

GEOGRAPHY A

MARKING GUIDE

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

PART I (MAP READING)

- (a) (i) 130260 (1 mark)
- (ii) 179242 (1 mark)
- (b)(i) Dispensary (1 mark)
- (ii) Bridge (1 mark)
- (c) 1.5km/1.6km (2 marks)
- (d) South East (1 mark)

(e) Economic activities from the map extract:

- Trade and commerce.
- Transportation.
- Fishing (small scale fishing).
- Forestry.
- Arable farming.

(Any 3 points ,3 marks).

PART II (PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION)

1. (a) Pastoralism.

(b) Conditions which have favoured pastoralism.

- Low and unreliable rainfall which does not support arable farming.
- Presence of manpower.
- It is a traditional way of life of pastoral tribe.
- Availability of land which encourage them to move.
- Presence of large herd of animals.
- Limited surface water which encourage them to move.

(Any 4 points ,4 marks).

(c) Importance of nomadic pastoralism.

- Provision of food (milk and meat).
- Livestock rearing is a form of employment.
- They have been able to use land which would otherwise be lying idle.
- Foreign exchange is got when the cattle is sold to other nation.
- Led to the diversification of agriculture sector.
- Improve standard of living of pastoralists.

(Any 4 points ,4 marks).

(d)The photograph could have been taken from either Lakes State,Jonglei,Warrap,Unity,Kapoeta,Upper Nile,Northern Bahr El Ghazaal or Western Bahr El Ghazaal .

(Any 1 place 1 mark)

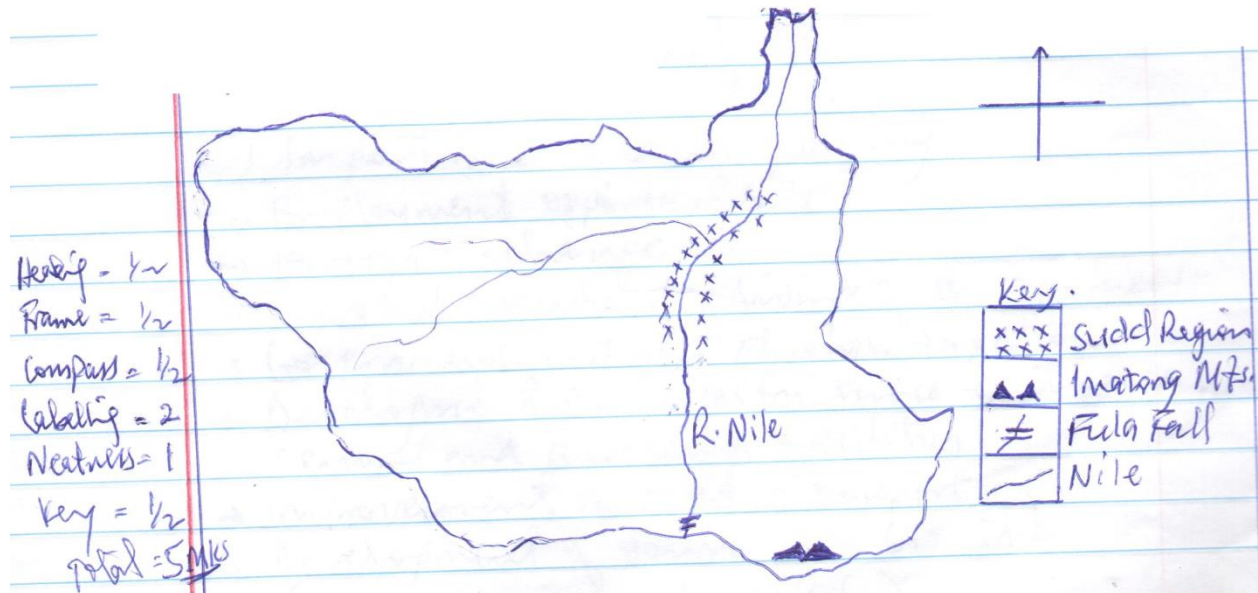
PART III (OBJECTIVES)

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. D
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. B
14. C
15. A
16. D
17. A
18. D
19. D
20. B

Each 1 Mark= 20 Marks

SECTION B (SUDAN/AFRICA)

1.A sketch map of South Sudan showing the following features



- (a) Importance of River Nile to South Sudanese
- Domestic use e.g. cooking, washing, drinking and bathing.
- Industrial use.
- Transport.
- Fishing ground.
- Home for aquatic animals.
- Irrigation of crops e.g. vegetables during the dry seasons.
- Tourist attraction which bring in incomes.

(Any 4 points ,4 marks).

(c) Importance of cocoa growing

- Employment opportunities.
- Foreign exchange.
- Improved standard of living of the farmer.
- Government revenue through taxation.
- Development of infrastructures e.g. schools, health centres and recreation facilities.
- Improvement of road transport.
- Development of towns into big cities.

(Any 5 points , 5 marks).

3.(a) Libya,Morocco,Tunisia,Algeria,Mauritania

(Any 2 countries , 1 mark).

(b)Characteristics of the desert climatic conditions

- Very low and unreliable rainfall.
- Very high temperature through out the day.
- Absence of cloud cover.
- Hot temperature especially between April/and October when the sun is over head.
- Strong winds due to high temperatures.
- Annual temperature range is very high e.g.17°C or more.

(Any 4 points , 4 marks).

(c) How man contributed to the expansion of the Deserts in Africa.

- Deforestation.
- Burning bushes and forests.
- Over cultivation leading to soil erosion.
- Practice of shifting cultivation.
- Charcoal burning.
- Air pollution.

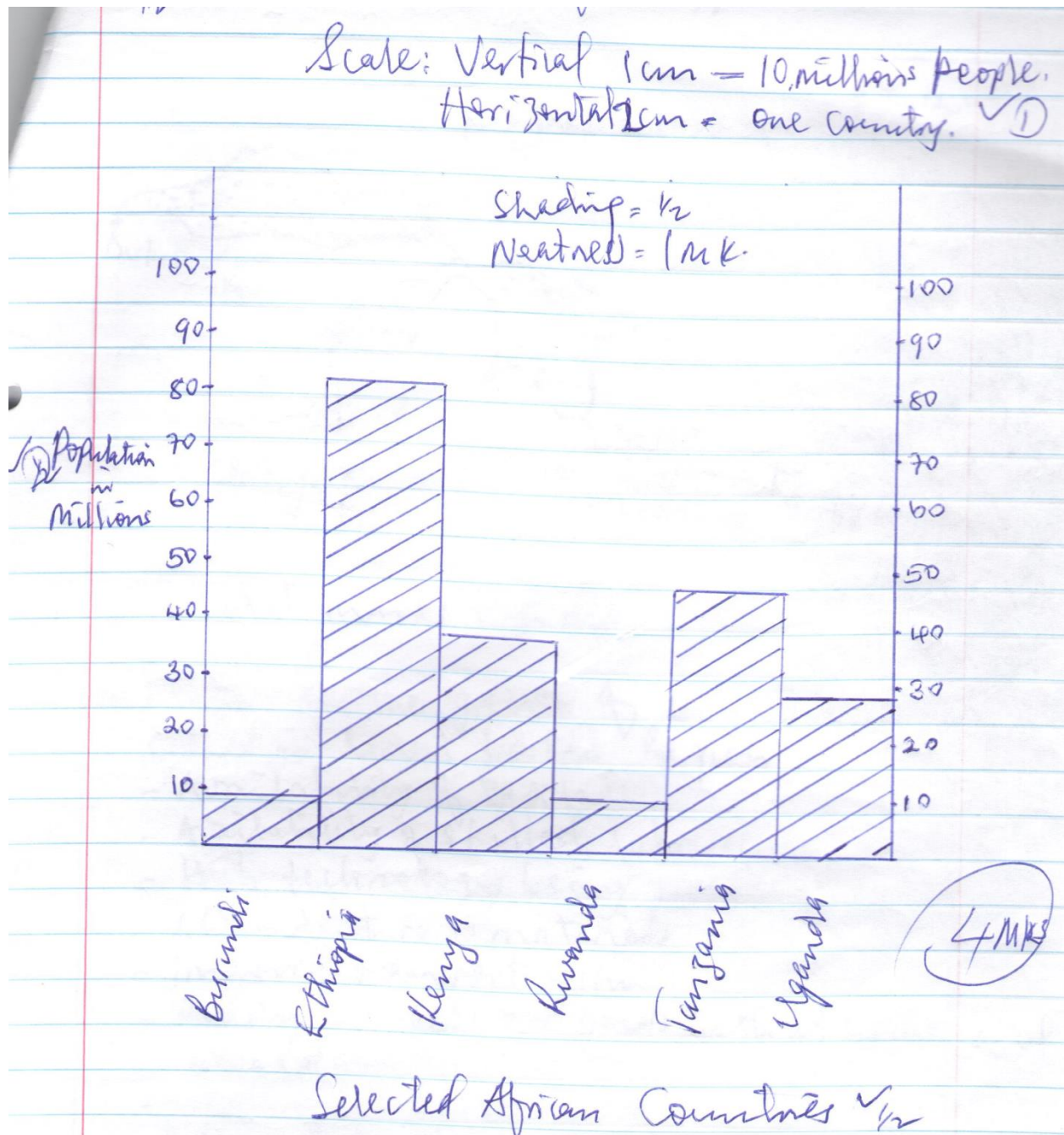
(Any 5 points , 5 marks).

4.(a)(i)74.345 (mark).

(ii) 48.98 (1 mark)

(b)(i)Ethiopia (½mark).

(ii)Burundi (½mark).

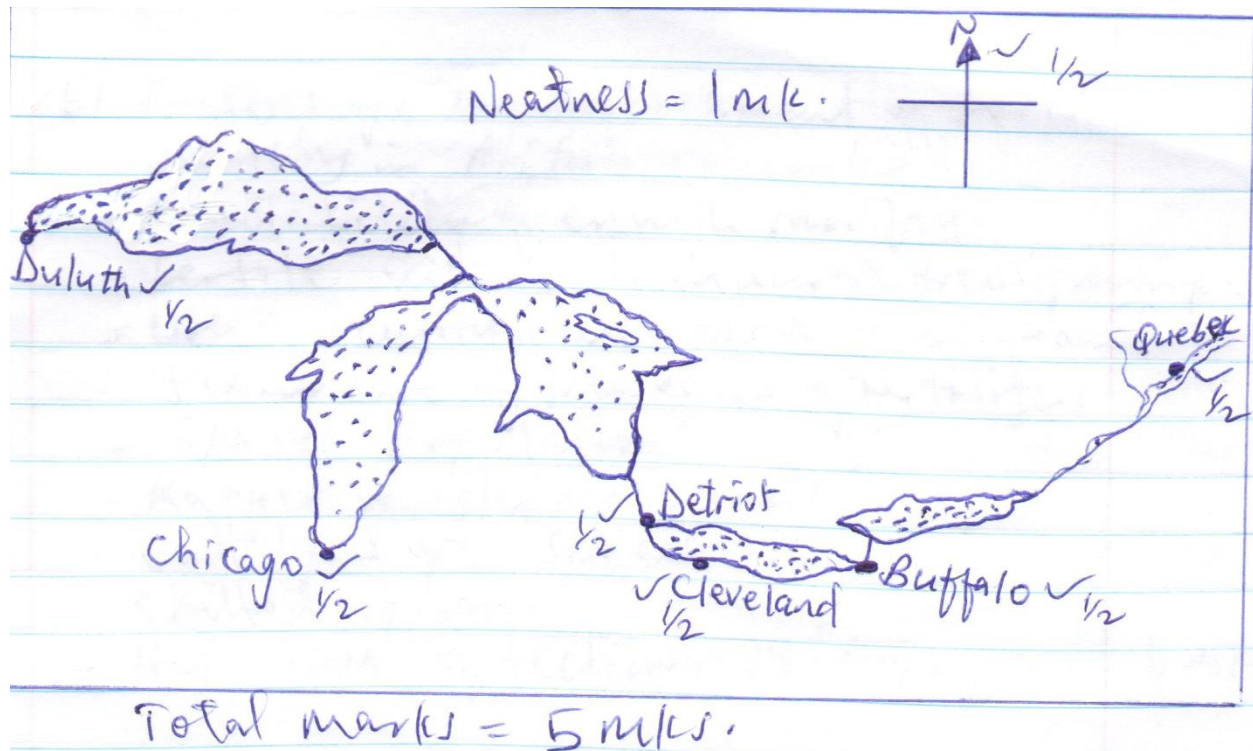


(d) Reasons for high population

- High birth rate.
- Low death rate.
- Polygamy marriage.
- Early marriage.
- Illiteracy and poverty.
- Cultural beliefs on many children as wealth

(Any 3 points , 3 marks).

5.(a) A sketch map of the Great Lakes Region showing cities and ports $\frac{1}{2}$



(b) Factors for the growth of industries in cities in Great Lakes Region.

- Availability of capital.
- Availability of skilled labours.
- High technology being used.
- Abundant raw materials.
- Improved transport systems.
- Ready markets for goods both at home and abroad.

(Any 5 points , 5 marks).

6.(a) Characteristics of forests in British Columbia.

- Forests grow in pure stands (homogenous).
- Forests have conical shaped trees.
- The leaves are thin and needle shaped with hard skin.
- Tall straight trees of about 30 metres.
- Trees take short time to mature.
- There is little undergrowth .

- They are of soft wood tree species.

(Any 4 points , 4 marks).

(b) Factors for the development of Forest Industry in British Columbia.

- Availability of enough rainfall.
- Fertile soils which encourage trees growing.
- Use of scientific methods of growing and taking care of trees use of fertilizers.
- Sparse population.
- Ragged forest mountains.
- Variety of tree species.
- Skilled labour.
- High level of technology

(Any 6 points , 6 marks).

7(a)

A=Manhattan Island (½ mark)

B=Bronx Island (½ mark)

C=Coney Island (½ mark)

D=Staten Island (½ mark)

(b) Problems facing New York city

- Pollution of the environment.
- Racial discrimination.
- Unemployment.
- Congestion especially on the ports and traffic during rush hours.
- Lack of space for expansion.
- Urban decay.
- Energy constraints.
- Administrative bureaucracy.

(Any 4 points , 4 marks).

(c) Functions of New York City

- Tourist centre.

- Cultural and education centre.
- Health Centre of the world.
- Financial centre.
- Residential centre.
- Administrative and commercial centre.
- Industrial centre.

(Any 3 points , 3 marks).

8:(a) The three physical divisions of Switzerland are;

1. Jura (1 mark)
2. Alps (1 mark)
3. Swiss plateau/ central plateau (1 mark)

(b). How Switzerland has benefited from her physical divisions

- Physical features such Rivers, lakes and mountains attract tourists which bring in incomes.
 - Air transports is encourage in rugged mountain areas instead of roads and railways
 - Forestry encourage in rugged areas
 - Use of scientific method of farming to produce high crops yield
 - Development of industries as alternatives to farming
- (Any 4 points, 4 marks)

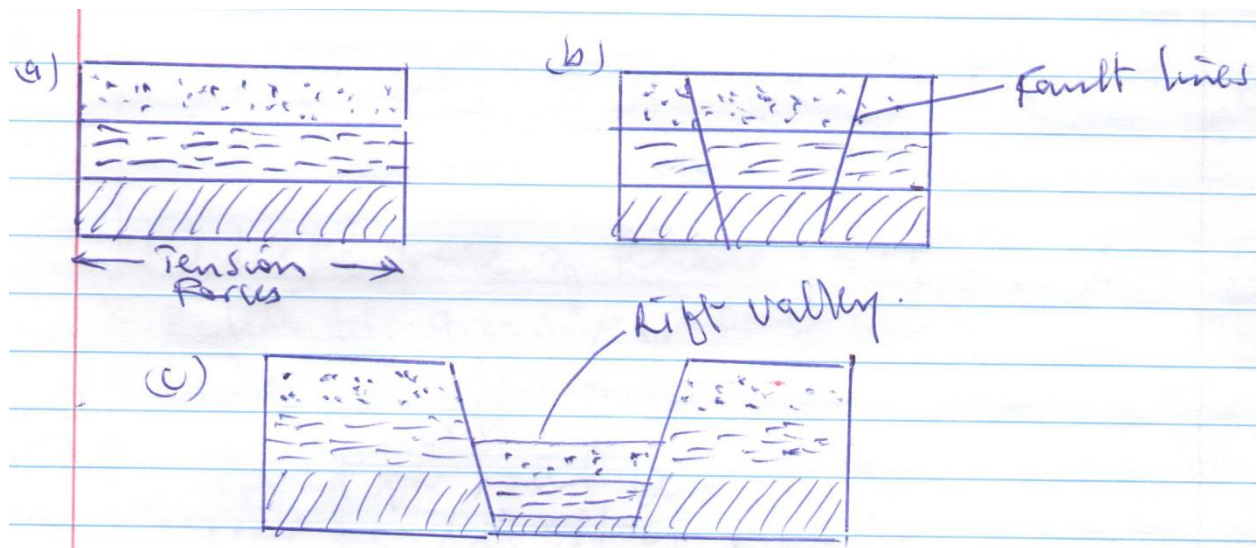
(c). Problem resulting from physical divisions of Switzerland;

- Land lockedness with no direct access to sea.
 - Rugged land scape which hinder transport
 - Permanent snow and ice
 - Limited land for Agriculture
 - Lack of natural resources
 - Rugged mountain nature
- (Any 3 points, 3 marks)

9.(a)Process that led to the formation of the Rhine Rift Valley.

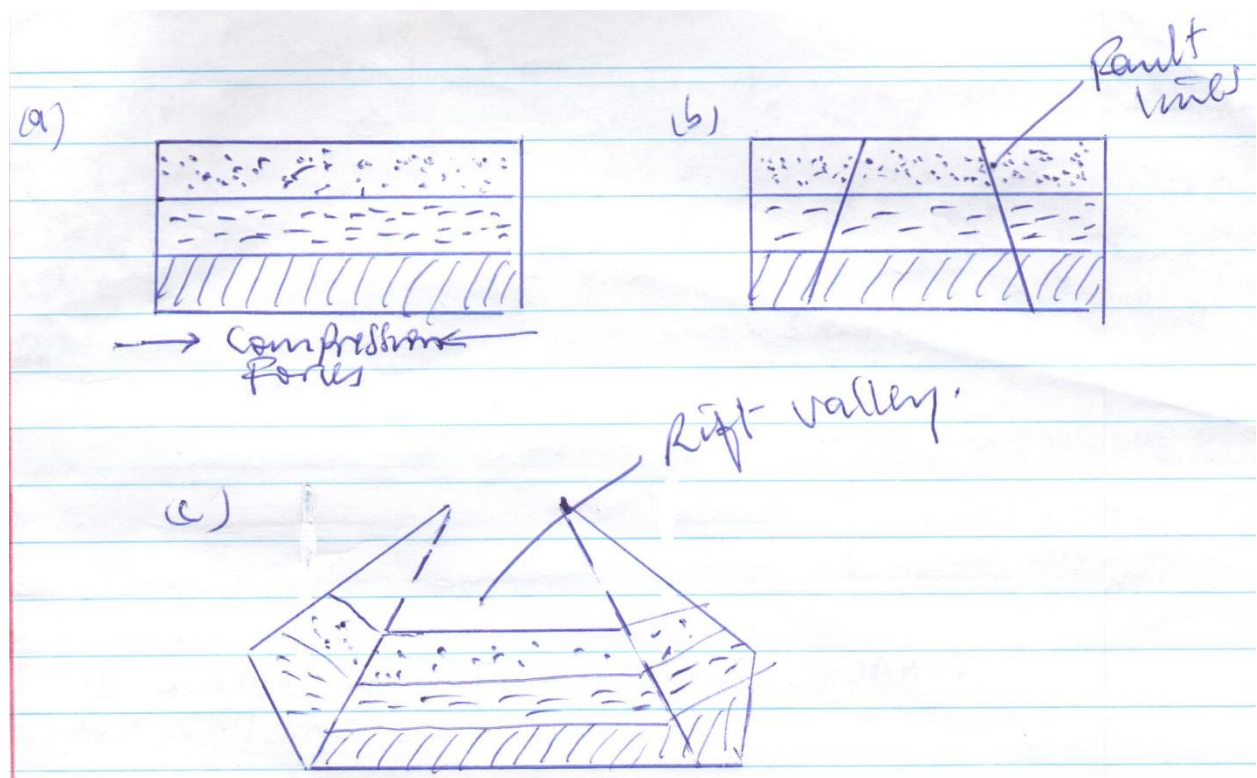
(i)Tension Forces Theory

Tension forces acted on a block of land, pulled apart two masses on either side of the central block of the earth's crust leading to the formation of parallel normal fault lines. This followed by the land block or central block between them sinking under its own weight to form a trench called a rift valley as seen below.



(ii) Compression Force Theory

When rocks are subjected to compression forces, they will not bend but crack like the old bones do. When parts of the earth's crust is subjected to compression forces which push together two masses of **either** side of the central block leading the formation of reversed faults. This later followed by other blocks thrusting up over the central block thus forming a rift valley.



(Any one theory explained with diagrams 6 marks)

(b) Importance of Rhine valley to the Swiss.

- Use for growing crops e.g. vines.
- Tourist attraction.
- People settle there.
- Good for road construction.
- Use for livestock rearing.

(Any 4 points , 4 marks).

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