

SECTION A

Attempt all questions. (52 Marks)

1. Fill in the gaps with the relevant answers.

(4 Marks)

What name do we give to:

(i) The study of all heavenly bodies

(ii) The fourth planet in the solar system

(iii) The moving of the earth on its own axis

(iv) Heavenly bodies that revolve around the sun in orbits that are oval shaped.

2. Differentiate the following terms as used in geography.

(8 Marks)

(a) Physical geography and human geography.

(b) Physical environment and human environment.

(c) Centripetal and centrifugal force.

(d) Photograph and picture.

3.(a) State any two types of maps.

(2 Marks)

(b) State any two uses of maps.

(4 Marks)

4.(i) Giving an example in each explain how the following rocks are formed.

(6 Marks)

(a) Organically formed sedimentary rocks.

(b) Chemically formed sedimentary rocks.

(c) Metamorphic rocks

(ii) State and explain four importances of rocks.

(8 Marks)

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5. State four effects of the earth's revolution around the sun. (4 Marks)

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6.(i) With use of a well labelled diagram explain how cyclonic rain is formed. (5 Marks)

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(ii) State any other three forms of precipitation apart from rainfall. (3 Marks)

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7.(i) Complete the following table. (3 Marks)

Instrument	Element of weather
	Direction of wind
Anemometer	
	Air pressure

(ii) Differentiate between weather and climate. (2 Marks)

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8. State whether the following statements are true or false. (4 Marks)

(i) The Stevenson screen is painted white to reduce the absorption of warmth from the sun.....

(ii) The moon produces its own light

(iii) Air has pressure.....

(iv) The sun rotates on its own axis

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SECTION B

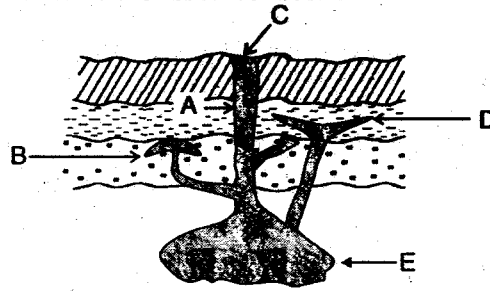
Answer all questions. (23 Marks)

9. i) Distinguish between lava and magma. (2 Marks)

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ii) Study the diagram below and name the features labelled : -

(5 Marks)



- A -
- B -
- C -
- D -
- E -

(iii) State four important economic activities of vulcanicity.

(4 Marks)

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10.(a) Distinguish the following terms: -

(i) Folding and Faulting.

(2 Marks)

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(ii) Shear and Vertical forces.

(2 Marks)

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(b) With the aid of a well labelled diagram explain how the following are formed: -

(i) Tilt blocks

(4 Marks)

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(ii) Fault steps

(4 Marks)

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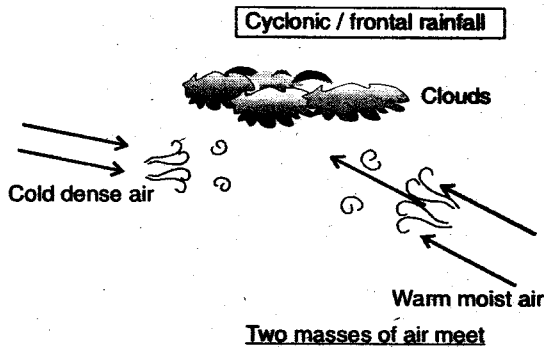
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GEOGRAPHY MARKING SCHEME FORM 2

1. (i) Astrology
- (ii) Mars
- (iii) Rotation
- (iv) Comets
2. (a) Physical geography – concerned mainly with the land forming process that shape the earth surface
Human geography – involves the study of human activities on the earth's surface
- (b) Physical environment - features involves all the features that are not man-made
Human environment – involves all the activities of human beings on the earth's surface
- (c) Centrifugal forces – moving away from the centre
Centripetal – moving towards the centre
- (d) Photograph is the image of a real thing as recorded on a film
Picture – is the drawing/sketch of an object or a photograph
3. a. (i) Atlas
- (iii) Topographical
- (iv) Sketch (any two)
- b. (i) Showing physical and human features
- (ii) Giving direction
- (iii) Showing boundaries
- (iv) Weather trend e.g rainfall
- (v) Military purposes
4. a. (i) Formed from remains of the dead plants or animals e.g calcareous, ferruginous, siliceous carbonaceous
- (ii) These are formed when dissolved minerals, rock forming precipitates that later form rocks e.g carbonates, sulphates, chlorides, silicates e.t.c
- (iii) These are rocks formed when other rocks are subjected to great heat and pressure e.g gneiss, quartzite, slate, schist, marble e.t.c
- b. Importance of rocks
 - Sceneries that attracts tourists
 - Acts as water catchments
 - Parent materials for soil formation
 - Building and construction material
 - Minerals and other valuable substances
 - Evidence for past happenings
 - Exploitation can lead to land dereliction
 - Influencing landscapes and landscape features
5. Effects of land revolution
 - (i) Seasons
 - (ii) Lunar eclipse
 - (iii) Changing position of mid-day sun
 - (iv) Vary lengths of day and night

6.(i) Warm air is light



When two masses of air meet one being cold and dense and another warm and moist, the warm air being light is forced to raise leading to condensation. This leads to cyclonic/frontal rainfall

(ii) Forms of precipitation

- Dew
 - Frost
 - Snow
 - Mist and fog
- 3 x 1 = 3mks

7. (i) **Instrument** **Element of weather**
Wind vane Speed of wind

Aneroid barometer

(ii) Weather is the atmospheric condition of a place for a short time e.g one day

Climate – the average atmosphere condition of a place a long period of time between 15 – 30 years

8. (i) True
- (ii) False
- (iii) True
- (iv) True

9.(i) Magma is hot molten rocks and gases below the earth's surface

Lava is magma which have reached the earth's surface

- (ii) a - Dyke
- b - Lapolith
- c - Vent
- d - Laccolith
- e - Batholith

(iii) Economic activities

- Raise of large mountains with rich soils for agriculture
- Beautiful scenery that attracts tourists
- Reach metallic minerals
- Geothermal steam and power
- Volcanic rocks are valuable as building materials
- Catchments areas for rivers
- Loss of life and property
- Pollution of environment through smoke and dust
- The leeward side receives less rainfall
- Steep slope discourage settlement

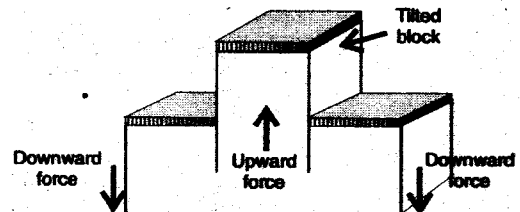
10. (a) (i) Folding is the process crystal distortion which causes the rocks to bend upwards or downwards

Faulting is the breaking of crushed rocks due to tectonic forces

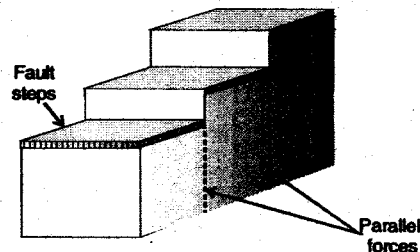
(ii) Shear is where two parallel but opposite forces cause the earth blocks to move into different directions

Vertical forces are the forces that act on the crust either from or towards the earth's centre

(b) Tilt blocks



Vertical forces may push blocks upwards. If the force is more on one side than the other, side one will be raised. When we have multiple faulty, small blocks may be displaced downwards forming tilted ranges



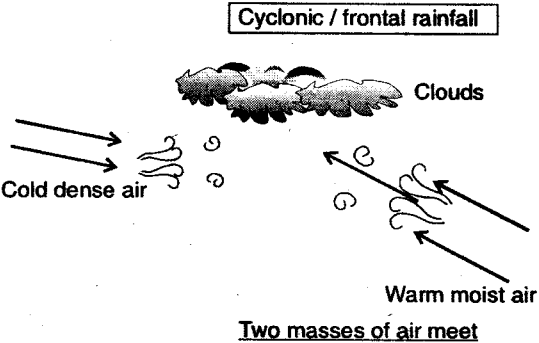
Fault steps -Occurs when a series of fairly parallel faults develop in a region and the land between these faults is displaced to different levels. This forms a landscape with a series of faults scraps at different level formed, resembling steps in a house.

GEOGRAPHY MARKING SCHEME FORM 2 CODE 02

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Element of weather: Speed of wind
- Aneroid barometer

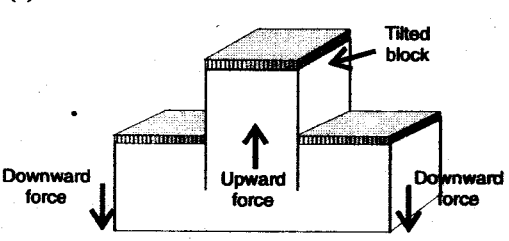
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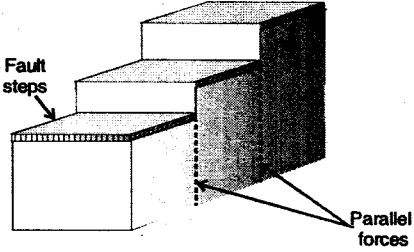
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