

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

MUHANGA DISTRICT

COMBINATIONS: HEG, MEG, LEG, MPG, GCG.....

SECOND TERM 2026

CLASS: SENIOR SIX

Date: /03/2026

DURATION: 3Hours

..... /100marks

CANDIDATE NAMES:

GEOGRAPHY EXAMINATION : MARKING GUIDE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. **Read and understand** all instructions before answering.
2. For multiple-choice questions, **choose only one correct answer** and clearly **circle the letter or number**.
3. **Erasing or altering** answers is strictly prohibited and will lead to **zero mark** for the affected question.
4. All answers for **open-Ended questions** must be written in the spaces provided here in.
5. Use **only blue or black ink pens** (no pencils or colored pens)

PART I: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. (60 MARKS)

1. Match the particular lines of the topographic maps with their descriptions /4marks

Particular of the topographic maps	Description
1. A cross section	A. a line drawn on a map joining all the places with the same height above sea level.
2. Gradient	B. It is a topographical profile drawn between two points taken along a straight line
3. Amplitude	C. refers to the steepness of a slope between two places
4. A contour	D. This refers to the difference between the highest points (altitude) on the map and the lowest altitude on the map

Answers: 1 - B

2 - C

3- D

4 - A

2. The following are the causes of River rejuvenation except:

/2 marks.

- a. A fall in base level or fall in the level of the sea.
- b. Earth movements involving uplift, down faulting
- c. The severe landslide**
- d. Change in rock resistance

3. In a pie chart, what does each sector (segment) represent?

- a. The total number of items in the data.
- b. The frequency of each item
- c. The percentage of each item relative to the whole.**
- d. The range of values in the data

4. What does a map scale indicate?

/2 marks.

- a. The type of map being displayed.
- b. The relationship between a distance on the map and the corresponding distance on the Earth's surface.**
- c. The data and signs (symbols) used on the map.
- d. The geographic location of the map.

5. Who is closer to the Equator: Freddy, standing at 41 degrees North Latitude, or Suzanne, standing at 41 degrees Longitude west?

/2 marks.

- a. Freddy
- b. Suzanne**
- c. They are equally distant.
- d. Cannot determine

6. The planets are kept in motion in their respective orbits by _____

/2 marks.

- a. Their great size and spherical shape.
- b. Gravitation and centrifugal force.**
- c. The rotation and density.
- d. Rotation of the sun on its axis

7. One astronomical unit (AU) is equals to:

/2 marks.

- a. The average distance light travels in one year.**
- b. The average distance between Earth and Moon.
- c. The average distance between Earth and Sun.
- d. The average distance from Earth to the next nearest big galaxy.

8. Which soil type is common in tropical rainforests?

/2 marks.

- A. Podzol
- B. Latosol**
- C. Tundra
- D. Chernozem

9. The tendency of a mineral to break along flat surfaces is called: /2 marks.
- A. Streak
 - B. Fracture
 - C. Cleavage**
 - D. Luster

10. Choose and circle the correct answer.
Troposphere is one of the layers that are composed earth's atmosphere. Among the following statements which one is not among the characteristics of Troposphere. /2marks
- A. It is the lowest layer of the atmosphere.
 - B. The upper limit of the troposphere is called the tropopause.
 - C. The temperature decreases with altitude at the rate of 6.5°C per km
 - D. All weather phenomena occur in this layer.
 - E. All above are the characteristics of troposphere.**

11. Which of the following is **not** an effect of global warming? /2 marks.
- A. Sea level rise
 - B. Glacier melting
 - C. Increase in snow cover**
 - D. Climate extremes

12. The youthful stage of a river is characterized by: /2 marks.
- A. Broad floodplains
 - B. Meanders
 - C. V-shaped valleys**
 - D. Ox-bow lakes

13. Which feature is created during river rejuvenation? /2 marks.
- A. Oxbow Lake
 - B. Pothole
 - C. Waterfall**
 - D. Levee

14. Select among the following options, The one which is not a condition necessary for the growth of coral polyps. /2marks
- A. Warm ocean water ranges 20^o-29^oC
 - B. Strong sea waves**
 - C. Clear and clean water which is free from sediments
 - D. Salty water

- 15 Match each term (A–F) with the correct definition or description (1–6). / 6 marks

Terms:

- A. Longshore drift,
- B. Sea stack,
- C. Beach,

Upwelling is a circulation in the ocean that brings deep, cold water to the ocean surface. In upwelling, wind blowing offshore carries water away from the land.

b. Ocean currents from tides.

/2 marks

Ocean currents are slow and steady movements of a mass of oceanic water in a definite direction. It is more or less similar to water streams (rivers) flowing on the earth's surface.

Tides: are patterns of twice-daily oscillations in sea level, (rise) and (fall), produced by astronomical relations among the Sun, the Moon, and the Earth

20 a) Differentiate between marine delta and a lacustrine delta.

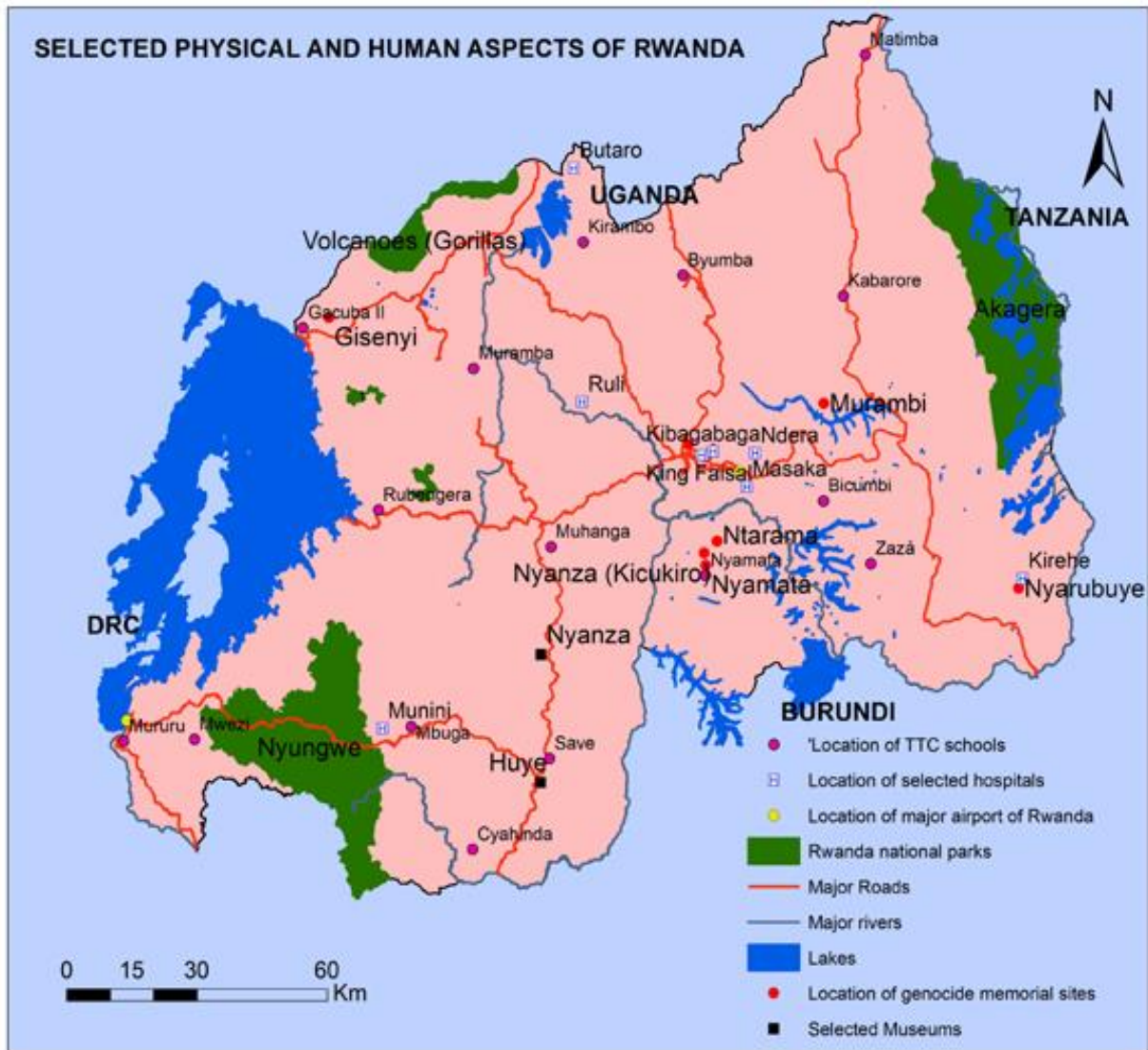
/2 marks.

A lacustrine delta is an accumulation of alluvium laid down where rivers flow into lakes while **Marine delta** is an accumulation of alluvium laid down where rivers flow into the sea

b) Explain three conditions which are necessary for the formation of a delta. **/3 marks.**

- There must be a large amount of sediments transported and deposited by the river.
- Minimum tidal or ocean currents to remove the sediments deposited.
- Very gentle or low gradient to allow the accumulation of materials at the river mouth.
- The presence of a sheltered coast.
- The presence of a shallow adjoining sea.
- Absence of barriers like dykes at the mouth of the river, large lakes in the course of the river etc.
- The sea should be shallow.
- Presence of swamps at the river's mouth

21. Study the following map and answer the questions that follow.



a. What is the total area of Lake Kivu

/3marks

b. What is the bearing and direction from TTC Gacuba II to TTC Muhanga?

/3marks

PART II: HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. (40 MARKS)

1. What is the term for the study of the size, distribution, and composition of human populations?

- a. Ecology
- b) Demography**
- c) Sociology
- d) Psychology

2. What does a negative growth rate mean?

- a. The population is declining**
- b. The population will remain the same
- c. The population will increase
- d. The population is endangered

3. Choose and circle the correct answer.

1. A large continuous built-up area formed by the joining together of several urban settlements or town. This is called: / 2marks

- A. A city
- B. A conurbation**
- C. A trading center
- D. All are the correct answers

i) One of the major solutions Rwandan government has introduced to solve problem of development of slums in urban centres is : /2marks

A. Constructing houses following the settlement policy (master plans)

- B. Taking some Rwandans to settle in high risk zones
- C. Buying more cars to all Rwandans
- D. Construction of houses that are under slum conditions

4. Choose and circle the correct answer.

Select the statement among these below that represents two soil conservation methods applied in Rwanda from the following: /2 marks

- A. Crop rotation and Terracing.
- B. Strip cropping and overgrazing.
- C. Zero grazing and deforestation

D. Terracing and pastoralism.

5. Soil fertility is the ability of soil to support plant growth. Fertile soil is the one that is rich in nutrients that plants use to grow. Which combination comprises factors affecting soil fertility. / 2marks

- A. Mineral matter, Soil nutrients, soil permeability, soil alkalinity.
- B. Mineral matter, Thin soils, Human activities, Deforestation.
- C. Mineral matter, mining, soil impermeability, soil acidity.
- D. All answers are correct

6. What is the **value** of minerals in the economy?

- A. Only for local tools
- B. Source of revenue and raw materials**
- C. Only for construction
- D. No economic value

7. **The Ruhr Valley in Germany is famous for:**

- A. Fishing
- B. Tourism
- C. Coal and steel industries**
- D. Wine production

8.. **Which transport system is most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances?**

- A) Road
- B) Air
- C) Rail**
- D) Pipeline

9. **The Suez Canal connects:**

- A) Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea
- B) Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea**
- C) Arabian Sea and Red Sea
- D) Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean

10. This is the energy obtained from uranium through a chain reaction. (2marks)

- A. Biogas
- B. Nuclear energy**
- C. Solar energy
- D. Geothermal energy

11. This is a system of farming where farmers with similar interests pull their resources together to increase production and benefits. (2marks)

- A. Plantation farming
- B. Market gardening

- C. **Cooperative farming**
- D. All answers are correct.

12. Answer the following statements by **TRUE** or **FALSE** (5marks)

- A. Truck Farming is a horticultural practice of growing one or more vegetable crops on a large scale for shipment to distant markets. **TRUE**
- B. Trans-Siberian railway is one of the most developed transport system in Africa. **FALSE**
- C. A war is an example of natural catastrophe. **FALSE**
- D. High ageing population leads to high supply labour that needed at labour market. **FALSE**
- E. Pastoral farming involves the movement from one place to another to search water and pasture. **TRUE**

13. The population of Rwanda is estimated to be approximately 14,300,000 people today (2026) with a 2.3 % annual growth rate. Calculate the population of Rwanda in 2035, after 9 years if the growth rate is not changing. / 3 marks

Answer: $P_t = P_0 (1 + GR)^T$

P_t : population in the future (in 2035)

P₀ : Actual population (today in 2026)

GR : Growth rate

T : Time, in 9 years

Thus, $P_t = 14,300,000 (1 + 2.3/100)^t$

$P_t = 14,300,000 \times 1.227$

$P_t = 17, 546,100$ people in 2035.

14. Wetland destruction in Rwanda.

Name and explain the causes of wetland destruction in Rwanda.

/ 4 marks.

- Drainage of wetlands to create more land for agriculture and settlement.
- Poor disposal of domestic and industrial wastes pollutes the wetlands.
- High demand for wetland resources such as sand and swamp vegetation for roofing has led to overexploitation.
- The creation of dams along the rivers reduces the water supply to the wetlands.
- Accidental fire outbreaks destroy swamp vegetation ...

15. **Give reasons why extensive farming is less developed in Rwanda**

- Rugged relief

- Limited land
 - Poor selected seeds
 - Limited skilled labour
 - Low levels of technology
 - Land fragmentation
 - Population explosion
 - Poor selected seeds
 - Price fluctuations
- Poor government policies.....

