**END OF TERM 3 2021**

**FORM 1 GEOGRAPHY**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **a)** - Map work

* Photograph work
* Field study
* Statistics

**b)** - The earth and the solar system

- The internal land forming processes

- The external land forming processes

- Weather and climate

- Soils and vegetation

**c)** - helps to explain the origin of the earth.

- Helps to develop skills of observing, reading, analyzing and interpreting maps, data.

- Enables geographers to appreciate different environment influences at work on different societies.

- It encourages international awareness at local national and international levels.

- Teaches how to manage time.

- Acquire skills which contribute to local, regional and national development.

- Creates awareness in the people on significance of management and conservancy of environment.

- Is a career subject.

1. **a)** The solar system is made up of the sun with the nine planets orbiting around it.

**b)** - Centrifugal force

- Centripetal force

- Force of gravity

**c)** - Original heat is still retained after cooling.

- The weight of the overlying burden.

- Radioactivity

1. **a)** Absolute humidity is the actual amount of water in a given volume of air at a particular temperature whereas relative humidity is the ratio between absolute humidity of a given mass of air and the maximum amount of water vapour that it can hold at the same temperature.

**b)** The air should be calm so that it can remain in constant with the ground for long.

Daytime should be warm to accelerate evaporation.

A cloudless night that accelerates the rate at which the earth looses heat gained during the day.

1. **a)** A rock is naturally occurring agglomeration of mineral particles forming part of the earth crust whereas a mineral is naturally occurring, crystalline, inorganic substance with a definite chemical composition and physical properties.

**b) -** By their mode of formation/origin.

- By physical and chemical characteristics.

- According to their age.

**c) i.** Are igneous formed by the cooling and solidification of magma in the earth’s crust after intrusion.

**ii.** Are igneous formed by the cooling ad solidification of magma in the earth’s surface after intrusion.

**iii.** These are igneous rocks that result from magma being intruded into other rocks.

**d) i.** Familiarizes the researcher with an area of study.

- Introduces the researcher to the authorities and respondents in the area of study.

* Helps researcher to identify and decide on the methods and tools to use in collecting information during the study.
* Helps determine the suitability of the area of study.
* Helps identify any problems the researcher is likely to encounter during the study.
* Enables the researcher to estimate the cost of study and plan accordingly.
* Helps in designing a working schedule.

**ii.** - Field sketching

* Mapping
* Tabulation
* Tallying
* Taking photograph
* Tape recording
* Note taking
* Labeling samples
* Filling in the questionnaires

**iii**. - In some places rocks form spectacular sceneries which act as tourist attraction.

* Certain types of rocks act as water reservoirs and store water.
* It provides the parent material for the formation of rich soils for agriculture.
* Some rocks are used in the building and construction.
* Minerals and other valuable substances are extracted from rocks and used in variety of ways.
* Are sources of income to some people.
* Rocks provide main record of past environment.
* Rocks play an important role in influencing landscape and landscape feature.

1. **a**) Is a place where the elements of weather are observed, measured and recorded.

**b**) - Maximum thermometer

- Minimum thermometer

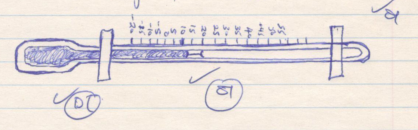
- Six’s thermometer

- Hygrometer

**c**) When the temperature fall, the alcohol contracts and its meniscus pulls the metal index backwards along the glass tube.

- When temperature rises, the alcohol expands leaving behind the index.

- The minimum temperature in the previous 24hours is shown by the end of the index nearest to the meniscus and reset by raising the bulb of the thermometer gently.

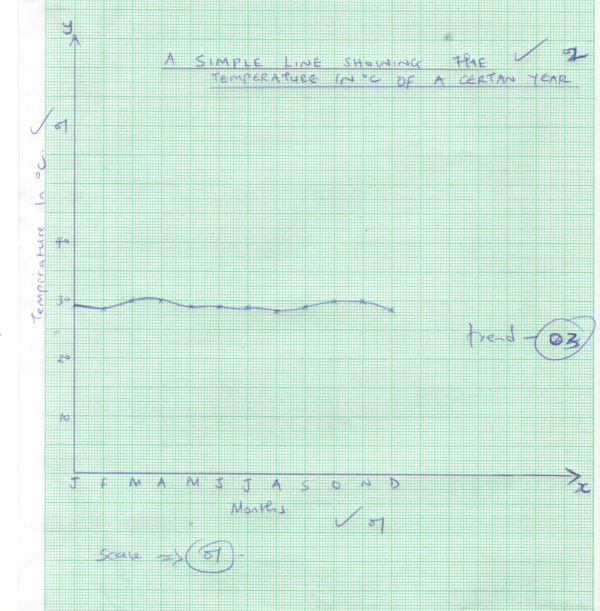


**d**) - Ancient methods

- Weather lore method

- Modern methods

1. a i.



ii) - The causes of the illustrated relationship cannot be established from the graph.

* It shows no comparisons between two or more sets of data.
* Does not give a clear visual impression on the quality of data.
* It ignores some details of change and may give a false impression on the continuity of some data.

b) i. Mean annual rainfall

10+9+22+48+26+9+24+10+5+10+18+11=

ii. 29 + 29 = = **29**

iii. 30 – 27 = **30c**

1. a) Mining refers to all attempts to extract valuable minerals, solids, liquid or gas from the earth’s crust.

b) - Veins and lodes

- Beds and seams

- weathering products

- Alluvial or place deposits

c) - Opencast mining

- Underground mining

- Alluvial mining

d) - Inadequate capital for prospecting and mining minerals.

- Remoteness and poor transport systems.

- Insufficient skilled personnel.

* Control by multinational/foreign companies
* Occurrence of small mineral deposits.
* pollution
* Risk of death.
* Inadequate power supply and high cost of mining.
* Land use conflicts.

1. a) - field study/field leaching

* Excursions
* Field work research

b) - apply skills learned in class in real life situation.

- Identify specific problems that may require geographical investigation.

- study geographical phenomena and processes like faulting.

- identify and categorise factors and features of given geographical phenomena.

- think and use the observations skills to reason logically.

- be familiar with the environment.

- draw local examples, from their own interpretation.

- break monotony in class.

c) - Must have an element of comparison.

- Quantitative words used should be measurable.

- leaves room for yes or no.

- must be related in one or more of objectives in question.

- should not be obvious.

d) - It gives ample time to each activity so that no activity is forgotten.

- reduces tendency of time wastage.

- provides an estimate of the time required.

- It provides basis for evaluating the field work while in progress.

- provides framework that guides the researcher to remain within the scope of the topic.

1. a) Describe data is the data which is non-continuous overtime and may be given in whole numbers e.g. no of livestock whereas continuous data is data which is continuously distributed overtime e.g. temperature, distances, population growth rate.

b) - Questions asked should be simple and clear.

- The questions should not be too many that discourage the respondent.

- The questions should be related to the topic under research.

- Questions that annoy the respondent should be avoided.

- The questions should be free of bias.

c) - Random

- Systematic

- Stratified

d) - First hand data is obtained.

- When properly conducted it gives accurate results.

- It can lead to further discoveries.