

**PROPOSED MARKING GUIDE /GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT**

**PAPER II: HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**

**NATIONAL EXAM 2022-2023**

**PREPARED BY TEACHER IRUMVA EMMANUEL**

**EMAIL: emmyirumv@gmail.com**

**TEL: 0784591180**

**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)**

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

$$= 33 - 12 / 100 \times 100 = 2.1\%$$

**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 =  $13,800,000 : 26,3338 \text{ km}^2 = 524 \text{ people/km}^2$

**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

----END---