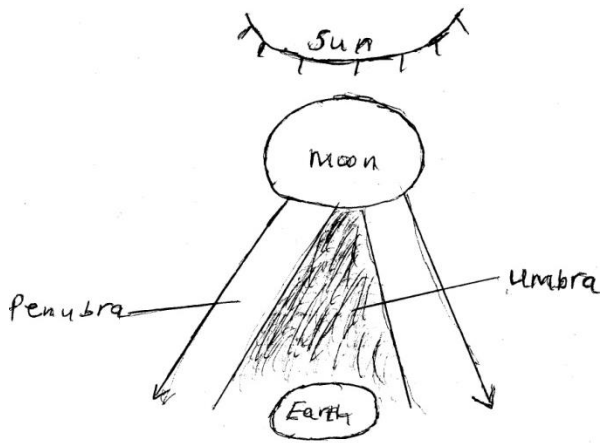


**GEOGRAPHY FORM 2 END OF TERM 1**  
**MARKING SCHEME**  
**SECTION A**

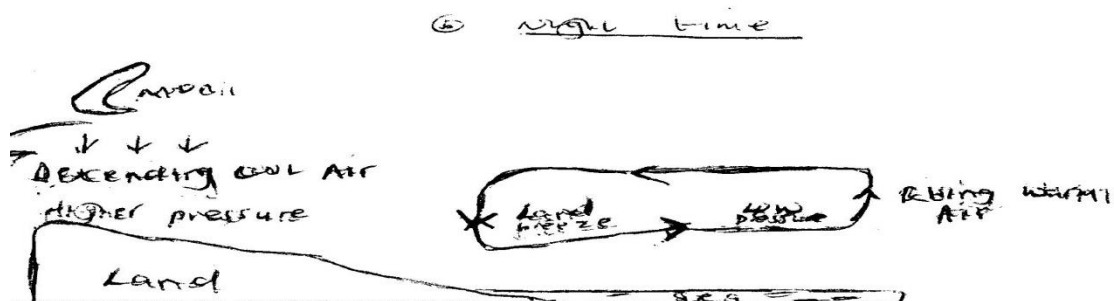
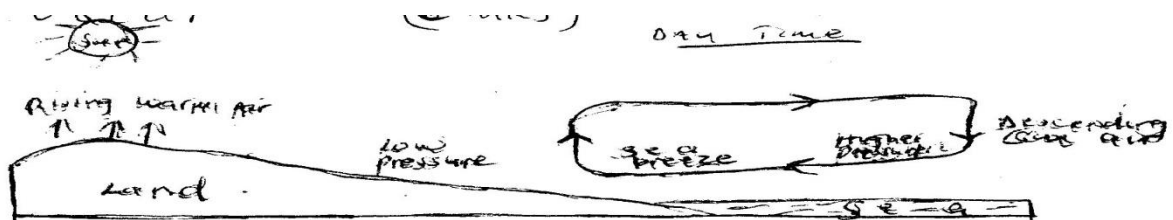
1. a) Define the term solar system (1mk)  
**sun and the nine planets orbiting around it**  
b) List down two theories that explain the origin of the solar system (2mks)
  - **passing star theory**
  - **Nebula cloud theory**
2. a) Give a brief explanation about the origin of the earth (4mks)
  - **3<sup>rd</sup> planet on the solar system**
  - **formed about 4600 million years ago**
  - **a hot mass of gas was thrown off the sun**
  - **these gases cool to form liquid**
  - **Heavier material collected at the centre to form the core**
  - **Less heavier formed mantle and crust**
  - **As cooling continued the outer part of the earth hardened faster to form crust.**  
b) Fill in the blank spaces on the dimension of the earth (4mks)

Equatorial diameter	<b>12762 km</b>
polar diameter	<b>12722km</b>
equatorial circumference	<b>40085 km</b>
polar circumference	<b>39955 km</b>

  
c) List down four proofs that the earth is spherical (4mks)
  - **circumnavigation**
  - **Approaching ship**
  - **earth rotates from west to East**
  - **Eclipse of the moon**
  - **Earth curved horizon**
  - **All other planets are round**
  - **Aerial photographs**
3. a) List down four effects of rotation of the Earth (4mks)
  - **Day and night**
  - **Drifference of 1 hour between meridians 15° apart.**
  - **Deflection of winds and ocean currents**
  - **variation in speed of air masses**
  - **rising and falling of ocean tides**  
b)with the aid of a well labelled diagram, explain how solar eclipse occurs (4mks)



4. a) Define the term weather (1mk)  
**condition of the atmosphere of a given place at a specific time over a short period of time e.g a day, month or a year.**
- b) List down four factors that determine the amount of solar radiation which reaches the earth surface. (4mks)
- **intensity of sun's radiation in space**
  - **Transparency of the atmosphere i.e transmission absorption, scattering and reflection**
  - **Position of the earth on its orbit**
  - **The angle of inclination or surface on which the sun's rays fall**
  - **Area and nature of the surface on which rays fall**
5. a) Explain the term humidity (1mk)  
**Condition of the atmosphere with reference to its water vapour content**
- b) Differentiate between absolute humidity and relative humidity (2mks)
- Absolute – amount of water vapour in a given volume of air at a particular temperature expressed in  $\text{gm/m}^3$**
- Relative – Ratio between absolute humidity of a given mass of air and the maximum amount of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  vapour that it can hold at the same temperature.**
6. a) What is the meaning of the term winds? (1mks)  
**Moving air over the earth's surface**
- b) With Aid of well labelled diagrams explain how land and sea breezes occur (6mks)



7. a) Name the four main zones of the atmosphere (4mks)

- **Troposphere**
- **Stratosphere**
- **Mesosphere**
- **Thermosphere/ionosphere**

b) Differentiate between negative, positive and zero lapse rate. (3mks)

**Negative – Temp increase with increase in altitude**

**Zero- no change in temp with increase in altitude**

**Normal lapse rate – decrease in temperature with increase in height**

c) What is the ozone layer? (2mks)

**Layer that absorbs ultra- violet rays from the sun/protective layer**

d) What is its importance to man? (2mks)

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

8. The table below shows rain fall and temperature in town x use it to answer the questions that follow

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp °C	23	24	26	28	29	28	26	26	26	30	28	25
Rainfall mm	3	0	3	1	18	500	720	408	300	70	15	0

a) Calculate

i. The total annual rainfall (2mks)

**2038**

ii. The mean monthly rainfall (2mks)

**169.83**

iii. The annual range of temperature (2mks)

**difference between highest and lowest mean niontaly temperature in year 30-23 = 7°C**

iv. The mean annual temperature (2mks)

**Mean annual temp =  $\frac{\text{sum mean monthly temperature}}{12} = \frac{319}{12}$**   
**26.58°C**

b) Using the table indicate the following

i. The wettest month (1mks)

**July**

ii. The hottest month (1mk)

**October**

iii. The coolest month (1mk)

**January**

### **SECTION B**

9. a) Define the term Earth movements (1mk)

**Movement of crustal rocks by forces originating and operating in the interior of the earth known as tectonic forces**

b) Formation of internal or External land formas by tectonic forces is determined by the following (3mks)

- **Nature and age of the earth's materials e.g degree of elasticity**
- **Type of movement involved**
- **Intensity and scale of the forces involved.**

c) List down two types of eath movements (2mks)

**- Horizontal/orogenic/lateral**

**- vertical /Epeirogenic**

10. a) Give two causes of earth movements (2mks)

- **Magma movement**
- **Gravitational force**
- **convectonal currents**
- **isostatic adjustment**

b) List down three evidences supporting continental drift theory (3mks)

- **Climatolog**
- **sea floor spreading**
- **jig saw fit of continental margin**
- **geological structure**
- **paleomagnetic studies**
- **ancient glacial deposits**
- **mid-Atlantic ridge**

c) List down three types of boundaries associated with plate tectonic movements 93mks)

- **Extension/constructive margins**
- **Compressional /destructive margin**
- **transform faults /conservative margins**

11. a) Define the term folding (1mk)

**bending/ crumbling of rocks on the earth's crust.**

b) Briefly explain the process of folding (3mks)

- **compression of rocks – anticlines and synclines formed**
- **geosynclines filled with rediments –pressure created due to additional weight**
- **Compression in the earth's crust- sediments wrinkle forming foreland and back land**

c) List down three different types of folds 93msk)

- **simple symmetrical**
- **asymmetrical**
- **over fold**
- **isoclinal fold**
- **recumbent fold**
- **napple/over thrust**
- **Aticlinorium synclinorium complex**

d) List down three features resulting from folding (3mks)

- **fold mountains**
- **Escarpments**
- **synclinal valley**
- **depressions**

c) Fill in the gaps below (5mks)

Fold mountain	where found
i. <b>Atlas</b>	<b>N.W Africa</b>
ii. <b>Alps</b>	Europe
iii. <b>Himalagas</b>	Asia
iv. <b>Andes</b>	<b>S. America</b>
v. <b>Rockies</b>	North America

f) Give three significances of folding to human activities (3mks)

12. a) Define the term faulting (1mks)

**Its cracking or fracturing of rocks of the earth's crust**

b) List down three types of faults (3mks)

- **Normal fault**
- **Reversed fault**
- **tear, shear slip fault**
- **Thrust fault**
- **An anti-clinal fault**

c) i) What is a rift valley? (1mk)

**Long narrow trough between two or more parallel faults with steep faults scarps on either side.**

ii) Mention three ways in which the rift valley may have been formed (3mks)

- **Tension**
- **compression**
- **Anticlinal arching**

13. a) Explain the meaning of the following terms;

i. A picture (1mk)

**An image of an actual object represented either as drawing, painting or photograph**

ii. A map (1mk)

**Representation of part or whole earth on a flat surface e.g. sheet of paper and drawn to**

**scale**

iii. A plan (1mk)

**map of a place or a picture drawn to scale for a specific use.**

iv. Give three uses of maps (3mks)

- **giving direction and location of place**
- **showing human and economic activities**
- **indicate physical features**
- **showing weather trends**
- **showing political and administrative boundaries**
- **for military strategy**