

THYOLO DISTRICT SECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATIONS

2026 JCE GEOGRAPHY MARKING SCHEME

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. D
10. B
11. D
12. C
13. B
14. D
15. C
16. A
17. D
18. B
19. B
20. A

21. (a). (i) Confluence.

(ii) 979364

(b). 5 Km

(c). 100 meters

(d). 283 - 285 degrees

(e). Valley

(f). Any two of the following:

- Forestry
- Fishing
- Provision of social services.
- agriculture

Any two (2 marks)

g. steep/rugged topography because contours are close together (2 marks)

(h). Area = full boxes + half boxes.

2

Full boxes = 18

Half boxes = 9

= 18 + 9/2

= 18 + 4.5

= 22.5 km² (5 marks)

22. a. (i). It is the weight of air pressing down on the earth's surface per unit area / weight exerted by air on any object on the earth's surface.

b. (i). Aspect. (1 mark)

(ii). slopes that face the sun are more heated hence raising the temperature of the affected areas. (2 marks)

c. (i) _ it encourages runoff during rainy season leading to floods

-it increases soil erosion which disturbs slopes by removing top soil and rocks leading to landslides

Any one of the points above (2 marks)

(ii) - it contributes to global warming which eventually results in frequent droughts

- it increases global temperature thereby frozen water found in polar regions melts causing floods

Any one of the points above (2 marks)

(iii) Nsanje, Chikwawa, Balaka, Phalombe, Neno, Machinga, Mwanza

Any two districts above. (2 marks)



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23.a.(i) B = mantle. (1 mark) C = Core.

(1 mark)

(ii) - top most layer/ lies above the mantle/ Forms the continents/ Forms the ocean floor/ thinnest layer/ it is solid/ contains granite rocks

Any two of the above points. (2 marks)

b. (i) rain/ hail/ fog/ drizzle/ sleet/snow/frozen rain

Any two. (2 marks)

(ii) 1. ii contributes water in form of vapour which cools and condenses to form clouds leading to precipitation. (2 marks)

2. the soaking water percolates into rivers, lakes and seas/ the soaking water moves downwards and accumulates as ground water. Any one point (2 marks)

24.a.(i). water transport (1 mark)

(ii) Fogs/ storms/ snow/ice bergs. Any two (2 marks)

b. maize/ dried fish/ fuel / building materials/ bicycles / livestock. Any one (1 mark)

b. (i) - Relief or topography: gentle or flat areas have good transport compared to hilly areas

- Level of economic development: areas with high economic development have good transport network

- Industries: areas with high industrial development have good transport for easy transportation of raw and manufactured goods

- Government policy/political factor: government is constructing roads in rural areas so as to promote development

- Landlocked nature of the country: requires a country to develop a good transport network in order to access the sea ports.

Any two points. (4 marks)

(ii) - vandalism of communication facilities such as telephone cables

- moral decay as young people are able to access pornographic films through internet

- lack of maintenance on communication infrastructure

- poor infrastructure that negatively affects service delivery

- high communication cost

-rapid change in technology renders equipment out of date on regular basis.

-high illiteracy rate makes it difficult in understanding information in English

Any one point. (2 marks)



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25. a. Any three of the following factors (6 marks)

- Temperature: warm air holds more vapour causing high humidity
- Cloud cover: it reduces the capacity of air to hold more water vapour due to cooling effect
- Wind speed: high wind speed increases water vapour causing high humidity
- Distance from the sea: coastal areas experience greater evaporation which leads to high humidity
- Amount of dust in the atmosphere: dust particles block sunlight causing cooling effect which reduces water vapour
- Latitude: warmer areas around the equator have higher capacity of holding more vapour causing high humidity

b. Any four of the following points (9 marks)

- It helps to maintain water within the hydrological cycle
- It helps to sustain the components of the atmosphere by providing carbon dioxide for plants and oxygen for animals
- Provides medicine to human beings from plants materials
- Provides a wide range of raw materials for the development of industries

- Provides scenery beauty that promotes tourism industry

- It is a source of food supply such as meat, cereals and fruits

- Animal droppings provide manure which improves soil fertility for agricultural productivity

- Provides shelter to both animals and humans

26. a. Any three of the following points (6 marks)

- Rapid population growth: as human pollution increases more vegetation is cleared for settlement/ source of fuel wood which destroy wildlife habitats

- Bushfires: destroy the habitats for wildlife such as snakes

- Water pollution: water can be polluted by fishermen who use poisonous herbs leading to deaths of aquatic animals such as fish

- Deforestation: wanton cutting down of trees leads to the destruction of wildlife habitats

- Farming: clearing vegetation for farming activities destroys habitats for wildlife

- Urbanization: clearing vegetation for the growth cities and towns destroys habitats for wildlife

- Development: clearing vegetation for the construction of schools, hospitals, markets,



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and airports leads to the destruction of wildlife habitats

b. Any four of the following points (9 marks)

- Tropical diseases like malaria: few people visit such areas because of threat to malaria
- Insufficient accommodation such as hotels and rest houses in different places of tourist attraction
- Waterborne diseases like bilharzia in certain areas of Lake Malawi
- Poor management of tourist attraction centers
- Poor and impassable roads during rainy season
- Poor communication services such as internet

