
KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

KABARAK 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 | Website: www.schoolsnetkenya.co

KABARAK HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

312/2
PAPER 2
MARKING SCHEME

- 1.(a) Renewable sources are those sources that can be regenerated and used for a long period of time while non-renewable sources are exhaustible if they are not well managed.
(1 x 2 = 2mks)
- (b) - Presence of deep narrow valley which makes construction of the dam to be easy as it reduces cost.
- Presence of strong headwaters to turn the turbines for generation of HEP.
- Presence of hard basement rock, to support firm foundation for construction of the dam.
- Constant supply of water. (any 3x1 = 3mks)
3. (a) A forest refers to a continuous growth of close stand of tall trees covering large tracts of land.✓✓
(emphasis is given on trees) (1 x 2 = 2mks)
- (b) - Trees occur in mixed stands hence exploitation of individual tree species becomes difficult.
- Trees have very large trunks which makes cutting and hauling of logs difficult.
- Trees have buttress roots which makes cutting difficult.
- Tropical rainforests are very thick and dense, this makes penetration and transportation of logs difficult.
- Muddy roads and rugged terrain which makes transportation difficult. (3 x 1 = 3mks)
(any other relevant)
3. (a) - Vital registration of births and deaths.
- Census.
- Sample surveys. (any 2x1 = 2mks)
- (b) - High rate of unemployment to limited resources for development.
a. Increased crime rates due to inadequate employment and low income that do not sustain high cost of living.
b. It has led to land fragmentation which makes land uneconomical.
c. Congestion in towns and traffic jams.
d. Scramble for resources. (any 3x1 = 3mks)
4. (a) - Cost involved.
- Depth of the minerals / mode of occurrence.
- Level of technology and availability of necessary equipments.
- Quality of the mineral. (any 3x1 = 3mks)
- (b) - Natural gas
- Coal
- Petroleum / oil (any 2 x 1 = 2mks)
5. (a) - Employing as well as displaying wildlife rangers (guards) to the affected areas such as Tsavo National Park.
- Educating the citizens on the importance of conserving the endangered animal species for the benefit of future generations and research purposes.
- Fencing National Park and Game Reserves with electric wires.
- The government has banned trade on wildlife products to reduce poaching.
- The government has laid down stringent legislative laws to deal with poachers.

(any 3x1 = 3mks)

- (b) - Smuggling in of drugs such as bhang into the country.
 - Scares and interferes with the normal behaviour of animals in the parks through frequent visits.
 - Change in social values.
 - Shortage of hotel accommodation.

(any 2x1 = 2mks)

6. (a) (i) Tomatoes✓; 34,000✓
 (154,000 – 120,000) ✓

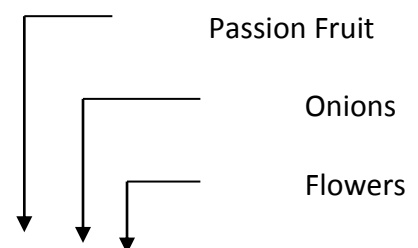
(2mks)

- (ii) Percentage increase of onions;

$$(24,000 - 19,000) \frac{5,000}{19,000} \times 1000 = 26.3\% / 26.32\%$$

(3mks)

- (iii) The Divided Rectangle showing horticultural crop export from Kenya in 2009. ✓



ORANGES✓	✓ T O M A T O	✓ F. B E A N			
----------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------	--	--	--

- i) Oranges => $\frac{965,000}{1,415,000} \times 15 = 10.2\text{cm} \checkmark \frac{1}{2}$
 ii) Tomatoes => $\frac{154,000}{1,415,000} \times 15 = 1.6\text{cm} \checkmark \frac{1}{2}$
 iii) French beans => $\frac{128,000}{1,415,000} \times 15 = 1.4\text{cm} \checkmark \frac{1}{2}$
 iv) Passion Fruits => $\frac{103,000}{1,415,000} \times 15 = 1.0\text{cm} \checkmark \frac{1}{2}$
 v) Onions => $\frac{24,000}{1,415,000} \times 15 = 0.3\text{cm} \checkmark \frac{1}{2}$
 vi) Flowers => $\frac{29,000}{1,415,000} \times 15 = 0.4\text{cm} \checkmark \frac{1}{2}$

Title – 1mk Calculation – 3mks Segments 6mks – Total 10mks

- (b) (i) - The Wasteland✓
 - Leiden – Harlem✓
 - Arnhem – Nijmegen✓ area / Betuwe

(any 3x1 = 3mks)

- (ii) Technology – Farmers have advanced technology in the use of hot or glass houses. ✓✓ (2mks)

Marketing system - Farmers have highly organized co-operative societies which market or auction the products. ✓✓ (2mks)

- (c) - They are light in weight. ✓
2. They are perishable hence must reach markets very fast. ✓
3. Their high prices can meet freight charges. ✓✓ (any 2x1 = 2mks)

7. (a) Fish farming is the rearing of fish in water ponds. ✓✓ (2mks)

- (b) - Cool ocean waters ideal for fish breeding and growth of planktons. ✓✓
- Presence of indented coastline which provide calm inlets for fish breeding and building of landing ports. ✓✓
- Convergence of ocean currents in the temperate region lead to upwelling of ocean water which bring minerals and planktons from the seabed to the surface for fish to feed. ✓✓
- Advanced technology of the people in the temperate region in fish processing and preservation, make refrigeration facilities. ✓✓
- Presence of shallow continental shelf which allow light to penetrate to the seabed leading to the growth of micro-organisms for fish to feed on. ✓✓
- The high population of the temperate region provide a ready local market for fish. ✓✓
- Presence of cool waters encourage thriving of numerous fish species and other aquatic life. ✓✓ (any 4x2 = 8mks)

- (c) (i)
- Restocking of over-fished areas with fingerlings so as to induce regeneration of fish.
- Standardizing the size nets to ensure that fingerlings are not caught.
- Treatment of wastes into harmless state before disposal into water bodies.
- Licensing fishermen so as to control their number as a way of controlling overfishing.
- Restrict fishing during some specific seasons to give fish time to breed so as to ensure natural regeneration of fish. (any 3x2 = 6mks)

- (ii)
- Pollution of lakes.
- Over-fishing leading to fish depletion.
- Remoteness, poor transport facilities to markets.
- Declining water levels in lakes due to global warming and destruction of water catchment areas. (4 x 1 = 4mks)

- (d)
- A bag shaped net is attached to a trawler ship.
- The mouth of the net is kept open by otter boards / head beams.
- The upper part of the net is kept afloat by corks / floats.
- The lower part of the net is fixed with weights to lower the net to the seabed.
- The net is then dragged / pulled slowly to catch demersal fish, pulled by two trawler ships / boats.
- When the net is full of fish, it is hauled into the boat and fish is emptied on board. (any 5x1 = 5mks)

8. (a) (i) Lake Superior.
(ii) Niagara Falls
(iii) Quebec port. (3 x 1 = 3mks)

- (b) - It provides cheap means of transport for both imports and exports, thus encouraging internal / international trade.

- It has led to growth of ports and towns along its course. These have become focal points for various economic activities.
 - Due to accessibility to raw materials, there has been extensive industrial development in the area.
 - The dams found along the route provide hydroelectric power for domestic and industrial use.
 - The sea way is a tourists attraction which generates income in the region.
 - The sea way has created employment opportunities in the transport industry raising the standards of living of the people in the area.
 - Tariffs charged earn the countries income. (any 3x2 = 6mks)
- (c) - African countries have railways of different gauges, which make it difficult
- The countries were colonized by different European powers who constructed railways to transport raw materials from the interior to the ports within their own colonies.
 - Political differences / different political ideologies / political instability among African countries hinder efforts to construct railway line to link them.
 - African countries provide similar goods hence there is limited trade between them. (This does not warrant construction of railway lines).
 - Railways are expensive to construct / most African countries are poor / inadequate capital and hence expensive to construct / expand.
 - Parts of Africa are unproductive so it would be uneconomical to construct railway lines.
 - Variation in terrain has hindered the development of various lines. (any 4x2 = 8mks)
- (d) (i) - Liberation of airways / licensing of more private radio / T.V. stations.
- Introduction of E-mail internet / fax (telefax).
 - Introduction of mobile phones / cell phones / pagers.
 - Liberalization of the press.
 - Expansion of telephone facilities.
 - Liberation of postal services. (any 2x1 = 2mks)
- (ii) - Development of other and more efficient means of communication e.g. electronic mail has led to reduced use of telephones.
- High cost of installation and maintenance of telephone lines limits the number of subscribers.
 - Vandalism of telephone equipment renders most telephone services unavailable to users.
 - Mismanagement in the organization that provides telephone services has made it difficult to expand the services to many areas of the country.
 - Poor reception / disruption of natural hazards / overlapping of telephone lines discourages the use of the facility.
 - Lack of modernization of telephone in some areas causes delay and discourages the use of telephones. (any 3x2 = 6mks)
9. (a) Urbanization is the growing of towns and cities in size and number in a country. ✓✓ OR
Is a process where increasing proportion of the total population in a country settles in towns and there is a change in lifestyle from agriculturally based economy to urban non-agricultural based lifestyle. ✓✓ (2mks)
- (b) - The island provided a good defensive site against external threats.
- The plain land was ideal for the construction of buildings.
 - The presence of deep water, enlarged ria which is well sheltered provided a natural harbour for traders as a calling point.
 - River Mwachi and Kombeni provided fresh water for domestic use.

- It is located on the strategic position along the East African coast hence ideal calling point for early traders from far East. (any 4x2 = 8mks)

(c)

- Technology – Rotterdam use advanced technology in providing services while Mombasa use limited technology in offering port services. ✓✓ (2mks)
- Linkage to hinterland – Mombasa relies on road, railway, air and pipeline to the interior hinterland while Rotterdam has navigable R. Rhine and Canals to its hinterland in addition. ✓✓ (2mks)

(d) (i)

- Insecurity caused by terrorists and jobless youths.
- Unemployment of many youths has led to high growth of crimes (theft, robbery, prostitution).
- Inadequate housing has led to the emergency of slums with unhygienic conditions.
- Traffic congestion which delay movement and vehicle flow, leading to loss of working hours to many people.
- Inadequate social amenities, schools, hospitals, water leading to overcrowding and straining of few social amenities.
- There is limited land for expansion leading to shortage of houses and high rent rates.

(any 4x2 = 8mks)

(ii)

- The Central Business District.
- 4. The Industrial Zone / Lower class housing
- 5. The Suburb area / High class residential area
- 6. Agricultural land.

(any 3x1 = 3mks)

10. (a) (i) - Land pollution / soil / ground

- Noise pollution / sound.
- Thermal pollution
- Radiation.

(any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

(ii) - Discharge of industrial waste / oil spillage / radioactive waste into water bodies.

- Disposal of domestic waste into water bodies.
- Discharge of agriculture chemicals into rivers / lakes by rain water.
- Discharge of raw sewage into water bodies.
- Abuse of water bodies by human beings.
- Natural causes e.g. soil erosion / terrestrial gas.

(any 3x1 = 3mks)

(iii) - Gases emitted from some factories contain substances which corrode roofs of houses and mental structures.

- Some gases from factories contain substances which dissolve in water to form acid which make plants maim or kill animals.
- Inhalation for smoke and soot particles / bad smell lead to discomfort / irritation of the respiratory system / discolouring of vegetable / building.
- Gases emitted from factories may contain poisonous substance which can lead to poor health / death when inhaled / plant leaves turn yellow.
- Gases / excess carbon dioxide increases the temperature affecting the climate of the affected areas / depletion of O-zone layer.
- Smoke / dust / smog reduces visibility which may lead to motor accidents.
- Dust particles that settles on leaves inhibits photosynthesis.(any 3x2 = 6mks)

(b) (i)

- Most of the land is low lying which causes the rain water to spread over wide area.

- The adjacent highlands receive torrential rainfall which releases large volumes of water resulting to rivers overflowing their banks.
- Silt has filled the river beds making them shallow thus spilling their water over banks.
- The rivers are their old stage, thus they have wide flood plains which allows water to spread over large areas.
- The area has black cotton soil which is non-porous and when soaks up allow water to flow and spread on the surface.
- The heavy rainfall received in the area is discharged into Lake Victoria making its level to rise thus flooding the adjacent lowlands. (any 3x2 = 6mks)

(ii) - Dams have been constructed across the rivers to check their velocity thus reducing the incident of flooding.

- Several dykes have been constructed / artificial levees to restrict the rivers within their channels / diversion channels have been constructed in the flood plain and water used for irrigation thus reducing the effect of the excess water.

(any 2x2 = 2mks)

(c) - Strong winds destroy trees.

- Winds blow off roofs of houses.
- Winds cause strong sea storms and lead to boats capsizing / communication lines are destroyed / destruction of transport line.
- Winds cause soil erosion.
- Winds spread air-borne diseases.
- Winds spread bush fires.

(any 4x1 = 4mks)