**CASPA AMUKURA PARISH 2021 EXAMINATION**

**FORM 2 GEOGRAPHY MARKING SCHEME**

SECTION A:

1. (a) Solar system comprises the sun, planets and other heavenly bodies e.g. comets, meteorites

(b) Planets without satellites (2mks)

- Mercury

– Venus

2. (a) Three effects of rotation (3mks)

-Causes day and night

- Causes deflection of winds and Ocean currents

- Causes rising and falling of tides.

- Causes difference in atmospheric pressure on the earth’s surface

(b) Three characteristics of the earths’ core (3mks)

- Temperature range is 3700 – 45000c

* Divided into two: inner core and outer core.
* Inner core composed of solid materials
* Outer core composes of very hot molten materials
* Outer core contains minerals iron and nickel
* Average density 10.5 – 17.0 gm/cm3

1. (a) Interior of earth is hot because

* Original heat retained after formation of the earth, interior cooled at slower rate.
* Overlying material exert a lot of pressure to the interior resulting to high pressure to the interior resulting to high pressure.
* Radioactivity processes in the interior of the earth produce a lot of energy in the interior

(b) Instruments in Stevenson screen. (3mks)

- Maximum thermometer

- Minimum thermometer

- Six’s thermometer

- Hygrometer (wet bulb and dry bulb thermometer) any 3 x 1 (mks)

1. (a) Weather forecasting is the prediction of the atmospheric condition of a place at specific time

(2mks)

(b) – Weather forecasting determines farmers calendar of events e.g planting and harvesting.

* It determines time for sea/air travels
* It influences mode of dressing

- It influences sporting activities

5. - Veins and lodes

- Beds and seams

- Weathering products

- Alluvial/Placer deposits

-It determines fishing habits

Any 3 x1 (3mks)

1. (a) (i) A picture: I s an image of an object represented as a drawing, painting or photograph. (2mks)

A map is a representation of part or whole earth on a flat surface like a piece of paper or chalkboard. (2mks)

(i) Topographical map (1mk)

Atlas Map (1mk)

(b) (i) – A sketch map should be neat and clear

– It must have a title

It must have a key for symbols and signs

It must have a compass direction

Any 4 x 1 (4mks)

(ii) - Maps show direction and location of places and phenomena on the earth’s surface e.g cities, Mountains, rivers etc.

* Maps show human and economic activities like land use settlement etc.
* Maps indicate physical features such as relief, drainage patterns etc.
* Maps show weather trends like rainfall, temperature and climatic regions
* Maps indicate political and administrative boundaries and adjudicated land ownership
* Maps are important in military strategies as enemy positions are pin – pointed through the use of maps.

Any 4 x 2 (8mks)

(c) A scale is a ratio between distance on the map and distance on the actual ground. (2mks)

(ii) Uses of scales:

* To measure distances on maps (1mk)
* To Calculate areas on Maps (1mk)
* (d) (i) Scale ½ 00, 000 into statement cm
* But 100 cm = 1m
* 200 000 cm = 200 000 = 2000 m
* 100
* 1000 m = 1 km
* 2000 m = 2000 2km
* 1000
* Thus 1 cm represents 2km. (2mks)
* (ii) 1cm to ½ km into ratio scale
* 1cm to 500m
* 1m = 1000 cm
* 500m = 500 x 100 50,0000 cm
* 1: 50000 (1mk)

1. (i) Mining is the process of extracting valuable minerals from the earth’s crust (2mks)

(ii) Underground/mining /deep shaft mining (1mk)

Alluvial/placer mining (1mk)

(iii) – Cutting and polishing metals

– Making jewels (ornaments)

– Making drill bits

-Grinding metals

(b) – Land dereliction: damaged abandoned land with no vegetation and depleted minerals. eg muram pits, stone quarries etc.

– Pollution: toxic gases cause air pollution and acid rain, noise pollution from heavy machines and explosures.

– Loss of biodiversity: - loss of vegetation that leads to destruction of animal habitats.

– Soil erosion/soil degradation: destruction of soil structure making it loose and vulnerable to a gents of erosion i:e wind and water.

– Landslides: sudden movement of materials down the slope may trigger tremors, burry settlements leading to destruction of property and loss of human life.

* + 1. Any 3 x 2 (6mks)

(c) - Value of minerals: Minerals with high demand and economic value may be runned ever at high cost. e.g. gold, petroleum, diamonds etc.

– Size of mineral deposit: big reserve justifies expensive equipment.

– Quality of ore: higher grade ores are economical to exploit than tower grade ores.

Method of mining: It depends on the mode of occurrence of the ore.

– Technology: Advanced technology is needed in mining and processing of minerals.

-Capital: Mining requires large outlay of capital

-Market world market prices are often unstable, thus affecting demand for minerals

- Transport costs: transportation cost of bulky ores by rail and road is very high.

Any 5 x 2 (10mks)

(d) O.P.E.C

Means Organisation of petroleum Exporting countries (2mks)

1. (a) (i) Weather is the atmospheric condition of a particular place for a specific period of time (short period e.g a day)

(ii) Temperature - Air pressure

– Precipitation - Sunshine

* Humidity
* Wind
* Cloud cover

Any 4 x1 (4mks)

(b) (i) – Clear sky/absence of clouds to permit terrestrial radiation

– There must be sufficient moisture in the air

The air must be cooled below dew point

– Wind must be calm.

Any 3 x 1 (3mks)

(ii) – lapse rate is the rate at which temperature decreases with increasing altitude, while temperature inversion is where temperature increases with altitude. (2mks)

(c) (i) - Gentle sloping/ flat area.

- Free from flooding

- Away from tall buildings and trees

-Open area with a wide view of sky and free flow of air.

-Secure site for safety of instruments

Any 4 x 1 (4mks)

(ii) – Clouds determine amount of solar radiation reaching the earth surface and amount leaving the earth’s surface.

* Day temperatures are moderated by clouds.
* Areas of thick dark clouds have high rainfall. Cumulo – nimbus and nimbo – stratus cause rain.

Any 3 x 2 (6mks)

(d) (i) Crossing it to the west, a day is lost. (1mk)

Crossing it to the east, a day is gained (1mk)

(ii) Difference between Buchanan and Nairobi is

100 + 370 = 470

10 = 4min

470 = 47 x 4 = 188 min

In hours = 188 = 3hrs 8 Min

Time Buchanan is behind that of Nairobi

**10.00 a.m**

**- 3.08**

**6.52 a.m (2mks)**

**9. (a)** (i) Folding is the bending of crustal rocks caused by compressional forces. (2mks**)**

**(ii) Symmetrical folds**

* Crustal rocks are subjected to compressional forces of equal magnitude from both sides.
* Rocks bend evenly, with limbs dipping at the same angle.

**(iii) Crustal rocks are subjected to compressional forces of unequal strength.**

* The side of the fold experiencing stronger forces will be pushed higher, becoming steeper than the other side.
* (Explanation 2mks, diagrams ( 2mks)

1. (b) Heavy rainfall on windward slopes of fold mts promote agriculture

– Forested wind ward slope of fold mts. Provide timber for construction industry, herbal medicine and wildlife habitat.

* Fold mts are water catchment areas as rivers originate and provide water for irrigation, domestic and industrial use.

– Valuable minerals may be brought closer to the surface for easy mining.

– Beautiful landforms attract tourists and earn revenue and foreign exchange

Any 3 x 2 (6mks)

(c) (i) Faulting is the breaking or fracturing of crustal rocks caused by tension, compression or shear forces. 1 x2 (2mks)

(ii) Normal fault

* Reverse fault
* Reverse fault
* Shear/ tear/transform fault
* Thrust fault
* Anticlinal fault

Any 3 x 1 (3mks)

(iii) Faulting may reverse the drainage system through the faultscaps.

–Fault guided drainage forms when faulting forms a long a river.

– Faulting may cause disappearance of rivers underground.

– Faulting may lead to formation of Rift Valley lakes, used for various purposes.

Any 3 x 2 (6mks)

(d) Horst mountains in East Africa

-Ruwenzori in Uganda

-Usambara in Tanzania

-Pare in Tanzania

Any 2 x 1 (2mks)