

SECTION A

1. (a)	<p>State two climatic conditions favouring coffee growing in the Kenya highlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rainfall/1000-2000mm. throughout the year. <i>Well distributed rainfall throughout the year.</i> - Moderate temperature/14-30°C <i>High</i> - Shelter from direct sunlight - Requires two months dry period for flowering. - Cool/Warm/Hot conditions. - Frost free conditions. <p>Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks</p>	
1. (b)	<p>Give three problems facing coffee farming in Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate/unreliable rainfall/drought lowers quality. - Pest and diseases destroy the crop. - Soil exhaustion due to monoculture - Poor transport network <i>Feeder roads.</i> - High cost of farm inputs/inadequate capital - Mismanagement of coffee co-operatives <i>Factories/embezzlement of funds.</i> - Fluctuation of coffee prices in the world market. - Competition from other crops <i>Land use</i> - Delayed payments to farmers - <i>shortage of labour during harvesting</i> <p>Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks</p>	<p>5</p>
2. (a)	<p>What is land reclamation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land reclamation is the process in which unproductive land is converted into useful land for crop/livestock farming/settlement <p>2 marks</p>	
2. (b)	<p>State three physical factors that influenced the location of Perkerra irrigation Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of soils rich in minerals nutrients <i>clay/loamy soils.</i> - Availability of large tracks of land. - Availability of water from Perkerra river - Presence of gentle sloping land <i>undulating land</i> - Inadequate rainfall <i>Semi arid/dry condition.</i> <p>Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks</p>	<p>5</p>

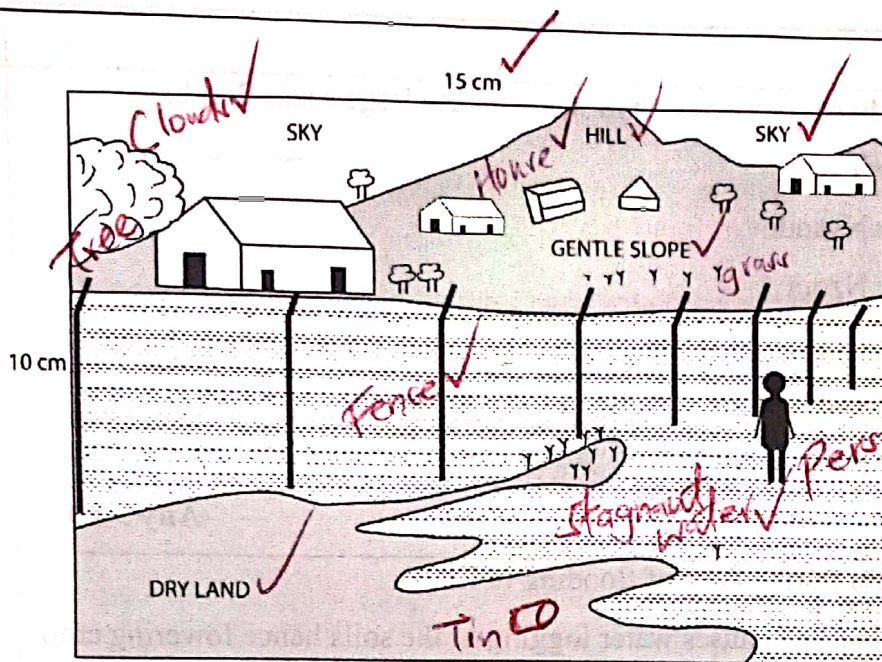
Game reserves are managed by county govt. while National Parks are managed by National govt. ✓

3. (a)	Differentiate between game reserves and national parks. - Game reserves are areas set aside for wildlife with limited human activities, and managed by county government, while national parks are areas set aside for wildlife where human activities are prohibited and are managed by central government.	www.elibrary.co.ke 2 marks
(b)	Give three significance of tourism to Switzerland. - The industry offers job opportunities ✓ - The country earns foreign exchange ✓ - Earnings from tourism promote development of other sectors of economy ✓ It facilitates economical use of unproductive areas ✓ - The country earns revenue through taxation. ✓ - It promotes international relations ✓ - It promotes training of manpower in tourism industry ✓	- It promotes conservation of environment / heritage ✓ - It promotes glaciated landscape ✓ - It promotes diplomacy ✓ Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks (5)
4. (a)	Apart from railway transport, name two other means of transport. - Road transport ✓ - Water transport ✓ - Air transport ✓ - Pipeline transport ✓ - Human/animal transport ✓	www.elibrary.co.ke www.elibrary.co.ke Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks
(b)	Outline three advantages of railway transport - It is convenient for transporting variety of goods. ✓ - It is used to carry bulky/heavy goods / large ✓ - It is more efficient due to fixed time schedule/no traffic jams ✓ - The trains are less prone to accidents ✓ - It has low maintenance cost/cheap mode of transport ✓ - The railway line uses little land space ✓ - Electric trains are faster ✓ - It is not affected by weather changes ✓	Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks (5)

5. (a)	Identify the two types of internal trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whole sale ✓ trade - Retail ✓ trade 	2 marks
(b)	State three economic benefits of the European Union to member countries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Removal of tariffs ✓/duties ✓ - There is free movement of people/goods/services among member states ✓ - Integration/cooperation among member states ✓ - unity - Provision of loans/grants to the member states through European Investment Bank/European Central Bank ✓ - There is expansion of trade ✓/market among member states ✓ - Creation of a common currency ✓/Euro making transactions easy. - There is promotion of Agriculture ✓ among member states ✓ - There is creation of more jobs ✓ among member states ✓ <p>Any 3 x 1</p>	3 marks <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 10px auto;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 10px auto;">25</div>

SECTION B

6.	Study the photography provided, and answer questions (a)	
(a)	(i) Identify the type of photograph shown above <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ground general view ✓ 	(1 mark)
	(ii) What time of the day was the above photograph taken? Afternoon ✓ / 12.01 P.M - 4 p.m / Mid morning / 9 a.m - 11.59 a.m <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 10px;">www.elibrary.co.ke</div>	(1 mark)
	(iii) Draw a rectangle measuring 15cm by 10cm. On it sketch and label the features shown on the photograph	



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KEY



Stagnant water



Poles/fence



Trees



Dry land



Grass



House

Rectangle = 1 mark

Any 5 features x 1 = 5 marks

Total = 6 marks

(6 marks)

Features 5
Rectangle 1
= 6

6

8

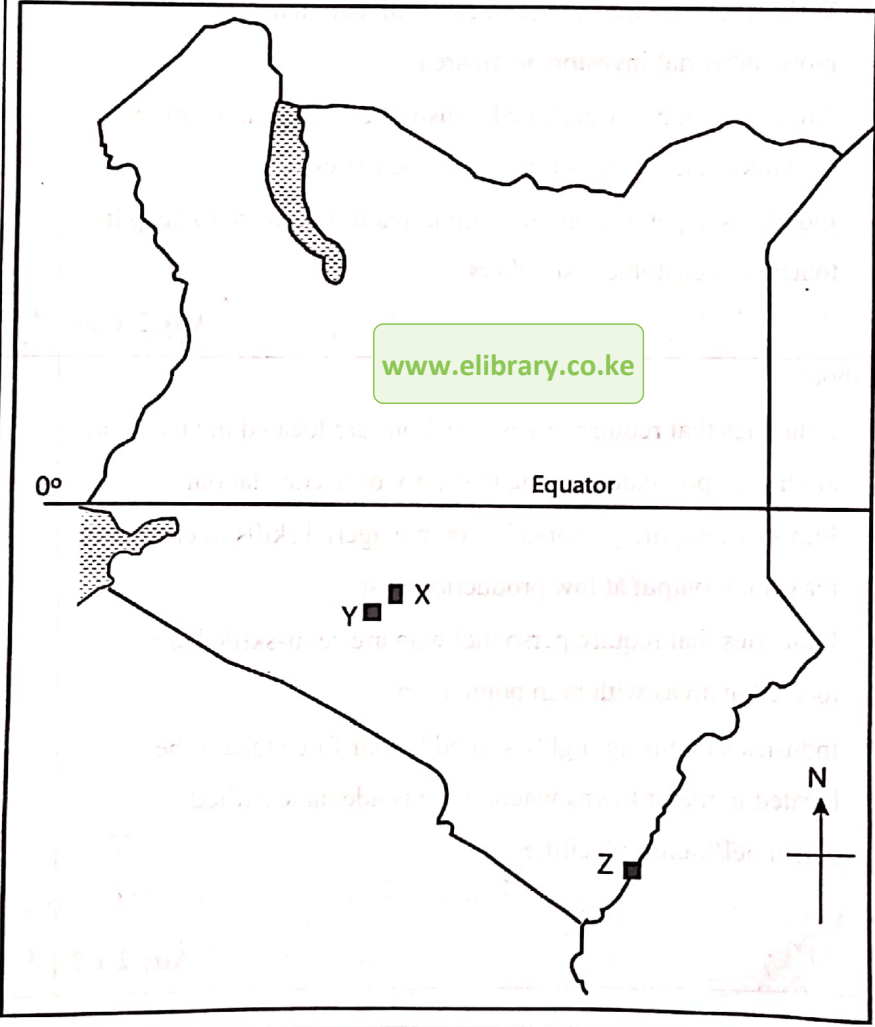
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(b)	<p>(i) List three rivers in Kenya which cause large scale flooding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - River Yala ✓ - River Nyando ✓ - River Nzoia ✓ - River Kuja ✓ - River Tana ✓ - River Ewaso Nyiro ✓ - River Sodu Miriu ✓ <p>Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks</p>	
	<p>(ii) Explain four effects of flooding in Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flooding causes water logging of the soils hence lowering crop production. ✓ - Flooding creates stagnant water that causes diseases which weaken people/cause death ✓ - Floods destroy transport/communication networks hence hindering movement of people/goods/services ✓ - Flooding leads to loss of property/life making it costly to replace property ✓ - Floods disrupts the farmers calendar/destroy crops causing food shortages/famine ✓ - Flooding displaces/leaves people homeless leading to destruction of human settlement ✓ - A lot of money is used for dredging silt deposits in rivers/lakes/dams/reservoirs caused by flooding. ✓ <p>Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks</p>	<p>leaching</p> <p>Floods deposit alluvial soils which are suitable for agriculture ✓</p> <p>A lot of money is used for humanitarian purposes ✓ help flood victims.</p> <p>Floods recharge ground water. ✓</p> <p>11</p> <p>Floods destroy aquatic habitat hence reduced fish production.</p> <p>Floods pollute water sources/land. ✓</p>
(c)	<p>Split W e</p> <p>Explain three ways through which floods can be controlled in Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting of vegetation along the river banks/river catchment areas in order to reduce surface run off/increase seepage ✓ 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of dykes/embankments to restrict the overflow of rivers ✓w ✓e - Regular dredging/cleaning the drainage system in order to ease the flow of water ✓w <i>accommodate more water ✓e / ease flow of water.</i> - Construction of dams/canals/water pans/water reservoirs to reduce the velocity of river downstream ✓w <i>discharge ✓e</i> - Realigning river meanders to reduce friction and enable quick flow of water. ✓w <i>straightening ✓e</i> - Construction of drainage channel ✓w <i>ditcher/furrows to drain away of excess water. ✓e</i> <p>Any 3x2 6 marks (2.5)</p>	
7 (a)	<p>(i) Name two main horticultural crops that are grown in Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flowers ✓ <i>Roses, Carnations, Orchids, Gladioli, Lilies.</i> - Fruits ✓ <i>Oranges, Lemons, Pawpaws, Pineapples, Avocados, watermelons.</i> - Vegetables ✓ <i>Passion, Tree tomato fruit, Tomatoes, Carrots, Onions, Cabbages, Kales, French beans, broochists, spinach, Potatoes exported</i> <p>Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks</p>	
	<p>(ii) Why is horticultural produce mainly exposed by air?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Horticultural crops are highly perishable ✓ - They are in high demand hence require urgent supply ✓ - Some crops are light in weight thus suitable for export by air ✓ - They are highly priced hence can compensate for cost of air transport ✓ - Most of the markets are located in far countries. ✓ <p>Any 3 x 1 3 marks (5)</p>	
(b)	<p>Give four reasons why flowers are mostly grown in green houses in Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to protect flowers from excessive rainfall/strong wind/hail stones ✓ - To enable plants to be watered constantly ✓ - In order to control pest and diseases easily ✓ - To enable plants enjoy controlled/optimum moisture/temperatures ✓ 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To allow flowers to be grown throughout the year ✓ - In order to control weeds easily ✓ 	
	Any 4 x 1 =	4 marks
(c) <i>split</i> <i>C</i> <i>e</i>	<p>Explain the contribution of horticulture to the economy of Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Horticulture has offered employment opportunities to many people / the farmers earn income from sale of produce hence raising their living standards ✓<i>e</i> ✓<i>c</i> - It has provided raw materials to agro-based industries thus promoting their growth/diversifying the economy ✓<i>e</i> ✓<i>c</i> - It earns the country foreign exchange which is used to develop other sectors of economy ✓<i>e</i> - It has led to the expansion and development of transport thus improving accessibility to many areas ✓<i>e</i> ✓<i>c</i> - It earns the government revenue through taxes/licenses which is used to develop the country ✓<i>e</i> ✓<i>c</i> - <i>Horticulture has utilized dry/marginal/swampy land hence putting more land into use ✓<i>e</i> ✓<i>c</i></i> - <i>It has increased food supply hence promoting food security ✓<i>e</i> ✓<i>c</i></i> 	Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks <i>scientifically managed NOT mechanization</i> <i>Less ✓</i>
(d)	<p>Describe the differences between horticulture farming in Kenya and Netherlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Netherlands, there is more advanced technology used to enhance horticulture while in Kenya the technology is low ✓ - In Netherlands there is well developed transport system which facilitates movement of horticultural produce while in Kenya transport networks are <i>less</i> not well-developed ✓ - In Netherlands there is highly skilled manpower while in Kenya there is low skilled manpower. ✓ - In Netherlands farmers have more access to capital while in Kenya they have limited access to capital ✓ 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Netherlands has <u>well organized marketing strategies</u> while in Kenya marketing is <u>poorly coordinated</u> ✓✓ - In Netherlands horticulture farming enjoys <u>more advanced research</u> while in Kenya <u>research in horticulture is low</u>. ✓✓ - Netherlands horticultural crops are in <u>high demand</u> both locally and internationally while in Kenya the <u>local demand is low</u>. ✓✓ <p style="text-align: right;">Any 4 x 2</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">25</div> <p>8 marks</p>
8.	Define the term energy? ✓✓	
(a)	Energy is the power/fuel needed to run a machine/assist people in production. ✓✓	2(marks)
(b)	<p>(i) Apart from water, list three other renewable sources of energy which are exploited in Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wind ✓ - Solar/sun ✓ - Steam/geothermal steam ✓ - Biomass/Biogas ✓ - Wood fuel ✓/Trees - Draught animals ✓ <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 1 = 3</p>	<p>3 marks</p>
	<p>(ii) Explain four physical factors that favoured the development of the Seven Forks hydro-electric power projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of large volume of water from River Tana and its tributaries to provide water to drive the turbines. ✓✓ - Regular/constant flow of River Tana which enabled continuous production of electricity ✓✓ - Presence of hard basement rock along the site which provided a firm foundation for the dams ✓✓ - Availability of enough space for construction of dams/reservoirs due to low population in the area. ✓✓ - Presences of waterfalls/rapids/steep gradient which provided sufficient hydraulic force to turn the turbines ✓✓ 	<p>Must mention R. Tana</p>

	Any 4x2=	8 marks
9. (a)	<p>(i) Apart from motor vehicle assembly, name three other non-agricultural manufacturing industries in Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Glass making ✓ - Oil refinery ✓ - Cement factories ✓ - Pulp and paper ✓ - Iron Steel rolling mills ✓ - Plastic manufacturing ✓ - Pharmaceuticals industry ✓ <p>clay/ceramic industry</p> <p>Any 3 x 1= 3</p>	3-marks
<p>Use the map of Kenya below to answer question a(ii)</p> 		

	<p>(ii) Name the towns marked x, y and z where motor – vehicles are assembled.</p> <p>X – Thika ✓</p> <p>Y – Nairobi ✓</p> <p>Z – Mombasa ✓</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3 marks</p>
(b)	<p>Explain how the following factors influence the location of industries</p> <p>(i) Transport and communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well developed transport network facilitates transporting of raw materials to the industries/finished products to the market ✓ Well developed transport and communication networks attract more industrial investors in an area ✓ Areas with poorly developed transport and communication networks discourage setting up of industries ✓ Industries depend on good communication network to keep in touch with customers/suppliers ✓ <p>– Well developed transport network facilitates quick/safe transportation of perishable/fragile goods ✓</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4 marks</p>
	<p>(ii) Labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industries that require <u>intensive labour</u> are located in areas that are highly populated/adequate supply of needed labour ✓ Industries require personnel with <u>managerial skills</u> to ensure maximum output at low production cost ✓ Industries that require personnel who are <u>semi-skilled</u> are located in areas with high population ✓ Industries requiring <u>highly skilled labour</u> force tend to be located in major towns where there is adequate skilled personnel/training facilities. ✓ <p>– Areas with inadequate/lack skilled labour discourage location of industries/necessitate hiring of expatriates who are costly. ✓</p>	<p>4</p> <p>8</p> <p>4 marks</p>

<p>(c)</p>	<p>State three reasons why the government of Kenya encourages establishment of industries in the rural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To improve transport/communication networks/opening up the rural areas ✓ - To diversify the economy/reduce over reliance on agriculture. ✓ - To create employment opportunities in rural areas/reduce rural-urban migration ✓ - To improve/set up social amenities in the rural areas ✓ - To enable people in the rural areas sell their products/raw materials to the industries ✓ - To make use of the locally available raw materials ✓ - To decongest major towns ✓ - For equitable regional development ✓. <p>Any 3 x 1=</p>	<p>3 marks</p> <p>www.elibrary.co.ke</p>
<p>(d)</p>	<p>Explain four problems of industrialization in Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some industries lead to displacement of people disrupting their economic/social life ✓e - Some industries emit gases that are toxic causing harm to human/animals ✓p ✓e - Industrialization leads to rural-urban migration increasing urban population hence shortage of houses/congestion/increase in crime rate ✓p ✓e - Uncontrolled disposal/dumping of industrial wastes leading to land degradation/pollution ✓p ✓e - Industrial wastes/effluents pollute water sources making it unfit for human/animal consumption ✓p ✓e - Fumes emitted by chemical industries corrode metallic roofs hence destroying them ✓p ✓e - There is imbalance in economic development due to concentration of infrastructure/social services in the industrial centres. ✓p ✓e 	<p>www.elibrary.co.ke</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrialization may cause neglect of agriculture sector leading to shortage of food/importation of food ✓/p ✓/imp 	<p style="text-align: right;">Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks</p> <p style="text-align: right;">25</p>
10.	State three reasons why it is necessary for a country to carry out population census.	
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To help in the distribution of resources ✓ - For planning purposes ✓/policy making - To help in creating administrative units/boundaries ✓ - To identify the rates of birth and death ✓ - To help in estimating population growth. ✓ - To determine total number of people ✓ 	<p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3</p>
(b)	<p>Explain economic factors that influence population distribution in East Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In East Africa people tend to migrate from rural areas to urban centres to seek employment leading to an increase in urban population/low population in rural areas ✓ - Areas where industries are located have dense population since many people are employed/seek employment/offer services ✓ - Areas that are well served with good transport network attract dense population/areas with poor transport network have sparse population ✓ - Mining activities attract people looking for jobs/trade leading to dense population/displace people affecting the population distribution. ✓ 	<p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks</p>
(c)	(i) Outline four measures that have been taken by the government of Kenya to reduce infant mortality rate	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving ^{increasing} medical facilities ^{enhancing} immunization programmes for children to control diseases ✓ - Educating/creating awareness on better care of the children ✓ - Granting longer maternity leave for mothers/paternity leave ✓ - Encouraging use of family planning techniques/manageable families ✓ ^{Encourage provision of homes for Orphans ✓} - Carrying out research on infant related diseases ✓ - Encouraging parents to feed their children on balanced diet. ✓ ^{better nutrition} - Providing free medical services for infants ✓ - Training traditional midwives ✓ <p>Any 4 x 1 = 4</p>	4 marks
	<p>(ii) State four effects of high ageing population in a country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased cost of health ^{care} as the aged are more prone to illnesses ✓ - Increased dependency ratio ✓ - Shortage of labour force ✓ - Slow economic growth/low revenue collection ✓ - Under utilization of social amenities ✓ - Inadequate local market for goods. ✓ <p>Any 4 x 1 = 4</p>	4 marks
(d)	<p>Explain four causes of urban-rural migration in Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insecurity/high crime rate in urban centres has led to some people moving to rural areas which are secure ^{safer} ✓ - People move from urban centres to seek for employment in the industries located in rural areas/county governments/job transfer ✓ - Shortage of housing facilities in urban centres has made some people move to the suburbs/small towns (where there are houses) ✓ - Some people move to the rural areas after retirement ✓ ^{to settle} - Some people move from urban centres to invest in the rural areas ^{resources are cheaper} ✓ - Pollution related diseases in urban centres have made some people move to rural areas. ^{where there is less pollution} ✓ - High cost of living in urban centres make people to move to rural areas where the cost of living is low. ✓ <p>Any 4 x 2 = 8</p>	8 marks