PREEMINENT 0774766904 (PROF REB)

ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY 2248/2

PAPER 2

JUNE 2017 SESSION 2 hours 30 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.
Answer **four** questions.
Answer **one** question from each of Sections A, B and C and **one** other question from any section.
Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.
If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

This question paper consists of 14 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

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Section A (Physical Environment)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

1 **(a)** Outline the benefits and problems associated with living in a limestone region. [7]

(b) **Fig. 1** shows river features in a floodplain.

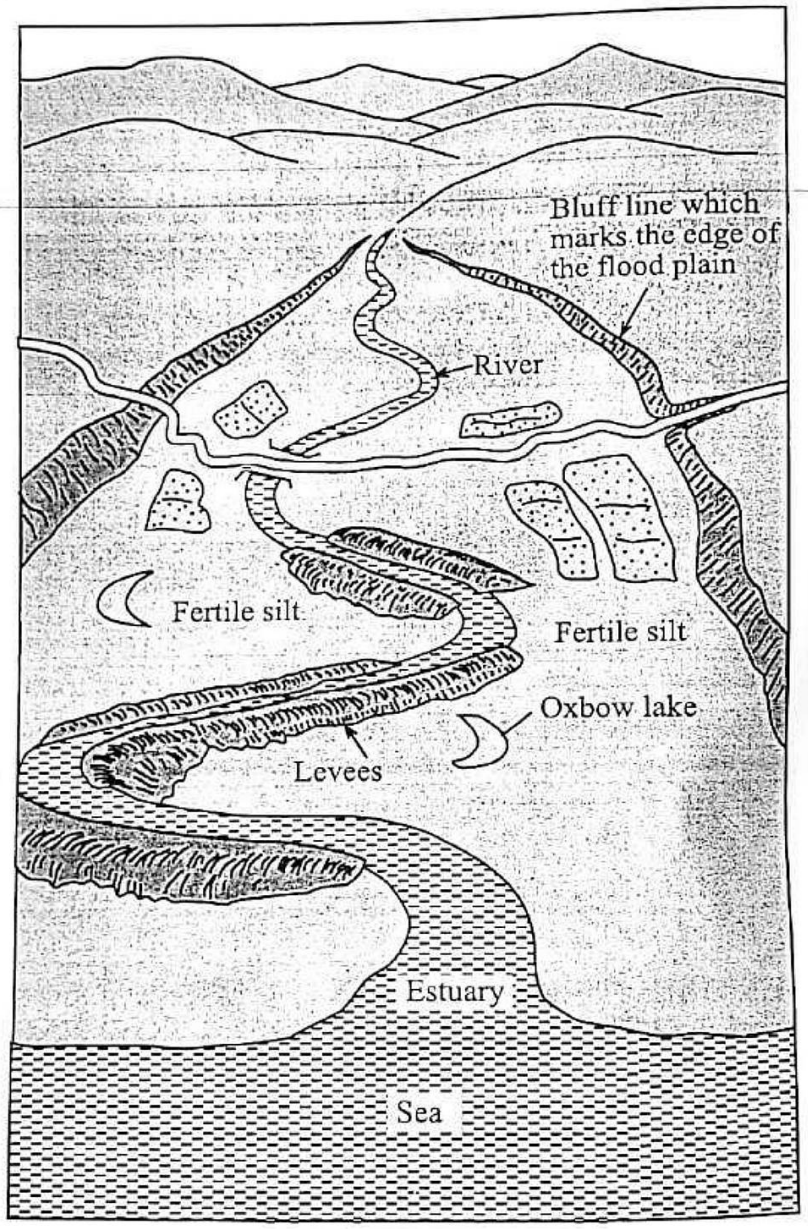


Fig. 1

(i) Using **Fig.1**, state the possible advantages of settling in the flood plain shown. [5]

(ii) With the aid of labelled diagrams, show how levees are formed. [6]

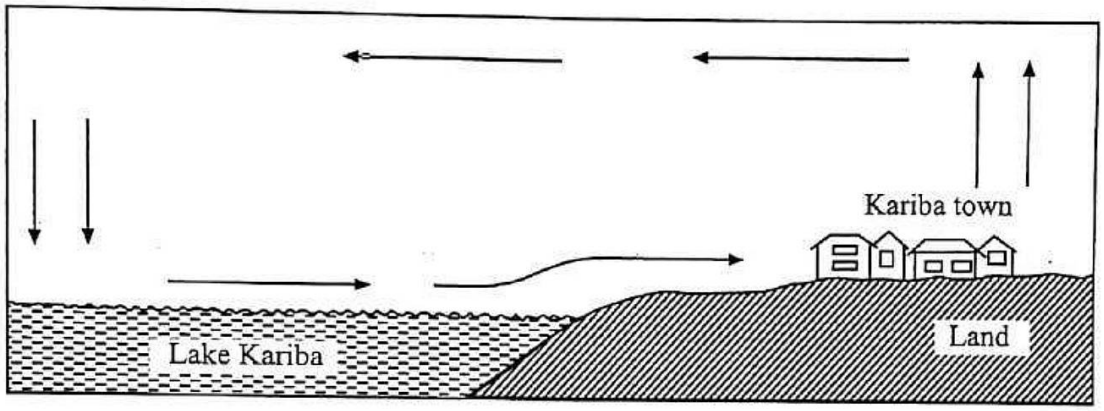
(c) Identify problems posed by fold mountains to people and suggest solutions to overcome these problems. [7]

2 (a) (i) Define the term *air mass*. [2]

(ii) Describe weather associated with a warm front. [4]

(iii) Name the instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure. [1]

(b) **Fig. 2** shows air movement around Lake Kariba during the day.



KEY:

→ Air movement

Fig. 2

Describe and explain the air movement shown. [5]

(c) (i) Draw a labelled diagram to show why Chimanimani mountain receives more rainfall than Save Valley. [6]

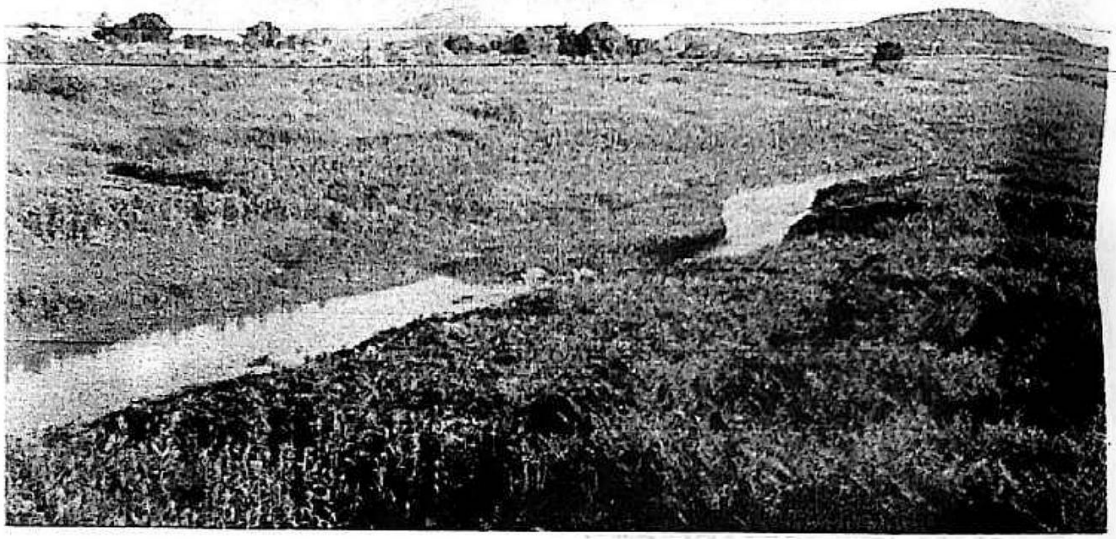
(ii) What problems are likely to be faced by farmers in the Chimanimani Highlands as a result of too much rainfall? [4]

(iii) What advice would you give the farmers in (c) (ii) above to solve the problems? [3]

3 (a) (i) Define the terms *herbivores and carnivores* as used in biotic studies. [4]

(ii) Outline the major characteristics of tropical desert vegetation. [3]

(b) Study Photograph A below.



(i) Describe the scene in the photograph above. [5]

(ii) State any two environmental problems that are likely to be caused by the human activities shown in the photograph. [2]

(iii) Soil is made up of the following components:

Organic matter	5 %
Water	25 %
Air	25 %
Mineral matter	45 %

Draw a pie chart to illustrate these components. [4]

(c) (i) What measures can be taken to conserve water in your area? [4]

(ii) What challenges can be experienced in implementing these measures? [3]

Section B (Economic Geography)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

4 (a) (i) What are fossil fuels? [2]

(ii) What is the negative impact of mining on the environment in Zimbabwe? [5]

(b) (i) **Table 1** shows the different uses of coal in Zimbabwe.

Table 1

Uses of coal	Percentage of Total amount produced %
Coke	30
Thermal power	25
Agriculture	15
Railway Transport	14
Manufacturing	10
Mining	6

Describe the uses of coal using **Table 1**. [6]

(ii) **Fig. 3** shows a thermal power station.

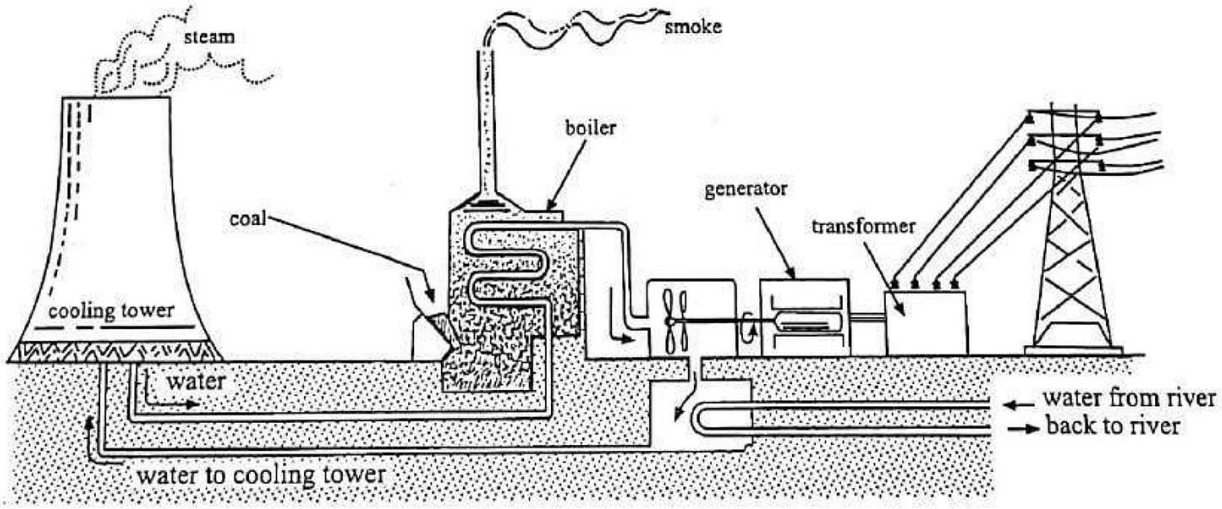


Fig. 3

Using **Fig. 3**, describe how thermal electricity is generated. [5]

(c) In Zimbabwe, about 90% of households in rural areas use wood as the main source of energy. What measures can be put in place to ensure that there is adequate energy in the rural areas? [7]

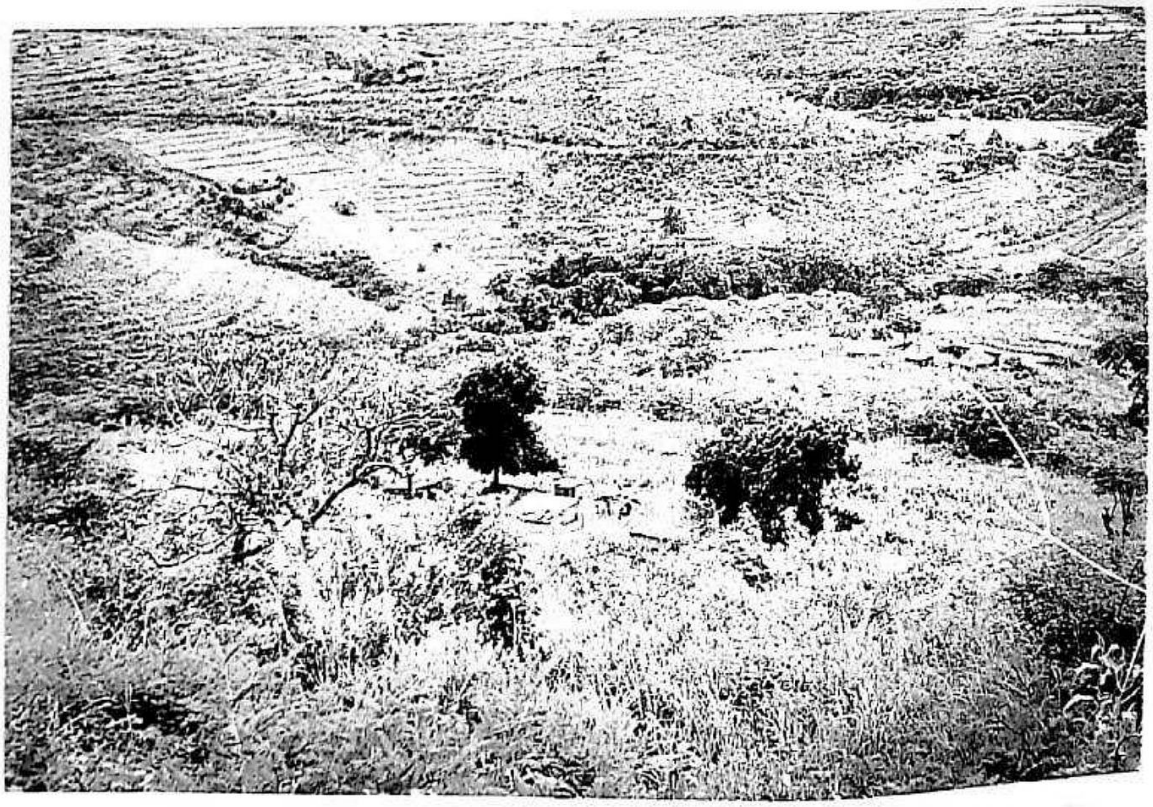
5 **(a)** **(i)** Give any **three** reasons for the decline of the dairy herd in Zimbabwe in recent years. [3]

(ii) Classify the following information into inputs and outputs of a farming system.

Arable land	=	4 hectares
Grain yield	=	150 bags
Communal pasture	=	50 hectares
Average rainfall	=	1 000 mm per year

[4]

(b) Study Photograph B below.



(i) Describe the scene in the photograph. [6]

(ii) What type of farming is practised by the inhabitants of the area shown? [1]

(iii) How have the farmers solved the challenges posed by the steep slope? [1]

(c) **Fig. 4** shows percentages of land uses in different agro-ecological regions of Zimbabwe.



Fig. 4

(i) What percentage of land for communal farming is in Region 5? [1]

(ii) Which agro-ecological region has the highest percentage in small scale commercial farming? [1]

(iii) Which farming activity occupies the largest percentage in Region 1? [1]

(d) "Tobacco farming is one of the most important farming activities in Zimbabwe." What points can you raise for and against this statement? [7]

6 (a) (i) Define the term *beneficiation.* [2]

(ii) **Table 2** shows types of industry.

Table 2

Type of industry	Main characteristic	Example
Primary	(i).....	(ii).....
Secondary	(iii).....	(iv).....
Tertiary	Provision of services	(v).....

On your answer sheet, fill in the blanks **(i)** to **(v)**. [5]

(b) **Fig. 5** shows the proportions of working population in three sectors of employment for four countries R. S. T. and U.

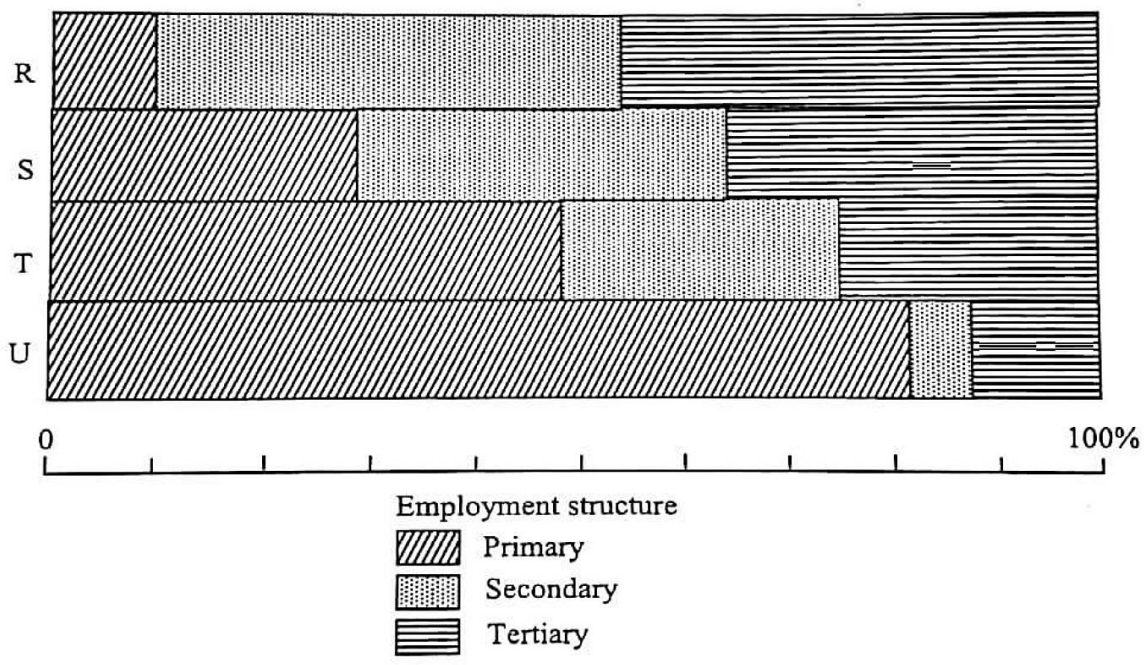


Fig. 5

(i) Which of the countries is most economically developed? [1]

(ii) State the least economically developed country. [1]

(iii) What percentage of workers is in the tertiary sector in country T? [1]

(c) **Fig. 6** shows possible locations of industries at sites A to E.

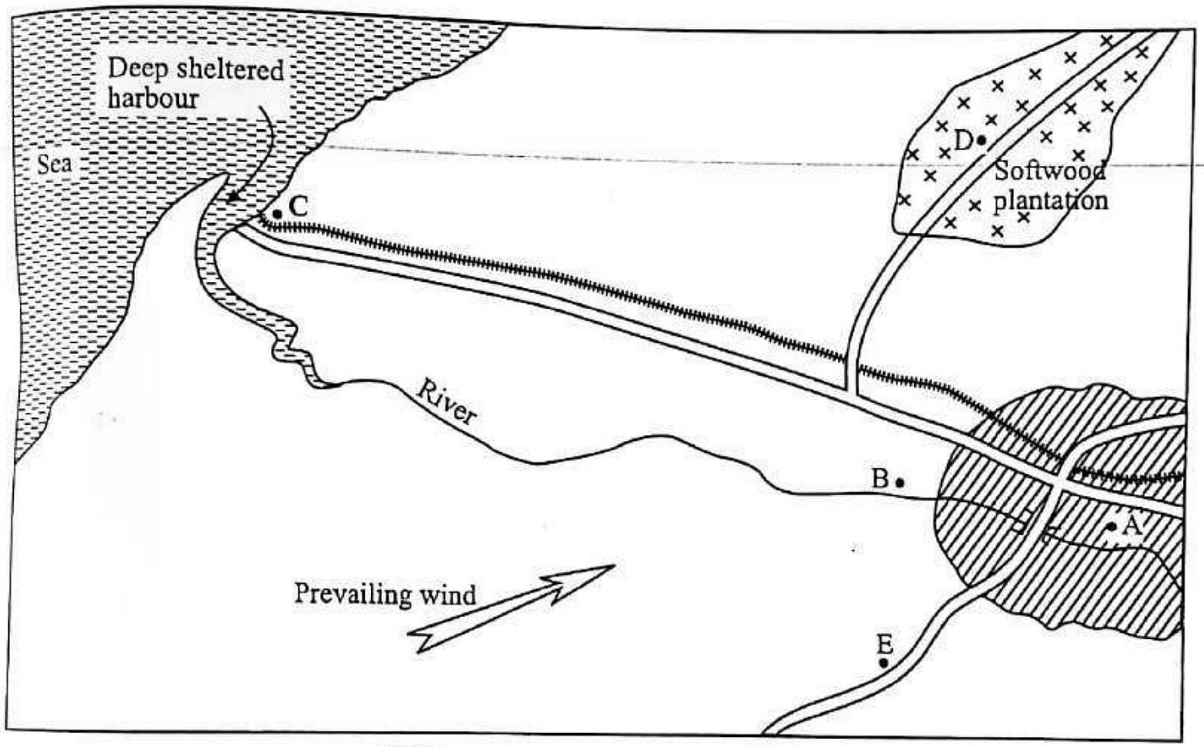


Fig. 6

Stating your reasons in each case, suggest the most suitable site for:

(i) a bakery

(ii) an oil refinery

(iii) a saw mill

(iv) a sewage processing plant [8]

(d) Zimbabwe has in recent years experienced a decline in industrial output.

(i) What in your view have been the reasons for this decline? [4]

(ii) How could this decline be reduced? [3]

Section C (Population, Settlement, Transport and Trade)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

7 **(a)** **(i)** Define the term *urbanisation*. [2]

(ii) State the main characteristics of the Central Business District (CBD) of a city. [5]

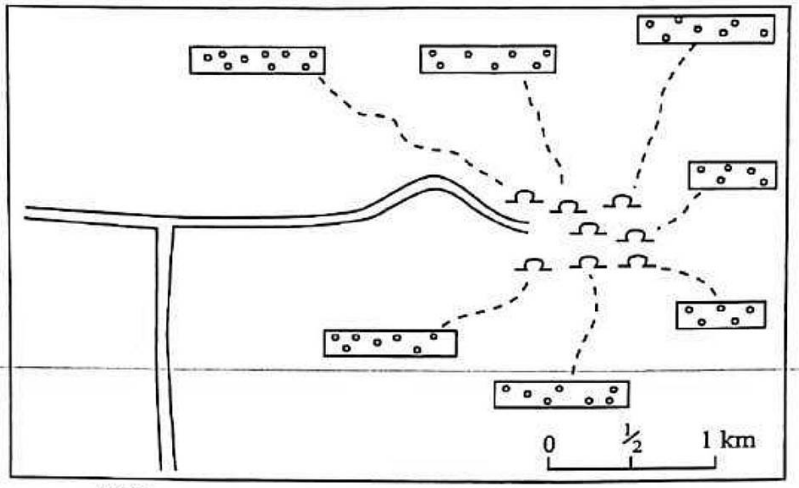
(iii) What are the major problems associated with urbanisation? [4]

(iv) How can the problems stated in **(a)(iii)** above be solved? [3]

(b) Draw a labelled diagram to show the structure of a radial settlement pattern. [3]

(c) **Fig. 7** shows the layout of a rural settlement before and after a land reform programme.

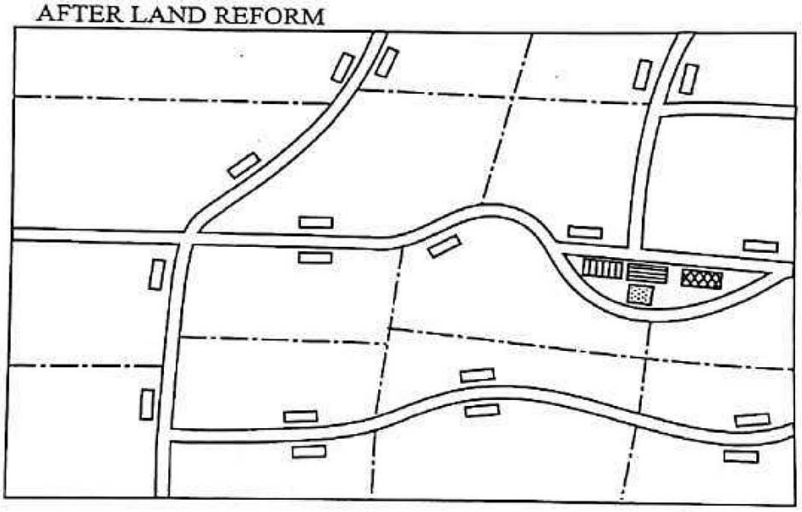
BEFORE LAND REFORM



KEY

- farm huts
- farmers plots
- foot paths
- wide gravel road

AFTER LAND REFORM



KEY

- wide gravel road
- farm boundary
- new farm house
- new community hall
- new grain collection depot
- grinding mill
- grocery shop

Fig. 7

(i) Describe the changes that have taken place on the settlement after the land reform. [6]

(ii) State any **two** benefits enjoyed by the farmers as a result of the changes stated in **(c)(i)** above. [2]

8 (a) (i) Define the terms *underpopulation and population density* as used in population studies. [4]

(ii) State the factors that are responsible for high birth rates in some African countries. [2]

(b) Study **Table 3** which shows the population of five largest cities in the world in 1980 and in 2000.

Table 3

1980			2000		
Rank	City	Population (millions)	Rank	City	Population (millions)
1	New York	12,3	1	Mexico City	31,0
2	London	10,4	2	Sao Paulo	25,8
3	Rhine-Ruhr	6,9	3	Shanghai	23,7
4	Tokyo	6,7	4	Tokyo	23,7
5	Shanghai	5,8	5	New York	22,4

(i) Describe the changes that have taken place in the population of the cities shown. [5]

(ii) Draw a bar graph, to scale, to show the population of the five cities in 1980. [6]

(c) (i) What are the problems experienced in rural areas as a result of rural-urban migration? [5]

(ii) how can the problems in **c (i)** above be reduced? [3]

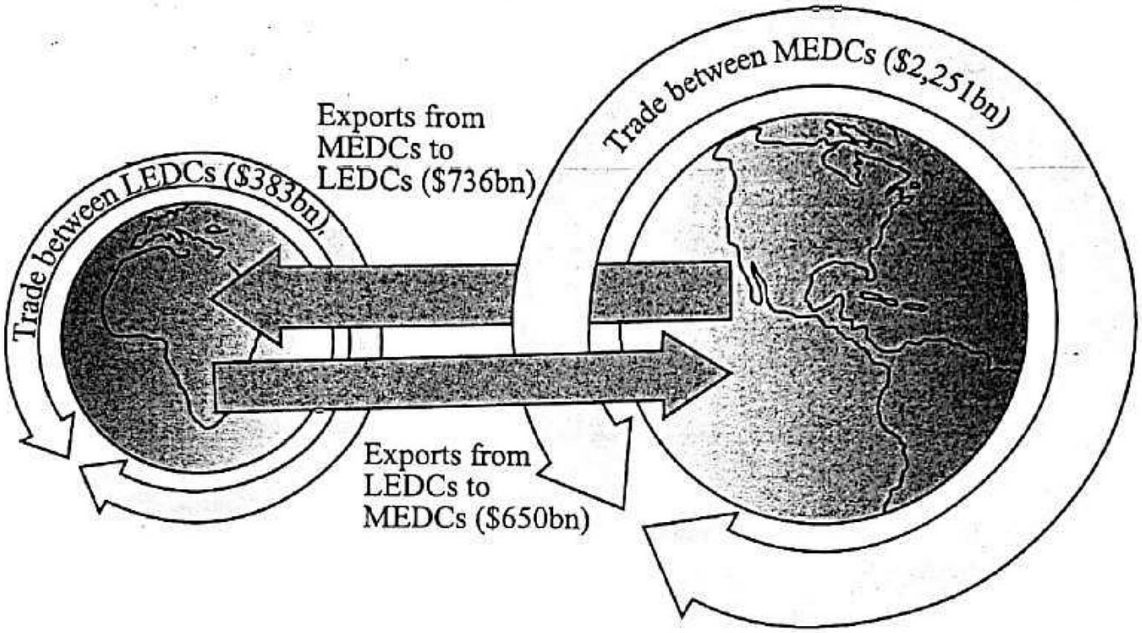
9 (a) (i) Explain why most rivers in Zimbabwe are not used for water transport. [3]

(ii) Outline the problems experienced by railway transport in Zimbabwe. [4]

(iii) How could the problems stated in **a (ii)** above be solved? [4]

(b) What are the advantages of using animal drawn carts as a means of transport in the rural areas of Zimbabwe? [7]

(c) **Fig. 8** shows the pattern of world trade.



KEY
bn = billion
MEDCs = More Economically Development Countries
LEDCs = Less Economically Development Countries

Fig. 8

(i) Describe the pattern of trade shown. [4]

(ii) Suggest how trade among the less economically developed countries may be increased. [3]