KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

STRATHMORE HIGH SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2

MARKING SCHEME

SCHOOLS NET KENYA
Osiligi House, Opposite KCB, Ground Floor
Off Magadi Road, Ongata Rongai | Tel: 0711 88 22 27
E-mail:infosnkenya@gmail.com | Website: www.schoolsnetkenya.co

STRATHMORE SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

312/2

MARKING SCHEME

Section A

1.Two ports along the great lakes and the st.lwle nce sea way

- Quebec
- Buffalo
- Toron to
- Detroit
- Duluth.

✓ **Disadvantages of air transport:**

- **It is expensive.**

✓ Maintenance and operation costs are too high and not affordable by many due to high freight charges.

- **Requires highly trained personnel.**

✓ Training such personnel is expensive and not easily affordable.

- **High risks of accidents.**

✓ When accidents occur they lead to great damage and loss of many lives.

- **Risks of air piracy.**

✓ Terrorist attacks and hijacking may occur leading to loss of lives and property.

- **Prone to poor weather conditions**.

✓ Poor visibility / sudden pressure changes / change in wind directions/ storms may cause delays or even accidents.

- **Has limited carrying capacity.**

✓ Air transport is sensitive to weight / air craft space is limited making it expensive to transport goods.

- **Uneven distribution of airports.**
- **Inflexibility of air transport.**

✓ Only serves areas with airports and airstrips. ***Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks***

Question 2

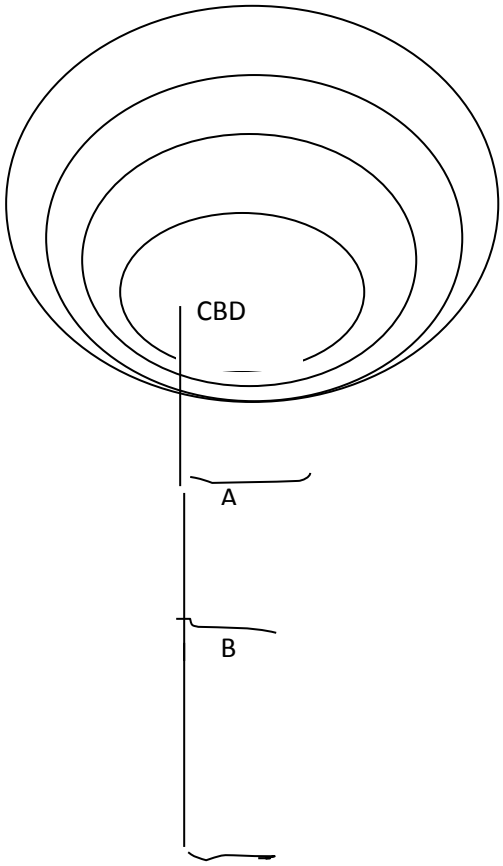
2 a) Define settlement. (1mk)

A settlement is a place with housing units which vary in size, complexity and stages of development.

b) State two factors that influence dispersed patterns of settlements (2mks)

- Presence of pests and diseases which discourage settlement.
- Presence of large farms.
- Harsh climate which makes the area to attract only few people.
- Mountainous and forested areas.
- Practice of plantation farming.
- Poor infertile soils that discourage Agricultural activities

c) The diagram below represents the functional zones of an urban center. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



i) Name the zone marked (1mk)

Residential zone. Any 1 x 1 = 1mk.

ii) Give one characteristic of the zone marked A (1mk)

- Population density is moderate to low.
- Land value is moderate.
- Presence of commercial premises which require large floor space hotels, supermarkets, public buildings filling stations motor vehicle sales e.t.c.
- Little residential.

Any 4 x 1 = 1mk.

3. (a) What is industrialization (1mk)

It the process and the rate at which a country establishes manufacturing industries.

(b). Identify two ways in which industries are classified. (2mks)

- According to size:---Small scale ,:Large scale and cottage industries.
- According to level of production:--Primary Indus tries, secondary and tertiary industries.
- According to type of production:---Processing manufacturing, light and service industries.
- Location oriented: ----------Raw material oriented type of industry or Market oriented type of industries.
- Contribution to trade: ---------- Import substitution industries or export oriented industries.

(c)Give two ways in which the Government of Kenya encourages cottage industries.(2mks)

- The government facilitates the formation of cooperative through which Artisans access credit.
-The through Kenya Industrial Estate (K.I.E.) has put up some permanent shelter structures for Jua kali Artisans.
- Traders are given Loan to purchase materials and building up of sheds through K.I.E.
- The government offers training through seminars and workshop to improve the skills of the artisans.
- The government provide space by setting aside land for establishment of Jua Kali industries.

4. (a) Define the term pollution. (1mk).

Pollution is the presence of contaminants in the Environment which are hazedeuos to Human, Plant and Animal life.

(b) Distinguish between Environmental management and Environmental conservation. (2mks)

Environmental Management is the planning and implementation of policies to ensure effective and proper utilization of the available resources. **Environmental conservation** is the protection or preservation and proper utilization of resources to minimize their waste/ misuse /depletion.

(c) State two reasons why it is necessary to manage and conserve the environment. (2mks)

- To sustain human life through proper utilization of resources.
- To protect the endangered species.
- For use by future generation.
- To reduce pollution and its associated effects.
- To protect water catchment areas.
- For aesthetic value thus attracting tourists.
- For economic value where resources are sold to earn income.
- To preserve cultural heritage of peoples way of life.
- To produce enough food to support the ever increasing population.

5. (a) Define Forestry. (1mk).

Forest is a continues growth of trees and undergrowths covering a large tract of land. Any x 1 = 1mk.

(b) List two characteristics of Natural forests. (2mks)

- Presence of undergrowths.
- Irregular in shape.
- Composed of indigenous tree species.

Any 3 x 1 = 2mks.

(c) Identify two factors that influence forest exploitation in Canada. (2mks)

- High demand of forests products within Canada and U.S.A.
- Mild winters which facilitate transportation of logs throughout the year.
- Availability of water from many rivers used in pulp an paper in industries.
- Cheap and efficient transport of ferrying logs to factories: Both water and land transport.
- Effective H.E.P harnessed from many rivers to power the factories.

SECTION B

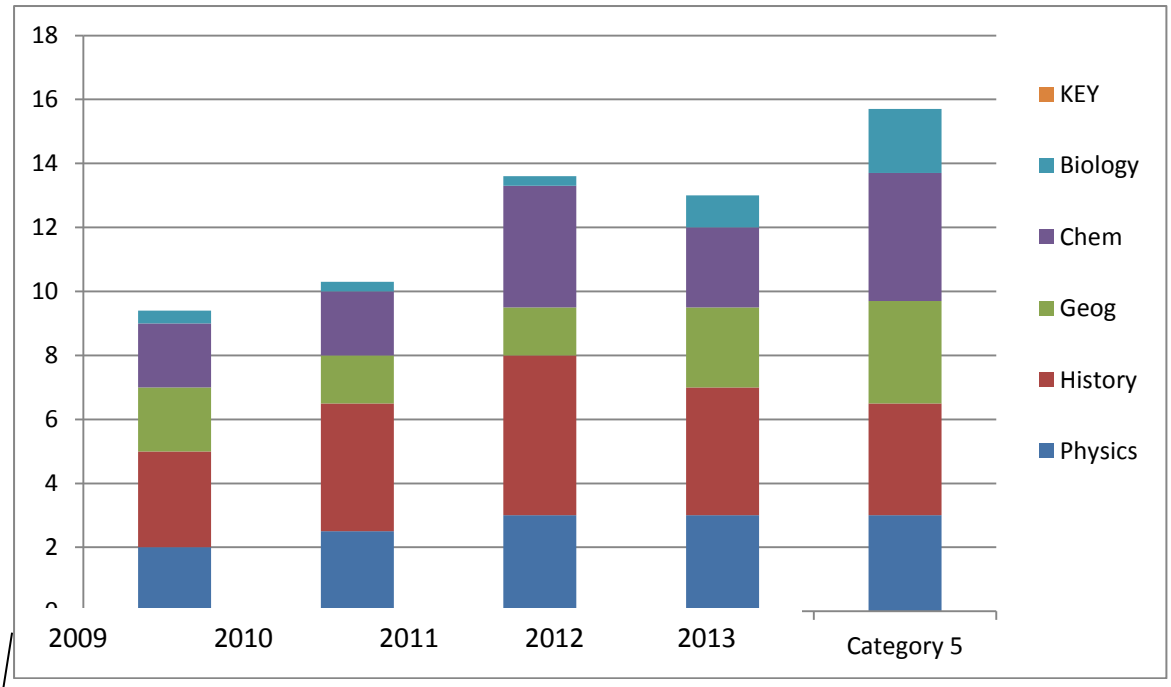
Answers question six (6) and any other two questions from this section.

6. The table below shows the number of K.S.C.E Registered students in Nakuru Schools for five subjects from 2009 to 2013. Use the data to answer the questions that follow.

Subject/Year.	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Biology.	400	450	700	690	650
Chemistry.	600	901	800	700	680
Geography.	200	250	415	500	633
History.	315	400	620	580	645
Physics.	49	50	54	190	400

(a). Using a scale of 1cm to represent 200 students, construct a cumulative bar graph to represent the data above. (10mks)

CUMMULATIVE/COMPOUNND/DIVIDED BAR GRAPH SHOWINGREGISTERD K.C.S.E. STUDENTS FOR FIVE SUBJECTS.



Scale 1cm rep 200 Students.

- Title =2mks
- Graph =4mks
- Key = 1mk
- Scale =1mk i.e 0.5mk for Vertcal and 0.5mk for Horizontal
- Indipendent valiabe =0.5mk

- Dependent valiable =0.5mk
- Frame =1mk

(b) Calculate the percentage increase of Geography registration from 2012 to 2013. (2mks)

$\% = \frac{633 - 500}{633} \times 100 = 21\%$

(c) Name two other statistical methods that can be used to represent the data above. (2mks)

- Proportional circles.
- Divided circles /Pie charts / Pie graphs / Circle charts.

(d) Give two suitabilities for using cumulative bar graph to represent data. (2mks)

- A cumulative bar graph provides a clear visual impression of the total values.
- It is easy to read the highest and the lowest totals at a glance comparing the size of the segments in each individual bar.
- The increase/ decrease in the grand total values is easy to identify since the length of each bar corresponds to the final cumulative total.

(e) Discuss the trend of the students who registered for Biology from 2009 to 2013 (3mks)

- Registration of Biology stud4ents increased from 2009 to 2011 and then decreased from 2012 to 2013. % increase fom 2009 to 2011
  $= \frac{700 - 650}{700} \times 100 = 7.1\%$

(f) What was the difference in the percentage registration of the Chemistry students and History students in 2013. (2mks)

$\{\frac{680}{3008} \times 100\} \quad \{\frac{645}{3008} \times 100\} = 22.61 - 21.44 = 1.17\%$

(g) Explain the following nature of statistical data

i). Discrete data. (2mks)

This is the type of data presented using whole numbers e.g. 20, 15, 7 etc.

ii). Continuous data. (2mks)

This is type of data presented using decimals and fractions e.g. 4.7, 47.3, $3^{1}/_{2}$

7. a. i) Identify three categories of fishing. (3mks)

- pelagic fishing
- Fresh water fishing
- Inshore fishing
- Dermasal fishing. Any 3 x 1 = 3mks.

ii). List three methods used to preserve fish. (3mks)

- canning
- Freezing
- Smoking salting
- Sun drying
- Frying

b) Describe the trawling method of fishing (4mks)

- a bag shaped net is attracted to a ship
- then the nets mouth is kept open by head beam

- the upper part of the net is kept a float by corks/floats
- Weights are used to keep the lower part of the net at the setaed.
- The trawler drags the net along the ocean floor.

- After sufficient fish is caught, the net is hauled to the trawler and empted.

c) Explain how the following factors influencing fishing

i) Ocean current (2mks)

Ocean currents influence the temperature of water, warm ocean currents have few fish species than those influenced by cold ocean currents.

ii) Nature of the coastline (3mks)

- Coastline that are deep with wide continental shelves encourages the growth of plankton therefore having large population of fish .also shallow ocean water encourages more fish.
- Indented coastline encourages deep sea fishing as they allow the anchorage of large vessels.
- Coastline that are sheltered from strong winds and ocean currents are popular breeding of fish.

iii). Level of technology (2mks)

- Modern and sophisticated fishing gear is used that enables fisherman to carry out fishing in deep in the seas and lakes, they use machines which large hauls for fish and processed on board.
- Fishermen along lakes and rivers carry out fishing mainly for subsistence i.e. using simple implements.

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks.

d). i) Give two measures used to conserve fish in Kenya. (2mks)

- Banning of fish ii) International agreement on fishing iii) Licensing of fishing people iv)Introduction of new species

ii). Discuss two problems facing fishing in Japan (4mks)

- Pollution by industries
- Over fishing
- Control of territorial water

Any 2 x 2 = 4mks.

iii) Highlight two importance of fish. (2mks)

- Source of protein (food)
- Source of income.
- Attraction of tourism.
- Any related.

8. a i) Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation. (2mks)

land reclamation refers to the practice by which less useful land can be reclaimed through draining of swamps, irrigation, control of pest e.t.c.

land rehabilitation- is the process of restoration of and which has been misused and destroyed through human activities e.g. overgrazing, quarrying, deforestation.

ii). Explain four methods of land reclamation and rehabilitation in Kenya. (8mks)

Drainage of swamps-this is the process of removing the excess water or lowering the water table. This is done y digging a V-shaped ditches. The water flows out through ditches into drainage system e.g rivers.
Irrigation of dry land-this is the method of irrigation of water to a region which does not receive adequate rainfall.
Water lifting method- the water is scooped from a water source like a river or well by buckets and splashed onto the field.
Irrigation- this involve the use of different irrigation method r making it possible for irrigation. .

b i) .

Identify three factors influenced the location of Perkerra irrigation scheme. (3mks)

- Presence of flat and gently sloping terrain which enables easy flow of water by gravity.
- To utilize the excess water of river Perkerra which used to go to waste.
- The dry conductions of the area necessitate use of irrigation
- The fertile loam soil which is deposited by the floods reduces use of fertilizers.

ii) ..State three problems experienced in irrigation farming in Kenya. (3mks)

- Siltation of canals
- High rates of evaporation
- Salinization of the soil
- Presence of pests
- Clogging ups of canals by water weed
- Presence of waterborne diseases
- Delayed payments
- Low pricing of crops
- Expensive farm inputs
- Inadequate capita.

Ci). Discuss four differences of land reclamation between Kenya and Netherlands.. (8mks)

- Kenya land not covered by water as in Netherlands.
- Netherlands large scale land reclamation below sea level.
- Dry areas are reclaimed in Kenya.
- Use of intensified methods of technology compared to Kenya.
- Bush clearance in Kenya to eliminate pests like tse tse flies.

Any 4 x 2 = 8mks.

9. a) Define the following terms.
i) Tourism. (1mk)
Is the organized traveling for pleasure to places of interests
ii) Wildlife. (1mk)
Is a combination of undomesticated animals and plants found in a natural habitat.
b) Explain wildlife human conflict. (2mks)
This is the encroachment of land that is wildlife habitat by human beings for settlement resulting in killing of wild animals by people and vice versa
ii) Discus how poaching affects tourism and wildlife (3mks)
Poaching affects tourism and wildlife because when animals are killed their population

drop and affects tourism who come to see animals.

c i) Explain four significance of wildlife to Kenya (8mk)

- Tourist attraction.
- Creation of employment
- Research
- Development of infrastructure.
- Promotes development of marginal area
- Improved living standards of people.

ii) Name two game reserves in Kenya. (2mks)

- Maasai Mara.
- Dodori.
- Mombasa Marine.
- Buffalo springs
- Marsabit game reserves E.t.c c. Any 2 x 1 = 2mks.

d) Identify and explain four problems associated with tourism in Kenya. (8mks)

- Insecurity
- Poaching.
- Environmental pollution
- Moral degradation.
- Cultural and traditional erosion
  Fire breakouts killing both fauna and flora

Question 10

(a)

(b) (i) **Areas in Kenya where dairy farming is practiced:**

- ✓ Nakuru.
- ✓ Uasin GishuTrans Nzoia. Kiambu.
- ✓ Laikipia.Bomet.Kericho.
- ✓ Thika. ***Max 3marks***

(ii) **Similarities between dairy farming in Kenya and Denmark:**

- ✓ In both exotic breeds are kept.
- ✓ In both co-operative societies assist farmers.
- ✓ Both countries use modern methods of cross breeding (Artificial Insemination)
- ✓ In both open and zero grazing is practiced. ***Max 4marks***

(b) **Factors favouring beef farming in Argentina:**

- ✓ Moderate evenly distributed rainfall ensures adequate food and water supply for animals.
- ✓ Moderate temperatures ensure continuous pasture growth.
- ✓ Fertile soils ensure availability of healthy grass / feed for animals.
- ✓ The extensive pampas grasslands allow free cattle grazing.
- ✓ Replacement of natural grass with planted lucern / alfalfa which is more nutritious and grows faster.
- ✓ Well developed infrastructure e.g. railway ensures easy movement of cattle and their products.

- ✓ Large scale ranches that have good management and mechanized facilities are available.
- ✓ Available adequate capital ensures refrigeration and storage facilities are available.
- ✓ Ready market; both local and foreign. ***Max 2 x 4 = 8mark***

(c)

Problems facing beef farming in Kenya:

- ✓ Pasture and water shortage.
- ✓ Presence of tsetse flies.
- ✓ Pests and disease attack e.g. foot and mouth, East Coast fever, ticks.
- ✓ Poor infrastructure (e.g. roads & railway lines) to ranches.
- ✓ Poor quality cattle fetch poor prices.
- ✓ Inadequate capital / lack of processing & storage facilities.
- ✓ Remote areas offer small market due to sparse population. ***Max 6marks***

(d) **Benefits of beef farming in Argentina:**

- ✓ The industry provides employment in various sectors.
- ✓ It has promoted / improved infrastructure.
- ✓ Exported beef earns foreign exchange.
- ✓ By products like hides, Horns, hooves are raw materials for other

indus*trie*s. ***Max***