TERM 3 OPENER EXAMS 2023
FORM TWO
GEOGRAPHY
MARKING SCHEME

1(a) – Venus
- Mercury (2x1mks)

(b) - comets
- Asteroids
- Meteorites
- Meteorites
- moon (3x1mks)

2. (a) - sea breeze occurs during the day
- it is cool air moving from the sea to the land (2x1mks)

(b) – high clouds
- Cirrus
- Cirro – stratus
- Cirro- cumulus (3x1mks)

3. (a)- igneous rocks
- Metamorphic rocks
- Sedimentary rocks

4. Methods of alluvial mining
- panning
- Dredging
- Hydraulic mining (3x1 mks)

(b) Problems facing mining in Kenya
- Inadequate capital for prospecting and mining minerals
- Remoteness and poor transport systems
- Inadequate skilled personnel
- Control by multinational/ foreign companies
- Occurrence of small mineral deposits
- land use conflicts
- Inadequate power supply
- Environmental pollution
- Risk of death in mines (2x1mks)

5 (a) – horizontal earth movement
- Vertical earth movement (2X1)

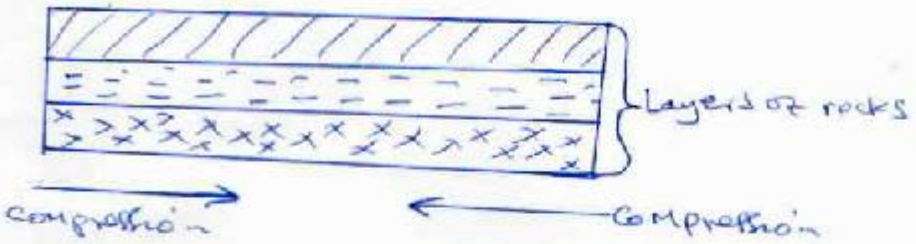
(b) – initially theme was one super continent called Pangaea

- Pangaea was surrounded by a great ocean called panthalassa
- Pangaea was broke up into; that is northern continent called Lauratia and southern continent called Gondwanaland.
- The two were separated by a long narrow ocean called Tethys.
- Gondwanaland further ruptured and formed the continents in the south and Lauvasia ruptured to form the continents in the north.
- After splitting the continets drifted to their present locations (6mks)

(ii) – evidences of continental drift
- Jig – saw fit of the continental margins
- Similar geological structures
- Sea floor spreading
- The mid- Atlantic Ridge
- Paleontologicalevidence
- The distribution of the ancient glacial deposits
- Paleoclimatology (3x1mks)

6 (a) (i) Formation of block Mountain by Compression

- Layers of rocks are subjected to compressional forces

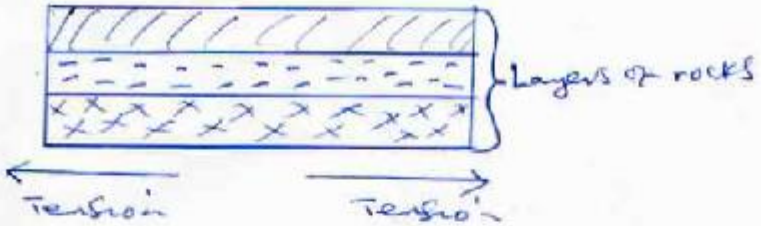


- Two reverse faults develop.

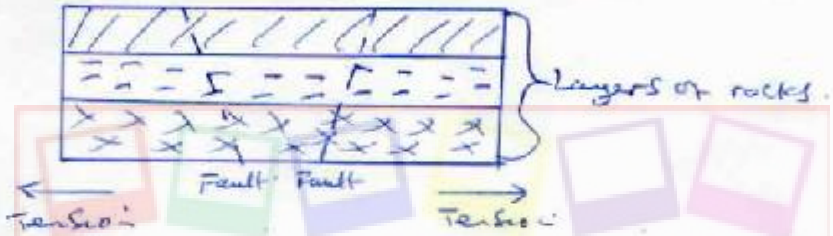
- The middle block is uplifted due to compressional forces to form a block Mountain.

(ii) Formation of block mountains by tension

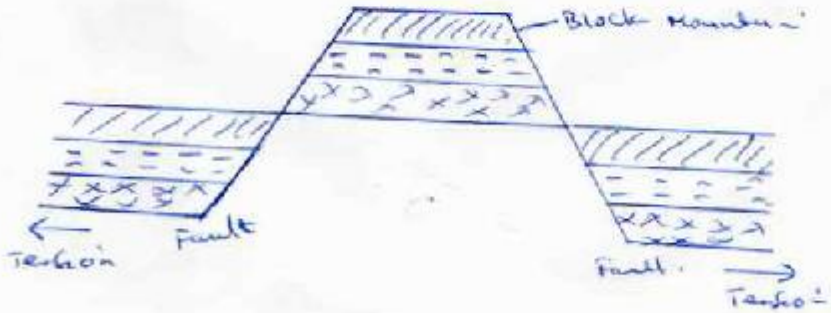
- Layers of rocks are subjected to tensional forces.



- Two normal faults develop.



- The side blocks sinks leaving the middle block to form the mountain.



Text - 4mks
Diag - 3mks
7 mks

NB: Mark either of the two theories

(b) Examples of Block Mountain in east Africa
- Ruwenzori ; mountain in Uganda
- pave mountain in Tanzania
- usambara mountain in Tanzania
- Mathews range in Kenya
- Nyiru and Ndoto hills in Kenya

7. (a) Lava and Magma
- magma is liquid/fluid rocks in the interior of th earth while Lava is Liquid/fluid rocks flowing on the surface of the earth (1X2mks)

(b) Characteristics of a composite volcano
- It is made of acichic lava which is very viscous
- Steep sides as the Lava doesn't flow very before it solidifies
- made of alternating layers of ash and lava.
- has a crater on top
- has conelets/ parasitic cones (3x1mks)

8 (a) (i) natural causes of earthquakes
- Vulcancity
- Isostatic adjustment
- Tectonic movements (3x1mks)

(ii) Effects of earthquakes on physical environment
- Shaking of the earth crust triggers landslides
- Earthquakes result in ground rupture/displacement of land surface
- Earthquakes cause raising or lowering the sea floor.
- Earthquakes in the ocean causes tsunamis which result to flooding on the coasted areas (3mks)

(b) (i) - seek permission from the relevant authorities
- divide participants/students into groups
- prepare a working schedule
- state the objectives
- formulate hypothesis
- Conduct pre – visit/ reconnaissance
- identify and collect the necessary tools and equipment.
- choose methods of data collection (3x1mks)

(ii)Following activities
- Giving group report through group leaders
- Displaying and reports through group leaders
- Discussing the finclings

- Displaying the collected samples
- Compiling reports (2x1mks)

9 (a) – bearing is the direction measured as an angle and give in degree (1mk)

(b) (i) – use of landmarks e.g rivers, hills,roads, etc
- Use of heavenly bodies e,g stars (2x1mks)

(ii) – limitation in the use of traditional methods of showing direction
- Absence of landmarks in some areas e,g deserts and large water bodies like oceans
- Where landmarks are similar, they can mislead/cause confusion.
- Time consuming when trying to look for the landmark.
- Heavenly bodies eg stars cannot be used when it is cloudy/when the sky is clear (3x1mks)

(c) – methods of representing relief on topographical maps
- Contours
- Formlines
- Spot heights
- Trigonometrical stations
- Hill shading
- Colouring or layer tinting
- Clift and rock drawing (4x1mks)

10.(a) types of ground photographs
- Ground close –up photograph
- Ground general view photograph
- Ground oblique photograph (3x1 mks)

(b) Q – Left background
R – Middle middle ground
S – Right foreground (3x1mks)

(c)uses of photographs
- Aerial photographs are used for making maps
- Photographs record information accurately
- One photograph can be used for different purposes eg to describe a theme, a place or an activity.
- Photographs taken at different times of the year in the same place will give different features or activities.
- Photographs are used to store information for future reference
- Photograph is faster and time saving method of collecting data / information (4x1mks)