LAINAKU JOINT K.C.S.E. EXAMINATION TRIALS

MARCH 2015

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)

MARKING SCHEME FOR GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1

SECTION A

Q1(a) Give two dates in a year when the earth experiences equal days and nights in both northern and southern hemisphere. **(2mks**

- **21st March**
- **23rd september**

(b) Supposing the local time in Lusaka, 31◦ E is 9.30pm, what time would it be at Greenwich Meridian?

(2mks

31◦-0◦ = 31x4 =124mins =2hrs 4mins

Greenwich time = 9.30 – 2hrs 4mins =7.26am

Q2(a) The diagram below shows types of folds. Identify the type of folds marked E,F and G. (3mks

-E—Asymmetrical fold, -F-Overfold, -G- Recumbent fold

(b) Mention three theories which have been advanced to explain the origin of the fold mountains (3mks

--The contraction theory **-The convectional current theory**

--Continental drift theory **-Plate tectonic theory**

Q3(a) What is a river divide? (2mks

It is a ridge / high ground that separates two or more rivers basins
The highest line of an interfluve

(b)Give three processes by which a river transports its load (3mks

Traction process! rolling **--solution**
Saltation process **--suspention**

Q4(a) The diagram below shows a glaciated lowland area. Name the glacial features marked K,L and M. (3mks

-K—Drumlins, L—An Esker, M—Morain dammed lake

(b)Write two distinctive chacteristics of a pyramidal peak. (2mks

-Steep sided
-Sharp pointed
-Surrounded by ciques

Q5(a) Give three types of desert surfaces. (3mks

-Sandy/erg desert
-Stony/reg desert
-Rocky/Hamada
-Badlands

(b) Mention two processes through which wind erodes desert surfaces. (2mks

--Deflation
--Abrasion

SECTION B

Answer question 6and any other TWO questions from this section

6. Study the map of Migwani 1:50,000 (sheet 151/1) provided and answer the following questions.

(a)(i) What was the magnetic variation of Migwani area by the time the map was made? (2mks

2◦23'

(ii) Determine the height in metres of a hill at Kyome to the north west of the area covered by the map. (2mks

1260m

(b)(i) Identify two man-made features found in grid square 1763 (2mks

--Dam, **--Pipeline**

(ii) Calculate the bearing of a school at Usiani from an Airphoto Principal point in grid square0071. (2mks

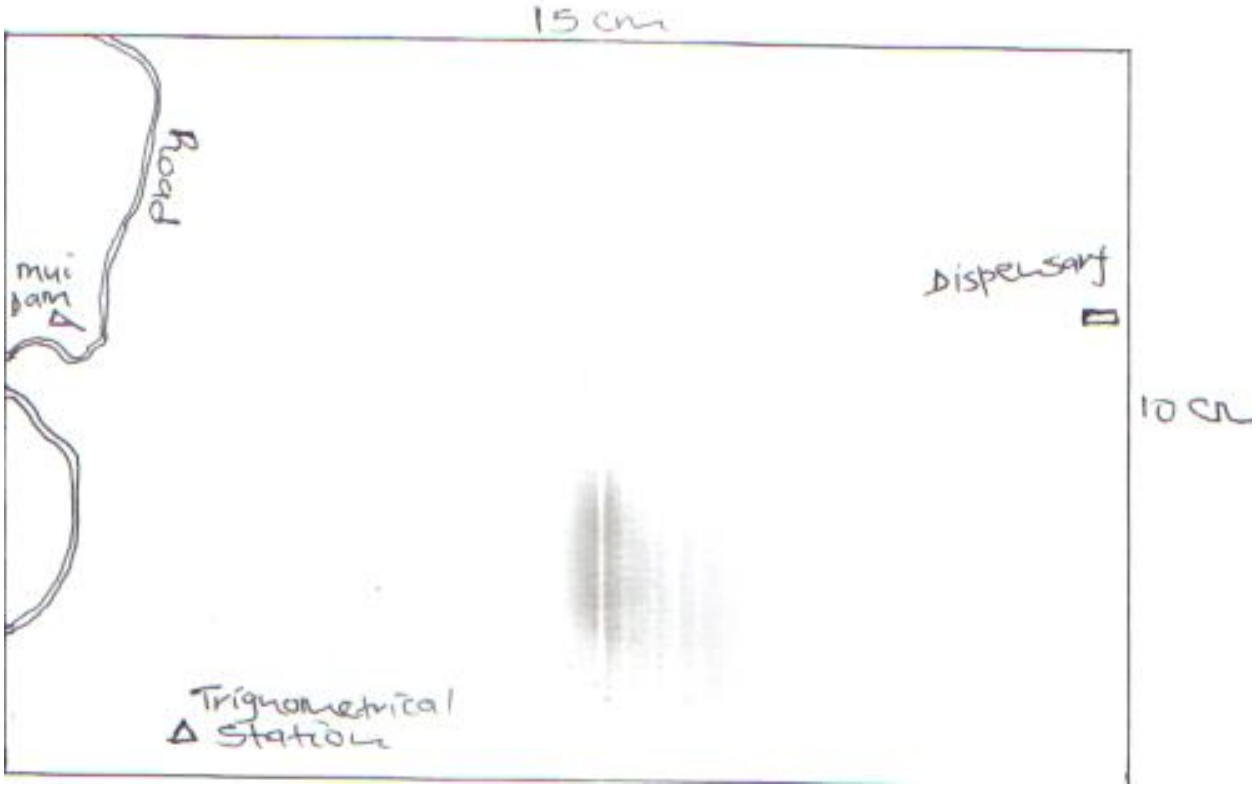
237º ± 1º

(iii) **14.6km ±0.1km**

© Draw a rectangle measuring 15cm by 10cm to represent the area to the west of Easting 00and north of Northing 74. (1mk

On the rectangle mark and name ;

-A trignometrical station
-An all weather road bound surface
-A dispensary at Nzeluni
-Mui Dam (4mks



(d)(i) Explain three factors influencing the distribution of settlement in the area covered by the map (6mks

-Areas with steep slopes have few or no settlements since its difficult to construct houses
-Gently sloping areas have dense settlement because its easy to construct houses
-Along road D502 to the north western part of the map there are settlements because easy transportation-
-Urban centres have dense settlement due to availability of services .

(ii) Giving evidence from the map identify two economic activities carried out in the area covered by the map. (4mks

-Trading evidenced by shops
-Transportation shown by roads

Qn 7(a) (i) What is a lake? (2mks)

A lake is a large mass of water occupying a hollow on the earth surface.

(ii)Give three examples of lakes in Kenya which have high levels of salinity. (3mks)

-L.Bogoria

-L.Nakuru -L.Turkana

(b) Explain three reasons why some lakes are fresh water. (6mks)

-They have outlets which drain excess salts away

-They have inlets which reduces the concentration of salts

-They are located in areas of heavy rainfall which add fresh water in to the lake

-They lie on permeable rocks /seepage /underground drainage which drains away salts

.Farming. (2mks

-Fertilizers and other farm chemical are drained into the lakes killing aquatic life

.**Water need** **(2mks)**

-Water is drained from lakes to be used in industries/homes hence reducing water in the lake/drying

.Industrialization **(2nks)**

-Industrial wastes reaching the lake makes water unsuitable for consumption/pollution

(d) Your class intends to carry out a field study on lakes.

Give four reasons why it will be necessary to carry out a reconnaissance. (4mks)

-To determine the cost of the study

-To identify the suitable lake to study on

-To know the materials they would need to carry

-To inform the authority

-To determine the route to use

(**Accept any other relevant points)**

8. (a) Define the term faulting

Refers to the breaking and cracking and fracturing of crustal rocks due to compressional or tensional forces

ii) Apart from block mountains give three other relief features of faulting (3mks)

- **Riftvalley**
- **Tilt blocks**
- **Escapment**

b) With aid of well labeled diagrams describe how a block mountains is formed (8mks)

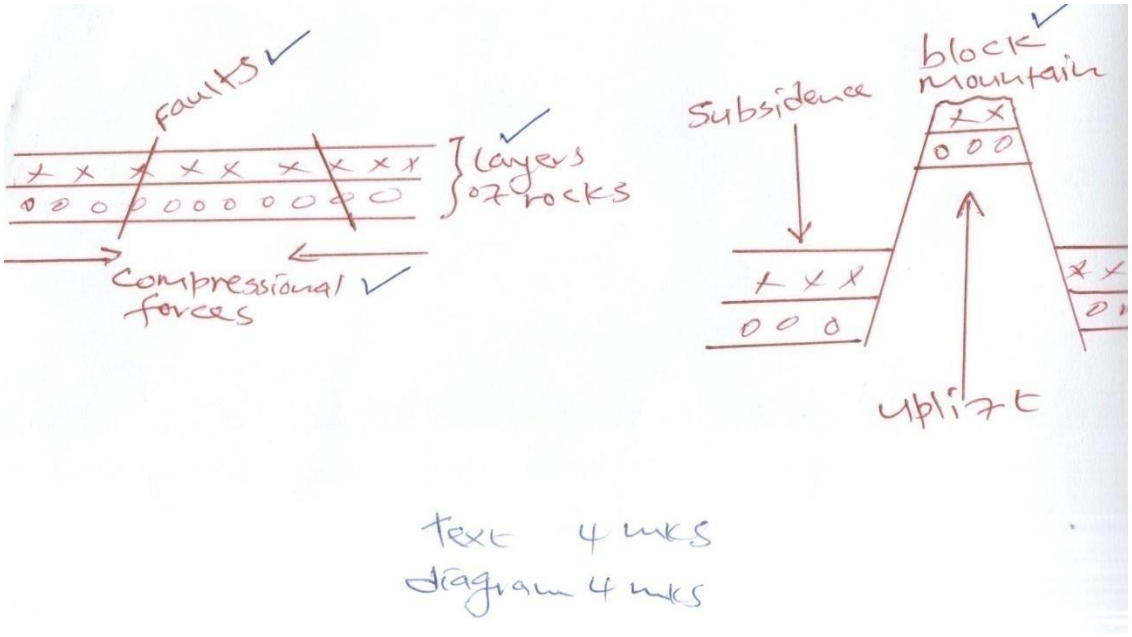
-Rock layers are subjected to compressional forces

-Reverse faults develops

-Side blocks subsides/ sink as the central block is uplifted

-The crustal block with narrow top and a broad bases result.

-The uplifted block is known as a block mountain



C) Name four volcanic features found on the floor of East African rift valley (4mks)

-Volcanic mountains **-Crater /calderas**

-Volcanic neck **-Plug dome spine**

-Acidic lava dome

d) Explain four effects of faulting (8mks)

-Rift valley lakes provide water for domestic and industrial use

-Faulting exposes valuable minerals

-Features resulting from faulting attract tourist

-Spring which develop at the base of n escarpment attract settlement

-Sudden fracturing of rocks result to loss of lives and properties

-Fault scarps poses challenge in construction of communication

-Faulting many reverse drainage /river may disappear through faults adversely affecting life down stream

Q9.(a) (i) Define the term weathering (2 mks)

It is the disintegration and decay of rocks at or near the earth surface in situ

(ii) Name three forms of chemical weathering (3 mks)

-Carbonation **--Solution**

-Hydrolysis **--Oxidation**

-Hydration

(b) Describe how the following factors causes biological weathering.

(i) Action of animals. (4mks

-Some bacteria in the soils/rocks produce enzymes that facilitate chemical weathering

-Burrowing animals break rocks in to small particles hence weathering

-Hooved animals physically breaks rocks as they moves.

Any 2 well described X2=4mks

(ii) Action of plants. (4mks

- Plants decay on rocks producing organic acids which reacts with rock minerals hence weathering.

-Plant roots penetrate rocks hence breaking them

-Some plants like mosses and lichens grow on rocks creating an enabling environment for weathering by making them moist

Any 2 well described X2=4mks

© State **two** conditions which may influence occurrence of land slides. (2 mks)

-Prolonged heavy rainfall on steep slopes

-Earthquakes on steep alopes triggers earthquakes

-Melting ice on steep slopes

- Deep undercutting on the base of a steep slope

(d) (i) Give **four** factors which cause soil creep. (4 mks)

-**Alternating heating and cooling**

-Freezing of soil water

-Rainwater

Ploughing down slope

-Removal of soil downslope

(ii) Explain **three** effects of soil creep on physical and human environment. (6mks)

-Accumulation of soils at the base of a slope results to deep fertile soils

-Soil creep pushes electricity poles from their original position such that they are slanting

-Soils pile behind stone walls exerting pressure on them hence they crack /get destroyed

-Fine soils move downslope the upper slopes are left bear

-Accumulation of soils on roads /railwayline makes their maintenance expensive

-Occurrence of soil creep over along period of time leads to slope retreat

10.(a) (i) Define the term artesian basin (2mks)

It is a layer of permeable rock lying between two layers of impermeable rock forming a shallow syncline or a depression.

(ii) Give three sources of underground water. (3mks)

- **Rainfall**
- **Water from lakes / sea.**
- **Magmatic water (trapped water in rocks underground)**
- **Snow melts**

(b)Distinguish between permeable and porous rocks. (2mks)

-Permeable rocks are those that allow the passage of water through while impermeable rocks do not allow water to pass through.

(b) (i) Mention **two** features associated with underground water. (2mks)

-Springs **-Artesian basin**
-Well **-Artesian well**

(ii) The diagram below shows underground water system. Name the parts marked A,B and C. (3mks)

-Zone of permanent saturation
-Zone of intermittent saturation
-Zone of non-saturation

© Explain **three** factors that affect the occurrence of underground water. (6mks

- The amount of precipitation and evaporation;-The higher the amount of precipitation the more the underground water.
-The permeability of rocks ; Permeable rocks allows more water to percolate hence higher amount of underground water
-The nature of the slope; Over steep slopes, little water will sip into the ground.
-Vegetation cover; Areas with little or no vegetation have low percolation rate' little u/water
-The levels of saturation; The more the ground is dry the more the absorption, more u/water

(d) A form three class went out for field study in a limestone area.
(i) Give three surface features they are likely to observe. (3mks

- **Grikes and clints** **-Sink/swallow holes** **-Dry valleys**
  -Dolines **-Uvalas** **-Poljes**
  - Limestone gorges

(ii) Draw a brief working schedule they may have used. (4mks

TIME	ACTIVITY
8.00am	**Students assemble in school**
8.20am	**Departure from school**

9.00	**Arrival at field work venue**
9.15am to 12.30pm	**Collecting data**
12.30pm	**Re-assemble in the field to ascertain the number**
12.40pm	**Back to school**

Accept any other relevant stages in the working schedule

FORM FOUR LAINAKU EXAMINATION
FIRST TERM 2015
MARKING SCHEME FOR GEOGRAPHY P2

SECTION A:

Answer all questions in this section

1. **(a) Give three factors that favour coffee growing in Brazil (3Mks)**
   - Existence of large tracts of land which allows establishment of plantations
   - Warm humid climate 1125mm rainfall and temperature of 14^0-26^0C
   - Presence of deep fertile volcanic soils
   - Presence of cheap labour
   - Availability of well developed transport network **1×3=3Mks**

b) Name two main diseases affecting coffee trees in Kenya (2Mks)
   - Coffee berry disease(common in Arabica coffee)
   - Leaf rust leads to rusted leaves falling off
   - Root rot -roots decompose **1×2=2Mks**

2. **(a) Mention three reasons why Kenya's rivers are not useful transport routes (3Mks)**
   - Many rivers are seasonal, silted, shallow and with little water and cannot accommodate large vessels
   - Have rapids and water falls limiting them as route ways
   - Rivers from the western highlands into L. Victoria have short courses
   - Many pass through areas without pop and with few production minimizing their use

1×3=3Mks

(b) Give THREE reasons why road transport in Africa is better developed than railway transport (3Mks)
   - It is very flexible, offers door to door services, unlike railway lines
   - Its relatively fast over short distances compared to rail transport
   - Roads are cheaper to establish compared to railway lines
   - Roads have no fixed schedule unlike railway transport, hence convenient
   - Roads offer accessibility to many countries wide –spread
   - Countries do not use same railway ganges-hence cant share
   - Roads can be used even when under repair unlike railway lines
   - Roads are cheaper to use over short distance compared to railway transport

1×3=3Mks

3. **(a) Explain why Kenya imports its oil in crude form (3Mks)**
   - Cheaper than already refined
   - Refining generates employment
   - Residual wastes are used for road construction
   - Earns foreign exchange through sale of refined products

- By products are raw materials in petrochemical industries **1×3=3Mks**

(b) Explain TWO problems that Kenya face as a result of overdependence on petroleum (2Mks)

- Oil producers and exporters dictate the prices necessitating higher taxation
- Frequent shortages of petroleum products e.g. gas lead to destruction of forests
- A large percentage of the revenue is spent on importation of petroleum at the expense of other sectors
- Petroleum shortages can bring a halt to other sector of the economy
- When the price is high, the cost of manufacturing goods and providing services increase, causing inflation in the country

1×2=2Mks

4. (a)State THREE methods which are used in reclaiming Land in Kenya (3Mks)

- Irrigation of Semi-arid lands
- Drainage of swamps e.g. Bunyala and Yala swamps
- Tsetse fly control in Lambwe valley
- Afforestation and re-forestation programmes
- Use of manure fertilizer and terraces assist in restoring land to usable use.

1×3=3Mks

(b) Mention TWO reasons that made the Gezira area suitable for an irrigation scheme (2 Mks)

- **Flat,gentle sloping relief to the north and to the west allowing water to flow by gravity.**
- **Flat relief made it possible to dev. infrastructure easily e.g canals.**
- **Deep fertile clay soils(impervious high retaining capacity) – there was no need to construct concrete channels.**
- **Area was sparsely populated, little displacement occurred.**
- **Vegetation was scanty (semi arid) –very easy to clear.**
- **Farms are found well above the water table, therefore water logging is not a problem.**

5. (a) What is barter trade (1Mk)

It is the type of trade that involves the exchange of goods for other goods

(b) Name THREE major commodities that Kenya imports (3Mks)

- Crude oil
- Electronics
- Pharmaceuticals
- Machinery
- Fertilizers
- Motor vehicles **1×3=3Mks**

SECTION B

Answer question 6 and any other two questions

6. (i) Define Mining **(1Mk)**

Mining is the process of extracting valuable minerals from the earth's crust

(ii) List down THREE factors affecting exploitation of minerals **(3Mks)**

- Value of minerals
- Size of mineral deposit
- The quality of Ore
- The Method of mining extraction
- Transport cost accessibility
- Political situation-whether its stable
- Availability of labour
- Demand for mineral
- Availability of capital
- Effects on the environment

1×3=3Mks

b(i) Explain THREE ways in which Kenya has benefit from the mining of soda ash at lake Magadi **(6Mks)**

- Soda ash is exported and earns the county foreign exchange
- Created employment opportunity for many Kenya citizen
- Soda ash is used as a raw material in other industries such as glass and chemical manufacturing
- Has led to development of infrastructure e.g. roads, railway, fresh water supply and power supply in Magadi town.
- Has led to provision of social amenities which has improved the standard of living
- The taxes and tariff from the sale of soda ash adds revenue for the government
- Growth of town as a result of large flow of Job seekers and provision of housing and accommodation facilities.

2×3=6Mks

(ii)Explain THREE negative effects of mining to the environment **(6Mks)**

- The mining process may lead to the pollution of air, water, land and noise
- Mining leads to dereliction of land. The land after mining appear ugly with stagnant water
- Mining leads to clearing of both vegetation and top soil
- Mining activities clear vegetation encouraging soil erosion -may lead to degeneration of soil
- Water that collect on open water pools create breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other pests
- Dumping of heaps of rock and waste on the surface may lead to land pollution

2×3=6Mks

C Study the data in the below and answer the questions that follow.

East Africa: reading mineral production by value (Kshs million)

Mineral	Diamond	Soda Ash	Copper	Diatomite
2000	6989	4664	1968	180
2001	7515	3342	2619	636

2002	5577	229	2104	237
2003	6099	1417	2981	168
2004	6754	4647	3659	200

(i) Calculate the percentage increase in value of each mineral between the years 2003 and 2004 **(4Mks)**

Diamond: $\frac{6754-6099}{6099} \times 100 = 10.74\%$

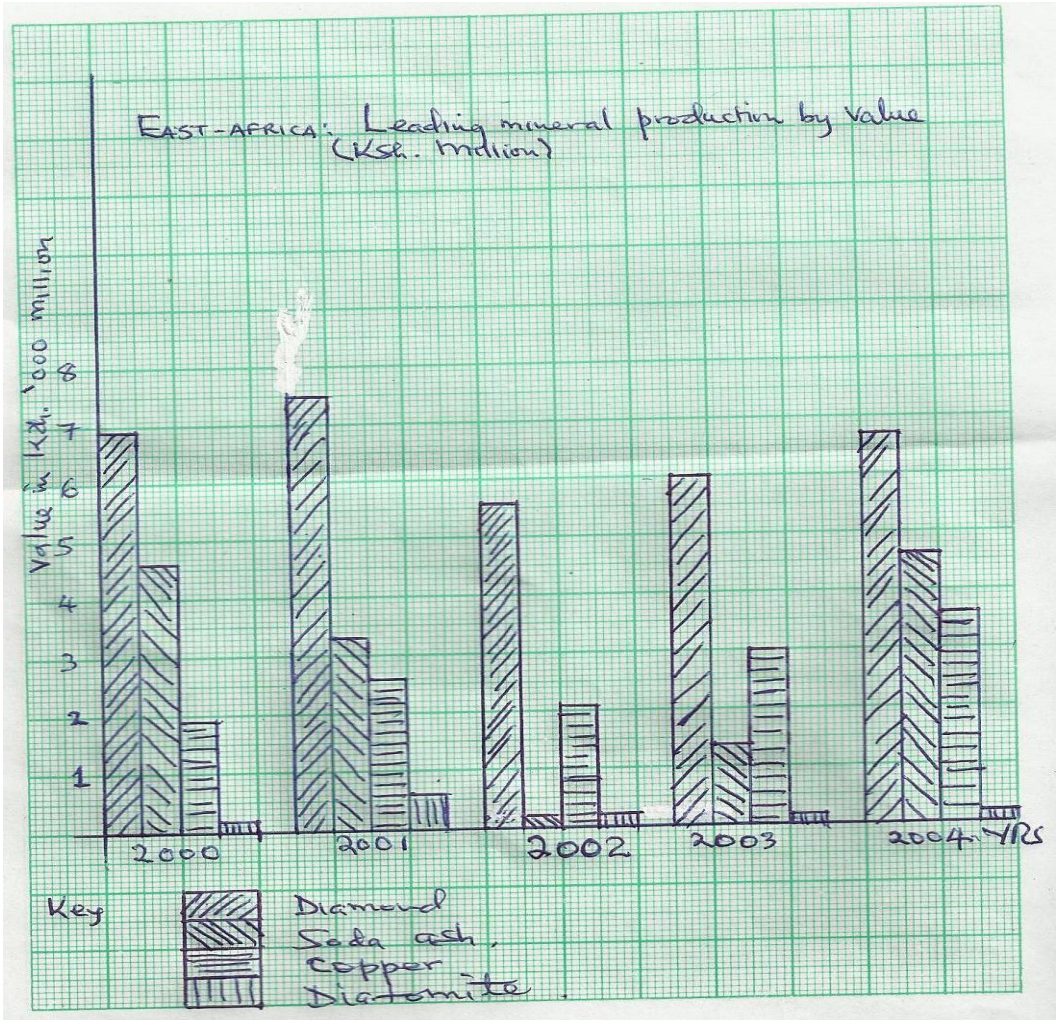
Soda Ash: $\frac{4647-1417}{1417} \times 100 = 227.95\%$

Copper: $\frac{3659-2981}{2981} \times 100 = 22.74\%$

Diatomite: $\frac{200-168}{168} \times 100 = 19.05\%$

1×4=4Mks

(ii) On the grid provided, draw a comparative bar graph to represent the data in the table **(5Mks)**



Heading- 1Mk

Key-1Mk

Axis -1Mk
Bars-2Mks

7. (a) Name Two types of cattle breeds kept by nomadic pastoralists in Kenya(2Mks)

- Zebu
- Boran
- Sahiwal **1×2=2Mks**

b (i) Why do nomadic pastoralists in Kenya keep large herds of animals (4Mks)

- Animals are used as a source of milk, meant and blood
- Animals are kept as a sign of prestige/social status/wealth
- Animals are a source of income
- It is a form of insurance against natural calamities **1×4=4Mks**

(ii) State four problems facing nomadic pastoralist in Kenya (4Mks)

- Shortage of water and pasture during dry seasons
- Diseases and pests that affect animals
- Inadequate marketing strategies, animals fetch low prices due to their poor quality
- Inadequate security/cattle rustling
- Animals walk long distances, hence lose weight before reaching the slaughter houses
- Animals are sometimes killed by wild animals
- Overstocking that leads to overgrazing
- Poor quality grass with low nutritional value
- Poor soils prone to erosion to sustain pasture **1×4=4Mks**

(C) State THREE factors influencing beef farming in Kenya (3Mks)

- Presence of extensive flat lands with natural pasture (grass)
- Moderate temperature of approximately 28^0c
- Moderate rainfall, approximately 750 mm which ensure growth of pasture
- Availability of water e.g. Lorian, Lotipiki, Saiwa swamps etc
- Introduction of ranching schemes controlling overgrazing and diseases
- Availability of ready market
- Communities have a long tradition of cattle rearing
- Availability of extensive services to combat incidences of diseases and pets.

1×3=3Mks

D (i) Explain four differences between beef cattle farming in Kenya and Argentina (8Mks)

- In Kenya, it is carried out by pastoralist/substance farmers and in few ranches while it is mainly carried out in large scale ranches in Argentina which are better managed and mechanized.
- In Kenya sometimes there is inadequate pasture, while in Argentina there is continuous growth of grass through out the year
- In Kenya water for cattle is sometimes inadequate while there is constant supply of water in Argentina using wind pumps
- In Kenya there is overstocking while the animals are regulated in Argentina

- Most of the areas in Kenya have poor transport network while in Argentina, transport network is well developed
- Low capital for development of modern ranching in Kenya, while capital is available for necessary equipment in Argentina
- There is inadequate foreign market for meat in Kenya, due to rigid disease control regulations -while in Argentina, there is a large export market for beef products.

2×4=8Mks

(ii)State four significance of beef farming in Kenya (4Mks)

- Promote growth of towns i.e. Kiganjo- town established as market centre
- Promotion of growth of industries e.g. KMC, processing
- Creation of employment opportunities e.g. KMC
- Earning foreign exchange through export of meat products
- Dev. of infrastructural network e.g. roads to open up markets
- Opening up of marginal areas e.g. Rumuruti marketing centre
- Provision of food e.g. meat, milk etc **1×4=4Mks**

8 a(i) Explain what you understand by the term, domestic tourism (1Mk)

Is the visit of citizens of a country to places of interest within the country?

(ii) Differentiate between a national park and a game reserve (2Mks)

A national park is established exclusively for wildlife and is set up and controlled by the central government while a game reserve can accommodate both wildlife and domestic animals and is set up and managed by a local authority where it is located.

B(i) Explain three factors that have hindered the development of domestic tourism in Kenya (6Mks)

- Roads loading to the tourist sites are poorly maintained discouraging people from visiting such sides
- In adequate local campaign/advertisement of tourist attractions leading to low public awareness
- Negative attitude towards local tourism limits the number of people who engage in tourism
- Insecurity from gangster and poachers in the national parks and game reserves scare people away from visiting them
- High cost of accommodation in the game lodges discourage people from touring
- Low income -locals cannot afford **2×3=6Mks**

(ii) Explain four problems associated with tourism in Kenya (8Mks)

- Erosion of cultural values or moral degradation occurs as people want to imitate foreign culture
- May encourage antisocial behaviour, e.g. prostitution and drug abuse
- It encourages poaching since the local people in need of money kill animals illegally so as to get trophies which they sell to tourists
- May lead to increase in crime as thugs target the tourist valuables. Other hold them hostage for money

- Youth may abandon school in favour of guiding tourists as beach boys
- The government may focus on development of tourism at the expense of other sectors of the economy
- Movement of tourists in the parks and game reserves may lead to disruption of animals feeding and breeding grounds
- Some of the wastes e.g. plastic pollute the environment within the national parks and game reserves.

2×4=8Mks

(C) Explain four reasons why Switzerland get more tourists than Kenya. (8Mks)

- Switzerland is located in central Europe making it easily accessible to tourists from Europe. Kenya is far from Europe the major source of tourists.
- Some tourist attractions are similar, hence tourists prefer to visit those that are nearer home
- The peaceful atmosphere in Switzerland encourage tourists as opposed to Kenya where there are occasional report of insecurity- scare away tourists
- Switzerland has more efficient marketing systems than Kenya
- The well developed transport network in Switzerland provide access to tourist sites, whereas in Kenya many roads are poorly maintained.
- In Switzerland the hotels industry is advanced while in Kenya the hotel industry is still advancing. **2×4=8Mks**

9 a(i) Define the term fisheries (1Mk)

Fisheries are water bodies where fish are reared or caught in large numbers

(ii) Differentiate Between fresh water fishing and marine fishing (2Mks)

Fresh water fishing is fishing that is carried out in rivers, fresh water lakes and ponds while marine fishing is fishing carried out in the seas and oceans along the coasts.

b(i) Mention THREE reasons why marine fisheries in Kenya are underdeveloped (4mks)

- The continental shelf is narrow
- The coastline is fairly straight and has few indentations
- The waters are relatively warm for the growth of plankton on which fish feed

- The fishermen have inadequate capital, hence are unable to buy and maintain modern equipment
- Fishermen have inadequate skills
- There is low local demand for fish
- There is limited market due to competition from the developed countries

1×3=3Mks

(ii) State THREE problems experienced in the marketing of fish in Kenya (3Mks)

- Fishermen lack appropriate preservation/storage facilities
- Some fishing areas are far from the markets
- There is competition from external producers
- The limited number of fish species limits the markets
- Inadequate capital to undertake marketing activities
- The local market is limited by cultural beliefs **1×3=3Mks**

C (i) Explain four physical conditions which make Japan a major fishing ground (8Mks)

- Presence of highly indented coastline provides well sheltered grounds for breeds of fish and also suitable sites for port construction
- The shallow continental shelf allows sunlight to penetrate thus encourage growth of planktons
- The meeting of warm Kuro siwa and the cold oya siwo current helps to produce ideal breading grounds for fish(cool waters)
- The broad and extensive continental shelf rich in planktons
- Upwelling of ocean waters brings planktons to the surface
- Cold ocean currents provide cool water temperatures ideal for many species of fish
- The rugged and mountains terrain limits agricultural activities hence fishing is a viable economic activity. **2×4=8Mks**

(ii) Explain four reasons why major fishing grounds of the world are located in the temperature latitudes of the northern hemisphere. (8Mks)

- The areas have cool waters that have abundant supply of plankton which is the main food for fish.
- The area have extensive/wide continental shelves which allow light to penetrate to the sea bed hence encouraging the growth of microorganisms used as food by fish
- The cool water experienced in most of the coastal areas in these latitudes encourage thriving of numerous fish species
- The areas experience convergence of cold and warm currents that results in upwelling of ocean waters which bring planktons from the sea bed to the surface
- The cool to cold climate in these latitudes helps in the preservation of fish. Most of the coastal areas have numerous sheltered bays which provide secure breeding grounds for fish

- The sheltered bays found in some coastal areas provide suitable sites for building fishing ports/fishing landing sites
- The land derived minerals nourish the planktons which are food for fish
- Large pop. in these areas provide a ready market for fish hence promoting the fishing industry. **2×4=8Mks**

10 a (i) Define the term forest **(1Mk)**

Is a continuous growth of tree and undergrowths covering a large tract of land

(ii) Name THREE species of tropical hardwood forests in Africa **(3Mks)**

- Mahogany
- Teak
- Ebony
- logwood
- Rosewood
- Greenheart
- Ironwood **1×3=3Mks**

b (i) State THRE characteristic of temperate softwood forests **(3Mks)**

- Trees are conical in shape
- Trees occur in pure stands
- Trees grow tall and straight (30-40m)
- Trees have needle like leaves
- Trees bear cones
- The forests are evergreen
- Forests have undergrowth
- The trees have thick barks **1×3=3Mks**

(ii) Explain THREE problems facing forestry in Kenya **(6Mks)**

- Forest fires-may be started by volcanic eruptions, lightening, charcoal burners, poachers honey collectors, lumberjacks or cigarette smokes
- Pest and diseases-e.g. aphids and caterpillars, destroy trees and their shoots
- Over grazing-by wild animals e.g. elephants and buffalos and livestock overgraze in the areas bordering forests
- Debarking-Trees are debarked for various purposes such as medicine, covering bee-hive, corking materials, basketry and weavy
- Over-exploitation-demand for firewood, charcoal and furniture has encourage wanton destruction of forests
- Conflict of land use between forestry and other competing land uses have contributed to the destruction of forests. People encroaching forest land due to the need for land for agriculture and settlement
- Extension|: forest are being excised to create room for public utilities such as agricultural show grounds and for industrial expansion
- Prolonged droughts have led to dying up of forests. **2×3=6Mks**

(iii) State three reasons why British Columbia is an important producer of soft wood (3Mks)

- British Columbia is located on a strategic place near large market e.g. USA
- The rugged terrain and cool climate discourage farming thus forests is the only alternative use of lands
- Large proportion of forest is coniferous and occur in pure stands and easily accessible
- Has deep sheltered harbor and ports which facilitate exportation of soft wood and other products

1×3=3Mks

(C) You are required by your Geography Teacher to carry out a field study on the forest near your school.

(i) State three reasons why it would be necessary to visit the area before the day of the study. (3Mks)

- To get permission from the relevant authority
- To be able to prepare a working schedule
- To decide on appropriate methods of data collection
- To determine the respondents/resource persons
- To determine methods of data collection required
- To access problems likely to be experienced in the area **1×3=3Mks**

(ii) Formulate three suitable objectives for the field study (3Mks)

- To find out the type of forest
- To determine the factors which have favored growth of forest
- To find out the type of trees found in the forest
- To find out the problems faced by the forest
- To find out the economic significance of the forest **1×3=3Mks**

(iii) Explain three problems you would encounter on the field study. (3Mks)

- Inaccessibility in some areas due to rugged topography
- Attack by wild animals
- Harsh weather conditions
- Tiredness
- Accidents
- Language barrier **1×3=3Mks**