**MWAKICAN JOINT EXAMINATION**

**FORM 2 GEOGRAPHY**

**MAKING SCHEME**

**TERM II 2017**

1. (a) 21st March and 23rd September. 2 x 1 = 2mks

(b) Effects of revolution

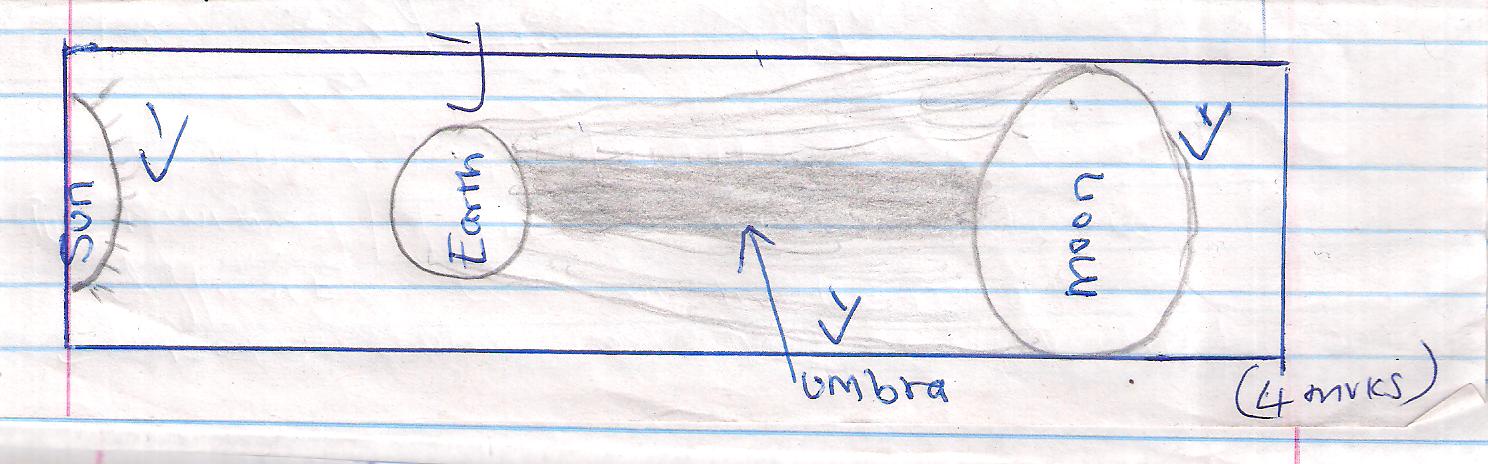
* causes seasons
* causes changes in position of the mid-day Sun
* causes varying lengths of day and night at different times of the year
* causes lunar eclipse
* causes changes in the position of the mid-day Sun at different times of the year

2 x 1 = 2mks

1. (a) (i) Components of the Solar System

* The Sun
* Planets
* Asteroids
* Meteors
* Comets 2 x 1 = 2mks

(ii) Diagram of the Lunar eclipse



3(a) (i) Stratosphere 1 x 1 = 1mk

(b) Characteristics of the troposphere layer

* Temperature decrease with an increase in height/normal lapse rate
* Pressure falls with increase in height
* The speed of the atmosphere increases with an increase in height
* It contains most of the atmospheric water vapour/cloud

3 x 1 = 3mks

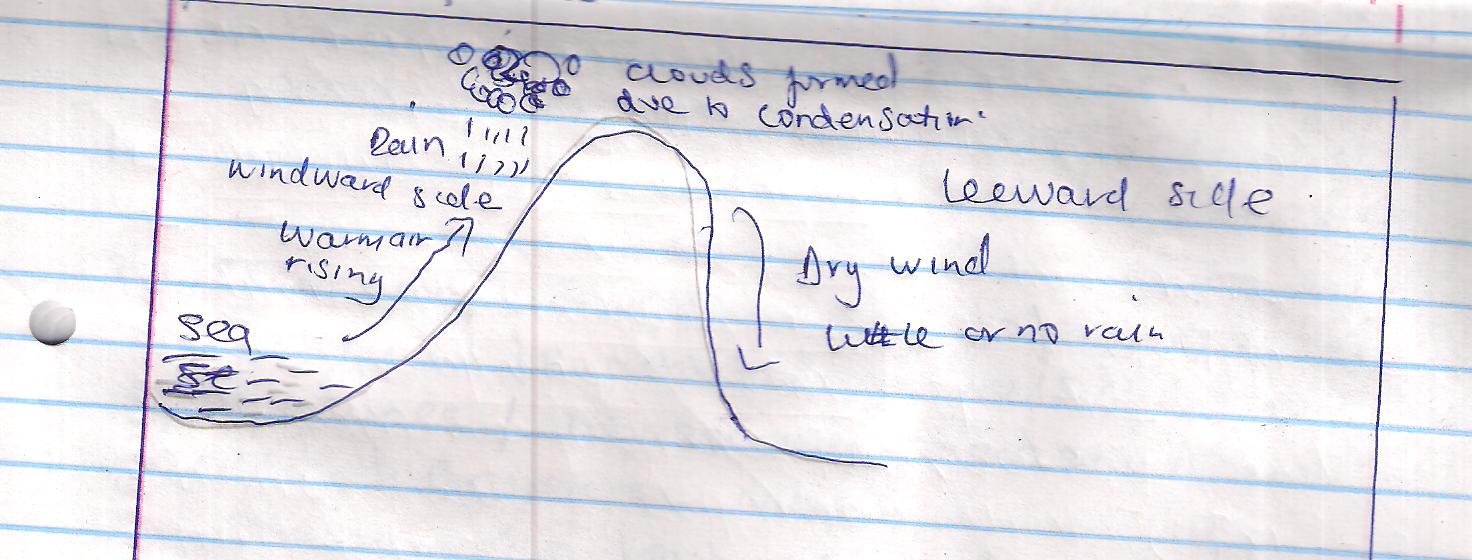
4(a) (i) Characteristics of I.T.C.Z.

* Experiences high temperatures
* Zone of low pressure
* Zone where N.E trade winds and S.E. trade winds coverage
* Zone found within the tropics
* It migrates to the South and the North with apparent movement of the Sun
* Its associated with convectional rain and thunderstorms

3 x 1 = 3mks

(ii) Formation of relief rainfall

* Water body is heated causing evaporation of water
* Moist air from the sea is forced to ascend up a hill/mountain side
* As air ascends it cools and it condenses to form clouds.
* Rain falls on the windward side of the mountain
* Descending air warms up the leeward side of the mountain

text 3mks

well labeled diagram 3mks (Total 5mks)

5(a) Minimum Thermometer 1 x 1 = 1mk

(b) (i) Diurnal range of temperature on Tuesday 270C - 180C = 90C

(Show calculations) (1mk)

(ii) Mean temperature for Saturday

290C + 210C = 500C

500C = 250C

2

Mean temperature is 250C (1mk)

(show calculations)

6. (a) (i) A rock is any naturally formed solid mineral aggregate or a naturally occurring solid material composed of one or more minerals forming part of the earth’s crust

1x 2 = 2mks

(ii) Characteristics of Sedimentary rocks

- Some contain fossils

- have cleavage or are foliated or have planes

- have horizontal layers or stratified

- most are non – crystalline

3 x 1 = 3mks

(b) (i) Secondary sources of information

* Text books / pamphlets / journals / periodicals / magazines / newspaper / handouts.
* Maps / Geological maps

Photographs / pictures / video apes / slides / film

Data recorded information

3 x 1 = 3mks

(ii) Activities to be carried out

* Drawing sketches
* Observation
* Collecting rock samples
* Making notes
* Taking photographs
* asking / answering questions
* study geographical map

3 x 1 = 3mks

(iii) Problems likely to be experienced

* inability to identify rocks
* inability to access the rocks
* accidents or slipping
* difficulties in climbing or descending steep rocks
* hindrance by poor weather conditions
* attack by wild animals 3 x 1 = 3mks

7(a) (i) Types of boundaries according to plate tectonic theory

* Extension boundary/divergent/constructive
* Compressional boundary/convergent/destructive
* Conservative boundary/transform

2 x 1 = 2mks

(ii) Effects of movements of tectonic plates

* They cause earthquakes
* Can lead to formation of fold mountains
* Can lead to formation of new oceanic crust
* May lead to formation of submarine islands/volcanic islands

2 x 1= 2mks

8. (a)(i) Fold mountains

Asia - Himalayas

North America - Rockies and Appalachians

South America - the Andes 3 x 1 = 3

(ii) Apart form fold mountains other features include:-

* Cuestas’
* Escapments
* Intermontane basins or depressions
* Synclinal valleys
* Rolling plains
* Valley and ridge landscape
* Plateaus

3 x 1 = 3mks

(b) (i) Effects of fold mountains on human activities

- Fold mountains protect water catchment areas

- They trap rainfall which feed rivers that provide water for domestic use and irrigation or industrial use or hydro-electric power production.

- the windward slopes receive heavy precipitation which enhance agricultural activities or forestry.

- some fold mountains are important tourist attractions or show covered slopes encourage sporting activities.

- fold can lead to exposing of valuable minerals which can be exploited.

- fold mountains may act as barriers to transport and communication or make the construction of transport and communication lines difficult or expensive.

- the topographical nature of the landscape may encourage or discourage settlement or agriculture.

2 x 2 = 4mks

b) (ii) How students would prepare

* Divide themselves into groups
* Identify methods of data collection or presentation
* Conduct a pre-unit or reconnaissance of the area under study
* Formulate study objectives and hypothesis for the study.
* Prepare working schedule of activities for the study.
* Seek permission from relevant authorities
* Drawing a route map
* Assembling relevant stationery
* Hold class discussions
* Assembling relevant stationery

2 x 1 = 2mks

(iii) Advantages of studying landforms through field work

* Enable students to get first hand information on different landforms.
* Enable students develop various skills or apply skills learnt
* Enable students to acquire appropriate attitudes towards the environment
* It breaks the classroom monotony for the students and teachers
* Students are able to relate or apply knowledge gained to real situations.

2 x 1 = 2mks

9. (a) Types of faults

- reverse fault

- normal fault

- Tear / shear / slip fault

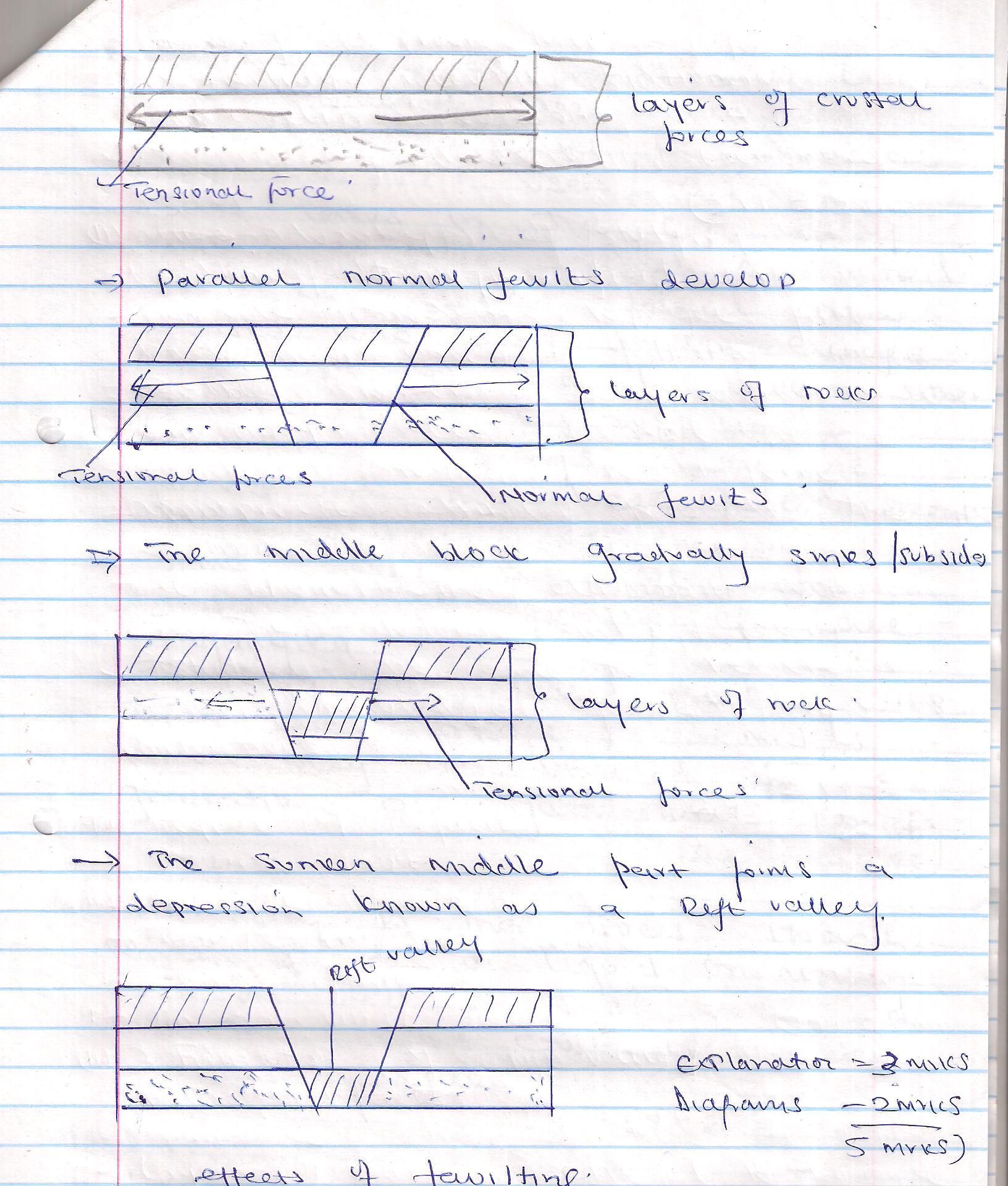
- thrust fault

- An anticlinal fault

3 x 1 = 3mks

(ii) Formation of rift valley through tensional forces

* Layers of rocks are subjected to tensional forces



9 (iii) Faulting / fault scarps make it difficult to construct roads

* Faulting leads to formation of lakes e.glakeNaivasha which provide water for domestic and industrial uses / irrigation.
* Some lakes in the Rift Valley contain minerals which are mined
* Some features formed attract tourists who bring foreign exchange which can be used to develop other sectors of the economy.
* Sometimes springs may be formed at the base of escarpments which attract settlement
* Some lakes are used for transport and fishing e.g Lake Tanganyika
* Faulting has created deep faults which are passage of steam sets which may be utilized for generation of geothermal power.

2 x 3 = 6mks

10. (a) Vulcanicity is the process through which gaseous or liquid or molten rock or sound materials are forced into the earth’s crust or elected onto the surface.

2 x 1 = 2mks

(b) (i) Dyke

- batholith

- lapolith

- laccolith

3 x 1 = 3mks

11. (a) Earthquakes are sudden earth movements which cause vibrations within the crust

2 x 1 = 2mks

(b) Types of earthquake waves

- primary waves - P waves

- secondary waves - S waves

- long waves - L waves

2 x 1 = 2mks

12. (i) X – Desert climate

Y – Modified tropical climate of the highland

2 x 1 = 2mks

(ii) Characteristics of climate Z

* Means annual range of temperature is small / 40C
* Rainfall is received throughout the year no dry season
* It experiences moderate to high temp.
* Mean annual temperature is high
* Humidity is high throughout the year
* Double maxima rainfall regime
* Rainfall is usually convectional accompanied by thunder and lightening

3 x 1 = 3mks

13. (a) A photograph is an image of an object, person of scene inform of a print or slide recorded by Camera or a film and latter transferred onto a specially prepared paper

2 x 1 = 2mks

(ii) Parts of a Photograph

|  |
| --- |
| Background |
| Middle ground |
| Foreground |

3 x 1 = 3mks

Position of the

Camera

NB(Position of camera should be indicated)

14. (a) Negative effects of mining

- the dumping of rock waste has led to the loss of biodiversity/destruction of natural vegetation.

- dereliction of land due to dumping of waste materials is an eye sure / destroys the natural beauty of the land.

- pollution of the areas by noise/blasts smoke and water pools are all health hazards.

- Mining disrupts the water table which may lead to water shortage.

- Mining takes up that would have been used for agriculture thus interfering with food production

- Mining displaces human settlements thus disrupting people and necessitating expensive resettlement processes.

2 x 1 = 2mks

(ii) Ways, minerals occur

* Veins and lodes
* Beds and seams
* Weathering products
* Alluvial or placer deposits

2 x 1 = 2mks

Answer for question 15 (a) on the graph paper attached (6mks)

