

# Geography “C”

## Marking guide

### SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

#### PART 1 (MAP READING) (10 marks)

( a).i- 210170 ( 1mark)

ii. 281147 (1 mark)

(b).i. Necitu village ( 1mark)

ii. Bridge (Khor English Bridge)( 1mark)

(c)i. The two physical features are: (any two, 2marks)

- Mountain

- Rivers

- Swamps

ii. The two human features are: (any two, 2 marks)

- Bridges

- Roads

- Building

( d). The direction of Jebel Bilinyang from Necitu village is North- east.( 1 mark)

(c) The two major economic activities are: (Any two 1mark)

- Arable farming

- Fishing

- Quarrying

- Transportation

- Trade and commerce.

## **PART II (PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION)**

(a)Wild life conservation or tourism.(1 mark)

(b)Factors for the wild life conservation.

- Presence of different animal species.
- Good vegetation cover i.e.savannah vegetation.
- Government policy of encouraging the establishment of game parks in the country.
- Availability of capital to finance wildlife conservation activities.
- Availability of labour e.g. wildlife rangers/officers to be employed to guard the parks.
- Good transport routes e.g. from Nimule to Juba which encourage tourists to visit the area.

(Any 4 points ,4 marks)

(c )Importance of Tourism/wildlife conservation

- Employment opportunities to people living around.
- Improved standard of living due incomes got .
- Development of infrastructure.
- Earning of foreign exchange.
- Source of revenue to the government by taxing people.
- Preserve rare animal/livestock species.
- Used for study or research purposes by scholars.

(Any 3 points ,3 marks)

(d)This photograph could have been taken from one of the national parks in South sudan  
(Nimule,Kidepo,Boma,etc.)

Reasons because they have got such environment and animal species. (2 marks)

### **PART III (OBJECTIVES)**

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. B
12. A
13. B
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. B
18. C
19. D
20. A

(Any 20=20 marks)

### **SECTION B (SUDAN/AFRICA)**

Q.1.(a)Man destroy environment through;

- Deforestation by cutting down trees or forest will lead to soil erosion.
- Burning bush and forests ,lead to the loss of bacteria and soil fertility.
- Overfishing and the use of poisons leads to the extinction of the fish species.
- Overmining of non renewable resources.
- Pollution by industries caused changes in the air ,land ,water or rivers and lakes.
- Poaching which involves hunting wild animals illegally.
- Overcultivation leading to soil erosion and exhaustion of soil.

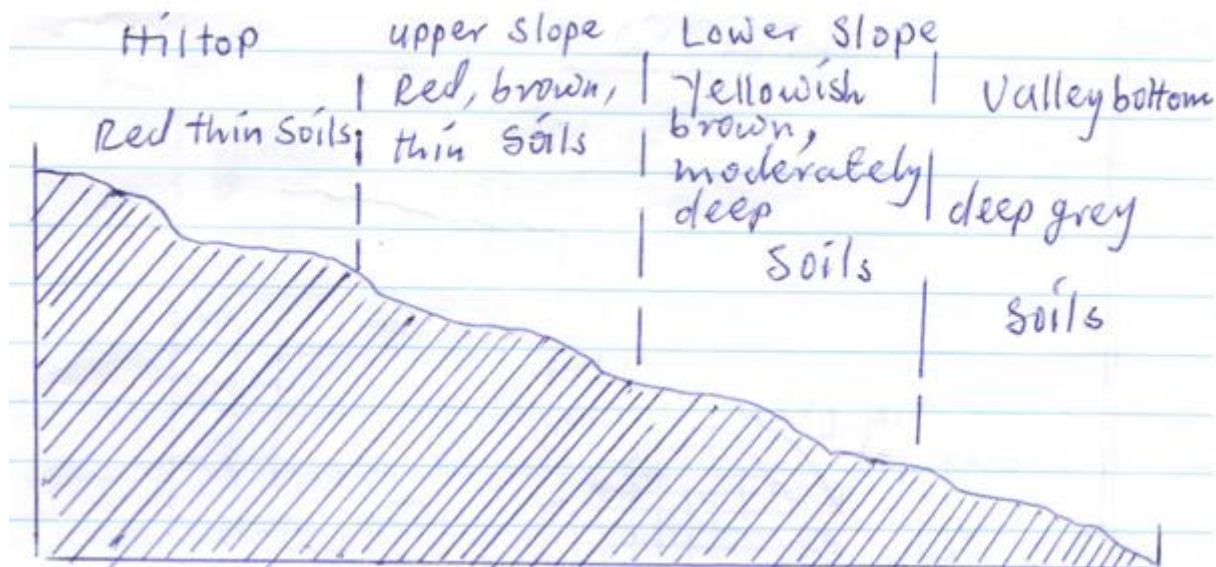
(Any 5=5marks)

(b) The methods of improving the natural environment are as follows.

- Afforestation by planting trees in order to control soil erosion as a wind break.
- RE-afforestation, planting trees in the areas which forests have been cut down.
- Irrigation, using water in the arid soils through pipes.
- Fish farming, to increase the number of fish species or varieties.
- Controlling pollution by reducing the release (emission) of poisonous gases or materials into the water, air and land.
- Mulching, covering soil using dry remains of the dry vegetation

(Any 5=5marks)

Q.2.a. Soil catena



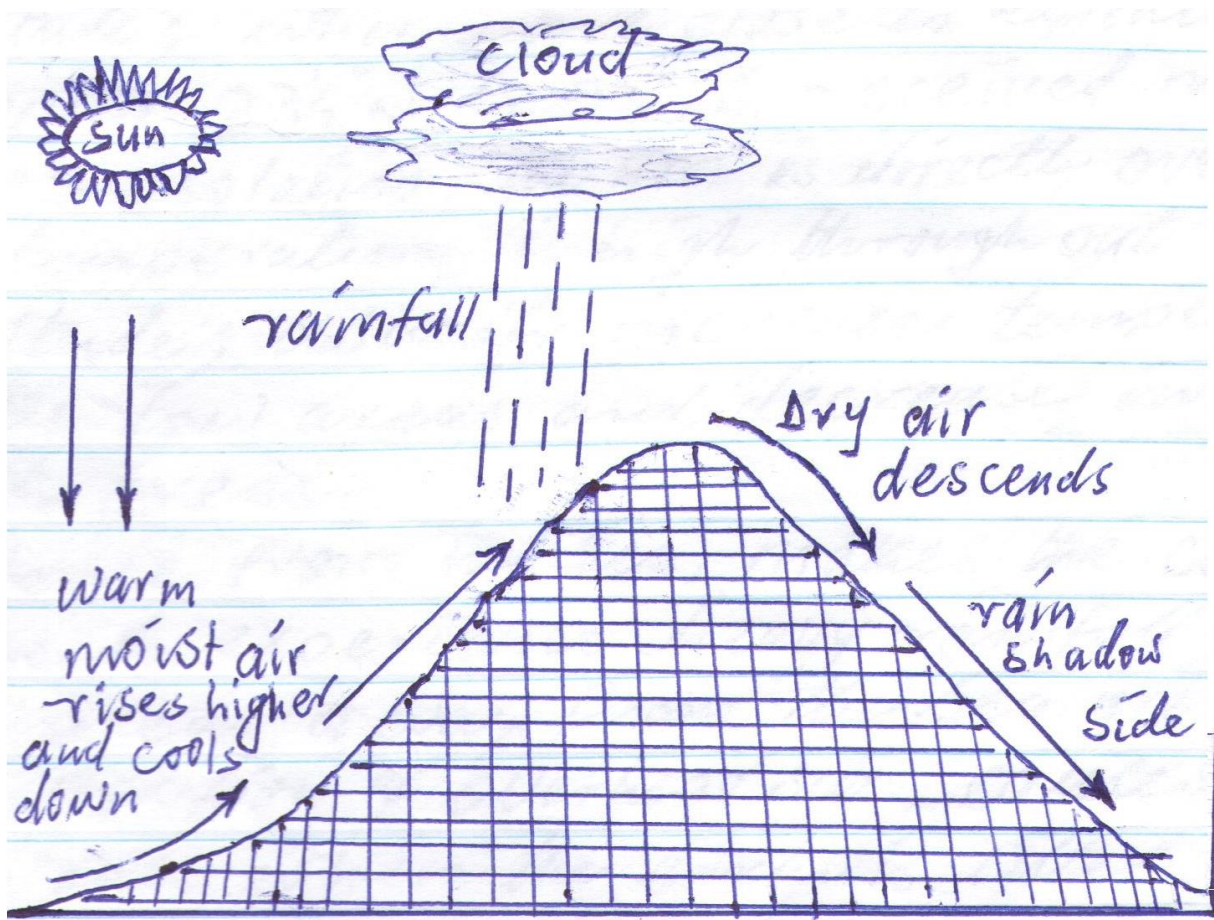
5 marks

(b) The causes of soil erosion in Africa are as follows.

- The nature of slopes, highlands accelerate surface runoff e.g. Algon mt., high lands.
- Drought leads to weathering and soil erosion.
- Heavy rainfall results to removal of soil particles from the top, floods cause the soils.
- Deforestation, cutting down the trees which led soil to be easily eroded and caused soil erosion.
- Overcultivation, using of land for long period without resting results into soil erosion.

Q.3.(a) Types of rainfall patterns

(i) Relief rainfall

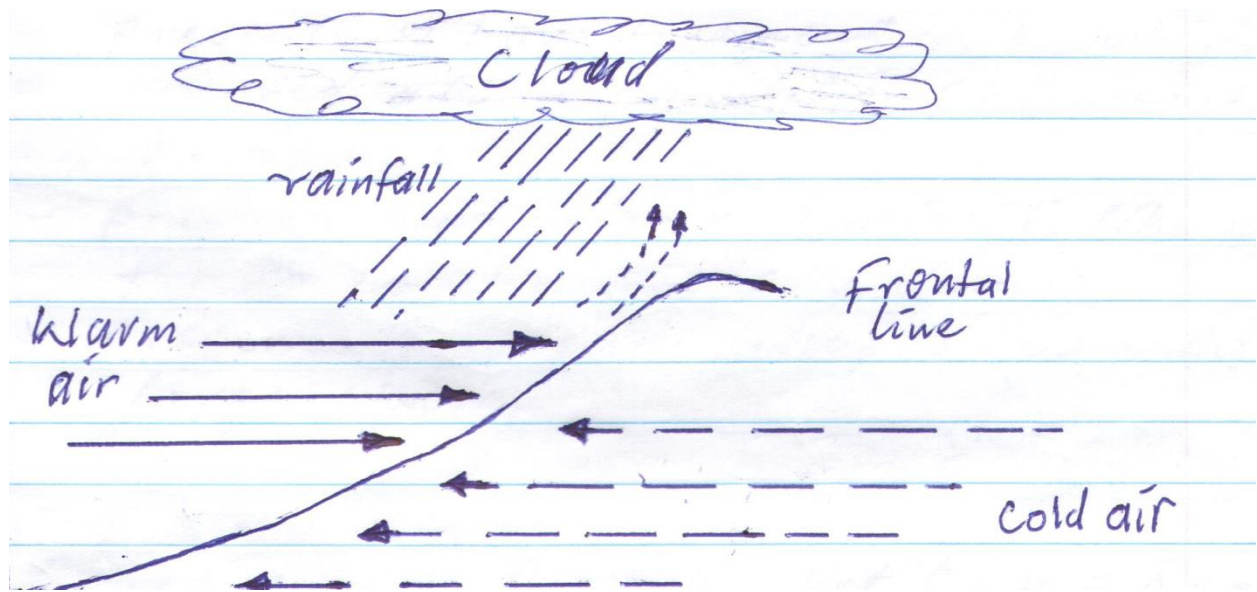


(ii) Convective rainfall





(iii) Frontal rainfall



(b) The factors affecting the climate of Africa are

- Latitude; which are close to equator or Tropics  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$  to  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$  received mostly sun's isolation, the heat is directly overhead or temperature is high through out.
- Altitude; usually increases temperature in the low areas and decrease in the high areas.
- Distance from the sea, makes the coastal areas to experience heavy rainfall while the areas away from the sea are affected.
- The position of overhead sun, causes the seasons, when the earth is tilted at  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$

(Any 4=4marks)

Q.4.(a) Factors for the establishment of the dam in Cairo are as follows

(i) Physical factors

- Seasonal nature of the Nile river made it necessary to control its fluctuation of the floods during rainy season.
- To store water for irrigation due to the harsh climate with a long dry season up to nine months.
- To provide large volumes of water for generating H.E.P.
- Presence of a narrow gorge site along the Nile for construction the dam.
- Presence of abundant raw materials like rocks for the construction of the dam.
- Presence of a wide valley to accommodate large water.

(ii) Human factors

- Presence of large markets for H.E.P. produced for domestic and industrial users.

- High level of technology provided by Russians.
- Availability of sufficient capital provided by the Egyptian and Russian Governments.
- Availability of abundant cheap labour provided by Egyptians and skilled labour by Russians.
- There was need to increase agricultural productivity in the region.
- The construction of the dam would provide the scarce water needed to develop perennial irrigation.
- Favourable government policy to develop the area by promoting agricultural and industrial development.

(Any 5points =5marks)

(b)The problems arising from the establishment of the dam are;

- Constant silting behind the dam resulting in high water levels.
- The extension of perennial irrigation resulted to the spread of diseases like bilharzias and malaria.
- Thousands of people were displaced from their original homes.
- High cost had to be incurred for resettlement of the displaced people.
- The creation of large water body like lake Nasser leads to high loss of water through infiltration and evaporation.
- Farmland along the Nile is becoming less fertile and productive.
- Salination of soils due to the high evaporation rates reducing the productivity of the land.
- Drowning of agricultural land along the Nile river by lake Nasser.

(Any 5points =5marks)

### **SECTION C (NORTH AMERICA)**

Q.5.(a)

- Beauharnois canal K (½ mark)
- M=Kingstone,N=Prescot,Q=Cornwall (½ mark)
- L.Ontario R. (½ mark)
- R.Ottawa (½ mark)

(b)St;Lawrence seaway was established

- To connect the rich interior with the Atlantic Seaboard in order to export the agricultural and mineral products.
- To create deep water along St.Lawrence river to allow large ocean going vessels to sail through.
- To industrialise the Great Lakes region because there was need to extract and process the vast mineral and agricultural resources of the Great Lakes region.
- To generate enough H.E.P.on various water falls along the St.Lawrence.
- To overcome rapids and falls ,making the river navigable to allow commercial ocean traffic to sail.
- To control flooding of the river Nile not to cause health hazards and destruction of properties.

(Any 4points =4marks)

(c )The steps taken in the construction of the St.L.Seaway.

- Widening the narrow sector 300km and deepening of the river channel to 8.2m.
- Construction of water channels (canals) and several locks about 89%.
- Problem of winter freezing was minimized through the introduction of ice breakers.
- Thousands of islands (shoels)were removed by blasting.
- Long sault rapids and Lachine rapids were drownedand shipping route constructed to overcome the rapids on St.Marie river.
- The problem of water falls along the river ,especially the Niagara falls between lake Ontario and Erie was overcome through the dam and water canals.
- Construction of lock gates to rises the water level to control floods and for production of H.E.P.

(Any 3points =3marks)

Q.6.(a)The conditions that favoured the development of New York City as a port.

- Its famous position in the world.
- It's a natural harbor ,which is characterized by deep water ,well sheltered ,ice free conditions,allow tidal range and productive hinterland.
- Construction of Erie canal and its opening in 1825 making the route cheaper.
- Is the world's political centre with the headquarters of UN which makes world's political capital.
- It experience ice free conditions through out the year

(Any 4points =4marks)

(b)The problems facing New York as a city.

- Pollution of the environment due to the high level of industrial concentration in the city.
- Racial discrimination due to the large number of people of different backgrounds.
- Growth and development od slums in the suburbs of New York.
- Unemployment especially the negroes and other immigrants.
- Congestion on the harbor due to the many ships arriving and departing.
- Lack of space for expansion because it is situated on many islands.
- Urban decay (centres) lose their service due to growth and development of other new up coming urban centres

(Any 3points =3marks)

(c)The steps to be taken for solving problems of New York



- Containers are packed on the top of one another on ship and storage areas which saves a lot of space.
- Containers have standard shape and are easily handled.
- Construction of skyscrapers to the expansion of limited space.
- Urban renewal to overcome the problem slums in the city.
- Wastes recycling and taxation to minimized the problem of pollution.

(Any 3points =3marks)

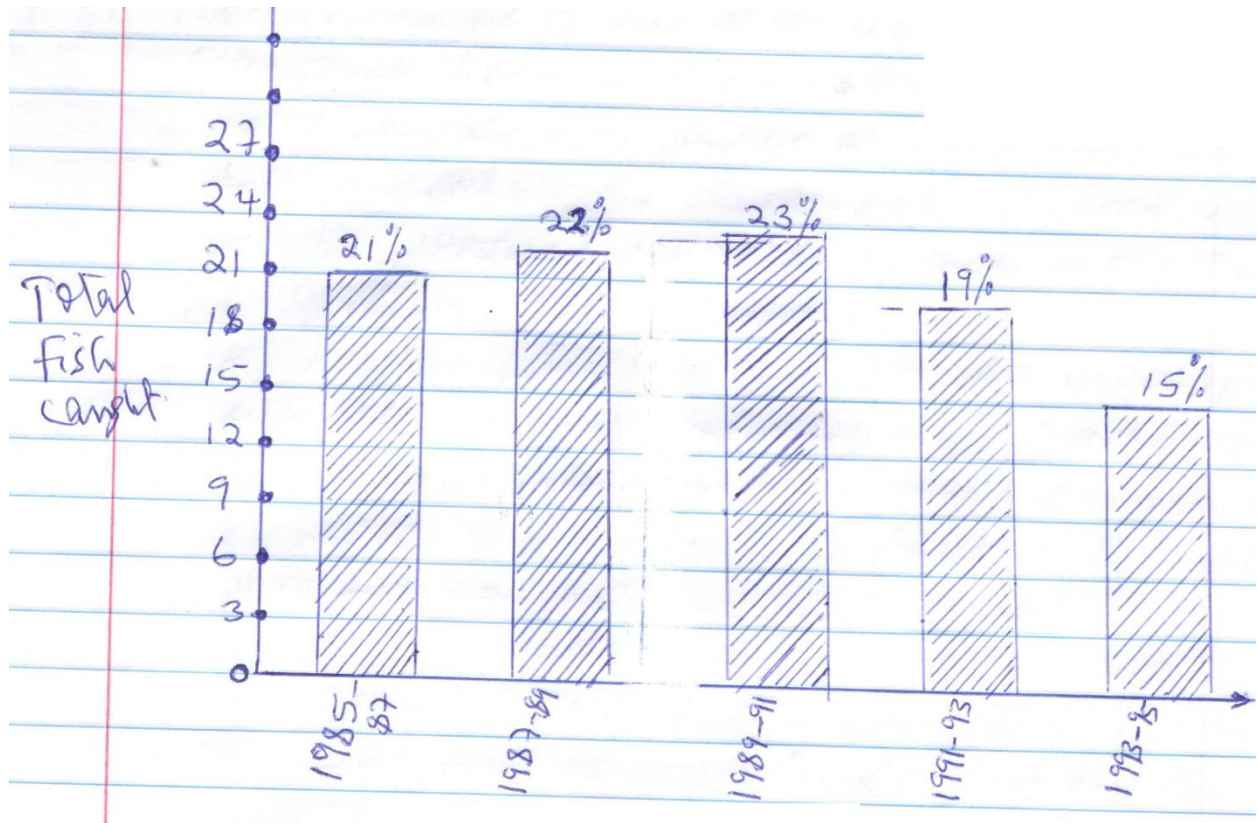
Table showing the processing of Pacific Salmon in British Columbia.

Year	Total fish catch	Percentage
1985-87	14590.6	21%
1987-89	1571.2	22%
1989-91	1575.6	23%
1991-93	1324.9	19%
1993-95	1065.3	15%
Total	6996.6	100%

1985-87	$\Rightarrow \frac{1459.6}{6996.6} \times 100 = 21\%$
1987-89	$\Rightarrow \frac{1571.2}{6996.6} \times 100 = 22\%$
1989-91	$\Rightarrow \frac{1575.6}{6996.6} \times 100 = 23\%$
1991-93	$\Rightarrow \frac{1324.9}{6996.6} \times 100 = 19\%$
1993-95	$\Rightarrow \frac{1065.3}{6996.6} \times 100 = 15\%$
21% + 22% + 23% + 19% + 15% = Total 100%	

A-The bar graph showing the processing of Pacific Salmon in British Columbia

Scale?



(b) Conditions which gave favoured fishing in British Columbia

- The presence of warm and cold ocean currents that create ideal conditions for the growth of plankton to feed fish.
- The presence of many off shore islands along the coast.
- Presence of of a long coastline with sheltered waters offering good sites.
- The coasts are ice free during winter.
- Most settlement are near the coast for labour force.
- Availability of various fish species.
- Development of modern methods of fishing.
- Existence of ready market for the fish both in British Columbia and other countries.
- High level of technology ,capital ,good,spawing grounds and slow or high water light to pass,

(Any 4points =4marks)

## SECTION D(RHINELAND)

Answer any One question from this section

Q.8.

- Switzerland is one of the leading country in livestock because of
- It has various types of farming, the leading one livestock .There are several reasons for the production of livestock in Switzerland as follows
- The flatter land surface in the Swiss plateau which easy the movement of animals.
- The warm sunny summers enable the growth of pastures to favour the outdoor grazing.
- The temperate climate with cold temperature in the Alps offers ideal conditions for livestock.
- The presence of vast land areas in the Alps which cannot easily be used for arable farming but allows livestock rearing.
- The availability of a variety of animal feeds like abundant pastures in different season's e.g. lowland pasture.
- High use of exotic animal breeds that yield a lot of milk and good quality beef.
- Presence of skilled labour to work on the livestock farms.
- High levels of technology as the farms such as use of automated milking machines.
- The presence of well developed milk processing industries producing milk.
- The presence of the large markets for milk products.
- The presence of well developed transport and communication network.

(Any 10points =10marks)

(a)Factors that have favoured the growth of industries in Germany are:

- The presence of various sources of energy (H.E.P.),natural gas and nuclear energy.
- Availability of a variety of raw material e.g. agricultural raw materials and minerals.
- Presence of a well developed transport system by road,railway and water.
- The presence of large market for industrial goods produced .
- Availability of labour force which skilled to work.
- High level of technology developed and used in industry.
- Favourable government government policies e.g. developed of infrastructure.
- The growth of banking and other financial institutions to provide capita.
- Regional cooperation like Germany being a member of the European union.
- Intensive research has led to production of precission goods requiring high skills.

(Any 5points = 5marks)

Industrial centres in Germany

- i. Dortmund.
- ii. Bremen.
- iii. Hamburg.
- iv. Hannover.
- v. Mannheim.
- vi. Wolfsburg.
- vii. Frankfurt.
- viii. Nuremberg.

(c) The problems caused industrial development in Germany are;-

- Pollution of the environment by gases pumped into the atmosphere from industries.
- Congestion of traffic along the ports e.g. river Rhine.
- There are so many people employed in industries resulted in congestion.
- Competition for market for industrial products with other industrialization.
- High costs of labour force making the production costs for industrial goods.
- Competition for the high skilled labour force to work in the industries.
- Exhaustion of minerals e.g. coal which has resulted into the closing of some industries.
- Industrialization encourage the development of conurbation lead to unemployment.
- Exhaustion of some raw materials led to over dependence on imported raw materials.
- Limited land for industrial expansion because of ruggedness of the landscape

(Any 4 points, 4 marks).