**JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**U.A.C.E MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2019**

**P250/2**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**PAPER TWO**

**World Problems and Development**

**MARKING SCHEME/ GUIDE**

**GENERAL GUIDELINES TO MARKING**

**SECTION A**

1. Marking is objective and sub – marks must be written against the graph or each sub-section

All the other sub sections of this part should be treated as merely outlines. Do not punish candidates who do not explain their points.

1. **SECTION B**

Is marked by impression with the general aim that 40% attain the pass mark and 2% attain the good mark.

Aim at pass –mark 50% and good mark of 75%.

**SUMMARY OF AWARD OF MARKS.**

Poor essay /hopeless 0- 6 mrks

Inadequate essay 07-09 mrks

Marginal essay ‘O’ level 10-12 mrks

Basic ‘ A’ Level Answer 13 mrks

Average answer 14 – 16 MRKS

Very good answer 17-19 mrks

Excellent answer ( very striking and seemingly exhaustive) 23- 25 mrsk)

**SECTION A**

1. (a) A PROPORTIONAL TRI – CIRCEL SHOWING EAST AFRICAS POPULATION BY

RACE % AGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.

Calculation of degrees for tri – circle .

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Uganda | Kenya | Tanzania |
| Blacks | 40/90 x 120˚ = 53˚ | 50/120 x 120˚ = 50˚ | 80/160 x 120˚= 60 |
| Asians | 30/90 x 120 ˚ = 40˚ | 40/ 120 x 120˚ = 40˚ | 50/160 x 120˚= 37.5˚ |
| Whites | 20/90 x 120˚ = 27˚ | 30/120 x120 ˚ = 30˚ | 30/160 x 120˚= 22.5 mrks . |

03 mrks

Calculation of radius for the tri circle .

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Uganda | Kenya | Tanzania |
| Ѵ 90/3.14   * 1. / 2   r= 2.7 cm  scale let 1 cm represent 2%  or  Ѵ90  9.5 / 5  r= 2 cm  scale  let 1 cm represent 5%.  Or  Ѵ90  Ѵ9.5  r= 3.1 cm | Ѵ 120/3.14  6.2 / 2  r= 3.1 cm  or  Ѵ120  11/5  r = 2.2 cm  Ѵ120  Ѵ11  r = 3.3 cm | Ѵ 160/3.14  7.1 / 2  r= 3.6 cm  or  Ѵ12.6 /5  r= 2.5 cm  Ѵ160  Ѵ12.6  r = 3.6 cm |

03 mrks

1 ( b)

Demerits of the method

1. Its time consuming
2. It involves many calculations
3. Its congested
4. Does not show absolute values
5. Covers a large space.

Any 3 x 1 = 03 mrks

1( c) . Impacts of large population to E. Africa

**Negative impacts;**

* High dependence ration / burden
* High unemployment levels
* Puts pressure on social services
* Over use of resources like land , forest
* High rate of disease spread.
* High illiteracy levels
* Overcrowding and congestion in towns
* Causes encroachment on marginal land and wet lands
* Causes high poverty leading to low standards of living .

Any 6 x 1 = 06 mrks

Etc.

**positive impacts**

* Potential market for goods and services
* Source of revenue to government
* Its index of growth and development
* Leads to full exploitation of resources
* Creates labor for defense
* Leads to innovations and interventions

Etc any 4 x 1 = 04

**SECTION B**

**QTN 2 (a)**

Candidates should be able to distinguish between intensive farming and extensive farming systems with examples of each and areas where its practiced .

**INTENSIVE FARMING**

It refers to the growing of crops and rearing of animals on a limited piece of land using scientific methods of production e.g. crop rotation , fertilizers / manure application ,artificial insemination, use of machinery , irrigation etc .

Intensive farming is carried out either for commercial purposes or for subsistence use. Intensive commercial farming includes market gardening, factory farming, floriculture where there is marketing of fresh vegetables, fruits, milk / dairy and poultry products mostly to the large urban population.

Intensive subsistence systems include wet pard rice growing and intensive dry farming , carried out to cater for the existing large population which requires much food.

Despite the high productivity of land limited output is available for export due to a high domestic demand / market for agric products.

It is largely practiced in Western Europe , U.S.A and South East Asian countries where intensive subsistence farming is carried out especially China , India .

5 mrks .

**EXTENSIVE FARMING**

It refers to the growing of crops and rearing of animals on very large piece of land .

There is specialization in terms of the crop grown or animals reared. E.g. are wheat growing on the Canadian prairies, sheep rearing on the velds of South Africa and Downs of Australia, beef cattle ranching on the Pampas of Argentina, sugar cane and rubber growing in Malaysia, East Africa, natal – in South Africa etc.

The farms are large covering ooos of has, employing large labor force , monoculture practiced and farms are highly mechanized .

There is a high output and it requires good storage facilities. There is usually enough domestic market and foreign market for the products which are usually processed.

5 mrks .

= 10 mrks .

**2(b)**

**Factors that favor intensive farming in monsoon Asia .**

Monsoon Asian countries where intensive farming is carried out include China , India , Burma , Sirlanka , Indonesia , Malaysia , Pakistan , the Philippines , Thailand , etc .

In these courtiers, two types of intensive farming are practiced i.e. wet pardi rice cultivation in the wetter low lands of monsoon Asia like South East China river valleys and India while intensive dry farming is carried out in the drier lands where Rice farming can’t take place e.g. the Islands of Java in Indonesia, the Malaysian Peninsular and Sir –lanka etc. Crops grown are Soya beans, millet, sorghum, upland rice etc.

Some few animals like piggery feed on Haskas are reared and domesticated Buffalos for ploughing and transport

**Physical factors are:**

* The generally flat valleys / low lands which favor the gravity flow of water to the cultivated fields and ox- ploughing .
* Favorable climate of adequate monsoon rainfall mainly in South eastern China, the Indian province of Punjub favors rice growing while the dry climate promotes intensive dry farming .
* Nearness to water sources especially rivers in S. East China, the Indus valley of India and along river Ganges, Thailand, provides irrigation water to the crops.
* Existence of fertile alluvial soils on the flood plains or river valleys and peat soils in the low lands promote rice farming while the dry soils in Sir – lanka and Indonesia favors intensive dry farming.
* Low incidence of crop pests and disease which results into high rice yields due to alternating dry and cool climate of Monson Asia.

**Human / Economic Factors**

* Abundant supply of labor by the dense population of monsoon Asia favors labor intensive production.
* Dense population which limits farm lands leads to intensive cultivation involving reclamation of swamps and terracing of hill slopes to create more farming land.
* Use of simple but appropriate technology like canal irrigation, manure application ensures continuous production.
* Existence of improved means of transport and communication by road, railways facilitates movement of labor and the produce of stores.
* Large amounts of capital investment by government to buy the seed, herbicides, favors intensive production .
* The favorable government policies of the monsoon Asia countries which aims at increasing food production of the dense population .
* The system of land consolidation especially in China and Japan which creates relatively large farm lands and allow many people access to land, etc.
* Existing political peace and stability of the region which allows continuous production on intensive scale .
* Existence of a large domestic market for the products by the dense population of the region with high demand for food staffs.

20 mrks

* Impressional marking total = 25 max

**Qnt 3 .**

Livestock industry involves the keeping of animals such as cattle, sheep, goats , poultry , piggery for both domestic and commercial purposes .

**Either : BOTSWANA LIVESTOCK SECTOR**

The industry is based on keeping local breeds of cattle which are resistant to diseases and the harsh climatic conditions. The animals kept are of poor quality due to lack of selective breeding.

Demonstration farms have been set up by govt with a view of producing more livestock products of high quality mainly beef .

Main demonstration farms are lobaste , Kanye , Serowe etc with main cattle keeping areas found in the Eastern side of the country .

**OR . Argentina Livestock Sector / Industry .**

Livestock rearing area is the pampas grasslands which are a temperate grass land where extensive cattle ranching takes place mainly for beef production. The extensive ranches are known as Estancias and these exceed over 100 sq Km with over 20,000 herds of cattle.

There are smaller ranches known as Chacras and the ranches are owned by the large companies and business men , managed / patrolled by horse men known as Gauchos or Cowboys .

Ranches are scientifically managed with automatic feeding towers with vet surgeons who attend to the animals regularly.

Major breeds kept are Aberdeen Angus and Hereford. Main beef production centers are Rosario , Santafe , Bahia Blanca , Cordoba etc

**Measures being taken to improve the livestock industry are similar in both countries .**

* There is planting of improved pastures varieties like the Alfa-lfa for improved pasture supply.
* Provision of water from underground using wind pumps and construction of valley dams to ensure constant supply of water for animals and irrigation of pasture.
* Paddocking to reduce communal grazing and reduce disease spread in Botswana and also regulate feeding.
* Improved preservation methods, processing and storage of beef to improve quality of beef supplied.
* Intensified research on pasture varieties animals breeds and disease control measures to improve quality of beef.
* Aggressive marketing of animal products to capture both local and international markets.
* There is provision of capital and credit facilities to local cattle keepers in order to boost productivity of the livestock sector.
* Improvement of infrastructure like roads, railways to increase accessibility to livestock rearing areas and marketability of beef products.
* Cross breeding being done to improve quality of animal and importation of exotic breeds /bulls .
* Increase control of pests and disease through dipping, spraying , vaccination and quarantine .
* Provision of extension services to cattle keeping areas e.g. in terms of personnel, veterinary services etc.
* Ensuring peace and stability of the country for continued production and marketing of animal products.
* Change of government policies / attitudes to support cattle keeping and increase household incomes or for economic diversification.
* Establishment of processing centers / facilities for the beef to ensure value addition before marketing i.e. increased income to the keepers.
* Improvement on technology in the management of animals and processing of beef e.g. machine slaughter and chilling of beef.
* Establishment of co-operative societies to enhance group marketing of beef and easy access to credit facilities.
* Maintaining the carrying capacity of land through regulating number of livestock reared for quality production.
* Education programs and awareness to improve on cattle keeping skills of farmers through adult classes.
* Establishment of demonstration farms under government supervision for Botswana where local farmers borrow skills of livestock management etc.

Impressional marking = 25 mrk

**Qn 4**

The candidate is expected to explain the human factors that influence the exploitation of equatorial forests in the chosen country vis-à-vis other factors i.e. physical conditions.

**NB: The factors influence exploitation either through favoring or through limiting their exploitation.**

A good candidate therefore expected to opt for weather factors that **favor** or those that **limit** exploitation of equatorial forests in one of the countries and remains consistent.

**INTRODUCTION**

The equatorial forests are also known as the tropical hard wood / rain forests. In Brazil, they are found in the Amazon Basin washed by the Amazon river and its tributaries , extending from the Atlantic coast to the fort hills of the Andes mts.

The species found are Okoume , Teak , logwood,Mvule, Red heart , Ozigo , Azobe etc .

Timber collection centre’s are Brasilia , St. Louse , Sau Paulo etc .

In DRC, the factors are found in the Congo – Zaire basin , crossed by the Congo river and its tributaries . The species found are Okoume, Mvule , Ozigo , Azobe , Green heart , log wood , Ebony , Mahagony etc .

The factors that have influenced exploitation are similar and they have influenced the following :-

**HUMAN FACTORS**

The level of technology used to harvest and process the timber

The level of political stability of the country attracting or discouraging investments.

The government policy towards developing of the forestry industry .

Level of transport development /network determines transportation or marketing of logs

The level of capital investment in the forestry industry.

Level of labor supply to the forest sector and its skiledness.

The size of market for timber products locally and external market.

The level of research carried out in the forestry sector determines continuity / sustainability.

The level of power supply for mechanization of lumbering and processing of timber.

**PHYSICAL FACTORS**

The nature of relief where forest grow i.e. mountains or lowlands

Influence of pests and disease together with wild animals or reptiles.

Influence of equatorial climate of heavily rainfall which favors or limits exploitation.

The influence of water supply /nature of drainage of the areas where these forests grow like the Congo Basin or Amazon basin.

The nature of trees in equatorial forests i.e. being in impure stand , having buttress roots , being bulky /heavy , provision of hardwood , entangled with climbers i.e Lingas , Epiphytes etc

The long gestation period of the trees causing slow supply of timer

Impressional marking = 25 mrsk

QNT 5

**To what extent has low level of technology limited exploitation of marine fisheries in Africa?**

Candidates should identify the marine fishing grounds of Africa.

e.g Sw Africa / Southern Atlantic fishing region i.e Namibe , Angola , S. Africa

- Nw Africa ( Moroccan fisheries) off the coast of W. Africa .

- Fishing along the coast of Ghana and Guinea Nigeria .

Has caused continued use **Candidates should then explain how low technology has limited the exploitation of marine water fish.**

* of poor fishing methods like spears , baskets , canoes , hand line which are less commercial not suitable for marine fishing instead of using trawlers , drifters or seius
* Has led to poor preservation method where they continue to use smoking, sun drying , salting , limiting offshore fishing i.e. ltd use of refrigeration or caning causes many post – harvest loses.
* Has caused lack of quick and reliable transport means , limiting marketing of fresh fish products which causes many post –harvest loses i.e. limited access to fishing grounds with most roads being seasonal.
* Low technology has limited processing of fish i.e. Ltd industries and much of it used for direct consumption giving low returns.

**OTHER FACTORS**

* Availability of other sources of proteins like vegetables, animal products, poultry, limited consumption of fish.
* Limited existence of commercial fish species i.e. some of the existing species are inedible and only used for livestock products.
* Narrow continental shelf limiting growth of planktons – low fish population along the coast
* Poor indentedness of the coast limiting growth of fishing ports / landing sites and causing poor breeding grounds.
* Limited market for the catch due to poverty of the local population and ltd industrial processing limits the local market.
* Cultural tendencies / taboos limit participation in fishing and consumption of fish.
* Limited capital especially among local fish men limit modernization of fishing activities.
* The un favorable government polices of putting more emphasis on other sectors like agriculture, tourism and defense / limited support to fishing.
* Absence of strong fishing co-operative organization limit access to loans and cause poor marketability for the fish .
* Political instabilities that scare away potential investors in the sector.
* Inadequate skilled labor where the sector is dominated by un skilled personnel limits use of modern fishing gear.
* Pollution of coastal waters by mining and other industries destroy marine life e.g. petroleum mining at the coast of Angola, Iron ore mining at the Coast of Ghana and Nigeria etc.
* Presence of water weeds which interferes with the fishing nets.
* Rough ocean floors (Shores) limit use of commercial fishing methods like trawlers limits the catch.
* Presence of predators threatening marine lives – loss of lives of fishermen.
* Un favorable climatic conditions e.g. Elnino , tropical storms , hot temperatures cause death and migration of marine fish deep into the sea, limited plankton growth and reduces the catch .

Impressional marking = 25 mrks .

**QN 6.**

**Account for the growth and distribution of manufacturing industries in either Egypt or Switzerland .**

Candidates are expected to select one country and identify the pattern of distribution of its manufacturing industries.

Should identify the types of manufacturing industries in the country chosen

**EGYPT :**

Industries include

Fertilizer industries in Aswan.

Pulp and paper industries in Eduf

Auto – mobiles in Cairo – Helwan

Textiles in El – manila , El – Kubra .

Oil refining in Cairo , Alexandaria

Engendering industries in Cairo – Helwan

NB: Egypt is the second best industrialized country in Africa with main industries concentrated at

Cairo – Helwan, el-manela, el-kubra, eduf,

Kafeel – danwan

Switzerland: Industries Include

Engineering in Basel , Bern , Geneva

Textiles in Luzern , St. Gallan , Zurich

Chemical industries in Basel.

Water industries in La – chucks , Geneva , Jura region and Bern

Food processing industries ( foods and confectionary ) in all town .

Precision industries for Ornaments , Jewelries .

NOTE : Candidates should identify a factor, explain and show the reason why industries have been attracted there / location .

* Availability of raw materials like minerals, agricultural, for raw material based industries i.e. engineering, Sugar manufacture, paper industries , oil refinery etc.
* Presence of many power and energy sources distributed in the industrial regions i.e. H.E.P at Aswan in Egypt, oil energy at Alexandria attract many industries.
* Availability of water fresh for industrial processing e.g. water industries, cooling and cleaning machinery attracts industries at Cairo along R. Nile, Geneva along Lake Geneva etc.
* Strategic location of Egypt near Middle East, Europe by the Mediterranean, red sea and access to water market for manufactured products.
* Presence of flat – large land for industrial establishment and expansion – low cost of engineering work during construction and free land for construction
* Reliable capital sources from local rich merchants and foreign companies – invest in large scale industrial manufacture .
* Peaceful political climate which attracts investors i.e Swiss neutrality and stability .
* The favorable government policies on industrialization which aims at building a self sustaining economy and diversification.
* High level of technology like automation which simplifies work in the heavy engineering industries, packing of products etc.
* Presence of large market from the dense population for consumables like foods, water, oil products has attracted industrial manufacture in Geneva, Bern – Switzerland and Cairo, Alexandria in Egypt plus the export market.
* Well developed transport and communication network by roads, railways, and water enable circulation of manufactured goods to markets, transportation of industrial raw materials etc.
* Presence of labor especially skilled labor mainly in the precision and automobile industries of Switzerland cause location of industries in towns .
* High level of industrial inertia leading to concentration of industries in Cairo , Alexandria , Geneva , the Jurah region – economies of scale factor to modern improvements in industrial manufacture.

Impressional marking 25 mrks

**QN 7.**

**Explain the steps that have been taken to improve inland water transport in either U.S.A or Western Europe.**

The candidates are expected to select one country / region and identify the in land water ways that are navigable and then explain measures that have been taken to improve their use.

United states of America – makes use of the St. Lawrence River ( Sea way) the great lakes of superior , Eric , Ontario , Huron , river Mississippi , Ohio , R. Ottawa , R. Colorado and canalized water ways.

Western Europe: Mainly Rhine land countries like Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom , France, the Luxemburg .

These majorly use the Rhine water way which handles much of the traffic from Basel to Rotterdam at the North sea , River Rhone , the Mainz , Danube , River Thames in UK , Canals like Lippestie , EMS – Dortmund canal , lakes like Constance , Geneva , Lugano etc in Switzerland .

The steps that have been taken to improve in land water transport in both regions are similar and they include the following;

* Regional co-operation to enhance the development and use of in land water ways e.g. between U.S.A and Canada that jointlly funded construction of the St. Lawrence Sea way, between Germany and the Netherlands for use of Rhine waterway in Western Europe.
* Enlargement / widening of narrow river sections to accommodate larger vessels or handle many ocean going ships.
* Shallow sections have been deepened to manage deep sailing of vessels especially along the St. Lawrence in U.S.A and the Rhine in Western Europe.
* The areas that are affected by silt deposits have been managed by constant dredging.
* Canals have been constructed to enable the inter- landing of ships e.g. Newyork state Berge canal in U.S.A , the Dortmund Ems , Lippesite canal in Western Europe , canals are also used to bypass waterfalls , raids , etc
* Ice breakers have been introduced for use especially during winter to allow continuous flow of traffic.
* Dams with lock systems have been constructed used to create navigable deep waters levels along rivers like the Rhine and St. Lawrence.
* Strong head lights / yellow lights have been installed / introduced on ocean going vessels to improve visibility and reduce on the effect of fog to avoid accidents caused by collision of ships.
* Alternative means of transport are used during winter when water channels get frozen e.g. roads, railways etc.
* River banks are managed through construction of artificial concrete banks, planting of grass and trees along river banks and lake shores to reduce on the effect of silt.
* There has been straightening of river meander sections to shorten the distance for sailing vessels.
* Areas with hard rocks have been cleared by lasting at the sault rapids on St. Lawrence river.
* There is time tabling of cargo sailing vessels to regulate traffic flow and avoid collision along the water ways.
* Security has been improved /tightened to counter on terror attacks and water piracy which ensures safety of merchandise and lives of water way users.
* Containerization has been introduced to reduce on the volume of traffic along water ways
* Temporally landing facilities / shipping channels have been constructed along navigable rivers like St. Lawrence for refueling and also avoid collision of ships.
* Strict anti – pollution laws have been enacted against industrialists along water ways through the clean air production act which has reduced on pollution along /on water ways

Impressional marking = 25 mrks

**QN 8.**

**Assess the contribution of the tourist industry to the economy of either Kenya or Switzerland**.

Candidates are expected to select one country identify the tourist resorts and attractions of that country .

Then explain the positive and negative importance’s of tourism to the chosen countries.

**Kenya tourism**

Tourism in Kenya concentrates along the Indian ocean coast around Mombasa , towns like Nairobi, shores of lake Victoria , Kisumu.

Kenya has one of the most developed tourist industry in East Africa. It receives over one million tourists every year and it’s the highest foreign exchange earner for the country

Major tourist attractions include:

The beautiful scenery i.e. the snow caped Mt. Kenya , Aberdare ranges , Mau escarpments , Elgeo , the rift valley etc.

Drainage features comprising rift valley lakes like Nakuru , Turkana , Naivasha , Magadi and rivers like Tana , Athi , Nzoa with oxbows , falls, crater lakes and Indian ocean with related coastal features.

The climate especially the hot beaches at Mombasa, lamu , Malindi , the cool climate of the Kenya high lands , Warm tropical savanna climate.

Flora and Fauna / wild life in various N.Ps and game reserves such as Tsavo , Nakuru , Mt. Kenya National Park ie Lions , Giraffe , cheater, elephants , Zebras etc.

Historical sites ie Fort Jesus, old slave markets at Kilwa , anciet mosques and architecture at the coast .

Diverse culture and traditions of the Nandi , Masai , Turkana , Kikuyu and Economic improvements like Modern hotels , transport , government policies etc .

**SWITZERLAND**

The Swiss tourism is highly developed and it’s the major foreign exchange earner for the country .

**Major tourist attractions are:**

Relief features which create a beautiful scenery like the Alpine mountains which are snowcapped with glacial features like arêtes , pyramidal peaks , the Swiss plateau and jura region

Drainage features like lake Geneva, lake Constance , L. Lugano , Rivers i.e. the Great Rhine river, R.Rhone , radiating rivers from the Alpine mountains with attractive water falls .

Varied vegetation comprising Alpine vegetation mediterean vegetation in the South of country, temperate vegetation etc.

Varied climate i.e. temperate cool / snow climate, Mediterranean climate , montane climate etc.

Diverse cultures and traditions , linguistics , modern hotels , developed transport , political stability and neutrality etc.

Major tourist resort centers are Basel , Zurich, Geneva, Bern , St. Moritz , Lousane , Davos etc.

**NB :**

The contributions are more less similar for both countries and they include the following :

**Positive contributions**

* Employment creation and provision to many nationals leading to income generation.
* Generation of foreign exchange to the country through tourism as an invisible export.
* Improvement on infrastructures like roads , Air railways / transport and communication network development
* Generation of local revenues to government through local taxes on service providers.
* Promotes international co-operation with foreign countries where tourists come from.
* Promotes regional co-operation with neighboring countries e.g. Kenya among E. African countries
* Has stimulated growth of urban centers with modern infrastructures / services .
* Has led to economic diversification which reduces dependence on a few sectors.
* Leads to growth and provision of better social services like health, electricity, clean water, schools using revenue from tourism.
* Promotes further research and study in the tourism sectors leading to high rates of environmental conservation.
* Makes better use if marginal land areas like the hilly /mountainous areas, semi desert / drier areas etc.
* Has attracted foreign investors / capital in flow to the country especially in service sectors like hotels , transport etc.
* Has created market for local products like food stuffs, Art and craft materials, etc.

**Negative contributions**

* Creates regional imbalance in development and distribution of social services where better services tend to concentrate in tourism resort centers and along leading to tourism sites .
* Has led to cultural erosion with coming of foreigners / loss of cultural values.
* Has led to easy spread of disease like Aids, Ebola, Bird flu , carried by tourists etc .
* Has led to easy spread of international terrorism since some terrorists pause as tourists and enter the country which increases insecurity .
* Has led to increased smuggling of local tourist attractions especially from Kenya i.e. endangered Fauna mainly chips, lions etc .
* Has caused high rate of poaching of wild game of elephants for ivory since some tourists’ trade in them.
* Growth of urban centers with related problems like congestion, slum development etc.
* Has caused pollution of tourism sites and their degradation during peak seasons through littering and dumping.
* Has led to high rates profit repatriation by foreign investors / capital flight.
* Has caused displacement of settled communities to set up sanctuaries / reserves + death of people caused by stray wild animals from parks.
* Has caused destruction of natural beauty i.e. landscape and vegetation through construction of sprawling hotels at lake shores or beaches etc.

Impressional marking 25 mrsks

**END**