



HOME SCHOOLING MATERIAL

PASS O' LEVEL

GEOGRAPHY & ENTREPRENEURSHIP



YOUR GUIDE AWAY FROM SCHOOL

ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS

ENTREPRENEURSHIP SOLUTIONS (OENT007)

SECTION A

(a) (i) Quality as used in production refers to the performance of a product in relation to the consumer needs or it refers to the products ability to make the needs of consumers.

(ii) Ways used by entrepreneurs to ensure quality in production:

- Using high quality low materials
- Using skilled labour or workers
- Using high/modern technology
- Following all set up quality standards
- Ensuring cleanliness of the work place
- Giving clear instructions to workers
- Carrying out market research
- Using good quality machines

(b) Factors considered when selecting employees.

- Skills which are relevant
- Experience of the worker
- Cost of employees ie salary/wage
- Health of the employee

Number of employees required by the age; i.e., not below 18 years or older

- Gender of the employees
- Motivation of workers
- Preparing wage scales for the workers
- Organising termination and retirement of workers

(c) (i) Packaging refers to wrapping or filling of products in containers.

(ii) Reasons for packaging products in production

- To protect products from spoilage/contamination
- To make products look attractive
- For safe handling of the products
- To maintain cleanliness of the product
- For easy handling and transportation
- To ease self-service selling
- To make product look different
- To give important information about the product

(d) (i) Utilities refers to services provided for people and business to use OR utilities are services that support other activities of the business

(ii) Examples of utilities are

- Water Electricity/power Communication services
- Transport Security Ware housing
- Insurance Advertising Banking Education/training

(e) (i) Means of transport used by the entrepreneurs

- Road transport Railway transport

(ii) Importance of transport in business

- It moves raw materials from suppliers to business
 - It moves finished goods to the market
 - It moves workers to and from the business
 - It moves packaging material from suppliers to business
 - It moves waste materials/rubbish to dumping sites
 - It rescues workers and equipment's in case of accidents
- f) (i) A market is an arrangement that enables buyers and sellers to get in touch with each other with an aim of exchanging goods and services OR market refers to people or institutions/organizations within specific geographical area that need a product and are willing and able to buy it

While/whereas

Marketing refers to a series of activities aimed at identifying customers' needs developing products to meet customers' needs and making the product conveniently available to customers

(ii) Marketing activities used in business

- Finding customer needs
 - Providing goods and services to satisfy customers' needs
 - Setting affordable prices
- (g) Advantages of advertising
- It creates demand for a product
 - It makes new products to be known by the public
 - It helps a buyer to make a choice
 - It gives information about the product
 - It facilities competition among businesses
- (h) (i) "SWOT" in full is
- Strength Weaknesses Opportunities Threats
- (ii) Weaknesses that affect a business
- Poor location of the business
 - Few delivery vans/vehicles
 - Unreliable supply/unreliable suppliers



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NTARE SCHOOL



KEDRETH ASIMWE,
MBARARA HIGH SCHOOL

- Poor marketing skills
- Limited capital

Sources of capital for a business

- loans from financial institutions
- trade credits/suppliers credits
- fundraising
- advances from customers
- retained profits
- business merging
- selling of shares
- gifts/offers/prizes/donations
- personal savings
- inheritance from dead parents/relatives/friends
- selling personal property

(j) A drawer is a person who issues instructions to pay a stated amount of money to the named person or business

While/whereas

A drawee is a bank that is instructed to make payments to a named person on behalf of the account holder

SECTION B QUESTIONS (OENT007)

2(a) Define the term "marketing mix"

(b) List four elements of a marketing mix

(c) Explain any seven ways used by entrepreneurs in promoting their sales in business

3(a) Define the term "distribution" of goods

(b) Write down four common distribution channels used in business

(c) Explain seven factors considered when selecting a distribution channel to be used

4 (a) Give four functions of a personnel manager in business

(b) Mention four departments under which personnel is categorised in large business

(c) Explain six factors that determine the payment of workers in an enterprise

5(a) Define the term business transaction

(b) Give six advantages of selling goods on cash basis

(c) Explain six ways of managing cash in business

6 (a) Define the term business plan

(b) Mention six elements of a business plan

(c) Explain six reasons for preparing a business plan

7(a) Differentiate between a marketing plan and a production plan

(b) List three contents of a production plan

(c) Explain five components of a marketing plan.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP PAPER 1 QUESTIONS (OENT008)

1. You plan to start a carpentry project during your S.4 vacation

a) List seven requirements you will need for your project

b) How will you maintain the quality of your business products?

c) State any five possible effects of your business on the natural environment

d) Suggest any possible measures you hope to undertake to reduce the harmful effects of your business on the natural environment

2. The following information relates to KAMUKAMA TRADERS for the month of April, 2016

2 Credit purchases from Pamela on invoice no. 45	210,000
4 Credit sales to Michael on invoice no. 004	300,000
4 Credit sales to Mukama on invoice no. 005	270,000
6 Credit sales to Amutuhaire on invoice no. 006	120,000
7 Returned goods to Pamela	20,000
8 Credit purchases from Ojok on invoice no. 61	400,000
9 Returned goods to Ojok	80,000
12 Goods returned by Michael	50,000
14 Goods returned by Mukama	30,000
14 Credit purchases from Odongo on invoice no. 46	50,000
15 Credit sales to Stanly on invoice no. 007	160,000
16 Credit purchases from Nakaggude on invoice no. 72	180,000
17 Credit sales to Magogo on invoice no. 008	80,000
18 Returned goods to Odongo	12,000
18 Goods returned by Stanley	43,000
20 Credit sales to Jonah on invoice no.009	230,000
21 Credit purchases from Erick on invoice no. 21	320,000
25 Goods returned by Jonah	15,000
27 Credit purchases from Hope on invoice no. 90	500,000
29 Returned goods to Hope	110,000
30 Credit sales to Brenda on invoice no. 010	460,000

REQUIRED:

a) Prepare KAMUKAMA TRADERS'

i. Purchases journal ii. Sales journal

iii. Return outwards journal

iv. Return inwards journal

b) Advise KAMUKAMA TRADERS on how credit sales can be managed?

3. You intend to open a project of producing animal feeds in your home area

a) Prepare a financial plan for your project

b) Explain the factors you will consider when selecting raw materials for the project

c) How will you motivate your workers in the business?

d) What ways will you use to keep the costs of production as low as possible?

4. The following balances were obtained from the books of BUHAMIZO ENTERPRISES as at 31st December 2017

	Shs.
Sales	1,300,000
Stock (1/01/2017)	120,000
Return inwards	100,000
Return outwards	15,000
Carriage outwards	30,000
Discount allowed	8,000
Interest received	2,600
Capital	1,001,000
Bank overdraft	120,000
Purchases	720,000
Rent and rates	49,600
Debtors	18,000
Furniture	62,000
Cash at hand	30,000
Salaries	156,000
Land	130,000
Creditors	35,000
Drawings	110,000
Motor van	1,170,000
Loan	230,000
Stock (31/12/2017)	75,000

a) Extract BUHAMIZO ENTERPRISES' Trial balance as at 31st December 2017

b) Prepare BUHAMIZO ENTERPRISES' trading, profit and loss account for the period ended 31st December, 2017.

5. You have acquired a loan of Ugx. 8,000,000/= from Bank of Africa. The borrowed money is to be repaid in the next 8 months at an interest rate of 5% per month payable in 8 equal monthly installments. The business is to deal in food supplies in the nearby town

a) Design a purchase order to be used in the business

b) What factors will you consider when choosing the location of the business?

c) What business ethics will you observe towards your employees?

Answers to these questions next Wednesday



GEOGRAPHY SOLUTIONS (OGEO006)

1. a) (i) Percentage population change between 1990 and 2006 for the countries shown in the table.

Zambia

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{population in 2006} - \text{population in 1990}}{\text{population in 1990}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{11,700,000 - 8,100,000}{8,100,000} \times 100 \\ &= 44.4\% \end{aligned}$$

Sudan

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{population in 2006} - \text{population in 1990}}{\text{population in 1990}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{37,700,000 - 25,900,000}{25,900,000} \times 100 \\ &= 45.55\% \text{ Accept } 45.6\% \end{aligned}$$

Cote d'Ivoire

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{population in 2006} - \text{population in 1990}}{\text{population in 1990}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{18,900,000 - 12,800,000}{12,800,000} \times 100 \\ &= 47.65\% \text{ Accept } 47.7\% \end{aligned}$$

Nigeria

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{population in 2006} - \text{population in 1990}}{\text{population in 1990}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{144,700,000 - 94,500,000}{94,500,000} \times 100 \\ &= 53.1\% \end{aligned}$$

Algeria

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{population in 2006} - \text{population in 1990}}{\text{population in 1990}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{33,400,000 - 25,300,000}{25,300,000} \times 100 \\ &= 32.0\% \end{aligned}$$

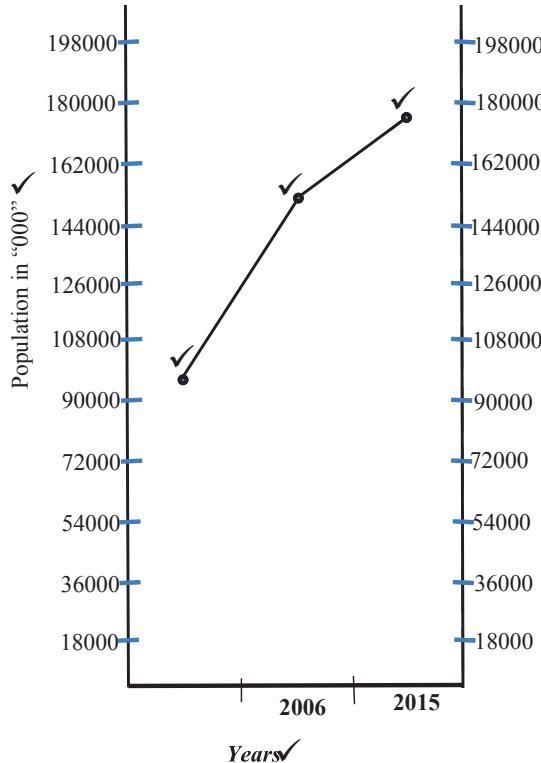
b) Identify the country with the;

- i) Highest — Nigeria with 53.1%
- ii) Lowest percentage population change — Algeria with 32.0%

(d) i) Factors which have led to rapid population increase in Africa.

- High birth rates
- Improved medical services that reduce death rates
- High fertility rates
- Polygamous marriages
- Ignorance about family planning methods
- Early marriages which expose the girl child to a long reproductive period
- High rates of immigration from other continents like Asia, Europe.

c) A SIMPLE LINE GRAPH SHOWING POPULATION TREND FOR NIGERIA FROM 1990 TO 2015



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- High diurnal temperature range about 20°C
- Low humidity about 10%
- Very high evaporation rates
- Prolonged dry season of about 10 months.

c) Explain the factors which have led to the desert type of climate.

- Uncontrolled cutting down of trees exposing the land to direct sun heat and high evaporation rates.
- Over grazing leading to depletion of vegetation
- Climate change leading to prolonged drought
- Over stocking of animals leading to over trampling of vegetation
- Over population leading to swamp reclamation
- Dry winds such as the North-East Trade winds
- Cold ocean currents like Benguela and Canary which do not help in formation of rainfall.

d) Problems faced by the people living on the margins of desert lands in Africa.

- Death of animals due to absence of water and pasture
- Increased rates of soil erosion
- Famine due to prolonged drought and unreliable rainfall
- Hot temperatures during day time and very cold temperatures at night.
- Slow growth of industries and economic development leading to unemployment.

3. a) Name:

- i) Highlands: 1-Drakensberg, 2- Ethiopian Highlands
- ii) Type of vegetation: Y-Equatorial, X-Mediterranean
- iii) Water body F-Red Sea, K-Atlantic Ocean

b) Characteristics of vegetation type marked Y (Equatorial vegetation).

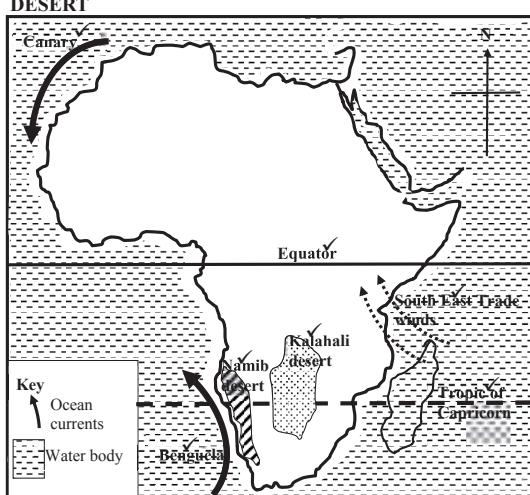
- Characterised with hard wood trees like Ebony, Mahogany, Mvule.
- Trees are broad leaved to trap enough sunlight.
- Trees take long to mature about 50 years.
- Trees are very tall about 60 metres.
- Trees do not appear in pure stands, they are of mixed species.
- Trees are ever green.
- Trees have climbers like Lianas.
- Trees form canopies about three layers.
- Tree have buttress roots.

c) Reasons for characteristics identified in (b) above.

- Trees are ever green because they receive much sunshine that supports manufacture of chlorophyll
- Tree develop buttress roots to support great heights of about 60 metres
- Tree have climbers like Liana to access sunlight above
- Trees have broad leaves to trap enough sunlight and make enough food through the process of photosynthesis.
- Tree grow very big because they receive enough sunshine and reliable heavy rainfall of about 1,500-2,000mm

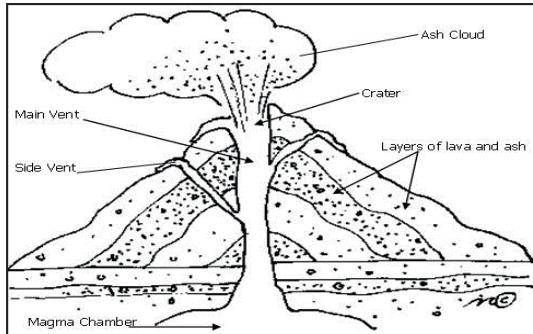
d) i) Formation of Ethiopian Highlands

They were formed by volcanicity. This is the process by which



- b) The characteristics of a desert type of climate.
- Very hot during the day about 35°C
 - Cool temperatures at night about 12°C
 - Low and unreliable rainfall below 250mm

molten rock called magma is ejected onto the earth's surface due to underground heat and pressure caused by geo-chemical and radioactivity reactions. Magma turns to lava, solidifies and forms a volcano.

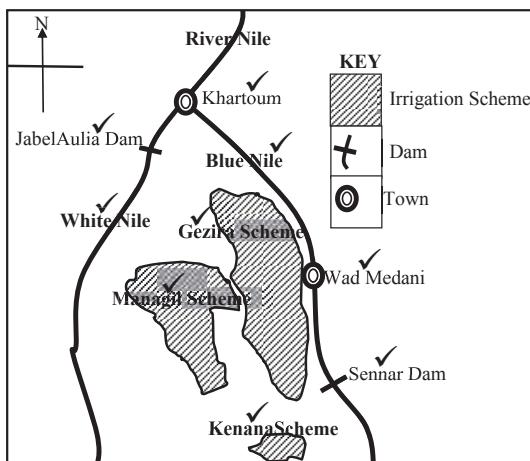


NB: The explanation above applies to Drakensberg highlands, they were formed by volcanicity.

i) Problems facing people who settle in highland region marked 2.

- High rates of soil erosion due to steep slopes leading to soil infertility
- Landslides due to steep slopes and heavy rainfall received in the area.
- Hiding places for criminals, rebels who kill people
- Underdeveloped transport network routes due to steep slopes that make it difficult to construct roads
- The highland slopes are covered with thick forests which are hiding places for dangerous wild animals like snakes that kill people.

4. a) A SKETCH MAP OF GEZIRA IRRIGATION SCHEME SHOWING: RIVERS; BLUE AND WHITE NILE, DAMS; SENNAR AND JABEL AULIA, TOWNS; KHARTOUM AND WAD MEDANI, LAND UNDER IRRIGATION; GEZIRA, MANAGIL AND KENANA



b) i) Factors that have led to the success of Gezira scheme.

- The Gezira plains are generally flat hence favoring mechanization
- Presence of fertile alluvial soil in the Gezira plain deposited by the Blue and White Nile
- Presence of water for irrigation provided by the Blue and White Nile
- Presence of low population in the Gezira plains which provided enough land for establishment and expansion of the scheme
- The arid climate around Gezira scheme characterised by high temperatures that fasten the ripening of crops.
- Cheap labour both skilled and semi-skilled
- Availability of large sums of capital from the government of Sudan which supported the establishment of the scheme.
- Ready market for cotton and other crops in the UK, Asia and African countries.



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GEOGRAPHY SOLUTIONS (OGEO006)

c) Benefits of Gezira scheme to Sudan.

- Land has been provided to the tenants for settlement and crop cultivation
- There has been provision of employment opportunities to the people through emphasizing cotton growing, this has helped people to earn income and improve their standards of living.
- The government of Sudan has earned income through cotton exports
- The government of Sudan has earned revenue through taxation of cotton growers.
- Better housing facilities have been provided to the local tenants
- Improved transport facilities through construction of roads where cotton is transported.
- Programme of afforestation has been emphasized and this has led to the improvement of the local climate condition and provision of fuel wood and building materials.

d) Problems still facing the Gezira scheme.

- Problem of floods leading to destruction of cotton plants
- Problem of crop weeds such as rhizomes.
- Problem of siltation of irrigation canals which is expensive to dredge
- Problem of crop disease like black-arm, which affects productivity of the scheme.
- Limited land for expansion reducing productivity.

5. a) Name the:

- i) Water body marked 1-Lake Volta
- ii) Gulf marked 2.- Gulf of Guinea
- iii) Towns marked V-Accra, B-Takoradi, L- Kumasi
- iv) Rivers marked; T-Tano,K-White Volta, Z-Black volta
- v) Neighbouring country marked X-Togo
- vi) Imaginary longitude marked P-Prime Meridian (Greenwich)

b) i) Identify the main cash crop grown in area marked L.-Cocoa

ii) The conditions which favour the growing of Cocoa

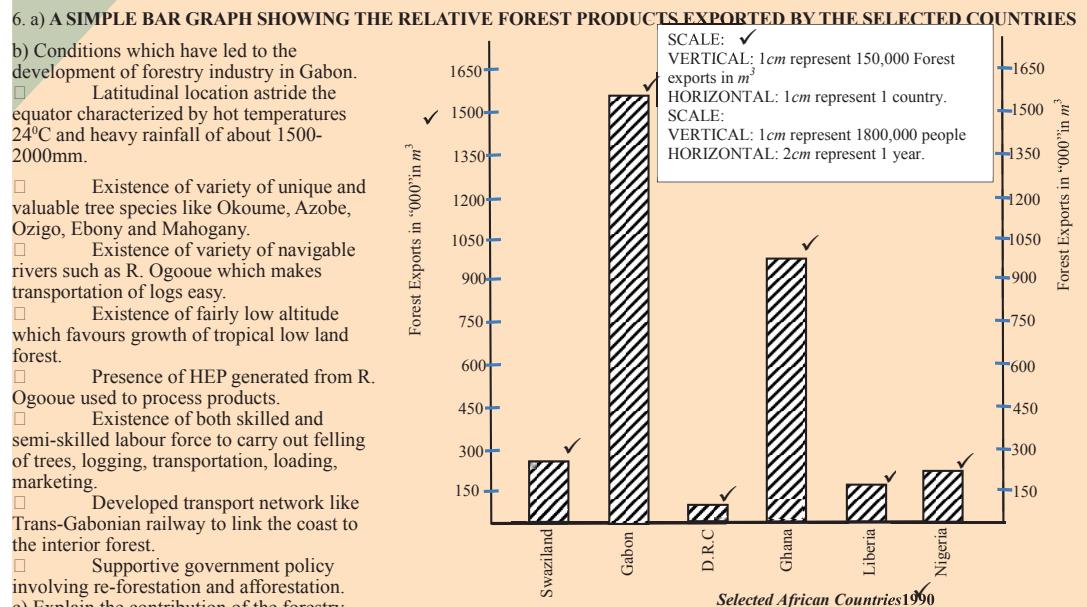
- Favourable climate of hot temperatures of about 24°C and heavy well distributed rainfall of about 1500mm
- Fertile soils deposited by river Tano.
- Low altitude which favours growth of Cocoa trees
- Ready market for cocoa both local and foreign in UK, Libya, USA.
- Supportive government policy of provision of land, loans etc.
- Developed transport network linking cocoa plantation to market centres. Like Takoradi, Accra, Tema.

c) Benefits of growing Cocoa

- Cocoa generates revenue through taxation paid by out growers and big plantations.
- Cocoa exports to UK, Japan, and China generates foreign exchange used to develop Ghana.
- Creation of job opportunities to over 40,000 people who engage cocoa harvesting, transportation, marketing.
- Cocoa growing encourages establishment of social services such as schools, health centres.
- Encourages acquisition of skills to the workers through Job training. Like cocoa harvesting, weed control.
- Promotes environmental conservation through planting trees around Kumasi cocoa plantation.
- Cocoa growing stimulates growth of towns like Kumasi and Tema, these provide social services like accommodation.
- Stimulates growth of tourism in Kumasi bringing in foreign income used to construct roads.

d) Outline the problems facing Cocoa farmers.

- Pests and diseases like capsid pests, black pod disease
- Shortage of labour especially during harvesting
- Weather hazards like hailstorms that destroy cocoa flowers.
- Soil exhaustion due to monoculture leading to low output.
- Price fluctuation on the world market discouraging farmers.
- Land shortage due to population increase.



Forestry helps in the diversification of the economy reducing pressure on agriculture

Source of government revenue through taxation

The forestry industry provides employment opportunities for inform of fellers, marketing agents

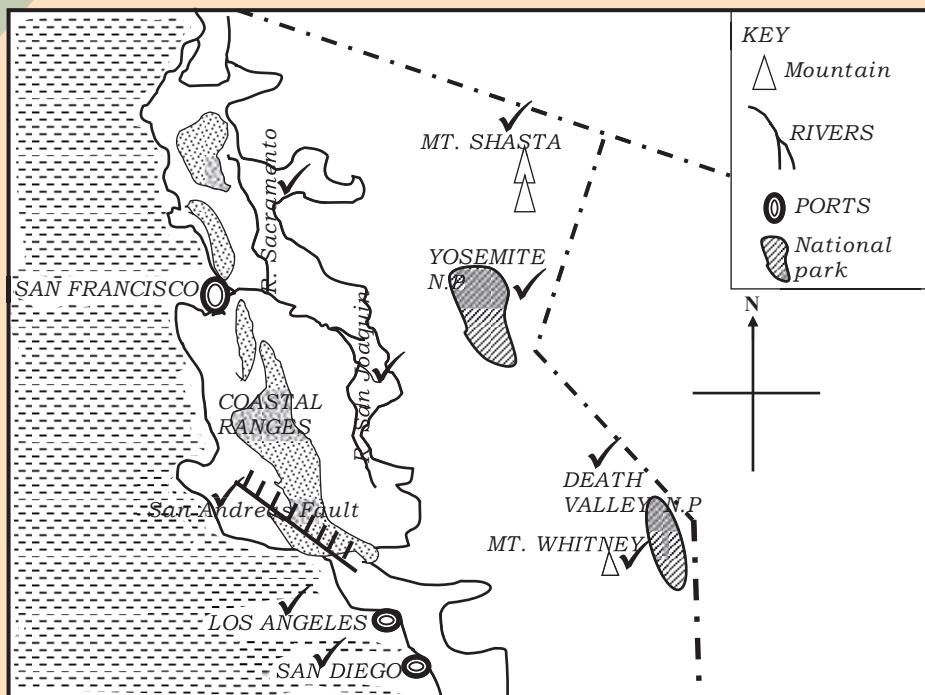
The forestry industry promotes tourism industry due to variety of tree species, birds and wild animals.

Problems faced by the forestry industry in the country chosen in (c) above.

- Profit repatriation by the foreign lumbering companies
- Undeveloped transport network due to rugged terrain
- Over taxation from the government, limiting profits
- Fire outbreaks leading to losses
- Inappropriate technology limiting exploitation

GEOGRAPHY SOLUTIONS (OGE0006)

7. a) A SKETCH MAP OF CALIFORNIA SHOWING: RIVERS; SACRAMENTO, SAN JOAQUIN, MOUNTAINS; WHITNEY, SHASTA, PORTS; LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, SAN ANDREAS FAULT, NATIONAL PARKS: YOSEMITE, DEATH VALLEY



b) Factors that have favoured the development of any one port in (a) (iii) above.

(CHOICE OF THE PORT)

- Presence of many industries
- Abundant power supply from river Colorado
- Relatively flat land that favours construction of flat buildings
- Coastal location ensuring imports and exports, facilitating trade and commerce
- Oil fields in the region led to the development of oil refining which attracted people in the area.
- Political stability which led the development of industries

c) Problems facing the port chosen in (b) above.

- Severe air pollution as a result of too many industries and factories.
- Limited land for expansion resulting in construction of skyscrapers which may be prone to earth quakes

Congestion due to many vehicles leading to delays

Fog causing accidents to both ships, and aeroplanes

Increasing threats of terrorism by tourists for example the bombing of World Trade Centre on 11th September, 2001.

Rapid population growth leading to unemployment and over use of resources.

d) What can be done to overcome the problems in (c) above?

- Developing subways, flyovers and widening roads to solve problems of traffic congestion
- Construction of more skyscrapers to create space for accommodation
- Recruiting and training of more police men and women to tighten security.
- Limiting the number of immigrants to reduce on over population

9. a) Name:
 i. States marked Y-Rhode Island, K-Massachusetts, S-Maine, Z-Vermont.

ii. Cities marked 1-Boston, 2-Manchester.

iii. River marked M-River Connecticut.

iv. Lake marked H-Lake Champlain

v. Island marked W-Long Island.

vi. Water body marked X-Atlantic Ocean.

b) i) Name any two industries found in New Bedford city.

-Food processing

-Footwear

-Textile industries

ii) Conditions that influenced the location of industries in New Bedford city

Well-developed transport network to stimulate the distribution of raw materials and produced goods.

Developed HEP along rivers provided adequate power for industries.

Presence of highly skilled labour force provided by immigrants from Europe

Decline in farming had to be

followed by industrialisation to make a living.

Increased market due to increased number of settlers.

c) Contribution of the industrial sector in New England.

Created employment opportunities hence helping people to earn income and improve on their standards of living.

Source of government revenue through taxation, which is used to construct roads, hospitals

Sources of foreign income through exportation of industrial produce.

Stimulates infrastructural development such as roads where produced goods are transported.

Promotes international relationship through exportation of industrial produces.

Provision of skills to the local people through on-job training.

d) Environmental problems that have resulted from industrialization in New England.

Air pollution through release of fumes into the air

Water pollution through dumping industrial waste in water bodies leading to death of fish



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8. a) Draw a pie-chart to show the relative importance of the different employment sectors.

Working

Fishing

$$= \frac{04}{100} \times 360 = 14.4^\circ \checkmark$$

Agriculture

$$= \frac{06}{100} \times 360 = 21.6^\circ \checkmark$$

Forestry

$$= \frac{35}{100} \times 360 = 126^\circ \checkmark$$

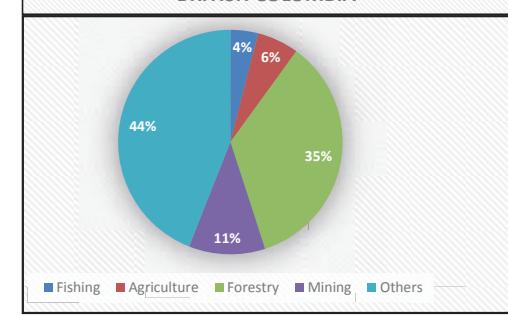
Mining

$$= \frac{11}{100} \times 360 = 39.6^\circ \checkmark$$

Others

$$= \frac{44}{100} \times 360 = 158.4^\circ \checkmark$$

A PIE-CHART SHOWING THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE DIFFERENT EMPLOYMENT SECTORS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA



You score NO mark without the symbols for degrees.

b) i) most — Forestry with 35%

ii) least sector that employs people in British Columbia — Fishing with 4%

c) Factors for development of Forestry in British Columbia

Existence of many rivers like Fraser, Skeena, Colombia, Athabasca which help in transportation of logs to the saw mills.

The abundant rivers like Fraser, Colombia have been dammed to generate HEP, this facilitates the development of timber processing industries.

British Columbia has a variety of tree species like spruce, Hemlock, Douglas fir which are highly demanded on market.

British Columbia has low population, so the northern region has a large area, favouring forestry.

Ready market for British Columbia timber provided by Japan, China and India

Existence of skilled labour force to work in the forestry industry to select, fell and chop trees into logs.

Well-developed transport network like railway, roads, to transport logs and timber products to the

market centres.

ii) Problems facing the fishing industry

Reduction in fish quantities near the coast due to over fishing

Pollution of coastal water by coastal industries through dumping industrial waste in water bodies leading to death of fish

Increased cost of deep sea fishing.

Stiff competition for market with foreign fishing countries like China, Japan, leading to losses

Small domestic market for fish due to small market.

Limited skilled and semi-skilled labour due to low population

d) Restocking water bodies to reduce fish reduction

Introducing fish farming to supplement marine fishing

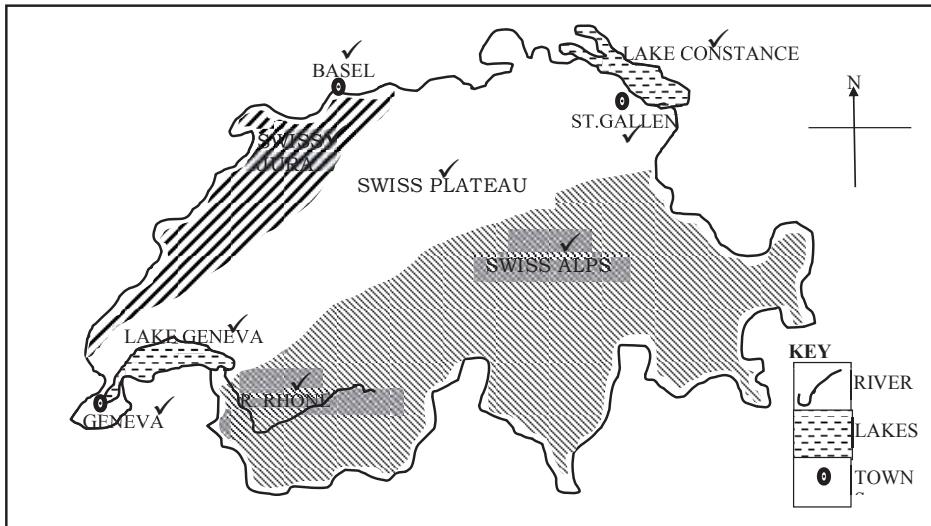
Treatment of industrial wastes to control pollution

Market research to widen fish market

Mechanisation of the fish industry to solve labour shortage.

GEOGRAPHY PAPER TWO SOLUTIONS OGEO0006

10. a) A SKETCH MAP OF SWITZERLAND SHOWING: PHYSICAL REGIONS; SWISS ALPS, SWISS JURA, SWISS PLATEAU, TOWNS; BASEL, GENEVA, ST. GALLEN, RIVER RHONE, LAKES; GENEVA AND CONSTANCE.



b) (i) Identify any three glacial erosional features found in the Swiss Alps.

- Cirques/Corrie/CWM
- Aretes
- Pyramidal peak
- U-shaped valley
- Hanging valley

ii) Formation of any one glacial erosional feature in (b) (i) above.
Cirque/Corrie/CWM

This is an armchair shaped hollow high on a mountain side with steep back and side walls. Through plucking, freezing and thawing process, rock joints on the sides of the mountain are deepened and widened forming a cirque.

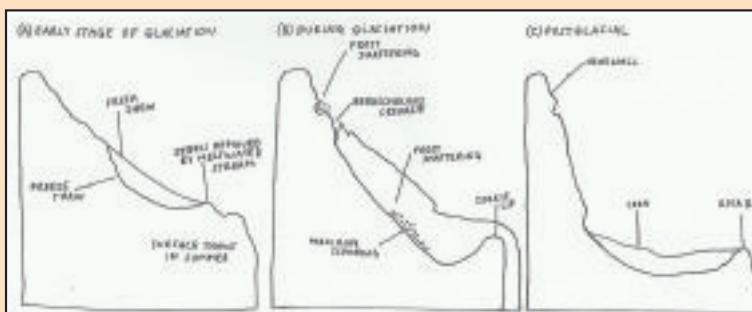
Aretes.

This is a knife-shaped ridge separating two cirques. It is formed when two cirques lying opposite or side by side erode backwards (recession) by the help of the plucking process. A sharp wall or ridge is left standing in between two cirques.

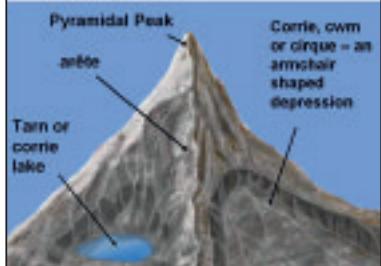
Pyramidal peak

It is a radial pattern or focal point of many arêtes. It is formed when three or more cirques are eroded backwards by plucking and abrasion towards the central peak forming a jagged peak in the form of a pyramid hence the name pyramidal peak. Examples of pyramidal peaks in East Africa include Margherita peak (5109m) which is the highest, Stanley, Speke on Mountain Rwenzori and Piggot, Nelioon, Batia, Midget on mountain Kenya in Kenya.

Illustration of a cirque



Illustration



c) Importance of glaciation to Switzerland

- Glacial features like Aretes, pyramidal peak attract tourists hence promoting tourism.
- Glaciers act as water reservoirs for use during summer
- Water falls along hanging valleys are sites for development of HEP
- The U-shaped valleys form natural transport routes in the highlands.
- Melting ice/snow promotes arable farming at the lower slopes, for example growing of fruits
- Glaciers act as catchment areas for river Rhine, Rhone.

12. a) i) Cities marked with letters; K-Stuttgart, S-Hamburg, H-Berlin, N-Munich.

ii) Rivers marked; Z-Danube, X-Rhine.

iii) Neighbouring countries marked; M-Switzerland, U-France, T-Belgium, R-Poland.

b) Stuttgart

- Machinery
- Electronic
- Motor vehicle assembly
- Printing and publishing
- Textile
- Chemical

Hamburg

- Ship building
- Machinery
- Petroleum
- Chemical
- Printing and publishing

Berlin

- Printing and publishing
- Textile
- Chemical

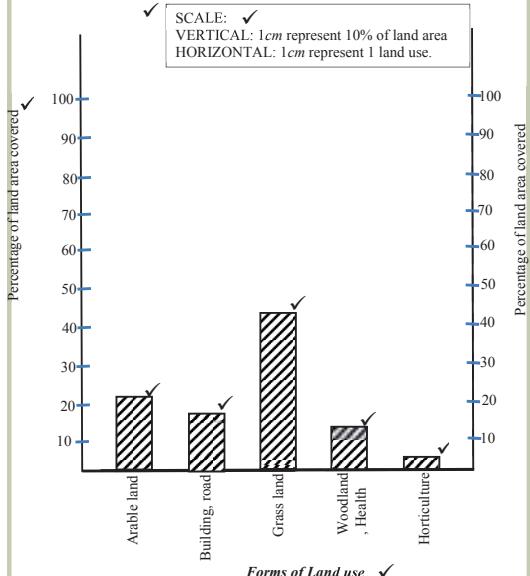
Munich

- Electronics
- Printing and publishing
- Food processing
- Brewing
- Chemical
- Textile

c) Explain the benefits of industrialisation in Germany.

- Industries have led to infrastructural development in the form of roads, electrified railway system to facilitate trade and commerce
- Industrialisation in Germany has led to the growth of towns and ports like Hamburg
- Industries offer job opportunities hence helping people to earn income and improve their standards of living.
- Industries help the people of Germany to acquire skills through on-job training.
- Industries have led to capital inflow through attraction of foreign investors
- Industries have helped the government of Germany to earn revenue through taxation, which is used to construct roads
- Industries help the government of Germany to earn foreign income through exportation of industrial produce.

11. a) A BAR GRAPH SHOWING THE FORMS OF LAND USE ON A TYPICAL POLDER IN THE NETHERLANDS



b) Characteristics of horticulture.

Horticulture refers to the intensive growing of flowers, vegetables and fruits on small plots through scientific ways to realize a high output. Its characteristics are similar to those of market gardening as stated below:

- Farms are generally small in size/few large ones.
- Intensive use of land for maximum produce.
- Mostly done under greenhouses.
- Use of irrigation water.
- It is labour intensive.
- It is Capital intensive. Capital is invested to build green houses, buy inputs and install facilities.
- It is export oriented.
- Involves advanced research/modern farming for high quality yields.
- Located in areas with good and reliable transport network as produce is highly perishable.
- Most horticulture farms are owned by rich individuals/foreign companies

c) Conditions favouring horticulture in the Netherlands.

- The temperate climate of cool summers and mild winter with average temperature of 10°C and average rainfall of 750mm favouring growth of flowers, vegetables
- Fairly fertile alluvial clay soils which highly support the growth of horticultural crops
- Relatively flat land in Western Netherlands such as around Utrecht, Rotterdam, Hegel favouring use of machines
- Presence of fresh water for irrigation purposes which is easily obtained from river Meuse, River Maas
- Ready market for horticulture produce such as flowers, vegetables provided by Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg.
- Presence of highly skilled labour force to grow, harvest and market horticulture produce.
- Political stability that allows large-scale investment
- Developed transport network
- Adequate capital from the government of the Netherlands to purchase refrigerated trucks, farm equipment.

d) Outline the problems facing horticulture in the Netherlands.

- Soil exhaustion due to monoculture.
- Pests and diseases that destroy crops.
- Price fluctuation discouraging farming.
- Limited land for expansion.
- Products are highly perishable leading to losses.
- High cost of maintaining farms.
- Salinization of the soil due to irrigation reducing productivity.

SOLUTIONS OGE0006

12 (d) Compare industries in Germany with those in East Africa

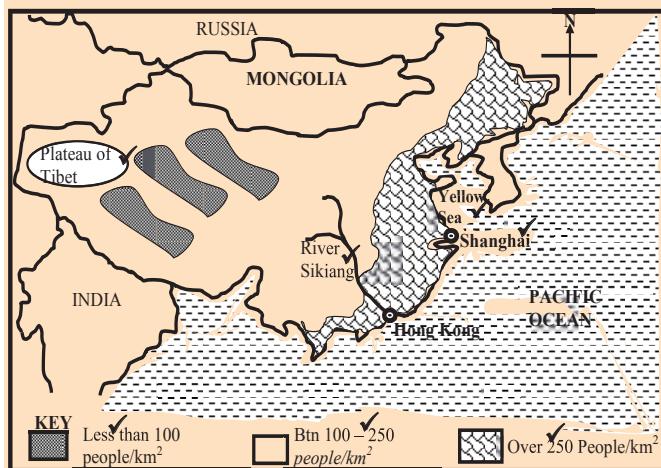
Differences

Germany	Uganda
Heavy industries	Light industries
Large scale production	Small scale production
Mostly locally owned	Mostly foreign owned
Capital intensive techniques	Labour intensive techniques
Have branches worldwide	No branches worldwide
Produce high quality goods	Produce low quality goods
Based on minerals	Agro-based

Similarities

- In both Germany and Uganda industries are located near the market centres
- In both Germany and Uganda heavy industries are located near the source of raw material.
- In both Germany and Uganda industries use large quantities of power
- In both Germany and Uganda industries produce same goods like textile

13. a) A SKETCH MAP OF CHINA SHOWING: THE YELLOW SEA, RIVER SI-KIANG, PLATEAU OF TIBET, SHANGHAI TOWN, AREAS WITH A POPULATION DENSITY OF; OVER 250 PEOPLE/KM², 100 – 250 PEOPLE/KM² AND BELOW 100 PEOPLE/KM²



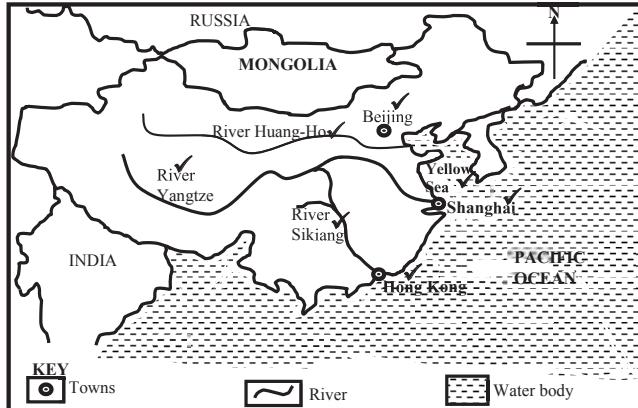
- b) Factors which have influenced population distribution in China.
- Reliable rainfall above 1,000mm in the Eastern region such as Manchuria attracting dense settlement, while desert areas in the North around Takla desert are sparse due to unreliable rainfall
 - The steep highlands and rugged landscape in the south-west of China are sparsely populated due to underdeveloped transport network, limited agriculture and occurrence of landslides
 - Drainage. Well-drained areas of East such as Manchuria, Yangtze basin, Sikiang basin are densely populated because water is readily available for domestic use, agriculture, industrial use.
 - Urbanisation. Highly-urbanised areas like Beijing, Shanghai are densely populated because of better infrastructure like hospitals, schools
 - Industrialisation. Heavy industrial centres like Beijing, Shanghai are densely populated because availability of job opportunities.
 - Soils. Areas with fertile soils such as Yangtze river valley, Sikiang valley are

- densely populated because they favour agriculture.
- c) Problems faced by the people living in areas with a population density of;
- i) Over 250 people/km²
 - Easy spread of disease due to congestion and poor sanitation
 - High cost of living in terms of accommodation, health care, feeding
 - Increased crime rates due to unemployment
 - Environment pollution from industries and vehicles
 - Increased govt expenditure on drugs
 - ii) Below 100 people/km².
 - Limited labour force
 - Low tax collection
 - Limited development prospects
 - Limited market for goods and services
- d) Steps being taken to solve the population problems in China.
- Encouraging people to use family planning methods to reduce population
 - Encouraging emigration
 - Encouraging one child policy to reduce population
 - Sensitising people about the dangers of highpopulation

14. a) A SKETCH MAP OF CHINA SHOWING: RIVERS; SI-KIANG, YANGTZE AND HUANG-HO. YELLOW SEA, TOWNS; BEIJING (PEKING), HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

b) Describe the steps taken by China to develop the Si-Kiang river basin.

- Application of manure and fertilisers to restore soil fertility
- Land consolidation to control land fragmentation
- Construction of embankments along the river to control floods
- Intensive research to develop high yielding and quick maturing crops
- Spraying pesticides to control pests and diseases.



c) Contribution of the Si-Kiang river basin to the development of China.

- Stimulated the agro-based industries, these pay taxes to the government of China
- Provision of food stuffs like rice, wheat, potatoes hence improving people's diet
- Surplus food is sold to get income
- Communal farming helps to strengthen national unity among the people of China.
- Provides employment opportunities to farmers, drivers, transporters and marketing agents.
- Saves income which is used to import more food and to develop infrastructure

d) The problems which the people living in the Si-Kiang river basin still experience.

- Flooding of rivers especially during June-July destroying people's crops
- Pests and diseases which destroy crops
- Limited land for extensive farming due to land fragmentation
- Decline in soil fertility due to over use of land
- Limited cooperation between members of the community

15. a) A BAR AND LINE GRAPH SHOWING MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OF KWELILIN STATION IN THE RIVER SIKIANG BASIN

b) i) mean annual rainfall

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{sum of rainfall received} \\ &\quad 1 \text{ year} \\ &= 41+102+109+239+358+417+203+178+76+66+53+41 \\ &\quad 1 \text{ year} \\ &= 1,883 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

ii) temperature range

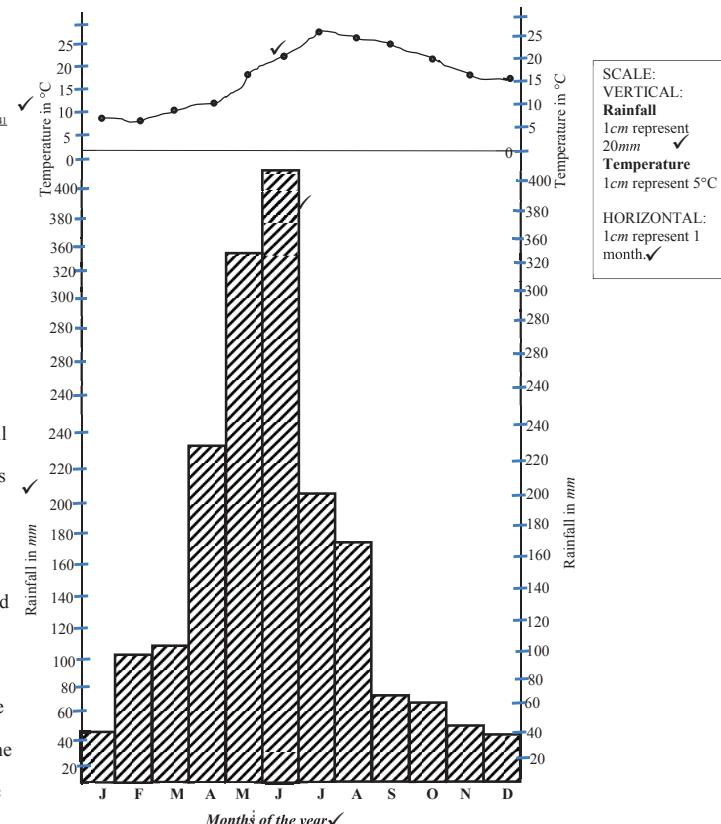
$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Highest temperature} - \text{lowest temperature} \\ &= 28.0^{\circ} - 6.8^{\circ} \\ &= 21.7^{\circ} \end{aligned}$$

c) i) Describe the climate of station shown above.

- Rainfall is received throughout the year
- The mean annual rainfall is 1,883mm
- The temperature range is big ($21.7^{\circ}C$)
- The wettest month is June with 417mm
- The hottest month is August with $28.8^{\circ}C$
- Temperatures are hot and cool
- The coolest month is January with $9.0^{\circ}C$

ii) Reasons for the climate described in (c) above.

- Rainfall is throughout the year due to nearness to a large ocean like the Pacific Ocean
- Temperature range is big due to influence of summer and winter seasons
- Temperatures are hot and cool due to influence of winter and summer conditions
- The hottest month is August because of autumn season when the sun directly heats the northern hemisphere.
- The coolest month is February due to the winter season in the northern hemisphere.



- Climate supports growing of perennial crops because rainfall is received throughout the year
- Summer season during June supports ripening of crops hence harvesting.
- Supports the growing of seasonal crops due to one rainfall peak in the year

More questions next Wednesday