which is used in making porcelain, in manufacture of paper and paints and clay used in making bricks/formation of bauxite.
- The process weakens rocks making it easy to do mining/quarrying
- Some unique features are formed through weathering e.g granitic tors (Kit Mikayi, Crying Stone of Kakamega) and exfoliation domes attract tourists.
- Weathering is of significance in civil engineering since engineers must take cognizance of the rocks underlying roads, buildings and other structures.

(8 marks)

(d) Form four students from Danish Obara Secondary School conducted a field study on weathering around their school.

(i) State **three** preparations they made before the field study.

- ✚ Seeking permission from relevant authorities
 - ✚ Conducting pre-visit/reconnaissance
 - ✚ Making a working schedule
 - ✚ Formulate/revise objectives and hypotheses of the study
 - ✚ Assembling the necessary tools for the study
 - ✚ Deciding on the suitable methods of data collection and recording
 - ✚ Dividing students into groups and assign responsibilities
 - ✚ Carry out a library research / content analysis
- (3x1=3 marks)

(ii) Write down **two** hypotheses they formulated to guide the study.

- ✚ There is no significant relationship between the soil types and the weathering processes in the area.
 - ✚ Physical weathering is the dominant weathering type in the area.
- Any other relevant hypothesis
- (2x1=2 marks)

9. (a) Distinguish between catchment area and a drainage basin.

Catchment area is an area / land from which a river or reservoir draws its water / source of a river while a drainage basin is the entire area of land over which the river flows/ the entire system of the river including tributaries and distributaries..

(2 marks)

(b) (i) Describe **two** processes through which a river transports its load.

- ✚ Suspension: Light materials are embedded within water and transported downstream.
- ✚ Saltation: is the process through which larger materials are moved by water in a series of hops and jumps.

✚ Traction: whereby large materials are like boulders are pushed/ dragged and rolled along the river bed.

✚ Solution: whereby the load is dissolved in water and transported downstream.

(3x2= 6 marks)

(ii) State **four** factors which influence the ability of a river to transport its load.

✚ Volume of water within the river channel.

✚ Gradient of land and velocity of the water.

✚ Nature and amount of the load.

(3 marks)

(c) Using well labeled diagrams, explain how an ox-bow lake is formed.

(Diagrams 3, Text 4 = 7 marks)

(d) (i) What is the difference between drainage pattern and drainage system?

Drainage pattern is the layout made by the main river together with its tributaries while drainage system develops where rivers either flow in accordance or discordance to the existing rock structure or slope.

(2 marks)

(ii) State **five** importances of rivers to human activities.

✚ Flood plains and deltas have fertile soils suitable for agriculture.

✚ Sources of water for domestic and industrial use.

✚ Source of fish which is food for human beings.

✚ Rivers act as natural boundaries between communities, countries etc.

✚ Waterfalls and dams constructed along rivers are used to generate hydroelectric power.

✚ Source of building materials like sand, gravel and pebbles.

✚ Rias are good sites for construction of harbours.

✚ Alluvial deposits contain valuable minerals like alluvial gold.

(5 marks)

10. (a) (i) Differentiate between an aquifer and an aquifuge.

An **aquifer** is a stratum of permeable rock that can hold water in its mass and will allow water to pass through while an **aquifuge** is an impermeable layer of rock which will neither hold water in its mass nor allow water to pass through. (2 marks)

(ii) Name **three** sources of underground water.

- ✚ Rain water.
- ✚ Melt water.
- ✚ Lakes, seas, oceans and rivers.

✚ Manmatic water/ plutonic water (3 marks)

(b) State **four** conditions necessary for the formation of artesian wells.

- ✚ Aquifer should be sandwiched (lie) between two impermeable rocks to retain water.
- ✚ Aquifer must outcrop/be exposed in an area of sufficient precipitation or beneath a lake.
- ✚ Aquifer must dip from a region of water intake and rock layers must form a broad syncline or basin.
- ✚ Mouth of the well must be lower than the intake area.
- ✚ Aquifer must be of the same permeable material.

✚ There must be partial obstruction or total blockage of exit sufficient for water to come out with pressure. (4 marks)

(c) (i) Name **four** surface features formed in areas dominated by limestone.

- ✚ Grike
- ✚ Clint
- ✚ Swallow/sink hole
- ✚ Doline
- ✚ Uvala
- ✚ Polje
- ✚ Limestone pavement
- ✚ Dry valleys

- ✚ Blind valleys
- ✚ Limestone gorge
- ✚ Karst window, karst bridge and hums

(4 marks)

(ii) The diagram below represents underground features formed in a karst landscape. Use it to answer the following questions.

(i) Name the features marked D, E and ~~F~~ G

D- Stalactite G - Well jointed rock

E- Stalagmite

~~F - Limestone cave/cave/cavern~~

(3 marks)

(ii) Describe how a limestone pillar is formed.

Limestone pillar may be formed in the following ways:

- ✚ Formed through growth of stalactite downwards until it touches the floor of the cave.
- ✚ Formed when a stalagmite grows upwards until it touches the roof/ceiling of limestone cave.
- ✚ Formed when a stalactite grows downwards and meets a stalagmite that grows upwards.

(3 marks)

(d) Explain **three** positive effects of karst scenery to human activities.

- ✚ Limestone regions are very good for grazing purposes especially for sheep because the soil is thin and the surface is dry.
- ✚ The Karst landscape is characterized with intermitted streams or absence of streams leading to scarcity of water supply in these regions.
- ✚ Limestone is extracted for use in industries e.g. Building industry and iron and steel industry.
- ✚ The features such as gorges, caves, stalactites and stalagmites attract tourists thereby earning a country foreign exchange.
- ✚ Collapse of dolines into the water tables leads to formation of lakes in karst regions. Solution lakes are also found in poljes. These lakes provide water for domestic and industrial use e.g. Lake Ojikoto in Namibia.

- ✚ Outcrop of bare rock, steep sided dry valleys, gorges and grikes are common in karst landscape. Presence of these features makes construction of roads and other infrastructure both difficult and expensive.

(6 marks)

KABONDO DIVISION JOINT EXAMINATION, 2015

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)
GEOGRAPHY PAPER TWO MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

1. (a) *Water pollution*

It is the contamination of water sources and water bodies with toxic soluble chemicals, industrial wastes, dust and salt, sewage and other inorganic materials and garbage.

(Mark as a whole 2x1=2mks)

(b) *Sources of pollution along East African Coastal waters.*

- Oil spills from tankers.
- Industrial wastes dumped directly into the sea or deposited through rivers.
- Sewage wastes (human and domestic) dumped into the sea.
- Garbage on beaches dumped by tourists. *(Any first 3x1=3mks)*

2. (a) *Difference between Biomass and Biogas.*

Biomass energy is derived from plant materials that absorb energy from the sun and store it and releases it when burnt directly as in the case of wood **WHILE biogas energy** is derived from decayed plants and animal wastes where gas is made up of 60% methane and 40% carbon (vi) oxide.

(Mark as a whole 2x1=2mks)

(b) *Three reasons why the two sources of energy in 2(a) above should be developed.*

- Cost of production is relatively low as compared to other forms of energy.
- The residues left after the gas has been tapped can be used on farms as manure.
- It is a cleaner form of energy. *(Any first 3x1=3mks)*

3. (a) *Two Counties in Rift Valley where Dairy farming is practiced in Kenya.*

- Nakuru County
- Uasin Gishu County
- Kericho County
- Bomet County
- Nandi County
- Elgeyo/Marakwet County
- Trans Nzoia. County

(Any first 2x1=2mks)

(b) Four problems facing dairy farmers in Kenya.

- Impassible roads especially during rainy seasons delay the delivery of milk to processing factories.
- Inadequate capital to mechanize farm operations and purchase required inputs for improved milk quality and quantity.
- Diseases and pests such as foot and mouth disease, East Coast Fever, Rinderpest, tick lower the quality of milk and increase cost of production through regular spray and dip and immunization.
- Occasional droughts lead to pasture shortage thus causing reduced milk yields per dairy cow.

(Any first 4x1=4mks)

4. (a) Three physical factors favouring growth of Cocoa in Ghana

- High temperatures throughout the year with a mean temperature of 21⁰C.
- High annual rainfall which is evenly distributed, ranging from 1,300mm to 1,500mm.
- High relative humidity of between 65% to 85% .
- Deep, well drained soils rich in iron and Potassium such as loamy soils, clay and volcanic soils rich in humus.
- Gentle slope/ undulating relief/rolling terrain/lowlands which are below 750 m above sea level.

(Any first 3x1=3mks)

(b) Two countries which imports cocoa as raw material.

- Britain.
- France
- Germany
- U.S.A.
- Canada.

(All countries in European Union are relevant answers). (Any first 2x1=2mks)

5.(a) **International trade** refers to the exchange of goods and services between and among countries involved in trade.

(Mark as a whole 1x1=1mk)

(b) Three Reasons why Kenya's trade is mainly in raw materials rather than finished products.

- Inadequate capital/funds to process the raw materials into finished products.
- Inadequate technology in the processing industry.

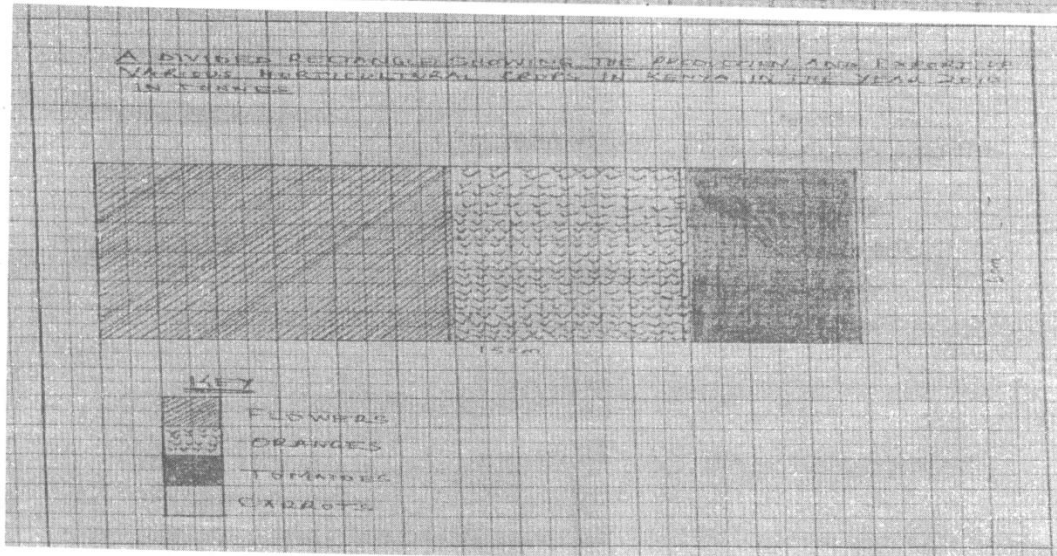
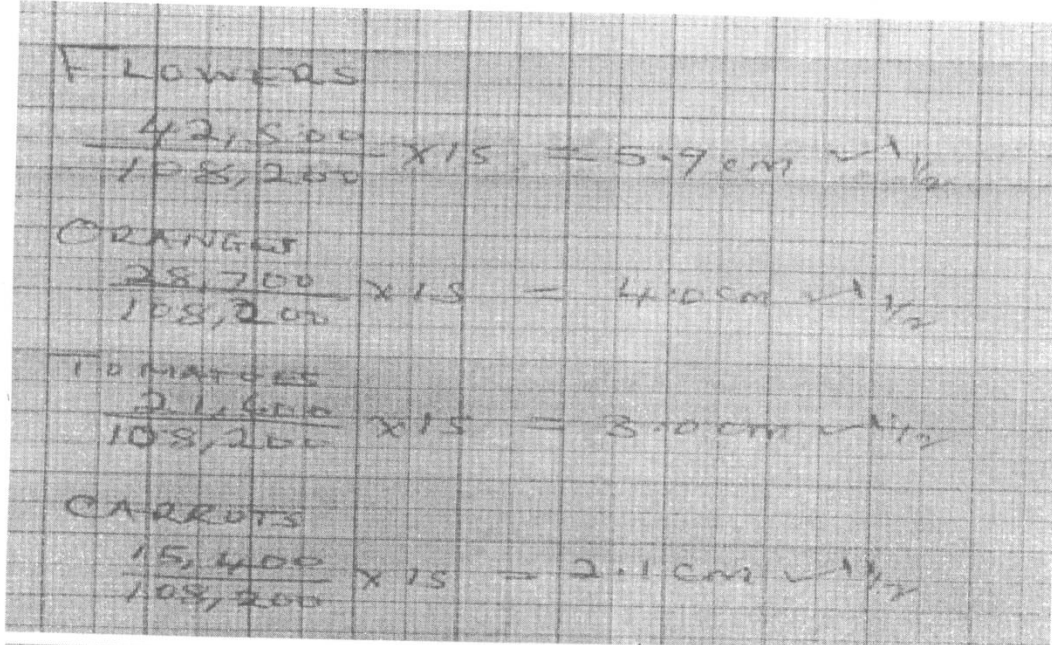
- Inadequate machinery for processing raw materials.
- Inadequate skilled personnel that is relevant in the processing industry.

(Any first 3x1=3mks)

SECTION B (75 MARKS)

Answer question 6 [Compulsory] and any other two questions from this section.

6. (a) Calculations



(b) Range between the data: $42,500 - 15,400 = 27,100$ tonnes

(1x1=1mk)

(c) Two other ways of representing the above data.

- Pie-chart.
- Compound line graph.
- Compound bar graph.

(Any first 2x1=2mks)

(d) Two deciduous fruits exported by Kenya to European market.

- Apples
- Pears.
- Peaches.
- Plums.
- Apricots.

(Any first 2x1=2mks)

(e) Two physical conditions favouring the development of horticultural industry in Naivasha.

- Hot and wet climate that favour the growth of various tropical crops such as loquats, dates, avocados, pineapples and pawpaw.
- Deep, fertile volcanic soils that are well drained to favour a wide variety of horticultural crops.

(Any first 2 well explainedx2=4mks)

(f) Four ways in which Kenyan Government is addressing problems facing horticultural farmers in Kenya.

- Most roads that are impassable during rainy seasons are being upgraded to ease transportation of horticultural crops to avoid causing delays that make the produce go bad.
- Field extension officers are being trained on new methods of pests and diseases control and are available to horticultural farmers.
- Further research on new diseases and pest that are attacking horticultural crops are undertaken by government Parastatal such as Kenya Agricultural Research Institute. (K.A.R.I.)
- Stiff competition in the international market from the traditional industrialized European countries is being addressed by the government by exploring alternative markets in U.S.A. Canada and Asian Countries.
- The government is advancing credits to local horticultural producers to purchase adequate refrigeration facilities to avoid deterioration of the quality of horticultural products whenever there is overproduction, capital to start up and operate.
- The government is subsidizing the cost of farm inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides to horticultural farmers, thus, enhancing their profits.

(Any first four well explained 4x2= 8marks)

7. a (i). What is Agro forestry?

Agro forestry is a system of agriculture which involves intercropping of trees and crops on the same piece of land.

(1mark)

(ii). Four reasons why agro forestry is encouraged in Kenya:-

- - Supply of fuel to the farmer.
- - Supply timber to the farmer.
- - Create employment opportunity.
- - Protect soil from erosion
- - Raise water table

- - Create scenic beauty
 - - Conserve environment
- (Any four well explained 4x2= 8marks)

b). *Two examples of softwood trees found in Kenya*

- - Cypress
- - Pine
- - Podo
- - Kenya Cedar (Juniper)
- - Bamboo

(Any first 2x1= 2marks)

c). *Four characteristics of softwood forests in Canada.*

- - Conical in shape
- - Pure stand
- - Needle-like leaves
- - Flexible branches
- - Evergreen
- - Shallow rooted

(Any four well explained 4x2= 8marks)

d). *Three problems that affect forestry in Canada.*

- - Severe winter –making it difficult to harvest trees due to extremely low temperatures.
- - Rugged landscape- making it difficult to harvest trees at maturity.
- - Wild fire- destroys forests.
- - Pests and diseases such as aphids – reduces the quality and quantity of timber.
- - Over exploitation.-depletes forest reserves. (Any four well explained 3x2 =6mks)

8. (a) (i) *Age-structure*

It is the composition of the whole population in terms, of various ages and sex of the people in a particular geographical area at a specific time.

(Mark as whole 2x1=2mks)

(ii) *Population Growth rate;*

$$\frac{(\text{CBR}-\text{CDR}) \times 100}{1,000}$$

$$\frac{(52-14) \times 100}{1,000}$$

$$\frac{38}{10} \\ =3.8\%$$

(2mks)

(iii) *Three reasons for carrying out population census*

- To plan for provision of basic facilities such as hospitals, schools.
- Avail employment opportunities to the citizens.
- Make decisions on the division of new administrative areas. (Any first 3x1=3mks)

(b) *Three reasons for high population density in Kenyan Highlands*

- Suitable climate, cool temperatures and reliable rainfall which encourage successful farming activities for both crops and dairy farming.
- Fertile volcanic soils that have contributed to productive cash crop farming such as coffee, tea, pyrethrum and horticultural crops as well as food crops that support large population.
- Developed infrastructure such as roads that are associated with cash crops that have led to the development of towns for commercial and industrial activities.

(c) (i) **Characteristics of the population represented by the pyramid.**

- From 0-14 years, the population density is low.
- From 15-44 years, the population density is high.
- The ageing population is small.
- The productive age group of the population is large.
- The population has a high life expectancy of up to 84 years.
- The dependency ratio is low.
- The population has low birth rate.
- The population has low death rate.
- The population of males and females are almost equal at all levels. *(Any 5x1=5mks)*

(ii) **Other than migration, explain four factors of population growth and structure.**

- Fertility where a woman would have between 15 to 49 years where more children are born and vice versa.
- A high mortality rate reduces/stagnates population growth.
- Cultural beliefs such as sex preference and child naming makes a couple to continue getting more children while looking for preferred sex or wanting to name an important relative.
- Early marriages that make a girl to likely give birth to more children in her life time than women who get married at a later age.
- Improved medical/ health care/ services which include ante natal care, post-natal care, clinics and improved hygiene resulting into low death rates.
- Availability of enough food which makes people's health to improve due to improved nutrition.
- Modernization which makes people to have desires for few children with high standard of living. *(Any four well explained, 4x2=8mks)*

(iii) **Two positive effects of population growth and structure.**

- Provides a larger manpower/ labour to upcoming industrial activities and agricultural sub-sector of the economy.
- Increased demand for goods and services produced in a country which stimulates industrial and agricultural growth.
- Leads to rapid urbanization and consequently an increase in modernization of a country.
- Pressing needs associated with high population leads to technological innovations and inventions. *(Any first 2x1=2mks)*

(iv) **Three problems arising from overpopulation.**

- Unemployment.
- Underemployment.
- Poor housing for the citizens.
- Poor provision of medical care.
- Overutilization of agricultural and natural resources.
- Slow industrial growth.
- Reduction in cash crop acreages.
- Reduction in per capita income of people and the country. *(Any first 3x1=3mks)*

9. (a) (i) **Capital**

-Mining involves a large capital outlay to buy machinery and for mining to pay workers, for sinking the vertical and horizontal shafts,

-Buying explosives to be used in the mines, light railway or conveyor belts.

-Processing of the mineral requires much capital.

(3x1=3mks)

(ii) Value of the mineral

-Minerals of high demand and high economic value may be mined at a very high cost.

-Minerals of less value cannot be mined if the cost of mining is higher than the returns.

-Minerals of less value are mined at low cost.

(3x1=3mks)

(b) Methods of Underground mining

- Drift / Adit mining.
- Solution mining.
- Shaft mining.
- Drilling.

(Any first 4x1=4mks)

(c) Five factors influencing occurrence of minerals.

- Type of the rock- some rock types such as metamorphic rocks contain valuable minerals.
- Presence of running water and waves- these concentrate minerals in a river delta, a beach or in a bar.
- Susceptibility of rock to weathering- this determines the rate at which a rock breaks down to release valuable minerals.
- Degree of sedimentation- some minerals occur in beds and layers. The rate of deposition and accumulation of minerals affects the occurrence of different types of minerals.
- External and internal land forming processes such as volcanic activities tend to bring a wide variety of minerals to the surface.

(Any first 5 well explained 5 x 2=10mks)

(d) Processing of Gold.

- The ore is ground into powder in the crushing mills.
- The powder is stirred with a solution of cyanide to dissolve finer gold particles.
- Mixing is done with zinc dust to precipitate the gold and put in sulphuric tanks to separate it from uranium.
- Melting is done to remove impurities.
- They are moulded into bars.

(5x1=5mks)

10. (a) Name;

(i) Port marked N is *Quebec*.

(1mk)

(ii) The waterfalls is *Niagara Falls*.

(1mk)

(iii) Lakes marked *I-Superior, J-Michigan, K-Huron and L-Ontario*

(3mks)

(b) Five ways in which the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway has contributed to the economy of U.S.A and Canada.

- The seaway has created employment opportunities in the transport industry, thus raising living standards of people.
- The seaway is a tourist attraction, which generates income in the region.
- Tariffs charged earn the two countries income.
- It provides easy navigable means of transport for both imports and exports.
- This encourages, trade internally and externally.
- It has led to the growth of ports and towns along its course such as Quebec and Duluth.

- There has been extensive industrial development around this region, because of accessibility to raw materials.
 - The dams along the course produce hydro-electric power for domestic and industrial use. This increases power production. *(Any first 5x2=10, well explained)*
- (c) (i) Three recent developments that have taken place in Kenya to improve communication.**
- Liberalization of the press.
 - Expansion of telephone facilities.
 - Introduction of mobile phones and pager services.
 - Liberalization of postal services.
 - Licensing of more private radio stations and televisions. *(Any first 3x1=3mks)*
- (ii) Three problems facing telephone as a means of communication.**
- Poor reception or disruption by natural hazards like rainfall of telephone lines, discourage the use of this facility.
 - Mismanagement in the organization that provides telephone services has hindered its expansion to many areas of the country.
 - Vandalism of telephone equipment has rendered most of the telephone services unavailable to users.
 - Development of other more faster and efficient means of communication, e.g. electronic mail, has reduces the use of telephone.
 - High cost of installation and maintenance of telephone lines limits the number of subscribers. *(Well explained, any first 3x2=6mks)*

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