

# LAIKIPAEAST

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.

### For Examiner's Use Only

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

## **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 EwasoNgyiro
- 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.**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>PRODUCTION IN TONNES</b>
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

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

3600

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

3600

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

- Trawling
- Drifting
- Seining
- Line fishing
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**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.
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**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.
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**(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.
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**(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.**

(3 marks)

U - Bokora      V - Maasai Mara      W - Selous

**(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 1500mm per annum.
- The mean annual temperature which ranges between 10°C and 27°C.
- 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 produce 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)