

Time: 2 hours

Instructions to candidates

- 1 Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- 2 There are twelve (12) questions in this paper.
- 3 Answer only four (4) questions according to the instructions below:
 - (i) Answer one question from Section A.
 - (ii) Answer one question from Section B.
 - (iii) Answer one question from Section C.
 - (iv) You are free to choose the fourth question from any Section: A, B or C.
- Write your answers in the separate Answer Booklet provided.

Information for candidates

- 1 The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- 2 The Insert contains Figures 1, 2 and 3.
- 3 Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.
- 4 Cell phones and calculators are not allowed in the examination room.



2

ECTION A: ZAMBIA

- Study Figure 1 (Insert) of Zambia.
 - On Figure 1, name in the spaces provided below the map, the irrigation schemes marked A and B.
 - State the factors that favour irrigation in the areas shown on [3] the map.
 - [2] List two irrigated crops for each scheme.
 - Explain the factors that favour Zambia's commercial farming (c) (i) [3] potential in the SADC region.
 - What negative factors are associated with commercial farming in (ii) [2] Zambia?
- [12]
- (i) (a) [2] Give four examples of deciduous trees found in Zambia. (ii)
 - Discuss the significance of forests to human beings. [4] (b)
 - What is the relevance of the Forestry Department in the management of (c) [5] indigenous forests?

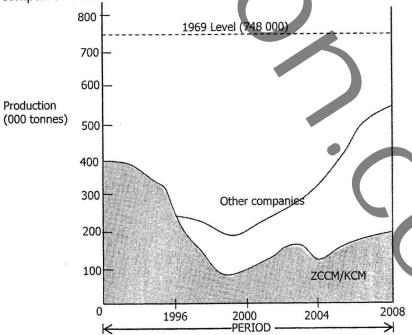
[12]

[1]

[2]

Study the graph below which shows copper production by various mining 3 companies from 1992 to 2008.

What are deciduous trees?



Geography/2218/2/Z2015

1	(a)	(i)	Compare the production of copper by ZCCM and KCM on one har and the production by other companies.	nd [4]
		(ii)	Give reasons that explain the production pattern reflected in the graph above.	[4]
	(b)	(i)	Name two countries which buy most of Zambia's copper.	[1]
		(ii)	Explain how the copper mined in Zambia reaches the overseas markets.	[3]
				[12]
4	With r	eference	e to tourism in Zambia, write brief notes on the following:	
	(a)	Tourist	attractions on the Copperbelt.	[3]
	(b)	Tradition	onal ceremonies.	[3]
	(c)	Govern	iment measures to conserve wildlife.	[3]
	(d)	The Liv	vingstone museum.	[3]
				[12]
5	(a)	(i)	Name two fisheries associated with the river that starts near	
			Solwezi, flows south, then eastwards to join the Zambezi River	
			north of Chirundu.	[2]
		(ii)	Give four examples of the types of fish caught there.	[2]
		(iii)	What are the threats to sustained fishing at the named fisheries?	[2]
	(b)		be the traditional fishing methods used in the fisheries named	
	(a)	in (a)([3]
	(c)		the local people process the fish to ensure that it stays a long ithout rotting?	[2]
		GITIC VVI	action forming:	[3]
				[12]

SECTION B: THE SUB-REGION

6	Study	Figure	e 2 (Insert) of Malawi	
	(a)	On Figure 2 , name, in the spaces provided below the map, the subsistence farming area A and commercial farming area B . [2]		
	(p)	(i)	Name two crops grown under subsistence farming and two crop grown under commercial farming.	s [2]
		(ii)	Explain the factors that favour commercial farming in the shaded	
			area B shown on the map.	[4]
	(c)		the measures that the government has put in place to boost lture in Malawi.	[4]
		agircui	ture in Malawii	[12]
7	(a)	Discus	s the importance of road and water transport to the economic	
		develo	pment of the sub-region.	[4]
	(b)	•	n why countries in the sub-region are at different levels of	[A]
			opment with regard to road and water transport.	[4]
	(c)		are the benefits of using air transport over the use of road and transport?	[4]
		Water.		[12]
8	Study	/ Figure	e 3 (Insert) of the sub-region	
	(a)	On Fig	gure 3, name two of the hydro-electric power stations shown on	
		the ma		[2]
	(b)		n the factors that favoured the construction of hydro-electric power	
			and the first of t	T47
		Station	ns named in (a) above.	[4]
	(c)	(i)	What are the positive and negative effects that have resulted	
	(c)	(i)	What are the positive and negative effects that have resulted from dam construction?	[4] [4]
	(c)		What are the positive and negative effects that have resulted	
	(c)	(i)	What are the positive and negative effects that have resulted from dam construction? Explain why the sub-region has insufficient hydro-electricity	[4]
9		(i) (ii)	What are the positive and negative effects that have resulted from dam construction? Explain why the sub-region has insufficient hydro-electricity	[4] [2]
9		(i) (ii) a sketch	What are the positive and negative effects that have resulted from dam construction? Explain why the sub-region has insufficient hydro-electricity power supply despite the large potential for generation. h map of Kenya and on it: and name;	[4] [2]
9	Draw	(i) (ii) a sketch Mark a	What are the positive and negative effects that have resulted from dam construction? Explain why the sub-region has insufficient hydro-electricity power supply despite the large potential for generation. h map of Kenya and on it: and name; one town where a motor vehicle assembly industry is located.	[4] [2] [12]
9	Draw (a)	(i) (ii) a sketch Mark a (i) (ii)	What are the positive and negative effects that have resulted from dam construction? Explain why the sub-region has insufficient hydro-electricity power supply despite the large potential for generation. h map of Kenya and on it: and name; one town where a motor vehicle assembly industry is located. one town where an oil refinery is found.	[4] [2]
9	Draw	(i) a sketch Mark a (i) (ii) Of wh	What are the positive and negative effects that have resulted from dam construction? Explain why the sub-region has insufficient hydro-electricity power supply despite the large potential for generation. h map of Kenya and on it: and name; one town where a motor vehicle assembly industry is located.	[4] [2] [12]

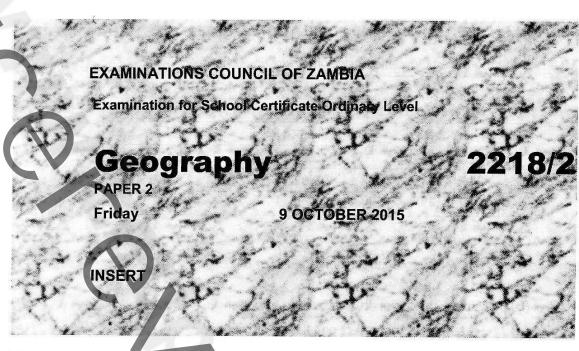
SECTION C: SETTLEMENTS AND POPULATION STUDIES.

Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

AGES	MALE	FEMALE	AGE STRUCTURE %
0 – 14	3 300 339	3 271 389	46.2%
15 – 24	1 423 026	1 425 654	20%
25 – 54	2 042 023	2 069 511	28.5%
55 – 64	193 753	213 927	2.9%
Over 65	147 705	194 901	2.4%

		Carcai	die	
		(i)	the total population aged 15 - 64.	[1]
		(ii)	the dependency ratio.	[3]
	(b)	Explai	n the factors that affect life expectancy.	[4]
	(c)	State	factors that affect population distribution.	[4]
				[12]
11	(a)	Explai	n the characteristics of shanty compounds.	[5]
	(b)	What	factors influence population growth rate in Zambia?	[4]
	(c)	Explai	n why there are more males between the ages of 0 – 14 years an	d
		more 1	females after the age of 14 years.	[3]
				[12]
12	(a)	(i)	What is urbanisation?	[1]
		(ii)	State three factors that influence urbanisation in Zambia.	[3]
	(b)	(i)	Give two functions of rural settlements found in Zambia.	[2]
		(ii)	What functions are associated with both the urban and the rural settlements in Zambia?	[3]
	(c)	What o	geographical factors affect the location of a settlement?	[3]

[12]



Time: 2 hours

Instructions to candidates

- 1 This Insert contains Figures 1, 2 and 3.
- If you use **one** or **two** or **all** of these figures, remove them from this Insert and attach them to your **Answer Booklet**.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the figures you attach to your **Answer Booklet**.

Name.....Examination Number

Figure 1 for Question 1

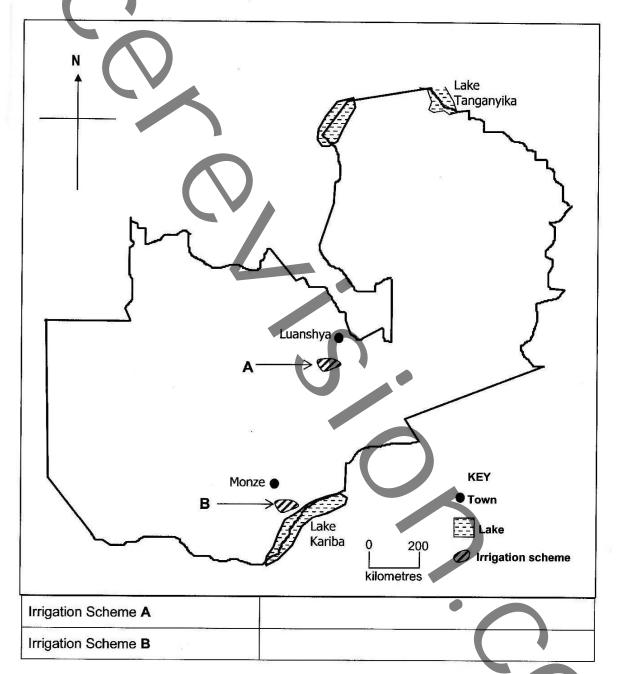
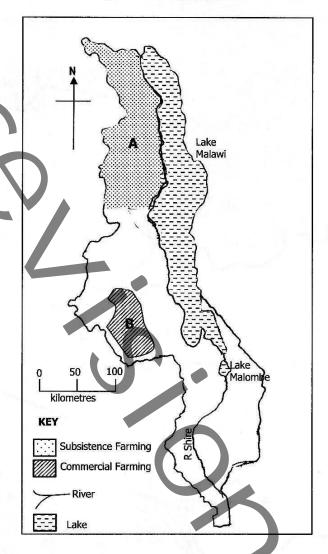


Figure 2 for Question 6



Subsistence Farming Area A	
Commercial farming Area B	

Figure 3 for Question 8

