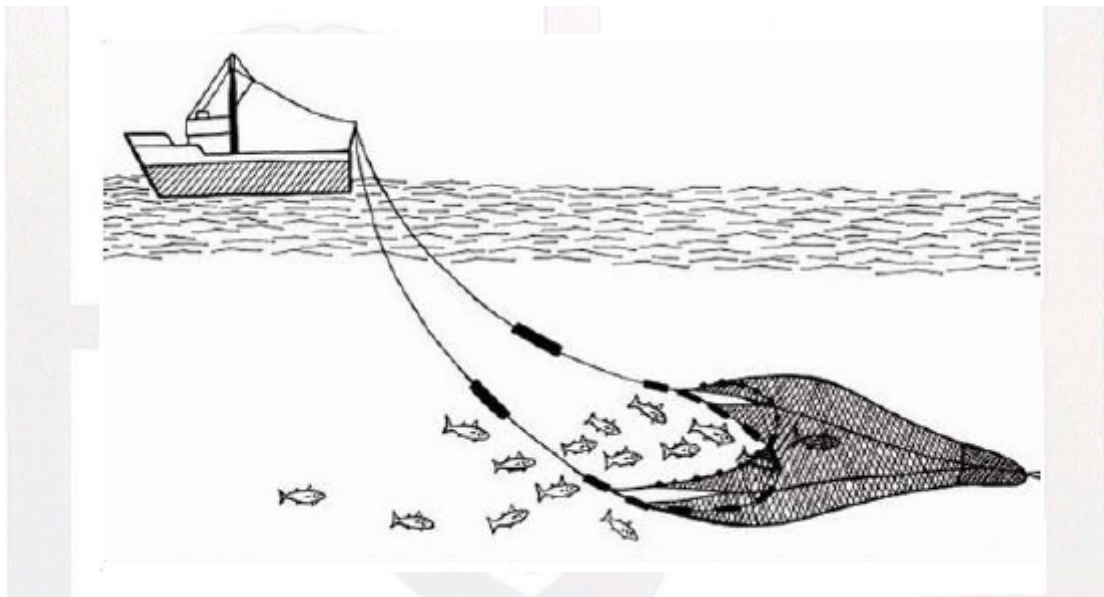


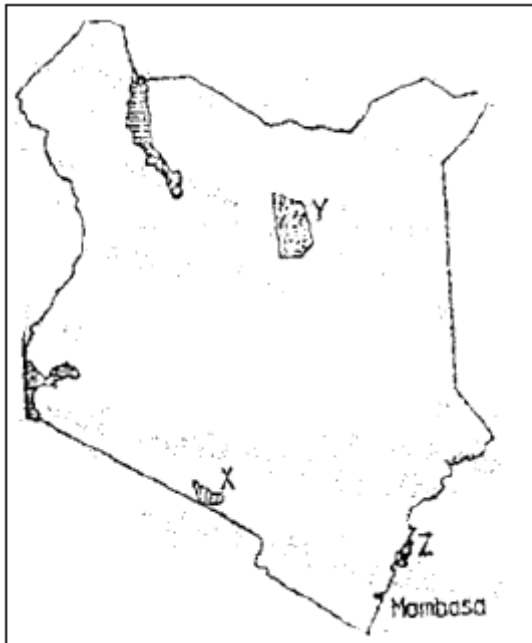
Geography paper 2 - 2025 Maranda High School KCSE Mock Exams

Questions

- What is economic geography? (2 marks)
 - State three benefits learners get by studying economic geography. (3 marks)
- Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation. (2 marks)
 - State three measures the government of Kenya has employed to control tsetse flies in Lambwe Valley (3 marks)
- The diagram below shows a fishing method. Study it and use it to answer questions 3(a) and (b).



- Identify the fishing method represented by the diagram above. (1 mark)
 - Describe how it is used to catch fish. (4 marks)
- Distinguish between a forest and forestry. (2 marks)
 - Identify three activities that can be undertaken by students in school to conserve trees. (3 marks)
 - Use the map of Kenya below to answer questions 5(a) and (b)



(a) (i) Name the national park marked X (1 mark)

(ii) The marine reserve marked Z (1 mark)

(b) Apart from establishing national parks and game reserves, state three other ways through which the government of Kenya conserves wildlife. (3 marks)

6. The table below shows the quantity of minerals produced in Kenya in tonnes between the years 2017 and 2020. Study it and use it to answer question 6(a).

	Quantity of minerals			
Mineral/Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Soda Ash	397,780	404,110	462,560	453,835
Flourspar	61,664	95,015	70,201	137,986
Salt	25,664	38,848	41,199	51,139
Others	16,093	17,616	14,971	16,315

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

b) Explain three ways in which well-developed transport system promotes mining in Kenya. (6 marks)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) (i) Apart from Kenya, name two other Eastern African countries that are part of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). (2 marks)

(ii) State three roles of COMESA. (3 marks)

d) State four problems facing small-scale traders in Kenyan towns. (4 marks)

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

9. (a) (i) Differentiate between primary and secondary industries. (2 marks)

(ii) Give two types of heavy industries in Kenya. (2 marks)

b) Explain three ways in which population has influenced the development of agro-based industries in Kenya. (6 marks)

c) Explain three measures the government has taken to revive struggling industries in Kenya. (6 marks)

d) (i) Name two major car manufacturing zones in Japan. (2 marks)

(ii) State three significances of the car and electronics industries to the economy of Japan. (3 marks)

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

(i) Give two reasons why they must have carried out a pre-visit. (2 marks)

(ii) Name two non-agricultural industries they may have visited. (2 marks)

10. a) Define the term population density. (2 marks)

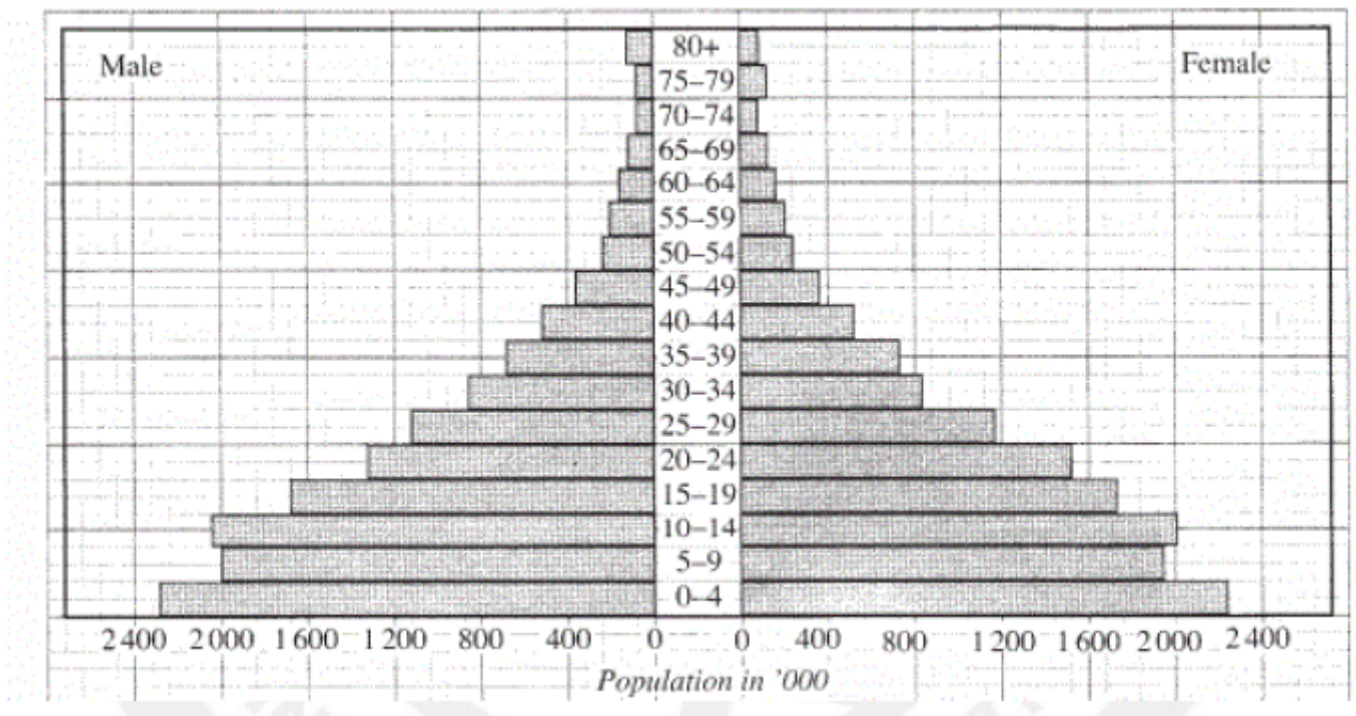
b) Explain how the following factors have influenced population distribution in central parts of Kenya.

1. Government policies (4 marks)

2. Climate (2 marks)

c) Give three factors that influence population growth in Kenya. (3 marks)

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)
- (ii) State three characteristics of the population represented by the pyramid. (3 marks)
- (d) Explain three positive effects of rapid population growth on the economy of Kenya. (6 marks)
- (e) Explain differences between the population of Kenya and that of Sweden under the following:
 1. Population structure (2 marks)
 2. Population growth rate (2 marks)

Answers

1. A branch of geography that studies distribution of human activities and natural resources on the earth surface
2. a)

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)

 1. Exposing male flies to gamma rays which make them sterile
 2. Low aircrafts are used to spray with insecticides the areas inhabited by the tsetse flies
 3. Clearing of tsetse fly habitats
 4. Creation of buffer zones
 5. Killing of the hosts
3. a)

Trawling

b)

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

4. a)

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)

1. Organize Tree planting day in school/community
2. Adopt/care/mulch for trees
3. Creating awareness/making posters
4. Recycling waste papers
5. Join wildlife/conservation clubs
6. Organize nature walks to promote tree care/pass legislation
7. Write petitions/letters to local leaders about need to conserve trees
8. Petition school administration to use clean energy
9. Participate in national Afforestation/reafforestation programs

5. a)

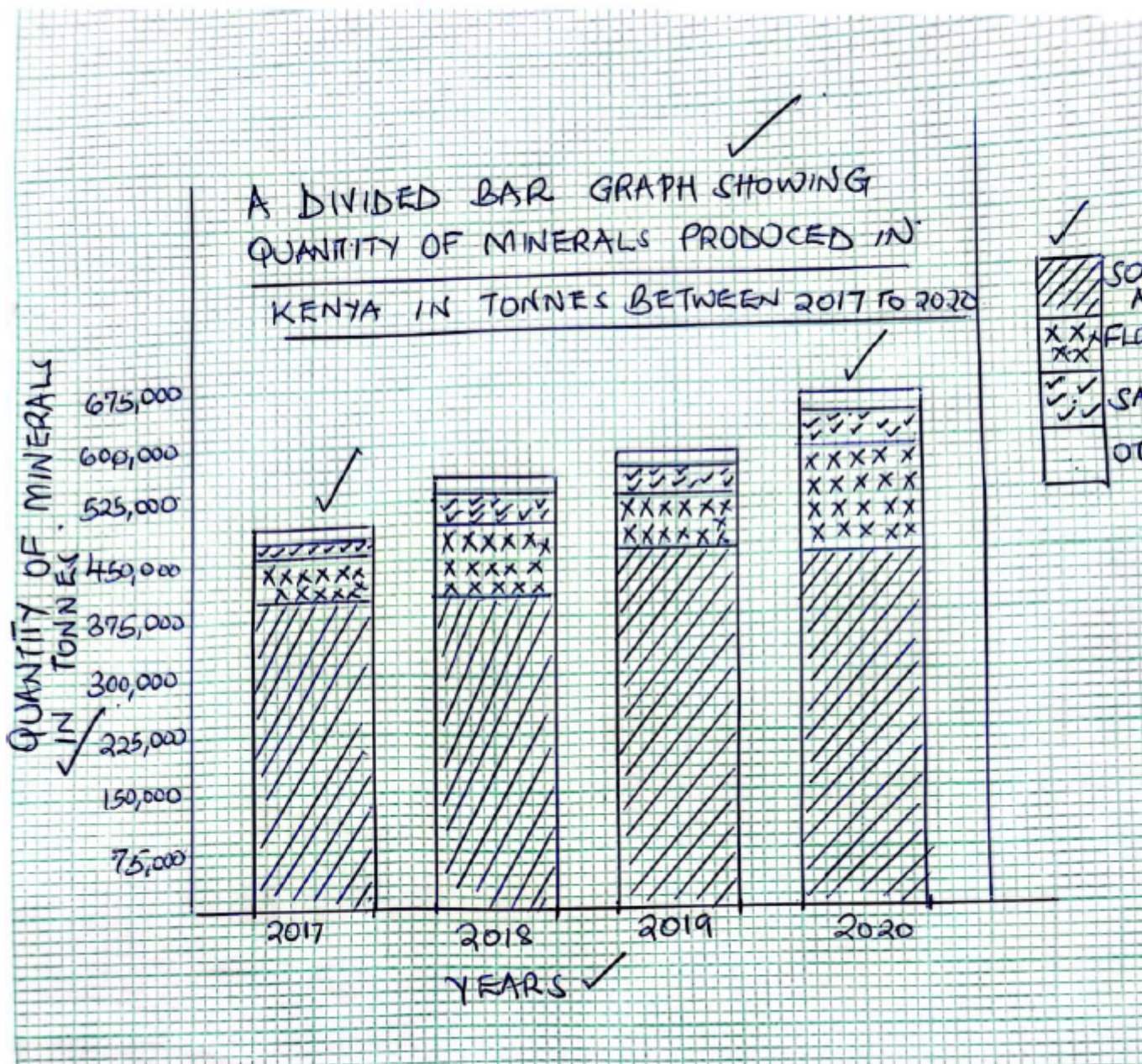
i) Amboseli National park

ii) Malindi/Watamu marine park

b)

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

6. a)



b)

1. 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
2. New roads to remote areas leads to expansion of mining activities creating employment that leads to improved living standards
3. Tarmacking of roads reduces operational costs for mining companies making operations cost effective and more profitable
4. It expands the country's mining potential/attracts foreign investments increasing mineral production/exports
5. Modern railway line/SGR Supports exports of minerals improving country's trade
6. Encourage/attracts skilled labour as workers can travel to and from mining sites with ease increasing mining

c)i)

1. This is done by deep shaft mining method

2. 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
3. The gold reef is then drilled /blasted using explosives underground
4. The ore is then hauled to the surface for transportation for processing

ii)

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

d)

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

7. a)

1. Bungoma
2. Busia
3. Kakamega

b)

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

b)

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

c)

1. Pests like sugarcane borers reduce yields
2. Diseases like smut reduce quality of cane
3. Farmers spend more on pesticides reducing their profit margins/increase cost of production
4. Reduced supply of cane to factories may disrupt industrial operations/lowers production
5. Some pests/diseases may lead to crop failure discouraging farmers who may abandon sugarcane farming

d)

1. Creation of employment opportunities in sugar estates and factories earns income for workers giving them purchasing power wide market for other industrial goods
2. 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
3. Sugarcane is a source of raw materials to sugar related industries promoting industrial development
4. Development of roads for easy movement of goods/rawmaterials to other industries
5. Urbanization/growth of towns e.g. Mumias, Awendo and Muhoroni. These are provided with basic social amenities improved living standards

8. a) i) Buying and selling of goods and services

ii)

1. Machinery
2. Pharmaceuticals
3. Vehicles/spareparts
4. Iron and steel
5. Electronics/telecommunication
6. Food/Wines and spirits
7. Agrochemical/fertilizers
8. Medical equipments

b)

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

c) i)

1. Ethiopia
2. Burundi
3. Uganda
4. Sudan
5. South sudan
6. Erithrea
7. Djibouti
8. Rwanda

ii)

1. Promotion of trade among member states/removal of trade barriers
2. Promotion of industrial growth among member states
3. Promotion of investment among member states
4. Financial assistance to member countries
5. Enhancement of revenue collection
6. To create regional specialization of commodities by member states
7. To create political cooperation and unity

d)

1. Inadequate capital which hinders expansion

2. High taxes/levies reduce profit margins
3. Low purchasing power by consumers
4. Inadequate structures for running businesses
5. Underdeveloped transport network causing delays
6. Insecurity leading to loss of wares

e)

1. Kenya exploring new markets in the Far East countries to avoid over reliance on the European market/ increase the quantity of Kenya's exports.)
2. 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
3. Some Kenya entrepreneurs are setting up branches of their industries in the neighboring countries in order to expand trading activities.
4. Kenya is undertaking partial processing/promoting export of high value agricultural products in order to fetch higher value to increase earnings.
5. Implementation of vision 2030 will lead to increased production hence increased trade.
6. Kenya is diversifying export products through the export processing zone to attract a wider market for her goods.
7. Kenya should be aggressively advertising her products to attract more buyers.
8. Kenya has improved international transport / communication links for efficient movement to neighbouring countries.
9. 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)

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

ii)

1. Shipbuilding/boatmaking
2. Car assembly/motor vehicle assembly
3. Steel rolling
4. Cement manufacturing
5. Oil refineries (edible oils)
6. Glass making

b)

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

c)

1. Privatization of state owned industries to attract new investors
2. Establishment of industrial parks and special economic zones SEZs/EPZs to reduce costs/create conducive environment for industrial growth

3. Credit financing through Kenya industrial estates(KIE/Industrial Development Bank) to keep them afloat/for expansion
4. Buy Kenya build. Kenya initiative to help in marketing of locally manufactured goods to boost their demand
5. Intensifying development/maintenance of roads/communication network to ease movements of raw materials/finished products
6. Training of citizens in industrial management

d) i)

1. Tokyo-yokohama industrial zone
2. Osaka kobe industrial zone
3. Nagoya industrial zone

ii)

1. Export of cars and electronics earns japan a lot of foreign exchange
2. Car manufacturing has led to growth of towns like yokohama/Osaka/Kyoto/Akashi
3. It has led to creation of employment to many Japanese citizens improving their living standards
4. The industries have led to development of many port eg. Port of Tokyo/kobe/nagoyas/roads and railways for easy movement

e)

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

ii)

1. Cement manufacturing at koru
2. Boat making/shipbuilding at Kisumu boat
3. Textile industry at kicomi
4. Concrete products limited

10. a) refers to the number of persons/people per unit area of land

b)

Government policies

1. Establishment of mwea irrigation scheme led to dense population in mwea town as it source of rice/foodcrops/employment
2. gazettement of abadares forest reserve has led to sparce/no population in the forest as it will be against the law
3. construction of modern roads/thika superhighway/maumau roads led to dense population in thika towns/nyeri as it has easened movement
4. resettlement of landless in schemes like lari in kiambu led the dense population in these areas

climate

1. high rainfall/ well distributed throughout the year received in parts of central encourage dense populations e.g in kiambu/kirinyaga as it supports agriculture
2. high rainfall supports many rivers which provide water for domestic use supporting dense population

c)

1. Fertility
2. Mortality
3. Migration

d)

i) Young population

ii)

1. High birth rates shown by long bars at the base
2. High death rate shown by rapidly shortening of bars
3. Low life expectancy shown by very thin bars at the top of the pyramid

d)

1. Increased market will lead to industrial growth
2. Large pool of labour lead to economic growth
3. Increased innovation and creativity lead to new discoveries
4. Increased tax base increased revenue to fund government projects

e)

Population structure

Kenya population is young because of high birth rates/improved medical care/low life expectancy while swedens population is aged because of low birth rates/high life expectancy

Population growth rate

Kenyas growth rate is high because of cultural beliefs/sexpreferences/early marriages while swedens growth rate is very low because of high life expectancy/late marriages/high adoption of family planning

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