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

**BAHATI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**Paper 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SCHOOLS NET KENYA**

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# BAHATI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

## Paper 2 Marking Scheme

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1. Name two exotic species of trees in Kenya (2marks)
- Cypress
  - Pines
  - Grevellia
- (b) State three reasons why it is necessary to carry out forestation programs in Kenya (3marks)
- To increase supply of wood for various uses
  - To check desertification
  - To protect water catchment areas
  - To control soil erosion
  - To reduce speed of winds
  - To enhance scenic beauty
2. State three human factors necessary for growth of sugar-cane in Kenya (3marks)
- There must be high labour supply
  - Motorable road must be there
  - Capital must be available (money)
  - There must be functional factories.
- (b) Give two by-products of sugar-cane (2 marks)
- Bagasse
  - Molasses
3. Use the map of East Africa below to answer question (a)
- (a) Identify the National Parks marked P,Q and R. (3marks)
- P – Marsabit  
Q- Kidepo valley  
C- Serengeti
- (b) Give two endangered species of game animals in Kenya (2marks)
- Black rhino
  - Impala
  - elephant
- 4 (a) Name the main human activity which led to the growth of the following towns in Kenya (3marks)
- (i) Thika – Industrialization  
(ii) Eldoret – Agriculture/farming  
(iii) Nairobi – Administration
- (b) State two factors which may lead to development of linear settlement pattern (2 marks)
- Along roads, railway line, coastline for easy movement
  - Along fertile river beds for farming.

- Labour lines along edge of plantations
- Along ridge tops due to lack of space for expansion

5. (a) What is fertility rate? (2 marks)

This refers the number of life births a woman can have in her( productive) life

(b) Give three problems associated with slow population growth rate (3 marks)

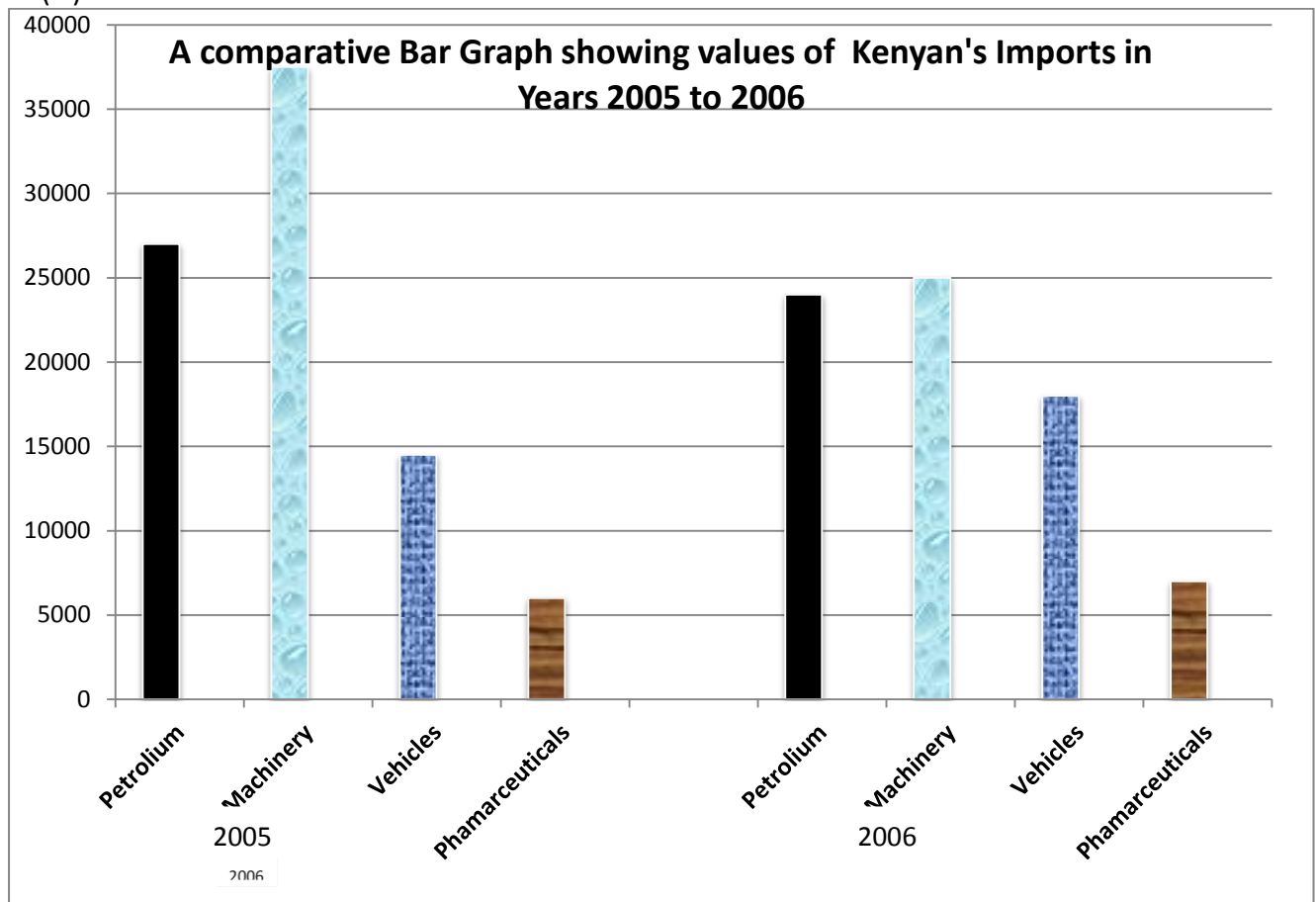
- Underutilization of resources
- Shortage of labour
- Increased medical bills in treating old age complications
- Inadequate market of goods and services
- Slow economic growth

6. (a)(i) Calculate the percentage reduction of value of imported machinery between year 2005-2006. (2 marks)

$$\frac{37933 - 25474}{37933} \times 100 = 32.845\%$$

(ii) Which item had the highest increase in value or imports between the two year? (2 marks)  
Pharmaceuticals

(iii)



(b) (i) Distinguish between invisible exports and visible exports. (2 marks)

- Invisible exports are intangible goods/services sold outside the country while visible exports are tangible goods sold outside the country.

(ii) Give five measures Kenya has taken to reduce the unfavourable balance of trade(5marks)

- Establishing/protecting import-substitution industries to reduce importation of certain goods.
- Encouraging production of high quality goods for export to fetch good prices.

- Diversifying agricultural exports/variety of export.
- Encouraging Jua Kali industry since doesn't require importation of heavy machinery
- Restricting importation luxury goods
- Developing alternative source of energy to reduce overdependence on traditional trading partners.

(c) Explain three benefits of international trade in Kenya. (6marks)

- Earning foreign exchange which is used to finance gov't. projects.
- Taxes levied on imports and exports has generated revenue for the government
- Trade has enhanced co-operation between trading partners hence greater economic growth.
- It has encouraged specialization leading to production of higher quality goods.
- Surplus output is easily disposed hence reducing wastage and storage problems
- Employment opportunities have increased hence improving standards of living of Kenyan citizens

7 Define the term nomadic pastoralism (2marks)

- Is the seasonal movement of herders and their flock from one place to another in search of water and pasture.

(i) Give three breeds of beef cattle reared in Kenya. (3marks)

- Galloway
- Boran
- Short horn Zebu
- Charolais
- Aberdeen /Angus

(b) Explain three reasons why pastoralists practice extensive grazing in Kenya. (6marks)

- Beef cattle are reared within vast areas of dry grass thus extensive sampling of grass
- Land is communally owned hence unrestricted movement
- Seasonality of rainfall hence differences in pasture in different areas.
- Scarcity of water thus movement of animals to watering points

(c) State five ways in which the government of Kenya is assisting beef farmers. (5marks)

- Sinking wells/boreholes/dams to increase water supply to animals
- Making seeds of fodder crops available
- Cross-breeding pedigree animals with the indigenous ones to improve quality.
- Encouraging establishment of group ranching.
- Providing cattle deeps/vaccination
- Encouraging farmers to reduce stock/control overstocking
- Reviving Kenya meat commission to expand market for beef

(d) State three factors favouring beef farming in Argentina (3marks)

- Rainfall 700-1000mm/moderate rainfall encourage growth of pasture.
- Fertile soils leading growth of pasture
- Gently sloping landscape favouring grazing of cattle
- Availability of capital used to buy cold storage for meat
- Availability of large market from the large population
- Well developed infrastructure/roads for taking animals to the slaughter houses

(ii) Explain three ways in which beef farming in Kenya is different from beef farming

in Argentina.

(6marks)

- Beef farming in Kenya is carried out by pastoralists while in Argentina it is carried out in extensive ranches.
- Beef cattle in Kenya suffers shortage of pasture in the dry season while in Argentina grass is available throughout the year.
- Incidence - pests/disease are high in Kenya while in Argentina there is complete control of disease and pests.
- Inadequate extension services in Kenya while in Argentina necessary services are supplied in each ranch
- Overstocking is common in Kenya while in Argentina stock is well regulated.
- Animals walk over long distances to the market while in Argentina, well develop roads assist in transporting cattle to slaughter house

8. What is fish farming

(2 marks)

- It refers to rearing of fish in ponds.

(ii) Name three counties in Kenya where fish farming is commercially practiced.

(3marks)

- Kirinyaga
- Kisumu
- Nyeri
- Taita Taveta
- Homabay

(b) A part from trawling, give three other commercial methods of fish

(3marks)

- Drifting
- Seinining
- Longlines(lining)

(ii) Describe how trawling method is carried out in fishing.

(5marks)

- Trawl net is cast in water
- Upper part is fitted with floats and the lower side with weights.
- This is to keep the mouth of trawl net open
- Trawl net is tied to a ship(Trawler)
- The trawler then moves at a low speed dragging the trawl net at the floor of the sea.
- Fish which have entered the trawl net is emptied into the trawler.

(c) State four problems facing fishing in Lake Naivasha

(4 marks)

- Low local demand/small market
- Inadequate capital to buy modern fishing equipments
- Restricted export market due to poor hygienic conditions
- Depletion of some fish species(over fishing)
- Poor means of transport/roads
- Completion from other sources of protein
- Pollution from the surrounding flower farms

(d) Explain four reasons why fishing Industry is well developed in North West Pacific region of the world.

(8marks)

- Low temperatures encouraging flourishing of fish.
- High population provide ready market.
- Large continental shelf hence well sheltered fishing ground
- High population also provide required labour for fishing

- Some areas are rugged/steep which discourage agriculture hence fishing is the alternative.
- Availability of Plankton/fish food
- Convergence of cold Oyasiwo and warm kuroshiwo currents hence abundant planktons

9. Distinguish between land reclamation and land rehabilitation. (2marks)

- Land reclamation refers to converting wastelands into productive land while land rehabilitation is the restoration of land back into productive status.

(i) Apart from Perkerra irrigation scheme name three more irrigation schemes in Kenya (3marks).

- Mwea irrigation scheme
- Bura/hola
- Ahero
- Turkwel
- Jukini/taveta
- Kibirigwi
- Mitunguu
- Kibwezi
- Dana
- Katila

(b) State five factors which favoured establishment of Perkerra Irrigation Scheme. (5marks)

- Availability of an extensive land
- Gently sloping landscape hence free flow of water
- Clay-loam soils which favour fruits.
- Inadequate rainfall hence need for irrigation
- Readiness of the local people to embrace the development
- Availability of water from river Perkerra.

(c) Describe the stages involved in reclamation of land from the sea in the Netherlands (7marks)

- Protective dykes were constructed to enclose the area to be reclaimed
- River canals were constructed to drain water from the polders
- Pumping station where installed
- Reeds were sown to prevent weed from growing and to suck excess water.
- Drainage tithes were cut in the land and drainage pipes laid where more pumping of water was done.
- Area surveyed and divided into rectangular portions
- Soils are treated to lower salinity
- Soils deep ploughed to mix leached nutrients
- Establishment of social amenities
- People are settled/leased the polders.

(d) Explain Four Factors that make polders of Netherland suitable for cultivation. (8marks)

- Gently sloping land suitable for mechanization.
- Fertile soils facilitating growth crops.
- Well-developed infrastructure for transporting farm products to the market.
- Polders are well drained by drainage canals favouring growth of grass for animals.
- Availability of fresh water lakes for irrigation
- Advanced technology applied in farming
- Wide market in the neighbouring countries for the farm output.

10 What are environmental hazards?

(2marks)

- They are events in nature that poses danger to human beings and other living organisms.

(ii) Apart from windstorms name three other environmental hazards associated with climatic conditions

(3marks)

- Lightning
- Floods
- Drought/desertification
- Landslides
- Heat waves

(iii) State three problems caused by windstorms in Kenya.

(3marks)

- They destroy trees/crops
- They blow off roof of house
- They disrupt transport/communication lines
- They spread bush fires.
- They cause strong sea storms
- They accelerates erosion

(b) State Five caused of water pollution.

(5marks)

- Oil spillage into the seas/oceans/lakes from oil tankers
- Agro-chemicals which are washed from farms into rivers/lakes
- Poor farming methods leading to soil erosion into rivers/lakes
- Effluents from industries find their way into water bodies
- Sewage from blocked/leaking sewage pipes flow to the rivers.
- Rotting garbage also may flow to the rivers.
- Poor hygiene such as bathing and washing clothes in rivers/lakes

(c) Explain four measures taken to combat noise pollution in Kenya.

(8marks)

- Vehicles and industrial machines are fitted with silencers to reduce noise
  - Workers in noisy factories wear ear protection gadget to block loud noise
  - Doors, ceilings and walls of noisy factories are fitted earth sound proof boards to restrict noise.
  - Zoning urban areas to separate noisy industrial areas from residential area.
  - Empowering traffic policemen to arrest vehicles o with loud music
  - Creation of gov't department which deals with noise pollution like NEMA
  - Planting trees which screen out noise pollution
- Accept any other applicable points

(d) A group of Form four students from a school in Nairobi Town went out for a field study on land pollution within the town. Five four causes of land pollution they may have observed.

(4marks)

- Garbage dumping
  - Poorly disposed human waste (Sewage)
  - Dumped industrial wastes
  - Burning litter
  - Open holes/heaped soils
- Broken bottle/plastics/metals