

PROPOSED MARKING GUIDE /GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT
PAPER II: HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY
NATIONAL EXAM 2022-2023
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SECTION A: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS (60Marks)

1.Mention any five factors that influence population distribution in Rwanda. (5marks)

- Climate
- Relief
- Soils
- Vegetation
- Human factors
- Urbanisation
- Government policies
- Transport and communication facilities

2.Name any three types of rural settlements. (3marks)

- Nucleated settlements
- Linear settlement
- Isolated settlement
- Sparsed or scattered settlements /dispersed settlement
- Grouped/planned settlement pattern

3.Enumerate any Five problems that ranching is facing in Africa. (5marks)

- Unreliable rainfall
- High temperatures
- Pests and diseases eg: Tse Tse flies,ticks,mouth and foot disease.
- Low quality pasture
- Water shortage
- Insufficient transport facilities to transport animal products to market centres
- Limited capital to farming
- Inadequate skilled manpower
- Competition on world market
- Lack of veterinary services
- Population pressure

4.Differentiate open-cast mining from shaft mining .(4marks)

- **Open cast or stripping methods** involve the removal of the top soil or layer that covers the required minerals by either digging out the top layer or blasting the rocks in the area.

- **Shaft mining** This method is used where the mineral is located far deep into the ground. Shafts are sunk vertically until they reach the mineral seams or layers.

5. Mention any five factors that influence industrial development in Rwanda. (5marks)

- Availability of raw materials
- Presence of market
- Improved transport facilities
- Government policies to produce enough industrial commodities
- Political stability.
- Availability of water
- Presence of labor especially skilled for operations in the industries.
- Foreign investment
- Availability of capital.
- Availability of power

6. What is plantation farming? (2marks)

- **Plantation farming** refers to the growing of a single crop for sale. This is called **MONOCULTURE**.
- Most of crops grown on plantation in Rwanda are Tea and coffee.

7) Explain any three causes of population migration. (6marks)

- Search of employment opportunities
- Political instability
- Population pressure
- Natural calamities
- Search for better health care
- Government policy
- Search for pasture and water

8) a) In 2012, the birth rate of a country Z was 33%, death rates was 12%. Calculate the growth rate of country Z. (2marks)

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{\text{Birth rate} - \text{Death rate}}{1000} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{33 - 12}{100} \times 100 = 2.1\%$$

b) In 2020, the population of Rwanda was estimated at 13,800,000 people. Find out the estimated population density. (2marks)

- Population density = Total population divided by Total area
- Population density = $13,800,000 : 26,338 \text{ km}^2 = 524 \text{ people/km}^2$

9) Outline any five characteristics of plantation agriculture in Brazil. (5marks)

- Most of plantations are owned by foreigners
- Most of the production of cash crops is done on Fazendas
- Owners of plantations use hired labour
- Plantation also known as fazendas
- Farming is highly mechanized
- Crops grown on the plantation including coffee,tea,Sugarcane,Sisal etc....

10) Explain any three problems that limit power production in Africa. (6marks)

- Inadequate capital (insufficient capital) for financing energy projects.
- Low levels of demand (market) for electricity which determines the amount of electricity produced
- High cost of power.
- Lack of skilled manpower, managerial skills and low levels of technology
- Fluctuation of water volume in rivers due to change in climate conditions
- Political instability which discourages foreign investors in energy and industrial sector.
- Low level industrialization

11) Explain any three measures that can be taken in order to discourage the development of slums in urban centres. (6marks)

- Implement policies and incentives to encourage the construction of affordable housing for low-income residents.
- Develop well urban planning to ensure proper land use.
- Improvement and upgrading of existing slums to provide better living conditions and infrastructure.
- Relocate residents to improved housing while redeveloping the slum areas.
- Invest in basic infrastructures such as water supply,sanitation and electricity and transport to enhance living standards.
- Collaborate with private sector to develop affordable housing solutions .
- To enforce regulations and prevent unauthorized construction of slums.

12) Differentiate between land rehabilitation and land reclamation . (4marks)

- **Land rehabilitation** refers to the process of restoring land that has been degraded due to human activities such as mining,deforestation or industrial activities.
- **Land reclamation** : is the process of converting land such as wetlands,sea areas, into productive land for various purposes such as agriculture,infrastructure development,urban expansion.

13) Identify any five factors that favour forest exploitation in Africa. (5marks)

- Availability of capital
- Availability of abundant labour
- Presence of markets for forest products such as timber
- Availability of transport and communication networks
- Presence of valuable tree species
- Availability of rivers for transportation of logs.

SECTION B: ATTEMPT ONLY TWO QUESTIONS. (40marks)

14) a) Give five consequences of high population density in Rwanda. (5marks)

- Pressure on land
- Land fragmentation
- High expenditure by the government.
- Development of slums
- Environmental degradation
- Easy spread of diseases

b) Analyse the strategic policies put in place by the government of China to control the population.(15marks)

- Promotion of late marriage
- **One child policy** on a married couple
- Providing services for the birth control
- Encouraging abortion
- Educating regarding family planning
- Encouraging celibacy
- Giving incentives to the people with small families.
- Killing new born baby gives.

15) a) Identify any five advantages of road transport . (5marks)

- Common and flexible: there is accessibility to various places.
- Link people, resources and activities.
- Cheaper and faster to use over short distances.
- Suitable for movement of light goods.
- Appropriate in hilly areas compared to other means such as railways.
- Cheaper to construct than other types of transport.

b) Evaluate the problems that hinder trade among African countries. (15marks)

- Poor Transport facilities/services
- Instability and Insecurity
- Similarity of Products
- Inaccessibility to the sea
- Ineffective demand (insufficient market
- Smuggling and corruption
- Climate change
- Effect of pest and diseases
- Landlockedness position
- Political issues

16) a) Identify the problems associated with industrialization in Germany. (5marks)

- High level of mechanisation and automation in industries leads to loss of jobs.

- There has been a decline and closure of some industries due to inadequate raw materials such as iron and coal.
- There is congestion in urban centres due to high population which is attracted by industries.
- There is a problem of environmental pollution due to toxic wastes that pollute land and water. In addition, gases from thermal power plants and petro-chemical industries have greatly affected European atmosphere.
- Mining has resulted to land degradation. This is common in areas with coal deposits existing in deeper layers. Extraction has left the land being degraded.
- There is stiff competition from countries producing similar products. They include USA and Japan. Because of high technology in these countries, they use low costs of production, which poses a threat to the industrial sector in Germany.

b) Explain any five factors that favoured Ruhr industrial development. (15marks)

- The presence of cheap coal deposition
- The availability of iron
- Presence of large market
- Availability of capital
- Availability of skilled labour.
- Government policy
- The availability of cheap water transport:
- The high level of technology

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