

MARKING GUIDE GEOGRAPHY. FORM FOUR

SECTION A 16 Marks.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
C	B	C	B	C	A	C	C	C	E

(10 Marks @1)

COLUMN A	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
COLUMN B	I	G	A	B	E	H

(6 Marks @1)

SECTION B (54 Marks)

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(a) Full square = 00
 Half square = 08 (0 1/2)
 Total square = $\frac{\text{Full square} + \text{Half square}}{2}$
 $= \frac{0 + 8}{2}$ (0 1/2)
 Total square = 4 Unit square (0 1/2)

Map scale 1: 50,000
 1 cm = $\frac{1}{2}$ km (01)
 2 cm = 1 km

Area 2 cm x 2 cm = 1 km x 1 km
 4 cm² = 1 km²

Total area = 4 Unit square x 1 km²
 Area = 4 km² (01)

- (b) River Linale flow northward (01)
 - River flow from west (01)

- (c) The methods used to show the relief of the mapped area are
 (i) Contour line (0 1/2)
 - It is found south, west, central and northern part of the mapped area.
 (ii) Spot height (0 1/2)
 (iii) Layer coloring (0 1/2)
 - It is found at 33 8108, 34 4167, 77 88207 etc.

- 3 (d) In central part of the mapped area, there are absence of Vegetation due to the cleaning of vegetation for establishment of settlement (01)

The area where there are means of transport such as road eg from South, East, North East, West, in this area no vegetation at all. (01)

(e)

4 Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	(0/2)
Production (Tones)	60	150	100	100	200	175	

(b) Average = $\frac{\text{Total Value}}{\text{Sum of all values.}}$

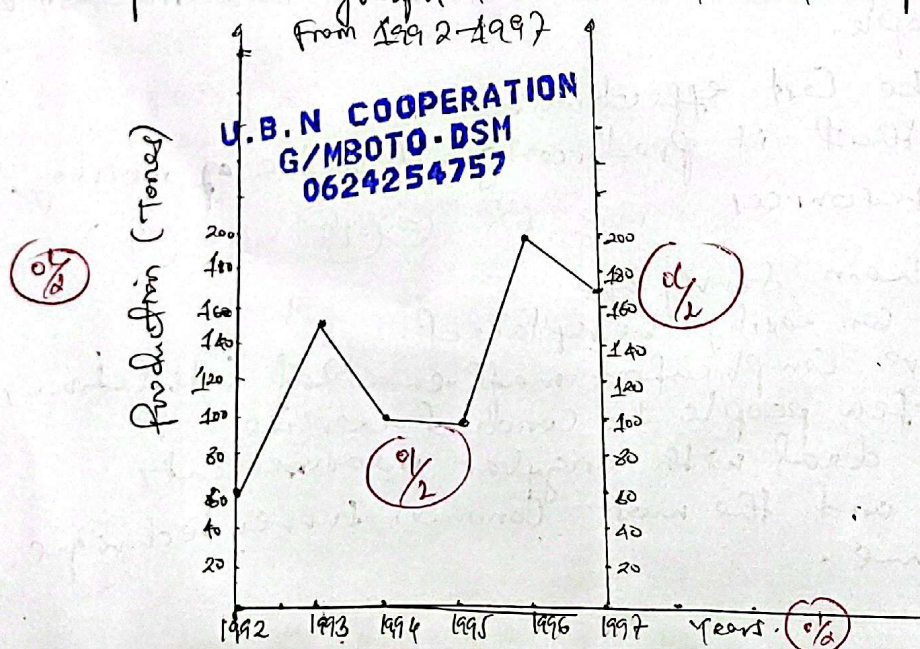
Average = $\frac{60+150+100+100+200+175}{6}$ (01)

Average = $\frac{785}{6} = 130.8$ (01)

Average = 130.8 (0/2)

- (c) Reasons for Varying of production any three (0/3) total (03)
- i) poor control of pests and diseases
 - ii) Price fluctuation and poor market
 - iii) Shortage of rainfall
 - iv) Inadequate use of ~~man~~ fertilizer

- (d) Simple line graph to show hot Culture production (0/2)



4 (2)

Scale:

- Horizontal scale: $2\text{cm} \equiv 1\text{year}$
- Vertical scale: $1\text{cm} \equiv 20\text{tonnes}$

(0 1/2)

5 The following are the six possible criteria for a good research problem.

- (i) It should be clear
 - Indicates the knowledge gap to be filled to generate relevant knowledge.
- (ii) It should focus on the topic to be studied and should not too broad
- (iii) It should be researchable.
 - doable in terms of time, resources, expertise and practicability
- (iv) It should be clearly stated
 - should not use ambiguous language or too technical language to be understood by learners
- (v) should be novel (new)
 - That the problem should come up with a new process, product or principle that can help in improving practices
- (vi) It should be innovative
 - meaning that it improves the current or existing state of affairs and possibly technology
- (vii) It should be interesting
 - In a sense that it draws attention and interest of other people.
- (viii) It should be cost effective.
 - In a sense that it produce good value money, time and resources

any fix $(2 \times 0.1/2) \times 6 = 0.9$

6 The fruits of chain survey are

- (i) The equipments can easily be replaced
- (ii) Does not involve complicated mathematical calculations
- (iii) It involves few people to conduct exercise
- (iv) It does not deal with angular measurements
- (v) It is simplest and the most common survey technique
- (vi) It saves time.

7. (a) the crop shown is Maize ($0\frac{1}{2}$ Mark)

(b) Necessary physical Conditions are

- (i) Availability of fertile soil
- (ii) Warm temperature.
- (iii) Annual precipitation ranging from 635 mm to 1145 mm
- (iv) Grows better in a deep rich soil of the sub tropics with abundant nitrogen

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(02 Marks)

(c) the type of photograph is Ground photograph ($0\frac{1}{2}$ Mark)

Reasons

- (i) The object seen clearly
- (ii) It covers a small area.
- (iii) It shows only front view of the object.
- (iv) It has three major parts which are fore ground, middle ground and background.

(03 Marks)

(d) Contributions of economic activity taking place are

- (i) Source of food.
- (ii) Source of employment
- (iii) Increases government revenue.
- (iv) Source of income to the people.

(03 Marks)

- 8 The importance of sedimentary rocks
- Limestone cuts into bricks or crushed and used for building houses and roads. Decorative Curving are also made out of the rock
 - Limestone is used in industries such as copper smelting, Iron, and steel making.
 - Limestone is used in manufacturing of cement
 - Rocks such as Coal are used as fossil fuels to produce energy for industrial and domestic use.
 - Some rocks produce salt eg cooking salt which is obtained from rock salt
 - Weathered sedimentary rocks forms beautiful features both on the surface and on the curves, these are tourist attractions
 - Clay is used in making bricks, tiles, pottery of boilers. China clay is used in manufacturing of paper and both paper.
 - Some rocks containing salt such as potash or phosphates are used for making dyes, fertilizers and medicines
 - Storing underground water. Some rocks such as sandstone can retain water if they are underlain by impermeable rocks eg In Dodoma.

any 6 points @ 1.5 marks = 09

SECTION C: (30 Marks)

9 (a) River capture (01)

- (b) (i) The capturing river should be stronger or must have greater energy for vertical erosion than the weak river (01)
- (ii) The Capturing river must be lying at a lower level and usually with a steeper gradient than its weak river. (01)
- (iii) The Capturing river must be flowing over relatively softer rocks. Example limestone rocks which are

9. easily eroded. (01)

(iv) The two rivers must fall in the same catchment area. (01)

(v) The Capturing river must have a pirate stream which has both powerful vertical and headward erosion. (01)

(c) Four land form features resulting from river capture.

(i) Pirate stream. (01/2)

→ This is referred to as the capturing river. It is powerful and performs headward erosion to capture the neighbouring weak river.

(ii) Elbow of capture; It is a bend produced when a river has been diverted. However not all right angled bends in rivers are due to river capture. (01/2)

(iii) Misfit river. (01/2)

→ It is a beheaded stream having lost headwaters due to river capture and has been reduced in volume such that it becomes too small for the valley.

(iv) Wind gap. (01/2)

→ It is a valley of the beheaded stream below the point of capture or elbow and its base may be dotted with gravel or alluvium. The wind gap is also referred to as dry valley.



10

Introduction (02)

Human population refers to the number of people inhabiting or occupying a specific unit or geographical area at a particular time.

Main body.

Challenges or problems associated with human population

- (i) Unemployment problems (02)
- (ii) Spread of diseases like HIV/AIDS, cholera and currently COVID-19 (02)
- (iii) Environmental pollution (02)
- (iv) Rapid population growth, exceeding potential capacity of resources (02)
- (v) Local problems like crimes, congestion, prostitution, theft and street children as well as poor local services (02)
- (vi) Exhaustion of resources due to overexploitation (02)
- (vii) Effective migration from rural to urban areas leading to depopulation in rural and overpopulation in urban areas. (02)

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Conclusion

Any relevant Conclusion (01)

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Introduction - Defn HEP (02)

- Any relevant explanation

Main body -

- (i) Employment opportunities
- (ii) Development of infrastructures
- (iii) Development of other sectors such as industries
- (iv) Increase of government revenue.
- (v) Improve standard of living among the people
- (vi) Increase tourists attractions
- (vii) Provide fishing and irrigation area. any 6 points (02) (02)
= 12 marks

Conclusion

- any relevant Conclusion (01)