

HOME SCHOOLING MATERIAL

PASS O' LEVEL

**GEOGRAPHY AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP**



YOUR GUIDE AWAY FROM SCHOOL

ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS PAPER ONE SOLUTIONS

1. a) The business will manage cash sales as follows:

- Cash paid in business will be properly counted and checked to ensure that it is correct.
- The records of cash sales and physical cash will be reconciled at the end of each business day.
- All the day's cash will be banked.
- All cash sales will be recorded in the necessary books.
- Cash will be properly kept in locked drawer/safe all the time for security
- In case of installment payment, cash balances outstanding will be properly recorded.
- Cash receipts, cash sales slips, etc. will be regularly used.

b) Business laws that will be observed:

- **Company law:** provides for the registration and running of companies.
- **Trade Licensing Act:** requires all businesses to obtain the trading licence before operations.
- **Consumer protection law:** protects the consumers from being exploited.
- **Weights and Measures Law:** ensures that entrepreneurs use recommended weighing scales and measurements.
- **Environmental Law:** ensures that the business use the environment in a sustainable way.
- **Tax Laws:** details the different taxes to be paid by enterprises.
- **Employment Act:** protects workers from being exploited.
- **Food and Drugs Act:** ensures that expired drugs and bad foodstuffs are not sold to customers.
- **Land Act:** provides for tenure, ownership and management of land.
- **Public Health Law:** checks on the standards of hygiene in different public places.

c) The business will minimise risks through:

- Using advanced technology.
- Locating reliable sources of raw materials.
- Employing skilled human resource.
- Regular training of staff.
- Diversifying the product line.
- Maintaining proper security.
- Maintaining good relationship with employees.
- Improving on the quality of products.
- Installing fire extinguishers.

d) Books of accounts that the business will use are divided into two:

SUBSIDIARY BOOKS/JOURNALS

- **Cashbook:** records the cash and bank transactions of the business.
- **Petty cash book:** records small expenses of the business.
- **Purchases day book:** records daily credit purchases.
- **Purchases returns book:** records the value of goods returned to the supplier.
- **Sales day book:** records daily credit sales.
- **Sales returns book:** records the amount of goods returned by customers
- **General journal:** records transactions which are not recorded in the other books, but can also be used to record the above transactions

LEDGER BOOKS

- **Purchases ledger:** records accounts of persons/firms from whom the business has bought on credit.
- **Sales ledger:** records accounts of persons/firms to whom business has goods on credit.
- **General/real ledger:** records information relating to incomes and expenses of the business.
- **Cashbook:** records the cash and bank transactions of the business.

NB: A cashbook is both a journal and a ledger

2. (a) Two column cashbook for Musoke

Musoke's Two column cashbook For the month of January 2006									
Dr.					Cr				
Date	Details	F	Cash	Bank	Date	Details	F	Cash	Bank
1/01/06	Capital			1,500,000	4/01/06	Purchases			700,000
10/01/06	Sales		550,000		7/01/06	Rent			120,000
15/01/06	Sales			500,000	18/01/06	Cash	c		500,000
18/01/06	Bank	c	500,000		21/01/06	Stationary		50,000	
20/01/06	Sales		220,000		22/01/06	Cash	c		150,000
22/01/06	Bank	c	150,000		24/01/06	Drawings		200,000	
28/01/06	Musana		110,000		26/01/06	Mukosa		200,000	
					30/01/06	Fittings		100,000	
					31/01/06	Water bills			70,000
					31/01/06	Balance	c/d	980,000	460,000
			<u>1,530,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>				<u>1,530,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>
01/02/06	bal	b/d	980,000	460,000					

b) Musoke's ledger accounts

Dr.				Capital a/c	Cr.			
				Shs.				
31/1/06	bal	c/d	<u>1,500,000</u>		1/1/06	bank	<u>1,500,000</u>	
					01/02/06	bal	b/d	1,500,000
Dr.				Purchases a/c	Cr.			
				Shs.				
4/01/06	bank		700,000		31/01/06	bal	c/d	<u>1,150,000</u>
12/01/06	mukosa		<u>450,000</u>					
			<u>1,150,000</u>					<u>1,150,000</u>
01/02/06	bal	b/d	1,150,000					
Dr.				Rent a/c	Cr.			
				Shs.				
7/01/06	bank		<u>120,000</u>		31/01/06	bal	c/d	<u>120,000</u>
01/02/06	bal	b/d	120,000					

THE TEACHERS



ALLAN AHABWE BUHAMIZO,
NTARE SCHOOL



KEDRETH ASIMWE,
MBARARA HIGH SCHOOL



Wednesday, June 17, 2020

PASS O'LEVEL

From page I

Dr.		Sales' a/c		Cr.	
		Shs.		Shs.	
31/01/06 bal c/b	1,380,000		10/01/06 cash	550,000	
			15/01/06 Bank	500,000	
			20/01/06 cash	220,000	
			27/01/06 Musana	110,000	
		<u>1,380,000</u>		<u>1,380,000</u>	
			01/02/06 bal b/d	1,380,000	

Dr.		Mukosa's a/c		Cr.	
		Shs.		Shs.	
26/01/06 cash	200,000		12/01/06 purchases	450,000	
31/01/06 bal c/d	<u>250,000</u>			<u>450,000</u>	
	<u>450,000</u>				
			01/02/06 bal b/d	250,000	

Dr.		Stationery a/c		Cr.	
		Shs.		Shs.	
21/01/06 cash	<u>50,000</u>		31/01/06 bal c/d	<u>50,000</u>	
01/02/06 bal b/d	50,000				

Dr.		Drawings' a/c		Cr.	
		Shs.		Shs.	
24/01/06 cash	<u>200,000</u>		31/01/06 bal c/d	<u>200,000</u>	
01/02/06 bal b/d	200,000				

Dr.		Musana's a/c		Cr.	
		Shs.		Shs.	
27/01/06 sales	<u>110,000</u>		28/01/06 cash	<u>110,000</u>	

Dr.		Fittings a/c		Cr.	
		Shs.		Shs.	
30/01/06 cash	<u>100,000</u>		31/01/06 bal c/d	<u>100,000</u>	
01/02/06 bal b/d	100,000				

Dr.		Water bills a/c		Cr.	
		Shs.		Shs.	
31/01/06 Bank	<u>70,000</u>		31/01/06 bal c/d	<u>70,000</u>	
01/02/06 bal b/d	70,000				

Note: For purposes of revision, you can extract a trial balance

3. a) Design of a receipt
NB. For a design don't fill in the details

BUSHENYI SECONDARY SCHOOL P.O Box 1285, Bushenyi. Email: bushenyisecondary@gmail.com Tel: +256787096564/+256758916381 Located in Bushenyi town Moto: "education is power" Date:	
No.021	RECEIPT
Name of the student	Class
Received with thanks from	
The sum of shillings	
Being payment for	
Cash/Cheque No	Balancesh
Thank you.	
Sign	
Name	
Title	

For: BUSHENYI SECONDARY SCHOOL

b) Design of a sign post

BUSHENYI SECONDARY SCHOOL P.O Box 1285, BUSHENYI. Email: bushenyisecondary@gmail.com Tel: 258787096564/+256758916381 Located along Bushenyi-Kasese highway in Bushenyi town "Education is power" → 50 meters

c) **The school will motivate staff members in the following ways:**

- By ensuring timely, adequate and regular remuneration to staff.
- By ensuring good working conditions of staff.
- Through ensuring open communication to all staff and involving them in decision-making.
- By rewarding the hardwork.
- By encouraging teamwork among staff members.
- By organising get-together parties like end-of-year party.
- Through supporting staff in times of problems.
- By promoting staff members who perform their tasks better.

- Through carrying out performance appraisals of members.
- By ensuring effective supervision of staff.
- By providing support facilities to the staff e.g. tools and equipment.

d) **The contributions the school will make towards the community:**

- Provide education service to the community.
- Provide employment opportunities.
- Pay taxes to the Government which will in turn be used to provide social services to the community.
- Provide market to products like food items from the community.
- Promote community development programmes.

4. (a)
i. Trading, profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December 2016

Mutambo enterprises'
Trading profit and loss account
For the year ended 31st December 2016

Details	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
Sales			1,300,000
Return inwards			(100,000)
Net sales			1,200,000
cost of sales			
Opening stock		120,000	
Purchases	720,000		
Return outwards	(15,000)		
Net purchases		705,000	
Goods available for sale		825,000	
Closing stock		(75,000)	
Cost of sales			(750,000)
Gross profit			450,000
Interest received			2,600
Gross income			452,600
Operating expenses			
Carriage outwards		30,000	
Discount allowed		8,000	
Rent and rates		49,600	
Salaries		156,000	
Total operating expenses			243,600
Net profit			209,000

ii. Balance sheet as at 31st December 2016

Mutambo Enterprises' Balance sheet As at 31st December 2016

Details	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
Fixed assets			
Furniture			62,000
Fixtures and fittings			150,000
Land			130,000
Motor van			1,170,000
Total fixed assets			1,512,000
Current assets			
Stock		75,000	
Debtors		18,000	
Cash at hand		30,000	
Total current assets		123,000	
Current liabilities			
Bank over draft	120,000		
Creditors	35,000		
Total current liabilities		(155,000)	
Working capital			(32,000)
Capital employed			1,480,000
Financed by:			
Capital		1,151,000	
Net profit		209,000	
Drawings		(110,000)	
Owners' equity			1,250,000
Long term liabilities			
Loan			230,000
Capital employed			1,480,000

b) Factors you will consider when locating your business:

Market: the business will be located nearer to customers.

Raw materials: it will be located near the source of raw materials.

Accessibility to transport and communication network: the business will be located in an area with good transport networks.

Availability land for expansion

Availability of human resource: the business will be put in a place with cheap and skilled labor

Availability of power

Government policy on location of business

Availability of water

Availability of security: it will be located in a place free from theft and instabilities.

Availability of business support services e.g. banking services, insurance etc.

c) Design an invoice for use in your workshop

M&N WELDING WORKSHOP
P.O Box 39859,
Bushenyi.
Telephone: +256391375028
Located in Rwentuha town

S/n. 001

Date:

INVOICE

To:

s/n	Details	Qty	Unit cost	Total
1				
2				
Total				

E\$OE
Amount in words:

Terms and conditions
5% discount for instant payment Credit period of one month is given
3% discount on payment before one month

Prepared by: Received by:
Sign: Sign by:
Name: Name:
Title: Title:

d) Prepare a market survey guide for your business

M&N WELDING WORKSHOP
P.O Box 39859,
Bushenyi.
Telephone: +256391375028
Located in Rwentuha town

Market survey guide for a welding workshop

i) Details of the respondent

Name Age Sex Marital status
Income level Residence

ii) Question about the products e.g.

How do you rank the quality of our products?

Very good ☐ Good ☐ Poor ☐ Very poor ☐

iii) Question about the promotion e.g.

How do you become aware about our business?

Media ☐ Agents ☐ Friends ☐

iv) Questions about place e.g.

Which outlets do you normally buy our products from?.....

v) Question about positioning e.g.

Best ☐ Better ☐ Good ☐ Poor ☐

vi) Question about price e.g.

How is the price of our products?

High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low ☐

vii) General comments

ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS (OENT007)

- Define the term quality as used in production.
- Mention three ways used by entrepreneurs to ensure quality production.
- Give four factors considered when selecting employees in an enterprise
- Define the term packaging.
 - Give three reasons for packaging products in production
- Define the term utilities as used in entrepreneurship
 - List three examples of utilities as used in business
- Give two means of transport used by entrepreneurs
- Mention three ways in which transport is important in business
- Differentiate between a market and marketing
 - Give two marketing activities used in business
- Give two advantages and disadvantages of advertising in business
- Write the abbreviation "SWOT" in full.
 - Give two examples of weaknesses that may affect a business
- List four sources of capital that an entrepreneur may use.
- Distinguish between a drawer and a drawee.
 - Give two types of cheques used in business.

b) Determine the:

i. Gross profit margin = $\frac{\text{gross profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100$

$$= \frac{452,600}{1,300,000} \times 100$$

$$= 34.8$$

ii. Return on capital employed = $\frac{\text{net profit}}{\text{Capital employed}} \times 100$

$$= \frac{209,000}{1,480,000} \times 100$$

$$= 14.1\%$$

5. a) Write an application letter to the town authorities for a trading license

Contents: Name and address of the business, date, ref, receivers address, salutation, subject, body which should include the venue, time and date, complementary close.

M&N WELDING WORKSHOP
P.O Box 39859,
Bushenyi.
Telephone: +256391375028
Located in Rwentuha town

Date
Our ref:
Your ref:
The District Licensing officer
P.O Box 123,
Bushenyi.

Dear sir/madam.

RE: APPLICATION FOR A TRADING LICENSE FOR A WELDING WORKSHOP.

We humbly apply for a trading license to run a welding workshop in Bushenyi town along liberation road.

The business has ably complied with all the requirements and is ready to kick start on the operations.

Hoping our request will be put under your consideration. Thank you.

Yours faithfully;

Sign

Name

Title



GEOGRAPHY PAPER ONE SOLUTIONS (0GE0005)

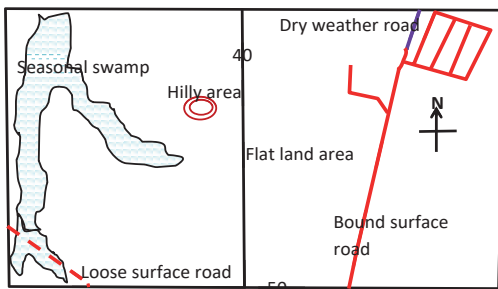
OBJECTIVE – TYPE OF QUESTIONS

1. B. Reliability of rainfall	11. A. Temperature increases with increase in altitude	21. B. Linear
2. D. Mineral particles	12. B. Fishing	22. C. 5° - 10°
3. C. Arabica coffee	13. A. Mbeya	23. C. Nabugabo
4. A. Bwindi	14. C. Night time	24. C. i and iv
5. B. Longonot	15. D. Spit	25. D. South Sudan
6. C. Hydrolysis	16. A. Kisumu	26. A. Gentle slopes
7. A. Petroleum	17. B. an armchair shaped depression	27. B. dry descending winds
8. D. Mangroves	18. C. Confluence	28. A. Bulky goods
9. C. Tanga	19. A. Topsoil	29. C. Search for employment
10. C. Granite	20. D. Menengai	30. B. It is expensive

PART II

1. MAPWORK (NAKASONGOLA MAP EXTRACT)

- 398463- Primary Trigonometrical station
- 367488- Air Photo principal point with sortie No. 14.
- (i) 438465 (ii) 437487
- 7 Km
- A SKETCH MAP OF NAKASONGOLA NORTH AT NORTHING 50 SHOWING; BOUND SURFACE ROAD, SEASONAL SWAMP, LOOSE SURFACE ROAD AND FLAT LAND AREA.



- Describe the:
 - Relief of the area**
 - The south Eastern part is hilly with closely packed contours.
 - The northern part is generally flat with widely spaced contours.
 - The southern part is low land covered by seasonal swamp.
 - There is a conical hill at Matugo.
 - Relationship between relief and transport in the area**
 - The bound surface road goes through flat land area in the central part.
 - Roads dodge areas with steep slopes for example in the Southern part near Nakasongola.

2. PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

- Major economic activity taking place in the;**
 - fore ground – Lumbering
 - back ground – Forestry
- Factors which have favoured forestry.**
 - Presence of fertile soils that have given rise to the growth of luxuriant trees as seen in the background.
 - Presence of an extensive land, where trees are planted.
 - Reliable, heavy and well distributed rainfall of about 1500mm, which has given rise to the growth of luxuriant tree as seen in the background.
 - Sufficient sunlight that provide warmth ranging between 22°-25° C which help trees to make their own food through the process of photosynthesis.
- (i) **Effects of lumbering to the environment**
 - Leads to reduction in the amount of rainfall received in the area since the tree that help in rainfall formation have been cut down
 - Leads to soil erosion since it exposes the land.
 - Leads to global warming since trees which would help in the absorb carbon dioxide content from the atmosphere have been cut down.
 - Interferes with biodiversity by destroying habitat for wild animals, birds and insects.
- Characteristics of eucalyptus trees**
 - They are cone shaped
 - Have thin needle shaped leaves
 - Trunks are straight and slender
- The photograph could have been taken from Bujuuko hill in Mpigi District, central Uganda, because the area is



used for growth of eucalyptus trees.
NB: We accept any area in East Africa where a forestation of eucalyptus trees takes place

3. FIELDWORK

For any one fieldwork study you have carried out:

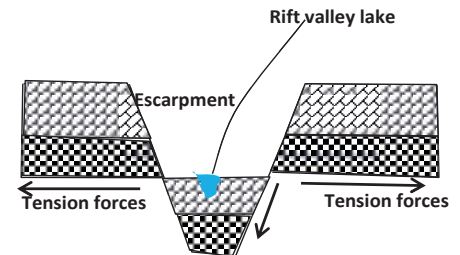
- State the;
 - topic,** - Must show; what was studied, where the fieldwork was conducted and should have a geographical problem being investigated.
 - objectives of the study**
 - Must be; - measurable, achievable, precise, specific and in line with the topic of study. Should not be a repetition of the topic of study.
- How did you prepare yourself for the actual fieldwork?**
 - We identified the area of study that is.....
 - Our geography teacher and some students conducted a pilot study to ask for permission and find out whether what we wanted to study exists.
 - We chose a topic of study as stated in a (i) above.
 - We formulated the objectives of study as stated in a (ii) above.
 - We chose the methods of data collection among which includes; interviewing, observation, sketching
 - We chose the tools of data collection such as pens, pencils, notebooks, umbrellas
 - We sought for permission from the school administration
 - We left for actual fieldwork study on.....
- Explain how you used any two methods to identify the location of the area**
 - State the method
 - Define the method
 - Show how you used the method
 - Give the finding.
- What problems did you encounter while using the above methods in (c)?**
 - The problems MUST be connected to a given method of data collection and should show what was missed or problem faced. For example, while using the interviewing method, we faced a problem of language barrier. This made communication difficult as most of the respondents could not understand English.

SECTION B : EAST AFRICA

- Identify
 - Mountains marked: X – Kilimanjaro and Y – Rwenzori
 - Lakes marks: Z – Tanganyika and S – Turkana
 - Ports marked: 2 – Lamu and 3 – Mtwara
 - Characteristics of Lake Tanganyika**

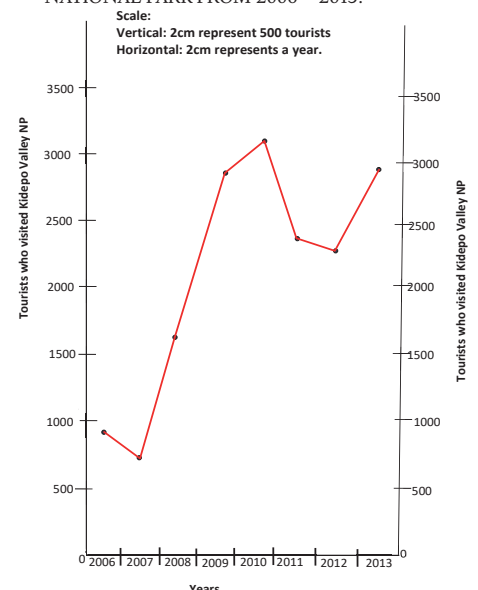
- It is a rift valley lake found within the rift valley
 - It is deep
 - It is elongated in shape taking shape of rift valley.
 - It is saline/salty
 - It is narrow
- ii) Formation of Lake Tanganyika**
- It is a rift valley lake.
 - Formed by secondary faulting. This occurred at the floor of the rift valley, creating a depression known as graben. When the graben is filled with water from rainfall and rivers, it forms a rift valley lake.

Illustration



- Influence of Lake Victoria on lives of people around it:**
 - It helps in the formation of convectional rainfall.
 - It is source of many fish species, such as tilapia, Nile perch, hence favouring fishing activity.
 - It is surrounded with swamps favouring the growth of papyrus vegetation, hence supporting the craft industry like making of mats, weaving of baskets.
 - The shores of Lake Victoria are covered with sand deposited by powerful swash, hence supporting sand mining.
- Influence of Mt. Kilimanjaro on the climate of the area:**
 - Influences the formation of relief rainfall on the wind-ward side by obstructing prevailing winds.
 - Leads to arid conditions on the lee-ward side due to the descending dry winds.
 - The slopes of the mountain are covered with thick forests which help in rainfall formation and increased humidity.
 - The mountain peak is covered with snow, which makes the area cool.

5. a) A SIMPLE LINE GRAPH SHOWING THE TREND OF TOURISTS WHO VISITED KIDEPO VALLEY NATIONAL PARK FROM 2006 – 2013.



- Describe the trend of tourists who visited Kidepo Valley National park

From page IV

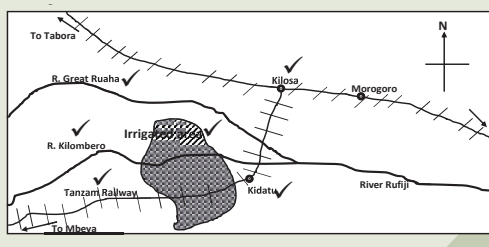
- ☐ The number of tourists who visited Kidepo Valley National Park from 2006-2013 kept on fluctuating.
 - ☐ From 2006 to 2007, there was a slight decrease from 959 to 795 tourists.
 - ☐ From 2008 to 2010, there was a sharp increase from 1,633 to 3,208 tourists.
 - ☐ From 2011 to 2012, there was a slight decrease from 2,452 to 2,300 tourists.
 - ☐ From 2012 to 2013, there was a slight increase from 2,300 to 2,890 tourists.
 - ii) **Factors that have led to the trend in b (i) above:**
 - ☐ Differences in climate season causes the fluctuations.
 - ☐ Political atmosphere of the country causes the fluctuations. Visitors come during peaceful times.
 - ☐ High levels of advertisement. Many visitors come to Kidepo Valley National parks due to awareness.
 - ☐ The unstable economy causes the fluctuations. Visitors normally come when they have enough money at hand to dispose of.
 - c) **Factors that have favoured the development of tourism in East Africa:**
 - ☐ Extensive advertisement to the outside world about the existing tourist potential in East Africa like the snow capped mountains.
 - ☐ Long tradition of political stability.
 - ☐ Supportive government policy like levying low taxes to tourists.
 - ☐ Provision of other services to tourists, for example, banking, recreation facilities and entertainment like Nairobi Cinema, among others.
 - ☐ Hospitality of the people of East Africa.
 - ☐ Existence of improved transport network, air transport in particular. East African region has many Airports like Entebbe International Airport in Uganda, Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi-Kenya.
 - ☐ Existence of well-established hotels, resort centres and lodges of international standard.
 - ☐ Training of the personnel working in the tourism industry like tour guides has led to tourism growth.
6. a) Difference between the tropical rain forests and savanna vegetation:
- | Tropical rain forest | Savanna vegetation |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Trees grow very close to each other | Trees are spaced |
| Trees are very tall about 50 metres | Trees are of moderate size about 15 metres |
| There is little or no under growth | There is undergrowth |
| Trees have climbers like lianas | There are no climbers |
- b) i) **Tree species which are found in the Tropical rain forests.**
- ☐ Mahogany
 - ☐ Rosewood
 - ☐ Green heart
 - ☐ Iron wood
 - ☐ Mvule
 - ☐ Musizi
 - ☐ Ebony
- ii) **Factors which have favoured the development of the forestry industry:**
- ☐ Wide domestic market for forestry products like timber. Timber is highly demanded for building and construction sector and for fuel (charcoal).
 - ☐ Supportive government policy. East African countries have put in place laws to regulate the growth, conservation and exploitation of forest resources for example "The Uganda National Environmental Management Authority-NEMA in Uganda.
 - ☐ Political stability has led to forest development, especially in the governments of Kenya and Tanzania, where governments have been stable for a long time.
 - ☐ Availability of adequate capital and skills from foreign investors has enabled the use of modern technology in the exploitation of forest resources.
 - ☐ Over the years, East African countries have been improving their transport infrastructure, which lead to forest areas.
 - ☐ Vigorous research is carried out at forestry centres in East African countries to devise better methods of preserve forests. This has led to the generation of fast maturing and drought resistant tree species.
 - ☐ Presence of forest reserves, which play a significant role in ensuring the survival of a variety of tree species. Such reserves include Mabira forest, Budongo, Maramagambo and

Bwindi impenetrable forest in Uganda.

c) Importance of the forestry industry to the economic development of East Africa:

- ☐ Forests are a source of fuel in the form of firewood and charcoal, catering for over 90% of Uganda's energy.
- ☐ The forest sector also employs both skilled and unskilled labour.
- ☐ Forests have medicinal plants which are used for the treatment of diseases.
- ☐ Forests serve as a natural habitat to a huge variety of fauna and support bio-diversity.
- ☐ Forest products like timber, saw wood, printing papers are important in making furniture, electric poles, which are exported to earn foreign income.
- ☐ Forests conserve the environment through protecting watersheds and act water catchment areas. For example, Mount Rwenzori and Elgon are sources of water, which support farming.

7. a) A sketch map of Kilombero Irrigation Scheme in Tanzania showing rivers: Kilombero and Great Ruaha, Towns: Kilosa and Kidatu, Tanzam railway and the irrigated land.



b) Conditions which have promoted irrigation farming in Kilombero river valley.

- ☐ Favourable climate, for example, seasonal rainfall between December and May which cause the flooding of the valley
- ☐ Presence of river Kilombero and Great Ruaha, which provide water for irrigation purposes.
- ☐ The flat area which enabled the establishment of irrigation infrastructure.
- ☐ Soils are fertile and well drained.
- ☐ Supportive government policy of looking for market of sugar from outside countries
- ☐ Construction of Tanzam railway, which provides easy and reliable type of transport.
- ☐ Ready market of sugar within and outside countries.

c) Contribution of irrigation farming to the economic development of Tanzania.

- ☐ Sugar exported helps to earn foreign income
- ☐ Many people are employed in the scheme.
- ☐ Source of revenue to the government of Tanzania through taxation.
- ☐ Led to development of infrastructure, such as Tanzam railway
- ☐ Helped to diversify the economy of Tanzania, hence reducing the over reliance on mining and fishing.

d) Problems which are facing irrigation farming in Kilombero river valley.

- ☐ Sugarcane diseases like yellow wilt which reduces the productivity hence lowering profits.
- ☐ Climate change which reduces water levels in rivers hence reduced water for irrigation.
- ☐ Floods during rainy seasonal which make the roads impassable.

d) Problems facing the conservation of forests in East Africa.

- ☐ Illegal felling (cutting) of trees, which occurs in many forests of East Africa.
- ☐ Encroachment on forests, mainly through establishing farmlands and settlements.
- ☐ Bush fires destroying large areas of forest. This can be natural or intended.
- ☐ Demand for charcoal and firewood has put enormous pressure on forest resource, leading to overexploitation. Trees are felled without replanting.
- ☐ Natural forests do not grow in pure stands of the same species. This makes it difficult to locate valuable species thus limiting their exploitation.

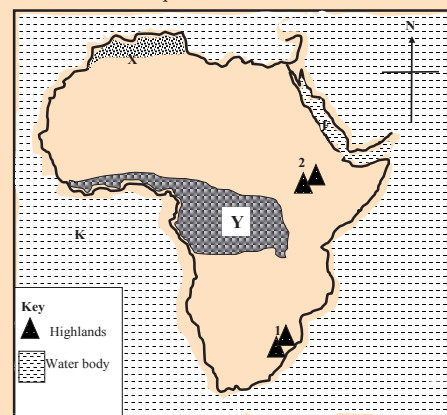
GEOGRAPHY PAPER TWO OGE0006

PART I: THE REST OF AFRICA

1. Study **Table 1** below showing the population size for selected African countries (1990 – 2015) projected and answer the questions that follow:

Country	Population in '000'S		
	1990	2006	2015
Zambia	8,100	11,700	13,800
Sudan	25,900	37,700	45,600
Nigeria	94,500	144,700	175,600
Algeria	25,300	33,400	38,000
Cote d'Ivoire	12,800	18,900	22,300

- a) (i) Calculate the percentage population change between 1990 and 2006 for the countries shown in the table.
- b) Identify the country with the:
- i) Highest
 - ii) Lowest percentage population change.
- c) Draw a line graph to show the population trend for the country with the highest percentage population change identified in (a) above.
- d) i) Describe the factors which have led to rapid population increase in Africa.
- ii) Explain the effects of rapid population increase on the environment in Africa.
2. a) Draw a sketch map of Africa and on it mark and name the:
- i) Ocean currents; Canary and Benguela.
 - ii) Latitudes: Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator.
 - iii) South – East Trade winds.
 - iv) Kalahari and Namibian desert.
- b) Describe the characteristics of a desert type of climate.
- c) Explain the factors which have led to the desert type of climate.
- d) Outline the problems faced by the people living on the margins of desert lands in Africa.
3. Study Fig 1: Study the sketch map of Africa below and use it to answer questions that follow:



- a) Name:
- i) Highlands: 1 and 2
 - ii) Type of vegetation: Y and X
 - iii) Water body F and K
- b) Describe the characteristics of vegetation marked Y.
- c) Give reasons for characteristics identified in (b) above.
- d) i) Explain the formation of any one highland identified in (a) (i) above.
- ii) Outline the problems facing people who settle in highland region marked 2.
4. a) Draw a sketch map of Gezira Irrigation Scheme and on it mark and name:
- i) Rivers blue and White Nile
 - ii) Dams Sennar and Jabel Aulia
 - iii) Towns Khartoum and Wad Medani
 - iv) Land under irrigation Gezira, Managel and Kenana
- b) i) Describe the factors that have led to the success of Gezira scheme.

- c) Explain the benefits of Gezira Scheme to Sudan.
d) State the problems still facing the Gezira Scheme.

5. Study Fig 2 below, a sketch map of Ghana, and use it to answer the questions that follow.



- a) Name the:
i) Water body marked 1.
ii) Gulf marked 2.
iii) Towns marked V, B, L.
iv) Rivers marked T, K, Z.
v) Neighbouring country marked X.
vi) Imaginary longitude marked P.
b) i) Identify the main cash crop grown in area marked L.
ii) Describe the conditions which favour the growing of the cash crop identified in (b) (i) above.
c) Explain the benefits of growing the cash crop identified in (b) (i) above to the development of Ghana.
d) Outline the problems facing farmers of the cash crop identified in (b) (i).

6. Study Table II below showing forest products exported from selected African countries (1996) and answer the questions that follow.

Country	Forest Products exported (m ³)
Swaziland	270,000
Gabon	1,612,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	91,000
Ghana	1,018,000
Liberia	225,000
Nigeria	248,000

Adapted from: Africa Development Indicators (2001): The World Bank, Washington D.C. pp89-90

- a) Draw a bar graph to show the relative forest products exported by the selected countries.
b) Describe the conditions which have led to the development of forestry industry in Gabon.
c) Explain the contribution of the forestry industry to the development of either the Democratic Republic of Congo or Nigeria.
d) Identify the problems faced by the forestry industry in the country chosen in (c) above.

PART II STUDIES IN DEVELOPMENT REGION I: NORTH AMERICA

7. a) Draw a sketch map of California and on it mark and name the following:
i) Rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin
ii) Mountains Whitney and Shasta
iii) Ports Los Angeles and San Diego
iv) San Andreas Fault
v) National Parks Yosemite and Death Valley
b) Describe the factors that have favoured the development of any one port in (a) (iii) above
c) Explain the problems facing the port chosen in (b) above
d) What can be done to overcome the problems in (c) above
8. a) Study Table III below showing the percentage of the population employed in the various sectors in British

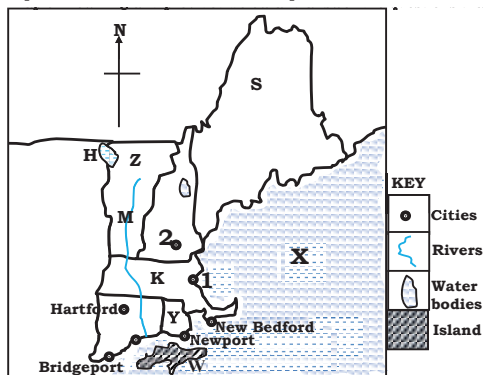
Columbia and answer the questions that follow:

Type of Sector	Percentage of population employed
Fishing	04
Agriculture	06
Forestry	35
Mining	11
Others	44
Total	100

Adapted from: Monk House, F.J. and Cain, H.R. North America: A Certificate Series: Longman, PP.142.

- a) Draw a pie chart to show the relative importance of the different employment sectors.
b) Name the:
i) Most and the
ii) Least sector that employs people in British Columbia.
c) i) Describe the factors that have favoured the development of the sector in (b) (i) above.
ii) Explain the problems facing the sector in (b) (ii) above.
d) What is being done to solve the problems in (c) (ii) above?

9. Study Fig. 3: Study the sketch map of New England provided below and answer the questions that follow.



- a) Name:
i. States marked Y, K, S, Z.
ii. Cities marked 1, 2.
iii. River marked M.
iv. Lake marked H.
v. Island marked W.
vi. Water body marked X.
b) i) Name any two industries found in New Bedford city.
ii) Describe the conditions that influenced the location of industries in New Bedford city.
c) Explain the contribution of the industrial sector in New England.
d) Outline the environmental problems that have resulted from industrialisation in New England.

REGION II: RHINELANDS

10. a) Draw a sketch map of Switzerland and on it mark and name:
i) Physical regions Swiss Alps, Swiss Jura, Swiss Plateau.
ii) Towns Basel, Geneva and St. Gallen.
iii) River Rhone.
iv) Lakes: Geneva, Constance.
b) i) Identify any three glacial erosional features found in Swiss Alps.
ii) Explain the formation of any one glacial erosional feature in (b) (i) above.
c) Explain the importance of glaciation to Switzerland.
11. Study Table IV below showing land use on a typical polder in The Netherlands and answer the questions that follow.

Form of Land use	Percentage of Land Area Cover
Arable land	22
Building, roads, water etc	18
Grasslands	43
Woodland, Heath and dunes	13
Horticulture	04
Total	100

Adapted: Gibbs, C.W. The Rhineland. Revised Edition, p112.

- a) Draw a bar graph showing the forms of land use shown in the table.

- b) Give the characteristics of Horticulture.
c) Describe the conditions favouring Horticulture in Netherlands.
d) Outline the problems facing Horticulture in Netherlands.

12. Study Fig. 4: A sketch map of German and answer the questions that follow.



- a) Name:
i) Cities marked with letters; K, S, H, N.
ii) Rivers marked; Z and X.
iii) Neighbouring countries marked; M, U, T, R.
b) For any one city named in (a) (i), identify two major types industries found in the area.
c) Explain the benefits of industrialization in Germany.
d) Compare industries in German with those in East Africa.

REGION III

13. a) Draw a sketch map of China and on it mark and name:
i) The Yellow Sea
ii) River, Si-kiang
iii) Plateau of Tibet
iv) Shanghai town
v) Areas with a population density of:
- Over 250 people/km²
- 100 - 250 people/km²
- Below 100 people/km²
b) Describe the factors which have influenced population distribution in China.
c) Explain the problems faced by the people living in areas with a population density of;
i) Over 250 people/km².
ii) Below 100 people/km².
d) Outline the steps being taken to solve the population problems in China.
14. a) Draw a sketch map of China and on it mark and name:
i) Rivers: Si-kiang, Yangtze and Hwang-Ho.
ii) Yellow Sea,
iii) Towns: Beijing (Peking), HongKong and Shanghai.
b) Describe the steps taken by China to develop the Si-Kiang river basin.
c) Explain the contribution of the Si-Kiang river basin to the development of China.
d) Outline the problems which the people living in the Si-Kiang river basin still experience.

15. Study the Table V below showing the climate statistics of Kweilin station in the River Sikiang basin and answer the questions that follow:

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp in °C	9.0	6.8	9.6	12.3	18.2	22.1	26.8	28.5	27.6	25.9	22.3	15.5
Rain fall in mm	41	102	109	239	358	417	203	178	76	66	53	41

Adapted from: Tregear, T.R. (1980) China: A Geographical Survey, p303

- a) Draw a suitable graph to show the climate of the station.
b) Calculate the:
i) Mean annual rainfall.
ii) Temperature range
c) i) Describe the climate at the station shown above.
ii) Give reasons for the climate described in (c) above.
d) How has the climate at the station influenced people's activities around?