KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

SACHO HIGH SCHOOL
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 2
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A: (25 MARKS)

1. State three effects of land dereliction due to mining (3mks)
    - Waste of agricultural land
    - Waste of industrial land
    - Ugliness/less of aesthetic (bionuty)
    - Health and accidental hazards

2. a. State three human requirements that one necessary for the growing of coffee in Kenya
                                                                            (3mks)
    - labour is required for field preparation ,weeding ,pruning and homesting of coffee leaves
    - good roads are essential in coffee growing areas
    - availability of capital to pay for labour and buying farm inputs
    b. Name any two coffee species grown in Kenya   (2mks)

        - Robusta
        - Arabica
        - Ruiru II

3. a.   Distinguish between land reclamation and land rehabilitation
    - Land rehabilitation is the process of recovery of land which has been misused and destroyed through human activities while land reclamation is the process by which less useful/unproductive land's converted into more useful/unproductive land.
    b. State three methods used to reclaim landin Kenya

        - Drawing of swamps and flood prone areas
        - Irrigation in and semi-arid lands
        - Introduction of drought resistant crops
        - Tse-tse fly control in camblue valley
        - Afforestation (dormat award reforestation)
        - Agro-forestry
        - Control of soil erosion

4. a.   Give two sources of population data   (2mks)
    - Registration Of Births And Deaths,Published And Unpublished Nopons
    - Census Reports
    - Statistical Attracts
    b. State three factors that contributed to rapid population growth in Kenya   (3mks)
    - Early marriages hence long periods before memopause
    - Polygamous marriages due to many wives and many children
    - Decline in infant mortality due to improud health cane
    - Failure to use birth control measures
    - Improved nutritional habits among Kenyans hence increased fertility
    - Ppursuit of particular sex in children/search in children/search for male child
    - Pre-marital sex among the youth/makening of traditional moml-valves

5. a. State any two benefits of Kenya air links with the rest of the world   (2mks)
    - Load to growth of the tourist industry by transporting tourists to areas of interest in kenya
    - It promotes the horticultural industry by transporting fresh product to markets

- It enables cultural exchange by Kenyans interacting with other people of the world within a short time.
- Air freights encourage international trade
- Promotes international cooperation
- Earns Kenya foreign exchange from landing fees

b. State three disadvantages of using principles as means of transforming oil   (3mks)

- They are expensive to maintain
- They are not flexible
- They donor sense intermediate locations
- They can cause sexessive loss in case of leakages

SECTION B (75 MARKS)

6. The table below shows argentinabef exports (materictions) in the year 2000

Destination	Quantity in tones
Chile	42,500
European union	22,600
Brazil	20,300
Others	15,400

a. i) Draw a divided rectangular measuring 15cm by 3cm draw a divided rectangle to represent the beef experts in the year 2000(8mks)
- the length of the rectangle is 15cm ,therefore ,15 cm represents 10,800tones at beef experts

Chile _____ $\frac{42,500 \times 15}{100,800} = 6.324$cm

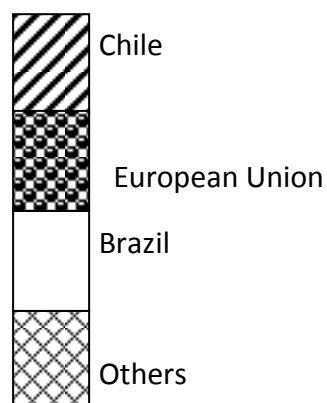European union $\frac{22,600 \times 15}{100,800} = 3.363$cm

Brazil $\frac{20300 \times 15}{100800} = 3.02$cm

Others _____ $\frac{15,400 \times 15}{100800} = 2.29$cm

A divided rectangle showing Argentina beef experts (metric tones)in the year 2000

Key

ii) Calculate the range of the above data

42,500-15,400 = 27,100

iii) What is the percentage of the beef expert with the highest tonnage?

$\dfrac{42,500 \times 100}{100,800}$ = 42.163%

b.i) State three advantages of using divided rectangles to represent geographical data
(3mks)
- its easy to draw or construct
- its easy to compare the components
- give a clear visual impression
- each components proportion to the total can easily be seen at aglance

ii)   State two disadvantages of using a divided rectangle   (2mks)
- Only one measurement can be used
- It is difficult to read the exact values of the individual components

c.   Explain four physical factors farming beef fawuring beef for farming in Argentina (8mks)
- The pampas one fairly flat and rise gently wastewards, from the coast to the foot of Andes mountain .This provides good natural grazing land.
- Availability of fertile soils (looss) which support the growthof good quality pasture
- Adequate and well distributed rainfall of a bout 1000mm per year ensures a constant supply of pasture for the animals
- Average tempetations in the negian,forum the bleeding of beef animals
- Availability of natural grass,the pampas ,throughout the year encourages beef cattle hearing

7. a.   A part from the North-West pacific ,name three other major fishing grounds of the   world
(3mks)
- North-East Atlantic –fishing ground
- North –East pacific fishing ground
- North –West Atlantic fishing ground

b. Explain four factors that favour fishing in the North-west pacific grounds (8mks)
- Broad and show continental shelf that favours the growth of planktons
- Convergence of the cold Oyasiwe and warm Kurosiwo current provides cool conditions necessary for the growth of plantons
- Presence of senoml islands provides good ground for the construction of fishing ports
- Highly indented coastliner with inlets and bays hence famoble for the breeding of fish
- Maintainious landscape e.g Japan and China discourages agriculture hence people turn to fishing as an economic activity.
- Advanced technology in fishing
- High population which provides both labour and market for the fishing industry
- Well developed and established transport networks and facilities

c.   Describe the following methods of fishing
i) Trawing
ii) Drifting

i.   Trawing
- Its done using abag –shaped net whose mouth is kept open by head beams
- The mouth has floats at the top and weights at the bottom to keep it open
- The net is made stronger at the codcond in which the fish are caught
- The net is then attracted to a trawler by codiesa on the mouth

- The net is immersed in water and drugged a long the sea bottom by a trawler at a speed of 8km/h
- When the fish are caught the net is launched into the trawler
- Used to catch domersal fish
  ii. Drifting
- Used to catch pelagic fish
- The drift nets hang vertically in the sea
- The nets are weighted along the bottom ledge and held water and suspended on cork floats on the upper edge
- The fish are caught when their gills become entagled in the mesh of the net
- Drifters are used to null the next as well as haul the catch to the shore.
d. Give three differences between fishing in Kenya and Japan (6mks)
    - In Kenya most of the fish from Inland waters while in Japan it is mainly from the sea
    - In Kenya ,hut climatic conditions results to spelling of fish while in Japan,the cool climate plays as a major role in the preservations of fish
    - In Kenya the waters are warmer hence unsuitable for the growth of planktons thus limiting the fish population while in Japan the geo/waters favour the growth of planktons
    - Kenya fisherman are less skilled and use traditional fishing methods while in Japan they are more skillsd and use advanced fishing methods
    - In Kenya ,research is being done on small to improve the fisheries while Japan has done a lot of research on fishing
    - Kenyan uses simple methods of fishing while Japan uses modern equipment of fishing

8. i.Differenciate between Bilateral trade and Multilateral trade (4mks)
    - bilaterial trade involves the exchange of goods and services between two countries while Multilateral trade involves the exchange of goods and services between many countries
    ii.Explain three factors influence trade (6mks)
    - demand and supply-for trade to take place there must be a need which is the demand and the product to satisfy the need which is supply
    - need to import and export –This comes as a results of the differences in natural resources within various countries
    - transport and communication-Efficient roads,railways ,waterways,airways and communication lines and necessary for the development of trade as the goods and services need to be distributed.
    - Capital –Money is essential as it is the medium of exchange
    - Trade restrictions-These includes tariffs quotus and trade equipments,example tariffs restrict importations of a particular commodity.
    - Population –The size ,economic status and culturesof the population affects trade in different ways
    b.i) Name three major exports of Kenya (3mks)
        - Tea ,horticultural crops,coffee,petroleumproducts,soda ash and cement
        ii)Name three major inputs of Kenya (3mks)
        - Industrial machinery
        - Cruide oil and petroleum
        - Motor vehicles,plastic,animals and vegetable,fats and oils
        - Iron and steel,medicine and pharmaceuticals
c.i) What are trading bloss
        Trading blocks are associations held between groups of neighboring countries within the same geographical region which are formed for the purpose of promoting and feeing trade
ii) A part from SADC ,name three examples of trading bloss in Africa. (3mks)
        COMESA, ECOWAS, EEC,EAC
d. Explain the role played by SADC in the home of its member stutes

- Has promoted sustainable and balanced economic growth that assists to alleviate and eradicate poverty within the members states
- It has promoted and co-ordinated regional integration by promoting common political values,systems and other shared values
- Fastering of regional and international cooperation
- It has consolidated and maintained peace,democracy and security within the member stutes
- It has uplifted the living standards of the people through mobilization and utilization of resources in the members states
- Establishments of a common market for the member stutes
-

9. a.i) What is forestry?
   - Forestry is the science of developing and managing forests including cultivating them
     ii)Define agro-forestry
   - Refers to the cultivation of trees or shrubs with crops posture and rearing of animals
   b. Explain how the following factors influence the distribution and express of natural forests
       (i) Temperature
       (ii) Wind
       (iii)Altitude
       iv)Soils

    Temperature
    -        Very hot and very cold temperatures discourage and refered the growth of natural
             Wind
    -        Wind affect the rate of evapotransiparation and is important in pollination of plants
             Altitude
    -        Temperature and rainfall vary with altitude .It has resulted to the growth of different
             express of forests
             Soil
    -        Soil texture ,structure,acidity and organic content influence the vegetation cover

   b. Describe characteristics of soft wood (3mks)
   - Consists of both indigenous tree and exotic trees
   - Founding both natural and planted forests
   - Tree take short time to mature
   - Have thick undergrowth
   - Planted softwood forests have only one species
   - The forests stunds on deep,fertile soils
   - Located in highland areas
   c. Explain three significance of forests to Kenya (6mks)
   - Forests are home for many wild animals
   - They offer protective the outer catchment areas
   - They influence climate in that they increase the rate of transpiration of outer from the soil to the atmosphere
10. a. Define the following terms-
         i.Wildlife - A combination of undomesticated animals and plants found in their natural habita
         ii. Eco –tourism – Is the practices of involving the community living around the tourist attraction in the management and conservation of the tourist attraction sites and the surrounding environment.

   B .Give five reasosn why it is necessary to conserve wildlife   (5 mks)

- to promote tourism
- for scientific studies
- provision of employment
- to generate revenue
- for aesthetic value/beauty/recreation
- protection of the environment

c.i) Name two coastal tourist attractions in Kenya (2mks)
- Coastal beaches
- Marine national park
- Historic sites of fort jesus

ii) Explain three benefits that Kenya gets from tourism (6mks)
- Make people aware of their country
- Facilitate interaction between different communities
- Result into increased consumption of the products
- People are able to appreciate their cultural heritage
- Enhance the need for conservation and preservation of the environment

d. State four reasons for encouraging domestic tourism in Kenya (4mks)
- Make people aware of their country
- Facilitate interaction between different communities
- Result into increased consumption of the products
- People are able to appreciate their cultural heritage
- Enhance the need for conservation and preservation of the environment

ii. Explain 2 factors which make Switzeland receive more tourism than Kenya
iii. You intend to carry out a field-study on the wildlife within the vicinity of your school state two methods you would use to record the information (2mks)
- Take notes
- Draw sketches of forests/vegetation and a map of the general landscape
- Take photographs/video recording
- Tabulating the kindings

- Tape recording

d.i) 2 factors which make Switzeland receive more tourism than Kenya
- Its central location in Europe hence accessible to tourist of Europenas origin
- In Switzeland many international languages are spoken
- Switzeland has well developed financial institutions
- Political neutrality encourages tourists as opposed to Kenya
- Switzeland aggressively market tourism
- Well developed transport and communication network
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10 (a) (i) Wildlife A combination of undomesticated animals and plants found in their natural habitat
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