

Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2022

YEAR 11	GEOGRAPHY (OPTION)	MARKING SCHEME
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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.

Question No.	Answer	Marks	Comment
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1.

a.	3089	1 mark	
b.	272884	2 marks	Accept to the nearest one, 3 rd and 6 th figures
c.	South-west	1 mark	
d.	Any area where contour lines are close together	1 mark	
e.	5.5cm 1.375 km	3 marks	1 mark if only correct length in cm is given. 3 marks for correct answer in kilometres. Accept + or – 100 m.
f.	The coastline consists of cliffs	2 marks	
g.	Quarrying	2 marks	
h.	East	3 marks	

2.

a.	Any five biomes	5 marks	1 mark x 5
	C Savanna		
	D Hot Desert		
	F Mediterranean		
	A Tundra		
	B Taiga		
	E Tropical Rainforests		
b.	Any five major ports	5 marks	1 mark x 5
	1 San Francisco		
	2 New York		
	3 Rio de Janeiro		
	4 Cape Town		
	5 Singapore		
	6 Melbourne		

3.

a.	(i) line graph (ii) bar graph (iii) Monsoon (iv) 3800mm	4 marks	1 mark x 4
b.	April	1 mark	
c.	July	1 mark	
d.	<p>In summer, the land north of the Himalayas becomes extremely hot because it is far away from the moderating influence of the sea. This hot air rises forming a large low pressure area over Central Asia. (2)</p> <p>The Indian Ocean is much cooler than the land of Central Asia because the sea heats up more slowly than the land. Since winds blow from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure, winds blow from over the Indian Ocean inland onto India. (2)</p> <p>These winds are forced to rise over the Himalayas mountains and so relief rain occurs. (2)</p>	6 marks	

4.

a.	Summer	2 marks	
b.	Northern hemisphere	2 marks	
c.	Position C	2 marks	
d.	Position A	2 marks	
e.	During summer the Earth's axis is tilted towards the Sun (2) in such a way that sunlight is reaching the northern regions for 24 hours (2).	4 marks	

5.

a.	Deindustrialisation means a decline in the importance of industrial activity in a place.	4 marks	
b.	<p><i>Any one of the following:</i></p> <p>Coal and iron ore mines; Limestone rock available in the area; Rivers provide easy connection to the sea; <i>Accept other correct answers.</i></p>	2 marks	2 marks x 1
c.	<p><i>Any two of the following:</i></p> <p>Raw materials in the area were exhausted; Manufacturing industries moved to developing countries; Cheaper raw materials became available from developing countries; World economic crisis increased oil prices and prices of finished goods. <i>Accept other correct answers.</i></p>	4 marks	2 marks x 2

6.

	Name of industry: Car manufacturing, milk factory, etc.	1 mark	
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	Inputs: any four inputs related to the secondary industry chosen. Processes: any two processes related to the secondary industry chosen. Outputs: any two outputs related to the secondary industry chosen.	8 marks	1 mark x 8
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7.

a.	Deforestation is the cutting of trees (or clearing of forests) to make space for agricultural land, buildings, etc. <i>Accept any other correct answer.</i>	4 marks	
b.	<i>Discussion of any two of the following:</i> Trees retain and emit moisture into the atmosphere maintaining high levels of humidity and contributing to the local water cycle. When large areas of trees are cut down, the local climate becomes drier. When surface vegetation is removed, there is no interception and so surface run-off increases. This causes soil erosion. The habitats of many animals is destroyed, thus biodiversity in the area is threatened. Different types of flora are destroyed, thus impoverishing biodiversity. Exposed soils and reduced organic matter mean that nutrients are leached by the heavy rain, reducing soil fertility. Burning of vegetation to clear the forest results in the release of carbon dioxide, contributing to global warming. Amerindians lose their homes and land as they are forced to move to make way for clearing of trees. Traditional culture of the Amerindians is lost. <i>Accept any other correct answer.</i>	6 marks	3 marks x 2
c.	<i>Describe any two of the following:</i> Selective logging – not all trees are felled to allow trees to grow. Replanting – new trees are planted to replace the ones that have been cut down. Restrict international trade of endangered tree species. Educating both locals and the international community on importance of conservation. Increase in environmental laws and creation of National Parks/Forest Reserves. Limit the mass burning of trees. <i>Accept any other correct answer.</i>	6 marks	3 marks x 2

8.

a.	An ecosystem is a natural environment and includes the flora (plants) and fauna (animals) that live and interact within that environment. <i>Accept any other correct answer.</i>	4 marks	
b.	Any example of a micro ecosystem, such as pond, rubble wall, tree, etc. <i>Accept any other correct answer.</i>	2 marks	
c.	Any one of the following: Hot desert ecosystem, tundra ecosystem, Mediterranean ecosystem, etc. <i>Accept any other correct answer.</i>	2 marks	
d.	Example of one living component – rabbit, wolf, worm, bird, etc. Example of non-living component – stones, rocks, sun, water, etc.	4 marks	2 marks x 2
e.	Living things need non-living things to survive. Without food, water, and air, living things die. Sunlight, shelter, and soil are also important for living things.	4 marks	