
KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

NAIROBI HIGH SCHOOL
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 2
MARKING SCHEME

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**NAIROBI SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND
PRACTICE EXAM 2016**

**Paper 2
Marking Scheme**

- 1.(a). Name two methods of underground mining
- Slope mining
 - Solution mining
 - Adit mining
- (2x1=2mks)
- (b) State three factors that influence exploitation of minerals (3mks)
- The value of the mineral
 - Size of the mineral reserve
 - Quality of the o'/re.
 - Mode of occurrence of minerals
 - Demand for the mineral
 - Transport cost
 - Labour supply
 - Level of technology
 - Availability of capital
 - Political influence
- (any 3x1=3mks)
- 2.(a) Climatic conditions that favour oil palm growing in Nigeria (3mks)
- High temperatures through out the year / 21⁰c- 30⁰c
 - High rainfall that is evenly distributed through out the year / 1500mm to 2100mm.
 - High R. humidity 80% - 90%
 - Plenty of sunshine during ripening season.
- (b) State two problems that face oil palm growing in Nigeria (3mks)
- Disease such as anthracnose attack the leaves making them turn black or brown
 - Repaid increase of population means that land under palm oil has been converted to production of food crops.
 - Oil palm has also been affected by civil war in Nigeria like poko Alama
 - Competition in the world market for other vegetable oils such as simsim soya beans
3. (a). (i) Give two examples of softwood tree found in Kenya (2mks)
- podo
 - cypress
 - bamboo
 - pine
 - Juniper (Kenya leder)
- (b) Problems facing forestry in Canada (3mks)
- Fevere winters which make tree seedlings to take too long to mature & delay – harvesting
 - The rugged landscape hinders smooth exploitation of forests.
 - Wild fires / pest destroy large tracts of forest cover
 - Pest / diseases destroy forest reducing forest cover
 - Over exploitation leading to shortage of some tree special.
4. (a). What is external trade ? (2mks)
- External trade is the trade that involves exchange of goods and services at global scale.
- (b). State three reasons why Kenya traders in raw materials rather than finished products (3mks)
- Inadequate capital to process raw materials into finished goods

- Low technology
- Inadequate machinery
- Shortage of personnel with the relevant skills (3x1=3mks)

5. (a). Reasons for low population in Northern Kenya (3mks)

- Low rainfall / it is very dry
- Thin / soils unsuitable for agriculture
- Scanty vegetation to support livestock
- Inadequate surface water supply inaccessibility

(b) Type of information obtainable from a population pyramid (2mks)

- Size of population
- Population by age
- Composition by sex
- Dependent ration
- Sex ratio/ proportion of male to females.
- Different age cohorts / age groups

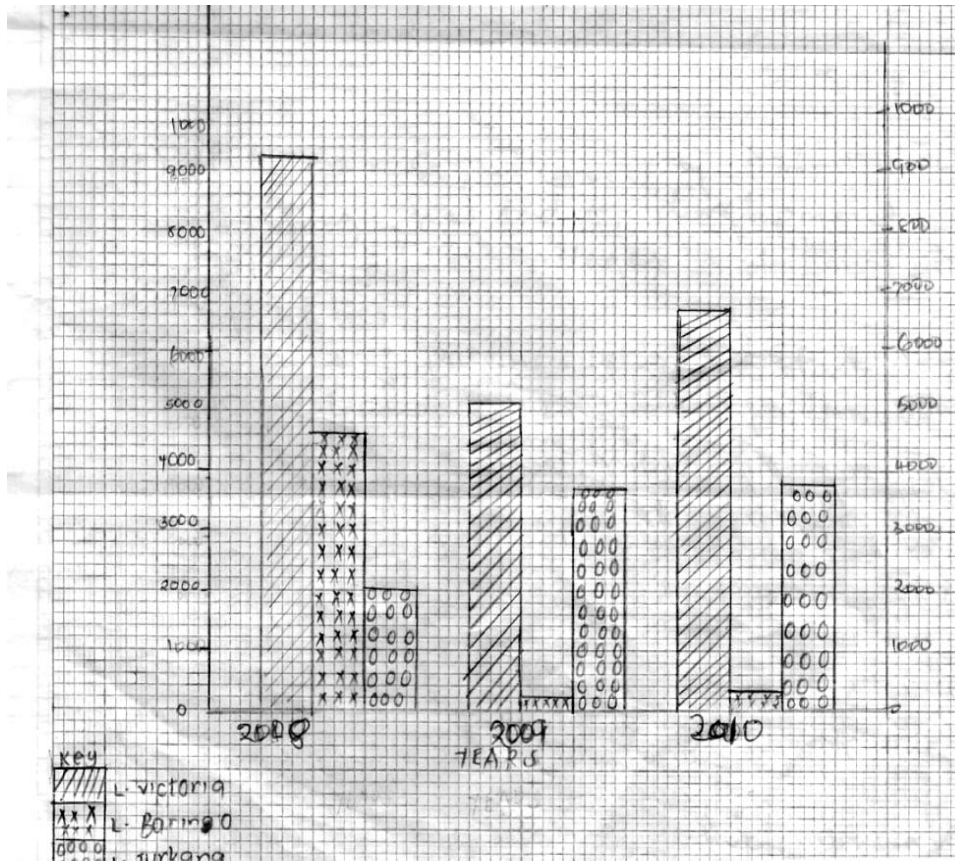
SECTION B

6. **(a). Answer question 6 and any other two question in this section.**

Quantity of fresh water fish landed in the years 2008 to 2010 (quantities in tonnes)

Lake	2008	2009	2010
Victoria	9,200	5,100	6,700
Baringo	4,600	200	300
Turkana	2,000	3,700	3,800
Fish farming	980	1,000	1,200

(a)(i) Draw comparative bar graph using the data above (8mrks)



(ii). Which year had the highest total number of fish landed? 2008 (1mrk)

(iii). State two possible reasons as to why there has been a decline of fish in L. Baringo (2mrks)

- Over fishing
- Prolonged drought
- Siltation (soil erosion)

6. (b). Explain three physical factors that influence fishing. (6mrks)

- Presence of planktons / water plants / favoured by cool currents especially where warm cold currents converge.
- Availability of shallow water as planktons used sunlight to manufacture food.
- Fishing thrives in areas where there are land derived mineral salts.
- Indented coastlines from sheltered inlets where there is no direct influence of the sea.
- Cool climate with temperatures below 20°C encourage the breeding of fish e.g. in sea and ocean.

(3x2=6mks)

(c). State four significance of fishing in Kenya (4mrks)

- Fishing has led to development of ports fishing villages and transport facilities.
- Source of proteins, which help to reduce dependence on other protein sources such as meat & milk.
- Stimulates the development of other industries e.g. ship building and repair, net making and manufacturing of preservatives.
- Sport fishing attracts tourists who bring in foreign exchange to the country.
- Provides employment, which generates income then raising the people's living standards

(4x1=4mks)

(d) Give four measures used to conserve fisheries

- Restocking of over fished water
- Protection of fisheries from pollution
- Researching on better fishery management practices

- Fish farming
- Issuing of licensing
- Forbidding indiscriminate fishing (4x1=4mks)

7. (a) (i) Define eco-tourism-combination of tourism with conservation of environment

(ii) Game reserves found in the rift valley

- Maasai
- Bogoria
- Shabal (marsabit)
- Samburu Buffalo springs
- Elementaita

(ii) Differentiate between National park and game reserve (2x1=2mks)

National park	Game reserve
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An area set aside for preservation of scenery wildlife and historical sites • May be fenced off and no other form of land use is permitted • Usually managed by the central government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An area set aside for preservation of wild game • Land use by the public is allowed usually for livestock grazing • Usually managed by devolved government county authorities

(2x2=4mks)

(b) State three factors that hinder domestic tourism in Kenya (3mks)

- Inaccessible roads to the parks/ of the roads get muddy and impassible during the rainy season
- Poverty i.e high risk cost of accommodation in hotel/lodges in game reserves
- Kenyans do not appreciate beauty/cultural values of tourists sides
- Foreigners are treated better than locals
- Inadequate adverts/the locals are not aware (3x1=3mks)

(ii) Two negative effects of tourism in Kenya

- Waters down our values and traditional ethics
- Some may bring in dangerous diseases like HIV/AIDS when the have sex with our people
- Theft of foreign currency since most hotels are owned by foreign (2x1=2mks)

(c) (i) Differences between tourists attractions in Kenya and the Switzerland

Kenya	Switzerland
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has hot and warm climate all the year round • Has sports all year round • Has game reserves which wildlife form major attraction • Coastal beaches available for use throughout the year • Has more varied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has hot summers and cold winters • Has winter sports • Has zoos and glacited features which form major tourists attractions • Lake beaches available during summer • Less varied cultural system (2x1=2mks)

cultural systems	
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(c)(ii) Give three reasons why domestic tourism is encouraged in Kenya

- Development of tourists facilities which provide employment opportunities and raising std of living
- Earn foreign exchange used to develop other sectors of the economy
- Tourist provide ready market for trade items
- Has stimulated growth of agriculture and other related industries due the demand for agricultural products in the hotels
- The need for improved transport and communication has led to the promotion of infrastructure to tourist sites which also benefit the local people
- Establishment of National Parks and museums as tourist attractions enabled Kenya to protect/preserve its rich cultural heritage
- Tourist encourages cultural exchange which promotes international understanding

(3x1=3mks)

(iii) 3 factors physical that favour tourism in Switzerland

- Magnificent mountain scenery i.e Siwss Alps attract Mt. climbers
- Glaciated lakes-numerous lakes on the Swiss plateau formed through glaciated have clean, fresh blue water for sport fishing
- Climate-cool temperate climate and med climate with warm summers
- Presence of many rivers fed by the melting snow from the Mts generate HEP to run electric trains

(3x2=6mks)

(iv) Why Kenyan Government encourage tourist visit in Kenya

- To earn foreign exchange/currency income
- To create employment opportunities/jobs
- International tourism fasters international understanding and friendship ties
- To develop transport i.e roads to benefit local people

8. (a) (i) Main sugar cane growing areas in the L.Victoria basin

- Nzoia
- Muhoroni
- Chemilil
- Koru
- Bucheta (Busia)
- Bulati(Kakamega)
- Mumias
- Miwani
- Songhor
- Awendo
- Trans Mara

(b) 1st land is cleared

➤ It is then ploughed several times using tractors ploughs and harrows

Farrows are made at intervals between 1.2m to 1.8m

Cutting are obtained from old plants

The sugar cane cutting (called setts) are dipped in insecticides before planting

Setts are planted in furrows

Fertilizer is applied in the field

Weeding is done severally

Canes matures after 18 months

Canes may be burnt before harvesting/done maturely

Piled in heaps in the field

Harvested cane is taken to the factories (7x1=7mks)

(a)(iii) High temperature 21oC and 27oC

High rainfall 12500mm and 2000mm which is well distributed throughout the year

Dry and sunny period before and during harvesting

Deep well drained /black cotton soils

Gently sloping land/undulating landscape (5x1=5mks)

(c)(ii) State five ways through which the government of Kenya assist small scale sugar cane farmers –

Established small scale sugar-cane farmers which helps local farmers to grow and sell their sugarcane to the factories

It protects the farmers by limiting importation of cheap sugar from other countries and arranging marketing of sugar

It encourages farmers to operate bank accounts for security of the farmers money

The government employs extension workers who assist the farmers

The government contacts courses for sugar cane farmers to update them on the current development about sugar cane

The government advances payments to factories which in turn advance payments or give loans to farmers to enable them to continue farming (5x1=5mks)

(c)(i) Sweetening of beverages

Preparation of pharmaceutical syrups

An ingredient of baking bread, cakes, biscuits etc

Ingredient in the brewing industry/industrial ...

9. (a)

Define land rehabilitation

(i) is the process by which land is restored to its former productive state(2mks)

(ii) Ways irrigation is important to Kenya (3mks)

- Creation of land for agriculture
- Floods that used to occur during the rainy season have been controlled
- Landless people have been settled in some irrigation scheme
- Crops grown in irrigation schemes have been sold to earn farmers income
- Most activities in the irrigation schemes have created employment opportunities
- Production of crops in the schemes has saved foreign exchange

(any 3x1=3mks)

(b) Three ways land is rehabilitated in Kenya (6mks)

- Filling up the pits with rocks and topping up the area with fertile soil. Then they are planted with trees to enrich the ecosystem
- Planting of trees where they have been cut for building timber and charcoal baurning in order to nerwe the forest
 - Construction of terraces and building gabions in order to reduce the rate at which land form gullies through erosion. This can also be achieved through strip cropping, contour farming and planting cover crops
 - Encouring farmers to practice agro-forestry in order to reduce the rate at which forests are depleted
 - Encourage farmers to apply manure and fertilizers in order to improve the fertility of the soil that have been i...(any 3x2=6mks)

(c) (i) A polder defined (1mk)

A ploder is land reclaimed from the sea in Netherlands

(ii) Stages through which land is reclaimed from the sea in Netherlands

- Protective dykes/wells are constructed to enclose the part of the dea to be reclaimed

- Ring canals are constructed on the reclaimed
- Ring canals are constructed on the interior of the dykes
- Pumping stations are installed to pump water out sea water from the enclosed area
- Reeds are planted to help dry out the soil
- Drainage ditches and pipes are laid as well as more pumping stations to drain excess water from the polder
- The area is divided into rectangular portions using inner dykes and canals
- The soils are treated with chemical to lower salinity
- The drained land is flushed with fresh water to remove salt from the soil
- Pumping out water from the polders is a continuous process to ensure that water does not accumulate in the reclaimed land.

(d)(i) Field study

(i) Preparation for the study

(3mks)

- Seeking permission from relevant authorities
- Have a pre-visit of the area
- Formulate objectives and hypothesis
- Prepare a questionnaire
- Decide on methods of data collection and recording
- Prepare a route map
- Design a working schedules

(ii) Follow-up activities

(3mks)

Analysis of the data

Discussing the finding

Writing a report

Giving relevant advice to stakeholders

Drawing sketches

Displaying photographs/sketches

10. (a)(i) Modes of transport (3mks)

- Land
- Water
- Air

(ii) Problems facing communication in Kenya (4mks)

- inadequate capital to install communication equipment
- Language barriers due to diverse ethnic backgrounds/low levels of education
- Inadequate communication facilities

-Vandalism of communication equipment/wars

-Inefficient communication systems/networks failure

(b) Explain four advantages of rail transport over road transport

(8mks)

- Railways are more reliable and efficient because they follow fixed time schedules unlike roads which have no fixed timetable
- Railways can be used to move heavy and bulky goods at low rate over long distances compared to roads which are expensive over short distances
- Once built railways do not require frequent relaying unlike roads which are frequently resurfaced
- Railways are normally narrow hence economical in terms of landscape used by rails. Roads take a lot of space on some are very wide
- Railways are less susceptible to traffic jams unlike roads which usually have traffic jams

- Trains are less prone to accidents than motor vehicles
- Passengers trains have facilities like accommodation, dining and toilets which makes passengers comfortable while travelling while such facilities are rare in road transport

(c)(i) Highways marked

X-Trans Saharan highway

Y- Trans Africa highway

(ii) M-Dakar

(iii) S-Democratic Republic of Congo

(d)(i) Reasons for

- Tariffs charged at border points increase transportation cost
- There is long distance between the two ports which would take a long time
- Some parts of the highway are impassable during wet seasons
- There are civil wars/banditry along the way e.g DRC
- There are political differences and hostilities between some countries through which the highway passes

(ii) Efforts made

- Construction of highways across the continents
- Construction of international railways with similar gauge
- Construction of national and international airports
- Establishment of regional/economic cooperation e.g COMESA, EAC etc
- Sourcing of funds from external lending bodies e.g World Bank, IMF
- Diversifying forum of transport
- Invest in training to equip citizen with the technical skills linked with transport sector
- Reservoirs have been constructed across some rivers to improve navigation e.g L. Kariba along River Zambezi (any 4x1=4mks)