EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA
Joint Examination for the School Certificate and General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY 2218/2
PAPER 2
Thursday 4 NOVEMBER 2010 2 hours

Time: 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

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 and 2.

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.

This paper consists of 4 printed pages.

[Turn over
Section A: Zambia

1 Study Figure 1 (Insert) of Zambia.
   (a) On figure 1; name, in the spaces provided below the map, farming area A, one commercial crop grown in farming area A and town B. [3]
   (b) Explain the factors that have contributed to agricultural development in area A. [5]
   (c) The majority of farmers in Zambia are peasant farmers. What problems do these farmers face? [4] [12]

2 With reference to timber production in Zambia:
   (a) (i) name four softwood producing areas. [2]
       (ii) name two softwood trees produced in Zambia. [1]
   (b) Explain the factors which limit commercial exploitation of indigenous trees. [4]
   (c) Explain the effects of deforestation along the line of rail. [5] [12]

3 Regarding mining on the copperbelt:
   (a) (i) name two underground mines. [2]
       (ii) name two by-products of copper processing. [2]
   (b) Explain how copper mining has contributed to the development of Zambia. [4]
   (c) Describe the problems faced by the mining industry in Zambia since 1990. [4] [12]

4 (a) Draw a sketch map of Zambia and on it mark and name:
    (i) Lake Bangweulu. [4]
    (ii) Kafue River. [4]
    (iii) Sinazongwe. [4]
    (b) Describe the traditional fishing methods used along the Kafue River. [4]
    (c) Explain how fish is processed and marketed in Zambia. [4] [12]

5 (a) Giving an example of each, state the type of wildlife found in Zambia. [4]
    (b) Explain why wildlife should be preserved in Zambia. [4]
    (c) What measures have been put in place to conserve wildlife in Zambia? [4] [12]
Section B: The Sub-Region

6  Study Figure 2 (Insert) of Zimbabwe.
   (a) On Figure 2; name, in the spaces provided below the map, the tobacco
growing towns P and Q, and Lake R. [3]
   (b) Describe the conditions which favour tobacco growing in Zimbabwe. [4]
   (c) Explain two methods used to cure tobacco in Zimbabwe. [2]
   (d) What problems do tobacco farmers in Zimbabwe face? [3] [12]

7  With reference to petroleum mining in Angola:
   (a) name two petroleum producing areas. [1]
   (b) describe how petroleum is refined. [5]
   (c) what are the environmental effects of the use of petroleum products? [6] [12]

8  Regarding iron and steel production in South Africa:
   (a) (i) name two basic raw materials in pig-iron production. [2]
        (ii) name two steel producing towns. [2]
   (b) For the iron and steel producing towns mentioned in (a) (ii) above,
        explain why the industry is located there. [4]
   (c) Explain the importance of iron and steel industry to South Africa
        and the sub-region. [4] [12]

9  (a) Explain the significance of forests in Malawi. [6]
   (b) What measures has the Malawian government taken to conserve
        the forests? [6] [12]
Section C: Settlements and Population Studies.

10 Study the model of a city below.

(a) (i) What type of city model is shown in the diagram? [1]
(ii) What are the functions of zones 2 and 4? [2]

(b) Describe the characteristics of the Central Business District (C.B.D.). [3]

(c) Explain the problems found in high density residential areas in Zambia. [6]

11 (a) Explain the meanings of the following terms;
   (i) Over-population. [4]
   (ii) Young population. [4]
   (iii) Total Fertility Rate. [4]
   (iv) Census. [4]

(b) What problems are brought about by rapid population growth in Zambia? [4]

(c) Explain the effects of HIV/AIDS on young people in Zambia. [4]

12 (a) Explain the meanings of the following terms:
   (i) Population density. [4]
   (ii) Urbanization. [4]
   (iii) Conurbation. [4]
   (iv) Population pyramid. [4]

(b) Explain why the line of rail from Livingstone to the Copperbelt has a high population density. [5]

(c) Why is the Luangwa Valley sparsely populated? [3] [12]
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This insert contains Figures 1 and 2.

2. If you use one or both of these figures, remove them from this insert and attach them to your Answer Booklet.

3. Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on those figures you attach to your Answer Booklet.
Figure 1 for Question 1

KEY

- Rail line
- Area A
- Lake
- Town

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farming Area A</th>
<th>Crop grown in Area A</th>
<th>Town B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2 for Question 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tobacco growing town P</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco growing town Q</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake R</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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