**SENIOR FOUR END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS, 2021**

**SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY MARKING GUIDE**

**SECTION A**:**Attempt all questions (50 marks)**

1.(a)Differentiate between igneous and sedimentary rocks **(2maks)**

* Igneous rocks are formed from solidification of magma while sedimentary are formed from pre-existing rock sediments.

(b) “Are rocks very important in the economic development of any country”? support your answer. **(8marks)**

* Rocks used for road construction
* Rocks helps in soil formation process
* Rocks are sources of minerals
* Rocks are sources of building materials
* Rocks are sources of underground water
* Rocks are source of energy
* Rocks acts tourist attractions.
* Some rocks for example limestone is a raw material/ cement manufacture.
* Some are used for making carvings.

2.Your class is required to carry out a field study on igneous rocks around your school.

i) Give four sources of information you are likely to refer to before the field study. **(4 marks**)

* Relevant reference books.
* Magazines/journals.
* The internet/electronic media.
* Geological maps/National Atlas.
* Geologists/experts.
* Photographs/video/CD/DVD
* Geography notes

ii) State three activities you are likely to carry out during the field study.

**(3 marks)**

* Observing rocks
* Collecting samples
* Labelling samples
* Digging/breaking the rocks
* Sketching diagrams/maps.
* Filling in tables/tabulation
* Identifying rocks.

iii) Describe three problems you are likely to encounter during the field study. **(3marks)**

* Heavy rain.
* Attack by wild animals/insects/snake bites.
* Shortage of time.
* The area was too large to cover.
* Walking for long distances/getting tired.
* Inaccessibility of some areas.

3. “Human activities are largely responsible for severe soil erosion in Rwanda”. Discuss this statement.**(10marks)**

* Overgrazing
* Bush burning
* Deforestation
* Mining
* Monoculture
* Poor methods of farming
* Population pressure on land
* Whoever, other factors climate, natural of soils, topography, crustal instabilities.

4.(a) Distinguish between natural and man-made vegetation.**(2marks)**

* Natural vegetation, refers to the plants that grow without human influence while man-made vegetation is the one that grows under the human influence.

(b) Explain how the human activities that have led to vegetation destruction in Rwanda. **(8marks)**

* Agriculture
* Mining
* Building of infrastructure
* Urbanization
* Lumbering
* Overgrazing
* Deforestation
* Brick making

5.What are the characteristics of semi- arid climate experienced in the eastern region of Rwanda? **(10marks)**

* High temperature
* Low rainfall
* Little or no cloud cover resulting into a clear blue sky
* Low humidity
* Absence of cold seasons
* High levels of insolation
* Presence of dry winds x-terised by plains
* High evaporation rates
* Absence of high altitudes
* Limited of large water bodies

**Section B: Attempt all questions. (50marks)**

6.Explain the reasons why mining industry is under developed in Rwanda**. (10marks)**

* Inadequate skilled labour in the sector.
* High costs of maintenance of machines used in industry.
* High costs of expatriates labour in the sector.
* Exhaustion of minerals.
* Poor transport means which connecting mining areas and manufacturing industries.
* Lack of valuable minerals like gold and diamond.
* Price fluctuation of minerals.
* Limited market for some minerals.
* Conflict with environmental concern institutions.
* Limited capital for investing in the mining sector.
* Competition with other countries with the same minerals.
* The available minerals appear in small quantities hence expensive to mine.
* Limited technology.

7.(a)Distinguish between internal trade and regional trade. **(2marks)**

* internal trade, this refers to the transaction of goods and services within the same country while regional trade this refers to the transaction of goods and services with specific countries in an area for example the east Africa community.

(b) State three characteristics of export trade in Rwanda. **(3marks)**

* Country heavily rely on the export of primary produce from both the agricultural and minings sectors.
* Dependency on the export of unprocessed or semi-processed items of less value.
* Unbalanced trade, imports often exceeding exports.
* Over dependency on the export of one major items such as tea.

c) Explain the factors that limiting international trade in Rwanda. **(5marks)**

* Price fluctuation for trade commodities
* Limited range of primary commodities
* Production of similar goods in the region
* Quotas
* Tariffs
* Unfavorable balance of trade
* Dependence on agricultural products that are subjected to natural calamities.
* Land lockedness of the country
* Stiff completion
* Instability in the neighbouring countries
* Limited capital to facilitate trade

8.(a)Define the term Lumbering. **(2marks)**

* Lumbering refers to the selective cutting of trees for timber and timber related products.

(b)Describe the problems associated with forestry industry in Rwanda. **(8marks)**

* Inadequate skilled labour
* Low technology
* Fire out breaks
* Limited transports routes
* Pests and diseases destroys some trees
* Limited capital to invest in forestry
* High demand for fuel (charcoal and fire wood)
* Wild animal scare away lumberes
* Competition with other economic activities for instance tourisms
* Long gestation period of most trees.

9a) What is meant by domestic tourism?**(1mk)**

* It involves the citizens visiting places of interest for leisure .

b) State three factors that hinder domestic tourism in Rwanda.**(4mks)**

* High costs of accommodation in games lodges and hotels.
* The foreign tourists are treated well making the locals tourists feel neglected.
* Poor attitude by the locals on tourist sites.
* Some roads leading into tourist sites are poorly maintained.

c) What are measures that government of Rwanda has taken to attract tourists to Rwanda. **(5marks)**

* Improving roads to tourist sites to make them accessible even during the rainy seasons.
* Building of more hotels to increase to increase bed capacity and avoid shortages during the tourist peak period.
* Preservation of wildlife eradicating poaching and maintenance of tourist sites to attract more tourists.
* Improved security in the parks by especially the tourist police to prevent smuggling.
* Advertising abroad by opening tourist offices in the foreign countries to give information about tourist attractions in Rwanda.
* Providing package tours for the tourists to make it cheaper for them to visit the country.
* Improving air links with other countries so as to facilitate direct movements of tourists in Rwanda.
* Lowering the rates charged during low tourist seasons to attract the domestic tourists.

10.a) Explain how the following factors influence the distribution of wildlife in Rwanda.

(i) Climate .**(3marks)**

* Different climatic zones support different types of wildlife.
* Xerophytes survive in dry areas.
* Wet areas support thick vegetation.
* Tropical climate supports tropical animals.

(ii) Drainage**. (2marks)**

* Presence/absence of water determines the kind of plants and animals.
* Hydrophytes grow in marshes.
* Aquatic animals live in water bodies.

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b) Explain the drawbacks experienced by the Rwanda government in the efforts to conserve wildlife. **(5marks)**

* Poaching illegal hunting which may lead to extinction of some wildlife species.
* Overstocking of some wildlife animals destroy the environment leading to shortage food for animals.
* Frequent droughts leading to loss of plants and animals through starvation and eventually death.
* Human animal conflict, high compensation by the government: animals get killed.
* Rapid population growth, that is people encroaching into the game parks for settlement.
* Pollution leading to death of wildlife.
* Frequent fire outbreaks destroying wildlife habitat/degenerate wildlife.
* Pests and diseases kill some plants and animals e.g. aphids. Nagana
* Tourists vehicle driven into the parks disturb/scare animals.