

**CENTRAL WEST EDUCATION DIVISION**  
**2025 MALAWI SCHOL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION MOCK**  
**GEOGRAPHY**

**PAPER II**  
**(100 marks)**

**HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**



## SECTION A (75 marks)

**Answer all the questions in this section in the space provided.**

1. a. i. Explain any two physical factors that influence the development of fishing industry.
- Presence of continental shelves and which influence breeding of fish
  - Presence of planktons which influence breeding of fish.
  - Meeting of warm and cold current which encourage precipitation of miners (for growth of planktons).
  - Cool climate with temperatures lower than 20 degrees Celsius thrives different species of fish

**(any 2 points 2 marks each)**

- ii. Explain any two problems faced by the fishing industry.
- Overfishing – High demand for fish has resulted into overfishing in order to meet the high demand.
  - Pollution of the seas and water bodies-Industrial wastes that are discharged into the seas, mining of oil which may cause oil leaks into the sea killing fish.
  - Indiscriminate fishing- this is the practice whereby immature fish are caught with nets whose mesh size are small
  - Lack of knowledge on how to manage and conserve fish. -Most of the fishermen are ignorant on fish management.

**(any 2 points 2 marks each)**

- iii. (1) Draw map of North America.



**(2 marks for a correct map drawing)**

**(2 marks for each fishing ground)**

- b. i. List down any two wildlife reserves in the southern region of Malawi.
- Liwonde National park
  - Lengwe Game reserve
  - Lake Malawi national park
  - Majete game reserve
  - Mulanje mountain forest reserve

**(any 2 points 1 mark each)**

ii. Describe any two human activities that endanger wildlife in Malawi.

- Overfishing due to increasing demand for fish
- Poaching due to rapid population growth
- Drainage of marshes and swamps for agriculture
- Poor waste disposal which destroy habitats
- Bushfires which destroy habitats

**(any 2 points 2 marks each)**

c. i. What does the term COMESA stand for?

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

**(1 mark)**

ii. Explain any two aims of COMESA.

- To create a conducive environment for both domestic and foreign investment for development.
- To enhance cooperation in economic activities to enhance peace.
- To foster peace, security and stability in order to enhance economic growth.
- eliminate trade barriers on selected commodities to be traded among member states to increase trade.
- raise the living standards of people living in member states by enhancing development.
- open up trade boundaries between member states to increase trade

**(any 2 points 2 marks each)**

2. a. i. Define the term mineral in geography

- A mineral is an organic or inorganic substance made up of chemical elements and has definite chemical compositions and physical properties

**(1 mark)**

ii. Mention any two uses of aluminium.

- It is used in the manufacture of aircrafts, railway carriages, buses and motor cars.
- It is used in the manufacture of aluminium paint.
- It is used in the manufacture of electrical goods and domestic utensils
- It is used in the manufacture of aluminium foils used in the packaging of different food products

**(any 2 points 1 mark each)**

iii. **Figure 1** is a diagram showing oil extraction. Use it to answer questions that follow.

(1) What type of mining is taking place in figure 1?

- Deep drilling mining or drilling mining

**(1 mark)**

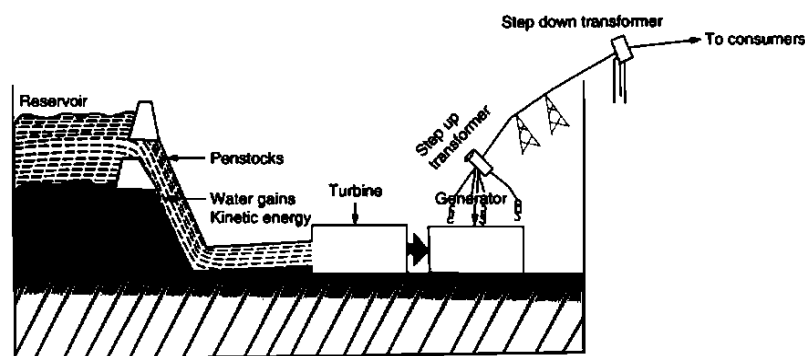
(2) Explain the process of oil extraction taking place in figure 1.

- From the derrick, originate steel pipes which are connected to each other to the point where oil is accessed. **(1)** A drill head called diamond cutter or bit **(1)** is fitted to the last steel pipe. It is this diamond cutter or bit that cuts the rocks and soil until oil is reached **(1)** and it is lubricated by mud mixed with water. **(1)** When oil has been accessed, it will gush out naturally if under pressure, and if not, it has to be pumped. **(1)**

(3) Give any two negative effects of oil extraction on the environment.

- Pollution is associated with all activities throughout the stages of oil and gas production.
- Waste waters, gas emissions, solid waste and aerosols generated during drilling production, refining and transportation.
- Intensification of greenhouse effect, acid rain, poor water quality, ground water contamination.
- Loss of biodiversity and destruction of ecosystems.
- **( any 2 points 1 mark each)**

b. i. With the aid of a well-labelled diagram describe how hydro-electrical power is generated.



**(3 marks for correct diagram with water source, penstock, turbine)**

- Water from a good height **(1)** is directed through penstocks **(1)** to rotate turbines. The turbine is connected to a generator. When the turbine rotates, the generator produces electricity **(1)**.

**(3 marks for correct explanation)**

ii. Explain one positive effect of energy crisis in Malawi.

- Encourages exploitation of new oil and coal fields in order to meet demand.
- Encourages alternative energy source usage hence energy development

**( Any 1 point 2 marks)**

iii. Explain any **one** point why Malawi does not venture into nuclear energy production?

- It uses non-renewable raw materials so it is not sustainable

- It is very expensive to produce and Malawi cannot afford.
- It is dangerous because any leak of radioactive materials can kill both plants and animals
- By-products from the energy production can be used to produce dangerous weapons such as nuclear bombs.

(Any 1 point 2 marks)

c. Describe any two ways in which energy is important to the economy of Malawi.

- It is the basis of manufacturing industry by running machines in factories.
- It is used to run vehicular activities in transportation.
- It is a source of employment in energy industry.
- It is a source of revenue to the government through taxation.

(Any 2 points 2 marks each)

3. a. **Figure 2** is a world map. Use it to answer questions that follow.

i. Identify the farming systems

- W - Extensive farming
- X - intensive mixed farming

(2 points 1 mark each)

ii. Describe any **two** ways how high population influence intensive rice farming at **Z**.

- Provides labour as rice is labour intensive
- Leaves little space for farming hence intensive agriculture
- Provides abundant market for rice

(any 2 points 2 marks each)

iii. Explain any two physical problems faced by the people when practicing farming system Y.

- Pumping water up high altitude is expensive
- Arid conditions which increase evaporation and loss of water.
- Salty water which requires constant desalination which is expensive
- Long distance from water source to irrigated areas makes it expensive.
- Sandy soils which lead to loss of water through leaching.

(Any 2 points 2 marks each)

b. i. Define the term industrialisation.

- This is the process and pace through which manufacturing industries are established or set up

(1 mark)

ii. State any two type of industries.

- Primary industries
- Secondary industries
- Tertiary industries



- Quaternary industries

**(any 2 points 1 mark each)**

iii. Account for the industrialisation of Western Europe.

- This region has abundant hydro-electric power, coal and nuclear power for industrial purposes.
- Has a lot of raw material e.g. iron, steel and coal for the production of several products.
- Large population which provides labour/markets for the manufacture of products
- Good transport network for movement of industrial goods
- High skilled labour for specialisation /production of goods

**(any 2 points 2 marks each)**

c.i. Describe the demographic transitional model from stage two to stage four.

- Stage 2
  - Birth rates remain high
  - death rates fall due to improvements in health care and sanitation.
  - Total population rises

**(any 2 points 1 mark each)**

- Stage 3
  - Birth rates start to fall slowly due to family planning
  - Death rates completely fall
  - Total population rapidly rises due to very low death rates

**(any 2 points 1 mark each)**

- Stage 4
  - Birth rates are very low
  - Death rates are very low
  - Total population is very high

**(any 2 points 1 mark each)**

c.ii Explain any one strategy for the management of wetlands.

- Declaring some wetlands as protected areas under the law which will stop people from encroaching into the wetlands.
- Legislation and enforcement of laws against pollution will reduce damage of the wetlands that comes from pollution
- Afforestation and re-afforestation of the wetlands to check erosion and siltation which will enhance conservation of the wetlands
- Civic educating people on the importance of conserving wetlands
- Planning and enforcing land use to reduce unplanned activities in the wetlands
- Controlling population growth also reduces demands on the wetlands.

**SETION B. (25 MARKS)**

4. a. **Figure 3** is a map of Africa. Use it to answer questions that follow.

i. Identify an area on the map that has:

(1) B (2 marks)

(2) A (2 marks)

ii. Account for the population density at A.

- Area A has a very low population density due to:
  - Extremely high temperatures that cause discomfort
  - Heavy rainfall through out the year causing floods and waterlogging conditions
  - Thick forest that harbour wildlife
  - High pest and disease prevalence affecting both people and animals

(any 2 points 2 marks each)

iii. Give any two positive effects of rapid population growth on development.

- There is abundant work force to utilise the resources
- It provides a bigger market for a wide range of products at global level
- There is more competition which fosters development, both at individual skill level and community level.

(Any 2 points 1mark each)

b. i. Identify, with a reason, the mode of transport which people would use to send goods over a short distance.

Mode of transport: -Road transport (1 mark)

Reason: It is cheapest on short distance. (2 marks)

ii. Describe the graph in 4.b.i.

- Road transport is cheap on short distance and expensive on long distance
- Railway transport is more expensive on short distance than road but cheaper on a long distance
- Water transport is more expensive on a short distance than both road and rail but is the cheapest of them all
- Transport cost for road and rail transport is the same at A
- Transport cost for rail and water is the same at B

(any 2 points 2 marks each)

c. i. Describe any two characteristics of the rural settlement.

- The main economic activity is farming.
- Traditional attitudes are very strong.
- The value of land is very low.
- The largest percentage of land is customary owned.
- Social services are few and of low quality.
- The society is mostly homogenous
- Most people are related by blood.
- People do not readily accept change or fashion.
- Most buildings are semi-permanent

(any 2 points 1 mark each)

ii. Explain any two ways in which rural-urban migration can be reduced.

- Empowering rural residents economically by providing businesses or loans.
- Industrialising the rural areas for people to be employed there.
- Establishment of rural growth centres which have a variety of social services.
- Creation of entertainment centres in rural areas to attract people

(any 2 points 2 marks each)

5. **Figure 4** shows a population structures of Country and Country B. Use it to answer questions that follow.

a. i. Why does Country A have a wide base?

- It has very high birth rates translating in to more young people

(2 marks)

ii. Explain why Country B has a narrow base.

- It has very low birth rates which means there are very few young people

(2 marks)

iii. Between the two countries, A and B, which one has a low dependency ratio?

- Country B

(2 marks)

iv. Give a reason for your answer 5.a.iii.

- Because most of its population is adult and economically independent

(1 point 2 marks)

v. Explain the economic implication for Country A with such population structure?

- It implies that the country has is youthful hence less number of people are economically independent / has high dependency ratio hence poor.

(1 point 2 marks)

b. **Figure 5** is World Map showing shipping routes. Use it to answer the following questions.

- i. Identify the sea routes marked
- 1 North Atlantic Route **(1 mark)**
  - 2 Suez Canal route **(1 mark)**
  - 3 Panama Canal route **(1 mark)**
  - 4 Cape route **(1 mark)**
- i. Give any **two** examples goods that are transported through sea route **4** from north America and Europe to the Far East.
- Grains
  - Coal,
  - Timber
  - Automobiles/vehicles
  - Aerospace products
  - Industrial machinery
  - Electronics
  - Chemicals
  - Cosmetics

**(any 2 points 1 mark each)**

- iii. Describe any **two** advantage of the Suez Canal over Panama Canal.
- It is shorter
  - It is deep and wider
  - Faster transit time

**(any 2 points 2 marks each)**

- c. i. Define the term waste.
- Waste includes any scrap material, effluent or unwanted surplus substance or article that requires disposal because it is broken, worn out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled.

**(1 mark)**

- ii. Explain any **two** ways in which waste management is important.
- Reduces contamination with waste hence prevents health problems.
  - It helps to control climate change and minimises its related effects.
  - Leads to conservation hence maintains biodiversity.
  - It helps to maintain the ecological balance through reduced pollution
  - Managing waste in water masses helps to promote tourism and in turn foreign exchange earnings

**(any 2 points 2 marks each)**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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