
KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

KAPSABET BOYS HIGH SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2

MARKING SCHEME

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KAPSABET BOYS HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) Mention three measures of taken by the East African Countries to manage wildlife. (3mrks)
- Burn on game hunting
 - Protecting endangered species
 - Creation of antipoaching species
 - Involvement of NGO In the conservation
 - Creation public awareness on environment issues.
 - Legislation of management / conservation. (any 3 x 1 = 3mks)
- (b) Apart from Game parks and reserve give two other tourist sites in Kenya. (2mrks)
- Snow capped mountains e.g. Mt Kenya
 - The great Rift valley
 - Historical sites e.g. Kariandusi ,olorgesaille.
 - Extensive beaches (warm and sandy)
 - Variety of marine life.
 - Nature trail of Bamburi (any 2 x 1 = 2mks)
- 2.(a) What is market gardening? (1mrk)
- The intensive cultivation of vegetables and fruits for sale in the nearest urban centres
- (b) State four factors that favour market gardening in Kenya. (4mrks)
- Warm temperature in the areas it is practiced.
 - Presence of well drained sandy soil.
 - Availability of plentiful supply of cheap labour
 - Gently sloppily land suitable for building green houses. (any 4 x 1 = 4mks)
3. (a) Give the reasons for the decline in the use of letters as a mode of communication in Kenya. (2mrks)
- The highcost of postage
 - Competition from cheaper and faster means of communication e.g. cellphones, email.
 - Loss letters sent.
 - Tampering with letters
 - Licensing of more private radio and television stations. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
- (b) Mention three uses of road expansion in Kenya (3mrks)
- Has eased traffic jams in the busy roads.
 - Creation of employment opportunities.
 - Easy movement of people.
 - Promoted of development of trade and tourism.
 - Has promoted expansion of agriculture.
4. (a) List two factors hindering expansion of natural forest in Kenya. (2mrks)
- Trees take too long to mature hence discourage exploitation
 - Poor transport network in forested areas during rainy seasons
 - Forests are thick and difficult to penetrate

- The trees are found in different layers and any exploitation of the mature ones destroys the young ones .
 - The risk of dangerous wild animals e.g. reptiles.
 - The trees are not in pure strands (any 2 x 1 = 2mks)
- (b) Give three characteristics of planted forests. (3mrks)
- Contain exotic trees of the same species.
 - Trees are equally spaced and appear in rows
 - Undergrowth is limited.
 - Most tree species are fast maturing.
 - Hardwood trees include eucalyptus and siter oak.
 - Scientifically managed. (3 x 1 = 3mks)
5. (a) Give the difference between visible trade and invisible trade (2mrks)
- Visible trade - Trade on tangible goods such as coffee, tea, textiles machinery.
 - Invisible trade- Services which can earn foreign exchange from one place to another.(2mks)
- (b) State three benefits that Kenya will get from the renewal of East Africa co- operation. (3mrks)
- They will be improved access to raw materials for industrial development
 - There will be expanded market for local goods.
 - There will be exchange of research finding/training
 - There will be improved negotiation power in the international market.
 - There will be improved transport links between the member countries.
 - Increased employment opportunities because of free movement.
 - Mutual political understanding between Kenya and its neighbours(3 x 1 = 3mks)
6. (i) Identify one country that is represented by the pyramid above (1mrk)
- Germany
-Sweden
- Italy (1 x 1 = 1mk)
- (ii) Give three characteristics of the population pyramid represented by the pyramid .(3mrks)
- The pyramid has a narrow base meaning low birth rate.
 - Bars become longer with increase in age i.e. low death rate.
 - Longer bars between 20-64years suggests low dependency ratio.
 - Bars wide at the top suggests high life expectancy. (3 x 1 = 3mks)
- (iii) Give three disadvantages of the population structure represented by the pyramid. (3mrks)
- Shortage of workers.
 - Increased aging population leads to a lot of money being spent on providing services.
 - Reduced domestic market for goods.
 - Rural depopulation. (3 x 1 = 3mks)
- (b) Define the following terms
- (i) Census
- The enumeration of the entire population of an area and the compilation of demographic, social and economic information of the population being enumerated at a given time and place. (2mks)
- (ii) Fertility

- The number of live births a woman has during reproductive period.
- (c) Identify three types of Internal Migration
- Rural to Urban
 - Urban to Rural
 - Rural to Rural
 - Urban to Urban (3 x 1 = 3mks)
- d. Explain how the following influences population increase in Kenya
- (i) Early marriage (2mks)
- People who marry early are likely to get more children because they have a long period during which they can get children.
- (ii) Improved medical facilities. (2mks)
- Both the child and mother and the general population have better chances of survival because of availability of medical facilities to control and cure diseases.
- (iii) Cultural beliefs. (2mks)
- Some cultures encourage large families
 - The tendency of people to prefer male children may lead to those not getting children to have large families.
- e) Give five reasons for carrying out population census. (5mks)
- Census data show composition of population in terms of sex, age and regional distribution.
 - It provides information on mortality and fertility which is important for provision for basic facilities.
 - Helps the government to do economic planning.
 - Helps the government in making decisions on the division of new administrative areas.
7. (a) State three physical conditions that favour large scale sugarcane farming in Kenya (3mks)
- Well drained fertile soils
 - Gently sloping undulating landscape
 - High rainfall of 1000mm – 1500mm per annum which is well distributed throughout the year.
 - Moderate to high temperature ranging of 20°C – 28°C
 - Long periods of sunlight. Any 3 x 1 = 3mks
- (b) Describe the cultivation of sugarcane in the lake region of Kenya from the preparation of land to the harvesting stage.
- The land is cleared of its natural vegetation.
 - It is ploughed using either tractors or oxdrawn plough
 - Harrowing is done to loosen the large clumps of soil
 - Shallow furrows are dug at intervals of 1.2m to 1.8metres apart
 - Cuttings / seed cane are planted in the furrows and then top dressing is applied.
 - Weeding is done regularly
 - Herbicides are applied
 - After 18 months the cane is ready.
 - The cane is cut / harvested using pangas.
 - The harvested cane is loaded into lorries for transportation to the factory.
- (c) Explain five problems facing sugarcane farming in Kenya (10mks)

- Pests such as termites and white grub and diseases such as ** stunting diseases attack the plants and lowers yields leading to low income for the farmers
- Accidental fires destroy the cane resulting into heavy losses to the farmers.
- Flooding of the market by cheap imported sugar results in unfair competition thus causing delay in payment to the farmers.
- Delay in harvesting reduces the quality and tonnage of the cane thus reducing the farmers earnings
- Closure of some factories such as mumias has deprived the farmers of their income.
- Poor roads in some areas leads to delayed delivery of the cane to the factory lowering the quality and subsequently profit to the farmers
- Prolonged droughts in some areas destroys crops leading to heavy losses.
- High cost of farm inputs reduces the farmers profit margin.
- Mismanagement of factories and cooperatives lead to delayed payments thus discouraging farmers.

Any 5 x2 = 10mks

(d) Your class visited a sugar factory for a field study on sugar processing.

(i) Outline four stages of sugar processing that the class may have observed. (4mks)

- Weighing of the cane
- Chopping of the cane
- Crushing of the cane
- Boiling
- Filtering
- Grading
- Drying
- Weighing of sugar
- Packing/ bagging
- Crystallization
- Breaching

(ii) Name two by products of sugar processing the class may have identified during the study 2mks

- Molasses
- Bogasse
- Wax
- Aconitic acid
- Filter coke
- Filter mud

Any 2x1 = 2mks

8. (a) (i) Differentiate between fishing and fisheries

- Fishing is the exploitation of water resources such as fish, seals crabs, prawns lobsters and seaweeds etc.
 - Fisheries are water bodies that contain fish and other related resources.
- (2mks)

(ii) What are pelagic fish ?

Fish species that are found close to the water surface. 1 x1 = 1mk

(iii) Give two examples of pelagic fish (2mks)

- Herring
- Pilchard
- Mackerel
- Brisling
- Anchovies
- Sardines
- Menhaden
- Capeline
- Tafi

Any 2x1 = 2mks

(b) (i) A – Kisumu

B- Kirinyaga

C – Homa

1 x 3 = 3mks

(ii) State three characteristics of fish farming in Kenya.

- Fish farms are mainly found in Nyanza, Western central, Coast and parts of Rift valley.
- The farmers get their fingerlings from hatcheries e.g. in Sagana, kibos, Homabay.
- In each pond the farmer stocks mainly are type of fish
- Most fish, farms are owned by individual farmers.
- A few are company owned e.g. Sagana , Kabaru and Bam, buri.
- The fish are usually caught using nets with fig meshes to ensure that only the big ones are caught .

Any 3 x1 = 3mks

(iii) Explain three ways through which fish farming contributes to the economy of Kenya (6mks)

- Fish farming industry creates job opportunities for people in building and managing fish ponds
- Some of the fish from the ponds such as trout are exported to earn foreign exchange.
- Fish contributes immensely to the supply of animal protein.
- The activity can lead to the development of fish related industries eg. Fish processing canning , fertilizer manufacturing, boat construction net making.

Any 3 x 2 = 6mks

(c) (i) Describe trawling methods of fishing

(4mks)

- A bag – shaped net is attached to a strip – trawler.
- The nets mouth is kept open by other boards
- The upper part of the net is kept a float by corks / floats.
- Weights are used to keep lower parts of the net at the sea bed.
- The trawler drags a long the net.
- After sufficient fish is caught , the net is hauled to the trawler.

Any 4 x1 = 4mks

(ii) Compare fishing in Kenya and Japan under the following sub headings.

(i) Marketing

In Kenya there is a small market from within the country and abroad while in Japan there is a large market within the country and from abroad

(ii) Nature of the coastline

Kenya's coastline is fairly straight with a few indentations hence not ideal for fishing parts while Japan has indented coastline with many natural harbours and inlets.

9. (a) (i) What is industrialization

(2mks)

The pace and process of developing industries in a country or a region.

(ii) State four benefits of decentralization of industries in Kenya (4mks)

- It would encourage regional equality in development.
- It would create employment in the rural areas
- It will reduce rural – urban migration.
- It would allow greater exploitation of local resources.
- It would help reduce congestion in urban centres.
- It would raise the standard of living in rural areas.
- Reduce strain on social amenities in urban areas.
- Reduce risk during calamities.

4 x 1 = 4mks

(iii) Give four reasons why Kenya should be an industrialized country. (4mks)

- Helps to diversify the economy and reduce overreliance on agriculture.
- Increases self sufficiency
- Creates employment opportunities
- Encourage utilization of natural resources.
- Improves living standards by providing better goods and services.
- Source of foreign exchange.
- Improvement of balance of trade.

4 x 1 = 4mks

(iv) State five reasons why the development of Juakali Industries is encouraged in Kenya (5mks)

- The industry creates employment opportunities in the informal sector
- They provide cheaper hence save the country from the expensive imports
- They require little capital to start and run.
- They do not require much skill
- They make economical use of materials that would have gone to waste.
- Help in the decentralization of industries to curb rural- urban migration.
- The goods produced cater for local needs
- Government earn revenue from taxation.

Any 5 x 1 = 5mks

(c) (i) Explain five factors which have influenced the location of iron and steel industry in the Ruhr Region of Germany (10mks)

(a) Availability of coal

The Ruhr region is located on the largest coalfield in Europe and coal is a basic raw material in iron and steel industry.

(b) Ruhr region is centrally located in Europe . It has direct connection with all parts of Europe by water , railway and road and thus enables easy export of products.

(c) Availability of capital accrued from other industries like coal is invested in the iron and steel industry.

(d) Availability of ready market from the Ruhr conurbation and other parts of the country.

(e) Availability of raw materials like iron ore and limestone.

(f) well developed transport network provided by navigable rivers and canals.

10. (a) W – Fluorspar

X – Gold

Y – Diamond

Z- Copper.

4mks

(ii) Name two sea ports through which some of the minerals mined in East Africa are exported. (2mks)

Mombasa

Dares Salaam

(b) (i) State three ways in which mining derelicts can be reclaimed.

- Planting trees
- Creating a park to attract tourists
- Introducing aqua culture.
- Landscaping for settlements of farming.
- Refilling the derelicts.

Any 3 x 1 = 3mks

(ii) Explain four ways in which diamond mining contributes to the economy of South Africa. (8mks)

- Provides employment to many people raising their standards of living.
- It earns the country foreign exchange which is used as a means for paying international debts..
- It has led to growth of urban centre for example Pretoria and Kimberly.
- It has contributed to the development of infrastructure e.g. roads and railways.

(c) (i) What is Energy crisis? (1mk)

- Energy crisis is defined as an acute shortage of energy in the world caused by increase in the price of oil.

(ii) State three causes of Energy crisis in Kenya (3mks)

- High demand which leads to increase in price.
- With holding of oil by producing countries
- Oil is getting depleted
- Depletion of forests which makes people to shift to oil leading to increased consumption

(d) (i) State two problems that affect hydro electric power production along river Tana (2mks)

- Changes in the river regime / fluctuation / seasonality
- Silting of the reservoirs
- Poor maintenance of the machinery at the power houses.
- Inadequate capital to purchase spare parts

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks

(ii) Give two factors which hinder the expansion of Geothermal power production in Kenya (2mks)

- Limited number of suitable sites
- Inadequate capital for investment
- Scarcity of skilled labour.