MARAKWET WEST DISTRICT
312/1
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1
July/August - 2015
MARKING SCHEME

1. a) **Mention Two branches of Geography** **(2mks)**
        - Physical geography
        - Practical geography
        - Human and economic geography   (any 2 x 1)
    b) **State Three reasons why geography is taught in Kenya.** **(3mks)**
        i)   It enables students to enter into careers eg survey or pilot or teacher
        ii)   It sensitizes students on environment conservation
        iii) For intellectual fulfillment
        iv)   Enables learners to acquire basic skills eg observation, recording and drawing
        v)   It promotes international understanding and consciousness
        vi)   It trains students on time management trhough the drawing of field study time schedule
                  (any 3 x 1 = 3mks)
2. a) **Define the term orbit.** **(2mks)**
        This is the elliptical path in space which planets follow as they revolve around the sun
                  (2 x 1 = 2mks)
    b) **Outline Three characteristics of the earths core.** **(3mks)**
        - It is made up of the inner outer core
        - The core is dorminated by iron and Nickel mineral elements
        - The core is separated from the mantle intenbarg discountinuity
        - The core experiences high temperatures of between $3800^0C – 5500^0C$
        - The core has high density   (any 3 x 1 = 3mks)
3. a) **Give the difference between plutonic and volcanic igneous rocks.** **(2mks)**
   Plutonic rocks are formed by magma which solidify deep under the earth's surface while
        Volcanic rocks are formed by solidification of lava on the earths surface.
    b) **Mention Two types of igneous rocks according to the depth under the earth's surface.** **(2mks)**
        - Plutonic igneous rocks
        - Hypabissal igneous rocks
4. a) **Outline the factors influencing the rate of weathering of rocks in Kenya's Highland areas.** **(3mks)**
        i)   Changes in temperature
        ii)   The gradient or slope of land
        iii) The presence of thick vegetation in the region
        iv)   Heavy rainfall experienced in the region   (any 3 x 1)
    b) **Mention Two features formed as a result of weathering of rocks.** **(2mks)**
        i)   Gravitie tors
        ii)   Inselbergs   (2 x 1)
5. a) **Name Two kinds of desert landscapes** **(2mks)**
        - Rocky deserts (Hamadas)
        - Stony deserts (regs)
        - Badlands
    b) **With an aid of well labeled diagrams explain the formation of an oasis.** **(4mks)**
        - This is a feature formed through wind action in deserts
        - It is formed when a pre-existing depression is formed through faulting is subjected to wind action
        - The wind eddies removes the unconsolidated materials from the depression through the process of deflation
        - As the deflation process continues the depression is enlarged and depended with the aid of weathering

- With persistent deflation the water table is reached and water oozes out of the ground to form

SECTION B
Answer question 6 and any other two in these section.

6.   **Study the map of Kitale (1:50,000) sheet 75/3 provided to answer the questions which follow.**

a)   **What is the longitudinal extent of the area covered by the map.   (2mks)**
      $35^000'E$ and 35^015^0E (2mks)

b)   **Give the six figure grid reference of the top most part of Rogurr hill   (2mks)**
      463241 or 462241   (2mks)

c)   **Measure the length of the all-weather road from the junction at grid reference 239286 towards the Southern part heading to Kitale, give your answer in Kilometers.   (2mks)**
      Distance in kilometers
      9.6 ± 0.1km   (2mks)

d)   **On the graph provided draw a square measuring 10cm by 10cm to represent the area bound by easting 40 and 50 and northings 22 and 32. On your square show the following.   (1mk)**
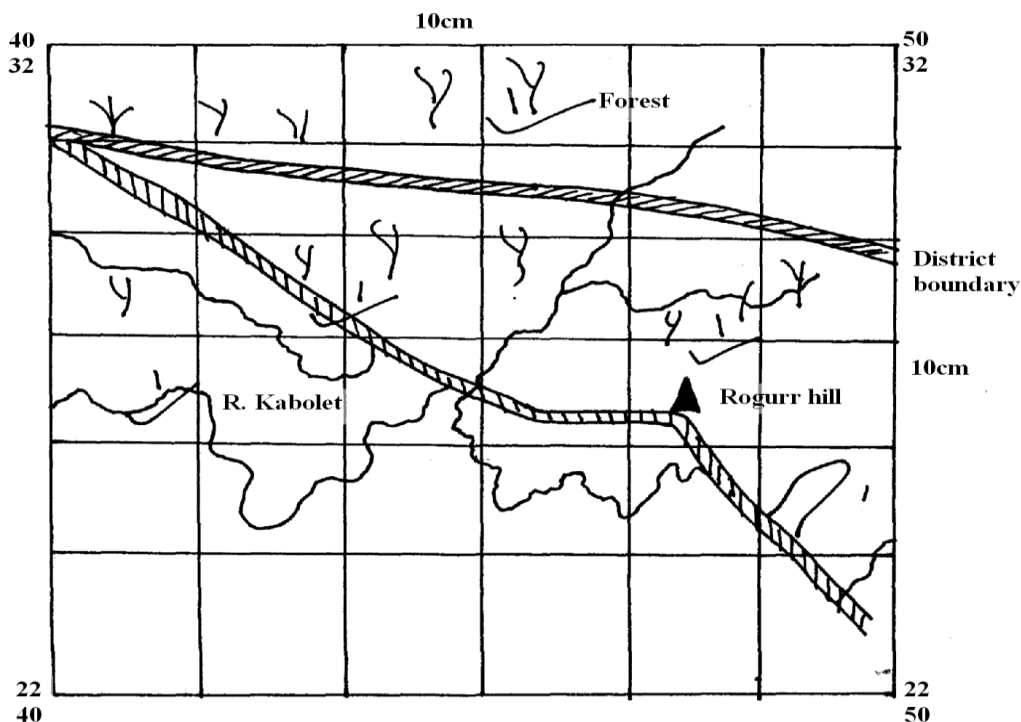
(Total 5mks)

      i)   **Kabolet owes**   **(1mk)**
      ii)   **Natural Forest**   **(1mk)**
      iii)   **Rogurr hill**   **(1mk)**
      iv)   **District boundary**   **(1mk)**

e)   **What is the general direction of Kipsain club at grid reference 3121 from the Dip at grid reference 2826.   (2mk)**
      Direction of kipsain club from Dip $= 90^0 + 45^0 = 135^0 + 1^0$ (1mk)

f)   **Examine the factors influencing settlement in the area covered by the map   (5mks)**
      i)   Drainage – The area covered by the seasonal swamps eg on the western part of the map is completely inhibited.
      ii)   Transport routes – most settlements are located long transport and communication routes eg roads, other tracks and foot paths.

iii) Government facilities – is evidenced by a concentrated settlement at the ministry of work camp at grid reference 2817 and 3514.

iv) Relief, the western part of the map has high density of settlement compared to N.Eastern part because it is generally flat as evidenced by evenly spaced contours

v) The North Eastern part of the map is completely inoccupied by settlemens possibly because of government policy as it is a forest (Kaptaberr forest)

vi) Social facilities the area around Kitale municipality has a concentrated settlement most likely because the presence of social facilities eg the Golf course, Kitale club, show ground
(any 5 x 1)

g) Describe the relief of the area covered by the map of Kitale. **(5mks)**

i) The western part of the map is generally flat because of the presence of seasonal swamps eg at Keelah farm

ii) The western and central part of kitale is fairly flat because the even spaced contours.

iii) The Eastern section of the map is very steep because of the closed-up contours with rapid increasing height.

iv) The land on the map slopes from the North East towards the south of the map thus is evidenced Rivers eg Noigamete, Suwerwa and Sawa.

v) The area has several Hills eg Rogui and Semai   (any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

h) Show Three characteristics of drainage in the area covered by the map **(3mks)**

i) Kitale has many seasonal swamps as indicated by blue marked lines on the south and western part of the map

ii) There are several man made drainage features for example the water tank in Kitale municipality and danas eg on grid square 3911.

iii) Some of the rivers exhibit dentritic drainage pattern for example River Noigameget is joined by its tributaries at an acute angle.

iv) The most common drainage feature is rivers which are well distributed on the map eg. Suwerwa, Kapolet and Koitbio

v) The Rivers exhibit a parallel drainage pattern as they flow the north towards the south eg Rivers Koitabos and Noigameget and Koitobos.

vi) Rivers Koitobos and Noigameget are permanent rivers as indicated by continous blue line

vii) There are disappearing rivers for example river Saiwa which disappears into the sitatunga swamp.
(any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

7. **a)** **i)** **Differentiate between oceans and seas** **(2mks)**
Oceans are vast bodies of saline water on the earths' surface that surrounds the land or continent while seas are large water bodies found on the continental margins (2mks)

ii) **State Four causes of ocean currents** **(4mks)**
i) Wind blowing over the surface of the ocean
ii) The rotation of the earth
iii) Shape of the land masses
iv) Differences in temperature of the ocean waters.

iii) **Explain Three reasons why oceans heat up more slowly than landmasses** **(6mks)**
i) Water surfaces reflects a lot of solar radiation than land
ii) Solar radiation penetrates deeper into the water that a large volume has to be heated up than land
iii) Water is mobile with circulating currents which distributes the heat
iv) The specific heat capacity of water is greater than that of land   (3 x 2 = 6mks)

b) **Explain Four ways Kenya has benefited from coasted landforms** **(8mks)**
i) Coastal features form the scenery which attract tourists who bring foreign exchange to the country
ii) Oceans provide a variety of recreation eg sport fishing
iii) Coral reefs are a source of raw materials for cement making
iv) Oceans provide natural highways for transport
v) Lowland coasts provide good sites for development of settlements
vi) Ocean waters provide a variety of fish on the sheltered waters of the fiords – a source of food and revenue

vii) Mangrove growing in mudflats are used for timber and fuel wood production
(4 x 2 = 8mks)

c) **Students of Lawitch High School carried out a field study along the coast of Kenya.**

   i) **Give Two hypothesis for the study** **(2mks)**

i) It is likely that the Kenyan coast is regular

ii) The continental shelf is very narrow

iii) There is a lot of economic activities taking place along the Kenyan coast

iv) The Kenyan coast is exposed to tidal currents

   ii) **Outline three recommendations that they would make from the study to assist the local community.** **(3mks)**

i) There should be improvement of infrastructure to make the places accessible ad exposed to investment

ii) Social amenities have to be improved to attract more tourist

iii) The coastal features should protected by the government for future benefit of the local community   (3mks)

8. **a)** **State the conditions necessary for the formation of a Rock cuesta** **(4mks)**

i) The acquirer must be made of the same permeable materials

ii) The acquifer must be exposed to an area which experiences heavy rainfall

iii) The mouth of the acquifer must be lower than the intake

iv) The acquifer must be sandwitched between two unpermeable rock layers
(any 4 x 1)

b) **Mention Two factors which influence the occurrence of underground water.** **(2mks)**

i) The slope of land

ii) The nature of rocks

iii) The amount of precipitation

iv) The degree of ground saturation

v) The vegetation cover   (any 2 x 1)

**c)** **State Three factors which influence the formation of landforms in a limestone area.** **(3mks)**

i) The nature of the rocks must be well jointed limestone chalk or delemite rocks

ii) The areas must have a deep water table

iii) The climate should be hot and wet to facilitate chemical reactions   (any 3 x 1)

d) **Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.**

   i) **Mention the features marked K, R and M** **(3mks)**
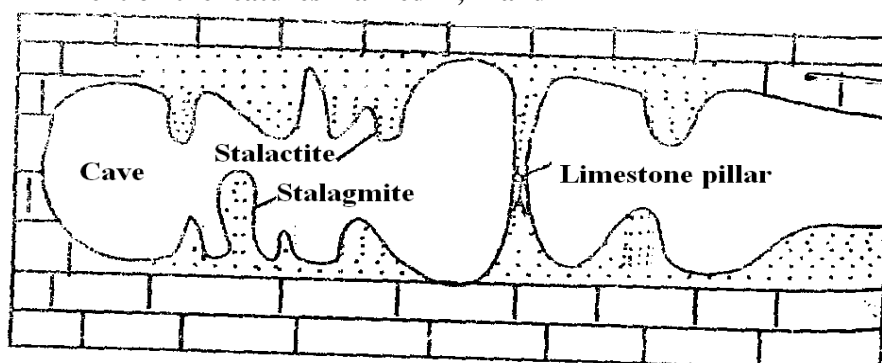
K- stalactite

L – stalagmite

M - pillar

ii) **Briefly explain the formation of feature marked M** **(6mks)**

- A limestone pillar is an underground Karst feature formed after the successful formation of a Cave or larven

- Its formed when chemical action acts on the limestone rocks at the top of the limestone underground cave

- The water containing calcium carbonate drops to the floor of the cave from the roof
- When the water everporates it leaves the projection at the point of driping at the roof the cave and where it droped
- The fingerlike projection at the roof are called stalactites and those at the bottom are called stalagmites.
- Due to a repeated dripping of calcium carbonated water, the stalagmites grew to reach the roof of the cave.
- On the stalactites may meet with the stalagmites to form a pillar
- This feature which stretches from the roof to the floor of the cave is called a limestone pillare
        Correct description 4mks
        Correct diagramatic illustrations (2mks)

e) **Outline one major characteristics of Karst scenery** **(1mk)**
   i)   The Karst area has intermittent or absent surface drainage
   ii)   The surface of a karst area is rugged with rock outcrops and sleep sided valley
   iii)   The area has many solution depressions
   iv)   Karst area has a subterannea network of streams and caves.

f) **Elucidate Three economic significance of under ground water.** **(6mks)**
   i)   Underground water feeds geysers and hotsprings with water which is harnessed for the production of electicity for industries
   ii)   Underground water provides water for rivers which is used for irrigation of Horticulture
   iii)   Underground water sustains plant growth which are the main source of foced for human beings.
   iv)   Hotsprings which are underground water provides tourist attraction sites which earn the country foreign exchange
   v)   Underground water sustains lakes eg L.Naivasha which provides a good area for fishing activities   (any 3 x 2)

9. **a)** **Outline three factors which influence glacial erosion.** **(3mks)**
   i)   The nature of underlying rocks
   ii)   The speed of dlacier
   iii)   The thickness and weight of the ice
   iv)   The availability of debris
   v)   The gradient of the scope   (3 x 1)

b) **Describe three processes which glacier uses to erode the landscape.** **(6mks)**
   i)   Plucking – It is also called quarrying process, where underlying rocks on the glacier valley are frozen into the base of the glacier when the glacier sets to motion it tears the rocks from the base of the valley
   ii)   Abrasion – Stone and bounders carried by ice are used to scratch and scour the glacial valley which smoothens the rough rocks.
   iii)   Nivation – This is caused by freezing and thawing action of ice within the cracks of rocks
           - When ice melts it enters into rocks cracks and cravises and when it freezes it expands and widens the cracks
           - This repeated freezing and thawing expansion and contraction causes a lot of pressure on the cracks eventually the rock disintegrates.   (3 x 2)

c) **Name three features formed through glaciation in highland areas.** **(3mks)**
   i)   Crique
   ii)   Aretes
   iii)   Pyramidal peaks
   iv)   Hanging valleys
   v)   Fiords   (any 3 x 1)

d) **Use the diagram below to answer the questions which folloe.**
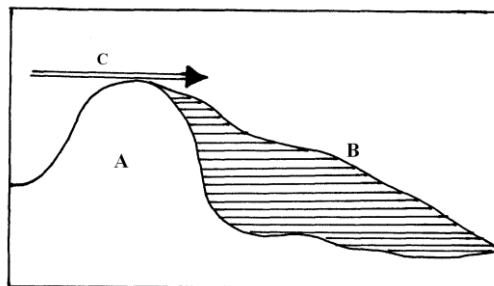
i) **Mention the process marked C** (1mk)

The movement of ice

ii) **Name the features marked A and B** (2mks)

A – crag

B - tall

e) **With the aid of diagrams explain the formation of the above feature.** (6mks)

This is a glacial erosion and deposition found mostly in glacial highland areas

- Its formed when a resistant rock outcrop lies on the path of moving ice

- The upstream part of the rock outcrop is eroded through plucking to make it smooth

- On the downstream part of the rock glacier deposits materials to form a tail
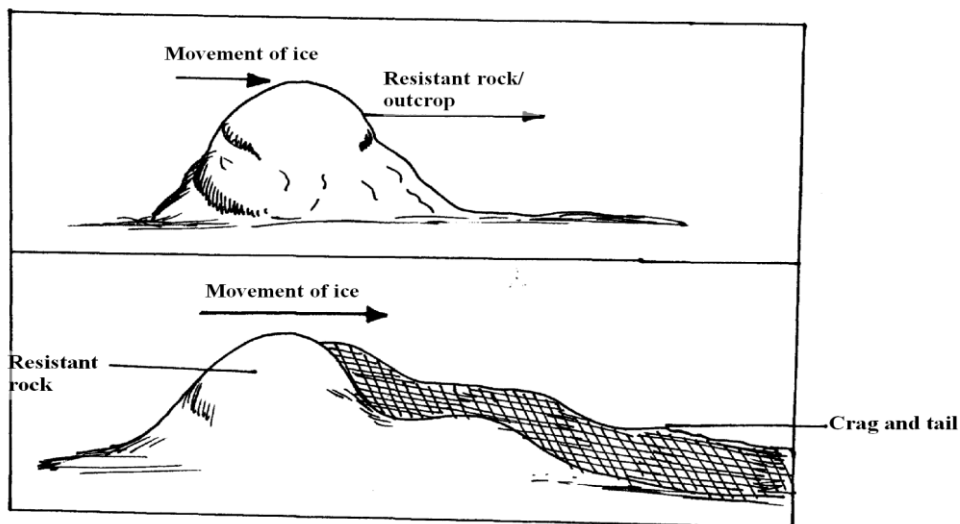

Text = 4mks

Diagram = 2mks

Total 6mks

f) **Explain the economic importance of glaciation in highland areas.** (4mks)

i) Hanging valleys form waterfalls which are essential for the formation of development of H.E.P plants

ii) Glaciated highlands form suitable sites for winter games eg skiing and ice skating which provide income to participants

iii) Glaciated highlands act as catchment for rivers which are used for commercial irrigation

iv) Flords provide good natural harbours which provide good sites for commercial activities.

v) Glaciated highland features eg Arites and glacial troughs form tourist attraction sites for earning foreign exchange

10. a) **State Three factors which influence the distribution of vegetation.** (3mks)

i) Topographical factors

ii) Edaphic (soil) factors

iii) Climatic factors

iv) Biological factors

v) Anthropogenic factors   (any 3 x 1)

b) **Name Three low / and forests in Kenya along the coastal region of Kenya.**   **(3mks)**

i) Shimba hills forest

ii) Wifu forest

iii) Arabukoko sokoke forest   (3 x 1)

c) **The diagram below shows the vegetation regions of the world use it to answer the questions which follow**
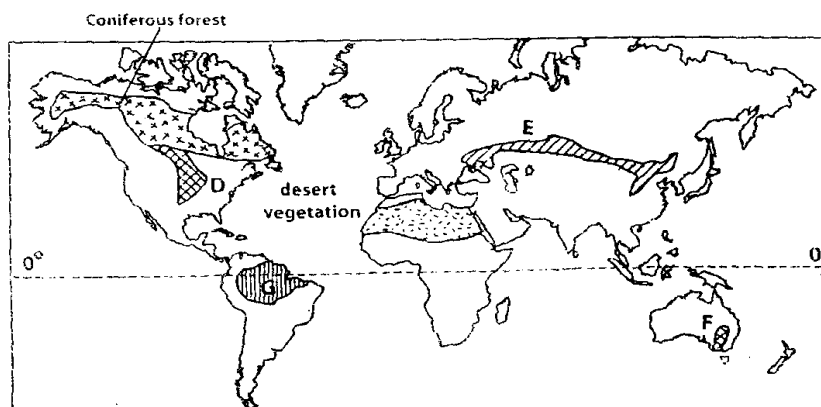
i) **Name the temperature grassland marked E, D and F.**   **(3mks)**

E – Steppe

F – Downs

D - Prairles

ii) **Describe the characteristics of the vegetation found in the shaded region marked G.**   **(4mks)**

i) The trees form three distinct layers of canopies at different heights

ii) Trees are tall in height

iii) They have climbers eg lianas

iv) The forest has many tree species per square mile

v) The forest has limited undergrowth

vi) The vegetation is evergreen

vii) The trees have broad leaves   (any 4 x 1)

iii) **Apart from the grasslands marked E, F and D mention any other grasslands vegetation in the world.**   **(2mks)**

i) Mounteinous grasslands

ii) Tropical Savannah grasslands   (any 1 x 1)

d) **Explain the roles of vegetation either in controlling or exercabating global warming and climate change.**   **(6mks)**

i) The burning of vegetation for example trees produces carben which increases temperatures through the green house effect.

ii) The decomposition of vegetation under moist conditions produces methane gass which leads to glabal warming

iii) Vegetation uses carbon dioxide for manufacture of food which helps in reduction of carbon content in the atmosphere (carbon requestation)

e) **Students of Kapcherop boys secondary school wanted to conduct a field study on vegetation in Cherangany forest.**

i) **State the ways in which they will identify different plants**   **(2mks)**

i) By looking at the leaf structure

ii) By looking at the branch structure

iii) By looking at the trunk sizes and height   (any 2 x 1)

ii) **Apart from identifying different types of plants mention two other activities they had to conduct during the study.**   **(2mks)**

i) Taking notes

    ii)   Sketching of maps
    iii)   Labelling samples
    iv)   Filling in questionnaires
    v)   Asking questions   (any 2 x 1)

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1.   a)   3 physical factors influencing Agriculture
           - Climate
           - Topography
           -Soil
           - Biotic factors   (any 1 x 3 = 3mks)
     b)   **2 economic factors influencing agriculture**
           - Operational costs
           - Marketing expenses
           - Price fluctuation
           - Government policy   (any 1 x 2 = 2mks)

2.   a)   Floods
     Are unusual covering of an area by water, through temporary rise in the level of a river lake or
     sea.   (2mks)
     b)   3 rivers in Kenya which cause large scale flooding
           - River Tana
           - R. Yala
           - R. Nyando
           - R. Kuja
           - R. Nzoia
           - R. Ewaso Nyiro   (any 1 x 3 = 3mks)

3.   **a)**

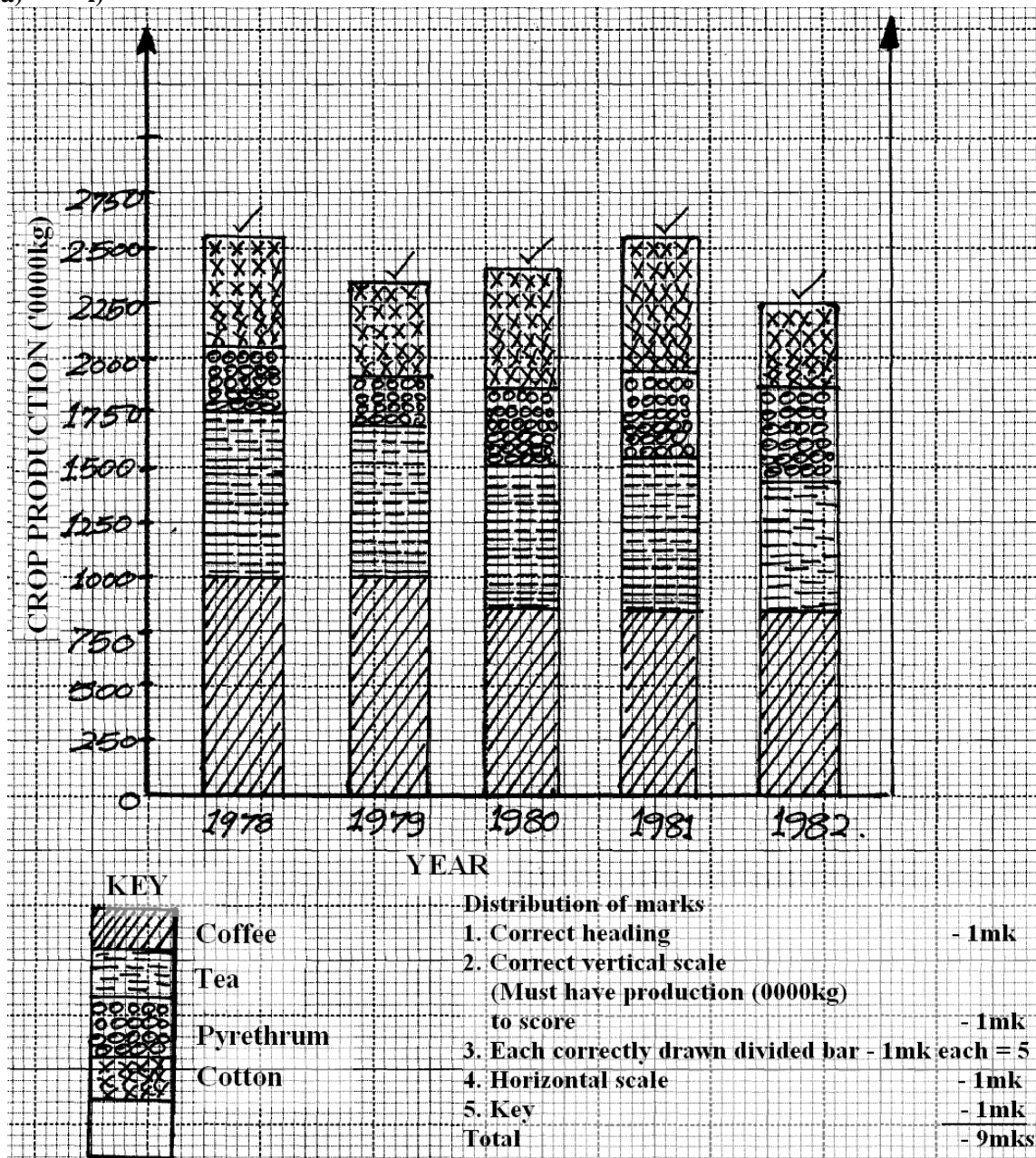| 1. Consists of different species of plants	1) Consists of similar tree species
2) Trees grow to different heights	2) Trees grow to the same height
3) Comprises of indigeneous trees	3) Most of the trees are exotic

           (any 1 x 3 = 3mks)
     b)

4.   a)   How dredging method is used to obtain minerals from lake Magadi   (5mks)
     - Trona is dug out of the lake bed by use of a bucket dredger a machine that floats on the lake
     water
     - In the dredgers the trona is crushed into small pieces
     - The trona is then mixed mixed with lake water and pumbed to factory at the lake shores
     - At the factory the trona is washed off impurities like mud & salt
     - Trona is then driven & put into a dessicator which removes any remaining moisture and
     hydrogen.
     - Finally the end product is a grayish white substance called soda ash   (5mks)
           (1 x 5 = 5mks) Procedure should be followed

5.   a)   i)   Hinter land – This is an area served by a port
           ii)   Urban sprawl – is the expansion of a town to occupy areas that would otherwise be
                   used for agriculture   (1mk)
     b)   - Rainfall
           - Temperature
           - Relief
           - Pest and diseases
           - Water bodies   (aby 3 x 1 = 3mks)

SECTION B

6.   a)   i)

KEY

///// Coffee

≡ Tea

◎◎ Pyrethrum

✕✕ Cotton

Distribution of marks

1. Correct heading   - 1mk
2. Correct vertical scale
   (Must have production (0000kg)
   to score   - 1mk
3. Each correctly drawn divided bar - 1mk each = 5
4. Horizontal scale   - 1mk
5. Key   - 1mk
   Total   **- 9mks**

   ii)   **Give Two other statistical methods that are suitable to represent the above data.**   **(2mks)**

   - Comparative / Group bar graph ✓
   - Proportional pie chart ✓   (2mks)

   b)   **Comment on the trend of**
        i)   **Coffee over the period**   **(1mk)**
             Coffee production had a slow but steady decline over the five year period ✓   (1mk)
        ii)   **Pyrethrum over the period**   **(1mk)**
             Pyrethrum's production fluctuated slightly over the five year period (1mk)

   c)   i)   **State three physical factors that favour coffee growing in Kenya.**   **(3mks)**
        - Cool to high temperature – Ranging between 150C – 300C
        - High and well distributed rainfall (1000mm – 2000mm)
        - Soils that are deep, fertile and well drained/ volcanic soils that are well drained.
        - High altitude ranging between 1,600m to 1830m above sea level.
        - Gentle slopes / undulating land to ensure good drainage

- Shade provided by say trees to shelter them from direct sunlight.   (any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

ii) **Explain three ways through which the Government of Kenya assists small scale coffee farmers.** **(6mks)**
- <u>Provision of agricultural extension officers</u> ✓ who <u>educate farmers</u> ✓
- <u>Improvement of feed roads/transport</u>✓ to <u>ensure quick transportation to collecting centre</u> ✓
- <u>Formation f coffee co-operatives</u> which <u>enables farmers to pool their resources together</u> ✓
- <u>The Government conducts research</u> ✓ to <u>establish the kind of coffee strains that is best suited for different areas</u> and so advice the farmers accordingly
- Through KPCU and other financial institutions the <u>Government has advanced loans</u>✓ to farmers
- The <u>Government markets farmers coffee</u>✓ thereby <u>encouraging them to continue producing more.</u>✓
- The <u>Government conducts regular education</u>✓ for coffee farmers on crop production through field days/ Agricultural shows/ Demonstration thereby equipping them with skills for better coffee farming.   (any 3 x 2 = 6mks)

d) **Outline three ways through which the Brazilian Government responds to the problems facing coffee industry in Brazil.** **(3mks)**
- Overproduction is solved by prohibiting new planting of more coffee
- Encouragement of crop diversification and mixed farming to reduce overdependence on coffee.
- Lobbying for a higher quota in the international market
- Buying and storing surplus coffee whenever there is overproduction thus stabilizing the prices for the farmers
- The establishment of the institute for the permanent defence of coffee. This manipulates the amount of coffee released to the world market where artificial shortages are created therefore maintaining high price.   (any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

7. **a)** **i)** **Differentiate between quinquennial and decennial census.** **(2mks)**
- Wuinquennial census is the type that is carried out every five years while decennial census is carried out every after 10 years ✓   (2mks)
ii) **List three types of information that is obtained from a census.** **(3mks)**
- The absolute number
- Physical characteristics e.g age, sex, race
- Social characteristics eg marital status, religion, tribe, level of education and housing
- Economic characteristics eg occupation   (any 3 x 1 = 3mks)
b) **Give Four characteristics of a countrys population which is represented by a population pyramid that has a broad base.** **(4mks)**
- Large number of people aged 20 years and below
- Large families hence low standards of living
- High mortality rate
- Low life expectancy
- High dependency ratio
- Most people live in rural areas
- High fertility rates   (any 4 x 1 = 4mks)
c) **Explain Four factors that have led to high population in Kenya.** **(8mks)**
- Improved medical facilities ✓ which has reduced on the mortality rates ✓
- <u>Strong traditional beliefs</u> ✓ such as polygamy and having many children <u>have enhanced high fertility</u> ✓
- <u>Early marriages</u> ✓ <u>encourage large families</u> ✓
- <u>Hygiene and sanitation has improved</u> ✓ hence has <u>increased life expectancy</u>✓
- <u>Improvement in nutrition</u>✓ has <u>eradicated diseases like marasmus thus lowering the infant mortality rate</u>✓
- <u>Very high illetracy level</u> ✓ ignorance about modern methods of birth control✓
- <u>Availability of quality and abundant food</u>✓ due to farming technology improvement <u>resulting into fewer deaths</u>✓
- <u>Strong religious beliefs</u> e.g catholics <u>discourage artificial methods of birth control</u> ✓ and instead advocate for the natural methods which are less effective   (any 4 x 2 = 8mks)

    d)   **Explain Four causes of rural-rural migration in Kenya.**   **(8mks)**
- Population pressure/ landlessness✓ leads to migration of people to the less populated rural areas✓
- Insecurity/Tribal clashes ✓ has made people to migrate to more secure areas ✓
- Search for employment ✓ especially where large plantations have been established in a given area which then attracts people from neighbouring rural areas ✓
- Natural catastrophe ✓ eg. Flooding cause people to move to more secure higher grounds✓
- Search for pasture and water ✓ among the pastoralists make such communities to move from one rural area to another ✓
- Drought/famine✓ cause people to move to areas where they can get food during the time of drought✓   (any 4 x 2 = 8mks)

8.   **a)**   **Oil producing countries in Africa.**   **(4mks)**

- Libya	- Tunisia	- Algeria
- Nigeria	- Angola	-Morroco
- Gabon	- Congo	- Egypt (any 1 x 4 = 4mks)

    b)   **Draw a well labeled diagram to show .**
        i)   **the occurrence of oil in the rock structure**   **(6mks)**
        ii)   **location of an oil derrick**   **(1mk)**
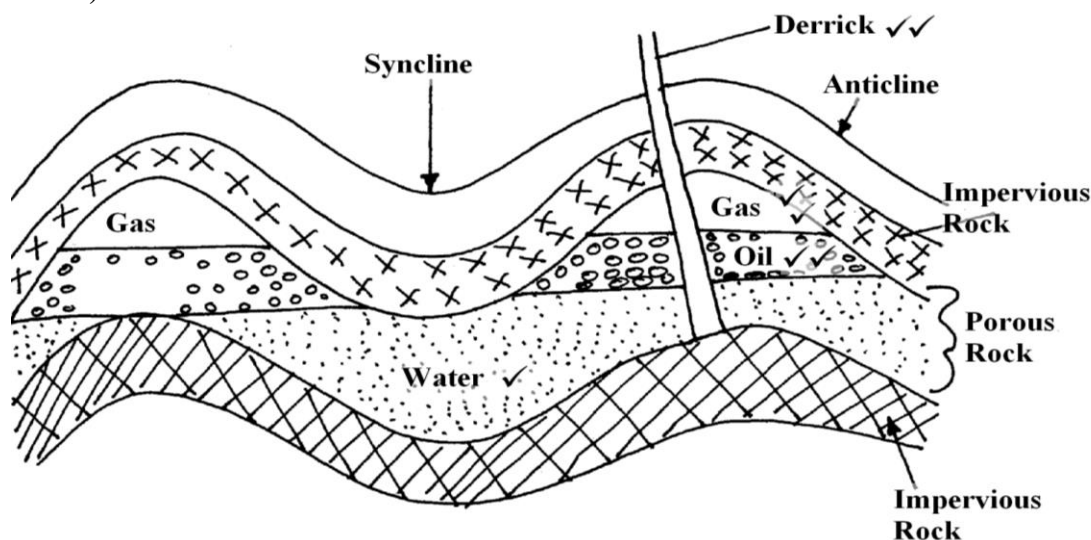
    c)   **Why Kenya imports her oil in a crude form.**   **(4mks)**
- It is cheaper than when is already refined
- Refining generates employment
- After crude oil is refined there are many by-products
- Roaste from refineries is used for road surfacing tar/tarmac
- Kenya exports prefined pertroleum products.

    d)   **Ways in which the non-oil producing countries in Africa can reduce their overdependence on oil as a source of energy.**   **(10mks)**
- Encourage people to walk / use bicycles on short journeys
- Develop alternative source of energy/solar/ H.E.P
- Using energy saving devices eg jikos to conserve oil
- Rationing of fuel as government policy
- Improvement of road surfacing which leads to less fuel consumption
- Import vehicles that consume less oil   (any 2 x 5 = 10mks)

9.   **a)**   **Two agricultural non-food processing industries in Kenya.**   **(2mks)**
- Textile and fabrication
- Tobacco processing
- Pulp & paper
- Sisal fibre making

- Pyrethrum processing
- Leather tenning   (any 1 x 2 = 2mks)

b)   **Four benefits which a country may derive from industrialization.**   **(4mks)**
- Industrialisation creates employment opportunities for the people
- Employment provides people with income raising their standard of living
- Industrial products when exported earns forex
- Leads to development of infrastructure i.e transport & communication
- Improves countries balance of trade as processed and manufactured goods have higher value than raw materials
- It favours urburnisation
- Promotes utilization of natural resources available raw materials
- It helps in diversification of the economy as a country will have a wider range of products in the market.
- Facilitates provision of social amenities   (any 1 x 4 = 4mks)

c)   **Four factors that led to the development of iron and steel industry in the Rhur region.**   **(8mks)**
-Availability of large iron deposits just adjacent to coal fields
- Availability of raw materials. The area had large deposits of iron ore, just adjacent tocoal fields which make it economical as transportation of bulky raw materials and coal would have been expensive.
- Presence of well developed transport network through navigable rivers, and canals. This favours transportation of imported iron ore and export of finished products
- Availability of capital from rich population with big companies rready to invest in iron and steel industries.
- Availability of large market from devise and affluent population in central and western Europe and the home market.
- The central location in Europe made it accessible by road, rail, water & air to rich countries that offer ready market.   (any 2 x 4 = 8mks)

d)   **Five ways in which Kenya has benefited from assembling motor vehicles locally**   **(5mks)**
- Kenya earns foreign exchange through exportation of locally assembled vehicles
- Kenya saves foreign exchange by importing vehicle parts instead of complete units
- Creates employment reducing unemployment problems
- It has stimulated growth of related industries for example tyres and paints
- Has enabled Kenya to establish trade links with her neighbours
- It has promoted acquisition of skills for many Kenyans working in the industry
    (any 1 x 5 =5mks)

e)   **Six reasons why Kenyan government encourages establishment of Jua Kali Industries.**   **(6mks)**
The industries create employment opportunities in informal sector hence solving the problem of Unemployment
- They provide cheaper goods which are good substitute for expensive imported goods and hence save the country forever
- The industry being small in nature require little capital to start and run
- The goods produced cater for local needs
- The industry do not require much skill while other enable workers to acquire skills while on the Job
- They make economical use of material that would have gone to waste
- They help diversify export goods and the government earns revenue through taxation.
    (any 1 x 6 =6mks)

10.   **a)**   **i)**   **Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation**   **(2mks)**
Land reclamation is a process by which wasteland/unproductive land is converted into productive farmland. While land rehabilitation is the processs of restoring land which has been mis-used and destroyed through mans activities ✓✓   (2mks)

    ii)   **Give Four methods that are used to reclaim and rehabilitate land in Kenya.** **(4mks)**
    - Drainage of swamps ✓

- Irrigation✓ of dry land
- Afforestation ✓
- Eradication of tsetse flies ✓
- Application of manure
- Filling up of quarries/mines/ derelict land ✓
- Planting of drought resistant crops ✓   (4 x 1 = 4mks)

b) i) Name Two crops grown in the Perkerra irrigation scheme   (2mks)
- Water melon✓   - Beans ✓
- Onions ✓   - Tomatoes✓
- Cotton ✓   - Kale ✓
- Chillies ✓   - Pawpaws✓
- Maize ✓   (any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

ii) State Three physical factors that led to the establishment of Perkerra irrigation scheme.   (3mks)
- Presence of river Perkerra which ensures constant supply of water for irrigation ✓
- Gently sloping land/undulating landscape allowing flow of water by gravity to the field and at the same time allows use of mechanization ✓
- Fertile loamy soils allowing a variety of crops to be grown✓
- Availability of extensive land which enhances large scale crop cultivation ✓
- Dry conditions prevalent in the area necessitates use of irrigation ✓
          (any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

c) Explain Four problems experienced in irrigation farming in Kenya.   (8mks)
- The crops are attacked by diseases ✓ which lowers yields ✓
- Siltation of dams✓ / pipes/ canals makes frequent dredging necessary which is very expensive ✓
- Delayed payment ✓ to farmers lower their morale✓
- High raes of evaporation ✓ can lead to salinisation ✓ of soils
- Water weeds clog canals ✓ / pipes/ water reservoir which are expensive to remove ✓ and also prevent free flow of water.
- Flunctiation in volume of water ✓ causes water inadequate✓ water especially during the dry Season
- Shortage of extension officers ✓ makes it hard for the farmers to get expert advice ✓
- Low price of the product ✓ discourages the farmers ✓
- Shortage of labour ✓ expeically during harvesting and planting leads to hiring which is expensive ✓
- Farmers suffer from such diseases ✓ as bilharzias, malaria, typhoid, cholera and dysentery which affect their productivity ✓
- Poor management of funds ✓ lowers farmers morale ✓   (any 2 x 4 = 2mks)

d) Explain Three differences between land reclamation in Kenya and in the Netherlands.   (6mks)
- In Kenya land reclamation is simple and is done in a small scale while in the Netherlands Advanced methods of reclamation of polders are used ✓✓
- In Kenya dykes are built to keep away water from rivers and lakes, while in the Netherlands dykes are built to control water from the sea ✓✓
- In Kenya market for irrigated crops is low ✓✓ while in the Netherlands the market is high.
- In Kenya there is poor infrastructure in the reclaimed areas, while there is well developed infrastructure in the reclamed areas of the Netherlands.✓✓
- In Kenya reclaimed land is mainly from swamps and arid marginal lands while in the Netherlands reclaimed land is from the sea. ✓✓
          (any 3 x 2 = 6mks)