KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

KENYA HIGH SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2

MARKING SCHEME

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KENYA HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

Paper 2

Marking Scheme

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1 (i) - Aberdeen Angus
-Hareford
-Galloway
-Shorthorn
-Boran
-Sahiwal (2 x 1 = 2mks)

(ii) - Availability of water supplied using wind pipes ensures constant supply of water.
-Temperatures between 10^0C and 24^0C.
-Availability of large scale ranches.
- Replacement of coarse grass with alfafa corn. (3 x 1 = 3mks)

2(i) - Vulcanicity
-Metamorphism
-Weathering
-Erosion
-Sedimentation
- Evaporation which enhances crystallization.

(ii) - Land dereliction
-Pollution of land, water and air.
-Accelerates soil erosion.
- Facilitates occurrence of landslides.
- Loss of biodiversity.

3(i) - Slashing and burning of vegetation cover.
- involves use of simple tools like sticks.
-The plots are abandoned after yields decline.
-Little or no attention is given to crops until maturity.
-No artificial fertilizers is applied to boost crop yield.

(ii) - Adverse / bad weather conditions such as drought that lower the production.
- Attack by fungal diseases like root rot that reduces yields.
- Attack by pest such as black tea thrips, red spider mite that reduce the yield.
-Poor feeder roads especially in rainy seasons that cause delay in delivery of tea to the factories.
-Delay and low payment to the farmers that lower their morale.
-Mismanagement and embezzlement of funds by factory management that discourage the farmers.
-High production costs that lowers profit margins.
-Fixation of tea prices in world market that discourages farmers.
-Occasional shortage of labour that leads to wastage. (any 2x1 = 2mks)

4 (i) - Rural – urban
- Rural – rural
- Intra-urban migration
- Urban-urban

(ii) - High cost of living in urban areas causes people to move back to rural areas.
-Movement of retired people from urban areas to settle in rural areas.

-Decentralization of industries makes people to move from urban areas in search of jobs.

-Insecurity in the towns may make people to move back to rural areas.

-Others move from town to escape the noisy busy lives. (any 3x1 = 3mks)

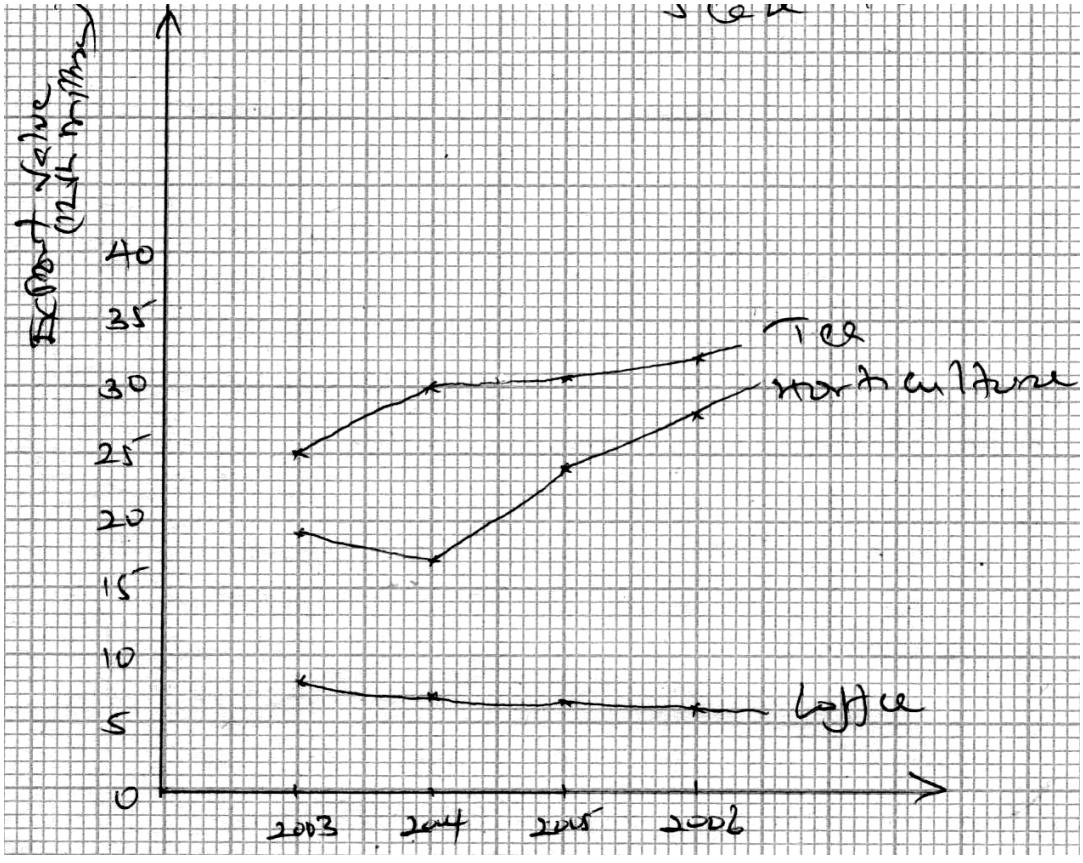
5 (a) Transport is the movement of goods and people from one place to another while communication is the transmission of ideas or information from one person to another. (2mks)

(b)

- Nairobi / Jomo Kenyatta Airport
- Mombasa / Moi Internatinal Airport
- Eldoret International Airport. (3x1 = 3mks)

6(a) (i) **A comparative line graph of leading export crops in Kenya by value (Kshs. Million)**

Scale 1cm rep. Kshs. 5m



Year

Title	2mks
Correct scale	1mk
Labeling axis 2x1	2mks
Line graph 3x1	3mks
TOTAL	8mks

(ii)
- The trend of each variable can be traced.
- Different variables can be compared easily.
- The graph is easy to read and interpret.
- It gives a clear visual impression. (any first 3x1 = 3mks)

a.
- Land is cleared of vegetation.

-Land is ploughed / tilled.

-Seedlings / cuttings are planted in nursery and allowed to grow to 20cm – 30cm.

-Seedlings are transplanted onto the cleared land at the beginning of the rainy season in rows which are about 1.5 metres apart.
-Plants are weeded / manure / mulching applied regularly.
-Once the bushes start growing the tips of their buds are pruned regularly to encourage the plants to form branches.

-After 1 ½ years the crop is ready for harvesting (18 – 48 months).
-The crop is harvested every two weeks once it attains maturity
- After harvesting green tea leaves transported to collection centre within 24 hours. (sequence is necessary) (any 7x1 = 7mks)

b. - Temperatures of between 15^0 - 30^0C / cool to warm temperatures.
- Well distributed rainfall of between 1000 – 1750mm per year / high rainfall.
- Deep well drained volcanic soils.
- Gently sloping or undulating land.
- High altitude 1500 – 2200m above sea level.(5 x 1 = 5mks)

c. - Bar graphs
- Pie-charts
- Divided rectangles (3 x 1 = 3mks)

7 (a) (i) Land reclamation is the process through which unproductive land is made useful for agriculture or settlement.
-Land rehabilitation is the process of restoring land to its former productive state.

(ii) - Bush clearing
- Sterilising the male flies using gamma rays.
- Bush spraying using insecticides.
- Creation of buffer zones.
- Killing of the hosts. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

(b) - Presence of perennial rivers e.g. Thiba and Nyamindi which provided water throughout the year.
- Mwea plains have black cotton soils which are suitable for rice farming as they are capable of retaining water.

a. The climate of Mwea is not suitable for rainfall agriculture. The rainfall is low, poorly distributed and unreliable.
b. The government established the scheme to provide work for detainees.
c. The land is gently sloppy making it possible for irrigation farming.
d. The Mwea plains were sparsely populated having been previously used as a communal grazing land.
e. Mwea was an appropriate site for settling the landless.
f. The presence of loamy soils made it possible to cultivate other crops to support the farmers settled. (any 4x1 = 4mks)

(c)

-Human diseases – stagnant water in the fields encourages the breeding of snails, mosquitoes which spread bilharzias and malaria.
-Price fluctuations of the crops grown.
-Pests and diseases – crops planted are attacked by diseases resulting in low production e.g. rice schemes – Quelea birds which feed on rice.
-Poor payment for farm produce.
-Poor extension services.

-Shortage of water – acute during the dry season when the water level in the rivers is low.
-Siltation of lands.
-Inadequate labour.
-Inadequate capital.
-Occurrence of floods.
-Limited market.
-Mismanagement of irrigation schemes. (any 4x2 = 8mks)

(d) (i) A polder is the land in the Netherlands that has been reclaimed from the sea and enclosed by dykes. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

(ii) - Control of pollution and salinization of the inland waters by draining the sea inlets from seeping far inland..

-There has been a reduction of distance from Kissinger to Rotterdam by 50km the area was opened up for development since roads were constructed.
-New lakes were formed and are used in recreation.
-The broad dune belts and aquatic sporting activities in the lakes become good tourist attractions.
-There has been control of floods from the sea eliminating flooding in the south western region. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

8(a) (i) Fishing is the art of catching fish and other aquatic animals both inland and sea waters. (1 x 2 = 2mks)

(ii) - L. Victoria is quite shallow allowing abundant growth of planktons.
-Several beaches and islands for good sites for fishing.
-Fish is a traditional diet of the people around L. Victoria providing a large and ready market.
-Improved transport and communication lines for marketing of fish and processed fish.
-Presence of variety of fish species of economic value such as tilapia, herring and dagaa.

(b) (i)
- Drifting
- Basket method
- Line fishing
- Trawling
- Hempooning
- Use of herbs
- Seening
- Gill nets (3 x 1 = 3mks)

(ii)
- The Indian Ocean
- Some major rivers
- Some inland lakes e.g. L. Victoria

(c) (i)
- Deliberate campaign to promote fish food.
- Establishment of cooperatives.
- Establishment of storage facilities.
- Training on fisheries.
- Efforts to meet European Union standards.
- Increased vigilance.

- Controlling pollution. (6 x 1 = 6mks)

(ii) - Dagaa
- Herrings
- Nile perch
- Tilapia
- Sardines (3 x 1 = 3mks)

(iii)
- Japan has extensive continental shelf.
- Highly indented coastline with many bays.
- Mountainous country that discourages agriculture.
- Well developed technology.
- Large market from within the country and abroad.
- Merging of warm Kuroshio and cold Oyashio ocean currents has made it possible for the growth of planktons that fish feed on. (4 x 1 = 4mks)

9(a) (i) Environmental management are the measures and control that are directed at the exploitation and the improvement of resources within a given environment while environmental conservation is the preservation from destruction, waste or loss of natural resources by careful use. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

(ii) - Land pollution
- Water pollution
- Noise pollution. (1 x 2 = 2mks)

(iii) -Old vehicles plus the ones which emit a lot of exhaust fumes should be removed from the roads.
-Legislation can be made for the factories to use smokeless fuel.
-Industrial zones should be located far away from human residential areas to reduce the effects of industrial pollution on human beings.
-Sprays used in farms and domestic gases should be manufactured and used in a way that they do not cause damage to the ozone layer.

(b) (i)
- River Nyando
- River Nzoia
- River Yala
- River Kuja
- River Sondu

(ii)
- Indiscriminate falling of trees exposed the land leading to increase in run off thereby causing the flash floods.
- Further deforestation exposes the soil to the agent of erosion and at the same time reduces water percolation rate resulting in surface run-off which carries the silt to river channels thus making them too shallow to accommodate its water resulting in spilling water over bank.
- Poor urban planning like constructing buildings too close makes drainage system either poor or non-existent leading to floods.
- Cultivation along river banks exposes the soil to water erosion and hence when it rains heavily the soil is carried and deposited in river channel making it too shallow to accommodate its water which then spills over banks.
- When dams collapse excess water enters into the lower river channel resulting into floods. (any 3x2 = 6mks)

(c)

- Construction of dyke to enclose the area to be reclaimed.
- Construction of ring canals.
- Construction of ditches within each polder which lead water to pumping station.
- Water is pumped out into the canals.
- Desalination of soil is done by flushing fresh water and planting of hard plants on additional soil.
- The polder land is subdivided into economic units.
- Infrastructure are constructed.
- People are settled in villages.
- Farming activities begin.

10(a) (i) - Nuclear power (from uranium.
- Coal
- Natural gas. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

(ii)

- Crude oil is cheaper than refined products.
- Crude oil when refined has many byproducts. These byproducts have many uses.
- Petro-chemical industry in Mombasa and Nairobi rely on by-products of the petroleum.
- Kenya can sell the refined oil to other countries thus earning foreign currency.
- Importation of crude oil reduces the amount of currency a country spends on the importation of oil. (any 3x1= 3mks)

(b)

- The dams are used for generating elementary which is used for industrial and domestic purposes.
- The dams are a tourist attraction which generates foreign exchange for the country.
- The scheme has led to the development of industries thus creating employment opportunities.
- Kenyans have been employed in the scheme thus raising their standard of living.
- Some of the dams provide water for irrigation thus improving agricultural productivity.

(c) (i)

- India
- Iran
- Egypt
- Taiwan
- Brazil
-

(ii)

- Construction of nuclear reactions require a lot of money and expertise.
- Wastes from nuclear power plants are highly radioactive and are difficult to dispose off.
- Uranium which is a source of this type of energy is non-renewable,
- Nuclear energy can result in disastrous accidents if not well controlled as happened in Chernobyl in 1896, the effects of the accident were to be felt 15 years after the explosion.

(d) - High expenses involved in transmission cannot be met by the rural communities. Very people in rural areas can afford electricity.
- Those few who are able are unwilling to meet the high cost of having homes connected to main power supply.
- Poor housing in rural areas. Most houses are still grass thatched.
- The rural population is dispersed over wide areas and some areas are far from power station.
- Transmission costs are extremely high.
- Shortage of industries in rural areas.
- Inadequate capital from the government to supply electricity.