

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS
MARKING GUIDE
Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education
GEOGRAPHY P250/2
July/August 2024



GUIDELINE FOR AWARDS

Marking is done by impression as below

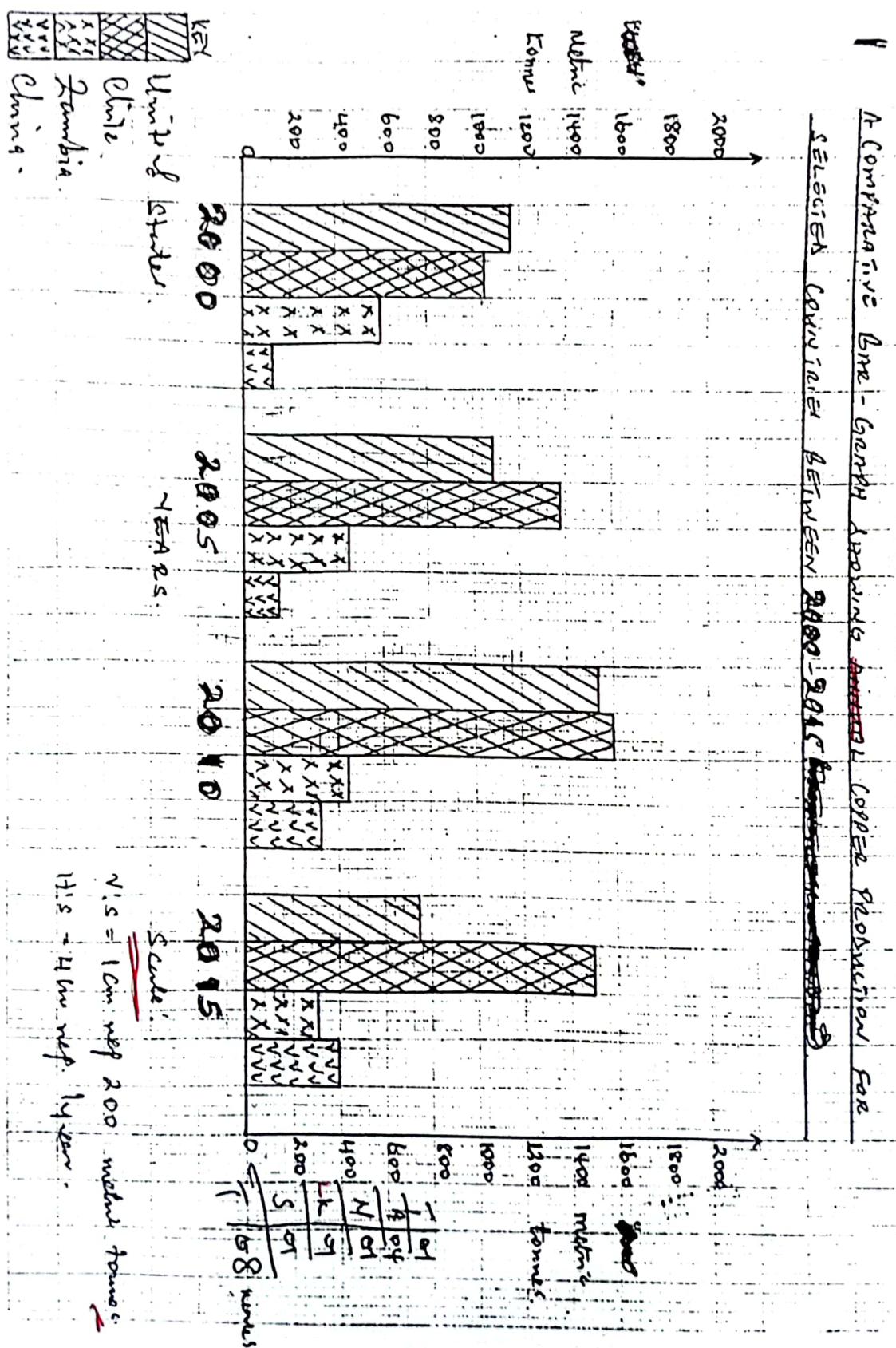
Mark	Comment	
0	Irrelevant answer	- Quantity & quality - representation
1-5	Rudimentary/primary answer	- very few points - outline points
6-9	Outline/O' level essay	- outlined points
10-11	Marginal/unbalanced	- few points/unbalanced
12-13	Basic/General answer	- no examples
14-16	Average essay/answer	- examples
17-19	Good answer/essay	- explained
20-22	V. Good points, Good explanations. Examples	
23-25	Excellent introduction examples balanced conclusion sketch maps.	

GRADING SYSTEM

80-100.....	D ₁
75-79.....	D ₂
70-74.....	C ₃
60-69.....	C ₄
55-59.....	C ₅
50-54.....	C ₆
45-49.....	P ₇
35-44.....	P ₈
0-34.....	F ₉

SECTION A

1. (a) A COMPARATIVE BAR- GRAPH SHOWING ANNUAL COPPER PRODUCTION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES BETWEEN 2000-2015.



(b) The merits include;

- The method is easy to draw / construct
- It is easy to interpret / read
- Gives a good visual impression
- Has less calculation. / ~~not calculation~~
- Can be used for comparison purposes.
- represent many items
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(03 marks)

Demerits;

- Occupies a big space.
- Consumes a lot of time while drawing. / Tiresome
- The method is not flexible.
- It cannot be superimposed - hard to get vertical scale with big range
- congested with many items

(02 marks)

(c) (i) The country with the least amount of copper produced in 2015 is Zambia
(01 mark)

(ii) An account for the trend in copper production for Zambia includes; (reason for decline)

- Mineral exhaustion.
- Discovery of other resources
- Price fluctuation on the world market.
- Break down of machines.
- Poor technology/low output.
- Limited capital for investment / investment in other sectors
- Competition from other producing countries
- Political instabilities to the country.
- Limited market for copper in the world. / Decline in market
- High mining costs
- High transport costs.

- diversion of labour

(04 marks)

(d) The negative Effects include;

- Destruction of the landscape, plants and animals.
- Displacement of people by gazetting many areas..
- Limited Agricultural development by gazetting areas.
- Urban related problems due to population increase.
- Pot holes created inhabit wild animals which affect settlement.
- Profit repatriation by foreign investors.
- Causes pollution of air, water land by wastes.
- Environmental degradation by plants animals.
- Diversion of Labor and capital.
- Promotes accident destroying people and property.
- Over exploitation causing mineral exhaustion.
- Promotion of soil erosion.
- Cause landslides and mass wasting.
- Breeding grounds for disease vectors.

(07 marks)

Total 25 marks

SECTION B

2. **Describe the factors for the development of commercial intensive farming in Either Netherlands or California.**
Approach
- Choose case study
 - Define commercial intensive farming
 - Areas/Features
 - Factors physical/Human
 - Conclusion
- Intensive commercial farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals using small land, applying modern scientific high breeds with production for internal and foreign market.
- Netherlands or Holland is found in Europe and it is a developed country and it is important for horticulture like the growing of fruits and vegetables and it is important for dairy farming and zero grazing.
- Agriculture is mainly carried out on reclaimed areas like Zuyder zee, Eastern Polder, Western Polder, Friesland, Markerland and these are found near North sea and mouth of R. Rhine.
- It is important for growing fruits and vegetables like grapes, Barley, Apples, Spinach, Lettuce, Pears, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cucumber, onions, oranges, mangoes, carrots. The animals reared include Fresian, New Jersey, Aghus, Red bull, Ganze, which are important for milk production and its products e.g. Cheese, Butter, Ice cream.
- Characteristics include; using scientific and modern methods of farming, irrigation farming, indoor grazing, agro based industries, research, artificial feeds, glass houses for crops, applying fertilizers, near markets and urban centres and transport routes, growing cereal near urban areas, for commercial purposes, using small piece of land

California (USA)

California is a dry area found in USA and it is important for irrigation farming in areas around imperial valley around rivers San Joaquin, Colorado and Sacramento, around Delta Mendota, Friant dam, Shasta dam.

It is important for crops like fruits and vegetables like cucumber, eggplants, oranges, pears, lime berries, cauliflower.

The factors are physical and human and they include;

- Fertile soils support growth of cereals, vegetables and sugar beet
- Gentle relief favours mechanized agriculture, transport, drainage, construction
- Favourable temperate climate with mild winters for crop growth and hot summers for ripening of crops and rearing animals.
- Accessibility to R. Rhine a major waterway for marketing the crops
- Numerous rivers e.g R. Damulse, Neuse etc provide water for irrigation
- Vast land for arable farming on large scale because of sparse population near water bodies.
- Adequate capital to invest in arable farming like industries, equipment, input, storage, marketing, research.
- Skilled labour for growing crops and working in processing factories.
- Modern technology e.g. refrigerated trucks, cold rooms and construction of canals, glass houses.
- Ready market for farm produce within and outside.
- Supportive government policy to arable farming like giving loans, gazetting land, research, giving subsidies.
- Reclamation of land from the sea to increase acreage under crops
- Spraying with chemicals to control pests and diseases
- Application of fertilizers and manure to increase on land productivity
- Selective breeding to increase productivity in dairy and beef productivity
- Promotion of on-site processing to reduce post-harvest losses
- Use of glass houses/green house technology to produce crops all year round.
- Dam construction to protect farms from sea invasions/ floods and irrigation
- Continued research and development by universities and colleges
- Pollution control by promoting treatment recycling of wastes, treatment, dumping sites, providing agricultural land.
- Formation of trade blocks e.g EU to widen the market for agricultural production
- Increasing agricultural land by removing land mines after major war to make land viable for farming.
- Specialization in the production of high yielding crops/livestock
- Availability of skilled labour force/ hiring migrant labour to boost on production
- Expansion of the transport sector into the areas like roads, rail lines, air transport, waterways help in marketing and movement of people and goods.
- Limited land in both countries e.g. in Kenya population is concentrated on the coastal and Lake Victoria region while in Netherlands most of the land is below sea level hence causing pressure on land hence intensively used to feed the population.
- Presence of water supply from rivers and lakes e.g. Yesel in the Netherlands used for irrigation.
- Gently sloping relief aiding in both countries and transportation of produce to market places.
- Low incidence of pests and diseases because of cool climate, using scientific methods, hybrids
- Availability of natural pasture for livestock because of fertile soils and wet climate.

- Improved breeds of crops and animals leading to high production.
- Improved research and education in high quality seeds and animals.
- Political stability attracting workers, investors leading to high agricultural production.
- Improved power supply and energy used in farms, industries, research transport, storage.
- Improved storage facilities and preservation reducing on wastes and maintaining good quality.
- Specialization of farming practices leading to high production by farmers and government.
- Presence of co-operative societies which give loans to farmers and teaches them better farming methods, marketing suspension.
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Conclusion

Impression marking: Total 25 mark

3. (a) Distinguish between over population and under population.

Under population;

- This is where a country or an area has small population to allow fully utilization of resources. In this area resources are underutilized and increase in population will lead to increase in production.
- It is mostly experienced in sparsely populated areas with a lot of resources e.g. Congo basin, Amazon basin, Kalangala island, DRC, Gabon, Brazil, Argentina, Serbia.
- These areas are normally poorly drained they have pests and diseases they are forested, remote with poor transport and communication, backward traditions and cultures, rugged and steep slopes, wet climate, political instability and security, limited economic activities and employment opportunities hindering settlement.

Problems of under population

- Limited labour supply to exploit resources, Limited government revenue Political instability and insecurity, Underutilization of resources, Limited market for economic activities, Poor transport and communication, Poor social services. Pests and diseases, Lack of innovators and planners to exploit resources.
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Advantage of under population

- Limited diseases, Extensive land, Less conflicts and tensions, Reduction of land pressure, Less pollution

Over Population

Areas - This is where an area or a country has high population than available resources. In these areas' resources are over exploited utilized and increase in population will lead to decrease in production.

Factors It is mostly experienced in densely populated areas like China, India, Jos plateau in Nigeria. Developed countries like USA, Britain, urban areas like Kampala, Nairobi, Abuja e.t.c Kigezi, Kenya, Ethiopian highland, Ruhr conurbation, etc.

causes Over populated areas normally have fertile soils, well drained areas, limited pests and diseases, good transport and communication, presence of economic activities, better social services and infrastructure, wet and dry climate in Savannah areas, presence of employment and investment opportunities. Well drained areas, flat and gentle slopes. Presence of towns and industrial areas attracting many people for settlement.

problems

Advantages

any 4 Ideas

Problems of over population.

- Over exploitation of resources, Easy spread of Environmental soil exhaustion. High government expenditure on the provision of social services, High crime rate and social problems, Pollution of air, water and land, Land shortage causing conflicts and tensions i.e. land fragmentation.
- Rural urban migration causing urban and rural problems, Political instabilities and insecurity like in urban areas. Landslides, Hunger and famine, Migration of people from densely populated areas to sparsely populated areas.

Advantages of over population

- Cheap labour supply for agriculture. Market for trade. Political stability and security, Growth of urban centres, Improvement in social services and infrastructure, Presence of planners, innovators, Proper utilization and exploitation of resources, Improvement on transport and communication.

b) Account for the nature of population distribution in either Nigeria or China.

Nigeria

Approach

- Select a case study.
- Define population/population distribution
- Identify areas with dense, Moderate and sparse population.
- Discuss physical and human factors.

- Conclusion

→ Define population / distribution.

- Nigeria is a developing country found in West Africa and it has a high population of around two hundred million. The population is unevenly distributed. Densely populated areas are; Jos plateau, urban areas like Abuja, Port Harcourt, Ibadan, Sokoto, Lagos.
- Medium population is found in Savannah areas of Kano plains, Calabar, Central, Eastern, Western ports around Sokoto.
- Sparse populated areas in Sahel region, forested areas, coastal areas of Atlantic Ocean, Fulani region.
- China.
- Areas of densely populated Beijing, Maharashtra,
- Moderate Savannah and forested areas
- sparsely Northern,

Factors for population distribution in Nigeria

- Presence of wet climate attracts dense population like in the Jos plateau, Kano plains because they are good for agriculture, desert climate attracts sparse population in the North and Equatorial climate in the South.
- Presence of hills and plateaus are well drained attracting dense settlement e.g. areas of Abuja, Kano plains, Jos plateau. Lowlands and valleys have sparse settlement near the coast of Atlantic Ocean.
- Presence of fertile soils attract dense settlement for agriculture i.e. Jos plateau, Kano plains, sandy infertile soils discourage settlement i.e. Sahel region.
- Presence of water bodies lead to poor drainage, pests and diseases discouraging settlement e.g. coast or Atlantic Ocean, banks of R. Niger and Benue, Shore of Kainji. Well drained areas are densely populated and limited water supply discourage settlement.
- Forests and swamps discourage settlement i.e. Mangrove on the coast of Atlantic, forested and swampy areas in the south, Savanna vegetation attract dense population.
- Presence of pests and diseases discourage settlement i.e. forested areas and water bodies in the south. Limited pests and diseases attract dense settlement e.g. Abuja, Ibadan, Jos plateau, Kano plains.
- Presence of natural resources attract dense settlement for employment and investment e.g. oil, mines in Niger, Delta, fishing areas at Atlantic coast, limited resources discourage settlement i.e. Sahel and Fulani regions.
- Occurrence of natural calamities and hazards cause destruction of people and property discouraging settlement e.g. locust in Sahel region. Limited calamities attract dense settlement.
- Government policies attract dense settlement in towns, industrial areas e.g. Sokoto, Ibadan, Abuja, Port Harcourt, areas gazetted as national parks. Plantations, game reserves discourage settlement in the South.
- Political stability and security attract dense settlement in Jos plateau, Kano plains. Conflicts and tensions discourage settlement in Kaduna states, rebel activities in Niger delta.

- Improved transport and communication attract dense settlement e.g. Abuja, Lagos. Ibadan, remote areas attract sparse settlement e.g. Sahel, Fulani region, forested areas in the South.
- Cultures and traditions attract dense settlement i.e. areas dominated by Moslems because of polygamy, backward cultures like Nomadic pastoralists discouraging settlement i.e. Sahel, Fulani regions.
- Growth of urban centres attract dense population for employment and social services e.g. Abuja, Lagos. Rural areas have sparse population because of migration.
- Historical factors attract dense population like missionary operated areas and areas which had centralized kingdoms e.g. Hausa states. Areas affected by slave trade because of sparse population.
- Religious factors attract dense population i.e. areas dominated by Moslems because of polygamy, Catholics because they are opposed to modern methods of family planning.
- Presence of improved social services attract dense population due to high standards of living e.g. Lagos, Port Harcourt, Abuja, Ibadan. Poor social services in rural areas discourage settlement e.g. Fulani and Sahel region.
- Improved science and technology leading to availability of skilled labour, exploiting resources, developing economic activities, improving infrastructure. Social services, poor science and technology discourage settlement.
- Presence of economic activities attract dense population like trade in Abuja, mining in Jos plateau, industrialization in Lagos, limited economic activity discourage settlement.
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Impression marking 17 marks

Total 25 marks

4. Account for the development of large-scale commercial fishing industry in either Japan or Norway.

Approach

- Identify the case study
- Define fishing
- Locate the major fishing grounds
- Mention the types of fishing methods used *& preservation*
- Mention the fishing species common in the areas
- Show the factors that have led to the development of fishing in areas identified

Japan

Fishing refers to the extraction of aquatic animals, reptiles, snails and curbs from the world water bodies. Japan is located in the East part of Asia made up of 3 major islands of Hokkaido, Honshu and Leyonshu.

- The major fishing zones include the sea of Okhurtsia, the Beref sea, Sea of Japan, Yellow sea, main Pacific and Eastern part.
- Major fishing villages and landing sites include, Sapara, Hokadate, Hakadia islands, Yokahama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, Nagoya Hyoto, etc.
- Major fish species caught are Tuna, cod, mackerel and halibut
- Major fishing methods include; Drifting, trawling, Seining, Long line.

North East Atlantic / Norway

- Major fishing grounds include Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Norwegian sea, North Sea.
- Major ports include, Bergen stranger bres, Trainso.
- Major fish species include; Safi, tangier, cod, tuna, henings, halibut, etc.
- Methods; trawling, Drifting, purse seining, long wing.

- modern preservation, Tinning, canning, cold rooms

The factors/ conditions are more less the same

Physical factors

- Presence of islands with indented coasting that provide ideal sites for location of ports and landing sites.
- Fiords forming head lands and inlets (bay) for sheltered waters making the water stable and ideal for suspension of fishing gears.
- Numerous islands provide a wide ocean water supply hence a broad/extensive fishing zone.
- Presence of planktons which serve as food for the fish.
- Wide continental shelf providing shallow waters of not more than 200mm deep thus providing ideal condition for growth of planktons.
- Fishing zones of Japan have a diversity of fish species both pelagic and demersal leading to wide catch and stock in the market.
- Presence of steep slopes and mountains terreings which is unfavourable for agriculture hence allowing the people to take fishing as the major economic alternative.
- The slopes of Japan are covered by temperate forests that facilitate ship building in fishing industry, fire wood charcoal for preservation.
- Japan has cool climate with temperatures less than 20°C which provide natural freezing conditions hence high levels of fish preservation.
- Japan has numerous rivers which carry a lot of food in form of worms, plants, snails, etc and minerals salts which help in the growth of fish and plantations.
- Availability of both deep and shallow waters hence proving both demersal and pelagic fish.
- Occurrence of ocean currents worm currosio and cold oyasia that mix up the waters for growth of fish and pollution.

Human factors

- High population which provides market and need to exploit all valuable resources including fish.
- Adequate capital provided by the government and foreign investors and local fishermen.
- Availability of intensive research in fishing activities.
- Efficient and well-developed transport and communication network system
- The well trained and educated labour force in the fishing industry leading to qualitative and quantitative output.
- Favourable government policies towards fishing by intensifying advertising the industry.
- Fishermen are more organized into co-operatives which enables them to secure soft loans from government, fish inputs and favourable marketing grounds both internally and externally.
- Use of modern preservation methods like refrigeration, using chemical packing, canning.
- The availability of power and energy used in fishing, transport and processing.
- Cultural consideration of sea-farming people thus have developed skills in fishing.
- The effect of political stability and security attracting investors.
- The nature of population being hard working innovative, enterprising and resourceful.
- The development of industries related to fishing activities.
- The availability of big companies investors leading to better services good management high production.
- Good international relations helping in transport, marketing, security.
- The use of modern methods of fish for high production.
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Impression marking 25marks

- 5. To what extent has the presence of water resources contributed to the development of industries to either Ruhr region of Germany or the Rand region of S. Africa?**

Approach:

- Choose case study.
- Define Industrialization
- Identify the type of industries.
- Mention the industrial centres.
- Explain the role of water resources.
- Give other factors
- Conclusion.

Types - R. Limpopo.

Industrialization of the Ruhr region of Germany refers to the collection of several industries that transform raw materials into finished consumable products, for instance food and processing industries in Dortmund Textile industries in Nuremberg, pulp and paper in Johannesburg etc.

- Water is used ~~cleaning~~ raw materials before processing.
- Acts as coolant in the machines.
- Used in the mixing of products e.g. chemical industries, food processing industries etc.

River like the Rhine with its tributaries provide H.E.P that promotes industrialization

Water resource like the Atlantic can be used for dumping.

Help in transportation of bulky raw materials for processing and exportation.

Other factors/contribution include;

- Adequate labour supply both skilled and unskilled because of high population in towns like Dusseldorf, Essen.
- Presence of wide market i.e. internal and external.
- Improved and increased research for innovations.
- Large expand of land for expansion e.g. Bochum, Dortmund.
- Large population that provides ready market.
- Favorable government policies that promote industrialization.
- Availability of ready capital for industrialization.
- Political stability and security e.g. after Germany unification hence leading to favorable investment.
- Presence of entrepreneurs, big companies and nature of population being hard working.
- Commercial service like banking, insurance, warehousing etc attracting individual to urban centres like Duisburg, Dusseldorf etc.
- Good international relationship and regional co-operation with USA, Britain, and Japan, helping in marketing, raw materials and immigrant labour from less developed countries.
- Limited resources in Ruhr conurbation and land discouraging other activities and making industrial development a best landing pattern.
- Improved science and technology leading to availability of skilled labour like engineer, mechanic, for development of large-scale manufacturing industries like vehicle assembling.
- Strategic location in the heart of Europe surrounded by rich countries.
- Presence of raw materials like oil for chemical industries, cotton for textile, Iron ore for metal rocks like in the areas of Bochum, Essen, Dortmund. This has reduced on transport costs hence causing high production.
- Presence of power supply like using coal, natural gas. HEP leading to development

- Impression marking (25 marks)**
6. **Discuss the factors for the growth and expansion of conurbations with reference to either South Africa or Japan.** (15 marks)

A conurbation is formed by merging/amalgamation/combining/grouping/collection of two or more neighboring cities or towns.

Rand - this is found in the middle of S. Africa formed by towns like Johannesburg, Pretoria, Gemison, Springs, Upinton, Kimberly, Kruggers drop, Verenenging around R. Limpompo in the mining areas of gold and diamond.

Great lakes - this is found in USA and Canada in North America around the Great Lakes e.g. L. Huron, L. Superior, L. Michigan, Eric, Ontario. Formed by towns like Chicago, Duluth, Bufallo, Quebec, Montreal, Detroit, Ottawa, Toronto, Pittsburg.

Characteristics/features:

Has high population and dense population, improved infrastructure, consists of several cities/towns merging together, Presence of a large population, well developed communication lines like telephones, Gazetted with varied administrative government units, Developed transport like roads, railway lines, ports, pipelines, Varied economic activities, Heterogenous population (comprising of different races), Planned settlement like estates, Heavy traffic flows which cause delay during rush hours. They are hubs for technological advancement, Characterized by pollution with a lot of waste and sewage, High consumption of energy resources, water and industrial raw materials.

The factors are physical and human and they include the following;

- Presence of natural resources like Gold at Wit waters rand, diamond at Kimberly attracting many people for employment and investments.
- Extensive land gazetted for the construction of urban areas or urban development e.g. Pretoria, Johannesburg.
- Flat and gentle slopes forming an undulating landscape leading to easy transport, construction and drainage.
- Presence of water supply from R. Limpompo used for domestic, industrial purposes and for dumping wastes and sewage.
- Limited obstacles like relief, drainage features, landforms making construction easy and cheap.

- Strategic location around the mining areas near transport routes like roads, railway lines leading to easy connection with the coastal towns.
- Ice and forest free conditions attracting many people for settlement and cool temperatures leading to limited pests and diseases.
- Presence of hard rocks composed of granite quartz, giving a hard basement for the construction of buildings, transport routes.
- Presence of power supply used for domestic purposes, industrial development, mining activities and providing social services like using coal, natural gas and HEP.
- Positive and supportive government policies like gazetting areas using Pretoria as the capital city attracting investors.
- Political stability and security attracting investors, people for settlement, employment because of good governance.
- Improved transport and communication like the construction of roads, railway lines, telephone services leading to easy movement of goods, passenger and easy interaction.
- History, culture and traditions making it good for tourism and because of mineral revolution.
- Improved social services leading to increased standards of living like water and power supply.
- Presence of capital provided by the government private investors, used for economic activities, infrastructure, social services.
- Improved science and technology leading to availability of skilled labour for developing economic activities improving infrastructure and social services.
- Nature of the population being enterprising, innovative, hardworking leading to economic growth and development.
- Rich and productive hinterland with a lot of resources like minerals, forests, fish with many exports, imports, passengers.
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(15 marks)

- b) Explain the problems resulting from the growth of conurbations in the region chosen above. (10 marks)**
- There are problems because of population increase and because of its physical expansion and the problems are physical and human.
 - Congestion in terms of traffic and housing causing inconveniences and delays like in Johannesburg, Pretoria.
 - Development of slums with poor living conditions like Soweto in Johannesburg.
 - Pollution of air, water and land because of wastes from industries, urban settlements causing destruction of plants, animals and the Ozone layer.

- Increased crime rate and social problems like prostitution, drug addiction, robbery.
- Unemployment and under employment leading to low standard of living especially uneducated people and unskilled labour.
- Increased cost of living because of paying for basic needs like food, accommodation, health facilities causing poverty
- Easy spread of diseases which are contagious because of poor sanitation and facilities.
- Increased government expenditure on the provision of social services and developing infrastructure.
- Limited land for expansion making land expensive.
- Encroachment of gazetted greens like national parks, game reserves, forest resources.
- Poor urban planning because of limited resources causing conflicts and tensions.
- Political instabilities and insecurity, strikes, demonstrations because of unemployed people being idle, limited facilities.
- Racial discrimination because of mixing different tribes and cultures i.e. the blacks, whites, Indians.
- Environmental degradation because of deforestation, swamp reclamation, destruction of the landscape causing destruction of plants and animals.
- Over exploitation of resources causing exhaustion of forests, minerals.

regional imbalance

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(10 marks)

Impression marking: Total 25marks

7. To what extent have environmental factors led to the development of the tourist Industry in either Switzerland or Tanzania?

Approach

- Identify case study
- Defining tourism
- Identify tourist attractions/areas.
- Explain Environmental factors/Physical factors.
- Conclusion/Analysis/Evaluation

Tourism is movement of people from one place to another for leisure, education, pleasure.

Switzerland is a developed country found in Western Europe and it is the most important for tourism in the world with tourism areas like winter, resort centres like in the Alps, Jura mountains around St. Martiz, Gastaad, Oberland, Laussanne, Lucern for winter games like skating, hunting, indoor games, skiing. Summer resort centres like in the swiss plateau at Geneva, Zurich, Basel, Bern, St. Gallen, Lake Lugano for summer games like swimming, sun bathing, viewing land forms. Visiting industries and for outdoor games like volleyball, basket football.

Tanzania;

- Developing country in East Africa with tourist attractions like mountains like Kilimanjaro, water bodies like L. Victoria. Towns like Moshi, Arusha, Dar eslaam, Historical sites (Tanga)
- National parks, Serengeti, Aselas, Cultures like the Masai etc. , *Towns Addona*

The physical and human factors are;

- Presence of temperate climate with winter and snow attracting tourists by winter games, skiing, skating in the Alps and Jura mountains and for summer games like swimming, sunbathing in the areas of Zurich and Geneva.
- Presence of beautiful scenery with different land forms like pyramidal peaks, hanging valleys, V-shaped valley, waterfalls and rapids, beaches attracting tourists to exploration e.g. Alps, mountains on R. Rhine and around L. Geneva.
- Relief features of highlands and mountains like the Alps in the Jura attracting tourists for mountain climbing, filming, photography and leisure.
- It is strategically located in the heart of Europe surrounded by Germany, France which provide market and it is near R. Rhine for cheap water transport.
- Availability of water bodies like drainage features R. Rhine, R. Rhone, Geneva, L. Lugano attracting tourists for sport and games, swimming, sunbathing and for viewing landform i.e. waterfalls, rapids and beaches.
- It has limited resources like minerals, infertile soils, limited land because of mountains, harsh temperate climate discouraging other activities and promoting tourism.
- Presence of (wild life) flora and land animals species and plant species like coniferous forests, bears. Seals attracting tourists during winter for research and exploration.
- Availability of extensive land, limited activities like in the Alps and Jura mountains providing enough land for gazetting national parks, forest reserves, resort centers, Zurich, Oberland.
- Presence of Alpine vegetation in coniferous and temperate forests in the Alps, the Jura mountains for sports and games, filming, photography for picnics, camping sites.
- Political stability and security due to its policy of neutrality attracting many tourists, investors and reducing expenditure on defence saving it from world war construction.
- Good financial banking systems for easy transfer of money like using Western union ATM cards, electronic transfer, credit cards, and mobile money transfer.

- Improved marketing and advertisement by using internet, tour companies, trade shows, printing magazines. T-shirts, using CNN, Voice of America, Aljazeera helping in creating awareness internally and externally.
- Improved transport and communication using electrified railway lines to the Alps and Jura mountains, modern ports like Basel, constructing roads using R. Rhine good telegram services. Telephone services, teletex.
- Presence of positive and supportive government policies like gazetting tourism areas, giving loans, developing infrastructure, social services, maintaining political stability.
- Presence of modern hotels, beaches, lodges, guest houses, apartments with international standards attracting tourists of high class like in Geneva and Zurich.
- Hospitality by speaking many international languages like English, French, Arabic, Swahili helping in marketing and attracting many tourists.
- Presence of labour supply both the skilled and unskilled working in hotels, beaches, tour companies leading to better services and good management.
- Presence or market because of high population in towns with high incomes like Basel, Bern, Geneva, Zurich and getting foreign tourists from USA, Britain, Japan, Germany.
- Presence of capital provided by the government and private investors for financing tourism activities like building hotels, beaches, transport routes because of high incomes.
- Good international relations and regional cooperation attracting many tourists from Germany, USA and helping in transport because it is a land locked country.
- Presence of economic activities attracting tourists for businesses like watch making. Trading activities in towns like Geneva.
- Presence or cultural and historical sites like art and craft, museums. Customs and beliefs attracting tourists for exploration and leisure.
- Presence of international bodies like world bank, red cross, human rights. FIFA headquarters, employing people of high class who go for tourism activities.
- Presence of improved social services like water supply, power supply, health facilities leading to high standards of living attracting tourists of high class like Geneva, Zurich.
- Improved science and technology leading to availability of skilled labour helping in research, exploiting tourism potentials, improving social services infrastructure.
- Presence of big companies and entrepreneurs like tour companies, transport companies, helping in providing capital, good management and better services.
- Nature of population of the Swiss people being hardworking, innovative, good planners. Enterprising people, helping in resource exploitation developing economic activities, infrastructure, social services despite having a difficult environment.
- Presence of many urban centres like towns and cities with dense population for market and labour with economic activities, entertainment centers for leisure and recreation.

8. (a) Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable natural resources.

(5marks)

Approach:

- Define and differentiate with examples.
- Outline the steps/ measures/solutions of pollution

NB: Use present tense. Wrong tense no mark

- Natural resources are gifts from nature which are exploited to produce further wealth and improve the standards of living leading to economic development.
- Renewable natural resources are those which are continuously being exploited by man without exhaustion and when exhausted can be regenerated in short period of time like soils, animals, vegetation, water bodies etc.
- Non-renewable natural resources are those which when exploited cannot be replaced in a short period of time taking decades or centuries like minerals.

(b) Outline the steps being taken by the developed countries to address the problem of environmental pollution. *even areas* (20 marks)

Approach

- Define/types/areas
- Steps/measures/policies
- **Pollution** is the contamination of environment by introducing organic and inorganic substances causing harmful and undesirable effects.
- Developed countries affected are the highly industrialized countries mainly in North America (Canada and USA), Europe (Germany, France, Belgium and United Kingdom, etc), Asia (China, Japan, Russia, India, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Taiwan etc)

areas like towns, industrial mining areas R. banks Planting trees by afforestation and re-afforestation programmes with soft wood species.

- Constructing of chimneys on top of industries for taking away unwanted chemicals.
- Encourage treatment of wastes and sewerage before discharge by removing the toxic and acidic elements.
- Recycling of materials which cannot decompose like polythene papers, plastics, metallic products.
- Using compost manure rather than artificial fertilizers.
- Installing sound-proof facilities in public buildings like music halls, churches etc.
- Using of non-combustion materials for fuel like the use of HEP, solar energy, thermal power etc.
- Creating of green belts in cities and towns like wetlands, golf courses, leisure parks in London, New York, Paris, Geneva, and Tokyo etc.
- Controlling population using family planning methods, reducing of human activities which accelerate population.
- Shifting industrial areas from residential areas like from the centre of London to rural areas like South Wales, Belfast etc.
- Promoting of mass education and mobilization about the causes, effects and solutions.

- Gazetting some areas as national parks, game reserves and forest reserves and wetlands for using carbon dioxide and providing oxygen.
- Encouraging formation or governmental agencies to help in monitoring, supervision and education.
- Promoting formation of NGOs dealing in environmental matters helping in supplementing government efforts.
- Putting heavy taxation on developing industries in the city centers.
- Using fuel saving technology like electric vehicles.
- Using raw material saving technology like light vehicles.
- Foreign investment to other countries is being encouraged.
- Maintaining political stability and stability reducing use of ammunition.
- Encouraging Beautification of cities by planting grass flowers tree
- Using public transport like buses trains reducing on emissions
- Promoting regional cooperation and international relations on mitigation measures.
- Strengthening laws regulations fines on dumping and waste management.
- Filling the mines with wastes for environmental recovery.

Impression marking 20 marks
Total 25 marks

END