

SPEC PRE-MOCK 2026
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
312/2
Paper 2
GEOGRAPHY

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

*Answer **all** the questions in this section.*

1. (a) What is practical Geography? (2 marks)
- *The study of practical skills which enhance the understanding and interpretation of geographical phenomena.*
- (b) State **three** practical aspect we study in Geography. (3 marks)
- *Maps and map reading/Maps and mapwork*
 - *Photograph work*
 - *Time management*
 - *Data interpretation*
 - *Data presentation*
2. (a) Apart from marine parks, give **two** other tourist attractions at the Kenyan coast. (2 marks)
- *Sandy beaches/cliffs/caves/Indian ocean*
 - *Coral reefs*
 - *Mangrove swamps*
 - *Marine life*
 - *Warm/sunny climate of the coast*
 - *Historical sites e.g. fort Jesus*
 - *Traditional culture of the people/dances/shrines/Kaya forests/craft*
 - *Water sport/beach sports*
- (b) State **three** reasons why national parks have been established in Kenya. (3 marks)
- *To preserve Kenya's natural beauty.*
 - *To conserve wildlife/flora and fauna*
 - *To attract tourists*
 - *To provide opportunities for education and research*

- *To protect our wildlife for posterity*

3. a) **Apart from tropical hardwood forests name two other types of natural forests (2mks)**

-*Temperate hardwood forests*

-*Coniferous forests /temperate softwoods*

-*Montane forests*

-*Mangrove forests*

b) **State three problems experienced in exploitation of tropical hardwood forests (3mks)**

-*Presence of tree climbers*

-*Attack by wild animals*

-*Trees are found in mixed stands*

-*Dense/thick forests making penetration into the forest hard.*

-*The roads are muddy making transport difficult/ impassable roads.*

-*The trees take long to mature.*

4. (a) Identify **two** indigenous beef cattle breeds raised in Kenya. (2 marks)

- *Boran*

- *Zebu*

- *Sahiwal*

(b) Give **three** factors which favour beef farming in the Nyika plateau. (3 marks)

- *The presence of watering points/Lorian swamps/some permanent rivers to provide water for animals*

- *There are large tracts of land/sparsely populated areas with natural grass which provide food for animals.*

- *The local people keep livestock e.g their occupation provide the basis for beef farming.*

- *The semi-arid condition/Low Savanna grassland in the region favour beef cattle keeping.*

- *The area is free from animal pests especially the tsetse flies.*

- *Gentle slopes/ relatively flat terrain for easier movement of animals*

5. **a) Give three types of fish** (3mks)

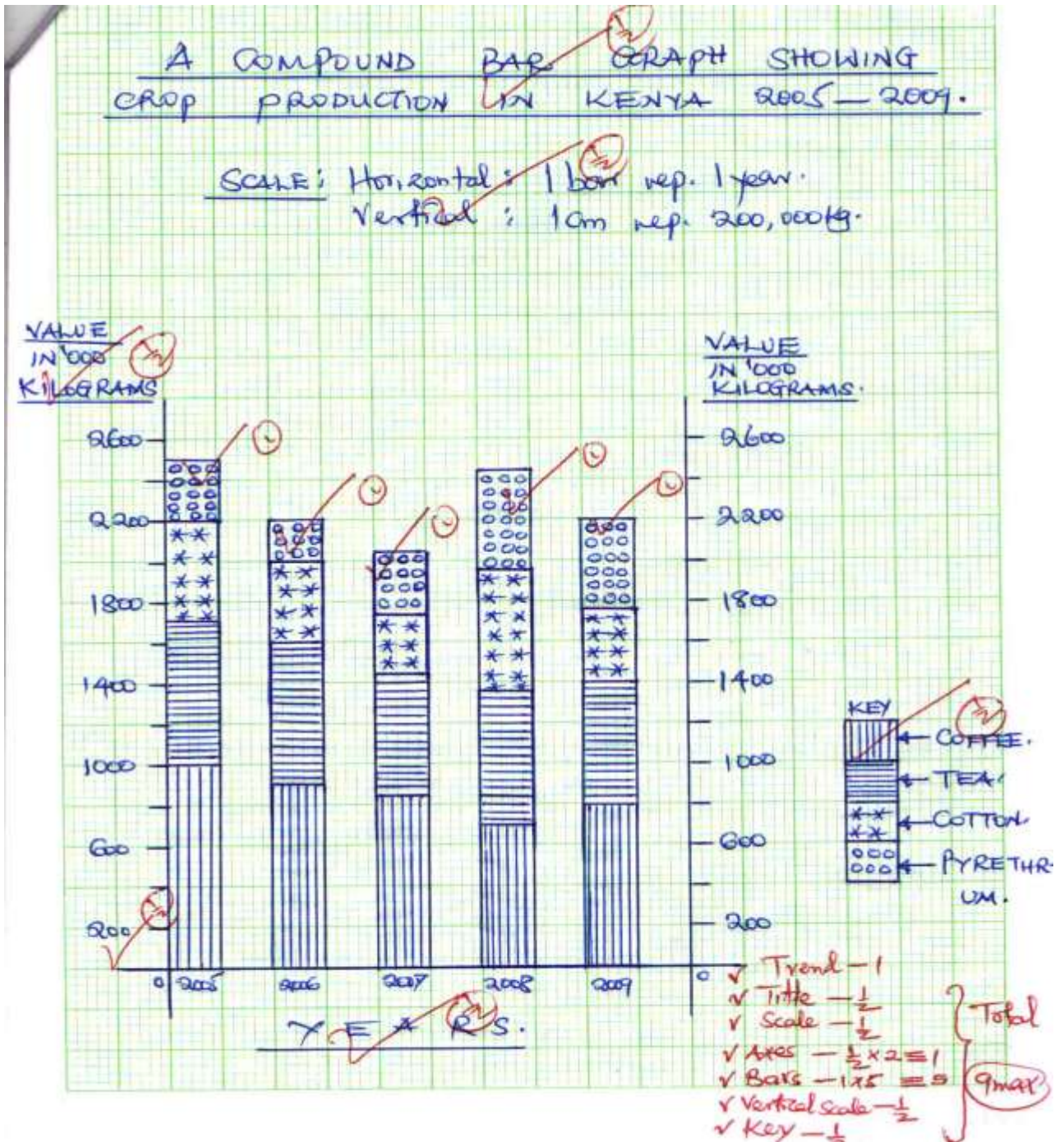
- ✓ *Salt water fish*
- ✓ *Fresh water fish*
- ✓ *Anadromous fish*

b) List two traditional methods of fishing (2mks)

- ✓ *Basket*
- ✓ *Spear and arrow method*
- ✓ *Barriers*
- ✓ *Herbs*
- ✓ *Lamp and net*
- ✓ *Hook and line method*
- ✓ *Use of gill nets*

SECTION B:

6. (a) (i)



(ii) Advantages of using a compound bar graph to represent statistical data.

(2 marks)

- Facilitates comparison of data
- A number of variables can be represented in one bar
- Changes /trend is easy to trace
- Good visual impression

(any 2x1=2 marks)

(b).(i)Other than Ghana, name two countries in West Africa where cocoa is grown. (2 Marks)

- *Nigeria*
- *Cote -de -voire*
- *Cameroon*

(Any 2×1=2 marks)

(ii) Physical conditions that favor the growth of cocoa in Ghana. (3 mks)

- *High/ well distributed rainfall, ✓exceeding 1200mm p.a.*
- *High temperatures ✓ /between 24⁰c-30⁰c*
- *High relative humidity ✓ throughout the year*
- *Deep ✓ ,fertile ✓ well drained soils ✓*
- *Low altitude/below 700m a.s.l. ✓*

3×1=3

marks)

(c) How cocoa is processed in Ghana (6 mks)

- *Beans are fermented ✓ for 5-6 days and dried ✓*
- *The fermented beans are washed / cleaned*
- *The beans are roasted ✓*
- *The roasted beans are then crushed ✓ to extract cocoa butter*
- *Cocoa is blended ✓ and mixed with sugar*

(1 mark×6= 6 marks)

(d) Importance of cocoa production to the economy of Ghana. (3 mks)

- *Has contributed to development of industries which use cocoa as raw materials ✓*
- *Earn the country foreign exchange since most of it exported ✓*
- *Provide employment opportunities to people working in the cocoa farms and distributing it. ✓*
- *Has contributed to development of infrastructure in the country ✓*
- *Has attracted foreign investments into the country ✓*

(Any 4×1=4 marks)

7. (a) (i) Define the term fisheries. (2 marks)

- *These are water bodies where fish are found or reared and exploited for food or commercial purposes.*

(ii) Name **two** types of inland fisheries in East Africa. (2 marks)

- *Fresh water Lakes*
- *Rives*
- *Fish ponds*
- *Man-made reservoirs*

(iii) State **four** measures that the government of Kenya has taken to conserve fisheries. (4 marks)

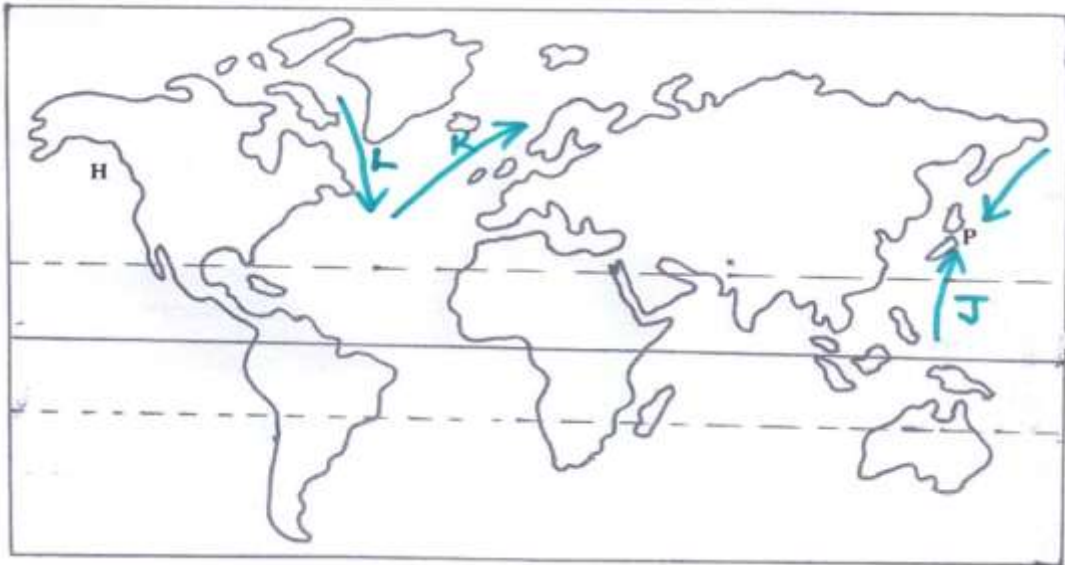
- *Through restocking the overfished areas by breeding fingerlings in fish farms.*
- *Through standardizing the mesh size of nets used to ensure only mature fish are caught.*
- *Through licensing commercial fishermen to control their numbers to help control overfishing.*
- *Through restricting fishing to specific seasons to allow breeding and maturing of fish*
- *Through legislation to restrict disposal of untreated and solid wastes into the ocean and lakes in order to control water pollution and ensure survival of fish.*
- *Through discouraging entry of foreign fishermen in Kenya's territorial waters in the Indian oceans to avoid overfishing. (Usually 320km)*
- *Through enforcing international conventions to protect the endangered species of fish.*
- *Through encouraging fish farming to ensure sufficient supply of fish from other sources other than the natural fisheries.*

(b) Describe how basket fishing method is used to catch fish. (6 marks)

- *It is used in shallow lake waters, ponds and rivers.*
- *The basket is funnel shaped to allow easy entry of fish*

- *The mouth of the basket has a no-return valve which prevents outward escape /movement of fish once inside the basket.*
- *A bait is put in the basket to attract fish.*
- *The basket is then lowered in shallow water with the mouth facing the direction from which water is flowing.*
- *The basket is held in position with ropes o/r sticks/stones to prevent it from beingswept downstream.*
- *It is left in that position for some time/overnight and then removed for emptying of fish.*

(c) The following map shows the world distribution of the major fishing grounds. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



(i) Name **two** types of fish species found in the fishing ground marked **P**.
(2 marks)

- *Salmon*
- *Tuna*
- *Bonito*
- *Sardine*
- *Cod*
- *Mackerel*

(ii) Identify the ocean currents labelled **J**, **K** and **L**.
(3 marks)

- J* - *Labrador cold ocean current*
- K* - *Warm North Atlantic drift current*
- L* - *Cold Oya-shio current*

(iii) Explain **three** physical factors that favour large scale fishing in the fishing ground marked **H**. (6 marks)

- *Presence of Warm North Pacific current that raises the low temperature of the water making it ideal for the growth of the planktons.*
- *Presence of warm north pacific current that washes the area making the water ice free thus enabling fishing to take place throughout the year.*
- *Presence of a highly indented coastline which forms suitable breeding sites for fish and good landing ports.*
- *Presence of a highly rugged mountainous landscape under dense forest cover which discourages agriculture activities thus people engage in fishing as an alternative economic activity.*

8. (a) (i) Identify the type of energy from the following sources of energy.

• Tides (1 mark)

- *Tidal/wave energy*

• Uranium (1 mark)

- *Nuclear energy*

(ii) What is Geothermal energy? (2 marks)

- *This is energy derived from steam from the hot rocks in the interior of the earth.*

(iii) State **three** factors that hinder expansion of geothermal production in Kenya. (3 marks)

- *Inadequate technology to ensure exploitation*
- *Limited number of suitable sites for generation and exploration*
- *Inadequate capital for investment*
- *Scarcity of skilled labour hence reliance on expatriates who are costly.*
- *The danger of land subsidence*

(b) Explain **three** problems that face the use of firewood as a source of energy in Kenya. (6 marks)

- *Use of firewood produces a lot of smoke which pollutes the environment*
- *Carbon dioxide from the wood fuel contributes to global warming.*
- *Leads to destruction and degradation of environment due to deforestation.*

- *Bulky and costly to transport*
- *A lot of wood is required because of low energy output*
- *Require a big storage area compared to other sources of energy*
- *Wood fuel is dirty due to soot and smoke*

(c) (i) State **four** physical factors that favoured the location of the Owen Falls Hydro-electric Power project in Uganda. (4 marks)

- *The Owen falls provided a natural waterfall/head waters which made it easy to construct a power generating plant.*
- *Narrow channel /gorge on the Nile River provided a suitable site for the power station reducing the cost of construction.*
- *Presence of L. Victoria provided a large reservoir for water.*
- *Abundant and reliable/constant supply of water for the generation of power throughout the year.*
- *Strong basement rock system which provided a firm foundation for the dam.*

(ii) Explain **two** problems the government of Kenya faces in her effort to develop H. E. P stations. (4 marks)

- *Fluctuating water levels in the rivers during drought lead to lower production hence power rationing.*
- *Displacement of people due to creation of the reservoir has led to high cost of compensation.*
- *Limited sites for both HEP and Geothermal production.*
- *The quantity of water downstream can greatly reduce due to the dam, especially during drought.*

(d) Form Four students carried out a field study in Kamburu H.E.P plant.

(i) State **two** objectives for their study. (2 marks)

- *To find out the factors that influenced the location of the plant/station.*
- *To find out the amount of energy generated daily from the station.*
- *To identify/find out/establish the problems facing the station.*
- *To investigate/determine the uses of the energy produced.*

(ii) Give **two** reasons why they needed a working schedule. (2 marks)

- *To ensure proper time management and reduce time wastage.*
- *To ensure important areas are covered adequately.*
- *Ensures that one remains within the scope of the study.*
- *Help to estimate the time required for the study.*
- *Provides a basis for evaluating the fieldwork while it is in progress.*

9. a) (i) **Define the term land rehabilitation** (2 marks)

This is the process of restoring land that was once productive back to its productive state.

- ii) **Apart from irrigation, name three other methods of land reclamation in Kenya.**

(3 marks)

Draining of swamps

Control of pests

Introduction of drought resistant crops

Afforestation.

Reforestation

Use of manures and fertilizers.

- b) **Explain three problems facing irrigation farming in Kenya (6marks)**

-Disease incidences such as bilharzia and malaria transmitted by vectors in stagnant waters.

-Payment of low prices to the farmers which kills morale of the farmers.

-High cost of production making the farmers to sell their produce at high costs

-Mismanagement of irrigation bodies leading to losses, lack of credit and low prices.

-Shortage of labour during planting, weeding and harvesting giving the farmers the burden of hiring labour at high cost.

*-pest infestation which lowers production eg *Quelea* birds.*

-low water levels in the rivers during dry season

-water weeds which compete with crops for nutrients

-siltation in the canals reduces the amount of water

- c) **Describe the stages of polderization in the Netherlands** (5 marks)

-Protective dykes/sea walls are constructed enclosing the part of the sea to be reclaimed.

- Rings canals are constructed.

- Pumping stations are installed to pump out sea water from the area enclosed by the dyke.

- Water is pumped out of the area enclosed by the dyke

- Drainage ditches and more pumping stations are made on the land being reclaimed.

- Drainage pipes are laid below the soil.

- The area is divided into rectangular portions using. Inner dykes and ring canal.

- The drained land is flushed with fresh water to remove salt from the soil.

- Soils are treated with chemicals to remove salinity

- Pumping water from the polders is a continuous process to prevent water from accumulating in the reclaimed land.

It has increased the volume of trade on industrial products.

10. The table below shows the quantity of mineral produced in Kenya in tones between years 2001 and 2005.

Use it to answer questions a(i) and (ii).

Mineral / Years	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Soda ash	297780	304110	352560	353835	360161
Fluorspar	11885	85015	80201	117986	109594
Salt	5664	18848	21199	31139	26595
Others	6093	7000	4971	6315	8972

Source: Economic Survey, 2006.

i) Calculate the average production of soda ash over five year period. (2 Marks)

$$297780+304110+352560+353835+360161=1,400,436\checkmark$$

$$1,400,436/5=\underline{280,087.2 \text{ tonnes}}\checkmark$$

ii) Calculate the total mineral production for the year 2003. (1 Mark)

$$352560+80201+21199+4971=\underline{458,931\text{tonnes}}$$

iii) Give **three** uses of soda ash. (3 Marks)

✓ *Used in manufacture of soap*

✓ *Used in manufacture of glass*

✓ *Used in manufacture of detergents*

✓ *Used in paper and pulp industry*

✓ *Used in oil refining*

✓ *Used in textile industry (any 3×1=3mks)*

b) i) Name the main places in Kenya where the following minerals are mined: -

a) Fluor spar-*kerio valley*

b) Titanium- *kwale county*

c) Gold- *migori or kakamega.* (3 Marks)

ii) State **two** problems associated with shaft mining. (2 Marks)

- ✓ *Sometimes mines are flooded with water causing waterborne diseases*
- ✓ *The dust produced causes respiratory diseases*
- ✓ *Emission of poisonous gases causes death/ respiratory diseases*
- ✓ *Collapse of mines leading to death of miners (any 2×1= 2mks)*

c) Explain **four** ways in which gold mining has contributed to the economy of South Africa.
(8 Marks)

- ✓ *When exported earns the country foreign exchange*
- ✓ *Gold has been used as a unit of exchange for paying international debt*
- ✓ *Has led to development of social amenities*
- ✓ *Has led to urbanization of towns such as witwatersland*
- ✓ *Has led to industrialization hence larger market for the goods*
- ✓ *Has created employment opportunities raising the standard of livings*
- ✓ *Has led to development of transport network. (any 4 ×2 = 8 mks)*

d) Explain **three** negative effects of mining on the environment. (6 Marks)

- ✓ *Dumping of rock waste has led to loss of biodiversity*
- ✓ *Has led to land dereliction leading to wastage of agricultural land*
- ✓ *Open pits that are left behind are breeding grounds for mosquitoes*
- ✓ *Causes environmental pollution e.g harmful gases released contaminates the air./mineral waste dumped into the rivers leading to death of aquatic life.*
- ✓ *Mining disrupts the water table leading to shortage of water*
- ✓ *Bare surfaces left due to clearing of the vegetation the land becomes prone to soil erosion. (any 3×2=6 mks)*