

- 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:
- (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.

9. a) Pineapples, Mangoes, Avocado.
- b) - Over half the produce is exported to earn foreign income.
 - Reliable source of fresh food for the country.
 - Encourages land reclamation, making the country larger.
 - International relations, diversification of the economy, urbanization, industrial development.
10. a) i) Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.
 ii) Communication is the process of transmitting or exchanging information from one person or group to another.
- b) It has created employment to many, it has created international understanding that is increase of trade leading to economic development, it has promoted international and domestic tourism, it has made it easy for government to disseminate information to citizens, it has eased trade among people through easy communication, promotes education and research.
11. a) Trees are light in weight, trees are tall, trees occur in pure stand, trees are ever green, trees have thick barks, trees have a conical shape, trees have hard needle-shaped leaves which help evapo transpiration during summer, there is little undergrowth, trees have soft wood etc.
- b) Mahogany, Iroko, Sapele, Ironwood, Rosewood and Ebony.
12. Poor management and embezzlement of funds, difficulties in maintenance, poor research, limited capital, profit repatriation, poor markets, rapid soil deterioration, diseases and insect pests. Etc.
13. a) Zero grazing is the keeping of cattle for milk in controlled shed where they are fed.
- b) Less labour is required, cattle are well fed in shades and so have higher yields, dung is collected easily and can be used to make manure and biogas, little space is used,
14. a) An out grower is a small scale farmer who grows alongside the large plantations and sells his mature crop to the plantation factory.
- b) Provide skilled workers to prepare land and plant, provide selected seeds ready for planting, provide fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides, provide harvesting equipment, provide extension officers to inspect the crop, provide demonstration farms, employment to out growers, provide loans etc.

SECTION B:

15. a) It's the process of moving goods, people and services from one region to another by use of helicopters and aero planes.
- b) Domestic air transport involves flying a plane from one airport or air strip to another within the country while international air transport involves flying of one plane from one country to other countries.
- c) *Advantages of air transport:*
 - Suitable for transportation of perishable and fragile commodities, its comfortable, its fast, operates on a fixed time schedule, helicopters can land in inaccessible areas, doesn't experience traffic jam, not highly affected by relief, suitable for long distances.
- Disadvantages of air transport:*
 - Airports need large pieces of land for construction, can only be operated by trained people, most accidents are fatal, most airports are located away from town, not suitable for transportation of bulky goods, doesn't reach door to door, causes air pollution, not suitable for carrying inflammable products, its affected by weather changes, a lot of technology is required
16. a) i) Shift cultivation
 ii) - Vegetation is cut using axes and pangas, its allowed to dry then collected and heaped, then its set on fire and burned.
 - Use of rudimentary tools to prepare land e.g hand hoes
- b) It is a newly cultivated plot, so it still contains a wide variety of minerals.
- c) i) Plot A will be cultivated again after a long period of time which will allow the soils to replenish themselves naturally.

- ii) Pests and diseases which reduce yields, dangerous animals, prolonged drought, fire outbreaks, soil exhaustion which contributes to low yields, soil erosion on the abandoned farms leads to degradation.
- d) i) Climate: high rainfall that falls heavily all year round, high temperatures all year round, high humidity.
- ii) Vegetation: Thick forests with huge trees, little under growth due to lack of light, impenetrable forest fringes due to thick undergrowth.
- iii) Soils: Deep soils, fertile with thick layer of humus, well drained soils on gentle slopes.
17. a) i) Saskatchewan, 8.2 million hectares.
- Saskatchewan, 8.2 million hectares.
 - Manitoba, 2.3 million hectares.
- b) i) Barley in Manitoba province: $24 + 30 + 19 = 73 \Rightarrow \frac{30}{73} \times 100 = 41\%$
- ii) Oats in Alberta Province: $42 + 81 + 84 = 207 \Rightarrow \frac{84}{207} \times 100 = 40.6\%$
- c) Climate is suitable for wheat growing, soils are very fertile and suitable for wheat growing, farmers have the necessary skills, extensive land suitable for mechanized farming, favourable government policy like research and marketing of wheat produce, relief is flat and so suitable for establishment of large scale modern farming and use of tractors and combine harvesters, farmers have the required capital to modernize operations, available market in other countries, improved transport network like railway which connects all parts of the prairies, political stability.
- d) i) Wheat overproduction which causes competition in the world market, unfavourable climatic conditions like winter where farmers are indoor, limited labour, diseases like wheat wilt which lowers its quality, price fluctuations.
- ii) Use of mixed cropping as a form of diversification, use of dry farming type, spray the growing wheat, plant early to mature wheat varieties, use ice breakers to improve transport.
18. a) - Heavy rainfall has promoted arable farming like growing cocoa in Ghana, bananas in the DR
 - Forestry and lumbering activities have developed to exploit forests for timber and poles
 - Industries have developed based on forest raw materials e.g saw mills and furniture making.
 - Educational research by students in fields of botany and zoology.
 - Employment opportunities in lumbering, agriculture and tourism.
 - Forests are used for game conservation of animals like elephants, buffalos etc.
 - Source of fuel
 - Battering of fruits like mangoes by Baka pygmies in the southern Cameroon forests.
 - Hunting of wild animals for food and skins.
- b) - Difficult to establish transport and communication lines in densely forested regions.
 - Wild animals which are dangerous to man
 - Hiding ground for criminals
 - Dense rain forests are difficult to clear for settlement
 - Soils tend to lose their fertility once they are brought under cultivation.
 - The hot, humid climate is uncomfortable to work in by man.
 - Development of these regions is difficult due to pests and diseases.
19. a) - Government policies to finance large mining corporations and to diversify the economy.
 - Presence of skilled labour from white people.
 - Political stability
 - Availability of cheap labour from nationals
 - Large market for minerals both at home and abroad
 - High levels of technology brought in by foreigners
 - Well developed transport routes like roads to transport minerals to processing centers.
 - Availability of other forms of power like H.E.P for processing minerals

- Availability of large sums of capital to purchase mining equipment.
- b) - Generation of employment to various people both skilled, semi skilled and unskilled.
- Source of foreign exchange
- Source of government revenue through taxes imposed on the mining companies.
- Incomes from mining have improved workers' standards of living.
- Development of infrastructure like roads in the mining regions.
- Development of urban centers like Mwaka in Muhanga district and Gatumba in Ngororero district.
- Mining has provided market for agricultural products like food for miners.
- Development of social services like health centers, entertainment centers and recreation facilities like Rwinkwavu in Kayonza District.
- Mining has contributed to the accumulation of capital which has been used to develop other sectors such as the manufacturing industries and agricultural sectors.
- Promotion of international relations.
- Mining has led to the diversification of Rwanda economy.

END.