

SECTION A (15 Marks)

1. Multiple Choice Questions

- i. B – The study of human activities and their environment
- ii. C – An oblate spheroid
- iii. B – Earth
- iv. C – Equator
- v. B – Day and night
- vi. B – Revolution
- vii. D – Clouds
- viii. B – Mount Kilimanjaro
- ix. B – Compass
- x. A – A large mass of land surrounded by water

2. Matching Items

- i. Rotation → B (Daily spinning of Earth on its axis)
- ii. Revolution → D (Movement of the Earth around the Sun)
- iii. Pacific Ocean → A (Largest ocean on Earth)
- iv. Continent → C (Large mass of land surrounded by water)
- v. Atlas → E (Book of maps)

SECTION B (70 Marks)

3. Definition and Branches of Geography

(a) **Definition:** Geography is the study of the Earth, its features, human activities, and the relationship between people and their environment.

(b) Branches of Geography:

1. Physical Geography – Studies natural features of the Earth (mountains, rivers, climate).
2. Human Geography – Studies human activities and settlements.
3. Economic Geography – Focuses on economic activities like trade, agriculture, and industries.
4. Political Geography – Studies the distribution of political power and boundaries.

4. Importance of Geography

(a) Reasons to study Geography:

1. To understand the Earth's physical features and natural resources.
2. To plan and manage human activities such as agriculture and urban development.
3. To understand environmental challenges like climate change and natural disasters.

(b) Difference between Physical and Human Geography:

- Physical Geography: Focuses on natural features like rivers, mountains, and climate.
- Human Geography: Focuses on human activities, settlements, and cultural patterns.

5. The Solar System

(a) Definition: The solar system consists of the Sun and all celestial bodies, including planets, moons, asteroids, and comets, that orbit around it.

(b) Planets in order from the Sun:

1. Mercury
2. Venus
3. Earth

4. Mars
5. Jupiter
6. Saturn
7. Uranus
8. Neptune

6. Rotation of the Earth

(a) **Definition:** Rotation is the daily spinning of the Earth on its axis from west to east.

(b) **Effects of Earth's rotation:**

1. Causes day and night.
2. Influences wind and ocean currents.
3. Causes apparent movement of the Sun, Moon, and stars.
4. Causes the Coriolis effect, which affects weather patterns.

7. Revolution of the Earth

(a) **Definition:** Revolution is the movement of the Earth around the Sun in an elliptical orbit, which takes approximately 365 days.

(b) **Effects of Earth's revolution:**

1. Causes the change of seasons.
2. Results in variation in the length of day and night.
3. Causes the apparent movement of the Sun along different positions in the sky.
4. Affects climate zones due to the tilt of the Earth's axis.

8. Major Features of the Earth's Surface

(a) Four major features:

1. Mountains
2. Plains
3. Plateaus
4. Valleys

(b) Descriptions:

- **Mountains:** Elevated landforms with steep sides, often formed by tectonic activity.
- **Plains:** Large flat or gently rolling areas of land, usually suitable for agriculture.
- **Plateaus:** Elevated flat areas with relatively level surfaces, often bordered by cliffs.

SECTION C (15 Marks)

9. Structure of the Earth

- **Crust:** Outermost layer, solid and thin, composed of rocks and minerals; supports life.
- **Mantle:** Beneath the crust, semi-solid, composed of molten rocks; responsible for convection currents.
- **Outer Core:** Liquid layer made of iron and nickel; generates the Earth's magnetic field.
- **Inner Core:** Solid innermost layer, mainly iron and nickel; very dense and hot.

10. Importance of Studying Earth's Movements

- Understanding **rotation** helps in measuring time (day and night) and predicting wind and ocean currents.
- Understanding **revolution** helps in understanding seasons and climate changes.

- Knowledge of Earth's movements assists in agriculture planning, navigation, and disaster management.
- Studying movements helps explain phenomena like eclipses and the apparent motion of celestial bodies.

 **END OF ANSWERS**