

**WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2015**  
**UGANDA ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION**  
**MARKING GUIDE**  
**P250/2**  
**GEOGRAPHY**  
**PAPER 2**  
**JULY/AUGUST 2015**



**GUIDE – SUMMARY.**

- (i) Irrelevant essay – 00 marks
- (ii) Outline / Rudimentary – 00- 05 marks.
- (iii) Inadequate or ‘o’ level answer – 06 – 09marks.
- (iv) A marginal answer – 10 – 11marks.
- (v) Basic ‘A’ level answer – 12 – 13marks.
- (vi) An average answer – 14 – 16marks.
- (vii) A good answer – 17 – 19marks.
- (viii) Excellent answer – 20+ marks.

1. Study the table below showing countries of West Africa by areas, population densities between 1973 and 1976.

COUNTRY	AREAS (KM <sup>2</sup> )	TOTAL POPULATION (000)	DENSITY
Nigeria	92300	79500	86.1
Niger	1267000	1852	3.8
Ghana	238500	9866	41.4
Ivory coast	322500	6673	
Liberia	133400	1603	14.1
Mali	1240000	6308	5.1
Mauritania	1030700	1400	1.4
Sierra Leone	71700	3002	41.9
Burkina Faso	274000	6173	22.5
Togo	56000	2312	41.3
Benin	115800	3112	26.9
Senegal	196200	5100	
Guinea	245900	5143	20.9
GuineaBissau	36100	800	22.2
Gambia	10500	494	47.0

*(Source: Adapted from Lloese: “A new Geography of West Africa”)*

- a) i) Calculate the population densities for Ivory Coast and Senegal (02 marks)
- ii) Using a base map of West Africa provided, represent the above information using choroplett method. (08 marks)
- b) Outline the advantages and disadvantages of using the above statical method. (05 marks)
- c) Examine the problems resulting from rapid population growth with reference to any one country in the table. (05marks)
- d) Outline the steps which have been taken to control rapid population growth in Africa (05marks)

**Solution:**

- a) i)

$$\text{Population density} = \frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Area}}$$

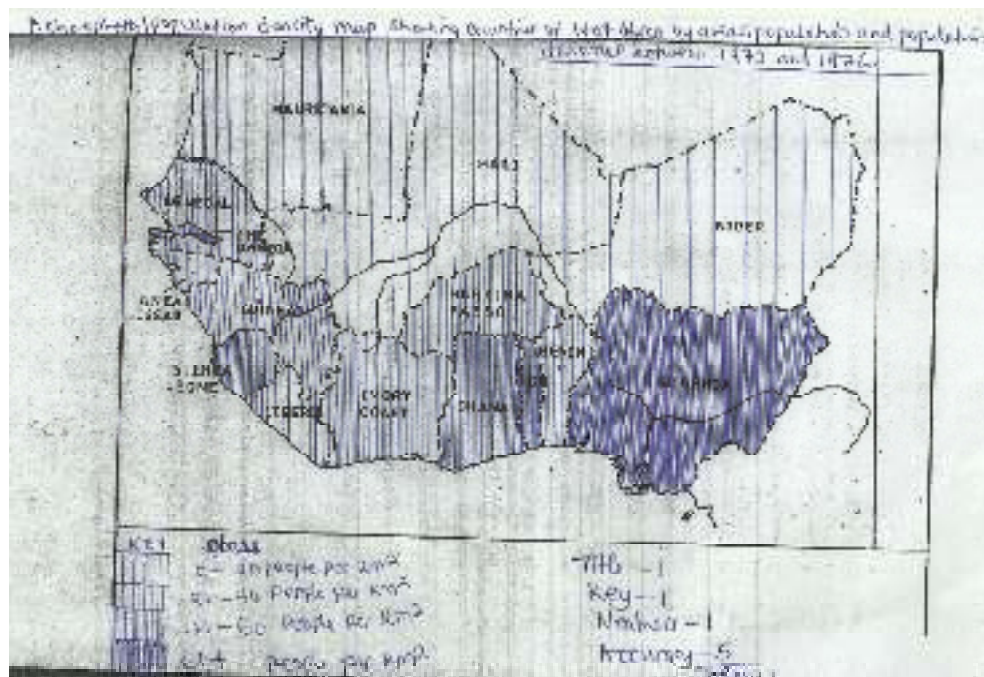
$$= \frac{6673000}{322500} = 20.7 \text{ persons per km}^2$$

$$= \frac{5100000}{196200} = 26.0 \text{ persons per km}^2$$

NB: No units no mark.

ii)

Classes	Frequencies	Countries
0-20	4	Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Liberia
21-40	6	Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Senegal, Benin, Burkina Faso
41-60	4	Gambia, Togo, Sierra Leone, Ghana
61+	1	Nigeria



b) Advantages of a density (choropleth) map are

- It has got a good visual impression.
- Interpretation is also easy especially when clearly district shading is done.
- Good for comparison.
- Drawing is easy.
- It properly shows density of population of a required area.
- Shows many items.

(Any 3x1= 03 marks)

Disadvantages

- Cannot be super imposed.
- The method shows as if population density changes abruptly at the boundary which is not the case.
- It uses secondary information.

- Whereas it appears as if population is uniform within regions of the same class, it is not always the case.
- It looks congested with many items.
- Getting convenient classes is also not easy.
- Tiresome with many items.
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(Any 2x1= 02 marks)

c) Problems resulting from rapid population growth with reference to...  
(chose case study)

(No case study No mark)

- Rapid increase in crime rates.
- High increase in unemployment.
- Rapid exploitation of natural resources
- High rate of urbanization with related evils.
- Increasing rural urban migration leading to open urban unemployment.
- Increased land wrangled leading to loss of lines and property.
- High dependency burden causing poverty.
- Increased pressure on existing social services like schools.
- Environmental degradation
- High government expenditure
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NB: Not identifying any one case study earns a candidate zero (0)

(Any 5x1= 05marks)

d) Steps that have been taken to control rapid population growth in west Africa;

- Use of family planning methods like pill plan.
- Encouraged celibacy especially among the catholic faith.
- Employment creation to keep people busy.
- Old age schemes to reduce over expectations from children like pension scheme, social security etc.
- Incentives to small families and disincentives to big families.
- Discouraged immigration with limitations like border controls.
- Encouraged emigration to neighboring countries and abroad.
- Enacted the law against early marriages.
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(Any 5x1 = 05marks)

2. Examine the factors that have favored the development of agricultural sector in monsoon Asia (25marks)

Monsoon Asia;

- Monsoon is derived from Arabic word “Mausim meaning season” although generally defined as a system of winds characterized by a seasonal reversal of its direction: lacks a consistent definition.
- Monsoon Asia is that part of Asia that experiences monsoon wind i.e. winds blowing from S.W direction of Indian ocean on the Indian land (June to September) and N.E direction (from the Indian land mass on to the Indian ocean).
- Monsoon Asia includes India (south India) i.e. parts of Kerala, Andhra, Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, other countries include Japan, North West and South Korea, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Britain, Maldives, Myanmar (Burma), Taiwan, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines, Brunei, East Timor, and numerous islands scattered.
- Green revolution is the main effort to increase agriculture productivity dominant crops through expanded use of chemicals, fertilizers, new seed stock, more exact crop calendar and better access to food market roads, markets and credit.
- Crops: Rice, wheat, oats, barley
- Livestock: Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Rabbits and fish farming.
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### Factors

- Ideal climate warm summers and mild winters.
- Fairly fertile alluvial soils in the valley of Indus, Yangtze river, China, Yellow River and Hwangho.
- Over 50% of the world's population for example India alone = 126, China about 1.4 b etc. especially in cities like Shanghai, New Delhi, Tokyo etc in the Yangtze basin and Manchuria.
- Relatively flat/ undulating land use in the Yangtze basin, Manchuria, for mechanization.
- Relative political stability provided by the Chinese armed forces, socialist government of North Korea, strong armies in Japan and India.
- Presence of a large population of over 4 billion people providing cheap labour.
- Ready market for commerce products by local population of over 4 billion people.
- Modern transport network e.g. good roads, railway, Hangzhou – Tianjin canal, for distribution and marketing of products.
- Supportive government policies that introduced green revolution and communes in the Monsoon Asia.
- Abundant water supply from rivers like Yangtze Yellow River for irrigation farming in dry areas.
- Large sums of capital injected by the Chinese government to construct road, canal and storage facilities.
- Modern technology e.g. development of tractors for harvesting, ploughing and planting in the Manchuria region.
- Intensive research to decide the crop to be grown, market research etc.
- Educated farmers.
- Limited resources/ alternatives.

- Limited pests and diseases.
- Good international relations with neighboring countries helping in marketing, getting equipments, farm inputs etc.
- Vast land due to low population providing enough land for extensive farming.
- Strategic location near the coast.
- Suitable tropical climate with enough rainfall for savannah vegetation.
- Growth of pastures and water for animals.
- Good management by Communes, bridges, inspectors.
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Impression marking = 25marks

3. a) Distinguish between tropical rain forests and temperate forest (10 marks)  
 b) Examine the problems facing forestry industry in either Canada or D.R.C. (15marks)

<b>Tropical</b>	<b>Temperate</b>
Located near the equator around 05° North and North of it ie Garbon, D.R.C	Far from the equator in countries like Canada, Norway.
Hard wood free species like Mahogan and Muvule.	Soft wood free species eg ceder, pine
Long gestation period mature of 30 to 50 years	Short gestation period so mature 10- 15 years.
Impure stands of tree stems due to mixed species of trees.	Pure stand due to being selected spices.
Broad leaves to allow transpiration and photosynthesis to take place.	Small neddle shaped leaves to allow snow/ ice follow/ slide downs.
Very many spices grow together for tourism and environmental control.	Few spices grow together food for building and construction.
Buttress roots to support the trees stand due to heavy nature.	Fibrous roots due to light trees that need no support.
Very tall trees of 30 – 50 meters high.	Short trees of less than 30 meters high or(10-15)meters
Dense and concentrated since they are impenetrable forests.	Less dense and not thick since are penetrable forests.
Smooth barks on the stems and not worthy	Rough stems and barks to protect the trees against ice during winter.
Form layers or canopies like top, middle and lower.	Form one layer and comical shaped to allow snow to flow down.

b) Examine the problems facing forestry industry in either Garbon or Canada.

Approach.

- Candidates should identify the tropical forests as forests located between 0- 10°N and South of the equator.
- List some major species such as Mahogany, ebony, teak, log wood, green hearth, iron wood, rose wood, a zobe, ofigo etc.
- Canada has trees like the coniferous, temperate and self-wood spices, found in Alaske British Colombia, Highlands, mountains, Neer water bodies, coastal areas.

### **Problems for Canada**

- Scattered valuable free species/ lack of pure stands making difficult to locate the valuable tree species.
- Harsh climatic conditions Hot and Humid conditions makes the conditions foggy and un attractive to work in.
- The woods are hard and difficult to cut.
- The logs are heavy /huge/ bulky making it difficult to cut, load and transport.
- The trees have buttress roots of their bottoms.
- Long gestation/ long maturing periods of 50 years.
- The effect of pests, diseases and wild animals scares labour for exploitation.
- Rapids and water falls makes it difficult to use water transport.
- Nature of the relief in some areas is rugged and affect transport.
- Trees have climbing plants, creepers, and lianas making it difficult to locate and to remove valuable species.

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### **• Human problems.**

- Poor transport and communication facilities or remoteness from the coasts.
- Limited research e.g. into emetic tree species, control of pests and diseases.
- Limited/ inadequate capital for mechanization of lumbering.
- Low levels of technology / crude and in efficient lumbering methods.
- Limited source of power/energy for exploitation, processing (mechanization)
- Poor government policies e.g. emphasis on agriculture, security industrialization etc.
- Political instability affects forests operations.
- Shortage of labour / man power.
- Accidents during cutting, loading processing.
- Existence of hostile tribes which limits exploitation.
- Increase in population causing population pressure and chroachment.
- Poor economic integration leading to limited joint investment affecting marketing and causing unfair competition.
- Corruption and embezzlement in the public sector thus encroachment and illegal lumbering.

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**Canada problems include;**

- Rugged and steep slopes affecting lumbering by making the process expensive since they have to use high log and low log.
- Harsh winter climate affecting lumbering and transpiration.
- Pollution leading to forests destruction and reducing on area under forests.
- Limited supply of un skilled labour to the vigorous activities like loading and off-loading of logs.
- Competition with other land uses e.g. agriculture, mining settlements etc.
- Fierce wild animals like the Seals, Bears which scares away the labourers.
- Presence of other resources leading to their economic activities reducing labour supply and market.
- Tree species which are of poor or low economic values reducing profitability of lumbering activity.
- Obstacles to transport like the trees, valleys and mountains (rocky) affect marketing and exploitation.
- Unfavorable government policies of environmental conservation stopping people from exploiting forestry resources.
- Population increase leading to population pressure and encroachment on the forests.
- Log jam on rivers during winters which increase on the transport expenses.
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Impression making (25 marks)

4. To what extent have physical factors hindered the development of Renvian fisheries or Scandinavia countries (25marks)

**Approach**

- Case study
- Define fishing
- Locate major fishing grounds / land sites
- Fish species
- Physical and human factors
- Conclusion

**Answer – Peru**

- Fishing refers to extraction of aquatic life mainly fish reptiles, snails, lobsters, crabs etc. from worldwide bodies.
- Peru is located in western parts of Latin America. Major landing sites are pisco, Lima, chimboti, Alico, Callao etc.
- Fish species include sharks cod fish dog fish Welles. Methods used include traveling, seining, drifting.
- **OR** Scandinavian fishes – countries Norway, Finland, Sweden.
- Fish grounds include North sea, Atlantic Ocean, Norwegian Sea, Iceland, banks of New found land and green land.
- Fish species mackerel, Herring, Haddock, pilchards, cod Haddock etc.

- Methods of catching fish include trawling, drifting, seiling, lining etc.
- Physical factors
- Upwelling cold waters of Humboldt Current which create good condition for plantation growth.
- Many rivers deposit nutrients at the coast.
- General lack of natural resources pushes the population to fishing.
- Large presence of birds whose droppings act as fertilizers to plantations.
- Cool climate offer good conditions for fish preservation.
- Presence of many offer store islands which increase the area of fishing villages.
- Indented coastline provides sites for construction of ports.
- Large variety of commercial fish species.
- Availability of forests which provide raw materials for boat making.
- Indented coastline provides sites for construction of ports.
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#### **Other factors**

- Advanced technology in fishing evidenced by using modern methods of fishing such as Drifting, trawling, linning.
- Ready market not only in pern but also in rich nations as USA.
- Availability of good sea transport which facilitate the distribution of fish.
- Many uses of fish e.g. food, manufacture of fertilizers.
- Presence of large supply of labour to work in fisheries.
- Adequate capital to invest in the fishing industry.
- Presence of industries which process the fish to other products such as fertilizers, cosmetics.
- Supportive government policy which encourages fishing.
- Improved means of storage and refrigeration.
- Research in fisheries has helped to promote sustainability.
- Efficient cooperative organisations has enhanced marketing.
- Availability of a peaceful atmosphere which hasattracted investment.
- Sea fearing culture or tradition ie fishing is a full occupation.
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Impression 25marks

- 5 The human factors have contributed to the development of the manufacturing industries in either the great lakes U.S.A or Rand South African region. Discuss (25marks)  
**Approach.**



- Candidates must choose one region either Great Lakes of U.S.A or Rand of South Africa.
  - Define manufacturing.
  - Identify industries found in the region.
  - Discuss the extent of human factors.
  - Discuss other factors.
- Industrialisation is the turning of raw materials into finished products.
  - Great lakes in U.S.A types of industries include chemical, pharmaceutical;
  - Mineral processing, Engineering, machinery, Textile.
  - Agricultural based industries areas Buffalo, Chicago Detroit Pittsburg, Kingstone, Ottawa, Toronto.
  - Rand region in South African industries include mining / mineral processing, Agricultural based industrial, chemical and pharmaceutical industries.
  - Areas include Johannesburg, Pretoria, Spring, Upington Kimberly Wit waters Vereninging Krugar.
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### **Human factors.**

- Improved transportation and infrastructure like roads, railways lines and modern ports connecting industrial areas and market centers.
- Availability of market both internal and external because of high population and people with high income from cities and other importing countries.
- Adequate capital which the investors have acquired through borrowing and grants from government.
- Presence of entrepreneurs with the required skills in technology and management like the accountants, planners e.t.c.
- Industrial inertia, economies of scale and advantages being near each other and having access to raw materials and markets like mechanical engineering like Iron and steel rolling mills.
- Large supply of labour both skilled and unskilled because of high population around the industrial regions.
- Improved science and technology leading to availability of skilled labour and producing better quality products and big mass for domestic and foreign markets.
- Favourable government policies supporting industrial development like giving loans, training skilled labour through science – based education system.
- Presence of commercial services like banks, insurance, ware housing and advertising media in the urban areas.
- Research inform of raw materials and new methods of production.
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**Other human factors.**

- Historical factors and cultures of people which influence location and the types of products to be produced.
- Political stability enabling the work of manufacturing to go on smoothly and investors from abroad to come in the countries.
- Good international relationship between U.S.A and South Africa making marketing easy.

**Other factors.**

- Presence of flat land and gently sloping allowing easy transport drainage and mechanisation.
- Extensive land for construction of industries and other infrastructures.
- Limited other natural resources making people to concentrate on manufacturing as the only alternative.
- Strategic location near St. Lawrence Rivers easing transport and marketing .
- Water supply from lakes and Rivers like the Great Lakes e.g. Superior, Ontario, Erie, and others like St. Lawrence.
- Adequate raw materials like minerals e.g. copper for Great Lakes and coal for the Rand.
- Power supply like availability of coal in the rand and nuclear, thermal, oil, natural gas used to run the industries.
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(Impression 25mks)

6 Examine effects of developing of conurbation on environment in either Ruhr region of Germany or Japan (25mks)

- A Conurbation refers to merging of two or more of neighbouring urban centers e.g. towns into a single urban complex.
  - Ruhr – it is found in western Europe (Germany) major towns include Duisburg, Bremen, Essen, Dusseldorf, Wuppertal, Basel, Brunswick Hannover.
  - Japan – major town include those found on the Island of Hokkaido near Pacific Ocean, Eastern side of Japan formed by town like Tokyo, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Hitachi.
- Effects,
- Positive
    - Form a wide tax base for the country hence revenue.
    - Cheap labour is provided by a large population hence economic development.
    - Creation of a large market for industrial goods.
    - Promoted cultural integration trade nature and several immigrants.
    - Stimulated resource utilization.
    - Employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour.
    - Development of urbanisation used for investment opportunities.
    - Economic diversification by influencing other economic activities like trade industrialization and transport leading to balanced economic development.

- Development of tourism industry because of high incomes and ports with hotels, industries, beaches.
- Development of infrastructures like roads, railway lines, canals, pipelines connecting industrial lines.
- Promotion of education and research like fieldwork and scientific experiments.
- Improvement in social services e.g. education health, drainage leading to high standards of living.
- Promotion of good international relations with neighbouring foreign countries.
- Economic diversification by influencing other economic activities like trade industrialisation, and transport leading to balanced economic development.

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- **Negative effects.**

- Pollution of air, water and land by dumping wastes, sewage with toxic and acidic elements.
- Environmental degradation due to defuse station, destroying the landscape through construction of transport routes, buildings leaving scars depressions, holes affecting the land.
- Development of slums with high cost of living, poor planning, poor housing conditions in the slanty areas.
- Change of cultures due to mixing of different people resulting in immorality.
- Over exploitation of resources like minerals, forests, water resources yet they are not renewable.
- High costing of maintenance and rehabilitation of urban services leading to diversion of resources.
- Destruction of ozone layer because of industrial gases like chlorine, fluorine and carbon dioxide contributing to global warming in Europe.
- Rural urban migration leading to high population causing urban problems.

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Impression marking (25mks)

- 7 Asses the role of railway transport in either Zambia or Switzerland (25 mks)  
Transport refers to the physical movement of people goods and services from place to another.

- Zambia – Railway transport runs from Kapirimposhi to mbaya Dar es salam and also connects to other areas like Lusaka and Zimbabwe

- Switzerland – areas include the Alps and Jura and connects to towns Basel, Zurich, Lucern, Geneva, St. Gall, Winterthur, and others.

### **Positive effects.**

- Facilitated mineral exploitation hence improvement of the economy.
- Agricultural development has been stimulated as agricultural imports can conveniently be moved.
- It facilitates forest exploitation by conveniently transporting timber.
- Development of tourism industry by transporting tourists to major tourists centers.
- Fishing has developed near Cape town, Port Elizabeth, Durban.
- Industrialization has been facilitated through convenient marketing of industrial imports.
- Provision of employment to individuals.
- Remote areas especially in the north, forested have been opened up.
- Foreign exchange has been earned through taxing on imports and services.
- Government revenue is earned by taxing employees on the railway systems and related projects.
- Trade and commerce have been stimulated as railway transports goods and services to world market like Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia e.t.c
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### **Negative effects**

- Congestion vessels and wagons at railway terminals.
- Displacement of people during the construction of railways.
- Resource exhaustion thus increased exploitation e.g. gold mining.
- It has promoted urban problems like prostitution, poor sanitation.
- It has promoted accidents along the railways leading to destruction of property.
- Influences environmental degradation by releasing fumes and oils in the park yard.
- Promotion of required imbalances in economic development in areas served by railway lines.
- Promotion of landslides and mass wasting as rocks and steep terrain are exposed.
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Impression = 25mks

- 8 (a) Account for extensive environmental degradation in either the Sahel region as the Halahari region of Africa.
- Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the available renewable and non-renewable resources. This leads to loss of initial altitude of resources and

renewable resources. This leads to loss of initial altitude of resources and reflection of loss of quality and quantity of the resources example;

Water pollution, soil degradation, swamp reclamation, drought, earth quakes, frost, volcanicity, floods e.t.c

It can also be defined as the decline of productive value of man is surrounding or environment.

- Sahel region.

Southern fringes of Sahara desert in the countries like Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Southern Africa, Sudan, Djibouti, Somalia e.t.c.

- Kalahari region.

Occupied by the Kalahari desert i.e. Namibia, Botswana, parts of South Africa and Angola e.t.c.

### Causes

- Poor agricultural practices such as overgrazing.
- Monoculture practices like Cocoa growing in Kumasi in Ghana, G. nuts, in Senegal, Rubber in Liberia.
- Over use of land in areas of high population pressure such as Rwanda, Nigeria, has led to soil deterioration.
- Use of some pesticides as fertilizers in Botswana, tobacco field in Zimbabwe, and South Africa.
- Poor methods of farming such as cultivation of crops in regions which doesn't have reliable rainfall e.g. Sudan
- Reclamation of swamps in Southern Nigeria and parts of coastal areas of Tanzania like Dar es salam for settlement and industrialisation.
- Forests and open woodlands are being rapidly depleted to provide fuel wood.
- Bush burning by the Fulani and Tuarueys pastoralists in Nigeria, Senegal, Mali and few farmers have seriously upset the balance of natural environment.
- Industrialization has led to pollution.
- Industrialization is responsible for the accumulation of dangerous gases such as Methane, Carbon dioxide and many others.
- Mining and quarrying by man has left holes and breeding grounds for mosquitoes.
- Road construction such as Trans- African high way which involves excavating the landscape.
- Political / instabilities characterized by wars like in Liberia, Seirra Leon, Angola.
- Poor farming practices such as over fishing and fish poisoning has affected aquatic life.
- Floods due to loss of life due to heavy rainfall which destroys property, crops, loss of life.
- Floods due to heavy rainfall which destroy property crops, property.
- Biological factors such as weeds, pests e.t.c.
- Natural calamities like volcanic eruption, earth quake, faulting, landslides and mass wasting leading to movement of soils , rocks, e.t.c. dumping in other areas.
- Chemical reactions such as hydrogen bombs, radioactive elements causing destruction of Ozone layer.
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(b) Examine the measures being taken for environmental conservation in the area chosen.

Steps / measures / practices include:

- Encourages afforestation and re-afforestation has been done to reduce the rate at which the forests are being cleared.
- Areas of national parks have been gazetted to stop enduring some animal species.
- Population control measures like the use of family planning method are being emphasized to stop over population.
- Soil conservation measures like terracing on steep slopes, mulching, vegetation cover plants are being emphasized.
- Economic diversification to stop problems like deforestation, over grazing is being implemented.
- Irrigation farming in areas of slope problems defforestation, over grazing is being impre...
- Restoring political stability and security is being emphasized to stop using dangerous explosives that affects the environment.
- Harvesting rain water using valley dammed is being done to rescue on water scarcity problems.
- Training labours how they can work without destroying the environment is being done.
- Mass education and mobilization of the masses towards environmental conservation is being done.
- Spraying of the pests and diseases like Locusts is being done to reduce their effects on the environment.
- Carrying out research in terms of tree planting, better methods of farming of farming is encouraged.
- Involving both women and the youth who are most dangerous group that affects the environment is being encouraged.
- Formation of NGOs and government agencies like NEMA, IGAD is being supported to conserve the environment.
- International relations on environment like UNEP, IGADD is being emphasized.
- Using modern methods of production like ranching, agro forestry is being done to conserve the environment.
- Soil improvement through organic and inorganic fertilizers is being done to reduce soil erosion problems.
- Construction of Chimneys on top of industries for taking away unwanted chemicals is being done to stop air pollution.
- Treatment of wastes and sewage before discharge by removing the fume and acidic elements is being encouraged.
- Recycling of materials which cannot decompose like polyehene papers, plastics, metallic products is being implemented.
- Installing sound – proof facilities in public buildings like music halls, churches e.t.c. is being done to reduce house pollution.

Impression marking 10marks

**TOTAL 25marks**

**END**