

LAIKIPIAEAST

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

JOINT PRE–MOCK EXAMINATION

FORM FOUR TERM TWO – AUGUST 2022

312/2

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2

TIME: 2¾ Hours

Name:Adm No:

Class:.....Candidate's Signature:.....Date:

Instructions to candidates

- (a) Write your name, admission number and class in the spaces provided above.
- (b) This paper has **two** sections: **A** and **B**
- (c) Answer **all** the questions in section **A**
- (d) Answer **question 6** and any other **two** questions from section **B**
- (e) All answers in **section A** and **question 6** must be written in the spaces provided below each question.
- (f) All answers for questions 7 to 10 must be written in the spaces provided after Question 10.
- (g) **This paper consists of 11 printed pages.**
- (h) **Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.**

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Section	Questions	Candidate's Score	Maximum Score
A	1 – 5		25
B	6		25
			25
			25
Total Score			100

MARKING SCHEME PAPER 2 JULY/ AUGUST 2022

SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section

- 1. (a) What is a derelict land?** (2 mks)
- This is land that has been abandoned because it is damaged, has no vegetation and is depleted of minerals.

(b) State three causes of land dereliction. (3 mks)

- Overgrazing and overstocking.
- Mining
- Deforestation
- Poor farming methods like mono-cropping.

- 2. (a) State three problems facing coffee in Kenya.** (3 mks)

- Attack by pests like leave miner –coffee leaves
- diseases such as coffee berry disease
- fluctuation of coffee prices which discourage farmers
- inadequate capital for buying farm inputs and paying labour
- mismanagement of coffee cooperative societies.

(b)Outline two benefits of coffee farming in Brazil

- employment opportunities –industries,farms,etc
- earnings from coffee export –developing sectors such as education,health,etc
- provision of coffee beverage

3.(a) What are floods?

- Floods are unusual/excessive covering of an area by water, through a temporary rise in the level of river, lake, sea or rain.

(b) Mention two advantages of furrow irrigation. (2 mks)

- Furrows can be repaired when they become eroded.
- Weeds grows in the furrows are constantly removed.

(c) Name one river which causes large scale flooding in Kenya. (1 mk)

- River Tana
- River Yala
- River Nyando
- River EwasoNyiro
- River Nzoia
- River Kuja

4(a) **Distinguish between game reserve and a National Park.** (2 mks)

Game reserve is an area set aside for preservation of wild game where human activities such as agriculture and settlement are allowed whereas a national park is an area set aside for preservation of scenery, wildlife and historical sites to protect from destruction

(b) **Other than advertisement, mention three steps taken by the Kenyan government to promote tourism in the country.**

- Improve infrastructural facilities.
- Encouraging local and foreign investors to invest in hotels attractive ones.
- Training institutions to train all cadres of human resource.
- Conservation and management of wildlife through.

5(a) **Define the term industry.** (2 mks)

- Is an economic activity dealing with the processing or manufacturing of raw materials into a more useful product and service.

(b) **State three factors necessary for location of an industry.** (2 mks)

- Capital
- Market
- Power
- Government policy
- Labour – skilled and non-skilled

SECTION B

Answer question six and any other two questions in this Section.

6. The table below shows fish production by some selected countries in 1998. (Production in tonnes).

Study it and use it to answer question a.

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION IN TONNES
Japan	1440
Norway	1020
South Korea	810
Kenya	330

a. **i. Calculate the percentage fish production by Norway.** (2 mks)

Percentage fish production by Norway

$$\frac{1,020}{3,600} \times 100 = 28.333\%$$

3,600

ii. Using 12cm long rectangle present the above data using a divided rectangle. (9 mks)

Calculations of lengths of the components.

$$\text{Japan} = \frac{1440}{3600} \times 12 = 4.8\text{cm}$$

3600

$$\text{Norway} = \frac{1020}{3600} \times 12 = 3.4\text{cm}$$

3600

$$\text{South Korea} = \frac{810}{3600} \times 12 = 2.7\text{cm}$$

3600

$$\text{Kenya} = \frac{330}{3600} \times 12 = 1.1\text{cm}$$

3600

Divided rectangle representing fish production in some countries in 1998.

Marks Distribution

Title	(1mk)
Key	(1 mk)
Calculations @ 1mk max	(1 mk)
Divided rectangle 12cm length	(1 mk)
Portions arranged in order	(2 mks)

iii (a) State two advantages of presenting data using divided rectangle. (2 mks)

- It's easy to draw.
- It's easy to read and interpret.
- It gives clear visual impression of individual components.
-

b. Outline two major methods used in commercial fishing. (2 mks)

- Trawling
- Drifting
- Seining
- Line fishing
-

c. State two reasons why market for marine fish is low in Kenya. (2 mks)

- High prices of fish discourage its consumption.
- Sparse population of Coastal areas.
- Low purchasing power of fish eating communities.
- Poor transport to the interior.
- Agricultural products at the coast reduces rate of fish consumption.
-

d. Explain four factors favouring fishing in Japan. (8 mks)

- Large market for fish within Japan and abroad.
- Large continental shelf with shallow water provides suitable conditions for growth of planktons.
- Highly indented coastline with many bays and sheltered inlets provides suitable sites for fishing parts.
- Cool waters created by meeting of warm Kuroshio and cold Oyashio currents provide suitable conditions for planktons.

- Highly developed technology which has made deep sea fishing efficient hence increasing fish catch.
- Japan is highly mountainous with little agriculture making fishing a source of food.
- Long history of fishing in Japan. Fishing is taught in learning institutions.
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7 (a) (i) **What agro-forestry?** (1 mk)

- This is the planting of trees and crops within the same field/piece of land at the same time.

(ii) **Give four reasons why afforestation is being encouraged in Kenya.** (4 mks)

- To ensure continuous supply of wood.
- To reduce importation of forests products and save foreign exchange.
- To create employment opportunities.
- To protect soil from erosion.
- To protect and improve water catchment areas.
- To maintain hydrological cycle of water.
- To create science beauty.
- To expand habitat for wildlife and conserve wildlife.

(b) (i) **State four measures being taken to conserve forests in Kenya.** (4 mks)

- Tree planting.
- People seek permit if they want to cut trees.
- The forest reserves are patrolled by guards to ensure that fires are reported promptly.
- Research is carried out by the forest department to produce and distribute seedlings.
- People are encouraged to use alternative source of energy/energy saving Jikos.

(ii) **Explain five factors that limit the exploitation of tropical rain forests in Africa. (10 mks)**

- The vegetation has a thick undergrowth.
- Trees aren't in sure strands for extraction of valuable species.
- The climbers/thick vegetation obstructs felling of trees.
- The trees are so hard-slows felling of trees.
- The water logged/swampy grounds makes the construction and maintenance of roads herd.
- The hot and humid climatic conditions are uncomfortable for the lumber jacks – encourages breeding of diseases.
- Some animals found in the forests are dangerous.
- Heavy bulky logs are mature and discourages exploitation.
- There is limited use of tropical hard woods which discourages exploitation.

C i) Mention three economic uses of mangrove forests. 3 mks)

- i)The bark of mangrove forests provide tannin used in tanning leather.
- ii)Building and construction.
- Iii)Exported to earn income.

- **ii) Name 2 major forest blocks found along the Kenyan coast.** (2 mks)
- Mangrove forests
- Indigenous forests

8 (a) (Define the term wildlife. (1 mks)

- Wildlife refers to the animals (fauna) and plants (flora) existing in their natural habitat.

(b) Explain how the following factors influence wildlife distribution in Kenya.

(i) Climate (4 mks)

- Where there is abundant rainfall, a variety of plant species grow – Big forest trees are abundant and a variety of animals like baboons, elephants exist in such areas.
- Low rainfall results in extensive grasslands where a large variety of herbivores live.
- Warm and hot parts accommodate most animals in East Africa.
- High and Cold Mountains inhabit animals such as gorillas.
- Low temperatures discourage tree growth.
-

(ii) Human Activities (4 mks)

- Human activities such as tree-felling for timber/charcoal destroy vegetation.
- Activities such as illegal hunting of animals makes some species of animals threatened with extinction.
- Activities such as road construction, setting up of settlements or farms, building reservoirs results in reservoirs which displaces destroy wildlife.
- Afforestation increases forest cover.
-

(c) Study the map of East Africa and answer the questions that follow

i) The national parks marked S, Q and R. (3 marks)

S - Murchison Q - Serengeti R - Sibiloi

(ii) The game reserves marked U, V and W.

U - Bokora V - Maasai Mara W - Selous

(3 marks)

(d) State two problems facing wildlife in East Africa. (2 mks)

- Poaching – Reducing numbers of animal species i.e rare ones, rhinos and elephants.
- Pests
- Wildlife – human conflict
- Over-grazing
- Inadequate capital
- Bush –fires
- Pests

e) Explain four significance of wildlife in Kenya. (8 mks)

- Natural beauty, Attracts tourists from within outside.
- Foreign exchange earner.
- Preservation of flora and fauna.
- Wildlife provider a field research.
- Employment opportunities raising living standards.
- Government revenue.

10 (a) (i) Name two mining methods used to mine diatomite in Kariandusi in Kenya (2 mks)

- Open cast
- Adit mining

(ii) State three formations in which mineral ores occur (3mks)

- Veins and lodes
- Seams or layers
- Alluvial deposits
- Weathering products

(b) State four factors influencing exploitation of minerals in Kenya (4 mks)

- Value of the mineral
- Size of the mineral deposit
- Quality of the ore
- Transport cost
- Availability of labour
- Method of extraction
- Political influences/border disagreement
- Civil wars
- Demand for the mineral
- Availability of capital

(c) Explain three negative effects of mining on the environment (6 mks)

- Mining causes land dereliction/ugly lands/badlands
- Mining causes pollution of environment – air, noise, water, soil
- It causes loss of biodiversity – animals migrate, vegetation cleared
- Leads to soil erosion since land remains bare
- Mining may lead to landslides
- Mining may lower the water table of a given place

(d)

(i) Name the substances in the areas labeled L, M and N. (3 mks)

- L – Petroleum/oil
- M – Water
- N – Gas

(ii) Give two by-products obtained when refining crude oil (2 mks)

- Tar
- Wax
- Bitumen/pitch/asphalt
- Grease lubricants
- Resin/petro-chemicals

(e) State five significance of mining in Kenya (5 mks)

- Minerals provide raw materials for industries
- Mining leads to development of transport and communication – roads, railways, telephone
- Mining creates employment
- Mining leads to development of settlements/towns – e.g. Magadi town
- Minerals are exported to earn foreign exchange
- Mining leads to development of social amenities e.g. hospitals, schools

10 a) Define agriculture (2 mks)

This is the science of cultivating crops and rearing of livestock.

b) State five physical factors which favour large scale maize cultivation. (5 mks)

- The gently sloping highland landscape.
- The deep and well drained volcanic/loamy soil.
- The altitude which ranges between 1000m and 1900m above sea level.
- The high rainfall which ranges between 1000mm and 15000mm per annum.
- The mean annual temperature which ranges between 10^oc and 27^oc.
- The absence of frost throughout the growing period.
- The dry period which facilitates the ripening and drying of the seeds. (5 x 1 = 5marks)

c) Give three uses of maize as a crop. (3 mks)

- Maize grains are used as food.
- Maize stalks are used to product silage.
- Maize grains are used to produce salad oil for cooking.
- Maize grains are used to produce industrial alcohol.
- Maize flour is used to produce alcohol brews.
- Maize stalks/leaves provide good farm manure.
- Maize cobs and stalks are used to produce energy/fuel for cooking and keeping houses warm.
- Maize grains are used to manufacture starch. (3 x 1 = 3 marks)

d) Explain five problems facing commercial maize cultivation in the Rift valley Region of Kenya.

- Attack of maize by diseases such as white lead, blight and lethal necrosis which kills the crop and affects growth leading to low production.
- Attack of maize by pests such as stalk-borers, army worms, aphids, birds and weevils which damage the crop or kill it completely leading to high losses.
- Low payments which demoralizes the farmers.
- The high cost of farm inputs which discourages the farmers/hampers maize production.
- The muddy roads during the rainy season which hampers maize transportation from the farms and to the market destinations.
- The very high rainfall which causes maize to rot and die while in the farm/develop stunted growth.
- The occurrence of drought which destroys large tracts of the maize crop/causes retarded growth leading to low production.
- Frost attack which destroys maize completely thus affecting the quantity of yields produced.

- Hailstones pounding the maize plant damages it completely or partially which leads to reduced yields or no production at all.
(5 x 2 = 10marks)

e) Students of Bidii Secondary school carried out a field study on maize farming in Trans Nzoia County:

i) Identify two methods they would have used to collect data (2 mks)

- Taking photographs
- Conducting interviews
- Administering questionnaires
- Direct observation
- Taking measurements
- (any other relevant answer)

ii) Cite three reasons of conducting a reconnaissance (3 mks)

- To introduce themselves to the authorities
- To decide on the appropriate methods of data collection
- To estimate the cost of the study
- To design a working schedule
- To identify possible problems they are likely to encounter
- (any other relevant)