

S. 1. GEOGRAPHY MARKING SCHEME

GHS

GEOGRAPHY

S.1
July, 2012

SECTION A

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 11. C | 21. A |
| 2. D | 12. A | 22. D |
| 3. A | 13. B | 23. A |
| 4. D | 14. A | 24. A |
| 5. D | 15. A | 25. C |
| 6. C | 16. C | |
| 7. B | 17. D | |
| 8. A | 18. D | |
| 9. D | 19. C | |
| 10. A | 20. B | |

1 mark @ = (25 marks)

SECTION B

26. (a) (i) **Meaning of “Rotation of the earth”.**
- This is the movement of the earth as it spins or turns along its axis. (It takes a period of 24 hours). (1 mark)
- (ii) **Effects of the earth’s rotation.**
- Occurrence of days and nights.
 - Differences in time are created e.g. creation of a one hour difference between meridians 15° apart.
 - Daily rising and falling of tides.
 - Deflection of air masses and winds.
 - Deflection of ocean currents. Any 3 x 1= (3 marks)
- (b) (i) **Types of soil erosion experienced in East Africa.**
- Gully erosion
 - Sheet erosion
 - Rill erosion
 - Splash erosion Any 3 x 1= (3 marks)

(ii) **Effects of soil erosion.**

- Leads to loss of soil fertility.
- Results into poor crop yields and hence food shortage and famine.
- Leads to the development of thin (skeletal) or shallow soils i.e. with a poorly developed profile.
- Gullies tend to hinder transport and communication.
- Gullies tend to hinder the use of machinery in farms (agriculture).
- May lead to extended drought and desertification.
- Leads to the destruction of the beauty of the landscape i.e. destroys scenic beauty.

Any 5 x 1 = (5 marks)

(c) **Main causes of floods in Uganda.**

- Very heavy rainfall
- Swamps/wetland reclamation i.e. swamps help in absorbing flood waters thus preventing floods. Therefore if swamps or wetlands are reclaimed then floods occur.
- Poor drainage systems in an area can lead to floods because the excess water will not be drained away.
- The existence of low lying areas or flat relief favours floods. Valleys are also affected by floods i.e. flood waters tend to settle in low lying areas or valleys.
- Deforestation or removal of vegetation that helps in the infiltration of water results into floods.

Any 4 x 1 = (4 marks)

(d) (i) **Meaning of climate**

Climate is the average weather condition of an area recorded over a long period of time i.e. at least 30 - 35 years. Climate affects an entire region. Examples of climate types include equatorial climate, tropical climate, modified equatorial climate, Mediterranean climate, temperate climate, desert climate, montane climate etc.

(2 marks)

(ii) **Types of climate experienced in Africa.**

- Equatorial climate
- Tropical climate
- Temperate climate
- Desert/ Arid climate
- Semi-desert/ Semi arid climate
- Mediterranean climate
- Montane/ Alpine climate

Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)

(e) (i) **Districts found in West Nile region.**

- Arua district
- Nebbi district
- Koboko district
- Moyo district
- Zombo district
- Maracha district
- Yumbe district

Any 2 x 1 = (2 marks)

(ii) **Deepest lake in Africa.**

- Lake Tanganyika

(1 mark)

(iii) **Highest mountain in Africa.**

- Mount Kilimanjaro

(1 mark)

(iv) **Largest country in Africa.**

- Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

(1 mark)

Sub-total = (25 marks)

TOTAL = (50 Marks)