1.   (a)

$Su - 1$
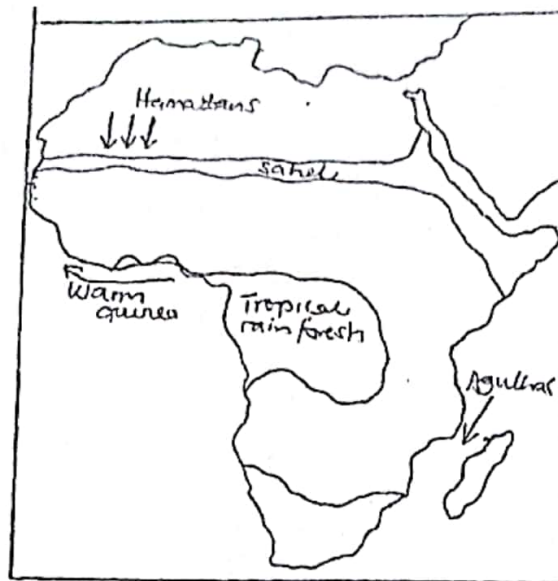$i - Veg. 2$
ii curents $- 3$
iii winds $- 1$
_____
07 mks

(b)   **Describe characteristic of Tropical rain forests.**
- Tall trees due to competition for sunlight
- Evergreen shade off leaves at different interval
- Huge trunks
- Broad leaves to loose excess water
- Umbrella shaped
- Form canopies showing different levels of growth
- Have buttress roots to support the height and weight
- Have climbing plants
- Mixed tree stands ie a variety of trees in the same place etc

- Id = 4
- Ex = 4
8 marks

(c)   **State condition for growth of the forest**
- The heavy rainfall all year
- The hot temperature all year
- The deep fertile soils
- The sparse population hence large land reserved for forests
- The positive government policy of conserving forests
- The remoteness limiting exploitation of the forest
- High humidity all year
- The low altitude leading to hot temperature
Etc

(5 marks)

(d)   **State effects of man's activities on natural vegetation in Africa**
- Overstocking of animals in the Savannah leads to over grazing.
- Settlement lead to clearing of vegetation (open cost)
- Bush burning result into change in original vegetation

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- Mining lead to clearing of vegetation (open cost)
- Agriculture lead to clearing of vegetation for crops.
- Construction of transport network lead to loos of trees and grasses.
  Etc.

(5 marks)

2. (a) (i)
A flood plain is a **wide flat plain** formed in the **old stage** of a river.
Its formed as result of **lateral erosion** that widens the river valley. This partly
reduces the speed of the water leading to **deposition** of materials during flooding.
Materials are deposited as far as the bluffs and when flooding seizes, a river
continues to flow in the middle of the plain with levees on either sides.

(3 marks)

flood plain
bluffs
Deposited materials (Alluvium)
Levees
Ox-bow lake
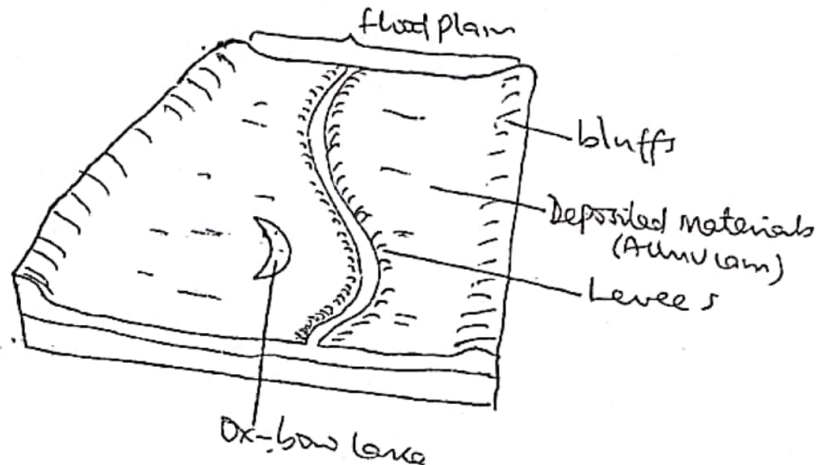
(ii)
The rives with flood plains:
Nile, Limpopo, Congo, Orange, Volta, Niger, Zambezi etc

(2 marks)

(b) **Explain importance of flood plains:**
- Tourist attraction earning a country foreign exchange
- Have fertile soil for agriculture
- Have sand for construction industry
- Have pasture for grazing animals
- Have ox – bow lakes used for recreation
- Have ox- bow lakes used for fishing

Id = 4
Ex = 4
(8 marks)

c) **Problem facing people in flood plains**
- The floating vegetation limits water transport
- Siltation due to deposition leads to flooding
- Flood water act as breeding ground for disease causing vectors
- Muddy soil makes construction of transport route difficult
- Dangerous aquatic animals destroy crops and rail off the people
- Dense settlement due to fertile soil leads to scarcity of land.

Any 6 = 6 marks

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(d)   Measures that should be taken to solve the problem in flood plain:
- Dredging of the river to reduce floods
- Hunting wild aquatic animals and taking them to national parks
- Spray pests to reduce spread of disease
- Resettlement of people to other areas to reduce congestion
- Health facilities should facilities should be constructed to treat disease
- Other modes of transport should be constructed to improve movement.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

3.   (a)   (i)   Population density $= \dfrac{\text{No. of people}}{\text{Area (Km}^2)}$

Population in 000's

Angola $= \dfrac{20,800,000}{1,245,508}$ $= 16.7$ people/ km^2

Cameroon $= \dfrac{21,700,000}{475,877}$ $= 45.6$ people/ km^2

Gabon $= \dfrac{1,600,000}{267,558}$ $= 5.98$ people/ km^2

Zambia $= \dfrac{14,100,000}{7,421,052}$ $= 1.9$ people/ km^2

Liberia $= \dfrac{4,200,000}{111,405}$ $= 37.7$ people/ km^2

(5marks)

(ii)   Least populated: Zambia

Most populated: Cameroon

(b)   Describe condition for low population
- Infertile soils leading to food shotages.
- Pests scare away settlement.
- Limited economic activities discourage settlement.
- Remoteness of areas which makes movement difficult.
- Steep terrain discourage settlement.
- Restrictive government policy to settle in certain areas.
- Poorly drained area scare away people.
- Hot and dry climate discourage large population.

(10 marks)

(c)   Problem facing area with low population size
- Underutilization of resource leading to under development .
- Limited skilled labor which reduces output.
- Insecurity in such area as they are few to defend themselves.
- High cost per head in putting up social services.
- Limited market which discourages investments.
- Limited tax base for government to get revenue for development.
- It discourages innovation and inventions etc

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(d) Measure to solve problem in low populated areas
- Encourage immigrants
- Modernize agriculture to increase food supply
- Construct infrastructure eg roads for easy movement
- Widen economic activities to attract people
- Reclaim land to increase its productivity
- Spray to kill pest that scare away people
- Encourage research for new inventions and innovations for development

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

4. (a) Towns
1. Aswan
2. Port said
3. Alexandria

Gulf A. Gulf of the Suez

Water bodies C. L. Nasser

D. Mediterranean

Project B: Aswan High Dam

(b) Conditions for establishment (physical)
- Presence of hard basement rocks
- A narrow gorge for easy construction of the dam
- Seasonal nature of the river that necessitated
- to control flooding
- Constant flow of the river with large volumes of water
- Strong head flow of water to turn the turbines
- Large valley to act as a reservoir. etc

(8 marks)

(c) Contributions of the project:
- Created a fresh water lake used for fishing
- Lake created provide fresh water for domestic and industrial use.
- Provided water for irrigation hence increased food supply
- Provided H.E.P for domestic and industrial use
- Led to exploitation of minerals eg phosphates for feminize industry
- Provided employment where people earn incomes
- Source of revenue to invest in other sectors
- Tourist attraction earning for the country.

(Any 6 x 1 = 6 marks)

(d) Problems created by the project
- Flooding behind the dam which displace the people
- Siltation behind dams
- Flooding created a breeding ground for disease vectors
- Excessive evaporation leading to salinity of soils
- Flooding led to loss of Bio- diversity
- High costs faced by the government to resettle displaced people
- Led to growth of urban Centre's with related problem
- H.E.P led to industrial growth leading to pollution
  Etc

(Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)

PART II NORTH AMERICA

REGION I NORTH AMERICA

5.
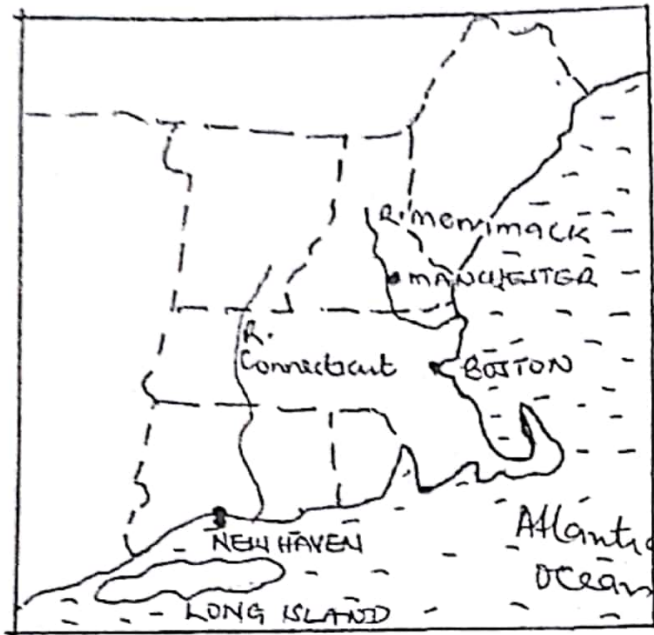
Sk -1

Town -3

River -2

Water body – 1

Long Island -1

(8 marks)

(b) Reason for the shift of industries (state)
- Outdated technology
- Old buildings(structures which where costly to be put down
- Reduction in cotton as a raw material
- Need to move closer to new markets
- Discovery of new source of power after depletion of coal
- Better paying in new industrial region
- Better working condition in new region
- High import transport costs for raw materials in the old region
Etc.

(Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)

(c) Explain benefits of the industrial sector
- Source of incomes improving S.O.C
- Source of employment where people earn incomes
- Led to growth of infrastructure e.g roads for easy transport
- Promotes international relations promoting peace
- Attracts diversification of the economy widening employment/ incomes
- Leads to growth of urban Centre's with better social service.

(Any 8 x 1 = 8mark)

(d) Measure that have been taken to improve the industrial sectors
- Diversification of energy source to run the machinery.
- Importation of raw material to supplement materials.
- Water products have been recycled to provide raw materials.
- Industries have been relocated to less congested area.
- International co- operation has been done to boost the market.
- Research has been taken to improve the technology for better quality products.
- Research has been carried out to widen for market for the products.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5marks)

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6. (a)

A combined bar and line graph showing the climate of Canadian prairies

Scale
H.s: 1cm rep 1m
V.s:
Temp:
1cm rep 5°
R.f: 1cm rep 10

Temp
°C

$\overline{TT} = 2$
$Vs = 2$
$H_s = 1$

Acc = 4
$\overline{T.DL} = 1$

10 mks

Freezing point

RLF
MM

J F M A M J J A S O N D

Months
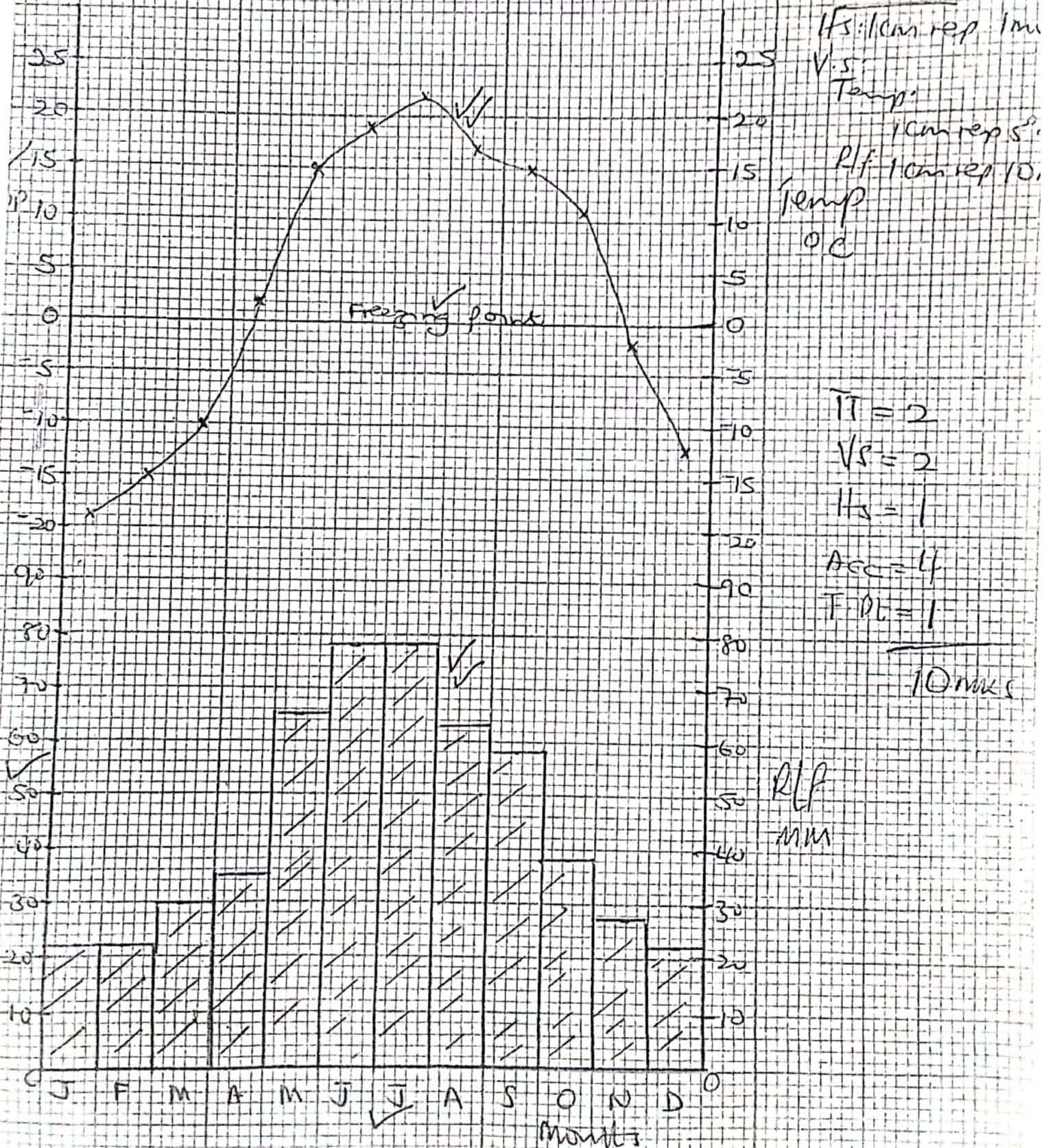
(b) **Climatic characteristics**
   - Station receives rainfall / precipitation throughout the year.
   - Experience a high temperature range of 41⁰C
   - Receives moderate rainfall of 538mm
   - Receives cool M.A.T of 3.58⁰C
   - Experience one rainfall peak (June and July)
   - At time receives rain in form of snow (J, F, M, N,D)
   - Experience four climatic seasons i.e Summer, Autumns, Winter & Spring (Dec – Feb = Winter, March – May = Spring, June – Aug = Summer and Sept – Nov = Autumn)
   - Lowest temp. of 19⁰C received in January
   - Hottest/highest temp. of 22⁰C received in July
   - Etc.

Any 6 X 1 = 6marks

(c) **Influence of the different climatic season on agricultural activities**

Autumn
   - Harvesting grains
   - Preparing harvest
   - Fertilizer application
   - Planting winter wheat
   - Farmers enjoy holiday
   Etc   Any 1 (1 mark)

Summer:
   - Spraying weeds
   - Follow cultivation
   - Begin to harvest grains
   - Outdoor grazing
   Etc

Any 1 (1 marks)

Winter
   - Indoor grazing
   - Repair machinery
   - Updates the records
   - Ordering for farm inputs
   Etc (Any 1 = 1 mark)

Spring
   - Ploughing of gardens
   - Planting grains
   - Harvesting winter wheat
   - Outdoor grazing
   - Plant fodder crops

* Student should not concentrate on activities of only one season.

(T = 4 marks)

(d) **Problem facing premier wheat farm**
   - Overproduction leading to losses
   - Competition for markets with outside counties
   - High cost of transport to far markets
   - Soil exhaustion
   - Pests
   - Diseases
   - Limited land due to competition with other land use
   Etc

(Any 5 x 1 = 5marks)

7. (a) (i)   Physical regions   A.   Coastal ranges
                                   B.   Central valley
                                   C.   Sierra Nevada Mountains
        (ii) Dominant economic practice
                     Irrigational farming
        (iii) Any two rivers

(6 marks)

(b) **Physical conditions which have formed the practice**
- The law and unreliable rainfall that calls for irrigation
- Permanent supply of water from the rivers
- A gently sloping / flat land that favor irrigation
- An extensive land that favor irrigation
- The fertile alluvial soil deposited from high lands
- The warm sunny conditions for the growth and ripening of crops **(8 marks)**

(c) **Explain the problem facing irrigation**
- Hot temps leading to high evaporation rates
- Competition for water source with sectors like industries
- High cost of machinery for irrigation hence high production costs
- Salination of soils leading to reduced output
- Situation of cannals leading to high costs of dredging
- Over cultivation leading to soil exhaustion and low outputs
- Pests
- Disease leading to low quality output.
- Competition for markets with other countries leading to losses.
- High rate at perishability of the crops hence high losses.

Etc
(6 marks)

(d) **Measures being taken to solve the problems**
- Recycling of water for re-use
- Constructing reservoirs to store water
- Constructing canals for cheaper transfer of water
- Dredging canals to allow free flow of water
- Spraying pests to improve the quality of output
- Applying fertilizes to improve soil fertility
- Growing crops on a large scale to offset costs of production
- Using green house to control water vagaries
- Hiring immigrant labour during the harvesting period.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

Q no 3 (a) A BAR GRAPH SHOWING OVERNIGHT TOURIST ARRIVALS BY REGION

'000'S Overnight Tourist Stays

Scale
V.S : 1cm rep 400,000 Overnight Tourist St
H.S
1cm rep One Region

5600

'000'S 4800
Overnight
Tourist Stay
4000

3200

2400

1600

800

plateau   Alps   Jura
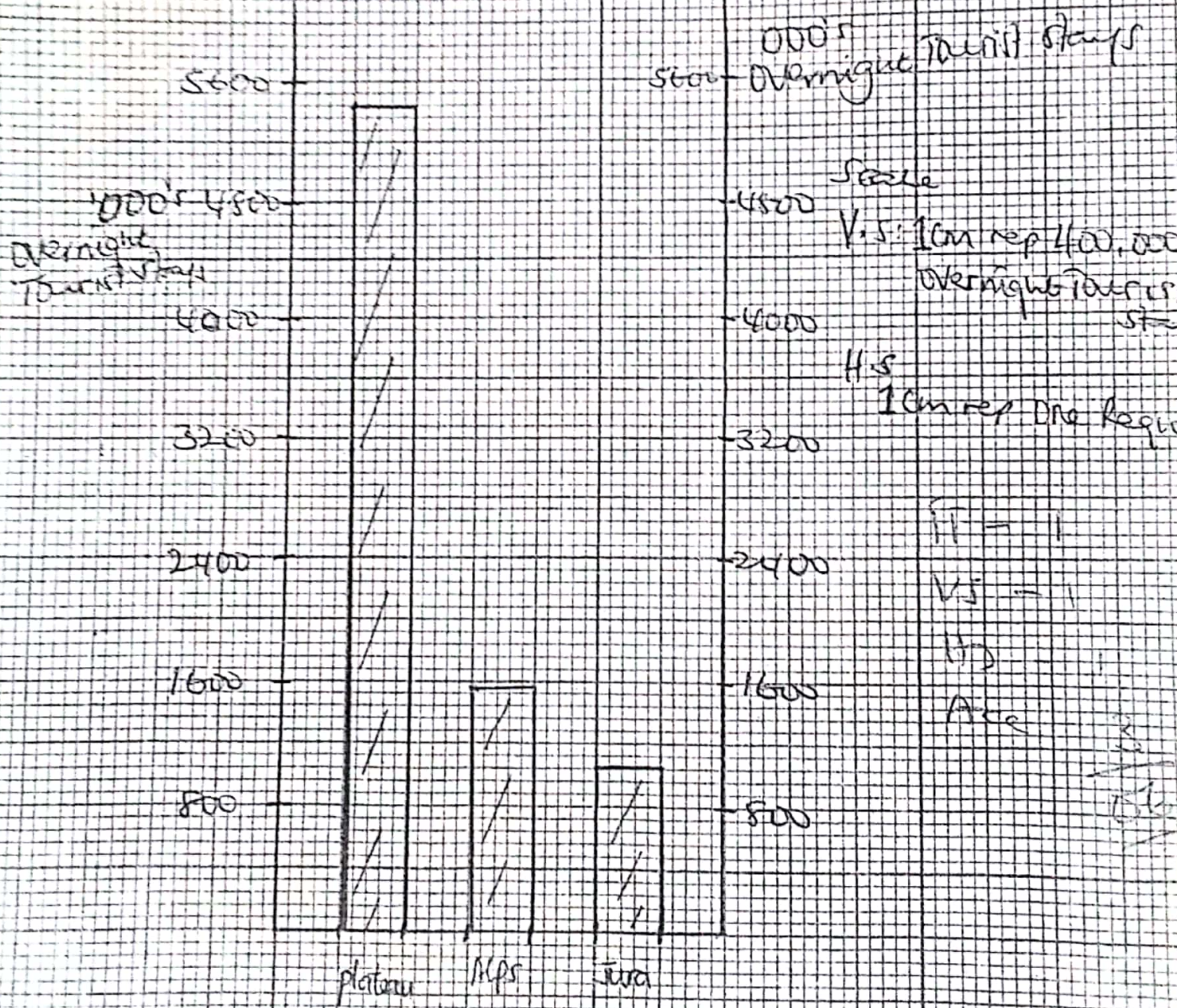
N.B①vertical scales differ
②Applied scale is the final scale considered

8. (a) (i) Alps   565,000
              + 791,100
              1,356,000

           Plateau 1,891,000
                    682,000
                 + 2,469,000
                   5,042,000

           * Emphasis on the 000's thousands

       (ii) Bar graph: Tittle - 1
                         Vs   - 1
                         H.s   - 1
                         Acc   - 3

                                                    (06 marks)

   (b) **Describe conditions for development of Tourism**
       - The numerous tourist attractions.
       - Variation in seasons ie winter Vs summer tourist attraction.
       - The central location with adventure loving neighbors.
       - Government policy of neutrality ie no creator of enemies.
       - Hospitality of the Swiss i.e highly welcoming people.
       - Plurality of language for easy communication.
       - Well developed tourists packages.
       - Well development accommodation facilities.
       - High intensity of advertising
       - Advanced technology e.g use of cable cars
       - Etc
                                            -    (10 marks)

   (c) **Challenges facing the Swiss Tourist Industry**
       - Pandemic diseases e.g Covid -19
       - Accidents leading to death due to Avalanches
       - Competition for tourist with other countries
       - Global recession
       - Global warming leading to melting or glaciers
       - Severe cold winters
       - Pollution due to acid rains
       - Competition for land with other land use
       - Mountainous terrain make movement difficult
       - Competition for labour with other industries
       - Etc
                                            (Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)

   (d) Measure that have been taken to improve Tourism
       * Should avoid giving conditions for growth of the sectors as measures:
       - Use of Tour guides
       - Use of cable cars in the Alps
       - Labour has been trained for the sector
       - Anti- pollution laws
       - Gazetting of land for Tourism activities
                                            Any 3 X 1 = 3marks

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9.	(a)	Water bodies
        A.	L. Yssel
        B.	Waden sea

Rivers 1.	R. Yssel
      2.	R. Meuse

Province 3.	North Holland

Industrial centers
        C.	Amsterdam
        D.	Delf2iii
        E.	Utrecht

(b)	Describe the factors for the growth of the western industrial conurbation
- Presence of deep water habour for easy transportation of row material and finished food
- Presence of plenty of raw materials eg coal, salt etc
- Well-developed transport network for easy movement of people
- The discovery of oil as a vital source of energy for industries
- A Large market in the European economic community
- Location at the mouth of a busy north sea route
- Skilled labour to work in industries
- Advanced technology hence quality out put
- Etc.

(8 marks)

(c)	Benefits
- Source of employment where they earn income
- Incomes have improved people Starndards of Living
- Source of foreign exchange needed to import goods.
- Led to growth of infrastructure e.g roads for easy movement
- Led to diversification of economy hence widening incomes / employment
- Growth of urban centers with better social services.
- Etc

(Any 5 x 1 = 5marks)

(d)	Negative effects from growth of industries
- Pollution of environment hence global warming.
- Growth of urban centers with related problems.
- Competition for land with other land users leading to high costs of land(rent).
- Mining activities for minerals raw materials lead to creation of hollows.
- Attracts many people leading to high levels of unemployment.
- Overcrowding leading to easy spread of diseases.
Etc

(Any 4 X 1 = 4 marks)

10.	(a)	Rives A.	R. Alzette
        B.	R. Mosel

Countries 1:	German
        2:	France

Towns	C:	DUDELANGE
        D:	Luxembourg
        E:	Wiltz

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(b) Describe condition for location of town steel and steel industries
  - Presence of large reserves of iron ore.
  - Plenty of water supply from the river.
  - A large gazetted land for construction of industries.
  - Strategic lactation in centers with lots of labour and large markets.
  - A supportive government policy of constructing industries.
  - Well-developed cheap means of transport by water and railway etc.
  - Reliable source of power to run industries.
  - Large sums capital to buy industrial inputs.
  - Advanced technology leading to quality output.

(c) Negative effect of industries on environment
  - Pollution of water air and land
  - Overcrowding in cites hence easy spread of disease
  - Creation of hollows during mining destroying the landscapes
  - Loss of biodiversity (plants) in clearing areas for open costs mining for raw materials
  - Unemployment leading to high crime rates
  - Competition for land hence high land rent
  - Etc

(Any 5 X 1 = 5marks)

(d) **Measure that should be taken**
  - Waste product should be recycled to provide row materials
  - Energy source should be diversified to run industries
  - Industries should be relocated to less congested areas
  - International co-operation should be boosted to capture wide market
  - Modern technology should be adopted to save raw materials
  - Raw materials should be improved to supplement the available resources
  - Massive advertisement should be carried out to attract a wide market
    Etc

(5marks)

REGION III: China

11. (a) Percentage change in population (millions)

$$\frac{1,266-694}{694} \times 100\%$$

$$\frac{572}{694} \times 100\% = 82.4\%$$

(b) (i) Graph: Title 1mark
          Vs 1mark
          Hs 1mark
          Acc 5marks (N.B: Projected)

(8 marks)

  (ii) Trend of population growth
      1964 - 1982 ⇒ rapid increase
      2000 - 2022 ⇒ slight increase
          * There's a continuos increase in population between 1964 -2022

(2 marks)

(c)   **Explain factors for the trend:**
-   Political stability reducing war deaths
-   High life expectancy
-   High rates of immigrations
-   High rate of industrialisation
-   Formerly a government policy to encourage high birth
-   High S.O.L depicted in heath sector
-   High food supply supporting large population
-   Already a large population

                                                            (8 marks)

(d)   **Population problem facing China**
-   Overcrowding
-   Food shortage
-   Unemployment
-   Limited better houses
-   Large dependent group
-   Land fragmentation
    Etc

                                                    (Any 5 x 1 = 5marks)