KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

ALLIANCE GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2

MARKING SCHEME

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ALLIANCE GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

PAPER 2

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. a) - Traditional / culture / diet
   - Land ownership and inheritance
   - Religion
   - Gender roles
   - Technology
   - Foreign influence 3mks

   b) – Manitoba
   - Saskatchewan
   - Alberta 2mks

2. a) – Petroleum
   - Coal
   - Natural gas 2mks

b) – Viens and loders
- Alluvial deposits
- Seams or layers
- Weathering product 3mks

3. a) –May not require heavy capital
   - Large market for the products
   - Depend on agricultural raw materials
   - Because of low purchasing power of most Kenyans
   - Requires little energy /power
   - Can be established anywhere
   - Availability of cheap source of labour from school , college and university graduates

   b)- The second world war 1939 -1945 led to change of policy for the initial military aggression to industrial development were support from western countries
   - Large capital outlay from over industries
   - Availability of labour/ advanced technology
   - Goods produced are cheap/ able to compete in the market
   - Rugged land shape doesn't support agriculture hence industrialization is the only Alter native
   - The nature of Japanese they are disciplined and workaholic 1 x3 = 3mks

4. a) – The type of tourism whereby citizens of a country travel for pleasure to certain areas of interest within their country. 2mks

   b)- Vegetation
   - Government policy
   - Climate
   - Soils
   - Altitude
   - Drainage
   - Human activities/ settlement/ farming 3mks

5. a)- Geothermal
   - Tidal /waves

- Biogas
- Solar
- Wind 2mks

SECTION B

6. a)i- Ground close up 1mk

ii)- Nyanza
- Western
- Coast 3mks

iii)

KEY

1. Sugar cane 1mk
2. People 1mk
3. Lorry loaded with canes 1mk

b) - Deep fertile clay soils / black cotton soils
- High temperatures ranging from 20^0c to 28^0c
- High annual rainfall of atleast (1000 – 1250)mm
- Gently sloping/ flat landscape to enable mechanization
- Well drained soils
- Warm dry season which enables the cane to ripen 4mks

c) - Land clearing
- It is ploughed using machines / land is ploughed several time
- Furrows are made in the field
- Cutting of cane from old plants
- Sugar cane cuttings (sets) are dipped in insecticides before planting
- Fertilizer is applied in the fields severally
- The setts are buried / planted in the furrows
- Weeding is done / crop is weeded severally / spraying of herbicides
- The crop matures at about 18 months (ie 18 – 24months)
- The cane is manually harvested using matchets/ pangas
- The cane is pilled in heap in the fields
- The cane is loaded into tractors / lorries and taken to factories 5mks

d) - Fire out break in the sugarcane destroys the cane
- Delayed payment lowers the morale of the farmers. This lowers the production
- Low prices of sugarcane discourage the farmers whose effort to earn a living is directed elsewhere
- Inadequate / unreliable transport delays the collection of sugarcane from the farms/ lowering the tonnage
- Delay in harvesting of the cane reduces the quality and the tonnage of the harvest thus the farmers earns less/ breakdown of machinery in mills and farms
- Mismanagement by sugar companies loading to losses/ demoralizing the farmers
- The high cost of farm inputs lead to low income for the farmers and this discourage them
- Pests and diseases destroy the cane stagnant the growth of the cane lowering the products
- Bad weather dries sugarcane mature time
- Poor seeds hence poor harvest reduces quality
- Stiff competition from imported sugar cane factories cannot pay farmers/ delayed payment 8mks

7. a) - Forestry is the science / practice of planting cultivating developing and management of forests/ tree farming while afforestation is the planting

of trees generally in an area which has not had trees in the past. 4mks

NB: Distinction must come out clearly for him/her to score

b) i)- Cedar
- Douglas fir
- Pine
- Spruce
- Balsa fir
- Hem bek
- Cypress 3mks

ii) - Trees appear in rows
- Trees are of the same species/
- Are marshy softwoods
- Little / no undergrowth
- Trees take short time to mature
- Trees appear in blocks of different stage / age 1 x4 =4mks

c)i) **Growth**
- Several unites in Canada show down growth of trees hence take long to mature while in Kenya trees mature faster due to cool climates in the highlands. 2mks

ii) **Harvesting**
- In Canada harvesting is done through clearing cutting while in Kenya selective cutting is used.
- In Canada harvesting is done in summer while in Kenya it takes place throughout
- In both cases machines are used for logging. 2mks

iii) Marketing
- Most of Canadas wood products are exported to USA/ Britain/ Europe while wood products in Kenya are sold locally with few being exported to USA and Europe.

2mks

d)- Agro forestry programmes

- Public awareness and education through mass media
- Establishment of forest research stations
- Afforestation and reafforestation programe creation better zone
- Enactment of legislation governing forest conservation 4mks

8. a)- Fishing is the search for acquatic animals in seas, oceans and inland waters while fisheries refers to water bodies where fishing is done. 4mks

b)- The advanced ship building industry
- Establishment of settlements near the coast whose occupants practice commercial fishing
- The large capital investment by the Norweigian and other government in commercial fishing
- The advanced fish harvesting technology from the local people
- The advanced scientific research from the local people which has heightened the scale of fish
- The long – detailed historic traditions/ background in harvesting 3 x 2 = 6mks

c)- A sea / ocean part which is rich in large stocks of fish is located usually in rugged beds
- A long line ranging between 19km and 24km with 300 to 400 hook is baited
- The hooks (baited) are cast into the fish rich water body from a deck by fish harvesters and fed drugged by a dary or a steam vessel
- Once the fish bite the bait on the hooks they set attached to them
- Fish harvesters haul the hooked fish for unhooking manually

4 x 1 =4mk

d) i) - Fresh water bodies predominantly lakes , (fresh water ones only) and rivers from which fish are harvested while marine water fisheries refers to the sea/ Indian ocean as a water body from which fish are harvested. 2mks

ii)- The strong sea tides which cause fish harvesters and their vessels to capsize
- The limited refrigeration facilities which makes the harvested fish to be spoiled easily
- Competition from foreign companies / countries which discourage local fish harvesters
- The low local demand for fish which discourage marine fishing
- The limited / low fish harvesting technology with regard to marine fishing

4 x 2 = 8mks

e) - To sustain the opportunities of those who are employed by the fishing industries
- To sustain industrial development
- For academic /educational research activities
- To protect / safeguard certain fish resources from extinction
- To sustain the generation of income to those who carry out fishing activities

9. a) –A – the Zaire
B – the Nile
C - the Niger 1 x3 = 3mks

b)- The presence of floating vegetation which blocks the river channels / makes the river channels unsuitable for navigation.
- The seasonal fluctuation of the water regime which hampers/ impedes the movement of the water vessels
- The situation of the river courses which reduces their ability to accommodate large water vessels/ships
- The rock obstacles / out crops along the rivers which hinders the movement of water vessels
- The presence of water falls along the rivers which impedes the movement of water vessels
- The shallow rivers which fail to accommodate large water vessels
- The steep gradient of the slope through which certain rivers flow making them unsuitable for navigation. 8mks

c)- Increased influx of international tourists stepping upwards foreign exchange earnings
- Rapid export of perishable/ horticultural produces leading to high foreign earnings
- Rapid inflows of experts/ technology / scientists hastening the exchange of vital knowledge and skills
- Quick and safe lending in times of problems / hazards occurrence so as to receive the necessary support/ protection/ emergence relief operations. 3 x 2 =6mks

d)- Relatively cheap
- Relatively safe
- Reliably facilitates oil supply
- Unaffected by atmospheric weather changes 2 x 1 =2mks

e)i)- To educate riders on traffic rules
- To ensure that all riders poses duly signed riding licences
- To educate travelers/ passengers on observing traffic rules always
- To penalize severely those who abuse prevailing traffic rules
- To ensure that all roads are in good conditions/ tarmacked / well paved

3 x 1 = 3mks

ii)- It is easy to load and off load containers
- The safety of goods is high
- Containers occupy less space
- The goods are not susceptible to any damage
- It is time saving to load and off load containers 3 x 1 = 3mks

e)i)- To find out the problems they face in the management and conservation forests

- To find out the type of species found in wire forest
- To determine influence forest has an erosion 2mks

ii)- Most trees species found in wire forest are exotic
- Human encroachment is a major problem they face 2mks

Any other related answer is accepted

10. a)i) -Is the practice by which waste land is converted into farm land for growing crops and keeping animals. 2mks

ii)- Increased safety from floods and checking the menace of the sea effectively
- improved distribution and control of the regions fresh water
- Damming cut off possible salination and pollution of inland water (soil improvement leading to agriculture improvement)
- Islands brought within easy reach of other developed areas. Railways and aerodromes have been built
- Area forms good site for industry and a tourist resort. 4mks

b)i) - Draining swamps
- Tsetsefly control
- Planting vegetation 3mks

ii)- Ensures a safety and reliable water supply
- River water brings in silt (fertile for crops)
- Cultivation can be done throughout the year, maximizing use of land resources
- A part from providing irrigation water also control floods, generate HEP, improve navigation of rivers, create artificial lakes, leads to development of fishing industry 4mks

c) - Increased food production in all areas of the country
- Emphasize on drought resistant crops in dry areas
- Establishment of a food commodity monitoring and reporting system
- Improved monitoring and forecasting of weather conditions in main agriculture zones and dissemination of information on expected weather trends
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- Regulation of food exports to maintain domestic supplies and importation of food
- Accumulation of multi – commodity strategic reserves for domestic surplus 5mks

d) i)- Clearing of bushes
- Spraying of bushes / use of insecticides
- Sterilizing the male tsetsefly 3mks

ii) - Clearing bushes leads to total destruction of bushes therefore exposing the soil to agents of erosion
- Spraying of bushes has caused the tsetsefly to become resisted to insecticides
- Some of insecticides sprayed are harmful to many animals and the environment therefore causing pollution
- The method used for sterilizing the male tsetsefly is quite sophiscated
- The areas infested with tsetseflies are extensive therefore may be costly to spray