



PART 1: REST OF AFRICA

1.

- a) (i) Vegetation A – Equatorial ✓ *Tropical rain forests* 0.2
B – Savanna ✓
- ii) Latitude 1 – Equator ✓ 0.2
2 – Capricorn ✓
- iii) Water bodies C – L. Chad ✓
D – Atlantic Ocean ✓ 0.2

(6 marks)

- b) Characteristics of Savanna vegetation.

- Dominant vegetation is grassland. ✓
- Grasses are tall near equatorial regions & shorter near the deserts. ✓
- Grasses have scattered trees. ✓
- The trees are short in height. ✓
- The trees are umbrella shaped. ✓
- Grasses are green in the wet season turning brown in the dry season. ✓
- Some trees towards the deserts are thorny. ✓
- Trees are deciduous. ✓
- Trees are drought resistant. ✓
- Trees are fire resistant because of the thick barks. ✓
- *Trees are mostly hard wood* ✓
- *Trees have big tap roots* ✓
- *Swollen trunks to store water* ✓
- *Trees have small leaves near the deserts* ✓

max 0.6

Any 6 X 1 (6 marks)

- c) How vegetation and climate have led to the economic activities.

- The growth of grasses lead to animal rearing. ✓ EX
- The growth of trees lead to lumbering EX
- The growth of trees lead to charcoal burning EX
- The growth of grasses lead to wildlife conservation hence tourism. ✓ EX
- The hot temperatures support growth of crops and trees which provide raw materials for industrialization EX
- The hot temperatures support growth of trees and crops which provide materials for transportation. EX
- The hot temperatures support growth of trees and crops that provide items for trade and commerce. EX

1 J Max 4 & Ex max 4

0.8

any 4 x 2 = 08 marks

- d) State the climatic problems facing people living in Savanna regions.
- Shortage of pastures in the dry season leading to the death of animals.
 - Shortage of water in the dry season leading to the death of animals.
 - Shortages of water and pastures makes herders move with their animals leading to easy spread of diseases.
 - Cattle rustling in such regions is common in the dry season leading to loss of animals.
 - Wind erosion is common in the dry season leading to spread of airborne diseases.
 - Drought conditions lead to the wilting of crops.
 - Wild fires are common in the dry season leading to loss of property.
 - Easy spread of diseases in the wet season.
 - Floods in the wet season destroys crops.
- Max 05
- -
-
etc

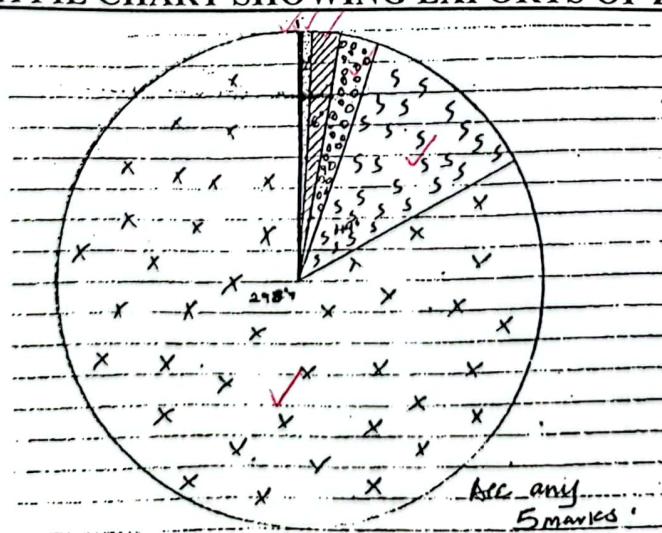
| | | any 5 x 1 (5 marks) |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 2. a) | Copper | Lead |
| | $\frac{82.7}{100} \times 360$ | $\frac{0.6}{100} \times 360$ |
| | $= 297.7^{\circ} \approx 298^{\circ}$ | $= 2.2^{\circ} \approx 2^{\circ}$ |
| | Cobalt | Tobacco |
| | $\frac{12.1}{100} \times 360$ | $\frac{0.4}{100} \times 360$ |
| | $= 43.6^{\circ} \approx 44^{\circ}$ | $= 1.4^{\circ} \approx 1^{\circ}$ $CoL = 01$ |
| | Zinc | Other |
| | $\frac{2.6}{100} \times 360$ | $\frac{0.4}{100} \times 360$ |
| | $= 9.4^{\circ} \approx 9^{\circ}$ | $= 5.8^{\circ} \approx 6^{\circ}$ |

(25)

A PIE CHART SHOWING EXPORTS OF ZAMBIA

(01 mark)

(01 mark)



$CoL = 01$

$Key/Lb = 01$

$TT = 01$

$ACC = 06$

9 marks

| KEY | | |
|--------|---------|----------|
| Copper | | Key 01 |
| Cobalt | 01 mark | Title 01 |
| Zinc | | CoL 01 |
| Lead | | Acc 05 |

TL 08

i) Dominant mineral export: Copper ✓ 01 (01 mark)

ii) Percentage contribution of mineral exports
= 82.7 + 12.1 + 2.6 + 0.6
= 98% ✓ 01 (01 mark)

iii) Mining centers in Zambia
- Bwana Mukubwa ✓
- Mufulira ✓
- Ndola ✓
- Kitwe ✓
- Bancroft ✓
- Ikanza ✓ 02
- Luanshya ✓
- Buluba ✓
- Chambishi ✓
- Chibuluma ✓
Max = 04
any 2 marks

c) Factors that have favoured development of mining sector.
- Existence of large mineral deposits for large scale mining. ✓
- High quality minerals i.e. Gold, Diamond, Zinc etc EX
- Existence of mineral near earth's surface for easy extraction EX
- Existence of wide range of minerals i.e. Zinc, copper, cobalt etc EX
- Presence of adequate capital to invest in mining sector. EX
- Availability of skilled labour force i.e. engineers EX
- Political stability attracting potential investors. EX
- Increased mineral research i.e. aerial surveyor EX
- Advanced technology i.e. use of conveyor belts EX
- Ready market for mineral products both locally and abroad. EX
- Developed transport network i.e. roads and railway lines. EX
- Presence of sufficient power supply i.e. H.E.P EX
- Abundant water supply to cool machines at centers EX
- Positive government policy of levying low taxes. EX 06
5 x 1 = any 05marks

d) i) Problems resulting from over dependency on one dominant export commodity.

- Stiff competition with synthetic fibre leading to loss of market ✓
- Negative price fluctuation in international market. ✓
- Exhaustion of minerals leading to low export earnings. ✓
- Stiff competition for market with other countries producing similar exports. ✓
- Leads to regional imbalance especially if such commodity comes from one region. ✓
- Large scale exploitation result into pollution of the environment. ✓
- Over exploitation leads to loss of vegetation (especially of minerals) ✓

any 4 x 1 ≠ 03 marks

Max = 03

ii) Steps being taken to solve the problems of depending on one export commodity.

- Diversifying the economy by engaging in various commodities. ✓
- In case of food shortage importation is needed to supplement the little available food. ✓
- Improving on the quality of the product to widen its market. ✓

- Carrying out market research to identify convenient market for the commodity ✓
 - Investing revenues in other sectors of the economy ✓
 - Redistribution of earnings in the different regions of the country for balanced development. ✓
 - Carrying out more mineral exploration. ✓
 - Attracting more investors. ✓
- Max = 03
any 4 x 1 = 04 marks
- 3. a)**
- i) - Seasonal rivers ✓
 - Isohyets below 500mm. ✓
 - Presence of game reserve.
 - Presence of a salt pan
 - The tropical of Capricorn denoting a long distance from the Equator. ✓
 - The Karahari desert. ✓
 - Presence of ranches. ✓
 -
 -
 -
- Max = 04
any 4 x 1 (04 Marks)
- ii) Economic activities at
 - A: Tourism ✓
 - B: Salt mining ✓
- Max = 02
- (2 marks)
- b)** Characteristics of a modern ranch;
- Farms are large and divided into paddocks. ✓
 - The farms are fenced. ✓
 - Animals are grazed on rotational basis. ✓
 - Farms have a permanent water source. ✓
 - Modern technology is used e.g. cattle chips, artificial insemination etc. ✓
 - Animals are fed on natural pastures and sometimes supplemented by artificial fodder. ✓
 - Animals are kept for commercial purposes. ✓
 - There's a high level of record keeping. ✓
 - Farms are highly capital intensive. ✓
 - Land is owned by the state or individuals. ✓
 - Animals are kept on permanent farms. ✓
 -
 - Etc.
- any 6 x 1 (6 marks)
Max = 06
- c)** Describe factors establishing demonstration ranches
- Presence of a low population providing a large land for establishment of farms. EX ✓
 - The need to educate farmers about modern methods of animal keeping EX ✓
 - Presence of little rainfall that couldn't support animal keeping EX ✓
 - The existence of poor pastures made it necessary to put up demonstrational ranches. EX ✓

- The limited economic activities in dry areas of Botswana gave room for establishing demonstration ranches. *EX*
- The favorite government policy of investing in demonstration farms. *EX*
- The flat landscape favor easy movement of cattle in that area *EX*
- Availability of a large market where to sell farm products. *EX*
-
-
-
-

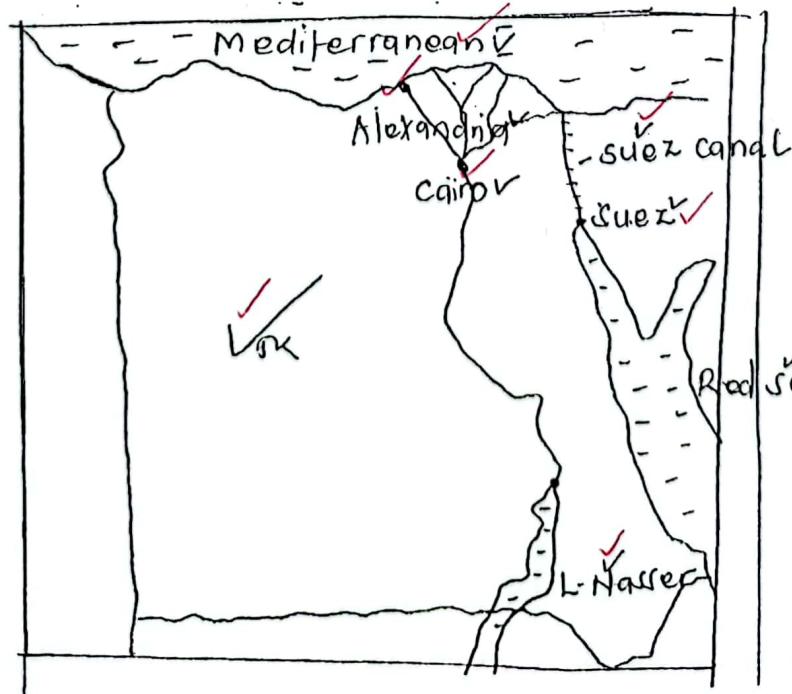
$1d_{\text{max}} = 0.4$
 $\text{Ex}_{\text{max}} = 0.4$
any 4×2 (8 marks) **D8**

d) Measures that have been taken to improve ranching.

- Better transport routes have been constructed ✓
- Better breeds of animals have been imported. ✓
- Artificial insemination has been used to improve animal breeds. ✓
- Better grasses have been planted to improve local grasses. ✓
- Artificial feeds have been imported to supplement the limited local pastures. ✓
- Pesticides have been used to spray pests like ticks. ✓
- Research has been carried out to improve local breeds. ✓
- Better modern transport routes have been constructed for quick transportation of Dairy products. ✓
- Modern preservation machinery has been used to preserve ranch products. ✓
-
-
-
-

$\text{Max} = 0.5$
any 5×1 (5 marks) **25**

4. a) A Sketch map of Egypt showing canals, water body and industrial towns.



$SF = 0.1$
 $TF = 0.1$
 $(i) = 0.3$
 $(ii) = 0.2$
 $(iii) = 0.1$

0.7

7 marks

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b) Giving specific examples describe the conditions for the location of industries in Egypt.

- Location at coastal towns of e.g. Alexandria for accessibility to foreign markets. ✓ EX
- Location near large water bodies e.g. at Suez for use as a raw material as a constant. ✓ EX
- Located where land is relatively flat e.g. at Cairo for easy construction of industrial facilities. ✓ EX
- Located where there's a vast land e.g. Aswan for industrial expansion. ✓ EX
- Located where there's a large market for the products e.g. at Cairo. ✓ EX
- The industrial interior effect where industries are located near other old industries. ✓ EX
- Located near power supply source e.g. at Aswan in order to have plenty of power to run machinery. ✓ EX
- Located where there's plenty of skilled labour e.g. at Cairo to work the industries. ✓ EX
-
-
-

1 J MAX = 4

EX MAX = 04

any 4 x 2 (8 marks) 08

c) State benefits for the growth of industries.

- Source of income which improves people's standards of living. ✓
- Source of foreign exchange which is used in international trade. ✓
- Source of employment where people earn income. ✓
- Leads to diversification of the economy which widens employment opportunities. ✓
- Leads to growth of urban centers with better social services. ✓
- It has led to the development of infrastructure e.g. roads for easy transportation. ✓
- It's a source of revenue from taxes which is used to provide social services. ✓
- promotion of international relationships
- which promote security
- Acquisition of skills

Etc.

MAX = 06

any 6 x 1 (6 marks)

d) Outline negative effects of growth of industries on the environment.

- Fumes released pollute the environment leading to global warming. ✓
- There's destruction of natural vegetation in setting up industries leading to reduced rainfall. ✓
- There's exploitation of raw materials e.g. minerals leading to their depletion. ✓
- They occupy land meant for other land uses leading to high land rents. ✓
- Fumes lead to poor visibility and accidents. ✓
- It results into acidic rains which destroys crops. ✓
-
-
-

Etc.

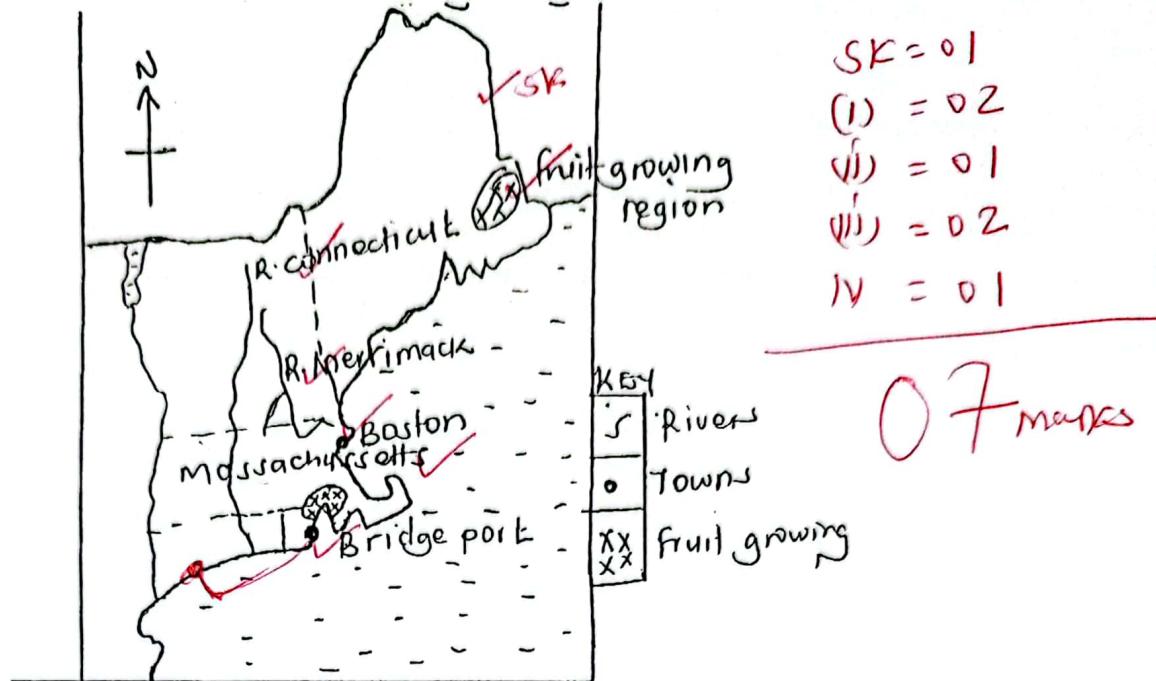
MAX = 04

any 4 x 1 (4 marks)

PART II: Studies in Development

NORTH AMERICA:

- a) A sketch map of New England showing Rivers, states, Towns and Fruit growing region



07 marks

- b) Conditions which have favored market gardening.

- Presence of warm short summers that are ideal for ripening of crops and harvesting. ✓¹
- Presence of well drained and relatively fertile soils which support crop growth. ✓¹
- Existence of vast land for the establishment of farms. ✓¹
- Presence of numerous rivers that provide water for irrigation. ✓¹
- Availability of adequate capital to invest in farms. ✓¹
- Ready market for the produce in the major urban centers and abroad. ✓¹
- Skilled labour to work in the farms. ✓¹
- Advanced technology e.g. use of green houses. ✓¹
- Efficient transport and communication for timely delivery of agricultural inputs and outputs. ✓¹
- Intensive research that ensures production of quality seeds. ✓¹
- supportive govt policy towards promoting agriculture in New England. ✓¹ max = 04
- presence of processing industries ✓¹ max = 04
- flat landscape for easy mechanisation ✓¹ max = 04
- political stability hence long term investment in market gardening. ✓¹ any 8 x 1 (8 marks) 08

- c) Contribution of market gardening to the development of New England.

- Provision of employment opportunities to people who earn income to better their standards of living ✓¹
- Source of food leading to improved diet and better health. ✓¹
- Generation of revenue to the government through taxes imposed. ✓¹
- Source foreign exchange from exports used in international trade. ✓¹
- Development of towns with better social services. ✓¹
- Infrastructural development e.g. roads railways to ease movement. ✓¹
- Development of agro-based industries as they provide raw materials. ✓¹

- Diversification of the economy leading to increased incomes.
- Source of income to workers leading to improved standards of living
-
-
-

$1J = 0.3$
 $Ex = 0.3$

any 6 x 1 (6 marks)
06

- d) Changes that should be taken to improve agricultural sector in New England.

- Application of organic fertilizers to improve soil fertility.
- Regular spraying to reduce pests and diseases.
- Irrigation during the dry season should be carried out.
- Mechanization of agricultural activities to reduce labour shortage.
- Extension of loans and subsidies to farmers.
- Use of cold storage rooms to reduce perishability of crops.
- Market research to widen market for the produce.
- On site processing to reduce post – harvest losses.
-
-
-

$Max = 0.4$

any 4 x 1 = (04 marks) 25

6. a) i) Airports A - La Guardia ✓
B - Newark ✓

(02 marks)

02

- ii) Rivers 1 - Passaic ✓
2 - Harlem ✓

02

(02 marks)

- iii) Islands C - Queen's ✓
D - Manhattan ✓
E - Long Island ✓

03

(03 marks)

(07 marks)

07marks

- b) Physical conditions for establishment of New York port.

- Hard basement rock that provided a firm foundation for construction of port facilities.
- Low tidal range that allows the port to be used all year round.
- Vast land for construction of port infrastructure like ware houses, roads etc.
- Ice free conditions allowing use of the port throughout the year.
- Strategic location of New York at the Atlantic Sea board giving access to Europe and Africa.
- Deep natural harbor that handles large vessels.
- Large hinterland that provide a lot of Merchandise to be handled by the port.
-
-
-

$1J = 0.4$

$JS = 0.4$

(any 4 x 2) 08
(08 marks)

- c) Problems facing New York port.

- Pollution of land, air and water leading to spread diseases.
- Dense fog and smog leading to poor visibility.
- Limited land for expansion of port facilities.

- Congestion at the port leading to delays.
- Shortage of accommodation facilities leading to development of slums. *Ex*
- Poor sanitation leading to spread of diseases. *Ex*
- Occasional flooding in the low land areas leading to destruction of port facilities. *Ex*
- High crime rate leading to increased insecurity. *Ex*
- Racial discrimination which creates tensions among the people at the port. *Ex*
- *High cost of maintenance*
- *Land*
- *Water*

(any 3 x 2) 6marks

1d = 0.3
Ex = 0.3

0.6

d) Steps being taken to solve the problems.

- Containerization to improve on loading and offloading.
- Regular dredging to deepen the harbor.
- Vertical expansion / construct sky scrappers to create land for other uses.
- Use strong lights to improve visibility.
- Treatment / recycling of wastes to reduce pollution.
- Time tabling to reduce congestion.
- Law enforcement to reduce crime.
- Urban planning to upgrade the slums.
- *using radar systems*
- *construction of more industries to create more jobs*
- *construction of tunnels & subways to reduce traffic congestion*

max = 04
(any 1 x 4) = 04 marks

2.5

7. a) Distinguish between temperate forests and tropical rain forests;

- Temperate forests are in pure stands while tropical rain forests are mixed stands/species.
- Temperate forests have shallow roots while tropical forests have deep roots.
- Temperate forests have needle shaped leaves while tropical forests have broad leaves.
- Temperate forests have soft woods while tropical forests are hardwoods.
- Temperate forests have a conical shape while tropical forests have an umbrella shape. *slender wide*
- Temperate forests have light trunks while tropical forests have huge trunks.
- Temperate forests take a short time to mature while tropical forests take a long time to mature.
- Temperate forests have rough barks while tropical forests have smooth barks etc.
- *Temperate trees produce cones while tropical trees produce fruits*
- *Temperate trees have a single canopy while tropical have a number of canopies*

any 5 x 1 (05 marks)

b) Describe the factors for the growth of temperate forests.

- Presence of a rugged terrain which cannot allow other land uses apart from forestry. *ds*
- Presence of a low population which leaves a large land under forests. *ds*
- Presence of heavy rainfall which is well distributed throughout the year supports tree growth. *ds*
- Presence of thin infertile soils that cannot support agriculture hence leaving land under forests. *ds*

- Presence of cool and warm temperatures that supports growth of temperate forests ✓
- Presence of a variety of valuable tree species which fetches a large market ✓
- Presence of large sums of capital invested in the growth of forests ✓
- A supportive government policy of protecting investors in the forestry sector ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓

$1d = 0.4$

$ds = 0.4$

any 4 x 2 (08 marks) 08

c) What problems face forest exploitation in British Columbia?

- Harsh winters which doesn't favor forest exploitation. ✓
- Limited skilled labour which slows the rate of forest exploitation. ✓
- Pests / vectors in forests which scare away Lumberjacks. ✓
- Accidents during lumbering leading to the death. ✓
- Wild fires which destroy large forest lands. ✓
- Competition for markets with hardwood trees from Africa which reduces markets ✓
- Rugged terrain makes construction of roads difficult. ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓

any 6 x 1 (6 marks)

max = 06

d) What steps should be taken to improve the forestry sector?

- Protective gears should be provided to the lumberjacks. ✓
- Patching should be practiced to reduce spread of wild fires. ✓
- Market research should be carried out to widen markets. ✓
- Better transport routes should be constructed for easy transportation of logs. ✓
- More labour should be trained to work in the forestry sector. ✓
- Patrols should be done to detect early any fire outbreaks. ✓
- Fire towers should be constructed to detect fire outbreaks. ✓
- Research should be carried out to introduce fast maturing tree species - e.g pine
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓

Etc

any 6 x 1 (6 marks)

max = 06

25

REGION II: RHINELANDS

a) On the graph paper (at the back) graph — 07 marks

b) i) Percentage of land under agriculture

$$= \frac{\text{Totals for Arable and Pasture}}{\text{Total land cover}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2268}{3361} \times 100 = 67.4\%$$

02

ii) Arable: Oats, Rye, wheat, vegetables, fruits, Onions etc 01 (02 marks)

Pasture: Milk, butter, Ghee, Yoghurt, meat, hides, skins etc 01 (any one: 1 mark)

Forests: Timber, logs, Raisins, plywood 01 (any one: 1 mark)

(any one: 1 mark)

03 0.5m+

- c) Why large land areas left under pastures;
 - Pasture reduces salinity of the soils. leaving soil suitable for other crops
 - Pasture reduces soil erosion thus maintaining soil fertility
 - The infertile sea soils don't support growth of other crops. thus leaving land under pasture
 - Pastures provide fodder to animals.
 - Pastures control floods on farms.
 - The major activity in such areas is ranching which require a large pasture land.
 - Temperate climate favours Animal rearing Ex = 4
 - hence leaving large land under pasture Ex = 4
 - clay soils support the growth of pasture Ex = 4
(any 4 x 2) (08 marks)

d) Problems facing farmers on the polders.

- Sea incursions that increase soil salinity.
- Flooding that destroys farmlands and property.
- Soil exhaustion reducing the crop yields.
- Pests that destroy crops.
- Diseases that reduce the crop yields.
- Over production leading to losses.
- Shortage of land. leading to high land rents
- Salination which reduces soil productivity.
- Price fluctuation that discourages the farmers.
- High costs of production that reduce the income of the farmers.

Leaching reduces soil fertility
High cost of maintaining polders
shortage of fresh water leading to high treatment costs (any 5 x 1) (05 marks)

9. a) i) Towns A: Basel
 B: Mannheim 02

25

ii) Rivers 1: R. Mosel
 2: R. Neckar 02

iii) Highlands 3: Ardennes
 4: Black forest 02

IV C - Rhine-Mosel Canal
 D - Lippe River 02

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08

- b) Describe the factors for the use of the Rhine water way
- It drains in the North Sea which is a busy sea route ✓
J.S
 - Its ice free hence in use throughout the year. ✓
J.S
 - It has a large hinterland which provides market for imports and materials for export ✓
J.S
 - It has numerous tributaries linking to it making it serve a large area. ✓
J.S
 - It's a handy route for land locked countries like Switzerland. ✓
J.S
 - It's an ideal and cheaper means of transport for the bulky raw materials and processed goods. ✓
J.S
 - Presence of advanced technology e.g. modern cranes for quick loading and offloading. ✓
J.S
 - Availability of skilled labour to dredge the narrow and shallow parts. ✓
J.S
 - strong co-operation among the Rhineland countries ✓
J.S
 - Rhineland countries ✓
J.S

(any 4 x 2) (08 marks) 08

- c) State challenges facing the Rhine water way.
- There's a lot of congestion which leads to delays. ✓
EX
 - There's silting which calls for high dredging costs. ✓
EX
 - At times the river floods damaging port facilities. ✓
EX
 - There's poor visibility due to smog leading to accidents. ✓
EX
 - Some sections are narrow which limits the movement of large vessels (e.g. Rhine gorge). ✓
EX
 - Some sections have rapids and water falls so cannot be used for navigation. ✓
EX
 - pollution from oil spills hence max bd=03
EX = 0.3
 - death of aquatic life ✓
EX = 0.3
 -

06

- d) Measures being taken to improve the Rhine water way:
- There's constructing of roads and railway to supplement the Rhine water way ✓
 - There's containerization for quick loading and offloading to reduce delays ✓
 - There's dredging of the silt to deepen shallow sections. ✓
 - There's building of concrete embankments to control the flooding of the river. ✓
 - There's timetabling to reduce traffic congestion. ✓
 - There's constructing of canals to by-pass narrow sections. ✓
 - There's installing of strong lights to improve visibility ✓
 - Using of radar systems to avoid traffic congestion - ✓
 -

Max = 0.3

any 4 x 1 (04 marks)

25

- Q. a) i) Physical regions
1. Jura ✓
 2. Swiss plateau ✓
 3. Swiss Alps ✓

03

- ii) Rivers
A - R. Rhone ✓
B - R. Inn ✓

02

- iii) Lakes
C: Geneva ✓
D: Constance ✓

02

07

(07 marks)

b) Characteristics of Alps (3)

- The region is composed of complex fold ranges running north east and south west.
- The Alpine mountains are divided by rivers such as Rhine, Rhone and Ticino.
- There are a number of passes e.g. St. Gotthard.
- Mean height or altitude approximately 1700 meters above sea level.
- There is an abundance of glacial erosional features such as aretes.
- The rocks are mainly granite and slate covered with chalk and other sedimentary rocks in the north.
-
-
-

06

Any 6 x 1 = 06 marks

c) Explain problems facing landuse in regions.

- Harsh climate especially in winter with temperatures falling below -6°C scare off settlement *Ex*
- Rugged mountainous nature of relief makes mechanization difficult *Ex*
- Presence of thin stony infertile soils discourages both settlement and farming *Ex*
- Rugged relief hinders the development of transport routes which discourages most economic activities *Ex*
- Scarcity of pasture especially during long winter period when the land is covered by snow. *Ex*
- Shortage of labour to work due to a low population. *Ex*
- ~~Eavalanches which destroys crops~~
- ~~Glacial erosion which destroy crops~~
- ~~Steep slopes limits settlements~~

12 = 03

~~Ex = 03~~

06

any 6 x 1 = (06 marks)

d) Suggest measures to address problems in (c) above.

- Growing fodder crops such as maize and alfalfa to supplement the natural pastures.
- Mechanization to solve the problem of labour shortage.
- Constructing winding roads and drilling tunnels in mountains areas to ease transport.
- Application of fertilizers to enrich the soils.
- Use of green houses for growing crops.
- In door grazing during winter when temperatures are too cold and when the land is covered by snow and outdoor grazing in summer.
-
-
-

max = 06

any 6 x 1 = (06 marks)

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11. a) Percentage change = $\frac{\text{New} - \text{Old}}{\text{Old}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{1,400 - 1,134}{1,134} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{266}{1,134} \times 100\%$$

$$= 23.45\% \approx 23.5\%$$

02

(02 marks)

b) i) on graph paper (at the back) Graph = 07

ii) Describing the population trend

Between 1990 - 2000 rapid increase

- Between 2000 and 2010 - slight increase.

- Between 2020 and 2030 - rapid increase.

- In general between 1990 and 2030, the population is increasing.

02

(02 marks)

c) Explain factors for the population trend

- Formerly a government policy of encouraging population growth due to defense reasons.

- Political stability i.e. absence of wars in China which reduces deaths.

- High life expectancy for the Chinese due to improved medical care.

- Increased food supply due to modernized Agriculture to feed a large population.

- Increased industrialization which has attracted people for employment opportunities from other countries.

- Presence of already a large population leading to a large number of birth rates.

- High rates of immigrations in China in search for jobs.

- Improved health care hence reducing death rate.

1d = 04
Ex = 04

08

Etc.

Any 4 x 2 = (08 marks)

d) Outline the population problems facing China

- Limited better accommodation leading to slum development.

- Congestion of people and traffic leading to delays.

- Unemployment leading to high crime rates.

- Food shortages leading to famine / starvation.

- Too much pressure on available resources leading to their depletion.

- Poor sanitation leading to high spread of diseases.

- Limited land for agriculture leading to low output.

- Traffic congestion leading to delays

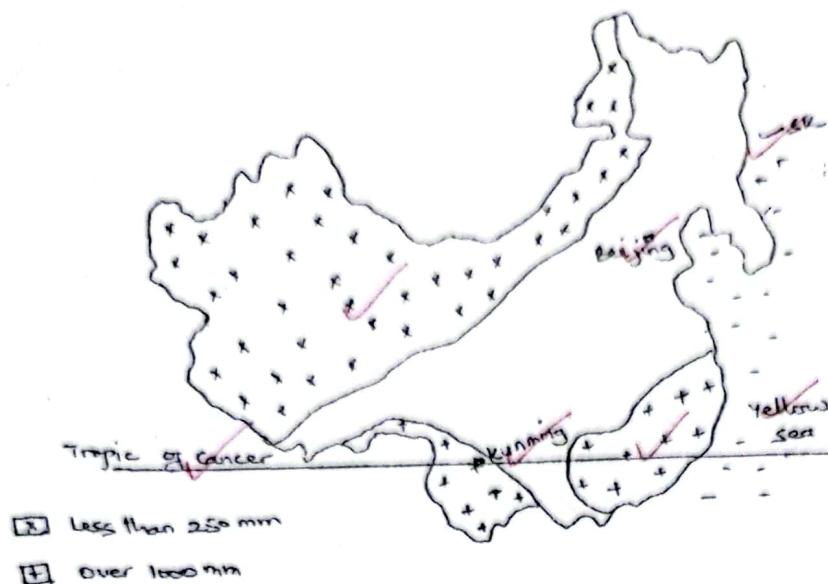
max = 06

Etc.

Any 6 x 1 = (06 marks)

a)

Sketch map of China showing rainfall distribution and towns.



$$\begin{array}{l}
 SK = 1 \quad SF = 0.1 \\
 1 = 1 \quad (1) = 0.1 \\
 II = 1 \quad (II) = 0.1 \\
 III = 1 \quad (III) = 0.1 \\
 IV = 1 \quad (IV) = 0.1 \\
 V = 2 \quad (V) = 0.2 \\
 \hline
 \text{Total} = 0.2
 \end{array}$$

OF

- b) Conditions which have led to the differences in the amount of rainfall in China.

- Distance from the sea, i.e. areas close to the sea receive higher rainfall than those further from it.
- Relief of the area where the windward side of highlands receive high rainfall while areas on the leeward side receive less rainfall.
- The onshore winds bring rainfall on the coastal areas. The winds blowing over the interior are dry and bring no rainfall to those areas.
- Apparent movement of the sun, the low pressure belt zone in the interior during summer attract winds and rainfall. During winter, winds diverge bringing no rainfall.
- Altitude influence variations in temperature and rainfall distribution in mountainous areas.
-
-
-
-
-

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1d = 0.4 \\
 JS = 0.4 \\
 \hline
 0.8
 \end{array}$$

any 8 x 1 = 08 marks

- c) i) Land use types in areas with 1000mm of rainfall.

- Forestry
- Agriculture (crop and animal rearing)
- Mining
- Transport and communication
- Industrialisation
- Settlement and urbanization

0.2

Any 2 x 1 = 02 marks

d)

- i) - Problems faced by people living in areas of over 1000mm.
- Periodic flooding in the river valleys e.g. Yangtze & Sichuan.
 - Deposition of silt in the rivers and canals leading to high costs of dredging.
 - Soil erosion in the agricultural lands.
 - Pests and diseases due to stagnant waters.
 - Highly forested areas discourage settlement in some areas.

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- High levels of post harvest losses ✓
- Soil exhaustion/excessive leaching ✓
- Strong winds/Typhoons that destroy farm lands and property ✓
-
-

Max = 04

any 4 x 1 = 04 marks

Q)

Steps taken

- Dredging of rivers and canals *to control floods*
- Construct river embankments. *to reduce flooding*
- construct canals to redistribute excess water
- Spray *with chemicals* to control pests & diseases
- Use fertilisers to control soil exhaustion
- Set up agro-based industries *have been set up*
- Diseases have been treated to *max = 04*
- Improve on the quality

any 4 x 1 = 04 marks

13. a)

i) Two agricultural communes in China

- Red light ✓ - Chilliying
- Chaunshan ✓ - Daiyunnan
- Yangtan ✓ - pingchan 02
- Honan ✓ - Gele

(25)

any 4 x 1 = 04 marks

ii) Characteristics of agricultural communes

- Farms are state owned ✓
- Farms are highly mechanized ✓
- Marketing is controlled by the state ✓
- Profits are shared among the members ✓
- Small farms are amalgamated into large farms either voluntarily or forcefully ✓
- Farmers produce specific crops ✓
- Farms are collectively organized ✓
- Processing is done on communes ✓
-
-
-

~~max = 05~~

Max = 07

any 5 x 1 = 05 marks

b) Factors for establishment of communes

- A relatively flat terrain for easy mechanization ✓
- The fertile alluvial soils for proper growth of crops ✓
- Extensive land for large scale farming ✓
- Presence of fresh water for irrigation from rivers like Huang-He River ✓
- Skilled labour to work on the communes ✓
- Advanced technology used in planting, irrigation etc. leading to timely planting ✓
- Wide market for the farm produce provided by the large population in China and the neighboring countries ✓

- Supportive government policy that encourages the formation of communes and carrying out market research.
- Efficient transport and communication networks for transporting the farm inputs and outputs.
-
-
-

~~1J = 0.4
JS = 0.4~~
0.8

(08 marks)

c) Contributions of agricultural communes.

- Source of food for the large population in China leading to self-sufficiency.
- Employment opportunities that improves the standards of living.
- Source of income to the local people which improves their standards of living.
- Promotion of international relations through trade.
- Source of revenue to the government through taxation which is used to develop the economic infrastructure like schools.
- Source of raw materials for the agro based industries that provide finished products to the population.
- Promote effective utilization of large areas of land through mechanization leading to increased productivity.
- Infrastructural development like roads for easy movement.
- It has attracted research leading to improvement in agricultural output.
- Source of foreign exchange through export of the products to other countries.
- Development of urban areas with related advantages.
-
-
-
-

~~1J = 0.3
Ex = 0.3~~
0.6

Any 6 x 1 = 06 marks

d) Problems facing agricultural communes

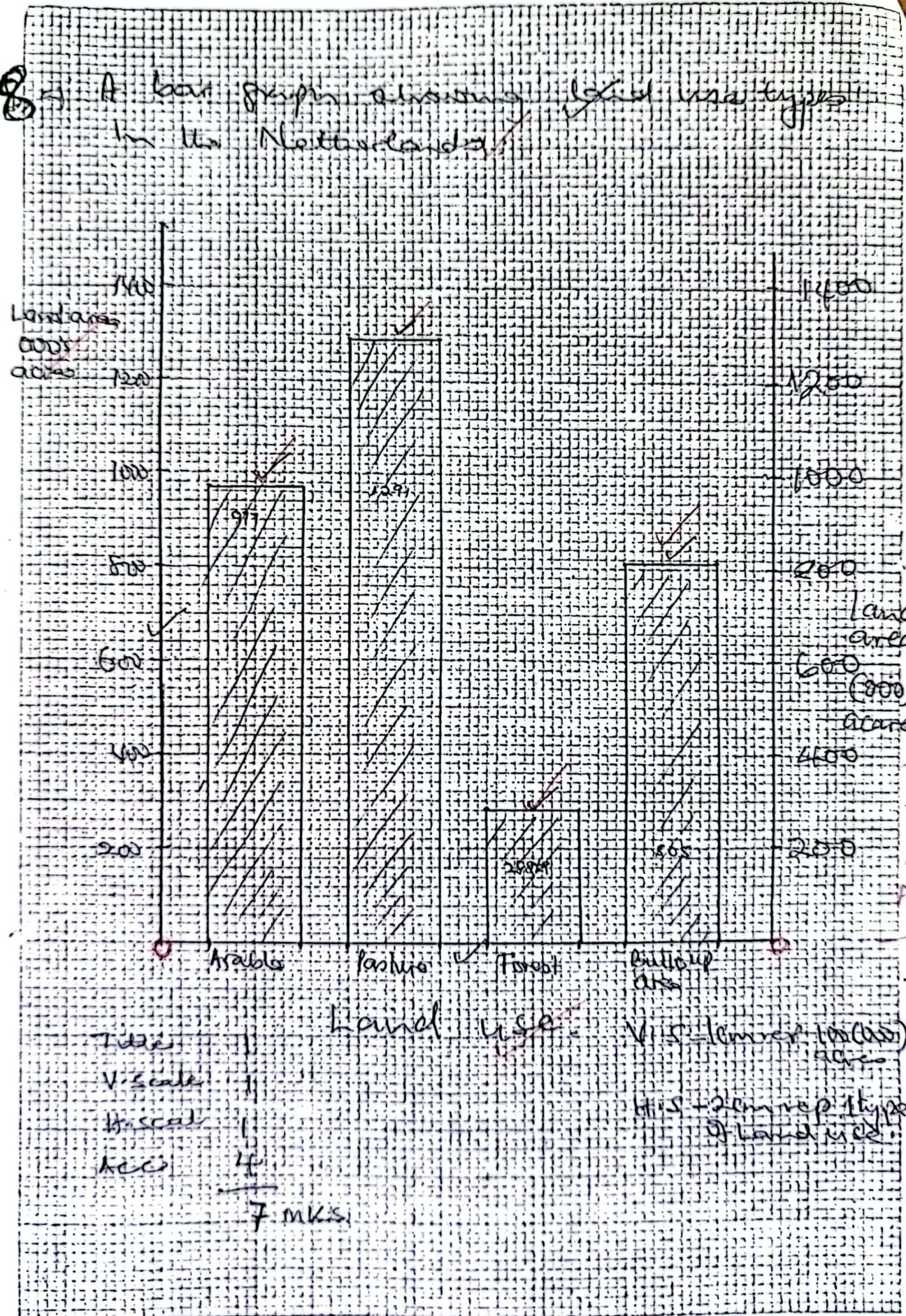
- Pests destroy crops.
- Diseases that reduce quantity and quality of output.
- They are capital intensive.
- Soil exhaustion which results into low output.
- Severe winters at times affects crop growth.
- Inaccessibility to some communes' limits transportation of produce and farm inputs.
- Excessive use of fertilizers pollutes the soil.
- Bureaucracy in decision making which hinders innovations from farmers.
- Floods that lowers output.
-
-
-
-

~~Max = 0.1~~

Any 4 x 1 = 04 marks

25

8. (a)



A line graph showing China's population between 1980 - 2030.

