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**KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL  
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016  
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS**

**MOI GIRLS ELDORET HIGH SCHOOL**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**Paper 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SCHOOLS NET KENYA**

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# MOI GIRLS ELDORET KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

## Paper 2 Marking Scheme

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1. (a) Define the term “forestry”. (2 marks)
  - Forestry is a science of developing and managing forests
- (b) Reasons why agro forestry is being encouraged in Kenya. (3marks)
  - Provision of fuel
  - Provision of timber
  - Control of global warming
  - Conservation of the environment
  - Protect water catchment areas
  - Create scenic beauty
2. (a) Modes of transport used in Kenya . (3marks)
  - Land transport
  - Air transport
  - Water transport (max3marks)
- (b) Ways in which Cellphone contribute to Kenyas economic development. (2marks)
  - Transfer of money
  - Ordering of goods through messages
  - Reduce movement of traders
  - Provides security in storage of money
3. (a) ways in which the society benefits from urbanization. (3marks)
  - Easy provision of social facilities
  - Centres of civilization
  - Provision of markets
  - Centres of employment (max3marks)
- (b) In what ways are the functions of Nairobi and New York similar (2marks)
  - Serve as headquarters of world’s organizations.
  - Serve as industrial centres
  - Serve as educational centres (max2marks)
4. (a) Define the term “mining” (2marks.)
  - Extraction of mineral elements from the ground (2 marks)
- (b) Challenges Kenya faces in exploitation of her minerals (3 marks)
  - Cost of exploration is high
  - Shortage of skilled manpower
  - Faulting of her geological base
  - Kenya’s extensive area is difficult to cover
  - Mostly found in remote areas (max3marks)
5. (a) Advantages of using solar energy. (2marks)
  - It is renewable source of energy
  - Less pollutant

- Once installed no extra charges (max2marks)
- (b) Three non-renewable sources of energy used in Kenya (2marks)
  - Natural gas
  - Petroleum oil (max3marks)

## SECTION 2:

6. (a)

Sony

15cm  $\longrightarrow$  1000(000) tones

?  $\longleftarrow$  50

$$\frac{15 \times 50}{1000} = \frac{75}{100} = 0.75 \text{ cm}$$

Nzoia

$$\frac{15 \times 100}{1000} = 1.5 \text{ cm}$$

Chemelil

$$\frac{15 \times 200}{1000} = 3 \text{ cm}$$

Muhoroni

$$\frac{15 \times 250}{1000} = 3.75 \text{ cm}$$

Mumias

$$\frac{15 \times 400}{1000} = 6 \text{ cm}$$

i)

<b>SONY</b>	<b>NZOIA</b>	<b>CHEMELIL</b>	<b>MUHORONI</b>	<b>MUMIAS</b>
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(ii) Difference in tonnage produced by Muhoroni and Nzoia companies (1mark)

Muhoroni 250000

Nzoia 100000

250 000 - 100000=150000 tonnes

(1×1=1mark)

(iii) Advantages of representing data using a divided rectangle. (2marks)

- It is easy to compare the components
- Can accommodate different types of items
- Gives a good visual impression (2×1=2marks)

(b) Physical conditions required for growing sugarcane successfully in Kenya. (8marks)

- High temperatures ranging 20<sup>0</sup> - 27<sup>0</sup>c throughout the year .This promotes sugar accumulation.
- Rainfall between 1250mm to 2000mm throughout the year /high rainfall
- Soils should be well drained, black cotton or clay soils that retain a lot of water.
- Topography of the land should be undulating flat or gently sloping. This allows mechanization especially in land preparation e.g. ploughing.

- Dry sunny harvesting spell which allows for maximum accumulation of sucrose and eases the harvesting and transportation of cane (4×2=8marks)

(c) (i) Uses of sugar. (3marks)

- Used as a sweetener in beverages and foods
- It is used in making confectionaries e.g. bread, cakes, biscuits
- It is used in making industrial alcohol e.g. ethanol
- Used in making industrial alcohol e.g. ethanol
- Molasses is used in livestock feeds
- Brown coarse sugar and molasses are used in manufacture of local brews
- Cane residue (bagasse) is used as fuel and manure (3×1=3marks)

(ii) Benefits of sugarcane growing to the Kenyan economy (4marks)

- It has created employment to many Kenyans
- Establishment of sugar mills in the growing areas contributes to industrial development
- Sugar cane growing is a source of raw material for industrial plants e.g. manufacture of industrial spirits
- It has contributed to the growth of towns e.g. Muhoroni, Awendo etc
- It has produced sugar for domestic use hence saving the foreign exchange that could be used for importation
- It is a source of income to the farmers hence raising their living standards. (4×1=4marks)

7. (a) (i) Define the term trade. (2marks)

- Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services (1×2=2marks)

(ii) State three reasons why Kenya experiences an unfavourable balance of trade. (3marks)

- Kenya export agricultural products which fetch low prices
- Kenya imports manufactured goods such as heavy machinery, pharmaceuticals etc which are expensive
- Goods exported from Kenya face stiff competition in the world market leading to low earnings
- Quotas imposed on Kenyan goods by some countries limits the amount of products that can be exported.
- Some goods exported from Kenya are of low quality (3×1=3marks)

(b) Factors that influence internal trade in Kenya. (8marks)

- Demand for a variety of domestically produced goods leads to expansion of trade between people of different areas
- Cultural differences leads to distinctive specialization in production of goods for exchange.
- Production of similar goods/products by different regions limits the market potential. Different goods enhance trade among different regions.
- Low purchasing power by majority of Kenyans limits the market for goods produced.
- Level of development of transport networks between different areas. Good transport network enhance trade as certain commodities may be carried over long distances hence expanded market. Poor development limits trade.
- Security encourages expansion of trade while insecurity discourages trade. (4×2=8marks)

(c) (i) Major imports to Kenya from Japan. (3marks)

- Automobiles/motor vehicles parts
- Textiles
- Machinery/electronic appliances

- Watches/precision instruments (3×1=3marks)
- (ii) Aids to trade available in Kenya (3marks)
  - Banking
  - Insurance
  - Warehousing services (3×1=3marks)
- (d) Benefits derive from the formation of COMESA. (6marks)
  - Led to expansion of trade through reduction of tariff barriers like import and export quotas. This has led to economic growth among member states.
  - It has enhanced co-operation in transport which has led to low transport and communication costs.
  - Clearance of goods across borders has been made faster leading to improved efficiency. This has enhanced revenues for member states.
  - Bilateral agreements and export drives and exhibitions by member states has promoted investment.
  - The body has established financial institutions e.g. P.T.A. Trade Development Bank and the COMESA clearing house which have financed many member states. (3×2=6marks)
- 8. (a) (i) ocean currents
  - K - Cold Labrador
  - L - Warm Gulf Stream
- (ii) Methods of fishing used in the shaded area. (2marks)
  - Trawling
  - Purse –seining
  - Drifting
  - Lining /line/hook and line /longline (2×1=2marks)
- (b) (i) Indented coastline (2marks)
  - These provide secure breeding grounds for fish because the bays are sheltered from the sea waves.
  - The sheltered bays provide suitable sites for building fish ports/fish landing sites (1×2=2marks)
- (ii) Ocean currents (2marks)
  - The meeting of the cold and warm currents cause upwelling of the ocean water which brings plankton/fish food to the surface
  - Cold currents provide ideal temperature for survival of numerous species of fish and growth of plankton (1×2=2marks)
- (c) Ways in which marine fisheries in Kenya can be conserved (8marks)
  - To increase fish number or restock overfished areas there is breeding of fingerlings in fish farms and then release them into the sea.
  - Restricting disposal of untreated waste into the sea to ensure that the water remains clean for survival of fish
  - Standardizing the size of fish nets used in fishing to ensure that only the mature fish are caught
  - Enforcing the international conventions in order to protect the endangered fish species
  - Licensing fishermen to control their numbers and ensure that there is no overfishing.
  - Restricting fishing to specific seasons to allow for breeding and maturing of fish/ensuring natural regeneration of fish (4×2=8marks)
- (d) (i) Methods used to preserve fish in Kenya (3marks)
  - Freezing
  - Salting
  - Canning
  - Sun drying
  - Smoking (3×1=3marks)

(ii) Problems experienced by fishermen in Lake Victoria (6marks)

- The occurrence of strong winds leads to high waves causing accidental drowning/destruction of fishing vessels and nets
- Most fishermen have poor fishing equipments/motorboats which are inefficient. This leads to a low catch delaying landing.
- Fishermen lack appropriate storage /preservation facilities.
- Presence of floating vegetation /water hyacinth entangles and tears fish nets which is a loss to fishermen /hinders movement of fishing boats
- Parts of lake shores are swampy /marshy which makes the landing of the catch difficult
- Insecurity /theft of fish and fishing equipment discourages the fishermen (3×2=6marks)

9 (a) (i) Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation. (2marks)

- Land reclamation is the conversion of wasted land to farmland for growing of crops and keeping animals
- Land rehabilitation is the restoration of land in to its former production state(1×2=2marks)

(ii) Name three methods of irrigation used in Kenya. (3marks)

- Basin irrigation
- Water lifting method
- Furrow irrigation method
- Sprinkler irrigation/overhead
- trickle irrigation
- flood irrigation

(3×1=3marks)

(b) (i) Objectives that led to the establishment of Mwea irrigation scheme in Kenya (3marks)

- To make use of detainees' labour from detention camp
- To utilize the black cotton soils in growing of rice
- To increase agricultural production
- Settle and create employment for former detainees. (3×1=3marks)

(ii) Problem facing irrigation farming in Kenya. (8marks)

- Flooding of fields leads to sheet erosion. This leads to increased accumulation of salts in hot, dry places .This leads to low yields.
- Constant moist conditions promote breeding of pests e.g. cotton seed bugs which attack crops leading to low yields.
- Silting of canals interrupts the flow of water into the field. Dredging is expensive and excessive flooding could occur leading to crop failure
- Unreliable rainfall in river catchment leads to fluctuation of river volume which leads to reduced amount of water available for irrigation /land not fully utilized.
- Permanent flooding of canals encourages aquatic weeds to grow leading to reduced water flow .Water distribution to farms is affected. (4×2=8 marks)

(c) (i) What is a polder? (2marks)

- A Polder is a land in the Netherlands that has been reclaimed from the sea and enclosed by dykes

(1×2=2marks)

(ii) Name the crops grown in polders (2marks)

- Rye
- Sugar beet
- Oats
- Potatoes
- Fodder crops
- Barley
- Tomatoes
- Flowers
- Wheat

(2×1=2marks)

(d) Give five benefits of Zuyder Zee project to the Dutch. (5Marks)

- 32 km long barrier dam created lake Yssel a fresh water lake /The lake supplies the surrounding provinces of Friesland and North Holland with water for irrigation/domestic and industrial use
- The polders in Zuyder Zee area have a better drainage .This has reduced risk of flooding
- Reclaimed land has increased arable land used for crop cultivation and dairy farming
- Road connection between the provinces of North Holland and Friesland has been shortened.
- Degree of soil salinity in the polders has been lowered by fresh water lake Yssel .This has promoted cultivation of crops and rearing of livestock
- The fresh water reservoir serves as a catchment basin during winter (5×1=5marks)

10. (a) (i) Environmental conservation

- It is the process of prevention ,preservation and utilization of resources in the environment so as to continue benefiting the present generation while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of the future (1×2=2 marks)

(ii) Apart from floods and environmental pollution name any other three environmental hazards

- Lightning
- Pests and diseases
- Droughts
- Earth quakes
- volcanic eruption
- Wind storms
- Fires

(3×1=3marks)

(iii) How do floods occur?

- Floods occur when a river discharge exceeds maximum capacity of its channel
- When there is a rise in sea/ lake levels resulting in the water spilling and covering nearby lowlands

(1×2=2marks)

(b) Measures of combating floods in Kenya.

- Avoiding flood prone zones /people are encouraged to move away and relocate to safer grounds to safeguard losing life and property
- Land use zoning /government may evacuate people in flood prone areas and leave these to other development purposes e.g. irrigation or park
- Building of dams /dams hold reasonable amount of water and prevent it from flowing downstream during heavy storms
- Dredging /river channels may be dredged to remove deposits and at time widen the river channel to accommodate all rain water
- Building of dykes /dykes are built along lower valleys of rivers to prevent water from spilling outside the channel
- Building of levees/the government builds artificial levees consisting of soil fill ups along the banks of rivers e.g. along river Nzoia.
- Afforestation /increased vegetation reduces surface run-off and increase infiltration hence controlling flooding

(4×2=8marks)

(c) (i) State three ways in which farming contributes to water pollution.

(3marks)

- Use of chemicals e.g. nitrogen and phosphorous(fertilizers)
- Increased use of farm sprays as herbicides
- Poor cultivation techniques and overgrazing increases the rate of soil erosion

(ii) State four effects of air pollution on the environment

(4 marks)

- Reduces visibility
- Acid rain
- Corrosion of metals

- Lung ulcers
- Retards plant growth
- Foul smell

(d) Give three ways in which air pollution can be controlled.

*(3 marks)*

- Regular inspection of factories to ensure that toxic fumes are released into the atmosphere
- Use of unleaded fuels
- Warning cigarette smokers that smoking is harmful to their health
- Planting of very many trees (vegetables) to trap the soil (dust)