



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) – 2010

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2 202/2

(INTERNAL & EXTERNAL CANDIDATES)

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Pull out the **Answer Booklet** from the question paper. www.eczpastpapers.com
2. Write your name, examination number, school / centre name and code on the **Answer Booklet**.
3. There are **three (3)** Sections in this paper; **A, B and C**.
4. Answer **four** questions: **two** from Section **A**, **one** from Section **B** and **one** from Section **C**.
5. Write **ALL** your answers in the **Answer Booklet** provided. Do not write anything on this question paper.
6. Indicate questions attempted in the box on the front page of the **Answer Booklet**.
7. Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A

- 1 Study the Weather forecast for Zambia and answer the questions that follow

WEATHER FORECAST

1. General Situation

A shallow layer of moist airflow is affecting western Zambia while the rest of the country is under the influence of the North East Monsoon.

24 hour rainfall reported at 08.00 hours this morning: Mansa 25mm
Kalulushi 11mm while Livingstone, Solwezi and Kaoma had less than a millimeter.

2. Maximum and Minimum temperature (°C)

Station	Max	Min
Chipata	34	19
Kabwe	33	17
Kasama	32	19
Lusaka	32	17
Livingstone	36	18
Mansa	31	18
Mongu	36	19
Ndola	34	19
Solwezi	33	18

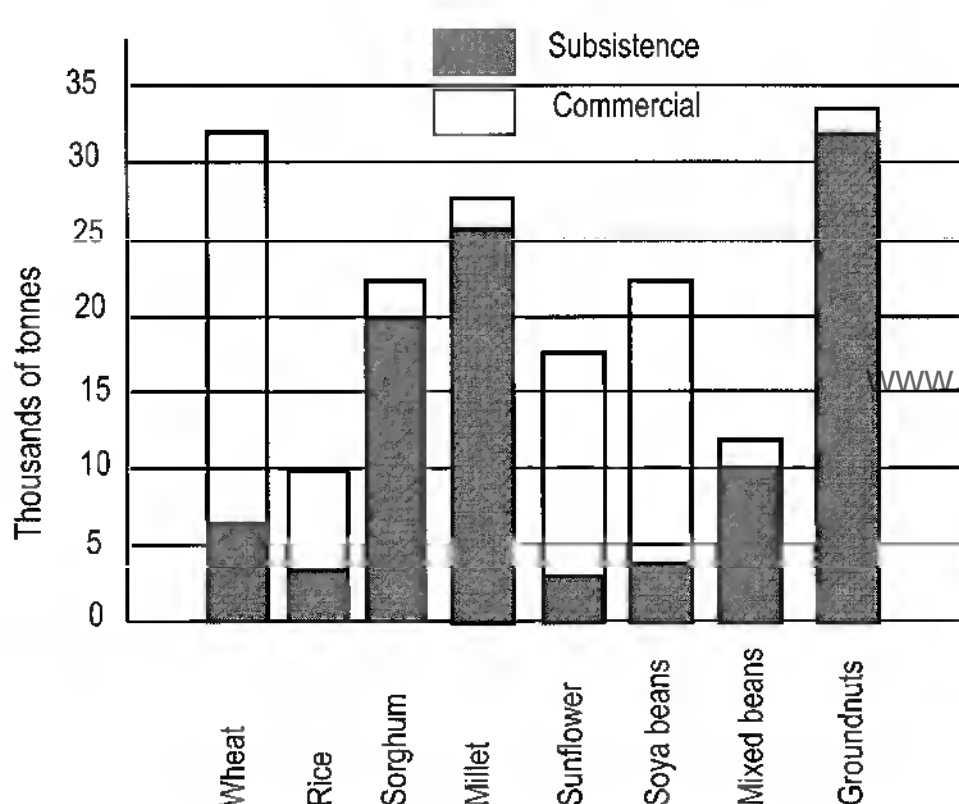
www.eczpastpapers.com

- A What is meant by the term **Weather**? [1]
- B Name the winds that affected western Zambia on this day. [1]
- C Name **two** towns which recorded the **lowest** minimum temperature on this particular day. [2]
- D Suggest **two** reasons why the two towns experienced lowest temperature. [2]
- E What is the daily range of temperature obtained from the figures shown in the forecast for Kasama? [1]
- F Suggest the type of rain that fell on the towns on this particular day. [1]
- G Give **one** reason why rainfall in Zambia decreases from North to South. [1]

- H What is the name of the low pressure belt which develops over Zambia between November and March? [1]
- I Give **two** effects of high occasional rainfall on the valley areas of Zambia. [2]
- J Give **two** reasons why the South East trade winds bring little rainfall to Zambia. [2]
- K State **one** reason why weather forecasting is important to Zambia. [1]

[15 marks]

- 2 Study the graph below which shows production of selected crops in Zambia in recent years and answer the questions which follow.



- A Name **two** main cash crops shown on the graph above. [2]
- B Name **two** major areas in Zambia where groundnuts are grown. [2]
- C Give **three** benefits of commercial farming to Zambia. [3]
- D State **two** uses of sunflower. [2]
- E Give **two** reasons why the government encourages farmers of the valleys to grow millet and sorghum. [2]
- F Give **two** reasons why it is important to grow soya beans in Zambia. [2]
- G Give **two** reasons why wheat is mainly grown by commercial farmers. [2]

[15 marks]

[Turn over]

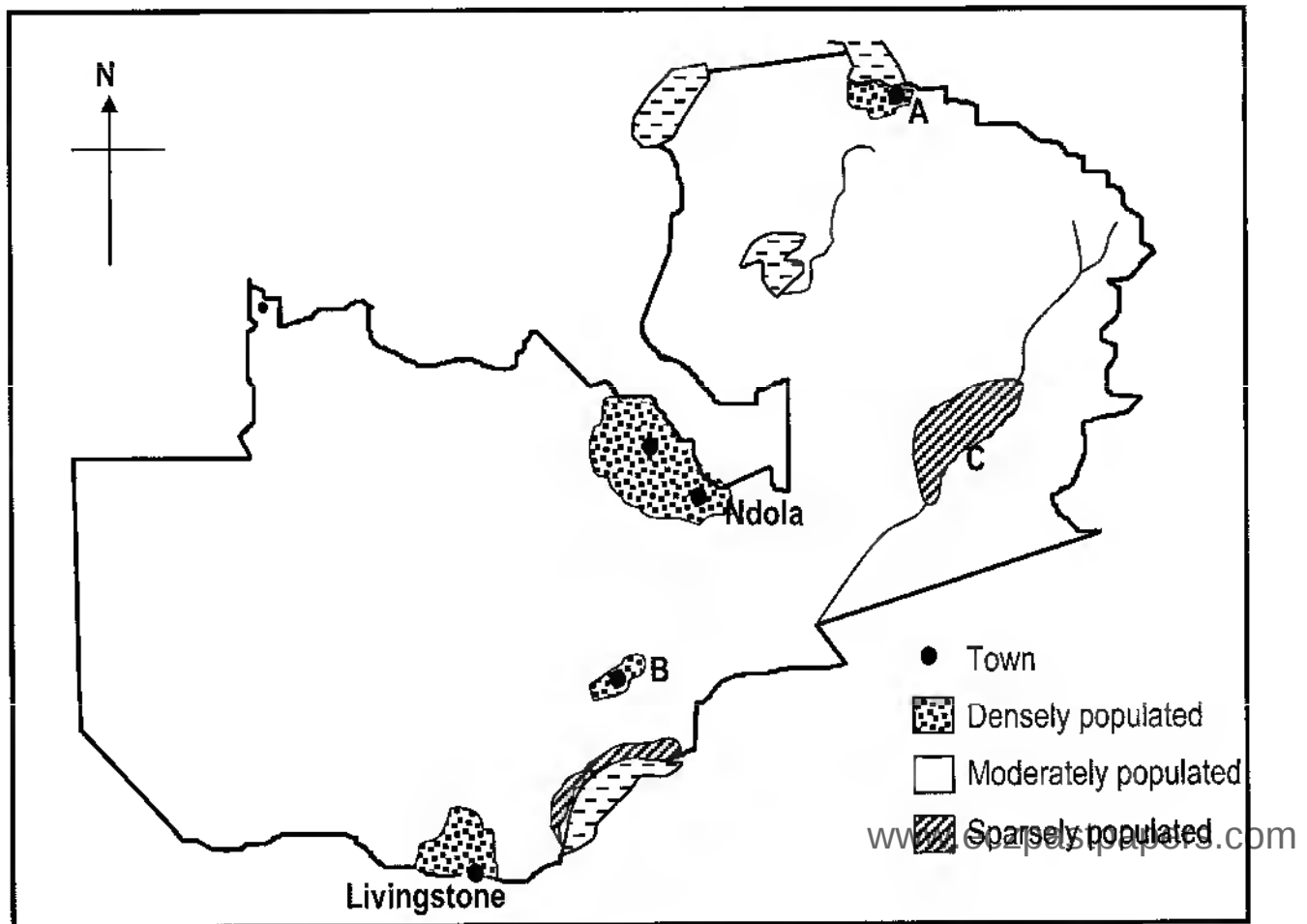
- 3 Study the table below which shows different types of manufacturing industries and answer the questions which follow.

Town	Machinery and metal products	Food processing	Textile and Clothing	Furniture	Total
Lusaka	30	16	20	17	83
Ndola	22	5	40	6	73
Kitwe	37	5	9	3	54

- A** Name the town that has the highest number of industries making machinery and metal related products. [1]
- B** Give **two** reasons why the town named in question **A** has a large number of such industries. [2]
- C** Mention **two** areas where raw materials for the textile and clothing industry in Ndola come from. [2]
- D** Name **two** manufacturing industries in Ndola that have been closed down because of privatization during the 1990s. [2]
- E** State **two** reasons why Lusaka has the largest number of food processing industries. [2]
- F** Mention **two** incentives given to investors to locate industries in less favourable areas. [2]
- G** State **two** examples of food processing industries located in Lusaka. [2]
- H** Suggest **two** problems affecting manufacturing industries brought about by liberalization. [2]

[15 marks]

- 4 Study the map of Zambia below which shows the distribution of population and answer the questions that follow.

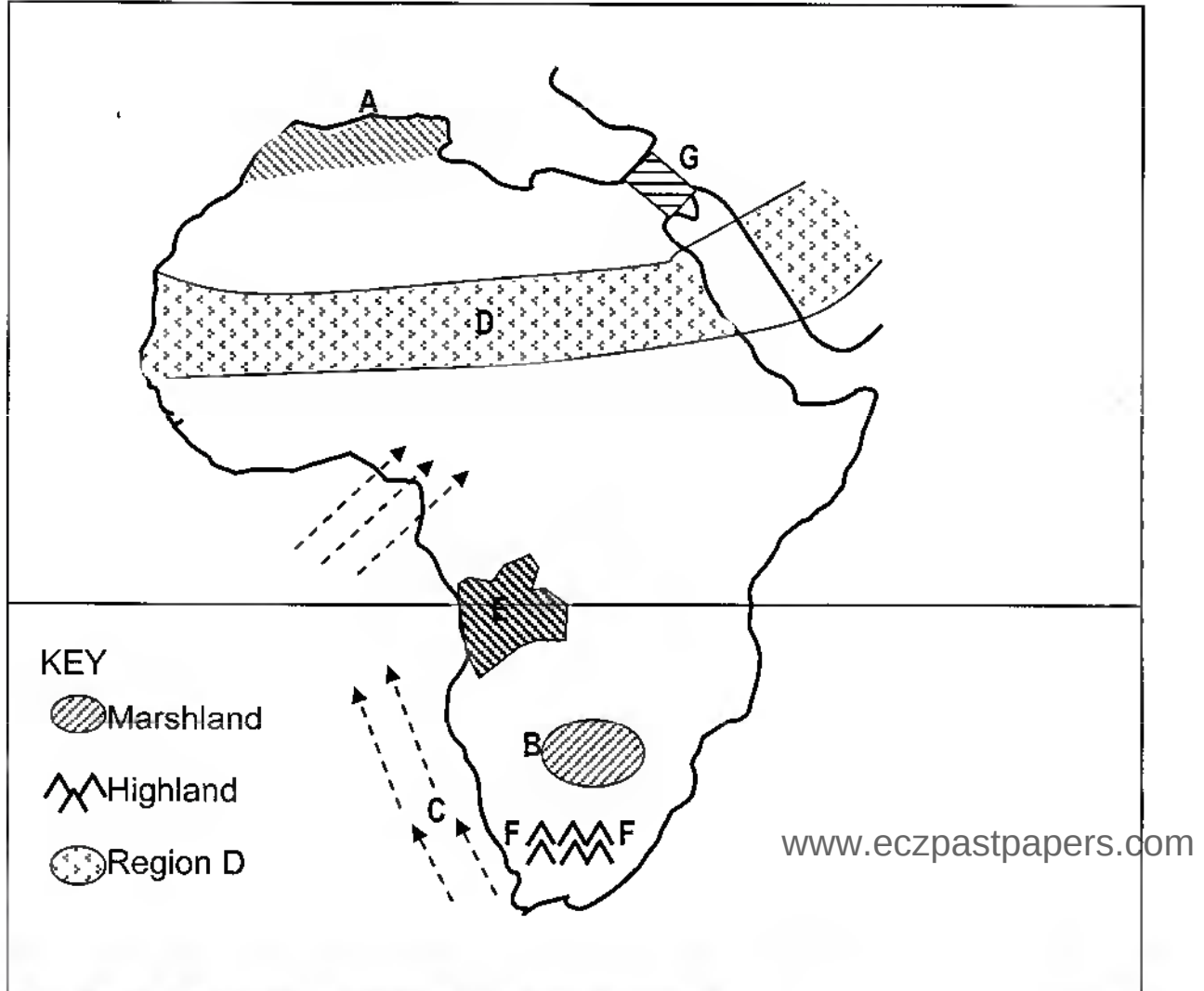


- A** Name the unnamed towns found in the densely populated areas **A** and **B**. [2]
- B** What is the name of the sparsely populated area near Lake Kariba? [1]
- C** Give **three** reasons why area **C** is sparsely populated. [3]
- D** State **three** reasons why the population of Ndola has declined in growth in recent years. [3]
- E** What is meant by the term national increase of population? [1]
- F** Give **two** advantages of conducting census regularly. [2]
- G** The population of Lusaka has increased rapidly in recent years. State **three** effects this has on urban life. [3]

[15 marks]

SECTION B

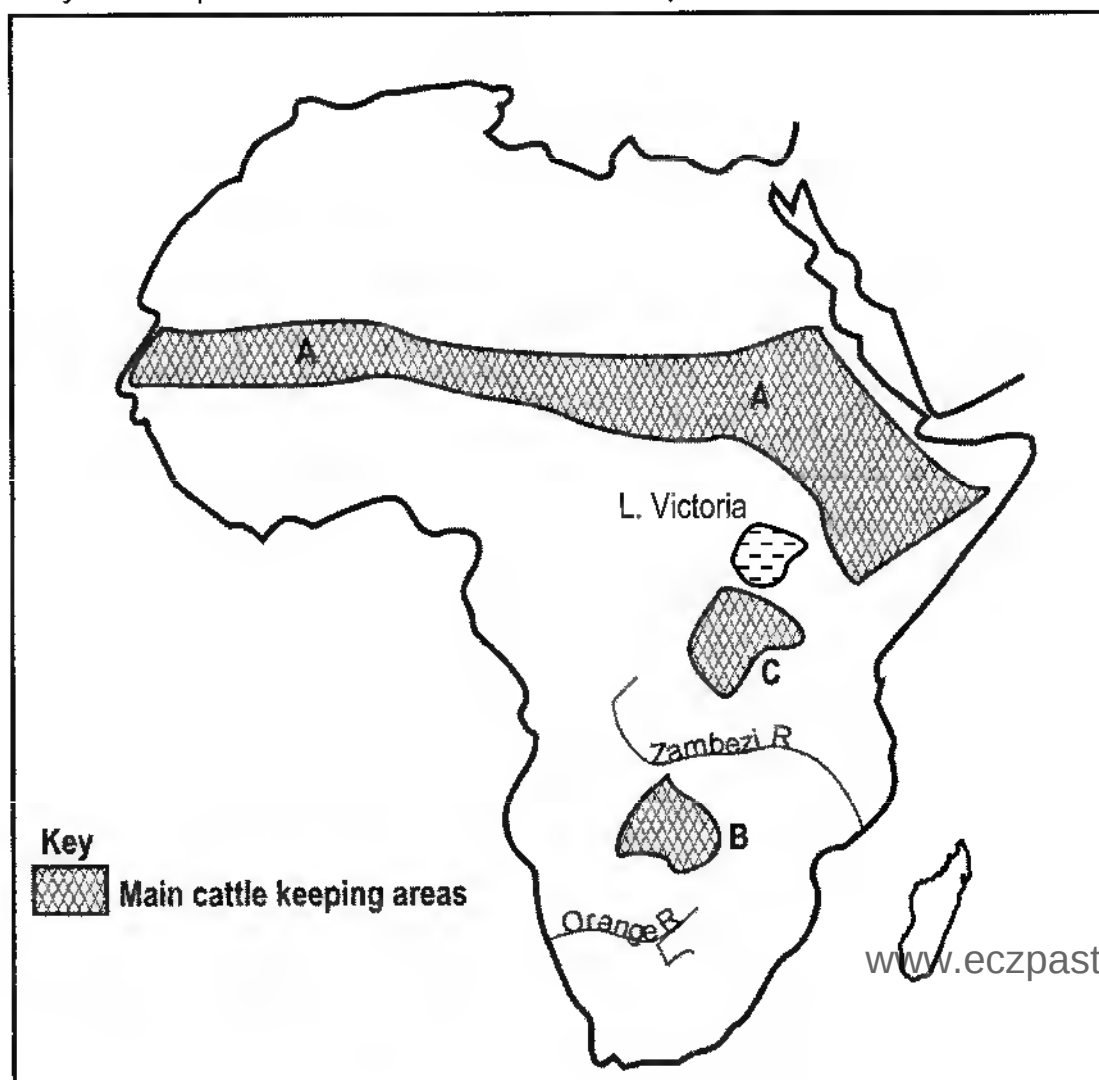
- 5 Study the map of Africa below and answer the questions that follow



- A** Name the main physical feature in region A. [1]
- B** Name marshland B. [1]
- C** Name Wind C. [1]
- D** Give **two** reasons why wind C changes direction upon crossing the equator. [2]
- E** Name the natural climatic region D. [1]
- F** Name the oil producing country E. [1]
- G** State **two** economic activities around marshland B. [2]
- H** Give **two** effects of highland F on the climate of South Africa. [2]
- I** State **two** reasons why the people living in area D are mainly pastoralists. [2]
- J** Give **two** uses of canal G. [2]

[15 marks]

6 Study the map below and then answer the questions that follow.

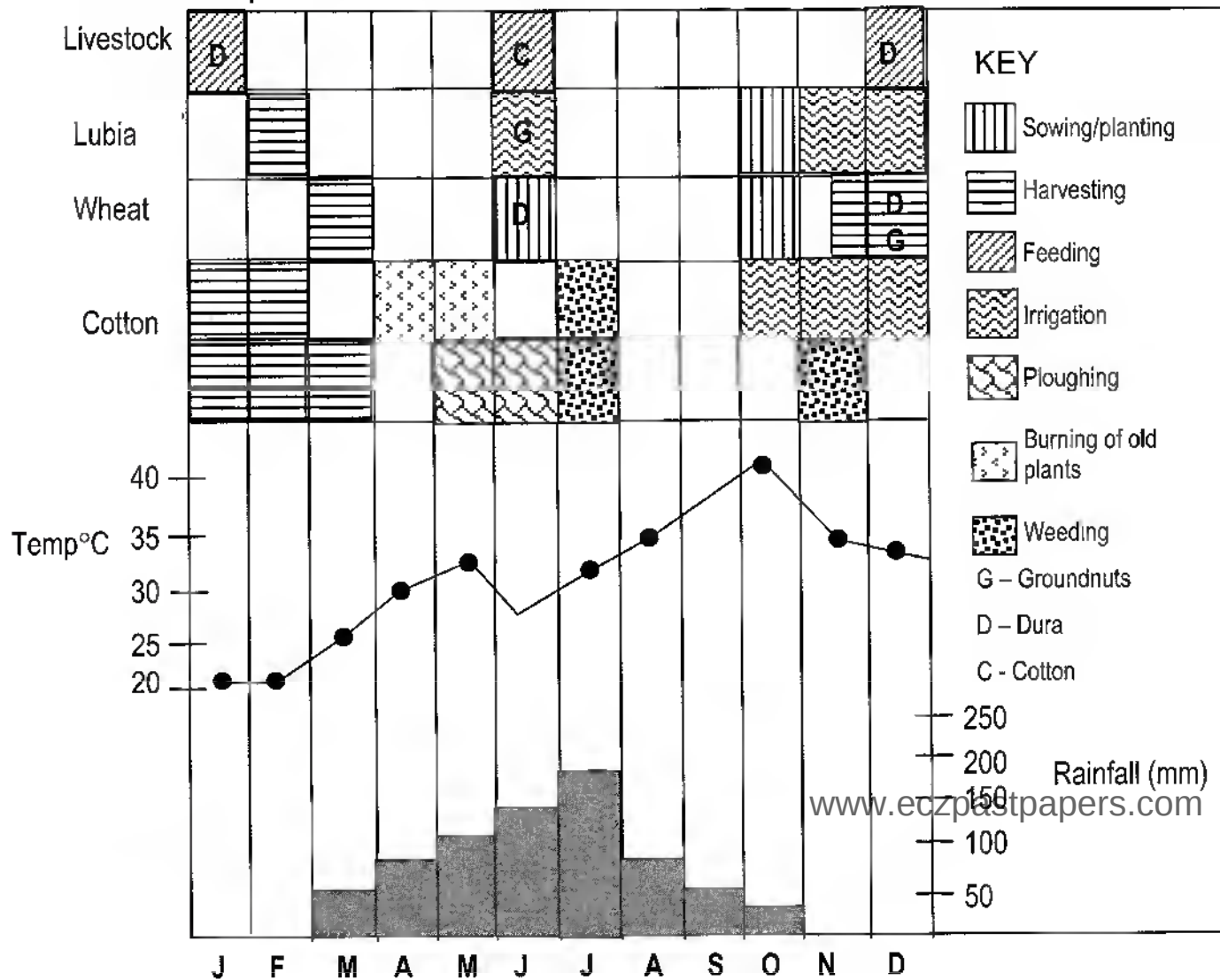


- A Name the cattle keeping areas **A** and **B**. [2]
- B Name **two** breeds of cattle kept in area **B**. [2]
- C Name **one** cattle keeping tribe living in area **C**. [1]
- D Suggest **two** reasons why cattle keeping is important in the shaded areas. [2]
- E Give **two** reasons why there is more commercial livestock rearing in area **B** than in other areas. [2]
- F Name **two** by-products of pastoral industry in the shaded areas. [2]
- G Given **two** reasons why commercial livestock rearing is spreading to many areas in area **B**. [2]
- H Suggest **two** problems facing livestock farmers in area **A**. [2]

[15 marks]

[Turn over]

- 7 Study the farmer's calendar and a climatic graph for Gezira in Sudan and then answer the questions that follow.



- A Name the crop which is harvested during the period January to March. [1]
- B Name **two** farming activities which are carried out in October. [2]
- C Give **one** reason why harvesting of the named crop in question A is done during the period mentioned. [1]
- D In which month is wheat sown? [1]
- E Give **two** reasons why cotton is irrigated in the Gezira scheme. [2]
- F Give **two** reasons why the rearing of livestock is important in the Gezira scheme. [2]
- G State **three** reasons why farmers at Gezira practice crop rotation. [3]
- H State **three** factors which favour cotton production in the Gezira scheme. [3]

[15 marks]

SECTION C

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

Climate type		Pressure	Prevailing winds	Rainfall
1	Equatorial	Low air pressure all year	None	Convectional all year
2	Savanna (transition between hot desert and equatorial)	High air pressure in winter	North east trades in winter	Very little
		Low air pressure in summer	None in summer	Convectional rain
3	Hot deserts	High air pressure all year	North east trades all year	Very little

- A** Name the season in which the savanna region experiences a low pressure. [1]
- B** Give **one** reason why hot deserts do not receive rainfall all year round. [1]
- C** State the main type of rainfall which is received in the equatorial regions. [1]
- D** Give **one** reason why savanna region experiences low air pressure in the season named in question **A** above. [1]
- E** What is a prevailing wind? [1]
- F** State **three** characteristics of Savanna climate. [3]
- G** Give **three** differences between the vegetation of equatorial and savanna regions. [3]
- H** State **two** similarities in the economic activities between the savanna and the hot deserts. [2]
- I** Give **two** reasons why the savanna is richer in wild animals than the hot deserts. [2]

[15 marks]

- 9 Study the following climatic figures for station X and answer the questions that follow.

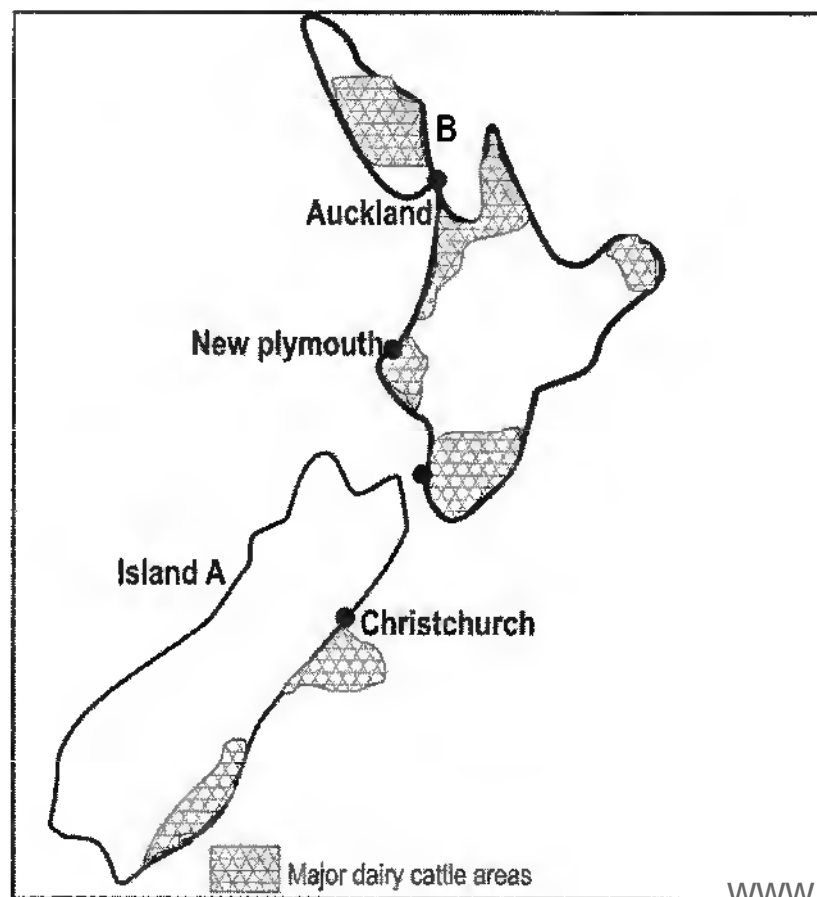
STATION X

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp (°C)	11	12	13	15	18	22	25	26	23	20	17	13
Rainfall (mm)	70	40	50	50	20	10	0	20	40	75	65	65

- A What is the mean annual temperature of station X? [1]
- B What is the temperature range of station X? [1]
- C In which hemisphere is station X? Give **one** reason for your answer. [2]
- D In which season is the lowest amount of rainfall recorded for station X? Give **two** reasons for your answer. [3]
- E Name **one** area in Southern Africa that experience a similar type of climate. [1]
- F Suggest **two** factors which restrict plant growth in the region represented by station X. [2]
- G Give **two** reasons why terrace farming is widely practiced in this climatic region. [2]
- H What is meant by the term **arable farming**? [1]
- I State **two** major economic activities carried out in this climatic region represented by Station X. [2]

[15 marks]

- 10 Study the map below which shows Dairy farming areas of New Zealand and answer the questions that follow



www.eczpastpapers.com

- A Name Island **A**. [1]
- B Name dairy farming region **B**. [1]
- C Most of the Dairy cattle kept in New Zealand is "**Exotic**". What is meant by the term, **Exotic Cattle**?" [1]
- D Name **two** breeds of Dairy cattle kept by the farmers. [2]
- E Most Dairy cattle are sometimes stall-fed. Give **one** reason why farmers do this. [1]
- F Give **one** reason why stall-feeding in New Zealand is rare. [1]
- G State **two** factors which favour dairy farming in area **B**. [2]
- H State **one** reason why New Zealand prefers exporting butter to fresh milk. [1]
- I Name **one** main export market for New Zealand's butter. [1]
- J State **two** farming activities which show that Dairy farming in New Zealand is scientific and mechanized. [2]
- K List **two** problems which affect Dairy farming in New Zealand. [2]