

INTERCOUNTY GEOGRAPHY ASSOCIATION
TERM II 2026 GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2 (312/2)
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. (a) Identify two factors that influence the occurrence of minerals. (2mks)

- *Vulcanicity / Volcanic leads to the cooling and solidification of magma in cracks/fissures/crevices forming veins and lodes.*
- *Weathering exposes minerals near the earth's surface*
- *Erosion / Deposition loosens and transports minerals and eventually deposits them*
- *Evaporation leads to the precipitation of mineral salts*
- *Metamorphism leads to change into new minerals*
- *Leaching results into concentration of minerals in the crust*
- *Sedimentation deposits accumulate and concentrate minerals in specific areas*

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

(b) State three negative effects of the mining industry to the environment in Kenya. (3mks)

- *It causes land dereliction*
- *It causes Loss of biodiversity*
- *It causes Air pollution*
- *It causes Soil erosion*
- *It causes Disruption of the water table (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)*

2 (a) State three physical conditions which favour large scale sugarcane growing in Kenya.

- *High temperatures/temperatures ranging between 20°C and 27°C throughout the year.*
- *High rainfall which is well-distributed throughout the year/ Annual rainfall of between 1200mm to 1500mm to sustain growth.*

- *A dry, sunny harvesting season*
- *Deep/well-drained/ Volcanic soils/clay-loams that retain moisture well.*
- *Gently sloping land/ undulating landscape/rolling landscape (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)*

(b) Give two by-products obtained from sugarcane. (2mks)

- *Molasses*
- *Bagasse*
- *Filter cake (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

3 (a) Name two traditional methods of fishing. (2mks)

- *Use of woven baskets.*
- *Use of hand lines / Hooks and lines.*
- *Use of harpoons / Spears / Arrows.*
- *Use of fish traps / Barriers.*
- *Use of natural herbs / Poisoning plants to stun fish. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

(b) Give three reasons why marine fishing is underdeveloped in Kenya. (3mks)

- *Inadequate capital to purchase fishing equipment*
- *Low/Poor technology due to use of traditional/small boats*
- *Narrow continental shelf*
- *Coastline is fairly straight and has few indentations*
- *Limited market due to competitors from developed countries*
- *Low local demand for fish locally*
- *Waters are relatively warm discouraging the growth of planktons*

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

4 (a) Give two examples of game ranches in Kenya. (2mks)

- *Galu Game Ranch*
- *Kapolet Game Ranch*
- *Kekopi Ranch*
- *Gakina ranch*
- *Ol pejeta ranch*
- *Solio ranch*
- *Galana ranch (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

(b) State three reasons why wildlife conservation is encouraged in Kenya. (3mks)

- *To earn the country foreign exchange*
- *To preserve biodiversity*
- *To create employment.*
- *For aesthetic value*
- *For scientific research*
- *To protect water catchment areas (3 x 1 = 3 marks)*

5 (a) Give two effects of air pollution in major cities in Kenya. (2mks)

- *Causes respiratory illnesses such as asthma, bronchitis, allergies, and lung complications among city residents.*
- *Some gases form acid rain which corrodes buildings and destroys urban vegetation.*
- *Smog and heavy smoke particles impair vision/reduce visibility, causing traffic delays or accidents on urban roads and airports.*
- *Carbon emissions trap heat, leading to rising micro-climate temperatures in cities /global warming*
- *Causes foul smell*
- *Causes stunted growth in plants (2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

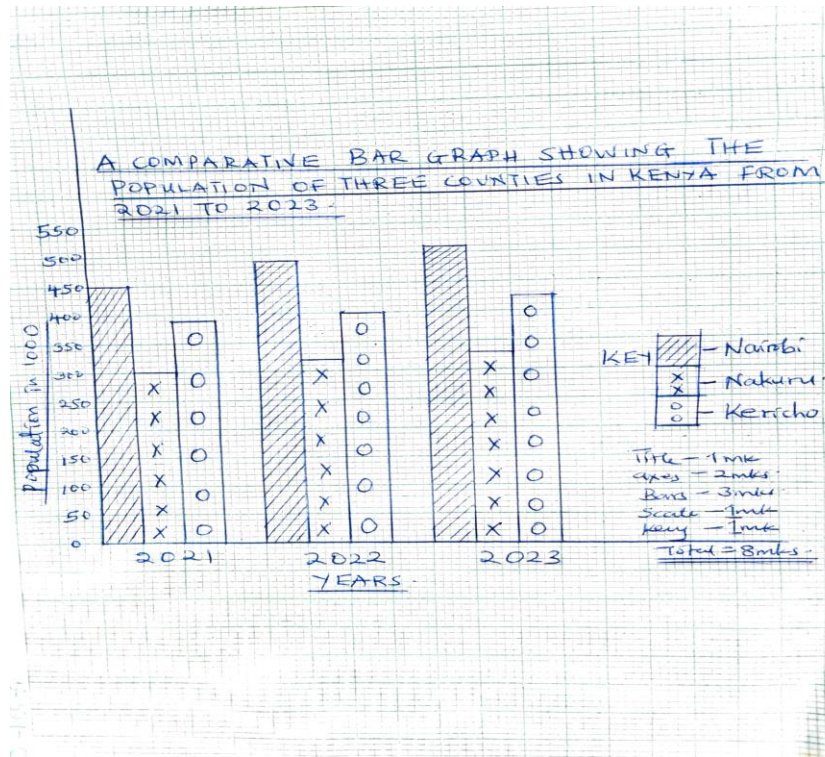
(b) State three measures that the government of Kenya has taken to conserve the environment. (3mks)

- *Enacting environmental legislation*
- *Implementing strict bans on single-use plastic bags/regulating industrial waste disposal.*
- *Afforestation and Re-afforestation programs*
- *Gazetting national parks, game reserves, and forest reserves to prevent human encroachment.*
- *Investing heavily in clean energy (geothermal, solar, wind) to minimize pollution from fossil fuels.*
- *Rehabilitating of derelict land*
- *Setting up of recycling plants to keep the environment clean*
- *Creating public awareness through mass media (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)*

SECTION B

(Answer Question 6 and any other TWO questions from this section)

- 6 (a) (i) Using a scale of 1cm rep 50,000 people, draw a comparative bar graph to represent the data above. (8mks)



(ii) State three advantages of using a comparative bar graph. (3mks)

- *It is easy to construct/draw.*
- *It is easy to read/ interpret*
- *Allows for comparison of variables directly*
- *It gives a clear visual impression of trends or changes over time.*
- *It can handle a large number of data /multiple groups simultaneously.*

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Explain two problems which result from high population growth in Kenya. (4mks)

- *Large number of youthful populations creates a high dependency ratio which causes slow economic growth.*
- *The rate of population growth is higher than the rate at which job opportunities are generated leading to unemployment*
- *The high demand for social amenities caused by the high population growth rate leads to congestion in schools/hospitals/transport facilities*
- *High demand for agricultural land causes land fragmentation reducing agricultural productivity /causing land boundary conflicts.*
- *Large number of poor/unemployed youths leads to temptation to commit time*
- *Environmental degradation: Destroys natural resources as people clear forests and wetlands to find land for farming and settlement.*

(c x 2 = 4 marks)

(c) Give four ways in which the population of Kenya differs from that of Sweden. (4mks)

-The population of Kenya has a large number of young people below 20 years of age while Sweden has an ageing population.

-Kenyan population has a lower life expectancy while Sweden has a higher life expectancy.

-In Kenya, the death rate is high while in Sweden the death rate is low.

-Population birth rate in Kenya is high while it's low in Sweden.

-The fertility rate in Kenya is high while in Sweden it's low.

-The population growth rate is high in Kenya while in Sweden it is low.

-A high percentage of the population in Kenya live in rural areas while in Sweden most live in urban centers.

-In Kenya, the working population is low while in Sweden the working population is moderate

-In Kenya the number of infants is high/ 0-4 years while in Sweden the number of infants is low.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

(d) Explain three functions of Nairobi city. (6mks)

- ***Administrative center: It is the capital city of Kenya, hosting the parliament/government ministries.***
- ***Commercial and Financial hub: Houses the Nairobi Securities Exchange/insurance corporations.***
- ***Industrial center: assembling motor vehicles e.g. KCI Industries/coca-cola company/unilever***
- ***Transport and communication hub: Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), and hosts Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA).***
- ***Educational center: E.g. UoN /Nairobi School***
- ***Residential centre; Runda/karen/Muthaiga/kilimani westland (3x 2 = 6 marks)***
- ***Tourism centre; Nairobi National Park***

7 (a) (i) Differentiate between afforestation and re-afforestation. (2mks)

- ***Afforestation is the planting of trees in an area that has not previously been covered by forest (planting trees where none existed before); whereas re-afforestation is the planting of trees in an area where forests have been cut down or cleared to restore the lost forest cover. (2X1 = 2 marks)***

(ii) Name three exotic tree species planted in Kenya. (3mks)

- ***Pine (Pinus)***
- ***Cypress***
- ***Eucalyptus / Blue gum***
- ***Wattle***
- ***Jacaranda***
- ***Grevillea***
- ***Cedar***
- ***Bottle brush***
- ***Kei apple***

- *Fir*
- *Spruce* (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) (i) Name the forest reserves marked A and F. (2mks)

- *A: Boni Forest*
- *F: Mau Forest* (2 x 1 = 2 marks)

(ii) Explain three causes of decline of areas under forest in Kenya. (6mks)

- Prolonged droughts has caused some trees to dry off*
- Fire outbreaks like the one that happened on Mount Kenya recently destroy large tracts of forests*
- Pests and diseases also kill trees leading to forest depletion*
- Population explosion has raised demand for wood which has resulted into overexploitation of the forest hence extinction*
- Forest encroachment by man has reduced area under forests*
- Industrialization –setting up of industries that use timber as their raw materials has led to deforestation*
- Illegal felling of trees hence their depletion*
- Some animals e.g. elephants destroy/debark the trees* (3x 2 = 6 marks)

(c) Explain three ways in which forests contribute to the economic development of Kenya. (6mks)

- *Source of raw materials for industries: Provides timber/logs for paper manufacturing/ furniture making promoting industrialization*
- *Creation of employment which raising living standards.*
- *Unique woodcarvings can be exported earning the country foreign exchange.*
- *Forests host diverse wildlife that attract tourists who bring in revenue.*
- *Provides wood fuel and charcoal used by rural households/certain Agro-processors saving national expenditure on imported fossil fuels*

(3x 2 = 6 marks)

(d) Give the differences between softwood forests in Kenya and Canada under the following subheadings: (6mks)

i) Mechanization:

- *In Kenya, mechanization is low; a lot of harvesting is done manually using power saw/ axes/ human labor while in Canada, mechanization is very high; advanced heavy machinery like fellers/skidders/tractors are used. (2mks)*

ii) Period of harvesting:

- *In Kenya, harvesting is done throughout the year while Canada, harvesting is concentrated during winter when the ground is frozen. (2mks)*

iii) Marketing of forest products:

In Kenya, most softwood products are consumed locally, with very little exported while In Canada, the industry is heavily export-oriented, supplying massive volumes of pulp/ paper/timber to markets like the USA, Europe, and Asia. (2mks)

8 (a) (i) Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable sources of energy. (2mks)

- *Renewable sources are energy resources that are inexhaustible / can regenerate naturally and be reused repeatedly over time; whereas non-renewable sources are energy resources that get depleted completely upon consumption and cannot be replaced.*

(ii) Identify three non-renewable sources of energy. (3mks)

- *Petroleum / Crude oil*
- *Coal*
- *Natural Gas*
- *Uranium (Nuclear minerals) (3 x 1 = 3 marks)*

(iii) State three disadvantages of nuclear energy. (3mks)

- *Accidental leaks can cause catastrophic environmental disasters and long-term health crises (e.g., cancers/mutations).*
- *Radioactive waste remains dangerous for thousands of years and is highly complex and costly to store safely.*
- *High initial installation/setup cost*

- *Materials used can be diverted to produce nuclear weapons, posing global security risks.* (3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) (i) Explain three physical factors that have favoured hydro-electric power production in Uganda. (6mks)

- *The presence of Lake Victoria ensures a massive/constant supply of water to spin the turbines at Owens Falls*
- *The River Nile drops rapidly over falls/rapids, providing the natural hydraulic force/head needed to generate power.*
- *Hard basement rock which provides strong solid foundations for constructing massive dam walls and resisting water pressure.*
- *Deep/narrow river gorges which minimizes the surface area of the reservoir*

(3x 2 = 6 marks)

(ii) Give five benefits of rural electrification in Kenya. (5mks)

- It has encouraged setting up of industries in the rural areas thus stimulating decentralization of industries hence providing employment.*
- It has increased lighting in rural areas which has led to reduction in crime rates.*
- It has reduced overdependence on wood fuel hence a reduction in deforestation.*
- It has improved social amenities in rural areas reducing the need for people to seek the services in the urban centers.*
- More people have invested in the rural areas leading to higher standards of living.*
- It has helped in opening up formerly remote areas as many people are encouraged to invest in such areas.*
- It has led to the development of horticultural farming since water for irrigation can easily be pumped.* (5x1=5mks)

(c) Explain three ways in which Kenya can reduce overdependence on oil as a source of energy. (6mks)

- *Expanding geothermal energy production to generate stable electricity.*
- *Developing large-scale wind farms/ solar fields to tap into free/clean climatic resources.*
- *Providing tax incentives for electric cars/ buses/motorcycles to lower petroleum consumption in transport.*
- *Enhancing the production of biodiesel from agricultural products like sugarcane*

- *Building efficient rail/bus rapid transit systems to reduce the number of private petroleum-fueled vehicles on the road. (3 x 2 = 6 marks)*

9 (a) (i) Apart from mobile phones, name three other modern means of communication. (3mks)

- *Internet / E-mail / social media*
- *Television*
- *Radio*
- *Newspapers / Magazines / Journals*
- *Satellites / Telex / Fax (3 x 1 = 3 marks)*

(ii) Give three ways in which communication has improved the tourism industry in Kenya. (3mks)

- *Enables efficient online hotel booking/reservations/ flight scheduling for tourists.*
- *Allows aggressive marketing and advertisement of Kenya's tourist destinations globally through websites and social media.*
- *Enhances safety and coordination; tour guides can communicate instantly during wildlife safaris or in emergencies.*
- *Facilitates smooth financial transactions via electronic money transfers or mobile banking.*
- *Tourist can access information about weather/transport/accommodation and tourist sites instantly through phones and internet*
- *Better telephone/internet/satellite communication connects kenya with the rest of the world attracting more visitors*
- *It promotes cultural events internationally as communication publicize festivals/wildlife events and sporting activities that attracts tourists in Kenya*

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) (i) Explain three problems facing railway transport in Africa. (6mks)

- *Different countries use different rail gauges making trans-continental rail connectivity highly difficult.*
- *Fueling/maintenance of railway stations are high reducing profit margins*
- *Construction of railway requires large amounts of capital that most countries are short of capital for maintenance*
- *Neglect of tracks leads to frequent breakdowns, slow speeds, and accidents.*
- *Competition from other modes of transport like road transport since roads offer more flexible/door-to-door delivery.*
- *Civil wars and political unrest in several regions have physically destroyed rail networks/ halted operational routes across borders.*
- *Vandalism of the railway lines causes great losses/delays in transportation*
- *Tropical storm waters at times washes away vital sections of the railway lines thereby disrupting transport/cause accidents* (3 x 2 = 6 marks)

(ii) Give three reasons why the government of Kenya is expanding pipeline transport. (3mks)

- *It is a safer way to transport highly flammable petroleum products compared to road tankers.*
- *It reduces heavy traffic congestion and minimizes wear and tear on Kenyan highways caused by oil tankers.*
- *It lowers the overall cost of transporting fluids and gases over long distances.*
- *It ensures a constant, rapid, and uninterrupted supply of fuel to inland regions and neighboring landlocked countries.*
- *It minimizes fuel theft, adulteration, and accidental spillage during transit.*

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(c) (i) State four measures taken by the Canadian and USA governments to overcome problems facing the St. Lawrence Seaway. (4mks)

- *Construction of locks to bypass natural waterfalls/rapids/overcome variations in water levels*
- *Dredging / Deepening the channels to allow larger ocean going vessels to navigate inland safely.*
- *Blasting of rocks to widening narrow channel.*
- *Use of ice-breakers to clear frozen paths during the harsh winter months.*
- *Installation of modern radar / navigation lights to enable safe sailing during heavy fog or at night.*
- *Construction of canals to avoid waterfalls /rapids (4 x 1 = 4 marks)*

(ii) Explain three benefits of Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway to the economies of USA and Canada. (6mks)

- *It opened up the industrial/agricultural heartlands of North America boosting trade.*
- *Lowered the cost of moving heavy industrial raw materials like iron providing cheap water transport*
- *Prompted the establishment of massive steel/automotive/ along the shores of the Great Lakes promoting industrial growth.*
- *Created jobs improving living standards.*
- *Stimulated the development and expansion of major industrial cities promoting urbanization.*
- *They are sources of water for domestic/industrial use*
- *Countries earn revenue from the charges levied on ships through tax*
- *They are tourist attractions generating income through foreign exchange (3x 2 = 6 marks)*

10 (a) (i) Distinguish between primary industries and secondary industries. (2mks)

- *Primary industries involve the direct extraction or exploitation of natural resources from the environment whereas secondary industries involve the processing/ refining/ transforming of raw materials into semi-finished/ finished consumer products*

(ii) Explain how the following factors influence the location of industries:

- Raw materials:

Industries that process bulky/ heavy/perishable raw materials are located close to the source of raw materials to cut down transport costs or prevent spoilage. (2mks)

- Government policy:

The government can deliberately offer tax incentives/subsidized land in specific under-developed towns to encourage industrial decentralization/restrict heavy industries to special economic zones away from residential areas. (2mks)

(b) (i) State three characteristics of cottage industries in India. (3mks)

- *Family-owned setups usually operated right inside/next to the home.*
- *They rely heavily on manual labor*
- *they use simple traditional tools*
- *They require very low capital investment.*
- *Most raw materials used are sourced locally.*
- *Products are mainly sold in local/domestic markets, though unique handicrafts are exported.*
- *They are widespread/ubiquitous (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)*

(ii) Explain four ways in which the government of Kenya encourages industrial development. (8mks)

- *Offering tax holidays to attract investors.*
- *Expanding road networks/railways to reduce logistical expenses for industries.*
- *Providing credit facilities/developmental capital through institutions like the Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) for expansion of industries*

- *Charging higher import duties on foreign goods that compete directly with locally manufactured products to protect local infant industries.*
- *Participating in blocks like COMESA, EAC to secure wider international and regional markets for Kenyan products.*
- *Running campaigns like "Buy Kenya, Build Kenya" to boost the domestic market share for local fabricators promoting local consumption. (4x 2 = 8 marks)*

(c) (i) Name the two major car industrial zones in Japan. (2mks)

- *Tokyo-Yokohama region*
- *Nagoya region*
- *Osaka-Kobe region* (2 x 1 = 2 marks)

(ii) Explain three factors which favour the development of car and electronics industry in Japan. (6mks)

- *Japan possesses highly sophisticated research facilities/technology/ automated assembly lines/extensive robotics, ensuring premium quality and efficiency.*
- *The Japanese education system produces highly specialized engineers and technicians dedicated to continuous improvement*
- *Major industrial zones are built along the coast with natural harbors allowing for cheap importation of heavy raw materials (iron/coal) and efficient exporting of vehicles and electronics worldwide.*
- *Japan has a powerful, wealthy banking system and global conglomerates capable of heavily funding industrial expansions*
- *The government policy/peace and stability has encouraged industrialization*
- *Japan produces fuel saving/cheap/affordable vehicles/electronics leading to high demand for them in the world market*
- *Presence of large population with a high purchasing power provides a large local market for the products*
- *Large HEP production/nuclear power for industrial energy*
- *The rise of emperor Meiji who promoted industrial development*
- *Japan's rugged terrain is unsuitable for development for agriculture and hence industries provide an alternative source of income*
- *Strategic position of Japan in relation to other countries encourages trade thus promoting production of vehicles and electronics*

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