

MARKING SCHEME

FORM IV - GEOGRAPHY

MILITARY ASSOCIATION FORM IV

PRE-NATIONAL EXAMINATION

1. Multiple choice

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
E	D	D	C	C	B	C	C	A	E

@ 01 mark = 10 marks

2. Matching items

LIST A	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
LIST B	C	H	A	D	I	E

@ 01 mark = 06 marks

3. (a) Solution

Map distance = 15.6 cm

Map scale = 1: 50,000

Ground distance = ?

$$1 \text{ km} = 100,000 \text{ cm}$$

$$? = 50,000 \text{ cm}$$

$$= \frac{15.6 \text{ cm} \times 50,000 \text{ cm}}{100,000 \text{ cm}}$$

@ 1 mark

$$= 7.8 \text{ km}$$

∴ Distance of the river pangani from
Gr 910771 to 910826 is 7.8 km @ 1 mark
= 02 marks

(b) (i) The area has highland evidenced
by by contour lines which are closely
to one another in the South west and
northern west of the mapped area.
01 mark

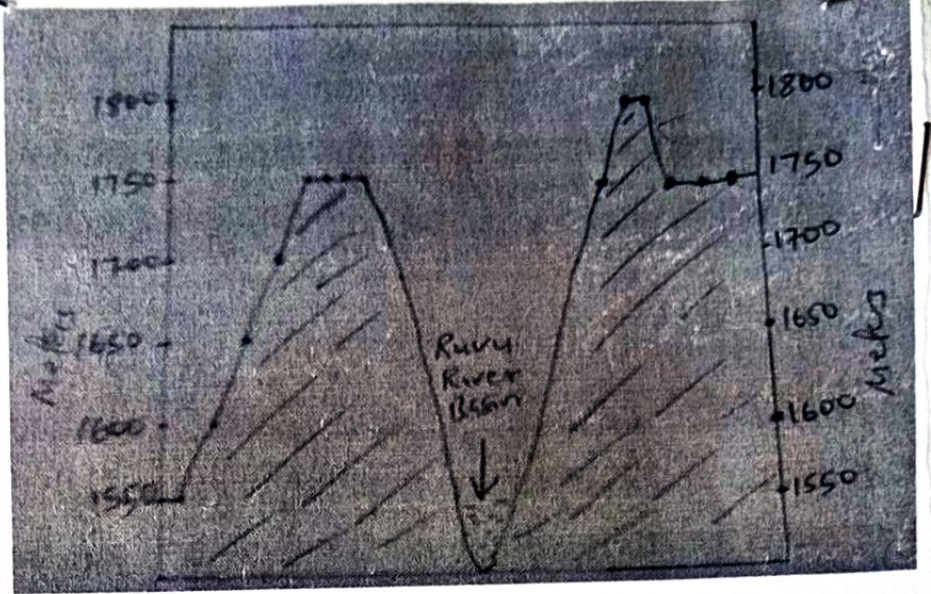
(ii) presence of lowland areas evidenced
by contour lines which are far from
one another. These are shown in
01 mark

The north east and south east of the mapped area,

or

= 0.2 marks

- (i) Mountain And hills due to presence of landforms that extends above the surrounding terrain shown by contour lines
- (ii) valleys due to the presence of lower part in the land, between two higher parts as shown on a map at grid references 937765, 943785, 954828 etc
- (c) Two types of rocks found in the map area.
 - (i) Igneous rock due to the presence of forests
 - (ii) Sedimentary rock due to presence of swamps and scrubs shown on a map @ 0 1/2 mark = 0.1 mark
- (d) The major way to show height of the land in the mapped area is Contour lines 0.1 mark



Title 00½ mark layout 01½ mark
 Scale 00½ mark = 03 marks
 Variables 00½ Total = 09 marks

4 a) The Scenario is mass wasting 01 mark

b) Determinants of mass wasting

(i) Vegetation

(ii) Nature of the rock

(iii) Nature of the material and extent of Saturation

(iv) Slope

(v) human activities

(a) 01 mark = 04 marks

(c) Effects of mass wasting

(i) Destruction of properties

(ii) Loss of biodiversity

(iii) Soil erosion

(iv) water pollution

(v) Loss of life (Death)

(a) 01 mark = 04 marks

Total = 09 marks

(c) THE SIMPLE BAR GRAPH TO PERCENT RICE PRODUCTION
AT WANGU VILLAGE FROM 2000 TO 2005. -collins

Scale:
Vs - 2cm = 50 Tones
Hs - 2cm = 1 year

Year	Production of rice in Tones
2000	80
2001	320
2002	220
2003	270
2004	300
2005	250

Title 00 1/2 mark
Scale 00 1/2 mark
variables @ 00 1/2 mark = 1 mark
layout 01 mark
= 3 marks

(b) Reasons for variation

- (i) Different weather/climate condition of the area year to year
 - (ii) The environmental or soil factor
 - (iii) pests and diseases
 - (iv) Management and technological
- any 2 @ 01 mark = 02 marks

(c) (1) Simple line graph

(ii) Divergent line graph

(c) Divergent bar graph

(iv) Banded circle/pie chart

any 2 @ 61 mark = 02 marks

d) two disadvantages

(i) present one item

(ii) Inadequate scale can lead to inaccurate drawing

(iii) It does not save space

(iv) Not useful for comparison

any 2 @ 01 mark = 2 marks

Total = 09 marks

6. (a) The statement of the problem for his research

- Conflicts between farmers and pastoralists at Ndalali District = 01 mark

(b) two sources of that research problem

- Villagers/society of the community at large

- personal experience

- Mass media like radio and TV.

any 2 @ 01 mark = 2 marks

(c) Research tools

- Interview

- Questionnaire

- observation

- focus group discussion

any three @ 01 mark = 03 marks

(d) Significant of conducting that research

- To find out sources of the problem
- To solve / find out solution of the problem
- To make evaluation of the problem occurred which have direct impact to the human being
- To test hypothesis and develop theories within the social existing
- To search for new knowledge about certain social phenomena or situation

any 3 @ 01 mark = 3 marks.

Total 09 marks

7 (a) Chain or Tape Survey (01 Mark)

(b) Obstacles that may hinder the Survey process are

- (i) Obstacles that do chaining - Obstacles that do not obscure visibility but you may not walk around eg River.
- (ii) Obstacles to Ranging - Obstacles that obscure visibility but you may walk around eg Hill, buildings.
- (iii) Obstacles to both Chaining and Ranging - Obstacles that obscure visibility and you may not walk around eg thick forest.

any 3 @ 01 mark = 03 marks

(c) Three Source of mistakes that may Occur are

- (i) Instrumental Errors
- (ii) Natural Errors (Environmental errors)
- (iii) Personal (human) error (Operational error).

@ 01 mark = 3 marks

(d) Significance of the type of Survey mentioned in (a) above

- (i) It is cheap compared to other types.
- (ii) It is Simple to use.
- (iii) Can be Conducted by few people.
- (iv) It's tools are easy to replace.

any 2 @ 01 mark = 2 marks

Total = 09 marks

8

(a) Three natural resources found in an area are

- (i) Wild Animals like giraffe shown at fore ground.
- (ii) Vegetation, this can be evidenced due to the presence of trees all over the area shown on a photograph.
- (iii) Land, fertile Soil is Seen at the fore ground that holds wild animals and vegetations.

@ 01 mark = 03 marks

(b)

(i) Wild Animals

- Wild Animals like giraffe is a Source of Income through Tourism.
- Source of food.

(ii) Vegetation.

- provide pasture to the wild animals
- Add nutrients to the Soil
- Source of medicine.

(iii) Land

- Enable growth of plants due to presence of fertile Soil
- Store minerals and water.

any 2 @ 01 mark = 02 marks

(c) Recreational land use (Tourism) due to presence of attractive animals = 02 marks

(d)

(i) Moral decay

(ii) Spread of diseases

(iii) Interference of Culture

(iv) Terrorism

(v) Loss of biodiversity through Overexploitation

(vi) Environmental degradation (pollution).

any 2 @ 01 marks = 02 marks

Total = 09 marks

SECTION C (30 Marks)

9. (a) Introduction - Any relevant (02%)

(b) Main body - (12 marks, 6 pts @ 02%)

- (i) Agriculture Causes land degradation and deforestation
- (ii) Charcoal burning and firewood collection drive deforestation
- (iii) Small Scale mining alters landscape and pollutes water
- (iv) Overgrazing contributes to soil erosion
- (v) Destructive fishing methods harm marine and freshwater ecosystem
- (vi) Urbanization and industrialization lead to Severe pollution

(c) Conclusion - Any relevant (01%).

10. (a) Introduction - Any relevant (02%)

(b) Main body - Six points (@ 02% = 12%)

- (i) Helps in agricultural planning - Farmers can select suitable crops and livestock according to the climate of a particular area
- (ii) Assists in Settlement planning - people prefer to settle in areas with favourable climatic conditions such as adequate rainfall and moderate temperatures.
- (iii) Promotes tourism development - Tourists can choose the best time and places to visit based on climatic conditions
- (iv) Helps in disaster preparedness - studying climate enables prediction and management of hazards such as droughts, floods etc
- (v) Supports decisions to travel and transportation activities. Knowledge of weather and climate

helps in planning safe air, water and land transport.

(vi) Aids in the exploitation of natural resources - climatic information helps in activities such as forestry, fishing, mining and generation of H.E.P.

(c) Conclusion - Any relevant (01%)

11. (a) Introduction - Any relevant (02%)

(b) Main body - Six points @ 02% = 12%.

(i) Climate - people are encouraged to settle in areas with favourable climatic conditions (rainfall and temperature)

(ii) Soils - fertile soils attracts people for practicing agriculture.

(iii) Relief - people prefer to settle in areas with gentle slopes or flat areas.

(iv) Vegetation - Dense and thick forests discourages people to establish settlements

(v) Minerals and energy - areas endowed with minerals such as gold and diamond attracts people

(vi) Pests and diseases - areas with diseases and pests such as tsetse flies, sleeping sickness discourage people to establish settlements

(c) Conclusion - Any relevant (01%)