THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
LONGIDO DISTRICT MID TERM JOINT EXAMINATION

FORM ONE
013 GEOGRAPHY
MARKING SCHEME AUGUST 2026

SECTION A (15 MARKS)

1. Multiple choice items = @ 1 mark, total = 10 marks

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
B	C	C	B	B	B	C	B	C	D

2. Matching item = @ 1 mark, total = 5 marks

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
B	A	C	E	D

SECTION B (70 MARKS)

3. 2 marks @ = 10 marks

Branches of Geography (any four):

(i) Physical Geography - studies natural features such as landforms, climate, oceans and vegetation
(ii) Human Geography - studies human activities, settlements, population and culture
(iii) Economic Geography - studies economic activities such as agriculture, trade, industry and transport
(iv) Cartography - the science of map making, reading and interpretation
(v) Environmental Geography - studies the interaction between people and their environment (any other relevant branch)

4. Any five (5) valid points = 10 marks

Evidence proving the Earth is spherical (round):

(i) Photographs of the Earth taken from space show a round shape
(ii) Ships disappear hull-first over the horizon, showing the Earth's curvature
(iii) The circular shadow the Earth casts on the Moon during a lunar eclipse
(iv) Round-the-world travel is possible by continuously moving in one direction and returning to the starting point
(v) Different time zones exist across the world because the Sun rises and sets at different times in different places
(vi) The Earth's curvature can be observed as increasing horizon distance when one climbs to a higher altitude (any other relevant point)

5. 2 marks @ = 10 marks

Differences between parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude (any five):

(i) Parallels of latitude run horizontally (east-west); meridians of longitude run vertically (north-south)
(ii) Parallels of latitude are circles that decrease in size towards the poles; meridians are semi-circles that are equal in length
(iii) The reference line for latitude is the Equator (0°); the reference line for longitude is the Prime Meridian (0°)
(iv) Latitude is used to determine climatic zones; longitude is used to determine time

(v) Parallels of latitude never meet; meridians of longitude meet/converge at the poles (any other relevant point)

6. Any five (5) valid points = 10 marks

Benefits of studying Geography regardless of one's future career (any five):

(i) It helps one understand the environment and how to use natural resources sustainably
(ii) It develops map-reading and orientation skills useful in everyday travel and navigation
(iii) It helps one understand weather and climate patterns relevant to health, agriculture and planning
(iv) It builds awareness of global issues such as climate change, disasters and resource distribution
(v) It develops observation, data collection and analytical skills applicable in many professions (any other relevant point)

7. 2 marks @ = 10 marks

Effects of the Earth's rotation and revolution (any five):

(i) Rotation causes day and night as different parts of the Earth face or turn away from the Sun
(ii) Rotation causes a slight flattening of the Earth at the poles and bulging at the Equator
(iii) Rotation influences ocean currents and wind direction (Coriolis effect)
(iv) Revolution causes the four seasons (spring, summer, autumn/winter) due to the tilt of the Earth's axis
(v) Revolution causes variation in the length of day and night at different times of the year (any other relevant point)

8. 2 marks @ = 10 marks

Major relief features of the Earth's surface (any five):

(i) Mountains - high, steep-sided landforms rising sharply from the surrounding land
(ii) Plateaus - raised, flat-topped areas of land higher than the surrounding land
(iii) Plains - large areas of flat or gently rolling land, usually at low elevation
(iv) Valleys - low areas of land between hills or mountains, often carved by rivers
(v) Hills - elevated landforms smaller and less steep than mountains (any other relevant relief feature)

9. Any five (5) valid points = 10 marks

Importance of oceans and large inland water bodies (any five):

(i) Source of water for domestic, agricultural and industrial use
(ii) Provide fish and other aquatic resources for food and income
(iii) Used as routes for transport and trade (shipping)
(iv) Influence local and regional climate (e.g., moderating temperatures)
(v) Support tourism and recreational activities (any other relevant point)

SECTION C (15 MARKS)

10. Introduction 02 marks, Main body 02 marks @ 6 points = 12 marks, (adjust distribution as needed) Total = 15 marks

Ways Geography is related to other disciplines and its importance (any six):

(i) Geography and History - both study human activities and their relationship with the environment over time
(ii) Geography and Biology - both study living organisms and their distribution in different environments
(iii) Geography and Mathematics - geographical calculations (scale, distance, area) rely on mathematical skills
(iv) Geography and Economics - both study the use and distribution of resources and economic activities7

(v) Geography and Chemistry/Physics - understanding of weather, climate and earth processes draws on scientific principles
(vi) Geography helps us understand and manage our immediate environment, plan settlements, and use resources sustainably in daily life (any other relevant point)

Introduction should briefly explain the meaning/scope of Geography; conclusion should affirm that Geography is indeed connected to many other subjects, contrary to Seypalm's belief.