**GEOGRAPHY SENIOR TWO MARKING GUIDE**

**SECTION A: Attempt all questions /55 marks**

1. Distinguish map from photograph. **(2Marks)**

***A photograph is an image of an object or person taken with a camera and printed on a special paper while map is the representation of an area on sheet of paper***

1. Explain how contour lines used to describe the relief on map **(3Marks)**

***Contours are lines drawn on a map to join areas with the same height above sea level. Contour lines that are drawn close together depict a steep slope while those that are widely spaced depict plateaus and plains.***

3. Describe the procedures (steps) you will use when drawing a sketch from a photograph. **(5Marks)**

***Procedure:***

***1. If the photograph given is rectangular, draw a rectangular box to fit in the details. If it is squared, draw a squared box. The size of the box can be the same as that of the photo.***

***2. Using clear pencil lines, draw the main features in the frame, ensuring they remain proportional to those in the original photo.***

***3. Try to locate them in your frame as accurately as possible.***

***4. Using symbols and a key, label the features on the sketch.***

***5. Give your sketch a title.***

4. a) Differentiate between vulcanicity from volcanicity **(4Marks)**

***1. Vulcanicity is a process operating in the interior of the earth by which solid, liquid or gaseous materials are forced out of the interior into the earth’s crust or on the surface of the earth.***

***2. Volcanicity refers to the process where igneous materials reach the surface of the earth.***

b) By using diagrams, explain the following extrusive features:

i. Volcano **(2Marks)**

 ***It is a high volcanic hill with steep sides and a convex slope. Or  is a mountain that opens downward to a reservoir of molten rock below the surface of the earth***

ii. Hot spring **(2Marks)**

***• A hot spring is a place where hot water comes out from the ground. It is also known as a thermal spring.***

iii. Plug/ Neck **(2Marks)**

***it is a volcanic feature created when the magma solidifies within a vent and later the soft layers of rocks surrounding it are eroded away. Then, a hard rock in form of a pillar is left standing as a volcanic plug.***

5. Study the diagram below of the internal structure of earth, then name layers labeled **A, B** and **C. (3 marks)**

***A= Crust***

***B= Mantle***

***C= core***

6. a) Describe the causes of soil erosion and mass wasting **(5Marks)**

***• Heavy rainfall***

***• Steep slopes***

***• Winds***

***• Drought***

***• Increase in wild game population***

***• Bush fallowing***

***• Monoculture***

***• Ploughing near riverbanks***

***.Deforestation***

***.Mining,***

***.excavation and quarrying***

***.Construction works***

***.Overgrazing***

b) Explain the types of soil erosion **(5Marks)**

***splash erosion: On bare land, rain drops have a big effect on the top, loose soil. The impact of the drops breaks and displaces the soil particles***

 ***sheet erosion :rain water spreads out over a large area. As it slowly moves, it carries the loose, top thin layer of soil.***

***rill erosion :Uncontrolled sheet erosion caused by water creates small channels in the soil.***

***gulley erosion :These are large gaping channels that carry large volumes of soil during heavy downpours.***

7. Study the following diagram showing the origin of an Earth quake and answer the questions that follow:

1. Name different parts **A, B** and **C.** **(3marks)**

 ***A= Hypocenter (focus)***

 ***B=Epicenter***

 ***C= Body wave/ Body wave***

1. Explain parts A and B. **(2marks)**

***-A=Focus or hypocenter: It is the place of the origin of the earthquake and is always hidden inside the earth.***

***-B=Epicenter is a place on the ground surface, which is perpendicular to the focus.***

c) Identify the negative impact of earthquakes. **(3marks)**

***(a) Loss of human life and destruction of property are common effects of earthquakes.***

***(b) Some powerful earthquakes cause development of violent motions in the earth making the surface look like a series of waves.***

***(c) Violent earthquakes can set off the processes of folding, faulting and even vulcanicity.***

***(d) When a massive earthquake occurs on the sea bed, it rocks the sea floor resulting in development of a very unusually powerful wave called a tsunami.***

***(e) Earthquakes are known to cause vertical or lateral displacement of parts of the land. Parts of the sea floor can be raised or lowered as well.***

***(f) Landslides are common effects after occurrence of strong earthquakes on steep areas.***

8. a) distinguish between vent eruption and fissure eruption. **(4marks)**

**-Vent eruption is when magma pass into the main vent to the earth surface**

**-Fissure eruption is when magma pass into the cracks at the side of volcano to the earth surface**

b) Name any two characteristics of caldera. **(2marks)**

***-it is wide than crater***

***-it is formed due to explosive eruption***

9. a) define weathering **(2Marks)**

**Weathering is a breakdown of rock into small particles in situ**

1. Explain 5 factors influencing weathering **(6Marks)**

***Relief***

***Climate***

***Nature of parent rock***

***Living organisms***

***Time***

 **SECTION B: Attempt ONLY THREE questions /45 marks**

10. a) Define Relief **(3Marks)**

***Relief refers to the general physical appearance of the landscape. It is the height of an area from sea level***

b) Explain the importance of relief regions (features) of Rwanda **(12Marks)**

11. a) Differentiate between rural and urban settlements **(6marks)**

***-Rural settlements are villages occupied by people involved in primary production while urban settlement are areas occupied by people in town or cities***

 b) With examples explain any three types of rural settlement in Rwanda. **(9marks)**

***. Nucleated/clustered settlement***

***. linear settlement***

***. scattered/dispersed settlement***

***. Isolated settlement***

***. planned/grouped settlement***

12a). with examples, differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources. **(5marks)**

***-Renewable resources are resources that can not be exhausted like land,water,vegetations air,Sun shine while nom renewable resources are resources that can be exhausted like minerals.***

b) Explain the measures of conserving environmental resources in Rwanda. **(10marks)**

***1. Creating public awareness***

***2. Planting trees***

***3. Enacting laws that govern environmental conservation***

***4. Recycling wastes***

***5. Rehabilitating land after mining***

***6. Setting up institutions that promote conservation***

***. Afforestation Reforestation***

***.Put laws that protect the natural resources***

***. mass education .***

***.utilization of better forms of energy.***

***. establishing special industrial site***

***.penalties to those who degrade the environment Protecting of water resources***

***.use of better farming methods***

 13. Explain the importance of lakes found in Rwanda **(15marks)**

.***Source of employment opportunities***

***.source of fishing activities***

***.lakes provide hydro electric power***

***.home of aquatic animals***

***. lakes facilitate transport and communications***

***. lakes attract tourism 8***

***. source of minerals Lake facilitate irrigations***

***.lakes provide hydro electric power***

***.sources of income to the people***

14. a) Define rock **(2marks)**

**Rock is the aggregate of minerals in solid states**

1. Explain 3 types of rock **(6marks)**
* **-Igneaus rock**
* **-Sedmentary rock**
* **- Metamorphic rock**
1. Explain the significances of rock on economic developmentRwanda **(7marks)**

**it is used in agriculture**

**It ised in construction**

**It is used as raw materials**

**Some rock attract tourism**

**It store underground water**

**It is a home of animals**

**Rock provide Valuable minerals**

 **End!**