

## FORM THREE

## <u>GEOGRAPHY</u>

## MARKING SCHEME

1.a) What is the relationship between Geography and Agriculture

(2mks)

 Agriculture is the science and practice of farming and involves the growing of crops and rearing of livestock. Geography on the other hand studies farming systems, the distribution and the factors affecting farming activities.

b)state 4 reasons why it is important to study Geography

- Geography focuses on physical study of the earth .we learn about the origin of the earth and solar system.
- Geography helps the learner to learn the skills of reading, analyzing and interpreting maps.
- Geography enables learners to understand and appreciate different environments.
- It encourages internationall awareness.
- It is a career subject.

2.a)State 4 characteristics of inter-tropical convergence zone

(4mks)

- It is a low pressure area.
- It lies between 23<sup>1/2</sup> degrees North and 23<sup>1/2</sup> degrees South
- It migrates North and South with the apparent movement of the overhead sun.
- It is associated with convectioned rainfall and thunderstorms.

b) Using a well labeled diagram describe how a relief rainfall is formed

(6mks)

3a) What is a mineral?

(2mks)



 A mineral is a naturally occurring crystalline, inorganic substances with a definite chemical composition and physical properties.

b)State three characteristics of minerals

(3mks)

- Different minerals have different degrees of hardness.
- Some minerals aggregate into distinct crystal shapes.
- Different minerals have different colours.
- Minerals have lusture.
- Minerals have different textures
- Different minerals have different specific density.

4. a)(i)Apart from Biological weathering list two other types of weathering.

(2mks)

- Mechanical (physical) weathering.
- Chemical weathering.

ii). Explain ways in which plants cause weathering.

(6mks)

- As plants grow, their roots penetrate into rocks and cracks/joints causing them to widen and eventually the rock disintegrates.
- Plants like algae, lichens, moses retain water on rocks resulting to chemical weathering.
- Plants rot on rocks, they release organic acids which reacts with some minerals in the rocks, leading to disintegration of the rocks.
- b). Explain how each of the following physical factors influence mass wasting.

I)Earth movements (2mks)

Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions/ isostactic adjustments cause vibrations.
 The vibrations may trigger widespread movement of weathered rock materials.

(ii)Nature of rock materials

(2mks)

- Heavy aand large rock materials move faster on a slope.
- (C)Describe each of the following processes of mass wasting.

(I)Avalanche (2mks)



- Masses of snow/ice accumulate on the glacial highland.
- With increasing weight, the masses of snow break break off and role down the slope under influence of gravity.
- They are enormous and fall down rapidly.
- This is called an avalanchie.

(ii)Rock fall (2mks)

- It is the most rapid form of mass wasting.it involves individual rocks
  /boulders that fall freely from a steep slope or a vertical slope like a cliff
  to the base af slope
- This produces rock particles which fall to the base of the rockface.
- This is a rock fall

5a) Explain two reasons why wind is a determinant agent of erosion in Arid areas (4mks)

- Presence of loose and consolidated materials
- Occurrence of strong tropical wind storms.
- Absence of vegetation

b) (i) Give three processes through which wind erodes the earth surface.

(3mks)

- Abrasion
- Attrition
- deflation

(ii) Explain the three ways through which wind transports its load .

(6mks)

- suspension :verifying particles are picked up by the wind and carried in suspension
- saltation: winds rolls medium sized particles along the ground and when they suddenly collide with one another they bounce off into the air.
- Surfacecreep: some heavier materials are neither air borne. They are pushed and rolled along the ground over short distances.