KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

MARANDA HIGH SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2

MARKING SCHEME

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MARANDA SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

Paper 2

Marking Scheme

1(a) Settlement – is a place with housing units where a group of people live together. ✓1
Urbanization – refers to the process in which a population is transformed from a rural-based agricultural lifestyle to an urban-based non-agricultural lifestyle. ✓1

(b)

- Urbanization encourages national unity as people of different ethnic backgrounds come together and interact.
- It promotes links between countries as communication networks tend to focus on and are more developed in urban centres.
- It creates employment opportunities through the establishment of commercial and industrial activities.
- It leads to development of infrastructure both within the urban area and the surrounding rural areas.

2. Urbanization provides a market for agricultural and industrial goods produced in the country.
3. (a) - Draining rivers and marshlands
   - Sandy and barren areas.

   (b) - Draining swamps, Tsetsefly control, filling quarries, manure application etc.
   (any 3 x 1 = 3mks)
4. (a) Game sanctuary is an area set aside to protect specific plants and animals threatened with extinction <u>while</u> a national park is an area designated by the government in order to protect and conserve its special natural featuring. (2mks)

   (b)
   - Small human settlement in semi-arid areas.
   - The vastness of the semi-arid areas.
   - To utilize the otherwise less useful semi-arid areas. (any 3x1 = 3mks)

5 (a) Fish farming is the breeding of fish in ponds while fisheries are water bodies that contain fish and other related resources (fishing grounds). (1 x 2 = 2mks)

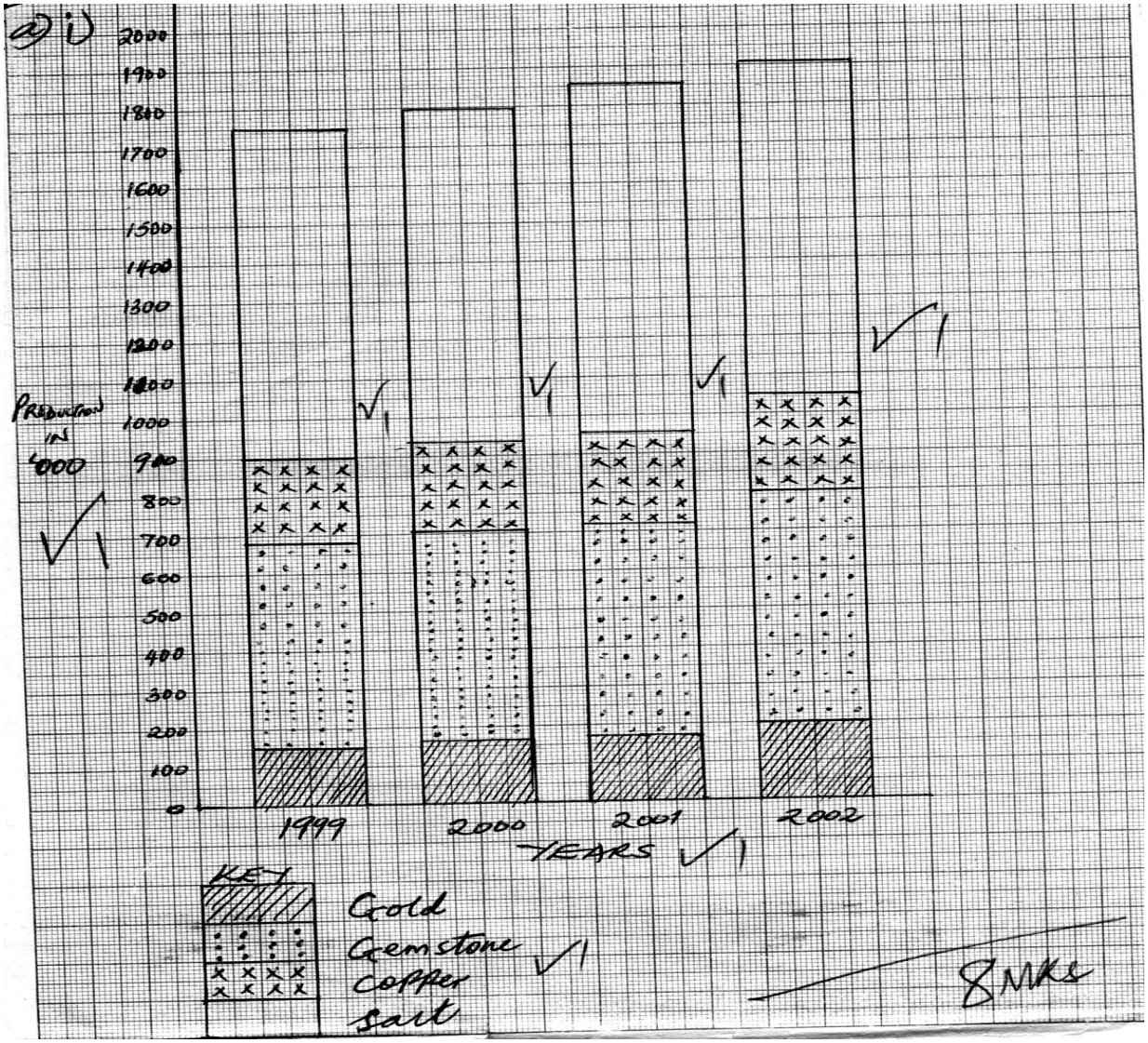
(b)
- Narrow continental shelf / small surface area for fish breeding.
- The water is relatively warm for the growth of plankton on which fish feed.
- The coastline is fairly straight with few indentations hence less areas for building sea ports.
- Fishermen have inadequate capital hence unable to buy and maintain modern equipments.
- Fishermen have inadequate skills to carry out fishing hence less number of fish realized.
- There is low local demand for fish. (any 3x1 = 3mks)

6 (a)
- Arabuko Sokoke.
- Witu.
- Mt. Kenya Forest
- Kakamega (any 2x1 = 2mks)

(b)
- The forests have a variety of species.
- The trees are huge and have buttress roots.
- The trees are mostly hardwoods.
- The forests are evergreen as they shed leaves at different times of the year.

- The trees are tall and form a canopy. (any 3x1 = 3mks)

6(a) (i) **COMPOUND BAR GRAPH SHOWING MINERAL PRODUCTION IN COUNTRY Q BETWEEN 1999 - 2002**✓



(ii)

- Comparison of each variable in the data is easy.
- Cumulative total for all variables in each year is shown clearly.
- One bar can accommodate wide range of variables.
- When properly drawn, they give a clear visual impression. (any 2x1 = 2mks)

(b) (i)

Kariandusi	–	Diatomite
Kwale	–	Titanium
West Pokot	–	Gold

(3 x 1 = 3mks)

(ii)

- Vertical shafts are sunk underground.
- From the vertical shafts horizontal tunnels / galleries are dug to reach the mineral ore.
- The galleries are supported by timber pit – props / steel / concrete beams.
- Tunnels are adequately ventilated by supply of cool air and are well lit.
- Water is sprinkled on walls to control dust.
- Light railways are established on horizontal tunnels.

- Ore is conveyed to be base of the vertical shaft by tracks or trolleys or light railways.
- The ore is lifted to the surface using special lifting devices / cages / winding gear
- Derelict / land is left ugly.
- Dust causes air pollution / industrial effluents cause water pollution / noise pollution / land pollution.
- Leads to soil erosion.
- Water collects in pits which becomes breeding sites for mosquitoes / pests.
- Loss of biodiversity. (any 5x1 = 5mks)

7(a) (i) Trade is buying and selling of goods. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

(ii) Regional Trade
International Trade (2 x 1 = 2mks)

(b) (i) Visible exports are tangible goods sold by a country while invisible exports are intangible goods or services sold by a country to another. (Links statement must be given) (2 x 1 = 2mks)

(c)
- Establishing and protecting imports substitution industries in order to reduce importation.
- Encourage the production of high quality manufactured and manufacture goods for export in order to fetch higher prices or incomes.
- Diversity the agricultural export base to enable the country have a variety of exports.
- Restricting alternative sources of energy in order to reduce importation of petroleum.
- Encourage local assembling of machinery since importation of parts is cheaper.
- Popularize tourism to increase earnings from invisible exports.

(any 4 well explained x 2 = 8mks)

(d) (i)
- East African Community.
- Common market for Eastern and Southern Africa.
- Southern African Development community. (any 2x1 = 2mks)

(ii)
- Kenya earns foreign exchange which enables her to import goods from other countries.
- The imported industrial inputs have let to growth of manufacturing industries in the country.
- It has led to the expansion of industries due to demand for Kenya's export.
- Taxation of commodities and services has generated revenue for the country which is used to develop other sectors of he economy.
- Has created employment opportunities in manufacturing and services industry hence improving the peoples living standards.
- Trade has enhanced the exchange of technology between Kenya and the trading partners.
- Encourages specialization which leads to production of high quality goods.
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8(a) (i)
- Availability of labour from surrounding population.
- Availability of agricultural raw materials.
- Well developed transport links with other parts of the country.
- Availability of ready market.
- Availability of power.
- Government policy.
- Availability of land for expansion. (any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

(ii)
- Leather tanning
- Tobacco treatment / processing.
- Textiles.

- Cotton. (any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) (i) Raw materials
- Its availability
- Inexhaustibility
- Its bulkiness (any 2x1 = 2mks)

Transport
- Cost of transporting both raw materials and finished products.
- Presence or absence of communication network. (any 2x1 = 2mks)

Markets
- Industries dealing with perishable goods are close to the market.
- Industries whose products are bulky are located near the market to reduce on transport cost. (any 2x1 = 2mks)

(ii) - Kisumu – Fish processing / textile manufacturing. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

- Nakuru – Soft drink making / flour milling. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

(c)
- To diversity her economy.
- To create more employment opportunities.
- For self-sufficiency / reduce importation / save foreign currency.
- To maximize use of her resources / raw materials.
- To uplift the standard of living of the citizens.
- To be able to increase the value of her exports / quality.
- To improve her balance of trade. (any 5x1 = 5mks)

(d)
- Water pollution – treating the industrial waste to reduce the negative impact of industrial effluents/
- Recycling wastes in order to reduce the industrial waste turnover. (any 4x1 = 4mks)

(e) (i)
- To find out the type of industries that are within Kapsabet town.
- To investigate the course of industrial expansion within Kapsabet town.
- To find out the effects of industrialization in Kapsabet and its environment.
- To estimate the size covered by the industries. (any 2x1 = 2mks)

(ii)
- Tallying – the number of industries dealing with different raw materials, its products.
- Taking photographs.
- Not taking.
- Filling in questionnaires. (any 2x1 = 2mks)

9(a) (i) Transport is the act of carrying or conveying goods or people from one place to another while communication is the transmission of messages or information from one place to another. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

(ii)
- Telephone / Cellular phone / mobile phone.
- Fax
- Telex
- Telegram
- E-mail
- Internet (any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b)
- Poor technology causes substandard works on roads causing them to wear out in a short time / develop numerous potholes.

- Inadequate capital for construction of new roads or maintenance of existing ones.
- Presence of physical barriers like mountain water bodies and escarpment that makes road construction difficult and expensive.
- Escalating fuel prices making road transport expensive.
- Absence of resources potential in some parts of N. Eastern Kenya are sparsely populated with few economic activities making construction of road non-viable.
- Harsh weather during the rainy season the dry weather roads are muddy and impossible / flooding caused by heavy rains destroy sections of roads and bridges. (any 4 well explained x2 = 8mks)

(c) (i)

- Sao Canal
- Nipssing canal
- Well and canal
- New York State Berge canal
- Sault St. malie canal
- Rudan canal (any 2x1 = 2mks)

(ii)

- To remove rock shoals, rapids and several islands in the river channel that hindered navigation.
- To deepen the river and regulate the differences in the lake level.
- To construct dams to generate HEP and regulate the flow of the river.
- To construct locks along the route to regulate the flow of water as well as movement of the vessels.
- To construct canals by passing the sections with rapids and water falls along river St. Lawrence. 4mks)

(iii)

- Cheapest for transporting heavy goods over long distance.
- It causes little pollution.
- It is not affected by traffic congestion.
- Unlike other means, are not affected by bad weather.
- Effective means of moving large number of people in and out large cities.
- It operates on regular timetable. (any 3 well explained x 2 = 6mks)

10(a) - Fresians

- Aryshire
- Jerseys
- Guenseys any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) (i)

- Warm temperature / cool temperature averaging above 18^0C.
- High rainfall of over 1000mm P.a evenly distributed throughout the year.
- Well drained deep soils which enables the growth of quality grass.
- Ready market available due to high population in the highlands and nearby towns.
- Good transport network in dairy farming areas to enable quick transport of milk to processing plants and markets.

(any 4x1 = 4mks)

(ii)

- Insufficient feeds especially during dry season because our dairy farming is rain fed.
- Mismanagement of dairy cooperatives that have led to delay of payments to farmers hence affecting their role.
- Expensive farm inputs have lowered farmers' profit margins.
- Impassable roads during rainy season which hinders delivery of milk to the factories.

- Shortage of proper storage facilities at collection centres results in milk going bad before getting to factories.
- Diseases such as East Coast Fever and Pests such as ticks results in death of animals.

(any 6x1 = 6mks)

(c) (i)

- Encouraging the farmers on the use of artificial insemination in order to improve quality of breeds kept.
- Encouraging farmers to grow fodder crop than depend on natural pasture.
- Revamping New KCC as a market and improving milk prices in motivator.
- Training farmers through seminars and workshops on scientific methods of doing farming such as zero grazing.
- Constructing new roads and improving existing ones to facilitate transport of milk to the market.

(ii)

- In Kenya it is carried out mainly in the highlands while in Denmark, it is carried out throughout the country.
- In Kenya farmers mainly depend on natural grass while in Denmark, farmers depend on fodder and commercial feeds.
- In Kenya, mechanization is used on large-scale farms and manual on small scale while in Denmark, mechanization is widely used.
- In Kenya, farmers practice mixed farming while in Denmark, farmers are specialized.
- In Kenya, most dairy cooperatives have suffered mismanagement and do not have enough funds to assist the farmers while in Denmark, Dairy Cooperatives are highly managed and developed to provide services to farmers. (any 2 x 2 = 4mks)

(d) (i)

- Observing
- Interviewing
- Use of questionnaires
- Sampling
- Photographing / video taking
- Counting (any 3x1 = 3mks)

(ii)

- Analysing
- Presenting
- Interpretation
- Discussing the findings.
- Writing reports.
- Displaying photographs / samples.
- Drawing maps, tables, graphs and charts.
- Group reports. (any 2x1 = 2mks)