**GEOGRAPHY FORM 2 END OF TERM**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**1**(a) (i) external conditions surrounding a plant or an animal (2mks)

(ii) the set of external surroundings that influence the development and behavior of specific organisms. (2mks)

(iii) part of the environment with physical conditions in which certain plants and animals live. (2mks)

(b)(i) physical geography human geography (2mks)

(ii) - it focuses on the study of the earth hence enabling leaners to explain the origin of the earth , solar system and the internal structure f the earth

-helps learners develop skills of observing, analyzing and interpreting maps, photos, charts, diagrams and statistical data

-helps learners through the study of field work know how to manage time by drawing time schedule and adhering to it

- creates awareness in people on the need to manage, conserve and use of the environment sustainably

-it is a career subject in areas such as surveying

-helps learners know the contribution of other people through learning interactions

 (3x2mks)

2(a) is a system comprising the sun and the nine planets orbiting it. (2mks)

 (b) i) passing star theory

nebula cloud theory (2mks)

 (ii). it does not explain the origin of the sun and the passing star

 -high temperature material from the star or the sun would disperse rather than condense

 -chances of Another star approaching the sun are minimal

(iii) astronomy is the study of heavenly bodies

3.(a) oblate spheroid/a geoid (1mk)

(b) -circumnavigation-approaching sheep from a port-rotation of the earth- during the eclipse of the moon-circular nature of the earth’s horizon as seen from the tower-satellite photographs-all planets , moon and the sun are round.(accept explanation)

 (6mks)

4a) Condition of the atmosphere with reference to its water vapour content (1mks**)**

b) Absolute – amount of water vapour in a given volume of air at a particular temperature expressed in gm/m3

Relative – Ratio between absolute humidity of a given mass of air and the maximum amount of H2O vapour that it can hold at the same temperature. (2mks)

5 a .i) A place where the elements of weather are observed, measured and recorded (2mks)

ii) mimimum thermomer

 maximum thermometer

 six’s thermometer

 hygrometer (2mks)

b.i) Rain gauge

* The rain gauge is kept in an open space in the weather station from above. Its raised to avoid splashes from entering into the gauge.
* The water collected is emptied into the measuring cylinder every 24hrs.
* Take readings on the measuring cylinder.
* This cylinder is graduated in mm and the level the water emptied reaches gives us the reading amount of rainfall for the day.
* Record the readings and interpret.
* A maximum and minimum thermometer
* When the temperature rises, alcohol in the left hand column expands and pushes the mercury column and maximum temperature is read.
* When the temperature rises, alcohol in the left hand column contracts and pulls the index along the tube and the minimum temperature is read from the upper end of the index.
* After recording the reading, the thermometer is reset using a magnet.
* Interpret the readings. (3mks)

ii) wind direction

wind speed

temperature

C i) Ancient methods

Weather lore methods

Modern methods (3mks)

.(ii) • Determines times for sea and air travel.

• Determine time when sporting activities take place.

• Determines the fishing activities and habits in the area.

• Help determine suitable clothing for the day.

• Help plan farmers calendar of activities.

• Help plan suitable housing. (4mks)

6a) Troposphere

 Stratosphere

 Mesosphere

 Thermosphere/ionosphere (4mks)

b). Negative – Temp increase with increase in altitude

Zero- no charge in temp with increase in altitude

Normal lapse rate – decrease in temperature with increase in height (3mks)

 c) Layer that absorbs ultra- violet rays from the sun/protective layer (2mks)

d) **-** Protective layer, shields man from ultra-violet rays which may cause skin cancer and other forms of ailments. (2mks)

7a. i) 2038 (2mks)

ii) 169.83 (2mks)

iii) difference between highest and lowest mean monthly temperature in year 30-23 = 7°C (2mks)

iv) Mean annual temp = sum mean monthly temperature 319

 12 12

 26.58°C (2mks)

 b. i) July (1mk)

 ii) October (1mk)

 iii) January (1mk)

**8.** a) Movement of crustal rocks by forces originating and operating in the interior of the earth known as tectonic forces (1mk)

b) Nature and age of the earth’s materials e.g degree of elasticity

* Type of movement involved
* Intensity and scale of the forces involved. (3mks)

c) Horizontal/orogenic/lateral

 - vertical /Epeirogenic (2mks)

(d) Magma movement

Gravitational force

convectional currents

Isostactic adjustment(2mks)

e) Climatology

sea floor spreading

jig saw fit of continental margin

geological structure

paleomagnetic studies

ancient glacial deposits

mid-Atlantic ridge (3mks)

f) Extension/constructive margins

Compressional /destructive margin

transform faults /conservative margins (3mks)

9.a) bending/ crumbling of rocks on the earth’s crust**. (**1mk)

b compression of rocks – anticlines and synclines formed

filled with rediments –pressure created due to additional weight

Compression in the earth’s crust- sediments wrinkle forming foreland and back land (3mks)

c) simple symmetrical

asymmetrical

over fold

isoclinals fold

recumbent fold

napple/over thrust

Anticlinorium synclinorium complex (2mks)

d) fold mountains

Escarpments

synclinal valley

depressions (3mks)

e) Fold mountain where found

1. Atlas  **N.W Africa**
2. **Alps Europe**
3. **Himalagas Asia**
4. **Andes S. America**
5. **Rockies North America** (5mks)

F) windward side of fold mountains receive heavy precipitation which

* Enhance agricultural activities / forestry. Rivers which originate from fold mountains provide water which is used
* For generation of HEP/irrigation/domestic and industrial purposes.
* Some fold mountains have exposed minerals deposits which are exploited.
* Fold mountains are important tourist attractions/snow capped mountains encourage sporting activities.
* Fold mountains may act as barriers to transport and communication.
* Topographic nature of the landscape may encourage/discourage agriculture/settlement. (3mks)