**EXAM 2020**

**GEOGRAPHY FORM TWO MARKING SCHEME**

1. What is sampling? (1mk)
* **A set of individuals or items selected from a population and analyzed to test hypothesis about the population.**
1. State three types of sampling. (3mks)
* **Random**
* **Systematic**
* **Stratified**
1. Name two main methods used in analyzing statistical data. (2mks)
* **Calculation of percentages**
* **Measures of central tendencies**
* **Measures of dispersion**
1. What is the significance of statistics in geography? (5mks)
* **Illustrates relationship between two or more varying quantities e.g. beans production & acreage under cultivation.**
* **Summarizes geographical information which saves time & space**
* **Prediction of future trends of weather & climate**
* **Prediction of natural disasters e.g. droughts & floods**
* **Planning for provision of social amenities e.g. hospitals & schools**
* **Makes comparison between components e.g. province with the highest number of people**
1. (i) What is a questionnaire? (2mks)
* **Set of systematically structured questions printed on paper used on interviews or sent to the respondents to fill.**

(ii) State four advantages of using questionnaires in collection of statistical data. (4mks)

* **Comparisons can be made since questions are similar**
* **Give first hand information which is relevant to current trends**
* **Saves money on travelling as physical presence is not required**
* **Saves time as all respondents are handled at the same time**
* **A lot of information can be collected**
1. (i) Outline four types of maps. (4mks)
* **Topographical maps**
* **Atlas maps**
* **Sketch maps**
* **Wall maps**

(ii) Give any four marginal information that is given in topographical maps (4mks)

* **Map series**
* **Sheet name and title**
* **Sheet index number**
* **Grid systems (Northings & Eastings)**
* **Latitudes & Longitudes**
* **Compass direction**
* **Scales**
* **Key**
* **Edition, Publisher & Copyright**

(iii) Highlight two uses of scales. (2mks)

* **Measure distance on maps**
* **Calculate areas on maps**
* **(iv)Give three ways used in finding areas of irregular shapes. (3mks)**
* **Use of rectangles and triangles**
* **The use of strips**
* **The use of grid squares**
1. (i) What is field work? (1mk)
* **An activity that involves the seeing and using of the environment around us as a laboratory for the teaching and learning of geography**

(ii) List three types of field work. (3mks)

* **Field study or field teaching**
* **Field excursion**
* **Field research**

 (iii) Outline the importance of field work. (5mks)

* **Reinforces what has been learnt in class**
* **Enables one to gain more geographical knowledge**
* **It breaks the monotony of classroom work**
* **Provides learner with practical skills of collecting, recording and analyzing data & report writing**
* **Promotes development of virtues like co-operation by working in groups**
* **Enables students to develop a positive attitude towards manual work**
* **Gives students an opportunity to go out & practice what they have learnt in class**
1. (a) Differentiate between Null & alternative hypothesis. (2mks)
* **Null hypothesis is stated is stated negatively while alternative hypothesis is stated positively**

(b) Why is reconnaissance important? (4mks)

* **To determine appropriate route to be taken**
* **Enables to get documents from officials**
* **Helps one to identify the appropriate methods of data collection**
* **Helps to identify appropriate equipment to be used**

(c) List some topics in physical geography on which you can carry out a field study. (5mks)

* **Geology**
* **Geomorphology**
* **Climatology**
* **Pedology**
* **Biogeography**