

Zimbabwe School Examinations Council
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Mount Pleasant
Harare*

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FOREWORD

This is the second series of the Zimbabwe School Examinations Council Question and Answer Booklets at the Ordinary Level of General Certificate of Education. The booklet is made up of question papers and suggested answer for past examinations. The Council hopes that the booklets will help both teachers and students in their preparation for examinations. For logistical reasons, it is not possible to include map extracts for 2248/1 for all the examination sessions covered herein. Users of the booklet are therefore encouraged to look for their own map copies.



ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1 Multiple Choice

2248/1

JUNE 2008 SESSION

1 hour 15 minutes

1:50 000 Survey Map is enclosed with this question paper

Additional Materials:

Multiple choice answer sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

TIME 1 hour 15 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so by the invigilator.

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has already been done for you.

There are **forty** questions in this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question there are four possible answers, **A, B, C, and D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** on the separate answer sheet.

Read very carefully the instructions on the answer sheet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Each correct answer will score one mark.

A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

This question paper consists of 14 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

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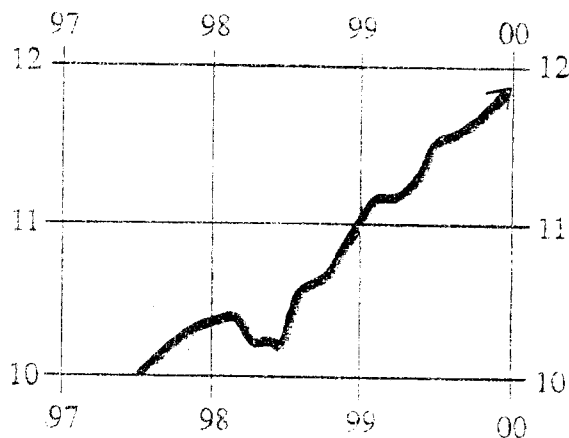
Mapwork

Questions 1 to 12 refer to the 1: 50 000 map of Muchirakuenda (Zimbabwe).

1 Which physical feature is found at Tsimenhurike (grid square 9000)?

- A basin
- B hill
- C ridge
- D saddle

2 The diagram shows part of the Ruya river.



Navigation is difficult along this part of the river because of

- A rapids.
- B rocks.
- C sand banks.
- D tributaries.

3 Which feature is located 4.6 km North-East of the trigonometrical station in grid square 9200?

- A dam
- B dip tank
- C spot height
- D reservoir

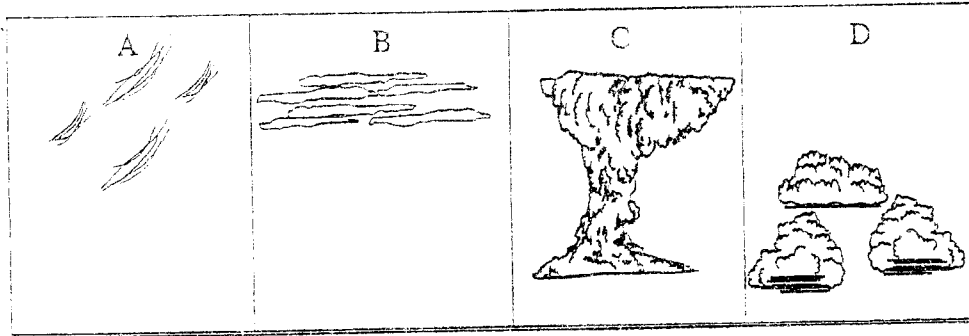
- 4 What is the length of the aerodrome landing area of Chombira which extends from grid square 9310 to grid square 9410?
- A 0,8 km
 - B 0,9 km
 - C 1,0 km
 - D 1,1 km
- 5 Where is the confluence of the Mwananzou and the Ruya rivers located?
- A 899 115
 - B 990 116
 - C 990 112
 - D 991 115
- 6 What is the grid bearing of the top of Gato hill in grid square 9700 from the trigonometrical station in grid square 9200?
- A 32°
 - B 58°
 - C 93°
 - D 210°
- 7 In the area around Makore hill (grid square 0103), the main drainage pattern is
- A dendritic.
 - B parallel.
 - C radial.
 - D rectangular.
- 8 What is the general direction of flow of the Ruya river?
- A North-East to South-East
 - B South-East to North-West
 - C North-West to South-East
 - D South-West to North-East
- 9 What evidence suggests the presence of livestock farming in the area west of gridline 00?
- A dip tanks
 - B good pasture
 - C paddocks
 - D sale pens

- 10 What is the most extensive landuse in grid square 9304?
- A cattle rearing
 - B cultivation
 - C game ranching
 - D housing
- 11 A proposal is presented to build a new secondary school for the children in the area north of the river Ruya. Using map evidence only, which location would be the best?
- A Nzvimbo (9210)
 - B Kanukamwe (8705)
 - C Muchirakuenda BC (9612)
 - D Muringai BC (9804)
- 12 Where does a gravel road cross the Ruya river without a bridge?
- A 921 065
 - B 989 108
 - C 941 074
 - D 948 076

Physical Environment

- 13 Why does a Stevenson screen have louvred sides?
- A to reflect heat
 - B to prevent heat from directly reaching the thermometers
 - C to allow free circulation of air
 - D to prevent ground heat from reaching the thermometers

- 14 The diagram represents cloud conditions at different stations.



Which of the cloud types A, B, C or D is associated with violent weather?

- 15 The following is a description of a weather feature: "an intense low pressure area which develops on the western margin of tropical oceans, accompanied by thunder, lightning and highly destructive winds".

What is this feature?

- A inter-tropical convergence zone (ITCZ)
- B tornado
- C whirlwind
- D tropical cyclone

- 16 The table below shows average temperature and rainfall for a place.

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp (°C)	25	27	27	27	27	26	25	24	25	26	26	26
Rainfall (mm)	60	60	130	145	190	200	109	79	173	180	94	76

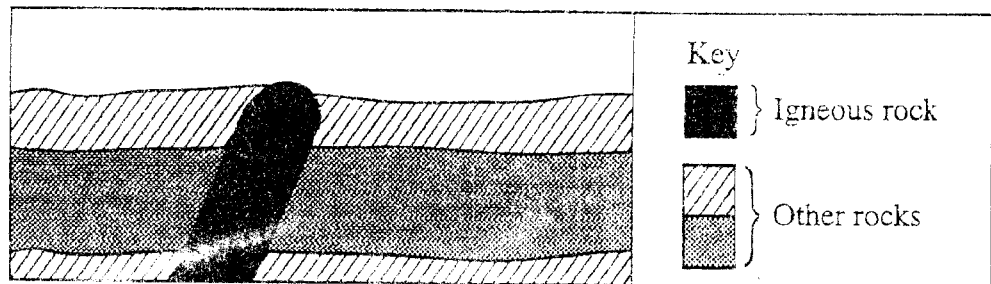
Which type of climate is represented by the table?

- A Equatorial
- B Hot desert
- C Monsoon
- D Tropical continental

17 Which weather condition is determined by pressure gradients?

- A cloud cover
- B rainfall amount
- C relative humidity
- D wind speed

18 The diagram shows an intrusive igneous feature formed due to volcanic activity.



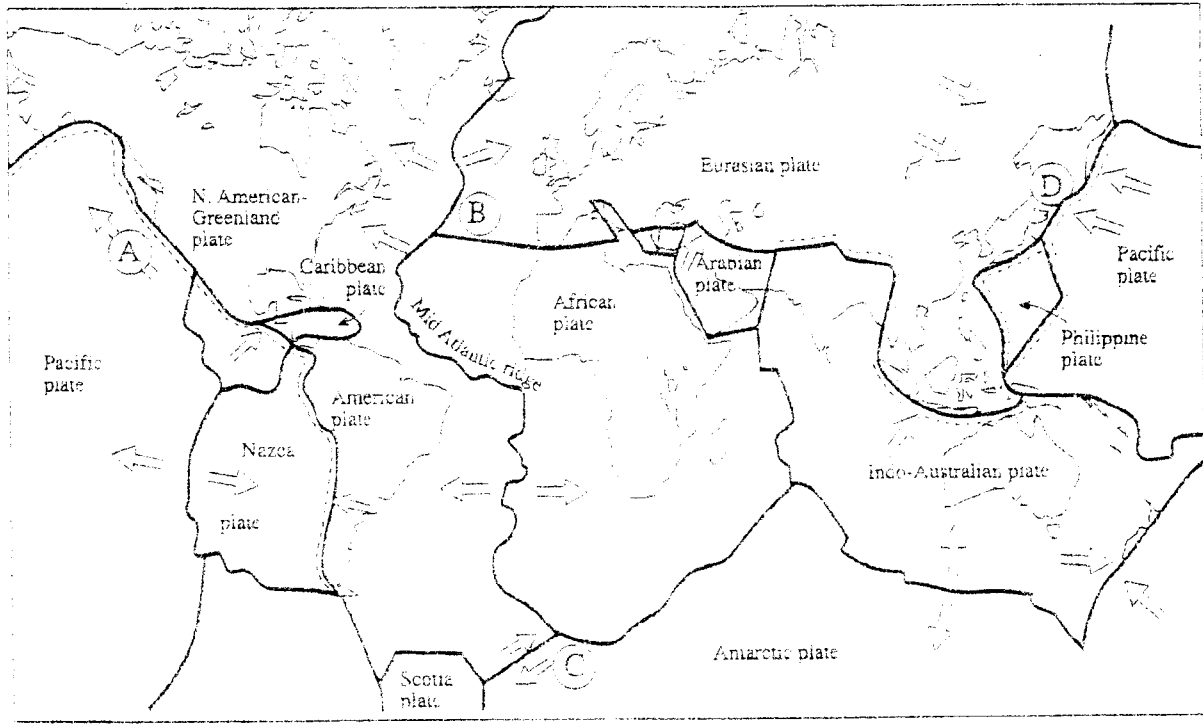
The feature is a

- A batholith.
- B dyke.
- C lopolith.
- D sill.




19 Which mountain was formed as a result of folding?

- A Aips
- B Kilimanjaro
- C Ruwenzori
- D Vesuvius

20 The map shows the Earth's crustal plates.



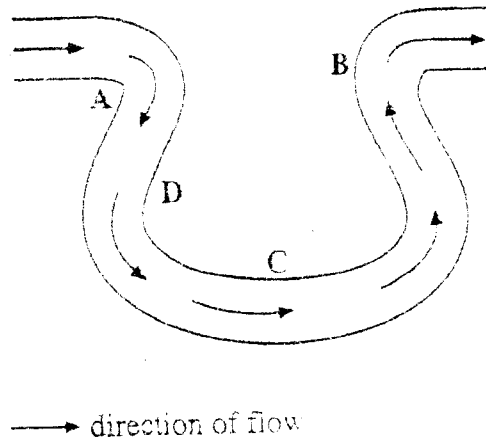
KEY

-  destructive margin
-  constructive margin
-  direction of plate movement

At which plate boundary A, B, C or D does seafloor spreading occur?

- 21 Which process of chemical weathering involves the absorption of water by rock minerals without changing their chemical structure?
- A carbonation
 - B hydration
 - C oxidation
 - D solution

- 22 The diagram shows a meandering river pattern.



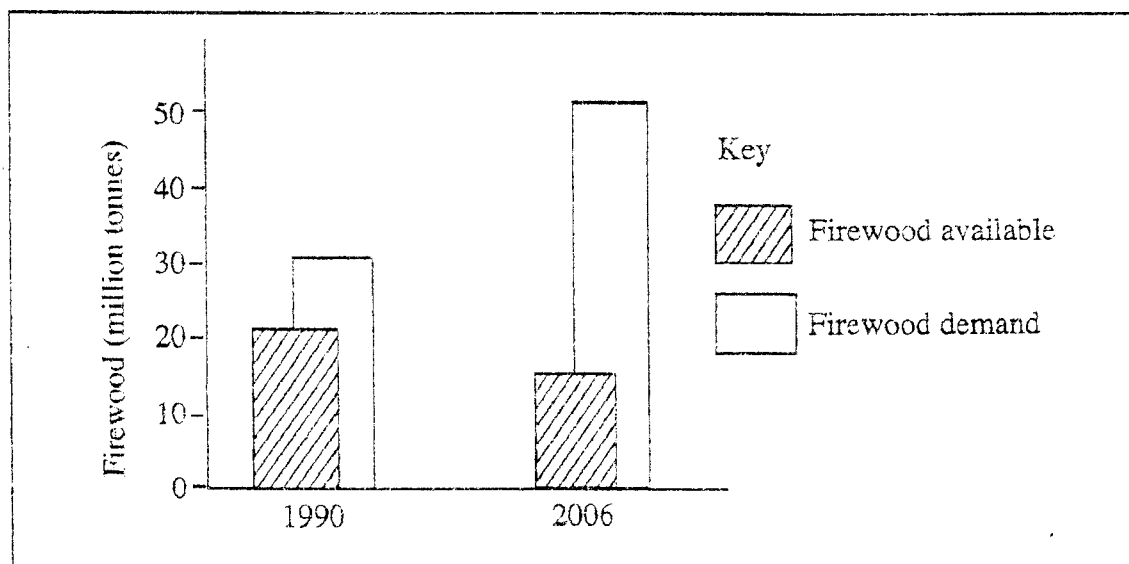
- At which location A, B, C, or D does erosion occur?
- 23 Which process of river erosion is mainly responsible for the formation of a plunge pool at a waterfall?
- A abrasion
 - B attrition
 - C corrosion
 - D hydraulic action
- 24 What is the name of a desert feature which sometimes carries salty water?
- A bahada
 - B pediment
 - C playa
 - D wadi
- 25 Which is the main input in land-based ecosystems?
- A animals
 - B vegetation
 - C sunlight
 - D decomposers

Economic Geography

26 Which of the following is a non-renewable and a renewable resource respectively?

	<u>non-renewable</u>	<u>renewable</u>
A	fish	coal
B	oil	cow
C	vegetation	copper
D	water	wind

27 The diagram below shows the firewood problem of a developing country.



The country would deal with this problem by

- A importing nuclear energy.
- B introducing fuel-saving devices.
- C prospecting for more fossil fuels.
- D resettling rural people.

28 Which would be the most suitable land rehabilitation scheme in a semi-arid area which has experienced severe environmental degradation?

- A application of fertilizer to increase agricultural yields
- B creation of rotational grazing schemes
- C eradication of tsetse fly
- D improvement of veterinary services to control animal diseases

29 Why are most dairy farms located near urban centres?

- A availability of a large market
- B availability of a large labour force
- C availability of clean water
- D availability of special dairy cattle feeds

30 Which type of farming system is most suitable for an area with the physical conditions shown in the table below?

Climate	Soil	Relief
temp. 25° – 28 °C annual rainfall – 1800 – 2500 mm	deep, well drained e.g. volcanic alluvial or weathered limestone	level lowland below 1200 m

- A cooperative dairy farming
- B large-scale cattle ranching
- C large-scale sugar cane plantation
- D apple fruit growing

31 The table below shows the percentages of the working population employed in primary, secondary and tertiary activities for four countries.

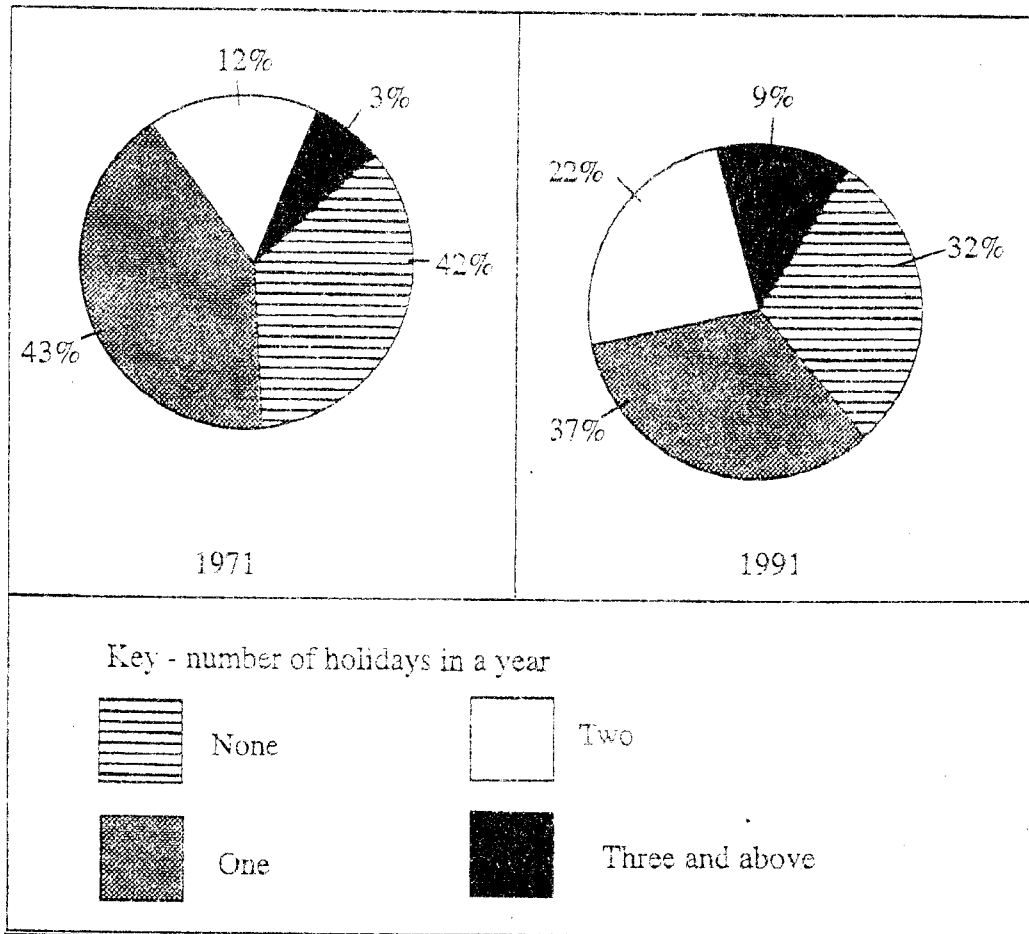
Country	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
A	3	26	71
B	7	34	59
C	32	24	44
D	70	10	20

Which country A, B, C or D is the most economically developed?

32 Which one of the following industries is raw-material based?

- A sugar milling in Triangle
- B car assembly industry in Mutare
- C furniture making in Harare
- D sugar refining in Bulawayo

33 The pie charts below show the number of holidays taken in a year in a certain country.

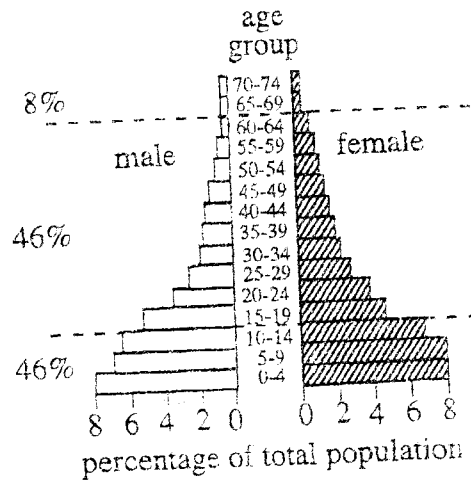


Which category experienced the least percentage increase between 1971 and 1991?

- A none
- B one
- C two
- D three and above

Population, Settlement and Trade

- 34 The term *underpopulation* means
- A fast depletion of resources.
 - B too few people for the available resources.
 - C too many people for the available resources.
 - D resources and population balancing.
- 35 Study the age-sex graph below.



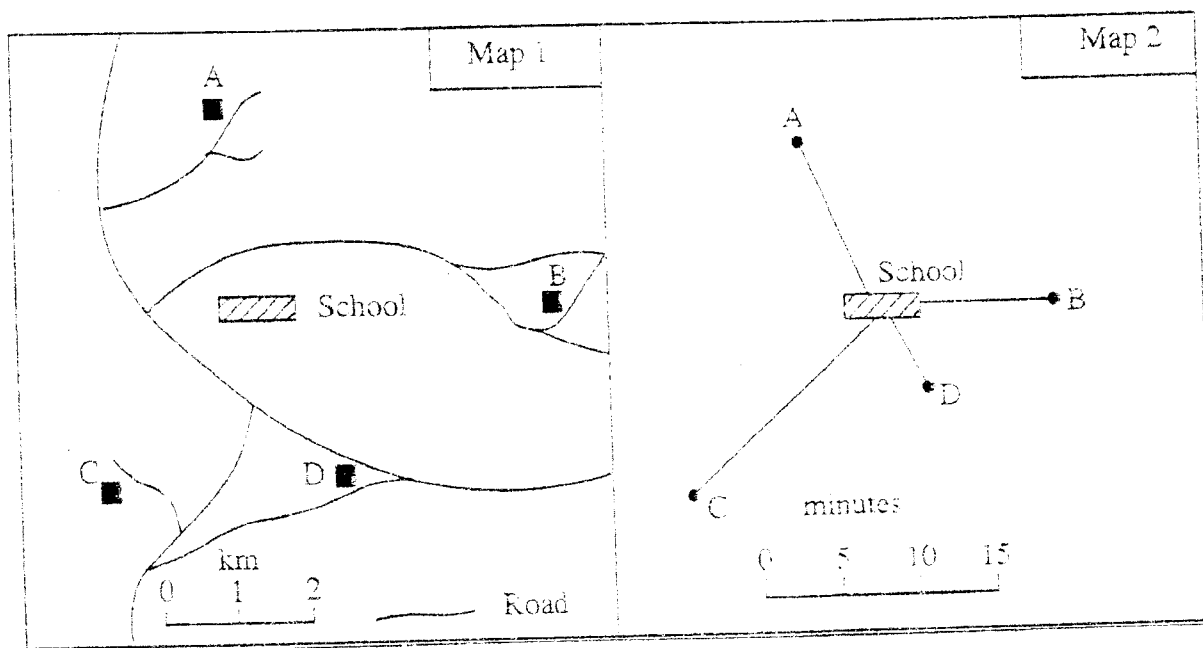
What is the percentage dependent population for the graph shown?

- A 8%
 - B 46%
 - C 54%
 - D 92%
- 36 One of the aims of the clean-up operation of illegal settlements by the Zimbabwean government in 2005 was to reduce the spread of
- A cholera.
 - B HIV/AIDS.
 - C kwashiorkor.
 - D malaria.

37 In urban housing, the terms *high density* and *low density* refer to the

- A quality of life of the residents.
- B number of houses per unit area.
- C number of people per unit area.
- D quality of building materials.

38 Map 1 shows the location of the homes for four pupils in relation to their school. Map 2 shows the time taken by each pupil to travel to school.



Which pupil, A, B, C or D has the poorest transport link with the school?

39 The table below shows trade between country X and four trading partners.

	Exports	Imports
A	40%	48%
B	3%	12%
C	38%	25%
D	17%	2%

With which of the trading partners A, B, C or D did the country have the most favourable balance of trade?

- 40 What is the local time in New York, longitude 75° West, when it is noon in Harare, longitude 30° East?
- A 0500 hours (5 a.m)
 - B 0700 hours (7 a.m)
 - C 1700 hours (5 p.m)
 - D 1900 hours (7 p.m)

ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY

2248/1

MARKING SCHEME

JUNE 2008

1	B	21	B
2	A	22	B
3	C	23	D
4	D	24	C
5	C	25	C
6	C	26	B
7	C	27	B
8	D	28	B
9	A	29	A
10	D	30	C
11	A	31	A
12	B	32	A
13	C	33	D
14	C	34	B
15	D	35	C
16	A	36	A
17	D	37	B
18	B	38	C
19	A	39	D
20	B	40	A



ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

2248/2

JUNE 2008 SESSION

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

Answer **one** question from each of Sections A, B and C and **one** other question from any section.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.

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Section A (Physical Environment)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 1 (a) Fig. 1 shows the major world plate boundaries.

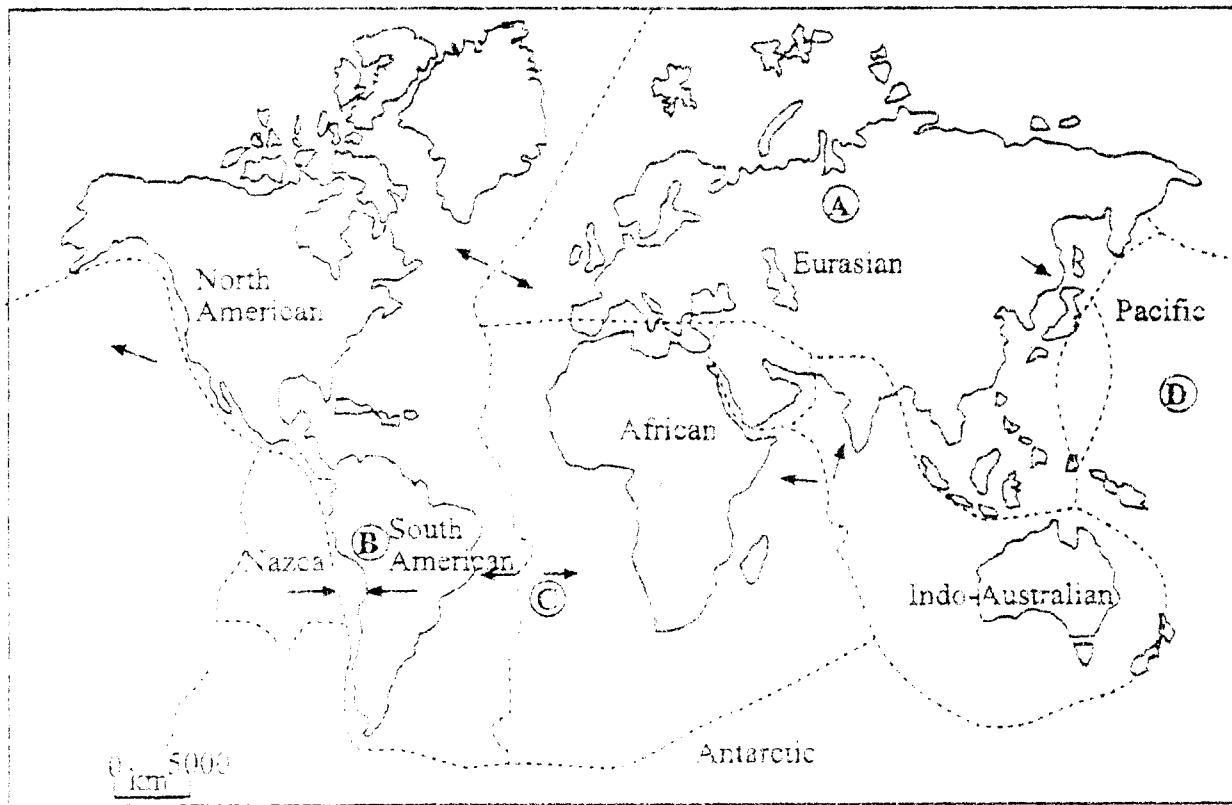


Fig. 1

- (i) Identify **one** destructive and **one** constructive plate boundary. [2]
- (ii) With the help of examples, describe the dangers of living near a plate boundary. [7]
- (iii) Suggest measures you would take to assist people affected by a destructive plate boundary. [4]

(b) Fig. 2 shows changes in the volume of water in a river in Zimbabwe.

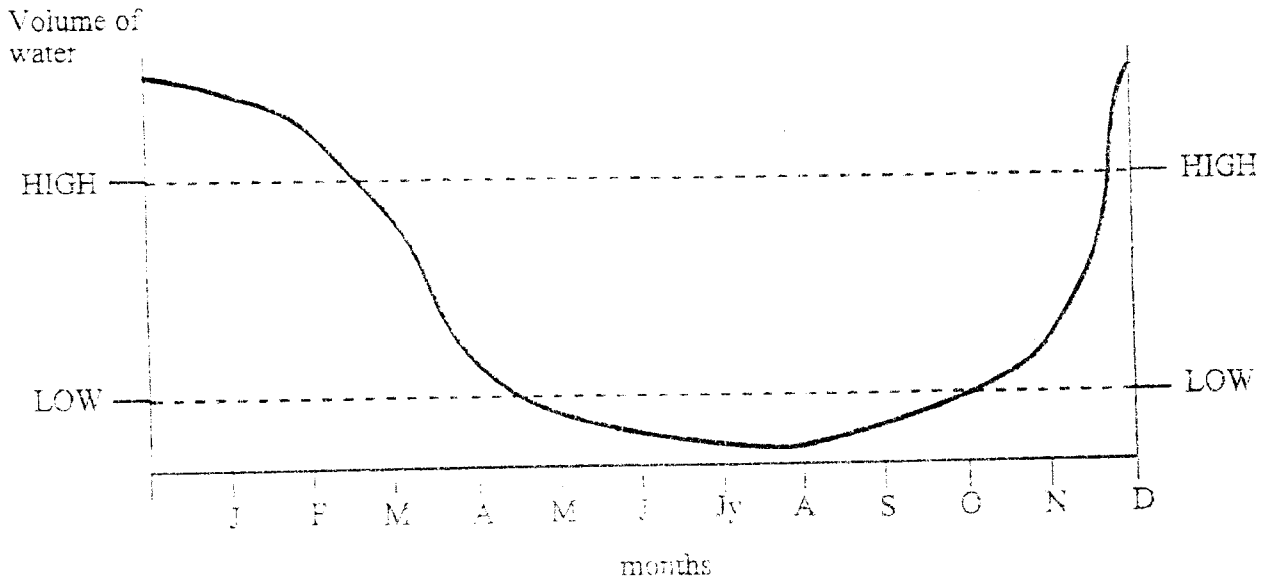


Fig. 2

- (i) Describe and explain the changes shown. [7]
- (ii) How do the changes shown affect river processes? [5]

(c) Fig. 3 shows the course of a river.

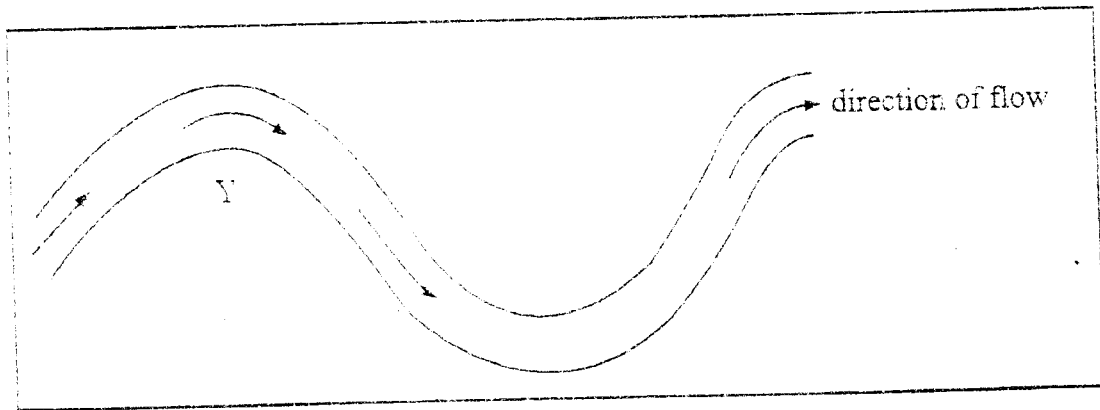


Fig. 3

Name the river shape shown and the bank marked Y. [2]

- 2 (a) Fig. 4 shows a weather instrument.

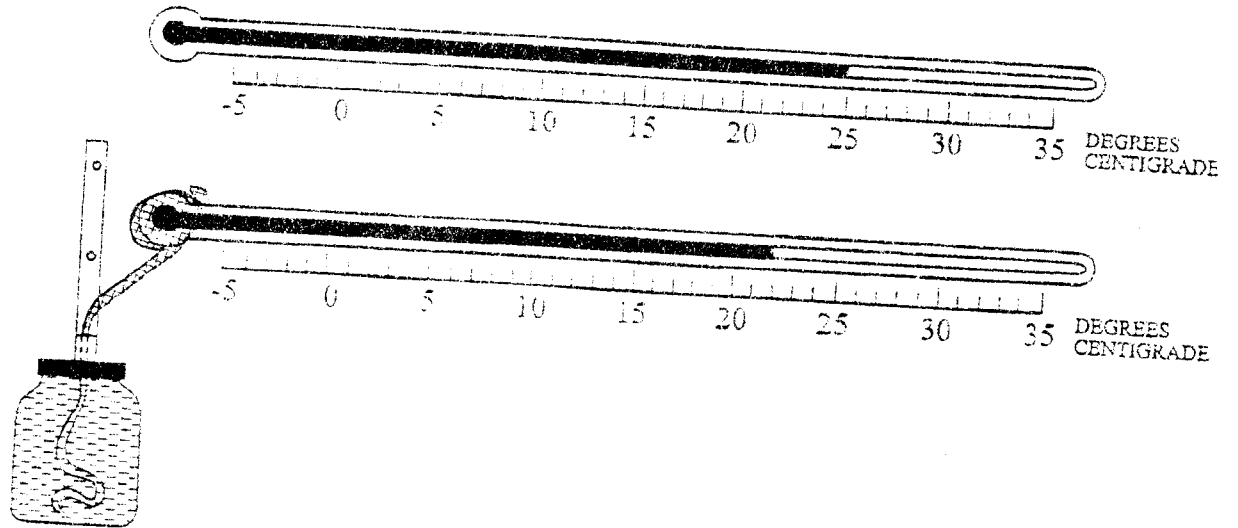


Fig. 4

- (i) Name the instrument shown and the weather element it measures. [2]
- (ii) Describe how the instrument works. [6]
- (iii) What precaution should be taken to obtain accurate readings from the instrument? [1]
- (b) (i) Draw a labelled diagram to show the formation of convectional rainfall. [5]
- (ii) Outline the hazards associated with convectional rainfall. [4]
- (iii) As a meteorological officer, what measures would you take to minimise the hazards of convectional rainfall and what problems would you encounter in the process? [7]

- 3 (a) Photograph A shows an environmental problem.



Photograph A

- (i) Identify the problem and explain its likely causes. [5]
- (ii) What measures can you take to solve the problem shown in the photograph? [7]

- (b) Fig.5 shows biomass in different ecosystems in Africa.

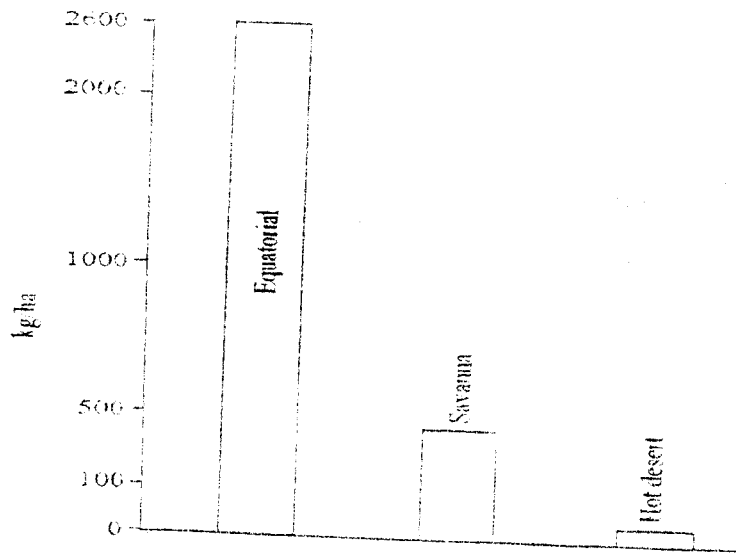


Fig. 5

Describe and explain the differences shown.

[6]

- (c) With the help of examples, describe the main causes of land pollution in Zimbabwe.

[7]

Section B (Economic Geography)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 4 (a) (i) List any **three** sources from which electricity is generated in Zimbabwe. [3]
- (ii) Describe the generation of electricity from water. [4]
- (iii) What do you consider to be the benefits and problems associated with water-generated electricity in Zimbabwe? [7]

- (b) Table 1 shows freshwater (inland) fish production in selected SADC countries.

Table 1

Country	Average production (tonnes)
Angola	7 000
Botswana	1 400
Lesotho	22
Malawi	72 000
Mozambique	1 500
Namibia	150
Swaziland	106
Zambia	67 000
Zimbabwe	14 000
South Africa	6 000
Tanzania	216 000

- (i) For South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe, draw a pie chart to show their catches given in Table 1. [4]
- (ii) Describe and explain the variations in fish production shown in the table. [7]

- 5 (a) Many urban dwellers in Africa have of late been involved in urban agriculture.
- (i) Outline the main features of urban agriculture. [3]
- (ii) Explain the recent rise in urban agriculture in Africa. [4]
- (iii) What environmental and social problems are likely to be faced as a result of urban cultivation? [7]

- (b) Fig. 6 shows three methods (X, Y and Z) used to conserve agricultural resources.

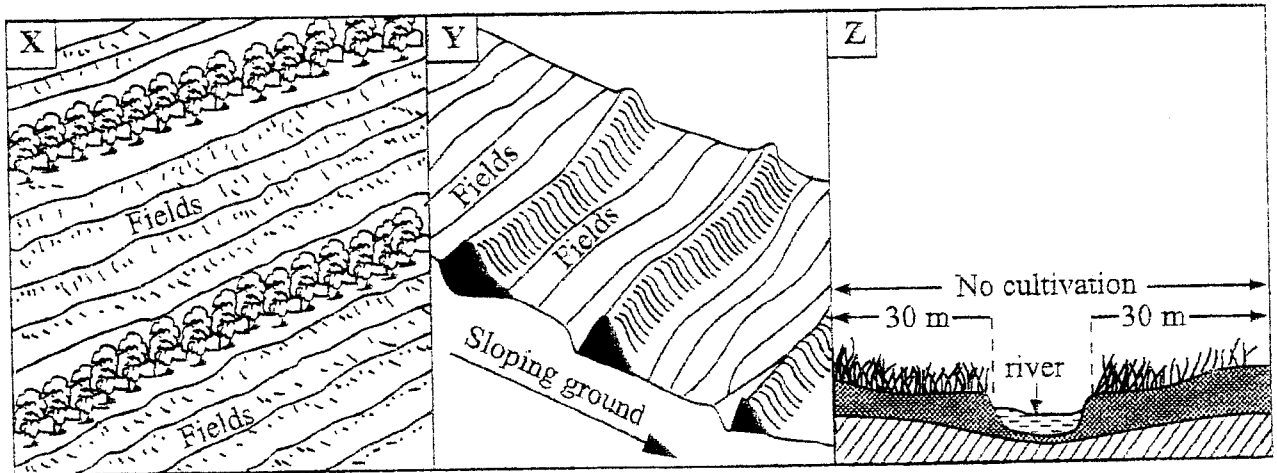


Fig. 6

- (i) Name the method used at each of X, Y and Z. [3]
- (ii) Describe how each of these conservation methods works. [8]
- 6 (a) (i) Explain the term 'processing industry'. [2]
- (ii) For a named processing industry you have studied, draw a labelled sketch map to show the factors that influenced its location. [7]
- (b) (i) What is industrial relocation? [2]
- (ii) As an industrialist, what arguments would you put forward for and against the relocation of industry? [7]

- (c) Fig. 7 is a cartoon showing conflict in landuse in a rural area in Zimbabwe.



Fig. 7

- (i) Name two areas in Zimbabwe where such a conflict occurs. [2]
- (ii) Describe the landuse conflict shown in the cartoon and suggest how it can be solved. [5]

Section C (Population, Settlement, Transport and Trade)

Answer at least one question from this section.

- 7 (a) (i) Describe the factors leading to the development of nucleated rural settlements. [4]
- (ii) If you were a Rural Development Planner, what points would you raise to convince locals in a haphazard settlement on the need for planned resettlement? [4]

- (b) Fig.8 shows two different types of housing found in a town in Zimbabwe.

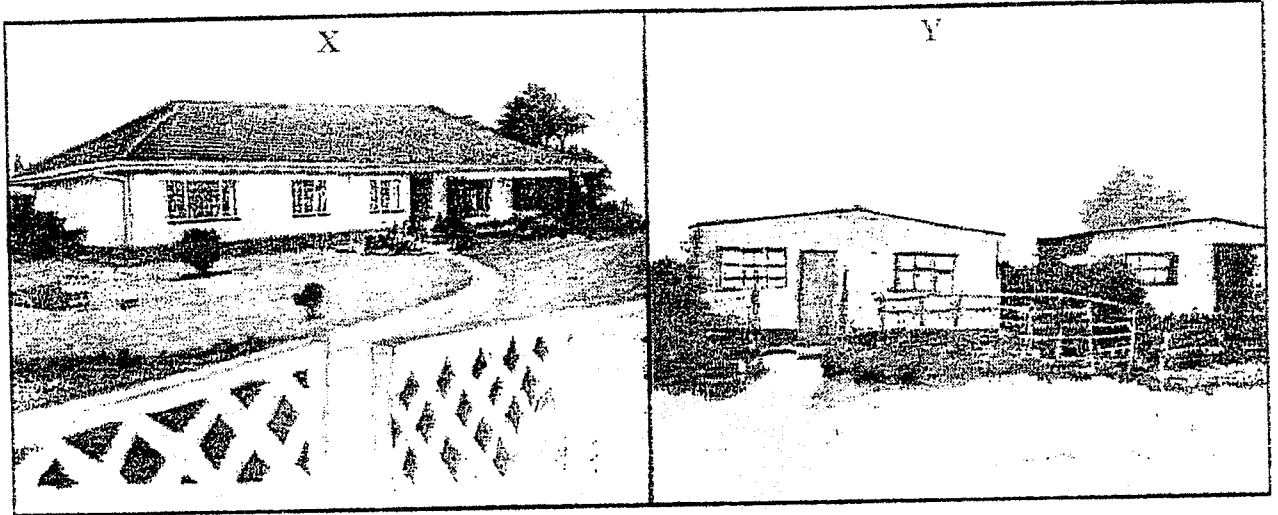


Fig. 8

- (i) Describe and explain the differences between the two types of housing shown. [6]
- (ii) With reference to an example, explain the urban problems faced by residents of housing type Y and suggest solutions to these problems. [7]
- (iii) What problems are likely to be encountered in implementing the solutions suggested in b(ii) above? [2]
- (iv) Identify and explain one problem commonly faced by residents in housing type X. [2]

- 8 (a) (i) State any **three** methods used to collect population data. [3]

Table 2 shows percentage distribution of population in Zimbabwe (1992).

Table 2

Province	Urban	Rural	Total
Manicaland	11,45	88,55	100
Mashonaland Central	8,05	91,95	100
Mashonaland East	6,01	93,99	100
Mashonaland West	24,20	75,80	100
Matabeleland North	11,68	88,32	100
Matabeleland South	8,11	91,89	100
Midlands	23,14	76,86	100
Masvingo	8,18	91,82	100
Harare	98,55	1,45	100
Bulawayo	100,00	-	100

- (ii) Describe the distribution shown in Table 2. [5]
- (ii) Draw a bar graph to represent the urban population shown in Table 2, **excluding** Harare and Bulawayo. [6]
- (b) What evidence indicates that there is overpopulation in the communal areas of Zimbabwe? [4]
- (c) As a population resource officer, what arguments would you give for and against the migration of people across international boundaries? [7]

- 9 (a) (i) Define the term 'protectionism' with reference to trade. [2]
- (ii) What evidence indicates that there is protectionism in Zimbabwe? [5]
- (iii) Suggest **two** advantages of trade liberalisation. [2]
- (b) Fig. 9 shows the nature of imports and exports for a country.

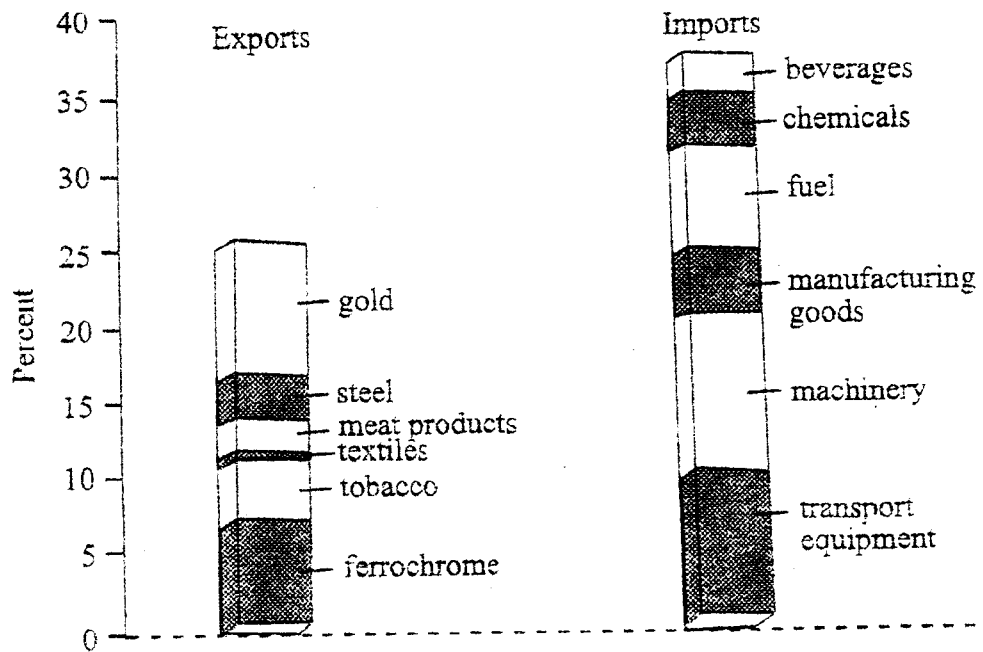


Fig. 9

- (i) Describe the nature of the country's trade. [6]
- (ii) Outline the disadvantages of this type of trade. [5]
- (iii) How can this country create a favourable balance of trade? [5]

ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

JUNE 2008

GEOGRAPHY

2248/2

1 (a) (i) Constructive boundary

- between Eurasian and North American plates
- between African and South American plates
- between African and Indo-Australian plates

Destructive boundary

- between Nazca and South American plates
- between the Eurasian and Pacific plates

1 mark each (2)

- (ii) Examples: - Nyamtagira, Mount Vesuvius
Pina Tubo, Mount Saint Helens [volcanoes]

- Earthquakes - Indonesia; Algeria (1989);
- Mozambique (2006)

- death of people
- destruction of buildings
- destruction of crops
- homelessness
- cutting off of electricity and telephone services
- outbreak of electric fires
- floods
- hot lava flows
- displacement of communication lines e.g. roads and railways
- shortage of drinking water
- shock
- pollution
- poor visibility
- diseases
- shortage of food

1 mark each danger. $\frac{1}{2}$ for examples to a max of 2. (7)

- (iii) - early warning systems/use sirens
- movement to safer areas/evacuation
- reinforced buildings
- education
- drills for faster evacuation of buildings
- wide streets which cannot easily be blocked by rubble
- lava dams
- underground bunkers
- counselling
- provision of food, fresh water, clothing, medicines
and shelter

1 mark each (4) [13]

- (b) (i) - High volume from December to March – rainy season
 - Low volume from April – September - dry season
 - Rapid decrease (March – April) – end of rainy season
 - Gradual increase (August – November) – beginning of rainy season
 - Rapid increase (November – December) – Increase in rainfall
 1 mark each. Refer to graph
 Reserve 3 for D/E (7)

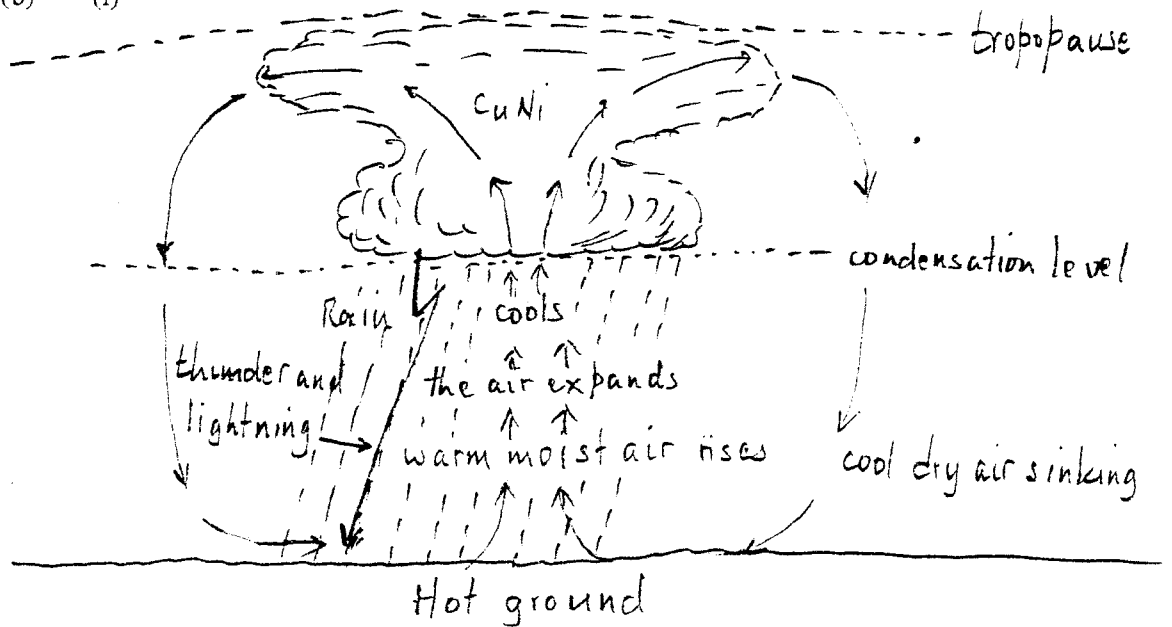
- (ii) During high volume period erosion and transport processes are high - large volumes and sizes of load are transport
 During period of decrease in volume, small quantities of load are transported and rate of erosion is low.
 During low volume period, deposition will be on the increase. (3)
 1 mark each

- (c) Shape – meander
 Bank – convex/slip off slope (2) [12]
 [25]

1 mark each

- 2 (a) (i) Instrument - hygrometer/wet and dry bulb thermometer
 Element - humidity/water vapour content
 1 mark each (2)
- (ii) When dry - the water sucked/absorbed by the muslin also evaporates
 - this cools the wet bulb thermometer, lowering its temperature
 - the dry bulb is not affected
 - T° differences are large
- When humid - evaporation is reduced on the wet bulb
 - its T° will be slightly lower than the dry bulb/small difference between the two bulbs
- When saturated- there is no differences between the two bulbs
 1 mark each (6)
- (iii) Place it in the Stevenson screen.
 Regularly refilling the container with distilled water. (1) [9]

(b) (i)



Mark by $\frac{1}{2}$ for each label

[5]

(ii) Hazards

Lighting (fires, deaths), flooding, strong winds, landslides, destruction of homes, crops, property etc.

1 mark each [4]

(iii) Measures:

- lightning conductors, early warning systems, education, cloud dissipation, afforestation/reforestation, raising river banks, resettlement/evacuation, settling on higher ground, constructing storm drains, storm abortion.

Problems:

- ignorance, lack of co-operation, remoteness of settlements, capital and machinery, manpower, inaccessibility, etc

1 mark each. Reserve 3 for M/P

(7) [16]
[25]

- 3 (a) (i) Problem: - Environmental degradation/deforestation/soil erosion
- Overgrazed ecosystem

- Causes: - Overstocking
- Forest clearance
- Burning of veld
- Overpopulation
- Drought

1 mark each
Reserve 1 mark for problem. (5)

- (ii) Measures - Afforestation
- Reforestation
- Destocking
- Paddocking
- Regrassing with vetiver grass
- Population control
- Resettlement
- Irrigation
- Education
- Legislation

1 mark each (7) [12]

- (b) - Equatorial has largest biomass (about 2600 kg/ha) due to large biodiversity, high rainfall, high temperatures, a lot of litter.
- Savannah is second highest (about 500 kg/ha) due to seasonal rainfall/dry winters and moderately high temperatures.
- Desert has the least (about 40-50kg/ha) because of absence of rainfall, scanty vegetation and absence of litter.

1 mark each
Reserve 2 for D/E (6) [16]

- (c) - Domestic and industrial waste
- Uncollected refuse by city councils
- Lack of proper dumping places in urban areas
- Lack of planning by city fathers
- Lack of supply of bins
- Weak environmental policies
- Low fines for dumping refuse
- Uncontrolled vending
- Lack of diesel
E.g. Chitungwiza City Council

1 mark each (7) [7]
Res 2 for examples. [25]

4 (a) (i) - water, coal, diesel, crop residues or baggase, sun.

1 mark each. Any 3 (3)

- (ii) - water drops from a large head by gravity
- it flows through penstocks to turbines
- the force of the water turns turbines
- the turning turbines move generators
- the generators produce electricity

1 mark each (4)

(iii) Benefits

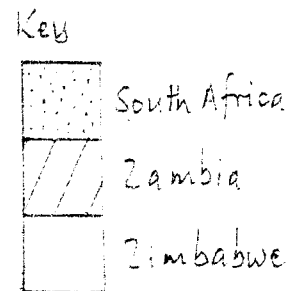
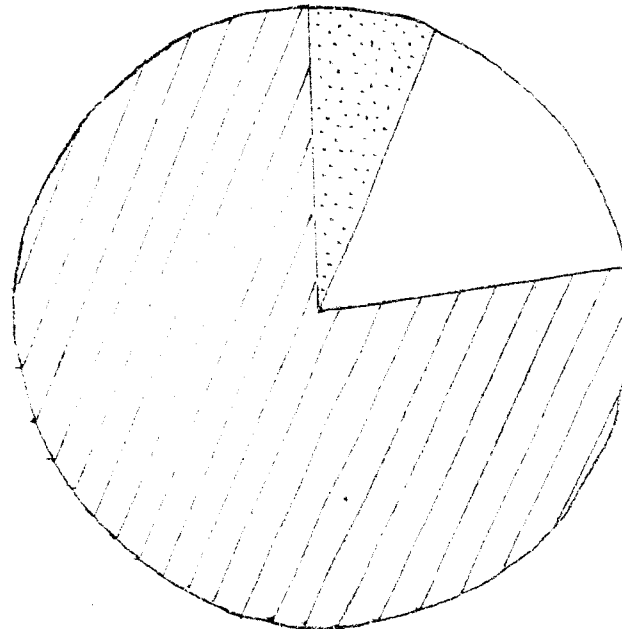
- renewable
- clean
- cheap
- multi-purpose

Problems

- drought lowers production
- seasonal variations in water volume
- small rivers
- sharing basins with other countries
- initial cost of construction is high
- relocation/resettlement of people

1 mark each. Reserve 3 for B/P (7)[14]

(b) (i)



1 mark each for each segment, labels or key (4)

(ii)	<u>Descriptions</u>	<u>Explanations</u>
-	Tanzania has largest catch	- these have large inland lakes and rivers
-	Malawi is second	- long tradition of fishing (fish main diet of communities)
-	Zambia is third	- few large perennial rivers
-	Zimbabwe, Angola and South Africa have low volumes	- no natural lakes
-	Lesotho, Swaziland have lowest catches	- small populations (markets)
-	Namibia has low catches	- few or no lakes and large rivers depend on ocean catches

1 mark each, Reserve 3 for D/E.

(7) [11]

[25]

5	(a)	(i)	- market gardening - subsistence production - subsistence maize, sweet potato, vegetable production - poultry, rabbit production, piggery - intensive production - mixed farming - small scale	1 mark each (3)	
		(ii)	- unemployment - food shortage - poverty - high food prices - relaxation of council by-laws	1 mark each (4)	
		(iii)	increased erosion - siltation of rivers and dams - destruction of green belts - increased dust levels (air pollution) - eutrophication of water sources - loss of natural beauty - theft - conflicts - land pollution from litter	1 mark each (7)	[14]
	(b)	(i)	X - windbreak Y - contour ridging/ploughing Z - legislation	1 mark each (3)	
		(ii)	X trees act as wind break and prevent wind and water erosion Y contour ridging increases infiltration and reduces surface runoff Z Prevents washing away of soil nutrients	1 mark each (3)	

Z cultivation 30 metres away from the river prevents washing of soils into rivers and reduces siltation of rivers and dams (3,3,2) (8) [11]
[25]

- 6 (a) (i) Industries concerned with preparing raw materials for use or for further manufacture/extraction or removal of impurities from raw materials or ores (2)
- (ii) Name 1 mark
- Factors
- markets, labour
 - transport, water supply
 - raw material supply
- } max. of 2 per factor
- Examples
- Kadoma Textile Industry
 - Sugar Refinery
 - Wood Pulp Industry (7) [9]
- (b) (i) When the industry/industries move from its original location to a new one (2)
- (ii) For
- to promote economic development in depressed areas
 - decentralisation of industry
 - employment creation
 - provision of social services
 - infrastructure development
 - development of other industries
- Against
- unemployment
 - loss of revenue
 - under utilization of social amenities/infrastructure decay
 - migration of skilled and youthful population
 - general economic depression in old industrial areas
 - ghost towns etc
- 1 mark each
Reserve 3 for F/A (7) [9]
- (c) (i) Gonarezhou National Park, Chewore N.P, Hwange National Park, Matetsi Game Reserve, areas around National Parks, CAMPFIRE areas, etc
- 1 mark each (2)

(ii) Description: Villager wants the elephant removed because it destroys vegetation, and huts. The tourist wants the elephant to remain in the area to watch or photograph it

- Solutions
- Relocate the elephant and the tourist
 - Resettle the villager elsewhere
 - Fence the area to separate the two land uses
 - culling
 - set up CAMPFIRE

1 mark each (5) [7]
 Reserve 2 D/S [25]

- (a) (i)
- water shortage leads to clustering around water source
 - presence of a resource base e.g. irrigation
 - fertile soils
 - defensive points
 - nodal points
 - cross roads areas/points etc
 - flat land in a mountainous area
 - government policy/legislation
 - social/cultural, e.g. around a chief

1 mark each (4)

- (ii)
- Easier provision of
 - transport
 - electricity
 - water
 - schools
 - clinics
 - irrigation

- Allows for equitable distribution of arable land.

1 mark each (4) [8]

X	Y	Explanations
big house	small house	affordability and status symbols
big yards	small yards	affordability and status symbols
gutters	no gutters	affordability
different designs of houses	uniform design of houses	individual taste for X
houses under tiles	houses under asbestos	for beauty and durability
big windows	small window	for beauty, more light
durawalled	wooden fenced	security and privacy for X

1 mark each (6)
 Res. 2 D/E

(ii) Examples: Mbare, Sakubva, Mkoba, Makokoba etc.

Problems:

- Overcrowding
- Noise pollution
- Illegal structures
- Land pollution
- Shortage of water
- Sewage bursting
- High crime rate
- High levels of unemployment
- Drug abuse
- Pressure on schools and clinics
- prostitution
- disease, etc

Solutions:

- clean up operations
- efficient refuse collection
- legislation
- more police patrols
- overhauling sewage systems
- new schools and clinics
- education on family planning
- improve quality of life in rural areas etc
- resettlement

1 mark each example. 1 mark each Res 2 for P/S (7)

(iii) Problems:

- Shortage of funds
- Shortage of fuel
- Weak environmental laws
- High birth rate
- High rural-urban migration
- Corruption
- Misappropriation of funds

1 mark each (2)

(iv) Problems:

- Theft/burglary
- Carjacking
- Murder

Explanation:

- The residents are targets mainly because they have high incomes, large homes and many and beautiful cars, well furnished homes

1 mark each (2) [17]
Res 1 P/E [25]

- 8 (a) (i) - Population census
 - Vital registration system e.g. from schools, hospitals, parishes.
 - Sample surveys 1 mark each (3)
- (ii) - Bulawayo has the largest percentage in the urban area which is hundred percent and with zero in the rural areas, followed by Harare which has the second lowest percentage in the rural areas.
 - Mashonaland East has the largest percentage in the rural areas.
 - Mashonaland East has the smallest percentage of population in the urban areas. etc
 1 mark each
 Refer to table (5)
- (iii) Bar graph
 $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for scale
 $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for name of province
 $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for correct bar
 NB: Wrong or no scale = no mark. (6) [14]
- (b) - shortage of land for agriculture
 - declining yields
 - evidence of land degradation, e.g. soil erosion
 - the use of marginal land/areas which cannot support sustained agriculture
 - lack of adequate grazing land
 - exodus of people from rural areas into towns
 - disappearance of the natural woodland
 - starving animals
 - high incidence of disease 1 mark each (4) [4]
- (c) For
 - importation of knowledge and skills/technology
 - generation of foreign currency when people overseas send money home
 - importation of foreign goods which could be better than local goods
 - creation of job opportunities.

Against:

- xenophobia
 - brings about "brain drain" or loss of skilled workers
 - local goods become expensive since prices can be determined by people overseas
 - importation of foreign cultures
 - family ties are broken
 - decrease in production/underutilisation of resources
- 1 mark each
 Reserve 3 for F/A (7) [7]
 [25]

- 9 (a) (i) These are methods used to protect a country's economic interests (2)
- (ii) - use of tariffs to discourage the importation of goods into the country
 - allocation of quotas to control the quantities of imports coming into the country
 - offering subsidies e.g. tax concession to encourage exports
- 1 mark method; 1 mark explanation (5)
- (iii) - limited trade restrictions
 - more trade partners
 - more goods
 - trade relations improve
 - more foreign currency
 - xenophobia
 - decrease in production/under utilisation of resources
- 1 mark each (2) [9]
- (b) (i) - more import/less exports
 - exports mostly raw materials
 - imports mostly processed goods
 - highest import is machinery and lowest is beverages
 - highest export is gold and the least is textiles
 - ferrochrome is the second highest export
 - transport of equipment is the second highest import
- 1 mark each point
 Refer to graph (6)
- (ii) - negative, adverse or unfavourable balance of trade
 - exports are of low value – primary goods
 - imports expensive, high value
 - shortage of foreign currency
 - low prices of exports determined at international commodity market
 - prices of primary goods always fluctuating because of flooded markets
 - prices of manufactured goods always rising
 - competition from other countries selling primary goods
- 1 mark each (5)
- (iii) - reduction of dependence on the export of unprocessed primary raw materials
 - exports of processed goods/beneficiation of primary products
 - diversification into new high quality and competitive products
 - minimisation of costs of production by purchasing high technology machinery
 - use of tariffs to discourage the importation of goods into the country
 - allocation of quotas to control the quantities of imports coming
 - offering of subsidies e.g. tax concession to encourage exports [16]
- 1 mark each (5) [25]



ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY

2248/1

PAPER 1 Multiple Choice

NOVEMBER 2008 SESSION

1 hour 15 minutes

1:50 000 Survey Map is enclosed with this question paper

Additional Materials:

Multiple choice answer sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

TIME 1 hour 15 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so by the invigilator.

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has already been done for you.

There are **forty** questions in this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question there are four possible answers, **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** on the separate answer sheet.

Read very carefully the instructions on the answer sheet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Each correct answer will score one mark.

A mark will **not** be deducted for a wrong answer.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

This question paper consists of 20 printed pages.

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Mapwork

Questions 1 to 12 refer to the 1:50 000 map of Mapeta, Zimbabwe.

- 1 What is the drainage characteristic of both the Deka and Matetsi rivers?
 - A meandering
 - B ox-bow lakes
 - C gorge sections
 - D distributaries

- 2 The direction of flow of the Deka river is
 - A North East.
 - B North West.
 - C South East.
 - D South West.

- 3 What is the approximate area of cultivated land in grid square 5890?
 - A 2 km²
 - B 1,5 km²
 - C 1 km²
 - D 0,5 km²

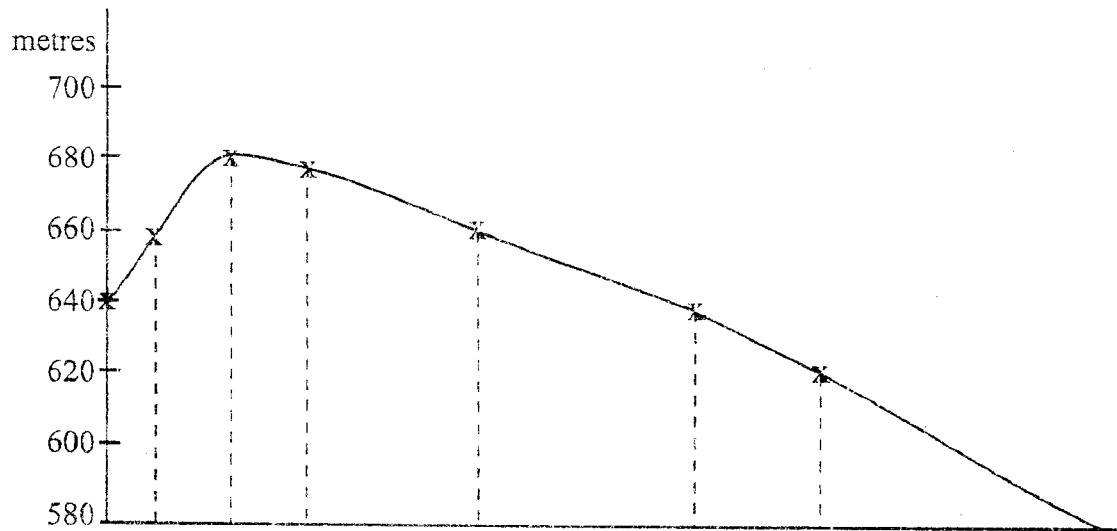
- 4 The six-figure grid reference for Mwemba Dip is
 - A 540880
 - B 541896.
 - C 896541.
 - D 880540.

- 5 Which of the following grid squares has the steepest slopes?
 - A 5783
 - B 5683
 - C 5583
 - D 5483

- 6 The physical feature in the north east corner of the map between Eastings 56 and 60 is a
 - A gorge.
 - B ridge.
 - C plain.
 - D plateau.

- 7 The bearing of .610 in grid square 5884 from .608 in grid square 5689 is
- A 55°.
 - B 155°.
 - C 180°.
 - D 275°.
- 8 All of the following are reasons for the location of Chief Wange's home in grid square 5389 **except** nearness to
- A powerline.
 - B road.
 - C water.
 - D people.
- 9 The settlement pattern made by huts in grid square 5797 is
- A linear.
 - B scattered.
 - C rectangular.
 - D circular.
- 10 The length in km of the main road between Eastings 56 and 58 is
- A 3.5.
 - B 2.5.
 - C 1.5.
 - D 0.5.
- 11 The reason for the small area under cultivation on the map extract is the presence of
- A steep slopes.
 - B mining.
 - C fishing.
 - D commercial forests.

12 The diagram below shows a section drawn along Northing 00.

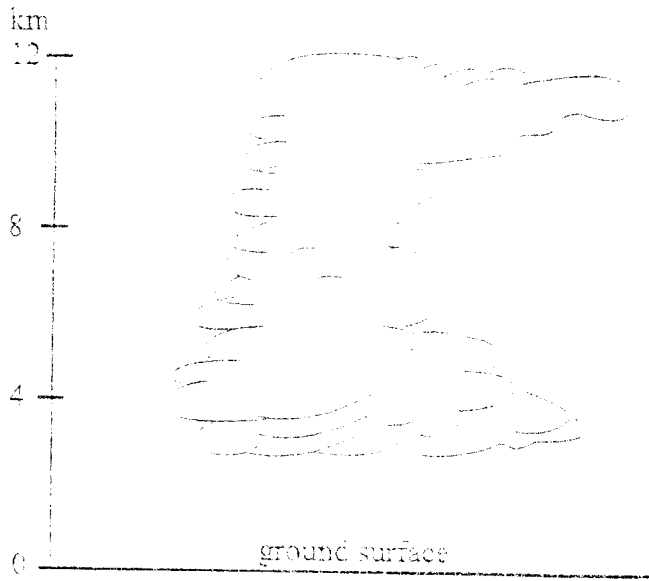


The area represented is between Eastings

- A 57 and 60.
- B 47 and 53.
- C 53 and 59.
- D 56 and 61.

Physical Environment

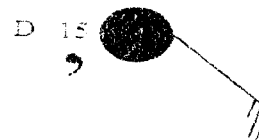
13 Study the diagram below



Which weather condition is the cloud type shown associated with?

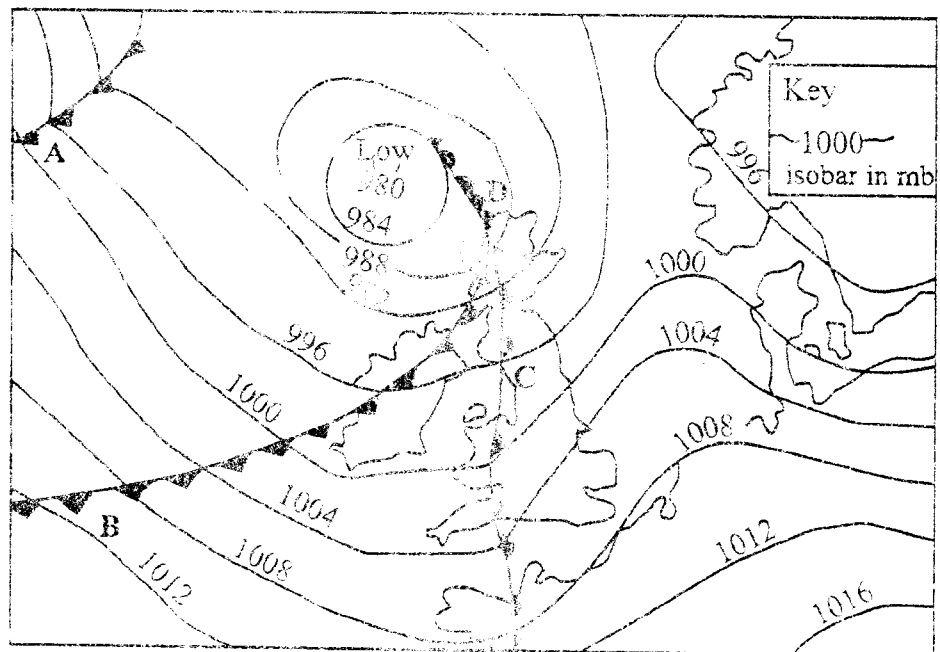
- A occasional showers
- B heavy convective rainfall
- C very light rainfall
- D continuous cyclonic rainfall

14 As the evening approached, the sky became overcast and a south easterly wind strengthened to some 25 knots. It began to drizzle and temperatures dropped to 15°C.



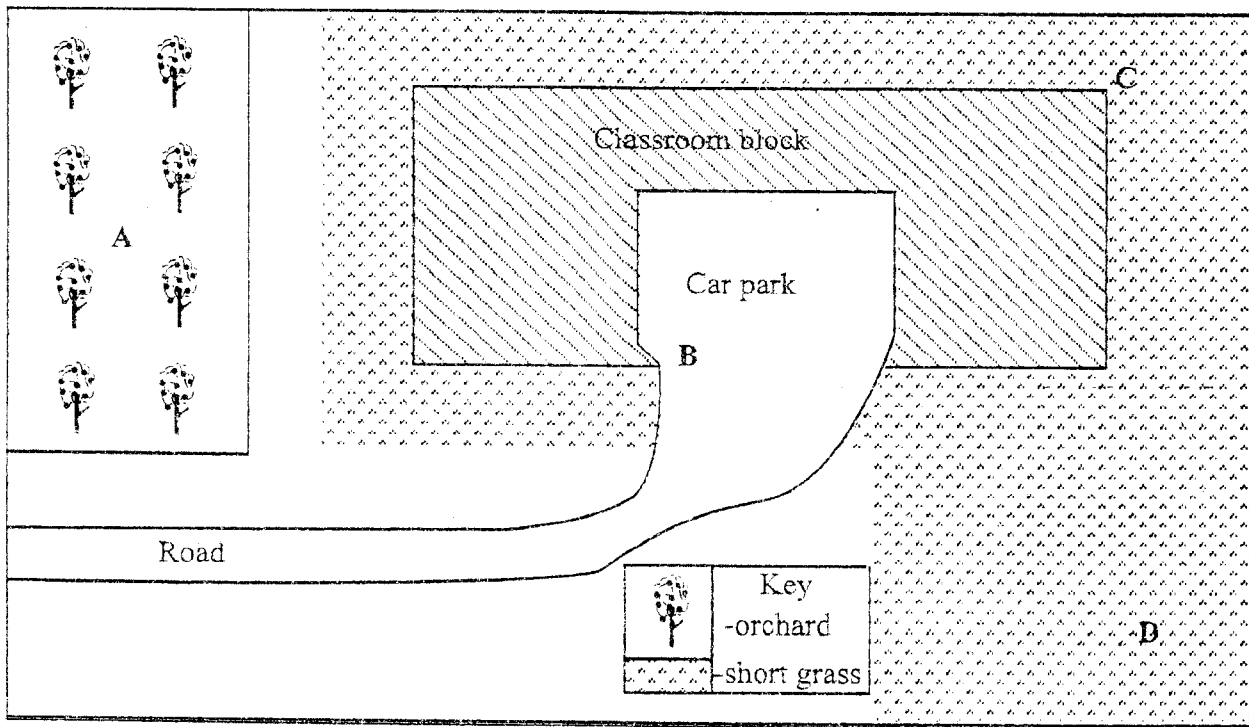
Which of A, B, C or D represents the situation described above?

- 15 Study the weather map below.



At which of the stations A, B, C or D is a cold front approaching at a pressure of around 998 millibars?

16 Study the layout of a school shown below.



At which of the sites A, B, C or D would there be a more serious problem of raised temperatures if a weather station was established there?

17 Study the table below showing weekly readings of the Six's thermometer.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Maximum temp (°C)	20	25	30	32	28	26	24
Minimum temp (°C)	15	17	20	11	14	16	17

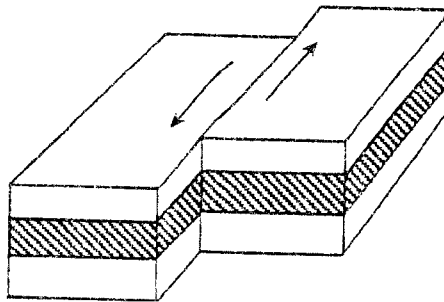
When was the daily temperature range at its highest?

- A Thursday
- B Friday
- C Saturday
- D Sunday

18 Which of the following is a river depositional feature?

- A levee
- B pot hole
- C waterfall
- D cliff

19 Study the diagram below.



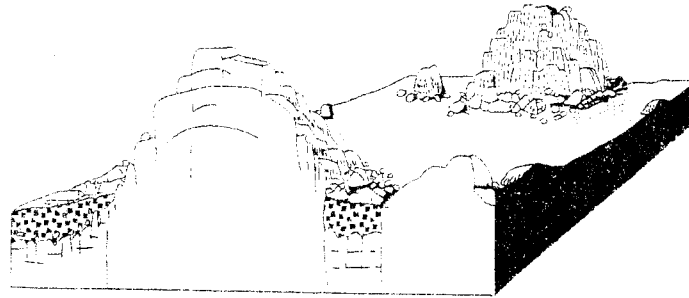
The fault resulting from the movement shown is called a

- A normal fault.
- B reverse fault.
- C simple fault.
- D tear fault.

20 At which of the following regions is plate movement described as constructive?

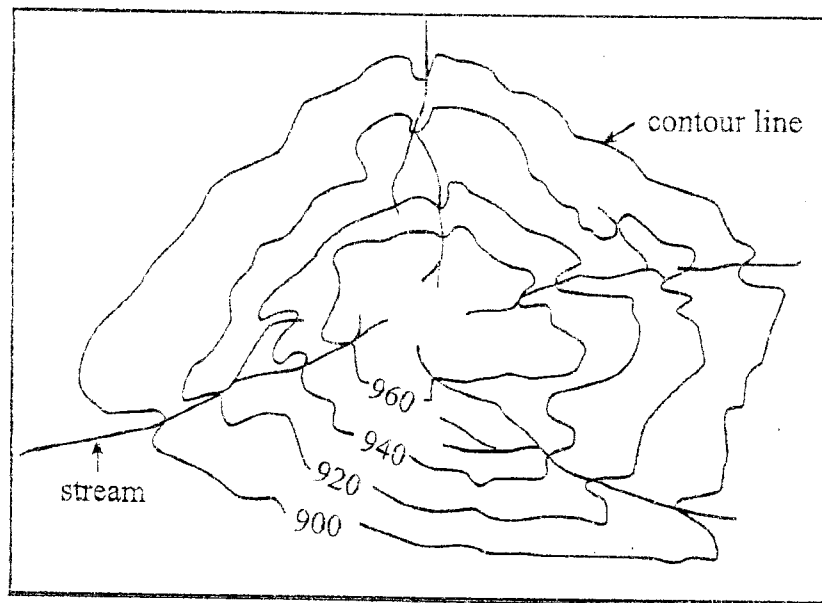
- A fold mountain belts
- B mid-oceanic ridge zones
- C island arc regions
- D oceanic trench zones

- 21 Study the diagram below which shows a landform commonly found in Zimbabwe.



The main process responsible for the formation of this landform is

- A corrosion.
 - B exfoliation.
 - C frost action.
 - D root action.
- 22 The diagram below illustrates a drainage pattern.



The pattern is called

- A dendritic.
- B parallel.
- C radial.
- D trellis.

23 Study the photograph below.

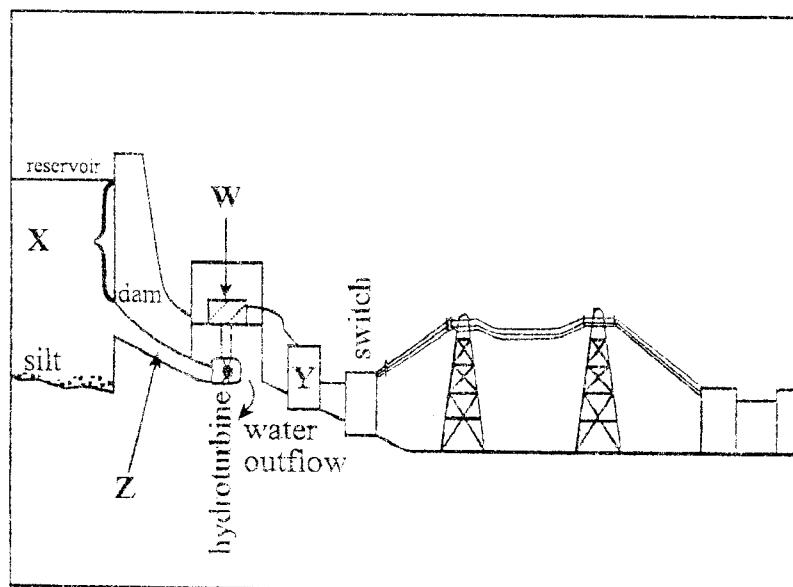
The type of vegetation shown has adapted to

- A low rainfall and high temperatures throughout the year.
 - B hot, wet summers and cool, dry winters.
 - C warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters.
 - D heavy rainfall and high temperatures throughout the year.
- 24 The practice of growing trees in an area that never had any before is called
- A afforestation.
 - B deforestation.
 - C reforestation.
 - D revegetation.
- 25 Which of the following desert landforms is produced by water deposition?
- A butte
 - B rock pedestal
 - C wadi
 - D alluvial fan

Economic Geography

- 26 Which of the following fossil fuels is the cleanest?
- A natural gas
 - B coal
 - C crude oil
 - D uranium

- 27 The diagram below shows a hydro-electric power plant.



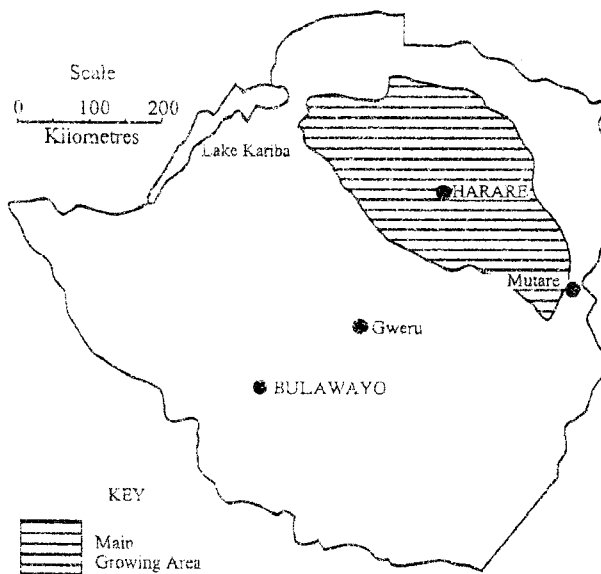
Which of the following represents the head of water and penstock respectively?

	<u>Head of water</u>	<u>Penstock</u>
A	W	Y
B	X	Z
C	Z	X
D	Y	W

- 28 The Zimbabwean government is removing people from Gonarezhou National Park. The aim is to

- A protect soil from over-use by subsistence farmers.
- B protect the villagers against dangerous wildlife.
- C create more space for irrigation.
- D create an extensive international game park.

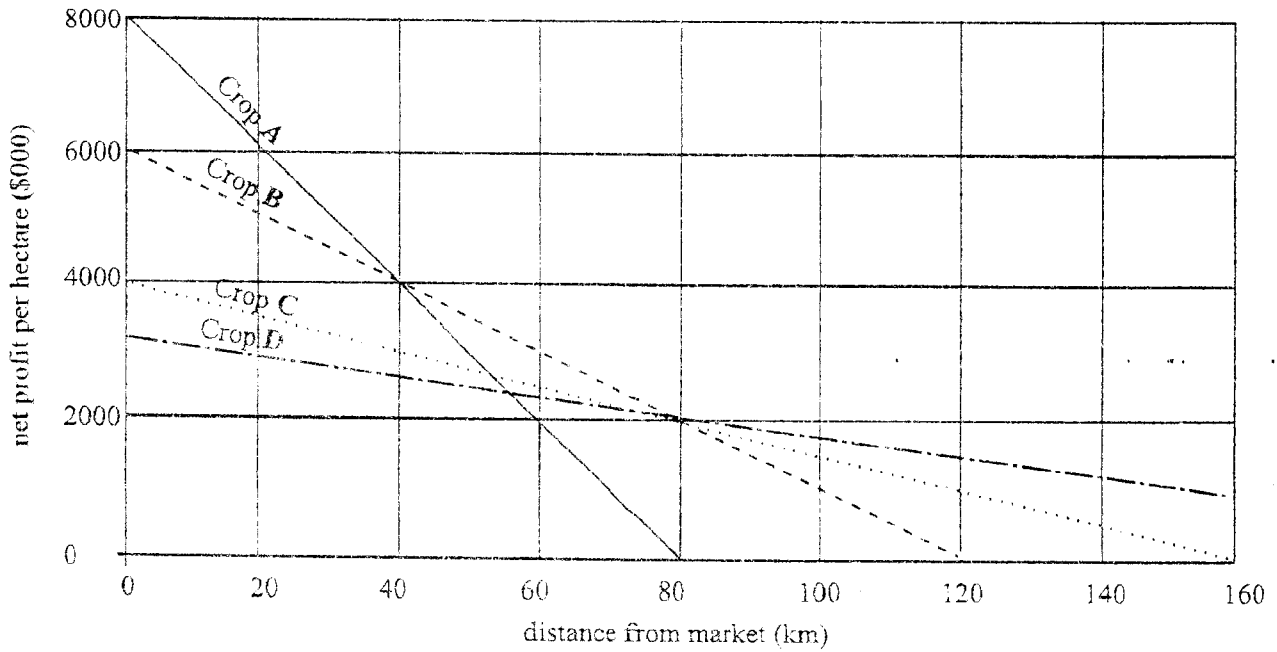
- 29 The map below shows the growing area of a certain crop in Zimbabwe.



Which crop is it?

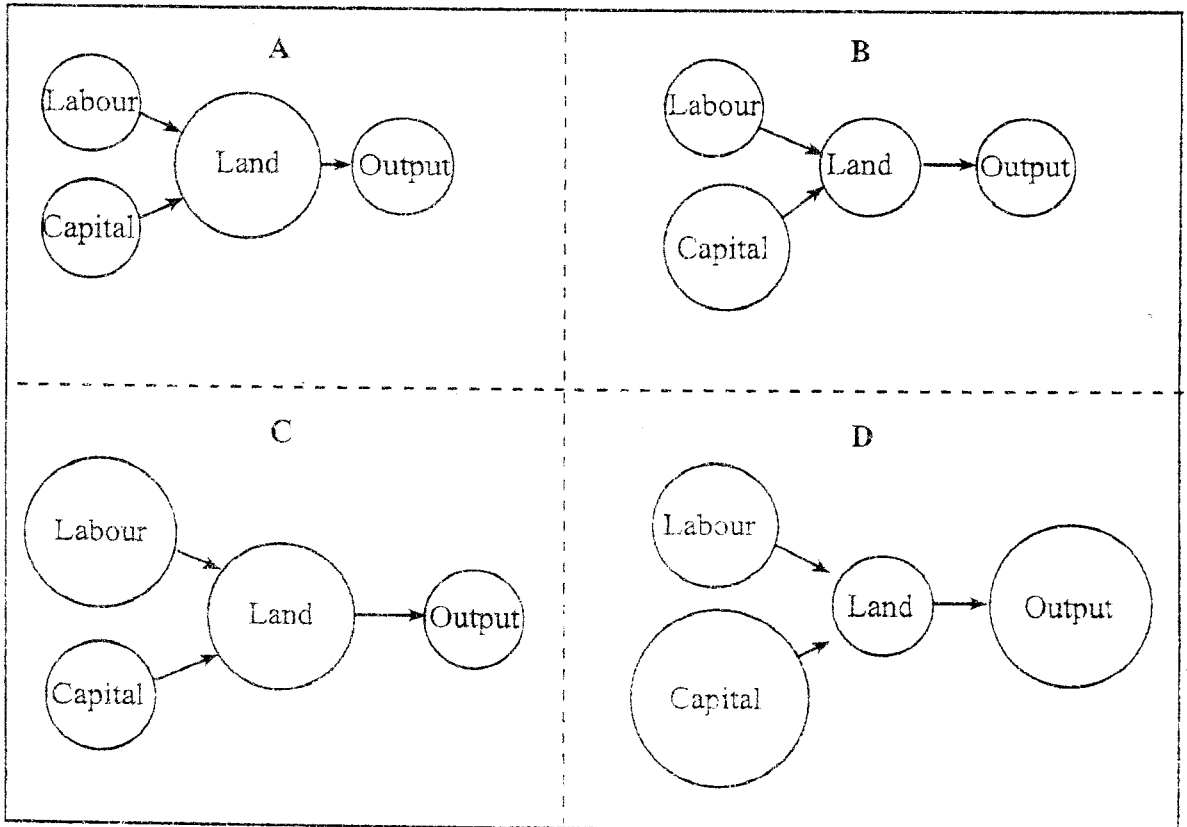
- A citrus fruit
- B tobacco
- C sugar cane
- D tea

30 Study the diagram below.



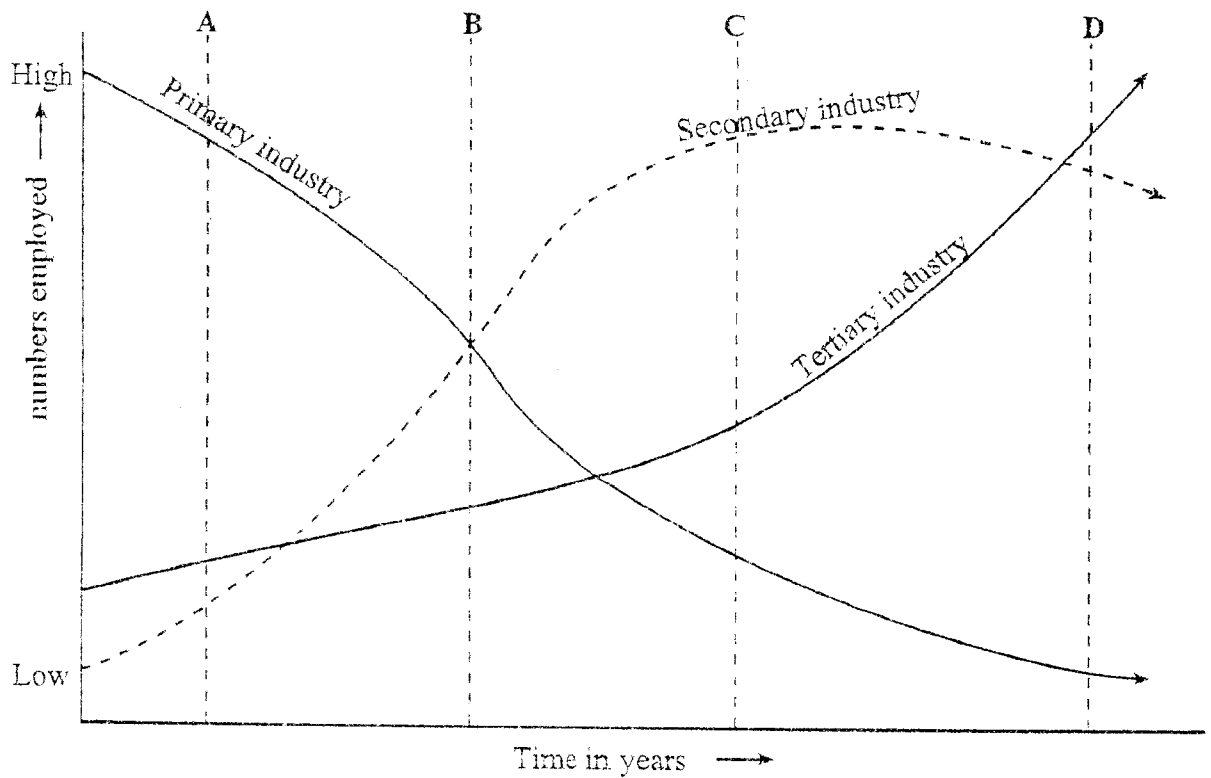
Which of the crops A, B, C or D is generating the highest profit at a distance of 50 km from the market?

31 Study the diagrams below which show different farming systems.



Which of the diagrams A, B, C or D represents intensive market gardening?

32 Study the graphs below.



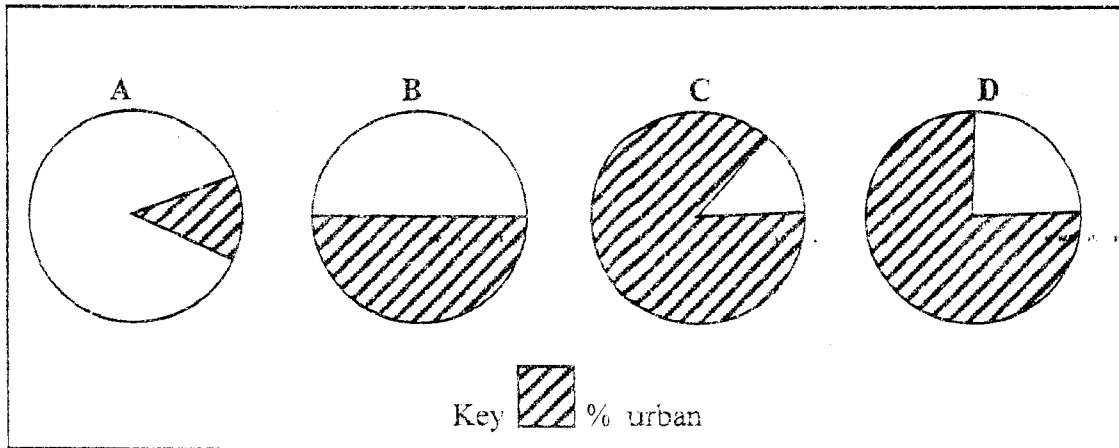
At which of the times **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** is the country least developed?

33 Which group of activities is made up of tertiary industries only?

- A** banking, research, farming
- B** transport, food processing, marketing
- C** marketing, transport, insurance
- D** tourism, fishing, banking

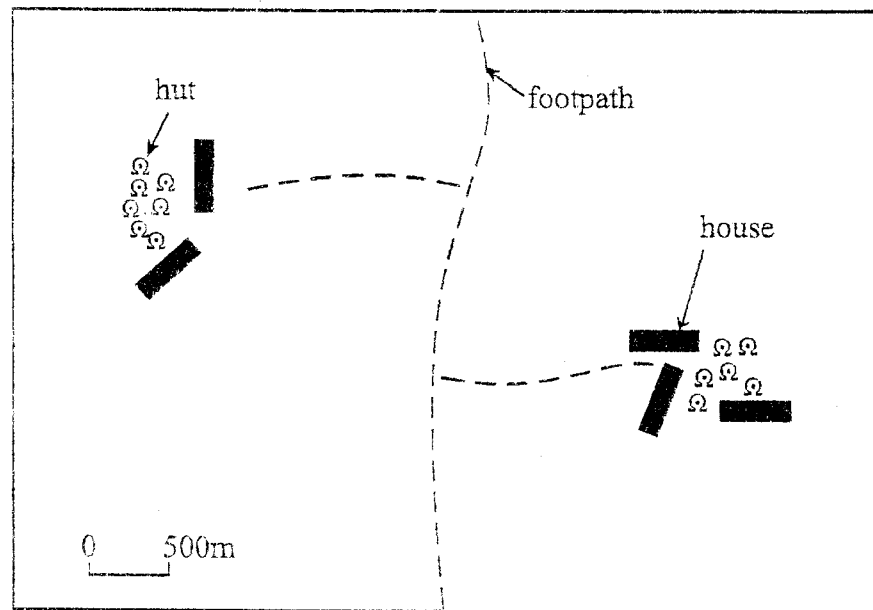
Population, Settlement and Trade

- 34 Study the pie charts below showing proportions of population living in urban areas for four countries.



Which of the countries A, B, C or D is most urbanised?

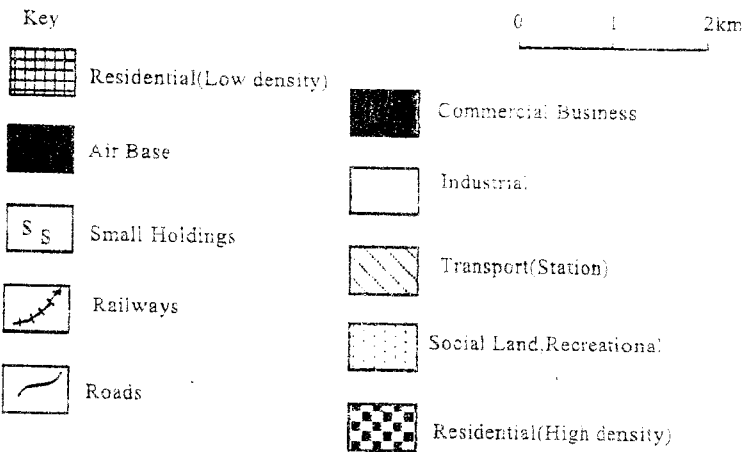
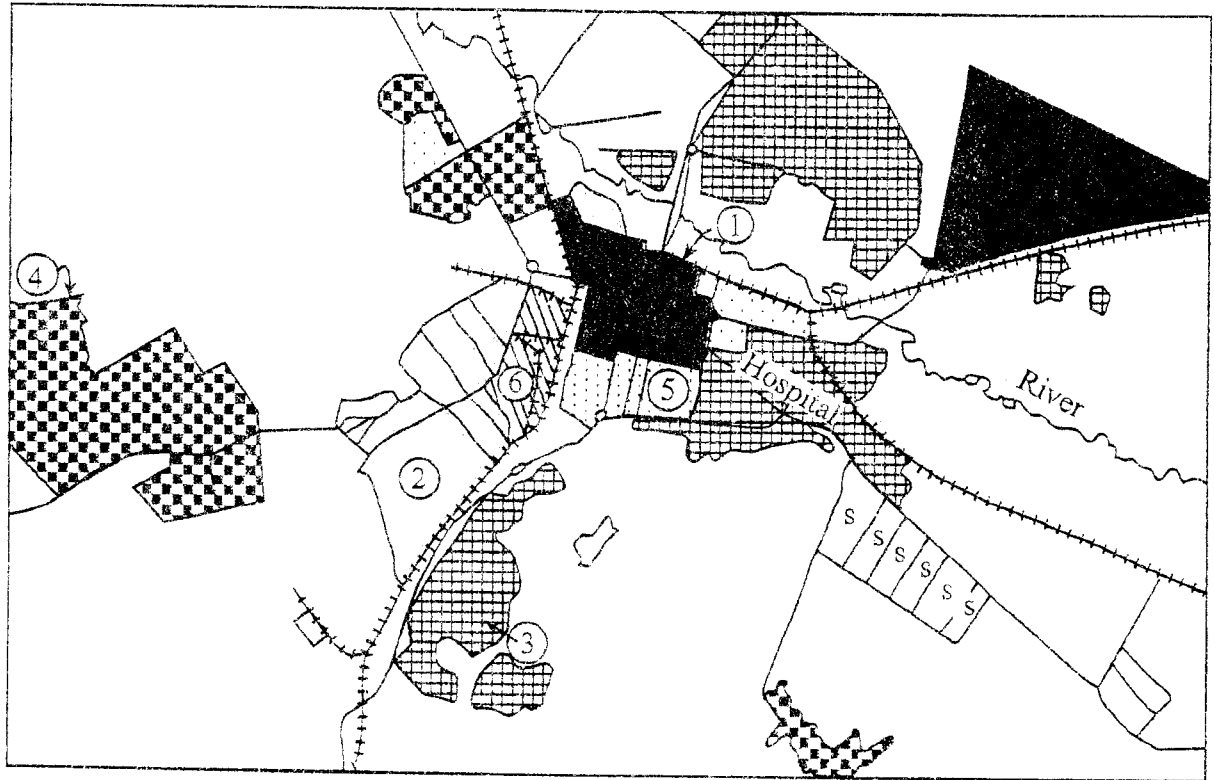
35 Study the diagram below.



The pattern of settlement shown is

- A dispersed.
- B clustered.
- C linear.
- D radial.

36 Study the map below.



Mr. Moyo works at a steel company and lives in an overcrowded residential area. Which of the following shows his work place and where he lives respectively?

	Work place	Where he lives
A	1	5
B	6	2
C	2	4
D	3	1

37 Study the table below.

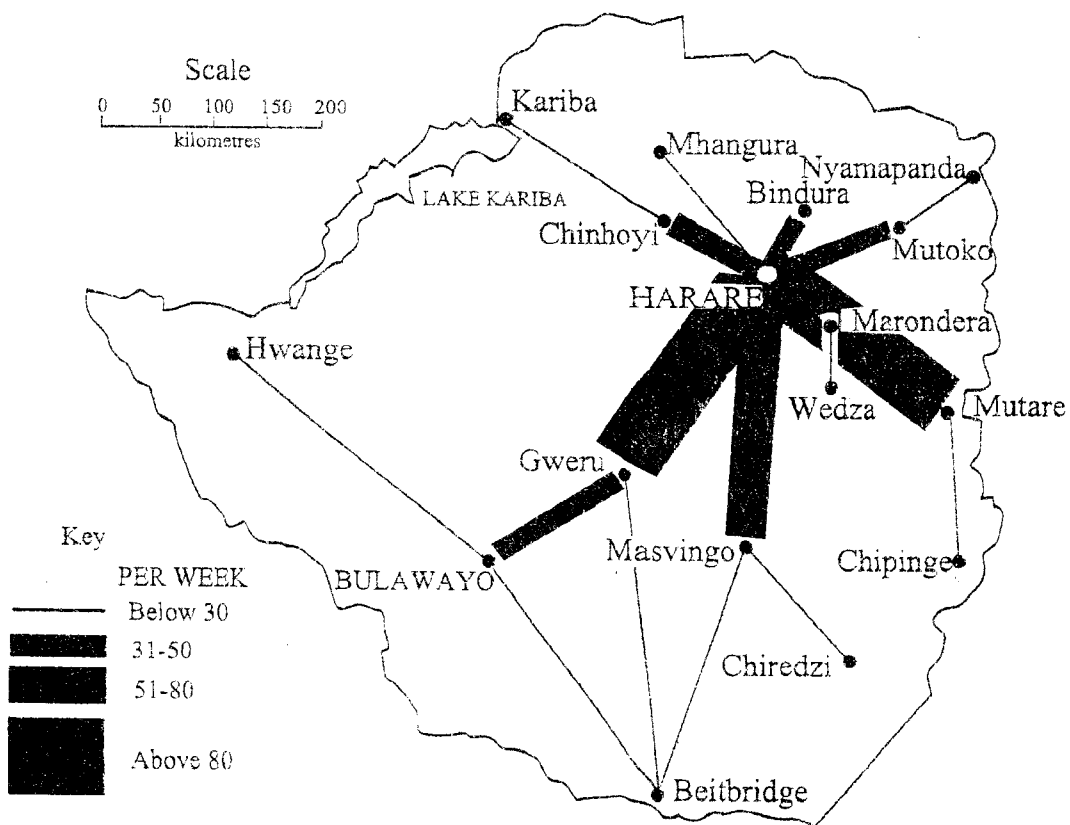
Country	Birth rate per 1000 per year	Death rate per 1000 per year
A	13	12
B	47	15
C	50	16
D	54	12

Which country **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** has the highest natural rate of population increase?

38 The difference between the value of exports and imports for any country is called

- A** balance of payments.
- B** balance of trade.
- C** invisible trade.
- D** visible trade.

39 Study the map below showing the number of journeys taken by buses in Zimbabwe per week.



How many journeys do the buses make between Harare and Chinhoyi weekly?

- A below 30
- B 31 - 50
- C 51 - 80
- D above 80

40 What term describes the daily movement of people to and from work using various forms of transport?

- A commuting
- B circulating
- C cycling
- D migrating

ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY

2248/1

MARKING SCHEME

NOVEMBER 2008

1	A	21	B
2	A	22	C
3	D	23	B
4	B	24	A
5	D	25	D
6	D	26	A
7	B	27	B
8	D	28	D
9	B	29	B
10	B	30	B
11	A	31	D
12	D	32	A
13	B	33	C
14	D	34	C
15	A	35	B
16	B	36	C
17	A	37	D
18	A	38	B
19	D	39	B
20	B	40	A



ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

2248/2

NOVEMBER 2008 SESSION

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

Answer **one** question from each of Sections A, B and C and **one** other question from any section.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

This question paper consists of 15 printed pages and 1 blank page.

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[Turn over

Section A (Physical Environment)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 1 (a) Fig. 1 shows two landforms resulting from volcanic activity.

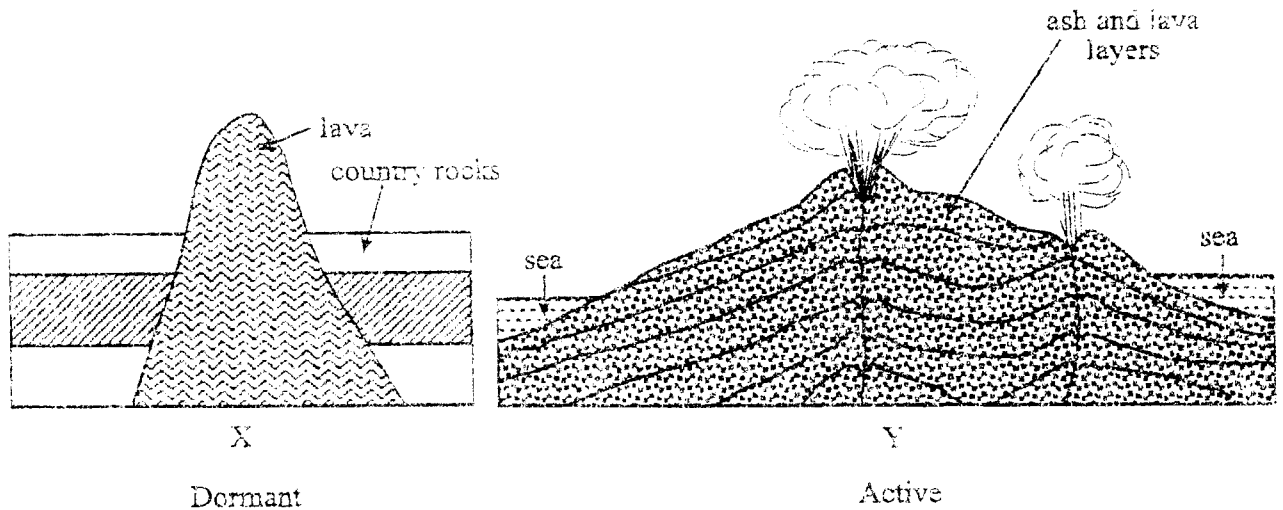


Fig. 1

- (i) Explain the difference between active and dormant volcanoes. [2]
- (ii) Describe how each of the landforms marked X and Y in Fig.1 could have been formed. [6]
- (iii) The eruption of landform Y may trigger *tsunami* in the surrounding seas. Explain what is meant by the term *tsunami*, and suggest any two effects of this feature on densely settled coastal areas. [4]

- (b) Table 1 shows environmental conditions under which weathering takes place at three different places P, Q and R.

Table 1

	P	Q	R
Mean annual temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	26	16	23
Annual temperature range ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	3	18	25
Total annual rainfall (mm)	200	1500	200
Latitudinal location ($^{\circ}\text{N}$)	2	45	30
Rock type	granite	limestone	granite

- (i) Distinguish between physical (mechanical) and chemical weathering. [2]
- (ii) Using information in Table 1 only, describe the weathering that is likely to be dominant at each of the places P, Q and R. [6]
- (iii) Suggest why landforms at Q would differ from those at R. [5]

- 2 (a) Fig. 2 shows sources of air masses and winds affecting Africa in January.

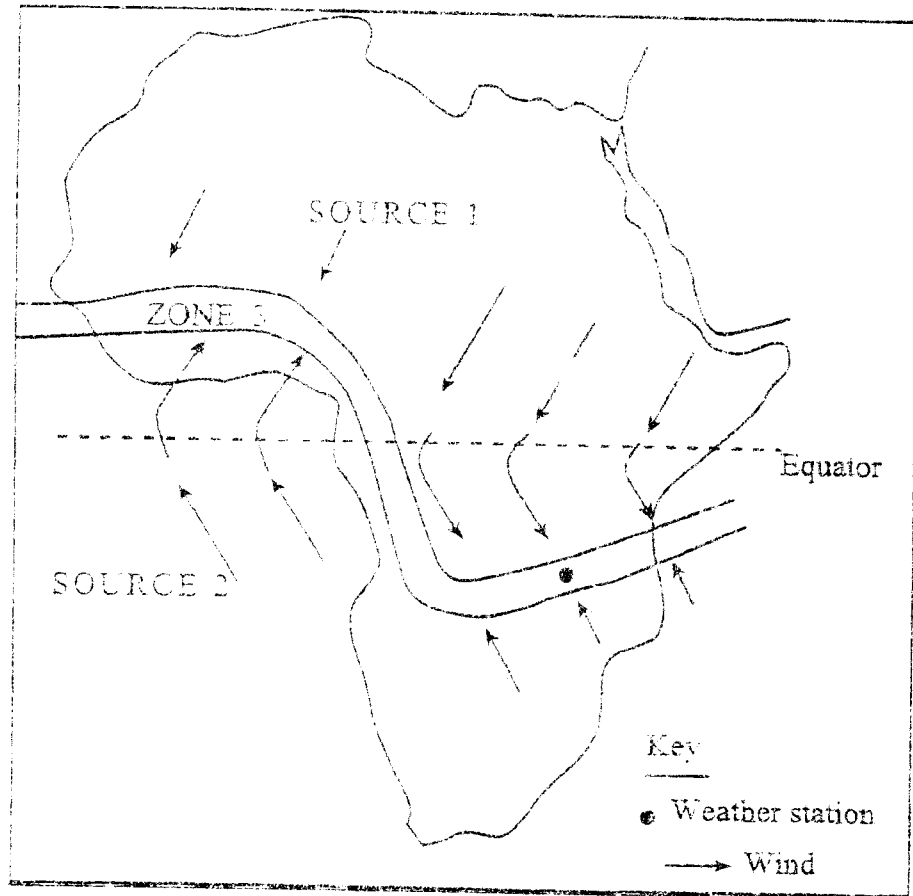


Fig. 2

- (i) Name and describe the characteristics of the air masses originating at each of the Sources 1 and 2 shown in Fig. 2. [6]
- (ii) Explain the possible weather conditions developing along Zone 3 shown in Fig. 2. [5]
- (iii) Suggest two weather hazards likely to be experienced at the weather station shown and, for each, propose one solution to the hazard. [4]

- (b) The graph below (Fig.3) shows the rainfall pattern in Zimbabwe from 1901 to 2004.

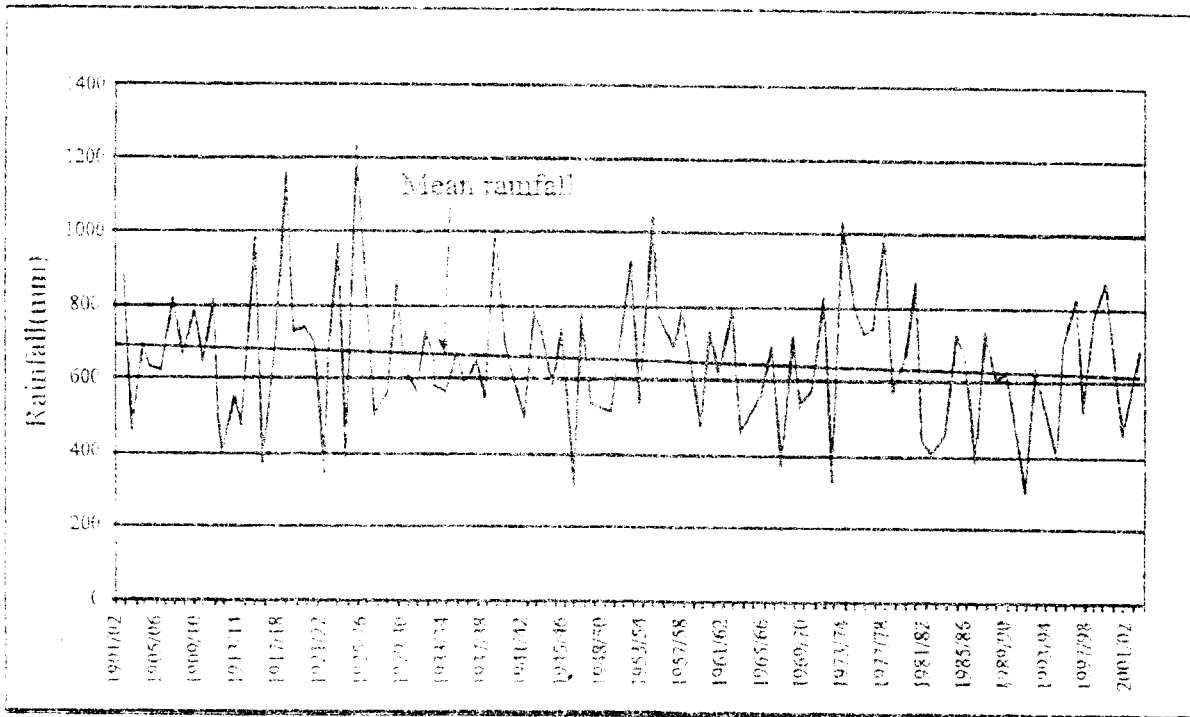


Fig. 3.

- (i) State the mean (average) annual rainfall for Zimbabwe shown and describe how this figure is calculated. [3]
- (ii) How would the rainfall trends shown in Fig. 3 be a problem to both the farmers and the government of Zimbabwe? [7]
- 3 (a) (i) Explain why bacteria is very active in tropical rainforest ecosystems. [3]
- (ii) Despite the very high levels of bacterial activity in the tropical rainforest ecosystem, suggest why humus content in the soil is very low. [3]

- (b) Study Fig. 4 which shows vegetation in three different ecosystems A, B and C.

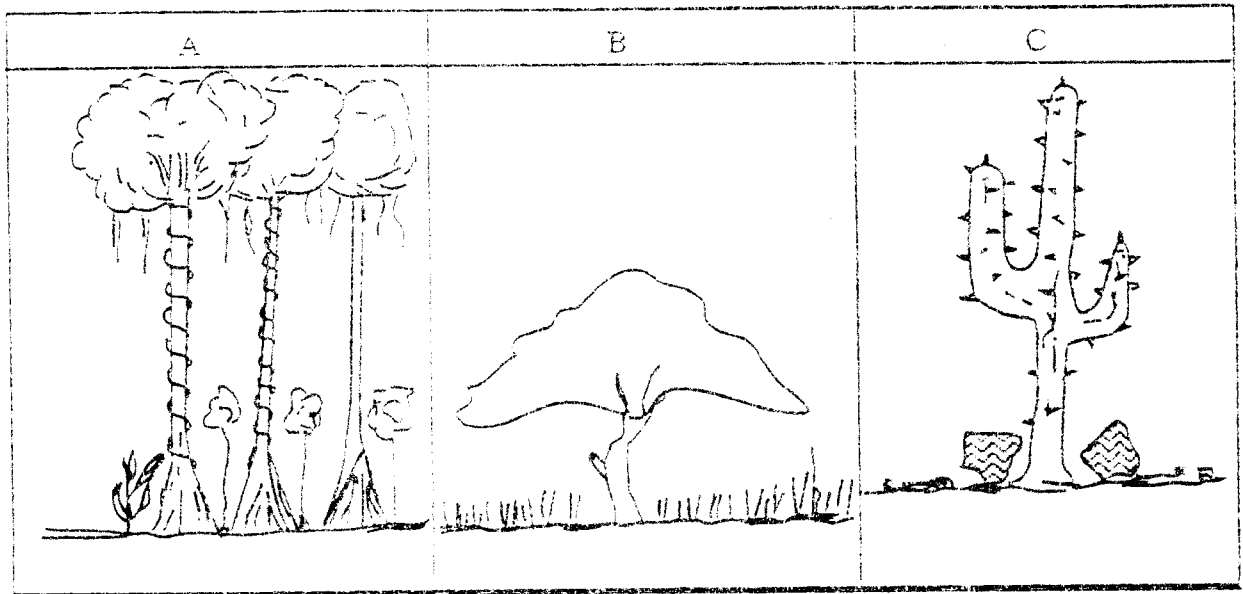


Fig.4

- (i) For each of the ecosystems shown, describe how the vegetation has adapted to the prevailing environmental conditions. [9]
- (ii) Give **one** reason why there is plenty of wildlife in the ecosystem marked B in Fig.4. [1]
- (c) (i) How has the land reform programme in Zimbabwe affected the Savanna ecosystem? [5]
- (ii) Propose measures to deal with the effects of the land reform programme on the Savanna ecosystem in Zimbabwe. [4]

Section B (Economic Geography)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 4 (a) Sustainable use of resources has involved the use of permits and the recycling of used materials.
- (i) Define the term 'sustainable use of resources'. [2]
- (ii) Using examples, show how the use of permits and the recycling of used materials leads to the sustainable use of resources. [5]
- (b) Photograph A below shows the mining of copper in Zambia.



Photograph A

- (i) Describe the scene in the photograph. [4]

02462 ©2003

[Turn over

- (ii) What geological and economic factors encourage the exploitation of copper using the method shown in Photograph A? [6]
- (iii) Outline the environmental effects of mining copper using the method shown. [4]
- (c) It has been observed that the natural resources in Zimbabwe are so plentiful that the current population in the country is insufficient to fully exploit them. Support this observation with the help of examples. [4]
- 5 (a) Fig.5 shows a factor influencing farming in Zimbabwe.

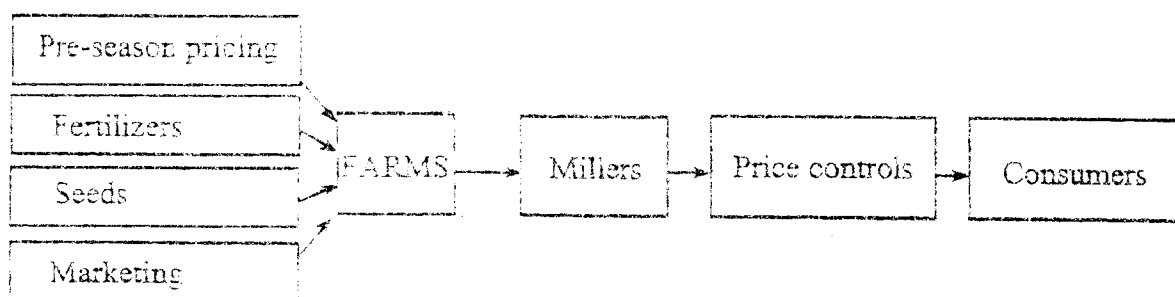


Fig.5

- (i) Name the factor shown and one crop affected by this factor. [2]
- (ii) Describe, using information in Fig.5, the production of the crop named in (a)(i) above. [6]
- (iii) Suggest problems that have arisen in Zimbabwe as a result of the production of the crop under the conditions shown. [4]

(b) Table 2 below shows strategic exports for Zimbabwe in 2005.

Table 2

Crop	% weight in agriculture
Tobacco	25.5
Horticulture	6.5
Cotton	12.5
Sugar	6.5
Beef	10.0

- (i) Draw a bar graph to illustrate the information given in Table 2. [6]
- (ii) Despite significant foreign currency earnings for the country, outline **one** problem faced by each of the tobacco and beef exports of Zimbabwe. [2]
- (iii) Propose solutions to the problems stated in (b)(ii) above [2]
- (c) Describe **three** ways in which the manufacturing industry in Zimbabwe is closely related to agriculture. [3]
- 6 (a) Fig.6 shows materials and costs involved in the manufacture of three products by some industries.

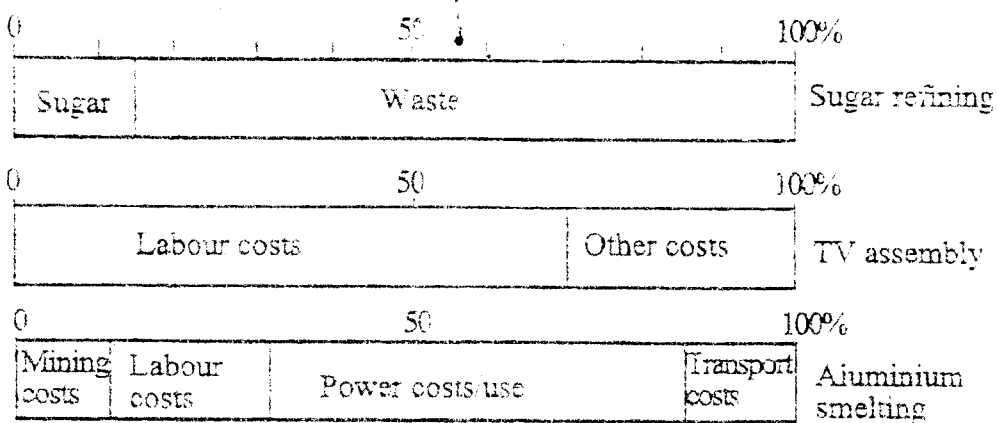


Fig.6

With the help of examples drawn from Africa, explain the most appropriate location for each of the industries given in Fig.6.

[9]

- (b)** Table 3 shows trends in the performance of manufacturing industries in Zimbabwe.

Table 3

Year	No. of operating industries	% operating capacity
1980	6 947	78
1990	4 679	95
2000	2 118	54
2006	964	30

- (i) Describe and explain the trends shown. [5]
- (ii) As Minister of Industry and International Trade, what measures would you take to improve industrial activity in Zimbabwe? [5]
- (c)** (i) Define the term 'service industry'. [2]
- (ii) Describe the role of information technology in the tourism industry of a country. [4]

Section C (Population, Settlement, Transport and Trade)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 7 (a) Fig 7 shows changes in a rural settlement in the Midlands Province of Zimbabwe between 1999 and 2006.

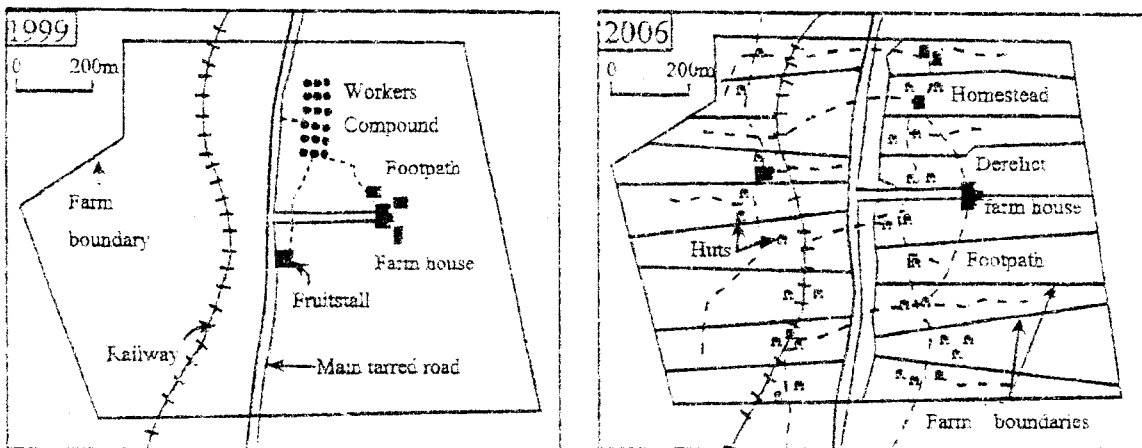


Fig. 7

- (i) Describe and explain the differences in the rural settlement between 1999 and 2006 shown in Fig. 7. [7]
- (ii) Explain **three** advantages of the settlement pattern for 2006 shown in Fig. 7. [3]
- (iii) Which methods has the Zimbabwean government used in its latest resettlement programme? [4]
- (b) (i) Distinguish between urbanisation and urban growth. [2]
- (ii) In the 21st century, urbanisation and urban growth have been more rapid in developing countries than in developed ones. Why do you think this has been so? [7]
- (iii) State and explain **one** negative effect of rapid urban growth in developing countries. [2]

- 8 (a) Fig. 8 shows population density in Zimbabwe in 2002.

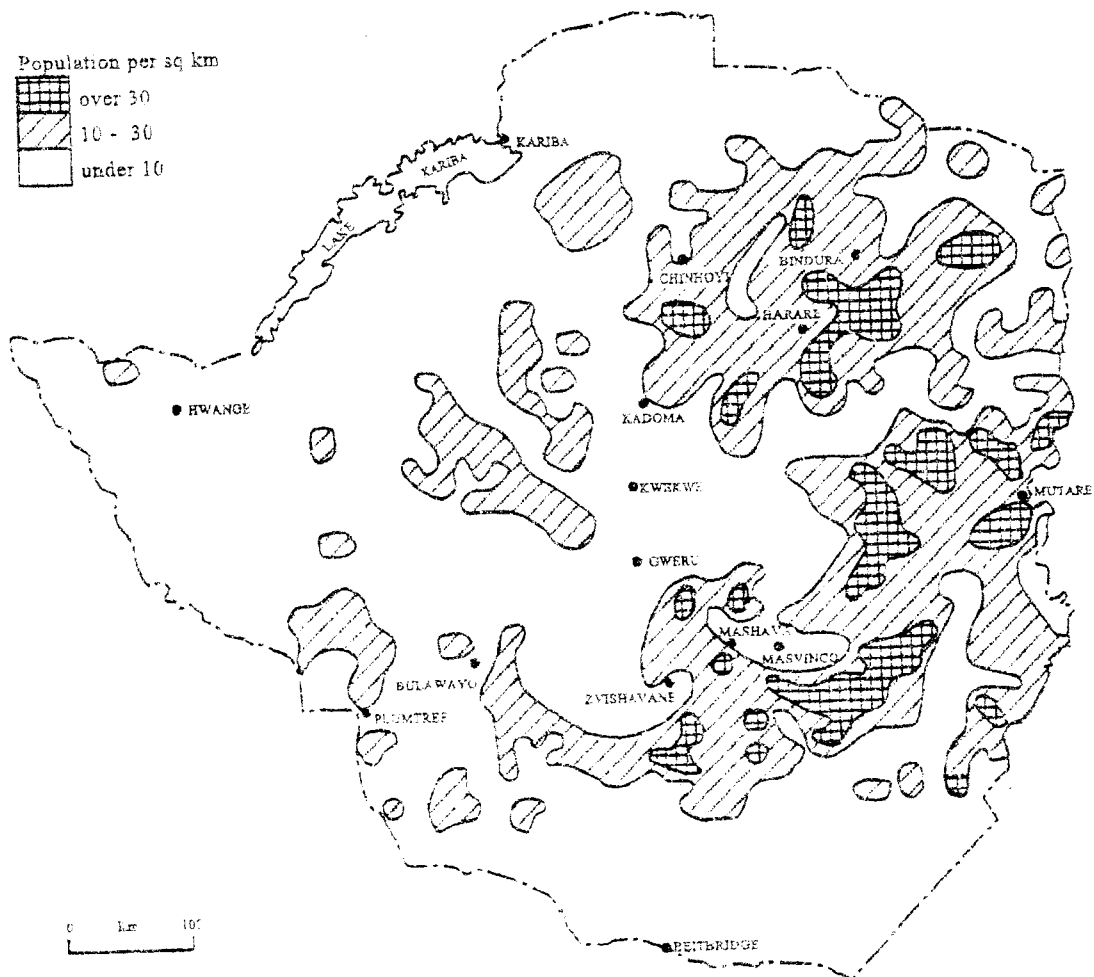


Fig. 8

- (i) What is meant by the term 'population density'? [2]
- (ii) Describe and explain the population density shown in Fig.8. [8]
- (iii) Suggest how the government's land reform programme might have affected the densities shown in Fig.8. [4]
- (b) Explain why population growth rates are slowing down in many countries of the developing world. [5]

- (c) Study Fig. 9 which shows a source of water supply in a rural environment in Southern Africa.

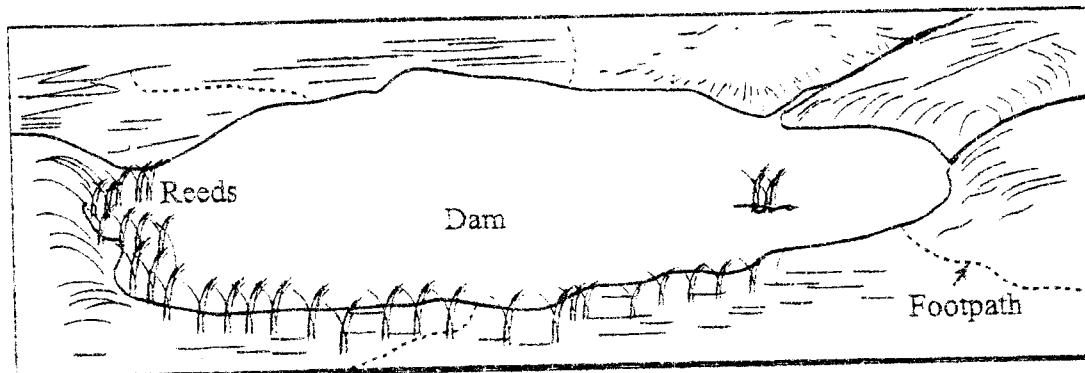


Fig. 9

- (i) Identify **two** diseases associated with vectors which people living around the area shown in Fig.9 will suffer from. [2]
- (ii) As a rural health worker, for each of the diseases you have identified in (c)(i) above, propose **two** measures you would take to deal with it. [4]

9 (a) Fig.10 shows the railway network of some SADC countries.

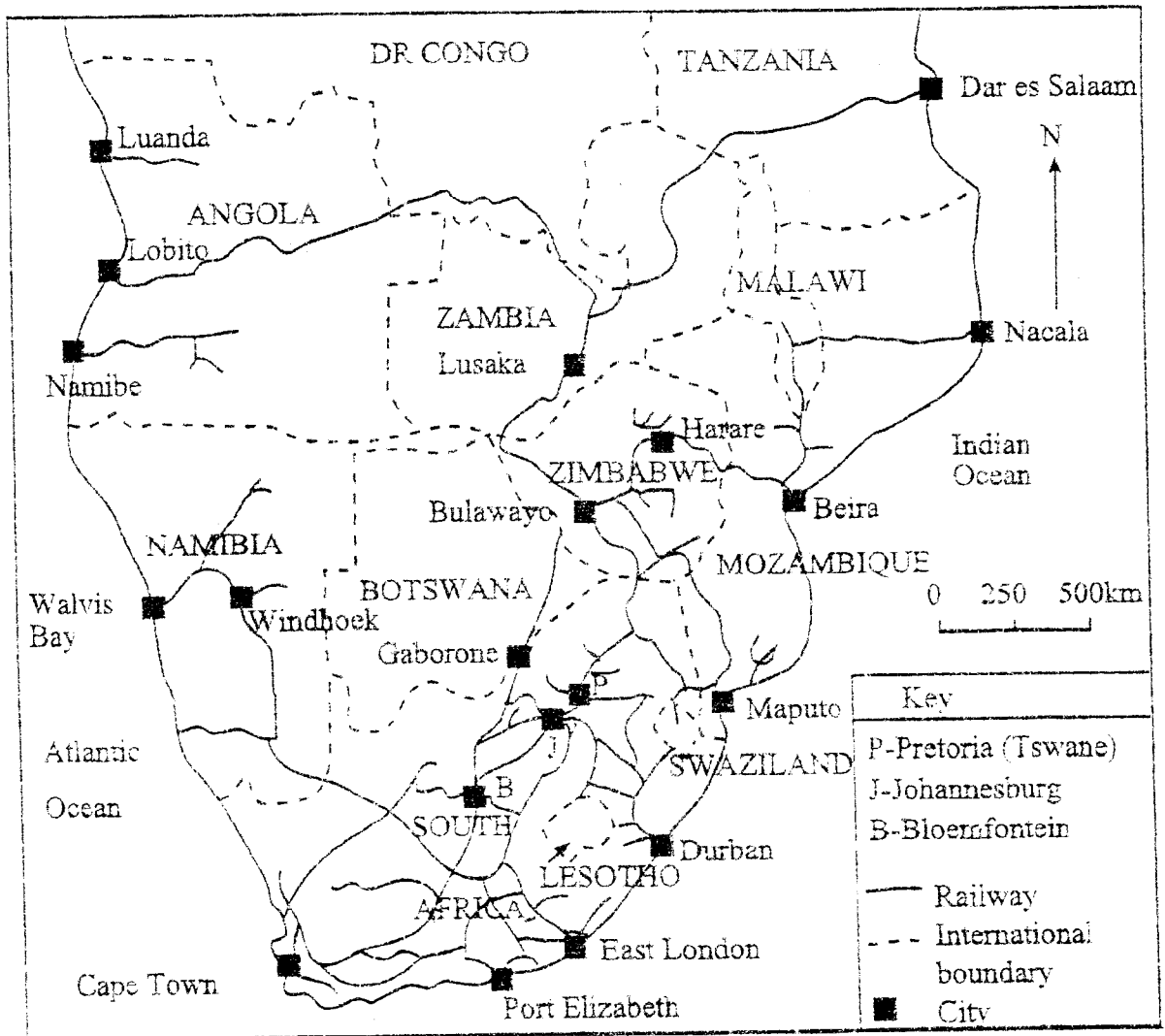
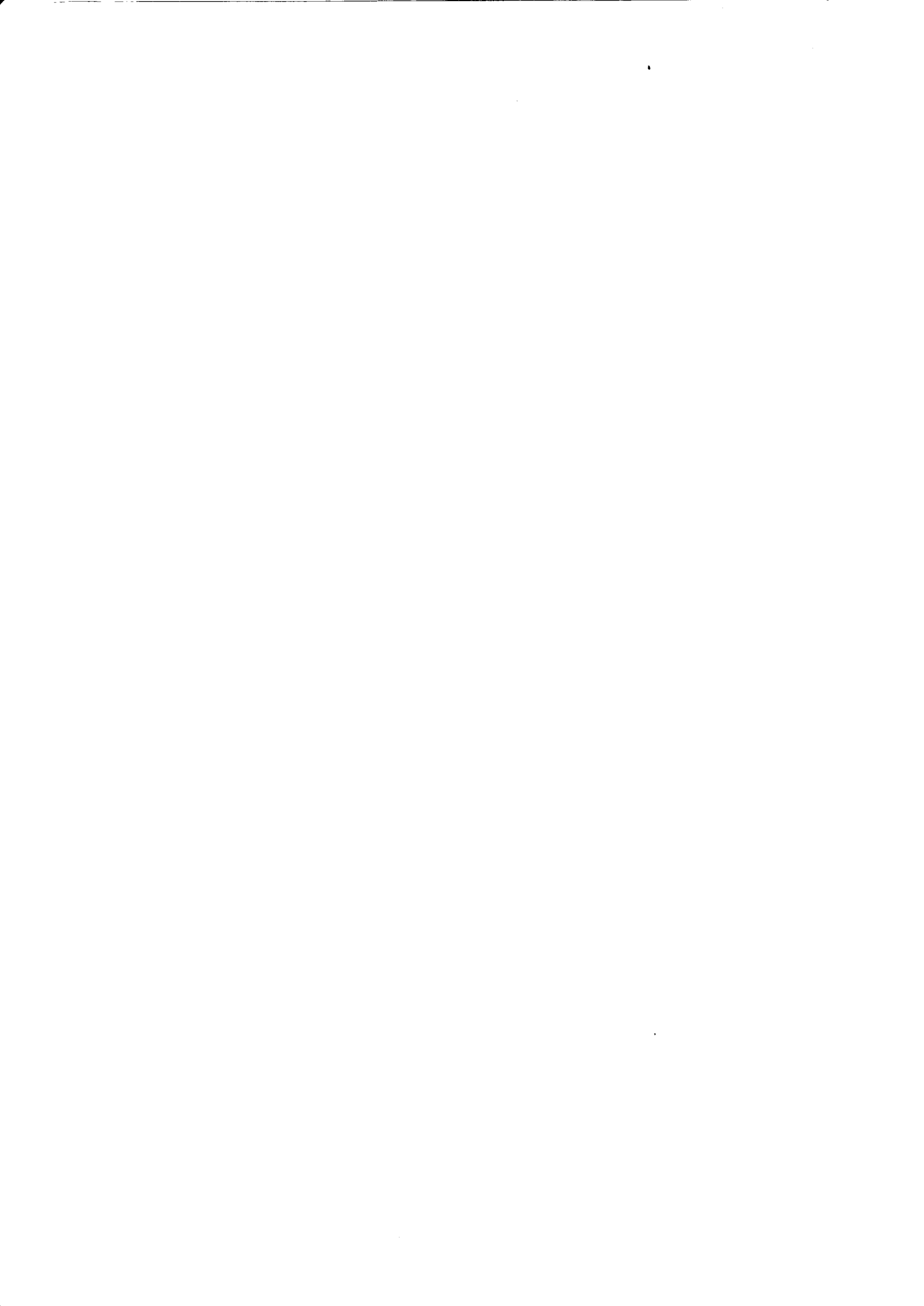


Fig. 10

- (i) Describe and explain the railway network shown. [8]
- (ii) Using information from Fig.10 **only**, explain why Bulawayo is more accessible than Windhoek. [3]
- (iii) What problems are being faced in integrating the railway network of the SADC region? [3]

- (b) Some of the world's economic groupings are COMESA and the EU.
- (i) What do COMESA and EU stand for? [2]
 - (ii) What do you consider as the differences between the EU and COMESA in their achievements and problems? [5]
- (c) As Economic Development Minister for Zimbabwe, propose **four** measures you would present to Cabinet to deal with regional imbalances in economic development in your country. [4]



ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

NOVEMBER 2008

GEOGRAPHY

2248/2

- 1 (a) (i) Active - volcanoes erupting now, frequently or showing signs of activity
 Dormant - volcanoes that are 'resting'/sleeping/erupted in recorded history

1 mark each (2)

- (ii) X Y
- volcanic plug
 - made from viscous lava
 - erupted through a vent
 - lava solidified in pipe
 - exposed to the surface by erosion
 - lava more resistant than country rocks
- shield volcano
 - made from basic lava
 - erupted from many vents/fissures
 - lava flowed extensively from seafloor sideways
 - emerged above sea surface to form island
 - violent eruption

1 mark each. Res 2 for X/Y. Accept crater formation for Y
 NB: No mark for name of feature. (6)

- (iii) Tsunami - giant waves generated by earthquakes (here caused by the violent eruption of the volcano) /2
- Effects - killing of many people/drowning
 - burying many alive
 - buildings collapse, injuring people
 - roads, telecommunications disrupted
 - crops/food supplies destroyed
 - disease outbreak etc.

Any two effects (2) (4) [12]

- (b) (i) Physical weathering is the breaking down of rocks when heat and/or pressure is applied on them while chemical weathering is the decay of rocks, altering their chemical composition.

2 marks any 1 full difference (2)

- (ii) P Q
- hydrolysis/humification
 - Equatorial area
 - high T's, small T° range
 - high rainfall
 - thick vegetation
 - active on granite
 - Accept detailed description of hydrolysis/humification
- carbonation/solution
 - cool temperate area
 - high rainfall
 - low T's
 - accept detailed description of carbonation

R

- exfoliation
- hot desert area
- large T° range

- low rainfall
- induced by T° change
- accept detailed description of exfoliation

2 marks each by ½s (6)

(iii) Landforms at Q

- accept surface landforms/features like grikes, clints, swallow holes, dry valleys, blind valleys, uvalas, dolines and poljes. Also accept features subterranean such as caverns, stalactites and stalagmites as well as underground rivers
- main reasons – products of carbonation on limestone rock in a temperate area

Landforms at R

- accept dryland granitic features such as spheroidal boulders, scree, inselbergs, pediments
- main reasons – products of exfoliation and flash floods on granite rock in a hot desert environment.

1 mark each. Res 2 for Q/R. No mark for mere mention of landform(5) [13]
[25]

2

(a) (i)

Source 1

Name: Tc/Tropical Continental
Characteristics: - hot, dry, stable

Source 2

Tm/Tropical maritime/2
- warm, wet, unstable

2 marks each on characteristics /4 [6]

- (ii)
- 1 mk for identifying Zone 3 as the 'TCZ'/Intertropical convergence zone
 - the hot Tc undercuts the warm moist Tm
 - convective activity takes place
 - the rising air expands and cools
 - cumulonimbus clouds develop in line squall form
 - heavy rains fall, accompanied by thunder and lightning

1 mark for name of zone and 4 for descriptions (5)

(iii) Weather hazard 1 - lightning

Solutions - lightning conductors, education, staying indoors, EWSs(early warning systems)

Weather hazard 2 - violent winds

Solutions - EWSs, evacuation, planting trees around homes, barricading homes

Weather hazard 3 - flooding

Solutions - EWS, evacuation to higher ground, river embankments, flood control dams, rescue operations

Weather hazard 4: hailstorms

Solutions: staying indoors, education, EWS, cloud seeding

Any 2. 1 mk for name and 1 mk for solution (4) [15]

- (b) (i) Mean rainfall - 700 mm /1
- Calculation - add the mean annual rainfall of the 103 years and then divide by 103 /2
- Or: - add the individual annual totals and then divide by the number of years covered /2 (3)
- (ii) - trends show unreliable rainfall
 - both cannot accurately plan using the available data
 - above normal rains will cause flooding (accept all problems related to floods)
 - below normal rainfall results in drought (accept all problems related to droughts)
 - problems of flood control, evacuating people, diseases etc should be accepted
 - costs of dealing with droughts e.g. importing food, building dams, relocating people and livestock to drought-free areas should be accepted

Candidates can pick on specific years of flooding and droughts and outline the problems faced individually or nationally. This is acceptable. 1 mark each point. (7) [10]

[25]

- 3 (a) (i) Reasons - high rainfall
 - high temperatures
 - large biomass to act on
 - stable ecosystem
 1 mk each (3)
- (ii) Humus content is very low because
- much is quickly taken up by rapidly growing vegetation
 - it is leached by water
 - it is washed away by surface runoff
 - it is food for small creatures e.g. ants and termites

1 mk each (3) [6]

- (b) (i) A - tall trees – rapid growth, high T°s, high rainfall, competition for sunlight
 - buttressed roots – shallow soils, to anchor the huge trees
 - climbers/lianas – for support, to get to the sunlight
 - little undergrowth – canopy /3
- B - umbrella shaped tree - scattered trees – space to spread out
 - to protect roots from the sun

- crooked trunk
- tall grass
- dry grass
- fire, heat, effect of wind
- seasonal fire, spaced trees /3
- dry season/low rainfall

- C
- cactus/euphorbia
 - succulent leaves - to store water, long hot dry climate
 - thorns – to reduce evapotranspiration losses
 - few plants – hot dry climate and poor soils /3 (9)

(ii) Reasons – plenty of food; plenty of space to move/hide (1) [10]
 - plenty of water on the surface

- (c) (i) Effects of ecosystem -
- deforestation
 - destruction of animal habitats
 - increased soil erosion
 - reduced rainfall
 - fire clearance – destruction of micro-organisms
 - burning loosening soils
 - increased surface T°. CO₂ emissions and global warming
 - destruction of wildlife through poaching etc.

1 mark each (5)

- (ii) Possible measures -
- legislation against tree cutting, use of fire
 - fines/imprisonment against poachers
 - education (esp. by AREX)
 - frequent audit/monitoring of landuse systems
 - police patrols to implement measures etc
 - reforestation.

1 mark each (4) [9]
 [25]

4 (a) (i) Sustainable use of resources – the wise use of resources by the present generation so that they are available for future generations
 2 marks for full definition. (2)

- (ii) Use of permits - e.g. fishing/hunting permits – this restricts the quantities caught/hunted; it controls times for fishing/ hunting; permit holders declare what is caught/hunted; permits are expensive to limit the number of holders; this prevents overfishing/overhunting to protect the fish/animals.

Recycling - e.g. of paper/scrap metal/bottles – used materials are reused over and over; this

reduces the cutting of softwoods to produce paper or the mining of more minerals for metals and bottles; available forests and/or minerals are conserved for future use.

1 mk each. Res. 2 for Use/Recycling (5)[7]

- (b) (i) - open cast mining
 - mechanised mining
 - dragline digs and loads the ore
 - tipper lorry takes the copper away
 - flat operating platform
 - rough rock exposures around
 - some rock rubble piled on ground (result of blasting?)
 1 mk each (4)
- (ii) Geological - ore less than 50 metres below the ground surface
 - ore seams horizontal and extensive
 - ore body above the water table
 - ore concentration to be economic
- Economic - capital required in large amounts to: buy the machinery; pay the skilled labour; pay for transport and power; install a crushing plant
 - demand for copper must be high to warrant large capital investment etc
 1 mk each. Res 2 for G/E (6)
- (iii) Environmental effects - vegetation clearance to start open-cast mining
 - mountains of removed overburden
 - dust pollution from blasting and moving machinery
 - noise pollution from machines and blasting
 - scars on the surface after abandonment of the pit
 - pit filled with filthy water – mosquitoes, snails etc
 1 mk each (4) [14]
- (c) Reasons - much land in the country unoccupied i.e. population density for the country is small at 30/km²
 - virgin forests still plentiful in the country e.g. Eastern Highlands, Gokwe North, SE Lowveld, Zambezi Valley etc.
 - minerals are continuously being discovered e.g. platinum, diamonds, gold, coal, natural gas
 - wildlife is in abundance – most poachers are from outside Zimbabwe

1 mark each point and 1 mk each example (4) [4] [25]

- 5 (a) (i) Factor - government policy /1
 Crop - maize/wheat /1
 1 mark each (2)
- (ii) Only maize is described here

- Pre-season pricing - government announces selling prices of maize to farmers to encourage them to plant more maize as it is a staple food crop
- Fertilizers - these are supplied to farmers, esp. A1 ones at a subsidised cost, or usually for free. A2 farmers have to buy their own fertilizers, ammonium nitrate and compound D. Government imports or asks local producers to supply
- Seeds - see the fertilizers situation
- Marketing - from the farms, it is compulsory in Zimbabwe to sell maize to the GMB at prescribed prices. The GMB then sells to maize millers. As millers supply retail outlets, then sell at prices determined by the state.

1 mk each. Res 1 for each aspect (6)

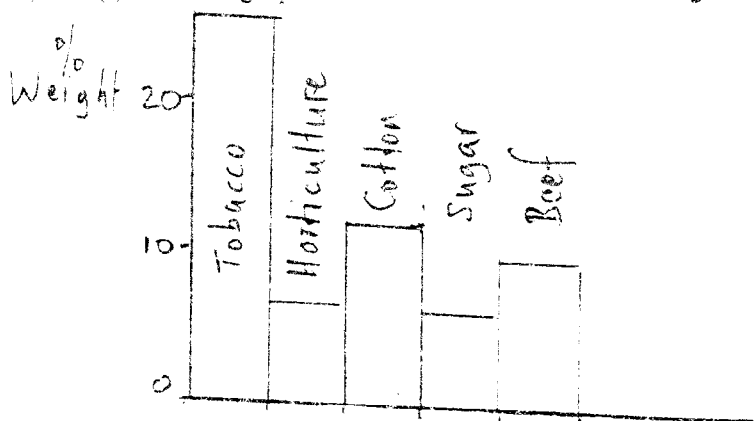
- (iii) Problems:
- late announcement of producer prices
 - pre-season prices may not be given so farmers do not grow enough hectarage of the crop.
 - fertilizers and seeds may be insufficient, forcing government to import, wasting scarce forex.
 - some farmers sell the fertilizers and seeds, resulting in low crop yields
 - much corruption has resulted from the distribution and allocation of seed and fertilizer
 - millers by-pass the GMB to deal directly with farmers, creating a shortage
 - price controls make millers cheat, fuelling the black-market
 - consumption of seed as food
 - late distribution of seed and fertiliser
 - poor quality of seed
 - inflation
 - shortage of fuel

1 mark each

(4)

[12]

- (b) (i) Bar graph. Each correct label = ½. Wrong or no scale -- no mark.



(6)

- (ii) Tobacco - low volumes exported due to anti-tobacco lobbying
drought, poor quality caused by disease
- Beef - diseases (anthrax, foot and mouth etc.) leading to suspension of exports, sanctions
- politics where traditional mkts snub Zimbabwe's beef drought

1 mk each (2)

- (iii) Tobacco - look for other mkts e.g. RSA, East Asia etc.
- follow stringent advertising standards on effects of tobacco to educate consumers
- Beef - buy adequate medicines to deal with disease outbreaks
- quarantine affected areas and vaccinate
- maintain high standards of animal husbandry
- closely monitor and control movement of buffalo from parks

1 mk each (2) [10]

- (c) 3 ways - supply of fertilizers e.g. ZIMPHOS
- manufacture of chemicals - insecticides, fungicides etc
- manufacture of agriculture machinery e.g. ploughs, tractors
- processing of agricultural produce e.g. Blue Ribbon
- manufacture of irrigation pipes

(3) [3] [25]

- 6 (a) Sugar - E.g. Triangle/Hippo Valley/Chiredzi (1)
- raw material location (1)
- to reduce transport costs: (1) - 85% of the sugar cane is waste and only 15% is sugar (1) /3

- TV assembly - E.g. Phillips/WRS – Harare/Bulawayo (1)
 - skilled labour location (1)
 - skilled labour location (1)
 - skilled labour is available in large cities (1) where there is also accommodation and entertainment (1). It would be costly to move the labour to new sites (1) /3
- Aluminium smelting - E.g. Tema/Akosombo (Ghana) (1)
 - power-based location (1)
 - in this industry power costs are the highest (1) (55%)
 - the making of aluminium needs much power (1) (the electricity needed to make one tonne of aluminium is as much as that used by an ordinary house in Europe in 12 yrs) /3

In each case, 1 mk for name of industry, 1 mk for locational orientation and 1 mk for reason [9]

(b) (i) Descriptions

- 1980 – 1990 - decrease in operating industries
- 1990 – 2000 - decrease in operating industries
- 2000 – 2006 - sharp decrease in operating industries
- 1980 – 1990 - increase in operating capacity
- 1990 – 2000 - decrease in operation capacity
- 2000 – 2006 - decrease in operation capacity

Explanations

Increase in operating capacity due to: country independent; period of reconstruction to 1990; forex available; mkts available

- Drop due to:
- economic sanctions
 - shortage of forex
 - inflation
 - low exchange rate
 - factory closures
 - wage and pricing policies
 - entry of RSA, China and Botswana products
 - power and fuel problems
 - less manpower, etc

1 mk each. Res 2 for D/E (5)

- (ii) Measures
- devalue the Zim dollar
 - promote the tourism industry for more forex
 - reduce tax on company export earnings
 - import more fuel and power
 - deregulate pricing and wage laws
 - look for markets elsewhere e.g. 'Look East' policy
 - integrate with SADC
 - capital injection into industry by RBZ
 - smart partnerships

1 mark each

(5)

[10]

- (c) (i) Service industry - an industry which provides back-up to other economic activities in a country
2 marks for complete definition (2)

(ii) Role of information technology is to

- advertise the tourist attractions e.g. on the internet
- reach as many tourists as possible
- inform on : hotels available and their ratings
 - : banking facilities
 - : transport facilities
 - : package tours
 - : security
 - : bookings etc.
- provision of more entertainment

1 mark each Credit on types of information to attract tourists (4) [6]
[25]

7	(a)	(i)	<u>1999</u>	<u>2006</u>
			<u>Descriptions</u>	<u>Descriptions</u>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - few buildings/modern - main farm house and few outbuildings - compact/clustered workers compound - buildings scattered - workers compound 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - many huts - few modern buildings - former farmhouse destroyed - linear rural settlement - no workers compound
			<u>Explanations</u>	<u>Explanations</u>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - commercial farming area - separation/segregation of commercial farmer and workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land reform - former farm sub-divided into many smaller plots to accommodate more farmers - mainly huts as these are newly resettled farmers

1 mark each. Res. 3 for D/E (7)

- (ii) Advantages: Easier provision of
- piped water
 - electricity
 - irrigation
 - schools/clinics
 - information
 - services, e.g. AREX
 - transport, etc

1 mark each (3)

(iii) Methods of latest resettlement programme

- government acquired land compulsorily from former white commercial farmers: this was done through the press/government gazette
- Black settlers applied for land offers under A1 or A2 schemes
- offer letters given to vetted land seekers
- compensation only for improvements to former owner
- 99-year leases given to new occupiers
- new settlers move in, building mainly huts in the process
- audit of land use undertaken by government
- fast track land acquisition
- farm invasions, etc

1 mark each point (4) [14]

(b) (i) Urbanisation - the process of acquiring urban ways of life e.g. use of piped water, electricity, entertainment, transport, housing etc. /1

Urban growth - the physical expansion of the built-up areas of towns and cities and their population growth. /1
2 marks for a complete comparison (2)

- (ii) Reasons
- these to relate to rural problems and urban attractions e.g. lack of education, health, good sanitation in rural areas
 - lack of industries, jobs, entertainment in rural areas
 - the lure of towns/cities through perceived existence of jobs, good housing, entertainment, health, education, transport etc
 - rapid population growth in rural and urban areas of developing countries
 - long history of urbanisation and urban growth in developed countries – they are now beyond the peak
 - low or no population growth in developed countries

1 mark each point (7)

(iii) Negative effects

- shortage of housing
- growth of squatter/informal settlements
- pressure on water, power, transport, sewage systems
- crime
- prostitution
- negative impacts of growth of the informal sector

Explanation: - influx of people into urban areas than provision of services and jobs.

- unemployment (2) [11]
[25]

8 (a) (i) Population density – number of people per unit area (usually per km²) (2)

(ii)

Descriptions

Explanations

Over 30 -	a horseshoe shaped area from the NE to E and SE of the country - in eastern Mash West, southern Mash. Central, and southern Manicaland and central Masvingo and southern Midlands	- cool; wet; good agric. soils; disease free; long history of settlement; development areas in industries, transport networks, mining and towns,
10 – 30 -	surrounding the high density areas described above; but also west of Kadoma and and Kwekwe, Karoi area, around Bulawayo and Plumtree, north of Nyanga and SW and W of Zvishavane.	- reasons are as the over 30 density group; accept reference to agro-ecological regions as well as political Land Apportionment factors.
Under 10 -	rest of the country; lowveld areas, around Hwange, Kariba, Beitbridge, Gweru; Kwekwe etc.	- hot; dry; poor soils; state lands (national parks and forest lands); diseases; remote; commercial farms; mining concessions - poor transport network
1 mark each. Res 3 for D.E		(8)

(iii) Effects of land reform

- decongestion of communal areas densities (reduction in over 30 and 10 – 30 densities)
- increased population in the under 10 category especially along the central watershed
- fair spread of population, even on idle commercial farms
- increase in urban settlements (higher densities) through growth points
- decongestion of towns and cities by offering farms etc

1 mk each (4) [14]

- (b) Reasons
- effective family planning programmes
 - strong population control policies e.g. China's 'one child policy'
 - increased literacy especially for women
 - keeping girls in school longer
 - liberation of women to make choices and to work
 - harsh economic environments

- impact of HIV/Aids
- international outmigration by young adults to developed countries for better-paying jobs etc

1 mk each (5) [5]

(c) (i) Bilharzia and malaria. Do not accept cholera, diarrhoea (2)

- (ii) Bilharzia
- spraying the snails
 - cutting reeds and tall grass around the dam
 - putting protective clothing when fishing e.g. gumboots
 - treating the affected
 - education etc
- Any 2 /2

- Malaria
- spraying to kill the mosquitoes
 - oil on dam to kill larvae
 - cutting reeds and tall grass around the dam
 - mosquito nets
 - treating the affected
 - education
 - draining the dam etc.
- Any 2 /2 (4) [6]
1 mark each. [25]

9 (a) (i) Descriptions

- RSA has the largest density of rail network
- it is followed by Zimbabwe, then Namibia and Angola
- Botswana has the smallest rail density followed by Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho and Zambia
- India Ocean ports have more railways than Atlantic Ocean ones
- some railways from the west coast end inland
- railways are more concentrated in the eastern parts of SADC
- railways from ports inland

Explanations

- RSA has the largest economy in SADC, more mining, farming and industries, to move RMs, goods and services, large population
- Zimbabwe has a fairly developed economy, to move minerals, timber, farm produce etc
- Botswana is mainly desert as well as eastern Namibia and SE Angola, low population – low economic activity
- Malawi, Swaziland and Lesotho have very small economies and very rugged terrain
- more ports on east coast- conducive climate for human settlement
- Eastern concentration is due to flat terrain and cool, wet climate
- effect of colonial policies and the division by colonial power- each to develop its own territories etc

1 mk each Res 3 for D/E (8)

- (ii) - Bulawayo has a higher railway connectivity (more routes)
- it is linked to more countries than Windhoek
- it is closer to the RSA

1 mk each (3)

(iii) Problems include

- different gauge widths of the railway lines
- use of different energy systems on railways e.g. coal/steam, diesel, electricity
- lack of economic integration in SADC
- protectionism (tolls and tariffs) by some SADC countries
- distrust etc

1 mk each (3) [14]

- (b) (i) COMESA - Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa /1
 EU - European Union /1 (2)

(ii) EU COMESA

- | | |
|--|--|
| - common currency (Euro) | - no common currency |
| - integrated market | - un-coordinated market |
| - no trade and migration barriers | - trade and migration barriers e.g. visa requirements, customs duties, quotas and tariffs |
| - single agricultural and trade policies | - multiple policies |
| - massive in-migration from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean | - movements mainly to RSA and Botswana with stronger currencies and more job opportunities |
| - more developed | - less developed |

1 mk each (5) [7]

(c) Measures to deal with regional imbalances in Zimbabwe

- broaden growth point development scope
- explore for minerals in remote parts of the country
- establish irrigation in hot, dry areas of the country
- build roads and railways to remote areas
- electrify rural areas
- tax holidays for industries and businesses moving to undeveloped areas
- prevent industries and businesses from locating in prosperous areas e.g. Harare, Bulawayo
- establish EPZs in undeveloped areas etc.

1 mk each (4) [4]

[25]



ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1 Multiple Choice

2248/1

JUNE 2009 SESSION

1 hour 15 minutes

1:50 000 Survey Map is enclosed with this question paper

Additional Materials:
Multiple choice answer sheet
Soft clean eraser
Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

TIME 1 hour 15 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so by the invigilator.

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has already been done for you.

There are **forty** questions in this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question there are four possible answers, A, B, C, and D. Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** on the separate answer sheet.

Read very carefully the instructions on the answer sheet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Each correct answer will score one mark.

A mark will **not** be deducted for a wrong answer.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

This question paper consists of 19 printed pages and 1 blank page.

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2009/06/01/0001

[Turn over

Mapwork

Questions 1 to 12 refer to the 1:50 000 map of Kildonan, Zimbabwe.

- 1 The man-made feature located at grid reference point 445 773 is a
 - A gravel road.
 - B power line.
 - C railway line
 - D wide tarred road

- 2 What name is given to the physical feature named UMWUKWE RANGE on the map?
 - A plateau
 - B ridge
 - C saddle
 - D spur

- 3 In grid squares 4471, 4571 and 4670, the Mulwadzi River cuts across a mountain range. This is an example of
 - A antecedent drainage.
 - B dendritic drainage.
 - C trellised drainage.
 - D superimposed drainage

- 4 What is the bearing of trigonometrical station 154'S (grid square 4264) from the dip tank in grid square 3769?
 - A 05°
 - B 105°
 - C 155°
 - D 225°

- 5 The distance along the wide tarred road in the south west corner of the map running through Nipinga and Ushumba Estates is
 - A 4 km 400 m.
 - B 4 km 450 m.
 - C 4 km 500 m.
 - D 4 km 550 m.

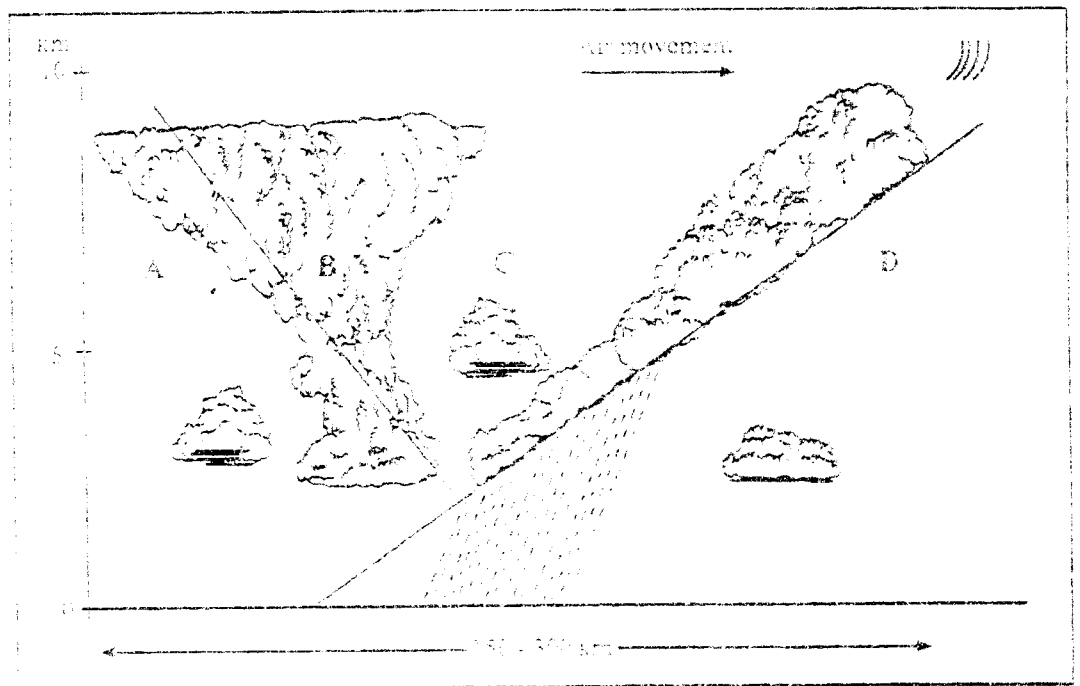
- 6 A mountain climber standing at the trigonometrical station 154/S on Muneni hill (grid square 4264) sees a mine dump 500 metres away. In which direction is he looking?
- A North-West
 - B West
 - C South-East
 - D East
- 7 The slope of the land across the Umvukwe Range along Northing 72 between Eastings 44 and 48 is best described as
- A up all the way.
 - B down all the way.
 - C up and down, up and down.
 - D down and up, down and up.
- 8 Sutton, named in grid square 4475, is
- A a mine.
 - B an estate.
 - C a rural settlement.
 - D an industrial town.
- 9 What is the pattern of rural settlements shown on the map extract?
- A clustered
 - B dispersed
 - C haphazard
 - D linear
- 10 The approximate area under cultivation in grid square 4067 of Mimosa Estate is
- A 4 km²
 - B 2 km²
 - C 1 km²
 - D $\frac{1}{2}$ km².
- 11 The railway line shown on the map extract has been built along
- A an escarpment.
 - B a foothill.
 - C a valley.
 - D a watershed.

12 Which of following pairs describes the major landuses shown on the map?

- A transport and housing
- B cultivation and forestry
- C cultivation and mining
- D ranching and forest

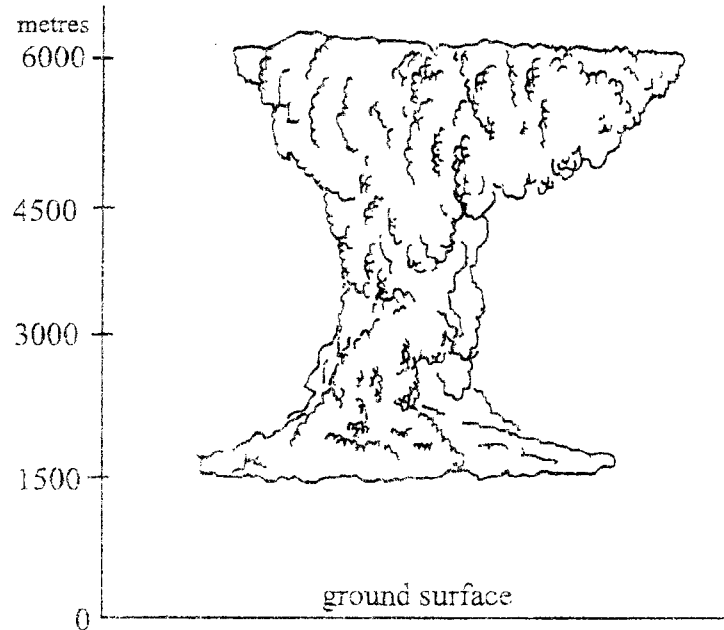
Physical Environment

13 Study the diagram below showing weather fronts.



at what point A, B, C, or D will an aircraft fly through the warmest air?

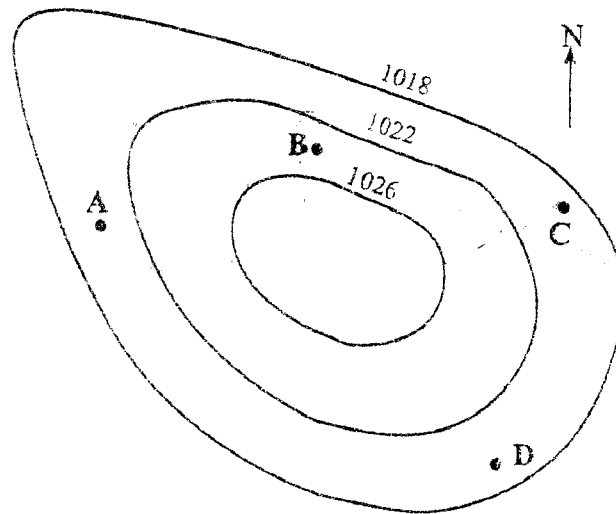
- 14 The diagram below shows a cloud type.



At which height does condensation begin?

- A 1 500 m
B 3 000 m
C 4 500 m
D 6 000 m
- 15 A particle of ice that is formed when a raindrop is carried upwards into a cooler environment in a cloud is called
- A dew.
B frost.
C hail.
D sleet.

- 16 The diagram below shows a pressure pattern in North Africa.

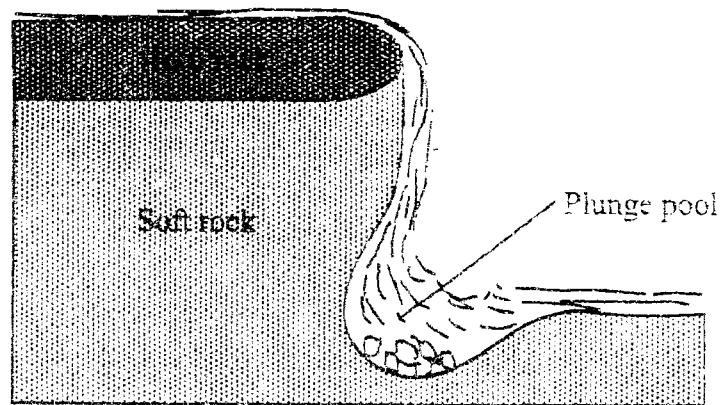


Key

1018 isobar in millibars

At which point A, B, C or D is the wind blowing from the north-easterly direction?

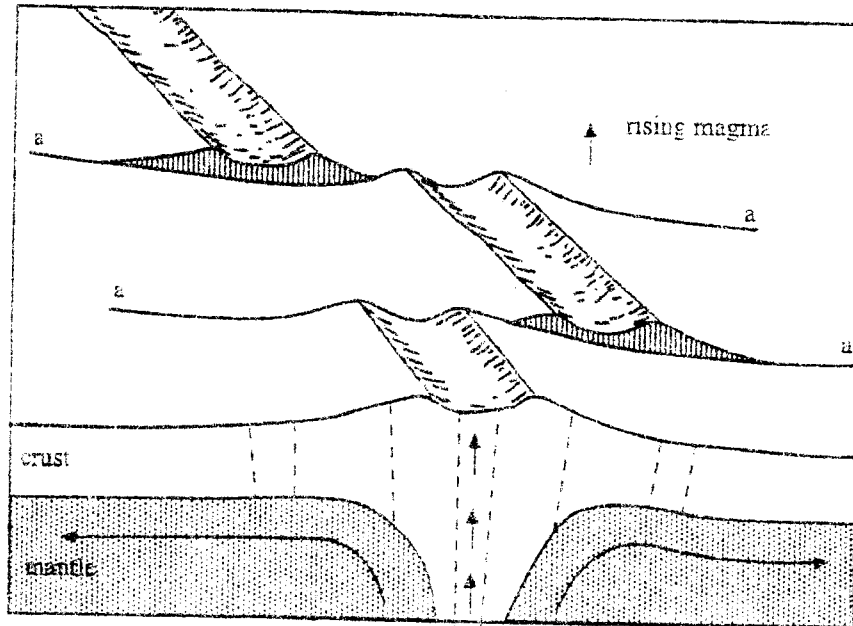
- 17 Study the diagram below.



The landform shown is a

- A rapid.
- B meander.
- C braided channel.
- D waterfall.

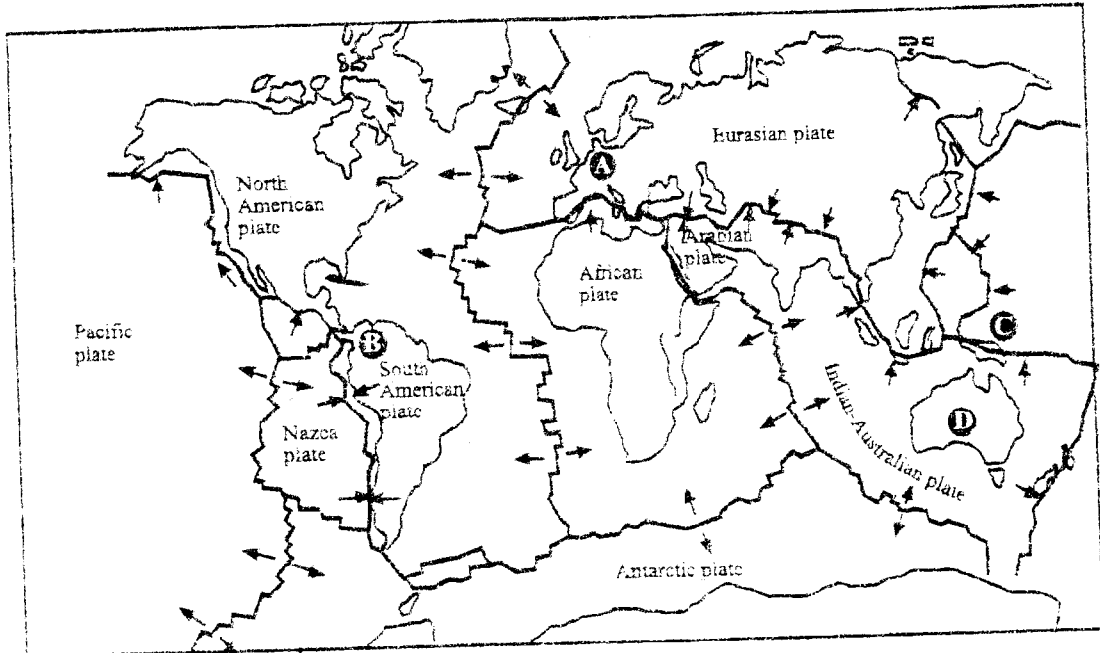
- 18 The diagram below shows the main features of a mid-oceanic ridge.



The features marked a a are

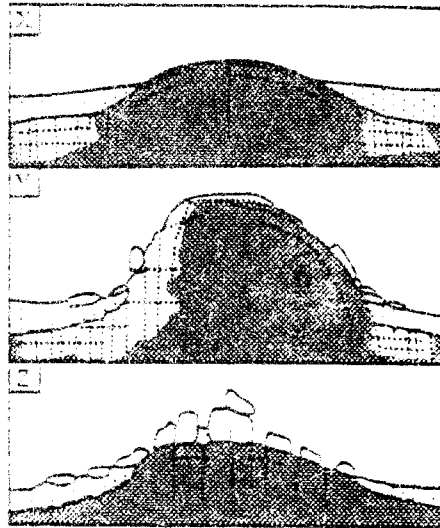
- A normal faults.
- B transform faults.
- C reverse faults.
- D step faults.

- 19 The map below shows the world's major crustal plates and their movement.



Which of the areas A, B, C or D would pose the greatest risk for the construction of multi-storied buildings?

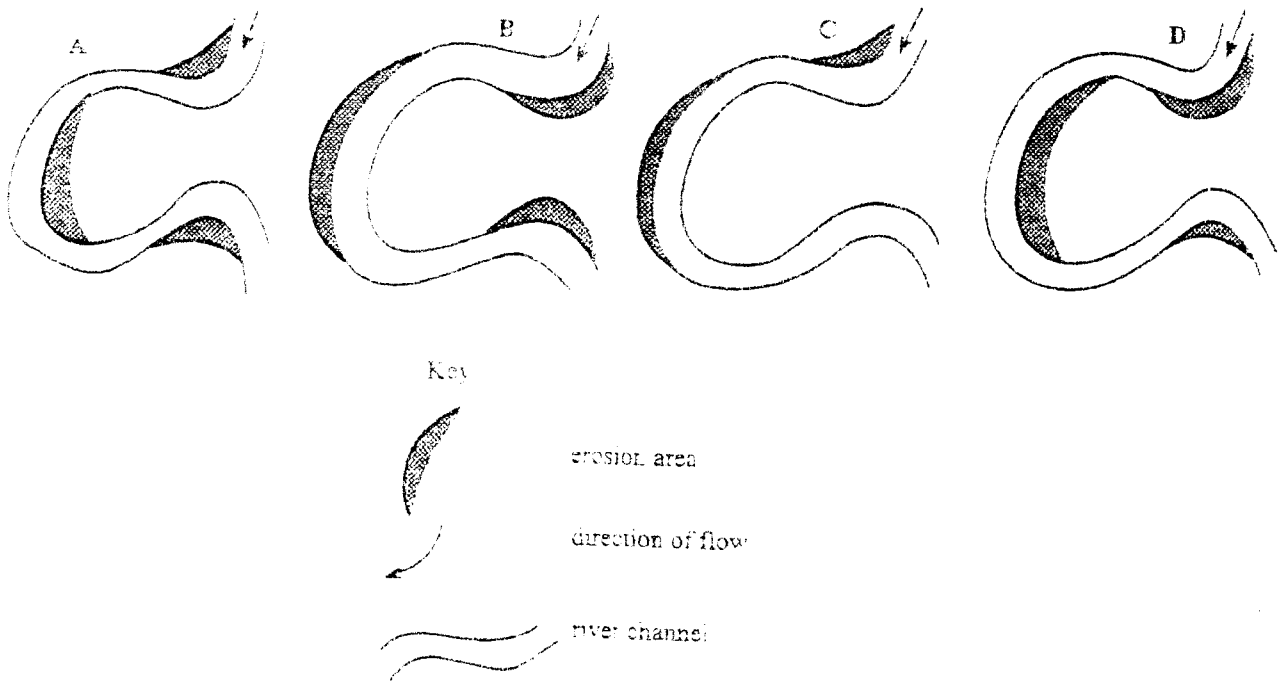
20 The diagrams below show stages in the formation of features commonly found in Southern Africa.



Which of A, B, C or D corresponds with these landforms?

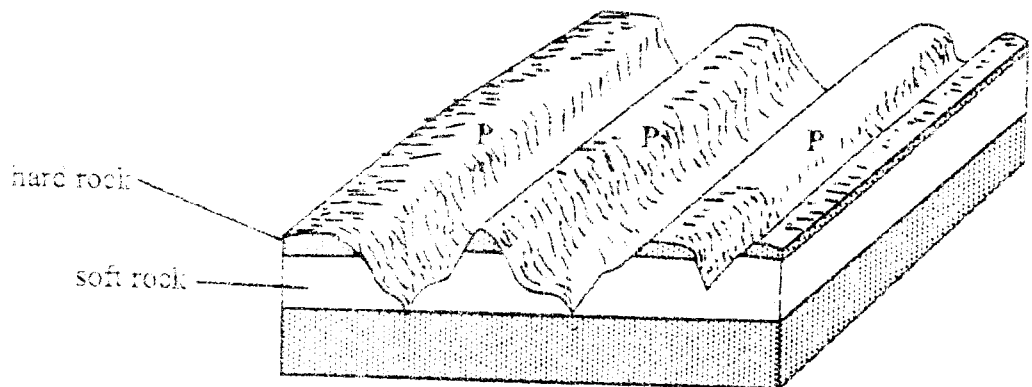
- | | X | Y | Z |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A | ruware | kopje | bornhardt |
| B | ruware | bornhardt | kopje |
| C | bornhardt | kopje | ruware |
| D | kopje | ruware | bornhardt |

21 Study the diagrams below.



Which diagram A, B, C or D correctly shows bank erosion along a river channel?

22 The diagram below shows a feature produced by wind erosion in arid areas.



The landforms marked P are

- A dunes.
- B pedestals.
- C yardangs.
- D zeugens.

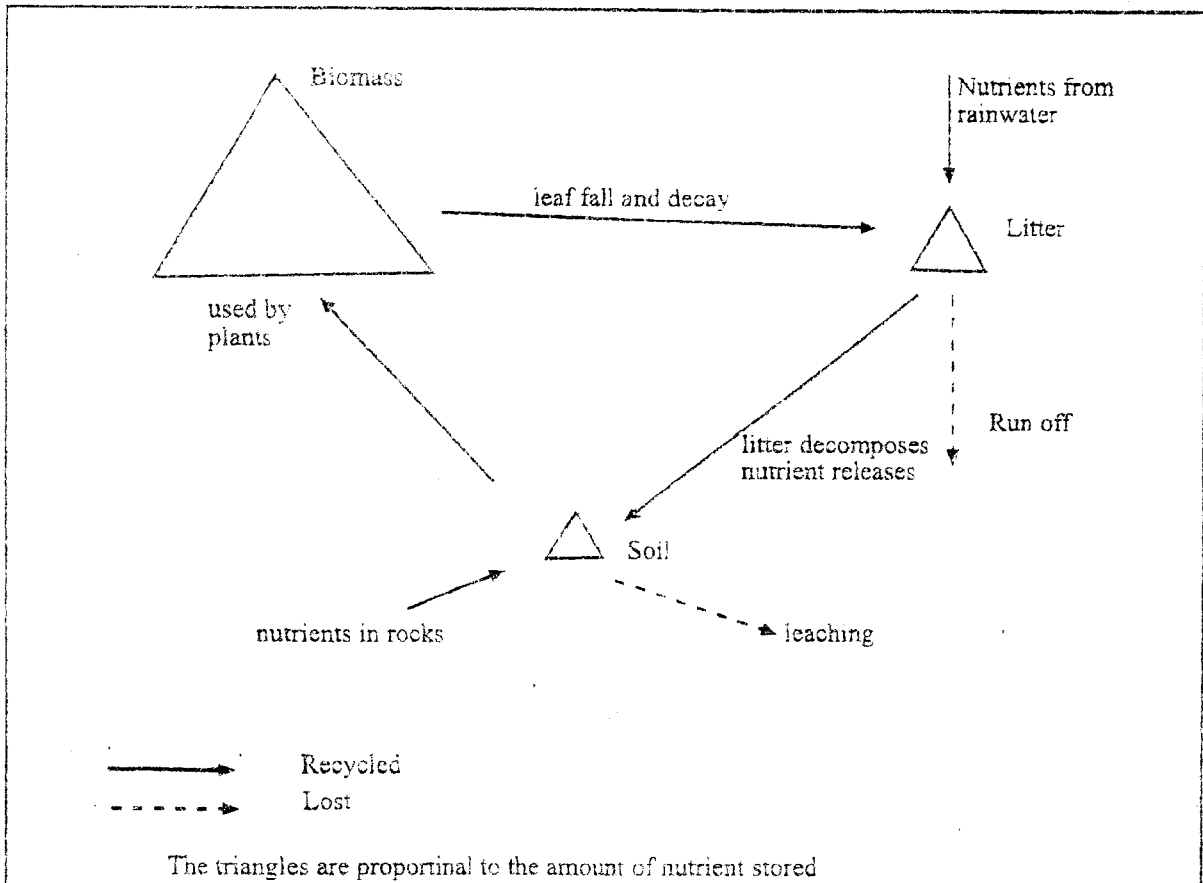
23 A temporary salty lake found in desert areas is called a

- A fan.
- B pediment.
- C playa.
- D wadi.

24 The term used to refer to all biological matter is

- A biomass.
- B biosphere.
- C fauna.
- D flora.

25 The diagram below shows the nutrient cycle of an ecosystem.



Which ecosystem is represented by the diagram?

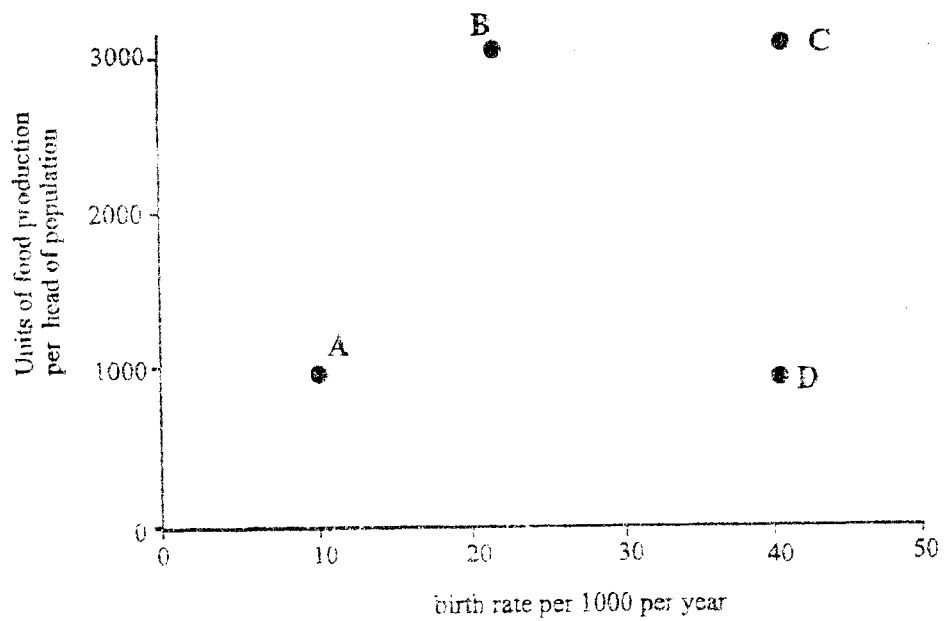
- A coniferous forest
- B savanna grassland
- C rain forest
- D hot desert

Economic Geography

26 Which of the following resources is non-renewable?

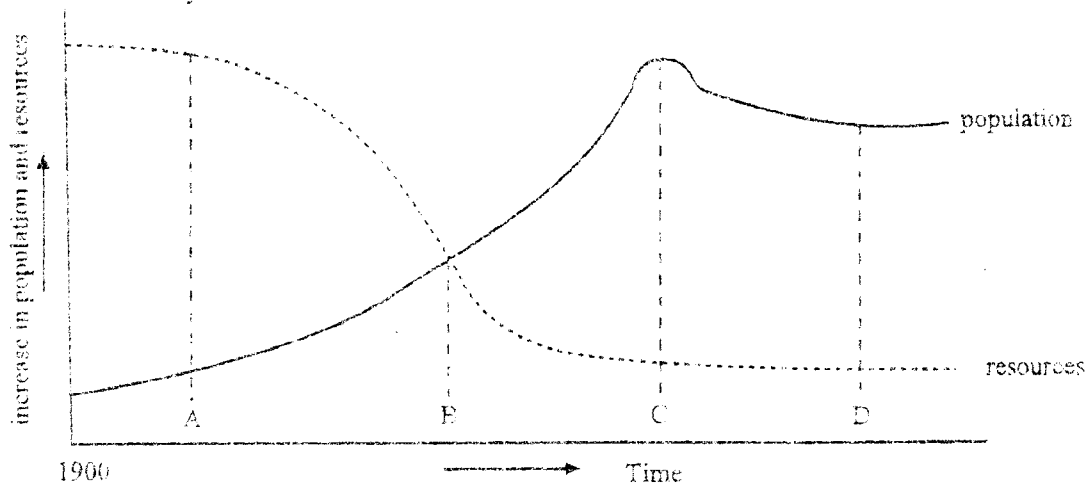
- A fish
- B petroleum
- C timber
- D water

27 The diagram shows the units of food production per head of population as well as birth rates for four countries that also have similar death rates. Each country has been asked to accept 100 000 famine refugees.



Which of the countries A, B, C or D will be best able to absorb these refugees?

- 28 The graphs below show the relationship between population growth and resources of a certain country.



At which of the points A, B, C or D is population described as optimum?

- 29 In a farming system, which of the following is a physical input?

- A knowledge
- B capital
- C labour
- D rainfall

- 30 A description of a farming type is given below:

- large capital investment to buy inputs
- small piece of land
- outputs are mainly perishables

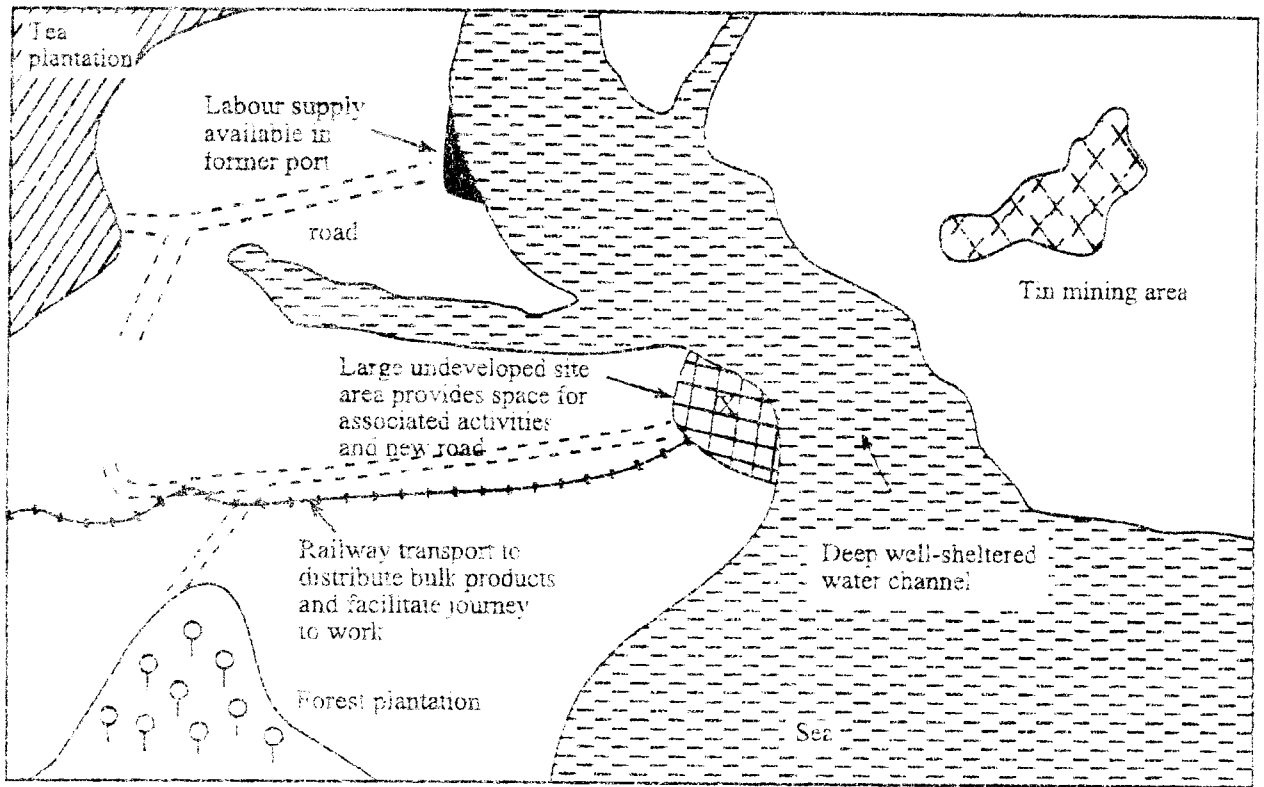
Which of the following farming types does the above description refer to?

- A cattle ranching
- B market gardening
- C plantation farming
- D wheat production

- 31 Which of the following industries is market-based?

- A saw milling
- B brewery
- C iron and steel making
- D oil refinery

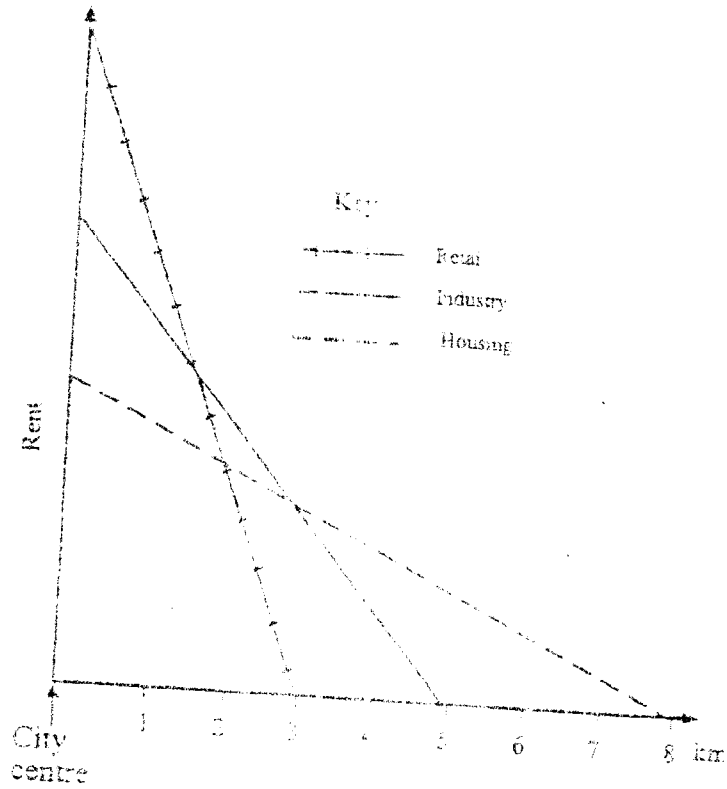
32 Study the map below.



Which of the following industries would favourably be sited at X?

- A iron and steel
- B car assembly
- C saw milling
- D tea processing

- 33 The graph below shows the relationship between the rent of land and distance from the city centre.

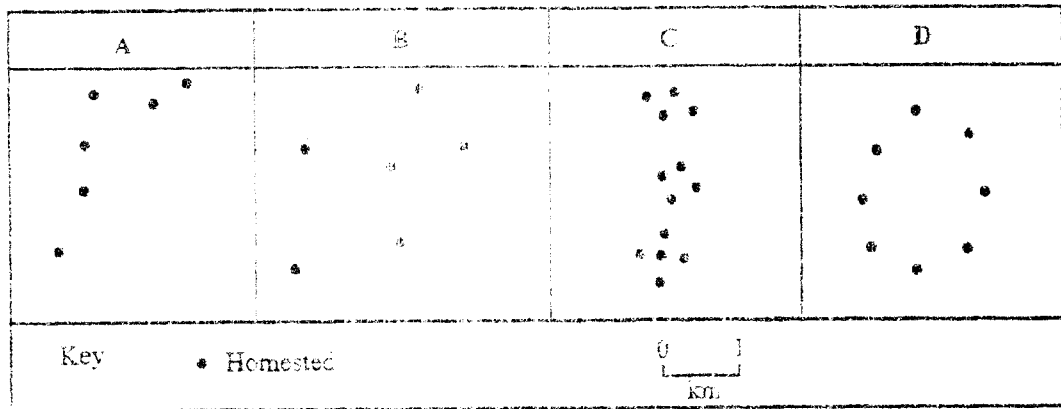


Between which distances is industry the most economic land use?

- A 0 - 3 km
- B 1.5 - 3 km
- C 3 - 5 km
- D 3.5 - 8 km

Population, Settlement and Trade

34 The diagrams show patterns of homesteads in an area.



Which pattern A, B, C or D will be the most expensive for the provision of piped water?

35 An extensive built-up area formed by the joining together of once separate urban settlements is referred to as a

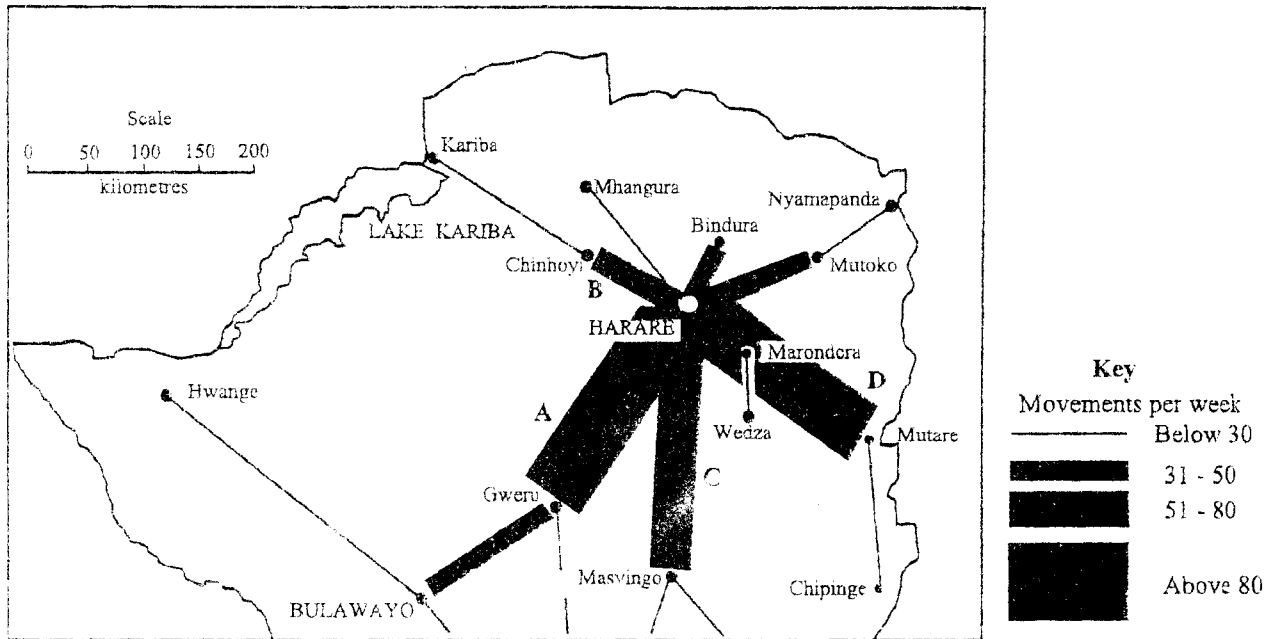
- A capital city.
- B conurbation.
- C primate city.
- D metropolis.

36 The table below shows the percentages of people starving in four developing countries.

Country	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
A	28	50
B	15	48
C	40	48
D	15	35

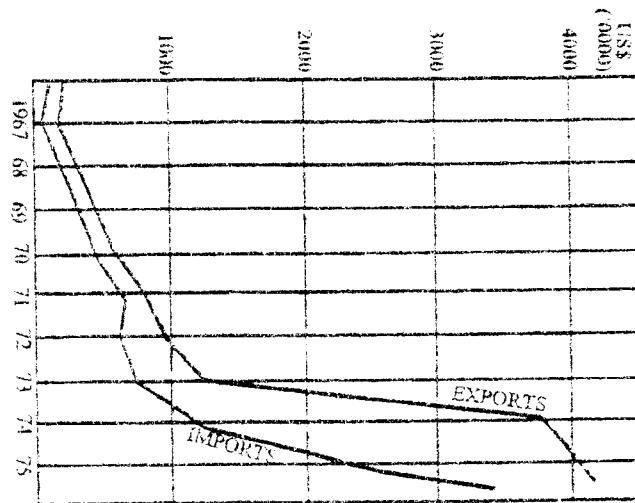
If you were a World Food Programme representative, which of the countries A, B, C or D would you target first for assistance?

38 The map below shows bus movements to Harare.



Which of the routes A, B, C or D is the busiest?

- 39 Study the graph below showing Nigeria's balance of trade between 1967 and 1975.



In which year did Nigeria experience the most favourable balance of trade?

- A 1967
 B 1972
 C 1973
 D 1974
- 40 A port to which goods in transit are brought for temporary storage and re-export is referred to as
- A a harbour.
 B a seaport.
 C an entrepot.
 D a road port.

ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY

2248/1

MARKING SCHEME

JUNE 2009

1	B	21	B
2	B	22	D
3	D	23	C
4	C	24	A
5	D	25	C
6	A	26	B
7	C	27	B
8	A	28	B
9	A	29	D
10	D	30	B
11	B	31	B
12	C	32	C
13	C	33	B
14	A	34	B
15	C	35	B
16	D	36	C
17	D	37	A
18	B	38	A
19	C	39	D
20	B	40	C



ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

2248/2

JUNE 2009 SESSION

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer ~~four~~ questions.

Answer ~~one~~ question from each of Sections A, B and C and ~~one~~ other question from any section.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

This question paper consists of 10 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

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Section A (Physical Environment)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 1 (a) Figs. 1A and 1B show two types of plate boundaries.

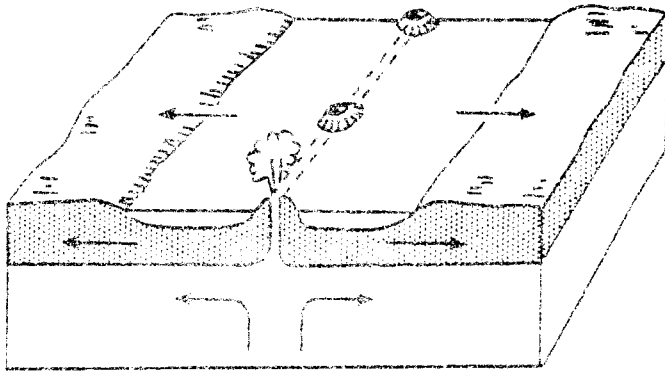


Fig. 1A

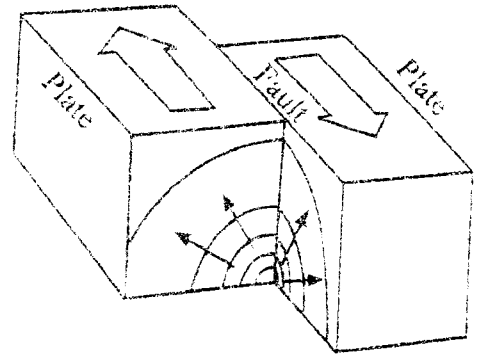


Fig. 1B

- (i) Name the type of boundary shown in each of the diagrams. [2]
- (ii) Describe the results of tectonic activity at each of the boundaries. [6]
- (b) With the aid of labelled diagrams, describe and explain the following types of rock weathering:
- (i) frost shattering;
- (ii) insolation weathering. [10]
- (c) Areas with massive granite rock outcrops offer both opportunities and limitations to human activities. With reference to named areas, discuss the benefits and problems of living in such areas. [7]

2 (a) Fig. 2 shows weekly rainfall distribution for Bulawayo during the 2006 – 2007 season.

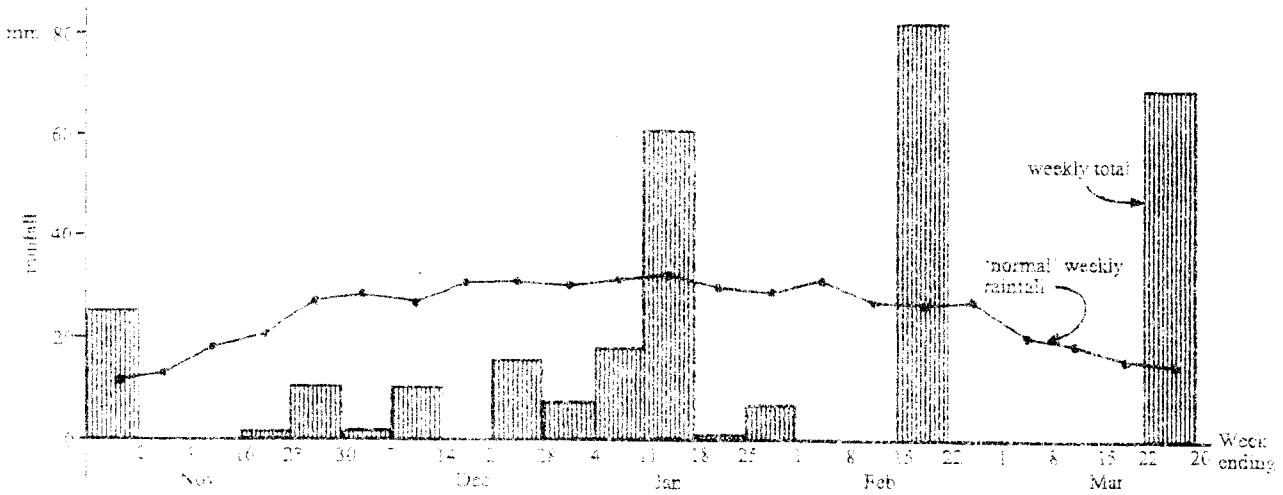


Fig. 2

- (i) Describe the rainfall trends shown. [5]
 - (ii) How can the rainfall pattern shown in Fig. 2 offer both benefits and constraints for the residents of the city? [6]
- (b) Southern Africa is frequently affected by tropical cyclones.
- (i) Name one country in the area affected by these cyclones. [1]
 - (ii) Outline the main hazards associated with tropical cyclones. [6]
 - (iii) What measures can be taken to reduce the impacts of the hazards you have identified in (b)(ii) above? [7]

- 3 (a) (i) Define the term 'ecosystem' [2]
 (ii) Draw a labelled diagram to show energy flows within an ecosystem. [5]
- (b) Fig. 3 shows distribution of vegetation types in Africa.

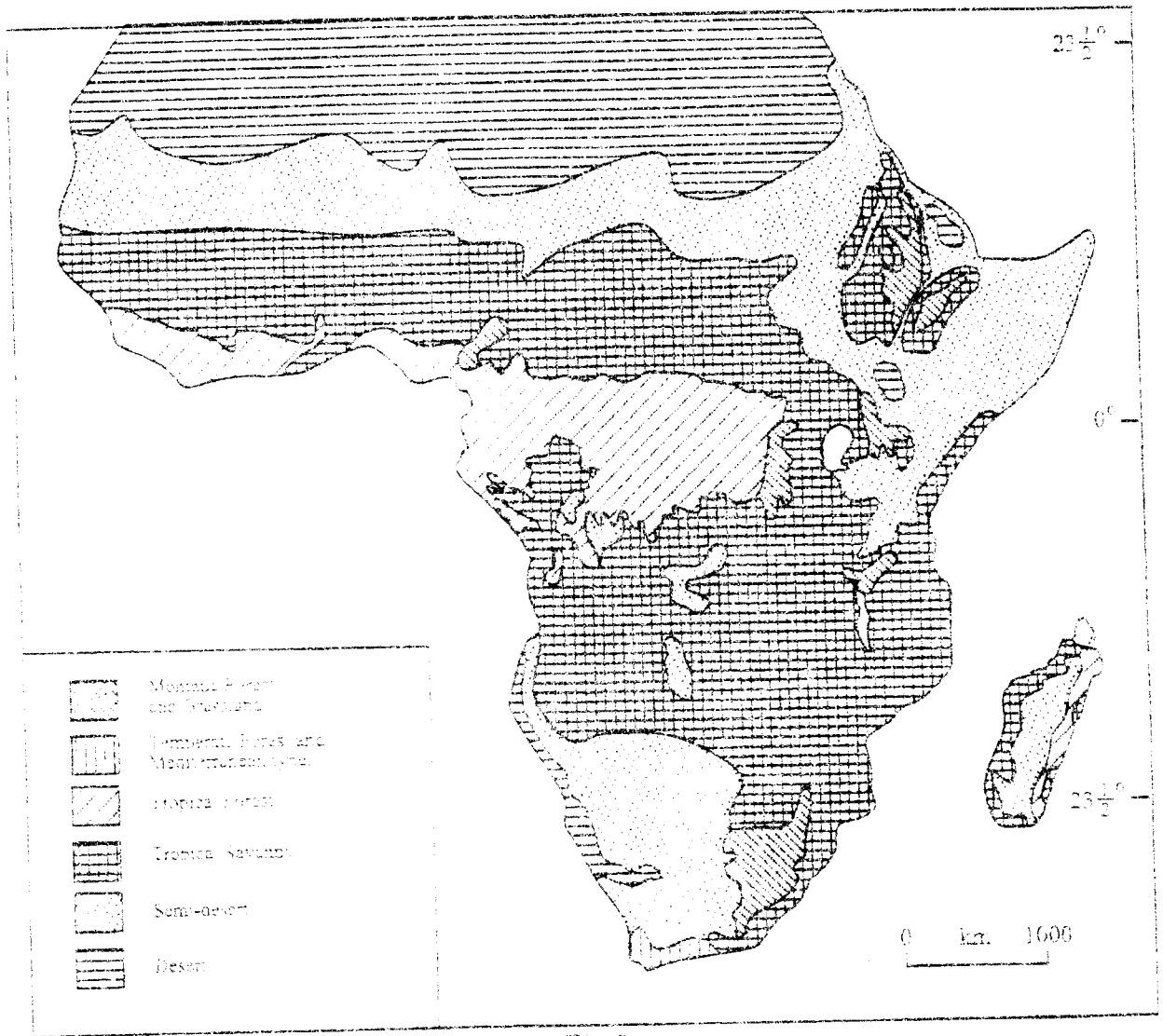


Fig.3

- (i) Describe the distribution of tropical savanna vegetation shown in Fig.3 [6]
- (ii) Explain the distribution you have described in (b)(i) above. [5]
- (c) What arguments can be put for and against the conservation of tropical rainforest areas [7]

- (i) Using information in Figs. 5A and 5B only, show how climate influences the movement of the nomads. [7]
- (ii) What are the impacts of drought on nomadic herding? [4]
- (iii) Suggest steps you would take to reduce the effects of drought in your area. [7]

- 6 (a) (i) What do you understand by the term 'informal industry'? [2]
- (ii) Outline **two** advantages and **three** disadvantages of the growth of informal industries in Zimbabwe. [5]

(b) Fig. 6 shows employment structures for a developed and a developing country.

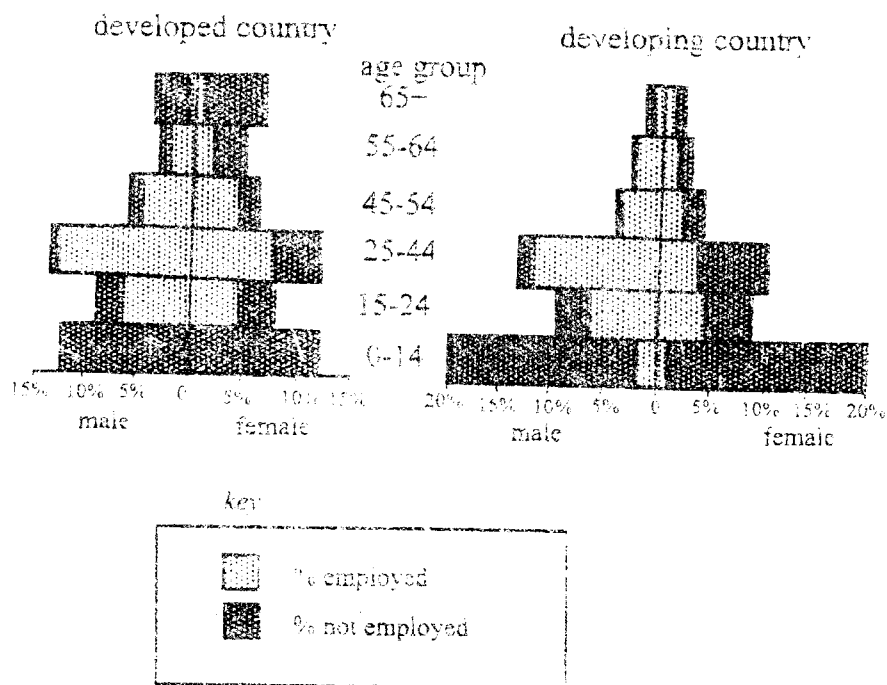


Fig. 6

- (i) Identify the differences in the employment structures shown. [7]
- (ii) Explain the differences you have identified in (b)(i) above. [4]

(c) An industrialist wishes to set up a large cement and brick-making factory near an area of high population density.

- (i) What would be the reasons offered by the industrialist to locate there? [3]
- (ii) What arguments would be given by the residents against the location of the factory? [4]

Section C (Population, Settlement, Transport and Trade)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- (a) (i) Show how a named growth point has improved the quality of life of the people of the area where it is located. [7]
- (ii) It has been observed that growth points in Zimbabwe have developed at different rates. Suggest reasons for these varying rates of growth. [7]

(b) Fig. 7 shows changes in population density and housing from the city centre to the edge of the city.

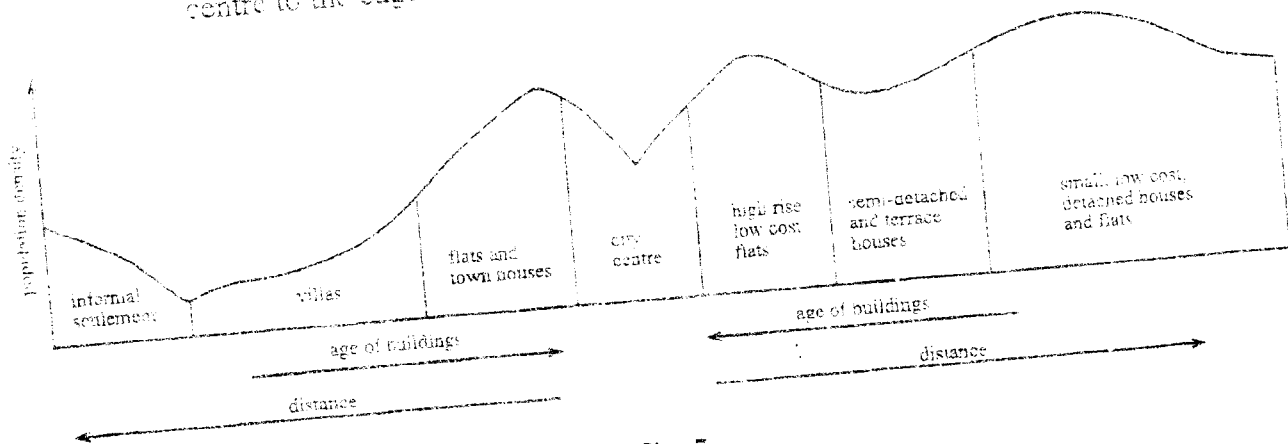


Fig. 7

- (i) Describe the changes in population density and types of houses shown. [6]
- (ii) Explain the changes you above described in (b)(i) above. [5]

- 8 (a) With reference to named areas, outline the social and economic impacts of rapid population growth. [7]
- (b) Fig. 8A shows ages at death for the United Kingdom and Guatemala and Fig. 8B shows the causes of the deaths.

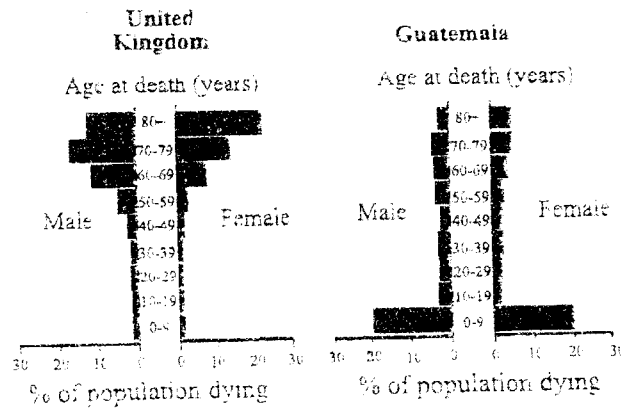


Fig. 8A

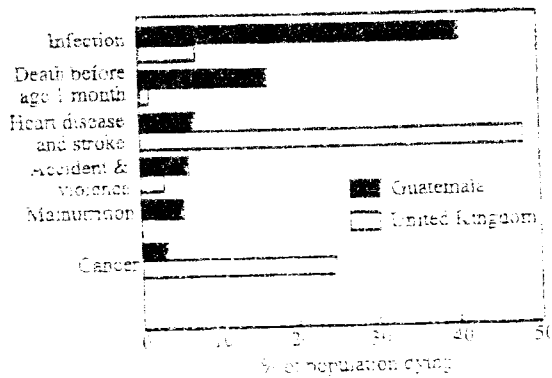


Fig. 8B

- (i) Described the differences in the patterns of death shown in Fig. 8A. [6]
- (ii) Using Fig. 8B, explain the causes of death for the two countries. [5]
- (c) Suggest measures that can be introduced to improve the quality of life in Guatemala. [7]

- 9 (a) (i) Outline problems being faced by any **one** of the following types of transport in Zimbabwe; road; rail; air. [4]
- (ii) State measures to solve the problems you have identified in (a)(i) above. [3]

(b) Fig. 9 shows, in simplified form, Zimbabwe's pattern of trade.

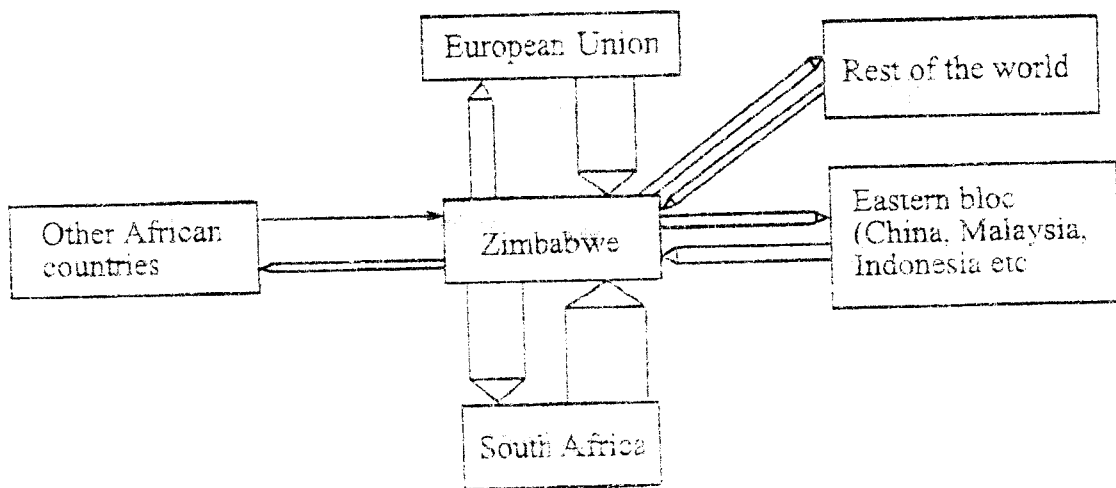


Fig. 9

- (i) Describe the pattern of trade shown. [6]
- (ii) Give reasons for the pattern you have described above. [5]
- (c) As Minister of Industry and International Trade, what steps can you take to promote trade in Southern Africa? [7]

ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
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POSSIBLE ANSWERS

JUNE 2009

GEOGRAPHY

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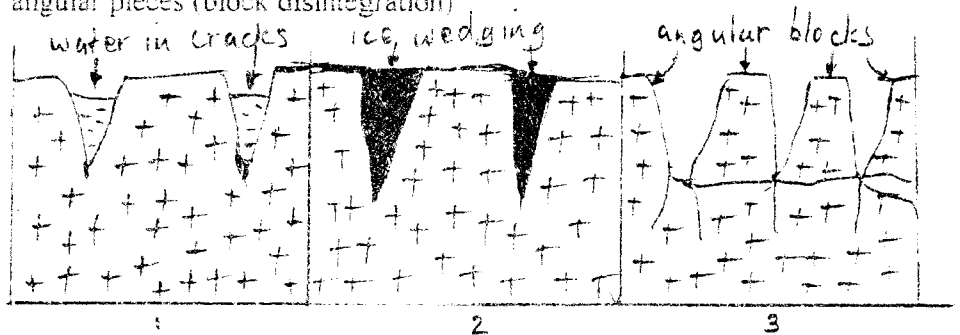
- (a) (i) A – divergent or constructive plate boundary.
 B – neutral or conservative plate margin. [2]
 1 mark each

(ii) At A – plates diverge, magma rises to fill gaps created, formation of volcanoes, mid-oceanic ridges, new ocean floor or ocean floor spreading.

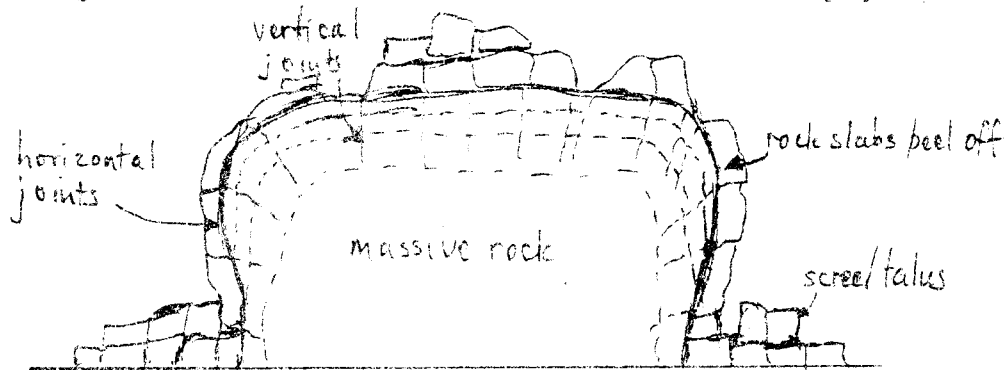
At B – plates slide past each other. Friction between moving plates builds up pressure. Fracturing of crust results in sudden release of pressure in form of seismic waves (earthquakes). Cracking of the ground, lateral displacement of land and deformation of land occurs. collapsing of buildings, displacement of infrastructure
 Max. 2 marks for earthquakes.

3 marks each. 1 mark each point [6] [8]

- (b) (i) Frost shattering
 Daily fluctuations of temperature between -5°C and 8°C result in freeze – thaw cycles. During the day water collects in rock joints. When temp drops at night water freezes and volume increases. Cracks get wider and deeper. Ice thaws during the day. Repeated freeze – thaw action breaks rocks into angular pieces (block disintegration)



- (ii) Insulation weathering. High daytime temps cause the surface of exposed rock outcrops to expand. Different rock elements expand at different rates. This creates stress with the rock. Temps drop at night or due to sudden cooling following a rainstorm, rocks contract. Repeated expansion and contraction causes exfoliation (peeling/ flaking of rocks) or granular disintegration. [10]



1 mark each point. 5 marks each. Res. 2 for diagrams (each). Well annotated diagrams may earn 5 marks. Mark diagram first.

(c) Name: Matopos, Domboshawa, Domboramwari, Balancing rocks in Epworth

Opportunities

- scenic attraction promotes tourism
- varied habitats promote wildlife
- building materials e.g. quarry stones for buildings (construction), road construction.
- black granite for tombstones, curios
- foreign currency earnings through export of black granite
- water harvesting etc
- traditional ceremonies, drying grain, recreational activities e.g. rock climbing
- education

Problems

- rugged terrain – problems of road construction etc
- limited flat land for farming and settlement
- skeletal soils with a low agricultural potential
- hazardous rocks mass movement
- high rates of soil erosion
- habitat for nuisance animals
e.g. baboons and dangerous reptiles.

1 mark for name; 3 marks P; 3 marks O

[7] [25]

2 (a) (i) Bulawayo

- rainfall distribution more erratic/uneven distribution
 - rainfall is generally below normal
 - four periods above normal
Oct – 2 Nov, 11 – 18 Jan, 15 – 22 Feb and 22 – 29 March
 - Two long dry spells 1 – 15 Feb and 22 Feb to 22 March etc
- 1 mark each. Refer to diagram

[5]

(ii) Benefits

- growing of crops
- dry festive season
- water harvesting during weeks of high rainfall
- risk of flood in the city is reduced
- low risk of water-borne diseases e.g. malaria

Constraints

- possible soil moisture deficits
- wilting of crops and reduction in water supplies during the long dry spells
- flash floods during weeks of above normal rainfall
- water rationing
- diseases related to water shortage

3 marks each; 1 mark each point

[6] [11]

(b) (i) Southern Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique or South Africa

[1]

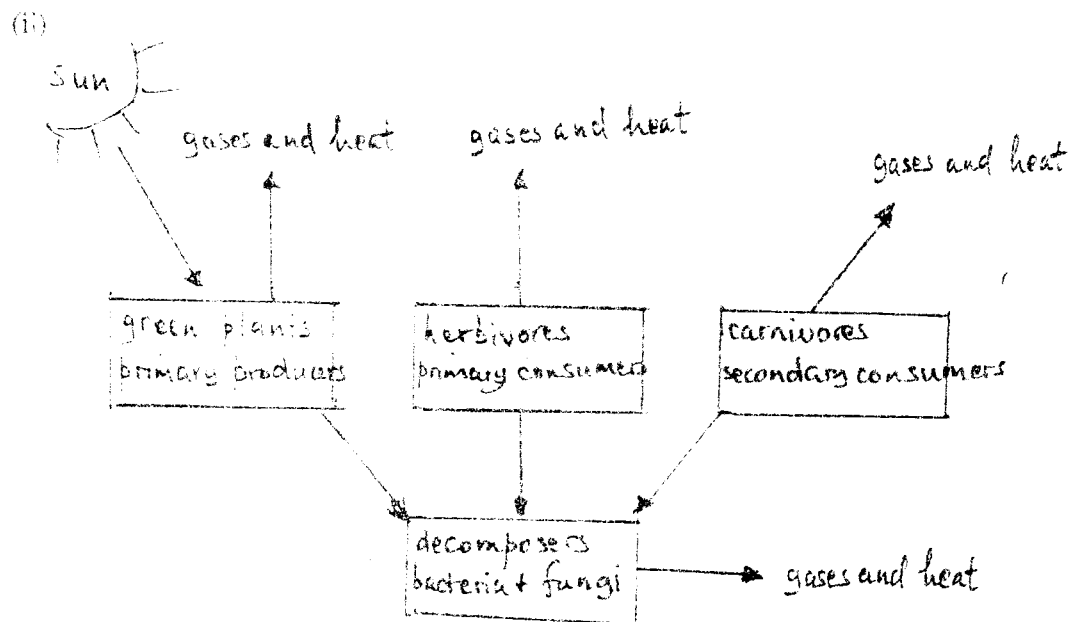
(ii) Hazards associated with tropical storms

- heavy rains resulting in severe flooding
- lightning strikes result in loss of lives
- strong winds destroy buildings and communication infrastructure

- Secondary effects
 - loss of farmland
 - loss of life, flooding of field, disease, destruction of vegetation, injuries etc. 1 mark each
- [6]

- (iii) Measures
- mitigation (disaster aid (max. 2 for food, water, shelter, clothing, medicines and insurance)
 - settling on high ground
 - weather forecasting and early warning systems
 - rescue and recovery teams/evacuation
 - lighting conductors and education
 - improved drainage etc.
 - reinforce buildings
 - dam construction
 - afforestation/re-forestation
- 1 mark each [7] [25]

- 3 (a) (i) An ecosystem is a community of living things sharing a certain physical environment/ecosystems are made up of linked parts which all depend on each other. 2 marks for a complete answer. [2]



- 1 mark each main level [5]
- (b) (i) Distribution of tropical Savanna vegetation
- vegetation is found between tropical rainforest and semi desert areas
 - extends from about 15°N to 23°S
 - narrow zone along the Natal Coast extends down to 30°S
 - forms a continuous belt from West Africa to East Africa, North of Ghana and Nigeria

- covers much of Central and Southern Africa, e.g. Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique
- an isolated area in the Sudan
- narrow belt on western Madagascar

1 mark each

Credit ref to named countries

Refer to map

[6]

(ii) Reasons for distribution

- seasonally humid conditions within the hot tropical zone
- highland areas in Sudan promote high rainfall
- higher rainfall and warm conditions associated with the warm Mozambique current along the Eastern coast account for the extensions of the belt to beyond tropical regions etc
- reduction in rainfall latitudinally from the Equator etc.
- dryness associated with the cold Benguela current of S.W. African Coast

1 mark each

[5]

(c) Arguments for conservation of the rainforest

- preservation of biodiversity and gene bank or the rain forest is a habitat for a wide variety of plants, animals, birds, reptiles etc.
- reduction in levels of CO₂ and slowing down of the process of global warming
- rainforests are a vital component of the global hydrological cycle
- increased evapotranspiration will result in increased rainfall
- many plants have medical value
- protection/preservation of cultural heritage of minority groups living in the rain forest e.g. Ameri-Indians
- forests have an aesthetic value
- promotion of ecotourism
- source of food (fruits and honey)
- protection against soil erosion
- maintaining the nutrient cycling
- source of timber

Against

- need to provide land for the fast growing populations in tropical areas
- plantation crops and hardwood timber bring foreign currency
- exploitation of timber and promotion of agriculture can stimulate industrial growth within the countries
- large scale arable farming and ranching can improve local food security
- resource exploitation (timber, minerals etc) can promote infrastructure development
- and the subsequent reduction in remoteness
- sustainable exploitation of the rainforest can improve the quality of life.

Res 3 for F/A 1 mark each

[7][25]

- 4 (a) (i) Integrated resources conservation is a holistic approach to the conservation of the resources of an area i.e./conserving all existing resources in an area for sustainable use
2 marks for a complete answer.

[2]

- (ii) Integrated resource conservation can cover any of the following

- a named river basin watershed protection.
 - Campfire projects, conservancies.
 - local community projects etc
- } 1 mark

Key aspects to be included are

- holistic nature of projects
- grassroots participation
- education of locals to raise level of resource management awareness
- benefits from projects benefit local communities
- empowerment of local communities in decision-making
- funding from government and NGOs
- carrying out of environmental audits

Specific measures include

- enforcing environmental protection laws
- afforestation and reforestation (village woodlots-one word please)
- dam construction; fish farming
- water harvesting
- setting up of fire breaks
- destocking
- landuse planning
- setting up local anti-poaching units
- setting up Campfire projects, etc
- regrassing.

No name – max. 3 1 mark each [5]

- (b) (i) Extraction of oil
- wells are drilled/sunk through layers of rock
 - pumps are installed
 - pumping equipment is supported by derricks
 - pumping is done through the core pipe
 - waste gases are set alight
 - outer casing supplies mud to cool the core
- 1 mark each [4]

- (ii) - pipeline and tanker ship
- 1 mark each [2]

- (iii) Environmental impacts of oil extraction and transportation
- devegetation during infrastructure development
 - gas flares pollute the air
 - negative visual impacts of derricks and storage tanks
 - land pollution from pipeline leakages
 - oil spills from tankers pollute water resulting in upsetting of marine ecosystems
 - dredging of coast to set up harbour etc.
- 1 mark each [5]

- (c) Advantages of a nuclear plant
- high energy output from small quantities of raw materials
 - reliable energy source leading to economic prosperity
 - reduction in the importation of oil and gas (foreign currency savings)
 - less problems of green house gases
 - plant has a longer life span
 - other sideline benefits e.g. laser technology

Disadvantages

- problems of disposal of radioactive waste
- it's expensive
- high technology is required
- lack of skilled manpower
- possible misuse of nuclear power for military purposes
- high risk of industrial accidents leading to loss of life and contamination of large areas
- possible conflicts with other countries

1 mark each

Res 3 for A/D

[7][25]

5

(a)

Inputs

- water
- fertilisers
- irrigation pipes
- capital
- labour
- chemicals
- seed /3

Processes

- weeding
- harvesting
- spraying
- transporting
- ploughing

/2

Outputs

- vegetables
- fruits
- flowers
- pumpkins

/2

[7]

(b)

(i)

Wet decades

- general movement northwards
- rainfall belt extends from 5°N to 20°N
- farmers migrate northwards as water and pasture are readily available

Drought periods

- general movement southwards
- rainfall belt restricted to between 5°N to 15°N
- pastures are dry
- wells dry
- farmers migrate southwards as area of rainfall is retreating

[7]

1 mark each

(ii)

- loss of livestock
- water scarcity
- severe food shortages
- starvation
- people die
- reduction in quality of life
- outbreak of diseases
- loss of income and status
- shortage of pastures
- crops fail

1 mark each [4]

(iii)

- water rationing
- supplementary feeding
- sinking deeper wells
- dam construction
- introducing irrigation schemes for crops and pastures
- introducing sustainable ranching
- encourage farmers to destock
- banning the use of hose pipes
- use of recycled water in gardens

- strategic grain reserves
- food aid
- growing drought tolerant crops
- keeping drought tolerant animals
- education
- importation of food

1 mark each

[7][25]

6

(a) (i)

Informal industries:

Backyard or home industries and on a small scale
2 marks for a complete answer.

[2]

(ii)

Advantages

- trading is flexible
- supply cheap goods to the market
- business can be conducted from a variety of places
- prices are rarely fixed and so negotiation is possible
- a variety of cheap raw materials used
- self-employment viable source of income
- employment creation
- land/air pollution

[2]

Disadvantages

- quality of goods not guaranteed
- exploitation of child labour
- operation is often illegal/backyard
- encourages "dealings" in stolen goods
- limited benefit to the economy as business people do not pay income tax
- negative visual impacts of some operation sites
- land air pollution

[3]

(b) (ii)

- no children employed in developed country whereas approx 3% of children in developing countries are employed
- fewer women employed in developing country than developed
- more aged people in developed country are unemployed than in developing
- 15 – 24-aged group: more men employed in developing country than developed
- 25 – 44-aged group: more women unemployed in developing country than in developed
- 25 – 44-aged group: more males, unemployed in developing country than in developed
- 45 – 55 age group: more unemployed males in developed country
- 55 – 64 age group: more unemployed females in developed country

1 mark per clear difference. Refer to graphs

[7]

(ii)

Children: - too many in developing country; child labour laws weak
15 – 24/25 – 44 : child bearing; culture; low levels of development; women not liberated in developing country and liberated in developed country.
45 – 55 automated machines in developed; more menial jobs in developing;

1 mark each point

[4]

- (c) (i) - employment creation
 - supply of building materials at affordable prices
 - infrastructural development
 - cheap land
 - large labour pool
 - large market [3]
- (ii) - environmental pollution
 - exploitation of labour
 - target market not always the local community
 - taking up of land for agriculture
 - environmental degradation
 - air pollution
 - noise pollution [4][25]
- 7 (a) (i) Name of Growth Point
 - Maphisa, Mubaira Murambinda etc 1 mark for name [1]
 - easy access to goods and services
 - marketing of agricultural produce
 - rural electrification
 - upgrading of district hospitals
 - employment creation
 - improvements in transport/accessibility
 - improvements in water supply
 - construction of modern homes
 - improvements in entertainment, etc 1 mark each [6]
- (ii) Reasons for differential rates of growth
 - slow growth due to:
 - poorly developed infrastructure e.g. roads, power supply, water and telecommunications
 - lack of resources for economic development
 - small domestic market/long distances from major markets
 - poorly sited growth points -- i.e. growth points overshadowed by small towns e.g. Murombedzi
 - shortage of land for expansion/conflict over land with local communities e.g. Murambinda
 - failure to attract potential investors
 - political interference
- Reasons for fast growth
 - rich resource base in the hinterland land promoting growth of processing industries e.g. Sanyathi and Gokwe
 - incentives offered to property developers e.g. cheap land (home ownership) Mupandawana
 - more reliable water supplies
 - better developed transport networks and proximity to urban markets e.g. Murehwa centre. Res 5 for S/F 1 mark each [7]
- (b) (i) Descriptions
 City centre has low population density
 - density decreases from city centre to the edge of the city
 - there is a high density rim around the city centre

- higher density to the east (right side) than to the west
- population density increases sharply in the informal settlement
- oldest buildings are closest to city centre
- blocks of flats on either side of the city centre
- villas on the western side (left)
- density increases around the zone with small detached houses on the right etc

Credit ref. to any correct observation - Res 2 for P/H

- Refer to diagram 1 mark each [6]

(ii) Explanations

- CBD -- non-residential functions
- newer buildings towards the edges of the centre due to outward expansion of the city
- old buildings near the city centre represent old developments when the town was small
- high density rim due to high rise apartment buildings which accommodate many people as well as need by many people to stay near CBD and work places and also due to high land values
- high density on the zone of the work men's homes high density housing accommodates many people.
- villas away from city centre because land is available/cheaper
- informal settlement at the edge of the city and near high class residential area for proximity to menial jobs and availability of open land
- high density in informal settlement because plots are very small
- informal settlements might have developed on the rural urban fringe and settlers require land for limited cropping and access to wood fuel
- presence of squatter settlement

1 mark each explanation

[5][25]

8 (a) Name - 1 mark for country/region

Social -- high birth rates -- poor maternal health

- possible high infant mortality rates
- strain on social services (health, education and housing)
- crime and all forms of anti-social behaviour
- poverty
- overcrowding
- destitution
- diseases spread faster
- malnutrition

Economic -- unemployment

- out-migration (rural to urban)
- shortage of skilled manpower
- rapid exploitation and depletion of resources
- economic stagnation due to increased govt spending on non-productive sectors
- availability of a large pool of cheap labour

1 mark each Res 3 S/E

[7]

- (c) (i) - generally more deaths of older people in UK, more deaths of younger people in Guatemala
 - fewer deaths in UK of people in the 0 – 49-year age group
 - 10 – 19 years small difference with 0 – 9 in UK whereas a sudden drop in Guatemala
 - 20 – 49 years very small increase in death in UK, almost uniform in Guatemala
 - 70-79 more male deaths in UK, almost the same for male and female in Guatemala
 - 49 – 79 years rapid increase in deaths in UK, less rapid in Guatemala
 - 80+ more females die in UK than males; smaller difference between male and female deaths in Guatemala. 1 mark each difference [6]

- (ii) UK – highest is stroke and heart disease due to stress and old age
 - second killer in cancer
 - less death from infection due to more developed medical facilities and good diets
 - no deaths from malnutrition due to better diets
 - low death before age 1 month because of developed antenatal care

Guatemala:

- highest killer is infection due to poor medical service delivery
- death before age 1 month high; poor baby clinics development
- accidents and violence fairly high; drug barons, unrest
- malnutrition deaths high poor diets due to poverty

1 mark each. Res 2 for UK Guatemala

[5]

- (c) - improvements in sanitation
 - provision of safe drinking water
 - use of pesticides to reduce diseases like malaria
 - education to increase literacy levels
 - training of doctors and other health personnel
 - immunisation of children
 - primary health care
 - improvements in personal hygiene
 - improvements in agriculture to increase food supply
 - legislation to ban some cultural practices
 - family planning
 - empowerment of women

1 mark each

[7]

[25]

- 9 (a) (i) Transport problems - Road
 - poor state of roads e.g. potholes
 - shortage of spare parts
 - shortage of forex to import and maintain vehicles
 - inadequate transport and long waiting periods
 - congestion on roads
 - overcrowded public transport
 - frequent breakdown due to shortage of spares
 - high cost of commuting
 - shortage of parking space
 - poor state of roads worsened by state of weather
 - frequent accidents

Transport problems – Rail

- shortage of rail wagons
- shortage of spare parts e.g. vacuum brakes
- faulty and non-functioning signals
- shortage of fuel
- shortage of skilled manpower
- outdated machinery
- slow and unreliable
- vandalism and damage of the rail track and signals
- poor maintenance of the rail track
- operating at low unprofitable cost.

Transport problems – Air

- serious shortages of manpower
 - old and outdated planes
 - few planes
 - shortages of foreign currency
 - competition from other airlines
 - too much political interference
 - frequent industrial actions or wage disputes
 - with the exception of Harare, airports have limited capacity
 - unreliable and delays
- 1 mark each [4]

(ii) Measures to solve the problems

- increased funding for fuel importers
 - local manufacture of spare parts
 - regulation of fares
 - installing traffic lights
 - local assembly of cars, buses, rail wagons
 - use of public transport
 - improvement of road and rail infrastructure
 - legislation and education on vandalism of signals
 - making foreign currency available for the importation of spare parts. 1 mark each
- [3]

- (b) (i) greatest flow of goods and services is between Zimbabwe and SA, followed by Zimbabwe and EU countries
- significant trade with the Eastern Bloc
 - least with other African countries
 - trade with the rest of the world and other African countries is insignificant
 - generally Zimbabwe imports more than it exports (trade deficit situation)
 - Zimbabwe exports more to African countries than it imports

1 mark each [6]

(ii) Reasons

- South Africa has a powerful and more diversified economy
- proximity to S.A. and signing of trade protocols between the two countries, allows for easy movement of goods and services

E.U. countries

- historical reasons or colonial legacy
- strong links with UK and significant investment by European TNCs

- supply of raw materials to traditional European markets (tobacco, sugar, minerals etc)
- importation of finished goods

Eastern Bloc

- govt policy – look east policy following introducing of target sanction by UK and other Western countries
- availability of cheap, mass-produced goods from China and Dubai

African countries

- economies of other African countries are dominated by production of raw materials
- poor transport network restricts intraregional trade
- limited communication links and trade agreements with the rest of the world restrict trade
- competition from other countries reduce access to world markets
- trade barriers

1 mark each [5]

- (c)
- development of more efficient transport networks
 - diversification of the manufacturing sector
 - specialisation
 - reduction of tariffs
 - setting up of free trade areas
 - human resource training
 - improved marketing strategies e.g. Trade Fair
 - multi-lateral and bilateral agreements
 - common currency lobby

1 mark each [7][25]



ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY

2248/1

PAPER 1 Multiple Choice

NOVEMBER 2009 SESSION

1 hour 15 minutes

1:50 000 Survey Map is enclosed with this question paper

Additional Materials:

Multiple choice answer sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

TIME 1 hour 15 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so by the invigilator.

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has already been done for you.

There are **forty** questions in this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question there are four possible answers, **A, B, C, and D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** on the separate answer sheet.

Read very carefully the instructions on the answer sheet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Each correct answer will score one mark.

A mark will **not** be deducted for a wrong answer.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

This question paper consists of 18 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

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[Turn over

2
Mapwork

Questions 1 to 12 refer to the 1: 50 000 map of Figtree, Zimbabwe.

- 1 In which of the following grid squares would one find a dip tank and a reservoir?
 - A 4044
 - B 4347
 - C 5343
 - D 5533

- 2 The grid bearing of the dam in grid square 4046 from the one in grid square 4343 is
 - A 310°.
 - B 050°.
 - C 130°.
 - D 350°.

- 3 The feature found at grid point 457397 is a
 - A levelling benchmark.
 - B dip tank.
 - C magnetic station.
 - D trigonometrical station.

- 4 The length of Mamlongwe river from a rapid in grid square 5136 to where it crosses Easting 53 is
 - A 1.4 km.
 - B 2.9 km.
 - C 3.2 km.
 - D 4.2 km.

- 5 What map evidence shows that Figtree is an administrative centre?
 - A built-up area
 - B police station
 - C power line
 - D railway line

- 6 What map evidence shows that the area in the south east was once settled? It is the existence of
 - A cultivation.
 - B a recreational park
 - C rock paintings.
 - D ruins.

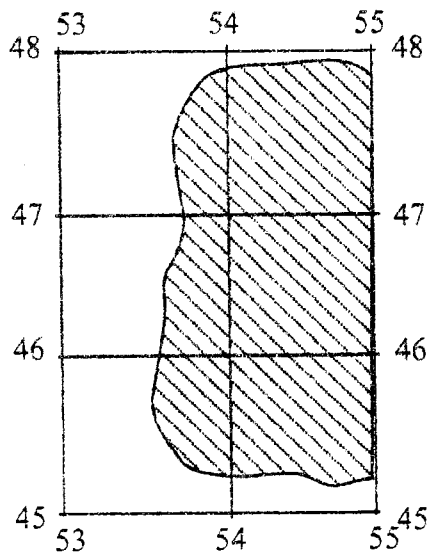
7 Which of the following grid squares has the most number of streams?

- A 4540
- B 4640
- C 4740
- D 4840

8 The landform in grid square 4539 is a

- A ridge.
- B pass.
- C plateau.
- D hill.

9 The sketch map below shows part of the map extract.



The drainage pattern in the shaded area can best be described as

- A radial.
- B trellised.
- C superimposed.
- D rectangular.

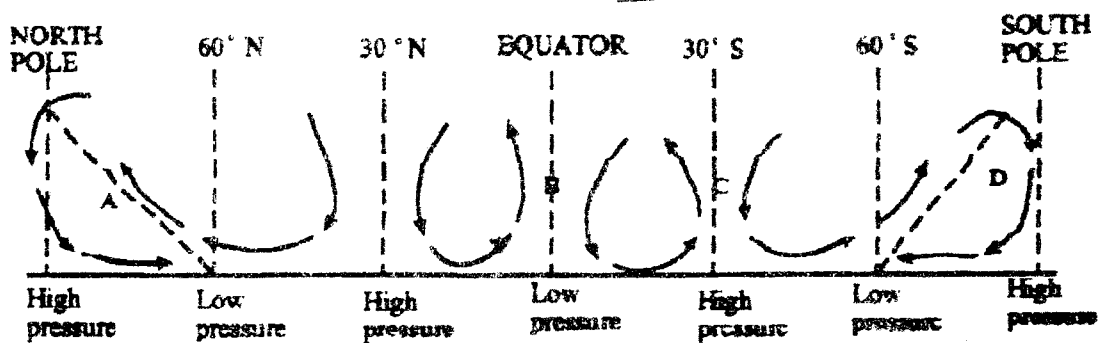
10 The four figure grid reference of the Matopos Research Station is

- A 5342.
- B 5541.
- C 5645.
- D 5745.

- 11 What is the general direction of flow of the Hove river from the meander in grid square 4338 to the edge of the map?
- A East to West
 B North-East to South-West
 C North-West to South-East
 D South to North
- 12 The altitude of the two huts in grid square 4438 is
- A 1 260 metres.
 B 1 280 metres.
 C 1 300 metres.
 D 1 320 metres.

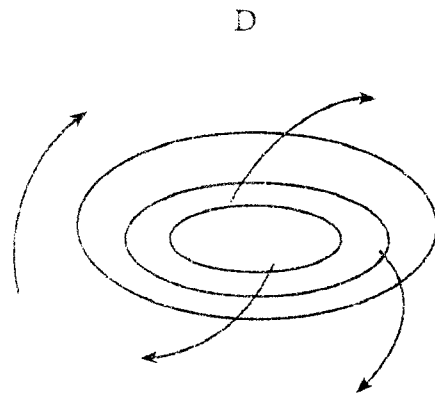
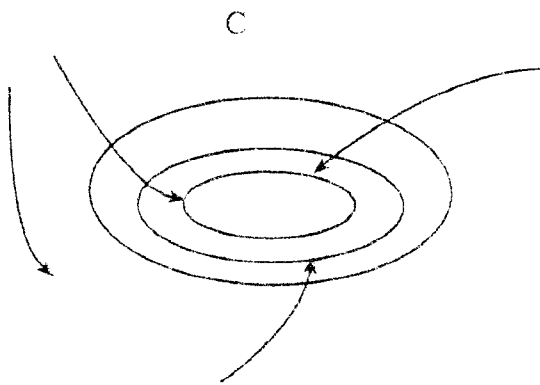
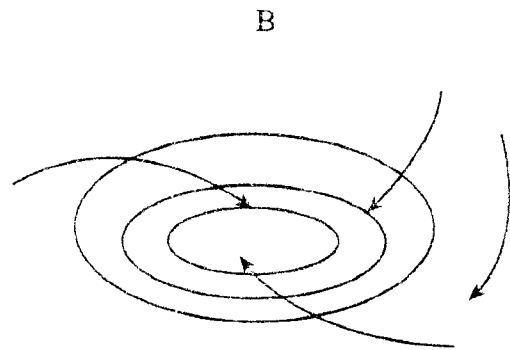
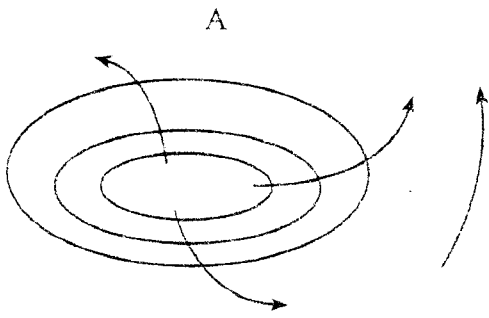
Physical Environment

- 13 The diagram below shows wind and pressure patterns over the earth's surface.



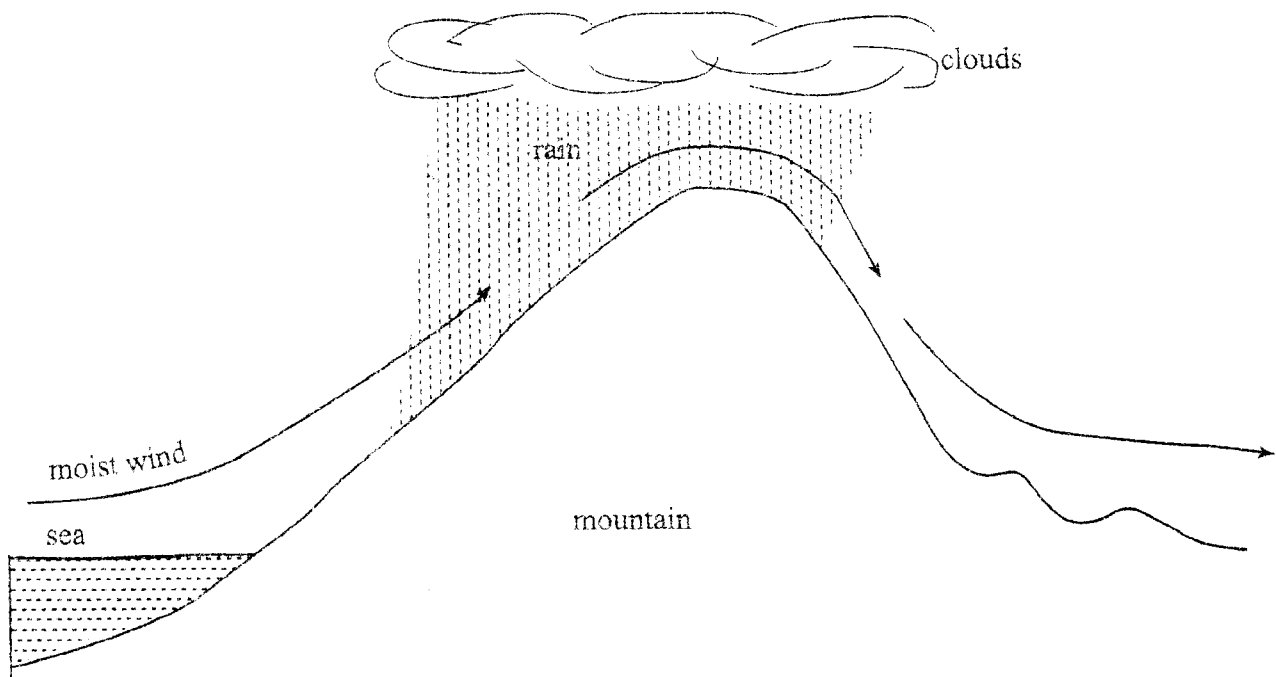
At which of A, B, C or D is the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone formed?

14 The diagrams below show pressure systems.



Which of the diagrams A, B, C or D represents an anticyclone in the southern hemisphere?

15 The diagram below shows a rainfall type.



In Zimbabwe, this type of rainfall is most experienced in the

- A central districts.
- B eastern districts.
- C southern districts.
- D western districts.

16 The table below shows weather information recorded at a farm.

Day	Rainfall (mm)	Cloud cover	Wind force
1	30	$\frac{8}{8}$	25 knots
2	25	$\frac{8}{8}$	10 knots
3	5	$\frac{4}{8}$	5 knots
4	0	$\frac{2}{8}$	3 knots

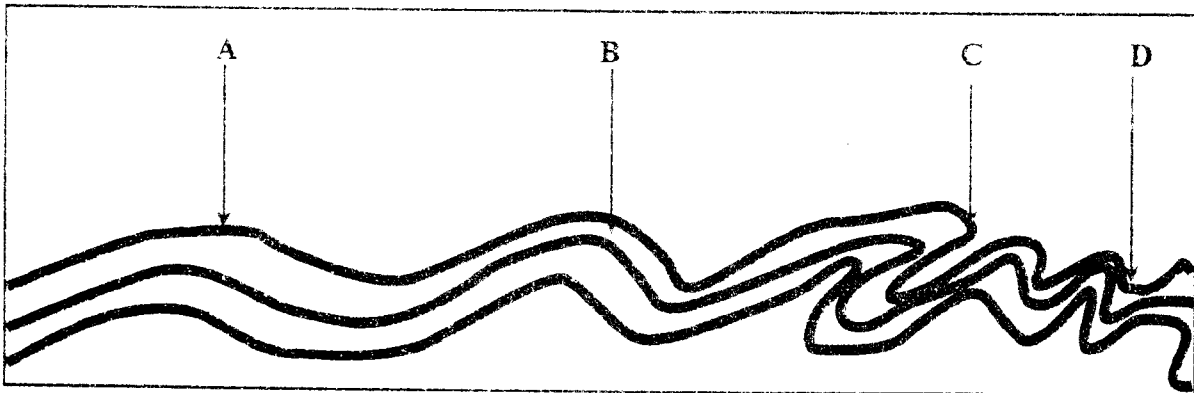
Which day is best for applying ammonium nitrate on a maize field?

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

17 The most immediate form of aid for villagers isolated by a tropical cyclone-induced flood would be

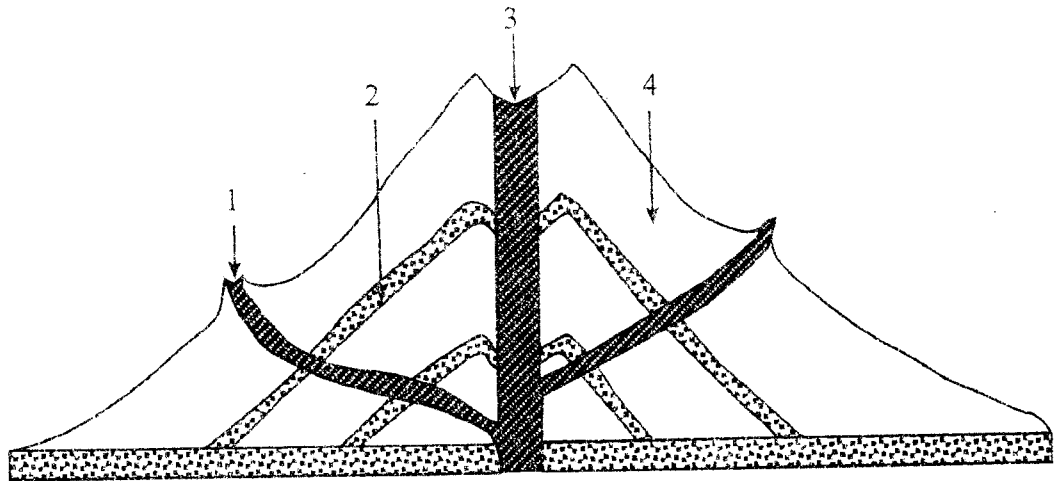
- A clothes.
- B blankets.
- C evacuation.
- D food.

18 The diagram below shows types of folds.



At which point A, B, C or D is there a recumbent fold?

- 19 The diagram below shows features of a volcano.



The numbered features are

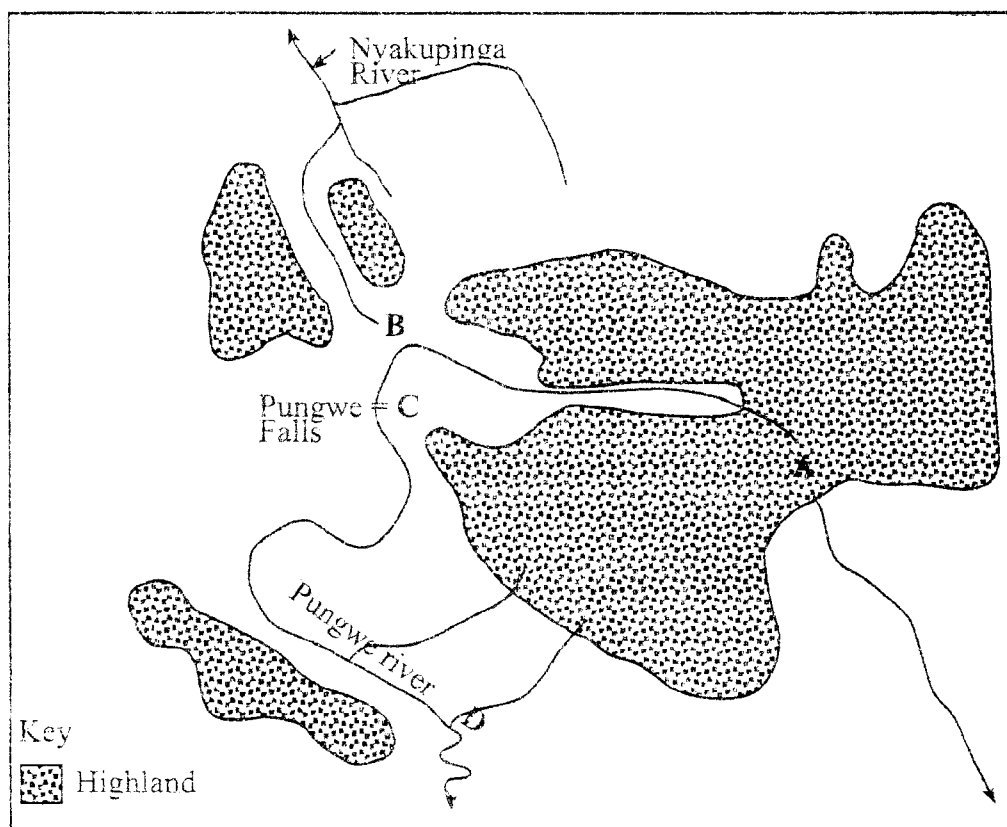
	1	2	3	4
A	ash	parastic cone	crater	lava.
B	crater	lava	ash	parastic cone
C	lava	crater	parastic cone	ash.
D	parastic cone	ash	crater	lava.

- 20 "I frequently observed on the height of Quitman mountains a peculiar cracking noise and occasionally loud reports . . . careful research revealed that the cracking was caused by the gradual disintegrating and separation of scales from the surface of the rocks, and the splitting of huge boulders".

The process of weathering observed in the quotation above is exfoliation in a

- A tropical hot desert.
- B tropical rainforest.
- C Mediterranean climate.
- D temperate region.

- 21 The diagram below shows two river systems adjacent to each other.



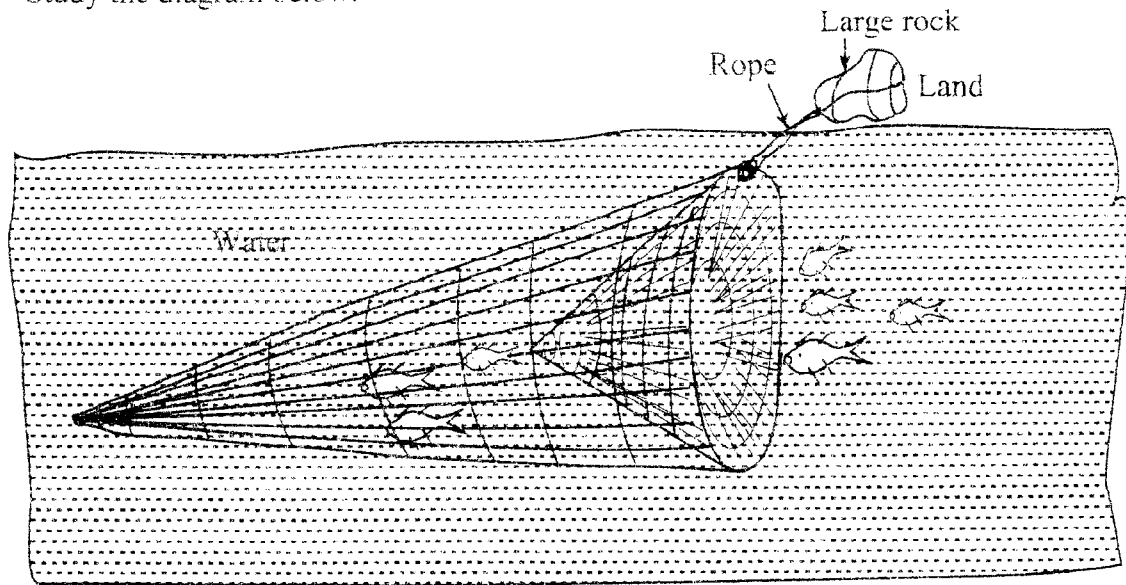
- At which point A, B, C or D did river capture take place?
- 22 As an environmental officer, which of the following human activities would you discourage to take place in a river channel to prevent the problem of siltation?
- A canoeing
 - B fishing
 - C herding
 - D panning
- 23 What name is given to the practice of growing trees in an area that once was covered by woodland?
- A afforestation
 - B deforestation
 - C reforestation
 - D regeneration

- 24 The programme that can be used to control tsetse flies in the Zambezi Valley is
- A deforestation.
 - B spraying
 - C the dipping of cattle.
 - D vaccination of wild animals.
- 25 Which ecosystem has the widest range of commercial wood?
- A Tropical rainforest
 - B Tropical grassland
 - C Tropical deserts
 - D Tropical maritime

Economic Geography

- 26 Which of the following energy resources would not need an environmental impact assessment before its exploitation?
- A HEP
 - B nuclear energy
 - C oil drilling
 - D solar energy

- 27 Study the diagram below.



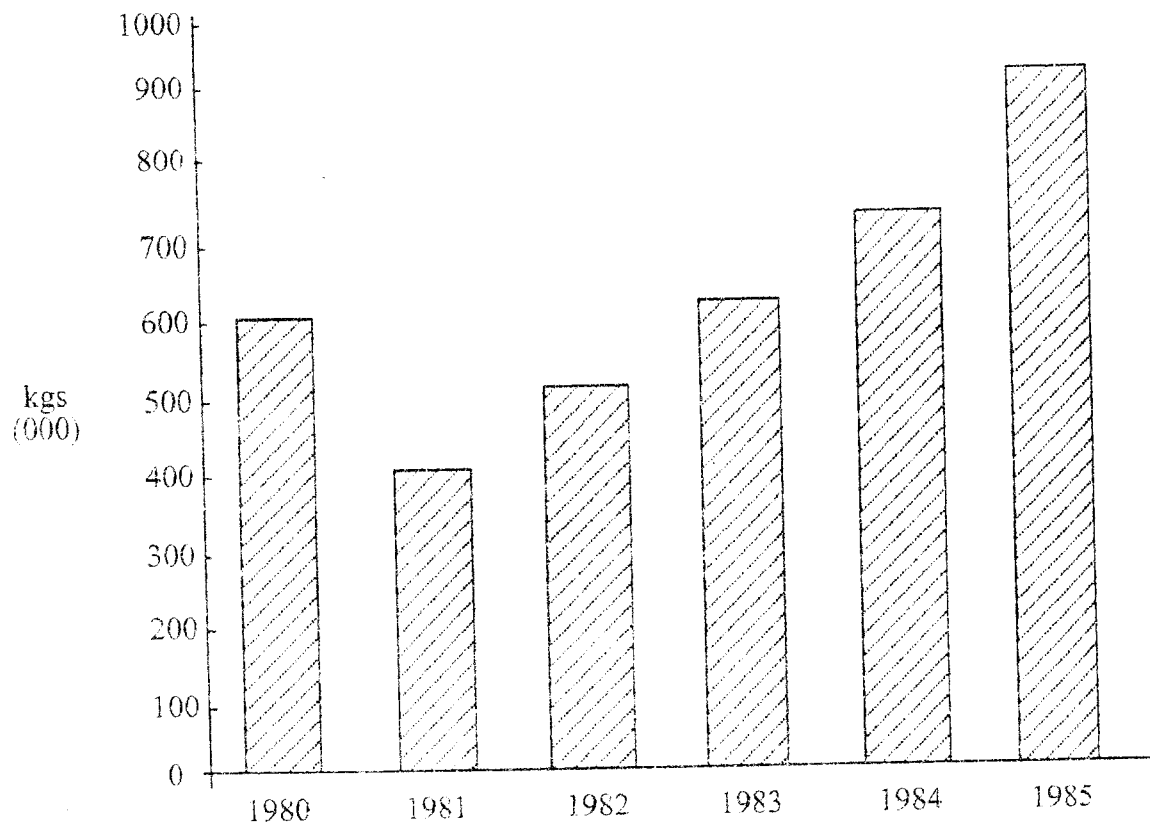
The method of fishing shown is

- A trawling.
 - B purse-seining.
 - C fish trap.
 - D drifting.
- 28 The table below shows recent trends in the elephant population in four African countries.

Country	1981	2005
A	36 000	13 000
B	24 000	25 000
C	65 000	18 000
D	33 000	52 000

Which of the countries **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** would suffer most both environmentally and economically from a ban on ivory trade?

- 29 The graph below shows tea production at Katiyo Tea Estate between 1980 and 1985.



The difference between the lowest and highest production is

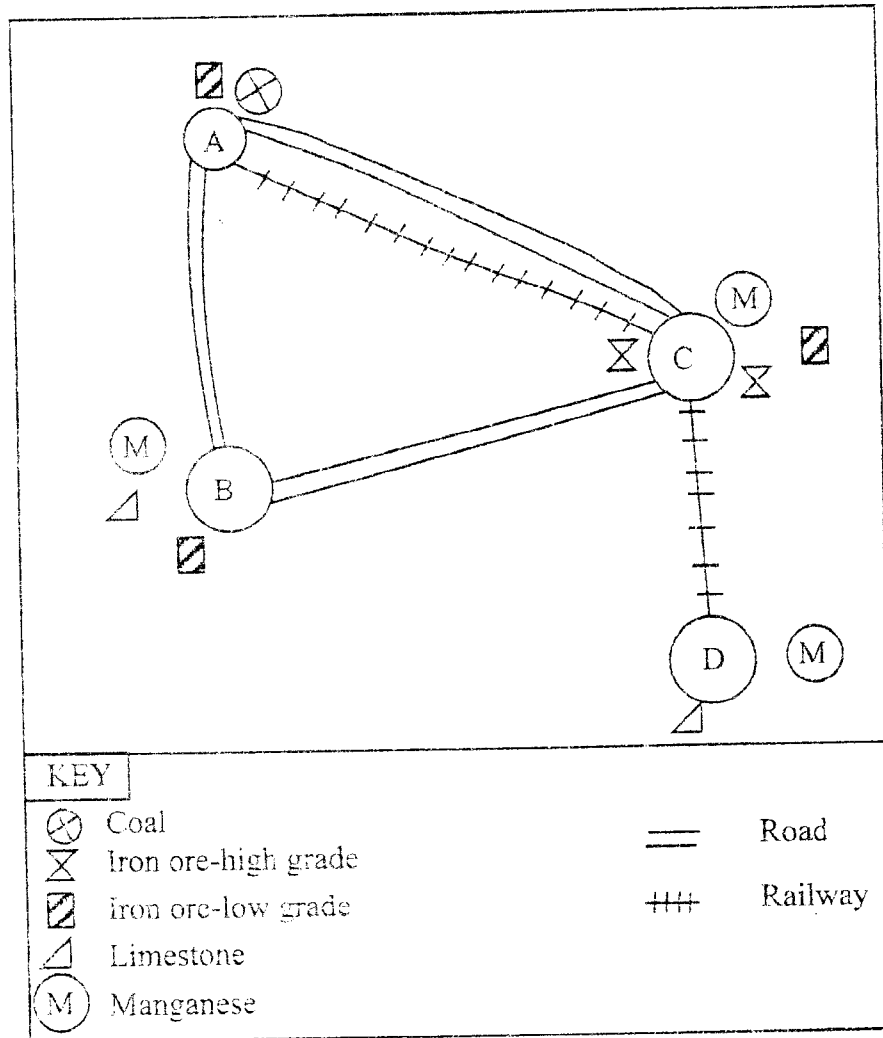
- A 200 000 kg.
 - B 300 000 kg.
 - C 500 000 kg.
 - D 600 000 kg.
- 30 Which of the following farmers would suffer worst from irregular power cuts in Zimbabwe during the winter season?
- A beef cattle breeder
 - B pig producer
 - C tea grower
 - D wheat producer

31 The table below shows cash crop production by four farmers.

Farmer	Output in metric tonnes before resettlement	Output in metric tonnes after resettlement		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
A	8	5	3	1
B	9	6	5	6
C	11	7	8	9
D	12	8	10	11

Which farmer **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** has the least chance of getting financial support from banks to fund his activities?

32 Study the diagram below.



Which site A, B, C or D offers least costs for the location of an integrated iron and steel works?

Population, Settlement and Trade

33 The main problem with transnational companies (TNCs) located in a developing country is the

- A enjoyment of product monopoly.
- B creation of few jobs.
- C introduction of new technology.
- D infrastructural development.

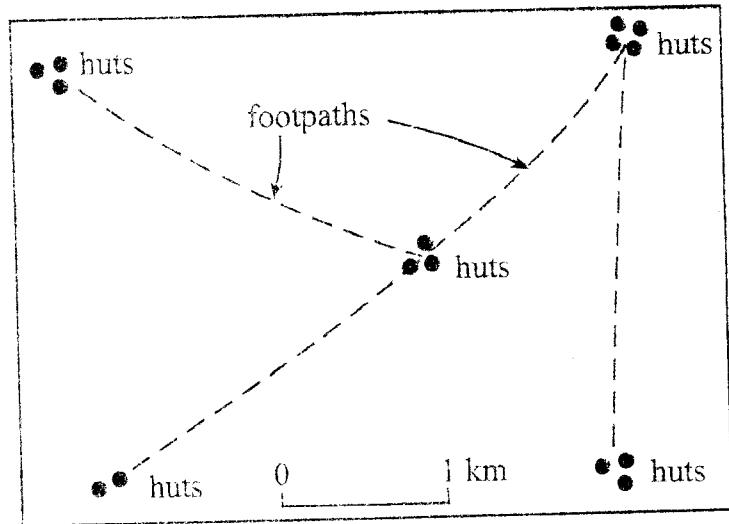
- 34 The table shows population totals and areas for four countries in 1983.

Country	Population (millions)	Area (km ²)
Tanzania	20.5	945 000
Lesotho	1.4	30 000
Botswana	0.9	582 000
Zambia	6.2	753 000

Which country has the lowest population density?

- A Tanzania
 B Botswana
 C Zambia
 D Lesotho
- 35 Which of the following population control measures can reduce both fertility and the spread of HIV/Aids?
- A condom use
 B injectables
 C the loop
 D the pill
- 36 What measure can the government take to reverse the large-scale movement of people out of Zimbabwe?
- A controlling prices for all goods and services
 B import substitution
 C opening up the economy
 D stopping renewal of passports

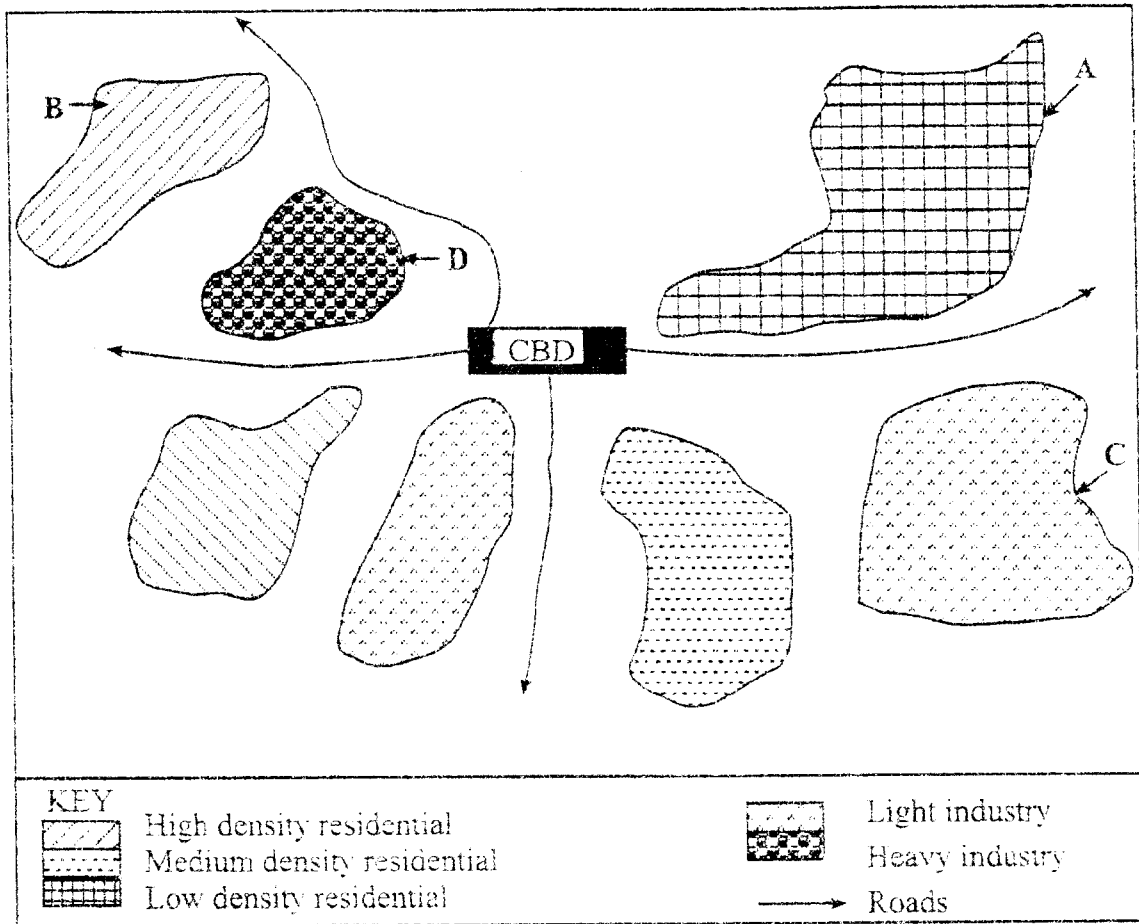
- 37 The diagram below shows a rural settlement.



The settlement pattern shown is

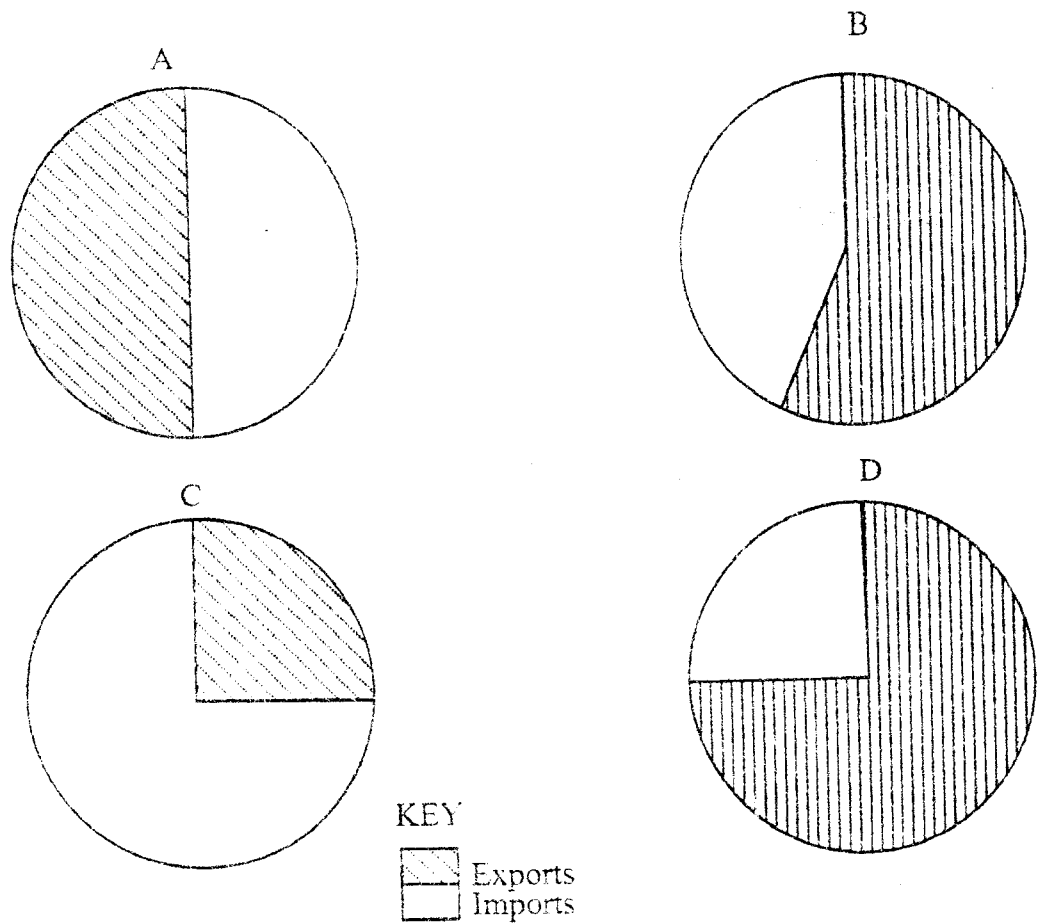
- A dispersed.
- B nucleated.
- C linear.
- D haphazard.

38 Study the sketch map below.



In which zone A, B, C or D would the local authority allocate most resources for solving problems of sewage management?

39 The charts below show imports and exports for four countries.



Which country **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** needs to increase the value of its exports in order to have a favourable balance of trade?

- 40 A soccer match kicks off in Mauritius 45° E at 1800 hours GMT. The local time would be
- A 0900 hours.
 - B 1200 hours.
 - C 1500 hours.
 - D 2100 hours.

ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY

2248/1

MARKING SCHEME

NOVEMBER 2009

1	B	21	B
2	A	22	D
3	D	23	C
4	C	24	B
5	B	25	A
6	C	26	D
7	A	27	B
8	D	28	D
9	A	29	C
10	C	30	D
11	C	31	A
12	D	32	C
13	B	33	A
14	A	34	B
15	B	35	A
16	D	36	C
17	C	37	A
18	C	38	B
19	D	39	C
20	A	40	D



ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

2248/2

NOVEMBER 2009 SESSION

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

Answer **one** question from each of Sections A, B and C and **one** other question from any section.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

This question paper consists of 11 printed pages and 5 blank page.

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Section A (Physical Environment)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- I (a) (i) Distinguish between intrusive and extrusive forms of volcanic activity [2]
- (ii) Figs. 1A and 1B show different types of volcanic cones.

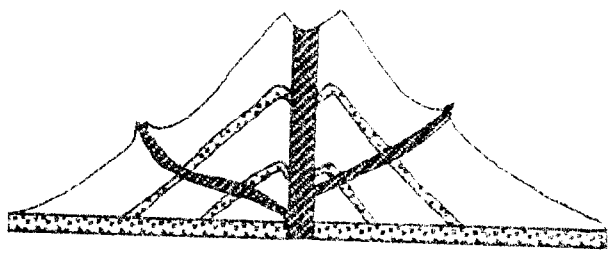


Fig 1A



Fig 1B

- Describe and explain the shape and size of each of the cones. [12]
- (iii) Volcanoes pose many dangers and yet people continue to live near them. Explain why this is so. [4]
- (b) What advice would you give people living on a flood plain on ways to reduce the impacts of floods? [7]

2 (a) Describe and explain the climatic characteristics of hot desert areas. [7]

(b) Fig.2 shows information recorded at a weather station for a week.

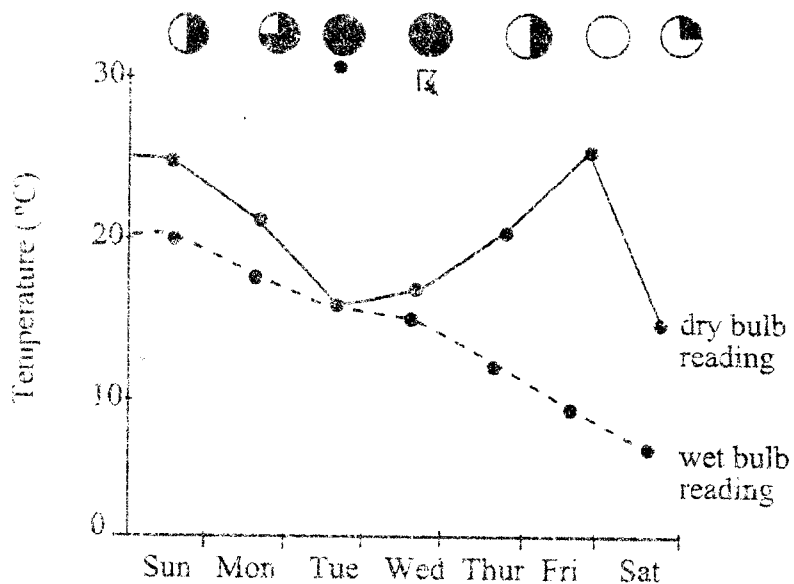


Fig.2

(i) State the days with the highest and lowest humidity and give reasons for your answer. [4]

(ii) Describe changes in the weather conditions at the station during the course of the week. [4]

(iii) Explain the changes you have described in (b)(ii) above. [3]

(c) Suggest measures which can be taken to reduce the effect of the following weather hazards on farming:

(i) frost:

(ii) hail storms.

[7]

- 3 (a) Outline the benefits of conserving wetland areas in Zimbabwe. [7]
- (b) Photograph A shows a degraded ecosystem.

Photograph A



Acknowledgement: Mr K.L. Matongera

- (i) Describe the scene in the photograph. [7]
- (ii) What processes could have been responsible for the degradation shown? [4]
- (iii) If you were a lands officer, what advice would you give to the people living in the area on ways to prevent further land degradation? [7]

Section B (Economic Geography)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 4 (a) Fig. 3 shows a map of the main fishing areas of Southern Africa.

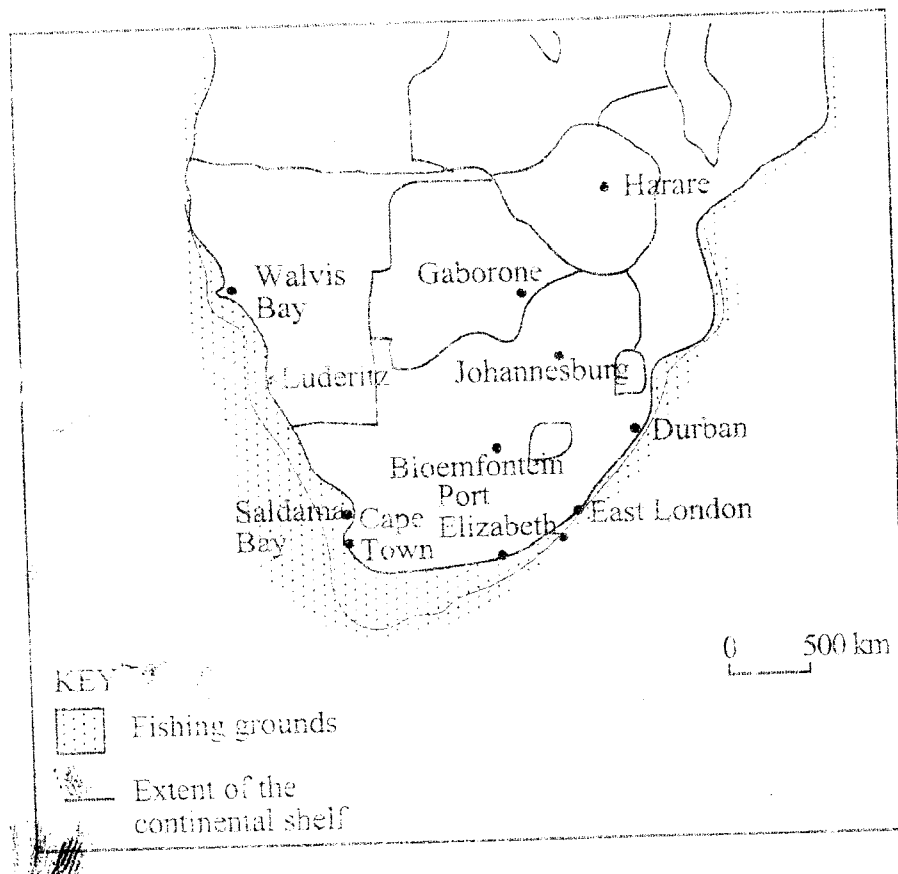


Fig. 3

- (i) Describe the distribution of the fishing areas shown. [3]
- (ii) State and explain the factors that have led to the development of fishing in the areas shown. [8]
- (b) What problems are experienced in the exploitation of fish resources in Southern Africa? [7]
- (c) What recommendations can you make to ensure adequate and safe water supply for the people in your area? [7]

- 5 (a) Outline the problems being faced by cattle ranchers in Zimbabwe. [7]
- (b) Study Photograph B below.

Photograph B



Acknowledgement: Mr. E.M. Munowenyu

- (i) Describe the scene in the photograph. [6]
- (ii) Describe the growing conditions of the crop shown in the photograph. [3]
- (iii) Explain why the factory to process the crop shown is located on the farm. [2]
- (c) Suggest ways in which subsistence farmers may be encouraged to practise modern methods of farming. [7]

- 6 (a) (i) What are the reasons for factory closures in an area you have studied? [4]
- (ii) Give **three** effects of such closures on the local community. [3]
- (b) Study Fig. 4 below.

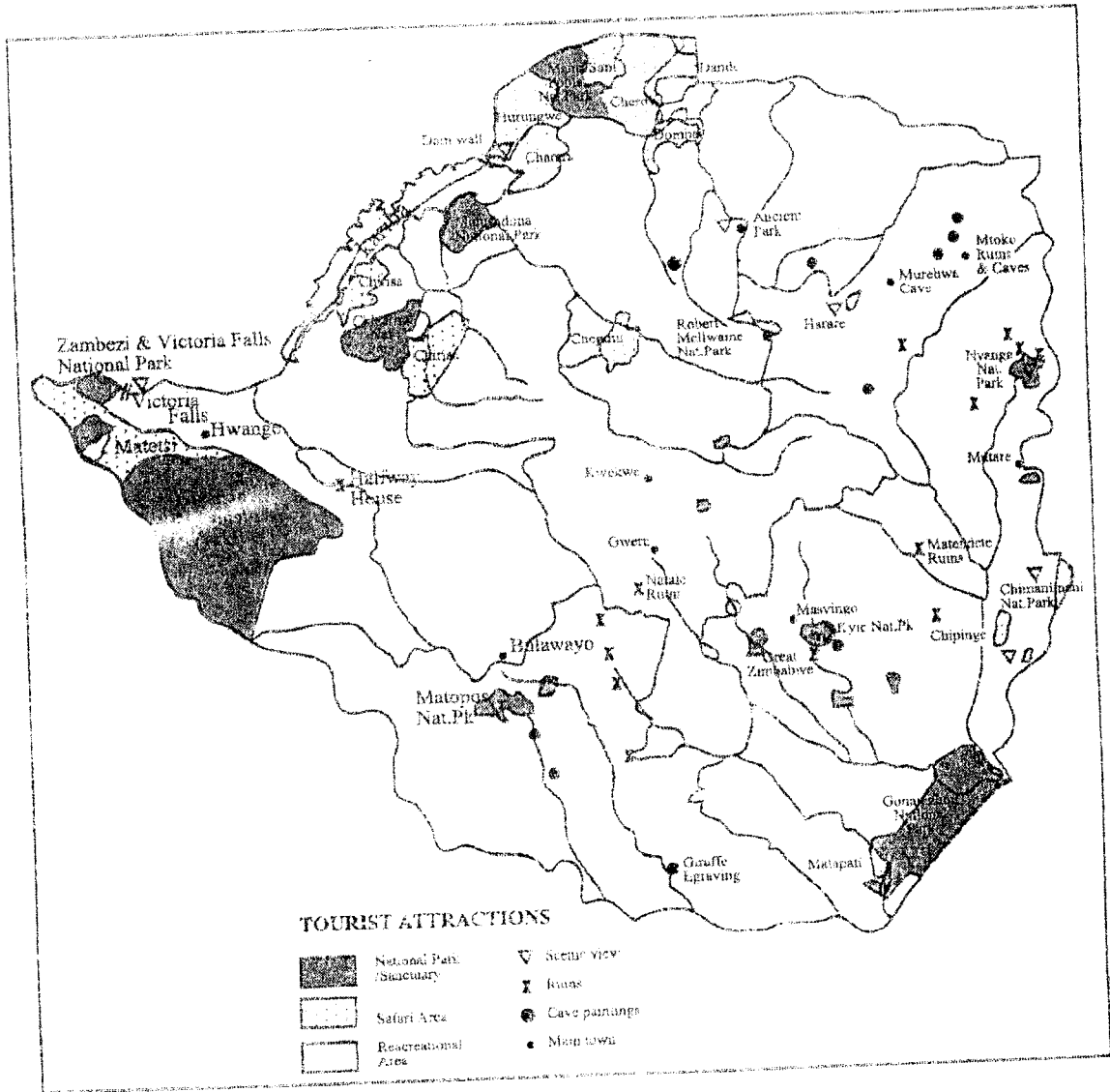


Fig. 4

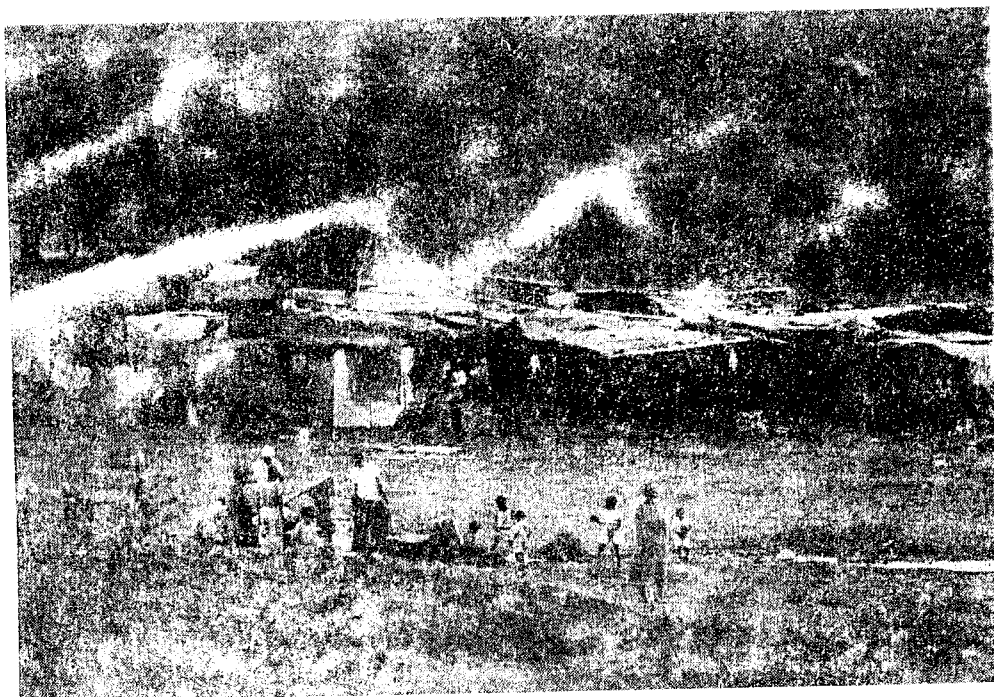
- (i) Describe the distribution of Zimbabwe's tourist attractions shown. [6]
- (ii) Classify these attractions into natural and man-made. [5]
- (c) Suggest strategies you would put in place to boost tourism in Zimbabwe. [7]

Section C (Population, Settlement, Transport and Trade)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 7 (a) (i) Outline the main characteristics of the Central Business District (CBD) of a town you have studied. [7]
- (ii) How do the characteristics of the CBD create problems for town planners? [7]
- (b) Photograph C shows an informal settlement.

Photograph C



Acknowledgement: Mr E. M. Munoweriyu

- (i) Describe the features of this settlement. [5]
- (ii) Describe the problems associated with such a settlement. [5]
- (iii) Name an area in Zimbabwe where such a settlement is found. [1]

- 8 (a) (i) Define the term 'population density'. [2]
- (ii) Outline the factors which have influenced the distribution of population in one country you have studied. [5]
- (b) Fig. 5 shows life expectancy and natural population increase for selected countries.

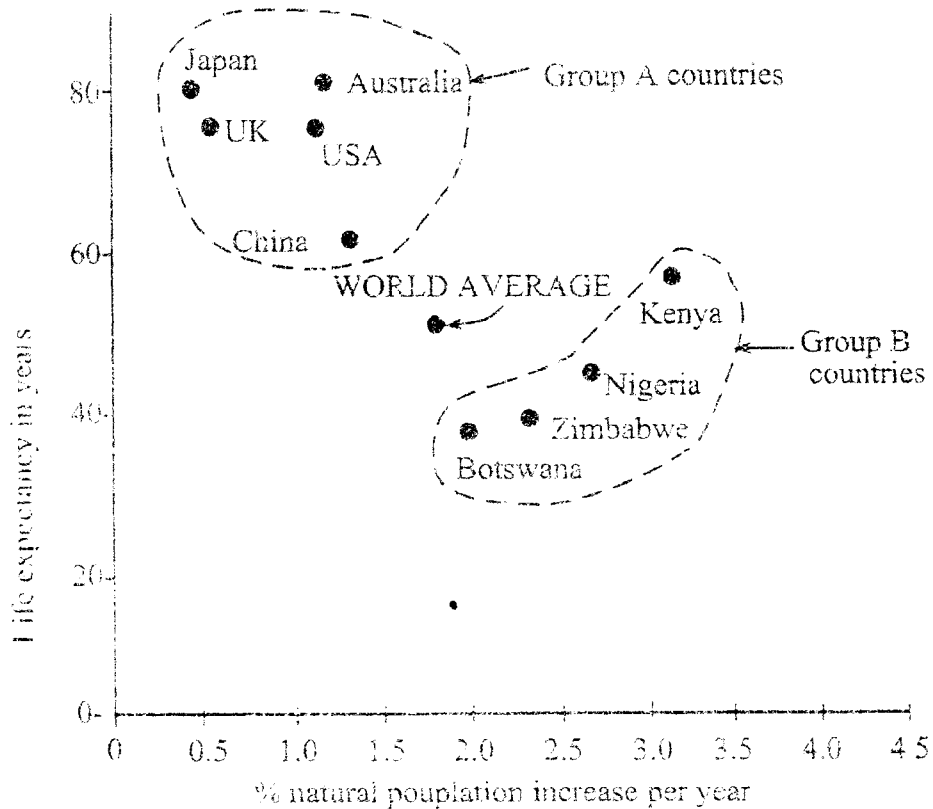


Fig. 5

- (i) State the life expectancy for Japan and the natural population increase for Zimbabwe. [2]
- (ii) Describe and explain the differences in life expectancy and natural population increase between countries in groups A and B. [9]
- (c) Zimbabwe has experienced large scale outmigration of population to neighbouring countries in recent times. Suggest measures which can be taken to reduce such migration. [7]

- (a) (i) Explain the term 'balance of trade'. [2]
- (ii) Describe and explain the causes of the debt crisis found in developing countries. [5]
- (iii) Suggest problems likely to be faced as a result of the increased debt and the measures that developing countries can take to reduce this debt. [7]
- (b) Fig. 6 shows the road network in an area.

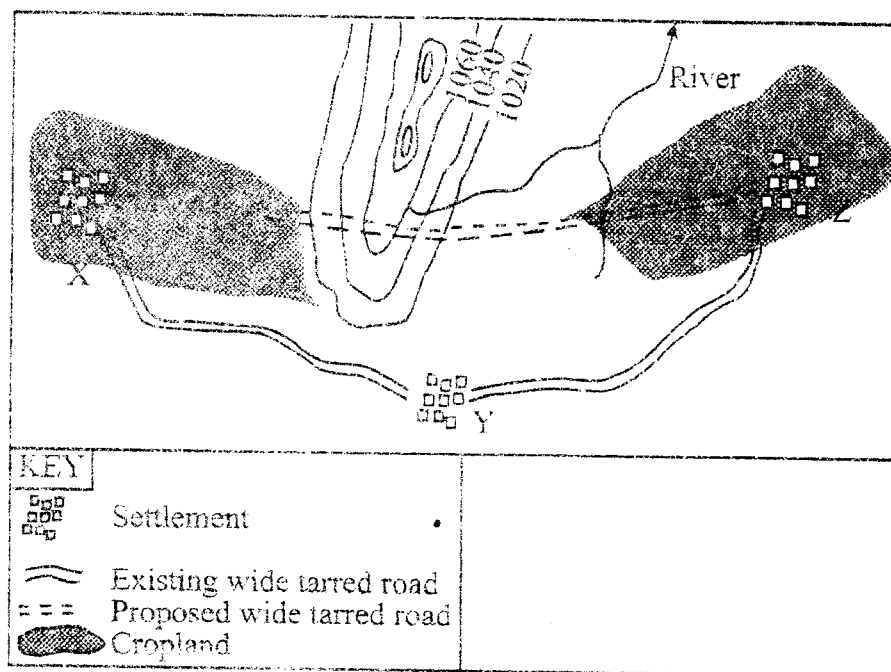


Fig. 6

With reference to Fig. 7 only, what are the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed wide tarred road? [6]

(c) Fig. 7 shows world trade trends in manufactured goods and raw materials.

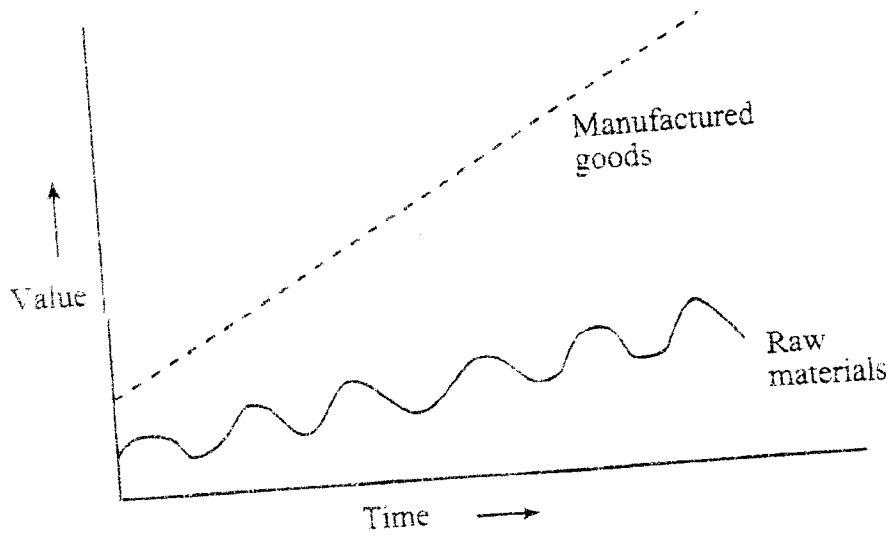


Fig. 7

Describe and explain the trends shown.

[5]

ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

NOVEMBER 2009

GEOGRAPHY

2248/2

- 1 (a) (i) Intrusive - magma solidifies within the earth's crust
 Extrusive - lava solidifies on the earth's surface.
 1 mark each [2]
- (ii) A – Dome volcano or basic lava cone
 Description: steep sided, high cone, narrow base, crater on the top, central vent, dykes, conelets/parasitic cones
 Explanation: Cone is built from thick acid lava, which cools rapidly. Lava flows for short distances. Blocking of central vent
 Res 5 marks
- B – Shield volcano
 Description: low dome, very gentle sides, shield shaped, wide base, fissure eruptions/many lava outlets, crater
 Explanation: Non-violent eruptions of basic/fluid lava occur from fissures. Lava flows quickly and easily, spreading over a wide area before cooling and solidifying.
 Res 5 marks [12]
- (iii) Reasons for living in areas of volcanic hazards
 Fertile soils from weathering of volcanic rocks and ash
 Scenic attractions promote tourism and recreation
 Geothermal power
 Water supplies
 Mining
 Lack of alternative areas to settle
 Costly to relocate
 Traditional beliefs
 Volcanic mud and water from hot springs have healing properties.
 1 mark each [4]
- (b) Flood control and mitigation
 - artificial levees/sand bag pitching to restrict flow of water within the channel
 - diversions to reduce the discharge of the river
 - straightening of river channels to allow quick discharge
 - dam construction to regulate the flow of the river
 - legislation against stream bank cultivation, deforestation and gold panning
 - flood forecasting/prediction and early warning systems
 - dredging channels to increase water-holding capacity
 - land use planning e.g. building settlements above flood level
 - disaster preparedness
 - provision of safe drinking water, medicines, shelter, food, clothing
 - evacuation
 1 mark each point [7][25]
- 2 (a) Climatic characteristics of hot desert areas.
 - high day time temps due to high isolation/lack of cloud cover
 - low night temps due to excessive heat loss through nocturnal radiation
 Or wide diurnal range of temp due to cloudless skies
 - low rainfall(less than 250 mm) due to permanent high pressure systems or anti-cyclonic conditions which suppress convective activity and off shore winds
 - erratic/episodic high intensity storms due to localised heating

- morning dew as a result of ground level condensation under anti-cyclonic conditions
- dust storms due to dry bare/sandy surfaces and high temps
- fog along coastal areas washed by cold ocean currents which cause advection cooling of onshore winds etc.
- clear skies caused by anti-cyclonic conditions.

Res 3 marks D/E [7]

- (b) (i) Highest humidity -- Tuesday -- saturated air or same reading for dry and wet bulb thermometer readings
 Lowest humidity -- Friday-wide difference in thermometer readings
 2 marks for naming 2 marks for explanation [4]

- (ii) Changes in weather
 Monday - temps drop and cloud cover increases
 Tuesday – temperature increases, overcast skies and rainy
 Wednesday – temps rise and thunderstorms
 Thursday – temps rise steeply and cloud cover reduces
 Friday – temperature continues to rise/hotter than Thursday, clear sky
 Saturday - temps drop, partly cloud [4]

Explanations

Monday: temperature decreases due to increase in cloudiness
 An increase in humidity and cloud cover results in a reduction in temperature.

From Tuesday to Wednesday: Thunderstorm due to increase in instability
 Saturation of air results in cloud formation and rainfall

From Thursday to Friday: reduction in humidity and cloud cover results in a steep rise in temp. etc [3]

- (c)(i) Measures to reduce the effects of frost
- greenhouses
 - irrigation overnight
 - artificial heating (smudge pots)
 - covering crops
 - shelterbelts
 - planting crops sensitive to frost on middle slopes of a valley/hill
 - or growing crops, which are not susceptible to frost damage
 - spraying crops with ashes

- (ii) Measures to reduce the effects of hail storms
- cloud seeding/storm abortion
 - insurance against hail damage
 - weather fore-cast and early warning; keep small livestock in sheltered places or indoor
 - use of greenhouses

Res 2 R/H [7][25]

- 3 (a) Benefits of conserving wetlands
- growing of water loving crops
 - source of water for domestic purposes and irrigation
 - habitat for wildlife – promotion of tourism
 - fishing
 - source of raw materials for craft industries e.g. reeds

- wetlands are a vital component of the hydrological cycle (regulating ground water levels, evapotranspiration etc)
- research purposes
- slowing down flooding by soaking rainwater
- filtering of pollutants
- trapping of eroded soil

1 mark each [7]

(b) (i) Scene in the photograph

- extensive gully
- slumping/mechanical collapse on the sides of the gully
- gully floor is dry
- sand/silt deposits in the gully
- bare ground
- area in foreground looks sandy
- track/foot path
- sparse vegetation in the background
- dry shrubs on the left
- undercutting on the sides of the gully etc.

1 mark each Credit ref to any other accurate observations [7]

- (ii)
- gullying caused by running water
 - wind erosion
 - soil erosion
 - creation of tracks
 - overgrazing
 - construction of track etc.

1 mark each [4]

(iii) Measures to control environmental degradation

Gully control and reclamation through

- beheading of gully
- infilling of gully
- construction of silt traps/ barriers across gully
- reforestation
- planting of grass/vegetation
- fencing off of the area
- enforcing environmental protection laws/legislation
- destocking
- education
- use of alternative material for fuel
- paddocking

1 mark each [7][25]

- 4 (a)(i)
- more areas along the Namibia coast/west coast
 - largest around the Cape
 - less in the SE and E coast

1 mark each [3]

- (ii)
- shallow continental shelf facilitates penetration of sunlight hence growth of plankton
 - indented coast line e.g. at Walvis Bay and Luderitz, natural harbour locations which are sheltered
 - cold Benguela current promotes up-welling of water

- mixing of cold and warm water around the Cape promotes growth of plankton
- towns provide large markets

1 mark each Res 3 D/E [8]

- (b)
- lack of fresh water
 - over fishing
 - winter fog
 - pollution
 - poaching
 - outdated equipment
 - limited processing infrastructure
 - limited natural harbour sites
 - limited local market
 - competition from fishermen with more advanced equipment – from developed countries

1 mark each [7]

- (c)
- dam construction
 - boreholes
 - water treatment
 - water harvesting
 - recycling
 - rationing
 - legislation to limit pollution
 - use of protected wells
 - boiling the water
 - education
 - piping of water

1 mark each [7][25]

- 5 (a)
- drought
 - shortage of stock feeds
 - shortage of fuel
 - shortage of vaccines
 - cattle rustling
 - diseases
 - damage to barrier fence
 - low producer prices of beef
 - shortage of forex
 - pests
 - farm invasions
 - veld fires
 - poor breeds
 - high cost of inputs
 - trade sanctions

1 mark each [7]

- (b) (i)
- gravel roads
 - factory/implement shed/warehouse
 - river/canal
 - offices
 - crops on a slope
 - forest
 - mountains/hills
 - workers compound
 - large area under crop cultivation

1 mark each [6]

- (ii) - well drained soils
 - acidic soils
 - cool temperatures
 - frost free environment
 - mountains/slopy terrain
 - high rainfall
- Accept detailed description of tea growing conditions [3]

- (iii) - crop perishable
 - loss of weight when processed
 - to cut down transport cost
- 1 mark each [2]

- (c) - improvement/provision of transport
 - training
 - funding
 - improvement of roads
 - establishment of marketing depots
 - realistic producer prices
 - announcing producer prices in time
 - increase access and control of water
 - improve mechanisation
 - provide tillage units
 - provide input support system etc
 - resettlement
- 1 mark each [7] [25]

- 6 (a) (i) - shortage of forex
- exhaustion of raw materials
 - competition
 - conflict with government policy
 - shortage of water
 - power outages
 - shortages of fuel
 - high cost of labour
 - mismanagement, corruption
 - use of obsolete equipment
 - shortage of skilled labour
 - inflation
 - shortage of transport
 - economic sanctions
- 1 mark each [4]

- (ii) - loss of jobs
 - shortage of goods
 - physical decay of buildings
 - lowering of living standards/poverty
 - outmigration
 - increase in crime
 - high cost of goods
- 1 mark each [3]

- (b) (i) - National parks in the west, south east, eastern and northern parts of the country
- Ruins east of Bulawayo, near Masvingo, around Nyanga Nat. Park
- Safari areas mainly along the Zambezi Valley

- Recreational areas near towns/cities e.g. Harare and Masvingo
- Cave paintings found in the NE i.e. Mtoko and Murehwa and South of Bulawayo
- Scenic views in Chimanimani, near Harare and near Chipinge, Victoria Falls and Kariba Dam

1 mark each [6]

- (ii) Natural - Victoria Falls
- Scenic Views
 - wild life
 - caves

Man-made – Safari Areas

- Recreational Parks
- Ruins
- Cave paintings
- Dam wall
- National Parks

1 mark each [5]

- (c)
- advertising
 - package tours
 - improve fuel supplies
 - avail forex to import consumables
 - improve quality of accommodation e.g. hotels
 - improve transport and communication networks
 - training of personnel.
 - political stability
 - improve electricity supply
 - improve security
 - cheap accommodation

1 mark each [7] [25]

- 7 (a) (i) Characteristics of the CBD
- tall buildings
 - few vacant stands
 - vertical zonation of land use
 - high degree of internal specialisation
 - concentration of commercial activities e.g. retailing, banking, fast food outlets
 - administration – offices
 - overcrowding
 - high volume of traffic and pedestrians during the day
 - small resident population
 - high land values
 - wide tarred roads
 - parkades
 - traffic lights
 - high volume of vehicular traffic

1 mark each [7]

- (ii)
- concentration of functions leads to traffic congestion, air and noise pollution as well as accidents
 - creation of parking space
 - planning traffic control systems e.g. traffic lights
 - determination of rates
 - siting of public transport termini

- planning for waste management
- creating of ring roads

1 mark each [5]

- (b) (i) Features of the settlement
- an assortment of building materials e.g. plastics, poles, bricks and asbestos sheets
 - over-crowded shacks
 - small shacks/shanties
 - haphazard
 - shacks constructed around trees
 - buildings are untidy/rough construction
 - borehole
 - bare ground and dust roads
 - a few planted crops (maize)
 - settlement located in a clearing within a wooded area etc

1 mark each [5]

(ii) Problems

- environmental degradation
- outbreak of diseases due to over crowding and poor sanitation
- shack fires resulting in loss of life and property
- negative visual impacts (they are an eye sore)
- illegal/conflict with the law
- land, noise & air pollution
- crime and all forms of anti-social behaviour
- poor sanitation
- shortage of health and education facilities
- weak structures more prone to collapse

1 mark each [7]

- (iii) Harare, Epworth, Killanney (Byo) etc.

1 mark each [1][25]

- 8 (a) (i) Population density is the number of people per unit area (pp/km
- ²
-) [2]

(ii) Factors influencing population distribution

- nature of terrain/relief
- water supply
- soils
- pests and diseases
- access to wood fuel
- resources for economic development e.g. minerals, fisheries etc.
- modern influences e.g. mines, towns, plantations etc
- government policy
- transport networks etc
- amount of rainfall
- temperature: moderate temperatures attract more people

1 mark per explained factor

1 mark for naming country [5]

- (b) (i) Japan -- 80 years
-
- Zimbabwe -- 2.25 -- 2.3%/year

1 mark each

[2]

- (ii) Group A countries have high life expectancy and low natural population increase while Group Countries have low life expectancy and high natural increase of population

Reasons

Group A countries are mostly high income/developed countries

High life expectancy is due to

- high standards of living
- easy access to advanced health care facilities
- low doctor to patient ratios
- fewer environmental diseases
- better diets
- better care for ageing population

Low natural increase is due to

- a large ageing population
- easy access to contraceptives
- legislation in the case of China (one child per couple policy)
- emancipation of women/empowerment of women
- higher education levels
- legalisation of abortion etc

Reasons for low life expectancy in Group B countries

- high incidence of environmental diseases
- HIV/AIDS high in Botswana and Zimbabwe
- poorly developed/collapsed health care infrastructure
- high doctor to patient ratios
- inferior diets/periodic food shortages etc

Reasons for high natural increase

- a large percentage of the population is engaged in subsistence living where child labour is important
- limited access to contraceptives
- culture/tradition favours large families
- religion
- high illiteracy levels etc

Res 4 A/B

[9]

- (c) Measures to curb migration to neighbouring countries
- increase availability of goods locally
 - introduce measures to turn around the economy – employment creation
 - pay workers competitive wages and salaries
 - legislation to regulate volume of migration e.g. restricting printing of travel documents
 - cooperation with neighbouring countries e.g. supporting measures such as deportations, visa requirements etc
 - expanding and equipping tertiary education institutions
 - integrated rural development programmes to improve food security
 - improve internal security
- 1 mark each [7][25]
- 9 (a) (i) The difference in value between exports and imports [2]
- (ii) Fall in export income due to less exports
- slower economic growth due to
 - less forex
 - fall in commodity prices
 - rise in import prices

- lack of forex due to a decrease in production
- inability to pay-up/service debts due to more interest accruing on more loans.

1 mark each [5]

(iii) Problems

- poverty
- indebtedness
- lack of forex
- shortage of foods/commodities
- subservience to world bodies e.g. World Bank and IMF
- interference in the politics of a country

Measures

- form trading blocs; increase South-South cooperation
- form common currencies
- increase exports
- process more goods
- beneficiation

1 mark Res 3 for P/M [7]

(b) Advantages

- links settlements X and Z
- improves transport links between the croplands and the settlements X and Z
- improves the connectivity of the whole area
- shortens distance between X and Z

Disadvantages

- very expensive to construct
- need to build a bridge across the river
- need to construct a tunnel through the mountain range
- could be dangerous to go up the steep mountain slope
- road takes up cropland

1 mark each Res 2A/D [6]

(c)

- value of manufactured goods rising faster because of value addition
- the gap between value of manufactured goods and raw materials is widening because of the fluctuation of the raw materials demand at low level
- raw materials are of lower value because they still need further processing
- there is a slight increase in the value of the partial processing or beneficiation that has taken place
- the value of manufactured goods is higher than raw materials throughout because of value addition and fluctuation of world demand for raw materials.

1 mark each 2 D/E [5][25]



ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY

2248/1

PAPER 1 Multiple Choice

JUNE 2010 SESSION

1 hour 15 minutes

1:50 000 Survey Map is enclosed with this question paper

Additional Materials:

Multiple choice answer sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

TIME 1 hour 15 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so by the invigilator.

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has already been done for you.

There are **forty** questions in this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question there are four possible answers, **A, B, C, and D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** on the separate answer sheet.

Read very carefully the instructions on the answer sheet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Each correct answer will score one mark.

A mark will **not** be deducted for a wrong answer.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

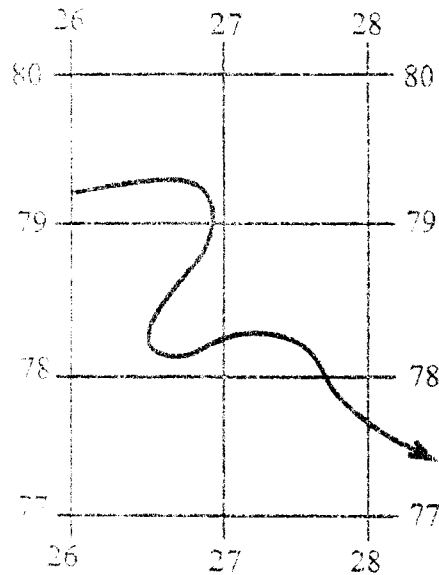
This question paper consists of 15 printed pages and 1 blank page.

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Mapwork

Questions 1 to 12 refer to the 1:50 000 map of Mashava, Zimbabwe.

- 1 In which grid square is there a mine, a powerline and huts?
- A 3477
B 3577
C 3677
D 3777
- 2 The grid reference of the sewage pond north west of Mashava is
- A 356834.
B 363846.
C 834356
D 846363.
- 3 The diagram below shows part of the Musavezana river.

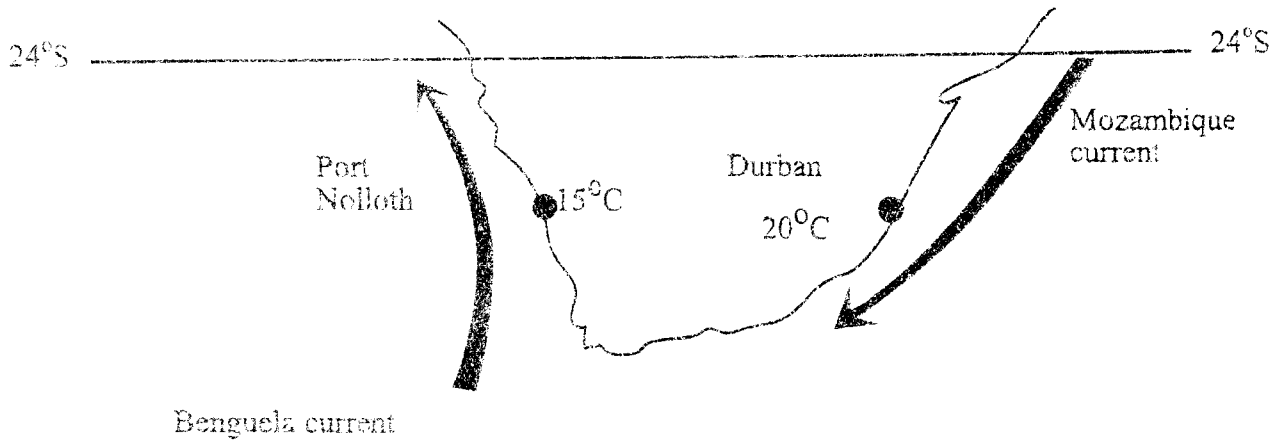


Which of the following best describes the river in this area?

- A braiding
B oxbow lakes
C rapids
D meandering

- 4 What is the drainage pattern dominant in grid square 3480?
- A radial
 - B dendritic
 - C rectangular
 - D trellis
- 5 What is the altitude of the bridge in grid square 2272?
- A 980 metres
 - B 960 metres
 - C 940 metres
 - D 920 metres
- 6 The physical feature named Matunge in grid square 2474 is a
- A basin.
 - B hill.
 - C ridge.
 - D plateau.
- 7 The settlements between Shashe and Tokwe rivers from Northing 80 to Northing 84 are linear along a
- A river valley.
 - B steep slope.
 - C watershed.
 - D ridge.
- 8 From map evidence, what is the main human activity east of Easting 32?
- A cultivation
 - B mining
 - C forestry
 - D irrigation
- 9 The bearing of Chikova dip tank in grid square 3275 from the trigonometrical station 503/T in grid square 3176 is
- A 070°.
 - B 130°.
 - C 240°.
 - D 245°.

14 The map below shows part of Southern Africa.



The difference in temperature between Durban and Port Nolloth is because

- A they lie on the same latitude.
- B of the distance from the sea.
- C of the effect of ocean currents.
- D of the changes in position of the overhead sun.

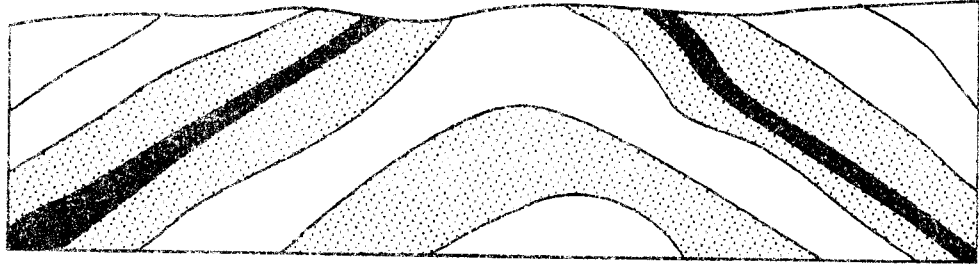
15 Study the climatic figures for station X given below.

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp (°C)	21	24	28	31	31	28	26	25	26	27	24	22
Rain fall (mm)	0	0	3	10	69	117	206	310	142	13	0	0

Which of the following statements correctly describes the climate of station X?

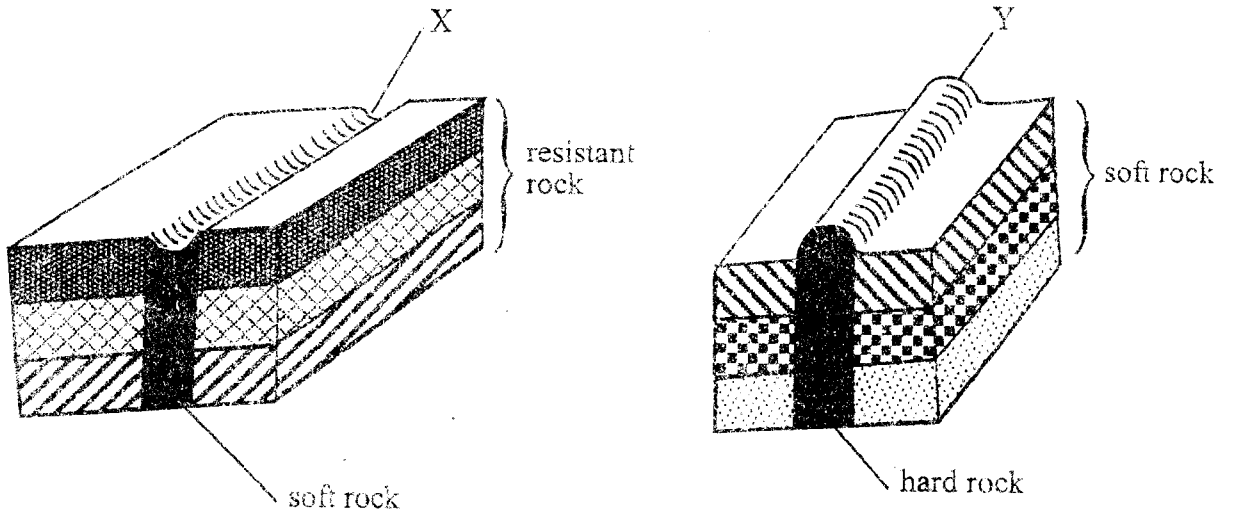
- A Tropical continental climate in the Northern hemisphere
- B Mediterranean climate in the Northern hemisphere
- C Tropical continental climate in the Southern hemisphere
- D Mediterranean climate in the Southern hemisphere

- 16 Study the diagram below which shows a section through a region of rocks.



The rocks shown have been

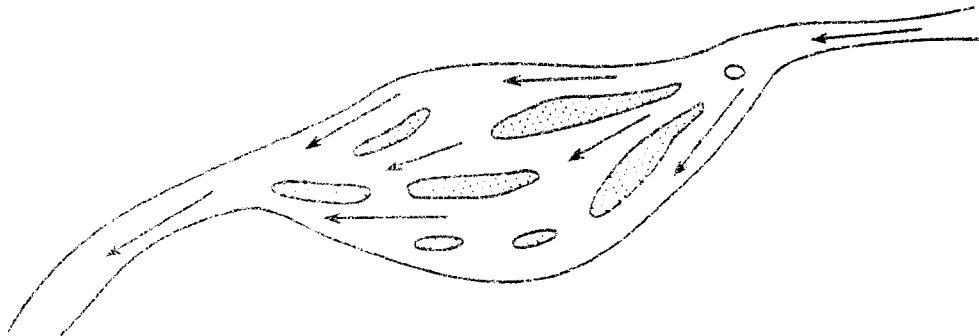
- A deposited.
 - B displaced.
 - C faulted.
 - D folded.
- 17 Which of the following landforms are a result of faulting?
- A anticlines
 - B lava plateaus
 - C synclines
 - D rift valleys
- 18 Study the diagrams below.



The landforms marked X and Y are

- A a ridge and a sill.
- B a depression and a ridge.
- C a dome and a plug.
- D a waterfall and a rapid.

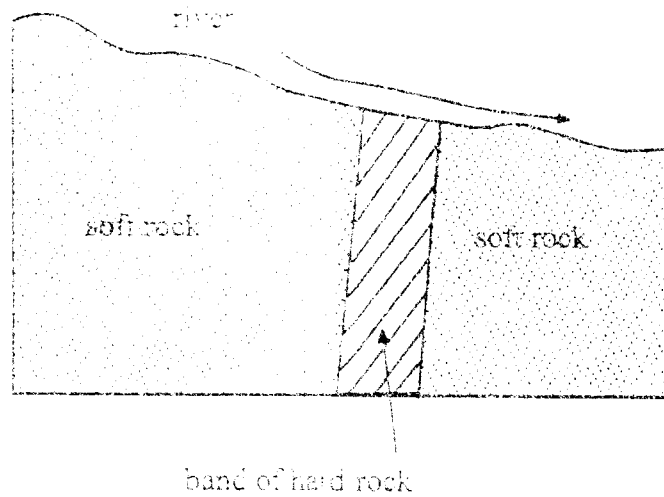
- 19 A *tsunami* is a
- A great sea wave.
 - B strong wind with heavy rain.
 - C violent eruption of magma.
 - D very cold wind.
- 20 Some of the benefits to man which may be found in volcanic areas include all the following except
- A geothermal power.
 - B earthquakes.
 - C attractive scenery.
 - D fertile soils.
- 21 Chemical weathering is most common in the humid tropics because of
- A high mean annual temperature.
 - B hot days and cold nights.
 - C high moisture and high temperature.
 - D high total annual rainfall.
- 22 The diagram below shows part of a river course during the dry season.



The river is showing evidence of

- A braiding.
- B meandering.
- C river capture.
- D vertical erosion.

- 23 Study the diagram below.

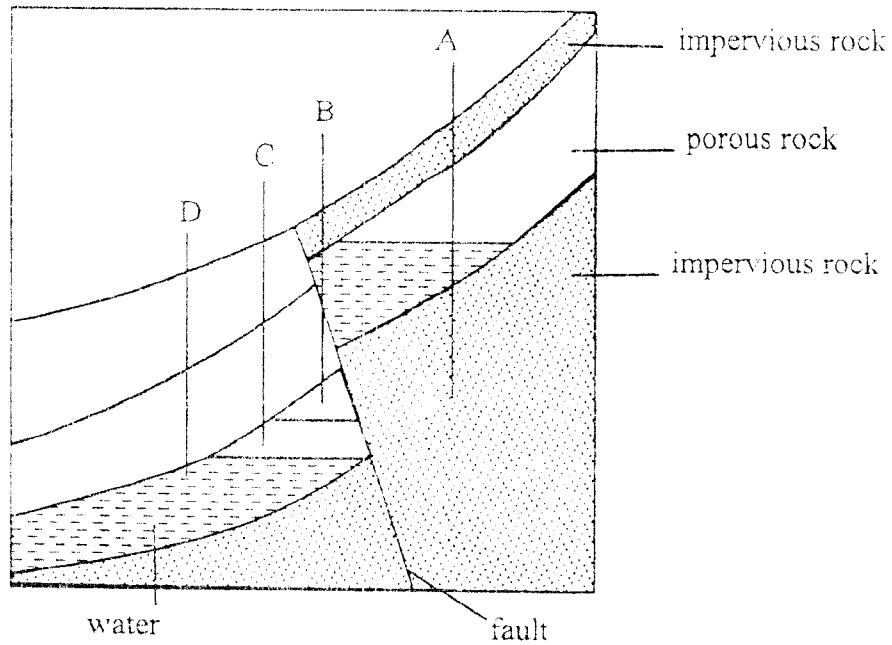


Which landform is likely to be formed with continued erosion?

- A ridge
 - B rapid
 - C sand bar
 - D waterfall
- 24 Desert conditions are spreading in some parts of Southern Africa because of all of the following except
- A deforestation.
 - B flooding.
 - C droughts
 - D overgrazing.
- 25 Most savanna forests have been destroyed. These can be rehabilitated by
- A use of alternative fuels.
 - B replacing trees that have been cut.
 - C introducing strict regulations.
 - D resettling people.

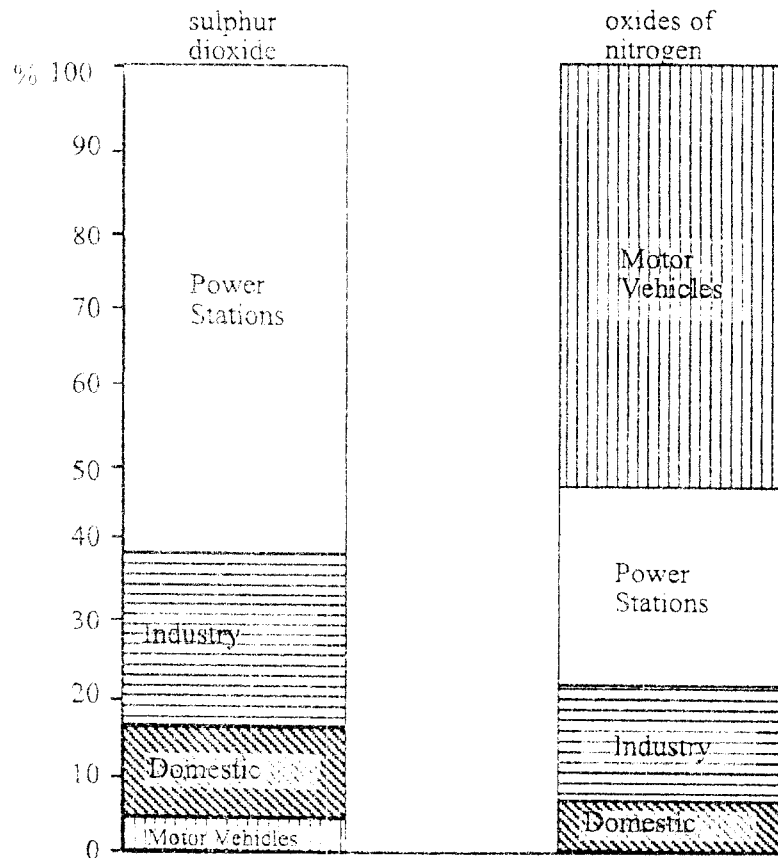
Economic Geography

- 26 Study the diagram below showing possible positions of oil wells.



Which of the wells A, B, C or D will yield oil?

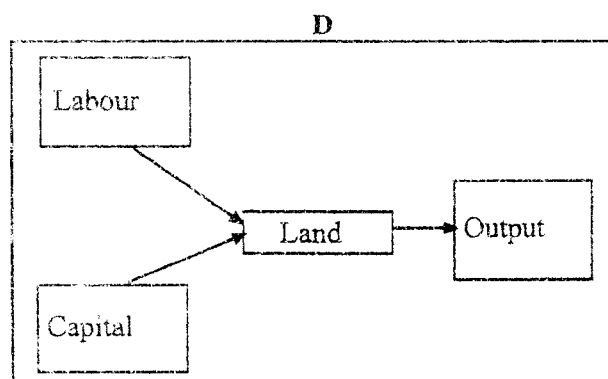
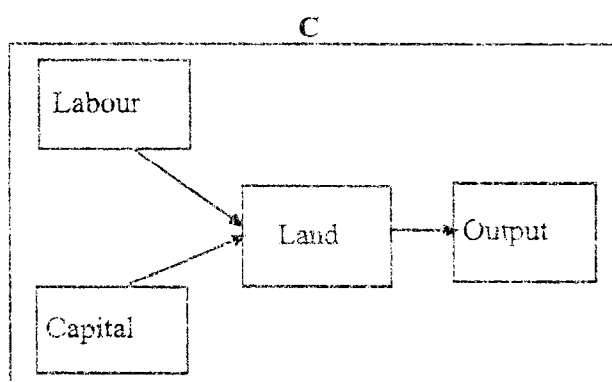
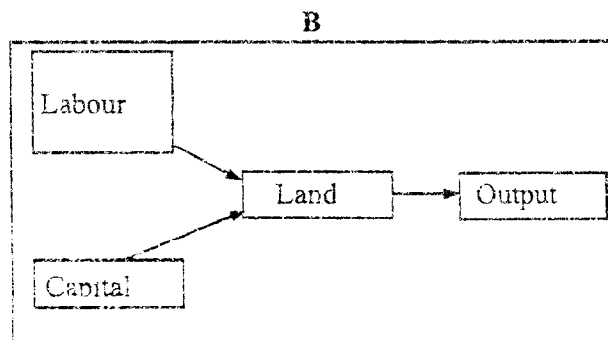
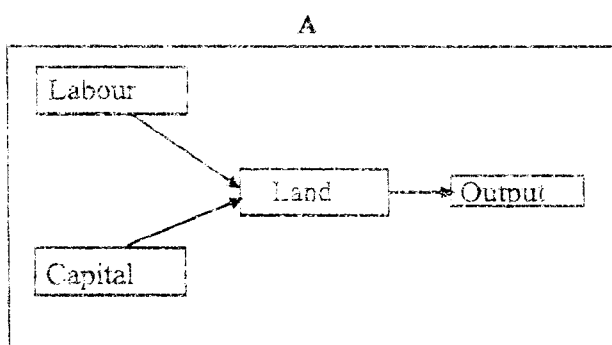
- 27 The bar graphs below show sources of environmental pollution in a country.



The largest source of environmental pollution from both sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen is

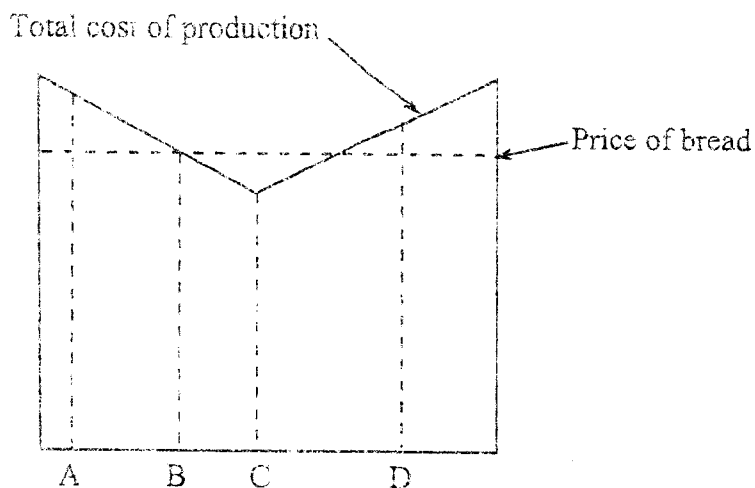
- A motor vehicles.
 - B domestic.
 - C industry.
 - D power stations.
- 28 Which of the following is a renewable source of energy?
- A hydro-electric power
 - B coal
 - C natural gas
 - D uranium

- 29 What factor limits crop production in Natural Region 5 of Zimbabwe?
- A high temperature
 B poor soils
 C pests and diseases
 D low rainfall
- 30 Which of the following has **not** contributed to the increase in agricultural output by communal farmers in Zimbabwe?
- A high cost of inputs
 B introduction of hybrid seeds
 C the use of pesticides
 D introduction of irrigation projects
- 31 Study the diagrams below.



Which of the diagrams A, B, C or D represents the farming system in the communal areas of Zimbabwe?

- 32 The diagram below shows some factors considered in locating a bakery.



At which point A, B, C or D will the bakery make maximum profits?

- 33 Which of the following tourist attractions is man-made?

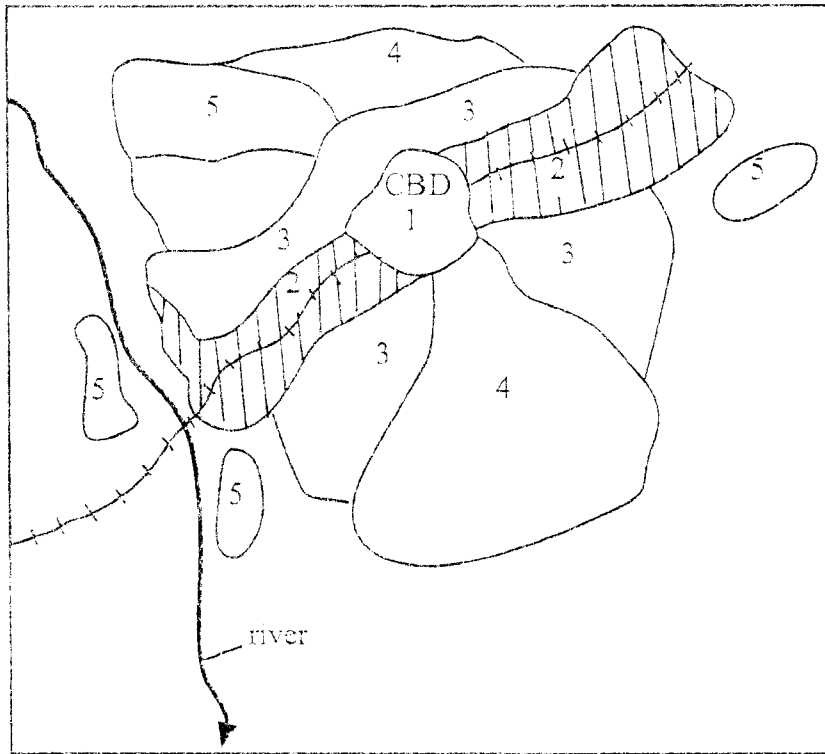
- A Great Zimbabwe Ruins
- B Victoria Falls
- C Chinhoyi caves
- D Hot Springs

Population, Settlement and Trade

- 34 Buildings in the city centre expand upwards because

- A there is a lot of traffic congestion.
- B parking space is limited.
- C land values and rents are high.
- D there is a great flow of pedestrians.

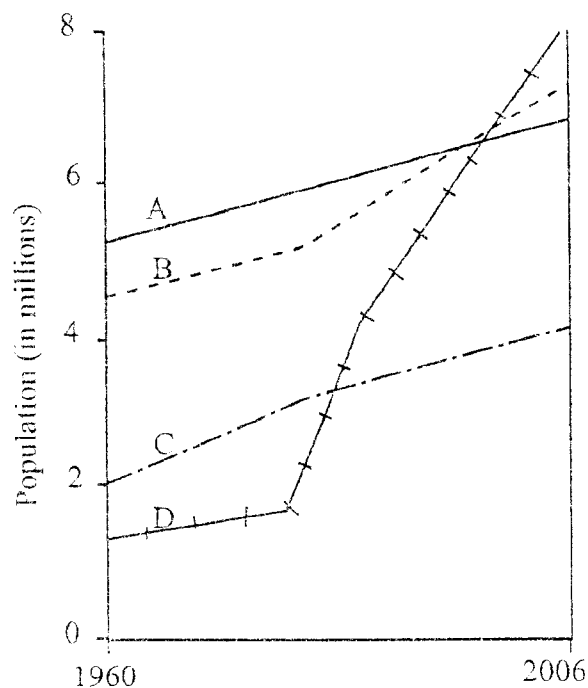
35 The sketch map below shows land use zones in a large city in Africa.



Which zone represents high density residential houses?

- A 2
- B 3
- C 4
- D 5

- 36 The graph below shows trends in population in four cities.



- Which city **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** has grown most rapidly in the period shown?
- 37 Which of the following is a negative effect of rural-urban migration on rural areas?
- A** shortage of manpower
 - B** more land available for farming
 - C** reduction in death rates
 - D** reduction in land degradation

- 38 Study the table below.

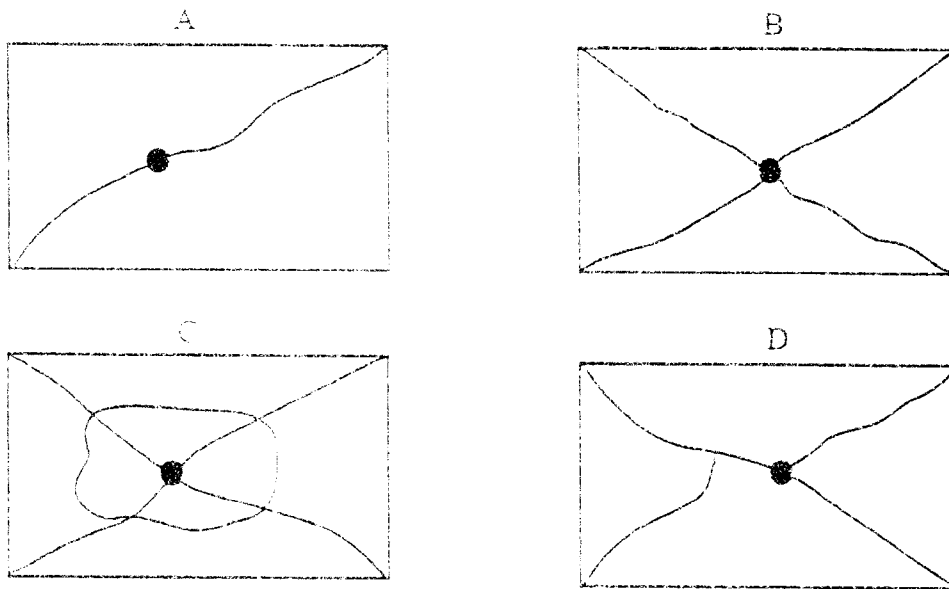
Country	Population	Area in (km ²)
A	25 000 000	1 250 000
B	25 000 000	30 000
C	15 000 000	500 000
D	500 000	125 000

- Which country **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** has the highest population density?

39 What is a seaport's hinterland?

- A a container terminal
- B the area served by the port
- C break of bulk point
- D shipping routes linking the port

40 The diagrams below show transport networks.



Which network A, B, C or D reduces traffic congestion?

ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY

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MARKING SCHEME

JUNE 2010

1	D	21	C
2	A	22	A
3	D	23	D
4	A	24	B
5	D	25	B
6	B	26	C
7	C	27	D
8	B	28	D
9	B	29	A
10	D	30	A
11	C	31	C
12	B	32	C
13	C	33	A
14	C	34	C
15	A	35	B
16	D	36	D
17	D	37	A
18	B	38	B
19	A	39	B
20	B	40	C



ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
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GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

2248/2

JUNE 2010 SESSION

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

Answer **one** question from each of Sections A, B and C and **one** other question from any section.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

This question paper consists of 14 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

Copyright: Zimbabwe School Examinations Council, J2010.

Section A (Physical Environment)

Answer at least one question from this section.

- 1 (a) Fig. 1 shows three types of deltas.

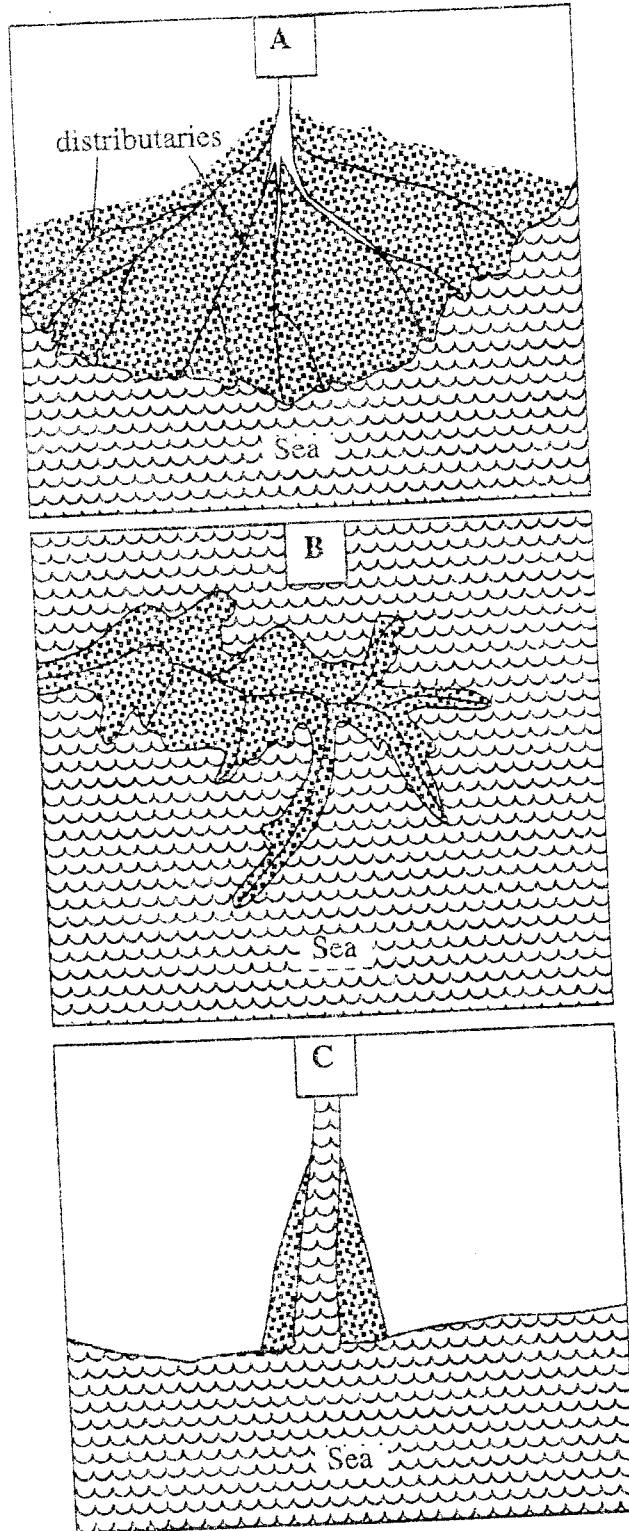


Fig. 1
2248/2 J2010

- (i) Name each of the deltas A, B and C shown. [3]
- (ii) Choose **one** of the deltas shown in Fig. 1 and describe its appearance and how it is formed. [7]
- (iii) Suggest benefits and problems of settling on deltas. [7]

(b) Fig. 2 shows movement of plates in the earth's crust.

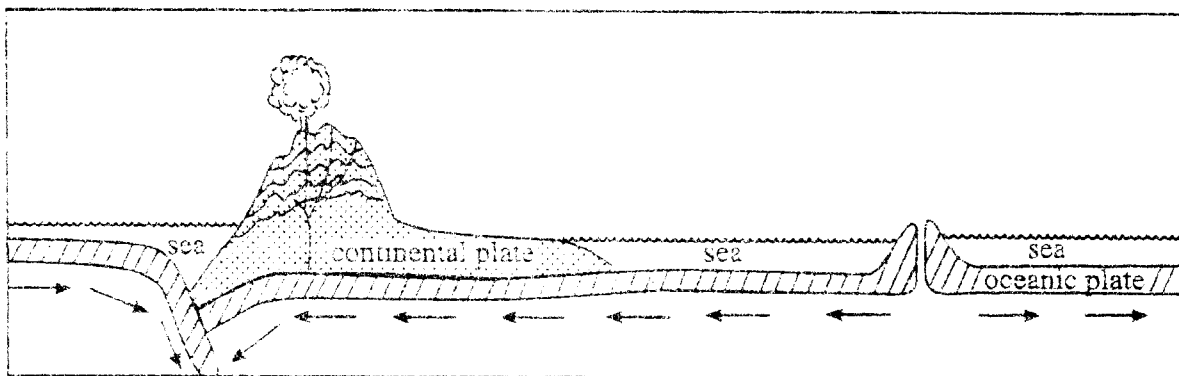


Fig. 2

Describe the movements of plates shown and the features produced by these movements [8]

- 2 (a) (i) Show how human activities have resulted in weather changes. [7]
- (ii) Fig. 3 shows a weather map.

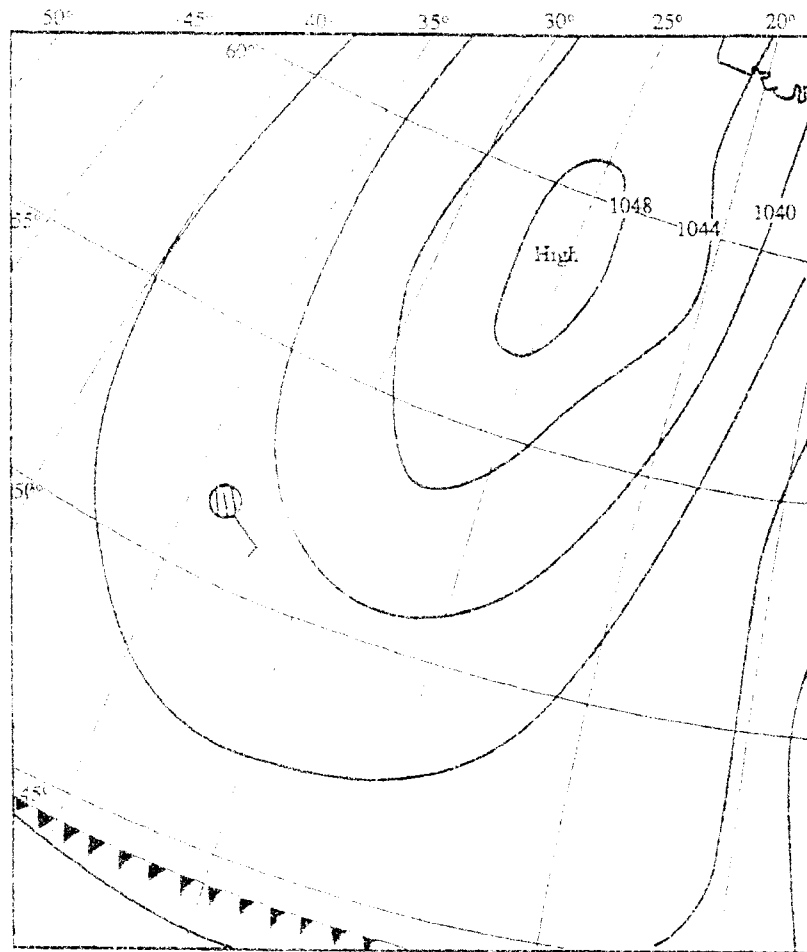


Fig. 3

Describe the weather conditions shown on the map. [4]

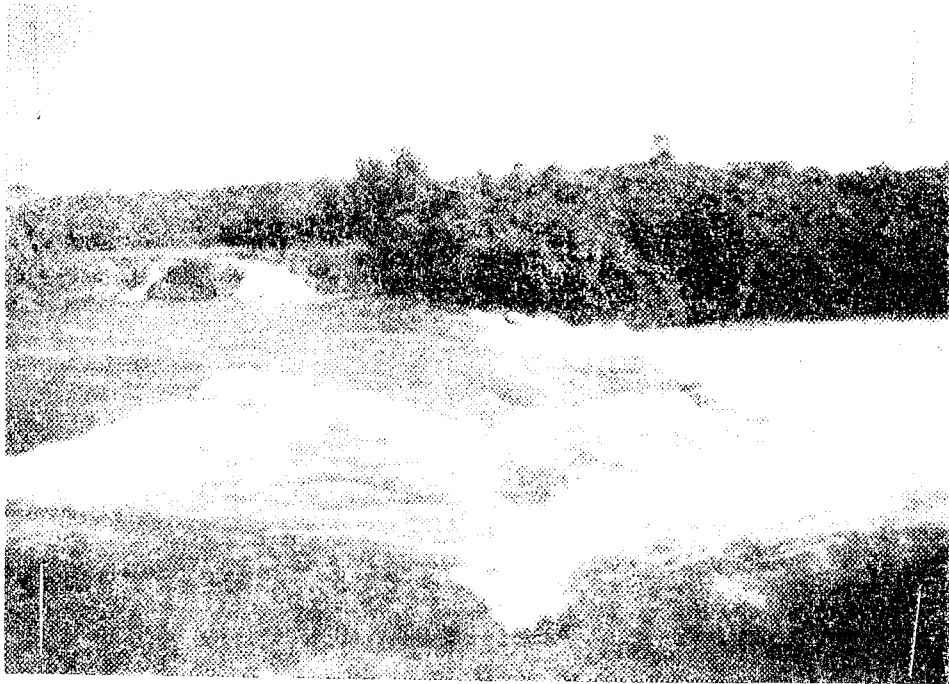
(D) Table 1 shows climatic figures for two stations A and B.

Table 1

Month	Station A		Month	Station B	
	Mean temp (°C)	Mean precipitation (mm)		Mean temp (°C)	Mean precipitation (mm)
J	26	276	J	9	62
F	26	277	F	10	36
M	26	301	M	11	38
A	26	287	A	15	23
M	26	193	M	20	0
J	27	99	J	25	0
J	27	61	J	28	0
A	28	41	A	27	0
S	28	62	S	24	0
O	28	112	O	19	51
N	27	265	N	15	56
D	27	288	D	11	71
Year	27	2102	Year	18	337

- (i) Describe the climatic characteristics of each of the two stations. [7]
- (ii) Show how climatic conditions at Station A may influence human activities. [7]

- 3 (a) (i) Outline the main physical and human causes of soil erosion in the Savanna regions. [7]
- (ii) Suggest measures to control soil erosion in the Savanna regions. [4]
- (iii) What problems may be faced in implementing these measures? [3]
- (b) Photograph A shows an ecosystem in Africa.



Photograph A

Acknowledgement: Mrs Evelyn Hungwe

- (i) List the inputs and outputs of the ecosystem shown. [5]
- (ii) How can human activities disturb this ecosystem? [6]

Section B (Economic Geography)
 Answer at least one question from this section

(a) Fig. 4 shows the distribution of minerals in Zimbabwe.

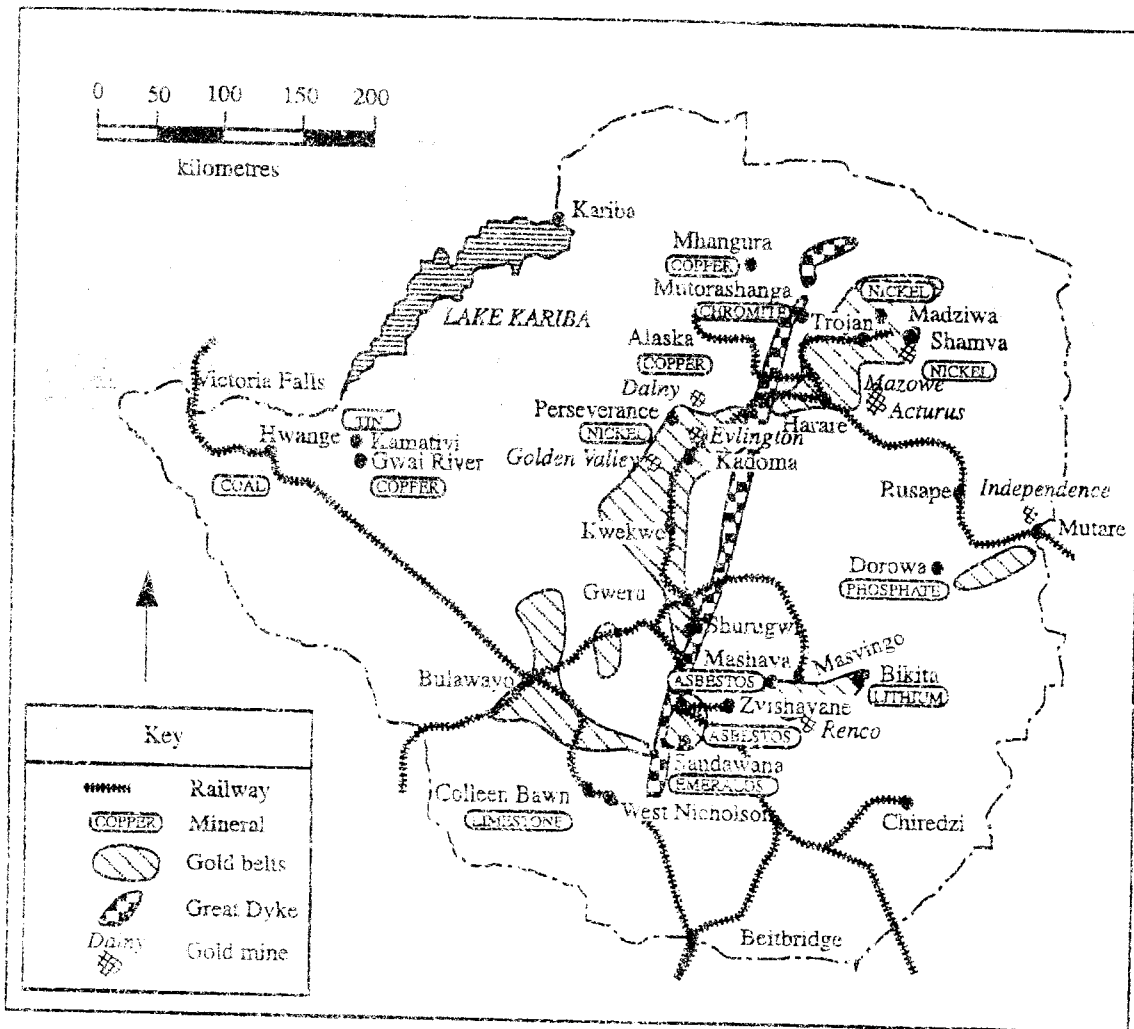


Fig. 4

- (i) Describe the distribution shown on the map. [5]
- (ii) What factors shown in Fig. 4 have influenced the exploitation of minerals? [3]
- (iii) Describe the characteristics of informal mining activities in Zimbabwe. [3]
- (iv) Why has the Government of Zimbabwe banned informal mining activities? [3]

(b) Fig. 5 shows a source of energy commonly used in rural areas.

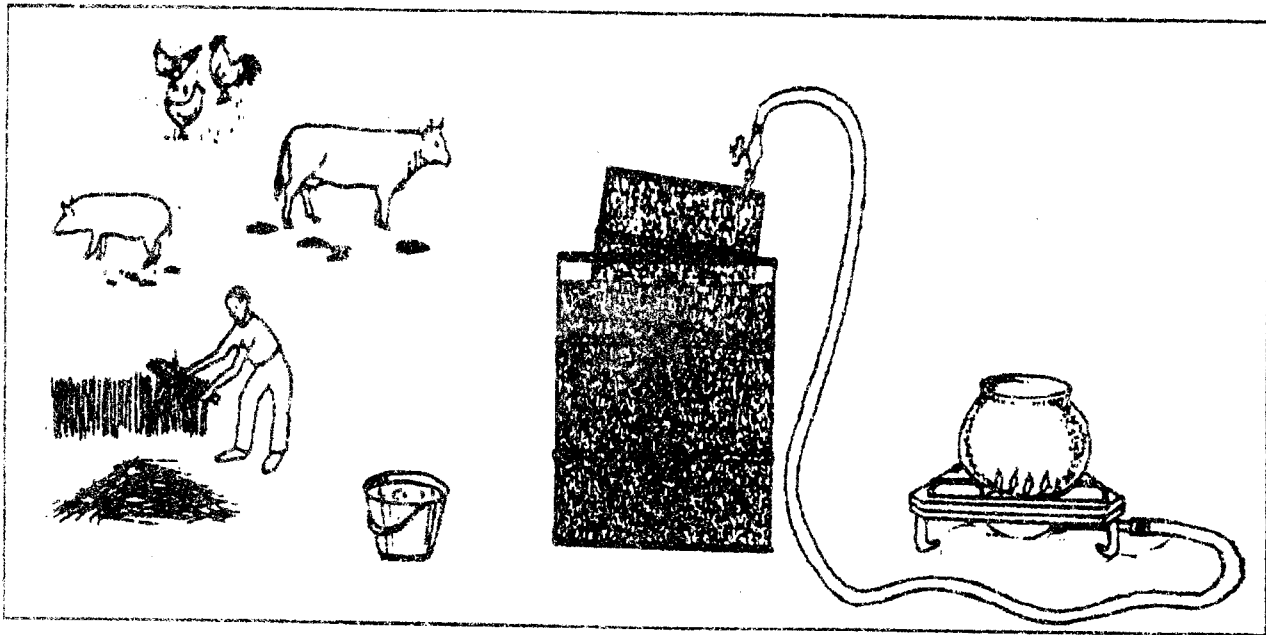


Fig. 5

- (i) Using information in Fig. 5, describe how the energy is produced. [4]
- (ii) As Minister of Energy, how would you ensure that your country has reliable and sustainable sources of energy? [7]

- 5 (a) (i) Name an area where large-scale irrigation is practised and state why irrigation takes place in any area. [7]
- (ii) Fig. 6 shows an irrigation scheme.

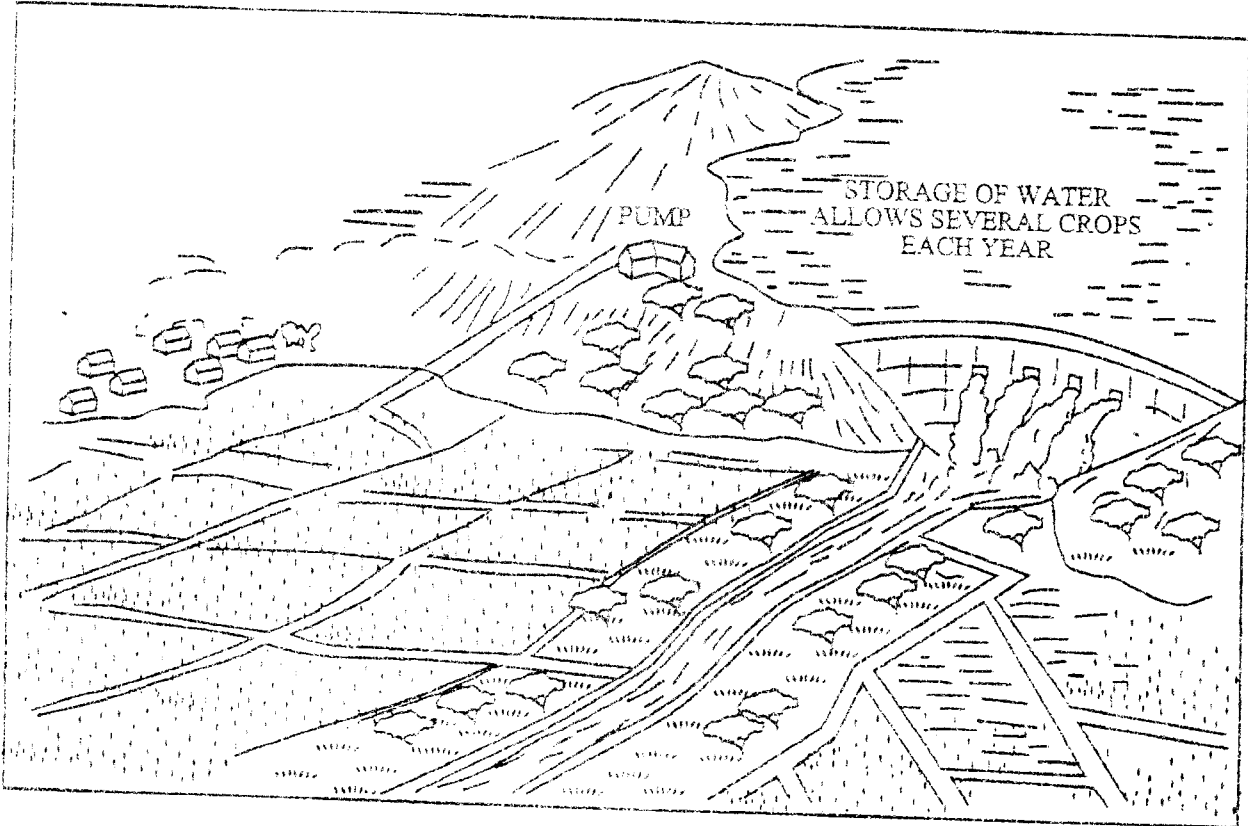


Fig. 6

- Outline the features of irrigation shown in Fig. 6. [6]
- (iii) What problems are likely to arise as a result of the irrigation method shown? [5]
- (b) Suggest ways of raising levels of production for newly resettled farmers in Zimbabwe. [7]

- 6 (a) (i) Using examples, distinguish between a game reserve and a national park. [4]
- (ii) Outline problems faced in protecting wildlife in your country. [3]
- (b) Fig. 7 shows factors affecting the location of industry as well as effects of the location of that industry.

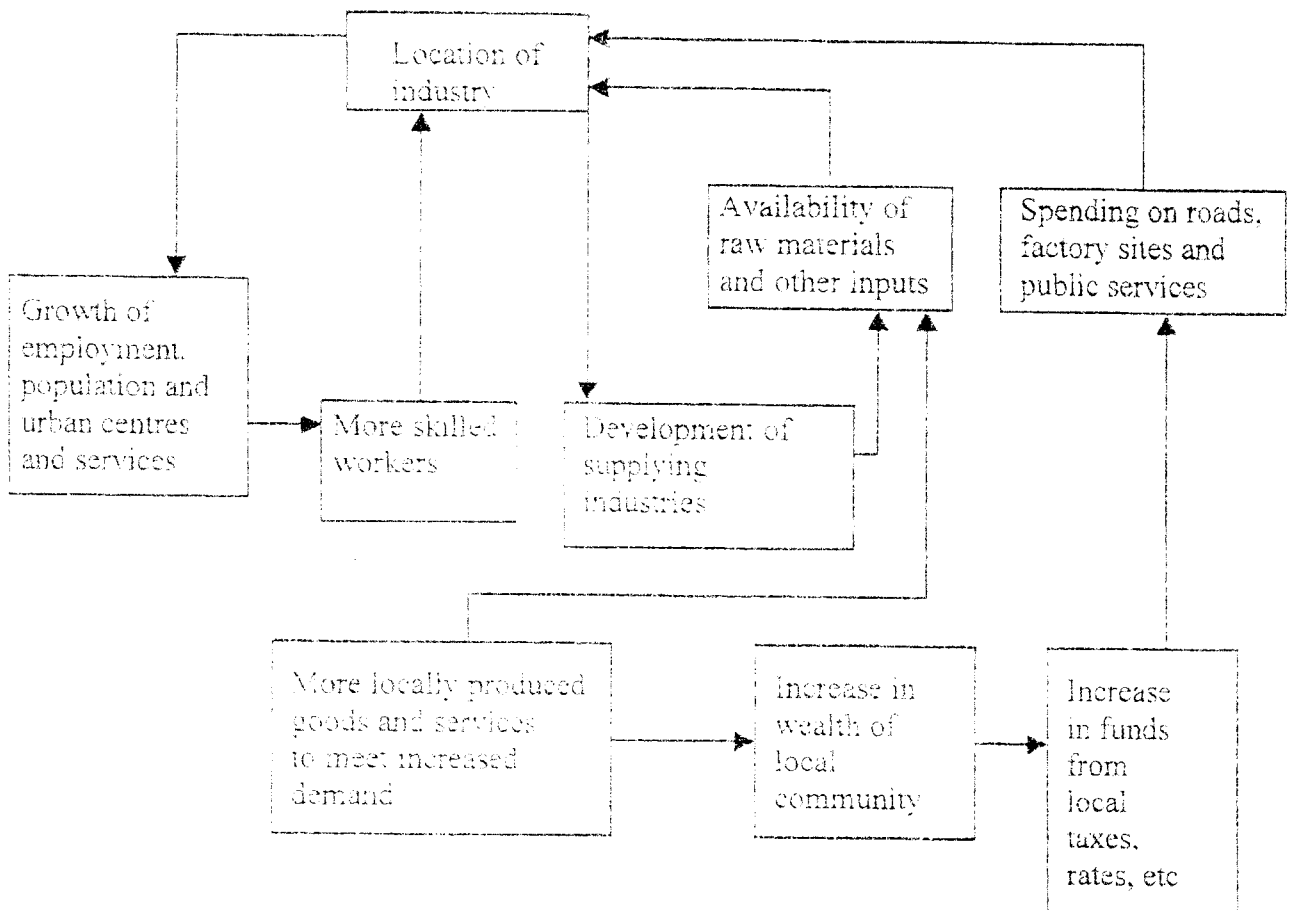


Fig. 7

- (b) With the help of a named manufacturing industry, show, using Fig. 7, factors affecting its location as well as the effects of its establishment. [11]
- (c) As an official in the Ministry of Industry and International Trade, propose the benefits and disadvantages of multi-national corporations (MNCs) in your country. [7]

Section C (Population, Settlement, Transport and Trade)

Answer at least one question from this section

7

- (a) (i) What are the advantages and disadvantages of staying in a large urban area?

[7]

- (ii) Fig. 8 shows the landuse map of Mutare.

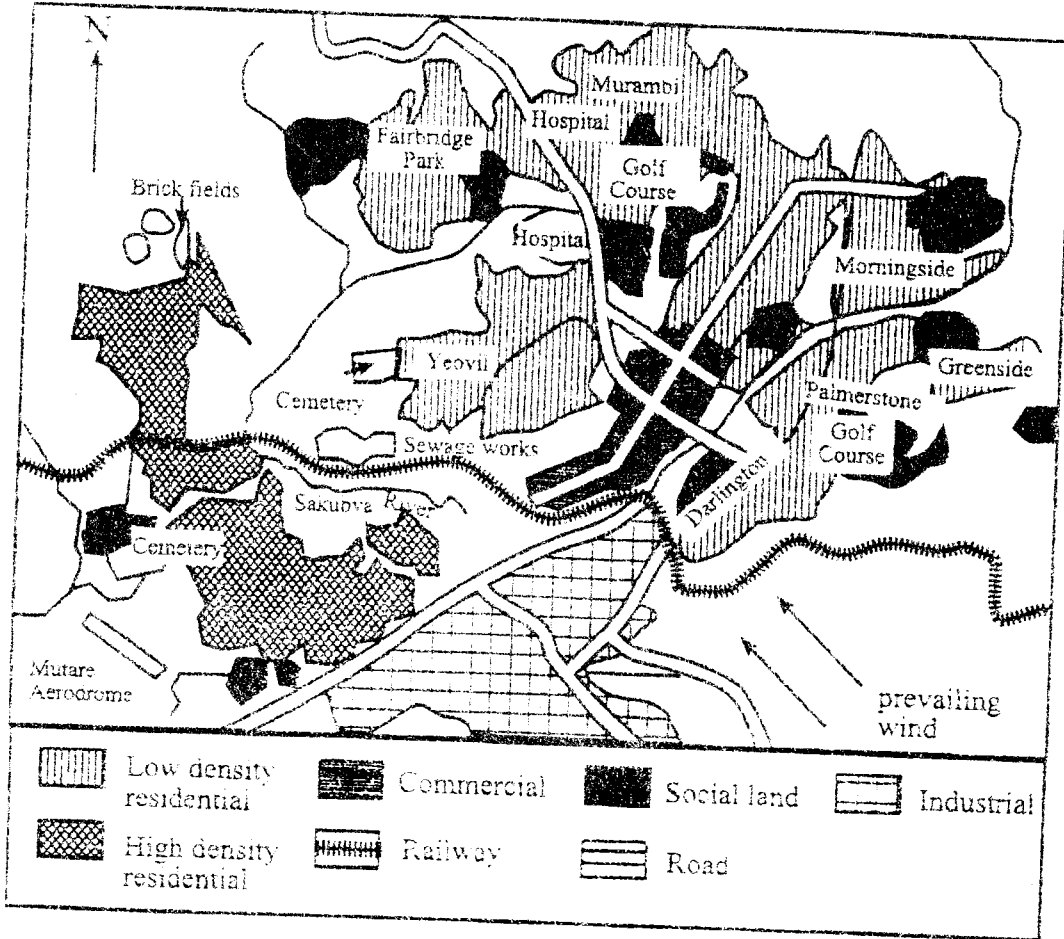


Fig. 8

- (b) (i) Describe and explain the distribution of landuse zones shown in Fig. 8. [5]
- (ii) Draw labelled diagrams to show radial and circular rural settlement patterns. [2]
- (iii) Give reasons for the development of each of the patterns drawn in (b)(i) above. [4]
- (iv) Suggest ways of improving the quality of life in rural areas of your country. [7]

8 (a) Figs. 9A and 9B show population structures for two areas.

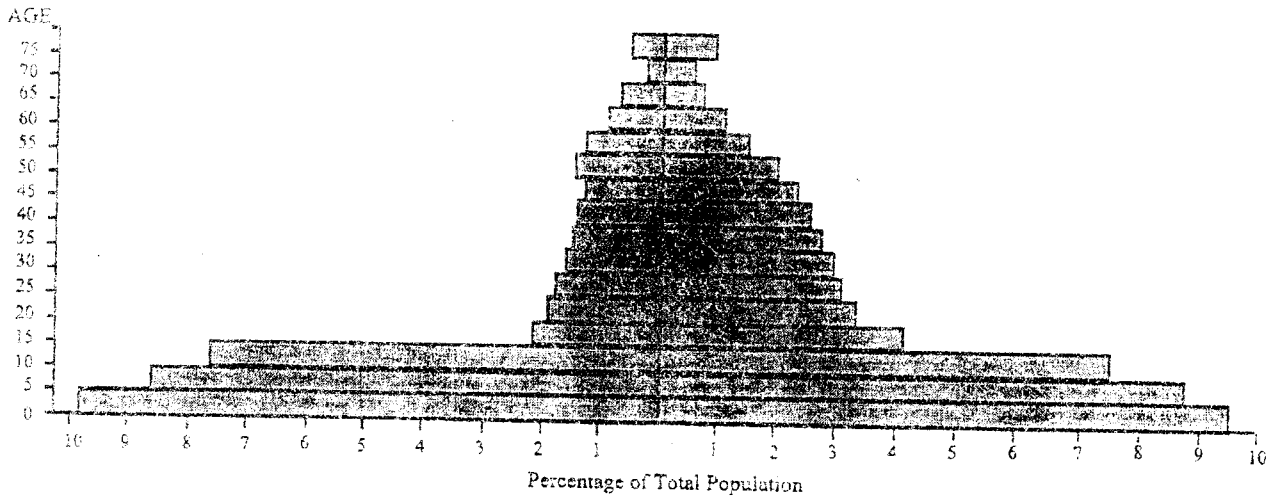


Fig. 9A

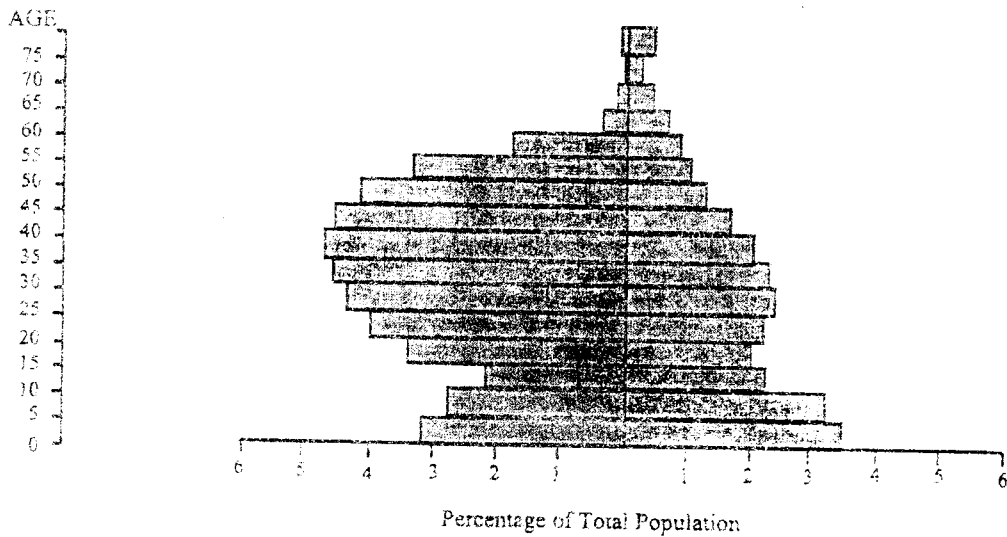


Fig. 9B

- (i) Describe the differences in the population structures of Figs. 9A and 9B. [6]
- (ii) Explain the differences you have identified in (a)(i) above. [5]
- (b) (i) What do you understand by primary health care? [2]
- (ii) Describe how primary health care programmes are being promoted in different communities of Zimbabwe. [5]
- (iii) As an environmental health officer, what problems would you encounter in implementing primary health care programmes? [7]

- 9 (a) Fig. 10 shows proposed routes across a highland.

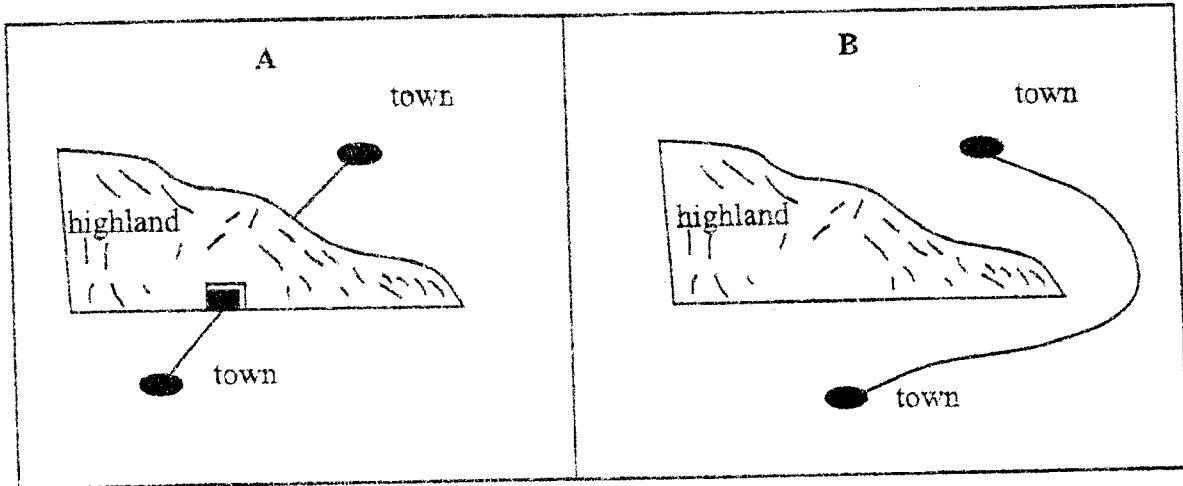


Fig. 10

- (i) What are the advantages and disadvantages of constructing and using each of the routes A and B shown?

[8]

- (ii) Fig. 11 shows nodes and edges of a transport network in an area.

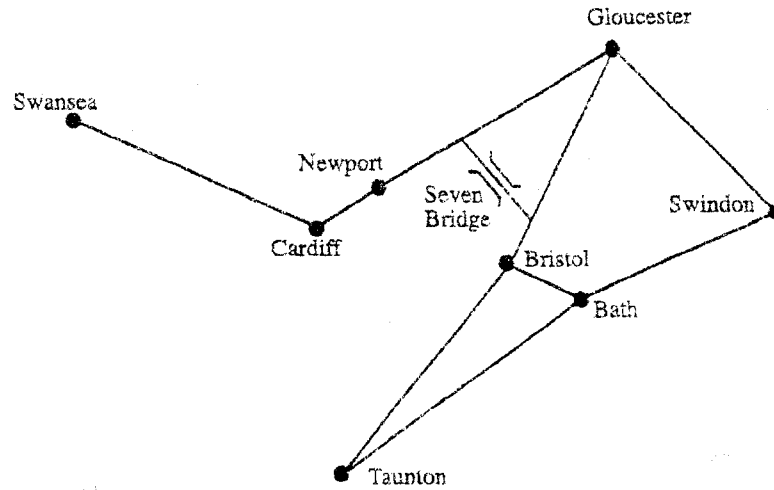


Fig. 11

- How many nodes and edges are shown? [2]
- (iii) Which of the towns shown in Fig. 11 is least accessible? [1]
- (b) Why is the volume of trade among developing countries smaller than that with developed countries? [7]
- (c) (i) As an official in the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, suggest how you would protect local industries from external competition. [4]
- (ii) What problems are likely to be encountered in this exercise? [3]

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POSSIBLE ANSWERS

JUNE 2010

GEOGRAPHY

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1. (a) (i) Types of deltas

- a - arcuate.
 b - bird's foot
 c - estuarine 1 mk each name

[3]

(ii) Arcuate – appearance

- numerous distributaries.
- few lagoons.
- irregular shape.
- triangular shape.
- long sand spits and bars

Bird's foot – appearance

- shaped like bird's foot.
- few distributaries.
- elongated seaward.
- levees and islands built.
- many lagoons

Estuarine – appearance

- shaped like a funnel.
- no distributaries.
- deeper.
- no lagoons

Formation of deltas

- Arcuate forms where there are shallow waters,
- weak/no strong currents
- large and continuous supply of sediments
- heavier load is deposited first and the finer particles carried further into the sea
- continuous supply of sediments leads to the development of distributaries
- delta shape depends on off-shore currents

Estuarine formed where the sea level rises, deltas are drowned

Bird's foot – formed where currents/tides are very weak in a sheltered bay or lake sediments deposited carried outwards
 Fine sediments

4 marks appearance

3 marks formation

[7]

(iii) Benefits

fishing, oil mining, location of port, fertile soils/rice growing, tourism, transport, water

Problems

unfavourable climatic conditions, muddy, humid, pest and disease ridden, constant dredging of water ways, farming difficult, leaching, water logging, dangerous animals, mangrove, pollution

1 mk each. Res 3 for B/P

[7]

(b) Description of movement and features shown

- one plate being destroyed by moving beneath another as they collide, process is known as subduction, plate boundary or feature subduction zone.
Subduction zones result in formation of volcanoes
- plate collision result in young fold mountains
- divergence of plates, material rise to form ridges. Trenches also formed.
- rift valleys

Res 3 for D/F

[7]

[25]

2

(a) (i) Emission of GHG leading to increase in temps

- Heat island effect
- increase in temps
 - decreased cloud cover
 - smog

Deforestation – reduced precipitation increased droughts; increased wind speeds

Storm abortion – decreased storm intensity

Dam construction – increased precipitation

Afforestation – increased humidity and precipitation; moderation of temperature

High rise buildings – channelising winds

Cloud seeding – increased precipitation 1 mk explained point [7]

- (ii)
- high pressure system/anticyclonic conditions
 - cold front in the southern parts
 - cold
 - overcast
 - S.E. winds
 - light winds 1 mk each [7]

(b) Station A

- high temp throughout the year
- rainfall throughout the year
- small annual temperature range (2°C)
- high total annual rainfall

- no seasons
- Equatorial climate
- highest rainfall in March
- lowest rainfall in August
- highest temperature in August

Station B

- high temps from May to September
 - hottest month is July
 - coldest is January
 - highest rainfall in December
 - low temperatures from November to April
 - high rainfall from October to April
 - dry period/no rainfall May to September
 - large annual temperature range 19°C
 - low total annual rainfall
 - two distinct seasons/ hot dry and cool wet [7]
- 1 mk each point. Res 3 for A/B

- (ii)
- higher temperatures and rainfall – plantation farming e.g. rubber
 - high temperature and rainfall - harvesting indigenous timber for commercial purposes
 - collection of wild fruits and medical plants
 - growing of water-loving crops e.g. rice
 - development of tourism – wildlife in the forests
 - flooding, dangerous animals
 - difficult to construct transport routes to due to wetness
- 1mk each. Accept negative influences of heat, diseases [7] [25]

3 (a) (i) Physical causes of soil erosion

- bare soils
- natural fire
- rainfall seasonal
- high intensity rainfall
- unreliable rain
- drought
- short term climate changes
- infertile and poor soils
- steep slopes
- fragile soils
- strong winds

Human causes of soil erosion

- poor methods of farming
- overstocking
- overgrazing
- communal tenure
- veldfires
- gold panning

- monoculture
- deforestation
- population pressure

Res 3 for either P/E 1 mk each

[7]

(ii) Measures to control soil erosion

- education
- legislation
- re-grassing, afforestation
- terracing
- gully reclamation
- destocking
- paddocking
- changing communal tenure
- resettlement to reduce over-population
- contour ridge

1 mk each

[4]

(iii) Problems

- lack of co-operation
- lack of finance
- ignorance
- un-cooperative
- traditional attitudes
- lack of land
- pressure on resources
- poverty
- corrupt officials
- political interference

1mk each

[3]

(b) (i) Inputs

Outputs

water, soil, rock, clouds
air, sunlight

trees, grass, water 1 mk each [5]
carbon dioxide

(ii) Disturbance of the ecosystem

- deforestation leading to reduced rain or increased runoff or global warming or soil erosion
- siltation of the river
- pulling of sledges
- overfishing
- pollution of water
- death of aquatic life
- too many tourists disturb the natural ecosystem through littering, noise
- destruction of animal habitats
- tourism infrastructure destroys scenic attractions

1 mk each

[6] [25]

- 4 (a) (i) Distribution of minerals
- Gwayi River – copper, S.W part around Coilen Bawn – limestone
gold along goldbelts, chromite along Great Dyke
asbestos along Great Dyke, phosphate around Dorowa etc. [5]
1 mk each
- (ii) Factors
- transport network i.e. railway, towns- markets, and labour
1 mk each [3]
- (iii) Panning gold on river beds, digging and drilling tunnels to access
minerals e.g. gold, picking diamonds. Mining is illegal 1 mk each [3]
small scale, uses syndicates, use of simple tools, frequent deaths, miners
violent
- (iv) causing environmental degradation, siltation of rivers, shortage of
water downstream, pollution of water, illegal trade in minerals,
destruction of infrastructure and buildings through tunnel digging
to access a belt of minerals, anti social behaviour. 1 mk each [3]
- (b) (i) How the energy is produced
- Animal and vegetation waste collected and put in a container to decompose,
container contains water. Decomposing material put in a drum. Pipe
is connected to trap biogas bubbling up. Biogas is piped to cooking
ring. 1 mk each step [4]
- (ii) Reliable and sustainable sources of energy
- construction of dams, afforestation, education on energy
and resource conservation, legislation, diversity of energy
source/solar and biogas, importation of power, remove
monopoly on power exploitation, increase distribution
capacity 1 mk each [7] [25]
- 5 (a) (i) Naming e.g. Chisumbanje, Nyanyadzi, Mushandike, etc
- Why irrigation is done here
- to maximise production.
 - to supplement rainfall in regions where it is not adequate for crops
 - to ensure a steady supply of water in areas where rainfall is unreliable
 - to intensify agriculture -- growing crops throughout the year
 - increasing food production for growing population
 - increase land under agriculture
 - more crops for export and agro-based industries
 - employment creation
- 1 mark for example
6 marks for factors [7]

(ii) Features shown

- dam wall, reservoir, stored water, canal, compound for workers accommodation, large area under irrigation, natural vegetation for conservation, well planned and laid out fields, pipes, pump.

1 mk each [4]

(iii) Problems

- leaching
- salinization of soils
- de-vegetation/deforestation
- reduction of water downstream
- overwatering which results in soil erosion
- diseases transported by canals
- eutrophication of water sources

1 mk each [5]

(b) Raising production

- increased funding
- education/training or extension services
- infrastructure development - roads, fuel, power etc
- input support scheme
- irrigation facilities
- realistic producer prices
- marketing depots and strategies
- mechanization
- tillage support
- breeding schemes
- monitoring progress

1 mk each [7] [25]

6

(a) (i)

A national park is an area protected by the state or law, its fauna, flora and scenery is protected. A game park is an area where wild animals are kept, there is no accommodation e.g. national park is Matopos, Victoria Falls e.g. game park – Gonarezhou, Charara, Mana Pools, Cheore and Chizarira
2 for naming, 2 for definitions

[4]

(ii) Problems

- veld fires
- poaching
- limited capacity of personnel i.e. training and equipment
- areas not accessible
- drought
- problems of translocation of animals
- CITES protocols do not allow country to benefit from wildlife financially

1 mk each [3]

(b) Name e.g. ZISCO, Hippo Valley or Triangle, etc

Factors – ZISCO – raw materials iron, manganese, carbon dioxide, water, roads/rail, power, labour

Hippo Valley/Triangle
Sugarcane, water, road, rail, labour and skills

Effects

ZISCO

Large numbers employed, towns, training centres, schools, hospitals, clinics, pig iron, Lancashire Steel, Sable chemicals

Hippo Valley/Triangle

Sugar, towns, bagasse, molasses, large numbers employed, schools, money to state, ethanol, improved living standards, etc.

Name 1 mark, factors 5 marks, effects 5 marks

[11]

(c) Benefits of TNCs

- creation of employment
- contribute to expansion of economy
- produce a variety of goods
- introduce host country to wider markets
- tax revenues to government
- provision of accommodation for workers
- development of infrastructure
- injection of capital
- technology transfer
- human resource development
- earning forex

Disadvantages of TNCs

- profits repatriated to mother country
- moving production from one country to another or disinvestment
- instability in employment
- exploitation of labour
- excessive monopoly to destroy local industry
- wealth is not distributed fairly
- flouting environmental laws
- indulge in local politics
- take large pieces of land

Res 3 for either B/D 1 mk each

[7] [25]

7 (a) (i) Advantages

- well dev. infrastructure of services
- quality accommodation
- cheaper goods as a result of wider markets
- entertainment
- better marriage prospects
- better and variety of services schools, clinics etc
- better employment opportunities

Disadvantages

- high crime rate
- prostitution, drug abuse
- shortage of accommodation
- spread of diseases
- congestion
- stress
- pollution
- high rentals

Res 3 for A/D

[7]

(ii) Landuse zones of Mutare

Description	Explanation
Commercial/CBC located in the centre	accessible
low density located NNE	far from industry and opposite prevailing winds
high density close to industry	to reduce transport costs
industry in the south on the outskirts of the city	proximity of transport, rail road
social land scattered within and around residential area	easy accessibility
airport or erodrone located SW of city	- away from people - noise pollution - availability of land for runway

Res 2 for D/E

1 mk each

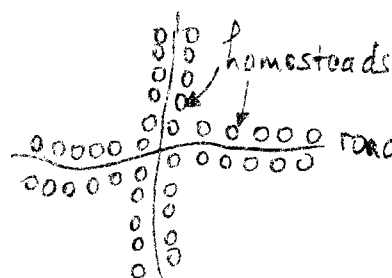
[5]

(b) (i) Circular



1 mk each shape

Radial



[2]

(ii) Circular – reasons

- administrative, chief in centre
- historical defence
- resources in centre
- relief feature in the centre, e.g hill

Radial reasons:

- radiating from traffic junction
- radiating from source of water
- radiating from centre for other resources available

2 marks for circular 2 marks for radial [4]

(iii) Ways to improve quality of life

- empowering women
- improvement of farming, housing, water and sanitation
- making loans for farming available
- improvement of communication networks
- offering services by trained personnel
- provision of clean water sources i.e. boreholes
- construction of toilets
- growing cash crops
- mechanization of agricultural equipment
- education/training
- provision of medical facilities
- rural electrification
- creation of industries
- provision of entertainment

1 mk each [7] [25]

8	(a)	(i)	Fig.9A	Fig. 9B
			- broad base	- narrow base
			- economically active males are few	- economically active males are more
			- more females	- less females
			- more elderly people	- few elderly people etc
			2 mks each clear difference	[6]

(ii) Reasons

- high birth rates in A as compared to B
- more education in B
- family planning in B
- economically active men have migrated to towns to look for Employment in A.
- traditional society, females stay in A

- few women migrating to look for employment in A.
- emancipation of women B
- in migration of economically active men in B.
- after retirement the elderly move to A etc. 1 mk each [5]

(b) (i) Primary health care is the provision of life sustaining techniques, prevention and control of diseases. Or primary health care is the addressing of community health problems through promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitation services. [2]

(ii) Programme promotion

- appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries
- promotion of proper nutrition and nutrition gardens/provision of food
- maternal and child care, planning, PPTCT (Prevention of parent to child transmission)
- family planning education
- home-based care
- immunisation against the major killer and infectious diseases e.g. polio
- prevention and control of locally endemic diseases e.g. malaria or cholera
- adequate supply of safe water/construction of boreholes
- promotion of basic sanitation e.g. Blair toilets
- education on hygiene and basic disease control e.g. oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- education on current health problems e.g. cholera, AIDS – methods of preventing and controlling
- promotion of condom use as a measure to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS etc 1 mk each [5]

(iii) Problems encountered

- lack of co-operation on religious and traditional grounds, ignorance, high cost of medicines and food, poverty leading to prostitution, political interference, limited numbers of manpower, some areas are

inaccessible, lack of basic equipment for health care like gloves,
inability to cover large areas due to less mobility etc

1 mk each

[7] [25]

9 (i) Advantages of route A

- shortest route
- saves time and fuel
- more direct
- cheaper in use

Disadvantages of route A

- dangerous tunnel can collapse
- high incidence of accidents
- risk of mugging and theft
- expensive to construct
- tunnel is dark

Advantages of route B

- less risk of accidents
- scenic view
- easier to construct

Disadvantages of route B

- longer winding route
- indirect route
- cost more fuel, more expensive
- hazardous – sharp curves

1 mk each Res 4 for A/B

[8]

(ii) nodes 8, edges 9

[2]

(iii) Least accessible is Swansea

[1]

(b) Developing countries

- similar goods
- historical reasons
- small domestic market
- poor transport links of road and rail
- poor bilateral links
- weaker currencies
- poor quality of goods
- lack of technology and skills

Developed

- historical/colonial legacy
- more industry
- wealthy markets

- need for forex
 - preferential trade
 - impacts of globalization
 - high value of manufactured goods/thus value added
1 mk each. Res 3 for Developing/Developed links [7]
- (c) (i)
- use of tariffs to discourage imports from other countries
 - allocation of quotas to control quantities
 - offer subsidies to companies to encourage exports
 - impose high duty on imported luxury goods 1 mk each [4]
- (ii) Problems
- goods imported illegally through border jumping and black market
 - corrupt officials
 - political interference
 - shortage of essential basic commodities on the market
 - thriving black market
 - shortage of foreign currency to buy raw materials to manufacture basic commodities 1 mk each [3] [25]



ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY

2248/1

PAPER 1 Multiple Choice

NOVEMBER 2010 SESSION

1 hour 15 minutes

1:50 000 Survey Map is enclosed with this question paper

Additional Materials:

Multiple choice answer sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

TIME 1 hour 15 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so by the invigilator.

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has already been done for you.

There are **forty** questions in this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question there are four possible answers, **A, B, C, and D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** on the separate answer sheet.

Read very carefully the instructions on the answer sheet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Each correct answer will score one mark.

A mark will **not** be deducted for a wrong answer.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

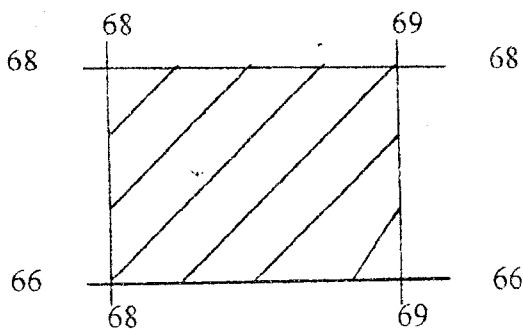
This question paper consists of 20 printed pages.

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Mapwork

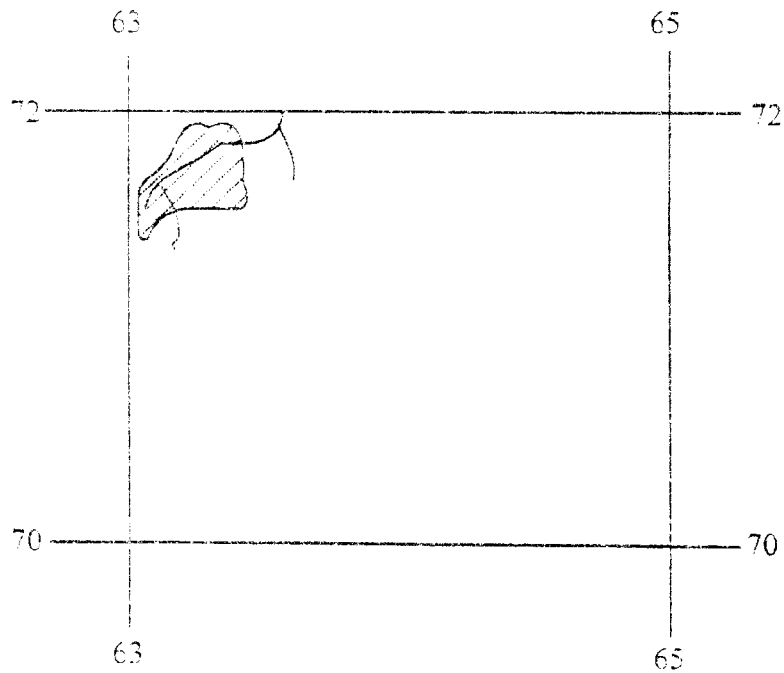
Questions 1 to 12 refer to the 1: 50 000 map of Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.

- 1 Where is the confluence of the Umguza and Umguzana rivers located?
- A 710764
 B 711761
 C 702762
 D 702767
- 2 In which one of the following grid squares are found buildings, a quarry and railway with embankments?
- A 6170
 B 6171
 C 6168
 D 6070
- 3 Study the map area shown below.



- What is the general direction of flow of the Amatshamhlope river in the area shown?
- A north-west to south-east
 B north to south
 C south-east to north-west
 D south to north
- 4 What is the distance of the wide tarred road from where it crosses the Umguzana river in grid square 7173 to where it crosses vertical grid line 75?
- A 5.1 km
 B 4.0 km
 C 3.4 km
 D 3.0 km

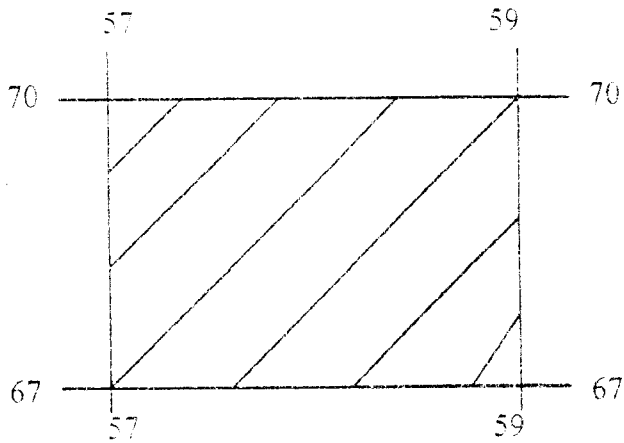
- 5 The diagram shows part of the map extract.



What is represented by the shaded area?

- A cultivated land
 - B sand deposits
 - C sewage tanks
 - D smooth rock
- 6 What is the grid bearing of the trigonometrical station 242/T in grid square 6570 from the trigonometrical station 379/T in grid square 6464?
- A 5°
 - B 12°
 - C 20°
 - D 45°

- 7 Study the map area shown below.



What is the main drainage pattern in the shaded area?

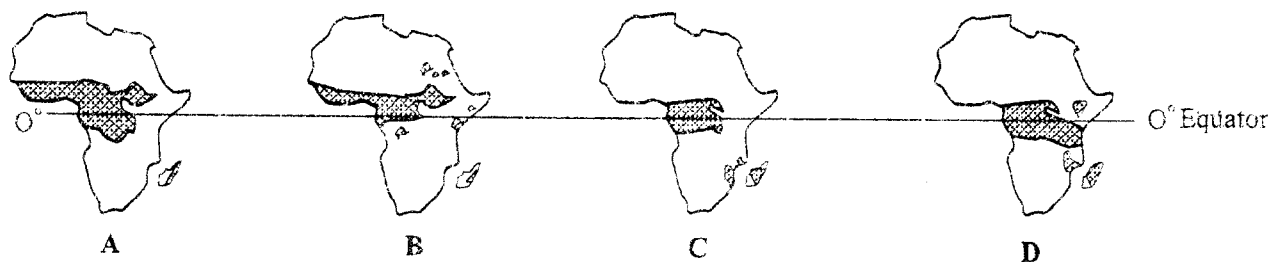
- A dendritic
 B radial
 C rectangular
 D trellised
- 8 From map evidence, what is the general direction of the main industrial area from the city centre?
- A north-west
 B north-east
 C south-west
 D south-east
- 9 What type of vegetation would a motorist observe after crossing Intintita river in grid square 6969 as he drives along the wide tarred road to a motel in grid square 7169?
- A sparse bush, medium bush, sparse bush
 B sparse bush and open grassland
 C medium bush, sparse bush, medium bush
 D dense bush all the way
- 10 The dominant land use in grid square 7070 is
- A cultivation.
 B grazing.
 C irrigation.
 D recreation.

- 11 What is the average gradient along the wide tarred road to the south-east part of the map from trigonometrical station 21/T in grid square 6769 to where the same road crosses a contour line in grid square 7165?
- A 1 : 240
 - B 1 : 345
 - C 1 : 450
 - D 1 : 565
- 12 What is the street pattern of Bulawayo city centre?
- A circular
 - B grid-iron
 - C haphazard
 - D radial

Physical Environment

- 13 Which of the following best describes the characteristics of an air mass that originates from an equatorial area?
- A cold and stable
 - B cold and unstable
 - C hot and stable
 - D hot and unstable
- 14 Which type of rainfall is characterised by large drops falling in sudden, intense showers that start and stop suddenly and are of short duration?
- A convectional
 - B cyclonic
 - C frontal
 - D orographic

15 The maps below show rainfall distribution in Africa.

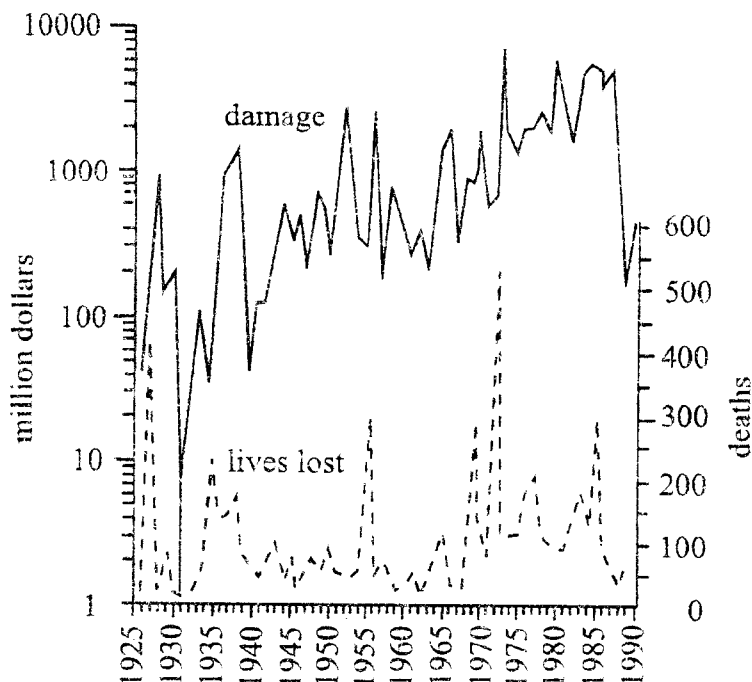


Which of the maps A, B, C or D shows rainfall distribution in the month of December?

16 Climate is the

- A average conditions of the atmosphere over a short period of time.
- B daily conditions of the atmosphere.
- C average conditions of the atmosphere over a long period of time.
- D weekly conditions of the atmosphere.

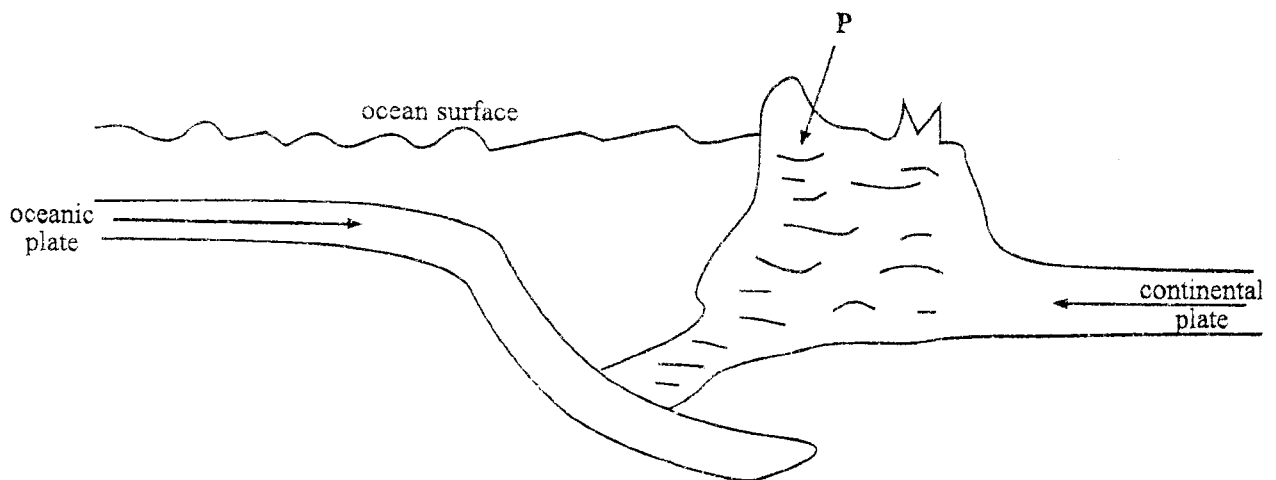
17 The graphs show annual deaths and economic losses caused by flooding in a country from 1925 to 1990.



In which years was the greatest loss of life and the least damage experienced?

	greatest loss	least damage
A	1927	1931
B	1973	1931
C	1927	1939
D	1973	1939

18 The diagram shows a destructive plate margin.



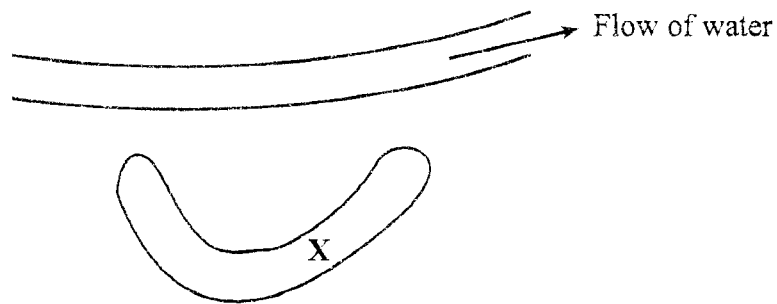
The feature marked P is a

- A basin.
 - B mountain.
 - C trench.
 - D volcano.
- 19 Which of the following best describes the effect of a severe earthquake?
- A air pollution and gulying
 - B air pollution and landslides
 - C collapsing of buildings and landslides
 - D collapsing of buildings and gulying

- 20 Which climatic conditions favour rapid chemical weathering?

	temperatures	rainfall
A	high	high
B	high	low
C	low	high
D	low	low

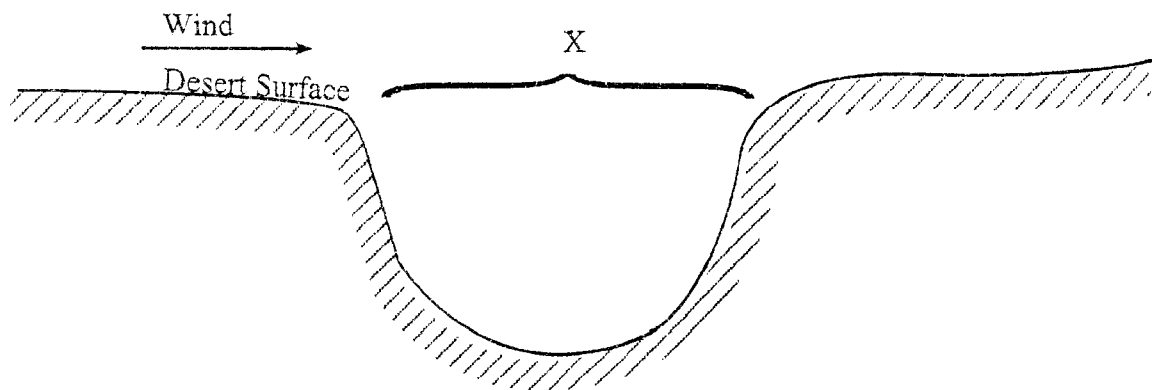
- 21 Study the diagram below.



What feature is marked X?

- A levee
 - B ox-bow lake
 - C rapid
 - D waterfall
- 22 The drainage pattern that develops on eroded folded rocks and areas of alternating hard and soft rocks is
- A dendritic.
 - B deranged.
 - C parallel.
 - D trellised.

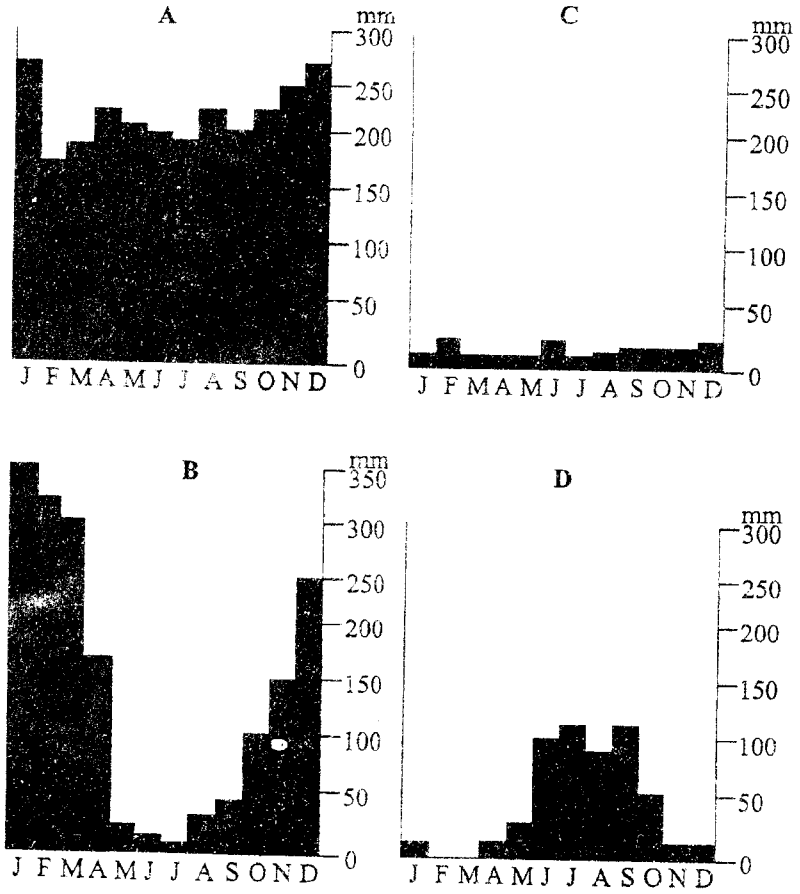
- 23 The diagram shows a desert landform X.



The process mainly responsible for the formation of the landform is

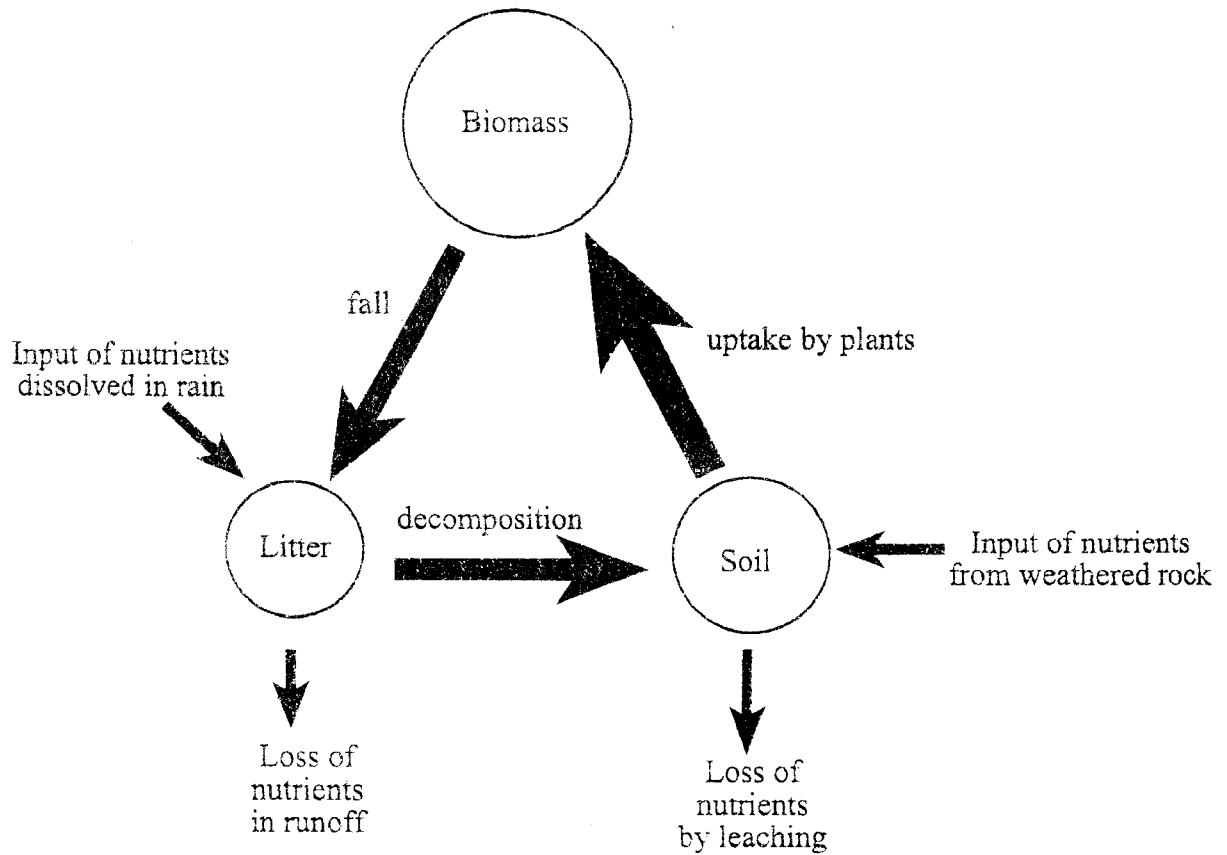
- A deep chemical weathering.
- B pressure release on rocks.
- C wind deposition.
- D wind deflation.

24 The graphs show rainfall distribution for four stations.



Which rainfall distribution A, B, C or D supports a vegetation of tall grasses and scattered trees?

25 The diagram shows the nutrient cycle in a three-compartment system.

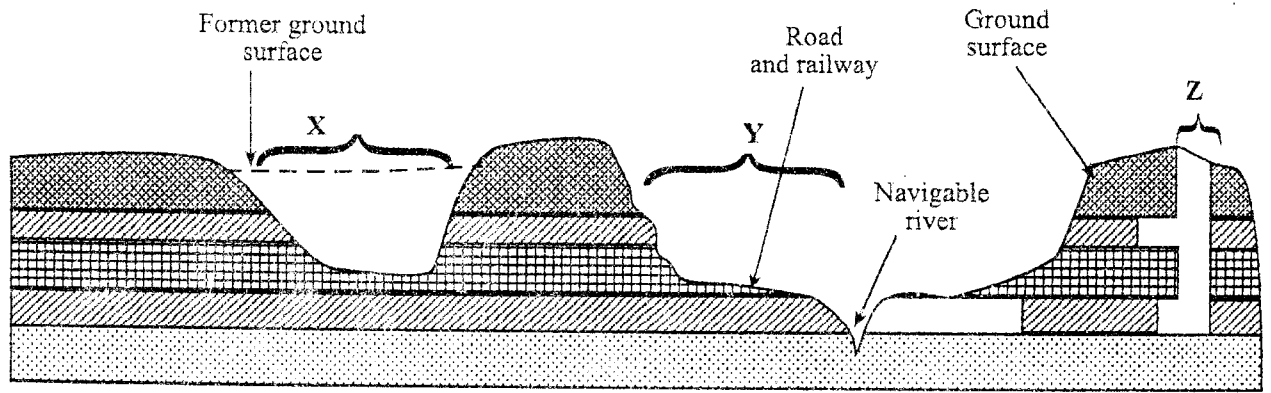


Which ecosystem is represented by the diagram?

- A desert
- B Mediterranean
- C tropical rainforest
- D savanna

Economic Geography

26 The diagram shows a section across a major mining area.



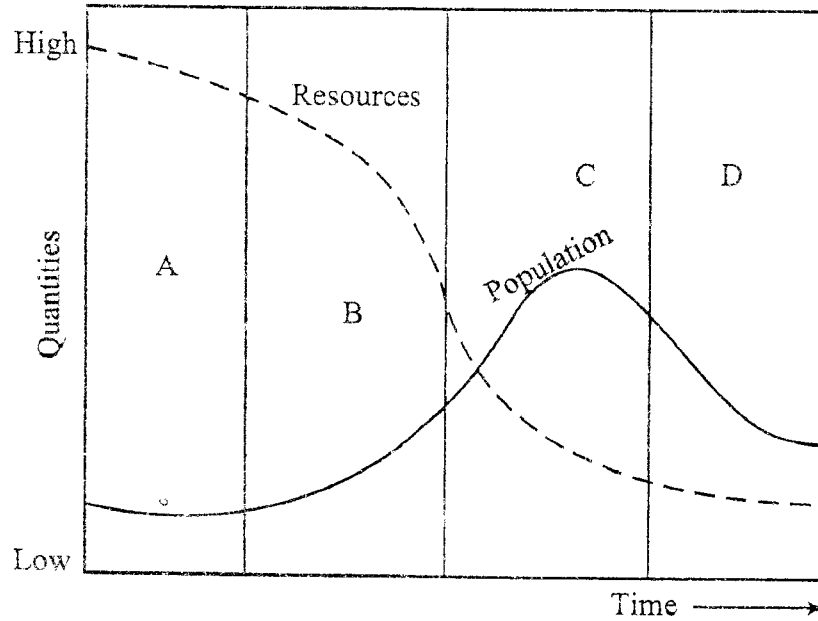
Key

	coal seams
	sandstone
	limestone
	shales

What types of mining take place at X, Y and Z respectively?

	X	Y	Z
A	adit	open cast	shaft
B	open cast	adit	shaft
C	open cast	shaft	adit
D	shaft	adit	open cast

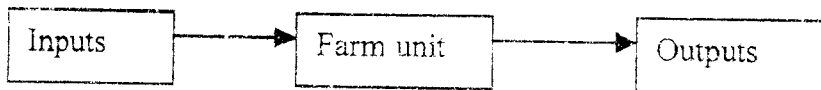
- 27 The diagram shows relationships between population and resources.



- At which stage A, B, C or D are resource conservation programmes most needed?
- 28 Illegal exploitation of minerals in Zimbabwe mainly results in
- A increase in environmental degradation.
 - B decrease in crop production.
 - C increase in foreign currency.
 - D decrease in displacement of indigenous people.
- 29 An important measure that may be taken to safeguard the supply of wood in the communal areas of Zimbabwe is
- A afforestation.
 - B gully filling.
 - C irrigation.
 - D paddocking.

- 30 Which of the following factors has enabled the location of dairy farms some distance from urban centres in recent years?
- A refrigerated storage and transport
 - B construction of many roads
 - C increasing population in rural areas
 - D successful land reforms

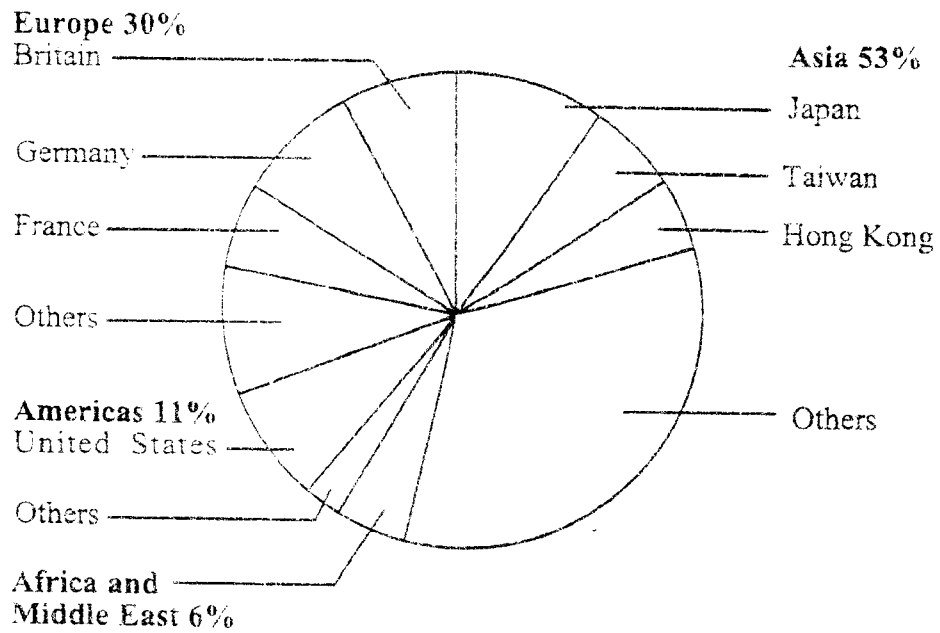
- 31 The diagram shows a farm as a system.



Which one of the following best illustrates a poultry farm as a system?

- | | Inputs | Farm unit | Outputs |
|---|------------|--------------|------------|
| A | eggs | sheds | vegetables |
| B | maize | fowl runs | eggs |
| C | vegetables | fowl runs | layers |
| D | layers | maize fields | sheds |
- 32 In industry, the term 'beneficiation' means
- A delivering a mineral to an industry.
 - B importing a mineral for processing.
 - C exporting a mineral to get foreign currency.
 - D processing a mineral to increase its value.

33 The pie chart shows tourist arrivals in Thailand.



Which country creates the **least** tourism-related problems for Thailand?

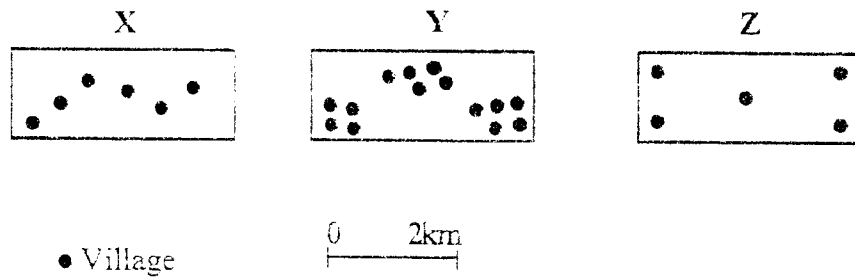
- A Britain
- B France
- C Hong Kong
- D United States

Population, Settlement and Trade

34 Which of the following provisions by a government would have the greatest impact in improving the quality of life in squatter settlements?

- A a bus service
- B clean water
- C shops
- D recreational facilities

35 The diagrams below show settlement patterns.



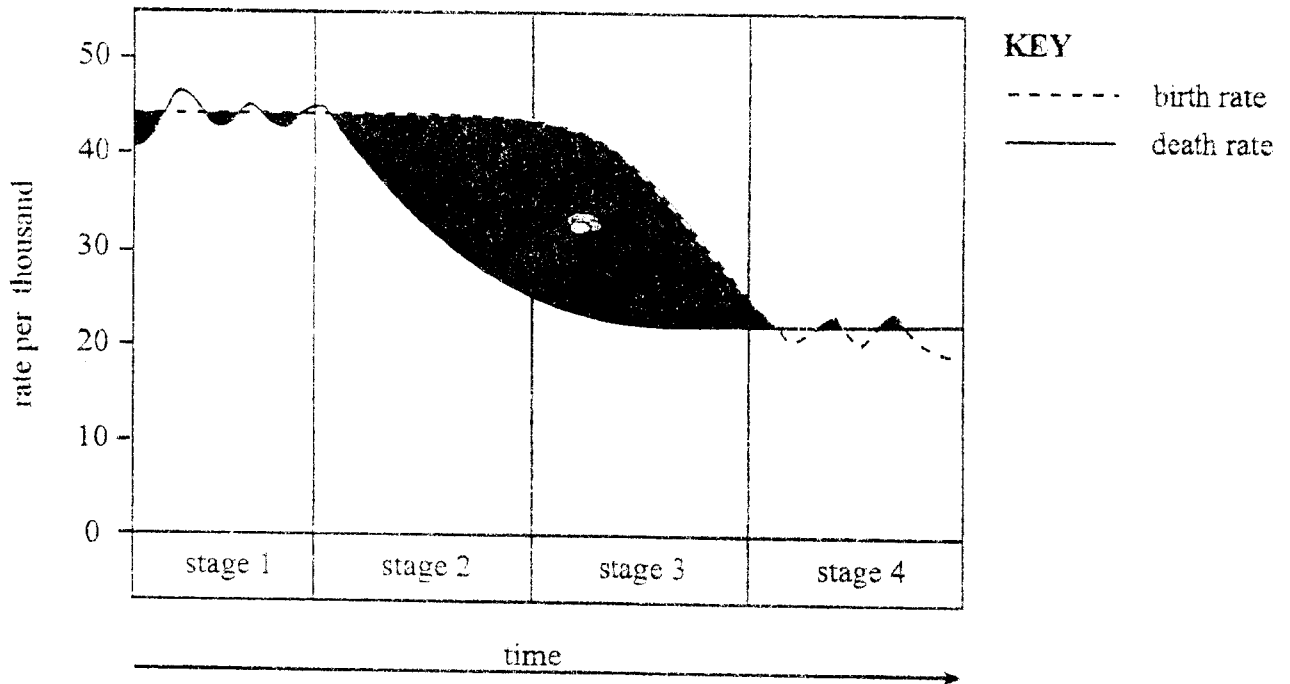
The settlement patterns shown are

	X	Y	Z
A	clustered	linear	dispersed.
B	dispersed	clustered	linear.
C	linear	clustered	dispersed.
D	linear	dispersed	clustered.

36 Life expectancy means

- A dependency load.
- B fertility rate.
- C population growth.
- D age at death.

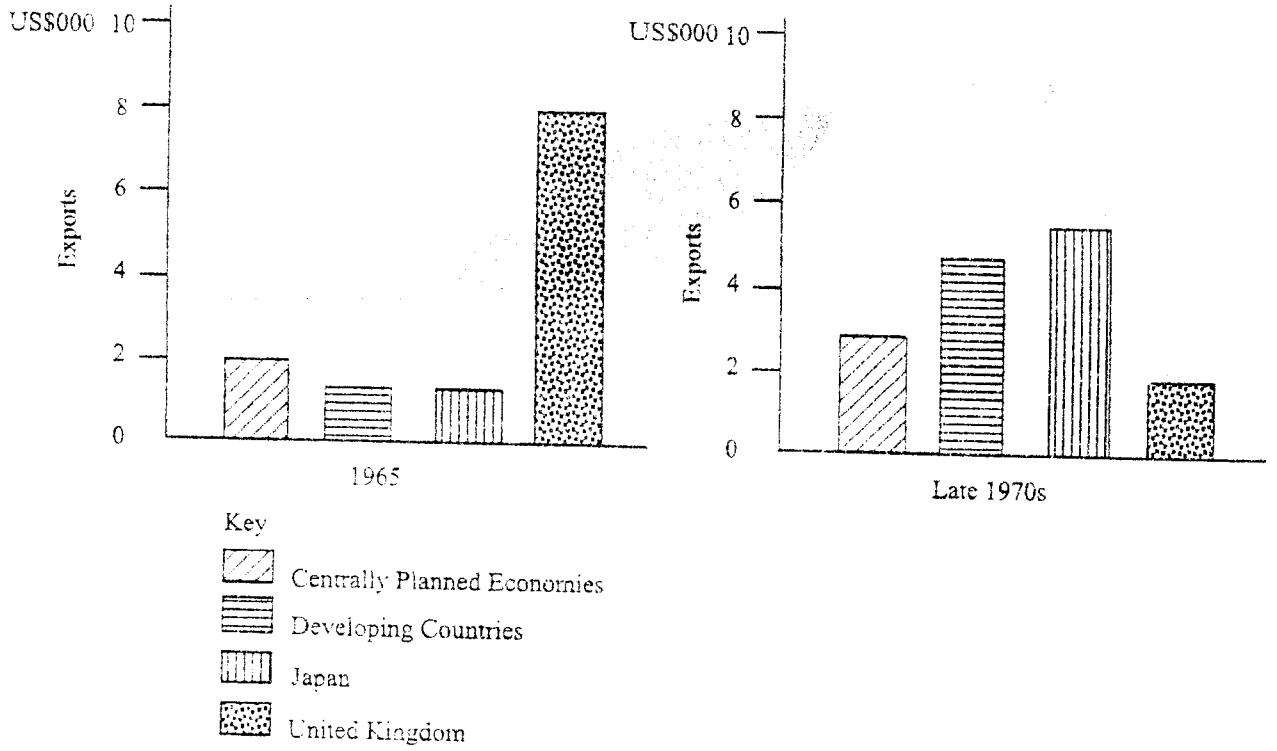
37 Study the diagram below.



What do the shaded areas in the diagram show?

- A actual increase
- B life expectancy
- C mortality rate
- D natural increase

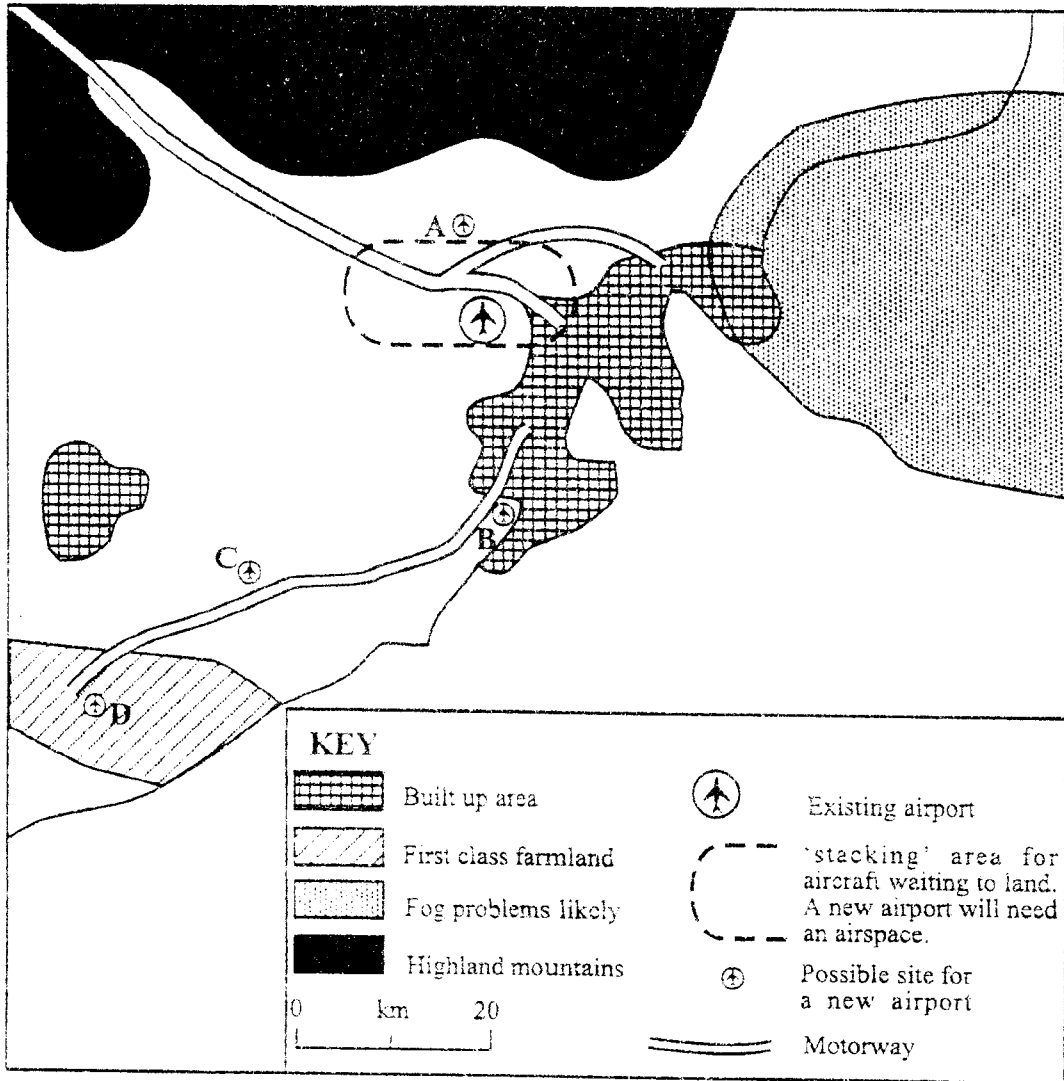
38 The bar graphs show changes in exports for New Zealand in 1965 and the late 1970s.



Which area experienced the least increase in trade with New Zealand?

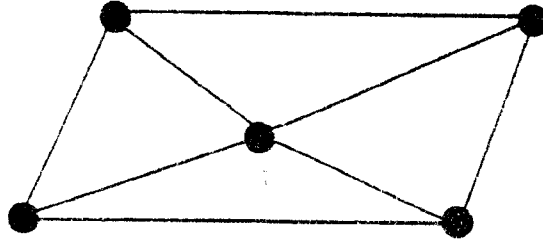
- A Centrally Planned Economies
- B Developing Countries
- C Japan
- D United Kingdom

39 The map shows possible sites where a new international airport is to be built.



Which of the sites A, B, C or D is the most suitable?

- 40 The diagram shows a topological map.



● Towns

What is the beta index of the map?

$$\left(\text{beta index} = \frac{\text{edges}}{\text{nodes}} \right)$$

- A 1.6
- B 1.4
- C 0.62
- D 0.58

ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY

2248/1

MARKING SCHEME

NOVEMBER 2010

1	D	21	B
2	A	22	D
3	C	23	D
4	B	24	B
5	C	25	C
6	B	26	B
7	A	27	C
8	C	28	A
9	B	29	A
10	D	30	A
11	D	31	B
12	B	32	D
13	D	33	C
14	A	34	B
15	D	35	C
16	C	36	D
17	B	37	D
18	B	38	A
19	C	39	C
20	A	40	A



ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

2248/2

NOVEMBER 2010 SESSION

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

Answer **one** question from each of Sections A, B and C and **one** other question from any section.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

This question paper consists of 16 printed pages.

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Section A (Physical Environment)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 1 (a) Fig. 1 shows relief and some drainage features of the East African Rift Valley.

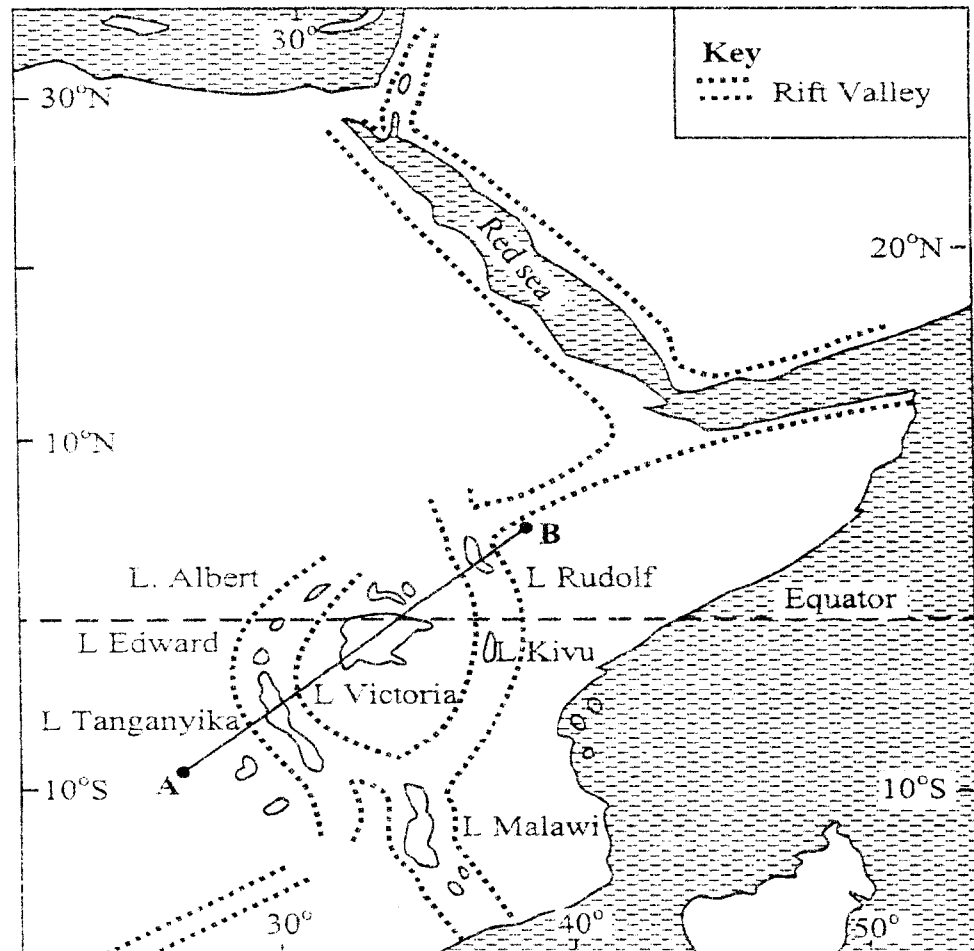


Fig. 1

- (i) Draw a sketch section along the line AB shown and label the physical and drainage features along it. [4]
- (ii) State and explain the differences between Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika. [4]
- (iii) Describe the importance of Lake Malawi to the surrounding community. [3]

- (b) Name and describe any **two** river transportation processes. [4]
- (c) Table 1 below shows stations X and Y and their respective mean annual temperature and mean annual rainfall figures.

Table 1

Station	Mean annual temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Mean annual rainfall (mm)
X	30	200
Y	27	1200

- (i) Explain the rock weathering processes that are most likely to occur at each of X and Y from the information given. [3]
- (ii) What benefits and problems would be experienced from the weathering processes taking place at each of the stations X and Y? [7]
- 2 (a) (i) Draw a labelled diagram to show the instrument used to measure relative humidity. [5]
- (ii) Briefly describe how the instrument you have drawn in (a) (i) above works. [3]
- (b) Fig. 2 shows a weather station's records.

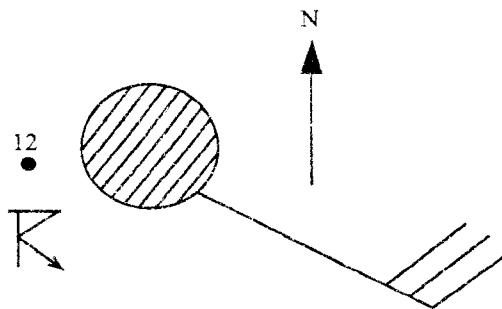


Fig. 2

- (i) Describe the weather conditions shown by the symbols. [3]

- (ii) Draw a labelled diagram to show the flow of air around a high pressure system located in the southern hemisphere. [3]
- (iii) Explain the differences between rainfall associated with a cold front and a warm front. [4]
- (c) As a meteorological station officer, what advice would you give to
 - (i) people living in an area with a high frequency of lightning and thunderstorms? [4]
 - (ii) market gardeners who frequently face the problem of ground frost in winter? [3]

3 (a) On your answer sheet, draw and complete the table below showing the trophic levels of organisms found in an ecosystem.

Trophic level	Example
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
Producer	-----

[7]

- (b) Fig. 3 below shows some environmental characteristics for three ecosystems.

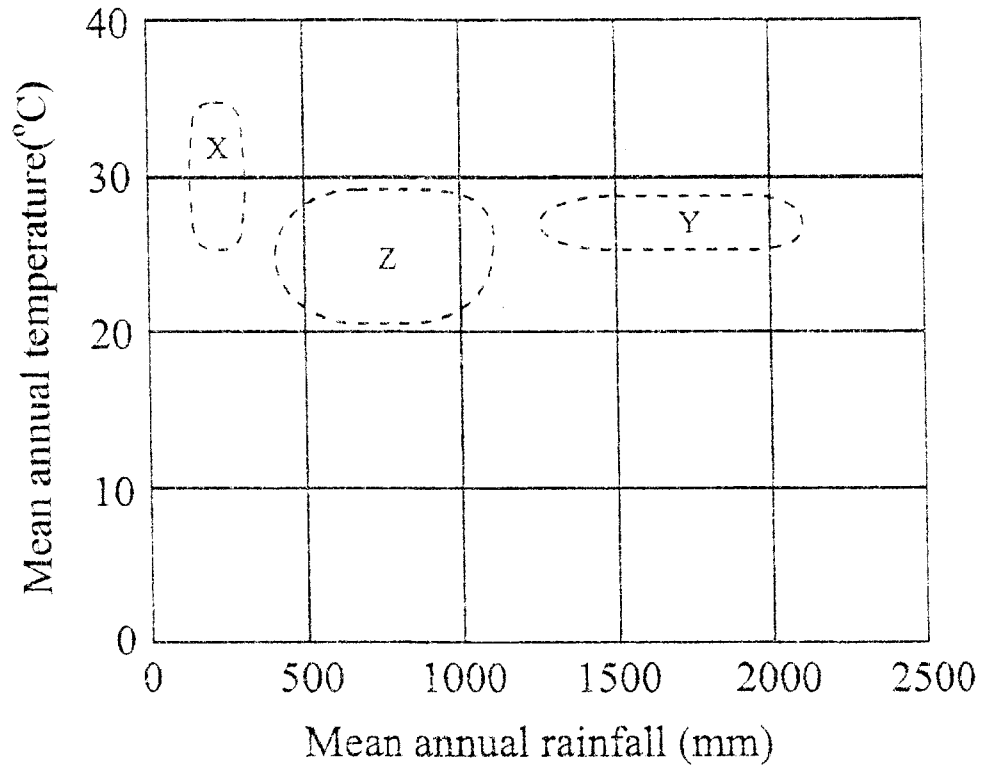


Fig. 3

- (i) State, with reasons, the zones represented by the letters X, Y and Z.

[7]

(ii) Photograph A below shows an ecosystem.

Photograph A

Describe the scene in the photograph.

[5]

- (c) Fig. 4 shows vegetation changes in a rural area of Zimbabwe between 1980 and 2006.

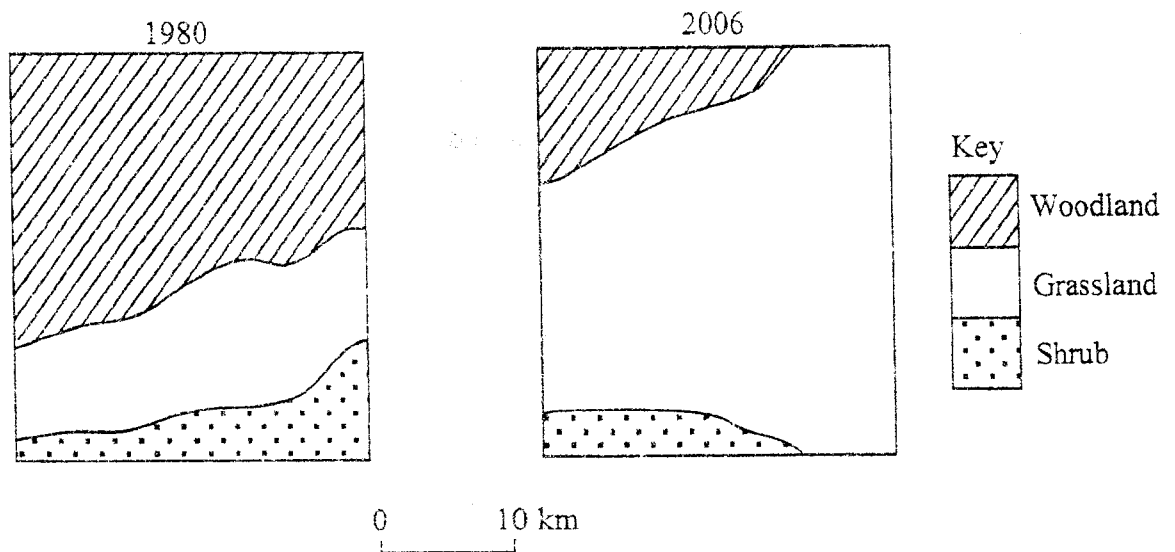


Fig. 4

Describe and explain the changes in the vegetation shown. [6]

Section B (Economic Geography)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 4 (a) (i) What is a multi-purpose dam? [1]
- (ii) For a multi-purpose dam you have studied, draw a sketch map to show its location. [5]
- (iii) Multi-purpose dams are associated with problems such as diseases, dangerous animals and loss of water downstream. As a governor, what measures would you put in place to solve these problems? [4]
- (iv) What difficulties are you likely to face in solving the problems stated in (a) (iii) above? [3]

- (b) Table 2 below shows fuel production and consumption between 2000 and 2006 for country X.

Table 2

Years	2000	2002	2004	2006
Production in million litres	600	400	300	200
Consumption in million litres	500	400	200	300

- (i) In which year(s) did country X have
1. surplus fuel and,
 2. a fuel deficit? [2]
- (ii) Draw a bar graph to represent the information given in Table 2. [4]
- (iii) What is meant by 'fuel crisis'? [1]
- (iv) Identify indicators for a country facing fuel shortages. [5]

- 5 (a) Study Photograph B below which shows a land preparation method.

Photograph B

- (i) Describe the scene in the photograph. [4]
- (ii) What are the advantages and disadvantages of the method shown as compared to the use of a tractor? [7]
- (b) Suggest measures which may be taken to reduce food shortages in your home area. Why are these measures sometimes ineffective? [7]
- (c) (i) State **four** characteristics of plantation agriculture. [4]
- (ii) What are the disadvantages associated with this farming system? [3]

- 6 (a) What are the differences between small scale and large scale manufacturing industries? [7]
- (b) Fig. 5 shows the distribution of manufacturing industries in Zimbabwe.

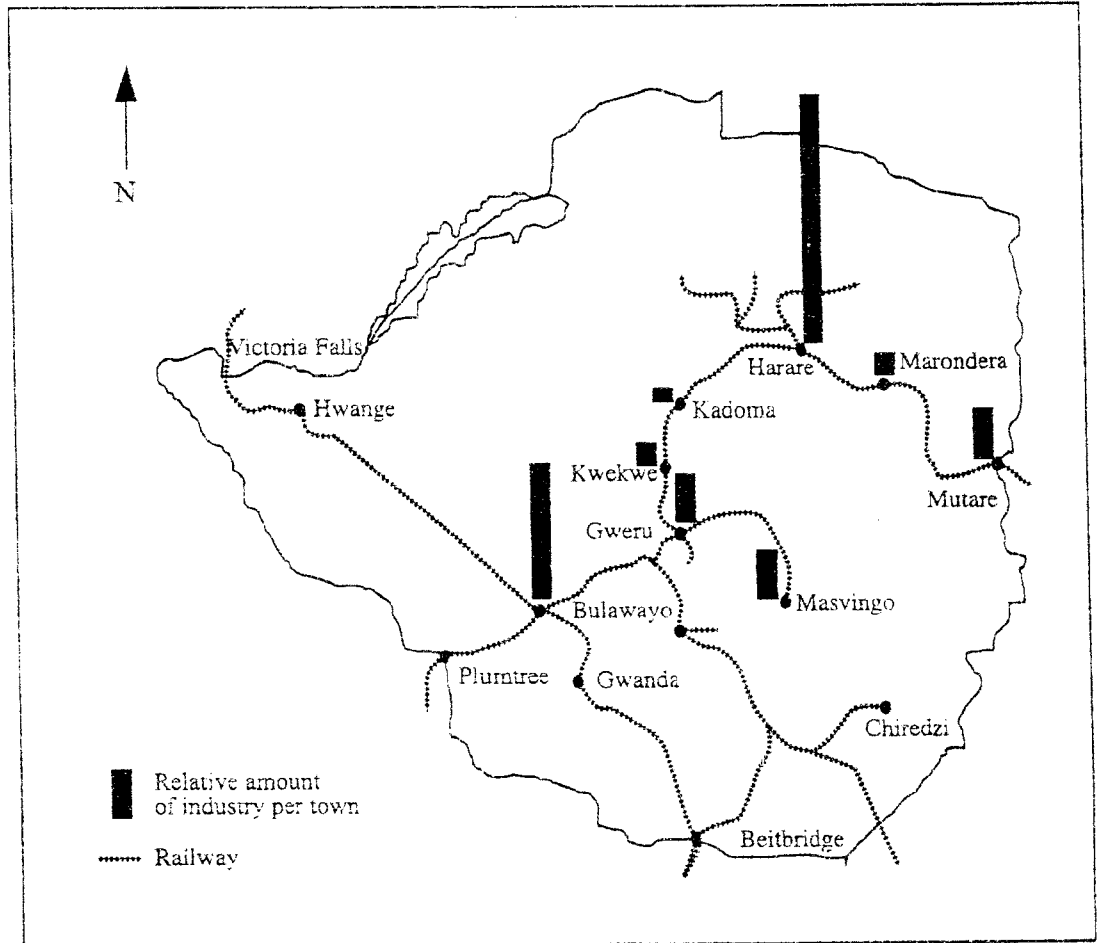


Fig. 5

- (i) Describe and explain the distribution shown. [7]
- (ii) Draw a sketch map of a named break-of-bulk point industrial location. [4]
- (c) Relocation of industries creates problems in both the source region and the receiving region. How would you solve such problems? [7]

Section C (Population, Settlement and Trade)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 7 (a) (i) Define the terms *primate city* and *dormitory settlement*. [4]
 (ii) State **three** reasons why the government of Zimbabwe established growth points in rural areas. [3]
 (b) Fig. 6 below shows land use zones of a town.

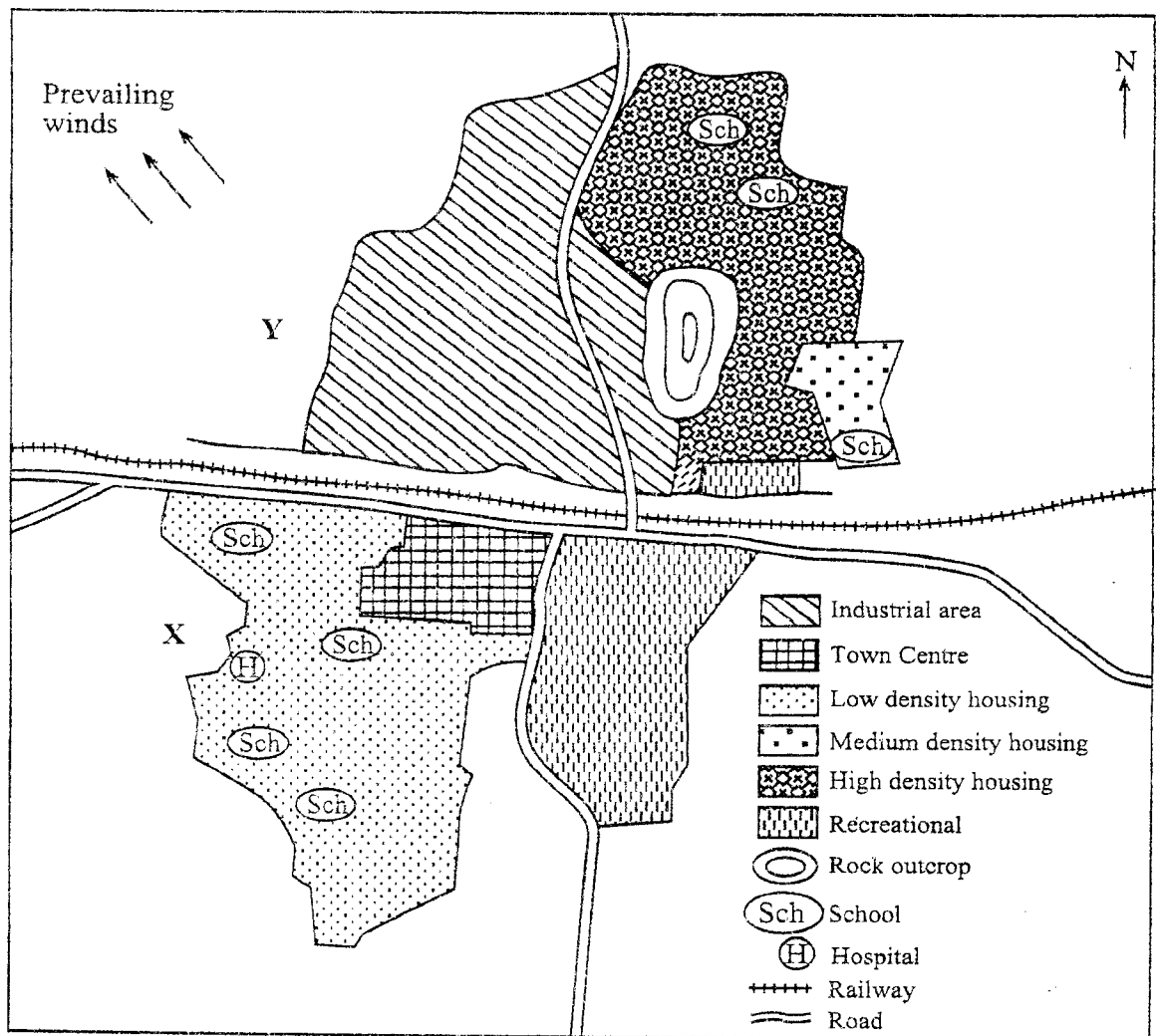


Fig. 6

- (i) Describe the distribution of the land use zones in the town. [5]

- (ii) A new low density suburb is to be established in the town. Which of the two locations X or Y would be most suitable for setting up the new suburb? [1]
 - (iii) Give reasons for your choice. [2]
 - (iv) Why have you rejected the other location? [1]
- (c) Study Photograph C below.

Photograph C

Acknowledgement: Mr. K. L. Matongera

- (i) Describe the scene in the photograph. [5]
- (ii) What environmental problem is shown in the photograph? [1]
- (ii) As a town health officer, how can you solve the problem stated in (c) (ii) above? [3]

- 8 (a) (i) Define the terms *overpopulation* and *natural population increase*. [4]
- (ii) State **three** problems created in rural areas as a result of rural-urban migration. [3]
- (b) Fig. 7 shows the population structure of a country.

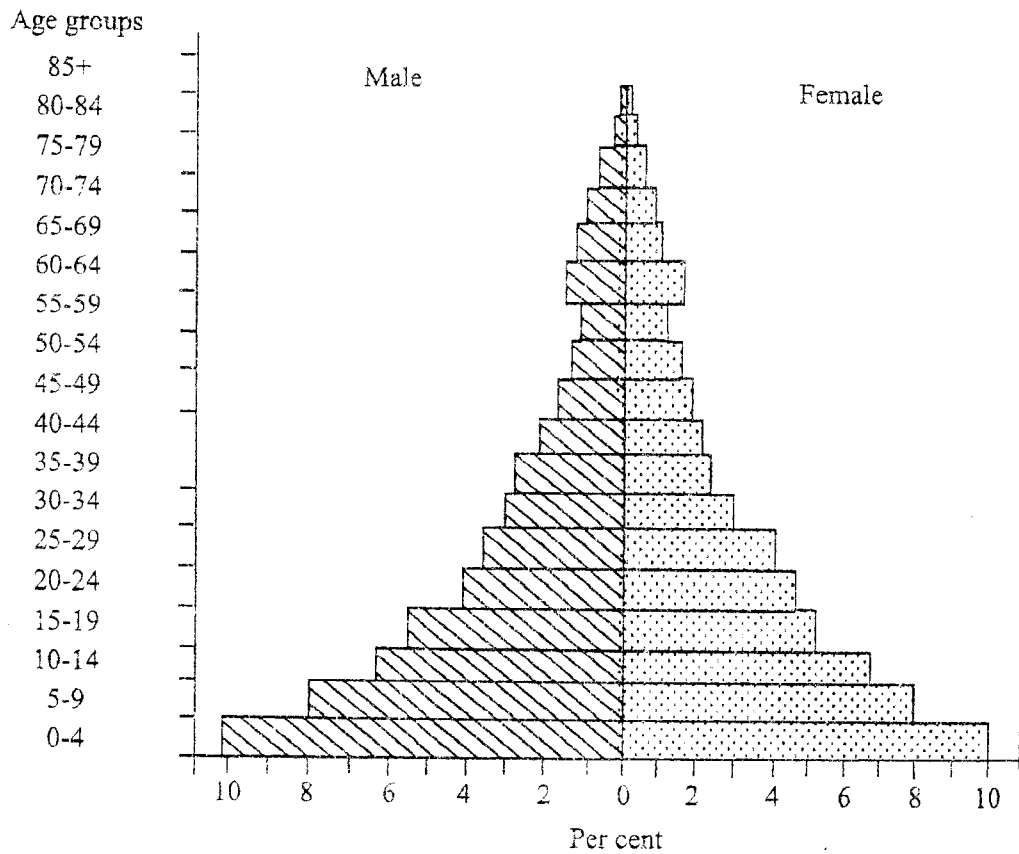


Fig. 7

- (i) Describe and explain the structure of the population shown. [4]

(ii) Fig. 8 shows population distribution in Kenya.

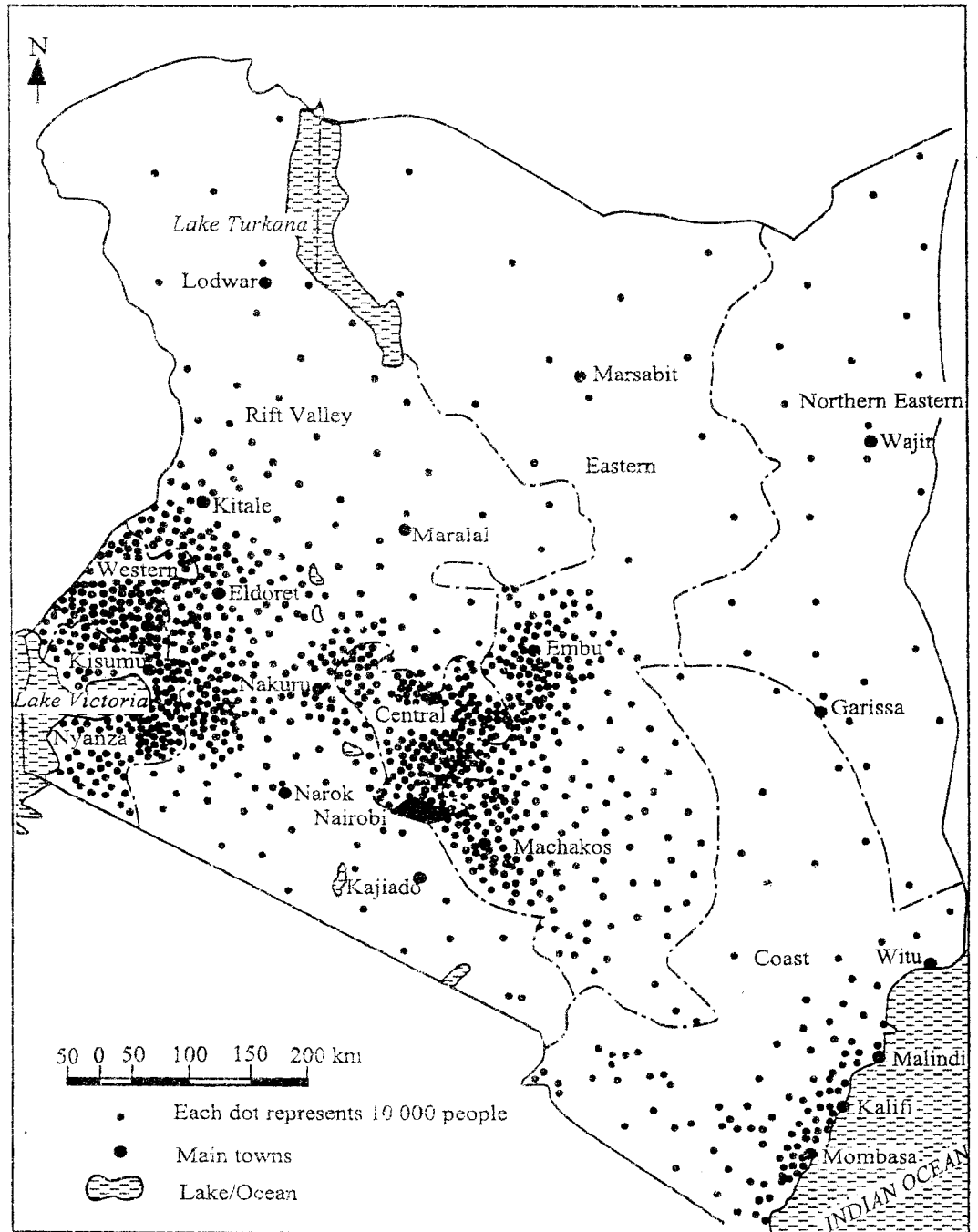


Fig. 8

Describe and explain the distribution shown in Fig. 8.

[7]

- (c) (i) As a health worker in a rural area where many people are suffering from cholera, what measures would you put in place to reduce the spread of the disease? [4]
- (ii) What problems are you likely to face in trying to implement the measures stated in (c) (i) above? [3]
- 9 (a) (i) What are the advantages and disadvantages of air transport? [7]
- (ii) What measures should be taken to solve the transport problems faced by commuters? [3]

- (b) Fig. 9 shows the imports and exports of a country over a period of time.

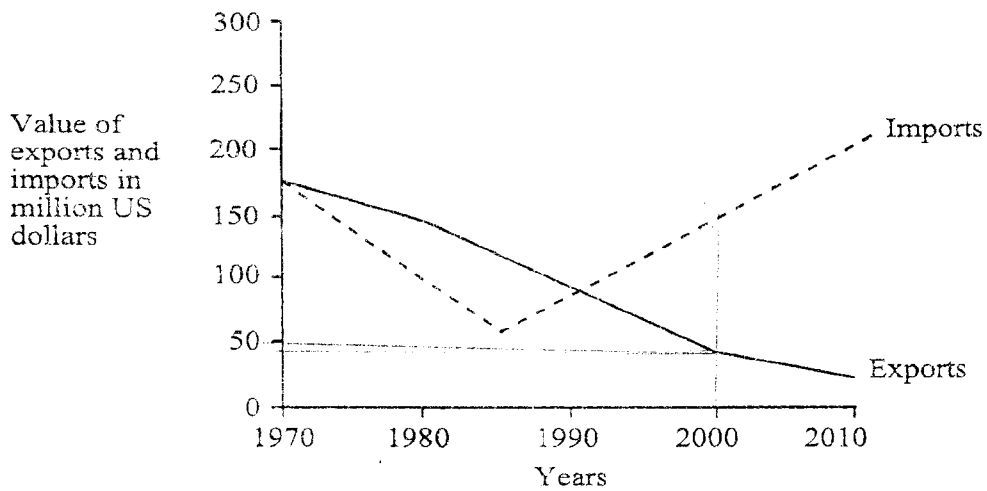


Fig. 9

- (i) Describe and explain the trends shown. [3]
- (ii) Using a bar graph, show the exports and the imports for 1980 and 2000. [4]
- (iii) What were the problems created by the trade pattern in the year 2000? [2]
- (iv) How could these problems have been solved? [2]

- (c) Table 3 below shows the longitude of a number of cities in the world.

Table 3

City	Country	Longitude
Accra	Ghana	0°
Harare	Zimbabwe	$30^\circ E$
Los Angeles	USA	$120^\circ W$
Sydney	Australia	$150^\circ E$

If the time in Harare is 8am, what time would it be in

- (i) Accra, and,
(ii) Sydney?

[4]

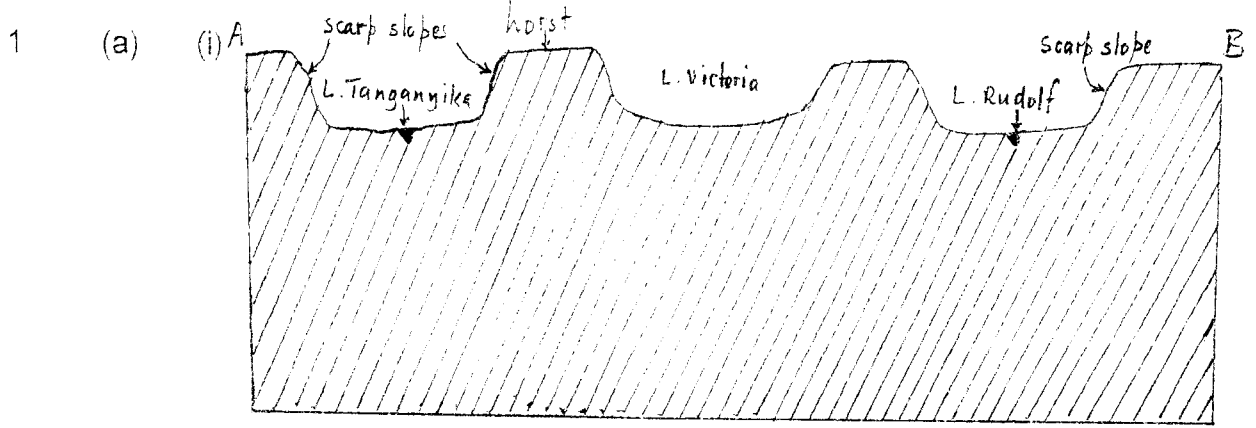
ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

NOVEMBER 2010

GEOGRAPHY

2248/2



1 mark each correct label and sketch section.

[4]

- (ii) L. Victoria – wide because it occupies a basin
- L. Tanganyika – narrow and elongated because it is within a rift valley
- L. Victoria – shallow due to downwarped depression it occupies
- L. Tanganyika – deep since it occupies a down thrown valley. It is between steep scarp slopes.
- L. Victoria – circular / L. Tanganyika elongated because L. Tanganyika lies in a rift valley while L. Victoria is on a basin.

[4]

1 mark each point

- (iii) Importance of L. Malawi

- recreation / water sporting
- tourism
- fishing
- transport
- domestic water
- education / research
- irrigation
- industrial use

[3]
[11]

1 mark each point. Any 3

(b) Any two of the following

Suspension – small particles of clay and silt carried along within water.

Saltation – small sand particles and gravel carried in a series of jumps along the river bed.

Traction – boulders rolling and dragged along the river bed.

Solution – material carried along dissolved in water.

[4]

1 mark each

(c) (i) X Physical weathering – exfoliation weathering due to high temperatures and very low rainfall. This is a desert area.

Salt weathering – due to high levels of evaporation.

Y Chemical weathering processes e.g. hydrolysis due to high temperatures and abundant moisture which speed up chemical reactions.

[3]

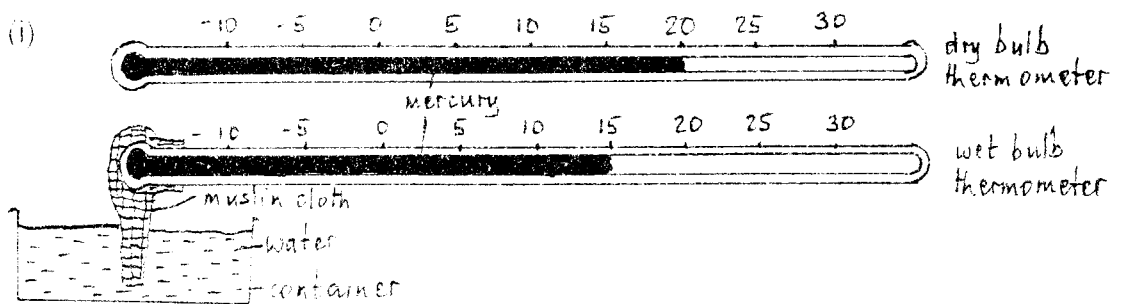
(ii) Benefits of weathering (B) Problems of weathering (P)

- nutrients released to soils
- tourism – balancing rocks
- hunting – kopjes
- educational tours
- china clay used for pottery

- sandy soils/infertility
- corrosion of buildings
- cracking of buildings due to root action
- rock fall / soil creep

(Reserve 3/4 for B/P) [25]

2 (a) (i)



1 mark each label. 1 mark shape

[5]

- (ii)
- Dry bulb thermometer measures air temperature
 - Wet bulb kept wet by a muslin cloth tied around it
 - Water evaporates from the muslin cloth and uses heat around the wet bulb. This thermometer records lower temperature
 - Difference between wet and dry bulb reading gives the depression of wet bulb
 - The depression of wet bulb and dry bulb value are used to determine the relative humidity from a specially prepared table

[3][8]

1 mark each statement

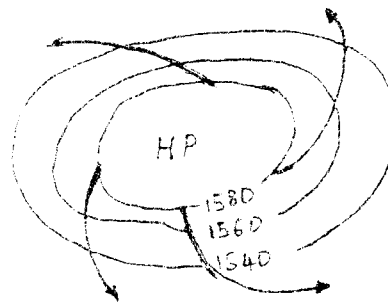
- (b) (i) Weather conditions

wind direction – is SE
 wind speed – 40 knots
 cloud cover – overcast
 temperature - 12°C (cool)

- rain
 - thunderstorm
 - lightning
 (mark by ½)

[3]

- (ii)



1 mark shape. 1 mark wind direction 1 mark pressure labels

[3]

- (iii)

Cold front

- hailstorm due to clouds of great vertical extent
- high intensity rainfall due to huge CuNi clouds
- large raindrops due to super cooling
- huge cloud due to rapid condensation caused by fast rising air
- short duration due to limited cloud extent

Warm front

- showers due to low level clouds
 - steady/low intensity rainfall due to type of cloud -- nimbostratus
 - small droplets due to gradual gentle ascent
 - low cloud as warm air steadily rises over cold air
 - long duration due to slow ascent and cooling
- (Reserve 2 for CW) [4][10]

- (c) (i) - lightning conductors
 - staying indoors
 - use of rubber shoes
 - use of rain coats
 - stay away from trees
 - storm drains
 - afforestation
 - small dams in catchment areas
 - education [4]
- (ii) - watering in the evenings / early morning
 - put ashes
 - use of mudge pots
 - burning oil in containers
 - avoiding valleyfloors
 - green houses
 - education
 - mulching [3]

[7] [25]

1 mark each

3 (a)

Trophic Level	Examples
decomposers	bacteria
secondary consumers	carnivores / lion
primary consumers	herbivores / cow
producer	green plants

1 mark each point

[7]

- (b) (i) Names Reasons
- X Hot Desert high temperatures above 25°C, large temp range
 low rainfall
- Y Equatorial high temperatures ranging between 25 - 28°C,
 small temp range
- Z Savanna temperature between 21°C and 29°C, moderate
 range of temp
- X low rainfall between below 400mm
- Y high rainfall between 1000+ up to 2000mm+
- Z rainfall between 600 – 1200mm
- (ii) - clear skies
 - spaced trees
 - umbrella – shaped trees
 - small leaved trees like acacia
 - vast are covered by grass
 - mountains

- an anthill
- 1 mark each point

[5][12]

(c) Description

- smaller area covered with woodland
- larger area covered by a grassland
- smaller area covered by shrub

Explanation

- deforestation in both woodland and shrub
- absence of a reforestation plan
- veid fires
- population pressure
- demand for farming land
- demand for settlements

1 mark each point

Reserve 2 marks for description/explanation

[6]

[25]

- 4 (a) (i) - a dam which has many uses like fishing, tourism, HEP generation, transport etc.

1 mark each point

Accept may uses even without examples

[1]

- (ii) - suggested names are Kariba, Cabora Bassa, Kainji, Volta
- fixing features to include name of river, international boundary, neighbouring countries, nearby towns.

1 mark name

4 marks fixing features

[5]

(iii) Measures

- educate people on preventative methods
- resettle the people living nearby
- free distribution of medicines
- destroy parasites using chemicals
- supply water to people downstream
- periodic opening of flood gates

1 mark each point

[4]

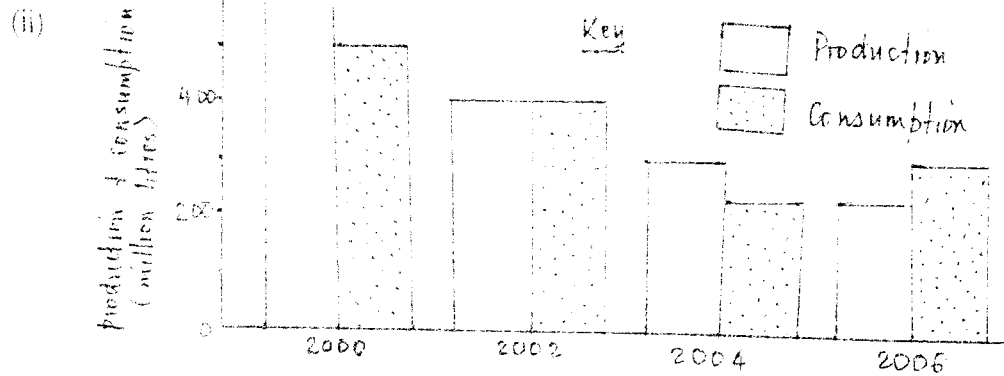
(iv) Difficulties

- lack of capital
- ignorance/low educational standard
- lack of land for resettlement
- lack of water upstream due to drought
- resistance by local people/lack of cooperation by locals
- corruption

1 mark each point

[3][13]

(b) (i) 1. Surplus – 2000, 2004 2. Deficit – 2006 [2]



½ mark each bar

½ mark correct scale

½ mark key

[4]

(iii) A critical/serious shortage of fuel

1 mark each point

[1]

- (iv)
- high fuel prices
 - hoarding
 - rationing/use of coupons
 - increased importation
 - walking long distances to fetch firewood
 - bare surfaces
 - use of alternatives
 - long queues at petrol stations
 - buying firewood
 - closure of fuel stations
 - black/parallel market
 - decline in agricultural/industrial production

1 mark each point

[5][12][25]

- 5 (a) (i) A man ploughing the field using an ox-drawn plough.
Two oxen are drawing the plough.
Two strips of ploughed land and two unploughed patches.
Crop residue/Grass in the unploughed patches. Tall and umbrella shaped trees in the background.
1 mark per description [4]

(ii) Advantages

- less expensive/cheap
- not affected by fuel shortages
- less soil compaction
- shallow tillage maintains soil structure
- simpler to operate and maintain

Disadvantages

- slow/time consuming
- less efficient
- laborious
- less moisture retention

1 mark each. Reserve 2 marks for A/D

[7][11]

(b) Measures

- increase in area of food crop cultivation
- provision of free seed and fertilizers and chemicals/inputs
- irrigation
- penstock feeding
- "Zunde ramambo" concept
- education to farmers by Arex officers
- field days
- construction of modern barns
- growing traditional crops e.g. small grains

Problems

- lack of funds
- laziness by some farmers
- lack of inputs
- high costs of inputs and services
- droughts
- poor soils
- poor technologies
- shortage of land

- lack of knowledge
 - political interference
 - corruption
 - resistance to new ideas
- 1 mark each. Reserve 3 marks for M/P

[7]

(c) (i) Characteristics

- monocultural
 - foreign-based
 - have processing plants
 - large capital used
 - highly mechanised
 - employs large labour force
 - large land
 - scientific management
 - presence of outgrowers
 - use of irrigation etc
- 1 mark each

[4]

Disadvantages

- takes up vast tracts of land
 - possibility of soil infertility
 - monoculture promotes pests and diseases
 - repatriation of large profits to mother countries
 - dependency on one crop has a high market risk due to price fluctuation
- 1 mark each

[3][7][25]

6 (a) Differences

Large scale	Small scale
- large quantity of raw materials	- small quantities of raw materials
- more goods manufactured	- limited goods manufactured
- more people employed	- smaller number of people employed
- produce a lot of pollutants	- less pollutants
- mainly located in urban areas	- located in both urban and rural areas
- highly mechanised	- mostly use hands
- capital intensive	- very little capital investment
- demand more land area	- land demands are low

1 mark for a clearly stated difference

[7]

(b) (i)

Description	Explanation
- largest concentration in Harare	- large market - locally available mining and agricultural raw materials - serviced by road, air and rail transport
- second largest concentration in Bulawayo	- specialises in heavy engineering in industries which require coal and electricity from Hwange - natural communication centre, NRZ headquarters
- Mutare, Gweru and Masvingo have same number of industries	- forest and tea plantations around Mutare provide both raw materials and market for the industries - gateway to port of Beira
- Gweru	- centrality
- fewer in Kwekwe, Kadoma and marondera	- mainly raw material based
- Masvingo	- mainly raw material based

1 mark each. Reserve 3 marks for D/E

[7]

(ii) Names: must be ports e.g. Beira, Mombasa, Maputo, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Luanda, Lobito, Walvis Bay

Fixing features: coastline, ship bays, transport network i.e. Railway and roads, source of power, labour location etc.

[4]
[11]

(c) Source

- setting up of new companies
- offering cash grants and other incentives for new industries e.g. free rent, free rates, free consultancy
- life long packages for retrenched workers
- refurbishing of industries
- refurbishing infrastructure (roads, railway etc)

Receiving

- servicing more industrial stands
- expansion in social services
- legislation against pollution etc

1 mark each Res 2 for S/R

[7][25]

- 7 (a) (i) Primate city: A city often the capital that completely dominates the national urban system
OR
In terms of size, a large gap exists between the population of the primate city and that of the second ranking city in the country /2

Domitory settlement: A large residential settlement lying within the commuting zone of a town or city /2

Mark by full marks, 2 marks for a complete definition [4]

- (ii) Reasons:
- to reduce rural to urban migration
 - to develop rural areas by providing urban services there
 - to establish light industries in rural areas
 - provision of employment
 - market for agricultural products

1 mark each [3][7]

- (b) (i)
- CBD in the centre of the town
 - industrial zone to the north of town
 - low density in the south
 - road and railway cut through town
 - high density in the north east
 - medium density housing the east/north east and close to the high density housing
 - recreational in the east/close to the CBD and low density housing
 - schools in the low and high density housing
 - hospital in the low density housing

1 mark each [5]

- (ii) Best location – X [1]

- (iii) Reasons
- availability of open space
 - next to existing low density housing (status)
 - away from industrial pollution
 - closer to services

1 mark each [2]

- (iv) Y rejected: Too near industrial site hence prone to Pollution

1 mark [1][9]

- (c) (i) - heap of solid waste dumped in the middle of the road
 - houses close together
 - trees
 - mountains in the background
 - blue sky
 - tarred sky
 - dog feeding on solid waste
 - people walking on the road. one cyclist
 - durawall
 - fence
 - small portion of maize crop
 Mark by $\frac{1}{2}$ [5]
- (ii) Pollution [1]
- (iii) - legislation
 - education
 - provide refuse bins
 - employ more workers to clean the streets
 - procure more refuse trucks
 1 mark each [3][9]
 [25]
- 8 (a) (i) Overpopulation – when population of an area/town exceeds the optimum population such that the population cannot adequately be supported by the available resources. This leads to the lowering of living standards [2]
- Natural population increase:- growth of a population resulting from an excess of births over deaths [2]
 2 marks per complete definition [4]
- (ii) Problems: - less manpower to work in the fields
 - reduction in agricultural production
 - under utilisation of facilities like schools
 - increase in social strain
 - reduced market for goods and services [3][7]
- (b) (i) Description Explanation
- wide base high birth rate
 - rapid tapering high death rate
 - thin top low life expectancy
 1 mark each. Reserve 1 D/E [4]

(ii)	Description	Explanation
	- high population density around L. Victoria / western side	- fertile land for farming - flat land for settlement, fishing high rainfall
	- low population density in the North and North East	- arid
	- high population density in the Central District	- high rainfall and cool temperatures for farming
	- moderate density in the east coast	- tourism along the coast - industrial activities at the ports, presence of pests and diseases

[7][11]

1 mark each. Reserve 3 for D/E

- (c) (i) Measures
- education
 - quarantine the infected
 - washing utensils
 - washing hands after using toilets
 - washing fruits/food before eating
 - use of salt solution to reduce dehydration
 - covering food
 - eating food whilst it is still hot, etc

1 mark each

[4]

- (ii) Problems
- lack of funds
 - resistance from some people
 - shortage of medicines
 - shortage of transport
 - lack of education
 - shortage of safe drinking water
 - some areas are inaccessible and remote

1 mark each

[3][7]
[25]

9

- (a) (i) Advantages

- fast
- efficient – increases trade in and out of season, fruits and cut flowers
- covers large distances
- increases accessibility to remote areas

Disadvantages

- inflexible
 - accidents more fatal
 - expensive to operate
 - pollution
 - affected by weather at take off and landing points
- 1 mark each. Reserve 3 A/D

[7]

(ii) Measures to reduce problems faced by commuters

- increase the number of fleet of buses
 - introduce trains
 - individuals with cars to pool together their resources
 - staggering working hours, etc
- 1 mark each

[3][10]

(b)	(i)	<u>Trends</u>	Imports	Exports
		1970 – 1980	decrease	decrease
		1980 – 1990	decrease, increase	decrease
		1990 – 2000	increase	decrease
		2000 – 2010	increase	decrease

Explanations

Imports – decrease because of high local production

Imports – increase because of poorly developed/declining local industry

Exports – decrease

- poor quality of products
- low productivity
- low value of products

Mark by ½. Reserve 1 T/E

[3]

(ii) Bars for the two years for exports and imports as follows:

1980 – Imports = \$100 million
Exports = \$150 million

2000 - Imports = \$150 million
Exports = \$49-50 million

scale

key

1 mark each

[4]

(iii) Problems created by the 2000 trade pattern

- balance of payments problems
- shortage of foreign currency
- high costs of imports – unaffordable
- trade deficit
- devalued currency

1 mark each

[2]

(iv) - beneficiation of products

- import substitution
- trading blocs

1 mark each

[2][11]

(c) (i) Accra Diff in degree = 30°
 Diff in time = -2hours
 Time = 0600hours

(ii) Sydney Diff in degrees = 120°
 Diff in time = +8hours
 Time = 1600hours/4p.m

2 marks each

[4][4]

[25]

