

**GEOGRAPHY FORM 1 MARKING SCHEME**

**1. What is Geography? (2mks)**

- ✓ It is the scientific study of the earth as the home of mankind

**2. State four reasons why it is important to study Geography (1x4=4mks)**

- ✓ It provides knowledge on the environment/it makes us understand the earth we live in
- ✓ It creates awareness on social values which create National Unity in our country
- ✓ It helps students to manage time properly
- ✓ It promotes international awareness which promote International understanding/Cooperation
- ✓ It promotes awareness on proper use of resources/environment
- ✓ It prepares one for career opportunities
- ✓ It promotes development of practical skills and critical thinking/developmental skills
- ✓ It provides knowledge on formation and evolution of land forms

**3. a) Name two branches studied in Geography (1x2=2mks)**

- ✓ Physical Geography
- ✓ Human Geography

**b) Name three areas studied in practical Geography (1x3=3mks)**

- ✓ Statistical methods
- ✓ Maps and map work
- ✓ Field work
- ✓ Photographic interpretation

**c) State the relationship between Geography and Mathematics (2x1=2mks)**

- ✓ Mathematical formulae and principles are used in Geography to calculate area, distance, mean, bearing, percentage and density
- ✓ Geographical concepts are used in calculating direction/bearing in mathematics
- ✓ Geographical information is analysed and presented using mathematical methods like graphs, tables

**4. a) What is the solar system? (2x1=2mks)**

- ✓ The sun, the planets and other celestial bodies orbiting around it/held together by the force of gravity

**b) Name four components of the solar system (1x4=4mks)**

- ✓ The sun
- ✓ Asteroids
- ✓ The planets
- ✓ Meteors/meteorites
- ✓ Natural satellites/moons
- ✓ Comets

**c) State three characteristics of the earth (1x3=3mks)**

- ✓ Is the 3<sup>rd</sup> planet from the sun
- ✓ Rotates on its axis 24hrs
- ✓ Has a thin layer of air around it/atmosphere
- ✓ Supports plant and animal life
- ✓ 149 million kms from the sun
- ✓ Revolves around the sun for  $365\frac{1}{4}$  or 366 days in a leap year on an elliptical orbit
- ✓ Have one satellite/moon which revolves round the earth

**5. a) Name two theories that try to explain the origin of the earth and the solar system (1x2=2mks)**

- ✓ Nebula cloud theory
- ✓ Passing star theory

**b) Give three weaknesses of the passing star theory (1x3=3mks)**

- ✓ Chances of another star passing near the sun are rare/Nil
- ✓ Origin of the star and sun are not explained
- ✓ The hot gas materials should have dispersed rather than condense
- ✓ Materials should have followed the star as it had greater gravitational pull
- ✓ The effect of the star setting planets on their orbits would have reduced as the star was moving away.

**6. a) Describe the shape of the earth (2x1=2mks)**

- ✓ Earth is oblate spheroid spherical but not a perfect sphere
- ✓ Is flattened at the poles and bulges at the equatorial area

**b) Name the forces that resulted to the spherical shape of the earth (1x3=3mks)**

- ✓ Centrifugal force
- ✓ Centripetal force
- ✓ Gravitational force

c) State four proofs that explain the spherical shape of the earth (1x4=4mks)

- ✓ Circumnavigation
- ✓ Satellite photographs show spherical shape of the earth
- ✓ Gradual appearance of a ship approaching a port
- ✓ Eclipse of the moon – Earth's shadow casted on the moon appear circular or spherical
- ✓ All planets appear spherical so the Earth must be spherical
- ✓ Sun rises on the East and sets on the West
- ✓ Earth's horizon appear curved observed from a high point

d) Use a well labeled diagram to describe the lunar eclipse (7mks)

- ✓ The earth, the moon and the sun are in a straight line
- ✓ The earth is between the sun and the moon
- ✓ The earth blocks sun's light from reaching the moon's surface. This casts a shadow on the moon's surface which is called lunar/moon's eclipse
- ✓ This happens at night and during full moon
- ✓ It lasts for about two hours as the earth is larger than the moon.

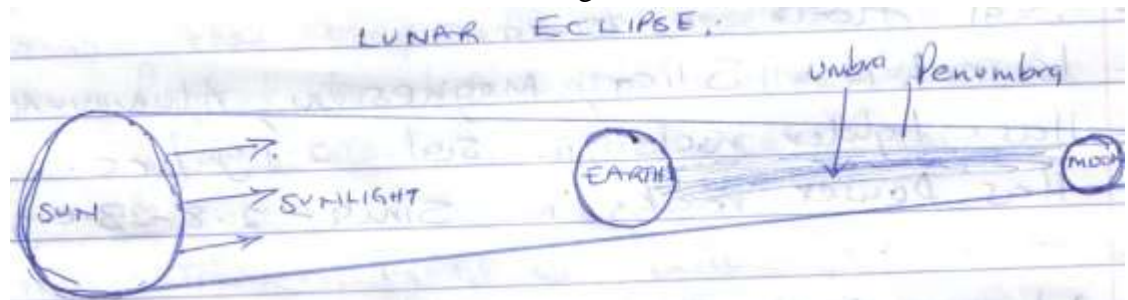


Diagram = 3mks

Text = 4mks

7. a) Name two movements of the earth (1x2=2mks)

- ✓ Rotation
- ✓ Revolution

b) State four effects of earth's rotation (1x4=4mks)

- ✓ It causes day and night
- ✓ It causes deflection of winds and ocean currents
- ✓ It causes falling and rising of ocean tides
- ✓ It causes a difference in time at different longitudes
- ✓ It causes changes in atmospheric pressure over the earth's surface

**c) Differentiate summer solstice and winter solstice (2x2=4mks)**

- ✓ Summer solstice is a time of the year when the path of the sun is overhead the Tropic of Capricorn or Cancer and the regions have summer seasons
- ✓ Winter solstice is a time of the year when the overhead sun is far away from either the Northern or Southern hemisphere and the regions have winter seasons

**d) What is Equinox? (2x1=mks)**

- ✓ It is the time of the year when the path of the sun is high and overhead the Equator on 21<sup>st</sup> March and 23<sup>rd</sup> September.

**8. a) State three characteristics of the crust (1x3=3mks)**

- ✓ Is made of solid or brittle rocks
- ✓ Is divided into Sial and Sima
- ✓ Sial floats in Sima
- ✓ Is rich in Silica, Magnesium, Aluminium and Iron
- ✓ Has lighter rocks in Sial 2.7gm/cc
- ✓ Has denser rocks in Sima 2.8-3.0gm/cc

**b) Name three components of the atmosphere (1x3=3mks)**

- ✓ Gases/Air
- ✓ Water vapour/moisture
- ✓ Hygroscopic particles/smoke/dust/salt/pollen grains

**c) Name three layers of the atmosphere (1x3=3mks)**

- ✓ Troposphere
- ✓ Stratosphere
- ✓ Mesosphere
- ✓ Thermosphere/Ionosphere

**d) State three characteristics of the Troposphere (1x3=3mks)**

- ✓ Is the lowest layer 0-16km upwards
- ✓ Contains 75% of the total gases in the atmosphere
- ✓ Is the life supporting layer
- ✓ Has water vapour/cloud cover
- ✓ Temperature decreases with increase of Altitude
- ✓ Pressure decreases upwards
- ✓ Wind speed increases with increase of height
- ✓ Separated from stratosphere by tropopause

**e) Differentiate positive lapse rate and negative lapse rate (2x2=4mks)**

- ✓ Positive lapse rate – Is a decrease in temperature with an increase in height
- ✓ Negative Lapse rate – Is an increase in temperature with an increase in height

**9. a) Define these terms (4mks)**

**i) Statistics(2x1=2mks)**

- ✓ Refers to numerical facts and figures collected and arranged in a systematic order for a specific purpose

**ii) Data (2x1=2mks)**

- ✓ Refers to information collected and presented in Numerical form

**b) Name two types of statistical data (2x1=2mks)**

- ✓ Discrete data
- ✓ Continuous data
- ✓ Individual data
- ✓ Grouped data

**c) State three sources of primary data (1x3=3mks)**

- ✓ Interview to resource person
- ✓ Questionnaires
- ✓ Observation in the field
- ✓ Experiments
- ✓ Measurements
- ✓ Counting
- ✓ Collecting samples
- ✓ photographing

**d) State three sources of secondary data (1x3=3mks)**

- ✓ Text books
- ✓ Magazines
- ✓ Journals
- ✓ Maps/Atlas
- ✓ Census reports
- ✓ Geological maps
- ✓ Newspapers
- ✓ Periodicals
- ✓ Statistical Abstracts
- ✓ Video tapes
- ✓ Photographs
- ✓ Audio tapes

**e) State three advantages of using observation as a method of data collection (1x3=3mks)**

- ✓ Provides first hand information
- ✓ Helps to collect reliable data
- ✓ Saves on time

- ✓ Helps to collect relevant and accurate data
- ✓ Easy to remember/improves visual memory
- ✓ Helps to collect data not found in text books

**10. a) Differentiate between weather and climate (4mks)**

- ✓ **Weather:** Is the state of the atmosphere of a given place over a short period of time (2x1=2mks)
- ✓ **Climate:** Is the average weather conditions of a place recorded over a long period of time (10-30years) (2x1=2mks)

**b) State three characteristics of a Stevenson's screen (1x3=3mks)**

- ✓ It has louvered sides
- ✓ It is painted white
- ✓ It has double roofing
- ✓ It is placed 121cm above the ground level

**c) State three reasons why data can be inaccurate (1x3=3mks)**

- ✓ Use of defective instruments
- ✓ Human error
- ✓ Interference with the instruments by people
- ✓ Poor citing of a weather station
- ✓ Extreme/Harsh weather conditions
- ✓ Natural calamities may damage instruments

**d) Explain briefly how you can measure rainfall using a rain gauge (4mks)**

- ✓ Remove the water collecting jar from the metal holder/container
- ✓ Pour the water into a measuring cylinder
- ✓ Take readings from the measuring cylinder
- ✓ Record the readings on a table/chart
- ✓ Interpret the readings and then reset the rain gauge

