## FORM TWO TERM ONE EXAMS 2017

MARKING SCHEME GEOGRAPHY FORM 2

SCHOOLS NET KENYA

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## FORM 2 GEOG MARKING SCHEME

1	(a)	-	An eclipse is a shadow resulting when the sun's rays are blocked from reaching the earth or moon's surface.
	(b)	-	Divided into inner core and outer core.
	(0)	_	inner core is solid
		-	outer core is semi-molten
		-consist	s of minerals like iron and nickel
		-	has high density
		-	temperatures are very high $(4000 - 5000^{\circ}C)$
2.	(a)	E-	Gutenberg discontinuity
		F-	Inner core
		G-	Atmosphere
	(b)	-	It is the life supporting layer
		-	Temperatures decrease with increase in height
		-	Pressure falls with increase in height
		-	Effects of gravity decrease with increase in height.
		-	Speed of wind increase with increase in height
3	(a)	-	Thermal metamorphism
		-	Dynamic metamorphism
		-	Thermo – dynamic metamorphism
	(b)	-	Granite
		-	Diorite
		-	Gabro
4 shake	(a)	-	They are shock waves that originate from the seismic focus and travel outwards causing the ground to
	(b)	-	Disturbances on the crystal and rocks causes landslides which crush and burry people and property
		-	Can cause tsunamis on ocean beds which cause a rise in sea level and destroy and in sea level and destroy
and cau	se death t	to coastal	
		-	May trigger fires that may burn environment
		-	Can cause permanent displacement of the land hence tear roads, bridges and railway lines.
		-	Restricts development of towns since these are not ideal for fall buildings
5.	(a)	-	Fissure eruption is the process where magma reaches the surface through a crack while a vent eruption is
the proc	(b)(i)		reaches the surface through a hole/pipe Large mass of which magma under high pressure moves in the earth's crust covering extensive area.
		_	The magma cools and solidifies
		_	big dome-shaped mass of igneous rock extending to great depth is formed
		_	This is a batholiths
	(ii)	_	Volcanic eruption through a central vent leads to the formation of a Volcano
	(11)	-	Magma cools and solidifies in the vent forming volcanic rock
		_	Over time the soft outer parts of the volcano are worn away by agents of erosion.
		_	The volcano rock is left standing
		-	This is the volcano plug
	(c)	-	Some volcanic features eg craters form barriers hindering development of transport and communication
lines.			leeward slopes of volcanic mountains are dry honce discourses agriculture
		-	leeward slopes of volcanic mountains are dry hence discourage agriculture windward slopes receive relief rainfall hence favour agriculture
		-	volcanic eruption is ocean beads cause tsunamis which destroy property and kill coastal duelers
		-	Ash particles from volcanic eruption form a blanket in the upper atmosphere thus lowering global
tempera	tures	-	Ash particles from volcame cruption form a branket in the upper atmosphere mus lowering global
umpera		-	Emits poisonous gases eg sulphur dioxide which is pollutant

(d)(i)	- The volcanic mountains are not active	
	- Human settlement in the area is not affected by the rugged nature of the landscape (accept any correct)	)
(ii)	- Hot springs	
	- Geysers	
	- Craters/caldera lakes	
(a)	- Beds and seams	
(4)	- Lodes and veins	
	- Alluvial deposit	
	- weathering products	
	weathering products	
(b)(i)	- Drift/audit	
(0)(1)	- drilling	
	- solution	
(ii)	- Reduced expenditure on foreign exchange due to reduced oil importation	
	- Reduced price of commodities hence improving standards of living	
	- Increased employment opportunities	
	- High rate of economic growth due to reduced importation of oil	
	- Reduced transport cost due to reduced petroleum prices.	
(c)	- Has led to growth of magadi township urbanization.	
	- Led to development of social amenities eg hospitals,	
	- Stimulated development of transport lines eg tarmac road and railway from Konza to Magadi	
	- Led to the development of industries by providing raw materials eg glass industries.	
	- Provides employment to many Kenyan hence improving their living Standards	
(d)	- Waste of agricultural land	
	- Encouragement of soil erosion	
	- Restriction of biodiversity	
	- Instability of basement rocks	
	- Disruption/lowering of water table	
	- Pollution	

- Dereliction of land

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