

---

**KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL**  
**REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016**  
**TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS**

**ALLIANCE BOYS HIGH SCHOOL**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**Paper 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SCHOOLS NET KENYA**

Osiligi House, Opposite KCB, Ground Floor

Off Magadi Road, Ongata Rongai | Tel: 0711 88 22 27

E-mail: [infosnkenya@gmail.com](mailto:infosnkenya@gmail.com) | Website: [www.schoolsnetkenya.co](http://www.schoolsnetkenya.co)

---

# ALLIANCE BOYS HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

312/2  
GEOGRAPHY  
Paper 2  
MARKING SCHEME

---

## **SECTION A**

### **Answer all the questions in this section**

1. (a) (i) Define mining (1 mark)
- Mining refers to the process of extracting valuable minerals from the earth's crust
- (ii) Name two mining methods (2 marks)
- Open cast method
  - Underground method
  - Alluvial/placer mining
  - Submarine mining
- (b) State two negative effects of mining on the environment (2 marks)
- Land dereliction which leads to wastage of agricultural land
  - Pollution of environment
  - Loss of biodiversity
  - Soil erosion due to vegetation clearing
  - Land slides and mass wasting which are triggered by machines used in mining
2. (a) Give two main inland tourist attractions in Kenya (2 marks)
- Wildlife in national parks/games reserves
  - Scenery i.e. Rift valley, mtns, waterfalls
  - Climate – warm sunny all year around
  - Historical sites e.g. hyrax hill, Kariandusi
  - People's culture e.g. Maasai
- (b) State three human factors favoring tourism in Switzerland (3 marks)
- Political neutrality
  - Advanced infrastructure
  - Headquarters of international agencies e.g. WHO, Red Cross etc
  - Hospitality and language diversity
  - Excellent accommodation and catering services
  - Availability of package/passage tours
3. (a) Mention two primary sources of population data (2 marks)
- Population census
  - Registration of births/deaths/marriages/refugees
  - Sample surveys
- (b) State three reasons why Kenya has a high rate of population growth (3 marks)
- Improvement in nutrition and dietary habits
  - Availability of health facilities
  - Early marriages
  - Polygamy
  - Sex preference among tribes

4. (a) (i) *What is 'industrial inertia'?* (1 mark)
- *The tendency of an industry to remain in a particular place even when the initial/original locational factors/advantages are no longer important*
- (ii) *State two causes of industrial inertia* (2 marks)
- *When there is availability of experienced workers*
  - *It is very expensive to move to a new site*
  - *If an industry has established a well developed infrastructure*
- (b) *Apart from industrial inertia, list two factors that influence location of industries*
- *Availability of raw materials*
  - *Availability of power*
  - *Availability of transport and communication*
  - *Availability of market*
  - *Availability of water*
  - *Availability of labour*
  - *Availability of capital*
  - *Government policies*
5. (a) *Distinguish between land reclamation and land rehabilitation* (2 marks)
- *Land reclamation is the process of converting formerly marginal/waste/unproductive land into productive land for growing crops and keeping livestock while land rehabilitation is the process of restoring land to its former productive state.*
- (b) *State three significances of irrigation farming in Kenya* (3 marks)
- *Irrigation farming earns farmers income when they sell produce*
  - *It creates employment to people*
  - *Irrigation schemes create settlements for many people*
  - *Leads to reclamation of unproductive land*
  - *It earns foreign exchange when crops are exported e.g. horticultural crops*
  - *Leads to development of social amenities*
  - *Leads to food production in the country*
  - *Leads to industrialization/crops are raw materials to industries*

### **SECTION B**

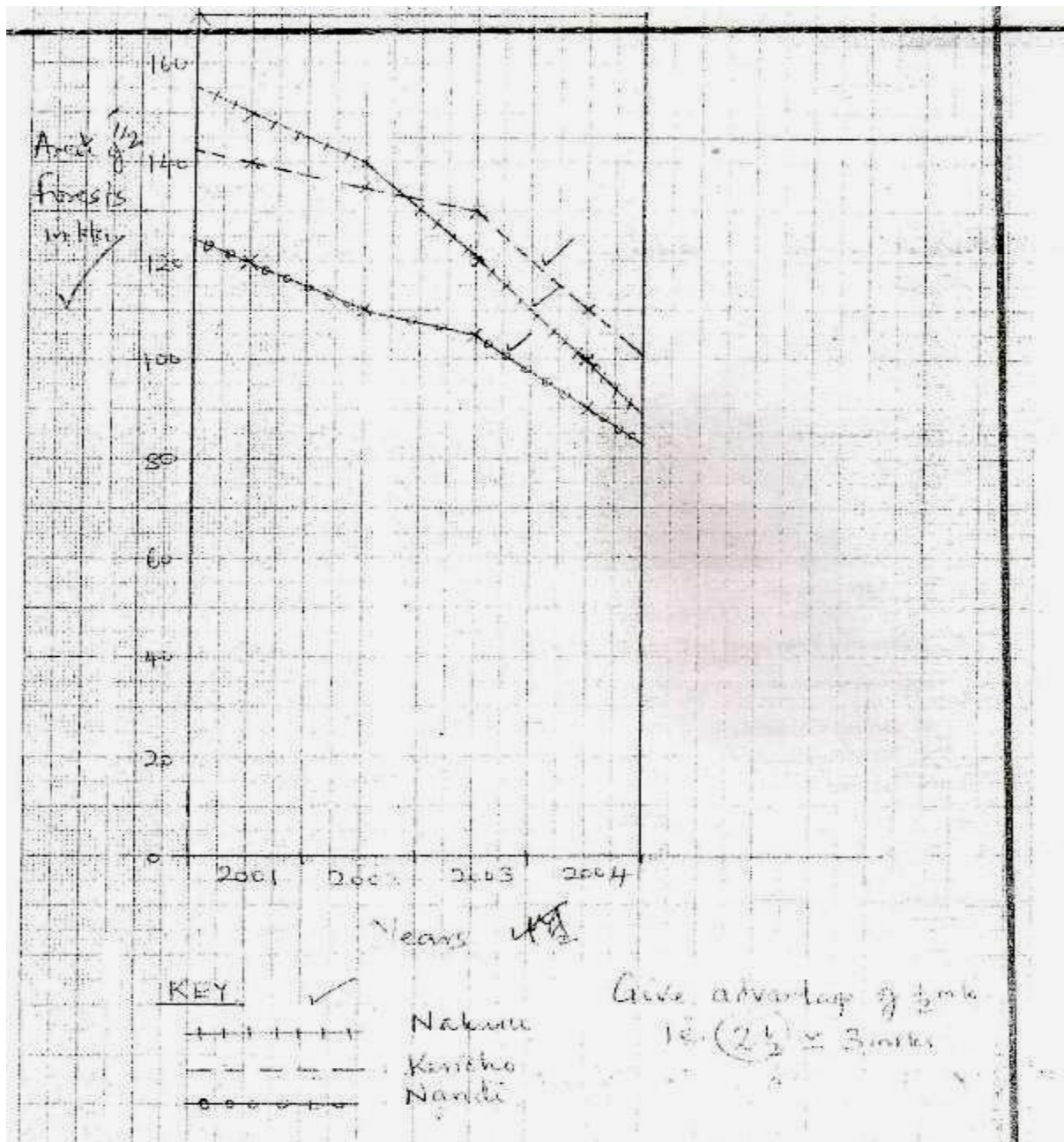
**Answer question 6 and any other two questions from this section**

6. The table below shows forest plantations by area in hectares in three countries in Kenya between 2001 and 2014. Use it to answer the questions that follow

County/years	2001	2002	2003	2004
Nakuru	150	140	120	100
Kericho	140	135	130	110
Nandi	120	110	105	90

- a) i) Using a scale of 1cm to represent 10 hectares, draw a comparative bar graph to represent the above data. (6 marks)

- see graph paper



- ii) Comment on the trend of the graph (1 mark)
- There was a decline/reduction in forest plantations by area in hectares in the three countries in Kenya between 2001 and 2004.
- iii) Give one advantage of using the above method to represent the above data (1 mark)
- Easy to give comparison
  - Easy to read
  - Easy to draw
- iv) List two other methods of representing the above data (2 marks)
- Comparative bar graph
  - Compound bar graph
  - Proportional divided circles

b) State three factors that favour the growth of natural forests on the slopes of Mt. Kenya. (6 marks)

- Cool climate in the Kenya highlands for tree growth
- Fertile soils-Volcanic soils within the Kenya highlands
- High precipitation ranging between 1000-2000 which favours growth of trees
- Rugged landscape in some areas which discourages settlements and agriculture leaving growing of trees as the only alternative
- Varied altitude which favours growth of different types of trees due to varied temperatures and rainfall
- Creation of forests reserves which enables forests to develop without interference from humans

c) Explain three measures that the government of Kenya is taking to conserve forests. (6 marks)

- Afforestation
- Re-afforestation
- Legislation
- Community participation
- Presidential commissions
- Creation of forest reserves
- Setting up of Nyayo Tea Zones
- Agroforestry
- 

d) i) Name two provinces in Canada where forestry is practiced on large scale. (2 marks)

- British Columbia
- Newfoundland
- Edward island
- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Bruswick

ii) State four factors that favour forest exploitation in Canada (4 marks)

- Mild winters which facilitates transportation of logs throughout the year
- Availability of water from many rivers for pulp and paper industries
- Cheap and efficient transport network of ferrying logs to factories e.g. rivers/floating on ice
- A lot of HEP harnessed from many rivers to power paper factories
- High demand of forest and forest products in Canada

(a) Define the following terms;

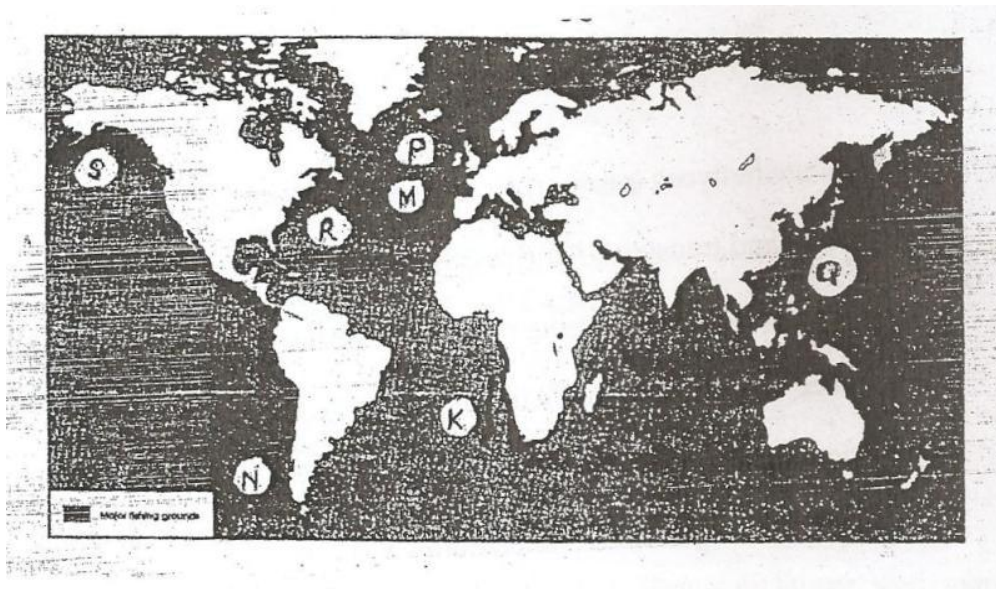
i) fishing (1 mark)

- Fishing is the act of catching fish and other acquatic animals

ii) fishery (1 mark)

- Fishery refers to an area or a place where fish are reared or caught in large numbers

(b) The map below shows major world fishing grounds.



- i) Identify the fishing grounds marked P, Q, R and S. (4 marks)
- P – North East Atlantic fishing ground
  - Q – North West Pacific
  - R – North West Atlantic
  - S – North East Pacific
- ii) Ocean currents marked M and N. (2 marks)
- M – Cold Canaries current
  - N – Cold Peru current
- c) i) Apart from L. Victoria, name two other inland fishing grounds in Kenya. (2 marks)
- Lake Turkana
  - Lake Naivasha
  - Lake Baringo
  - Lake Jipe
  - Rivers e.g. Tan, Athi, Nzoia
  - Swamps
- ii) Explain three factors favoring fishing on L. Victoria (6 marks)
- Lake Victoria contributes the largest share of fresh water catchment
  - The lake is rich in planktons which is fish food
  - Lake Victoria covers a large surface area
  - Lake Victoria is shallow with landing places from which fishing takes place
  - There is a dense population providing labour and the market around for fish
- d) State three measures the government of Kenya is undertaking to encourage fish-eating culture. (4 marks)
- Encouraging her people to eat fish
  - The government is encouraging fish farming in all the counties of Kenya
- e) Give three differences between fishing in Kenya and Japan (6 marks)
- Kenya has a regular coastline which is affected by strong sea waves while Japan has irregular coastline with suitable breeding grounds
  - Kenya has warm sea water which is less conducive for fish and planktons while Japan has cool water which is conducive for fish and planktons
  - Conditions in Kenya like climate and relief favour farming hence less fishing while in Japan rugged topography discourages agriculture making fishing to be the best alternative

- In Kenya, there is limited local market which is confined around fishing grounds while in Japan there is a large local market
- In Kenya traditional methods of fishing and preservation oared sued while in Japan modern fishing and preservation methods are used
- In Kenya there is limited fish species while in Japan there are many species of fish
- Kenya has insufficient capital to invest in fishgig while Japan has adequate capital to invest in the fishing industry
- In Kenya there is limited research on fish while in Japan there is a lot of research on fish.

8. (a) i) Name two varieties of coffee grown in Western parts of Kenya. (2 marks)

- Arabic coffee
- Robusta coffee

ii) Apart from being as a beverage, state two other uses of coffee (2 marks)

- Coffee husks are used as fuel
- Coffee husks are used as manure on the farm

(b) State three physical conditions that favour coffee growing in the Central Highlands of Kenya. (3 marks)

- High rainfall /1000 – 2000mm per year
- Cool to hot temperature/15<sup>0</sup>c – 30<sup>0</sup>c
- High altitude areas/1000m to 2300m a.s.l.
- Deep well drained fertile soils

(c) Describe the stages involved in coffee production from picking to marketing. (8 marks)

- Ripe red berries are picked by hand
- The berries are transported to the factory
- In the factory , the outer covering of the berries is removed to extract beans
- Beans are fermented to remove green skin
- Curing is done by drying beans for 1 week
- Beans are roasted and ground into powder
- Coffee powder is then packed ready for marketing

(d) Explain three significance of coffee farming in Brazil (6 marks)

- Coffee is exported to earn Brazil foreign exchange used to develop other sectors of economy like transport
- Coffee is raw material to industries which process coffee
- It provides employment hence people earn income
- May lead to improvement of infrastructure in the country

(e) Your class intends to conduct a field study on coffee farming

i) State two preparations your class will make before the field study. (2 marks)

- Make a reconnaissance study
- Prepare a working schedule
- Prepare the necessary material

- *Group into various groups*
- *Seek permission from relevant authorities*

ii) Give two problems facing coffee farming the class will find out (2 marks)

- Pests like leaf rust and diseases like coffee berry disease which lower production
- Fluctuation of market prices due to overproduction
- Shortage of labour during harvesting
- Delayed and or poor payments which lower farmers' morale
- Occasional droughts which destroys the coffee trees
- Competition from other producers which limits market/competition from other beverages
- Corruption and mismanagement of coffee cooperative societies

9. (a) i) Differentiate between transport and communication (2 marks)

- Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another while communication is the process of conveying messages from one person to another

ii) Apart from land transport, list two other modes of transport (2 marks)

- Water transport
- Air transport

(b) i) State three advantages of using mobile phones in communication. (3 marks)

- It is a quick method of conveying urgent messages
- One can get immediate feedback
- It is suitable for conveying confidential information if well handled
- One can clarify some points and come up with new ideas and solutions
- It is very effective
- It is relatively cheap

ii) Give three benefits of trans-African Highways (3 marks)

- Provide links between countries
- Enable quick movement of goods and people from one place to another

i) Define containerization. (1 mark)

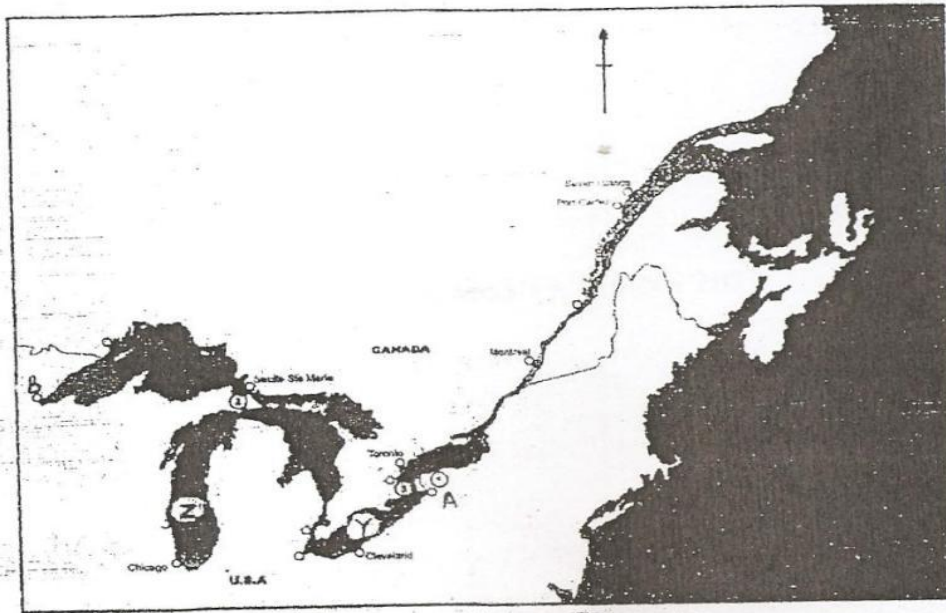
(c) Containerization is the packing of goods in standardized containers designed for use in transporting cargo.

ii) State four advantages of containerization (4 marks)

- it saves space in ship as the shapes of containers' dimensions are uniform
- it speeds up the process of handling goods hence saves time
- it is relatively cheap as it requires little labour
- it reduces loss of good through theft because containers are sealed
- insurance costs of goods are lower due to the reduced theft cases.

d) The map below shows the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway.





- i) Name the towns marked A and B (2 marks)
- A – Buffalo
  - B – Duluth

- ii) Identify the lakes marked Y and Z (2 marks)
- Y – Lake Erie
  - Z – Lake Michigan

- (d) Explain three significance of St. Lawrence Seaway on the economies of the United States of America and Canada. (6 marks)
- (e) It has provided a cheap means of transport for manufactured goods and raw materials
  - (f) Tourist attractions i.e. Niagara Falls which earns the countries foreign exchange
  - (g) Has opened up the interior of N. America
  - (h) Has led to development of towns and ports such as Detroit, Buffalo
  - (i) Production of HEP at Niagara Falls which provides power for industrial and domestic use.
  - (j) Creation of employment opportunities through development of industries
  - (k) The Great Lakes a source of fresh water for domestic use
  - (l) Has increased trade through opening up of the interior of Canada and USA to other regions of the world.

10. (a) i) Name two types of human settlements (2 marks)
- Rural settlements
  - *Urban settlements*

- ii) Give three functional zones of an urban centre (3 marks)
- *Central Business District*
  - *Transitional Zone*
  - *Industrial zone*
  - *Residential zone*
  - *Commuter zone*

(b) Explain the influence of the following factors on human settlement;

i) Relief (2 marks)

- Gentle attract many settlements because it is easy to construct houses, have deep well drained soils/steep slopes discourage settlements due to difficulty in construction, prone to soil erosion, mass wasting.

ii) Vegetation (2 marks)

- Thick forests discourage establishment of settlements due to government policy difficult to construct.

iii) Drainage (2 marks)

- Rivers attract settlements due to availability of water for domestic use
- Areas of poor drainage discourage settlements because they are prone to flooding have disease causing vectors like snails which cause bilharzias/mosquitoes which transmit malaria.

(c) Explain three significance of urbanization to Kenya (6 marks)

- Towns provide market for goods and services – high population and presence of industries provide market for agricultural and industrial goods produced in the country.
- Creates employment – there are many commercial and industrial activities which attract large population that provides labour. Hence people earn income which raises their standards of living.
- Development of infrastructure/social amenities such as roads, hospitals schools to take care of different types/classes of people
- Urbanization encourages national unity as people of different nationalities and ethnic bounds come together to interact.
- It promotes links between countries as communication networks tend to focus on and are more developed in urban centers.

(d) Compare the port of Mombasa to the port of Rotterdam (8 marks)

- Rotterdam has expanded to a new outer port (Europort) increasing the area covered also goods handled while Mombasa had little expansion from old port to Kilindini which is smaller and handles less cargo.
- Rotterdam has advanced technology in providing services at the port/faster and more efficient while Mombasa has limited expansion in technology making services to be slow.
- Rotterdam export mainly manufactured goods and chemicals while Mombasa exports cargo which is mainly agricultural products and minerals.
- Serves developed countries and highly industrialized hinterland.
- Rotterdam has river canal, road, railway, air, pipeline transport to the interior of hinterland while Mombasa relies on road, railways, air and pipeline transport to the interior of the hinterland.
- Rotterdam experiences cool temperate western margin climate with cold winters and warm summers while Mombasa has a tropical climate with humid conditions throughout the year.

Accept similarities also i.e.

- Both Rotterdam and Mombasa serve landlocked countries which wholly depend on them.
- Both are located at the mouth of downed rivers
- Both are major sea ports in their regions