312
GEOGRAPHY
MID-TERM 2 EXAM

Form 1

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MARKING SCHEME

GEOGRAPHY
FORM ONE
MARKING SCHEME

1.a) i) What is Geography?

- Study of the earth as a home of humankind/man.

(2 mks)

ii) Two Greek words from which the term Geography is derived.

- Geo
- Graphein

(2 x 1 = 2 mks)

b) i) Define the term environment.

- Refers to all external conditions surrounding an organism/plant or an animal.

(2 mks)

ii) Types of environment.

- Physical environment
- Human/social environment

(2 x 1 = 2 mks)

2. a) Areas of study in practical geography.

- Fieldwork
- Mapwork
- Photograph work
- Statistical methods

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Importance of studying geography.

- The learner is able to learn and explain the origin of the earth, the solar system and the internal structure of the earth.
- Geography helps the learner to develop the skills of observing, reading, analyzing and interpreting maps, photographs, charts, diagrams and statistical data.
- Geography enables the learner to understand and appreciate different environmental influences at work on different societies.
- Study of geography encourages international awareness, interaction and co-operation.
- Geography teaches the learner how to manage time properly by drawing time schedule and adhering to it.
- Geography is a career subject.
- Geography creates awareness in the people on significance of management and conservation of the environment.
- Geography enables the learner to acquire basic skills and knowledge which contributes to local, regional and national development.

(Any 4 x 2 = 8 mks)

3. a) i) Identify the types of rocks in the earth's crust.

- Geology

(1 mk)

ii) Studying atmospheric conditions of an area.

- Meteorology

(1 mk)

iii) Study of solar energy.

- Physics

(1 mk)

iv) Calculation of areas, distances and densities in geography.

- Mathematics

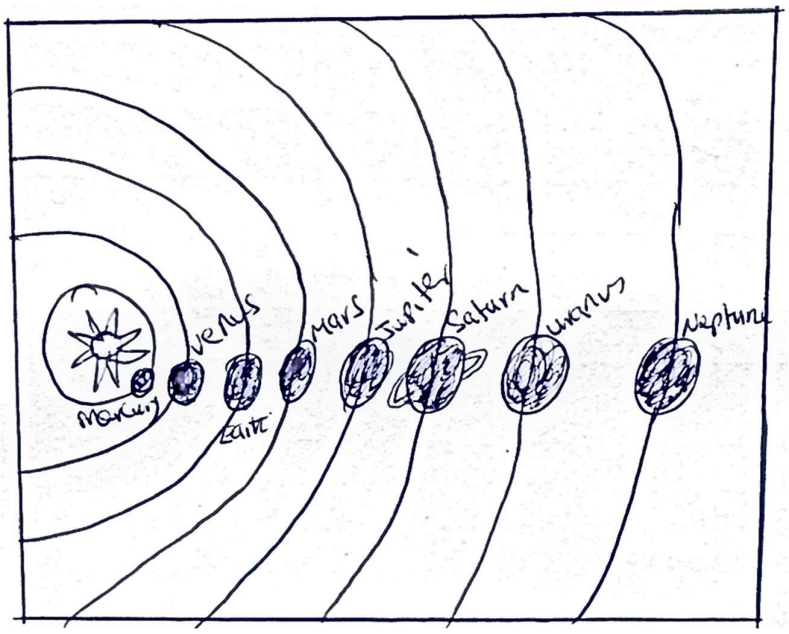
(1 mk)

b) i) Orbit.

- The path that the planet follows as they move round the sun.

(1 mk)

ii)



4. a) i) Specific shape of the earth.

- Geoid/Oblate Spheroid

(1 mk)

ii) Forces responsible for the shape of the earth.

- Centrifugal force
- Centripetal force
- Force of gravity/Gravitational force

(3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Reasons why the earth is believed to be spherical in shape.

- Circumnavigation: it is possible to fly or sail round the earth following one direction and coming back to the same point of origin.
- When a ship is approaching a port, an observer standing on a cliff or any raised ground will first see the smoke and then the other parts of the ship will appear gradually/two ships following each other at a given distance, the nearest will be seen first while the one behind will be seen later.
- During the eclipse of the moon, the shadow of the earth casted onto the moon appears spherical.
- The earth's horizon is always circular.
- Since all other planets, the moon and the sun are round when viewed through a telescope, it follows the earth being one of the planets must also be round.
- Photographs taken by satellite at great distance away from the earth shows that the earth is round.

- The earth rotates from west to east. Therefore the sun appears earlier in the east than in the west.

(Any 4 x 1 = 4 mks)

5. a) Weaknesses of the passing star theory.

- The origin of the passing star and the sun is not mentioned.
- The high temperature material drawn from the sun would disperse rather than condense.
- The chances of another star approaching the sun is minimal.
- The gaseous materials drawn from the sun would continue following the star since it had greater gravitational pull.
- The effects of the star would have stopped by now but the planets are still in motion.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

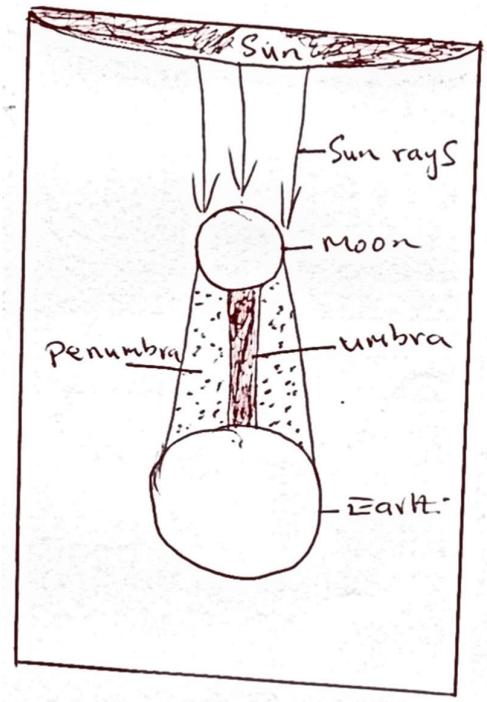
b) Effects of the earth's revolution.

- It causes lunar eclipse
- It causes the four seasons
- It causes varying lengths of day and nights
- It causes changes in the position of the midday sun at different times of the year

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

6. a) Occurrence of solar eclipse.

- Solar eclipse occurs when the moon lies between the sun and the earth
- The moon's shadow is casted onto the earth



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6

b) Differences between solar eclipse and lunar eclipse.

Solar eclipse	Lunar eclipse
- Occurs during the day	- Occurs at night
- Moon's shadow is casted on the earth	- The earth's shadow is casted onto the moon
- Occurs when the moon has between the sun and the earth	- Occurs when earth lies between the sun and the moon

(Any 2 x 2 = 4 mks)

7. a) Specific dates of the year when the overhead position of the midday sun is on the following latitudes.

i) Tropic of cancer
- 21st June (1 mk)

ii) Tropic of Capricorn
- 22nd December (1 mk)

iii) Equator
- 21st March/23rd September (1 mk)

b) $60^o + 40^o = 100$ √(1)

100 x 4 = 400 minutes √ (1)

400 ÷ 60 = 6hr 40 min √ (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 7.30 \\ +\ 6.40 \\ \hline 2.10\ p.m. \end{array}$$ √(1)

8. a) Minerals that makes up the earth's crust.
- Silica
- Magnesium
- Aluminium

(3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Characteristics of the mantle.
- It is made up of two parts, the upper mantle and the lower mantle
- It is composed of silicate rocks
- The dominant mineral is olivine
- Upper mantle is made up of semi-solid rocks
- Lower/inner mantle is made up of liquid rocks
- Mantle has a density ranging from 3.0 – 3.3 gm/cc
- Mantle has a thickness of 2900km
- Mantle lies between the crust and the core
- Mantle has a temperature of about 5000°c

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

9. a) Elements of weather.
- Temperature
- Humidity
- Precipitation
- Wind
- Sunshine
- Cloud cover

(Any 4 x 1 = 4 mks)

b) Factors that determine the amount of solar radiation reaching the earth's surface.
- Intensity of the sun's radiation in the space

- Transparency of the atmosphere
- Position of the earth on its orbit
- Inclination/angle of the surface on which the sun's rays fall
- Nature of the surface on which the sun's rays fall

(Any 4 x 1 = 4 mks)

10. a) The purpose of the following items in a weather station.

i) Stevenson screen
- For keeping weather recording instruments (1 mk)

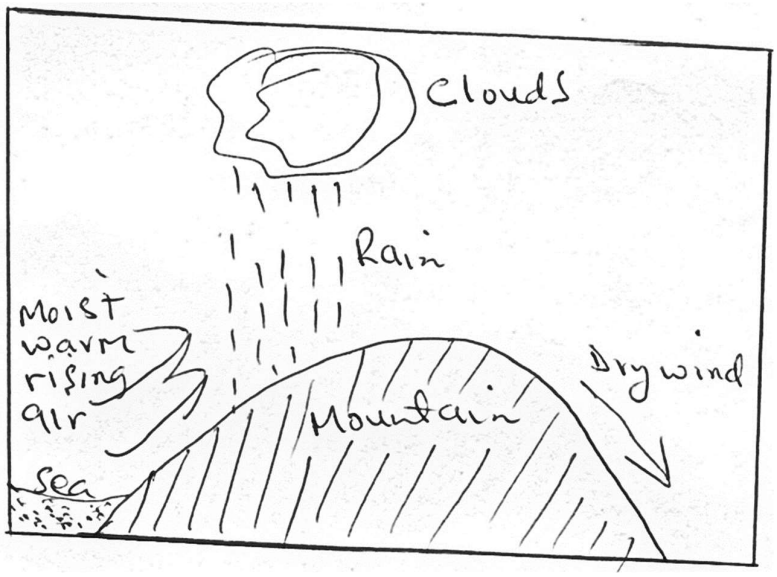
ii) Hygrometer
- Used for measuring humidity (1 mk)

iii) Barometer
- Used for measuring atmospheric pressure (1 mk)

b) Main zones of the atmosphere.
- Troposphere
- Stratosphere
- Mesosphere
- Thermosphere/Ionosphere

(4 x 1 = 4 mks)

11. a) Formation of relief rainfall.
- Moist air rises over hill or mountain
- The moist air expands, cools and condense to form clouds
- Eventually, this leads to rain falling on the windward slope



- The rain bearing winds lose their moisture on the windward slopes
- On crossing the relief barrier, they become dry descending cold winds

Text – 3
Diag – 4
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b) i) High clouds.

- Cirrus
- Cirro – stratus
- Cirro – cumulus

(3 x 1 = 3 mks)

ii) Significance of weather forecasting.

- It helps to determine the farmers calendar
- It helps to determine suitable clothing for the day
- It influences the fishing habitats
- It helps to determine the time for air and sea travels
- It determines the military activities
- It determine suitable housing

(Any 4 x 1 = 4 mks)

End