

# ASSISTANT - MID WESTERN REGIONAL

MOCK EXAMINATIONS - 2023.

P250/2 - GEOGRAPHY PAPER II  
(CROSS PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT)

MARKING GUIDE.

Marking this paper is by impression.

Possible.

Aim at a passmark of 50% and a very good mark of 75%. Remember that to attain the latter total, candidates must obtain an average of over 18 marks per question. Avoid making this your maximum mark.

Do not remark margins/ candidates as the above suggested figures are merely goals and may have to be modified in light of experience. Flexibility

The primary aim must be consistency of the individual thought the marking period. This can be more difficult in UACB marking than in UCE marking due to the wide variations in the quality of answers from different centres.

Some very large centres especially when catering for private candidates only provide remarkably very few excepts of pass quality.

On the other hand, some schools may be well drilled in examination writing. Avoid penalising the latter simply because you are bored by the repetition of the same material time after time.

If you find that after marking several centres, you are passing less than 20% or more than 75%, something may have gone wrong. You should consult your TEAM LEADER IMMEDIATELY TO IDENTIFY THE CAUSE.

At a rough guide about 40% should pass and 2% should gain a very poor mark.

To achieve the new standards, the following ground rules have been formulated over the past few years.

#### 1. B of Four Standard

1. If your Tim pressure is of a poor answer, give it 0/7 or less. If it is totally irrelevant, give it 0.

However don't be ruthless if the candidate work though reasonably bizarre has something.

Again, if a candidate starts off on a wrong track, do not write the answer off. Sometimes a very surprisingly successful salvo attack may be better than appropriate credit should be given.

2. If the answer is general, moderate but has few redeeming features especially on the factual score, give it 0.8-1.0.

One often comes across short answers (about a page and a half) which reflects the basic facts in a rather naive way. This gives an impression of being 'off the cuff' in quality.

3. If the answer covers the points in a ~~fact~~<sup>way</sup>, with inadequate explanations and examples (but the answers are among the answers)

4. If the answer seems basic or ordinary, give it 1/4 marks. Here, you will need a mixup of note making and Unbalanced essay. Mix up certain concepts of points and provide four without examples.

For multi BE consistent about this. Do not change your mind from a basic mark to either

5. If the answer is ~~not~~ the final form.  
6. If the owner is giving one, without being  
bothered in anyway outstanding. Give it 17-19 marks  
N.B. It is disconcerting to read your remarks ~~or~~  
the script saying the candidate 'Shows a good  
understanding of the main points' (put well), a  
good ~~or~~ coverage of 15 or 16. Give credit  
from see aware of 15 or 16. Give credit  
where it is deserved.
7. For any form, answer with very few  
introduction, interpretation, coverage of points,  
explanation and illustrations, Give it 20-22 marks
8. If the answer shines ~~as~~ really excellent  
as outstanding with adequate introduction,  
interpretation, coverage of points, explanation and  
illustrations, Give it 23+25 marks.  
Ask yourself this question, when more  
credit can be given on 18 year old Candidate  
to provide an appraisal of 45 minutes.  
You are obliged to Give 25 marks if  
the answer is excellent and outstanding.
- Q. Have comment on Individu Answers where it  
seem appropriate to help explain what may seem  
to be unusual, high or very low marks.
- Delete major errors so as to show  
evidence that you have seen them. This can be  
done by underlining the irrelevancies and errors.
  - Note the encouragement in PUBLIC, i.e  
the use of relevant diagrams, sketchmaps and specific  
examples even though no specific percentage of the  
marks to set aside to reward such use.
- (iv) The start the script Count the script  
before writing Start and the checker should check  
marks scored in each question to verify the  
total marks for the script.

SEMMAY.

Student's Name : ..... Class : .....  
Enrol. code: ..... Index Number: .....

Subject Name:..... Paper Count:.....

Date: ...../...../20.....

### (b) Advantages of the Compound Windrose

- It is easy to draw.
- It is easy to interpret.
- It is used for comparison purposes.
- It gives a good visual impression.
- It can be superimposed.

$$\text{Any } 3 \times 1 = 3 \text{ mes.}$$

### Disadvantages

- Time consuming
- Difficult to get accurate when given a high amplitude.
- Consumes large space.
- Does not suggest causes in the change of wind speed.

### It involves tedious calculations

$$\text{Any } 2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ mes.}$$

### c) Effect of wind on agriculture.

- Facilitates pollination to plants.
- Generation of wind energy using windmills.
- Removal of harvested produce.
- Facilitates soil dispersal.
- Drying of agricultural produce.
- Rainfall formation (cyclone rainfall) ~~Frontal rainfall~~

$$\text{Any } 3 \times 1 = 3 \text{ mes.}$$

### Negative $\rightarrow$ Accelerating the spread of fire

- Strong winds destroy crops and agricultural buildings.
- $\hookrightarrow$  Strong winds cause ~~more~~ <sup>Dry winds</sup> crop failure.
- Too much rainfall due to moist winds leads to flooding leading to deterioration of crops in soils and drying of pasture difficult.
- Pollution -  $\text{SO}_2$  -  $\text{Any } 3 \times 1 = 3 \text{ mes.}$

SECTION B  
Op. Landholders are expected to define large scale agriculture and give its' characteristics.

Large scale agriculture refers to the growing of crops or rearing of animals on a large piece of land normally covering thousands of hectares of land.

Crops grown or animals reared are mainly for commercial purposes.

Animals are normally kept under ranching while crops are always grown under plantation

Farming, Examples of animal ranches exist in Argentina, Brazil, Kenya, etc

Examples of crops grown under plantations include tobacco in Zimbabwe, tea growing Kenya, rubber growing in Liberia and Malaysia, palm oil in Nigeria and Ivory Coast, etc. Sugarcane growing in Natal, South Africa.

QUESTION

- for animals, there are selected breeds of animals and for crops, one crop is normally grown
- Scientific methods of production are applied in the production process e.g. use of fertilizers, herbicides, dipping tank for animals, etc.
- Modern machines are always used on farms e.g. tractors, bulldozers, etc.
- A lot of capital is always invested on the farms.
- In the tropics, most of the farms are owned by foreigners.
- Workers are provided with social services like housing, medical, education, etc.
- Technical assistance is offered to farmers
- Pest and disease control is emphasized on farms.
- Improved crops are grown and animal breeds are ~~not~~ <sup>selected</sup> selected.

Crops are grown and animals are reared on a large scale.

Farm produce is intended for sale.

There is specialization.

than output is always realised.

For animal rearing, pastures are important.

- Record keeping is important.

In animal rearing, paddocking is usually used.

#### Impression marking (10 marks)

6. Candidates are expected to select a country, briefly state about its large scale farming and give the factors.

#### Argentina

Ranching is the rearing of animals on large scale (large pieces of land) covering thousands of hectares using improved methods of animal rearing. Animals reared include Angus, Hereford and

Aberdeen Angus cattle reared is mainly for beef production.

Ranching is done on the pampas in the temperate grasslands. Ranches have very large known as estancias in areas of Bahia, Paraná and Santa Fé.

factors include

- Availability of vast land for ranching.
- Moderate rainfall (1000mm) per year.
- Presence of fertile soils from the Andes mountain.
- Presence of natural pastures (the pampas).
- Presence of relatively flat landscape for easy movement of animals and mechanization.
- Presence of favourable temperatures (24°C-26°C) in summer and 10°C in 'cold winter'.
- Improved animal breeds imported from Europe.
- Use of improved fodder and feed supplements for animals.
- Presence of large markets for beef at home and abroad especially - Europe, USA and Asia.
- Presence of well developed transport routes especially of road, railway and water.
- Large supply of labour.

- High output is always realised.
- In animal rearing, pastures are improved.
- Record keeping is important.
- In animal rearing, paddocking is usually used.
- etc

### Impression marking (10 marks)

Q. Candidates are expected to select a country, briefly talk about its large scale farming and give the factors.

#### Argentina

Ranching is the rearing of animals on large scale (large piece of land) covering thousands of hectares using improved methods of animal rearing. Animals reared include Angus, Hereford and Aberdeen. ~~→ cattle reared is mainly for beef production.~~

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- Improved animal breeds imported from Europe.
- Use of improved fodder and feed supplements for animals.
- Presence of large markets for beef at home and external especially - Europe, USA and Asia.
- Presence of well developed transport routes especially by road, railway and water.
- Large supply of water by wind driven boreholes.

- Presence of large sum of Capital to buy better animal breeds, establish meat processing factories, barns, etc
- Positive government policy through research, land leases, etc.
- Presence of efficient co-operatives that deal in processing and marketing of animal products.
- High level of technology of barns, windmills used in pumping water, etc.
- Presence of skilled labour of cowboys, etc
- Political stability etc

**Note:** Examine two factors no Impression marking  
need of negatives (15 marks)

### Canada

Wheat growing is extensively done on the Canadian prairies in the southern areas of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.)

Factors include:

- Presence of extensive land.
- Presence of relatively flat / undulating relief which favours mechanisation.
- Presence of fertile soils - the black chernozems.
- Warm summer temperatures for crop ripening
- Free frost season for wheat growing
- Easy to clear vegetation for extensive cropping.
- Well developed transport systems.
- Presence of large sum of capital
- Presence of large market for wheat in Canada, USA, Europe and Asia
- Scientific research / high quality wheat.
- Presence of skilled labour force.
- Positive government policy
- High level of technology
- Political stability

Impression marking

15MA

3. Candidates are expected to:

distinguish between the two methods of marine fishing

~~purse~~ Seining is a modern method of marine fishing that involves the use of a purse seine net that is fitted with floats at the top and weight/leads at the bottom of the net.

The net is spread out in a circle to enclose a shoal of fish and when the circle is completed, a rope is pulled to close the seine net thus trapping the fish inside.

It is used to catch fish near the surface of tuna and mackerel.

Whereas

(5mks)

Trawling is a modern marine fishing method that involves dragging a coneshaped net (trawl) over the sea bed behind a trawler boat.

The mouth of the net is kept open by otterboards and it has floats at the top and weight at the bottom. The net is made coarser at the bottom (cod-end) so that the weight of caught fish does not leave the net.

Major fish species caught include cod, haddock, plaice and sole.

Note: Candidates should explain how the method is used, the fish species caught and can illustrate using diagrams.

(5mks)

Illustrations only ~~suppose~~  
~~Explanation but not~~  
~~taking their own~~

Candidates are expected to select one area, give fish species, fishing grounds, fishing methods, preservation methods, fish processing Centres and then give factors.

### Scandinavian region:

- Found in North East Atlantic fishing region with Norway, Finland and Sweden as major fishing countries.
- Fishing grounds include North Sea, Norwegian Sea, Atlantic Ocean, Baltic Sea, Gulf of Bothnia, etc.
- Fishing methods include Trawling, purse seining, drift.
- Preservation methods include refrigeration and canning.
- Fish processing Centres are Bergen, Tromsø, Stavanger, Helsinki, Helsingør, Trondheim, etc.

factors include:

- Presence of large fishing grounds.
  - Presence of variety of fish species.
  - Presence of a highly indented coastline especially in Norway.
  - Presence of wide and shallow continental shelf.
  - Influence of the North Atlantic warm infl.
  - Presence of cool temperatures for fish breeding and preservation.
  - Presence of extensive forests for ship building.
  - Presence of arid landscape that discourages arable farming forcing people to fishing.
  - Presence of highly skilled labour force.
  - Positive government policy.
  - Presence of high level of technology.
  - Presence of efficient transport systems.
  - Political stability.
  - Presence of many rivers and streams joining the sea/ocean.
  - Presence of many offshore islands.
  - The long leg fishing traditions especially of the Vikings and Normans.
- Religious factors
- ~~presence~~ Availability of processing industries

- Availability of large sum of Capital
- Presence of wider market - Internal and external
- Presence of highly developed Co-operatives
- **Strategic location.**

ar. Cendian  
define

### Impression manif (ITMS)

#### North East Atlantic fish grounds.

Located along the western shores of the Atlantic Ocean in Canada and USA. It has a long coastline of 8000 km and a fish area of 520,000 km<sup>2</sup>. It forms the Newfoundland Canada and the Grand fisheries of USA.

Major fish species include cod, herring, plaice, red fish, hake, flounder, etc.

Fishing methods are modern e.g. trawling, drift net. Preservation methods include refrigeration and canning. Fish processing centers include St. John, Eastport, Portland, etc.

#### factors include

- presence of large fishing grounds of Atlantic ocean
- presence of variety of fish species
- cool temperatures for fish breeding and preservation
- the meeting of ocean currents i.e. the cool Labrador and the warm gulf stream.
- extensive forests for ship building
- presence of wide and shallow continental shelf
- presence of an elongated coastline
- presence of skilled labour force
- presence of a large market - Internal and external
- presence of large sum of capital
- positive government policy
- political stability
- high level of technology
- highly developed Co-operatives
- sufficient transport facilities

7  
a, candidates are expected to:

Define - a settlement pattern and rural settlement pattern.

- Identify the rural settlement patterns found in Africa.

A settlement pattern refers to the distribution of buildings and houses in a certain geographical area in a particular time.

Rural settlement patterns refer to the way in which people live and build communities in villages or areas outside urban areas.

Rural settlement patterns in Africa include:

- Linear settlements - These exist along transport routes of roads and railways.

- Isolated / clustered / grouped settlements

These exist where settlements are close to each other in a particular area.

- Dispersed / scattered settlements

This is where settlements are evenly spread far apart from each other. They are normally found in sparsely populated areas.

(8 marks)

b) Candidates are expected to:

- Select one country

- Define population distribution

- Give areas of sparse, moderate and dense population densities.

- Give factors for population distribution.

Population distribution refers to how people are spread in a given area at a particular time.

## China

- sparsely populated areas include the Tibet mountain, western China, Gobi desert, etc.
- moderately populated areas lie on the fringes of the densely populated areas.
- densely populated areas are in the eastern parts of China, towns/cities - e.g. Beijing, Ktian, Canton, Czangzhou, Lanzhou, etc., along the river valleys of Yangtze Kiang, Mekong, Hwang He, etc.

## Republic of South Africa

- sparsely populated areas include the western part of the country.
- moderately populated areas lie on the fringes of the densely populated areas.
- densely populated areas are the rural region of the Transvaal, urban centres of East London, Maputo, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, etc.

Factors are more less similar except examples

- Relief of the area.
- Influence of climate especially rainfall and temperature.
- Fertility of the soils.
- Drainage system of the area.
- Presence of mineral deposits.
- Vegetation
- Pests and diseases.
- Transport and communication routes.
- Historical factors - e.g. early settlements.
- Tribal and civil wars.
- Influence of old emigration.
- Influence of Urbanisation. *Better Services*
- Influence of Industrialisation / employment
- Government policy.
- Cultural factors**

Note: Candidates should examine the factors in explanations and give relevant examples - e.g.

- Trade & Commercial Mkt**

Heavy rainfall attracts heavy settlements whereas little and unreliable rainfall in deserts and semi-deserts discourages settlements leading to sparse population.

Balance in Impression making  
(17 mics)

Explanation on way of distribution  
moderate, dense, & sparse

5. Candidates are expected to:

- select a region
- Define mining
- Give major minerals/mineral
- Give major mining centres/areas
- Explain the problems faced by the miner

Mining refers to the extraction of metallic and non-metallic ores from the earth crust.

Rand Region of South Africa:

Major minerals include gold, copper, coal, silicon, iron ore, asbestos,

Mining towns/areas include Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cremiston, Krugersdorp, Vereeniging, etc.

Ruhr Region of Germany:

Major minerals are coal and iron ore. Others include Lead, Zinc, copper and pyrites.

Mining towns include Duisburg, Dusseldorf, Bochum, Hamm, Essen, etc.

Problems are more or less similar

Exhaustion of minerals - e.g. coal in the Emscher coal field is showing signs of exhaustion.

Expensive transport routes to mining and marketing centres. / Remoteness

- \* Price fluctuations on the world market
- \* Competition with Other Countries on the world market
- Inadequate labour for Survey, extraction and processing of minerals especially in South Africa
- High costs of mining and Maintenance of Expatriate (Labour)
- Industrial strikes by labour force esp in Rep of Africa
- political instability in South Africa
- Less supportive government policy of less grants, over taxation especially in South Africa
- Profit repatriation by foreign companies especially in South Africa
- Urban influx with associated problems
- Expatriate Compensation of displaced people
- shortage of water especially in the Rand region of South Africa
- pollution of air and adjacent water bodies
- limited research etc
- Accidents

Power Shortage ?? Impression mining

25m

(i) Candidates are expected to distinguish between the terms given:

Central business district also referred to as CBD refers to the main area of a city or town that is devoted to Commerce and business.

It is the main commercial area of the town that provides employment, shopping and entertainment.

It is the most centrally located point of a city and most accessible by excellent transport links and so it is the heart of an urban area.

Whereas

Urban sprawl is a form of urban growth in which low density development of large plots of land takes place over a large area sometimes extending miles outside the urban area / limit.

It is the rapid extension of the geographical extent of cities and towns where there is rapid development of the area surrounding the city or the periphery of the city.

5mks

(ii) A conurbation refers to a large urban complex formed by the merging of two or more cities/towns. Towns merge such that there is no distinction between them.

It is an aggregation of a continuous network of urban centres with a high population.

Eg's include the Ruhr Industrial Complex of Germany, the Great Lakes region of USA, the Rand region of South Africa, etc.

Whereas

A city is an area in which a large number of people live fairly close to each other. It is a permanently settled place with defined administrative boundaries with many houses, stores and businesses. e.g. Kampala, Nairobi, London, etc.

5mks

b) Candidates are expected to give and explain the problems faced by urbanisation in Africa

Problems include:

pollution

Widespread urban unemployment.

Displacement of people.

Land shortage leads to encroachment on marginal lands.

Scarcity of water.

Development of slums and shanty areas.

Congestion and overgrowing.

Urban centres of robbery, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, etc.

Insufficient infrastructure.

Administrative problems of poor urban management.

Strain on the available social services.

High costs of living.

Effects of microclimate of hot temperatures, etc.

In **Easy spread of diseases** in case of out-**er**g covid 19

Impression management

(Lmey)

- Candidates are expected to explain briefly  
for the theory of Malthus on food supply
- Give (i) relevance and
  - relevance to the countries of the  
Sahel.

The theory was put down by a British  
economist Rev. Thomas Malthus in the time of the  
industrial revolution and it explains the relationship  
between population growth and food growth rate or  
supply. That is population growth depends on  
food supply.

The theory further states that whereas  
population growth amrks faster rate in a  
geometric progression - 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 etc., food  
supply grows at a slow rate in an arithmetic  
progression i.e. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, etc and that at  
one time, population growth will surpass food  
growth and there will be calamity in food supply -  
leading to famine.

So, it was important to control population  
growth through negative checks such as celibacy,  
late marriage, etc.

Otherwise, positive checks like wars, diseases  
would start operating to reduce population growth to  
match with food supply.

Relevance to the developing countries of the  
Sahel region.

- Land problems are common due to high  
population growth rate esp. in Nigeria, Ethiopia, etc.
- Food shortages are experienced in the Sahel  
region.
- Natural family planning methods are being  
used to control population growth.
- Land is fixed in supply and subject to  
diminishing returns.
- Positive checks such as epidemics, wars exist in  
Sahel region.

## irrelevance

- The theory doesn't forcee technological improvement since it assumes constant level of technology
- There is no mathematical relationship between food supply and population growth.
- Malthus ignored the possibility of getting foreign aid to increase food supply.
- He ignored other factors that affect population growth esp. Emigration, Immigration, etc.
- He ignored deliberate birth control measures esp. use of condoms.
- The theory assumes Subsistence economies and few such economies are both Subsistence and Commercial.
- He ignored labour mobility that can reduce population pressure in some areas.
- He did not forcee development of Infrastructure especially roads to transport food from areas of plenty to areas of scarcity.
- He ignored agricultural modernisation to increase food supply.
- He assumed a closed economy and yet food can be imported from other countries.

## Impression mainly (20ms)

- b. challenges of decreasing food supply in the Sahel include

- Malnutrition
- Starvation
- Diseases
- Death
- Continued dependence on other countries
- Continued migrations
- Raiding of herds

## er) Impression mainly (1min)

8. Candidates are expected to select either the Trans Siberian railway or the Rhine waterway, locate it and its extent and give the importance both positive and negative.

The Trans Siberian railway also known as the Great Siberian route is a large railway system that connects European Russia to the Russian Far East spanning a length of over 9289 Kilometres.

It runs from Moscow in the west to the city of Vladivostok in the east.

Goods normally transported include coal, gold, timber, machinery and trucks and millions of passengers.

Rhine waterway is found in Europe and it flows from Basel in Switzerland through Germany to the Netherlands in the North Sea at port Rotterdam and it extends for a length of 1300km.

It is linked to other rivers like the Ruhr, Lippe and Emscher with many canals such as Dortmund Ems, Rhine Herne Canal, Lippe-Ems Canal.

Goods mostly transported are manufactured products from the European Industrialised Countries and North America and also raw materials from Africa and oil/petroleum products from the Middle East.

Importance - More less the same.  
positive

- Opening up of remote areas.
- Development of urban areas/towns and cities.
- Development of agriculture through improving accessibility to agricultural areas.
- Stimulates industrial growth of iron and steel.

## Industries

- Encourages international trade and foreign acquisition
- strengthens international relationships
- promotes peace
- Acquisition of revenue through taxes
- Technological development of marine and railway technology
- Generation of HEP along the Rhine waterway.
- provision of employment opportunities to various forms of labour
- Stimulates development of other forms of transport
- provision of water for domestic and industrial use (for Rhine waterway)
- Flooding problems solved along the Rhine waterway
- promotion of the mining industry
- promotion of skills especially railway transport in mechanics and maintenance of railway network

## Negative

- Growth of towns and associated problems
- Modes of transport being slow in nature and not suitable for perishable goods
- High costs of maintenance especially railway transport
- Loss of lives due to railway and marine accidents
- pollution from towns and oil spills from oil tankers
- competition with other modes of transport
- destruction of environment mainly leads to other applications: Germany
- Candidates should give relevant examples
- Imported inflation
- Dampening