



ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

4022/2
2 hours 30 minutes

JUNE 2024 SESSION

Additional materials:
Answer booklet

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provide on the answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions, **one** question from each of sections **A, B, C** and **one** other question from any section.

Write your answers on the separate answer booklet provided.

If you use more than one booklet, fasten them together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

This question paper consists of 11 printed pages and 1 blank page.

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Section A (Physical Geography)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 1 (a) (i) Describe the following processes of river erosion:
Hydraulic action,
Abrasion. [4]
- (ii) State any **two** landforms resulting from river erosion. [2]
- (b) The table below shows the amount of water flowing in a river in Zimbabwe.

Month	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Amount of water m^3	500	600	800	1000	1500	3000	3500	3200	3000	1200	700	400

- (i) Draw a hydrograph to show the river discharge as shown in the table above. [5]
- (ii) Explain the changes in the pattern of flow shown. [4]
- (iii) Describe how the pattern of flow influences river processes. [3]
- (c) Suggest ways to save lives during flooding. [7]
- 2 (a) Outline the characteristics of a desert climate. [6]
- (b) **Figure 2.1** below shows different air masses affecting Zimbabwe and Southern Africa.



Fig. 2.1

- (i) Name the **three** air masses labelled A, B, and C on **Fig. 2.1** above. [3]



- (ii) Explain why the North West Trade winds are also known as the Zaire/Congo air mass. [2]
 - (iii) Describe the weather associated with these air masses. [7]
 - (c) Explain how communities may prevent hazards caused by Tropical cyclones. [7]
- 3 (a) Complete the Table below which shows the Equatorial Rainforest ecosystem.

inputs	processes	outputs
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.		

[7]

- (b) Figure 3.1 below shows the nitrogen cycle in an ecosystem.

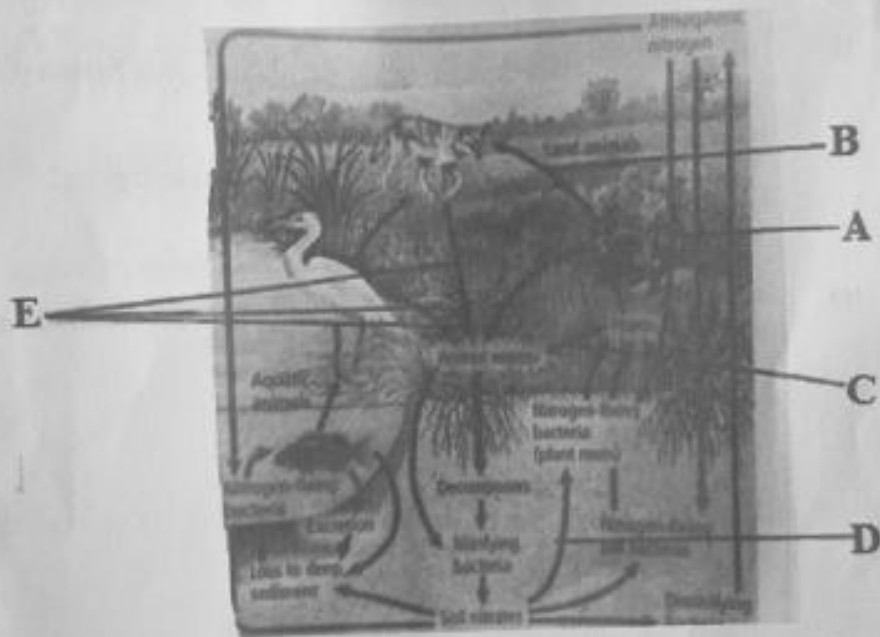


Fig. 3.1

- (i) Name the processes labelled A, B, C, D and E. in Fig.3.1 above. [5]
- (ii) Explain the role of nitrifying bacteria in an ecosystem. [2]
- (iii) Explain how nitrogen is cycled. [4]
- (c) How do grain farmers increase maize yield per hectare? [7]



- 4 (a) (i) Explain the difference between a grid reference and a co-ordinate system used in locating features on a map. [2]
- (ii) Copy and complete the table below which shows types of maps and their characteristics.

Type of Map	Characteristics
Topographic	1.....
2.....	Shows boundaries and subdivisions of areas or properties like provinces, district, countries, farms etc
Thematic	3.....

[4]

- (b) (i) Outline any **four** uses of a Global Positioning System (GPS) gadget. [4]
- (ii) How is the GPS technology used in vehicle tracking? [6]
- (iii) What is a map overlay? [2]
- (c) Suggest the importance of the introduction of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in education. [7]



Section B (Economic Geography)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 5 (a) (i) Explain the term *Natural Resource Conservation*. [2]
- (ii) Outline ways by which natural resources can be conserved. [5]
- (b) The table below shows soil and moisture conservation practices in Murinye Communal Lands in Masvingo.

Practice	% of farmers' adoption
Contour ridges	40
Gulley protection	10
winter ploughing	35
planting holes	7
crop rotation	8

- (i) Describe the relative importance of soil and moisture conservation in Murinye. [5]
- (ii) Explain how soil erosion affect agriculture in Zimbabwe's communal lands. [6]
- (c) Suggest measures which can be implemented to conserve wildlife in Zimbabwe. [7]



- 6 (a) Outline the social problems faced by artisanal miners in Zimbabwe. [7]
- (b) Figure 6.1 below shows mining areas and cities in Zimbabwe.

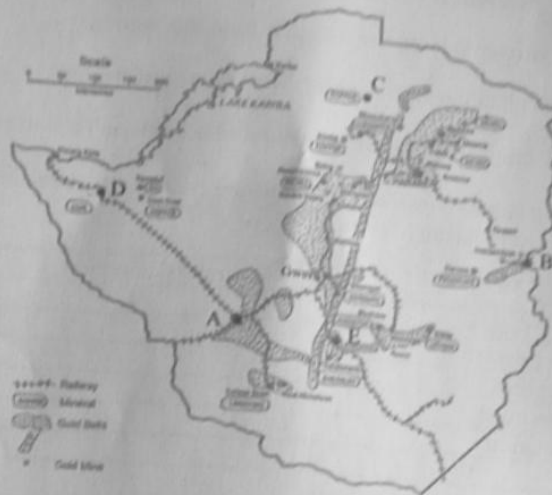


Fig. 6.1

- (i) Name the following cities and mining towns shown in Fig. 6.1 above
 cities A and B,
 mining towns C, D and E. [5]
- (ii) Name the intrusive volcanic landform that cuts across the country
 from North East to South West shown in Fig. 6.1 above. [1]
- (iii) Explain the distribution of gold belts shown. [5]
- (c) Suggest measures to resuscitate mines which have closed down in
 Zimbabwe. [7]



- 7 (a) Outline the objectives of the land reform program in Zimbabwe. [7]
 (b) Figure 7.1 below shows pests affecting farmers in Zimbabwe.



Fig. 7.1

- (i) Identify the pests shown in Fig. 7.1 above. [4]
 (ii) What problems are caused by each of the pests? [4]
 (iii) Describe the effects of these pests on farmers' productivity. [3]
- (c) Suggest measures which horticultural farmers may take to maximise their productivity. [7]
- 8 (a) (i) What is a cottage industry? [2]
 (ii) Match the following tourist sites and attractions.
- | Attraction | Tourist Site |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Game viewing | Victoria Falls |
| 2 Bungee jumping | Eastern Highlands |
| 3 Water sport | Hwange National Park |
| 4 Mountain climbing | Great Zimbabwe |
| 5 Monument viewing | Lake Mutirikwi |

[5]



- (b) The table below shows (%) Tourist arrivals in Zimbabwe and their purpose of visiting.

Purpose	2006	2007
holiday	25	27
visiting friends and relatives	50	56
business	15	13
education	5	1
shopping	5	3

- (i) Draw a comparative bar graph to show tourist arrivals in Zimbabwe for the two year period as shown in the table above. [6]
- (ii) Explain reasons for a continued decline in the tourism industry in Zimbabwe. [5]
- (c) How may Zimbabwe's rural communities benefit from craft industries? [7]



Section C (Population and Settlement, Environmental Management, Transport and Trade)

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 9 (a) Describe the advantages and disadvantages of using wood fuel. [7]
- (b) (i) State **two** places where thermal power plants are found in Zimbabwe. [2]
- (ii) Explain how thermal power is generated. [5]
- (iii) State the components of a solar system. [4]
- (c) Explain why the use of solar energy is increasingly taking over the energy market in Zimbabwe. [7]
- 10 (a) (i) What are *push* and *pull* factors of migration? [4]
- (ii) Give examples of each of the factors explained in **a(i)** above. [3]
- (b) (i) Describe the characteristics of a youthful population pyramid. [5]
- (ii) Explain problems arising from a youthful population. [2]
- (iii) How may the government of a developing country solve the problem of rapid population growth? [4]
- (c) Suggest solutions to the following effects of unplanned urban settlements;
 poor sanitation,
 land pollution,
 high crime rates. [7]



- 11 (a) Use examples to explain biotic and abiotic environments. [6]
- (b) **Photograph 1** below shows an environmental management technique.



Photograph 1

- (i) Identify and describe the environmental management technique shown in **Photograph 1** above. [4]
- (ii) Outline activities that lead to land degradation in rural and urban communities. [8]
- (c) Explain ways of sustainable use of environmental elements such as water, soil and vegetation. [7]
- 12 (a) (i) State **three** modes of transport commonly used in rural Zimbabwe. [3]
- (ii) Outline the advantages of using the modes of transport stated in **a(i)** above. [4]



- (b) (i) Select the most suitable modes of transport for the following goods.
Give a reason for your choice.

- 1 Fresh vegetables from Zimbabwe to Denmark
- 2 Cotton from Gokwe to Kadoma
- 3 Coal from Hwange to Bulawayo
- 4 Wheat from China to Beira
- 5 Commuting to work from Chitungwiza to Harare

[10]

- (ii) What is the effect of heavy vehicles on the environment?

[11]

- (c) How can cities such as Harare solve the problem of traffic congestion?

[7]

