



**ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**  
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

**GEOGRAPHY**  
PAPER 2

**6037/2**

**JUNE 2023 SESSION**

**3 hours**

Additional materials:  
Answer paper



**TIME** 3 hours

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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

There are **ten** questions in this paper.

Answer any **four** questions.

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.

You should make reference to appropriate examples, studied in the field or the classroom, where these are relevant to a question.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

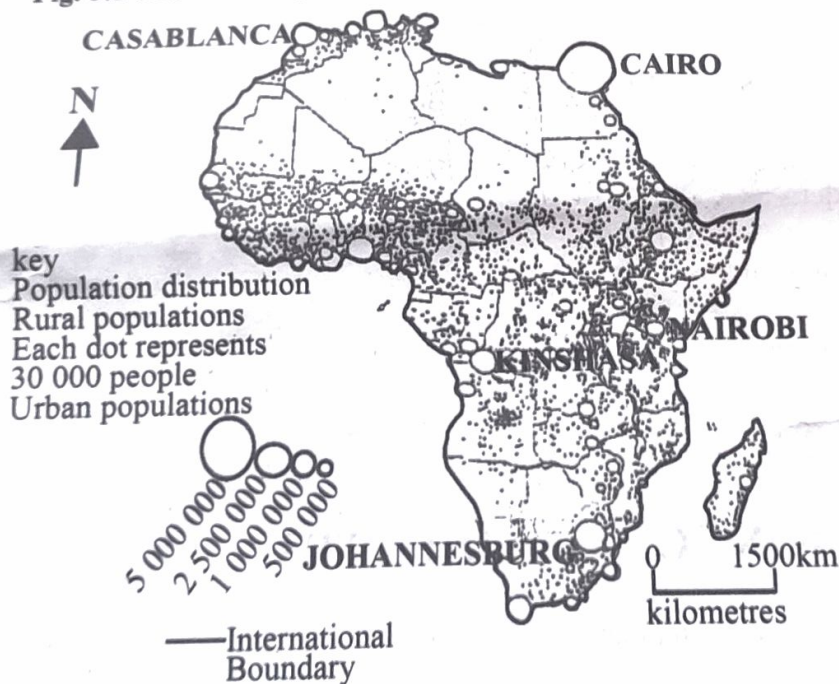
**This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.**

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Answer any **four** questions.

- 1 (a) Define *biodiversity* and *energy efficiency*. [6]  
 (b) Examine the causes and effects of air pollution. [12]  
 (c) For any degraded environment you have studied, assess attempts that have been taken to upgrade its water resources. [7]
- 2 (a) Describe the characteristics of the Central Business District (CBD). [6]  
 (b) With reference to a city you have studied, explain the location of its landuses. [12]  
 (c) Use examples to assess measures that are being taken by city authorities to address problems found in the CBD. [7]
- 3 (a) Distinguish between *population distribution* and *population density*. [6]  
 (b) Fig. 3.1 below shows population distribution in Africa.



Population distribution in Africa

Fig. 3.1

- Explain the distribution of population shown. [12]
- (c) Assess attempts made to reduce the uneven distribution of population in a country you have studied. [7]

- 4 (a) Distinguish between *intensive* farming and *extensive* farming. [6]
- (b) Fig. 4.1 below shows world trends in meat production from 1961 to 2005.

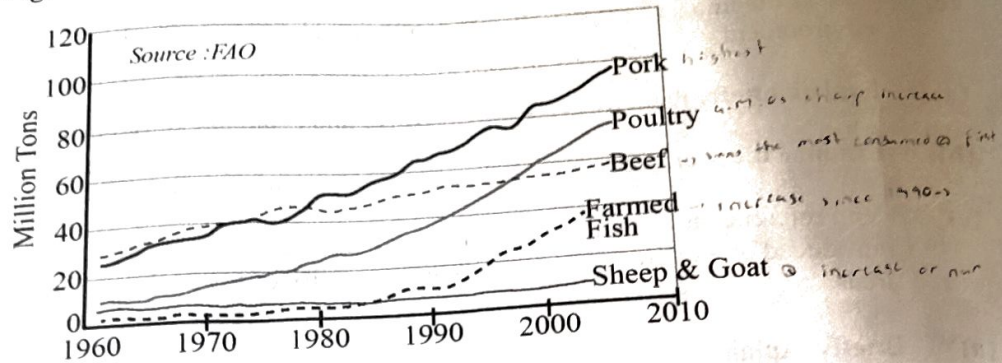


Fig. 4.1

- Explain the trends shown in Fig. 4.1. [12]
- (c) Critically examine the impact of genetically modified foods on society. [7]
- 5 (a) Distinguish between *domestic* and *international* tourism. [6]
- (b) Fig. 5.1 below shows tourist arrivals in Zimbabwe in 2010.

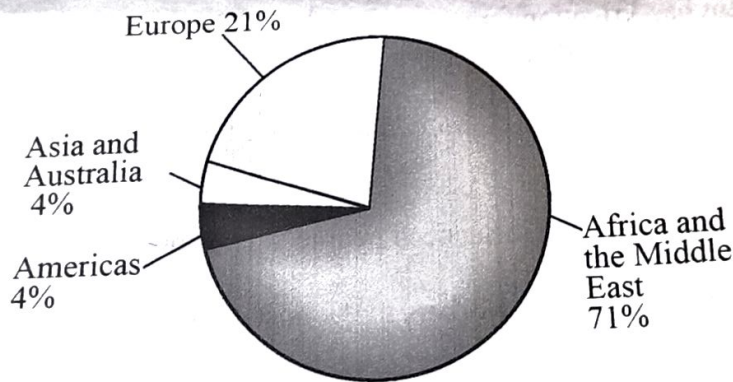


Fig. 5.1

- Explain the trends shown in Fig. 5.1. [12]
- (c) Evaluate the success of measures that developing countries have taken to promote international tourism. [7]
- 6 (a) Identify the forms of hazards in mining. [6]
- (b) Outline the safety measures for the hazards you have outlined in (a) above. [12]
- (c) To what extent can mining accidents be prevented among illegal miners in Zimbabwe? [7]

- 7 (a) Distinguish between *renewable* and *non-renewable* energy sources. [6]
- (b) With reference to examples you have studied, examine the factors that have led to the exploitation of any **one** fossil fuel. [12]
- (c) Assess the impact of the exploitation of mineral resources on the environment. [7]

- 8 (a) Explain briefly the terms *economic growth* and *economic development*. [6]
- (b) Examine the socio-economic indicators of economic development. [12]
- (c) With reference to a country you have studied, evaluate measures introduced by government to improve the quality of life in the peripheral areas. [7]

- 9 (a) Briefly explain the following terms
  - (i) nomadic pastoralism,
  - (ii) shifting cultivation. [6]
- (b) Use examples to examine the effects of the Green Revolution on society and environment. [12]

(c) To what extent has irrigation farming managed to alleviate food shortages in countries you have studied? [7]

- 10 (a) Define *overpopulation* and *underpopulation* as used in demographic studies. [6]
- (b) Examine factors which have influenced people's decisions to migrate. [12]
- (c) Discuss the benefit of migrant workers to the host country. [7]

overpopulations resources available can  
 population is not  
 resources available so  
 population exceeds resources available to sustain itself resulting  
 in hunger & starvation

Push	Pull
war	better facilities
Drought & famine	Education
political instability	Living standards
	Jobs
	Health facilities

