

# MATIGO EXAMINATIONS BOARD



P250/2

GEOGRAPHY

(World problems and development)

MARKING GUIDE 2023

PAPER 2

Qn	Answer			marks
1(a)	Divergence table	YEAR	DIVERGENCIES	<div>Average= <math>\frac{\text{Total number of items}}{\text{Number of items}}</math> ✓</div> <div>= <math>\frac{545+524+675+511+654+553+628+587}{8}</math> ✓</div> <div>= <math>\frac{4677}{8}</math> ✓</div> <div>Average = 584.625 ≈ 585 ✓</div> <div>Divergencies = original value - average ✓</div>
		1962	−40	
		1963	−61	
		1964	90	
		1965	−74	
		1966	69	
		1967	−32	
		1968	43	
		1969	2	
		(b)	MERITS	
<div>• It is easy to draw ✓</div> <div>• It is easy to interpret ✓</div> <div>• It gives a good visual impression ✓</div>				

	<b>DEMERITS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It consumes a lot of time ✓</li><li>• It involves tedious mathematical calculations ✓</li><li>• It occupies a big space</li><li>• It is restricted to one purpose</li><li>• It does not portray actual figures but divergencies</li></ul>	02		
(c)	<b>Physical factors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Presence of extensive land ✓</li><li>• Climate i.e. rainfall and temperature ✓</li><li>• Fertile soils ✓</li><li>• Proper drainage ✓</li></ul> <b>Human Factors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Availability of sufficient capital ✓</li><li>• Favorable government policy ✓</li><li>• High levels of technology/Agricultural modernization</li><li>• Skilled and experienced labour</li><li>• Developed transport system</li></ul>	04       02		
(d)	<table><tr><td><b>Physical</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pests and diseases ✓</li><li>• Flooding ✓</li><li>• Earthquakes ✓</li><li>• Poorly drained soils</li></ul><i>Any 3</i></td><td><b>Human factors</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Limited market ✓</li><li>- Competition ✓</li><li>- Price fluctuation ✓</li><li>- Poor transport networks</li><li>- Limited research conducted <i>Any 3</i></li></ul></td></tr></table>	<b>Physical</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pests and diseases ✓</li><li>• Flooding ✓</li><li>• Earthquakes ✓</li><li>• Poorly drained soils</li></ul> <i>Any 3</i>	<b>Human factors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Limited market ✓</li><li>- Competition ✓</li><li>- Price fluctuation ✓</li><li>- Poor transport networks</li><li>- Limited research conducted <i>Any 3</i></li></ul>	06
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2(a)	<b>MAKING BY IMPRESSION</b> <p>Nomadic Pastoralism is a form of subsistence farming where large herds of cattle are kept practiced in areas of low and unreliable rainfall involving movement of people together with their livestock in search of grass (Pastures) and water for their livestock.</p> <b>Characteristics of nomadic Pastoralism include;</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pastoralists occupy areas of low and unreliable rainfall</li><li>• Livestock are kept for subsistence purposes</li><li>• Large number of low quality cattle such as Zebu are kept</li><li>• Seasonal movements in search for water and pastures are necessary.</li></ul>	08		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overgrazing resulting from overstocking is a common feature.</li> <li>• Indigenous breeds of cattle are reared i.e. Zebu</li> <li>• Livestock depends on natural pastures</li> </ul>	
(b)	<p><b>Factors persistence of Nomadic Pastoralism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low and unreliable rainfall of 250-460mm</li> <li>• Presence of vast land due to low population</li> <li>• Presence of grassland vegetation</li> <li>• Infertile soil soils in the pastoral areas.</li> <li>• Generally flat relief</li> <li>• Sparse population</li> <li>• Traditional/cultural conservatism</li> <li>• The Pastoralists greatly depend on their animals as a source of livelihood in form of milk, meat</li> <li>• The value attached to the animals</li> <li>• Hostility of the nomads to Pastoralists</li> <li>• The land tenure system</li> <li>• Undeveloped infrastructure</li> <li>• Insufficient capital</li> </ul>	17
3(a)	<p><b>Define taiga forests</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are forests found in the Northern hemisphere</li> <li>• The major commercial species are white pine, lodge pole pine, Douglas fir, Balsam fir, Red spruce, Norway spruce etc.</li> <li>• They grow in the far north between 500 – 700 of the equator</li> <li>• These forests are grown in Russia, British Columbia, Canada, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway etc.</li> <li>• They generally grow in the far North where winters are long and very cold.</li> <li>• There is rainfall of 40 – 100cm but most fall as snow</li> <li>• Trees species in continuous forests are Hem locks, spruce, fir, larch, pines, birch etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Characteristics include</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trees often grow in pure stands of single species</li> <li>• Coniferous forests are ever green</li> <li>• They are mostly made up of softwood</li> <li>• Trees have need shaped leaves</li> <li>• Trees are conical in shape</li> </ul>	10

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coniferous trees bear and carry their fruits</li> <li>• Trees are quick maturing between 8 – 20years</li> <li>• The tree bark has a large content of resin</li> <li>• Trees have wax coating</li> </ul>	
(b)	<p>Learner to choose from either British Columbia or Canada with their relevant examples.</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Introduce either British Columbia or Canada.</p> <p>Show the tree species, forest centres, major parts and rivers</p> <p><b>Physical factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire outbreak started either by hot temperature</li> <li>• The steep slope along Rocky mountains</li> <li>• Sparse and low population</li> <li>• Forests take long to mature</li> <li>• The harsh cold winters of freezing temperatures below 100c</li> <li>• Pests and diseases i.e. moths, caterpillars</li> </ul> <p><b>Human factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited transport routes</li> <li>• Over exploitation due to use of modern equipment</li> <li>• Accidents</li> <li>• Competition with other lumbering countries i.e. Norway</li> <li>• Environment conservatives discourage forestry activities thus delaying acquisition of licenses</li> <li>• Limited capital</li> <li>• Limited research</li> <li>• Low levels of technology</li> </ul>	15
4	<p><b>General Approach</b></p> <p>Define mining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate USA</li> <li>• Describe the rocky mountains</li> </ul> <p>The rocky mountains are massive mountain ranges that stretch from Canada to Central New Mexico. These include the rocky mountain system of northern rocky mountains, these include Western Montana, North Central Idaho, Middle rocky mountains with centres like Utah, Colorado, Wyoming basin, Southern rocky mountains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rocky mountains have copper, gold, lead silver, zinc etc</li> <li>• Most rocky mountains have coal, natural gas, oil etc.</li> </ul>	25

	<p><b>Physical factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of minerals near the surface</li> <li>• Good quality minerals</li> <li>• Existence of a wide range of minerals</li> </ul> <p><b>Human factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modern technology involving Adit and shaft methods</li> <li>• Availability of adequate capital</li> <li>• Presence of adequate energy requirements e.g. HEP</li> <li>• Increased research</li> <li>• Presence of abundant skilled labour</li> <li>• Reliable transport network</li> <li>• Supportive government policy</li> <li>• Presence of large local and foreign market</li> <li>• Political stability</li> </ul>	
5	<p>It runs for a distance of 9,297km from Russia's capital (Moscow) to Vladivostok port at the sea of Japan (Pacific Ocean) this is the world's longest continuous railway line.</p> <p>It was opened up in 1914 and has a series of inter connecting railway lines radiating from Russia to China passing through many towns such as St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Chelyabinsk, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Kirov, Sverdlovsk in Siberian plain etc.</p> <p>Social economic impacts include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitated exploitation of natural resources</li> <li>• It opened up remote areas such as the Siberian plains, rural mountains for agriculture, tourism, settlement etc.</li> <li>• Led to development of towns.</li> <li>• Promoted international trade between the Eastern Europe and Asian countries.</li> <li>• Provides employment of many people</li> <li>• Promoted industrial development</li> <li>• Facilitates mobility of labour from one point to another</li> <li>• Promoted tourism in Russia</li> <li>• Have strengthened cooperation between Russia and European countries like Finland</li> <li>• Promoted technological development</li> <li>• Encouraged organized settlement along the railway line</li> <li>• Provided local revenue</li> </ul>	25

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoted agriculture like wheat farming</li> <li>• Facilitated development of other forms of transport</li> <li>• Led to urbanization with its related problems</li> <li>• its construction led to clearance of Russian Talga forests</li> <li>• Led to over exploitation of resources</li> <li>• Loss of lives through accidents</li> <li>• Have undermined the importance of other forms of transport</li> </ul>	
6(a)	<p>Underlying factors for the increased hunger  N.B: Each point should have an attachment of increased per statement for only human factors  Define hunger, show the African communities i.e. Kenya</p> <p><b>Physical factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harsh climatic conditions</li> <li>• Poor soils of low productivity</li> <li>• Influence of dry winds i.e. North East trade winds in Somalia</li> <li>• Pests and diseases</li> <li>• Poor drainage to support crop production</li> <li>• Relief factors</li> </ul> <p><b>Human factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political instability</li> <li>• High population growth in Somalia</li> <li>• Poor transport facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate storage facilities</li> <li>• Limited capital</li> <li>• Rural urban migration</li> <li>• The colonial policies which emphasized production of cash crops</li> <li>• Low levels of education</li> <li>• Bush burning, shifting cultivation</li> <li>• Poor land tenure system</li> </ul>	15
(b)	<p>Agricultural modernization is the transition from traditional methods of agriculture to modern agriculture.  The following is how agricultural modernization is a solution to combating hunger challenge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigation of farming</li> <li>• Application of fertilizers</li> <li>• Cross breeding of animals</li> <li>• Spraying using chemicals</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inseminating of animals</li> <li>• Extending piped water to urban centres of Addis Ababa in Ethiopia</li> <li>• Adopting Agricultural demonstration institutes</li> <li>• Developing transport routes</li> <li>• Conducting research</li> <li>• Encouraging production of food crops like maize</li> <li>• Adopting national food policy aimed at increasing the local food supplies</li> <li>• Prioritizing political stability</li> <li>• Practicing family planning to reduce on population</li> <li>• Setting up modern food storage facilities in form of ware houses</li> </ul>	
7(a)	<p>Urban sprawl – This is the out ward spread of built up areas caused by their expansion</p> <p>Urban fields – This is the area around a town which it serves and from which it draws customers for its goods and services</p> <p>Hinterland – This is the area which serves and is in turn served by a port.</p> <p>Site of a town – This involves the physical characteristics of the ground on which settlement is located.</p>	08
(b)	<p>Define urbanization</p> <p>Locate tropical Africa and the countries within i.e Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria, Gabon, Ghana, Zambia, DRC Major towns i.e. Nairobi, Logos, Arusha etc</p> <p>These include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of social services</li> <li>• Availability of better security</li> <li>• Favourable government policies in urban area</li> <li>• Historical factors</li> <li>• Poor education system</li> <li>• Availability of large supply of power</li> <li>• Availability of highly developed technology</li> <li>• High level of unemployment in the rural areas</li> <li>• Government's reluctance to develop rural infrastructure</li> <li>• The poor land tenure system</li> <li>• Natural calamities i.e. floods, landslides etc in rural areas</li> <li>• Poor social habits in rural areas</li> <li>• Societal discrimination of people</li> <li>• Unfavourable government policies in rural areas</li> <li>• Love for adventure / prestige</li> </ul>	17

7(a)	<p>Candidates should define the term cooperative farming and collectivization then explain the difference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperative farming is a system where farmers willingly come together to undertake agricultural activities.</li> <li>• Collectivization is a system of farming where by small scale farmers are brought together by government to form large scale farming units.</li> </ul> <p><b>Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperatives are voluntarily formed without forcing farming to come together.</li> </ul> <p>Whereas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collective farming is formed by force.</li> <li>• In cooperative farming, ownership is by farmers themselves</li> </ul> <p>Whereas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In collective farming, farms are state owned</li> <li>• In cooperative farming, cooperatives are responsible to the people</li> </ul> <p>Whereas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In collective farming, farms are responsible to the state</li> <li>• In cooperative farming, running and control of cooperatives is by farmers themselves</li> </ul> <p>Whereas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In collective farming, government exercises great control over and then dictate how much to be produced.</li> </ul>	08
(b)	<p><b>POSITIVE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New land was opened up</li> <li>• Development of agro based industries</li> <li>• Encouraged specialization and division of labour</li> <li>• Led to increase in food production</li> <li>• Promoted the development of urban countries i.e.</li> <li>• Creation of employment opportunities</li> <li>• Encourages cooperation and team work</li> <li>• Improved research on Agriculture</li> <li>• Encouraged easy access to the means of production</li> <li>• Earns government revenue</li> <li>• Has led to foreign exchange inflow</li> <li>• Diversification of economic activities</li> <li>• Encourages development of transport and communication network</li> <li>• Development of social infrastructures</li> </ul>	17



- Have made it easy to offer advice to farmers
- Making of economic decisions on what to grow
- Made it easy for government to assist farmers inform of a loan

#### NEGATIVE

- Increased mechanization has led to unemployment
- Bureaucracy delays decision making
- Have led to pollution
- Monoculture practices
- Lack of individual security over the land discourages farmers to grow crops
- The state takes the bulk of the harvest and pays low wages thus exploitation of members
- Limited output.
- They were formed hurriedly and against the wishes of the peasants. There was resistance and the reforms were slow.

Criterion	Awarding section B
0-5	Failed essay
6 -9	Fair essay
10-13	'O' level essay
14-17	Good essay
18-21	Very good essay
22-25	Excellent

Grapgh

T= 01

S = 01

I = 04

A = 02

A DIVERGENCE BAR GRAPH SHOWING PRODUCTION OF SUGARCANES IN MALAYSIA  
BETWEEN 1962 AND 1969

