

HOME SCHOOLING MATERIAL

PASS O LEVEL

GEOGRAPHY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP



YOUR GUIDE AWAY FROM SCHOOL

ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS PAPER 2 SOLUTIONS

- 1 (a) (i) Income refers to what one earns from engaging in any legal economic activity.
(ii) Legal forms of income
- ☐ Wage
 - ☐ Salary
 - ☐ Commission
 - ☐ Rent
 - ☐ Fees
 - ☐ Fare
 - ☐ Profit
 - ☐ Interest
- (b) Canons of good corporate governance
- ☐ Transparency
 - ☐ Accountability
 - ☐ Responsibility
 - ☐ Fairness
 - ☐ Integrity and ethical behaviour
 - ☐ Disclosure
 - ☐ Rights and equitable treatment of share holders.
- (c) (i) Advertising refers to an activity that involves the spreading of information to the prospective buyers about the existence of a product.
(ii) Factors considered when conducting market assessment
- ☐ Target market for the products.
 - ☐ Nature of the product to be produced and the market wants.
 - ☐ Competition and substitute products the business faces and how it affects the market.
 - ☐ Target market trends and their consequences on the business market.
- (d) Players in the capital markets.
- ☐ Brokers.
 - ☐ Uganda securities exchange.
 - ☐ Investment advisors.
 - ☐ Share holders.
 - ☐ Registrar.
 - ☐ Capital market authority.
- (e) (i) A contract is an agreement between two or more parties which is intended to create legally binding obligations.
(ii) Factors under which a contract may be discharged.
- ☐ By performance.
 - ☐ By agreement.
 - ☐ By frustration.
 - ☐ By breach of the contract.
 - ☐ Destruction of the subject matter.
 - ☐ Operation of the law.
 - ☐ By expiry of time.
- (f) (i) A central bank is a government institution established to control, guide and assist commercial banks and also provide financial advice to the government.
(ii) Tools of the monetary policy used by the central bank
- ☐ Open market operations.
 - ☐ Bank rate.
 - ☐ Legal reserve requirements.
 - ☐ Cash ratio.
 - ☐ Selective credit control.
 - ☐ Special deposits.
 - ☐ Moral suasion.
 - ☐ Direct action.
- (g) (i) Saving refers to putting aside/reserving part of one's income for future use.
While;
Investment refers to buying of assets to generate more income.
- (ii) Methods used in saving.
- ☐ Buying hard currencies.
 - ☐ Buying assets.
 - ☐ Keeping money with a trusted person.
 - ☐ Investments.
 - ☐ Using piggy banks.
 - ☐ Buying company shares.
 - ☐ Buying of precious stones and minerals.
 - ☐ Cash deposits.
- (h) (i) Quality control refers to the measures undertaken by an entrepreneur to ensure that high quality products are



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- produced.
(ii) Ways of ensuring quality in the production process.
- ☐ Ensuring proper packaging of the product.
 - ☐ Using appropriate and up-to-date technology.
 - ☐ Considering the technical specifications.
For example, size of the product, mixing of ingredients, etc
 - ☐ Monitoring and supervision of the production process.
 - ☐ Ensuring a clean production environment.
 - ☐ Ensuring proper storage of both raw materials and finished products.
 - ☐ Carrying out market research.
 - ☐ Ensuring proper production of raw materials.
 - ☐ Ensuring proper sale and distribution of the product.
 - ☐ Employing labour with the needed skills.

- (I) (i) Depreciation refers to the loss in value of a fixed asset over time .
(ii) Given the following information about an asset;
Cost value = shs. 5,000,000
Depreciation = 10% per annum using reducing balance method,
Calculate the value of the asset after three years

Year	Depreciation per year	Net book value
1 st	5,000,000x10% = shs. 500,000	5,000,000 - 500,000 = shs. 4,500,000
2 nd	4,500,000x10% = shs. 450,000	4,500,000 - 450,000 = shs. 4,050,000
3 rd	4,050,000x10% = shs. 405,000	4,050,000 - 405,000 = shs. 3,645,000

The value of the asset after three years is shs. 3,645,000.

- (j) (i) Business ethics refers to the acceptable behaviours or ways in which businesses should conduct themselves towards their customers, employees, government, society and fellow businesses.
(ii) Business ethics towards a customer.
- ☐ Honesty.
 - ☐ Courtesy.
 - ☐ Being genuine to customers.
 - ☐ Responsibility.

SECTION B

- 2 (a) Role of insurance in running a business.
Note: Questions on the 'role', use present continuous tense/ action words (.....ing)
- ☐ Ensuring continuity of business by restoring the owner to their original position in case of a risk.
 - ☐ Encouraging the undertaking of highly risky ventures, since he/she is assured of protection.
 - ☐ Encouraging saving, for example, life assurance policy.
 - ☐ Encouragement of growth of the economy by providing social services to the public.
 - ☐ Provision of capital in form of loans to people.
 - ☐ Acting as trustees to their clients who would like to get loans.
 - ☐ Promotion of international trade.
 - ☐ Increasing customers' trust in the business.

- (b) Challenges faced by insurance companies in Uganda.
- ☐ Lack of awareness about insurance services.
 - ☐ People lack assets worth insuring.
 - ☐ Loss of trust among the people in insurance companies.
 - ☐ Political instability in some areas affects the smooth running of insurance companies.
 - ☐ Limited access of insurance companies by the people, especially in rural areas.
 - ☐ Poor economic environment e.g. inflation.
 - ☐ Limited market for insurance products.
 - ☐ Excess competition among insurance companies.
 - ☐ Unfavourable government policies e.g. high taxes.
 - ☐ Bureaucratic procedures involved, especially in taking up the policy and claiming compensation.
 - ☐ Limited capital for some companies.
 - ☐ Existence of many small and medium enterprises (SMEs).
 - ☐ Limited skilled labour.

3 (a) Functions of management in a small enterprise

- ☐ Planning
- ☐ Staffing
- ☐ Controlling
- ☐ Motivating
- ☐ Organising
- ☐ Budgeting
- ☐ Communication
- ☐ Leading

(b) Importance of management in business.

Note: Always present your answers in the simple tense for questions on importance ("s" tense e.g. helps, ensures)

- ☐ It enhances the image of the organisation.
- ☐ It ensures that the business operates within the laws in place.
- ☐ It helps in enabling the maximum use of resources.
- ☐ It helps an entrepreneur to focus more on the customer, through production of quality products.
- ☐ It helps in motivating workers of the organisation.
- ☐ It helps in the attainment of business goals.
- ☐ It co-ordinates different business departments.

4 (a) Essential elements of effective communication in business.

Note: State and explain.

- ☐ Completeness.
- ☐ Conciseness.
- ☐ Courteousness.
- ☐ Correctness.
- ☐ Preciseness.
- ☐ Considerate.
- ☐ Clarity.
- ☐ Environment.

(b) Importance of communication to businesses.

Note: Use present simple tense for importance ("s" tense e.g. helps, ensures)

- ☐ Helps in recruiting and selecting workers for the business.
- ☐ It helps in the dissemination of goals to different departments.
- ☐ Helps the entrepreneur to implement his/her policies by giving instructions.
- ☐ It helps in managing credit transactions in business
- ☐ It facilitates research e.g. through the use of questionnaires.
- ☐ Communication acts a form of increasing the sales e.g. through advertising.
- ☐ It facilitates the establishment and starting of a business.
- ☐ Helps in keeping good relationship with customers.
- ☐ It facilitates the development of plans and strategies towards achieving goals.
- ☐ Helps an entrepreneur in making decisions.
- ☐ Helps in creating a good relationship between the entrepreneur and employees.

From page 1

- ☐ Helps the entrepreneur to co-ordinate the different activities of a business.
- ☐ It also helps the government to monitor business operations.
- ☐ It facilitates feedback from employees.
- ☐ It helps in the identification of potential suppliers.

5 (a) Importance of packaging business products.

Note: Use present simple tense for importance ("s" tense)

- ☐ It protects the products from external harm.
- ☐ It eases selling, especially through use of machines.
- ☐ Attractive packages create a good image for the product.
- ☐ Packaged goods are easy to handle and transport.
- ☐ It facilitates self service.
- ☐ Packaged goods can be easily displayed.
- ☐ Labels on packaged goods serve as a guide to customers on product usage.
- ☐ Through packaging, goods can be easily preserved like food products, chemicals.

(b) Factors should be considered when

choosing a packaging material

Note: state and explain

- ☐ Quality of the packaging material.
- ☐ Availability of the packaging material.
- ☐ Cost of the material.
- ☐ Means of transport to be used.
- ☐ Nature of the product to be packaged.
- ☐ Source of the packaging material.
- ☐ Purpose of packaging.
- ☐ Government policy.
- ☐ The unit cost of packaging materials required per production cycle and inventory levels to be maintained.

6 (a) Components of a business plan.

- ☐ Executive summary.
- ☐ General description of the business.
- ☐ Statement of vision, mission and objectives.
- ☐ Marketing plan.
- ☐ Production plan.
- ☐ Financial plan.
- ☐ Organisational plan.

☐ Action plan.

(b) Importance of business planning

Note: Use the present simple tense for importance ("s" tense e.g. helps, ensures)

- ☐ It helps the entrepreneur to obtain permission to operate legally.
- ☐ It facilitates monitoring of business performance.
- ☐ It encourages the entrepreneur to think in a systematic and focused way.
- ☐ It facilitates investment decisions like merging.
- ☐ It helps in mobilising finances from banks and other investors.
- ☐ It helps in defining goals and objectives of the business.
- ☐ It helps the entrepreneur to identify challenges in advance and lay strategies of solving them.
- ☐ It helps in assessing government taxes.
- ☐ It helps an entrepreneur in making a decision on whether to start a business or not.
- ☐ It consists of an action plan which acts as a timetable.
- ☐ It gives a new business the best possible chance of success.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS PAPER 1 QUESTIONS (OENT004)

1. You intend to establish a small-scale bakery.
 - a) Design a receipt to be used by the business.
 - b) Describe the measures to be employed in ensuring good quality of your products.
 - c) State the various ways the business will use to increase its sales.
 - d) Outline the benefits of your proposed business to the community.
2. The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Buhamizo Enterprises as at December 31, 2016.

Buhamizo Enterprises'
Trial balance
As at 31.12.2016

Details	DR (shs.)	CR (shs.)
Sales		98,000,000
Purchases	56,000,000	
Returns	3,500,000	2,000,000
Carriage inwards	11,000,000	
Stock (1.1.2016)	31,000,000	
Machinery	70,000,000	
Premises	122,000,000	
Insurance	5,000,000	
Rent	7,000,000	
Advertising	5,000,000	
Salaries and wages	17,000,000	
Debtors	20,000,000	
Creditors		33,000,000
Bank loan		63,000,000
Cash in hand	9,000,000	
Cash at bank	33,000,000	
Drawings	4,000,000	
Discount allowed	2,000,000	
Discount received		7,500,000
Commission received		19,500,000
Capital		180,500,000
Carriage outwards	8,000,000	
TOTALS	403,500,000	403,500,000

Additional information;

Stock on December 31 was valued at shs. 44,000,000

REQUIRED;

- a) Income statement for the period ended December 31, 2016.
- b) Balance sheet as at 31st December 2016.

3. You intend to start a milk processing plant in the nearby trading centre.
 - a) Write a letter to the district health officer inviting him to the launch of your factory.
 - b) Explain the aspects you will include in the marketing plan.
 - c) Describe the factors you will consider in determining the potential market of the business.
 - d) Outline the information you intend to obtain when carrying out market research.
4. The following information was extracted from the books of Kekirunga Enterprises Limited as at December 31, 2018;

Details	Shs.
Stock (01.01.2018)	7,000,000
Debtors	3,500,000
Creditors	5,500,000
Capital	30,000,000
Purchases	50,000,000
Closing stock (31.12.2018)	3,500,000
Cash	5,000,000
Bank	15,000,000
Expenses	1,500,000

- a) Calculate the;
 - i) Cost of sales.
 - ii) Average stock.
 - iii) Rate of stock turn.
 - iv) Working capital.
- b) If the markup is 25%, determine the;
 - i) Turnover.
 - ii) Gross profit margin.
 - iii) Net profit.
- c) Calculate the;
 - i) Current ratio.
 - ii) Capital employed.
5. You are operating a carpentry workshop.
 - a) Prepare a signpost for your business.
 - b) Explain the factors you will consider when selecting machinery and equipment for use in the business.
 - c) Describe the methods you will use to promote sales in your business.
 - d) Outline the effects of the business on the environment.



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GEOGRAPHY PAPER ONE SOLUTIONS

PART I

1. **B** – Sequence of soil type along a given slope.
2. **C** – A Glacial trough is found in the valley.
3. **A** – Population density; people per km².
4. **C** – Savanna regions receive rainfall in some months, while other months are dry.
5. **B** – Shifting cultivation is a subsistence farming system.
6. **A** – Fire formed rocks are Igneous rocks.
7. **C** – Vegetation growth changes with increase in altitude due to differences in temperature and rainfall.
8. **B** – A rift valley is bordered by steep slopes called escarpments.
9. **B** – Deep freezing involves use of ice to keep fish fresh.
10. **D** – Spit results from coastal deposition caused by constructive waves. The constructive waves have powerful swash and weak backwash.
11. **B** – Most tourists come to Uganda to see wild animals and vegetation (wildlife).
12. **D** – Bodabodas are mainly used during peak hours because they can maneuver through traffic jam.
13. **A** – Northern Kenya is a semi-desert which receives very little rainfall.
14. **A** – Kyoga is a down warped lake. Sagging can be used to mean bending downward by weight or sinking.
15. **C** – Mean annual rainfall is the average of the annual amount of precipitation for a location over a year.
16. **D** – Cotton is grown by many people for textile fibre used for making cloths and seeds used to produce cooking oil.
17. **A** – River Sebwe is a tributary of river Mubuku.
18. **B** – Cypress is soft wood
19. **C** – Plunge pool is formed by river in youthful stage. It is a deep basin excavated at the foot of a waterfall by the action of the falling water.
20. **A** – Mineral particles occupy about 45% of soil.
21. **C** – Carbonation is a chemical weathering process where water plays a key role in the chemical reaction.
22. **D** – Perennial crops take many years and need heavy and reliable rainfall throughout the year.
23. **B** – Mudflows are most rapid and occur in areas with heavy rainfall and unconsolidated soil.
24. **C** – Horticulture involves growing of fruits, flowers and vegetables.
25. **B** – Drilling method of mining is used to extract liquids and fluids such as oil and gases.
26. **A** – Usambara is a block mountain found in Tanzania.
27. **C** – Loess is wind-blown sand and dust.
28. **B** – Demersal fish are those which live on, or near the bottom of lakes or seas.
29. **A** – Barrier reefs have deep and wide lagoons.
30. **B** – Orographic rainfall is received in mountainous areas on windward side.

PART II

1. Map Work

- a) i) Grid reference of the Air photo principal point sortie No. 44

□ **324796**

- ii) State the grid reference of Ogera conical hill.

□ **317742**

- b) Calculate the area covered by Lake Kyoga.

Area = $\frac{\text{fully covered squares} + \frac{\text{other covered squares}}{2}}$

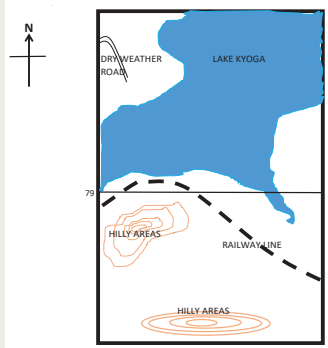
$$= \frac{20 + \frac{18}{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{29 \text{ squares}}{2}$$

But 1 square represents 1km²

Therefore, 29 × 1km²

$$= \mathbf{29km^2}$$



d) Settlement pattern

- There is linear settlement along the railway line for easy access of transport services.
 - There is nil settlement in the northern part because the area is covered by Lake Kyoga.
 - There is nuclear settlement in the northwest near European tombs due to easy access of market from tourists for locally produced goods, such as arts and craft.
- e) i) Relief of the area:
- The northern part is a low land occupied by Lake Kyoga.
 - There is a conical hill at Ogera in the southern part.
 - There are steep slopes at Otwi because contours are closely packed.
 - The South-Eastern part is generally flat because contours are widely spaced.
- ii) Relationship between transport and relief.
- The railway line goes through a flat bottomed valley.
 - There are no roads on steep slopes such as at Otwi due to difficulty to move road construction materials.
 - The dry weather road in the North-West was constructed on a flat land.



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2. COMPULSORY PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION QUESTION

- a) The activity is wildlife conservation.
- b) Factors that have favoured wildlife conservation:
- Presence of water in the fore ground on which wild game take water for survival.
 - Presence of grass in the background, which is food for herbivorous animals.
 - Presence of an extensive area for wildlife conservation.
 - Presence of wild game to be conserved such as the birds and buffaloes in the middle ground.
- c) i) Problems facing wildlife conservation:
- Poaching, which reduces the number of wild game.
 - Wild fires, especially during dry seasons that force wild game to migrate.
 - Climate change with prolonged drought, forcing wild game to migrate in search of water and pasture.
 - Encroachment on land of the national parks and game reserves by humans for agriculture and settlement.
 - Pests and diseases, such as Anthrax and Nagana that kill wild game.
- ii) Solutions to the problems facing wildlife conservation:
- Deployment of security personnel to control poaching.
 - Punishing heavily and evicting encroachers on national parks and game reserves.
 - Spraying thick bushes with pesticides and use of tsetse fly traps to control pests and diseases.
 - Conservation of vegetation to control climate change.
- d) The photograph could have been taken from Lake Mburo National park in Southern Uganda because it is home to buffaloes and different species of birds.

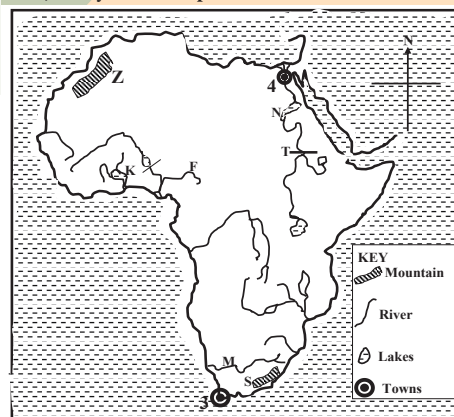
GEOGRAPHY PAPER TWO REVISION QUESTIONS OGE0004

PART I:

THE REST OF AFRICA

1. a) Draw a sketch map of Nigeria and on it mark and name:
 - i) The Niger Delta.
 - ii) Rivers: Niger, Benue.
 - iii) Areas of dense population.
 - iv) Areas of low population.
- b) i) Define the term population density.
- ii) Explain the factors which have influenced population distribution in Nigeria.
- c) Outline the problems caused by high population density in Nigeria.
- d) Explain the measures being taken to control the problems in (c) above.

2. a) Study sketch map of Africa below and use it to answer questions that follow.



- i) Rivers: M and F.
 - ii) Dam: T.
 - iii) Highland: S and Z.
 - iv) Towns 3 and 4.
- b) Describe the formation of mountain marked Z and S.
- c) Explain the functions of town marked 3.
- d) Outline the problems facing town marked 3.

3. a) Draw a sketch map of Egypt and on it mark and name:
 - i) River Nile.
 - ii) L. Nasser and the Mediterranean Sea.
 - iii) The Suez Canal.
 - iv) Any two oil mining areas.
 - v) Towns – Cairo and Port Said
- b) i) Describe the processes involved in the extraction of oil.
- ii) Explain the factors which have influenced the oil mining sector in Egypt.
- c) Outline the benefits of Oil mining to the economy of Egypt.
- d) State the problems facing the mining sector in Egypt.

4. Study the table I below showing climate in Timbuctu and answer the questions which follow

Timbuctu- Mali – Semi desert

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp (°C)	12	15	20	25	30	35	37	36	33	26	20	16
Rainfall (mm)	--	--	3	10	10	35	85	50	13	12	--	--

Source: Mims, W.J. 1984: A Geography of Africa, Pg 34.

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- Draw a suitable graph to represent the climate of Timbuktu.
- Calculate the:
 - Total rainfall,
 - Mean annual temperature,
 - Temperature range of Timbuktu
- Describe the characteristics of climate of Timbuktu.
- Explain the:
 - factors which affect climate of Timbuktu.
 - effect of climate in Timbuktu on human activities.

PART II

STUDIES IN DEVELOPMENT

REGION 1: NORTH AMERICA

- NORTH AMERICA**
5. a) Draw a sketch map of British Columbia and on it mark and name;
i) Rivers: Nechako, Skeena, Columbia.
ii) Railway lines: Canadian National Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway.
iii) Mineral Processing Centre: Kitimat, Victoria.
b) i) Name any two minerals extracted in British Columbia.
c) Explain the benefits of mining in British Columbia.
d) Explain the effects of mining on the Physical environment of British Columbia.
6. a) Draw a sketch map of California and on it mark and name;
i) Rivers: Feather, San Joaquin.
ii) Mountains: Coastal Ranges, Mt. Whitney.
iii) Industrial Towns: San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego
iv) The Death Valley.
b) i) Name any two industries found in any one town in a(iii) above.
ii) Describe the conditions which have led to the development of industries in California.
c) Explain the major challenges to industrial expansion in California.
d) Outline the steps being taken to address the challenges in (c) above.

7. Study the sketch map of the Great Lakes region provided below and answer the questions that follow.



- a) Name:
 - i) Country marked 5 and 6.
 - ii) Industrial towns A, B and C.
 - iii) River marked 1.
 - iv) Lakes marked 3 and 4.
 - v) Canal marked 2.
- b)
 - i) Give any two types of industries found in any one industrial centre named in (a)(ii) above.
 - ii) Describe the conditions that influenced the location of industries in the Great Lakes Region.
- c) Explain the contribution of the Industrial sector in U.S.A.
- d) Outline the environmental problems that have resulted from industrialisation in the Great Lakes Region.

REGION II RHINELANDS

8. Study the table II below and answer the questions which follow.

TOURIST VISITORS TO SWITZERLAND AND EAST AFRICA FROM 1995 – 2000

Year	Switzerland	East Africa.
1995	2,700,000	160,000
1996	3,000,000	170,000
1997	5,000,000	180,000
1998	8,400,000	182,000
1999	10,700,000	190,000
2000	11,862,000	184,000

- a) Calculate the percentage change of visitors from 1995 – 2000 for;
 - i) Switzerland
 - ii) East Africa
 - b) Draw a bar graph showing the tourists who visited Switzerland from 1995 – 2000.
 - c) Describe the tourist attractions found in;
 - i) Switzerland
 - ii) East Africa
 - d) Explain the contribution of the tourism industry to Switzerland.
9. a) Draw a sketch map of the Ruhr Region of Germany and on it mark and name;
 - i) Rivers: Wupper, Lippe, Ruhr.
 - ii) Towns: Wesel, Duisburg.
 - iii) Canal: Lippeseite.
 - iv) Exposed and concealed Coal fields.
- b) i) Describe the processes involved in the extraction of Coal in the Ruhr Region of Germany.
 - ii) Describe the factors which led to the development of Coal mining in Germany.
- c) Explain the reasons for the declining of coal mining in the Ruhr Region of Germany.
- d) Outline the effects of mining on the physical environment of Germany.
10. a) Draw a sketch map of the Yssel-Lake Polders on it marked mark and name;
 - i) River Yssel
 - ii) Lake Yssel
 - iii) Polders: Markerwaard, South Flevoland, North Polder
 - iv) Towns: Amsterdam
 - v) Canal: North Sea.
- b) Define the term Polder.
 - ii) Describe the steps taken in creation of a polder.
- c) Explain the factors which have influenced land reclamation in Netherlands.
- d) Outline the;
 - i) Problems faced by people living on Polders.
 - ii) Steps taken to solve the problems in d(i) above.



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REGION III

11. a) What is an Agricultural commune?
 - b) i) Name any two Agricultural communes in China.
 - ii) Describe the features of Agricultural communes in China.
 - c) Explain the;
 - i) Advantages
 - ii) Disadvantages of communal farming in China.
 - d) Outline the measures being taken to improve farming on agricultural communes in China.
 12. a) Draw a sketch map of China and on it, mark and name the regions with relief of;
 - i) Less than 180 metres above sea level.
 - ii) Between 180 metres and 1800 metres above sea level.
 - iii) Over 1800 metres above sea level.
 - b) Describe the process responsible for the formation of the areas of over 1800 metres above sea level.
 - c) Explain the influence of relief on human activities in china.
 - d) Outline the problems faced by people living in areas of over 1800 metres.
13. Study the Table III below Annual copper production in China (1975-1995) and answer the questions that follow:

Annual Copper production (metric tonnes)

Year	Annual copper production (metric tons)
1975	100,000
1980	115,000
1985	185,000
1990	375,000
1995	370,000

Adapted from: World Resource: A Guide to Global Environmental Change and Human Health: 1992/3 p321, 1998/9 p339.

- a) Draw a pie-chart to show annual Copper production in China.
- b) (i) Name any two Copper mining areas in China.
(ii) Mention two other minerals mined in China.
- c) Explain the conditions that have favoured Copper mining in China.
- d) Outline the problems faced by the Copper mining industry in China.