

MARKING SCHEME SERIES 2.

SECTION A: Carry 15 Marks.

1.

z	zz	zzz	iv	v	vz	vzz	vzzz	zx	x
A	C	B	B	C	C	B	B	B	A

1 @ 10

2.

A	z	zz	zzz	iv	v	vz
B	G	F	C	D	B	E

SECTION B: 70 MARKS. 1 @ 5

3 @ Revolution; Refer to the process which the Earth revolves around the sun following its orbit. (5 Marks)

(b) Effect of Revolution.

i) Season of the year.

ii) Changes of overhead sun.

iii) Varying length of day and night at different times of the year.

iv) Aphelion and perihelion.

v) Eclipse.

4 @. Earthquakes; Is a sudden vibration shaking or tremor of part of the Earth's crust caused by natural force operating beneath the Earth's crust.

(b) Effect (5 points).

- It damage transport and communication lines
- Destruction of houses and other structure.
- Loss of human life
- It lead to the occurrence of the fire outbreak due to the falling of electric poles.
- They can cause lower or rise of coastal rocks.

@. Ways of Reducing. (4 points).

⇒ People should stay away from high risk areas.

⇒ They should avoid constructing high-rise building in fault line zones.

⇒ Constructor should advised to build structure and roads that can withstand earthquakes.

⇒ Training and preparedness services should be available.

(c) Emergency services should be organised to provide victims with first aid, clothes, water, shelter, power and food.

⇒ Emergency communication plans should be put in place.

5 @ type of photograph is Ground / horizontal photograph (2 Marks).

b) The area has gentle undulating hills in the background with relatively flat and open foreground suitable for agriculture. (2 Marks)

c) It is a large scale production because the crop (Maize) is planted in rows over a wide area.
- There is evidence of monoculture farming, suggesting the use of modern agricultural techniques. (2 MARKS).

d) Uses of crops in a photograph.

- Maize is used as a food for human being especially as flour or cooked grains.
 - It also used as animal feed or for industrial production such as brewing or ethanol.
- (2 MARKS).

(e) Condition necessary for the production of crops.

- Maize require moderate to high rainfall (about 500-1000 MM per year) for optimal growth.
- It grows best in fertile, well-drained loamy soil rich in organic matter.
- Warm temperature ranging between 18°C and 27°C are ideal for maize cultivation.

(3 Marks).

6a. Crust is the outermost and thinnest of all Earth's internal structure layers.

- It has a thickness of about 8 to 50 kilometres and average density of 2.7 g/cm^3 .
- It consists of two sub-layers laying over one another.
- SIAL and SIMA.
- It can be separated by layer called Conrad discontinuity.

(b) Mantle.

Is the layer lies between the core and crust

- It made up of very dense igneous rocks rich mostly in iron, silicon, oxygen, aluminium and Magnesium.
- It divided into the upper mantle and lower mantle.
- It can be separated by the layer called Mohorovicic discontinuity.

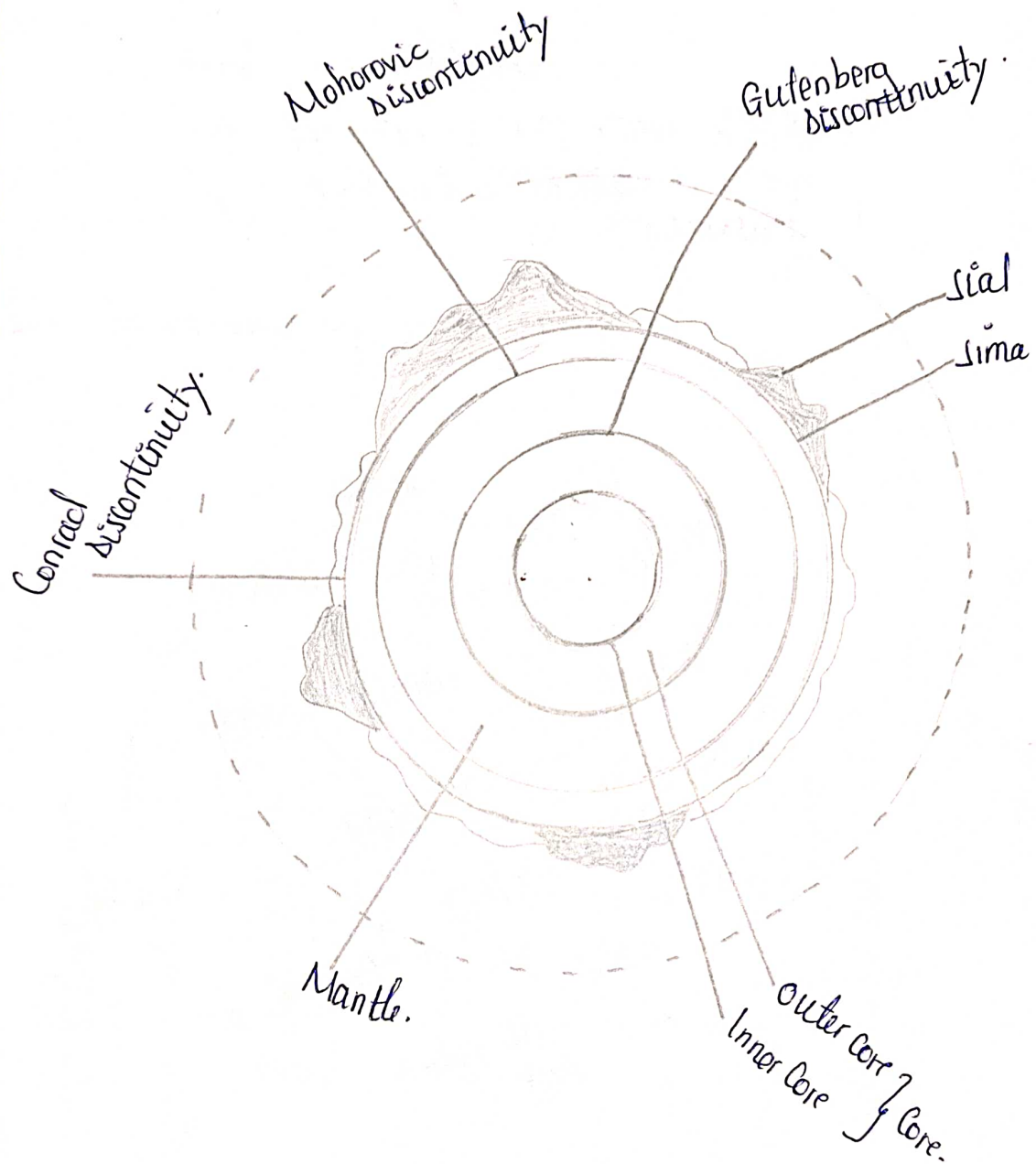
(c) Core.

It also called the Barysphere, is the inner most part of the Earth.

- It consists mostly of nickel and iron minerals.
- It divided into outer and inner core.
- The outer core is about 2300 kilometres thick.
- It composes very hot molten rocks materials.
- It can be separated by layer called Gutenberg discontinuity.

(5 Marks)

G(b)



(5 Marks)

7a. i) Arctic circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$

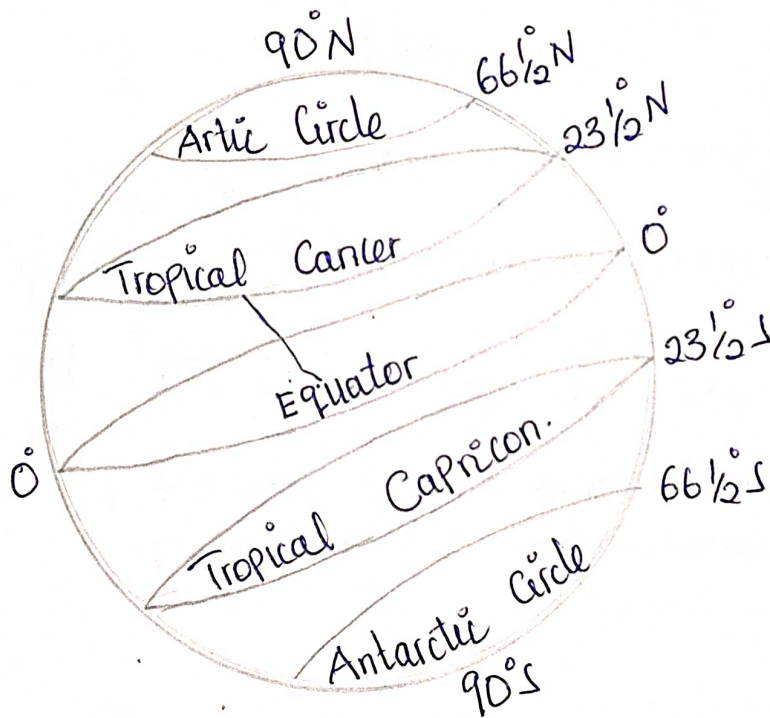
ii) Tropic of Cancer $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$

iii) Equator 0°

iv) Tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$

v) Antarctic circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$.
(5 Marks)

(b) Diagram of parallels.



(5 Marks).

8 @ First six planets.

i/ Mercury

ii/ Venus

iii/ Earth

iv/ Mars.

v/ Jupiter

vi/ Saturn.

(6 point @ 0.5 = 3 Marks)

(b) Two planet with no natural satellites.

i/ Mercury (1 Marks)

ii/ Venus (1 Marks)

(c) The Earth. (2 Marks). Reason the Earth can support life.

i/ Presence of air such as oxygen and carbon dioxide.

ii/ Presence of water vapour which can facilitate rain formation.

iii/ Presence of atmosphere which protect us from meteors and harmful rays from the sun.

9. HANANG' sheet S4/4.

(a) Relief of the mapped area. (4 Marks)

- High land area in the western part of the map.
- Lowlands/plains in the Eastern part of the map.

(b) Mention three ways used to present Relief feature on the map.

i) Contours; which show height above sea level.

ii) Spot heights: Used to show exact height of the specific point. Eg. The peak of Mt. Hanang.

iii) Layer colouring/shading: The green areas show forest/vegetation on highland while the brown or yellow shows bare or lower grounds. (3 Marks)

(c) Economic activities.

i) Pastoralism - due to presence of cattle tracks/dams the lowland area are suitable for grazing activities.

ii) Agriculture; (due to the presence of cultivation).
- Flat and gentle slopes in Eastern part and Southern are good for farming.

iii) Forestry/Lumbering activities.

- Presence of forest reserves and woodland symbols especially on the slope of Mount Hanang.

(d) iv) Tourism activities.

- Mount Hanang as a physical feature
tourist hotels or campsites marked on the map.

9 (a) i) Dispersed/scattered settlements.

- Settlements are scattered far apart in the low land for farming and grazing.

ii) Nucleated settlements.

- Settlements are clustered together along the all weather roads, at trading centres and around water source like lake Balangida.

iii) ^{Linear} ~~Sparsely~~ settlements

- Linear settlements occurred along the roads, rivers, lakes; especially along the lake Balangida.

- Also there are settlements along the hills.

10 - Meanings of the Earth and description of Earth's shape. (2 Marks)

MAIN BODY

Evidence of Earth's shape.

- Ships visibility.
- Circumnavigation of the Earth (@2 Marks)
- Sunrise and sunset.
- Lunar eclipse.
- Earth curved horizon.
- Aerial photograph of the Earth

CONCLUSION
(1. Marks)