EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Joint Examination for the School Certificate
and General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY   2218/1

PAPER 1

Tuesday   13 NOVEMBER 2012

1:50 000 Survey Map is enclosed with this question paper.

Additional materials:
  Multiple Choice answer sheet
  Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

TIME 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1   Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.

2   Ensure that your name, centre number and candidate number have been correctly written on the Answer Sheet provided.

3   There are **fifty (50)** questions in this paper. Answer **all** the questions. For each question, there are four possible answers, **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the one you consider correct and shade your choice in clear pencil on the separate Answer Sheet.

4   Read very carefully the instructions on the answer sheet provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

1   Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.

2   Cell phones and calculators are not allowed in the examination room.

Section A: Mapwork and Basic Techniques

Questions 1 to 12 are based on the 1:50 000 map extract of Shamva (Zimbabwe).

1   What feature is found at grid reference 517808?

    A   Church

    B   Dam

    C   Dip tank

    D   National monument

2   A surveyor stood on the summit of Aburmdale Hill in square 5087. He saw a village 3km away. In what direction was he looking?

    A   North east

    B   North west

    C   South east

    D   South west

3   What is the distance along the Mazowe River from the river in square 5390 to the eastern edge of the map extract?

    A   5.6 km

    B   6.0 km

    C   6.4 km

    D   6.8 km

4   What is the approximate size of the water storage reservoir east of Shamva town?

    A   1 km^2

    B   2 km^2

    C   3 km^2

    D   4 km^2

5   The height of Tipperary Hill in square 4989 is ... metres.

    A   980

    B   1 020

    C   1 100

    D   1 200

6   By what means would one not be able to reach Shamva town?

    A   Air

    B   Railway

    C   Road

    D   Water

7 The main use of the railway south of Shamva town is to transport •••

    A   crops.

    B   fruits.

    C   mineral.

    D   passengers.

8 Study the part of the map extract shown below.
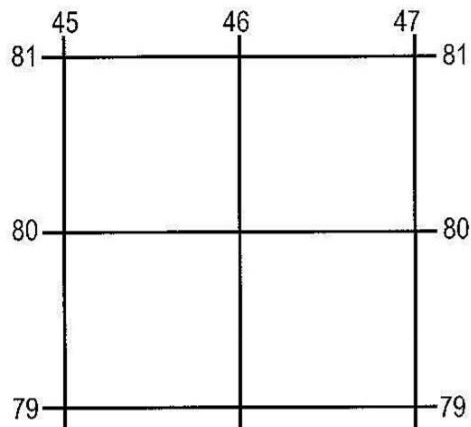
What land forms are found in the area?

    A   Escarpments

    B   Plateaux

    C   Round hills

    D   Spurs

9 In which settlement is the door-to-door delivery of goods and people most effective?

    A   Hexagon (4985)

    B   Wadzanai (4887)

    C   Wapley (4991)

    D   Wolley Estate (5491)

10 Which of the following statements is true, according to map evidence?

    A   District Administration is not available in the area.

    B   Education is not provided in the area.

    C   Medical facilities are not offered in the area.

    D   There is no police protection offered to the people in the area.

[Turn over

11   What type of agriculture is practised in squares 5589 and 5689?

    A   Dairy farming

    B   Mixed farming

    C   Plantation farming

    D   Ranching

12   Shamva can be described as a ...

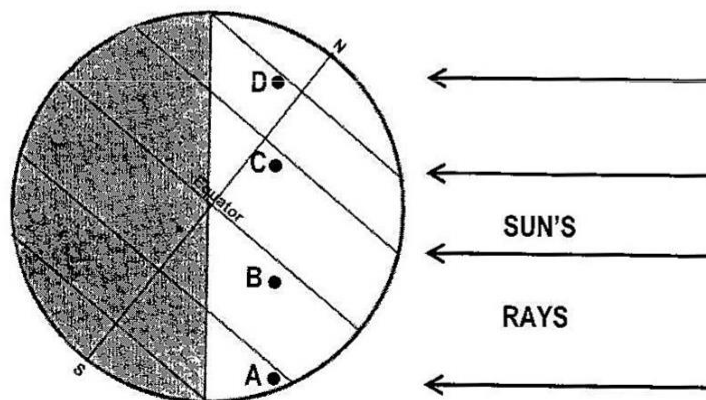   **A**   market town.

    B   mining town.

    C   route centre.

    D   tourist centre.

Section B: Elements of Physical Geography

13   Budapest (Hungary) and Cape Town (South Africa) lie along the same meridian (18°E). Budapest lies at 47°N while Cape Town lies at 33°S. What is the approximate distance between them?

    A   1554 km

    B   3663 km

    C   5217 km

    D   8880 km

14   Study the diagram below.

The diagram shows the position of the earth on 21 June. At what station **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** would there be 5½ hours of daylight?

15 What causes a rift valley to be formed?

    A   Compression in the crust of the earth.

    B   Folding of the crust of the earth.

    C   Subsidence of a river valley.

    D   Tension in the crust of the earth.

16 Which of the following types of weathering involves both physical and chemical processes?

    A   Biological

    B   Exfoliation

    C   Freeze-thaw

    D   Oxidation

17 Study the diagram below.
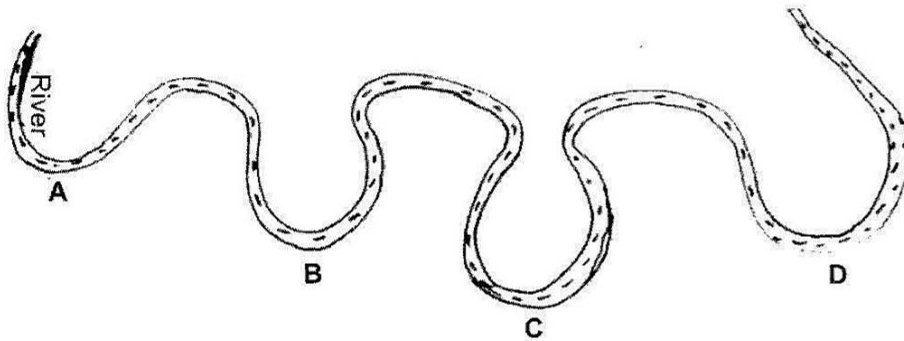
The diagram shows a meandering river. At what point **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** is an ox-bow lake most likely to form first?
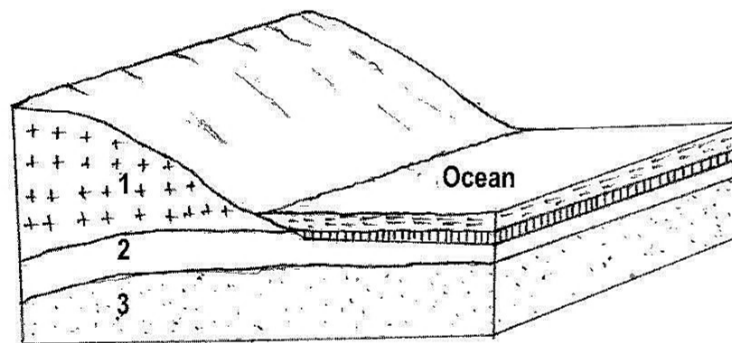
18 Study the diagram below.
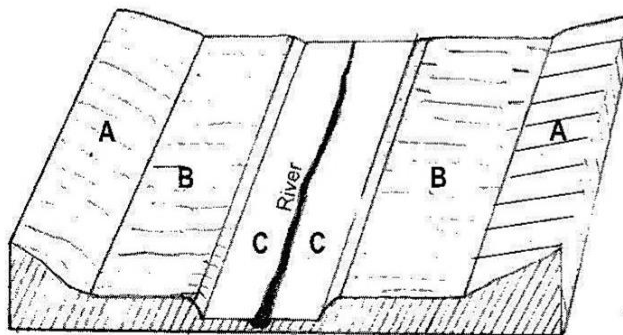
The diagram illustrates •••

    A   levelling caused by a river.

    B   river flooding.

    C   river rejuvenation.

   **D**   river terracing.

[Turn over

19 "A high bank of water rose as if the sea were forming into a mountain. Foaming and roaring, the huge wave swept towards the shore at great speed. As the crowd on the waterside understood what was happening they broke and ran, anywhere away from the water back into the devastated city. But the hissing water caught up with them." What caused the waves?

A An earthquake
B Folding of the sea bed
C High tides
D Strong winds

20 What is the process by which a river deepens its channel?

A Abrasion
B Headward erosion
C Lateral erosion
D Vertical erosion

21 Study the diagram below which shows part of the structure of the earth.

In what state is the rock type found in layer **2**?

A Gaseous
B Semi-liquid
**C** Molten
D Solid

22 Study the diagram below.
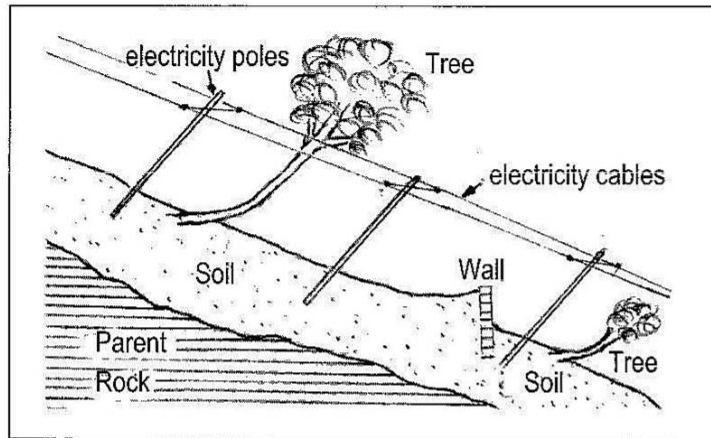
What is the rate of soil movement which is responsible for the position of the features shown?

A   Fast

B   Slow

C   Very fast

D   Very slow

[Turn over

23 Study the diagram below.

DEPRESSION OF WET BULB – DEGREE CELCIUS														
T	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5
41	97	94	91	88	85	82	79	77	74	71	69	66	64	61	59
40	97	94	91	88	85	82	79	76	73	71	68	66	63	61	58
39	97	94	91	87	84	82	79	75	73	70	68	65	63	60	58
38	97	94	90	87	84	81	78	75	73	70	67	65	63	59	57
37	97	93	90	87	84	81	78	75	72	69	67	64	61	59	56
36	97	93	90	87	84	81	78	75	72	69	66	63	61	58	55
35	97	93	90	87	83	80	77	74	71	68	65	63	60	57	55

Muslin

Container — Water
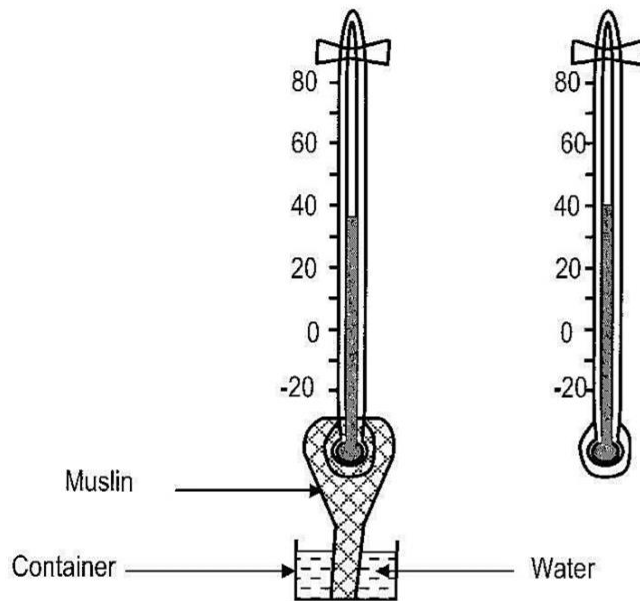
The temperature reading on the wet bulb thermometer is 35°C while that of the dry bulb is 40°C. What is the relative humidity of the air?

A   68%

B   71%

C   85%

D   97%

24 What weather instrument consists of cups and what weather element does it measure?

|	Name	Weather element measured
A	Anemometer	Wind speed
B	Aneroid barometer	Wind speed
C	Hygrometer	Humidity
D	Wind vane	Wind direction

25 Study the world map below.

What are the characteristic features of rainfall received in the shaded areas?

A   Rain falls almost every day with rather heavier rain in the hot season.

B   Rain is heavy and comes throughout the year.

C   Rain rarely exceeds 400 mm and snow falls in winter.

D   Rain rarely falls and the average rainfall is usually below 250 mm.

26 Study the diagram below.
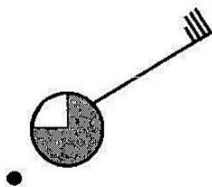
Which weather element is **not** represented?

A   Cloud cover

B   Temperature

C   Wind direction

D   Wind speed

[Turn over

27 "A small but very violent tropical and sub-tropical storm in which the air spirals at a tremendous speed of as much as 800 km p.h. It appears as a dark funnel cloud." The storm described is a ...

    A   cyclone.

    B   hurricane.

    C   tornado.

    D   whirl wind.

28 Study the climatic graph for station **X** below and answer questions 28 and 29.
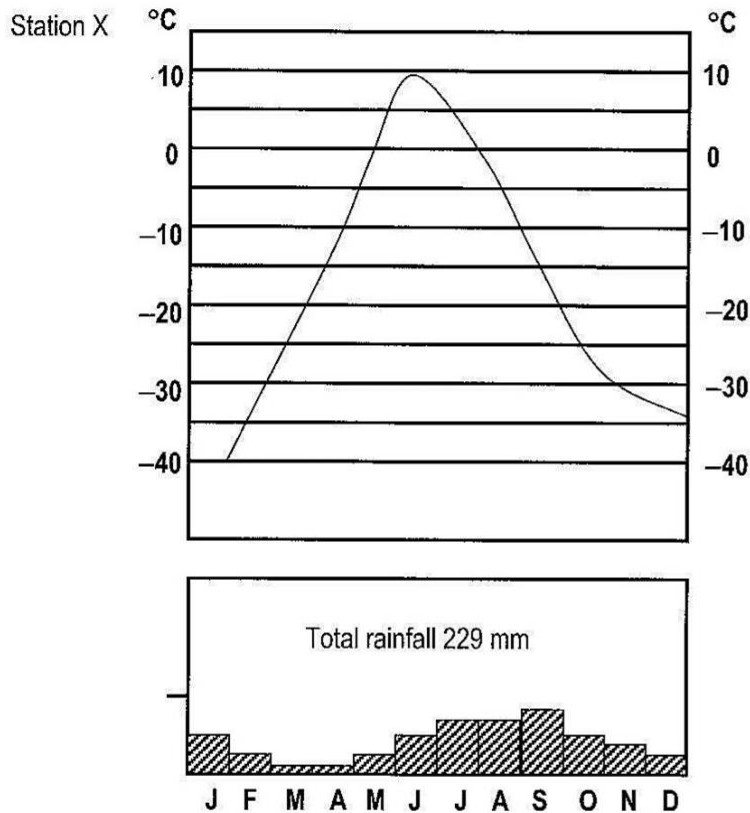
The type of climate shown is ...

    A   Cold desert.

    B   Equatorial.

    C   Hot desert.

    D   Savanna.

29 The annual range of temperature for station **X** is ...

    A   10°C

    B   30°C

    C   50°C

    D   90°C

30 Study the table below.

DATE NOVEMBER	DRY BULB (°C)	WET BULB (°C)	RELATIVE HUMIDITY
Monday 12th	25.5	18	48
Tuesday 13th	24	18	56
Wednesday 14th	22	17.5	64
Thursday 15th	21.5	18.5	72

On which day would wet clothes hang on line take the longest period to dry?

A Monday 12th

B Tuesday 13th

C Wednesday 14th

D Thursday 15th

**31** The trees in the Equatorial Forests are broad-leaved and evergreen because of ···

A heavy rainfall and high temperatures throughout the year.

B heavy rainfall of over 2 000 mm per year.

C high uniform temperatures of about 27°C throughout the year.

D plenty of sunshine to promote photosynthesis throughout the year.

32 The grass in the Savanna areas has adapted to the climate by ···

A being two (2) metres or more high.

B drying during the dry season.

C having shallow roots which spread near the surface.

D having thick, succulent leaves.

Section C: Elements of World Human Geography

33 Study the diagram below and answer questions 31 and 32.

COUNTRY Y

[Turn over
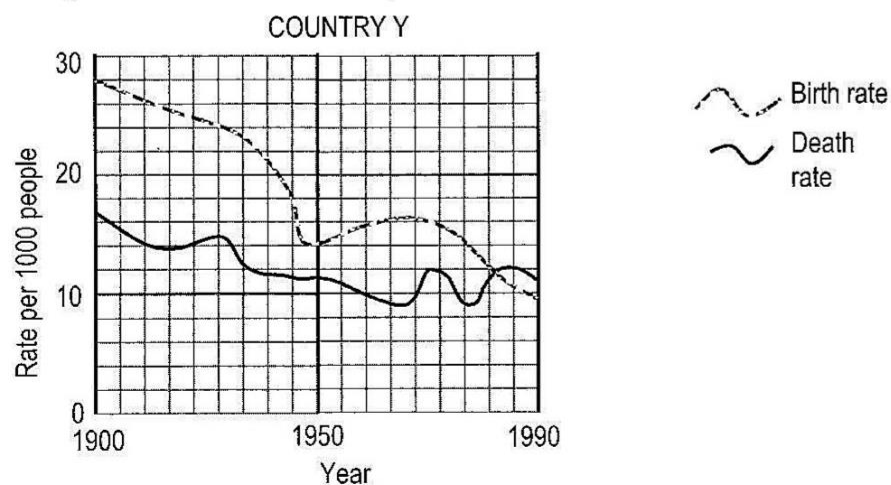
The diagram shows that in 1990 the population ...

A decreased.

B increased.

C was big.

D was constant.

34 What is country **Y**?

A Brazil

B China

C Sweden

D The U.S.A.

35 In area **W** there is more food and energy and there are more minerals and trees than can be used by the number of people living in it. Area **W** can be described as being ...

A densely populated.

B over-populated.

C sparsely populated.

D under-populated.

36 Large concentrations of populations sometimes develop in deserts and mountainous regions. What normally attracts such large settlements to **both** hostile areas?

A Fertile soils

B Forest resources

C Mineral ores

D Water supplies

37 Shifting cultivators practise intercropping. Which of the following is **not** a reason for this practice?

A To ensure that there is a varied diet.

B To minimize soil erosion.

C To produce much surplus for sale.

D To reduce the risk of crop failure.

38 Which one of the following is a characteristic feature of intensive subsistence farming in India?

A Large scale use of labour and water buffaloes.

B Production of rice for export.

C The use of large fields.

D The use of machinery on a large scale.

39 The following are the advantages of plantation (estate) farming **except** ...

    A   increases local employment.

    B   large scale production of cash crops.

    C   production of staple food crops.

    D   provision of schools, health services and water supply.

40 Study the map of Australia below.
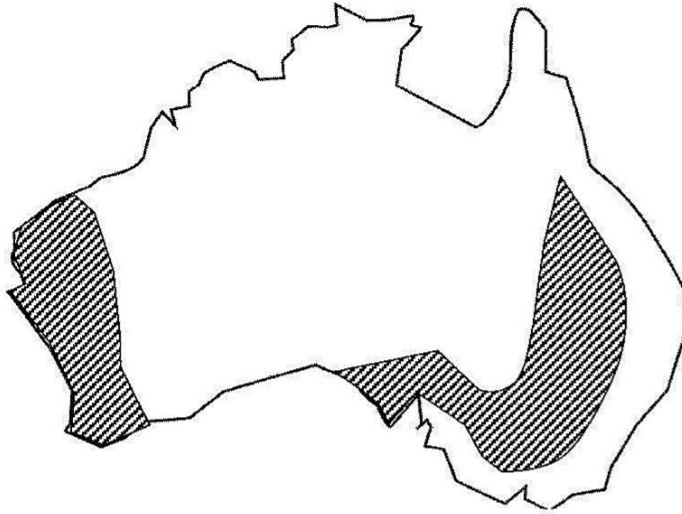
What is the predominant farming type found in the shaded areas?

    A   Goat rearing

    B   Maize growing

    C   Sheep rearing

    D   Wheat growing

41 Which one of the following statements is **not** true regarding wheat production on the Prairies?

    A   Large-scale farming is supported by mechanization.

    B   The cold winters kill insect pests and reduce incidence of diseases.

    C   There is a large market for the Prairies wheat in Europe.

    D   Wheat is produced under intensive management practices.

[Turn over

42 Study the diagram of oil reserves of the world below.
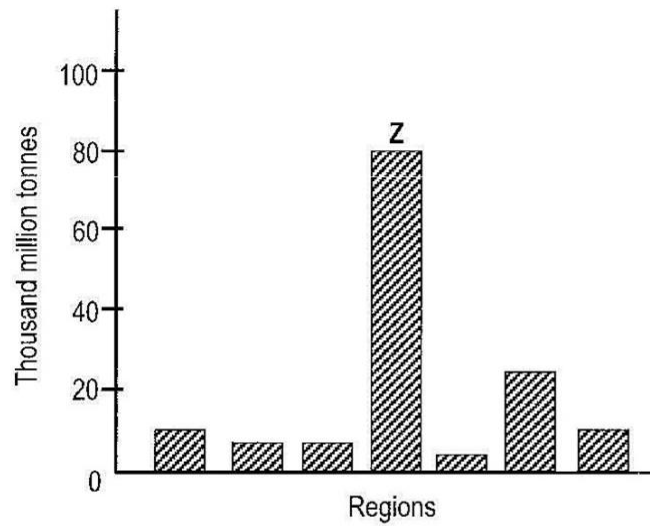
What is region **Z**?

A Middle East

B North America

C Russia

D South America

43 Which of the following are renewable sources of energy?

A Coal, Oil

B Fuel wood, Diesel

C Hydro-electricity, Solar energy

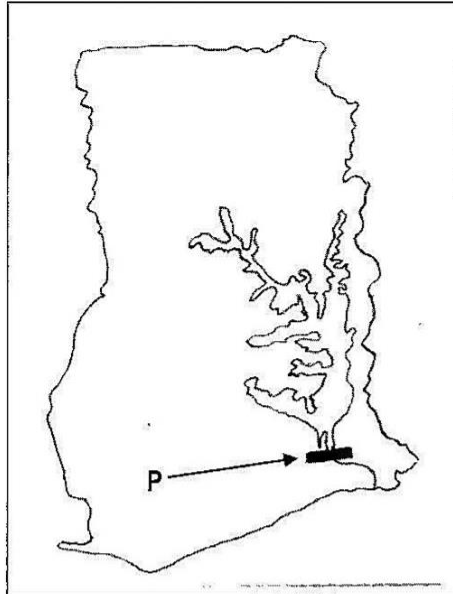**D** Nuclear energy, Natural gas

44 Study the map of Africa below.
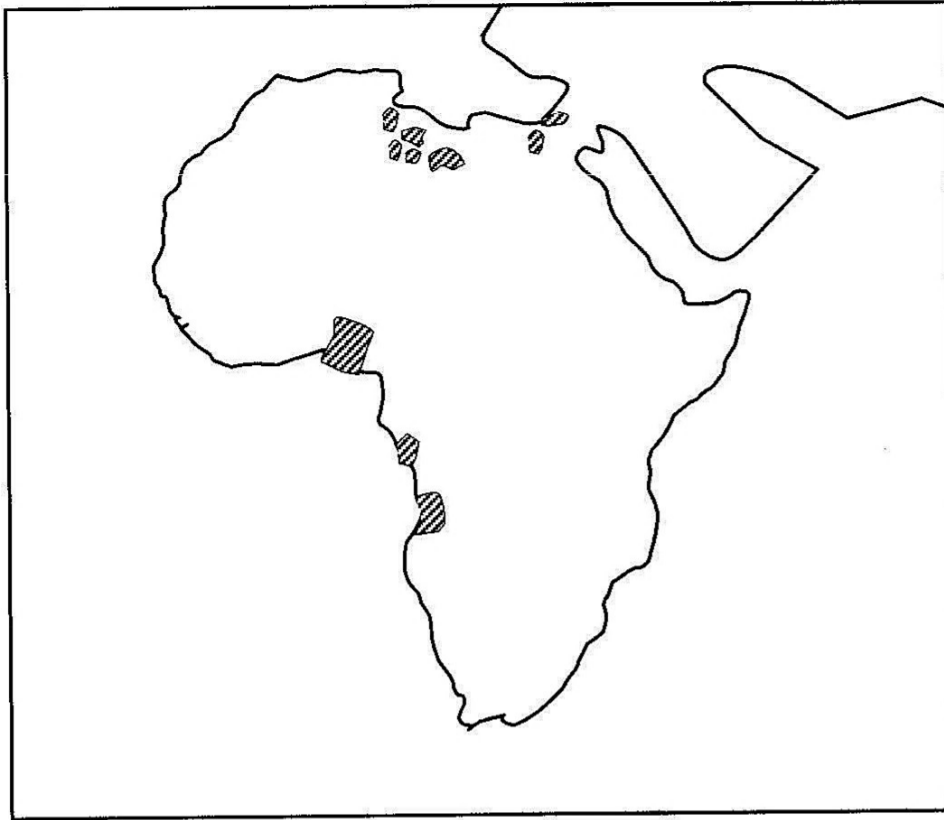
Which source or form of energy or power is found in all the shaded areas of the map above?

A Coal

B Hydro-electric

C Petroleum

D Uranium

[Turn over

45 Study the map of Ghana below.

What is Dam **P** and why was it constructed?

	Name	**Reason for constructing**
A	Akosombo Dam	aluminium refining
B	Akosombo Dam	chemical manufacturing
C	Aswan High Dam	iron and steel manufacturing
D	Aswan High Dam	textile manufacturing

46 The location of the iron and steel industry has varied over the years due to changes in locational factors. What was the locational site when eight tonnes of coal were required to melt one tonne of iron ore?

A At coalfields

B At iron ore fields

C At limestone producing areas

D At markets

47 Which steel producing centre relies on imported iron ore and imported coking coal?

A Birmingham (U.S.A.)

B Dortmund (Germany)

**C** Krivoy Rog (Ukraine)

D Yawata (Japan)

48 The use of limestone in the process of smelting iron ore is to ...

A combine with iron.

B combine with rock waste.

C produce heat for melting iron ore.

D speed up the process of steel making.

49 Which of the following iron and steel producers exports more iron ore and coke than what is used locally?

    A   Australia

    B   Germany

    C   Japan

    D   U.S.A.

50 Study the sketch map below.

Iron ore

Coal

Limestone

River
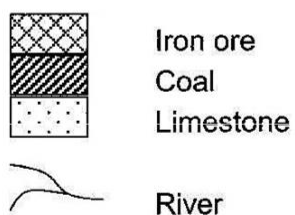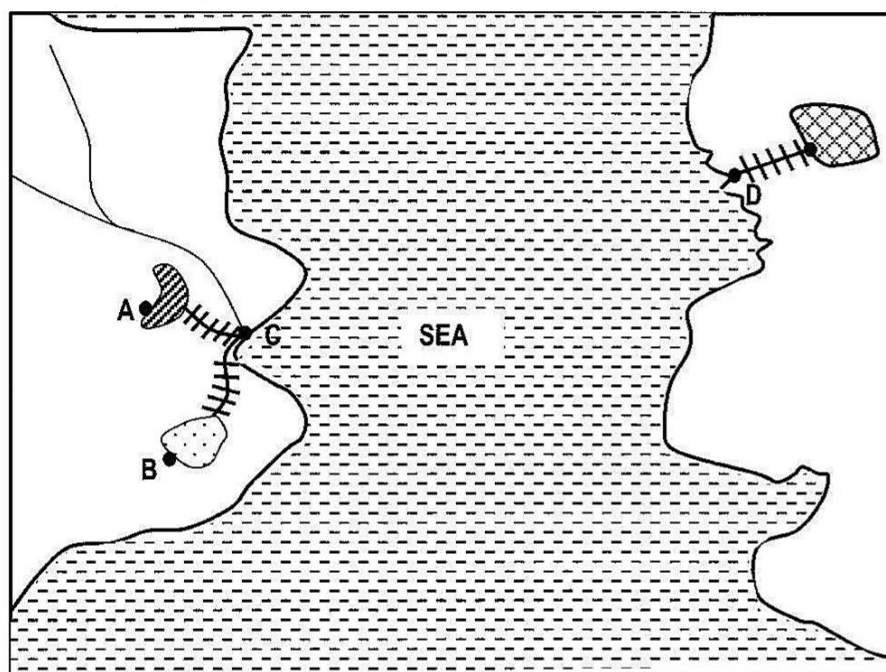
What site **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** is suitable for establishing a new iron and steel industry?

[Turn over