MARKING SCHEME FORM 1 GEOGRAPHY

1. a) Collective term for methodologies of fieldwork, maps and map work and photograph interpretation used in study of geography. (2mks)

   b) Geo, graphein

2. • Physical geography
   • Human geography (2mks)

3. • Climate
   • Rocks and minerals
   • Earth and the solar system
   • Soil (3mks)

4. • External conditions surrounding of an organism. (2mks)

5. • Provides knowledge that promote conservation of resources
   • Admission in careers that generate income e.g. Geologist.
   • Learn skills in time management useful in personal activities (4mks)

6. • Transport lines e.g. roads.
   • Settlement structures e.g. houses
   • Drainage features e.g. boreholes, water dams
   • Industries e.g. coffee mills
   • Farms e.g. tea estates (5mks)

7. Part of physical conditions that provide home in which certain organisms live. (2mks)

8. • History
   • Biology meteorology

- Demography
- Sociology
- Agriculture
- Economics
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Geology
- Medicine (6mks)

9. - Demography is the study of human population dealing with numerical aspects of population while population geography is branch of human geography dealing with population explaining where and why people live.
   - Economics deals with availability of resources while economic geography is branch of geography that deals with location and distribution of resources. (4mks)

10. (a) (i) P – Atmosphere (1mk)

    (ii) Q - Barysphere/centrosphere/core (1mk)

    (iii) R -Mohorovicic discontinuity/moho discontinuity (1mk)

    (b)
    - Divided into two-upper and lower mantle
    - Mantles' main constituent minerals are ferro-magnesium and silicate.
    - Mantle is about *2,* 900 km thick.
    - Upper mantle has low temperature than lower mantle.
    - Mantle has temperatures of about 1000°C.
    - Mantle is made up heavier rocks than rocks of earth crust.

- Upper mantle is made up of an elastic solid/semi-molten
- Inner mantle is made up an elastic solid/semi molten basic rocks/ viscous liquid. (3mks)

11. (a) The planets marked F and G is
    - Mars
    - Neptune (2mks)

12. (a) Solar system refers to the composition of the sun, the planets and other heavenly bodies related to the sun. (2mks)

    (b) i) Solar eclipse (1mk)

    (ii) L - Moon (1mk)

    M- Shadow (1mk)

13 (i) Galaxy - Group/cluster of stars in the universe. (2mks)

(ii) Star - Hot mass of glowing gases that transmit light to outer bodies. (2mks)

(iii) Asteroid - Small planet-like objects orbiting around the sun between the planets of Mars and Jupiter. (2mks)

14.
- Presence of water that support life.
- Presence of atmosphere with adequate O_2 and CO_2 levels that support life of animals and plants respectively.
- Enough heat and light due to earth's favourable distance from the sun.
- Proportional gravitational force that allow objects to be upright on the earth's surface. (4mks)

15. (a)
- Causes deflection of the winds

- Causes time difference between Meridians.
- Causes variation in speed of air masses.
- Causes rising and falling of ocean currents.
- Causes variation in atmospheric pressure (4mks).

b)
- Sun is overhead at mid-day along the tropic of cancer/Capricorn.
- The Arctic Circle experiences 24 hrs of daylight.
- Days are longer than nights.
- Temperatures are high in the region experiencing summer solstice.
- 24 hour sunshine within the circles. (4mks)

16

G.M	East
34°E	41°E
1 p.m.	?

1° = 4 minutes

4 x 4 = 16 minutes

Local time = 1.16 p.m. (4mks)

17. (a)
- It should be in an open place with free flow of air.
- Away from barrier e.g. trees
- Should be on a fairly level ground.
- The site should be free from flooding
- The site should provide a wide view of the surrounding landscape and the sky. (3mks)

(b)
- Intensity of the sun's radiation in space the average distance from

the sun.

- The transparency of the atmosphere
- Position of the earth in its orbit
- The area and nature of the surface on which the rays fall. (3mks)

18 . a) passing star theories

Nebula cloud theory (2mks)

b)
- Troposphere
- Stratosphere
- Mesosphere
- Ionosphere (4mks)

19. (a) Clouds determine the amount of solar radiation reaching the earth's surface and the amount leaving the earth's surface. This determines temperature conditions.

Day temperatures are moderated by clouds.

Areas of thick rain clouds have high rainfall. (3mks)

(b) (i) Mean temperature $^{-276}/_{12}$ = 23°c (2mks)

(ii) Annual rainfall 1073 mm (2mks)

(iii) Annual range of temperature 5°C (2mks)

(iv) Mean rainfall - 1073 mm (2mks)

(v) Wettest month – April (2mks)

NB. MUST SHOW WORKING!

c) Photographs taken from the outer space or satellites show the curvature of the earth.

During eclipse of the moon, the earth casts a spherical-shaped shadow on the moon.

Circumnavigation of the earth along a straight path will bring one back.

Other planets are curved and earth is one of planets.

Different rising and setting times in different places.

An approaching ship. (8mks)