

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION (CSSC)
NORTHERN ZONE JOINT EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE (NZ-JES)



FORM TWO PRE – NATIONAL EXAMINATION AUG 2025

GEOGRAPHY

MARKING SCHEME

1.

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.	ix.	x.
D	C	A	A	D	C	D	D	D	C

10 Marks (1@)

2.

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.
D	G	F	A	B

5 Marks (1@)

3. (a) any two energy sources which are environmentally friendly

- i. Wind energy
- ii. Solar energy
- iii. Biogas **2 Marks (1@)**

(b) How those sources mentioned in (a) are environmentally friendly

- i. They do not pollute the environment
- ii. They reduce global warming
- iii. They reduce deforestation
- iv. They reduce loss of biodiversity
- v. They do not degrade the soil **4 Marks (1@)**

(c) how can your answers in (a) contribute in women's emancipation

- i. It reduces time spent on fetching firewood
- ii. It reduces health risk of being attacked by wild animals
- iii. It reduces risk of violence against women (sexual harassment)
- iv. They will get enough time to do other activities **4 Marks (1@)**

4. (a) Find the area of square in

km^2 Whereby;-

$$\text{Area} = \frac{F+H}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{20+10}{2}$$

$$A = 25 \text{ Squares}$$

Find the area of single sq



2cm

2cm

Change cm to

km Whereby

$$1\text{cm} = 0.5\text{km}$$

$$2\text{cm} = ?$$

$$1\text{cm} \times ? = 2\text{cm} \times 0.5\text{km}$$

$$1\text{km}$$

$$\text{Area} = \text{SXS Or W}$$

$$\text{X W}$$

$$1\text{KM} \times 1\text{KM} = 1\text{KM}^2$$

$$1\text{km}^2 \times 25\text{sq} = 25\text{km}^2 \text{ (3Marks)}$$

(b) Ways used to locate position on the Map

- i. Place name
- ii. Latitude and longitude
- iii. Compass bearing
- iv. Grid reference **4 Marks (1@)**

(c) convert 1:50000 into statement scale

One centimeter on the Map represents Half kilometer on actual ground 3 Marks

5. (a) Definition of the terms
- Bush fallowing.** Is the farming system where by the farmers clean the bush, burn the vegetation and left it for three to five years to regain its fertility
 - Zero grazing.** involves keeping animals in a permanent place. In fact, this type of keeping animals is called sedentary
 - Transhumance.** Is the seasonal movement of livestock from one grazing ground to another specifically to low land in winter and highland in summer
 - Intercropping.** The practise involving growing of two or more crops in the same field.
 - Ranching.** Vast, extensive livestock farms usually found in remote, marginal areas **5 Marks (1@)**

(b) Conditions for the growth of tea crop

- It grows well in warm to hot temperature
- It needs high rainfall
- It needs frost free conditions
- It needs fertile and drain soil
- The soil must contain acidic with little calcium **5 Marks (1@)**

6. (a) Land reclamation **(2 Marks)**

(b)Methods used in Land reclamation

- Planting of trees
- Draining techniques
- Restoring soil fertility/ planting of cover crops
- Reducing the number of animals **4 Marks (1@)**

(c) Resources which are obtained from the water

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------------|
| i. Sand/ | ii. Fish | iv. Petroleum |
| Minerals | iii. HEP | v. Plants weeds |

3 Marks (1@)

7. (a) Difference between weather and climate

- Weather cover small area WHILE climate cover large area
- The person who study about weather is called meteorologist WHILE the person who study about climate is called Climatologist
- Weather recorded short period of time WHILE Climate recorded long time
- Weather change quickly WHILE Climate take long time to change **8 Marks (2@)**

(b) Economic activities in equatorial climate

- Crop cultivation
- Livestock keeping
- Tourism
- Lumbering
- Fishing **2 Marks (1@)**

8. (a) Features of the content

- i. Mountains
- ii. Plains
- iii. Plateaus
- iv. Basin
- v. Valley **8 Marks (2@)**

(b) i. **Peninsula** is a Piece of land surrounded by water on majority of its borders WHILE **Cape** is a piece of land entering the ocean or sea

ii. Isthmus is a A narrow land stretch that joins two major land masses WHILE Strait is a The narrow water path that separates landmasses

9. Effects of the earth rotation

- i. Day and night
- ii. Daily rising and falling of tides
- iii. Deflection of wind and ocean current
- iv. Difference in time between places located at different longitude
- v. Gain or loss of a day when crossing international date line **10 Marka (2@)**

SECTION C (15 Marks)

10. Problems resulted from extraction of water resources

INTRODUCTION. Any relevant introduction **2 Marks**

MAIN BODY.

- i. Pollution of marine water
- ii. Illegal fishing
- iii. Poor methods of quarrying
- iv. Excessive exploitation of marine life
- v. Damage of the near shore marine environment
- vi. When fresh water resources become saline they can no longer used for irrigation or drinking **12 marks (2@)**

CONCLUSION. Any relevant conclusion **(1 Marks)**