



JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD
U.A.C.E.
MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2022
GEOGRAPHY P250/2
MARKING SCHEME

PREAMBLE

SECTION “A”

This is objectively assessed
Award of (graph) rectangle

Tittle	-	01
Accuracy	-	05
Neatness	-	01
Key	-	01
Scale	-	02
		10 max

SECTION “B”

This is marked by impression

Award

00	-	Completely irrelevant
0 – 06	-	poor / hopeless essay
07 – 09	-	inadequate essay
10 – 12	-	marginal Answer
13	-	basic “A” level answer
14 – 16	-	Average Answer
17 – 19	-	Good Answer
20 – 22	-	Very good answer
23 – 25	-	excellent answer

SECTION A

1(a) see graph paper

1(b). **Merits,**

- Its easy to draw
- Its easy to interpreted
- Its gives a good visual impression
- Its represents a variety of data
- Its easy to compare

Any 3x1 = 03 max

Demerits

- Covers large space
- Takes a lot of time
- Limited to areal data
- Its congested

Any 2 x 1 = 02 max

1(c) Any selected Country i.e BC/ Norway / Brazil/ Gabon, the factors are less similar.

- Presense of large forest areas/ resources
- Favorable flat relief / mountainous landscape.
- Conducive climate for forest growth
- Pure stands easy to exploit
- Many commercial trees
- Favorable drainage
- Reliable capital resources
- Reliable labour supply
- Use of improved technology
- Modern transport.
- Favourable Government policy
- Stable political climate
- High level of research
- Etc.

Any 10 x 1 = 10 max

TOTAL = 25mrks

SECTION B

Qt2(a)

Shifting cultivation is a primitive method of agriculture where the cultivator clears a piece of land, burns the cleared bush and uses it to grow crops for two or three seasons and then the farmer shifts to another piece of land.

The cultivation takes place around a temporary settlement which the farmer easily abandons before shifting to a fresh piece of land.

It is practiced in areas of low population density e.g. Aka, Benba, and the Boro people of central Africa, Zambia, DRC and Malawi and in the Amazon basin of Brazil by the Boro people.

Mainly annual crops are grown such as beans, maize, cow peas, millet, and sorghum for food with little for sale.

They may rear some few animals like goats, sheep, etc to supplement on the food stuffs.

Manual labour mostly family labour is used using rudimentary tools like hand hoes, panga, digging sticks, etc.

The same variety of the crop is grown by each farmer every season.

(10Max)

QTN 2(b)

The following accounts for decline in shifting farming

- Population pressure on land leading to land shortage, following increase in the population of tropical countries.
- Change in agricultural practices e.g. introduction of commercial crops / plantation crops.
- Increased demand / market for food crop products attracting large scale production.
- Accessibility to funds for commercial farming by local people from Government and Banks.

- Improvement in farm technology e.g use of tractors, Ox- plough for increased production.
- Improvement on transport net work with roads extended to such areas, has increased on marketing of agriculture produce.
- Development of land reforms policies / change in land tenure from communal to legal ownerships.
- Development of farmer education programmes causing change in attitude.
- Increased agricultural research e.g. use of improved seeds, control of crop diseases and pests etc.
- Change in Government policies towards modernization of agriculture.
- Changing climatic conditions like prolonged draught increasing on care taker to crops.

(15max)

Impressional marking(25mrks)

3(a). Examine the factors which favour market gardening in either western Europe or the United States of America.

- Market gardening involves cultivation and marketing of fresh products like Vegetables, fruits, flowers, a few diary products, eggs, mostly to urban centres.
- In western Europe its carried out on town outskirts like Berlin, Germany, Paris, France, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Netherlands, Brussels, Belgium, Landon, Britain, Zurich, Geneva, Switzerland, etc.
- The farms are located far away from the market centres, specialized trucks are used to transport the products, hence the term truck farming.
- Land is intensively worked and irrigation is often used to ensure continuous production and supply of fresh products to the Urban population.
- Vegetables or flowers are some times grown under artificial glass conditions to protect the crops against the harsh conditions like frOst / snow.
- Mostly manual labour is used and scientific methods like use of pesticides, weedicides, breed selection are applied.
- Soil fertility is replenished by manure or fertilizer application to support continuous cultivation.

NB. In United States of America, iTs carried out on town skirts of New York, Chicago, Duluth, Houston, New Orleans, Los-Angeles, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Mexico city etc.

(b). the characteristics are similar to those of Western Europe, and the factors are more less the same.

- Small farm lands / land areas which favour intensive production e.g. low lands surrounding urban centres.
- Cool climatic conditions which favour growth of vegetables and flowers, rearing diary animals and poultry.
- Dense urban population which provides ready market for the fresh products like vegetables, fruits and flowers.
- Use of scientific methods like pesticides, weedicides, breed selection which result into quality products.
- Use of enemas amounts of capital to establish the green houses, pen / stalls and buying farm inputs like fertilizers, machinery, continuous application of fertilizers which help to replenish the soils, allows continuous production.
- Supportive Government policies of encouraging market gardening as a way of diversifying the economy and modernizing agriculture.
- Access to modern / efficient means of transport and communication like roads, Air, Water transport like St. Lawrence sea way in U.S.A and the Rhine water way in Western Europe.
- High level of political stability of the region allowing free and continuous agriculture practice / investment.
- High level of technology of the region Country which has allowed mechanization of farming activities.
- Intensive research in agriculture which has led to production of improved varieties which are high yielding e.g. fruits, vegetables diary animals.
- High level of skilled labour which is able to apply modern scientific methods leading to increased production.

Total marks (25mrks)

4. To what extent has low level of technology limited exploitation of marine fisheries in African?

Should identify the marine fishing grounds of Africa and then explain how low Technology has limited the exploitation of marine water fish.

Marine fishing grounds in Africa include the South Atlantic fishing grounds located along the south Western coast, controlled by South Africa, Angola and Namibia, North west Africa – controlled by morocco and fusain, the coast of Ghana

Low technology has limited improvement on the methods of fishing leading to continued use of local / traditional/ poor methods like Baskets, spears, canoes which are less commercial / ineffective.

Low technology has limited improvement on preservation methods or use of modern presentation like refrigeration leading to continued use of local preservation methods like smoking, salting, sun drying which do not favour marketing of fish catch.

Low technology has limited improvement on transport modes thus how circulation of fish to markets causing post-harvest losses.

Low technology has limited research in the fishers sector- low conservation of fish resources / depletion.

The other limiting factors are:

- Limited existence of commercially viable fish species- these available are less palatable which leads to low catch.
- Availability of other sources of proteins like mutton, Bacon, Vegetables limit marine fishing / commercial fishing.
- Narrow continental shelf limiting the growth of planktons and also limited access to a large fishing area.
- Poor indebtedness of the coast with high cliffs limits port development / landing sites development.
- Limited market for the catch locally and externally ie. Local market is limited by cultural taboos, high poverty of the population and the foreign market is limited by competition from the developed world/countries.
- Limited capital recourse especially among local fishermen limiting mechanization and research
- Lack of fishing co-operatives by local fishermen-this difficult to acquire loans for modernization of the industry.
- Unfavorable gov't policies of putative more emphasis on other sectors like agriculture, tourism, security, etc.
- Political instability and threat from water pirates scares away foreign fishing companies this low investment in fishing sector.
- Inadequate skills labour limiting use of modern fishing gear/modernization is low.
- Pollution by coastal industries causing death of fish or then migration into the deep sea e.g. at the coast of Angola with petroleum oil refining industries cause spillage.

- Unfavorable climatic conditions like Elisions, Tropical storms and hot temperatures cause death / migration of the fresh catch.
- Presence of predators threatening marine lives and also reduces on other species – scares away labour.
- Presense of water weed which causes death of fish interfears with fish net/limits navigation and off shore fishing .
- Rough ocean floors limiting use of modern fishing gear like trawlers, seins –fishing at the coast using local methods like the hands line method,

Impressional marking (25mrks)

5. (a) Account for forest depletion in tropical Africa.

(b) Explain the effects of destruction of forests to the environment.

Forest depletion refers to loss of value of forest resources or their complete destruction.

In Africa tropical forests are found in the Congo -Zairebasin, western coastal law lands in Guinea ,Gabon, Liberia, Sierra- Leone, Ivory coast, Ghana, Nigeria a few pockets in East Africa i.e. Mabira, Bwindi, Budongo where depletion has taken place due to the following causes;

- Population increase /ever growing population resulting into land shortage/pressure on land due to demand for land for settlement/urbanization and agriculture.
- Increased industrialisation where forest are cleared to pare way for industrial development where in Uganda the remanue industrial park occupies a formerly forest reserve, Eastern Congo (Zaire).
- Uncontrolled lumbering due to increasing demand for timber involving use of indiscriminate methods.
- Increasing demand for wood fuel which is the major source of energy in tropical Africa where the other alternativeenergy source are not fully developed.
- Destruction by mining companies following mineral exploration eg in Eastern Congo, coast of Ghana etc.
- Destruction of forest to pare way for transport and communication network development e.g. Roads of Eastern Congo, the construction of the trans –Gabon railway, etc.
- Impact of political instability/wars involving use of destructive weaponry like the R.P.Gs, S.M.Gs, Aerial Bombing, Motta-shells, forest burning as a war tactic.

- Poor farming methods like shifting cultivation where forest are destroyed indiscriminately each time farmers shift to new plots, over cultivation, etc
- Un favorable government policies towards forest conservation ie weak laws followed by giving away of forest to industrial developers.
- Ignorance of the local community about the value of protecting forest/environment/limited awareness of local population.
- Destruction by wild fires accidentally started by tourists in camping sites, cigarette smokers aid deliberate burning by hunters or neighbouring agriculturalists.
- Occurrence of natural calamities /disasters like land slides ,earth quake, volcanic eruption e.g. in Eastern Zaire.
- Destruction by wild animals mainly in N.Ps , G.Rs eg Buffalos, Elephants, the Giraffe, Gorillas that feed on large quantities of vegetation
- Trees pests and diseases like tree wilt, fungal disease ,termites ,army worms cause death of trees /drying.
- Frequent climatic changes /un favourable climatic condition like prolonged draught /long dry seasons, floods, etc. cause death of vegetation/ depletion.

(15max)

(b)Effects of forest destruction to the environment.

NB. These are mainly negative:

- It causes /results into aridity/desertification as forests are cleared and the soils left bare.
- Results into excessive erosion reducing land productivity and eventually famine due to low agricultural output.
- Has led to lowering of the water table reflected in loss of surface water especially in swampy /wet land areas.
- It leads to siltation of water channels mainly rivers &lakes due to excessive runoff.
- Has led to increased pollution of the atmosphere due to reduction in its purification e.g. most of the hydro-carbons emitted to the atmosphere remain spinning in air.
- Has led to loss of valuable trees species which reduces productivity of the forestry industry for countries depending on forest harvest as a major economic activity e.g. Gabon ,Ivory coast, Zaire etc.
- Has caused destruction of the natural habitat for wild game/animals leading to animal migration .This reduces the tourist attractions of the country.
- Has caused shortage of wood fuel in form of fire wood and charcoal leading to energy crisis since forests are a major source of energy in tropical countries.

- Has led to reduction in government revenue and foreign exchange from tourism or forest exports.
- Has caused unemployment and displacement of communities who depend on forestry

(10Max)

Impressional marking (25mks)

(Qtn6)To what extent has the presense of capital led to the development of the mining industry in either Germany or the Republic of South Africa?

Germany

Mining largely takes place in the Ruhr region and the major minerals mined are coal, iron ore in chrome ,zinc, lead. major mining towns are Dortmund, Duisburg, Essen, Bochum, Dusseldorf, Munich etc

Republic of south Africa;

The major mining area in the Rand region and Gold in most important mineral mined at the springs, Germistone ,Kruggersdorp, Irone ore at thabasimbi, Diamonds at Kimberly and others like copper, chrome, coal ,petroleum oil ,Natural gas in towns like Vryheid Vereeniging, Witbank, Johannesburg etc.

The factors are more less the same but the candidate should start with capital before discussing other factors for any one of the countries chosen

The country has reliable capital sources from government parastatals and private mining companies and has favoured/led to mining in the following ways.

- The available capital resources have been used to fund research in mineral prospecting and exploration/discovery.
- The available capital has been used to purchase modern mining equipment /mechanization of mining activities has taken place –thus effective exploitation
- The available capital has also been used to establish mineral processing factor's- These increase/add value before export thus more revenue.
- The capital has enabled employment and payment of labour especially technical labour used in the processing section, research/exploration.

- The capital has been used to improve on modes of transport and communication. Thus increased accessibility to mining centres & Quick marketing of mineral products.
- The capital has been used to tap power/establishment of power dams or import coal for energy generation used in processing minerals and mechanized mining .

Other factors include:

- Accessibility to market locally and externally for the minerals and their products.
- Supportive/favourable gov't policy towards environment in mining e.g. the aim of diversifying the economy of the country.
- Political stability which has attracted continuous investment in mining by local & foreign investors.
- Constant supply of labour to the mining sector both manual and technical/skilled labour leading to efficiency in this sector.
- Existence of modern means of transport like roads, railways, water which increases access to mines and marketing of mineral .
- High level of technology which has led to mechanized mining, research and transport improvement. Thus effective mining.
- Improved research in exploitation/discovery and mineral prospecting enables exploitation of most of the country's mineral resources.
- Presence of various power and energy sources leading to mechanization of mining and processing of minerals e.g. H.E.P, Solar, nuclear and thermal energy.
- Access to water sources from river and lakes used for cooling machines, softening the ground, mixing solutes, etc.
- Presence of mineral in large quantities e.g. south Africa produces 50% of the world's Gold and 17% of the world's diamond with almost inexhaustible iron ore deposits.
- High value of the minerals mined which enable miners to recover initial costs quickly i.e. high quality minerals like coal from Germany ,iron ore ,Gold ,Diamond, etc.
- Existence of minerals near the earth's surface and inaccessible i.e. easily reachable areas which facilitates mining

Points should be well explained in relate to question using proper tense and examples.

Impressional marking

(25mrks)

(Qtn7)

Assess the contribution of either Mombasa port or Rotterdam port to the region it serves

positive Candidates should choose one port and locate where its found and later explain its and negative contribution.

Mombasa port is located along the East African Coast / Kenya coast on the Kilindini harbour.

It has a large and rich productive hinterland extending through East Africa's interior up to central and West Africa. It handles a large volume of cargo across the Indian ocean carrying agricultural, industrial and other products.

Rotterdam port is located at mouth of river Rhine at the North Sea. It's the busiest port of the world handling agricultural & industrial/ mineral products from the Rhine land Countries and the whole of Western Europe.

The contributions are more less similar and are both positive and negative,

- It has led to increase trade and commerce within the region.
- Has attracted growth of industries due to increased importation of raw materials & machinery and exporting of manufactured products through the port.
- Has stimulated agricultural development since parts of the goods handled are agricultural.
- Has created many employment opportunities e.g. in its maintenance, transportation, loading & off loading, Security etc.
- Promotes regional trade among countries which are part of its hinterland thus regional economic development.
- Has led to international trade and cooperate with over seas countries thus access to cheap imports & market for the exports of the region.
- Has led to increased foreign exchange earnings of the region from exporting various products through the port.
- It generates local revenue to the Governments of the region from import and export duties.
- It has encouraged settlement and urbanization due to continuous trade activities through the port.

- It has promoted economic diversification by enabling trade of many products through the port i.e. industrial agricultural, minerals, forest products.
- Has stimulated growth of the tourism industry by allowing entry of tourists thus increased foreign exchange for the region.
- Has opened up remote areas mainly where transport routes which connect to the port link / extend.
- It has led to increased navigation along the sea and also along interior rivers like the Rhine which connect to Rotterdam port.
- It has stimulated exploitation of natural resources in the interior like minerals, forestry resources, etc.
- However, it limits effective fishing due to constant traffic of cargo sailing vessels i.e. Destruction of aquatic life.
- Congestion of many cargo sailing vessels causes delay in delivery of goods and services.
- Its associated with water accidents which leads to loss of merchandize and death of people.
- Has led to pollution of water through oil spills, gaseous emissions by the large volume of cargo soiling vessels increases costs of water treatment.
- Its associated with urban related problems like congestion, poor sanitation, crime, etc.
- Port transport affects sea level due to constant dredging to maintain depth of water and allow navigation by large vassals.
- Has caused destruction of natural scenery following expansion of the port / harbor and also destruction of vegetation.
- Has increased the threat of water piracy thus insecurity in the region / terrorism.

Impressional making (25mks)

(Qtn8)

Account for the high rate of environmental degradation in tropical Africa.

The candidate should identify countries in tropical Africa where degradation has occurred i.e. In the Sahel region – countries like Nigeria, Mali, Mauritania, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Namibia, R.S, Botswana, Mozambique in the South (Kalahari region), East African Countries etc. later give the reasons for degradation.

Definition:

Environmental degradation refers to all forms of destruction of the quality of the environment which is characterized by:

- Soil erosion / lowering, land slides and loss of Bio-diversity.
- It involves destruction of environmental aspects like land, water, Air (Atmosphere), vegetation.

Causes of degradation in Africa are:-

Physical causes:

- Rugged landscape / mountainous relief, which encourages soil erosion and the occurrence of land slides.
- Climatic factors like heavy rainfall causes erosion, landslides, flooding while drought leads to wind / soil deflation, death of vegetation and loss of surface water e.g. In Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya etc.
- Effect of pests like locusts which eat up vegetation e.g. in Niger, Mali, Ethiopia etc.
- Poor soil, like the sandy soils of the Sahel, Kalahari region, arid regions of East Africa, easily eroded by wind, running water.
- Wild animals in national park areas which destroy vegetation create path ways, erosion,

Human causes:

- Poor farming methods e.g. overgrazing in the cattle corridors due to the herds, over cultivation, cultivation along hill slopes, shifting farming and monoculture etc.
- Poor waste disposal leading to cultivation of land, water eg. The dumping of urban garbage like polythens, empty plastics, human waste, domestic garbage.etc.
- Population pressure leading to destruction of vegetation and over use of land.
- General ignorance of the local population about the value of conserving the environment
- Swamp reclamation eg. In Nigeria, Kenya involving draining away water lead to dryness.
- Sinking of bore holes leads to loss of surface soils and also lowers the water table and thus increased dryness.
- Wild fires which destroy vegetation.
- Deforestation/ devegetation leads to loss of vegetation cover followed by erosion and land slide occurrence.
- Effects of industrialization in Nigeria and Ethiopia leads to emission of industrial effluents which pollutes land, water and air.
- Mining activities / quarrying which destroys soil surfaces, oil mining leads to oil spills, mining pits, heaps and sears on the surface e.g. Niger delta oil mining region of Nigeria etc.
- Road net work and other transport routes construction involving grading and degrading of land surfaces.

Impressional marking (25mrks)

END

