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

**FRIENDS SCHOOL KAMUSINGA HIGH
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 2
MARKING SCHEME**

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FRIENDS SCHOOL KAMUSINGA KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

Paper 2 Marking Scheme

SECTION A

1a) *Define Game sanctuary :*

- Is an area that has been set aside for the protection of birds and other kinds of animals ✓✓ (2mks)

b) *Any three significance of wildlife in Kenya*

- Attract tourists within and outside earns revenue /foreign exchange✓
- Offer employment opportunities thus raising the living standard ✓
- Preservation of flora e.g. forests helps to preserve and protect water catchment areas ✓
- Provide scientists /students with a field to study
- It is important for aesthetic value/natural heritage
- Some wild plants are of medicinal value e.g. aloe vera and neem tree✓

Any (3X1) 3 mks

2 a) *Two middle East countries which produce large quantities of petroleum*

- Iraq ✓
- Saudi Arabia✓
- Kuwait✓
- Qatar✓

Any 2X 1= 2 mks

b) *Three problems facing exploitation in the middle East countries*

- Domination of oil exploitation by foreign based companies reduces profit margin✓
- The Arab Israel political crisis since 1948 hinder exploitation✓
- Disputes on territorial boundaries between certain middle East countries , limits exploitation e.g Iraq and Kuwait✓
- High level of piracy / terrorist attacks especially while oil is being transported to the external market lowers the profit margin✓
- High temperature conditions scares foreign investors✓

Any 3X1

3 a) *Explain the term energy crisis*

It is a situation whereby the demand for oil is higher than the amount that is being supplied leading to high oil prices (2mks)

b) *Three benefits of rural electrification in Kenya*

- Encourage setting of industries in rural areas hence curbing down rural urban migration✓
- Reduces de-forestation in rural areas as people may rely on it for energy at home . over reliance on wood fuel✓
- Attract social amenities in rural areas avoid rural – urban migration✓
- Attract investments of horticulture farming as well make it ideal for storage of perishable products

4a) *Differentiate between forests and forestry*

- A forest is a collection of trees , shrubs ,grasses,herbs , mosses , fungi or large piece of a land covered by either one or more specimen of trees that grow naturally or planted while forestry is

the science of developing, managing and protecting existing forests , in an effort to conserve them in their original form.✓✓

b) Three characteristics of soft wood forests in Canada

- The trees are conical in shape ✓
- They occur in pure stands ✓
- They grow tall and straight ✓
- They have needle –like leaves ✓
- They bear cones✓
- They have no undergrowth ✓
- The trees have thick barks ✓
- They have shallow roots ✓

5(a)Three physical factors favoring coffee growing in Kenya

- High rainfall of between 1000mm to 2030 mm✓
 - Temperature of 14 to 26^o / Arabica coffee up to 30^o✓
 - Growth in high altitude range between 910 - 2100m✓
 - Red volcanic soil of medium loams which are deep✓ well drained ✓ b)Role
- of coffee in the economics of Kenya and Brazil .*
- Coffee is exported to other countries hence earns foreign exchange✓ improve other sectors of the economy ✓
 - The export earning helps in the balance of trade in both countries✓
 - Individual farmers have used their earnings from coffee to educate their children✓ / improve their general welfare ✓
 - Offer employment opportunities in the coffee industries hence raising the living standard ✓

SECTION B

6a) i) Type of photograph shown

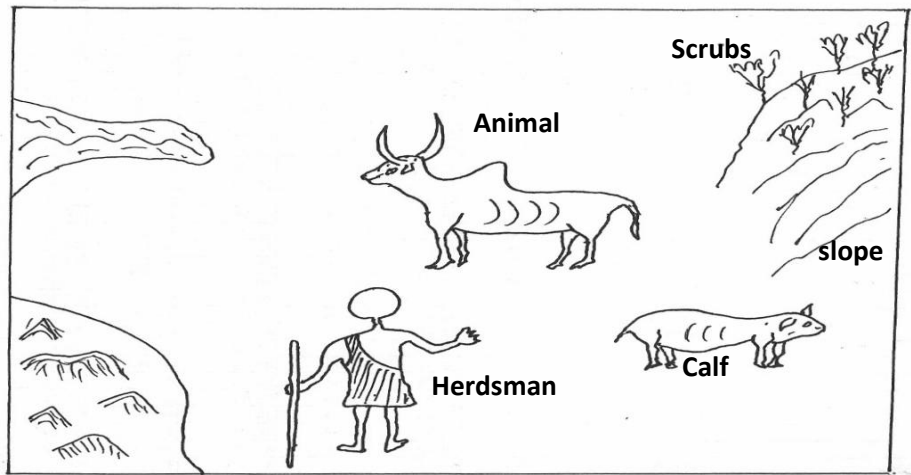
-General ground view✓ (1mark)

ii) Any two evidence in the photography supporting a) i)

- It focuses all / many objects ✓
- The objects become progressively smaller towards the background ✓

- It captures the general appearance of the area ✓

(Any 2x1=2marks)



b) i) Two features that shows the area is dry

- The ground is bare without a cover crop ✓
- The dusts suspended onto the atmosphere suggest the area is dry ✓
- The dressing code of the herds man suggest the area is dry ✓
- The livestock are thin suggesting there is scarcity of pasture ✓

ii)

Name two countries in Kenya where the photograph might have been taken

- Narok ✓
- Baringo ✓
- Turkana
- Elgeyo Marakwet ✓
- Tana River ✓
- Laikipia ✓
- Kajiado ✓

Explain four problems facing pastoralism in Kenya

- Unreliable rainfall experienced in the area , pastoralism as a practice leads to shortage of pasture , low quality of meat products ✓✓
- High temperature leads to high evaporation rate : leads to scarcity of water and pasture leading to death of animals thus heavy loss to farmers ✓✓
- The dominant vegetation of dry regions is of very low quality thus low price per animals hence loss to the farmer ✓✓
- The cattle breeds e.g native zebra and boran produce low milk and beef hence low profit margin ✓✓
- Disease and pests like rinderpests. East Coast fever , foot and mouth disease , anthrax result into death of animals thus heavy losses ✓✓
- Overstocking resulting in poor pastures ,hence poor quality animals leading to severe soil erosion ✓✓
- Inadequate veterinary services in pastoral areas hinders , improvement of animals reared ✓✓
- Poor transport network in pastoral areas limits marketing hence exploitation by the middle man ✓
- Education level , of most people / information ✓

d) ii) *State two problems you are likely to face*

- Poor visibility because of dust ✓
- Fatigue / scorching sun due to dry nose of the area evidence inadequate pasture ✓

- Attack from desert animals / snake bites ✓
- Inaccessibility within the area ✓

ii) *Two follow up activities*

- Report writing ✓
- Group discussion after the field work ✓
- Preservation of the findings ✓

7 a) Definition of terms

- i) Tariff - Is a tax /duty imposed on imported goods ✓. ii) Quota
- An allocation specific amount of commodity to be imported into or exported out of a country within a given period of time ✓
- ii) Balance of payment - Is the difference in value between the visible imports and exports of a country ✓ 1 mrk
- iv) Incentives - Additional payment / exemption made by a government to the locals with an aim of improving production ✓

b) *Explain four factors that hinders trade between Kenya and her neighbors*

- Some of the neighbours also control trade through allocation of amount to be imported or exported as well as tariffs ✓
- Underdeveloped transport and communication network among some neighbors hinders international trade ✓
- Similarities of goods produced by most of the neighbours limits the trade e.g. agricultural based products ✓
- Different policies of colonial masters among neighbors countries limits trade transaction ✓
- Civil war / political inability in some countries within the region hinders trade in Sudan /South Sudan ✓

Any well explained 4x2 = 8mks

c) **Problems developing countries face in international trade**

- Inadequate means of transport and communication hinders trade ✓
- Many of the countries still maintain the historical links with their former colonial masters /trade signal ✓
- Low price of the primary products being exported ✓
- Inadequate capital ✓
- Similar goods produce results into competition thus inadequate market ✓
- Political instability in some countries scares / discourages the investors ✓
- Political strike common in many of the developing countries of Africa ✓

Any 5x1 = 5 mks

d) *Explain four measures the government has taken to reduce her unfavorable balance of trade*

- The government has encouraged the production of high quality goods which are competitive in the world market through (KEBS) ✓✓
- Government has imposed tariffs on imported goods so as to discourage importation of non-essential goods ✓✓
- Kenya has established the export processing zones and encouraged investors to set up industries, thus increasing the volume of exports ✓✓
- Kenya has established the ministry of trade and industry to oversee matters relating to trade in the country ✓✓
- The government has organized trade fairs to enable the business communities advertise their products and this helps to widen the market for their products ✓✓
- The government of Kenya has signed the international trade agreement which increases her trade ✓✓

Any well explained 4 x2 = 8 mks

8 a)i)Fishing ground marked P ,Q. and R

P - North west pacific✓

Q - North East pacific✓

R - North West(NW) Atlantic✓

(8marks)

ii) Explain four conditions that favour fishing industry in the country marked

- Cool waters which have been created by meeting of warm Kuroshio and cold Oyashio currents improving the growth of planktons that fish feeds on ✓✓
- Large Market from within the country and abroad encourage the fishing industry✓✓
- Well developed technology as made deep sea fishing very efficient thus increases the amount of fish caught ✓✓
- The ruggedness and the mountains country with little agricultural activities making fishing the major activity ✓✓
- The indented coastline with many bays and sheltered inlets provide ideal site for fishing ports / breeding grounds ✓✓
- Broad continental shelf and shallow water helps to produce ideal conditions for plankton growth ✓✓
- It has heavily industrialized country with her own iron and steel industry that boosts ship building industry ✓✓

Any well explained 4x2 = 8mk

b)i)Differentiate pelagial and demersal fish. Pelagial fish are fish species that are closer to the surface of water while demersal fish are fish species that live at the bottom of the continental shelf.

ii) Describe long lining as a method of commercial fishing

- Are of two types method 1
- Hand lines /haul lines
- It has a single pointed hook with a bait✓
- Cast into the water from the deck by the fishermen✓
- Single catch is caught at a time and hauled in the boat✓
- Unhook to remove the fish✓

Any 4 in sequential order

OR

Long lining/trawling lines

- A line of about 19 to 24 km is baited with 300 to 400 hooks✓
- Sunk to a depth of about 122m before being raised✓
- Line is suspended in water by a float at each end✓
- Line is dragged along by a small boat/steam✓
- after sufficient caught the line is drawn by a number of fishermen✓

- unhook the fish caught in to the refrigerator ✓
- hook are then baited again and cast back into the water✓

any 4 in sequential order score (4mks)

c) i) State two methods used to preserve fish

- Freezing ✓
- Salting ✓
- Canning✓
- Sun drying✓
- Smoking ✓

(Any 2 x1 = 2mks)

ii) Explain three problems facing Marine fishing in East Africa

- Inadequate large scale farming ✓

- High costs of technological /skilled man power hinders large scale fishing thus reduces the profit margin✓
- Inadequate capital to purchase and invest in the marine fishing✓
- Limited market of marine fish as compared to the inland fish result into low demand hence low income /performance ✓
- Inadequate storage properties leads to wastage of fish hence heavy lose to the fishermen✓
- Poor road network connecting marine limits marketing of fish in East Africa ✓
- Dispute in the territorial waters hinders the exploitation of marine fish (to 320 kms)✓

9 a) Define

i)*Environmental Management*

It is effective planning and control of processes and activities that would cause deterioration of environment so as to achieve effective utilization ✓✓

(2mks)

ii) *Environmental conservation*

Protection and preservation of natural resources from destruction wastage by careful use of environment for continued utilization✓✓

b) *Five reasons why it is necessary to manage and conserve the environment*

- Protection of water catchment areas✓
- Recreational purpose ✓✓
- Curb global warming ✓
- Protect endangered species of flora and fauna ✓
- Ensure better life for future generation ✓
- Sustain future human life by protecting resources ✓
- Ensure adequate supply of food ✓
- Maintaining genetic resources ✓

Any 5x1 = 5 mks

c) *Explain five measures taken to control floods*

- Dam construction ,dykes ,sleeves
- Diversion of river channels to reduce water getting into main river
- Reforestation and aforestation measures in catchment areas
- Deepening of river channels to accommodate large volume of water
- Land zoning this enables utilization of flood prone areas for other economic activities

d) i) *Methods of data collection*

- interview ✓
- Observation✓✓
- Questionnaire ✓
- Photographing✓
- sampling✓

Any 2x1 = 2mks

ii) *Reason to prepare a work schedule*

- To avoid time wastage ✓
- Ensure all areas are covered ✓
- To remain within the scope of field study✓
- To be able to evaluate scope of field study ✓
- Provide estimate of time required during the study ✓

4X1

10a) ***Differentiate land reclamation and rehabilitation***

Reclamation is the process by which wasteland is converted into farmland for growing crops and keeping animals while land rehabilitation is the process of restoring land to its former productive state✓✓ (2mks)

B) i Methods used in reclaiming land in Kenya

- Drainage of swamps✓
- Control of pests like tse tse flies from an area ✓
- Converting quarries into farmland✓
- Improvement of soil through the use of manure or fertilizers ✓
- Afforestation in areas that forests had not existed to make it more useful✓ (any 5x1 ii)

Benefits which Kenya gets from irrigation farming

- It has raised standards of living of people because of sale of crops bring dried income ✓
- Has helped to settle the landless people in some schemes like Mwea – Tabere ✓
- Has saved the country foreign exchange because Kenya can rely on domestic rice than importing ✓
- Leads to rehabilitation and development of the surrounding area by reclaiming dry land, and also putting infractural like schools and hospitals ✓
- Has helped in the control of environmental hazards like flooding through correction of dykes or dams ✓
- Has created employment in the scheme hence raising of living standard ✓
- Has led to the growth of urban centers thus solving the problem of rural – urban migration✓

d) i) Define the term Polder

- It is an area of low lying reclaimed from sea which is enclosed by dykes ✓

ii) Benefits of land reclaimed in the Netherlands

- The barrier dam created fresh water lake of Ijssel , to provide water for industrial and domestic use✓
- The lake has shortened the coastline by 320 km hence save fuel and time spent in movement ; the saving earned is used to develop other sectors of the economy✓
- The polder have improved the drainage system thus reduces the work of flooding in the area the use of dykes ,canals , ditches✓
- The reclaimed land has increased arable land which are fertile and are used for crop cultivation and dairy farming ✓
- The road connecting the province of North Holland and Friesland has been significantly shortened hence saving of fuel ✓
- The degree of soil salinity in the polders has been lowered by the fresh water lake (Ijssel) thus promoting rearing of livestock✓
- Fresh water reservoir serves as a catchment basin during winter thus prevent natural drainage ✓

any well explained 4x2 = 8 mks)