

SUGGESTED MARKING KEY- GEOGRAPHY II, 2026 NED MOCK**Section A (75 marks)**Mark **all** questions

1. a) i. Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe. *Any two (2 marks)*
- ii. - Some importers give false information to custom officers/personnel.
- There is lengthy delay in escalation in customs clearance due to excessive documentation, physical inspection etc.
 - Reduced trade. Trade restrictions limit world trade.
 - Trade war: increasing prices of imported products encourages retaliation which may result in trade war *any two (4 marks)*
- iii. - Increased volumes of trade as there will be easy movement within the blocs.
- The expansion of market for its goods and services.
 - Greater regional specialization within trading blocs. *Any two (2marks)*
- b. i. – It involves sinking the pipes below the surface to mineral deposits. The pipes direct superheated water /acid to the ore so that they dissolve in a solution. The solution is then pumped up the surface through another hole. Once dissolved minerals reach the surface, water is evaporated leaving behind the minerals. *(3marks)*
- ii. – Copper, Uranium, Salt *any two (2marks)*
- iii. – Market demand. It must exceed environmental problems to be caused.
- The difficulties that may lie ahead of mining operations. Minerals lying deep underground require sophisticated techniques which are expensive
 - The value of the mineral. It should be higher than the cost of operations.
 - Local levels of technology and power supply. They must be reliable and available. *Any two (4marks)*
- iv. – It provides employment to people



- It is source of revenue to the government
- Foreign exchange earnings *any two (2marks)*
- c) i. – establishing protected areas like game reserves and national parks.
 - making laws to prohibit poaching
 - civic education on importance of conserving endangered species *any (2 marks)*
- ii.
 - 1. Some species can only survive under certain environmental conditions. Any change in such conditions can make them fail to adapt leading to extinction *(2marks)*
 - 2. Species can compete for water, food and space found there. In such cases, deaths and sickness may ensue which can lead to extinction *(2marks)*
- 2. a.
 - i. – Nuclear energy *(1mark)*
 - ii. **P-** Turbine **Q-** Condenser *(2marks)*
 - iii. – It is derived from energy that is released when large atoms of uranium are split into a series of controlled reactions in reactor vessel. The resulting heat is used to boil water which produces steam. The steam turns turbine to generate electricity. *(3marks)*
 - iv. – Disruption of natural flow of river. It can alter the natural flow of river, affecting downstream ecosystem and wildlife habitats.
 - Displacement of communities. People can be displaced to create space for damming leading to loss of livelihoods.
 - Loss of biodiversity. It can lead to loss of aquatic species. *(4marks)*
- b. (i) – It does not give government revenue since farmers are not taxed.
- It does not favour mechanization due to existence of small plots and land fragmentation.

- It employs very few people and therefore does not help solve unemployment problems in developing nations *any two (4marks)*
- (ii). – Salinisation, Waterlogging, Climate change *any two (2marks)*
- (iii). – Flooding of water in the fields can be breeding grounds for pathogens.
- Methane produced from rice fields contributes to global warming.
- Decline of soil fertility through leaching or soil erosion where upland farming is done. *any two (4marks)*
- (iv). – Providing farmers with better and improved rice seeds
 - Teaching farmers on new methods of rice farming
 - Providing readily available markets for rice product. *Any one(1mark)*
- c. i. – Wheat – Barley – Potatoes – Sugar beets *any two (2marks)*
- ii. – Long cold winters. These restrict farmers to indoor grazing which is costly to buy, make or store feed.
- Scarcity of labour. Many young people choose better jobs other than farming *(2marks)*

3. a.

- i. – Primary industry *(1 mark)*
- ii. – Use of manual labour in production is common
- Seasonal fluctuations in production and employment
- Production of raw (unrefined) materials *any two (2marks)*
 - iii. – They provide employment to people which helps to reduce poverty
 - They generate revenue for the government for various developmental activities.
 - Source of foreign earnings through exports. *Any two 4marks)*

b)

i. $100\% - 67\% = 33\%$
(2marks)

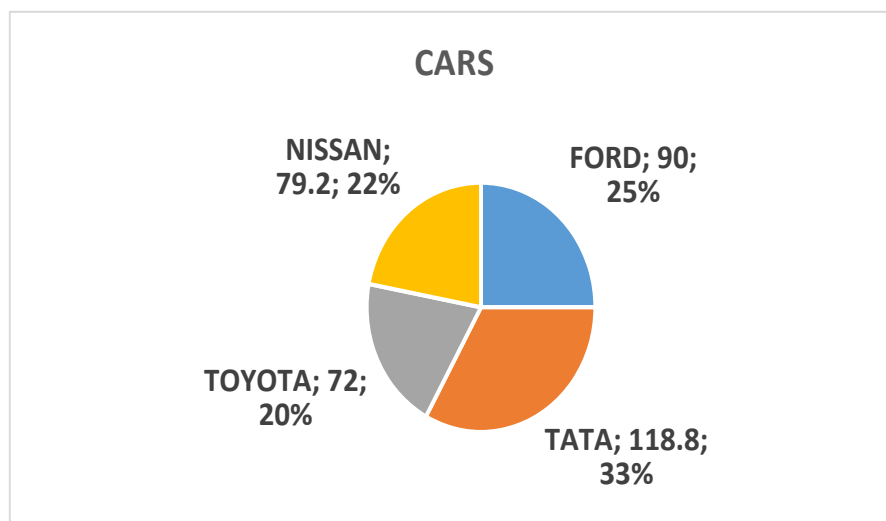
ii. **Working**

Ford $25\% \times 360^\circ = 90^\circ$ 1mark

Tata $33\% \times 360^\circ = 118.8^\circ$ 1mark

Toyota $20\% \times 360^\circ = 72^\circ$ 1mark

Nissan $22\% \times 360^\circ = 79.2^\circ$ 1mark



(5 marks)

c) i. This is when population increases sharply within short period of time.

(1mark)

ii. –widespread unemployment

- Pressure on social services

- High dependency ratio

- Slow development

Any two

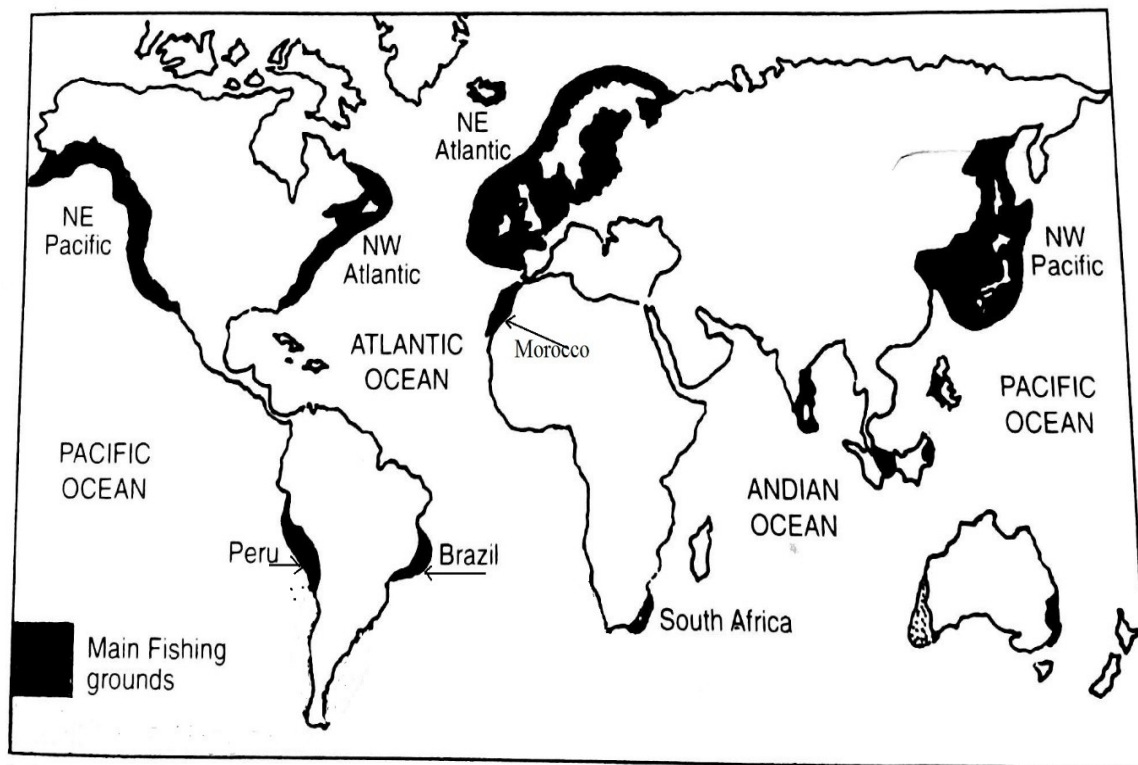
(4marks)

iii. – in stage, birth rate remains high while death rates are decreasing
leading to increase in population. 2marks

iv. United Kingdom, Canada, Switzerland, New Zealand. Any
2(2marks)

SECTION B (25 Marks)Mark **one** question only.

4. (a) i. – It leads to the compaction of sediments and generation of hydrocarbons (2marks)
- ii. – it leads erosion which results in siltation of rivers. This reduces storage of reservoir for power generation. (2marks)
- iii. – Libya Nigeria Algeria any two 2marks
- b.



- i. Name and locate;
1. One fishing ground in north Africa - **Morocco** (2marks)
- ii. Nova, Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec (2marks)

- iii. – The meeting of Kamtchatka and Kuroshiwo ocean currents which leads to precipitation of minerals for the growth of planktons.
- Indented coastline provide calm waters, safe landing and sheltered fishing ports.
 - The mountaineous nature of the area makes agriculture difficult hence people have engaged in fishing for their livelihood. *Any two (4marks)*
- iv. – Countries have agreed to reduce the number of days when fishers can go to fish with large nets.
- Observing fish closed season to allow fish to breed
- c. i. Great distance from the ocean, Rain shadow effects of mountains, Effect of cold ocean current in area *Any 1 (marks)*
- ii– industries release harmful gases which accumulate in the atmosphere contaminating natural state of air *(2marks)*
- d. i.
1. –Mulanje mountain *(1mark)*
 2. –Museums *(1mark)*
- ii. –Increasing and improving accommodation facilities such as hotels.
- Improving roads and public transport to tourist places of interest.
 - Advertisement within and outside Malawi to be improved.
 - Putting mosquito nets or mosquito repellant in tourist places of interest to control malaria. *Any two (4marks)*
5. a. i. – Ocean liner is designed for transporting people while cargo liner transports goods.
- Ocean liner has luxurious amenities while cargo liner has just large capacity for goods.
 - Ocean liner operates on very fixed schedules while cargo liner operates on regular schedules. *Any two (2marks)*

- i. – Nature of items to be transported. Perishable goods need fastest transport while heavy and bulky goods require cheapest transport.
- The cost of transporting goods. People tend to be more economical when transporting goods hence they choose the cheapest.
 - Distance. Longer distance require fastest but comfortable and safest transport to enhance relaxing and minimize damage. *Any two (4marks)*
- b. **Figure 4** shows locks operation. Use it to answer questions that follow;
- i. -In **1** the ship approaches **D**, the gate sluices are opened so that the water level between **A** and **D** beyond is the same. This enables ship to pass through **D**. In **2**, **D** is now closed and **A** opened. As water level rises between **A** and **D** the ship rises with it. When the water level between **D** and **A** beyond is the same, the ship passes through **A** and sails. *(3marks)*
- ii. – Water scarcity. – Technical failures. – Weight restrictions of ships. *Any two (2marks)*
- c. i. – It provides employment to people in recycling industries which helps to improve their living standards.
- It is source of revenue for the government through taxation.
 - It can be a source of foreign earnings through export of recycled products
- Any two (4marks)*
- ii. – Inadequate waste collection infrastructure
- Limited resources for waste management
 - Inadequate education and training. *Any two (2mark)*
- c. 33.39% or 33.4% or 33%
(2marks)
- d. – There will be strain on resources. –High levels of poverty
- Low quality of services. –Lack of peace and security. *Any two (2marks)*

- e. i. – Industrial regions like Kanengo require raw materials from surrounding rural areas.
- The high demand for charcoal as source of energy contributes to deforestation in the surrounding rural areas.
 - The city's expansion and growth puts pressure on the surrounding land leading to changes in land use patterns and environmental impacts. *Any one (2marks)*
- ii. – Implementation of effective waste collection systems.
- Public awareness campaigns.
 - Enacting and enforcing environmental regulations. Any two *(2marks)*

END OF MARKING KEY