



# MARANDA HIGH SCHOOL

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

## MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2025

312/2

Geography

Paper 2

MAY/JUNE

Time: 2¾ Hours

Name: .....

Adm No: .....

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

Date: 4<sup>th</sup> June, 2025

Time: 10.45 AM-1.15 PM

### Instructions to candidates

- Write your name, admission number and class in the spaces provided above.
- This paper has two sections A and B
- Answer **all** the questions in **SECTION A**.
- Answer **question 6** and any other two questions from **SECTION B**.
- All answers must be written in English.
- This paper consists of 15 printed pages.
- 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

Questions	Candidate's Score	Maximum Score
1 -5		25
6		25
		25
		25
<b>Total Score</b>		<b>100</b>

1. (a) What is economic geography?

(2 marks)

- ✓ A branch of geography that studies distribution of human activities and natural resources on the earth surface

(b) State three benefits learners get by studying economic geography

(3 marks)

- ✓ Helps learners understand where natural resources are found and how they are used
- ✓ Promotes environmental awareness
- ✓ Learners appreciate and understand regional differences/promotes national unity
- ✓ Encourages international understanding

2. (a) Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation.

(2 marks)

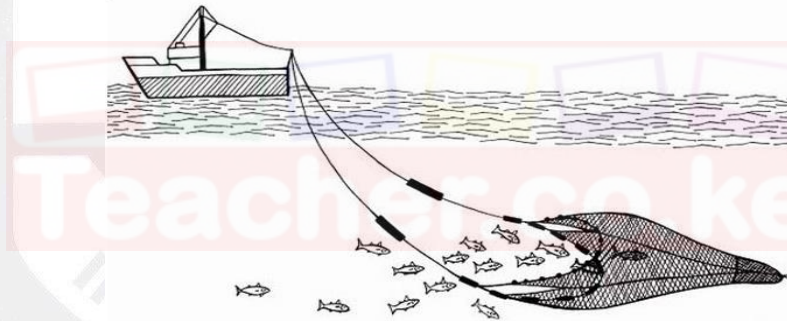
- ✓ Land reclamation: - is the process by which wasteland/less useful land is converted into farm a more useful land while Land rehabilitation is the process of restoring/recovering land that has been misused and destroyed through human activities to its former productive state

(b) State three measures the government of Kenya has employed to control tsetse flies in lambwe valley

(3 marks)

- ✓ Exposing male flies to gamma rays which make them sterile
- ✓ Low aircrafts are used to spray with insecticides the areas inhabited by the tsetse flies
- ✓ Clearing of tsetse fly habitats
- ✓ Creation of buffer zones
- ✓ Killing of the hosts

3. The diagram below fishing method.



(a) Identify the method shown.

(1 mark)

- ✓ Trawling

(b) Describe how it is used to catch fish.

(4 marks)

- ✓ A bag shaped net cast into water by the trawler.
- ✓ The net's mouth is kept open by otter boards/ head beams/Weights and floats position the net vertically in water.
- ✓ Trawler drags the net along the water as fish is swept into the wide opening and trapped in the cod end
- ✓ After sufficient fish has been caught, the net is hauled into the trawler to empty the fish.

4. (a) Distinguish between a forest and forestry.

(2 marks)

- ✓ A forest is a continuous growth of trees and undergrowth covering a large tract of land while forestry is the science of developing and managing forests including cultivating them

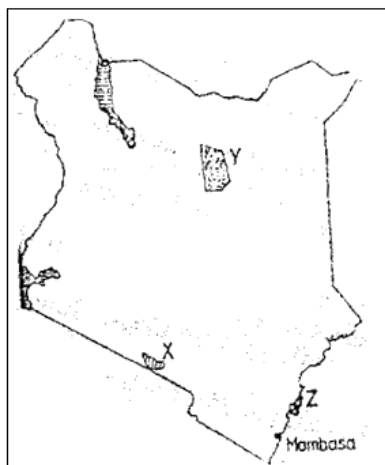
(b) Identify three activities that maybe undertaken by students in school to conserve trees.

(3 marks)

- ✓ Organize Tree planting day in school/community
- ✓ Adopt/care/mulch for trees
- ✓ Creating awareness/making posters
- ✓ Recycling waste papers
- ✓ Join wildlife/conservation clubs
- ✓ Organize nature walks to promote tree care/pass legislation
- ✓ Write petitions/letters to local leaders about need to conserve trees

- ✓ *Petition school administration to use clean energy*
- ✓ *Participate in national Afforestation/reafforestation programs*

5. Use the map of Kenya below to answer question 5 (a) and (b)



(a) (i) Name the national park marked X

- ✓ *Amboseli National park*

(ii) The marine reserve marked Z

- ✓ *Malindi/ Watamu marine park*

(b) Apart from establishing national parks and game reserves, state three other ways through which the government of Kenya conserves wildlife.

- ✓ *Enacting laws/regulations to curb poaching*
- ✓ *Encouraging individuals to set up game ranches for controlled hunting*
- ✓ *Provision of veterinary services through wildlife agencies*
- ✓ *Promotion of ecotourism to reduce tourism related environmental damage*
- ✓ *Educating the general public on the need to conserve wildlife*
- ✓ *Constructing electric fence in some parks to minimize human wildlife conflict*
- ✓ *Establishing the ministry of wildlife to oversee conservation practices*

### SECTION B

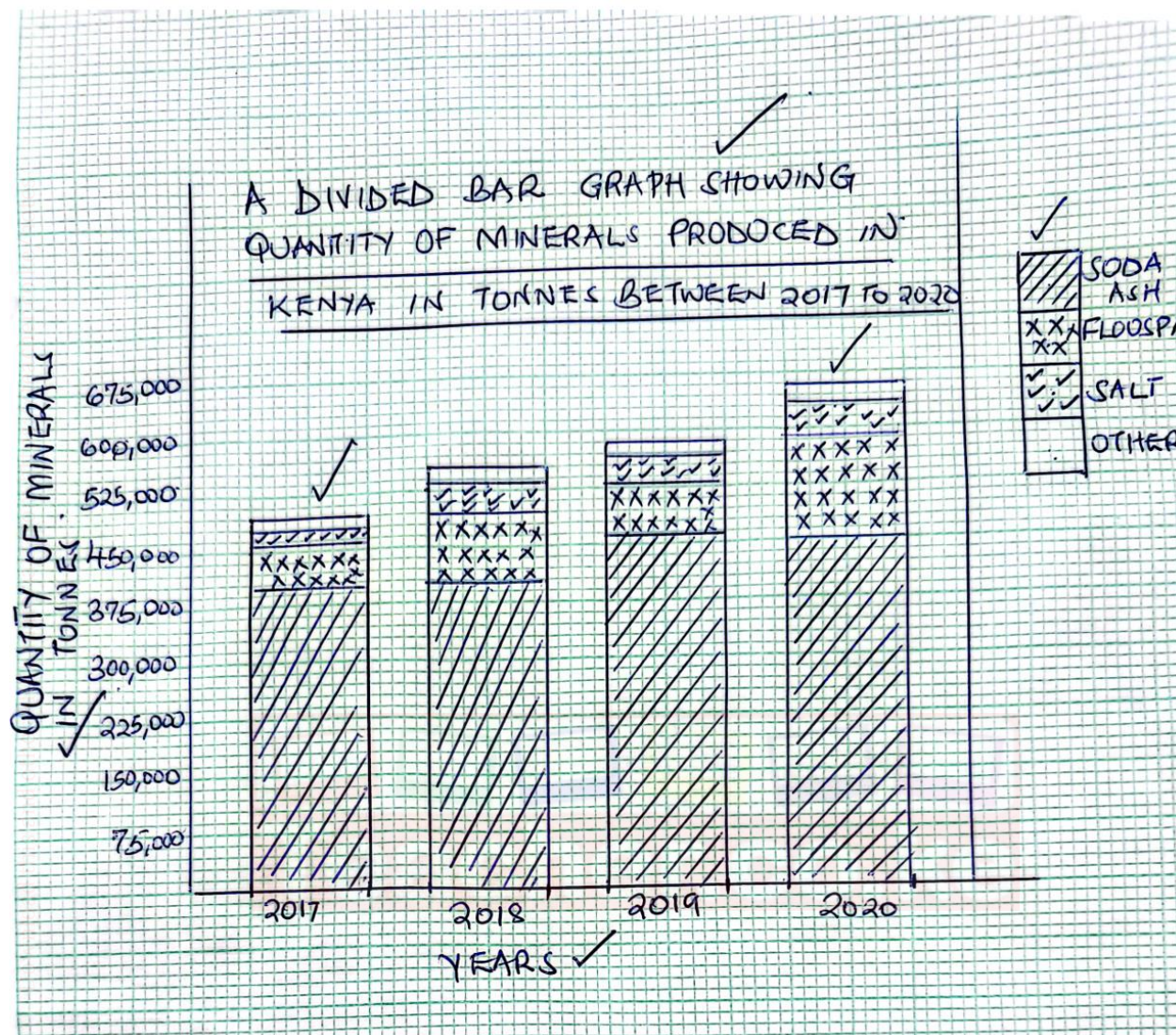
Answer **question 6** and any other **two** questions from this section.

6. The table below shows the value of intra-COMESA total exports in selected countries in million dollars from 2016 to 2019. Study it and use it to answer question 6(a).

Mineral/Year	2017	CT	2018	Quantity of minerals				CT
				CT	2019	CT	2020	
Soda Ash	397,780	397,780	404,110	404,110	462,560	462,560	453,835	453,835
Flourspar	61,664	459,444	95,015	499,125	70,201	532,761	137,986	591,821
Salt	25,664	485,108	38,848	537,973	41,199	573,960	51,139	642,960
Others	16,093	501,201	17,616	555,589	14,971	588,931	16,315	659,275

(a) Using a scale of 1 cm to represent 75,000 tonnes, draw a divided bar graph to represent the data. (8 marks)





- ✓ Title ---- 1 Mark
- ✓ Cumulative Totals - 1 Mark
- ✓ X-Axis - 1 Mark
- ✓ Y-Axis - 1 Mark
- ✓ Bars 2 Marks
- ✓ Key 1 Mark
- ✓ TOTAL = 8 MARKS

**b) Explain three ways in which well-developed transport system promotes mining in Kenya.**

**(6 marks)**

- ✓ Efficient roads/railways/ports make it easy/cheaper/faster movement of minerals from the mining sites to the processing factories/ ports/market without delay and with ease
- ✓ New roads to remote areas leads to expansion of mining activities creating employment that leads to improved living standards
- ✓ Tarmacking of roads reduces operational costs for mining companies making operations cost effective and more profitable
- ✓ It expands the country's mining potential/attracts foreign investments increasing mineral production/exports



- ✓ Modern railway line/SGR Supports exports of minerals improving country's trade
- ✓ Encourage/attracts skilled labour as workers can travel to and from mining sites with ease increasing mining

**c) (i) Describe the process of extraction of gold in South Africa. (4 marks)**

- ✓ This is done by deep shaft mining method
- ✓ The gold bearing rock is reached by **sinking vertical shafts**; from these **horizontal tunnels/galleries** at different levels are run to access the gold bearing reef
- ✓ The gold reef is then **drilled /blasted** using explosives underground
- ✓ The ore is then **hailed to the surface** for transportation for processing

**(ii) State three problems arising from deepening of gold mines in South Africa. (3 marks)**

- ✓ May lead to environmental degradation/sinking
- ✓ May lead to loss of life to miners in case of collapse/high risks/poor working conditions
- ✓ It increases the cost of mining/cost of energy/insurance
- ✓ It lowers the quality of ore
- ✓ May cause ground instability/subsidence

**d) State four ways in which mining leads to improved living standards (4 marks)**

- ✓ Creation of employment workers earn income improving their standards
- ✓ Development of roads/infrastructure
- ✓ Earning of foreign exchange used in developing other sectors
- ✓ Growth of towns that offer social services to people improving quality of life
- ✓ Mining companies provide clean water/healthcare to people who live nearby

**7. (a) (i) Name three counties in the western Kenya sugar belt where sugarcane is grown in large scale. (3 marks)**

- ✓ Bungoma
- ✓ Busia
- ✓ Kakamega

**(ii) Describe the cultivation of sugarcane up to harvesting. (5 marks)**

- ✓ The land is first **cleared**,
- ✓ The land is **ploughed** and/ then re- ploughed
- ✓ Furrows are made and **cane cuttings are laid in them and covered with soil**
- ✓ **Fertilizers are applied** at the early stages to enhance growth
- ✓ **Regular Weeding** is carried out/application of herbicides
- ✓ **Spraying** /t pests and diseases control are done at regular intervals till the crop attains maturity
- ✓ Harvesting is done after about 18 months by **cutting manually using sharp pangas** or machetes
- ✓ The cut/harvested cane is loaded onto trucks/tractors and quickly transported to the factory (to preserve sugar quality)

**(b) Explain three government policies that influence sugarcane growing in the western Kenya sugar belt. (6 marks)**

- ✓ Provision of **extension services** through Kenya sugar research foundation **to train farmers on best practices**
- ✓ Construction/maintenance of **feeder roads** to allow for **faster delivery** of cane to factories
- ✓ Provision of **subsidised farm inputs/fertilizers** to **support struggling farmers**
- ✓ Protecting sugarcane farmers by **banning sugar imports** so as to **protect their local market**
- ✓ **Licensing private millers** to ensure farmers get **competitive returns on their cane**
- ✓ **Extending credit/financial support** to ailing sugar factories to make them **remain operational**

**(c) State three effects of pests and diseases on sugarcane production in Kenya. (3 marks)**

- ✓ Pests like **sugarcane borers** **reduce yields**
- ✓ Diseases like **smut** **reduce quality of cane**
- ✓ Farmers spend more on **pesticides** reducing their profit margins/**increases cost of production**

- ✓ *Reduced supply of cane to factories may **disrupt industrial operations/lowers production***
- ✓ *Some pests/diseases may lead to **crop failure discouraging farmers** who may abandon sugarcane farming*

**(d) Explain four ways in which sugarcane contributes to industrial development in Kenya**  
(8 marks)

- ✓ ***Creation of employment** opportunities in sugar estates and factories earns income for workers giving them purchasing power **wide market for other industrial goods***
- ✓ ***Saving foreign exchange** that would have been used to import sugar by producing sugar for domestic consumption **improving balance of payments/** used to develop other sectors*
- ✓ *Sugarcane is a source of **raw materials** to sugar related industries promoting **industrial development***
- ✓ *Development of **roads** for **easy movement** of goods/rawmaterials to other industries*
- ✓ *Urbanization/**growth of towns** e.g. Mumias, Awendo and Muhoroni. These are provided with basic social amenities **improved living standards***

**8. (a) (i) Define trade** (2 marks)

- ✓ *Buying and selling of goods and services*

**(ii) Name two major imports from European Union to Kenya.** (2 marks)

- ✓ *Machinery*
- ✓ *Pharmaceuticals*
- ✓ *Vehicles/spareparts*
- ✓ *Iron and steel*
- ✓ *Electronics/telecommunication*
- ✓ *Food/Wines and spirits*
- ✓ *Agrochemical/fertilizers*
- ✓ *Medical equipments*

**b) Explain three ways tariffs influence regional trade.** (6 marks)

- ✓ ***Low tariffs** may **increase volume of exports** increasing trade*
- ✓ ***High tariffs** increase prices of imported goods **creating trade imbalances***
- ✓ ***High tariffs** lead to unequal trade in regional markets as countries **reduces competition***
- ✓ ***High Tariffs** promote **smuggling** and illegal trade across borders leading to **loss of revenue***
- ✓ ***Tariffs when paid** generate **government revenue** that can be used in developing other sectors/may reduce trade deficits/trade imbalances*
- ✓ ***Very high tariffs** discourage/**hinder exports/imports/regional trade***
- ✓ ***Very High tariffs** may leads to **protection/growth of local industries***

**c) (i) Apart from Kenya name two other eastern African countries that are part of COMESA**  
(2 marks)

- ✓ *Ethiopia*
- ✓ *Burundi*
- ✓ *Uganda*
- ✓ *Sudan*
- ✓ *South sudan*
- ✓ *Erithrea*
- ✓ *Djibouti*
- ✓ *Rwanda*

**(i) State three roles of COMESA** (3 marks)

- ✓ *Promotion of trade among member states/removal of trade barriers*
- ✓ *Promotion of industrial growth among member states*
- ✓ *Promotion of investment among member states*
- ✓ *Financial assistance to member countries*
- ✓ *Enhancement of revenue collection*



- ✓ To create regional specialization of commodities by member states
- ✓ To create political cooperation and unity

**d) State four problems facing small scale traders in Kenyan towns.**

**(4 marks)**

- ✓ Inadequate capital which hinders expansion
- ✓ High taxes/levies reduce profit margins
- ✓ Low purchasing power by consumers
- ✓ Inadequate structures for running businesses
- ✓ Underdeveloped transport network causing delays
- ✓ Insecurity leading to loss of wares

**e) Explain three measures the government of Kenya is taking to increase her exports. (6 marks)**

- ✓ Kenya exploring new markets in the Far East countries to avoid over reliance on the European market/ increase the quantity of Kenya's exports.)
- ✓ Kenya has signed new trade agreements / joining more trading block with various countries in Africa, America and Far East which will help widening its market
- ✓ Some Kenya entrepreneurs are setting up branches of their industries in the neighboring countries in order to expand trading activities.
- ✓ Kenya is undertaking partial processing/promoting export of high value agricultural products in order to fetch higher value to increase earnings.
- ✓ Implementation of vision 2030 will lead to increased production hence increased trade.
- ✓ Kenya is diversifying export products through the export processing zone to attract a wider market for her goods.
- ✓ Kenya should be aggressively advertising her products to attract more buyers.
- ✓ Kenya has improved international transport / communication links for efficient movement to neighbouring countries.
- ✓ The government has made efforts to reduce the cost of production of Kenyan goods so as they compete favorably in the regional market.

**9. (a) (i) Differentiate between primary and secondary industries.**

**(2marks)**

- ✓ Primary industries involve extraction of raw materials while secondary industries are involved in processing of raw materials into finished products

**(ii) Give two types of heavy industries in Kenya.**

**(2 marks)**

- ✓ Ship building/boat making
- ✓ Car assembly/motor vehicle assembly
- ✓ Steel rolling
- ✓ Cement manufacturing
- ✓ Oil refineries (edible oils)
- ✓ Glass making

**b) Explain three ways in which population have influenced development of agro based industries in Kenya. (6 marks)**

- ✓ High population in Kenyan highland provides cheap/abundant labour in tea/sugarcane/coffee processing industries
- ✓ High population provides /increased demand for goods/wide market encouraging expansion of industries/ expansion of industries
- ✓ High population is a source of innovators that leads quality products/efficiency/high output
- ✓ High population leads to urbanization that expands housing/roads/communication leading to expansion of related industries

**c) Explain three measures the government has taken to revive struggling industries in Kenya.**

**(6 marks)**

- ✓ Privatization of state owned industries to attract new investors
- ✓ Establishment of industrial parks and special economic zones SEZs/EPZs to reduce costs/create conducive environment for industrial growth
- ✓ Credit financing through Kenya industrial estates (KIE/Industrial Development Bank) to keep them afloat/for expansion

- ✓ *Buy Kenya build Kenya initiative to help in marketing of locally manufactured goods to boost their demand*
- ✓ *Intensifying development/maintenance of roads/communication network to ease movements of raw materials/finished products*
- ✓ *Training of citizens in industrial management*

d) (i) **Name two major car manufacturing zones in Japan.**

(2 marks)

- ✓ *Tokyo-yokohama industrial zone*
- ✓ *Osaka kobe industrial zone*
- ✓ *Nagoya industrial zone*

(ii) **State three significance of the car and electronics industries to the economy of Japan.**

(3 marks)

- ✓ *Export of cars and electronics earns Japan a lot of foreign exchange*
- ✓ *Car manufacturing has led to growth of towns like Yokohama/Osaka/Kyoto/Akashi*
- ✓ *It has led to creation of employment to many Japanese citizens improving their living standards*
- ✓ *The industries have led to development of many ports e.g. Port of Tokyo/kobe/nagoya/roads and railways for easy movement*

e) **Maranda High School students carried out a field study on non-agricultural industries in Kisumu City.**

(i) **Give two reasons why they must have carried out a pre-visit.**

(2 marks)

- ✓ *To acquaint themselves to the area's authorities and respondent/familiarize*
- ✓ *It assists the researchers to familiarize them with the study area to help in saving time/preventing accidents during the study.*
- ✓ *It assists the researchers to determine how suitable the study area is i.e. does the study area have adequate and sufficient data.*
- ✓ *It assists in budgeting for the study i.e. estimating cost of the study.*
- ✓ *It helps the researcher in identifying problems that are likely to be experienced during the field study and suggest their possible solutions.*
- ✓ *It helps the researchers in developing a working schedule.*

(ii) **Name two nonagricultural industries they may have visited.**

(2 marks)

- ✓ *Cement manufacturing at Koru*
- ✓ *Boat making/shipbuilding at Kisumu boat*
- ✓ *Textile industry at Kicomi*
- ✓ *Concrete products limited*

10. a) **Define the term population density.**

(2 marks)

- ✓ *refers to the number of persons/people per unit area of land*

b) **Explain how the following factors have influenced population distribution in central parts of Kenya.**

• **Government policies**

(4 marks)

- ✓ *Establishment of Mwea irrigation scheme led to dense population in Mwea town as it is a source of rice/food crops/employment*
- ✓ *Gazettement of Abadare forest reserve has led to sparse/no population in the forest as it will be against the law*
- ✓ *Construction of modern roads/thika superhighway/maunau roads led to dense population in thika towns/nyeri as it has eased movement*
- ✓ *Resettlement of landless in schemes like Lari in Kiambu led to dense population in these areas*

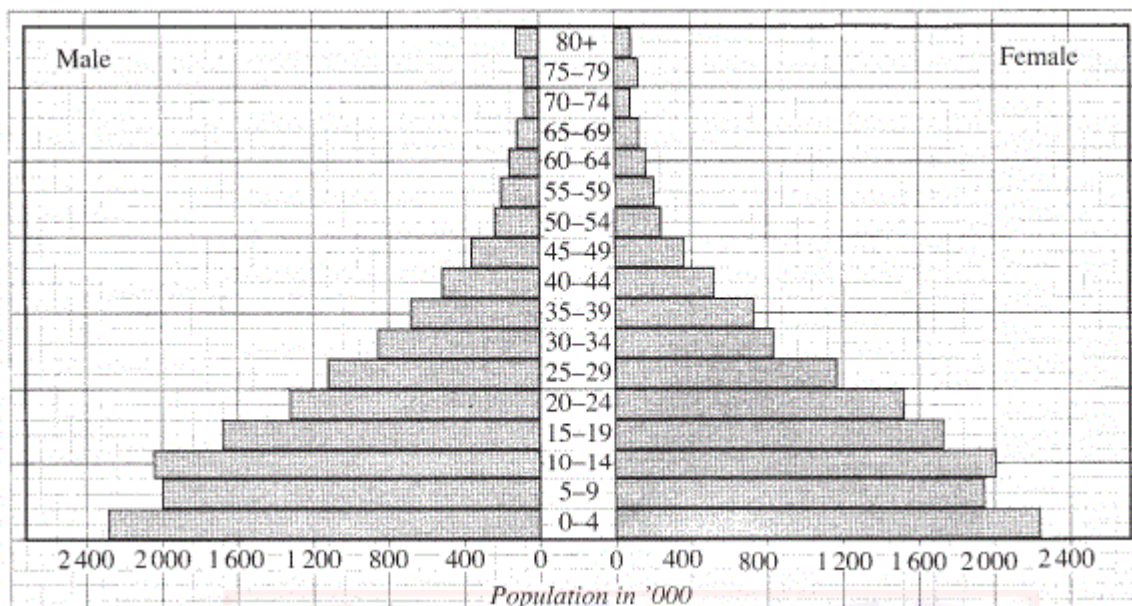
• **climate**

(2 marks)

- ✓ *high rainfall/ well distributed throughout the year received in parts of central encourage dense populations e.g. in Kiambu/Kirinyaga as it supports agriculture*



- ✓ *high rainfall* supports many rivers which provide water for domestic use supporting dense population
- c) Give three factors that influence population growth in Kenya. (3 marks)
  - ✓ *Fertility*
  - ✓ *Mortality*
  - ✓ *Migration*
- d) Study the population pyramid below and use it to answer question d(i) and (ii)



- (i) What type of population is represented by the pyramid? (1 mark)
  - ✓ *Young population*
- (ii) State three characteristics of the population represented by the pyramid. (3 marks)
  - ✓ *High birth rates shown by long bars at the base*
  - ✓ *High death rate shown by rapidly shortening of bars*
  - ✓ *Low life expectancy shown by very thin bars at the top of the pyramid*
- (d) Explain three positive effects of rapid population growth on the economy of Kenya. (6 marks)
  - ✓ *Increased market will lead to industrial growth*
  - ✓ *Large pool of labour lead to economic growth*
  - ✓ *Increased innovation and creativity lead to new discoveries*
  - ✓ *Increased tax base increased revenue to fund government projects*
- (e) Explain differences between the population of Kenya and that of Sweden under the following:
  - **Population structure** (2 marks)
    - ✓ *Kenya population is young because of high birth rates/improved medical care/low life expectancy while Sweden's population is aged because of low birth rates/high life expectancy*
  - **Population growth rate** (2 marks)
    - ✓ *Kenya's growth rate is high because of cultural beliefs/sex preferences/early marriages while Sweden's growth rate is very low because of high life expectancy/late marriages/high adoption of family planning*