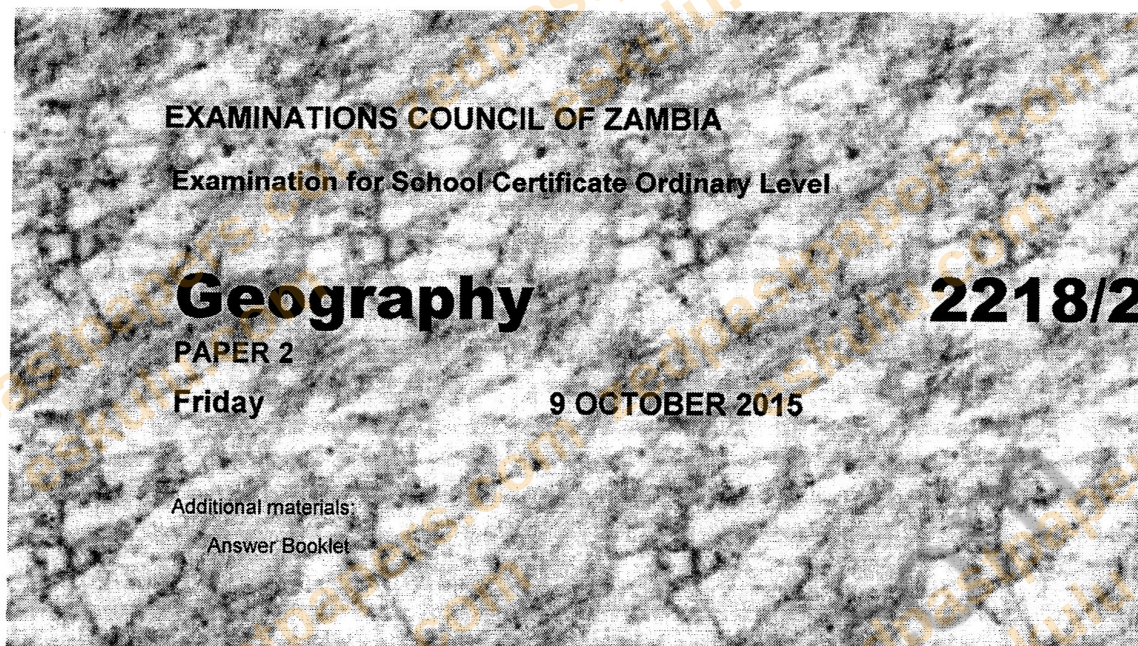


G12 ECZ GEOGRAPHY P2 2015 SOLUTIONS

Geography Paper 2, 2015 Internal (2218/2)

Answer 4 of 12: Section A Zambia (1-5) + B Sub-Region (6-9) + C Settlements/Population (10-12)



Time: 2 hours

Instructions to candidates

- 1 Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the **Answer Booklet**.
- 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, 2 and 3**.
- 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.**

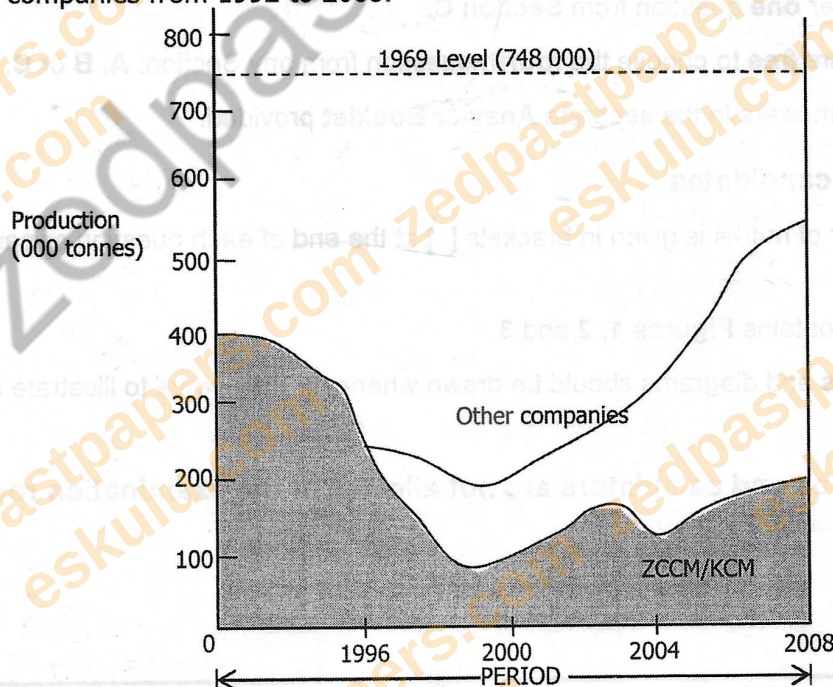
SECTION A: ZAMBIA

1 Study Figure 1 (Insert) of Zambia.

- (a) On **Figure 1**, name in the spaces provided below the map, the irrigation schemes marked **A** and **B**. [2]
- (b) (i) State the factors that favour irrigation in the areas shown on the map. [3]
- (ii) List **two** irrigated crops for each scheme. [2]
- (c) (i) Explain the factors that favour Zambia's commercial farming potential in the SADC region. [3]
- (ii) What negative factors are associated with commercial farming in Zambia? [2]
- [12]

- 2 (a) (i) What are deciduous trees? [1]
- (ii) Give **four** examples of deciduous trees found in Zambia. [2]
- (b) Discuss the significance of forests to human beings. [4]
- (c) What is the relevance of the Forestry Department in the management of indigenous forests? [5]
- [12]

3 Study the graph below which shows copper production by various mining companies from 1992 to 2008.



- (a) (i) Compare the production of copper by ZCCM and KCM on one hand and the production by other companies. [4]
- (ii) Give reasons that explain the production pattern reflected in the graph above. [4]
- (b) (i) Name **two** countries which buy most of Zambia's copper. [1]
- (ii) Explain how the copper mined in Zambia reaches the overseas markets. [3]
- [12]

4 With reference to tourism in Zambia, write brief notes on the following:

- (a) Tourist attractions on the Copperbelt. [3]
- (b) Traditional ceremonies. [3]
- (c) Government measures to conserve wildlife. [3]
- (d) The Livingstone museum. [3]
- [12]

- 5 (a) (i) Name **two** fisheries associated with the river that starts near Solwezi, flows south, then eastwards to join the Zambezi River north of Chirundu. [2]
- (ii) Give **four** examples of the types of fish caught there. [2]
- (iii) What are the threats to sustained fishing at the named fisheries? [2]
- (b) Describe the traditional fishing methods used in the fisheries named in (a)(i). [3]
- (c) How do the local people process the fish to ensure that it stays a long time without rotting? [3]
- [12]

SECTION B: THE SUB-REGION

6 Study Figure 2 (Insert) of Malawi

- (a) On **Figure 2**, name, in the spaces provided below the map, the subsistence farming area **A** and commercial farming area **B**. [2]
- (b) (i) Name **two** crops grown under subsistence farming and **two** crops grown under commercial farming. [2]
- (ii) Explain the factors that favour commercial farming in the shaded area **B** shown on the map. [4]
- (c) State the measures that the government has put in place to boost agriculture in Malawi. [4]
- [12]

- 7** (a) Discuss the importance of road and water transport to the economic development of the sub-region. [4]
- (b) Explain why countries in the sub-region are at different levels of development with regard to road and water transport. [4]
- (c) What are the benefits of using air transport over the use of road and water transport? [4]
- [12]

8 Study Figure 3 (Insert) of the sub-region

- (a) On **Figure 3**, name **two** of the hydro-electric power stations shown on the map. [2]
- (b) Explain the factors that favoured the construction of hydro-electric power stations named in (a) above. [4]
- (c) (i) What are the positive and negative effects that have resulted from dam construction? [4]
- (ii) Explain why the sub-region has insufficient hydro-electricity power supply despite the large potential for generation. [2]
- [12]

9 Draw a sketch map of Kenya and on it:

- (a) Mark and name;
- (i) **one** town where a motor vehicle assembly industry is located. [3]
- (ii) **one** town where an oil refinery is found. [3]
- (b) Of what importance are the **two** industries mentioned in (a) above? [4]
- (c) Explain the factors that limit the growth of the agro-industry in Kenya. [5]
- [12]

SECTION C: SETTLEMENTS AND POPULATION STUDIES.

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

AGES	MALE	FEMALE	AGE STRUCTURE %
0 – 14	3 300 339	3 271 389	46.2%
15 – 24	1 423 026	1 425 654	20%
25 – 54	2 042 023	2 069 511	28.5%
55 – 64	193 753	213 927	2.9%
Over 65	147 705	194 901	2.4%

- (a) Calculate:
- (i) the total population aged 15 – 64. [1]
 - (ii) the dependency ratio. [3]
- (b) Explain the factors that affect life expectancy. [4]
- (c) State factors that affect population distribution. [4]
- [12]**

- 11** (a) Explain the characteristics of shanty compounds. [5]
- (b) What factors influence population growth rate in Zambia? [4]
- (c) Explain why there are more males between the ages of 0 – 14 years and more females after the age of 14 years. [3]
- [12]**

- 12** (a) (i) What is urbanisation? [1]
- (ii) State **three** factors that influence urbanisation in Zambia. [3]
- (b) (i) Give **two** functions of rural settlements found in Zambia. [2]
- (ii) What functions are associated with both the urban and the rural settlements in Zambia? [3]
- (c) What geographical factors affect the location of a settlement? [3]
- [12]**

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

Geography

2218/2

PAPER 2

Friday

9 OCTOBER 2015

INSERT

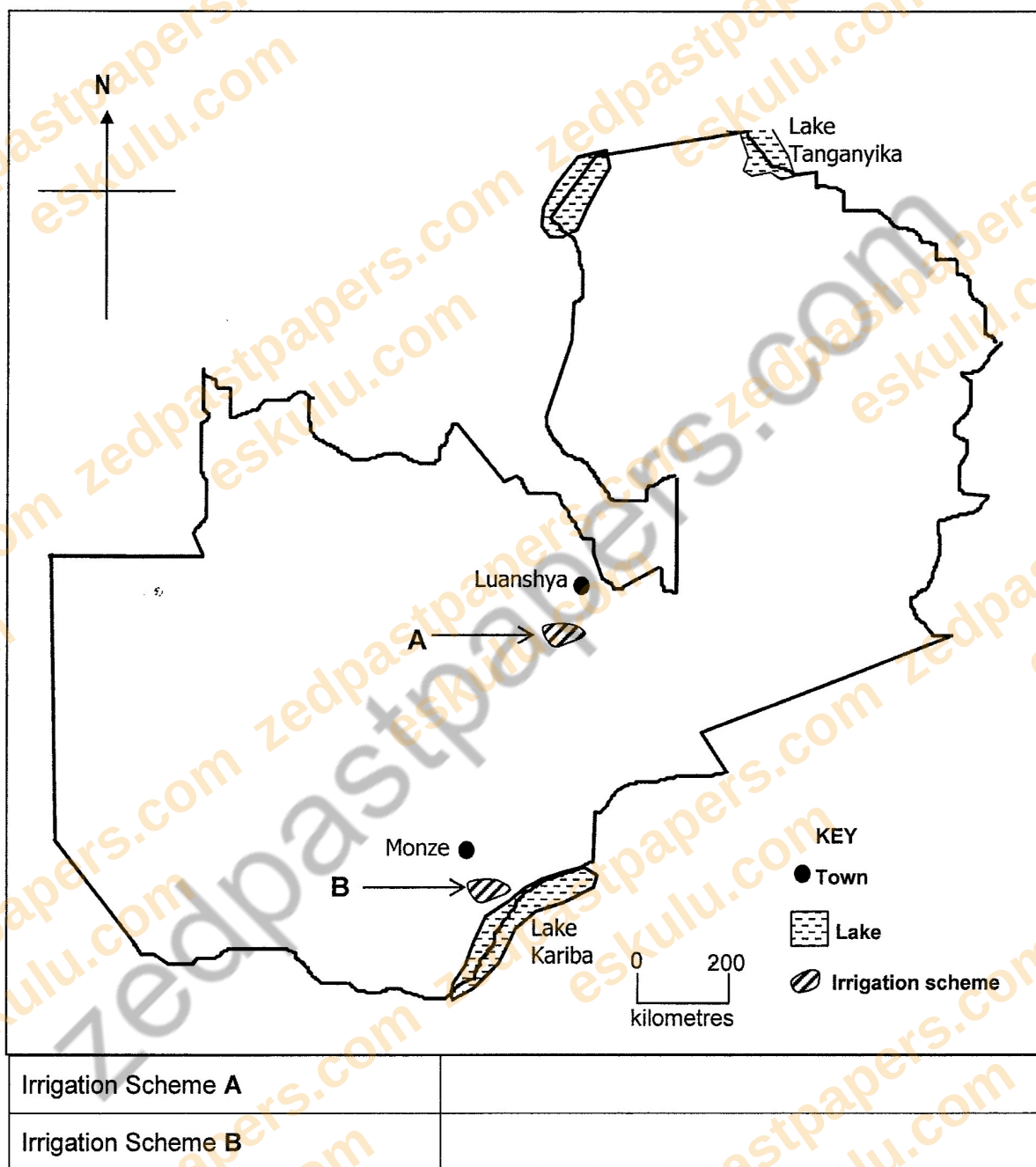
Time: 2 hours

Instructions to candidates

- 1** This Insert contains **Figures 1, 2 and 3.**
- 2** If you use **one** or **two** or **all** 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 the figures you attach to your **Answer Booklet.**

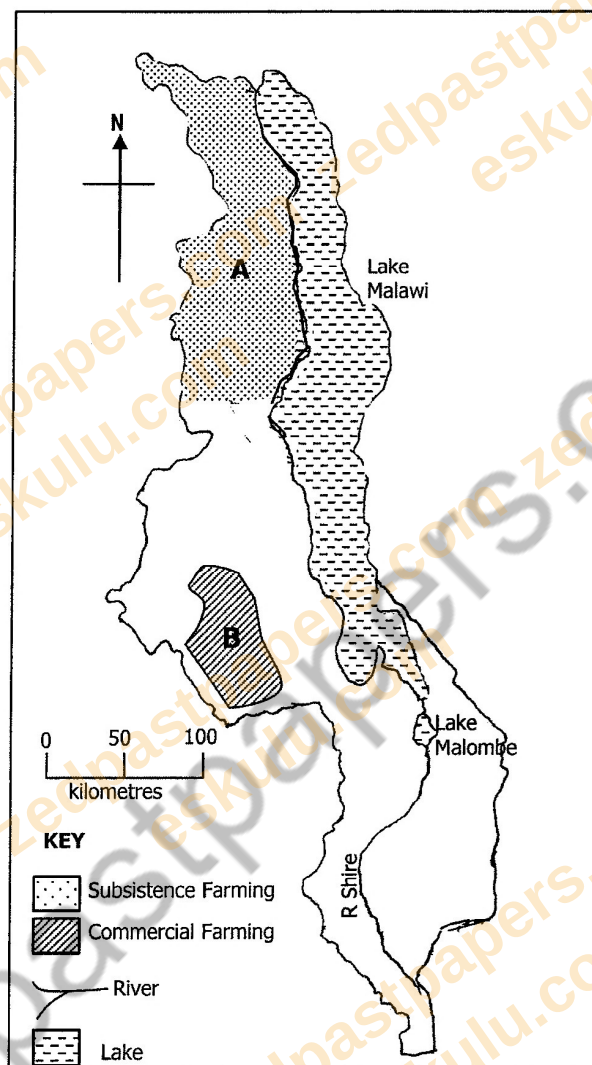
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Figure 1 for Question 1



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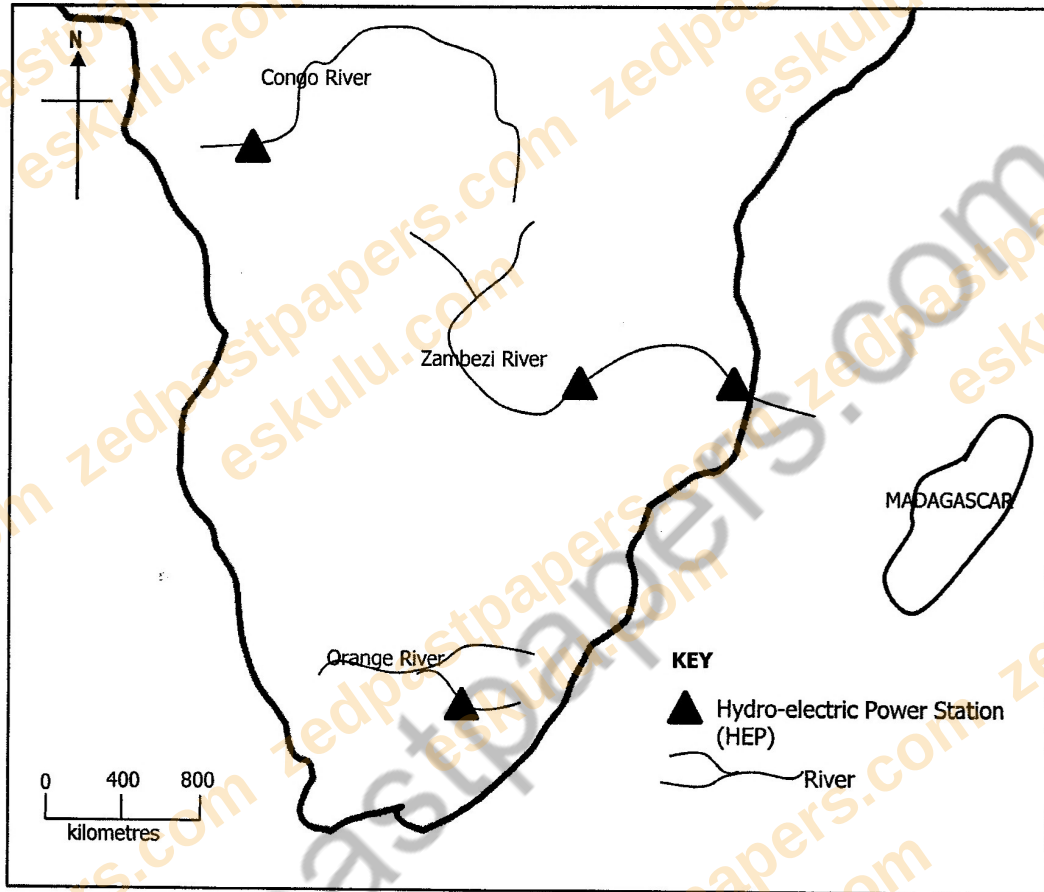
Figure 2 for Question 6



Subsistence Farming Area A	
Commercial farming Area B	

Name Examination Number /

Figure 3 for Question 8





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Question Q1 (Section A: Zambia). Study Figure 1 (Insert) of Zambia. (a) Name irrigation schemes A and B [2]. (b)(i) State the factors that favour irrigation in the areas shown [3]. (ii) List two irrigated crops for each scheme [2]. (c)(i) Explain the factors that favour Zambia's commercial farming potential in the SADC region [3]. (ii) What negative factors are associated with commercial farming in Zambia? [2]

(a) [FLAG -- best-effort] Irrigation Scheme A (near Luanshya, Copperbelt Province): no single widely-documented named scheme matches this exact position; best guess is a local vegetable/horticultural irrigation scheme supplying the Copperbelt's urban market. Irrigation Scheme B (near Monze, close to Lake Kariba, Southern Province): the Nakambala Sugar Estate irrigation scheme at Mazabuka, Zambia's largest and best-known sugar-cane irrigation scheme, matching this position with confidence.

Answer: (b)(i) Factors favouring irrigation in these areas: proximity to a reliable water source (rivers/lakes such as the Kafue River or Lake Kariba) for abstraction; flat to gently sloping land suitable for laying out irrigation infrastructure; warm temperatures allowing year-round crop growth if water is supplied; and government/private investment in irrigation infrastructure (canals, pumps, dams) in these areas.

Answer: (ii) Two irrigated crops for each scheme: Scheme A -- vegetables (e.g. tomatoes, cabbage) and maize; Scheme B (Nakambala) -- sugar cane and wheat.

Answer: (c)(i) Factors favouring Zambia's commercial farming potential in the SADC region: abundant arable land and water resources (rivers, lakes, good rainfall in many areas) relative to some drier neighbours; a relatively stable political environment attractive to agricultural investment; good access to regional markets via SADC free-trade arrangements; and diverse agro-ecological zones suitable for a wide range of crops (maize, soya, wheat, cotton, tobacco).

Answer: (ii) Negative factors associated with commercial farming in Zambia: high cost of farming inputs (fertiliser, seed, machinery, fuel); unreliable rainfall/frequent droughts and floods affecting even some irrigated production; poor rural road infrastructure increasing the cost of transporting produce to markets; and limited access to affordable credit/financing for commercial farmers.

Question Q2 (Section A: Zambia). (a)(i) What are deciduous trees? [1]. (ii) Give four examples found in Zambia [2]. (b) Discuss the significance of forests to human beings [4]. (c) What is the relevance of the Forestry Department in the management of indigenous forests? [5]

Answer: (a)(i) Deciduous trees: trees that shed all their leaves during a particular season (usually the dry season) as an adaptation to conserve water, then regrow new leaves in the following growing season.

Answer: (ii) Four examples of deciduous trees found in Zambia: mopane, msasa, miombo (Brachystegia species) and baobab.

Answer: (b) Significance of forests to human beings: they provide fuelwood/firewood and charcoal for energy; they supply timber for construction and furniture-making; they provide wild foods (fruits, mushrooms, honey) and medicinal plants; they help regulate climate/rainfall and prevent soil erosion by protecting the soil surface and maintaining water catchments; and they

provide habitat for wildlife, supporting biodiversity and tourism.

Answer: (c) Relevance of the Forestry Department in managing indigenous forests: it enforces forestry laws and licensing to regulate/control the cutting of indigenous trees; it conducts research and provides technical guidance on sustainable forest management; it runs afforestation/reforestation and forest conservation education programmes; it demarcates and manages forest reserves/protected areas; and it monitors and combats illegal logging and deforestation.

Question Q3 (Section A: Zambia). Study the graph showing copper production by mining companies from 1992-2008 (ZCCM/KCM vs Other companies, against the 1969 level of 748,000 tonnes). (a)(i) Compare ZCCM/KCM production with that of other companies [4]. (ii) Give reasons for the production pattern shown [4]. (b)(i) Name two countries which buy most of Zambia's copper [1]. (ii) Explain how the copper reaches overseas markets [3]

Answer: (a)(i) Comparison: ZCCM/KCM's production declined sharply and steadily from around 400,000 tonnes in 1992 down to a low of roughly 80,000-100,000 tonnes around 2000, and stayed relatively low (fluctuating between about 100,000-200,000 tonnes) through to 2008, never recovering to its earlier level; in contrast, 'Other companies' production started very low in the early 1990s but rose steadily and dramatically from around 2000 onward, overtaking ZCCM/KCM's output and climbing to around 550,000 tonnes by 2008.

Answer: (ii) Reasons for this production pattern: ZCCM, the former state-owned monopoly, suffered from declining investment, ageing infrastructure, falling copper prices and mismanagement through the 1990s, leading to falling output, and its eventual privatisation broke up the company (with KCM inheriting some of its legacy problems); meanwhile, privatisation of the mining sector from the late 1990s onward attracted numerous new private/foreign investors ('other companies') who brought fresh capital, modern technology and opened/reopened mines (e.g. Kansanshi, Lumwana, Chambishi), driving the sharp rise in their production especially after 2000, aided by rising world copper prices during the 2000s commodity boom.

Answer: (b)(i) Two countries which buy most of Zambia's copper: China and Switzerland (Switzerland acting largely as a major global trading/marketing hub for Zambian copper).

Answer: (ii) How copper mined in Zambia reaches overseas markets: it is transported by rail and road from the Copperbelt mines to regional ports (e.g. Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, Durban in South Africa, or Beira in Mozambique); at the port, it is loaded onto ships for export by sea to overseas buyers/refineries; some copper is also transported by road/rail through neighbouring countries en route to a port.

Question Q4 (Section A: Zambia). With reference to tourism in Zambia, write brief notes on: (a) Tourist attractions on the Copperbelt [3]. (b) Traditional ceremonies [3]. (c) Government measures to conserve wildlife [3]. (d) The Livingstone museum [3]

Answer: (a) Tourist attractions on the Copperbelt: sites such as the Copperbelt Museum in Ndola, showcasing the region's mining history and culture, and mine tours/heritage sites related to the copper mining industry.

Answer: (b) Traditional ceremonies: annual cultural ceremonies such as Kuomboka (Lozi people, Western Province) and Ncwala (Ngoni people, Eastern Province) attract tourists and celebrate Zambia's cultural heritage, generating income and pride for local communities.

Answer: (c) Government measures to conserve wildlife: establishment of National Parks and Game Management Areas with legal protection; anti-poaching patrols and law enforcement against illegal hunting and wildlife trade; community-based wildlife management programmes (e.g. ADMARE) giving communities a stake in conservation; and enforcement of international agreements (e.g. CITES) regulating wildlife trade.

Answer: (d) The Livingstone museum: located in Livingstone, it is Zambia's oldest and largest museum, housing historical, cultural, archaeological and natural history exhibits (including artefacts related to David Livingstone and Zambia's pre-colonial and colonial history); it complements Victoria Falls as a tourist attraction, educating visitors about Zambia's heritage and generating tourism revenue.

Question Q5 (Section A: Zambia). (a)(i) Name two fisheries associated with the river that starts near Solwezi, flows south then eastwards to join the Zambezi River north of Chirundu (the Kafue River) [2]. (ii) Give four examples of fish caught there [2]. (iii) What are the threats to sustained fishing there? [2]. (b) Describe the traditional fishing methods used [3]. (c) How do local people process the fish to prevent it rotting? [3]

Answer: (a)(i) Two fisheries associated with the Kafue River: the Kafue Flats fishery and the Itezhi-Tezhi (Lake Itezhi-Tezhi) fishery.

Answer: (ii) Four examples of fish caught there: bream (tilapia), Kafue pike (nembwe), catfish (barbel) and tigerfish.

Answer: (iii) Threats to sustained fishing at these fisheries: overfishing and use of illegal small-mesh nets, depleting fish stocks faster than they can reproduce; pollution from upstream mining and industrial activity affecting water quality; siltation and changes in water flow due to dam operations (e.g. the Itezhi-Tezhi and Kafue Gorge dams) disrupting natural breeding cycles; and habitat destruction from wetland degradation on the Kafue Flats.

Answer: (b) Traditional fishing methods used: use of woven fish traps/baskets; use of hooks and lines; use of cast nets and gill nets from dugout canoes; and damming small channels to trap fish as floodwaters recede.

Answer: (c) How local people process fish to prevent it rotting: by sun-drying the fish; by smoking it over a fire; and by salting it -- these traditional preservation methods remove moisture and/or inhibit bacterial growth, allowing the fish to be stored and transported over long

distances without spoiling.

Question Q6 (Section B: The Sub-Region). Study Figure 2 (Insert) of Malawi. (a) Name subsistence farming area A and commercial farming area B [2]. (b)(i) Name two crops grown under subsistence farming and two under commercial farming [2]. (ii) Explain the factors that favour commercial farming in shaded area B [4]. (c) State the measures the government has put in place to boost agriculture in Malawi [4]

Answer: (a) Subsistence Farming Area A: the Northern Region of Malawi, west of the lake, matching this area's position on the map. Commercial Farming Area B: the Kasungu area, Malawi's well-known tobacco-growing commercial farming belt, matching this area's south-central-west position.

Answer: (b)(i) Two crops grown under subsistence farming: maize and cassava. Two crops grown under commercial farming: tobacco and groundnuts (tea is also grown commercially elsewhere in Malawi).

Answer: (ii) Factors favouring commercial farming in shaded area B (Kasungu): fertile soils suited to tobacco cultivation; adequate rainfall for the crop; flat land suitable for large-scale mechanised farming; and good road access to markets/processing facilities (auction floors) in nearby towns.

Answer: (c) Measures the government has put in place to boost agriculture in Malawi: subsidised farm input programmes providing subsidised fertiliser and seed to smallholder farmers; agricultural extension services offering technical advice to farmers; development of irrigation infrastructure to reduce dependence on rain-fed agriculture; and support for small-holder outgrower/contract-farming schemes linking farmers to processing companies and export markets.

Question Q7 (Section B: The Sub-Region). (a) Discuss the importance of road and water transport to the economic development of the sub-region [4]. (b) Explain why countries in the sub-region are at different levels of development with regard to road and water transport [4]. (c) What are the benefits of using air transport over road and water transport? [4]

Answer: (a) Importance of road and water transport to economic development: road transport provides flexible, door-to-door movement of goods and people, connecting rural production areas to markets and ports; water transport (on lakes/rivers) offers a cheap means of transporting bulky goods and connecting remote lakeside communities; both support trade, movement of agricultural and mineral exports, and access to social services, underpinning regional economic integration.

Answer: (b) Why countries in the sub-region are at different levels of transport development: differences in the amount of investment/funding available for infrastructure development, since wealthier countries (e.g. South Africa) have more developed networks; differences in terrain and physical geography, since some countries face more difficult terrain (mountains, deserts, dense forest) making construction more costly; differences in colonial-era infrastructure inherited, as some countries were left with more developed rail/road networks than others; and differences in

political stability, since conflict/instability in some countries has disrupted infrastructure investment and maintenance.

Answer: (c) Benefits of air transport over road and water transport: it is much faster, especially over long distances, making it ideal for perishable/time-sensitive goods and urgent passenger travel; it can reach remote or landlocked areas without needing to build extensive road/rail/water infrastructure; and it is less affected by difficult terrain or weather-related disruptions (e.g. flooded roads) that can disrupt road and water transport.

Question Q8 (Section B: The Sub-Region). Study Figure 3 (Insert) of the sub-region. (a) Name two of the hydro-electric power stations shown [2]. (b) Explain the factors that favoured the construction of the HEP stations named [4]. (c)(i) What are the positive and negative effects that have resulted from dam construction? [4]. (ii) Explain why the sub-region has insufficient hydro-electricity power supply despite the large potential [2]

Answer: (a) Two hydro-electric power stations shown: Inga (on the Congo River, DRC) and Kariba (on the Zambezi River, Zambia/Zimbabwe border) -- Cahora Bassa (also on the Zambezi, Mozambique) and the Gariep Dam (on the Orange River, South Africa) are also valid alternatives shown on the same figure.

Answer: (b) Factors favouring the construction of these HEP stations: the presence of large rivers (Congo, Zambezi) with a substantial and reliable water flow capable of driving large turbines; suitable topography featuring gorges or steep gradients providing the necessary head (height) of water for hydro-power generation; and high electricity demand from nearby mining/industrial centres and urban populations justifying the large capital investment.

Answer: (c)(i) Positive effects of dam construction: reliable, large-scale generation of electricity supporting industry and households; creation of large reservoirs that support fishing industries and irrigation; and development of tourism around the dam/lake (e.g. boating, fishing tourism). Negative effects: displacement of communities who previously lived in the area now flooded by the reservoir; loss of farmland/natural habitat submerged by the reservoir; and disruption of natural river flow patterns, affecting downstream ecosystems, fisheries and agriculture.

Answer: (ii) Why the sub-region has insufficient hydro-electricity despite large potential: the high capital costs required to build new dams/HEP stations, which many countries in the sub-region struggle to finance; and periodic droughts reducing water levels in existing reservoirs (e.g. Lake Kariba), reducing actual generation capacity below the theoretical potential.

Question Q9 (Section B: The Sub-Region). Draw a sketch map of Kenya. (a) Mark and name: (i) one town with a motor vehicle assembly industry, (ii) one town with an oil refinery [3]. (b) Of what importance are these two industries? [4]. (c) Explain the factors that limit the growth of the agro-industry in Kenya [5]

Answer: (a) Sketch map instruction: mark and name Mombasa for both (i) the motor vehicle assembly industry and (ii) the oil refinery -- both industries are located at Mombasa, Kenya's main seaport.

Answer: (b) Importance of the two industries: the motor vehicle assembly industry creates employment, saves foreign exchange by assembling vehicles locally rather than importing them fully built, and supports the growth of ancillary spare-parts/servicing industries; the oil refining industry supplies the country with refined petroleum products (petrol, diesel, kerosene) for transport, industry and households, reducing the need to import already-refined fuel and supporting national fuel security.

Answer: (c) Factors limiting the growth of the agro-industry in Kenya: unreliable rainfall/frequent droughts affecting the supply of raw agricultural materials for processing; high cost of and limited access to modern farming inputs and equipment for farmers supplying the industry; inadequate rural infrastructure (roads, storage, electricity) increasing costs and post-harvest losses; and competition from cheaper imported processed agricultural products undermining local agro-industry growth.

Question Q10 (Section C: Settlements and Population Studies). Study the table showing Zambia's age/sex structure (Ages, Male, Female, Age Structure %). (a) Calculate: (i) the total population aged 15-64 [1]. (ii) the dependency ratio [3]. (b) Explain the factors that affect life expectancy [4]. (c) State factors that affect population distribution [4]

Answer: (a)(i) Total population aged 15-64: adding 15-24 ($1,423,026 + 1,425,654 = 2,848,680$), 25-54 ($2,042,023 + 2,069,511 = 4,111,534$) and 55-64 ($193,753 + 213,927 = 407,680$) gives $2,848,680 + 4,111,534 + 407,680 = 7,367,894$.

(ii) [FLAG -- best-effort on final rounding] Dependency ratio: dependants = 0-14 ($3,300,339 + 3,271,389 = 6,571,728$) plus over-65 ($147,705 + 194,901 = 342,606$) = $6,914,334$; working-age population (15-64) = $7,367,894$ (from part (i)). Dependency ratio = (dependants / working-age population) $\times 100 = (6,914,334 / 7,367,894) \times 100$, approximately 93.8%.

Answer: (b) Factors that affect life expectancy: the quality and accessibility of healthcare services (availability of clinics, hospitals, trained medical staff); the prevalence of disease (e.g. HIV/AIDS, malaria) in the population; the standard of nutrition/access to adequate food; and the standard of living, including access to clean water and sanitation.

Answer: (c) Factors that affect population distribution: climate (favourable rainfall/temperature attracts denser settlement, harsh climate discourages it); relief/terrain (flat, fertile land supports denser settlement than steep or mountainous terrain); availability of natural resources (mineral deposits, fertile soils) attracting economic activity and population; and availability of transport infrastructure and social services (areas along railways/roads and with schools/hospitals attract more people).

Question Q11 (Section C: Settlements and Population Studies). (a) Explain the characteristics of shanty compounds [5]. (b) What factors influence population growth rate in Zambia? [4]. (c) Explain why there are more males aged 0-14 and more females after age 14 [3]

Answer: (a) Characteristics of shanty compounds: unplanned, haphazard layout with narrow, irregular paths; housing built from makeshift/substandard materials (mud, iron sheets); severe overcrowding and high population density; lack of basic services such as piped water, sanitation, drainage and reliable electricity; and high levels of poverty and unemployment among residents.

Answer: (b) Factors influencing population growth rate in Zambia: birth rate (a high birth rate increases population growth); death rate (a falling death rate, from improved healthcare, increases growth); net migration (immigration versus emigration affects overall national population growth); and access to family planning/health services, which can slow growth by lowering the birth rate.

Answer: (c) Why there are more males aged 0-14 and more females after age 14: biologically, slightly more male babies are born than female babies worldwide, explaining the male excess in the 0-14 age group; from adolescence onward, males tend to have higher mortality rates than females due to factors such as more hazardous occupations (mining, manual labour), higher risk-taking behaviour/accidents, and greater exposure to violent conflict, which gradually shifts the sex ratio in favour of females in older age groups; women also generally have a longer natural life expectancy than men.

Question Q12 (Section C: Settlements and Population Studies). (a)(i) What is urbanisation? [1]. (ii) State three factors that influence urbanisation in Zambia [3]. (b)(i) Give two functions of rural settlements found in Zambia [2]. (ii) What functions are associated with both urban and rural settlements? [3]. (c) What geographical factors affect the location of a settlement? [3]

Answer: (a)(i) Urbanisation: the process by which an increasing proportion of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities, often accompanied by the physical growth of urban areas.

Answer: (ii) Three factors influencing urbanisation in Zambia: rural-urban migration driven by the search for better employment and services in towns; natural population increase within existing urban areas; and the growth/reclassification of rural settlements into urban centres as they develop.

Answer: (b)(i) Two functions of rural settlements in Zambia: agricultural production/farming as the primary economic function; and providing basic social services (schools, clinics, markets) for the surrounding rural population.

Answer: (ii) Functions associated with both urban and rural settlements: a residential function, since people live in both; and an administrative function, since both host some level of local government administration (e.g. ward or district offices).

Answer: (c) Geographical factors affecting the location of a settlement: availability of water supply (rivers, lakes, boreholes); relief/terrain, since flat, well-drained land is preferred over steep or flood-prone land; availability of fertile soils/resources supporting the local economy

(farming, mining); and accessibility/proximity to transport routes (roads, railways).

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