
KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

MOI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL NAIROBI

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2

MARKING SCHEME

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MOI GIRLS SCHOOL - NAIROBI KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

PAPER 2 Marking Scheme

- 1.(a) Industrial inertia is the tendency of an industry to remain in a particular place even when the original locational factors or advantages are no longer important (2mks)
 - (b)
 - Use locally produced raw materials
 - Simple tools are used
 - Require local skill
 - Labour provided by family.
 - Require small capital to start
 - Can be started anywhere even in homes
 - Check rural –urban migration ./it is labour intensive
 - Products are mainly sold to local market.
2. (a)
- Minerals occur in cracks and joints of rocks
 - They are deposited in crystalline forms
 - Can be deposited by hot magma or processing water
 - (b)
 - waste of agricultural land
 - Waste of industrial land
 - Ugliness- people who live in areas where there is much derelict land have no pride in their houses
 - Health and accidents hazards
3. (a)
 - High temperatures/ranging between 21° - 27°
 - High rainfall /1.250 mm which is well distributed throughout the year.
 - Clay /black cotton soils which are /well drained gently sloping land
 - Dry spacori during harvesting.
 - (b)

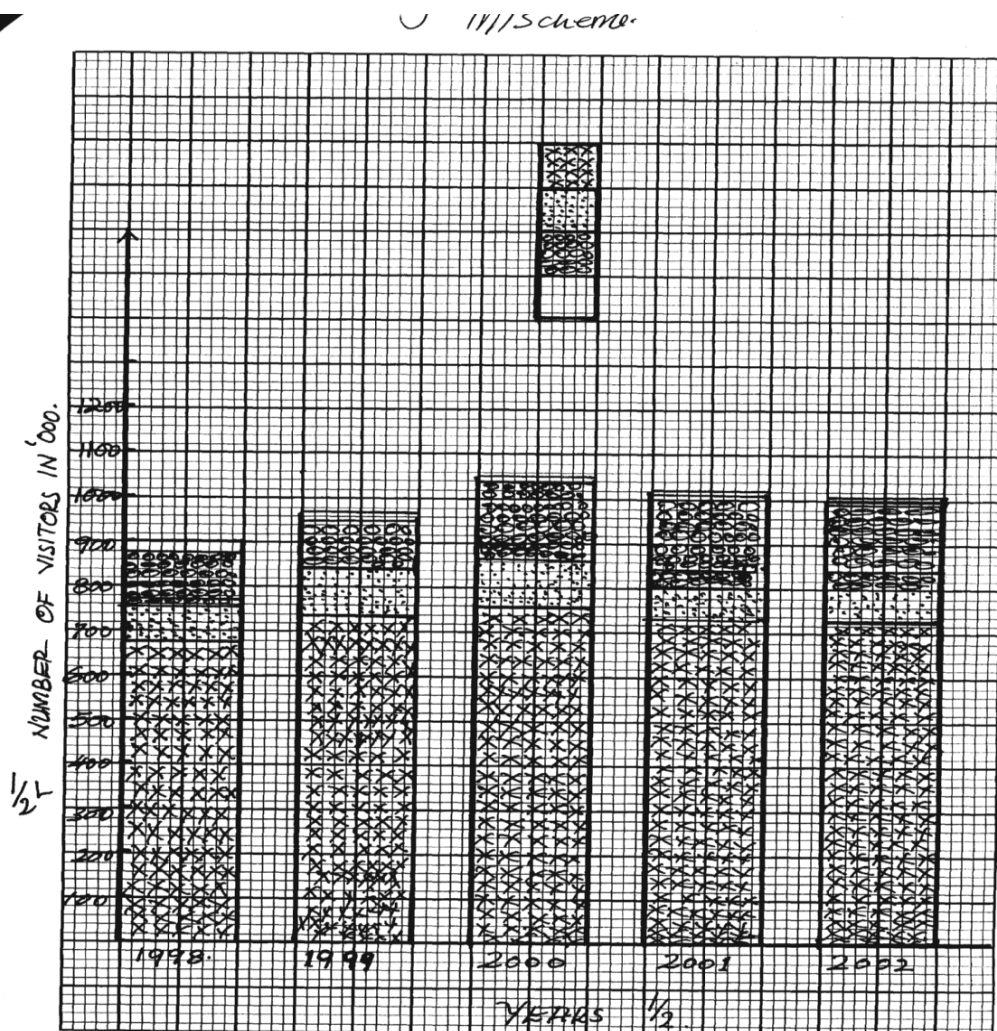
-Mumias	-Kibos
-South Nyanza	-Trans - mara
-Kabras	Muhoroni
-Koru	
4. (a) Transhumance is seasonal movement of people and their animals from place to place in search of water and pasture for their animals. (2mks)
 - (b)
 - Reared in areas receiving low and unreliable rainfall.
 - Animals are grazed communally.
 - Animals are kept for subsistence /sign of wealth.
 - Nomadic herders make use of natural pasture.
 - Different types of animals are kept e.g. sheep ,goats and cows
 - quantity as opposed to quality is emphasized
 - Mans social positions and prestige determined by number of animal kept
 - Poor marketing of animals and their products.
 - Lack of organized land tenure where land is owned communally
5. (a)
 - Fostering good relations ,peace ,political stability and high standards of living for member states
 - Promotion of social and economic integration
 - Leading to the attainment of rapid and sustainable economic growth.
 - Establish a free trade areas ,a common external tariff and a customs union for member countries
 - (b)
 - Similar commodities are produced

- Lack of co-operation among the countries
- Different currencies (different value of the shilling)
- Introduction of trade tariffs.
- Restriction of movement
- Ideological differences
- Unequal development.

2x1 =(2mks)

6. (a) (i) -Relatively more difficult to construct.
 -The number of components that can represent on a single bar is limited.
 -It is difficult to determine the actual value of individual components.
 -Fluctuation over a period of time cannot be seen at a glance
- (ii) -Most visitors who come to Kenya come for holiday
 -The year 2000 record the highest number of visitors
 -There was a drop in the number of visitors to Kenya in 2001
- (iii) -1998 record the lowest number of visitors

2 x 1



- (b) (i) -Traditional culture of more than 42 ethnic groups
 -Many tourist sites and potential areas are accessible by road in some cases by water or air
 -High class international hotels ,lodges and cottages have been constructed in towns.
 -Government support who regard tourism important to the economy.

- Presence of preserved attractions like historical sites and monuments.
- Political stability.
- Publicly – A lot of campaign done through mass media
- Training in tourism e.g. at Utalii college in Nairobi
- Research programmes in wildlife management and conservation 4x1
- (ii) -Extensive beaches for sun beaching
- Historical sites e.g. Shimonzi caves, Fort Jesus, Vasco da Gama pillar
- Mangroves swamps 2x1 =(2mks)
- (c) -Earns foreign exchange.
- The industry has employed many people
- Source of revenue for the government
- Improvement of roads connecting areas of tourist attraction
- Conservation of wildlife and protection of historical sites
- Expansion of training institutes
- Promotions of international relations 4x1 (4mks)
- (d) Switzerland has many waterfalls which are commonly associated with hanging valleys while Kenya has a variety of waterfalls along many of her rivers.
- There is domestic and international tourism in both countries
- Both countries have springs which are considered health spas and thus tourist attraction
- Both countries experience political stability and peace which promote tourism.
- Switzerland has a national park with a variety of plant and animal life. Kenya has a number of national parks with a large variety of plant and animal life as well
- Switzerland has very many hotels and lodges which accommodate tourists. Kenya has many inland and coastal hotels as well lodges in the game reserves for accommodating tourists
- 7. (a) (i) The term fisheries refers to water bodies where fish are reared or caught in numbers (2mks)
- (ii)

-Herring	-Capelin
-Pilchard	-Taft
-Mackerel	-Bristling
-Sardines	-Anchorites
-Menhaden	

 3x1 =(3mks)
- (b) (i) Drifting fishing method
- (ii)
 - The method is used in catching pelagic fish
 - The drift net is held vertically in the water
 - The net is fitted with floats on the water side and weight at the bottom and help to stretch it like a tennis net.
 - As the fish try to go past the meshes of the net they are trapped by their gills/ the fish cannot either move backward or forward
 - once enough fish are caught the nets are hauled out by powerful boats called drifters
 - The fish are then removed from the net and taken for processing 5x1
- (c) (i)

-Lake Vicityoria	-Lake Masinga
-Lake Naivasha	-Lake Kamburu
-Lake Jipe	-Lake Kiambere
-Lake Chula	-Lake Bilisa
-Lake Kanyapoli	-Lake sare
-River Tana, Athi, Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, Sondu, Nyaolo, and Migori	2x1 =(
- (ii) The East Africa coastline is mainly regular hence there are inadequate sea inlets to provide good sheltered areas for sea fish.

- The East Africa countries lack capital for buying modern equipment required for marine fishing
 - Low demand for sea fish compared to fresh water fish species.
 - The presence of a narrow continental shelf limits the growth of planktons along the coast
 - Poor technology on deep sea fishing has hampered marine fishing
 - There are more inland fishing grounds (both natural and man-made)than there are marine fisheries
- 3x 1= (3mks)

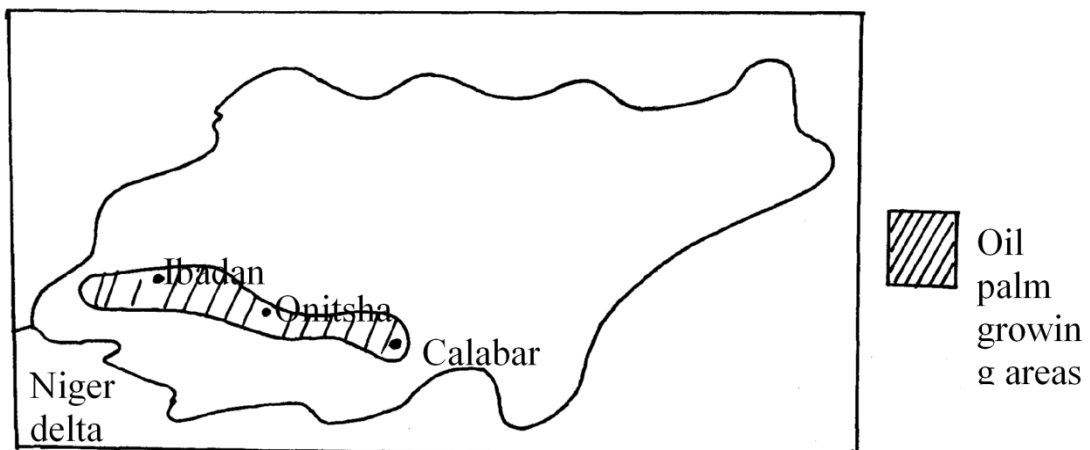
(iii) Creation of employment opportunities

- Source of foreign income
- Development of subsidiary industries
- Source of raw materials in the manufacture of products like soap , margarine. Paint ,ink ,cosmetics etc.
- Promotion of scientific research
- Development of roads to connect fishing grounds with distant markets.
- Source of food rich in proteins
- It has led to diversification of the economy
- Control of mosquitoes .If introduced into mosquito breeding grounds.4x1

(d) -Rugged terrain /discourage agriculture making the Japanese to turn to fishing as an alternative

- Extensive continental shelf /this favour growth of plenty of planktons on which fish feed thus encouraging fishing
- Convergence of the warm Kuro Siwo and cold Oya Siwo current along the coast result in well oxygenated ,ice free ,cool water ideal for fishing throughout the year.
- cool temperatures /Japan experiences cool temperatures ideal for planktons growth /the cool temperatures ease preservation of fish.
- High indented coastline /the Japanese coastline has numerous bays and sheltered harbours conducive for fish breeding /suitable for establishment of fishing ports.

8. Map of Nigeria showing main oil palm growing in Nigeria.



- (b) -High temperatures throughout the year /200C -260c
- Low altitude of u to 1050m above sea level.
 - High rainfall/1500- 2100mm which is evenly distribution throughout the year.
 - Deep /porous /well drained soils
 - Undulating relief
 - High relative humidity.
- 3x1 (3mks)

- (c) -Oil palm fruits are harvested three years after planting.
- Ripe fruits are cut using curred knives or pangas throughout the year every 5- 10 days
 - They are carried in baskets or in poles to the lorries and transported to the factory

- At the factory ,fruits are weighed.
- They are off-loaded into rube-like cages or tracks
- Fruits are passed through hot steam to arrest acid development and to sterilize them
- The fruits are stripped off the stalks and other unwanted materials.
- Fruits are put in digesters for further cooking to soften them.
- The pulp is separated from the kernel
- The pulp is then passed through oil extracting machines to extract – oil
- The kernel are also tashed to remove shells and extract kernel oil.

Sequence must be followed to score 8x1 =(8mks)

- (d) Oil products from palm oil is used to manufacture a variety of products such as cooking fats and candles which saves the government foreign exchange which would have been used to import these commodities
- Many people are employed in the oil palm plantation during cultivation and harvesting hence improving their living standards of living.
 - Industries using palm oil and kernel as raw materials have been established.
 - Both palm oil and kernels are exported ,hence the country earns foreign exchange.
 - Farmers get a regular income from the sale of oil palm products ,thus improving their standards of living .
- 3x1=(6mks)

- (e) (i) Used in the manufacture of margarine
- Used to manufacture vegetable cooking oil
 - Used to manufacture soap and candles
 - Used as a cleaning agent in industries which produce them
- (ii) **Problems facing oil palm in Nigeria**
- Attacked by diseases e.g. blast.
 - Small scale farmers get low yield as they plant low yielding varieties
 - Poor traditional farming methods, leading to low yields.
- 3x1

9. (a) (i) Forestry is the science of developing and managing forests including them. (2mks)
- (ii)
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| -Arabuko –Sokoke | -Mt Kenya forest |
| -Shumba hills forest | -Mau forest |
| -Kaya forest-Lonndiani/Tindiret | -Kanira and ngong forest |
| -Mt marsabit | -Kaptagat |
| -Aberdare forest | -Kakamega forest |
| -Mt Elgon forest. | |
- 3x1

- (b)
- Trees occur in uniform stands
 - the tress are mainly soft woods which are in high demand
 - Trees are easy to work on
 - Easy transportation of logs
 - Trees are planted in a certain partten making it easy to control fire
- (c) (i) Research on characteristics of trees to establish the suitable species that can be grown in specific areas
- Public campaign on the value of forest through mass media
 - Carrying out research on the suitability of soils and the effects of pests diseases on forests
 - Enacting laws to govern the management of forests
 - Use of alternative source of energy to reduce overdependence on wood fuel
 - Involvement of non- governmental institutions to assist in forest management and conservation
 - Reduction of wastage in forestry industry by recycling the wastes to produce other useful products.

-Establishment of training institutions dealing with forestry e.g. Londiani Forestry Training College KFRI at Muguga

- (ii) The absence of pure stands forests of the same species occur far much a part
 - The branches of these trees are intertwined thus bringing down selected trees means ,several trees have to be felled
 - The traditional methods of using axes and saws are inadequate for the sizes of these trees
 - The environment of equatorial forests is made of a continuous jungle that would scare off the forests. The temperatures are extremely high and the light humidity encourages insects to thrive causing illness.
 - Transportation of the heavy logs through the impassable forests which become quite a difficult task especially where roads are muddy.
 - The roads and railway are sometimes washed away during rains.
 - Inadequate funds for purchasing modern equipment.
- (d) The bark of the mangrove trees is used to provide tannin which is used in tanning leather
 - Mangrove poles are very strong and are used in building and construction.
 - Some of the poles are exposed to middle east to earn foreign exchange.
- (a) (i) Environmental hazard is a danger or disaster or catastrophe within the environment due to natural causes or human activities.
 - (ii)

Lightning	-Drought
-Windstorm	-Volcanic eruptions
-pests and diseases	-Desertification
-Pollution	-Epidemics
-Nuclear wastes	
- (b) Gases emitted from some factories contain substances which corrode the roofs of houses and metals surfaces.
 - Some gases from factories contain substances which make plants and kill animals
 - Inhalation of smoke and soot particles leads to discomfort and irritation of the respiratory system.
 - Smoke and soot discolour building and plants making them ugly.
 - Gases emitted from factories may contain poisonous substances which may lead to poor health or death of people when inhaled.

-Some gases released into the atmosphere combine with moisture to form acid rain which is harmful to life and property

-Smoke and smog reduce visibility which may lead to accidents in the roads

Gases or excess carbon dioxide increase the temperature , affecting the climate of the affected areas. Thus may also lead to the depletion of ozone layer

-The dust that falls on plants inhibits photosynthesis.
- (e) Setting up of organizations and institutions e.g. UNEP in Nairobi which coordinates all matters related to environmental management and conservation
 - Legislation the government had made laws governing environmental management and conservation e.g. the wildlife conservation Act, the water Act the forest Act etc
 - Education –Public awareness on environmental issues carried out through mass medias and seminars
 - Research is being carried out on various aspects of development and how such development affects the environment.
 - Setting up recycling factories.
 - Signing of the Kyoto Accord on international treaty signed where countries agreed to reduce green houses gases they emit.

- (d) (i) To find out the causes of floods
- To find out the effects of flood any
- (ii)
- To ensure proper time management
 - To ensure that one remains on the course of study.
 - It is a pointer as to how much time will be required for the study.
 - To ensure that every area is covered adequately
- (iii)
- Constructions of dams /dams can be build across rives in order to hold excess water during the rainy seasons
 - Construction of dykes /leaves ,these will contain the water within the river channel
 - Reaforestation – This will increase the rate of interception and water holding by soil-lowering flooding
 - Dredging river channels –This will raise the volume of water they can hold
 - Diversion of river channels in some tributaries cab be redirected to lower the volume of water in the lower stretches of rivers thus reducing flooding
- the