250/1 GEOGRAPHY RESOURCE QUESTIONS 2022 – 2026

Creating impression:

- Facts,
- Sequence arrangement/chronological,
- Depth of coverage,
- Language Geog status,
- Examples,
- Illustrations (Talking diagrams) – Show relationship between what is written to illustrations.
- Diagrams not labeled are as good as nothing – No interpretation.
- Feature being explained should be within the 1st line of the paragraph.
- Break down your answers into multiple paragraphs/facts remain facts.
- Avoid mixed up essays.
- Don't answer fewer questions than expected.
- Treasure 01 mark much as 10 marks.

Mark Award:

- 00' Irrelevant
- 01 `- 07 Scattered facts
- 08`- 10 O' level answer
- 11 – 13 Basic A level answer
- 14 - 16 Good but not outstanding
- 17 – 19 Very good
- 20+ Excellent

SEC A	**MAPWORK (25 Marks)**	**- Factual Marking**
	PHOTOGRAPH (25 Marks)	**- Factual Marking**
SEC B	**(25 Marks)**	**– Impression Marking**
SEC A	**(25 Marks)**	**– Impression Marking**

SECTION B: GEOMORPHOLOGY/LANDFORM FORMATION

- Sections B and C should have quality/impression.
- Facts contained.
- Language/expression $\left\{\begin{matrix} explanations \\ iluustration \\ Evidences/examples \end{matrix}\right\}$
- Coherency of flow $\left\{Relationship\ between\ the\ answers\ and\ the\ questions\right\}$
- Chronological order.
- Consistence and sequence (Major to minor)
- Present facts in Geography paper 1 you either know or you don't know.

1. Examine the influence of **wave erosion on formation** of **relief landforms** in East Africa. (25 Marks)
   - Define waves,
   - Erosive waves/destructive,
   - Formation,
   - Processes (Abrasion, Hydraulic action, Attrition and Solution)

   Approach:
   - identify,
   - define and give examples
   - key process,
   - formation
   - effect,
   - illustrate
   - Cliff, Wave cut platform, Headland, Bay, Arch, Cave, Blowhole, Geo, Stack, Stump) Resultant relief features to look at.

2. Account for the formation of **Coral landforms** along East African coast (25 Marks)

   - Define Coral landforms,
   - Coral landforms as offshore rock platforms formed by continued deposition and accumulation of dead marine organism called coral polyps.
   - Show the process of formation

$$\begin{pmatrix} Coral\ polps\ die \\ Skeletons\ deposited \\ accumulated \\ stratan\ formed \\ compressed \\ compacted \\ cemented\ by\ Algea \\ Hard\ rock\ ....Coral\ ree \end{pmatrix}$$

- Explain the conditions that favor coral growth,
- Explain the types with their characteristics,
- Examples,
- Illustrations.
- Explain the theories with illustrations and evidences/relevance's
- Discuss the theories at least **any two** theories.

a) Subsidence theory by Darwin:

- Volcanic islands as a result of volcanic activity due to accumulation of magma. (**Evi** – Volcanic islands)
- Coral reefs colonized the edge – fringing.
- Coral died their skeletons accumulated on the volcanic platform.
- Sinking - isotactic/radioactivity/Volcancity (**Evi**).
- Fringing grows upwards and outwards to keep in pace with increasing water level.
- Fringing → Barrier → Atoll reef **(Evi)**
- Illustration.
- **Evi:** Fringing reef separated by narrow and swallow lagoon at Shanzu beach north of Mombasa.
- **Evi:** Barrier reef characterized by a wide and deep lagoon between Madagascar and Mozambique in Mayotte Island.
- **Evi**: A toll with a circular shape around a central lagoon e.g Chumbe island near Zanzibar, Shimon and Aldabra 700km off East African coast.
- **Evi**: Existence of drowned river valleys called Rias confirms indeed submergence took place.
- **Evi**: Existence of volcanic islands off the East African coast.
- **Evi**: Submerged coastal features like mudflats, dalmation coastline at Pemba.

b) Glacial control theory by Darly:

- Two seasons i.e winter and summer.
- Marine platforms/hills existed.
- Coral reefs colonized the marine hills.
- Glacial period freezing of the sea.
- When temperatures rose ice melted (summer)
- Increase in water levels.
- Coral reef regained their growth from fringing to Barrier and finally A toll.
- Upward and outward growth was to keep pace with the water levels.
- **Evi 1**: Marine hills/Platforms.
- **Evi 2**: Water level rose
- **Evi 3**: Outward and upward growth of coral reefs.
- **Evi 4**: Barrier reef between Madagascar and Mozambique at Mayotte.
- **Evi 5**: Atolls example Aldabra a toll , chumbe island near Zanzibar and shimon in southern Kenya
- **Evi 6**: Fringing reef at Kilifii, Tanga and Mombasa.

c) John Murray theory: Antecedent theory:

- Fringing reefs on marine platforms.
- Fragments accumulated on the seaward as a result of waves.
- Fragments were cemented into hard rocks.
- Fringing reef formed growing upwards into barrier reef and A toll finally.
- Erosion by waves on the seaward side.
- **Evi 1**: Marine platforms existed.
- **Evi 2**: Wave erosion.
- **Evi 3:** Accumulation and cementation into a hard rock
- **Evi 4:** The steepness of the coral reefs is greater on the seaward side.
- **Evi 5:** Existence of sediments or deposits at depth of over 600 m on the Bikini Island.
- **Evi 6**: Fragments of coral do exist in lagoons between reefs.

3. a) Distinguish between Fringing reef and Barrier reef
   - It's a straight question no need to define coral reefs or give conditions.
   - Distinguish with diagrams as well.

   b) Examine the relevance of Darwin's theory

- Define Coral platforms.
- Explain their process of formation.
- Explain the conditions.
- Describe and illustrate the 3 types.
- Explain Darwin's theory and give the evidences he presented as given in 2(a) above.

4. a) Distinguish between Marine regression and Marine transgression.
   - Transgression +ve Eustatism/Rise/Submergence.
   - Regression –ve Eustatism/Fall/Emergence.
   - Eustatism is a large scale increase or decrease in sea-level.

   b) Explain the effect of Marine transgression on landforms on coastal areas of East Africa.
   - Submergence features are: Rias, Fiords, Dalmation coast, Sounds, Peninsular, Estuaries, Creeks, Mudflats and swamps.
5. Examine the influence **earth movements** on drainage in East Africa.
   - Earth movements: Faulting, Folding, and Warping.
   - Drainage is all water bodies.
   - Faulting $\left\{\begin{array}{c} Graben\ lakes \\ Tilt\ block\ lakes \\ Waterfalls \\ River\ capture \\ River\ rejuvenation \\ Trellis\ pattern \end{array}\right\}$
   - warping $\left\{\begin{array}{c} dpwn\ warped\ lake \\ river\ reversal \\ swamps \end{array}\right\}$

6. Examine the influence of **tectonism** on formation of lakes in East Africa.
   - All crustal disturbances of endogenic origin.
   - Faulting $\left\{\begin{array}{c} Graben\ lakes \\ Tilt\ block\ lakes \\ waterfalls \\ River\ capture \\ River\ rejuvenation \\ Trellis\ pattern \end{array}\right\}$ - Volcancity $\left\{\begin{array}{c} Crater\ lakes \\ Explosion\ crtaer\ lakes \\ Caldera\ lakes \\ Lava\ dammed\ lakes \\ Radial\ pattern \end{array}\right\}$
   - warping $\left\{\begin{array}{c} Down\ warped\ lakes \\ river\ reversal \\ swamps \end{array}\right\}$ - Folding $\{Syhn\ cline\ lakes\}$

7. To what extent are **diastrophic processes** responsible for highland formation in East Africa?
    - Evaluate: Choose – Opening paragraph.
    - Define Highlands, Highland 1500 m ASL
    - Give Examples to create impression
    - Describe diastrophism, it origin and processes.
    - Faulting $\left\{\begin{matrix} Block\ mounation\ atleast\ use\ two\ theories \\ Tilted\ blocks \end{matrix}\right\}$ Fully handled
    - warping $\{Upwarded\ highlands\ in\ Western\ Uganda\ like\ Buhweju\}$
    - However side of other processes – opening paragraph
    - Vulcancity $\left\{\begin{matrix} Composite\ volcano \\ Ash\ and\ cinder \\ Volcanic\ plug \\ Lava\ plateaus \\ Cumulo\ domes \\ Baslt\ dome \end{matrix}\right\}$
    - N**OTE**: Processes in the 1st part of the question must be given ample time.
    - Processes in the Question must be given ample time than the less or however side.

8. To what extent has faulting led to the formation of relief landforms in East Africa.
    - Define faulting and its origin.
    - + 6 faulting features $\left\{\begin{matrix} Rift\ valley\ ant\ two\ therories \\ Block\ mounatin\ ant\ two\ theories \\ Tilted\ locks \\ Graben \\ Fault\ escarpments \\ Fault\ line\ scrap \\ Fault\ guided\ valley \\ Graben\ lake \end{matrix}\right\}$
    - However side $\left\{\begin{matrix} Vulcanicity \\ Glacaition \\ Folding \\ Warping \\ Mass\ wasting \\ Erosion \\ Coastal\ landforms \end{matrix}\right\}$

9. To what extent are diastrophic processes responsible for formation of relief landforms in East?
    - Define diastrophism and identify the princesses
    - Diastrophism is differential crustal disturbance of endogenic processes that originate from the earth's mantle.
    - Due to radioactivity and geo chemical reactions in the interior.
    - Faulting/Folding/Warping.
    - Faulting $\begin{Bmatrix} Block\ mountain \\ Rift\ valley \\ Tilted\ block \\ Graben \end{Bmatrix}$
    - Warping $\begin{Bmatrix} Upwarped\ highlands \\ Downwarped\ basins \end{Bmatrix}$
    - However $\begin{Bmatrix} Volcanicity \\ Weathering \end{Bmatrix}$ $\{any\ more\ processes\ with\ reslutant\ landforms\}$

10. a) Distinguish between igneous rocks and sedimentary rocks
    - Straight go ahead and give the differences

    b) Account for the formation of igneous rocks
    - Define rocks
    - Igneous rocks full description and processes
    - Igneous rocks $\begin{Bmatrix} Vulcanicity \\ Heat \\ molten\ state \\ characteristics \\ classification \\ mode\ of\ formation \\ Extrusdive\ have\ fine\ grain\ fast\ coolin \\ Instrusive \end{Bmatrix}$
    - intrusive rocks $\begin{Bmatrix} Hypabassal\ shallow, medium\ crystals \\ Plutoinc\ slow\ coolingh\ large\ crysatls. \end{Bmatrix}$

11. Account for the formation of various rocks in East Africa.

Formation of rocks $\begin{Bmatrix} Define\ of\ rocks \\ identyify\ the\ \frac{tpes}{classification} \\ handle\ each\ independently\ and\ exhaustively \end{Bmatrix}$

12. Examine the influence of Rock structure on formation of landforms in East Africa.
    - Rock types
    - Igneous rocks $\begin{Bmatrix} Extrusive\ all\ volcanic\ features \\ Instrusive\ all\ features\ and\ their\ exposure \end{Bmatrix}$
    - Sedimentary rocks $\begin{Bmatrix} All\ depositional\ features \\ Wave \\ Glacial \\ River \end{Bmatrix}$

13. To what extent has climate influenced the growth and distribution of natural vegetation in Africa?
    - Define natural vegetation
    - Identify the natural vegetation $\begin{Bmatrix} Equatorial\ forests \\ Bamboo\ forests \\ Mangroove \\ Montane \end{Bmatrix}$
    - Influence of climate $\begin{Bmatrix} Rainfall \\ Tempreatutres \\ Humidty \\ Sunshine \\ Climatic\ zones \end{Bmatrix}$
    - However side $\begin{Bmatrix} Relief \\ Biotic\ factprs \\ Drainage \\ Human\ activities \\ Soils \end{Bmatrix}$
    - Heavy rainfall of 1500 mm has encouraged the growth of equatorial rainforests characterized by buttress roots in Mabira, Budongo and in countries like Gabon.

14. a) Describe the characteristics of Tropical grasslands

    - You must explain the characteristics

    b) Account for the growth and distribution of Tropical grasslands in East Africa.

    - Define tropical grasslands,
    - Identify the types and location
    - Briefly explain the characteristics of each
    - Explain the factors.

15. Account for the formation of various soil types in East Africa.

16. Explain the factors influencing Soil formation in East Africa.

17. a) Distinguish between Zonal soils and Azonal soils.

    b) To what extent has Climate led to the formation of Zonal soils?

- Soil types Define soils
- Soil Formation Components of soil explained
- Zonal soils $\left\{\begin{matrix} Mature\ soils \\ Climate\ and\ vegetation\ major\ fcator \\ gentle\ well\ drained\ soils \\ Pedocols \\ chestnut\ soils \\ chernozem\ soils \end{matrix}\right\}$
- intra zonal soils $\left\{\begin{matrix} Young\ soils, underveloped\ soils \\ Parent\ rock\ major\ fcator \\ Saline\ soils \\ Bogs, peat\ soils \\ Foramtion\ is\ nature\ of\ paarent\ rock\ and\ relief \\ Water\ logged\ areas\ along\ swamps, rivers, lakes \end{matrix}\right\}$
- Azonal soils $\left\{\begin{matrix} Young\ soils, undeveloped\ profile \\ parent\ rock \\ Loess\ by\ wind\ e.g\ Acolin \\ amrine\ soils \\ alluvial\ soils \\ mountain\ scree\ soils \\ volcanic\ soils \end{matrix}\right\}$

a) Pedacols are soils rich in calcium $\left\{\begin{matrix} Chesnut\ soils \\ Chernzoms\ soils \\ Define \\ Conditions \\ Examples \end{matrix}\right\}$

b) Pedalfars are soils rich in iron and aluminum $\left\{\begin{matrix} Heavy\ rainfall\ hot\ temps \\ areas \\ red\ earth \end{matrix}\right\}$

c) Holomorphic soils

d) Hydromorphic soils – water content.

18. **Photographic interpretation**

- Physical photograph
- Integration from Section B and C.
- Title is a must.
- Complete frame with 4 sides
- Labeling.
- Feature landform is at point.
- Region is a large area involved $\begin{Bmatrix} Upland\ region \\ Steep\ sloping\ region \\ Gently\ sloping\ region \\ Lowlying\ region \end{Bmatrix}$
- Drainage feature/water body should be specific Lake or river or pond.
- Formation of features $\begin{Bmatrix} Identify \\ Define\ with\ examples \\ Key\ process\ of\ formation \\ Formation \\ Illustrations \end{Bmatrix}$
- When drawing a landscape sketch, place features in relative positions
- Explain the **influence** of relief on landuse in the area shown in the photograph.

Relief	**Where**	**Promoted Attracted Encouraged**	**Landuse**	**Why**
Lowlands	In foreground	encouraged	Crop growing	Easy to cultivate

- Divide the photograph into 3 leaving out the skyline or horizon
- Aerial Photographs $\begin{Bmatrix} Top \\ Centre \\ Bottom \end{Bmatrix}$
- Identification of photo types with reasons$\{Ground\ or\ Aerial\ photo\}$
- Division of a photo
  (parts)
  $\{Foreground, Middleground\ and\ Background\ or\ Top, Centre\ and\ Bottom\}$
- Drawing a landscape
  sketch$\{Title, frame., labeling, relative\ position, sketch\}$
- Tracing of a photo (Sketch map drawing)
  $\{drawing\ everything\ in\ syombolic\ form\}$
- Identification of features$\{Position\}$
- Description of formation processes for features on the photo
- Identification of activities
- Problems faced (activity or area)

- Relationships
- Vegetation types on photos
- Suggestion of area with a reason.

19. **Map work**
    1. Stating grid references $\{6\ figure\ grid, 4\ figure\ grids\ and\ grid\ box\}$
    2. Finding Distance $\begin{Bmatrix} Staright\ line\ distance, Distance\ by\ air, irregular \\ irregular\ line\ distance \end{Bmatrix}$
    3. Identification of features given the grid reference
    4. Determination of: $\begin{Bmatrix} Distance \\ Bearing \\ Trend \\ Direction\ of\ flow\ of\ a\ river \\ Hemisphere \end{Bmatrix}$
    5. . Cross section drawing $\begin{Bmatrix} Vertical\ exageration \\ Horizontal\ equivalent \\ Gradient \end{Bmatrix}$
    6. Calculation of $\begin{Bmatrix} Area \\ Contour\ interval \\ Amplitude \\ Avergage\ height \\ height\ of\ feature; hill \\ Gradient \\ de\ tour\ inex \\ intervisnbility \end{Bmatrix}$ $\begin{Bmatrix} take\ note\ of\ units \\ Conversion\ units \end{Bmatrix}$
    7. Description of $\begin{Bmatrix} Drainage \\ Relief \\ Vegetation\ types \\ Realtionships \end{Bmatrix}$ $\{Presented\ with\ evidence\ from\ map\}$
    8. Economic activities
       $\begin{Bmatrix} Settlements \\ Problems\ faced \end{Bmatrix}\{Problems\ look\ at\ Relief, Drainage\ and\ vegetation\}$

9. Sketching i.e $\left\{\begin{matrix} Sketch\ map \\ Reduced\ map \\ Enlraged\ map \\ Traced\ sketch\ map \end{matrix}\right\}$ $\{Follow\ the\ procedures\ of\ each\}$

a) Relationships on a map

i. Relief and drainage $\left\{\begin{matrix} Rivers\ form\ radil\ pattern\ on\ hills\ or\ mountains \\ Ridges\ form\ watershed \\ Rivers\ form\ dentric\ pattern\ on\ gentle\ slopes \\ narrow\ valleys\ areon\ steep\ slopes \\ broad\ valley\ on\ gentle\ slopes \\ River\ flow\ from\ high\ to\ low\ elevation \\ rivers\ may\ be\ found\ in\ dry\ gaps \\ Rivers, lakes, swamps\ are\ found\ in\ lowlands \\ Rivers\ flow\ in\ either\ broad\ or\ narrow\ valleys \end{matrix}\right\}$

ii. Drainage and Transport

$\left\{\begin{matrix} Rialways\ and\ roads\ dont\ cross\ swampy\ aresa\ except\ where\ there\ is\ a\ bridge. \\ Roads\ and\ railways\ are\ found\ in\ well\ drained\ \frac{areas}{Gentle}\ slops \\ Lakes\ are\ crossed\ by\ \frac{canoes}{boats}\ or\ ferries \\ Roads\ cross\ rivers\ after\ construction\ of\ \frac{bridges}{culverts} \\ \frac{River}{stream}\ cross\ roads\ after\ construction\ of\ culverts \end{matrix}\right\}$

iii. Drainage and Settlement

$\left\{\begin{matrix} Swamps\ or\ waterlooged\ areas\ are\ avoided\ by\ settlements \\ Lakes\ and\ rivers\ attract\ settlements\ because\ of\ fishing \\ Settl;ements\ are\ confined\ to\ gentle\ slopes \\ areas\ around\ lakes, rivers\ or\ streams\ have\ low\ settlement \end{matrix}\right\}$

b) Describing Relief

i. Contour values { *Highest contour value*, *Lowest contor*, *Average height*, *amplitude*, *Vertical interval* }

ii. Contour arrangement { *Nature of valley i.e braod, narrow or wide*, *Flat areas*, *hilly aresa*, *Conical hills*, *Flat topped hills*, *Ridges*, *Cols*, *Saddles*, *Knols*, *Headland*, *Basinor depression* }

a) Drawing a sketch map { $\frac{Title}{heading}$, $\frac{Boundary}{farme}$, *Compass direction and key*, *Draw a fair copy and include only what is asked* }

b) Reduction { *draw a smaller map*, *Measure the length and width*, *Reduced by dividing a given factor*, *draw boundray following new reduced measurements*, *fix darker grids*, *calculate the new scale* }

c) Enlarged sketch { *A small portion is enlarged by a given factor*, *enlarge by mulitipling the length and width*, *fix all the essentails on the sketch*, *calculate the new scale* }

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