

**Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2019**

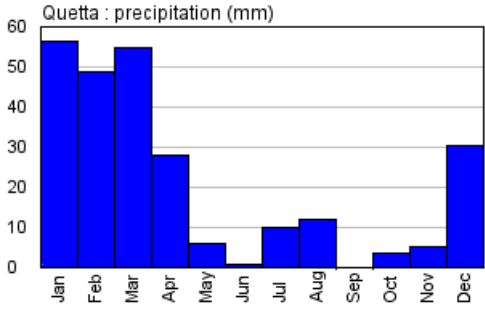
**YEAR 9**

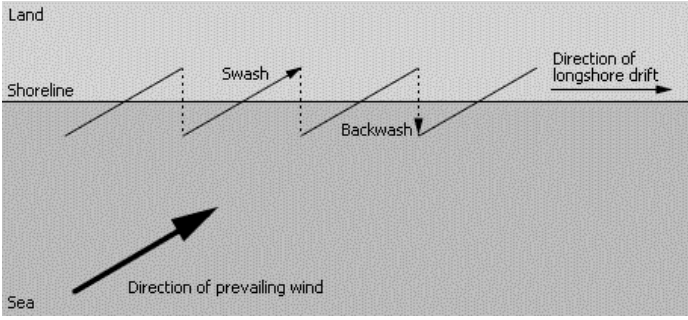
**Geography (Option)**

**Marking Scheme**

The aim of this Marking Scheme is to ensure a greater degree of objectivity in marking the examination papers. However, when different answers from those listed below are given, it remains at the discretion of the teacher whether the marks should be given or not.

Questions	Marks	Answers																								
<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>																									
a.	1 mark x 3	Headland Bay Cliffs																								
b.	1 mark x 2	Telephone Church																								
c.	1 mark x 2	362936 366927 <i>Accept + or - 1 for the third and sixth digit.</i>																								
d.	2 marks	They are located on a hill and wind turbines need to be located on high grounds.																								
e.	1 mark x 3	Vineyards. Standing stone or burial chamber or heritage centre or tumulus. Caravan site or Camp site or nature reserve. <i>Accept any other correct answer.</i>																								
<b>2.</b>	<b>8</b>																									
a.	1 mark x 4	Four oceans marked correctly on the map.																								
b.	1 mark x 4	Country A - Brazil Country B - China Country C - Canada Country D - Kenya																								
<b>3.</b>	<b>12</b>																									
a.	1 mark x 4	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Jan</th> <th>Feb</th> <th>Mar</th> <th>Apr</th> <th>May</th> <th>June</th> <th>July</th> <th>Aug</th> <th>Sept</th> <th>Oct</th> <th>Nov</th> <th>Dec</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10/11</td> <td>13</td> <td>18</td> <td>25</td> <td>30</td> <td>35</td> <td>36</td> <td>34</td> <td>31</td> <td>25</td> <td>18</td> <td>14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	10/11	13	18	25	30	35	36	34	31	25	18	14
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec															
10/11	13	18	25	30	35	36	34	31	25	18	14															
b.	2 marks	24°C																								

c.	1 mark x 4	 <p>Quetta : precipitation (mm)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Precipitation (mm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>52</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>30</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Precipitation (mm)	Jan	55	Feb	48	Mar	52	Apr	28	May	5	Jun	1	Jul	10	Aug	12	Sep	2	Oct	3	Nov	5	Dec	30
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d.	2 marks	253 mm																										
<b>4.</b>	<b>10</b>																											
a.	2 marks	Freeze-thaw weathering or Frost shattering																										
b.	1 mark x 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Biological weathering or chemical weathering</li> <li>ii. Onion skin weathering or exfoliation</li> <li>iii. Freeze-thaw weathering or frost shattering</li> <li>iv. Chemical weathering.</li> </ul>																										
c.	1 mark for correct name maximum of 3 marks for explanation	<p><i>Any one from:</i></p> <p>Figure 6 – Biological weathering Trees grow roots through joints or cracks in the pavement. As the tree grows, the roots gradually break the rock apart.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Figure 7 – Chemical weathering or limestone solution Rainwater which contains weak carbonic acid dissolves the calcium carbonate in limestone. This process widens the cracks and joints in the rock.</p>																										
<b>5.</b>	<b>10</b>																											
a.	2 marks	<p><i>Any one from:</i></p> <p>Hydraulic action: the waves trap air in cracks in the rock, causing large pieces to break off.</p> <p>Abrasion or corrasion: waves pick up sand, shingle and pebbles and crash them against the cliff.</p> <p>Attrition: rocks and pebbles from eroded cliffs crash into each other and reduce in size.</p> <p>Solution or corrosion: rain and sea water dissolves rock particles</p>																										
b.	2 marks	Longshore drift																										

C.	1 mark x 6	 <p>The diagram illustrates the process of coastal erosion. It shows a cross-section of the land and sea. A horizontal line represents the shoreline. An arrow labeled 'Direction of prevailing wind' points from the bottom-left towards the top-right. Two waves are shown: the first wave has an arrow labeled 'Swash' pointing up the beach, and the second wave has an arrow labeled 'Backwash' pointing down the beach. A long arrow labeled 'Direction of longshore drift' points to the right along the shoreline. The area above the shoreline is labeled 'Land' and the area below is labeled 'Sea'.</p> <p><i>Accept other correct positioning of labels</i></p>
<b>6.</b>	<b>10</b>	
a.	1 mark x 2	Canada – 4.01 Kenya – 83.61
b.	2 marks x 2	Densely populated – Kenya Sparsely populated - Canada
c.	1 mark x 2	<i>Any two from:</i> Relief, altitude, climate, soils, vegetation, water, location of natural resources and raw materials. <i>Accept any other correct answers.</i>
d.	1 mark x 2	<i>Any two from:</i> Economy, employment, transport facilities, industry, government investment, housing. <i>Accept any other correct answers.</i>
<b>7.</b>	<b>10</b>	
a.	2 marks	The increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.
b.	1 mark x 2	<i>Any two from:</i> Better paid jobs, better housing, more schools, easy access to medical facilities, more reliable sources of food, less religious and political discrimination. <i>Accept any other correct answers.</i>
c.	1 mark x 2	<i>Any two from:</i> Unemployment, land degradation, overpopulation due to high birth rates, unreliable sources of food, soil erosion, lack of government investment, lack of services. <i>Accept any other correct answers.</i>
d.	1 mark x 2	<i>Any two from:</i> Civil wars, very high population and fertility rates, climate change, extreme poverty, food insecurity, political instability. <i>Accept any other correct answers.</i>

e.	1 mark x 2	<p><i>Any two from:</i></p> <p>Political and public anxiety about migration, public tends to see immigrants as a burden on the receiving country, societies are concerned that the number of people arriving in the country is too large, pressure on the housing market and the educational system, difficulty with integration.</p> <p><i>Accept any other relevant answers.</i></p>
<b>8.</b>	<b>10</b>	
a.	2 marks	A finite resource which, once used, cannot be replaced, such as fossil fuels.
b.	2 marks	Nuclear energy
c.	1 mark x 2	<p><i>Any two of the following points depending on the energy resource chosen:</i></p> <p>Gas: risk of gas leakages that can harm the environment, burning of gas releases nitrogen oxide that contribute to acid rain, price is not stable as it depends on political and economic pressure</p> <p>Oil: Oil rigs cause visual pollution, refineries take up space, risk of oil spillage that can harm the environment, burning of oil releases sulphur dioxide that contribute to acid rain, price is not stable as it depends on political and economic pressure</p> <p>Coal: Production costs have risen, burning of coal causes air pollution, deep mining can be dangerous, coal is heavy and bulky to transport.</p> <p>Nuclear: One accident can kill a lot of people or ruin the land for hundreds of years, nuclear waste can remain radioactive for many years, potential health risks to people living in the proximity of such power stations.</p> <p><i>Accept any other correct answers.</i></p>
d.	1 mark x 2	<p><i>Any two from:</i></p> <p>Population growth Technological advances Economic development Increasing wealth</p> <p><i>Accept any other correct answers.</i></p>

e.	1 mark x 2	<p><i>Any two from:</i></p> <p>Will never run out, more sustainable, produces little or no waste products, most projects are located away from large urban centres, does not produce greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming.</p> <p><i>Accept any other correct answers.</i></p>
<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	
a.	1 mark x 2	Global warming refers to the increase in the average global temperature. (1) It is attributed to the increase in greenhouse gases which trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere.(1)
b.	1 mark x 2	<p><i>Any two from:</i></p> <p>Global warming is caused by the increased concentration in the atmosphere of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane and fluorocarbons.</p> <p>When fossil fuels are burned in power stations, vehicles, industry or homes, greenhouse gases are released in the atmosphere.</p> <p>Although these gases have always been present in the world's atmosphere, their concentration is increasing as more and more fossil fuels are burned.</p> <p>Increasing greenhouse gases trap more heat in the atmosphere.</p>
c.	1 mark x 2	<p><i>Any two from:</i></p> <p>The effects of global warming include an increase in the average global temperatures, temperature extremes and extreme weather events. Polar ice in the Arctic and Antarctic regions are melting and glaciers are retreating. There is a global sea level rise. Certain plants and animal species are losing their habitat and are becoming endangered. There is an increase in mosquito-borne diseases like malaria.</p> <p><i>Accept any other correct answers.</i></p>
d.	1 mark x 2	<p><i>Any two from:</i></p> <p>Turn off the lights, close doors so heat does not escape, take short showers, walk or bike where possible, turn off computer when not in use, use the dishwasher and other appliances on energy saver mode, start a conservation club at school to raise awareness.</p> <p><i>Accept any other correct answers.</i></p>
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	