FORM ONE TERM ONE EXAMS 2017

GEOGRAPHY
MARKING SCHEME

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GEOGRAPHY FORM ONE SCHEME

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

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

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

((b)(i) physical geog

(ii)human geog

(ii) –the earth and the solar system

- The internal land forming processes
- External land forming processes
- Soils and vegetation
- Weather and climate

2(a)- 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

(b)(i) meteorology is the study of atmosphere conditions of a place at a time. Meteorologists study the elements of weather eg rainfall and make logical verdict on weather conditions. Climatology is the scientific study of climate. Geography deals with all elements of weather and conditions of different climatic zones.

(ii) demography is the study of human population. It deals with general features of a population such as number of people living in an area, their ages, sex composition and death and birth rates. All these aspects of population are covered in population geography under human geography

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

(b) sun , planets, comets , asteroids, the moon, meteors and meteorites.

(c)(i) passing star theory and nebula cloud theory

(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

4.(a) oblate spheroid/ageoid

(ii) -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)

5(a)(i) movement of the earth once on its own axis in 24hours

(Ii) the movement of the earth along the orbit once every year

(b)(i)-varying lengths of day and night

-the four seasons

- causes lunar eclipse

Changes in the position of the overhead sun at different times of the year.

(ii) on 21st June

6(a) an eclipse is a shadow that results when the sun's rays are blocked from reaching the earth's or the moon's surface.

(b) The core: divided into the inner and the outer core

-inner core is solid

- outer core is semi molten

Contains minerals of iron and nickel

- High density
- High temperatures (4000-5000^{0}c)

(ii) the atmosphere: life supporting layer

-temperatures increase with increase in height

-air pressure decrease with increase in height

Winds speed increase with increase in height

7(a)(i) degree of sensible heat within the atmosphere

(ii) amount of water vapour in the atmosphere/condition of the atmosphere with reference to its water vapour content

(iii) weight exerted by the atmosphere on the surface of the earth.

(b)- the intensity of the radiation in the space and the earth's average distance from the sun

-the transparency of the atmosphere

-the position of the earth on its orbit

-the inclination of the surface along which the sun's rays fall

-the area and the nature of the surface on which the rays fall.

(c)-the amount of water vapour determines the amount of energy for the development of storms

-water vapour absorbs radiation hence regulating heat loss from the earth

-the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere of a place can indicate the amount of precipitation an area is likely to receive