
KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

MANG’U 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

MANG'U HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2 MARKING/SCHEME

(a) forest is a large stretch of trees that may either be natural or planted.

(b) X tics of planted forests

- Trees are grown in distinct rows
- One species covering a large piece of land
- They are well taken care of eg weeded
- They mature faster than natural forests.

2. X tics of plantation farming

- ✓ A single cash crop is usually grown
- ✓ Requires a large capital outlay and sufficient fund to meet recurrent expenditure.
- ✓ The crops grow generally take some years to mature eg coffee and oil palm take three years to mature e.g tea farming
- ✓ Planting farming is characterized by scientific management
- ✓ Requires deployment of specialized skills, use of machinery and application of fertilizers
- ✓ Its primary aim is to produce large output which produce surpluses which are sold in the world market.
- ✓ Plantation farming is always done in a large tract of land.

✓ 3.(a) Problems of low tourist season in Kenya

- ✓ Reduce revenue due to loss/ reduced foreign exchange
- ✓ Reduced employment to people such as tour guides, drivers hence lowering their living standards
- ✓ It may lead to reduced incomes to people who sell artifacts to tourists in the parks and also reduced income to service providers such as hotels and resort owners.

(b) Inland tourists attractions in Kenya

- ✓ Contrasting landscapes eg beautiful sceneries such as volcanic features, the snow capped mount Kenya, the Great R. Valley, The plateau, plains and lakes.
- ✓ Many national partks, game reserves with variety of animals and plants
- ✓ Historical sites eg archaeological sites eg kariandusi prehistoric site.
- ✓ The diverse culture of many different communities eg the maasai

4.(a) A manufacturing industry is a secondary industry which uses raw materials from primary industries and charge them into other semi-processed or finished products.

(b) Features of cottage industry in Kenya

- They use locally available materials such as old scrap metals
- Their products are Marjory sold locally
- It does not require skilled personnel
- It requires little amount of capital hence easy to set up cottage industry in Kenya
- The workers use simple tools
- **They produce manage products eg jembes, wheel barrows, metal boxes, energy saving jikos etc.**
-

5. (a) FLOODS

Lightning

Drought

Volcanic eruptions

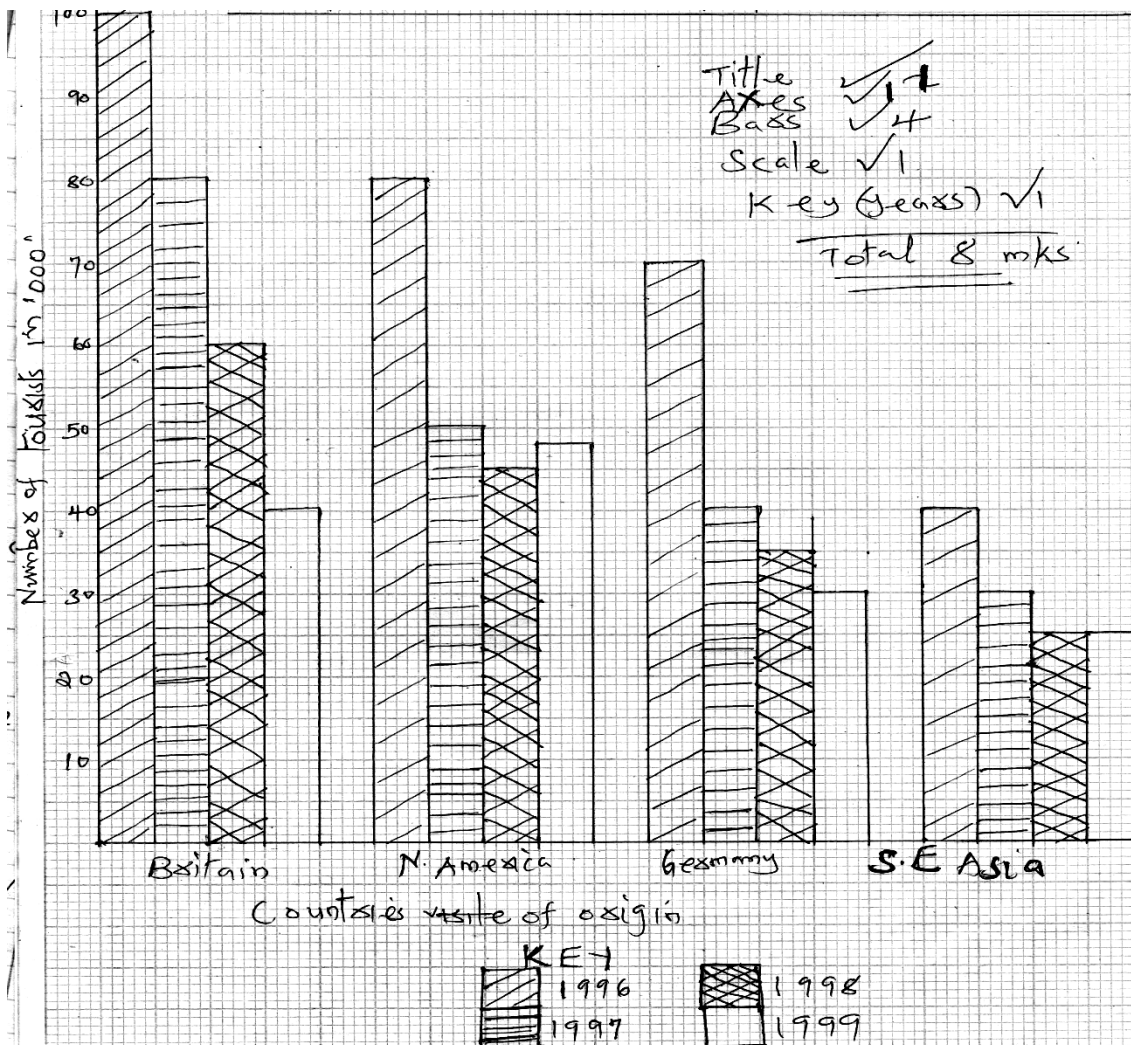
Pests and diseases

Wndstorms

epidemics

- ✓ (b) Industrial biocides eg organophosphorys compounds may get into water bodies. They may be observed by plants and vegetables which in turn are eaten by man.
- ✓ Nuclear testing and careless disposal of nuclear waste releases radioactive materials into the environment. These materials are hazardous to all organisms due to their harmful radiation which can cause damage to body organs and or death.
- ✓ Raw industrial effluents, when directed into water bodies may be used by man when he uses the same polluted water hence exposing them into to health problem.

6 (a) COMPARATIVE BAR GRAPH SHOWING NUMBER OF TOURIST WHO VISITED KENYA FROM VARIOUS ORIGIN FROM 1996 TO 1999



6.(b) Reason for the decline of tourists since 1997.

- ✓ Due to increase political instability as the country in the recent past
- ✓ Due to decline in aggressive campaigns oversells to market Kenya as a tourist destination.
- ✓ The tourism was negatively affected by the blasts of 1998 and 2002
- ✓ Poaching has greatly reduced the number of endangered species such as rhino and elephants which in turn reduce no of tourists.
- ✓ Landless has led to people encroaching into lands resaved for wild life killing them and forcing them to migrate to other areas

C (i) Eco-tourism is an environmentally friendly tourism where people take care of the nature while enjoying seeking them at the same time.

ii. Objectives of eco-tourism

- ✓ It aims at caring and preserving nature by using earnings from tourism for environmental conservation.
- ✓ Also it emphasizes the use of local resources mislead of importing them.
- ✓ It also aims at involving tourists and the local communities in conserving nature while enjoying it at the same time.

D i) Factors hindering tourism in Kenya

✓ **Insecurity**

Cases of robbery and ethnic skirmishes in the tourist attraction area as was the case in Likoni in 1997 impact negatively on tourism.

✓ **Poaching**

Illegal hunting of ild animals especially rhino and elephants is threatening their existence. This reduces the population of these potential attraction thus reducing number of tourists.

✓ **Terrosion**

Cases such as the August 1998 bomb blast targeting the American Embassy in Nairobi and in 2002 where a bomb was donated at a tourist resort at Kikambala reduce the trust of tourists in Kenyan security.

✓ **Human activities** such agriculture mining and road construction interfere with wildlife by destroying the flora of an area forcing the animals to migrate to other regions without disturbances.

✓ **Demand for land**

Due to the high increase in Kenya's population, people haven been encroaching on land preserved for animals

✓ **Environmental pollution** eg from industrial pollution

✓ **D (ii)** the government has set up the ministry of tourism and wildlife, and other bodies such as the Kenya tourist Development Corporation (KTDC) and the Kenya Tourism Board (KTB). These bodies are charged with the development of promotion and marketing of Kenya as a tourist destination.

✓ Together with various tourist agencies, domestic tourism is being encouraged through the electronic media by showing documentaries on Kenya's tourists sites. Domestic tourists are being offered favorable rates on accommodation in hotels, lodges during off-pealc tourists season.

✓ Kenya, with the assistance of some industrialized nations, has set up mechanisms including legislation to counter terrorist activities.

✓ The government has tried to co-ordinate transport links eg the Malindi airport has upgraded to cater for tourists who would like to visit tourist attraction sites in Malindi without passing through Mombasa.

✓ The government has also put in place a new approach aimed at reinforcing ecotourism and other forms for alternative tourism. This is outlined in Tourism policy frame work and included in the National Tourism Development master plan.

7.(a) **Minerals at: P – Soda ash**

R – Gold

S – Salst

-Rocks - Non – metallic minerals

-Metals - Fuels

b) Placer Mining method/Alluvial mining

Involves particles which have been eroded from exposed veins washed down by water and laid down as alluvial deposit

Include the following methods:

(i) planning

Involves physical digging out of the sand/gravel from the bed of veins and whirling it with water in a shallow pan. The pan is tilted so that lighter particles are washed on the side leaving heavier minerals at the bottom.

2) Dredging

- ✓ Used in large deposits. Dredging machines used
- ✓ The dredge floats enlarge ponds of water and can be used to dig up water logged areas.
- ✓ For less accessible deposits, ground pumps are used.
- ✓

(3) Hydraulic mining

A powerful jet of water under high pressure is directed at the hill side where alluvial deposits occur. Gravel and mineral collect in a valley floor; minerals grains are collected and washed out

c) Geothermal energy

ii) Olkaria - Eburu

Lake Bogoria

iii) Problems facing geothermal power in Kenya

- ✓ Exploration of geothermal energy requires advanced technology especially where there are no signs such as hot springs and geysers. This technology may not be readily available.
- ✓ It requires huge capital in terms of cash and machinery which may be limited.
- ✓ Geothermal energy is not available in many areas as only areas with hot springs and geysers can harness this type of energy
- ✓ The energy production from hot springs is low. A reasonably sized hot spring can only provide power to a city of about 50,000 people at most. No country has enough geothermal potential in form of hot springs to meet all its energy needs.

1. i) X – Cold Oya Shio Current

Y – Warm Kuro Shio Current

ii) – Japan

- South

- China

- North Korea

- Russia

iii) Human factors favouring fishing in North West Pacific Fishing ground

- ✓ Availability of a large ready market.
- ✓ The high population in the Asian countries acts as domestic and foreign markets
- ✓ Availability of labour. This is also provided by the large population
- ✓ Advanced technology in the region for example in Japan. The well developed shipbuilding and net making industries in the country supply modern shipping vessels and equipment required for fishing.
- ✓ Modern and efficient transportation facilities offer quick movement of the market. Main fishing ports e.g Nagasaki, Osaka etc in Japan are well equipped with modern storage facilities.
- ✓ Availability of capital to invest in the industry.

b) i) Drifting fishing methods

- ✓ This method is used for harvesting pelagic fish
- ✓ Drift nets are held vertically in the water by fitting floats on the upper side and weight at the bottom end of the net. This helps to stretch it like a tennis net.
- ✓ The net is held close to the surface of the water where the fish swim in large shoals. They are trapped by their gills as they try to go past the net.
- ✓ Once the net has caught enough fish, powerful boats called drifters are used to haul it and the catch to the shore.
- ✓ The fish are then removed from the net and taken for processing
- ✓ The drift net is cast back into the waters by the drifters for yet another catch.

c) i) Measures taken by Kenya's government to conserve marine fisheries.

- ✓ By making internal agreements on territorial waters. Boundaries such as the 320-km Exclusive economic Zone cannot be exploited by foreign companies except with prior permission by the Kenya's government.
- ✓ By practicing fish farming. The development of fish farms complements the fish being caught from the natural waters. Artificial fertilization of eggs has increased the number of fish species being bred.
- ✓ By providing the necessary transport routes to enable the exploitation of fishing grounds in remote areas such as inland lakes to reduce the exploitation of accessible marine fishing grounds.
- ✓ By putting in place stringent measures such as licenses for fishing companies. The acquisition of such legal formalities can be very cumbersome and tiresome.
- ✓ By checking the size of the fishing nets to avoid indiscriminate fishing.

ii) Problems in marketing fish in Kenya

- ✓ Majority of people in Kenya are low income earners with low purchasing power
- ✓ Poor transport routes as some roads are impassable during bad weather delay fish transportation to markets making fish go bad before reaching the markets
- ✓ Not all citizens are fish mongers while others do not eat fish, other people's culture may also bar them from eating fish hence lowering sales.

9)(a)i) Non renewable sources of energy

- ✓ Uranium
- ✓ Coal
- ✓ Natural gas

ii) Crude oil is cheaper to import than refined oil

- ✓ crude oil contains several fractions which can be put to different uses eg Kerosene, petrol, diesel etc.
- ✓ Some by-products such as bitumen and tar are used for road surfacing and roofing of houses.
- ✓ Crude oil can be refined in Kenya and some fractions exported to landlocked countries like Uganda to earn foreign exchange.

- ✓ **9)b) HEP** has generated employment to many people directly and indirectly people are employed as engineers and builders of the dams hence raising their level of living.
- ✓ The development of HEP in Kenya has contributed significantly to industrial development ie in towns like Nairobi, Thika, Kisumu, Mombasa etc.
- ✓ It has opened up remote areas for development as meaningful agriculture which heavily depends on

electricity can be done.

- ✓ Electricity has contributed significantly to the development of communications sector as the mass media

✓ are able to transmit information due to the availability of HEP.

c) i) – India - Iran -Egypt -Taiwan -Brazil

II) Construction of nuclear reactor require a lot of money and expertise

- ✓ The wastes from nuclear reactors are very radioactive and remain radioactive for a long time hence difficult to dispose off.
- ✓ Uranium which is a source for this type of energy is non-renewable
- ✓ It can result to disastrous accidents if not properly controlled
- ✓ Inadequate funding which
- ✓ d) Inadequate funding which hinders easy purchase of materials such as transformers and for payment to workers.
- ✓ Problems for vandalism which interferes with long term planning for the programme.
- ✓ Difficult terrain in some regions hinders the construction of electric lines.
- ✓ Corruption and embezzlement of funds.

10.(a) i) Trans Nzoia

- ✓ Vihiga
- ✓ Kakamega
- ✓ Kisii
- ✓ Nandi
- ii) Highland areas of altitudes of between 1520 and 2280 meters

- ✓ Deep, light and well- drained acidic soil
- ✓ An evenly distributed rainfall of about 1270mm per year
- ✓ Fair warm temperatures of at least 23°C
- ✓ Plenty of shade
- ✓ Windbreaks to protect tea Bushes from strong damaging wind

b) Tea Cultivation from land preparation to harvesting

- ✓ The land where the cuttings will be planted is cleared. All couch grasses are removed at this time because removing them when cuttings have been planted becomes difficult. At 20cm in height, the cuttings are ready for transplanting. Holes 40cm deep and 25cm wide are dug at about 0.7 to 0.9m interval. In between a row of 1.5 apart. Transplanting is done at the onset of rainy season. Fertilizers such as double super phosphate can be added.
- ✓ Once the bushes start growing, formative pruning is done to allow formation of many branches.
- ✓ The shoots are then allowed to grow for three months after which tipping/pruning is done till the plant attains a height of between 1.2 and 1.5m.
- ✓ After two years, tea is harvested. Harvesting is done by plucking the two topmost leaves and a bud at the tip of each shoot.
- ✓ **c) i)** Attack by pests eg Black tea thrips, Red spider mites, red, green mite and weevils and beetles and diseases like Armillaria Mellea lower the yield.
- ✓ Hailstones are common in Kericho and Nandi area. It damages millions of Kg of tea.
- ✓ Fluctuation of world prices lower the farmers' income.
- ✓ Shortage of labour in some tea-growing areas especially where young people have migrated to towns.
- ✓ Weather changes that cause shortages of rainfall resulting in a decline in leaf production.
- ✓ Some farmers experience shortages of capital in meeting their production costs.

- ✓ Some areas experience problems of transport due to dilapidated roads and shortage of vehicles to carry the harvested tea leaves to factories.

ii) –United Kingdom -The Netherlands

- Egypt
- USA-Italy
- Canada

-German