**GEOGRAPHY F1**

**PAPER 312**

**SEP/OCT 2022**

**TERM 3 OPENER EXAM**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **(a)** **Name two subdivisions of human geography.**
* Historical geography
* Political geography
* Medical geography
* Economic geography
* Population geography
* Industrial geography
* Agricultural geography
* Transport geography

**(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)**

**( b) Define the following terms** ).

 (i). **Geomorphology**: The study of landforming processes **(2Marks)**

(ii). **Climatology**: the study of climate **( 2Marks)**

 **c i)** **Draw a diagram of the internal structure of the Earth. (1mk)**

 On it label the following parts :- Sima. (1mk)

 -Hydrosphere. (1mk)

 - Asthenosphere. (1mk)



ii) **Name the zone of discontinuity that occurs between the crust and the mantle.(1mk)**

* Mohorovisic/Moho discontinuity .( 1mk)

iii) **Outline three characteristics of the Sial. (3mks)**

* It forms the continental rock.
* Comprises of two minerals, silica and aluminium.
* It’s usually less dense than sima.
* Has an average density of 2.7gms/cc.
* The rocks are mainly granitic.

iv) **Give two reasons why the interior of the Earth is still very hot.(2mks)**

* The original heat is still being retained at the centre.
* The crustal rock applies a lot of pressure to the centre generating heat.
* Presence of radioactivity at the centre where nuclear fission takes place generating heat.

2(**a) What is a Land Breeze (2mks)**

Refers to a mass of cool air blowing from the land to the sea during the night **(2mks)**

(b**) Give three ways in which sea breeze influence the adjacent land.**

* It lowers the temperature of the adjacent land.
* It may increase rainfall
* It may increase relative humidity
* It moderates diurnal range of temperature
* It may lead to convectional rainfall**. ( Any 3x1 = 3 marks)**

 **(c)i. what is a Stevenson screen**

* Is a white wooden box in which metrological instruments are kept in a weather station **(1x2= 2 marks)**

**(ii) Name three instruments that are placed in Stevenson screen**

 - Maximum thermometer

 -Minimum thermometer

 -Six’s thermometer

 - Hydrometer (**Any** **3 x1=3 marks** )

**3 (a). State three effects of the rotation of the earth**

 - Causes day & night

 - causes differences of one hour between

 - It causes deflection of winds ocean tides

 **( 3 x 1= 3 marks )**

 **(b) State four proofs that the earth is spherical**

- Circumnavigation of the earth along a straight path leads one of starting point

 - The gradual appearance of the ship approaching the shock

* The difference times during which sun rises and sets in different parts of the world
* The circular shadow cast by the earth during a lunar eclipse
* All other planets are circular

 **( Any 4 x1=4 marks )**

**4. (a)Name the layers of the atmosphere**

 - Troposphere

 - Stratosphere

 -Mesosphere

 -Thermosphere/ Ioriosphere

 - Exosphere **( Any 4 x1=4 marks )**

 **(b) Give two local winds that are found in Kenya**

* Anabatic winds
* Katabatic winds
* Sea breeze
* Land breeze

 **(2 x 1 = 2marks)**

**(c) State three conditions necessary for formation of dew.**

- Daytime should be warm.

- The air should be calm

- Low temperature below dew point

- Cloudless nights. **(Any3 x 1 = 3marks)**

**5) a)i) What is a map?**

* It is a representation of a part of the whole of the earth surface on a flat surface usually drawn to scale. **(2marks)**

 **ii) State three uses of a map.**

* Sketch maps are used to summarize information for easy reference
* They can be used for locating other countries.
* They can be used for comparing sizes of countries.
* Used for locating climatic regions of differently parts of the world.
* Give distribution of vegetation on the earth surface.
* Help travellers to find their way.
* Used to calculate distance and area of a certain place.
* Used to locate physical features like land forms. **(Any 3 x 1= 3marks)**

**b) State three types of scale.**

* Statement scale
* Linear scale
* Ratio scale R/F **( 3 x 1= 3marks)**

**( c)i).**  **Convert the following scale into a statement scale.(2mks)**

* 1/250,000

 250,000 cm x 1 km = 2.5 km.

 100,000 cm

 1cm to 2.5km**. (2Marks)**

6 a**) List the three types of North on a topographic map.**

* True North
* Magnetic North
* Grid North **( 3 x 1= 3marks)**

**b) State three examples of marginal information on a map.**

* **m**ap name
* Sheet title
* Grid system numbers
* Latitude and longitude
* Compass direction/ magnetic variation
* Scales
* Publisher and copy right
* Map series
* Sheet number or sheet index. **(Any 3 x 1= 3marks)**

**c)i) . State three methods used to calculate area of an irregular feature in a map.**

* Use of rectangles and triangle.
* Use of strips

Use of grid squares **(Any 3 x 1= 3marks)**

**(ii) State two Forces that influenced the oblate spheroid of the earth**

-Centripetal force

-Centrifugal force

-Gravitational force **(2x1=2mks)**

**(iii) If the local time in Kampala ,Uganda 30oE is 9.00pm ,what will be the time inAccra Ghana 0o (2mks)**

Difference in degrees 30o – 0° = 30o

Time difference 30 x 4 = 120hour ÷ 60 = 2 hrs

Time in Accra 9.00 pm -2hrs =7.00pm **(2x1=2mks)**

7a) **What is fieldwork? (2mks)**

* Fieldwork is an activity that involves seeing and using the surrounding environment as a laboratory for teaching and learning geography.

(**2 x 1= 2mks.)**

b) **List three main types of fieldwork.(3mks)**

* Field study
* Field excursion
* Fieldwork research. **(3 x 1 = 3mks)**

c) **Outline four methods of collecting data during field study.**

* Direct observation.
* Interviewing the respondent.
* Administering questionnaires.
* Collecting samples.
* Counting.
* Taking photographs.
* Carrying out experiments.
* Extracting from secondary sources. **( Any 4 x1 =4 Marks)**

b) **Give four characteristics of a good sketch map. (4mks)**

* It should have a title.
* It should have a key.
* It should have a compass direction.
* It should be enclosed in a frame.
* It should be neat and clear. **(Any 4 x 1 = 4 Marks)**

8 a) **Differentiate between primary and secondary data.**

* Primary data include all the facts and figures collected as first hand from the field while secondary data refers to facts and figures collected and recorded in textbooks/other written materials. **( 2Marks)**

b) **List two sources of secondary data.**

* Textbooks.
* Statistical abstracts.
* Newspapers/Magazines.
* Census report.
* Geological reports.

**(Any 2 x 1 =2Marks)**

c) **A student from your class picked the following numbers at random**:

**27,40,41,21,92,75,21,41,20,41,23.**

i) **Calculate the mean of the data. (2mks)**

* 27 + 40+41+21+92+75+21+41+20+41+23 = 442 =**40.18 (2 Marks)**

11 11

ii) **Determine the median value of the data. (2mks)**

* 20,21,21,23,27,40,41,41,41,75,92.

Median is **40**. **( 2mks)**

iii**) Determine the modal value of the data.(2mks)**

 20,21,21,23,27,40,41,41,41,75,92.

 Modal value is 41. **(** **2mks**.)

**9. a. Apart from planets give four other heavenly bodies**

Asteroid

Meteors

Meteorites

Comets

Satellites **( Any 4 x 1 = 4marks)**

 **b. Give three advantages of simple bar graph**

* It is easy to draw
* It is easy to interpolate and read
* It gives a good clear vision
* It is easy to compare different quantities **( Any 3 x 1 = 3Marks)**

**c. State three methods of collecting data**

* Administering questionnaire
* Direct observation
* Taking interview
* Taking photographs **( Any 3 x 1 = 3Marks)**