

Geography II

006

15/11/2016

2pm – 5pm

YEAR 2016

ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2016

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY

PAPER II : HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

DURATION : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1) Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
- 2) Write your names and index number as they appear on your registration form.
- 3) This paper has **TWO** sections: **A** and **B**.

SECTION A: Attempt **ALL** question.

(55 marks)

SECTION B: Attempt any **THREE** questions

(45 marks)

- 4) Use a **blue** or **black** pen only.

SECTION A: Attempt all questions. (55 marks)

- 1) a) Name one area in Africa that is not bordering the Mediterranean Sea which has a Mediterranean type of climate. (2 marks)
(b) Giving three examples, describe the influence of the Mediterranean climate on human activities in the area named in (a) above. (3 marks)
- 2) Briefly describe the factors that led to high mean annual rainfall in some parts of Africa. (3 marks)
- 3) (a) Describe three factors that may lead to growth of an urban center. (3 marks)
(b) Explain three reasons that result from urbanization. (3 marks)
- 4) Give three reasons to explain why farmers in the old cotton belt of a southern state of United States of America cut down cotton growing. (3 marks)
- 5) (a) Mention any three industries that are found in Kigali industrial zone. (3 marks)
(b) State three problems which are associated with industrial development in the USA. (3 marks)
- 6) Cattle keeping is not a suitable economic activity in the coastal belt of West Africa. Give two reasons to explain why this is so. (2 marks)
- 7) (a) Giving two reasons, explain why natural forests are disappearing in Rwanda. (2 marks)
(b) What problems are likely to be faced in conserving the remaining forests? (3 marks)
- 8) What are the foundations of the tourist industry in Switzerland? (3 marks)
- 9) (a) Explain four problems facing trade in Rwanda. (3 marks)
(b) Describe two ways in which Rwanda can correct adverse balance of trade. (2 marks)
- 10) Give two reasons to explain why river transport is not well developed on most African rivers. (2 marks)
- 11) (a) Name two alternative sources of energy that have replaced coal as a source of energy in major coal producing countries. (2 marks)
(b) Give one advantage that each of the named sources in (a) above has over coal. (2 marks)
- 12) Explain three requirements for coffee cultivation in Rwanda. (3 marks)
- 13) Give four reasons to explain why industrialists prefer locating new industries where old ones exist. (4 marks)
- 14) (a) Explain what is meant by "Green house." (1 mark)
(b) Give two uses of green houses. (2 marks)

SECTION B: Attempt any three questions. (45 marks)

- 15) Holland is one of the leading exporters of agricultural products.
 - (a) Describe three conditions that make Holland a leading producer of both agricultural and animal products. (4 marks)
 - (b) Mention any three types of farm products that are major exports of Holland. (3 marks)
 - (c) State two problems of land reclamation in Holland. (2 marks)
 - (d) Explain how the Dutch have succeeded in solving the problems in (c) above. (2 marks)
 - (e) (i) State two problems facing Polder lands. (2 marks)

- 16) a) Define the following terms: (1 mark)
- i) Population Density. (1 mark)
 - ii) Population growth rate. (1 mark)
 - iii) Population structure. (1 mark)
 - iv) Optimum population. (1 mark)
 - v) Income per capita. (1 mark)
 - vi) Fertility rate.
- (b) Giving relevant examples, explain the problems of low population in some African countries. (8 marks)
- 17) (a) Distinguish between the following terms: (2 marks)
- i) Industrialization and industry. (2 marks)
 - ii) Light industries and heavy industries. (2 marks)
 - iii) Tertiary industry and secondary industry. (2 marks)
 - iv) Labour intensive industries and capital intensive industries. (7 marks)
- (b) Explain the factors that determine the location of industries.
- 18) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:
- Land reform proper was quickly followed by the organization of groups of five to eight farming households into mutual-aid teams. Farmers were persuaded to pull their labour during peak seasons and to coordinate their agricultural activities. The next step involved the organization of fixed neighborhood into Agricultural Producer's Co-operatives. Members of each Co-operative agree to pool their land and to work according to some central plan. One effect of this move on the landscape was the consolidation of the extremely fragmented and uneconomical holdings. Between 1956 and 1957, Co-operatives were consolidated into large communal farms. Land becomes the property of the commune....."*
- (a) (i) What does the expression "mutual – aid team" mean? (1 mark)
- (ii) Describe three steps taken by the Chinese government to establish communal farms. (3 marks)
- (b) Give three changes why communal farming has been more successful in North – eastern China than Southern-eastern China. (3 marks)
- (c) (i) How have the communes taken care of their soils in North China? (3 marks)
- (ii) What benefits do communal farms in China offer to their individual members? (5 marks)
- 19) a) (i) Name the dominant type of people living in the Sahel region. (1 mark)
- (ii) State the major occupation of the people identified in (a) (i) above. (1 mark)
- b) (i) Why is crop cultivation difficult in African Sahel countries? (3 mark)
- (ii) Explain why the Sahara desert is advancing southwards. (2 mark)
- (c) (i) Why is the Sahel region overcrowded in terms of animals and people? (2 mark)
- (ii) In what ways can the problems in (c) (i) above be overcome? (3 mark)
- (iii) Give reasons to suggest why the Sahel is an unpleasant place to live in. (3 mark)

END