KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

MANG'U HIGH SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1

MARKING SCHEME

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MANG'U HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

PAPER 1

MARKING SCHEME

1 **(a)** Orbit – the pate follows the earth when it revolves around the sun.

(b) (i) X – Gutenberg discontinuity

(ii) characteristics of Y (core)

(i) made up f hot molten rocks

(ii) Has tow layers; inner and outer layers called centrospheres and barysphere respectively

2.(a) X – Mild Atlantic ridge

Y-

3. (A) Reversed faults

Transform faults

Shear faults

- ✓ (b) Rift valley have escarpments/faults carps
- ✓ Uplifted blocks
- ✓ Volcanoes eg longonot on the floor
- ✓ Presence of faults blocks
- ✓ There is step faulting eg Tambach faultion Elgeyo Escarpment
- ✓ Presence of basis

4. (a) (i)Solifluctiion

U – Saturated topsoil

B. <u>Negative effects of mass wasting</u>

(i) Can lead to destruction of transmission lines

(ii) mounds can bloc transport routes

(iii) Rock falls can be dangerous to human life as rocks may burry and or injury people

(iv) Leaves behind a barren rock creating aderelict topraphy that cannot support vegetation

5.(a) This is water that exist below the surface for the earth in the soil, sub soils and underlying rocks above the impermeable layers

(b) I) SIPPAGE ROM LAKE OR SEA WATER

ii) Magmatic water trapped in the rocks underground

iii) Infiltration from rain water

iv) Infiltration form meltice or snow

c) X- Astesian well

Y – Non- pervious rocks/ impermeable rocks

1. i) A rock is a hard solid and compact mass made or particles of one or more minerals =2

ii) formation of mechanically formed sedimentary rocks

weathering or erosion takes place on previously existing rock

sediments are derived from the pre-existing rocks. Through these process.
The sediments are then transported by wind, water or moving ice.
They are then deposited in layers; strata

(iii). Example of mechanically formed sedimentary rocks
(i) Arrenaceous rocks e.g sandstone
(ii) Agriclloceous rocks e.g shell, siltone
(iii) Rudaceous e.g brecia
(b) Significance of rocks t Kenya's Economy
(ii) Some rocks formation are tourists attraction e.g Kit Mikai and lles earn foreign exchange.
(iv) Provide employment and are source or income to many people in activities e.g uarrying and mining
(v) Rocks contain minerals which when mined earn income
(vi) Some rocks are used in building and construction
vii) Some stones such as Kisii soapstone, mable are used to make beautiful caving. These are sold t earn income.
(3 well explained x2= 6mks)

<u>Uses of Coral rocks</u>

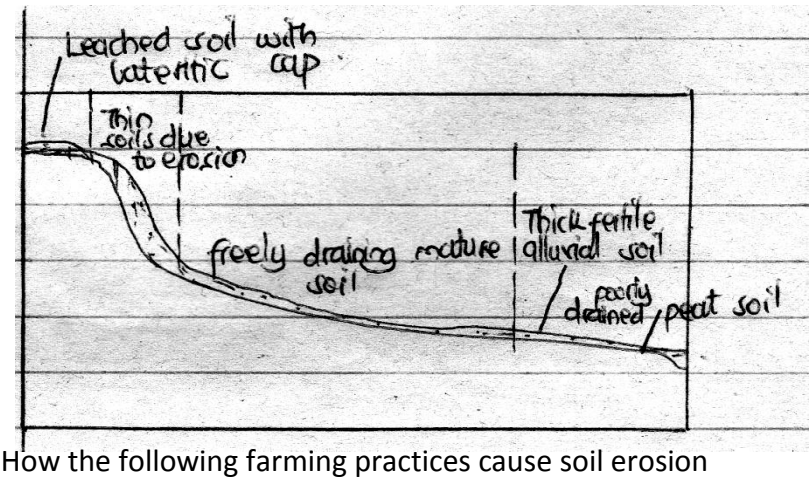
C) (i) calcium carbonate is raw material for cement
(iii)Used by polyps to build exoskeleton which lead to formation of petroleum underneath
(iii) Calcium carbonate from coral used in industrial extraction of some metal.
(ii) (I) formation of coral rocks
(ii) Uses of coral rocks

(iii) Effect/influence of coral rocks to the environment and econmy fo Kenya

- ✓ (ii) Slipping and faulting
- ✓ Bad Weather such as heavy rainfall
- ✓ Attacks by wild animals such as snakes
- ✓ Untrustworthy respondents

(any 3 correct answers 3x1 = 3mks)

(C) Soil Catena



(ii) How the following farming practices cause soil erosion

- **Monoculture** = This causes soil exclusion hence the soil loses its fertility and its usefulness declines.
- **Overstocking** – This exposes the soil to agents of erosion after the vegetation has been destroyed.

d(i) Heavy rainfall use of fertilizers

(ii) Protects the soil from agents of soil erosion as vegetation acts as a soil holding medium through its roots

-Vegetation cover reduces the intensity of surface run-off which reduces erosion effectively

-Reduces the intensity with which raindrops hit the ground hence reducing splash erosion.

8.(a) (i) A catchments area is a highland where there is a lot of rainfall and from where some rivers originates; while a drainage basin is a unit area of land which is drained by a single river system (1x2)

ii) **Factors influencing the ability of a river to transport its load**

i) Volume of water

A small volume of water can only carry a small load both in solid and solution forms. The layer the amount Of water in a river, the greater the quantity of load the river can carry.

(ii) **Gradient and velocity**

A fast – flowing river has greater kinetic energy than slow one. It can therefore transport more materials because of the increased speed. The steeper the gradients, the faster the river flow and the greater the amount of load the river can carry.

(iii) **Nature and amount of load**

Very small, light particles can be transported over long distances as opposed to larger, heavier materials. This is because the large load reduces the efficiency of the river to transport the materials keep colliding, thus reducing the speed and momentum at which the water is moving 3x2 well explained)

iii) Vertical layer of

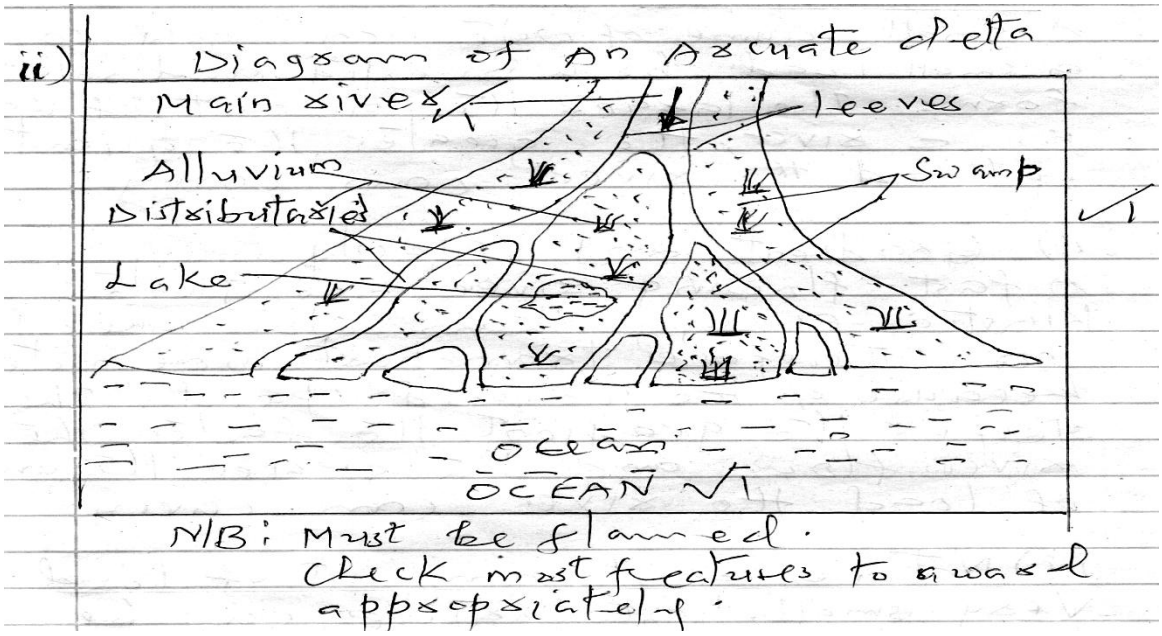
Q – Resistant rocks

R- Waterfalls

S- Boulders

B) A delta is a low lying tract of alluvial deposits mostly formed at the mouth of a river.

Diagram of an Arcuate delta



N/B Must be flamed

Check most features to ward appropriately

III) River Omo

C(I) Reasons for dividing class into groups

i. To ensure many features are studied within a short time
ii. To simplify the work of supervising progress
iii. It helps on evaluating performance as co-ordinating work within a small group is easier
iv. To improve individual's participation as all of the students will at least be involved in a direct way in the activities such as observation of features.