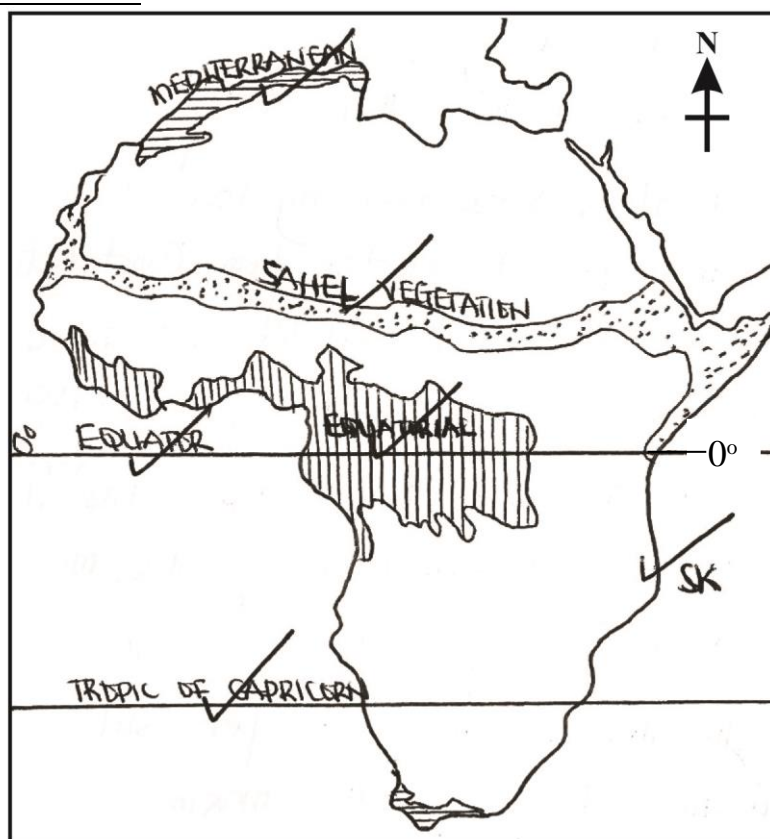


KAMSSA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS
UCE MOCKS.
GEOGRAPHY Paper 2 MARKING GUIDE 2020.
PART I: THE REST OF AFRICA

1. (a) A SKETCHMAP OF AFRICA SHOWING VEGETATION TYPES AND LATITUDES



Note:

(i) Vegetation = 03 marks

(ii) Latitudes = 02 marks

SK = 01 mark

Sub-total = 06 marks

(b)(i) Characteristics of Sahel vegetation

- Well developed roots which grow deep into the ground in search of water.
 - Salt tolerant plants to tolerate the alkaline and salt content contained in the soil.
 - The short trees shed off their leaves (deciduous in nature) to minimize the rate of transpiration.
 - Plants have spines which protect them from transpiration and browsing animals.
 - It consists of mainly thorny bushes, coarse grasses and flowering herbs.
 - Some plants have swollen trunks in which they store water for use during the dry season.
 - Many plants produce seeds which lie dormant for years until the rains come when they germinate.
- (Any 3 x 1 = 03 marks)*

(ii) Characteristics of Mediterranean vegetation

- Trees have long tap roots that penetrate deep to reach the water in the soil.
- Some plants have fleshy bulbous roots, big enough to store water.
- Trees have shiny waxy leaves to reduce transpiration.
- Trees have thick barks to reduce water loss.
- Trees are ever green (most of them retain their leaves)
- Some plants produce sweet scent.
- Some vegetation is draught resistant.

(Any 3 x 1 = 03 marks)

(c) (i) Candidates should identify any one country in the Sahel region and then explain the economic activities carried out. Such countries may include;

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| - Somalia | Ethiopia |
| - South Sudan | Central African Republic |
| - Chad | Nigeria |
| - Niger | Burkinafaso |
| - Mali | Senegal |
| - Gambia | Sudan |

The activities include the following

- Animal rearing because of the presence of grasslands.
- Industrialization especially agro-based and processing of minerals.
- Tourism due to the semi-desert scenery.
- Wild life conservation.
- Growing of seasonal drought resistant crops e.g. sorghum.
- Hunting of animals from the bushes.
- Charcoal burning because of the short thorny trees.
- Bee keeping
- Lumbering
- Trading activities
- Irrigation farming

Note: *Id = 01 mark,*
 Points = 03 marks
(Any 4 x 1 = 04 marks)

(ii) Problems faced by the people

- Scanty pasture for feeding animals during the drought period.
- Shortage of water during the dry season.
- Over stocking leading to over grazing.
- Soil erosion mainly in form of wind due to overgrazing.
- Nomadic pastoralism that disorganizes settlement.
- Wide spread fires during the dry season.
- Prevalence of crop and animal diseases.
- Poaching in gazette wildlife centres.
- Political instabilities.
- Inaccessibility to social services due to remoteness.

(Any 5 x 1 = 05 marks)

(d) Steps being taken to solve the problems

- Afforestation and reforestation.
- Encouraging irrigation farming.
- Construction of valley dams and water wells.
- Reducing the number of animals grazed.
- Encouraging a settled way of life.

- Spraying to control pests and diseases.
- Creating awareness among the people about the environment.
- Establishment of ranches and dairy farms.
- Restoration of peace and stability.
- Extension of veterinary services to nomadic pastoralists.

(Any 4 x 1 = 04 marks)

2 (a) Name the:

- (i) Industries **I** and **2**
I-Oil refinery
2-Aluminium smelter.
- (ii) Harbours: **A** and **B**
A- Main harbour
B- Fishing harbour
- (iii) Lagoon **C**
C- Chemu Lagoon.
- (iv) Ocean **3**
3- Atlantic ocean
- (v) Gulf **4**

(07 marks)

(a) **Describe the factors that have favoured the growth of Tema port.**

(06 marks)

- Low tidal range that encourages ships to anchor through out the year.
- Well sheltered harbor encourages development of port activities.
- Presence of deep off shore waters encourages big ships to access the port.
- Presence of a strong base upon which port handling facilities were built.
- Presence of abundant building stones in the nearby Shai hills. These were used in development of the port.
- Presence of a generally flat relief that made construction easier.
- Presence of a rich hinterland that serves the port with commercial goods.
- Presence of large tracts of land that enable expansion of the port.
- Presence of an efficient/ modern transport net works that link to other cities.
- Supportive government policy that led to construction of the port.
- Presence of sufficient capital that was used to purchase construction materials and payment of labour.
- Historical factors since the area had for a long time been used as a landing site.
- Its closeness/ nearness/ proximity to the Volta project made it benefit from cheap HEP and other benefits.

(c) **Explain the problems facing Tema port.**

(07 marks)

- Congestion due to increasing traffic on roads leads to delays, stress and slows down the growth of trade and commerce affecting development.
- Overcrowding due to high population density affects business operations affecting development.

- Limited room for expansion limits growth of the city and increase in the cost of rent and accommodation.
- Rising unemployment levels lead to poor standards of living.
- Air and water pollution due to many industries and cars cause health problems leading to loss of lives.
- Flooding of the port during the rainy season spread water borne diseases leading to loss of lives or lowers the peoples standards of living.
- An increase in crime rate such as robbery leads to loss of property and loss of lives due to murder cases.
- Inadequate supply of social facilities like safe drinking water, electricity affects peoples standards of living.
- High costs of maintaining the port facilities like bridges, street light leads to increased government spending.
- Siltation of the port affects movement of big ships and calls for constant dredging.

(c) Outline the functions of Tema port.

(05 marks)

- Its an entreport through which imports and export for the country pass bringing in foreign exchange used for development.
- It's a major fishing port of Ghana thereby providing fish proteins to improve people's welfare.
- It's a residential centre providing better accommodation to the people.
- Its an industrial centre important for oil refineries, Aluminium smelting and these provide employment to people who earn an income used to improve their standard of living.
- It's a communication centre linked to by roads, railways facilitating distribution of goods and services necessary to develop the country

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

(To be fastened together with other answers to paper)

UACE

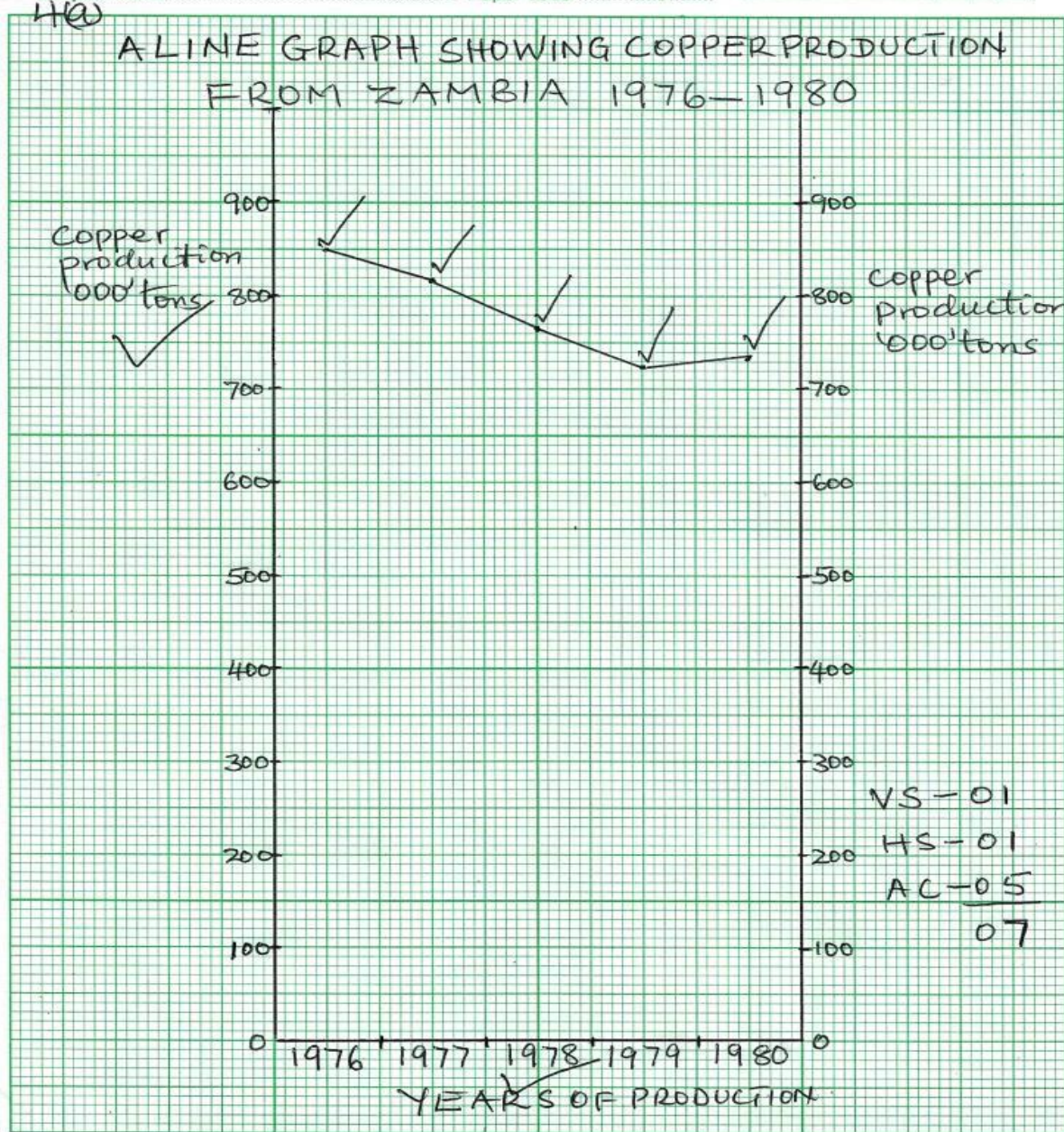
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3.a) Graph

07

b) Description of

i) The trend of copper production in Zambia between 1976 and 1980

there was a gradual decrease in copper production between 1976 and 1979. Then followed by a slight increase in copper production in Zambia between 1979 and 1980.

02

ii) Conditions that could be responsible for the trend described in (b)(i) above:

Decrease:

- Exhaustion of copper could have led to a decline/decrease in copper production in Zambia.

- Price fluctuation of copper on the world market could have reduced copper production in Zambia.
- There could have been shortage of labour that led to a decline in the volume of work of extracting copper from the mines.
- Workers could have left the copper mining sector for other forms of employment due to low wages paid to workers in Zambia.
- Competition for market with other copper producing countries such as Democratic Republic of Congo could have led to a decline in copper production in Zambia.

Mx (03)

Increase:

- There could have been new copper deposits that were opened up in Zambia leading to an increase in copper production.
- Zambia could have expanded the market for her copper leading to an increase in copper production.
- More Foreign investors could have been allowed to invest their capital in copper production which could have increased copper production in Zambia.
- There could have been developed transport routes e.g Tanzania railway which made transportation of copper to the markets easy leading to an increase in copper production.
- A large labour force both skilled and semi skilled could have been employed to work in the mining sector. This could have led to an increase in copper production in Zambia.

Mx (03) 08

c) Explanation of the contribution of copper mining to the economic development of Zambia.

- Copper mining has generated employment ^{id} opportunities to the people of Zambia leading to increase in income/standards of living ^{Ex}
- Copper mining has led to the development of infrastructure ^{id} such as roads/schools/railway ^{Ex} that are used by the people in Zambia.
- Copper mining has led to the growth and development of urban centres ^{id} / urbanization such as Ndola/Chingola ^{Ex} where copper is processed contributed to the economic development of Zambia.
- The copper mining has led to the development of industries ^{id} such as cable industries which use copper ore as raw materials ^{Ex}.
- Copper mining has diversified ^{id} Zambia's economy reducing ^{Ex} over dependence on other economic sectors.
- Copper mining has contributed to the generation of local revenue ^{id} by

Taxing^{Ex} to people and companies engaged in copper production.

- Copper mining has generated foreign exchange^{ld} which is got after exporting^{Ex} copper from Zambia to the foreign countries e.g Britain.
- Copper mining has promoted international relations^{ld} between Zambia and other countries such as Britain/^{Ex} Germany which ^{ld} import Zambia's copper.

Id – mx 03

Ex – mx 03 **06**

d) An outline of the steps being taken to solve the problems facing the mining sector in Zambia.

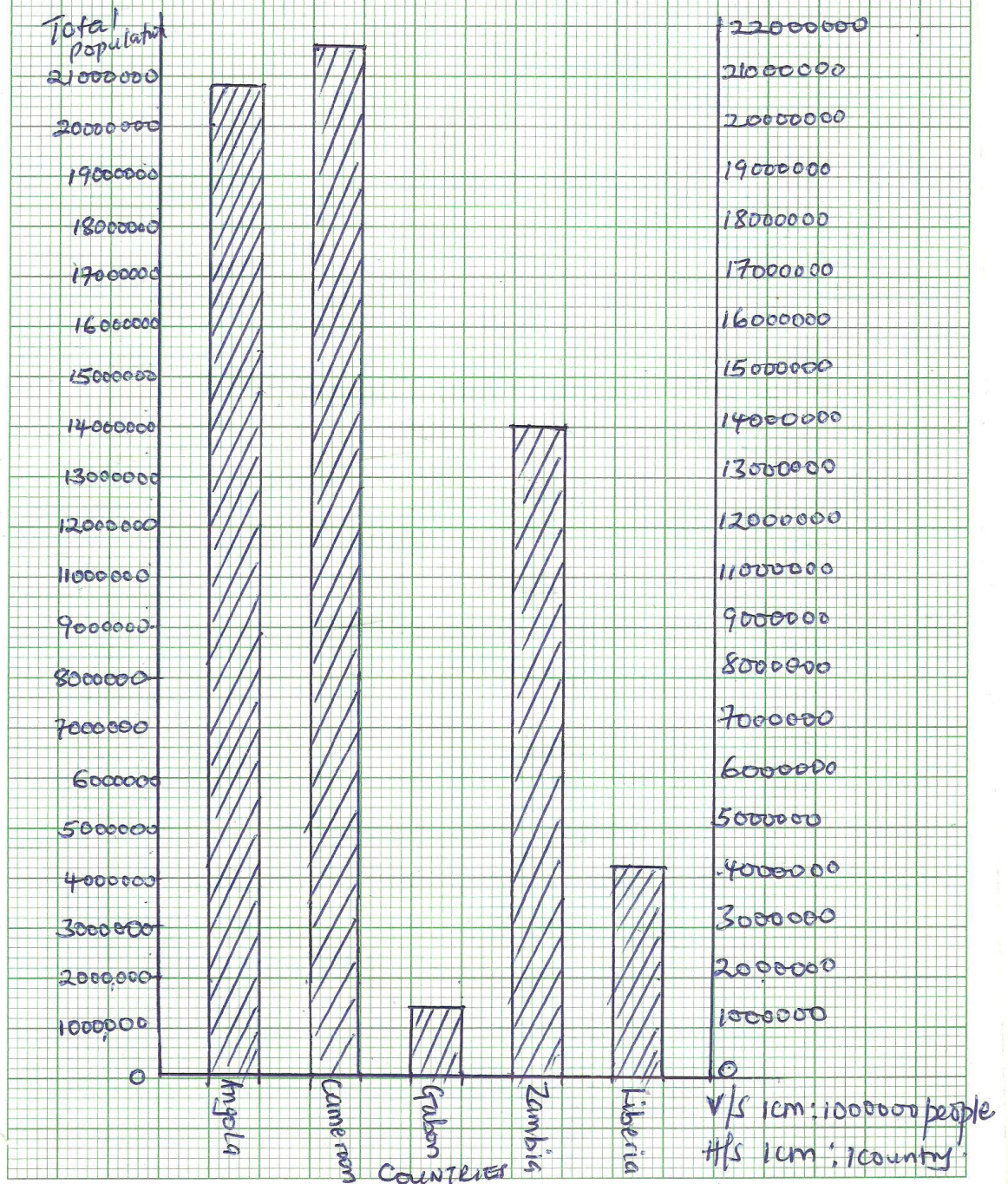
- Outdated machines are being^{ld} replaced by modern machines to increase efficiency and production in Zambia.
- Immigrant^{ld} labour is being recruited to increase daily output of copper in Zambia.
- Market^{ld} research is being carried out in order to increase mineral sales in the foreign market.
- Mineral^{ld} exploration /prospecting is being carried out to establish new copper deposits in Zambia.
- People living in areas rich with mineral deposits are being resettled^{ld} else where to enable the mining of mineral take place.
- Transport routes are being^{ld} developed to enable easy transportation of minerals such as copper to the markets.
- Foreign investors are being^{ld} attracted to Zambia to invest in the mining sector.
- Hollows are being^{ld} back filled with top soil in order to cover up the breeding grounds of vectors that could spread disease.

Max 04

(25)

Qn A(a).

A BAR GRAPH SHOWING THE POPULATION OF SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES (2012).



4(b) population density= $\frac{\text{total population}}{\text{Total land area}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Angola} &= \frac{20,800,000}{1246700} \\ &= 16.6 \text{ person/km}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Cameroon=	$\frac{21,700,000}{475,400}$ =45.6 person/km ²
Gabon=	$\frac{1,600,000}{267,700}$ =5.9 persons/ km ²
Zambia=	$\frac{14,100,000}{752,600}$ = 18.7 persons/km ²
Liberia=	$\frac{4,200,000}{11,400}$ =368.4persons/km ²

(c)

- Lowest is Gabon with 5.9 persons/km².
- Highest is Liberia with 368.4 persons/km²

(c)(ii) Conditions that have led to a high population.

- fertile soils for agricultural use attract a big population resulting into a high population density.
- Hot and wet conditions that favors agriculture attracts a big population resulting into a high population density.
- Availability of water for domestic and industrial use attracts a big population resulting into a high population density.
- Gentle slopes that favors settlement, agriculture and transport attracts a big population resulting into a high population density.
- Towns have several social services like trade, accommodation, health care that attracts a big population resulting into a high population density.
- Areas with better transport facilities facilitate mobility, trade and commerce and so attracts a big population resulting into a high population density.
- Areas with various employment opportunities such as mining areas, industrial areas attracts a big population resulting a high population density.
- Politically stable attracts a big population for settlement, trade, education reasons resulting into a high population.

(d) Advantages of a high population.

- A big population provides market for both industrial and agricultural goods through buying those goods for domestic use thus leading to development.
- Provides cheap labor for the industrial and agricultural sector leading to development.

- Source of government revenue through taxes imposed by the government and this is used for development of infrastructure.
- Provides security for defending the country in form of armed security and the army leading to development.
- A big population stimulates development of agriculture and industry because of the need to provide goods and services like sugar, mattresses.
- A big population leads to utilization of idle resources like minerals, forests because of the need to extract raw materials to make consumer goods.
- A big population leads to rapid growth and expansion of towns. These provide social and economic services like trade and commerce, healthcare, education, etc.

NORTH AMERICA:

- 5.(a) (i) Rivers
- | | | |
|---|---|------------|
| 1 | - | Harlem |
| 2 | - | Hudson |
| 3 | - | Hackensack |
- (03 marks)
- (ii) Bay
- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| 4 | - | Upper Bay |
|---|---|-----------|
- (01 mark)
- (iii) Islands
- | | | |
|---|---|--------|
| A | - | Staten |
| B | - | Bronx |
- (02 marks)
- (iv) Airport
- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| C | - | Teterboro Airport. |
|---|---|--------------------|
- (01 mark)

(b) (Explain) factors that led to the growth of New York City

- Presence of well-developed transport routes by water, roads, railway and air.
- Presence of a productive hinterland that supplies raw materials to industries within the city.
- The impact of the early European settlers who largely developed it.
- Her coastal location that makes it accessible by investors from Europe.
- It's centrally located on the Manhattan island, thus serving a large area.
- Presence of a dense population that provides labour and market.
- Its long time of existence of over 200 years.
- Her location on a well sheltered deep harbor that allows transportation of manufactured goods.
- Presence of a generally flat landscape that made the building of the city easy.
- Presence of hard and resistant rocks that made construction of sky scrapers easy.

(Any 7 x 1 = 07 marks)

(c) Problems faced by developed cities

- Unemployment.
- High crime rates.
- Shortage of accommodation.
- Environmental pollution.
- Rapid spread of diseases.
- Shortage of space for expansion.
- Ethnic/tribal rivalry.
- Traffic congestion.
- High costs of living (rent, transport etc)

(Any 6 x 1 = 06 marks)

(d) (Outline) Steps being taken to solve the problems of urbanisation

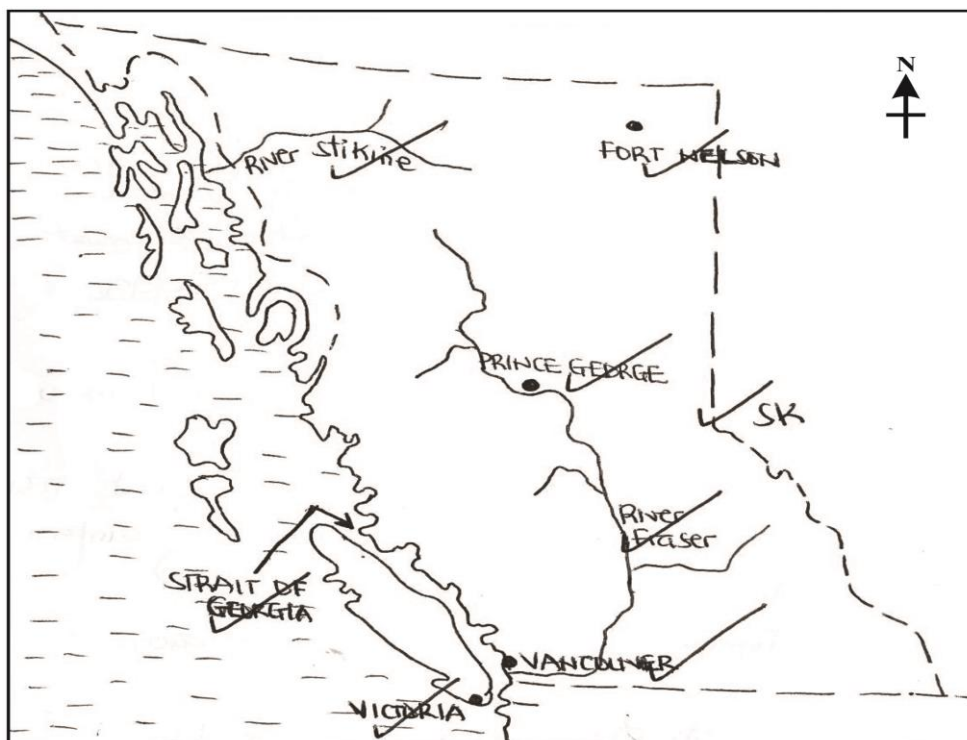
- Encouraging population migration i.e. urban-rural migration.
- Tightening up security in urban centres to fight crimes.
- Encouraging vertical expansion of cities (sky scrapper)
- Treating of industrial fumes to fight pollution.
- Improving medical facilities to fight diseases.
- Reclamation/draining of once marginalized land e.g. swamps.
- Investing money in infrastructure development e.g. double carriage roads and underground tunnels.
- Putting in place free public services e.g. medical and water.

(Any 5 x 1 = 05 marks)

(Total = 25 Marks)

6.(a)

A SKETCHMAP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA SHOWING PORT VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, THE STRAIT OF GEORGIA, PULP AND PAPER CENTRES AND RIVERS



+11

Note

- (i) Ports = 02
- (ii) Strait of Georgia = 01
- (iii) Centres = 02
- (iv) Rivers = 02
- Sk = 01

(b) (Describe) conditions that led to the growth of forests in various places in British Columbia

- Presence of a rugged landscape.
- Presence of valuable tree species.
- Presence of a cool temperate climate.
- Presence of thin infertile soil that limited agriculture.
- Presence of a sparse population.
- Availability of skilled labour.
- Availability of large sums of capital.
- Presence of a favourable government policy.
- Presence of advanced technology.
- Presence of a large market for timber.

(Any 7 x 1 = 07 marks)

(c) (Explain) the contribution of forestry to Canada

- Provision of employment to people.
- It has promoted the growth of local industries.
- Generation of foreign exchange.
- Forests help to protect areas against erosion and wind.
- Forest help in the formation of rainfall.
- Forests attract tourists.
- Forests are water catchment areas thus, sources of rivers.
- Forests act as habitats for wildlife.
- Timber exportation promotes international relationships.
- Diversification of the economy.
- They enable research and study.
- They stimulate the growth of infrastructure.

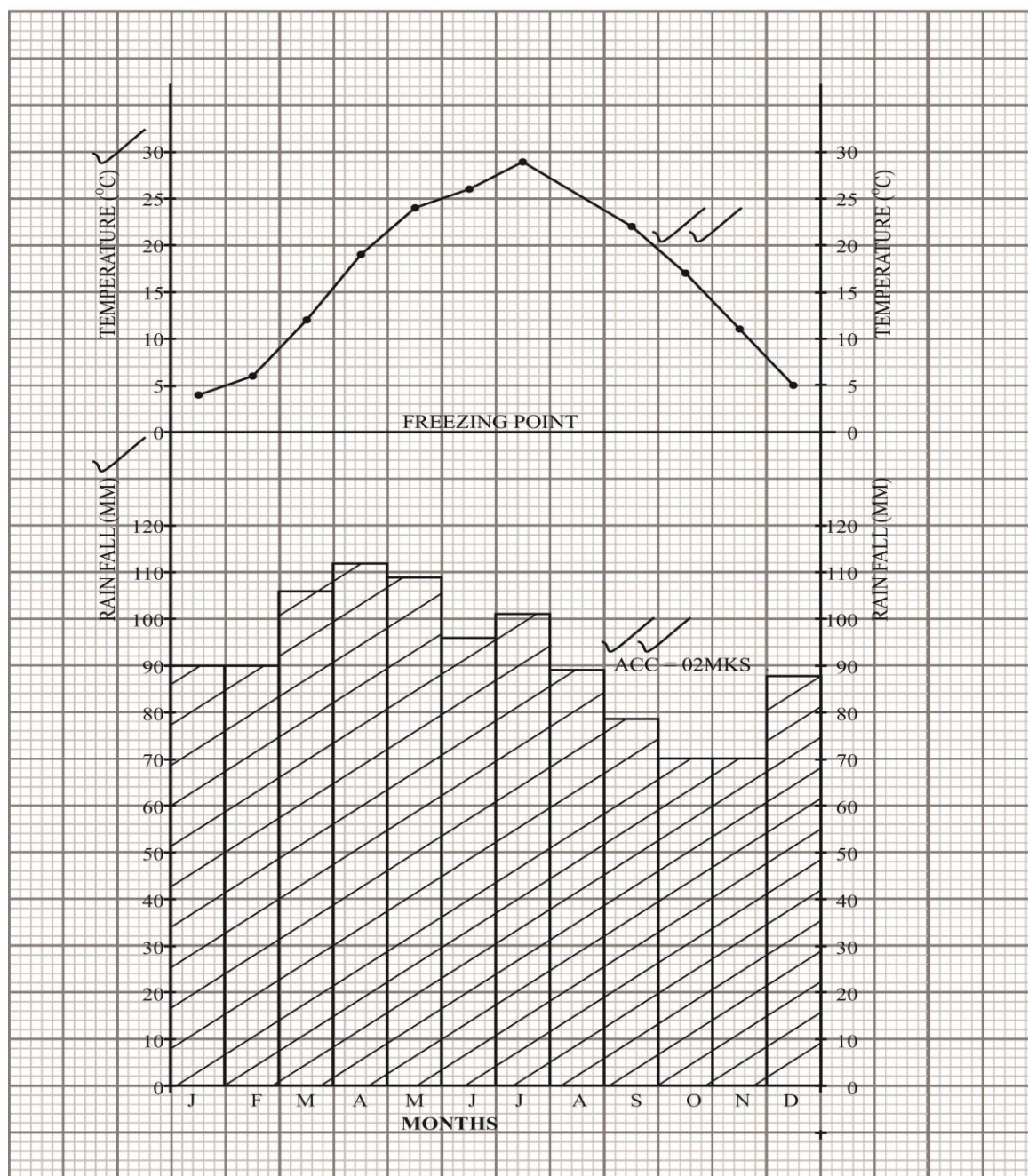
(Any 6 x 1 = 06 marks)

(d) (Outline) problems facing the forestry sector

- Outbreak of wild fire.
- Excessive cold winter.
- The rugged nature of the landscape.
- Over exploitation has led to forest depletion.
- Limited domestic market.
- Completion from international timber producers.
- Accidents during tree felling.
- Outbreak of pests and diseases.
- Occurrence of avalanches (large ice masses sloping down the valley)
- Increase in transport costs incurred.

(Any 5 x 1 = 05 marks)

7(a) A BAR AND LINE GRAPH SHOWING THE CLIMATE OF A SELECTED PLANTATION IN THE SOUTH



(b) (i) Summer activities include

- Harvesting wheat planted the previous year.
- Weeding and spraying
- Harvesting cotton.

(Any 2 x 1 = 02 marks)

(ii) Winter activities include

- Application of fertilizers in the fields.
- Planting of winter wheat.
- Repairing machines and updating record books.
- Planning next seasons work and purchasing seeds.

(Any 2 x 1 = 02 marks)

(c) (Explain) contribution of the agricultural sector to the south

- Provision of employment to farmers.
- Provision of raw materials to local industries.
- Promoted the growth of infrastructure.
- Generation of foreign exchange through exports.
- Provision of food to the people.
- Diversification of the economy.
- Source of government revenue through taxes.
- It has enabled research and study.
- It has enabled acquisition of skills among the people.
- It has promoted international relationships.

(Any 6 x 1 = 06 marks)

(d) (i) (Outline) effects of cotton growing on the physical environment

- Soil exhaustion.
- Soil pollution due to the use of fertilizers.
- De-vegetation leading to loss of trees.
- Irrigation has lead to salinity of the soil.
- Siltation of water bodies due to vegetation clearance.

(Any 4 x 1 = 04 marks)

(ii) New cotton growing states in the south

- California.
- Texas.
- Oklahoma.
- Mississippi.
- Arkansas.

(Any 3 x 1 = 03 marks)

(Total = 25 Marks)

RHINELANDS

8(a) Calculations

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Agriculture} &= \frac{5.3}{100} \times 360^\circ \\ &= 19.0^\circ \\ &\simeq 19^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Energy} &= \frac{0.2}{100} \times 360^\circ \\ &= 0.7^\circ \\ &\simeq 1^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Textiles} &= \frac{9}{100} \times 360^\circ \\ &= 32.4^\circ \\ &\approx 32^\circ\end{aligned}$$

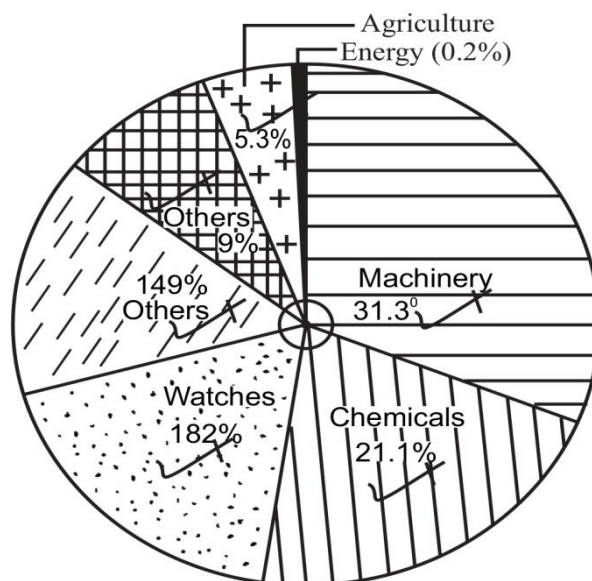
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Chemicals} &= \frac{21.1}{100} \times 360^\circ \\ &= 75.9^\circ \\ &\approx 76^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Machinery} &= \frac{31.3}{100} \times 360^\circ \\ &= 112.6^\circ \\ &\approx 113^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Watches} &= \frac{18.2}{100} \times 360^\circ \\ &= 65.5^\circ \\ &\approx 66^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Others} &= \frac{14.9}{100} \times 360^\circ \\ &= 53.6^\circ \\ &\approx 54^\circ\end{aligned}$$

A PIE CHART SHOWING THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF SWITZERLAND'S EXPORT TRADE IN 2006



Accuracy = 07 marks
 Calculations = 07 marks
 Total = 14 marks

- (b) (i) Leading export - Machinery with 31.3%. (01 mark)
 (ii) Least import - Watches with 6.8%. (01 mark)

(c) (Explain) factors that have favoured export trade in Switzerland

- Presence of reliable power supply.
- Switzerland long policy of neutrality.
- Switzerland's location in the heart of Europe.
- Presence of a well developed banking system.
- Presence of improved transport systems.
- The ability of the Swiss to produce high quality goods.
- Availability of a large foreign market.
- Availability of some raw materials e.g. milk, meat and fruits.
- Availability of large sums of capital.
- The innovativeness of the Swiss people.
- Presence of hospitable people in Switzerland.
- Favourable government policies.
- The limited home market for industrial goods.

(Any 5 x 1 = 05 marks)

(d) (i) (Outline) problems facing the Swiss industrial sector

- Land lockedness leading to increased expenditure in exportation.
- Shortage of valuable raw materials.
- Completion with other producing countries.
- Labour shortage leading to reliance on foreign labour.
- Limited home market for produced goods.
- Expensiveness of the Swiss goods which has limited their market in low developing countries.
- They meet high transport costs to the over sea markets.

(Any 3 x 1 = 03 marks)

(ii) Steps being taken to overcome landlockedness

- Being neutral and friendly to countries having connection to the sea.
- Producing goods which are light thus, easy to transport by air.
- Using the imported raw materials sparingly to limit frequency in importation.
- Taking use of river Rhine from the inland port of Basel to the North Sea.
- Organising domestic international fairs and exhibitions to attract traders and customers from other countries.

(Any 4 x 1 = 04 marks)

(Total = 25 Marks)

9. (a) Name the:

- (i) Industrial centres **1, 2** and **3**
 1- Brussels
 2- Namur
 3- Ostend
- (ii) Canal **4**
 Albert Canal

- (iii) Rivers **A** and **B**
A—R. Scheldt
B- Meuse
- (iv) Country **C**
--Luxembourg

(07 marks)

- (b) Describe the factors that have led to the development of industries in any one industrial centre in (a) (i) above. **(6 marks)**

- Presence of abundant raw materials such as coal in the Sambre-Meuse basin and Charleroi for the iron and steel industry as well as for the chemical industry.
- Presence of large coal reserves which provided initial energy for powering industries. Other sources of power include nuclear energy and imported petroleum.
- Modern technology which has led to automation of industries and the production of high quality goods.
- Presence of well developed transport routes by canals, air, railway and road. Eg Belgium is accessible to the North sea via Antwerp and the Rhine water way for importation of bulky raw materials such as iron and coal, export of manufactured goods cheaply.
- Presence of large market for the industrial products both in Belgium and rich countries of European Union.
- Supportive government policy such as establishment of infrastructure as well as interstate co-operation which encourages industrial development.
- Availability of sufficient capital from both local and foreign investors to set up industries used for purchasing land, raw-materials , machinery as well as paying the industrial workers.
- Belgium has been politically stable for years enabling industrial development to take place steadily over the years.
- Historical factors such as Belgium being the first country on the European continent to industrialize following the lead of Britain in the industrial revolution.
- Presence of adequate water supply for industrial use from Rivers Scheldt and Meuse.
- Existence of extensive land for both industrial establishment as well as industry expansion

(a) Explain the contribution of the manufacturing industry to Belgium

- Generation of employment opportunities to the people which improves their social welfare.
- Generation of government revenue through taxes which is invested into other sectors.
- Exportation of goods has generated foreign exchange which develops the social infrastructure.
- Promoted the exploitation of natural resources for further development e.g mineral resources.
- Diversification of the economy which has solved over depending on a few sectors.
- Growth of urban centres/towns that have become residential centres and centres for trade and commerce.
- Industries have promoted the growth of the agricultural sector through the production of fertilizers and machines used on farms.
- Promoted the growth of economic infrastructure
- Promoted international relationship which has promoted cooperation between countries.
- Industries have attracted foreign investment which has served the government from the burden of financing industries.

Max = 08 marks

(b) (i) Outline problems facing the Belgium industrial sector

- Exhaustion of local raw materials such as coal due to high rate of exploitation.
- High costs of importing bulky raw materials such as petroleum and coal resulting in high production costs.
- Overdependence of imported raw materials such as Coal, petroleum cotton and iron ore suffer from occasional delays and price fluctuation.
- Pollution of the environment from industrial wastes and fumes.
- Stiff competition for market with other industrialized countries eg Belgium textiles faces competition from Malaysia, china Pakistan and India.
- Competition for industrial land in the towns due to too many industries resulting in costly industrial sites.
- Competition for skilled labour with other sectors such as mining, tourism and service industry.
- Congestion on ports such as Antwerp resulting in delays in acquisition of raw materials and export of manufactured goods.
- The production of high quality capital intensive goods is very costly.

Max = 04 marks

(ii) Steps being taken to solve the above problems.

- Importation of raw materials from other countries.
- Production of high quality goods to beat competition.
- Encouraging vertical expansion of cities.
- Treating of industrial wastes to limit pollution.
- Constructing underground tunnels, flyovers and sub ways.

10. (a) relief regions marked

1. The rift valley /Rhine Rift valley
2. The Rhine steep slope/ Escarpment
3. Highlands region (Vosges and the Black forest)

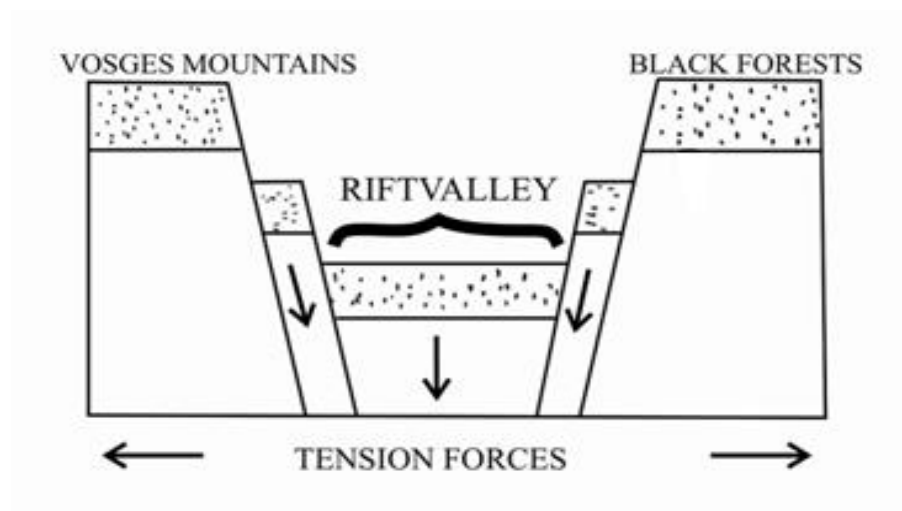
(03 marks)

(b) Processes which led to the formation of the Rhine Rift valley

- It was formed through the process of faulting **= 01 mark**
- Faulting comes due to the operation of tension and compression forces.
- When tension forces pulled the layers of the earth crust, normal fault lines were formed.
- Continuous pulling of the layers led to the sinking of the middle block to form a depression, while the side blocks remained high to form block mountains such as the Vosges and the black forest

= 02 marks

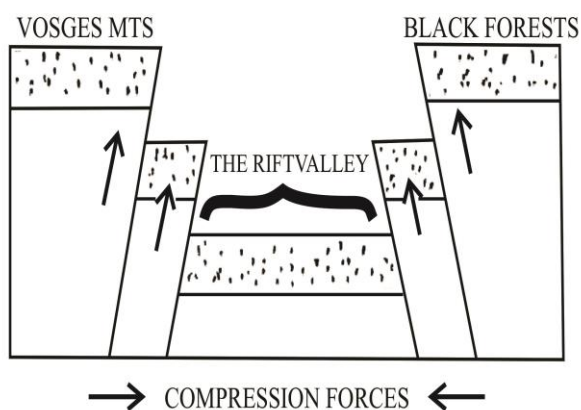
Illustration



ALTERNATIVELY;

- Compression forces pushed blocks of land together, leading to the formation of abnormal fault lines.
- The continuous push of the layers forced the side blocks to override the middle block, holding it down as a depression called a rift valley.

Illustration



(c) (i) Economic activities in the Rhine Rift valley

- There is forestry on the steep slopes of the rift valley.
- There is dairy farming due to the presence of pasture land.
- There is arable farming due to the presence of alluvial soil.
- There is industrialization, especially the agro-based industries processing wines, cigarettes, pulp and paper etc.

Max = 03 marks

(ii) Describe factors that have favoured any one economic activity

* Candidates should specify any one economic activity. Award no marks to candidates with generalized points.

For example;

Arable farming /Vine growing

- Presence of fertile alluvial soil brought down by river Rhine
- Presence of reliable water for irrigation
- Presence of reliable rainfall ensuring crop growth throughout the year.

- Existence of warm summers for ripening of crops
- Presence of a gently sloping land scape
- Presence of a well sheltered valley protecting crops from cold winds.
- Presence of a technology e.g the use of green houses.
- Availability of supportive government policies.
- Presence of skilled labour.
- Presence of cheap transport means by river Rhine.
- Availability of extensive research on crop pests.

(max = 06 marks)

Industrialization

- Presence of plentiful supply of raw materials
- Presence of reliable power supply.
- Presence of reliable water supply to serve as a raw materials.
- Availability of cheap and reliable transport (River Rhine)
- Presence of a reliable market in big cities like; Mannheim Karlsruhe and Frankfurt.
- Presence of appropriate technology through the use of advanced machinery.
- Presence of large sums of capital etc

(b) Importance of the Rhine Rift valley to Germany

- The Rift valley is an important base for tourism thus, foreign exchange to the economy.
- The rift valley floor has supported agriculture due to the fertile alluvial soil.
- The Rift valley sides are covered by forests thus, supporting the forestry sector.
- The forests on the rift valley sides are great habitats for Wildlife.
- The rift valley serves as a sheltered trough that creates warm temperature which is ideal for settlement.
- The rift valley is a base for research and study thus creating chance for new discoveries.
- It's within the rift valley that river Rhine passes, thus providing opportunity for water transport and fishing.
- The Rift valley sides contain pasture land which has supported dairy farming.
-

CHINA:

11 (a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Percentage change} &= \frac{\text{Current year} - \text{Base year}}{\text{Base year}} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{1,392,000 - 981,200}{981,200} \times 100 \\
 \text{Percentage change} &= 41.8\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Formula = 01 mark

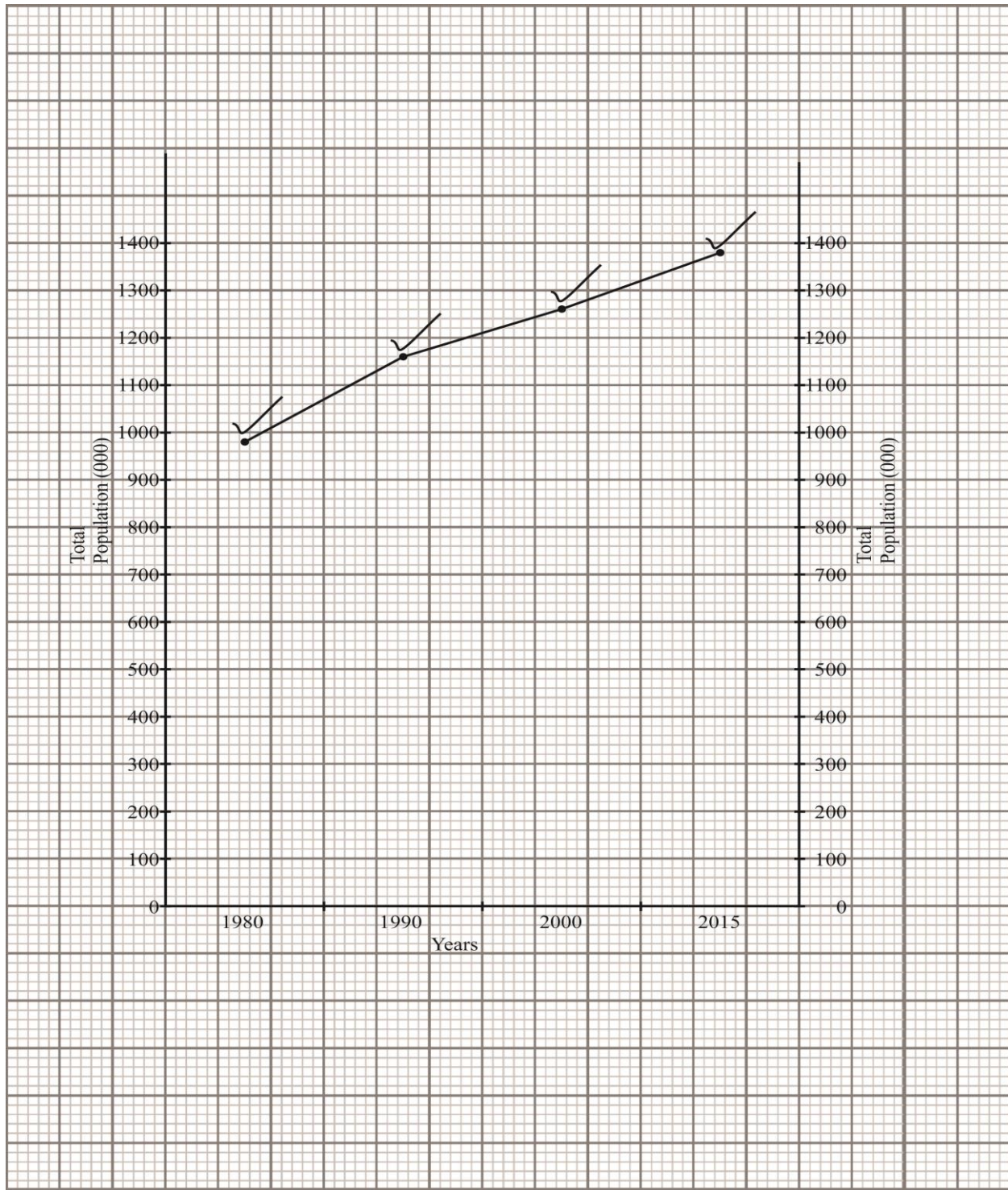
Final = 01 mark

Total 02 marks

Alternatively;

$$\frac{\text{New year} - \text{Old year}}{\text{Old year}} \times 100$$

(b) A LINE GRAPH SHOWING CHINA'S TOTAL POPULATION TREND BETWEEN 1980 AND 2015 IN 000s.



(c) (Explain) factors which have led to the trend

- High birth rate.
- Reduction in death rates.
- High rates of immigration.
- Neglect of family planning.
- Improvement in science and technology ensuring better medical attention.
- Cultural reference to having many children.

- Supportive government policy to have many children for defence.
 - The large proportion of women to men.
 - Locally grown and imported food to support a large population.
 - High life expectancy due to modern medical services.
 - High rate of industrialization leading to urbanisation and job opportunities.
 - Improved nutrition that has improved malnutrition and deaths. *(Any 7 x 1 = 07 marks)*
- (d) (i) (Outline) population problems faced in China
- Environmental pollution.
 - Shortage of land for expansion.
 - Outbreak of crimes/social evils.
 - Congestion/overcrowding of people.
 - Traffic congestion.
 - Unemployment.
 - Famine and mal-nutrition.
 - Increase in government expenditure.
 - Easy spread of diseases. *(Any 5 x 1 = 05 marks)*
- (ii) (Outline) steps being taken to solve the problems
- Treating of industrial wastes and gases to control pollution.
 - Vertical expansion of cities is being done to create more space.
 - Security is beefed up in the cities to control crimes.
 - Building of underground tunnels, fly overs and sub-ways to control traffic congestion.
 - Decentralisation of industries to cover many towns within China.
 - Encouraging population migration to other countries as expatriates.
 - Establishment of irrigation schemes and pilot projects.
 - Introducing land reforms like collective communes.
 - Modernisation of farming especially intensive farming.
 - Importing food from other countries like Malaysia.
 - Reclamation of marginalized land like; lowlands, semi-desert areas etc.
 - Adopting one child policy through birth control measures and late marriages. *(Any 5 x 1 = 05 marks)*
- (Total = 25 Marks)**

12. (a) (i)

A - River Yangtse/Yangtze (R.Chang)

B - River Hoang.

(ii) Canal marked

C - Grand canal.

(iii) Bay marked

D - Hangchow Bay

(iv) Towns marked

1 - Nanjing.

2 - Shanghai.

3 - Suzhou.

(b) (Describe) factors which have favoured agriculture in the Yangtze-Kiang river basin

- Presence of fertile alluvial soil.
- Presence of plenty volume of water for irrigation.
- Presence of hot summer temperature for ripening of crops.
- Presence of a dense population providing ready market.
- Presence of low lying relief of the basin for easy mechanisation.
- Presence of cheap labour provided by the Chinese.
- Presence of an efficient transport network.
- Presence of a supportive government policy.
- The impact of the green revolution which emphasized food crop growing.

(Any 6 x 1 = 06 marks)

(c) (Explain) contributions of agriculture to the people living in the Yangtze-Kiang river basin.

- It is a source of raw materials to agro-based industries.
- It is a source of employment to the Chinese.
- Agricultural items are exported to earn foreign exchange.
- Communal farming has created national unity.
- Source of government revenue through taxes.
- It has diversified the Chinese economy.
- It has stimulated international relationship through exportation of agricultural products.
- It has promoted acquisition of skills among farmers through demonstration farms.
- It has stimulated research and education.
- It has stimulated infrastructural development.
- It has stimulated the use of would be idle land through irrigation farming.

(Any 6 x 1 = 06 marks)

(d) (Outline) problems faced by the people in the basin

- There is flooding of river Yangtze (Chang)
- Outbreak of pests and diseases especially water borne diseases like Bilharzia.
- Decline in soil fertility due to over cultivation.
- Limited land for extensive farming.
- Limited co-operation between members of the communes.
- Use of elementary farming equipment leading to low production of food.
- Competition on the market with other countries lowering market i.e. Chinese agricultural products.
- Increase in farming costs in form of machinery, chemicals and glass houses lowering the profits.
- Water and soil pollution due to over use of pesticides and fertilizers.

(Any 6 x 1 = 06 marks)

(Total = 25 Marks)

- 13(a) A SKETCHMAP OF THE MANCHURIA INDUSTRIAL REGION OF CHINA SHOWING RIVERS, KOREAN BAY MINING CENTRES AND NORTH KOREA.



Note

(i)	Rivers	=	02 marks
(ii)	Bay	=	01 mark
(iii)	Mining centres	=	03 marks
(iv)	North Korea	=	01 mark
(v)	SK	=	01 mark
<u>08 marks</u>			

- (b) (Explain) factors favouring industrial growth in the Manchuria region

- Presence of abundant raw materials e.g. coal and iron ore.
- Presence of vast quantities of HEP.
- Availability of imported oil mainly from Africa.
- Presence of efficient transport network.
- Presence of a large population in the region.
- Presence of a reliable home market.
- Political stability of China.
- Location of the area strategically in the middle of Asia.

- Presence of a technically based education system.
- Presence of reliable water supply from the rivers.

- Presence of large sums of capital.
- Presence of a highly indented coastline leading to the establishment of ports for cargo handling.

(Any 7 x 1 = 07 marks)

(c) (Outline) problemsfacing the industrial sector in Manchuria

- Limited supply of energy.
- Limited raw materials leading to heavy importation.
- Competition with other industrialized nations.
- Protectionism by some countries leading to limited foreign market.
- Increased transport costs due to the mountainous nature of the country.
- Shortage of land for industrial establishment due to a large population.
- Profit repatriation from foreign companies from Europe and USA.

(Any 6 x 1 = 06 marks)

(d) Name any two

(i) Heavy industries.

- Automobile.
- Heavy chemical manufacture.
- Ship building.
- Textiles.
- Iron and steel.
- Oil refinery.
- Engineering.

(Any 2 x 1 = 02 marks)

(ii) Light industries

- Food processing.
- Electronics.
- Cosmetics.
- Agricultural equipment.

(Any 2 x 1 = 02 marks)

(Total = 25 Marks)

END