

MARKING GUIDE FOR GEOGRAPHY PAPER II 2016

SECTION A

<p>1 a) Cape Town region of South Africa.</p>	<p>2. - Presence of water bodies - Relief or mountains - Warm ocean currents - Latitudinal location - Vegetation cover</p>
<p>b) - Agriculture: Mediterranean climate favors the growth of cereals such as wheat and barley as well as citrus fruits and vegetables - Development of lumbering industry: Forest vegetation produces cork and other timber products develop lumbering industry. - The production of fruits has led to the development of processing industries such as wineries in cape region of South Africa. - Tourism is based on a number of attractions such as mixture of European and African spices of wild life in morocco and cape wine plantations. - Fishing due to plankton developed in Mediterranean climate.</p>	<p>3 b) - Increased cases of juvenile delinquency - Urban sprawls which results in reduced land for agricultural production - Inadequate housing - Increased crimes - Congestion of people in markets, taxis, pavement and shopping centers. - Environmental degradation through increase inland, water air and sound pollution - Unemployment due to RUM - Pressure on social amenities and services. - Development of slums</p>
<p>3. a) - Availability of large sums of capital to invest in the business Sector - Well-developed transport routes roads/railways. - High level of technology to develop the city with various services - Presence of skilled labor to work which attract many economic activities. - Establishment of many industries which attract large population. - A large service sector: schools, banks, hospitals etc. - Many recreation facilities - Availability of land for expansion - Mining activities - Presence of power and energy - Historical factors</p>	
<p>4. - Growing of one crop year after year led to soil exhaustion and ultimately lower crop yields - Soil erosion and loss of soil fertility due to the poor soil cover provided by the crop - The cotton ball weevil, infected the south east areas thrive best in warm and humid climate which led to decline in cotton production. - Low cotton prices - Development of other crops like sugar cane - Development of industries that absorb workers - Introduction of dairy cattle.</p>	
<p>5. a) - Rwanda foam mattress Ltd - Sulfo Rwanda industry - Bralirwa soft drinks - Inyange industries Ltd - Mironko Plastics industries - UTEXRWA</p>	<p>b) - Pollution of air/land /soil - Development of urban areas with associated problems - Poor working conditions - Low wages - Quality control problems - Lack of unskilled labor - Traffic congestion - Workers strikes - Exhaustion of raw materials</p>

<p>6. - The coastal areas are infested with tsetse flies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The coastal areas are mainly forested. - The low and limited pastures - Marshy / water lodged 	<p>7. b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resistance from local population - Severe and unfavorable climatic conditions - Rapid population growth rate which encourages encroachment on existing forests. - Poor facilities in relation to those supposed to carry out forest conservation. - Lack of capital and skills - Poor soils - Poor government policy in relation to emphasizing conservation of the forests. - Wild animals - Indiscriminate cutting of trees - Fire outbreak - Illegal burning of charcoal.
<p>7. a) - Clearing forests for settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forests provide building poles - Burnt for charcoal - Cut for fire wood - Search forest products - Agriculture activities - Mining activities - Bush burning 	

8. The foundations of tourist industry in Switzerland

- Availability of tourist attractions
- Improvement made in transport facilities e.g electrification of the railway and roads network which has made travel efficient reliable and accessible to the hitherto unfavorable areas of the Alps.
- There has been great improvement in the type of services provided by the staff employed in the tourism industry
- There has been great improvement in the Swiss hotel management
- There is improved capital base possessed by those who have invested in the tourist industry
- The Swiss people in general are a group of hospitable people and therefore a good tourist potential
- The Swiss country has been politically stable and this has ensured continuity and modernization of the tourist industry
- Strategic Geographical location (center of Europe)
- Good climate
- Mountainous nature of Switzerland
- Summer sports activities
- Glacial features
- Diversity of languages
- Swiss neutrality
- International organizations
- National parks

9. a) Four problems facing trade in Rwanda:

- Most parts have poor roads and this limits the transportation of goods from one place to another
- Most traders lack adequate capital and thus they engage in small retail business
- Traders are unable to take bank loans because of high interest rate charged by commercial banks
- Traders are charged a high license fee in order for them to carry out their business this reduces their profit margins
- Some traders are attacked by thugs, their goods stolen and some get killed in the process
- Some traders are smuggled goods in the country, these goods are not inspected and certified by R.S.B and therefore could be harmful to consumers
- Some traders do not pay customs duty to RRA for goods and thus denies the country revenue.
- High taxes
- Robbery, Land locked, Limited skills in trade, Poor quality of goods, Price fluctuation, Competition

b) Two ways in which Rwanda can correct adverse balance of trade

- Rwanda should try to manufacture fully some of her exports rather than selling them in raw or semi processed form. This would add value and hence more income.
- Provide loans
- Trade restrictions in imports (protectionism)
- Rwanda should strive to diversify her export good to guard against price fluctuation in the world market.
- The country should strive to be more aggressive in advertising her goods in the overseas market and lay strategies to win market for her products. This can be done through the animal, agricultural shows and trade fairs.
- Adopt import substitution strategy
- Facilitate foreign investors.
- Improve the quality of goods for exports

<p>10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most rivers have rapids and falls - Most rivers are seasonal - Most rivers have short courses making them not viable for transport - Most rivers have a lot of obstacles like boulders and rocks - Most rivers are inhabited with dangerous aquatic animals like crocodiles - Constant siltation at old stage - Insecurity on some rivers - Limited capital to invest - Low level of technology - Shallowness and narrowness of some rivers 	<p>11. a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hydroelectric power (HEP) - Solar energy - Biomass - Nuclear energy - Geothermal energy - Wind energy - Petroleum - Natural gas <p>b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hydroelectricity, solar, biomass, are renewable - Petroleum is less bulky. - Hydroelectricity, solar, biomass, are free from pollution
<p>12. Requirements for coffee cultivation in Rwanda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate temperature all year round - Rich moisture and well drained soils - Plenty of cheap labor during harvest time and also family labor on small plots - Rainfall of about 1000mm per year. (Moderate rainfall). - High altitude of 1000-2000m for Arabica and low altitude 200-300m for Robusta. - Presence of capital - Presence of market - Moderate sunshine - Fertilizers - Pesticides <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of industries - Political stability - Government policy 	<p>13.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of raw materials from other industries - Well-developed transport facilities - Market that is already established - Skilled labor force with industrial skills - Availability of power and energy - Share of existing services. - Government policy - Sharing experience - Enjoy the economies of scale

14. a) A **green house** is a building with transparent walls and roof, usually of glass, for the cultivation and exhibition of plants under controlled conditions.

b) Uses of green houses

- Cultivating plants
- Controlling temperature conditions thus grow them in any climatic zone.
- Bringing pests and diseases under control by limiting their spreading
- It is used for controlling moisture requirements and thus grow the crops with minimum water
- Control heavy rainfall and acidic rains.
- Increase production
- Extend the growing season of crops.

SECTION B:

<p>15. a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contain fertile soils - Specialization in highly intensive farming type - Use modern scientific methods of farming - Use of capital intensive techniques - Conducive climate - Flat land that favors mechanization - Improved seeds and animal breeds - Highly skilled labor - Political stability 	<p>b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dairy products: Cheese, milk, beef, pork, etc. - Horticultural farm products: Flowers, fruits, vegetables, etc. - Eggs - Skins - Cereals like rye, barley, wheat, etc - Sweet potatoes
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c) Two problems of land reclamation in Holland

- Problem of flooding which is not completely controlled
- Reclaimed land is highly susceptible to soil liquefaction during earth quakes which can increase the amount of damages that affect buildings and infrastructure.
- Subsidence is another issue both for soil compaction on filled land and also when wetlands are enclosed with levees and drained to create polders
- Seasonal sea level changes
- Silting of canal
- High cost of maintaining polders.
- Waterborne diseases that negatively affect people's lives.

<p>d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floods are solved by building dykes - Building of pumps to control flooding - Afforestation and reforestation to control strong winds - Dredging to control silting - Reeds are planted for drying soil 	<p>e)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of huge amount of fertilizers and pesticides may be costly - Risks of flooding - Collapse of materials used in building dykes - High rate of salination - Soil exhaustion - Pests and diseases - Population pressure - Frost conditions - Strong winds, soils erosion
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16. a) i) **Population density:** This is the number of people living in an area per square kilometer/ square miles
- ii) **Population growth rate:** This is the rate at which the number of individuals in a population increases in a given period of time expressed as the fraction of the initial population or percentage.
- iii) **Population structure:** This is the composition of a given population which include the number of males and females and age.
- iv) **Optimum population:** This is a situation when number of individuals can be accommodated in an area to maximum advantage of each individual. Or It is a situation in which the number of people are in balance e with the available resources.
- v) **Income per capita:** This is a measure of average income earned per person in a given area in a given year.
- vi) **Fertility rate:** It is generally expressed as the number of births per 1000 women aged between 15 -44years.

b) The problems of low population in some African countries

Low standard of living, Lack of enough man power, Underutilization of resources, Lack of enough people to defend the country, Equilibrium at less than full employment, Low tax base, Low market for industrial products, Underdevelopment of trade, It leads to rural urban migration, Insecurity in remote areas, Low level of agricultural production and Limited creativity and innovation

17. a) i) **Industrialization and industry:** Industrialization is a process by which a country establishes industries. OR Industrialization is the growth and development of industries in an area. While industry is set that enables human beings to produce goods and services for consumption and to earn income.
- ii) **Light industries and heavy industries:** Light industries manufacture less bulky goods like radios, watches and furniture While heavy industries are those that manufacture bulky goods e.g ships and trains.
- iii) **Tertiary industries and secondary industries:** Tertiary industries are those that involves transport, health, education, tourism, banking services, etc. or Industries which provide services While secondary industries involve manufacturing and processing e.g food processing.
- v) **Labor intensive industries and capital intensive industries:** Labor intensive industries rely mainly on labor (human beings) while capital intensive rely mainly on capital (machines)

b) The factors that determine the location of industries

- Availability of abundant capital
- Availability of skilled man power
- Availability of both local and overseas market
- Presence of cheap basic raw materials
- Enough fresh water for mixing chemicals and cooling machines
- Plentiful supply of fuel in form of electricity, petroleum and coal
- Well-developed transport in form of roads and water.
- Political stability in a country
- Government policy which either encourages or discourages decentralization or centralization
- Availability of land for industrial expansion
- Availability of banking services, high technology etc.

18. a) i) A group of five to eight house hold which pool their resources together in order to realize the farming objectives. Or it means; cooperation, working together, collaboration, association.
- ii) **Three steps taken by the Chinese government to establish communal farms;**
- By persuading local farmers to pool their labor together.
 - By organizing farmers into fixed agricultural producer's cooperatives.
 - By consolidating the agricultural producer's cooperatives into large communal farms
- b) - Land ownership changed from individual to state ownership.
- There was pooling together of resources and labor
 - Farming on communes is state directed and controlled
 - Agricultural mechanization was emphasized
 - Consolidation of fragmented land
 - Food crop production centering on grain production (rice and wheat is emphasized)
 - Irrigation farming was applied
- c) i) - They use fertilizers and artificial manure
- Use of modern scientific methods to avoid land degradation
 - Farmers are encouraged to practice farming systems like crop rotation, mixed farming and growing of legumes
 - Reforestation program to conserve soil
 - Irrigation schemes have been developed.
- ii) - Agricultural research facilities have been set up to conserve soils
- There has been development of modern farming based on mechanization
 - Better methods of farming and land management have been taught to commune farmers
 - Easy access to financial resources due to the pooling together of resources
 - There is availability of land to all individual farmers
 - Commune farmers are able to access cheap social services
 - Marketing of farm produce in the communes is a responsibility of the state.
 - The state provides the commune farmers all farming input e.g seeds, fertilizers, machinery
 - Name the dominant type of people living in the Sahel region.
19. a) i) Nomads e.g Fulani, Toureges, Dinkas and Peuls
- ii) Animal keeping/ nomadism/ pastoralism/transhumance.
- b) i) Frequent drought, Pests and diseases, Dry soils, High temperatures, The influence of the dry harmatan winds which bring dry conditions
- ii) - Because of excessive population interference in the environmental situation such like high rates of over grazing and deforestation.
- The cool canary ocean currents, Influence of the harmattan winds, Bush burning
 - Industrial development.
- c) i) - Availability of water at specific points which attract both people and animals
- Where the vegetation cover is relatively developed.
 - The government policies in those countries found in Sahel are poor especially in the regulation and control of both animals and human numbers.
- ii) - The government should control the unnecessary movement of the nomads.
- Construction of boreholes and other water sources.
 - Local people should be taught the dangers of environmental degradation
 - Reduction in the numbers of animals and controlled grazing.
- iii) - Decline in animal production lowers the amounts of exports
- Environmental degradation in form of deforestation and soil erosion
 - Frequent famines and death of people
 - Lack of water and enough pasture which result into death of animals in large numbers
 - Political instabilities, Pests and diseases, Poor soils