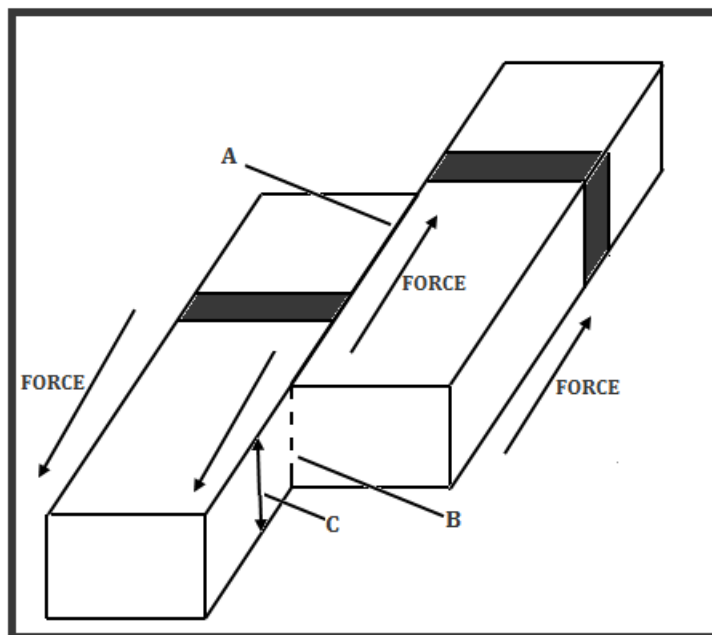


FORM TWO GEOGRAPHY

TERM 2 2025 MID TERM EXAM

MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) What are clouds? (2 marks)
Clouds are masses of tiny visible water droplets or ice floating at various heights in the atmosphere.
- (b) State **three** characteristics of cumulonimbus clouds. (3 marks)
 - *Are white in colour and grey at the sides.*
 - *Extend to very high altitudes.*
 - *Look like mountains in the sky/anvil.*
 - *Are flat at the base.*
 - *Are convection clouds.*
 - *Are the largest clouds.*
 - *Bring torrential rainfall.*
 - *Are associated with thunder and lightning.*
- (c) List **four** types of fog. (4 marks)
 - *Hill fog*
 - *Advection fog*
 - *Radiation fog*
 - *Steam fog*
 - *Ice fog*
 - *Frontal fog*
2. (a) Apart from convectional rainfall, list the **two** other types of rainfall. (2 marks)
 - *Relief/orographic rainfall*
 - *Frontal/Cyclonic rainfall*
- (b) Describe how convectional rainfall is formed. (6 marks)
 - *Convectional rainfall mainly occurs in hot lowland regions.*
 - *A large water body such as a lake or sea is heated through insolation causing evaporation to occur.*
 - *Maximum heating of both the land and the water body occurs in the afternoon.*
 - *Heated moist air above the water body rises as cooler drier air descends to replace it forming convection currents.*
 - *As the warm moist air rises, pressure decreases causing it to expand leading to rapid cooling.*
 - *The cooled moist air condenses at higher altitude forming dense cumulonimbus clouds.*
 - *When the clouds are heavy, they release the water in large torrential drops as convectional rainfall mainly in the afternoon.*
- (c) State **three** characteristics of convectional rainfall. (3 marks)
 - *Mainly occurs in hot lowland regions.*
 - *It falls mainly in the afternoon.*
 - *It fall in large torrential drops.*
 - *At times accompanied by thunder and lightning.*
 - *At times accompanied by strong winds.*
 - *At times accompanied by ice pellets.*
 - *Falls over a short period of time such as 15 - 20 minutes.*
3. The diagram below shows a type of fault.



(a) Name the parts marked A, B and C. (3 marks)

- **A – Fault line**
- **B – Shear fault**
- **C – Fault plane**

4. (a) Apart from the Eastern/Gregory Rift valley, give **three** other branches of the Great Rift Valley in Eastern Africa. (3 marks)

- **Ethiopian Rift Valley section**
- **Western Rift Valley section**
- **Malawi Rift Valley section**

(b) State **four** characteristics of the Gregory Rift Valley. (4 marks)

- **The width varies at different locations**
- **The altitude at the floor of the Rift Valley differs at various points.**
- **The height of escarpments varies.**
- **A number of fault blocks border the rift Valley at various points.**
- **Uneven sinking created depression that form several lakes.**
- **A number of volcanoes occur at the floor of the Rift Valley**

5. You were to carry out a field study of faulting along a section of the Great Rift Valley section of Kenya:

(a) Give **three** reasons why it is important to prepare a route map. (3 marks)

- *To show the direction to be followed during the study.*
- *To help in estimating the distance to be covered during the study.*
- *To help in preparation of a work schedule.*
- *To assist in estimating the time required for the study.*
- *To help in deciding the technique of data collection.*

(b) State **three** factors that you would consider when choosing methods of data collection. (3 marks)

- *The effectiveness of the method*
- *The method must be cheap to use/ budget – friendly*
- *One must consider the availability of the respondents/ their willingness to co-operate*
- *One must consider the literacy level of the respondent*

6. (a) (i) State **four** causes of vulcanicity. (4 marks)

- *High temperature in the interior which changes materials to molten form.*
- *High pressure in the interior released during earth movements.*
- *Faulting which creates lines of weakness such as vents and fissures.*
- *Ground water which is heated by hot rocks to form steam.*

(ii) Give **three** examples of volcanic materials. (3 marks)

- *Magma.*
- *Lava.*
- *Ash.*
- *Cinder.*
- *Lapilli.*
- *Volcanic bombs.*
- *Gases such as Hydrogen sulphide, Carbon (IV) Oxide and Sulphur (IV) Oxide.*

(b) (i) List **two** types of surface longitudinal seismic waves. (2 marks)

- *Rayleigh waves*
- *Love waves*

(ii) Explain **three** effects of earthquakes in built up areas. (6 marks)

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- ***Violent shaking of the ground results in collapsing of buildings thus loss of many lives.***
- ***Shaking of bridges results in collapsing thus cutting off some areas.***
- ***Cracking of the ground causes damage to roads resulting in inaccessibility.***
- ***Buckling of railway lines due to lateral displacement in some parts.***
- ***Damage to oil or gas pipelines may at times result in fires within affected cities.***
- ***Displacement of many people who survive after buildings collapse or are weakened by the earthquake.***

