

UNEB U.C.E GEOGRAPHY (PAPER 2) 2009

PART I: THE REST OF AFRICA

Answer two questions from this part.

1. Study **Fig 1**: Map of Africa provided and answer the questions that follow:

MAP

a) Name the:

i) Lakes marked **A** and **B**,

ii) Ocean marked **1**,

iii) Rivers marked **2** and **3**,

iv) Waterfalls marked **C** and **D**.

b) Describe the processes which led to the formation of any one waterfall named in 9a)(iv) above.

c) Explain the benefits of the waterfall chosen in (b) above to the people living in the area.

d) Outline the problems faced by people living near rivers in Africa.

2. a) Draw a sketch map of Africa and on it, mark and name the:

i) ocean currents: canary and Benguela,

ii) latitudes: Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator,

iii) south - East trade winds,

iv) Any two areas in Africa with a desert type of climate.

b) Describe the characteristics of a desert type of climate.

c) Explain the factors which have led to the desert type of climate.

d) Outline the problems faced by the people living on the margins of desert lands in Africa.

3. Study **Table I** below showing the volume of crops produced by the Republic of South Africa (2002) and answer the questions that follow:

Table I Republic of South Africa: Crop Output (2002)

Crop	Output (metric tons)
Maize	9,123,000
Wheat	2,400,000
Sugar cane	22,349,000
Sorghum	238,000
Barley	142,000
Total	34,252,000

Adapted: Africa Development Indicators (2003) World Bank, p225.

a) (i) state the:

- Leading,

- Least

Crop which was produced in the republic of south Africa in 2002.

(ii) Calculate the volume of cereal crops produced in the Republic of South Africa in 2002.

b) Draw a pie chart to show the relative importance of each crop grown.

c) (i) Identify the crop in the table grown under plantation farming.

ii) Describe the characteristics of plantation farming in the Republic of South Africa.

d) Outline the:

i) Advantages,

ii) Disadvantages of plantation agriculture.

4. Study **Fig 2:** Map showing the Richard Toll Scheme and answer the questions that follow:

MAP

a) Name the:

i) River marked **1**,

ii) Ocean marked **2**,

iii) Ports marked **A, B** and **C**,

iv) Countries marked **3** and **4**.

b) Describe the conditions which favored the establishment of the scheme in Senegal.

c) Explain the effects of the scheme on the environment in Senegal.

d) Outline the measures being taken to reduce the negative environmental effects of the scheme.

5. a) Draw a sketch map of Africa and on it, mark and name:

i) towns: Abidjan, Algiers and Kinshasa,

ii) areas covered by:

- tropical rain forests,

- Montana forests,

- Mediterranean forests.

b) Describe the characteristics of either tropical rain forests or Montana forests.

c) Explain the factors which have limited the commercial exploitation of tropical rain forests in any one country in Africa.

d) Outline the contribution of the forest industry to the economy of any one tropical rain forests in any one country in Africa

6. Study **Table II** below showing manufactured goods exported from Zimbabwe (1996 -2001) and answer the questions that follow:

Table II Zimbabwe: Manufactured Export Goods (1996-2001)

Year	Export (in '000 US\$)
1996	846,000
1997	900,000
1998	655,000
1999	640,000
2000	567,000
2001	552,000

Adapted: 2003 African Development Indicators - The World Bank, Washington D.C. p104.

- a) Draw a line graph to represent the information given in the table.
- b) Describe the:
 - i) Trend in the export of manufactured goods in Zimbabwe between 1996 and 2001.
 - ii) Conditions which have led to the trend in (b)(i) above.
- c) Explain the contribution of the manufacturing sector to the development of Africa.
- d) Outline the problems faced by the manufacturing sector in Africa.

PART II

STUDIES IN DEVELOPMENT

Answer two questions from this part.

REGION I: NORTH AMERICA

7. Study **Table III**: below showing cotton growing in selected states of Southern USA and answer questions that follow:

Table III Southern USA: Cotton Growing in selected states.

State	Production	Cotton Belt	Degrees
California	25		90
Texas	30		-
Mississippi	10	New Cotton Belt	-
New Mexico & Arizona	10	Old Cotton Belt	-
Others	25		-

Adapted from: Hughes, D. et al (1988) *North America: A study of Development*; Longman, p68.

- a) (i) Calculate the missing values to complete the table above.
- (ii) Name any two states with the lowest percentage of cotton production in the Southern USA.
- b) Draw a pie chart to show the information given in the table above.
- c) Explain the factors which led to the decline in cotton production in the old Cotton Belt in Southern USA.
- d) Outline the effects of cotton growing on the environment in the Southern USA.

8. Study **Fig 3**: Map of the Canadian Prairies provided below and answer the questions that follow:

MAP

- a) Name the:
 - i) States marked **A**, **B** and **C**,
 - ii) Minerals obtained from areas marked **X** and **Y**,
 - iii) Industrial towns marked **1**, **2** and **3**.
- b) Describe the conditions which have led to the establishment of industries on the Canadian prairies.
- c) Explain the benefits of the industrial sector to the people of Canada.
- d) Outline the environmental problems which have resulted from the establishment of industries on the Canadian Prairies.

9. a) Draw a sketch map of British Columbia and on it, mark and name any two:
- rivers,
 - interior timber collecting centres,
 - Coastal timber exporting ports.
- b) (i) State any two tree species found in British Columbia.
- (ii) Describe the characteristics of forests found in British Columbia.
- c) Explain the factors which have led to the development of the forestry industry in British Columbia.
- d) Outline the problems facing the forestry industry in British Columbia.

REGION II: THE RHINELANDS

10. Draw a sketch map of Switzerland and on it, mark and name:
- (i) lakes: Geneva and Luzern,
 - Rivers: Rhine and Ticino,
 - Relief regions: Jura, Alps and Swiss plateau.
- b) (i) State any two crops grown on the Swiss plateau.
- (ii) Explain the conditions which have favored arable farming on the Swiss plateau.
- c) Outline the problems facing arable farming in Switzerland.
- d) Describe the steps being taken to improve the agricultural sector in Switzerland.
11. Study **Table IV** below showing the different types of farming on the Dutch polders and answer the questions that follow:

Table IV Dutch Polders: Different Types of Farming.

Type of Farming	Percentage of Land Area covered
Market gardening	07
Mixed farming	35
Arable farming	53
Orchards	05
Total	100

Adapted: Beddis, R. Place, Resources and People. Book 2, p75.

- a) Identify the type of farming which occupies the:
- Largest,
 - Least percentage of land area on the Dutch polders.
- b) Draw a pie chart to show the relative importance of each type of farming.
- c) (i) Name any two polders in The Netherlands.
- (ii) Describe the processes involved in the formation of a polder.
- d) Explain the problems faced by farmers on the Dutch polders.
12. Study **Fig 4: Map of Belgium** provided below and answer the questions that follow:

MAP

- a) Name the
 - i) Rivers marked **1** and **2**,
 - ii) Canal marked **3**,
 - iii) Coal fields marked **A** and **B**,
 - iv) Industrial centres marked **C**, **D** and **E**.
- b) Describe the factors which have favored the development of manufacturing industries in Belgium.
- c) Explain the contribution of manufacturing industries to the development of Belgium.
- d) Outline the effects of industrialization on the physical environment in Belgium.

REGION III: CHINA

13. (a) Draw a sketch map of China and on it, mark and name:
 - i) The south china sea,
 - ii) Rivers: Hwang Ho and Sikiang,
 - iii) Areas with a population density of:
 - Less than 10 persons per Km²,
 - 10-100 persons per Km²,
 - 100-200 persons per Km²,
 - Over 200 persons per Km².
- b) Describe the conditions which have led to a population density of less than 10 persons per Km² in China.
- c) Explain the:
 - i) Advantages,
 - ii) Disadvantages of a low population density.
- e) Outline the steps being taken to solve the problem of low population density in China.

14. Study **Fig 5:** Map of the Sikiang River Valley and answer the questions that follow:

MAP

- a) Name the:
 - i) Rivers marked **1** and **2**,
 - ii) Islands marked **3** and **4**,
 - iii) Gulf marked **A**,
 - iv) Towns marked **B** and **C**.
- b) Describe the conditions which have favored agricultural development in the Sikiang river valley.
- c) Outline the problems faced by farmers in the Sikiang river valley.
- d) Suggest steps that should be taken to solve the problems in © above.

15. Study **Table V** below showing total population for selected urban centres in China (2005) and answer the questions that follow:

Table V China: Total Population for selected Urban Centres (2005).

Urban	Total Population
Anshan	1,400,000
Tianjin	9,300,000
Lanzhou	1,800,000
Beijing	10,800,000
Nanchang	1,700,000
Shenyang	5,000,000

Adapted: 2005 World Development Indicators, the World Bank, Washington D.C. p178.

- a) Draw a bar graph to represent the information given in the table above.
- b) Identify the urban centre with the:
 - i) Largest,
 - ii) Lowest population size.
- c) Describe the factors which have led to the development of urban centres in china.
- d) Outline the:
 - (i) Problems which have resulted from urbanization in china,
 - (ii) Steps being taken to improve urban centres in china.