

# P250/2 GEOGRAPHY

## MARKING GUIDE

### SECTION A

1. Study the table below showing Annual Copper production for selected countries between 2000 and 2015 (000<sup>3</sup> metric tonnes) and answer the questions that follow

Country	2000	2005	2010	2015
Chile	932	1241	1324	1532
China	132	194	183	371
USA	1324	1205	1532	723
Zambia	632	439	421	323

- (a) Draw a compound line graph to portray the information given in the table.

Copper production in percentage.

Total production in 2000

$$= 932 + 132 + 1324 + 632$$

$$= 3020 \text{ metric tonnes.}$$

Chile's production

$$= \frac{932}{3020} \times 100\%$$

$$= 30.8\% \approx 31\%$$

China.

$$= \frac{132}{3020} \times 100\%$$

$$= 4.3\% \approx 4\%$$

USA.

$$= \frac{1324}{3020} \times 100\%$$

$$= 43.8\% \approx 44\%$$

Zambia.

$$= \frac{632}{3020} \times 100\%$$

$$= 20.9\% \approx 21\%$$

Total production in 2005

$$= 1241 + 194 + 1205 + 439$$

$$= 3079 \text{ metric tonnes.}$$

Chile's production.

$$= \frac{1241}{3079} \times 100\% \\ = 40.3\% \approx 40\%$$

China

$$\frac{194}{3079} \times 100\% \\ = 6.3\% \approx 6\%$$

USA

$$= \frac{1205}{3079} \times 100\% \\ = 39.1\% \approx 39\%$$

Zambia.

$$= \frac{439}{3079} \times 100\% \\ = 14.3\% \approx 14\%$$

Total copper production in 2010

$$= 1324 + 183 + 1532 + 421 \\ = 3460 \text{ metric tonnes.}$$

Chile's production.

$$= \frac{1324}{3460} \times 100\% \\ = 38.3\% \approx 38\%$$

China

$$= \frac{183}{3460} \times 100\% \\ = 5.3\% \approx 5\%$$

USA

$$= \frac{1532}{3460} \times 100\% \\ = 44.3\% \approx 44\%$$

Zambia

$$= \frac{421}{3460} \times 100\% \\ = 12.1\% \approx 12\%$$

Total copper production in 2015



Scanned with OKEN Scanner

= 2949 metric tonnes

Chile

$$= \frac{1532}{2949} \times 100\% \\ = 51.9\% \approx 52\%$$

China

$$= \frac{371}{2949} \times 100\% \\ = 12.5\% \approx 13\%$$

USA

$$= \frac{723}{2949} \times 100\% \\ = 24.5\% \approx 25\%$$

Zambia

$$= \frac{323}{2949} \times 100\% \\ = 10.9\% \approx 11\%$$

(b) Explain the demerits of the above method.

- It involves calculations
- Drawing takes time
- It consumes a big space
- It is not easy to compare component part since all values do not begin from zero

(c) (i) Identify the country with the least amount of copper produced in 2015.

- (c) (i) Zambia
- (ii) Account for the trend in copper production for the country identified in c (i).

➤ Causes of decrease in mining

- Price fluctuations on the world market.
- Strikes
- Depletion of minerals
- Political instabilities
- Low levels of technology
- Unsupportive government policies

(d) For any one country from the table, explain the role of mining to the economic development of the country.

➤ Zambia

❖ Advantages of mining;

- It has provided employment opportunities to the people.
- It has promoted international trade between Zambia and other countries where she exports her copper products.
- It has promoted research and study among the students.
- It has provided revenue to the government of Zambia.
- It has led to diversification of the economy.
- It has promoted international relationship between Zambia and other countries.

❖ Disadvantages of mining.

- It has led to strikes.
- It has led to mineral depletion.
- It has led to profit repatriation.
- It has led to environmental pollution.
- There are accidents in the mines.

## SECTION B

*Answer three questions from this section*

2. (a) Differentiate between Dairy farming and Ranching.

- Dairy farming is the rearing of animals for the production of milk and the by products of milk eg Bongo, cheese, yoghurt, butter among others it can keep place in countries like Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland animals reared may include jersey, frisians, Galloway.
- Ranching is the keeping of animals to provide meat, hides and skins carried out in countries like Botswana, Argentina among others animals reared are Aberdeen Angus, Boran Herefords, Eicher Botswana.
- Animals rearing is based on the keeping of local breeds which are resistant to diseases and harsh climatic conditions, they mainly rear local and improved breeds. Animals are kept for beef many demonstration farms are sirowe loberts, Kanye among others.
- Animals are based on the pampas which is a temperate grass land on extensive ranches commonly referred to as estancias they exceed over 100 sqkm keeping over 20,000 heads of cattle.
- Animals are reared by cowboys, main processing centres are santafe, Bahia, Blanca, Rosario animals are reared for commercial purposes.

**(b) Describe the measures being taken to improve Ranching in either Botswana or Argentina.**

- Planting of improved varieties of grasses or pastures such as Alfalfa
- Paddocking to reduce communal grazing and reduce spread of diseases in Botswana
- Provision of water from underground and construction of valley dams
- Provisions of soft loans.
- Intensified research on pasture varieties and animal breeds.
- Improved preservation methods and storage of beef.
- Aggressive marketing of animal products to capture both local and international market.
- Improvement of transport and communication.
- Provision of capital and credit facilities to boost the livestock industry.
- Control of pests and diseases through dipping spraying, vaccination and quarantine.
- Cross breeding to improve the quality of animals and importation of exotic breeds
- Education programme and awareness to improve on cattle keeping skills.
- Establishment of demonstration farms for Botswana.
- Maintaining the carrying capacity of land.
- Establishment of processing plants facilities.
- Establishments of cooperatives.
- Improvement in technology in animal management
- Enhancing peace and stability.
- Government policy to control cattle keeping.
- Provision of extension services to cattle keeping areas

✓ Mind about the tense used

**3. The effective utilization of tropical rain forests in either Gabon or Brazil has been limited by physical factors. Discuss.**

- Define forestry.
- Mention tree types
- Give characteristics/ features of tree types.
- Mention export centres and processing centres
- A forest is a large area covered by trees that grow close together may be natural or planted by man.
- Gabon forests occupy the ogowe / ogove river basin and partly Congo basin.

- Characteristics by broad leaves, buttress roots evergreen, tree types like Azigo, Green heart, Rose wood.

Ports kango, Libreviil makokou mckambo France ville, Brazil

- Found in South America forests occupy amazon basin main centers santos.
- St Paul, St louis and among others

Characteristics and tree types are similar.

Physical factors.

- Trees grow in a mixed stand cutting has to be selective hence energy and time consuming.
- Harsh climatic conditions due to heavy rains, causing flooding hence transport difficulty.
- Hard wood making harvesting costly.
- Buttress roots limit tree cutting.
- Huge and heavy hence difficult to transport
- Long gestation period limit constant supply.
- Pests and disease-causing vectors scare away man.
- Wild animals are a threat to man.
- Lians limit movement in forests.
- Steep areas limit road construction
- Rapids and falls limit labour mobility and transport.

Human factors.

- Political instability limit exploitation
- Labour shortage due to small population
- Accidents during harvesting limit labour.
- Hostile tribes eg maimai and pygmies.
- Profit repatriation limit local development.
- Inadequate power limit maria
- Inadequate power limit processing
- Low levels of teaching.
- Limited research.

#### 4. With reference to any one country of South East pacific or North East Atlantic fishing ground. Account for the development of the fishing industry.

❖ Select any one country from SEP or NEA.

- Mention fish types
- Fishing ports
- Preservation and fishing method.

- Fish types are sardines mackerel, Bonito, herrings piichards fishing is in pacific ocean, methods trawling drifting long lining ports in SEP peru.

Triyilo, mollendo, Atico, pisco lima callao.

Norway NEA

Ports Stavanger, Bergen Tromso  
Major fishing grounds North sea atlantic ocean

- Factors are moreless the same.
- Extensive fishing area / large water body.
  - Presence of wide shallow continental shelf favouring growth of plantation.
  - Favourable climatic conditions for fish breeding
  - Role of ocean currents e.g North Atlantic rift and humboldt for peru or peruvian current.
  - Abundant plankton hence attracting plenty of fish.
  - Indented coast line hence easy construction e.g ports and landing sites
  - Presence of guano in peru
  - Rugged relief limit agriculture.
  - Presence of forests for boat making
  - Presence of various fish types
  - Smooth sea bed allowing easy fishing
  - Off shore islands

#### Human Factors

- Availability of adequate market local and foreign.
- Adequate capital for investment, pay labour.
- High level of technology in preservation
- Availability of better storage facilities
- Availability of skilled labour to transport fish and process it.
- Along traditional of fishing
- Supportive government policy towards fishing.
- Efficient transport and communication

- Political stability attraction investments
- Constant research on new market centers methods of fishing.
- Role of cooperatives in provision loans market research
- Power to be used in various processing plants

**5. Explain the challenges faced by the industrial sector for either Japan or Egypt.**

Select a country

Define industrialisation

Mention industries

Mention industrial town

Give the limitations

- Egypt is found in Northern part of Africa with a developed industrial sector. Industries include Iron and steel, Chemical, Engineering textiles, food processing, electronics, oil refinery.
- Towns are Cairo, Asyut, Aswan, Suez, Alex and among others.
- Japan found in Asia with a developed industrial centres.
- Major industrial centers are Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Kyoto, Nigata etc
- Industries are Car manufacture, car assembling, Textiles electronics, ship building, chemicals
- Challenges one should use Egypt
- Inadequate land for industrial expansion
- Inadequate raw materials calling for importation which is expensive
- Inadequate water supply to cool machines
- Inadequate power to run the various industrial plants
- Accidents scaring labour
- Strikes destroy industrial plants
- Profit repatriation limit local development
- Inadequate market due to low local income
- Inadequate skilled labour due to low levels of education
- Poorly developed transport limit mobility of labour
- Unsupportive government policy limit investors e.g heavy taxation

- Political instability limit investors from coming into the country
- Low levels of technology hence low quality output
- Inadequate capital to expand the production capacity

#### 6. Examine the effects of population explosion in either Nigeria or China.

- Define population explosion.
- Mention densely populated areas of either Nigeria or China.
- Give merits and demerits of a large population size.
- Population explosion refers to a sharp increase in the population size in a given area
- Nigeria has the largest population size in Africa with over 180 million people.
- Densely populated areas are Lagos, Abuja, Enugu, Sokoto, Onitsha etc
- China has the largest population size in the world with over 2 billion people  
densely populated areas are Shanghai, Hongkong, Beijing, Yantze valley among other regions.

**Merits and demerits are similar**

#### **Positives**

- Provision of cheap labour in industries and in other sectors of the country
- Provision of a large domestic market for the various goods and services.
- Provision of security to the nationals against any external attack.
- Provision of government revenue through taxation
- It is an index for development, it forces the government to provide social services
- It encourages innovations and creativity hence more quality output
- Enhances to provisions of social services by the governments
- Encourages utilization of resources leading to economic growth development and development.
- Leads to the development of urban centres.

#### **Negatives**

- High dependence on few working people
- Strain on social services.
- Food shortage / hunger
- Inadequate accommodation / slums
- High rates of unemployment

- High crime rates
- Shortage of land / land conflicts
- Over utilization of resources encroachment on environment.
- Pollution of the environment
- Increased rural urban migration with associated problems
- Brain drain to get better paying jobs out of the country.
- Congestion / over crowding
- Easy spread pf diseases
- Low levels of development
- Insecurity/ unrest
- Immorality / Juvenile delinquency
- Cultural erosion
- Strain on government budget
- Calling for borrowing which has strings attached.

**7.(a) Account for the increasing food crisis in Africa.**

- Increasing food crisis in Africa means a situation with a acute food shortage constantly in a given country or a region resulting in persistent death, hunger malnutrition, starvation etc.
- In Africa some countries suffer from periodic and others persistent famine countries like Somalia, Mali, Chad suffer famine persistently while Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe have periodic famine.

Causes are both Natural and human

Natural includes the following among others.

- Unfavourable climatic conditions limit water supply.
- Rugged relief limit mechanization farming
- Pests and Diseases c.g maize weavils, banana wilt, Cassava mosaic, animal diseases like East Coast fever, foot and mouth.
- Natural Catastrophe c.g floods destroying output.

- Poor cattle breeds limit quality output.
- Infertile soils limit crop and pasture growth
- Poor quality crops limit capacity output

#### **Other factors human.**

- Political instability destroys output farmland
- Population pressure on land reducing land hence land fragmentation.
- Poor storage facilities output cannot be stored for long, it is perishable
- Colonial policies encouraged cash crop production instead of food crops.
- Poor land tenure system reduce land for farming by absent land lords
- Low levels of technology use of simple tools e.g hand hoe sticks
- Low levels of research into better breeds of animal and quality crops.
- Shortage of skilled labour due to low levels of education
- Rural urban migration to towns leaving rural areas with olds people
- Unfavorable government policies e.g lack of a national food policy
- Laziness of majority of the people due to constant aid given.
- Conservatism and cultural backwardness
- Inadequate capital to modernize culture
- Poorly developed transport and communication

#### **(b) What steps are being taken to increase food production in Africa.**

- Constant spraying to control pests and diseases
- Improved storage facilities
- Use of irrigation
- Formation of cooperative
- Agricultural diversification
- Application of manure and fertilizers

- Use of cross breeding
- Research
- Provision of loans at low interest rates
- Land reforms
- Population control
- Train labour to acquire skills.

**8.(a) Distinguish between a Trading bloc and Regional integration.**

- A trading Bloc is a group of countries usually in a shared geographical region (same geographical location) that have come together with an aim of promoting trade among themselves so as to enhance development.
- It aims at removing trade barriers examples of trading bloc, European Union (EU) (COMESA) Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and East African Community (EAC)
- Regional integration is the coming together or joining of individual states within a region into larger whole so as to achieve peace stability and wealth. Major aim is to widen the market.
- Promote international relation promoting investment and promoting economic growth examples (ECOWAS) Economic Community of West African States, European Union (EU) Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC).

**(b) Explain the merits and demerits of Regional integration.**

**Merits**

- Increases market efficiency and trade opportunities
- Improves employment prospects and economic growth
- Leads to shared costs of public goods or large infrastructure projects.
- Leads to trade creation
- Promotes industrial growth and expansion

- Increases volumes of goods produced
- Production of low-priced goods
- Encourages joint research
- Increases volume of goods produced
- Production of low priced goods
- Encourages joint research
- Increases bargaining power of member states on the world market
- Trade eased in some areas due to use of same currency
- Creates room for specialization by member states
- Leads to easy access to foreign resources
- Widens consumer choice
- Leads to effective utilization of the resources

### **Demerits**

- Can lead to loss of national sovereignty due to compromising national interests
- Leads to loss of revenue
- Economic imbalance
- Leads to trade diversion
- Can lead to cultural change
- Increase competition among member states
- Can lead to surplus problem due to production of similar goods
- Can lead to quick depletion of resources
- Can lead to regional imbalance
- Can lead to dumping.

**END**