KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

PRECIOUS BLOOD HIGH SCHOOL
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 2
MARKING SCHEME

PRECIOUS BLOOD KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

312/2
GEOGRAPHY
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1.   a) What is an age-sex pyramid? (2 marks)
   - It is a graph used to present population data showing the different age groups of males and   females.

   b) State two complication of an age sex pyramid with a narrow base. (2 marks)

   - Birth rate is low
   There are fewer young people depending on the working population.

2.   a) State three methods used to control tse-tse fly in Lambwe valley in Kenya. (3 marks)
   - Bush spraying
   - Bush clearing
   - Killing of the hosts
   - Creation of buffer zones

   b) **Name two main non renewable sources of energy. (2 marks)**
   - Petroleum
   - Coal
   - Peat
   - Nuclear energy

3.   a) State four characteristics of tropical hardwood forests. (4 marks)
   - Forests are ever green with different tree species.
   - There are mixed tree species with broad leaves.
   - Trees are tall with straight smooth trunks
   - Trees form extensive canopies
   - Large bulky trees wit protruding giant buttressed roots.
   - Trees take long to mature 65 – 75 years

   b) What is agro forestry? (2 marks)

   - Growing of trees and crops on the same piece of land and at the same time.

4.   a) State the local names for tropical cyclones in the following regions. (3 marks)

   (i)   Far East - typhons
   (ii)   Australia - willy willies
   (iii)   North America - tornadoes

   b) Name three main sources of water pollution. (3 marks)
   - Agricultural fertilizers and sprays
   - Industrial discharges
   - Oil spills
   - Untreated sewage discharges
      Tanneries
      Abattoirs

Acid rain
5. a)   What is industrial Inertia. (2 marks)
        - It's a situation whereby an industry fails to relocate even when the locational advantages and   disadvantages does not apply.
   b)   Outline two causes of Industrial Inertia. (2 marks)
         - establishment of infrastructure i.e. roads, buildings etc.
         - due to employment.
         - due to market
         - fear of the cost of building other industries elsewhere.
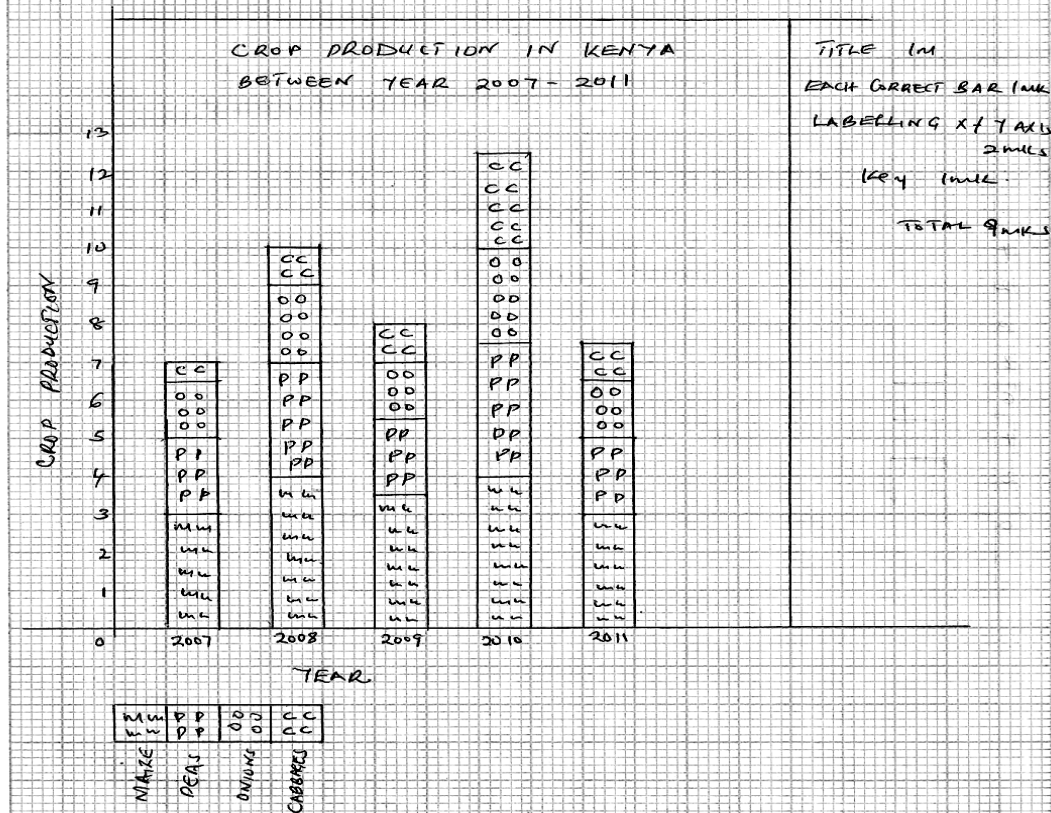
SECTION B
Answer question 6 and any other two questions in this section.

6.   a) The table below shows crop production in Kenya for a period of five years.

YEAR/CROP	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
MAIZE	600	800	700	800	600
PEAS	400	600	400	700	400
ONIONS	300	400	300	600	300
CABBAGES	100	200	200	400	200

(i)   Using a scale of 1cm to represent 200 present the above data using a compound bar graph. (9 marks)

6a.

CROP PRODUCTION IN KENYA
BETWEEN YEAR 2007 – 2011

TITLE 1m
EACH CORRECT BAR 1mk
LABELLING X/Y AXIS
2mks
Key 1mk
TOTAL 9mks

CROP PRODUCTION (y-axis: 1–13)

YEAR (x-axis): 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011

Key: MAIZE, PEAS, ONIONS, CABBAGES

(ii)   State three advantages of using the above method to present data. (3 marks)

- It facilitates comparison of data.
- shows the totals of components for individual year more clearly
- The trends of a commodity is a given period can be depicted.
- A number of different variables can be represented in one bar

b. (i) List four conditions that favour the growth of palm oil in Nigeria. (4 marks)

- High temperature ranging between 25° C and 30° C.
- Heavy well distributed rainfall over 150mm
- Hot and humid climates
- High relative humidity
- Deep fertile and well drained soils
- Low attitude of upto 1000m and the sea level.

(ii) **Name two methods of harvesting palm oil. (2 marks)**
-     Knife suckle tool
-     Plucking by hand

(iii)   Give two uses of palm oil. (2 marks)

- Used in production of soap and paints
- Used directly for cooking.
- Sap from the stem used to produce palm wine
- Kernel used in manufacture of cosmetics, hair oils.
- Palm leaves provide material for roofing and making brooms.
- Trucks provide fuel, poles and timber.
-

(iv) Outline four reasons that have contributed to decline of palm oil in Nigeria.(4 marks)

- Nigerians poor economy led to decline in of palm oil production.
- Petroleum exploitation attracted a large labour force leaving palm oil plantation unattended.
- Political instability affected Nigerian agricultural sector and so is palm oil production.
- There was migration of farmers to urban centres and mining regions.
- Price fluctuation on world market.
- Transport problems interfered with the Nigerian market.

7.   a) What is fishing? (1 mark)

- It is the act of exploiting or catching fish and other aquatic animals i.e. crabs, lobsters etc.

b) Explain four factors that influence fishing. (8 marks)

1) Availability of food: fish will survive on feeding on organisms called planktons where planktons are available fish will be found in plenty.
2) The nature of coastline indented coastlines with sheltered inlets and estuaries form ideal sites for fishing villages and ports this coastlines are also breeding sites for fish because the water is calm, deep and wide continental shelves encourage the growth of plankton.
3) Relief i.e. mountainous landscape of various countries e.g. Norway, Japan etc hinder development of other economic activities e.g. agriculture as a result the people engage in fishing for food and earning of income.
4) Climatic conditions that favour the growth of planktons i.e. cool temperatures of between $20^{o}C - 24^{o}C$ enable planktons to grow hence attract fish.
5) Convergence of cold and warm currents regulate the temperature of water this is ideal for the survival of fish the convergence of cold and warm currents improves the circulation of oxygen and dispersal of nutrients for the fish. Thus fish are found in plenty where there is convergence of such currents.

c) (i) **List three traditional methods of fishing. (3 marks)**
- Basket method
- Spear and arrow method
- Use of barriers method
- use of herbs method
- Use of a lamp and net method
- Hook and line method
- Gill net method

(ii) Outline three reasons why sea water fishing is not highly developed along the Indian

Ocean Coast. (3 marks)
- Inadequate market due to sparse population in neighboring areas i.e Lamu, Tana river Kilifi Malindi etc. this mallor it to be of little significance in external trade. This does not encourage large scale development of the industry.
- Due to inadequate refrigeration facilities along the Indian Ocean coast it makes it difficult to transport the fish from the coast to the markets especially in the South coast fishing is not popular at the coast and the price of fish is high which discourages many people from eating fish regularly.
- Stiff competition of local fishermen by foreign fishermen/women mainly from Japan and Korea who use advanced facilities which enables them to tap the fish in deep sea. Their specialized ships have refrigerators and process the fish while in the sea this does not end up developing fishing in Kenya.
- The strong sea tides discourages fishing at the coast as small boats that are not motorized are affected and only do fishing when the sea is calm otherwise when there are strong tides they capsize thus discouraging fishing and fish development at the coast.

d) (i**) Explain three reasons why Japan is a loading fishing nation. (6 marks)**
- Because of Japans rugged terrain this country does not offer favorable conditions for arable farming or livestock farming fish therefore forms an alternative firm of protein.
- Japan has extensive continental and shallow continental shelf that lost a lot of fish.
- The convergence of marine and cold ocean currents provides the suitable condition for plankton that is food for fish. Japan has network indented coasts that is a breeding grounds for the fish.
- Japan has a well established ship building industry due to her advanced technology which carries large stock of fish and has refrigeration facilities.
- Japan has lucrative market a fish is popular meal among the Japanese. Large amount of fish comp lit is canned and exported.
- Japan has high population that provides ready market for fish.
- Japan has set fish farms in the ponds which breed.

(ii)   Identify four measures undertaken by the government of Kenya to manage and conserve fisheries. (4 marks)
- Ban of fishing where there is over fishing for a period of time
- Introduction of new species i.e. restocking some fishing grounds.
- Research international research in fisheries is being conducted.
- Kenya is enforcing law on exclusive economic zones which is an international agreement on fisheries on exclusive right to exploit the marine resources within 320km off the Kenyan coastline.
- Pollution control to protect water from pollution caused industrial water oil spillage etc.
- Artificial fertilization is done in special catenaries and preferred to the breeding grounds.
- Promotion of fishing farming is being encouraged to increase the amount of fishing in Kenya.

8.   a) State two characteristics of the following forms of internal trade.
(i)   Wholesalers (2 marks)
- Purchase goods in bulk from producers and sell them to retailers.

- Requires a lot of capital
- Operate from large premises.
- Wholesalers are mainly found in urban centres.

(ii)   Retailers (2 marks)
- Retailers buy goods from wholesalers and sell to individual consumers.
- They stock a variety of goods.
- They sell goods in small qualities.

b)   Explain three factors influencing the exchange of goods and services. (6 marks)
- Availability of capital will enable traders to stock their premises. Buyers also require capital to be able to purchase goods.
- Availability of goods where has to be demand and supply of goods the presence of goods encourage traders to buy the goods and avail them
- Security trade will occur in secure areas where traders will not incur loses due to riots where their goods are stolen or vandalized.
- Availability of transport in order to access goods and market good roads and means of transport i.e. vehicles facilitate the movement of goods.
- Demand for goods is necessary where consumers have high purchasing power. Traders will   stock the goods where they are assured of market.

             3 x 2 = 6 mark

c) (i) Name two member states of the Economic Community of West African States. (2 marks)
   - Benin, Burkina faso, Liberia, Mali Cape Verde, Cote Divoire, Niger, Nigeria,Ghana, Guinea, Senegal, Togo, Gambia, Bissau, Cameroon, Mauritania.

   (ii) What are the three main objectives of the economic community of West African States?

(3 marks)
- to encourage trade among the members states.
- to eliminate trade barriers on locally produced goods.
- promote free movement of goods and people in the region.
- to encourage the improvement of transport and communication in order to facilitate trade.
- to encourage agriculture and industrial development.
- to co-operate on matters of research in agriculture, forestry and industrial developments.

(iii**)   Identify three problems facing regional trading blocks. (3 marks)**
- Insecurity due to civil war.
- political differences among the leaders.
- Member states are not at the same level of industrialization making some c countries to benefit more.
- Some countries produce similar goods lowering the profits.
- Free trade affects local industries as imported goods are cheaper than local manufactured   goods.
- Free trade denies the importing countries the revenue they would otherwise earn.
- Poor transport and communication unlaces limit inflow of goods and sources.
- Some member slates do not remit their annual subscription hampering the operation.
- Poverty among members of these states affect trade.
- Low demand of goods.

d) Students of Sasumua intend to carry out a field study on trade in a local shop.

(i) State three method the students could use to collect data during the study. (3 marks)

- Observation
- Interviewing
- Administration of questionnaire
- measurement
- Photographing
- taking films
- Field sketching

(ii) Formulate two hypoblasts for the field work. (2 marks)

- The goods sold are consumed locally
- The main problem facing the trader is poor transport i.e. poor roads.

(iii) State two problems they are likely to encounter during the study. (2 marks)

- The respondents failure to co-operate
- False responses to the questions.
- Bad weather/poor weather e.g. rain

9.   a) (i) Define wildlife.   (2 marks)

- Refers to all undomesticated plants and animals in their natural habitat.

(ii) Name three natural habitats for wildlife. (3 marks)

- Forests
- Woodlands
- Acacia/savanna grasslands
- Shrub lands
- Desert arid semi desert
- Rivers lakes and swamps

(iii) Explain four problems facing wildlife conservation in Kenya. (8 marks)

- poaching – illegal hunting of wildlife in the game parks for their products.
- Human encroachment – increasing human population in search of land for settlement take up wildlife areas.
- Over population of animal – some of the game parks like Tsavo have exceeded their carrying capacity leading to overgrazing.
- Pollution – some tourists who visit game parks at times throw waste in the parks which can be harmful to the animals.
- Drought – during certain times of the year drought in the Savanna and other arid and semi arid areas occur which may cause migration.
- Inadequate – capital there is inadequate capital to carry out conservation including development of transport routes leading to and in the parks.
- Pests and diseases are a major threat to wildlife like the Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV)

(iv) State five significance of wildlife. (5 **marks)**

- Earns foreign exchange through tourists who are attracted to the natural beauty of both the animals and plants.
- Wildlife conservation employs a large number of personnel in the filed as game rangers tourists guides and drivers.
- Preservation of flora helps to preserve and protect water catchments areas and soils.

- Wildlife is a valuable economic utilization of marginal areas with little rainfall.
- Wildlife under controlled hunting is a source of game meat.
- Wildlife is important for its aesthetic value it's a natural heritage that must be preserved for future generation.
- Some wild plants are of medicinal value including the aloe and num trees.
- Wildlife provides scientists with a field in which they can study and carry out research.

b)   (i) What is domestic tourism.   (2 marks)
- It is the touring of a country for leisure and adventure by the residents of country.

(ii)   Explain five factors that hinder domestic tourism in Kenya. (5 marks)
- Negative attitude towards local tourism by the citizens.
- High cost of accommodation in the lodges and hotels discourages many people knowledge on the tourist attraction sites.
- Poor transport and communication network of roads leading to the parks and other attractive sites.
- Preferential treatment given to the foreign tourists discourage locals.

10. a) (i) Differentiate between the terms management and conservation in reference to the environment. (2 marks)
- Management refers to the effective planning and control of the processes and activities that could deterioration of the environment.
- Conservation refers to the protection and preservation of natural resources from destruction, wastage or loss by careful use of the environment.

(ii) State four consequences of environmental degradation. (4 marks)
- Increased atmospheric pollution by green house gases leading to global warming which is a threat to life.
- Acid rain corrode buildings acid destroy forest.
- Water pollution makes water sources unsuitable for human use/leads to death of human life.
- Forest destruction reduces oxygen levels while increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere making the world uninhabitable.
- Loss of soil fertility and low agricultural production.
- Catchments areas are destroyed leading to loss or drying of rivers and lakes.
- It leads to loss of aesthetic value of the environment.

b) (i) **State four farming methods that help in soil conservation. (4 marks)**

- Planting cover crops
- Mixed cropping/inter cropping
- Agro forestry
- Fallowing field rotation
- Adding manure/fertilizers

- Strip cropping
- Controlled grazing
- Ploughing along contours

(ii) **Explain four efforts being carried out to conserve natural resources. (8 marks)**
- Setting aside forest resources mainly to protect water catchments areas like the main forest.
- Creating public awareness on the importance of conserving natural resources through mass media and educational institution.

- Legislation on the conservation of the environment and management like the water act, and the forest acts.
- Encouraging setting up of recycling plants to reduce wide spread dumping of garbage.
- Setting up committees and other commission on environmental conservation.
- Rehabilitating derelict land-people involved in mining are encouraged to rehabilitate the land after the mining activity.
- Establishment of game reserves and National parks to protect wildlife.

c) **List three environmental hazards. (3 marks)**
- Floods
- Lighting
- Windstorms
- Pests and diseases
- Pollution
- Nuclear wastes
- Earthquakes
- Volcanic eruptions
- Desertification
- Epidemic
- Drought
- Human wastes.

d) **State four negative effects of using plastic paper bags to the environment. (4 marks)**
- They do not decompose/non degradable
- Cause blockage of drainage in urban areas.
- They can lead to water logging and creating breeding grounds for mosquitoes.
- They produce toxic gases and bad smell when burnt.
- They litter the ground making the environment ugly.