

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

MARKING GUIDE

Uganda Certificate of Education

UCE August

GEOGRAPHY 273/2



1. (a) (i) Ocean currents
1. Warm Guinea.
2. Cold Benguela.
- (ii) Latitudes
A. Cancer
B. Capricorn
- (iii) Climatic regions:
C: Equatorial
D: Tropical climate
E: Desert
- (iv) Gulf marked F: Gulf of Guinea. (8 marks)
- (b) (i) Reasons for high rainfall amounts
- Nearness to the equator where rains are heavy.
- Nearness to warm currents.
- Presence of the S.E moist winds
- Dense forest cover / dense vegetation.
- Presence of patches of highlands leading to heavy relief rainfall.
- Apparent overhead sun twice a year hence a double maxima.
- Presence of large water bodies.
- Human activity afforestation. (Any 4 = 4 marks)
- (ii) Low rainfall amounts
- Cold ocean currents
- Scarcity / no vegetation.
- Human activity of deforestation.
- Lee ward sides of highlands
- Far from large water bodies/ Ltd water bodies.
- Dry blowing N.E tradewinds from dry Arabian desert.
- Dry Hamattans blowing in the region. (Any 4 = 4 marks)
- (c) How rainfall amounts influence human activities
- Heavy rains lead to forestry hence lumbering
- Heavy rains lead to forestry hence tourism.
- Heavy rains support growth of perennial crops.
- Heavy rains support forestry hence bee keeping.
- Heavy rains support perennial rivers hence fishing.
- Trade and commerce all year, due to continuous supply of forest and Agricultural produces.
- Industrialization due to constant supply of raw materials. (Agricultural and forestry)
- Transportation of products all year due to a continuous supply all year.
- Etc. (Any 5 = 5 marks)

- (d) Negative effects of high M.A.R on the human activities.
- Leads to destruction of infrastructure e.g. Roads disrupting transportation.
 - Results into silting of rivers which disrupts fishing.
 - Results into floods that destroy gardens.
 - Supports easy spread of diseases destroying crops/ animal death.
 - Supports spread of pests leading to low quality output.
 - Landslides destroy gardens and infrastructure.
 - Quick growth of weeds which outcompete crops.
 - Leads to soil erosion hence loss of soil fertility.

2. (a) (Any 4 = 4 marks)

(000's hectares)

$$\text{DRC: } \frac{6700}{50338} \times 360^\circ$$

$$= 47.9^\circ \simeq 48^\circ$$

$$\text{Ethiopia: } \frac{10,000}{50338} \times 360^\circ$$

$$71.50 \simeq 72^\circ$$

$$\text{Nigeria: } \frac{28200}{50338} \times 360^\circ$$

$$= 201.7^\circ \simeq 202^\circ$$

$$\text{Swaziland: } \frac{178}{50338} \times 360^\circ$$

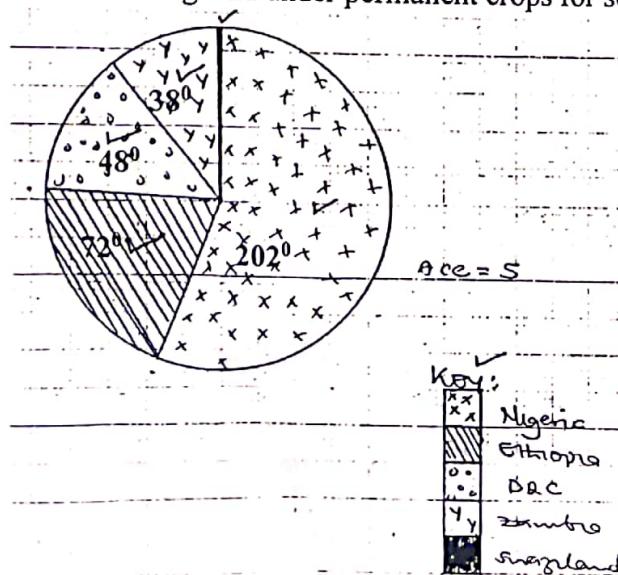
$$= 1.3^\circ \simeq 1^\circ$$

$$\text{Zambia: } \frac{178}{50338} \times 360^\circ$$

$$= 37.6^\circ \simeq 38^\circ$$

A pie chart showing land under permanent crops for selected African countries: (8 marks)

(000's hectares)



Cal 1 mark

Title 1 mark

Acc 5 marks

Key 1 mark

08 marks

(b) Country (Any named country) (1 mark)
Oil palm, Rubber, Sorghum, Cocoa, Cotton, Cassava, Coffee, Millet,
G.nut, Yams, Ginger, wheat etc. (any 2 - 2 marks) 03marks

- (c) Conditions for the growth of permanent crops
 - Presence of fertile soils for proper growth of the crops.
 - The heavy rainfall required for the growth of the crops.
 - The hot temperatures required for the proper growth of the crops.
 - The sunny conditions for ripening and harvesting of the crops.
 - A supportive government policy of e.g. giving loans to the farmers.
 - The well-developed transport network for the transporting the produce.
 - Availability of skilled labour to work on farms.
 - The large market where crops are sold etc.
 - A relatively flat land that favour mechanization.
 - A large land for large scale production.
 - Availability of large capital to buy inputs. (8 marks)

- (d) Benefits of keeping land under permanent crops:
 - Continued food production reducing risks of famine.
 - Continued supply of raw materials to Agro-based industries.
 - Soils are conserved hence maintaining their fertility.
 - Continued earning of Revenue by government used to provide social services.
 - Continued employment opportunities for the people where they earn incomes.
 - Permanent source of foreign exchange for the country used in International trade.
 - Promotes international relationship with importing countries which promotes peace.
 - Improves incomes and S.O.L for the people.
 - Makes efficient utilization of available land.

(6 marks)

3. (a) (i) Rivers
A- Wilge:
B - Vaal:
- (ii) States
1- Orange free state:
2- East Rand: / Transvaal
- (iii) Industrial centres
C - Krugersdorp:
D - Johannesburg:
- (iv) Feature 3 – Vaal Barriage. (7 marks)

- (b) With specific examples. Conditions for location of industries in South Africa.
 - Where there is plenty of land e.g. at Johannesburg
 - Where there is plenty of water e.g. at Vaal for cooling machinery.
 - Where there is plenty of power e.g. at Pretoria for running machinery.
 - Where there is plenty of skilled labour e.g. at Johannesburg to work in industries.

- Where there is large market e.g. at cape town where to sell products.
 - Government policy e.g. gold processing at Kimberly.
 - Where there is well developed transport network e.g. at Pretoria for easy transportation of raw materials and finished goods.
- NB: 1. Examples vary from student to student.
 2. Other examples could be of raw materials, rivers etc

(8 marks)

(c) Explain environmental problems resulting from industrial growth.

- Fumes pollute the environment leading to global warming.
 - Leads to urbanization with related problems.
 - Attracts a large population leading to unemployment.
 - Leads to clearance of vegetation hence reduced rainfall.
 - Encroaches on land meant for other land uses e.g. Agriculture hence reduced food production.
 - Results into exhaustion of especially mineral raw materials.
- Etc.

(Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks)

(d) Changes that should be taken to improve the industrial sector.

- Wastes should be treated before disposal.
- Raw materials should be imported to supplement the available resources.
- Wastes/scrap should be recycled to get raw materials.
- Research should be carried out to widen markets.
- Labour should be trained/imported.
- Advanced technology should be used to save the scarce raw materials.

4. (a) (i) Towns (any 4)

- A. Dar-es-salaam
- B. Kapiri-Mposhi
- C. Lusaka

(ii) Lakes:

- 1. Tanganyika.
- 2. Malawi

(iii) Countries:

- 3. Malawi
- 4. Mozambique

(iv) Water body D- Indian Ocean.

(b) With examples describe factors for the distribution of the railway network. (8 marks)

- Rich hinterland/large mineral resources e.g copper in the Zambia belt.
- Gentle relief e.g. in Central Zambia and Southern Tanzania favourable for railway construction.
- Supportive government policies e.g. between Tanzania and Zambia that facilitated the construction of the railway.
- Advanced technology e.g.
- Skilled labour e.g. engineers needed in railway construction.

- Large sums of capital from the Tanzanian and Zambian government for the construction of the railway.
- Limited dense vegetation cover i.e. the Grassland vegetation in Southern Tanzania easy to clear for construction.
- Political stability e.g. in Tanzania and Zambia that facilitated railway construction.
- Limited drainage features e.g. rivers and lakes in that area that made construction of the railway easy.

(c) Role of transport in development: (Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks)

- Provided employment.
- Cheap means of transporting bulky materials.
- Attracted development of urban centres.
- Source of revenue through taxing train workers and services.
- Source of foreign exchange after taxing foreign countries using the means of transport.
- Promotes international relations promoting peace, friendship needed in development.
- Transport boosts tourism through transporting Tourists.
- It boosts trade through transporting goods.

(d) Outline the problems facing the transport sector in Africa. (Any 5x1 = 5 marks)

- Narrow roads lead to traffic jam.
- High way robberies scare away road users.
- Accidents lead to loss of lives.
- Congestion at ports may lead to delays.
- Limited capital leading to low transport network coverage.
- Low levels of technology leading to poor facilities and services.
- Dry weather roads are impassable in rainy seasons.
- Weeds on water disrupts water transport.
- Rugged terrain limits railway transport.
- Thick vegetation discourage e.g. Road and railway transport.
- Political instabilities makes some areas inaccessible.
- There's shortage of skilled labour needed in construction.
- Presence of rapids and water falls limits water transport.
- High levels of corruption lead to construction of substandard routes.
- Increasing fuel prices making transportation expensive.

Any 4 x 1 (4 marks)

PART II: Studies in Development NORTH AMERICA:

5. (a) (i) Islands:
- A: Manhattan
- B: Bronx
- (ii) Bays
1. Lower bay.
 2. Upper bay.

(iii) Rivers
C- East River
D- Harlem River.

(iv) Airport
3 - New York.

(7 marks)

(b) Describe the physical conditions for the establishment of the New York port.

- Deep waters for large vessels to sail.
- Well sheltered harbour for ships to leave and anchor anytime.
- Natural harbor hence easy construction of port facilities.
- Hard basement rocks for a firm foundation.
- Rich hinterland providing goods for the export through the port.
- The numerous Islands produce a large area for port construction.
- The numerous rivers provide a wider area for docking.
- Presence of a relatively flat landscape for coastal port construction.
- Ice free all year making it usable all year.
- Low tidal range reducing risks of accidents.
- Strategic location of Eastern side near European markets.

Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks

(c) Importance of New York to development of USA

- It has promoted international trade leading to foreign exchange earnings.
- It has provided employment to a large population where they earn incomes.
- It has promoted international relations with foreign countries using the port for trade.
- Income earned by people improves their S.O.C.
- It has attracted a large number of Tourists who bring foreign exchange to USA.
- It has attracted development of infrastructure e.g roads, railways hence easy movement of people and Cargo.
- It's a source of revenue through taxing workers, industries and commercial activities which is used by USA to provide social services etc.

Any 6x1 (6 marks)

(d) Outline the problems facing New York port.

(An outline must be a meaningful statement)

- Pollution and fog have led to poor visibility and accidents.
- Traffic jam which has led to delays / traffic congestion.
- Congestion which has led to easy spread of diseases.
- There is limited land which has affected port expansion.
- Limited better houses leading to slums.
- Unemployment leading to high crime rates.
- Racial discrimination which has sparked off crimes.
- Terrorist activities have caused insecurity to the port.
- Floods due to low altitude which destroys property.
- High levels of siltation due to the numerous rivers leading to costs of dredging.

Any 4 x 1 (4 marks)

(a) Iron ore $\frac{16,000}{22700} \times 100\% = 70.4\% / 70.5\%$ (2 marks)

Iron and steel $\frac{670}{6,000} \times 100\% = 11.2\%$ (2 marks)

Others $\frac{7,300}{9,300} \times 100\% = 78.5\%$ (2 marks)

(06 marks)

(b) Describe the conditions for the development of Iron and steel industry:

- Large Iron ore reserves hence large scale supply of raw materials.
- Plenty of water to cool machinery.
- A well-developed transporting network for transporting raw materials and goods to market.
- Plenty of power e.g. H.E.P, thermal etc to run machinery.
- A large land where to construct and expand industries.
- Plenty of coal needed to produce steel.
- A relatively flat relief for easy construction of industries.
- Advanced technology needed in industries.
- Skilled labour to work in industries.
- Large sums of capital to buy industrial inputs.
- Supportive government policies e.g. protectionism to industrial products.
- Availability of a large market at home and abroad for the manufactured goods.

Any 4 x 2 (8 marks)

(c) Explain negative effects of growth of industries on the environment:

- Leads to over exploitation of minerals leading to exhaustion.
- Mining of mineral raw materials creates hollows on the landscape.
- Leads to pollution (air, water, land) leading to global warming.
- Leads to clearing of vegetation/ forests thereby reducing rainfall amounts.
- Leads to urbanization leading to urban problems e.g. unemployment, high crime rates, overcrowding.
- Leads to poor visibility due to smoke leading to accidents.
- Reduces land for other land uses eg Agriculture leading to famine.
- Attracts migrant labour which distorts the cultural social setup.
- Competition for labour leading to high labour cost.

(6 marks)

(d) Changes that should be taken to reduce effects of industrial growth.

- Raw materials should be imported to supplement available raw materials.
- Automation of industries should be done to reduce high labour costs.
- Wastes should be recycled for re-use.
- There should be importation of labour to improve output.
- Alternative sources of power should be used to reduce competition for power.
- Industrial wastes should be treated to reduce pollution.
- Vertical expansion in industrial centres to create more space for expansion.
- Laws should be used against crimes in industrial centres etc.
- There should be industrial relocation to reduce congestion.
- Anti-pollution laws should be enacted to reduce pollution.

(5 marks)

7. (a) (i) States
1: Rhode Island.
2: Massachusetts.
- (ii) Rivers
3- Merrimack
4- Connecticut
- (iii) Water body
A- Atlantic Ocean.
- (iv) Highland
B- Appalachians.
- (v) Crops grown in
C - Tobacco
D - Vegetables/fruits

(8marks)

(b) Describe factors for Agriculture

- Existence of warm summers for growth and ripening.
- Well drained soils for proper growth of the crops.
- Fertile soils for growth of crops.
- Presence of moderate rainfall that support crop growth.
- The advanced technology e.g. Green houses for growth of crops.
- Availability of a large market where to sale products.
- Availability of skilled labour to work on farms.
- The advanced technology e.g. use of machinery for quality work on the farms.
- The large sums of capital used to buy farm inputs.
- A supportive government policy of e.g. availing laws to farmers.
- The well-developed transport network for transporting produce.
- A relatively flat landscape that supports mechanization.
- Presence of adequate land for establishment and expansion of farms.
- Presence of numerous rivers providing water for irrigation.

Any 4x2 (8 marks)

(c) State the contributions of Agriculture to New England:

- Source of food which improves diet.
- People have acquired skills leading to increased output.
- Source of raw materials for Agro-based industries.
- Source of employment where farmers earn incomes.
- It has attracted growth of infrastructure e.g. roads for easy transportation.
- It has attracted growth of urban centres with better social services.
- Source of revenue through taxing farmers and processors used to provide social services.
- The income earned by farmers hence improved their standards of living.
- Source of foreign exchange from exports used in international trade.
- Has promoted international relations with buying/ importing countries thereby promising peace. Etc.
- It has provided market for industrial products e.g machinery.
- It has led to the diversification of the economy widening incomes and employment.

Any 5 (5 marks)

- (d) What steps have been taken to improve agriculture (*NB mind tense*)
- Fertilizers have been applied to conserve soil fertility.
 - Research has been carried out for better crop yields.
 - Storage facilities have been improved to prevent post-harvest losses especially for fruits and vegetables.
 - Scientific methods e.g. use of green houses have been employed to prevent vagaries of weather.
 - Soil conservation methods e.g. mulching, contour ploughing have been employed to reduce soil erosion.
 - Specialization in Agriculture has been carried out for quality products.
 - Pests have been sprayed to improve quality.
 - Diseases have been treated to improve quality.
 - Etc.

Any 4 (4 marks)

REGION II: RHINELANDS

8. (a) (i) Physical regions
 1: Jura
 2: Plateau/ Swiss Plateau.
 3: Alps/ Swiss Alps
- (ii) Lakes
 A: Neuchatel
 B: Constance
- (iii) Rivers
 C-Rhine
 D-Aar
- (iv) Towns
 4: Basel.
 5: Bern

(9 marks)

- (b) Influence of relief on land use in Switzerland
+vely
- The flattened fold mountains of the Jura support growth of grasses leading to animal rearing.
 - The plateau has lakes which attract tourists.
 - The plateau is relatively flat supporting agriculture/ industrialization/ settlement.
 - The Alps Mountain are snow capped with features promoting tourism.
 - Alps have sites for H.E.P generation.
 - Alps promote winter sports e.g. skating, skiing.
 - Steep slopes of Alps support forestry leading to lumbering.
 - The slopes of the Alps support growth of pastures leading to animal rearing.

Any 3x1

- vely**
- Rugged Alps limit construction of transport routes which hinders movement.
 - Very cold temperature in Alps limits land uses like settlement, agriculture. etc.
 - Steep terrain encourages avalanches that limit transportation.
 - Etc.

(3x1)

(06 marks)

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- (c) Challenges facing land uses in the Alps:
- Very cold temperatures discourage settlement and agriculture.
 - Avalanches in Alps leads to Loss of lives and destruction of property.
 - Rugged landscape limits construction of transport routes which makes movement difficult.
 - It has numerous rivers which flood and destroy property.
 - Rivers have waterfalls which limits water transport.
 - The thin infertile soils leads to low agriculture production.
 - Long winters limits settlement.
 - Some areas are too remote making settlement difficult.

Any 5x1 (5 marks)

- (d) Measures that should be taken to solve the challenges.
- Cable cars should be promoted to ease movement.
 - North facing slopes should be used for forestry.
 - Early warning systems should be promoted to warn against avalanches.
 - Internal heating of houses should be carried out as a way of attracting settlement.
 - Green house technology should be adopted to carry out agriculture.
 - H.E.P generation should be done to provide of H.E.P for heating and transport.
 - Winter games like skiing should be promoted as a way of land use.
 - Transhumance should be practiced a way of keeping livestock.

Any 5 x 1 (5 marks)

9. (a)

$$\text{Fuels; } \frac{08}{100} \times 360^\circ = 28.8^\circ \approx 29^\circ$$

$$\text{Agric. raw materials; } \frac{02}{100} \times 360^\circ = 7.2^\circ \approx 7^\circ$$

$$\text{Manufactured foods; } \frac{70}{100} \times 360^\circ = 252^\circ$$

$$\text{Food; } \frac{07}{100} \times 360^\circ = 25.2^\circ \approx 25^\circ$$

$$\text{Ores and metals; } \frac{03}{100} \times 360^\circ = 10.8^\circ \approx 11^\circ$$

$$\text{Others; } \frac{10}{100} \times 360^\circ = 36^\circ$$

Cal: 1 mark

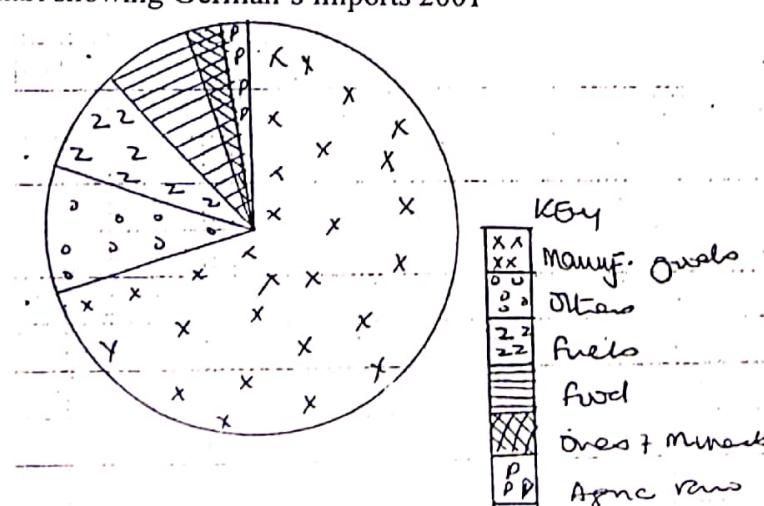
Title: 1 mark

Acc: 6 marks

Key: 1 mark

A pie chart showing German's imports 2001

(09 marks)



- (b) State the conditions which influenced German's exports
- German has less fuels and most of it is locally consumed leading to low fuel exports.
 - Most Agric. Raw materials are locally used in industries hence less is left for export.
 - German is highly industrialized making it export a large % of manufactured goods.
 - Most of the food is locally consumed hence less of it is exported.
 - Most of the ores and metals are used locally in industries hence less is exported.

Any 5x1 (5marks)

- (c) Describe factors that have favoured development of German's manufacturing sector.

- Adequate land for industrial expansion.
- Presence of adequate water to cool machinery.
- Adequate raw materials like coal in the steel and iron industry.
- Well-developed transport network for easy transportation of industrial raw materials and products.
- Availability of a large market locally and abroad where to sell the products.
- A supportive government policy of protecting industries from external competitors.
- Availability of large sums of capital to purchase industrial inputs.
- Advanced technology leading to quality products.
- Political stability which has created a conducive environment for industrial growth.
- Availability of skilled labour to work in industries.
- The high grade coal that produces energy needed industries.

Any 4 x 2 (8 marks)

- (d) Outline the problems facing German's manufacturing sector.

- It's highly capital intensive as a lot of capital is required to install modern technology.
- It faces a high cost in importing required raw materials/ Limited local raw materials.
- There is limited skilled labour making cost of production high.
- It faces competition for markets due to cheaper substitutes e.g. from China.
- There is limited land which makes expansion of industrial facilities difficult.
- Global recession which has reduced markets for the goods.

Any 3x1 = (3 marks)

- Q. (a) A bar graph showing land use in Netherlands (*attached on graph paper*)
- (b) Factors favouring agriculture in the Netherlands.
- Relatively flat land that favour mechanization.
 - Presence of fertile soils for crop growth.
 - The warm summers for growth and ripening of crops.
 - Presence of plenty of fresh water from L.Yssels to irrigate the crops.
 - The advanced technology e.g. green houses to regulate conditions for growth of crops.
 - A supportive government policy of restricting similar Agricultural imports.

- Availability of a large market locally and internationally (co-operative farming) for farm products.
- Efficient transport network for products to markets.
- Availability of skilled labour to work on farms.
- Availability of large sums of capital to buy farm inputs.

(c) State challenges facing agriculture: any 4 x 2 (8 marks)

- There is limited fresh water leading to high cost of purification.
- There is salination of soils leading to high treatment costs.
- There is a high cost of land rents leading to less incomes earned by farmers.
- Polders have sandy soils which easily loses fertility hence high rate of application of fertilizers.
- Excess water logging on polders leading to rotting of crops.
- Stiff competition for land with other land users reduces crop production.
- There is a high incidence of pests which lead to low output.
- High incidence of diseases which lowers the quality of output.
- Limited labour leading to harvest losses.

any 5x1 (5 marks)

(d) Changes that have been carried out:

- Embankments and levees have been constructed to reduce floods.
- Chemicals have been applied to reduce soil salinity/ desalinate the soils.
- Intensive farming involving growing of high quality crops to offset high land rent.
- Fertilizers have been applied to improve soil fertility.
- Pests have been sprayed to improve quality of the crops.
- Green houses have been used to reduce losses due to weather changes.
- Machinery has been used to offset high labour costs.

REGION III: CHINA

any 4 x 1 (4 marks)

11. (a) (i) Gulf A: Tong King.

(ii) Countries
B - Burma
C - Vietnam

(iii) Rivers
1 - Red river
2 - Mekong

(iv) Towns
3 - Kunming
4 - Siakwan

(7 marks)

(b) State the human activities taking place in Yunnan region.

- There is Arable farming i.e. growing of bananas. Fruits on the alluvial soils of the highlands.
- There is animal keeping on the available pastures.
- The availability of raw materials e.g. Iron and steel, limestone etc. has led to industrialization.
- The presence of rivers and associated features has led to tourism.
- Presence of permanent rivers has led to fishing activities.

- The presence of a large market in big urban centres e.g. Kunming has led to commerce and trade activities.
- Presence of mineral raw materials e.g. Iron and steel has led to mining activities.
- The presence of well-developed transport network of roads and railways has led to transportation.

Any 5 x 1 (5 marks)

(c) Explain the problems facing Yunnan region:

- The numerous rivers lead to flooding destroying property/ loss of lives.
- The area is rugged making construction of transport routes difficult hence difficulty in movement.
- The area has a low population making it costly to put up social services.
- Most areas are remote making accessibility difficult.
- Lots of pests which destroys crops.
- Lots of diseases which lowers the quality of output.
- High rates of soil erosion leading to loss of fertile soils.
- The presence of thin infertile soils leads to low agricultural output.
- The rugged landscape leaves less land suitable for Agriculture and settlement.
- There is a high cost of agriculture which involve high use of fertilizers and other scientific methods.

Any 4 x 2 (8 marks)

(d) Measures being taken to reduce the problems.

- Constant dredging to remove the silt.
- Construction of transport routes to ease movement in remote areas.
- Spraying of pests to improve output.
- Treating of diseases to improve outputs.
- Constructing of levees and embankments to reduce floods.
- Applying of fertilizers to improve soil fertility.
- Machinery is being used to solve scarcity of labour.
- Etc.

Any 5x1 (5 marks)

12. (a) $\frac{\text{No}}{0} \times 100\% ; \frac{370-100}{100} \times 100\% = 270\%$

(2 marks)

(b) A line graph showing China's copper production (1975-95) in metric tonnes
(on graph paper attached)

(c) (i) Describe the trend of copper production:

1975-85 - slight increase by 15 (000) metric tonnes.
1985-90 - rapid increase by 70 (000) metric tonnes.
1990-95 - Slight decline by 5 (000) metric tonnes.

(3 marks)

(ii) State the causes of the trend:

For the increase

- Improvement in technology.
- Widening of the market for copper.
- Improvement in transport for copper.
- Discovery of new reserves for copper.

(any 2x1 (2 marks)

For the decline:

- Exhaustion of copper reserves.
- Reduction of labour in mines.
- Reduction in market for copper.
- Increased cost of mining.

any 2x1 (2 marks)

(d) Explain challenges facing copper mining

- Some mines occur in small quantities making it un economical to mine.
- Over mining has led to exhaustion and closure of mines.
- Price fluctuations on world market makes incomes unstable.
- Some reserves are scattered so un economical to mine.
- Some ores are deep underground making it costly to mine.
- Deep mines collapse leading to accidents and loss of lives.
- Face competition for markets with other copper mining countries.
- Low market for copper due to substitutes e.g. Aluminum ores

any 4 x 2 (8 marks)

13. (a) (i) Water body
1-South China Sea

(ii) Islands
2. Lan Tau Island.
3. Hong Kong
4. Kowloon Island

(iii) Railway line A: Shenzhen-Hong-Kong railway.

(iv). Towns
B - Shenzhen.
C - Tuennum.

(7 marks)

(b) Describe physical factors for the growth of Hong-Kong

- Strategically located on Siang, river mouth which is a major East- west transit route.
- It's a deep natural harbor allowing large ships to anchor.
- It's a well sheltered harbor ideal for checking of ships.
- It has a low tidal range reducing risks of accidents.
- It's ice free as used all year.
- Historically, it was an area for Early British settlement.
- The hard basement work for firm foundation in construction of port facilities.
- Presence of a rich hinterland providing raw materials and markets for foods.
- Existence of a large land for expansion of port facilities.
- A relatively flat landscape for easy construction of port facilities.

any 4 x2 (8 marks)

(c) State negative effects of development of Hong Kong port on environment.

- Pollution due to oil spill has led to death of aquatic life.
- Traffic jam which results to delays.
- Limited better houses leading to slums.
- High rates of unemployment leading to high crime rates.
- Limited land for other land uses and also for port expansion.
- Destruction of vegetation cover leading to Global warming.

- Limited fresh water leading to high cost of purification.
- Shortage of food leading to famine.

Any 5x1 (5 marks)

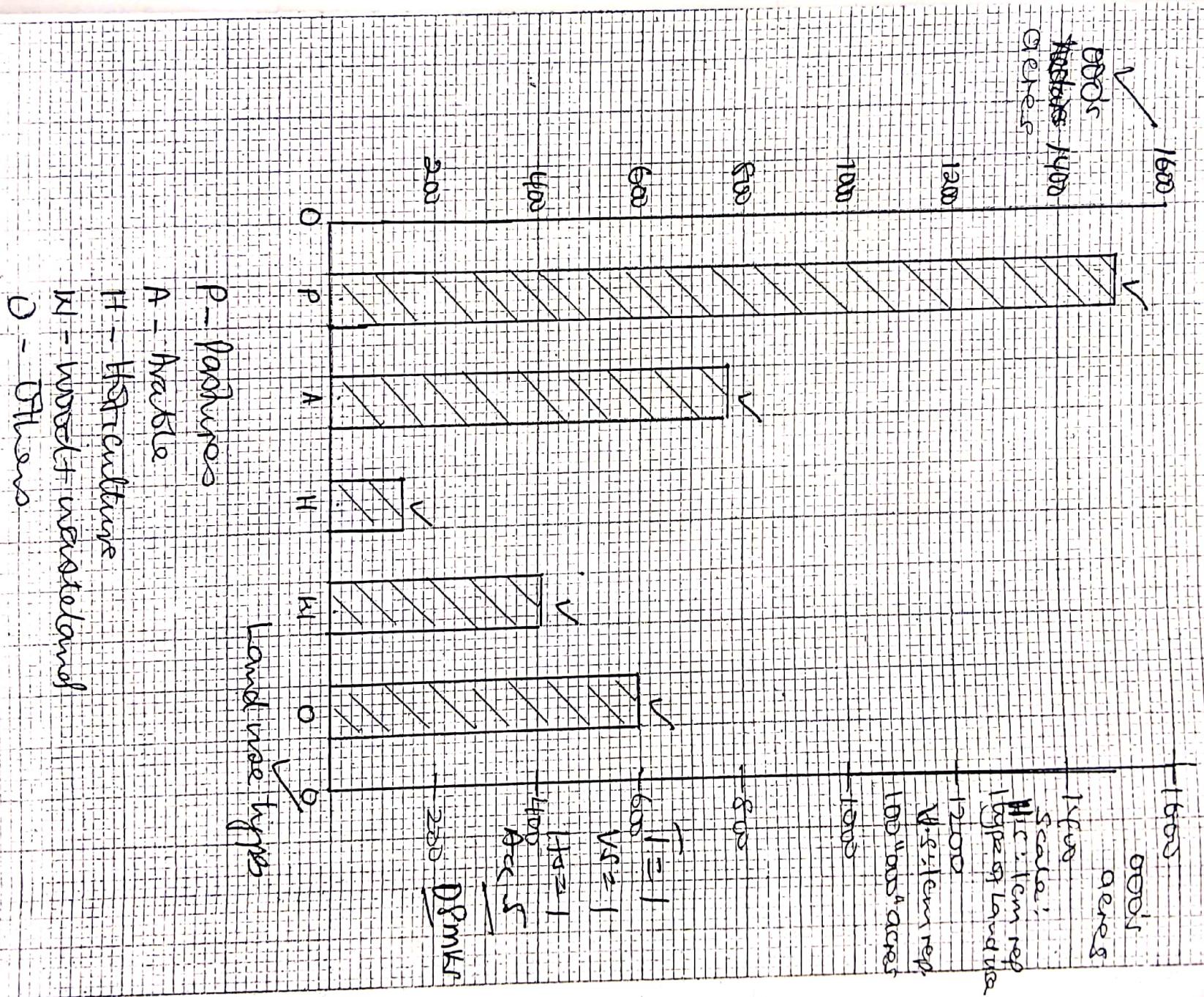
(d) Measures that have been taken to improve Hong-Kong port:

- Health centres have been established to treat diseases.
- Vertical expansion to create more room for expansion.
- Time tabling of ships to reduce congestion.
- Dredging to reduce habitats for pests on ports.
- Use of police/ laws against law breakers.
- Green belts have been established to recharge the environment.
- Waste products have been treated to reduce pollution.
- Construction to reduce congestion.
- Construction of sky scrapers to create room for other facilities.

Any 5x1 (5 marks)

END

On 10x10 bar graph showing Land use in
Netherlands:



11. A line graph showing Chilean copper production (1975-95) in metric tonnes

