EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA
Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

Geography 2218/2
PAPER 2
Friday 9 OCTOBER 2015

Additional materials:
Answer Booklet

Time: 2 hours

Instructions to candidates

1 Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.

2 There are twelve (12) questions in this paper.

3 Answer only four (4) questions according to the instructions below:
   (i) Answer one question from Section A.
   (ii) Answer one question from Section B.
   (iii) Answer one question from Section C.
   (iv) You are free to choose the fourth question from any Section: A, B or C.

4 Write your answers in the separate Answer Booklet provided.

Information for candidates

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

2 The Insert contains Figures 1, 2 and 3.

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

4 Cell phones and calculators are not allowed in the examination room.
SECTION A: ZAMBIA

1 Study Figure 1 (Insert) of Zambia.
   (a) On Figure 1, name in the spaces provided below the map, the irrigation schemes marked A and B. [2]
   (b) (i) State the factors that favour irrigation in the areas shown on the map. [3]
        (ii) List two irrigated crops for each scheme. [2]
   (c) (i) Explain the factors that favour Zambia’s commercial farming potential in the SADC region. [3]
        (ii) What negative factors are associated with commercial farming in Zambia? [2]

2 (a) (i) What are deciduous trees? [1]
        (ii) Give four examples of deciduous trees found in Zambia. [2]
   (b) Discuss the significance of forests to human beings. [4]
   (c) What is the relevance of the Forestry Department in the management of indigenous forests? [5]

3 Study the graph below which shows copper production by various mining companies from 1992 to 2008.
(a) (i) Compare the production of copper by ZCCM and KCM on one hand and the production by other companies. [4]

(ii) Give reasons that explain the production pattern reflected in the graph above. [4]

(b) (i) Name two countries which buy most of Zambia’s copper. [1]

(ii) Explain how the copper mined in Zambia reaches the overseas markets. [3]

With reference to tourism in Zambia, write brief notes on the following:

(a) Tourist attractions on the Copperbelt. [3]

(b) Traditional ceremonies. [3]

(c) Government measures to conserve wildlife. [3]

(d) The Livingstone museum. [3]

[12]

5 (a) (i) Name two fisheries associated with the river that starts near Solwezi, flows south, then eastwards to join the Zambezi River north of Chirundu. [2]

(ii) Give four examples of the types of fish caught there. [2]

(iii) What are the threats to sustained fishing at the named fisheries? [2]

(b) Describe the traditional fishing methods used in the fisheries named in (a)(i). [3]

(c) How do the local people process the fish to ensure that it stays a long time without rotting? [3]

[12]
SECTION B: THE SUB-REGION

6 Study Figure 2 (Insert) of Malawi
   (a) On Figure 2, name, in the spaces provided below the map, the subsistence farming area A and commercial farming area B.

   (b) (i) Name two crops grown under subsistence farming and two crops grown under commercial farming.

   (ii) Explain the factors that favour commercial farming in the shaded area B shown on the map.

   (c) State the measures that the government has put in place to boost agriculture in Malawi.

7 (a) Discuss the importance of road and water transport to the economic development of the sub-region.

   (b) Explain why countries in the sub-region are at different levels of development with regard to road and water transport.

   (c) What are the benefits of using air transport over the use of road and water transport?

8 Study Figure 3 (Insert) of the sub-region
   (a) On Figure 3, name two of the hydro-electric power stations shown on the map.

   (b) Explain the factors that favoured the construction of hydro-electric power stations named in (a) above.

   (c) (i) What are the positive and negative effects that have resulted from dam construction?

   (ii) Explain why the sub-region has insufficient hydro-electricity power supply despite the large potential for generation.

9 Draw a sketch map of Kenya and on it:
   (a) Mark and name;

   (i) one town where a motor vehicle assembly industry is located.

   (ii) one town where an oil refinery is found.

   (b) Of what importance are the two industries mentioned in (a) above?

   (c) Explain the factors that limit the growth of the agro-industry in Kenya.
SECTION C: SETTLEMENTS AND POPULATION STUDIES.

10 Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGES</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>AGE STRUCTURE %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 14</td>
<td>3 300 339</td>
<td>3 271 389</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 – 24</td>
<td>1 423 026</td>
<td>1 425 654</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 – 54</td>
<td>2 042 023</td>
<td>2 069 511</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 – 64</td>
<td>193 753</td>
<td>213 927</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 65</td>
<td>147 705</td>
<td>194 901</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Calculate:
   (i) the total population aged 15 – 64. [1]
   (ii) the dependency ratio. [3]

(b) Explain the factors that affect life expectancy. [4]

(c) State factors that affect population distribution. [4]

[12]

11 (a) Explain the characteristics of shanty compounds. [5]


(c) Explain why there are more males between the ages of 0 – 14 years and more females after the age of 14 years. [3]

[12]

12 (a) (i) What is urbanisation? [1]

(ii) State three factors that influence urbanisation in Zambia. [3]

(b) (i) Give two functions of rural settlements found in Zambia. [2]

(ii) What functions are associated with both the urban and the rural settlements in Zambia? [3]

(c) What geographical factors affect the location of a settlement? [3]

[12]