PRESIDENT’S OFFICE

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SAME AND MWANGA SECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION SYNDICATE (SAMWASSES)



PRE-MOCK EXAMINATIONS

Code: 113/1 GEOGRAPHY 1

MARKING SCHEME

1. Student supposed to use map provided of Mafinga sheet number 232/4 to answer to answer this question as shown below

Attempt

1. i) The distance of Mbeya – Iringa road length of the road is 27.2cm

Scale A map 1:50,000

Therefore

Therefore, the distance covered by Mbeya – Iringa road from grid reference 478777 to 567874 is 13.6 km ***2 marks***

ii) Its statement scale

scale of map is 1: 50,000 this means

*Therefore state in statement scale*

*One centimeter on map represent half kilometer on the actual groun*d ***2marks***

b) Student requires counting Full Square cover the seasonal swamp and half squares.

1 square unit or box on map is equal to so the 2cm = 1 km

So calculation of area is

Then take the total units or squire box times

Total units =

Therefore the area covered by seasonal swamp is total units is ***2 marks***

c) ***Data***

i) Distance covered 10cm on map

- Time taken 30 minutes

- Speed = 50 km/ hr

***02 marks***

ii)

If the speed change the distance will be 100km ***02 marks***

iii) Its statement scale

Thus centimeter on a map represents two and half kilometer on the actual ground

***02 marks***

d) i) FB = 87o BB = 263o

to correct the discrepancy

BB – FB

Therefore

The error is corrected and new reading is

***02 marks***

ii) Student require to give the importance of Back bearing

* it helps to identify error in forward bearing (FB)
* helps to correct errors in Back bearing (BB) ***02 marks @***

iii) Principles of correcting FB and BB

= If FB is greater than 180o

BB = FB – 180o

= if FB is less than 180o

BB = FB + 180o

Mathematically is calculated by follow the following principles

If FB > 180o then BB = FB – 180o

If FB < 180o then BB = FB + 180o ***02marks***

e) Possible climate students should suggest their answers with several evidences

Climate is Tropical grassland due to the following reasons (***1mark)***

* Found 8o20os of the equator
* Natural vegetation like scrubs
* Presence of seasonal swamps in northern side ***02marks***

f) i) Assess drainage – student can assess the following drainages system present on map

* Seasonal swamp found in Northern part of map
* Rivers which are dominant in Southern part of the map ***02marks@***

ii) Student suppose to show how scale influence topographical maps as follows

* Help to determine contents on topographical maps
* Scale helps to determine ground measurements like distance and Area.
* Help to determine the size of the map through map reduction and enlargement.

***02marks @ 1mark***

***Total of 25 marks***

1. a) ***Experimental research design*** is a research design which involves the setting of various experiments in order to determine the relationship between two variables. It involve two similar groups under observation with different conditions like control group and experimental group ***(03 marks)***

b) I***ntroduction*** – definition of field research field research refers to the search of knowledge.

Or

Refers to the systematic science of collecting, observation evaluating and reporting on geographical phenomena ***01marks***

***Main body***

***Merits***

* To find answer to existing questions
* To look for solution to the existing problems
* It help to generate new ideas to verify the existing one
* It help a society to make good decision on existing problem solutions
* Its useful for one who preparing for carrier or further studies

***05marks 1 mar***k

***Demerits***

* A research has to study a wide range of literature and techniques before conducting research.
* Research is too expensive to conduct.
* Large amount of data may appear unnecessary
* If researcher concentrating on a single problem may loose sight
* If a research is not scientifically it can bring confusion

***Conclusion : any relevant conclusion***

***05marks 1 mark***

***Total 15 marks***

1. a) Chain survey is a method of measuring a series of straight lines on the ground with a chain or tape measure ***01marks***

b)

* prepare the geographical area (study) (Reconnaissance survey)
* Preparation of research tools (equipments)
* Preparation survey team

Prepare working schedule ***05marks 1 mark***

* Prepare transport means
* Prepare funds (money)

c) ***Merits***

* Simple method of survey
* Equipments are very cheap
* Equipments or tools are easily replaced
* No complication in mathematical calculation

Needs few people to conduct ***05marks 1 mark***

***Demerits***

* Used only for cover small area
* Limited when used in dense forest
* Limited when ground is wet ***04marks 1 mark***
* Complicated in raised ground and fall ground

***Total 15marks***

1. Introduction

Rocks are aggregates of minerals in solid states example Igneous, sedimentary, granite etc ***1mark***

Weathering refers to disintegration and decomposition of a rock by either mathematical, chemically or biologically processes. Example exfoliation.  ***1 mark***

Erosion refers to the wearing may port of land from one place to another ***1mark***

Main body

Factors for rock resistance

* Mineralogical composition
* Rock structure
* Rock texture
* Rock colour
* Permeability of rock ***6 points @2.5marks***
* Extent of exposure
* Rock type

***Conclusion***

***Any relevant conclusion 2 marks***

1. ***Introduction*** – ***define Karst Region*** (***2marks***)

Karst Region is a terrain generally underlain by limestone or dolomite in which the topography is chiefly formed by the dissolving of rock and which must be characterized by sinkholes, sinking streams, subterranean drainage and caves.

***Main body***

***Surface Karst features (2 marks)***

1. ***Sink holes*** – are funnel shaped depressions having an average depth of three to nine metres and in area may vary from one square metre and more.
2. ***Swallow hole*** – cylindrical funnel like holes lying underneath the sinkhole at some depth
3. ***Dolines*** – these are small depressions clotting a Karst landscape.
4. ***Uvala*** - a large depression formed by coalescence of several dolines

**Sub surface Karst features @ 2marks**

1. ***Cavern*** – this is an underground cave formed by water action by various methods
2. ***Stalactite*** – a conical hanging pillar in a limestone cave that has gradually built up as a deposit from the ground water supping through cave roof
3. ***Stalagmite*** – when a drop of water hit the floor more carbon dioxide evaporates and deposit of calcite build upward as a small domes to form stalagmite.
4. ***Column/pillar*** - in time stalagmite and stalactite continuous to grow until they join up to form column or pillar.

***Conclusion - 2marks***

1. ***Introduction 1mark***

***Soil classification*** refers to the grouping or organization of soils into classes, according to their general characteristics.

***Main body***

***Criteria for classification - @ 3marks***

1. Climate variation in which soil can be classified as soil of humid tropics like laterites, soil of cold region, like Tundra soil.
2. Morphological properties of soil like depth, colour water content etc
3. Genesis (origin or mode of formulation based soil forming processes such as gleisation.
4. Time (stage) in which soil is classified as (mature zonal) or immature (azonal) etc
5. Suitability to agriculture, fertile infertile soil.
6. Drainage of the soil, in which can be classified as well drained or poorly drained.

***Conclusion - 1marks***

1. ***Introduction – define climate***

***Climate*** refers to the average weather conditions over a long period of time normally over 30years example of climate – Equatorial, Savanah etc

***Main body***

Influency of climate in life are as follow

* Settlement and building style
* Agriculture activities – type crops raised
* Dressing style – in hot area simple and light clothes weared
* Diseases – can encourage or discourage
* Disaster and natural hazards
* Transport and communication network and system
* Industrial development
* Soil formation

***8 @ 2marks***

***Conclusion***

***Any relevant conclusion 2 marks***