

FORM 2 GEOGRAPHY MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) Name the two types of earth movements. (2 mks)
- Horizontal/Orogenic/lateral earth movements.
- Vertical/Epeirogenic earth movements.
- (b) State four causes of earth movements. (4 mks)
- Magama movement within the crust.
- Gravitational force
- Convectional currents in the upper mantle
- Isostatic adjustments
2. (a) Describe the continental drift theory. (7 mks)
- States that the earth was initially one land mass called Pangaea.
- The super continent was surrounded by a great ocean called Panthalassa whose floor was mainly sima layer.
- Pangaea broke into two continents, Laurasia and Gondwanaland.
- The two continents were separated by a narrow ocean called Tethys
- Laurasia broke up into two, Laurentian shield and Fennoscandia and moved northwards.
- Gondwanaland broke up into – Africa, Australia, South America, Antarctica and Indian subcontinent.
- Africa and India drifted northwards Australia drifted eastwards and SouthAmerica drifted Westwards.
- (b) Name three landforms that may form along the extension boundaries.(3 mks)
- Mid oceanic ridges
- Rift valleys
- Fault scarps/Escarpments
- Fault blocks/Block mountains
--Submarine volcanoes
- Oceanic/volcanic islands
3. (a) Give five characteristics of the earth's moon. (5 mks)
- It is a natural satellite
- It revolves around the earth
- Reflects light from the sun onto the earth
- Causes the rising and falling of ocean tides
- Creates an eclipse as it orbits the earth
- (b) Give two effects of the revolution of the earth. (2 mks)
- Causes Lunar/solar eclipse
- Causes the four seasons in the higher latitudes

- Causes varying lengths of day and night at different times of the year
- Causes changes in the position of the mid-day sun at different times of the year

4. (a) Identify three types of folds. (3 mks)

- Symmetrical
- Asymmetrical
- Overfolds
- Recumbent
- Nappe/overthrust
- Isoclinal
- Anticlinorium – Synclinorium complex

(b) Outline three factors which determine the formation of features by folding. (3 mks)

- The flexibility of rocks
- The strength of the forces
- The period of exposure of rocks to compressional force

5. (a) Explain three ways in which faulting occurs. (3 mks)

- When crustal rocks are subjected to tensional forces, they move away, breaking to form a fault line.
- When crustal rocks are subjected to compressional forces, rock masses are pushed towards each other causing them to break
- When crustal rocks are subjected to vertical forces from the earth's interior, they sometimes break to form faults.
- When crustal rocks are subjected to shear/horizontal forces, rock masses are pushed in different directions, breaking to form faults.
- When magma forces its way to the earth's surface, the pressure forces the crustal rocks to break, forming faults.

(b) Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.

(i) Name the features marked A, B and C. (3 mks)

A - Uplift

- B – Heave
- C – Faultscarp/Escarpment

(ii) Apart from feature C, identify three other features of faulting. (3 mks)

- Faultsteps
- Rift valleys
- Fault blocks/Block mountains
- Depressions/Rift valley lakes

6. (a) Apart from rainfall, name three other forms of precipitation. (3 mks)

- Snow
- Hail
- Sleet
- Fog
- Mist
- Dew

(b) Describe how orographic rainfall is formed. (6 mks)

- Warm, moist air is light
- When it moves and comes across a hill/mountain, it experiences orographic rising
- The rising occurs on the windward side of the hill/mountain
- The rising air expands and cools
- When it reaches the condensation level, it condenses and forms clouds
- When the clouds become heavy enough, they fall as rain on the windward side.
- This is relief/orographic rainfall.

(c) Give three factors which influence distribution of atmospheric pressure on the surface of the earth. (3 mks)

- Altitude
- Temperature
- Earth's rotation