

Geography II

006

16/11/2015

2PM – 5PM

YEAR 2015

ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2015

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 11 : HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

DURATION : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your names and index number on the answer booklet as they appear on your registration form and **DO NOT** write your names and index number on additional answer sheets of paper if provided.

2. Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.

3. This paper has **TWO** sections: **A** and **B**.

SECTION A: Attempt **ALL** question.

(55 marks)

SECTION B: Attempt any **THREE** questions

(45 marks)

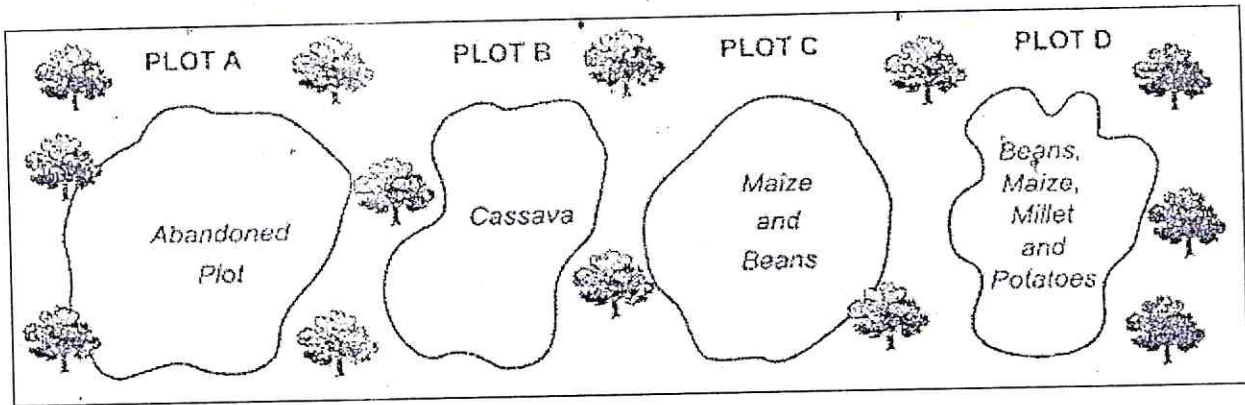
4. Use a blue or black pen only.

SECTION A: (55 marks)

- 1) (a) Define the term "wildlife." (1 mark)
(b) State factors that influence the distribution of wildlife in Rwanda. (3 marks)
- 2) Explain the physical factors that affect the location of hydro-electric power stations in Africa. (4 marks)
- 3) State three reasons why solar energy is not widely used in Rwanda. (3 marks)
- 4) Describe physical factors that influence settlement patterns in Africa. (3 marks)
- 5) Give reasons to explain why African countries need to manage and conserve their environment. (3 marks)
- 6) Briefly describe the negative effects of open-cast mining on the environment in Africa. (3 marks)
- 7) What are the reasons that may contribute to the existence of a population island? (3 marks)
- 8) Describe three negative effects of over reliance on oil imports in Rwanda. (3 marks)
- 9) (a) Mention two horticultural fruits grown for export in Kenya. (2 marks)
(b) Give three examples to show the economic significance of horticulture in the Netherlands. (3 marks)
- 10) (a) Define the following terms: (1 mark)
(i) Transport (1 mark)
(ii) Communication. (1 mark)
(b) Explain how communication has contributed towards the economic development of Africa. (4 marks)
- 11) (a) State three characteristics of coniferous forests. (3 marks)
(b) Lists three tree species found in tropical hardwood forests. (3 marks)
- 12) Describe four problems facing plantation farming in Rwanda. (4 marks)
- 13) (a) What is zero grazing? (1 mark)
(b) What factors make zero grazing a preferred method of dairy farming compared to pasture grazing in Rwanda? (3 marks)
- 14) (a) Who is an out-grower? (1 mark)
(b) State three ways in which sugar cane factories assist out-growers in developing countries. (3 marks)

SECTION B: ATTEMPT ANY THREE QUESTION. (45 MARKS)

- 15) (a) What is meant by the term "air transport?" (1 mark)
(b) Distinguish between domestic and international air transport. (4 marks)
(c) Explain advantages and disadvantages of air transport in Rwanda. (10 marks)
- 16) The diagram below represents a system of farming practiced in several parts of Africa. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



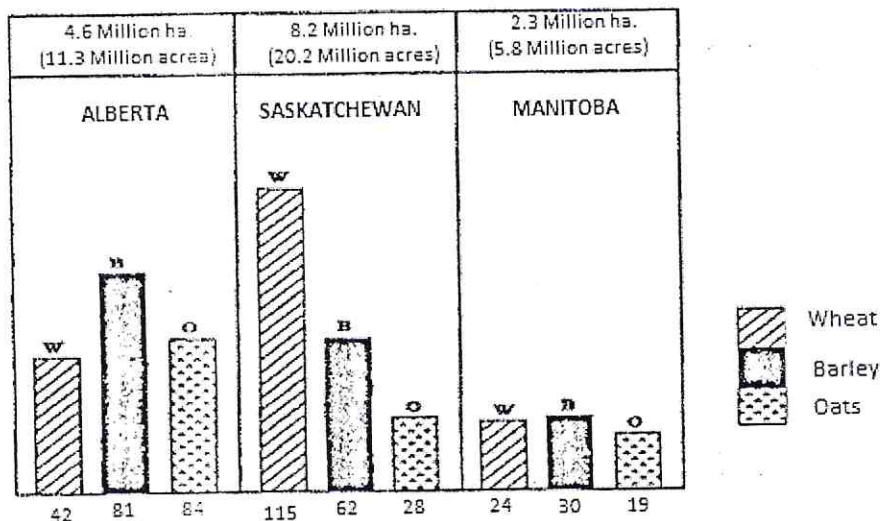
KEY: Forest

- (a) (i) Name the system of farming represented in the diagram. (1 mark)
(ii) Describe the methods used in clearing the land to make way for farming. (2 marks)
- (b) Explain why the greatest varieties of crops are grown in plot D. (2 marks)
- (c) (i) Explain whether plot A will be cultivated again. (2 marks)
(ii) Describe two problems experienced by farmers who practice the type of farming shown in the diagram. (2 marks)
- (d) Describe the natural conditions of the areas where this type of farming is practiced under the following headings: (2 marks)
(i) Climate (2 marks)
(ii) Vegetation (2 marks)
(iii) Soils (2 marks)

17) Study the bar graph below and answer the questions that follow:

Cereal production in the Prairie Province, 1972

Source : North America by Monk house, F . J. and Cain, H.R.



- (a) (i) Name the largest wheat producing province. (1 mark)
(ii) Using evidence from the graph. State the province with:

- The largest area of land under grains. (1 mark)
 - Smallest area of land under grains. (1 mark)
- (b) What percentage of total grain production is: (1 mark)
- (i) Barley in Manitoba Province? (1 mark)
 - (ii) Oats in Alberta Province? (1 mark)
- (c) Describe the factors that have led to high grain production in the Canadian Prairies. (4 marks)
- (d) (i) State the main problems Canada faces in the marketing of her wheat grain. (3 marks)
- (ii) Suggest possible solutions to these problems. (3 marks)
- 18) (a) Explain the influence of equatorial forests on human activities in Africa. (5 marks)
- (b) State the challenges faced in using equatorial forest regions in Africa. (5 marks)
- 19) (a) Describe non-physical factors that have contributed to the development of the mining industry in Rwanda. (7 marks)
- (b) Explain the significance of the mining industry to the economy of Rwanda. (8 marks)

END

GEOGRAPHY II MARKING SCHEME, 2015

HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

1. a) These are animals and plants that exist in their natural habitat.
 - b) - Most birds live in places with many trees with a well spread canopy.
 - Some animals are confined in protected areas either set by the government or by private individuals.
 - Most herbivores prefer flat terrains for easy and observation when predators strike.
 - Areas with plenty of water accommodate a large population of aquatic animals
 - Thick forests that receive high amount precipitation attract a large population of insects.
 - Most of the carnivorous animals are based in the grassland areas. This is because they can easily get access to large numbers of herbivores that feed on grass and shrubs.
2. - There should be a large and constant volume of water.
 - The water should fall from a high point to supply the force required to rotate the turbines, hence should be located where there is a waterfall.
 - A deep and narrow valley. This minimizes the cost of construction of a dam.
 - A hard basement rock to reduce the amount of water seeping into the ground as well as to provide a strong foundation for the dam, high cost of maintenance, shortage of skilled labour.
3. Solar panels are expensive to buy, solar energy results in low energy production, solar technology is relatively new, solar energy as opposed to hydro-electric energy has limited uses.
4. Climate, relief, pests and diseases, vegetation, mineral resources, soils, drainage, natural disasters
5. It sustains life, for economic sustainability, for protection of endangered species, for research, protect soils, industrial development, prevent global warming, prevent desertification etc.
6. - It leaves huge, ugly scars that interfere with the beauty of the environment.
 - It leads to dereliction of land.
 - It causes air and soil pollution.
 - Spread of diseases due to holes left behind through which soil erosion is accelerated.
 - Climate change hence like high temperatures and low rainfall.
7. Free marks. (question was omitted)
8. Creates unfavorable balance of trade, high cost of goods produced and transported using oil products, high level of pollution due to much use of leaded fuel, leads to imported inflation.