



**ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**  
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

**GEOGRAPHY**  
PAPER 2

**6037/2**

**NOVEMBER 2021 SESSION**

**3 hours**

Additional materials:  
Answer paper

**TIME** 3 hours

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

There are **ten** questions in this paper.

Answer any **four** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.  
If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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

You should make reference to appropriate examples, studied in the field or the classroom, where these are relevant to a question.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

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**This question paper consists of 6 printed pages and 2 blank pages.**

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Answer any four questions.

- 1 (a) Outline the Kyoto Protocol. [6]
- (b) Choose **two** major types of pollution in urban environments and for each, explain its nature, how it is caused and how it can be reduced. [12]
- (c) Assess the effectiveness of measures used to reduce the pollution in (b) above. [7]
- 2 (a) Using examples you have studied, describe the function of urban settlements. [6]
- (b) With reference to examples you have studied, examine the factors influencing the growth of settlements. [12]
- (c) Critically examine the applicability of any **one** urban land use model you have studied. [7]
- 3 (a) Briefly explain the terms *population density* and *population carrying capacity*. [6]
- (b) Fig. 3 below shows trends in population-resources relations.

State of the world

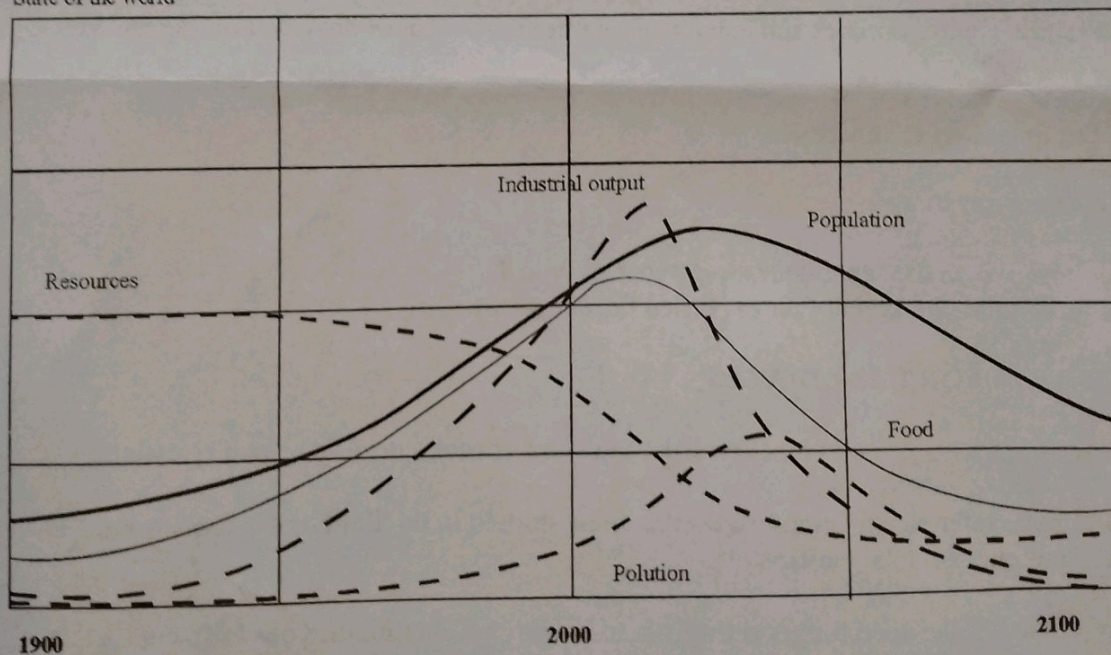
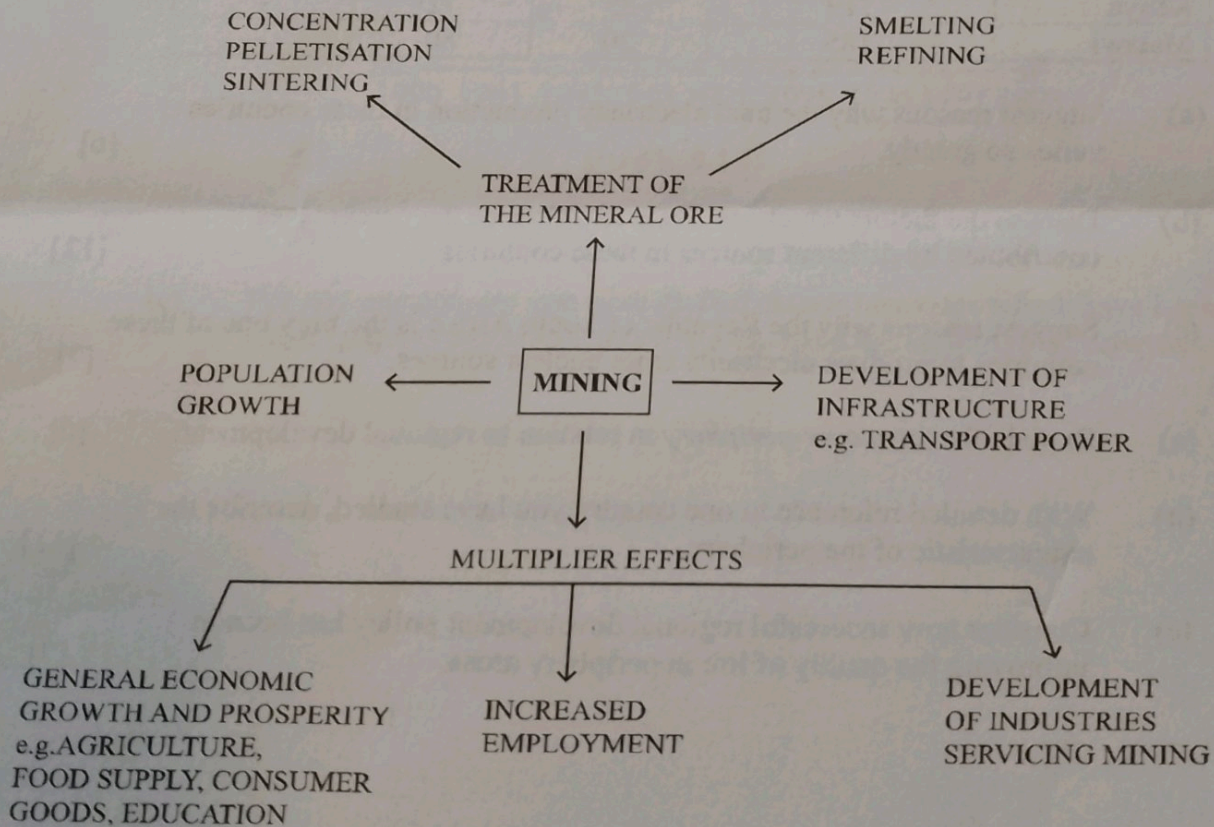


Fig. 3

- Explain the trends shown. [12]
- (c) Evaluate the success of measures taken to reduce the effects of overpopulation in countries you have studied. [7]

- 4 (a) Briefly outline the principles and assumptions of Von Thunen's landuse model. [6]
- (b) Examine the impact of physical factors on agricultural production. [12]
- (c) Evaluate attempts taken to solve problems faced by newly resettled farmers in areas you have studied. [7]
- 5 (a) Differentiate *de-industrialisation* from *re-industrialisation*. [6]
- (b) Examine the challenges faced by manufacturing industries in Zimbabwe. [12]
- (c) Assess the role of the Zimbabwe government in the development of manufacturing industries. [7]
- 6 (a) Define the terms *drift* and *base metals*. [6]
- (b) **Fig. 6** shows ways in which mineral exploitation may influence the general development of a region.



**Fig. 6**

- Explain how the development of a region occurs using **Fig. 6** above. [12]
- (c) Suggest ways in which Zimbabwe can benefit from the recent mineral discoveries of diamonds. [7]

- 7 Table 7.1 shows (i) the total amount of electricity produced (in thousand kilowatts) in selected countries of Africa in 1989, (ii) the percentages contributed by different sources to the total production.

**PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY FROM SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES 1989**

Country	Total production of electricity in thousand kilowatts	Percentage of total electricity production from different sources		
		thermal	H.E.P	nuclear
Republic of South Africa	25,870	94	2	4
Egypt	11,845	79	21	-
Algeria	4,36	93	7	-
Nigeria	4,040	53	47	-
Libya	3,000	100	-	-
Mozambique	2,358	12	88	-
Zimbabwe	1,634	61	39	-
Ghana	1,186	10	90	-
Ivory Coast	1,173	24	76	-
Kenya	719	28	72	-
Malawi	185	20	80	-

- (a) Suggest reasons why the total electricity production in these countries varies so greatly. [6]
- (b) Discuss the factors which are likely to influence the percentages contributed by different sources in these countries. [12]
- (c) Suggest reasons why the Republic of South Africa is the only one of these countries to produce electricity from nuclear sources. [7]
- 8 (a) Explain the term *core-periphery* in relation to regional development. [6]
- (b) With detailed reference to one country you have studied, describe the characteristic of the periphery. [12]
- (c) Consider how successful regional development policy has been in improving the quality of life in periphery areas. [7]

9 (a) Define the terms *invisible trade* and *balance of trade*. [6]

(b) Fig. 9.1 below shows differences in rates of trade expansion between regions from 1990 to 1998.

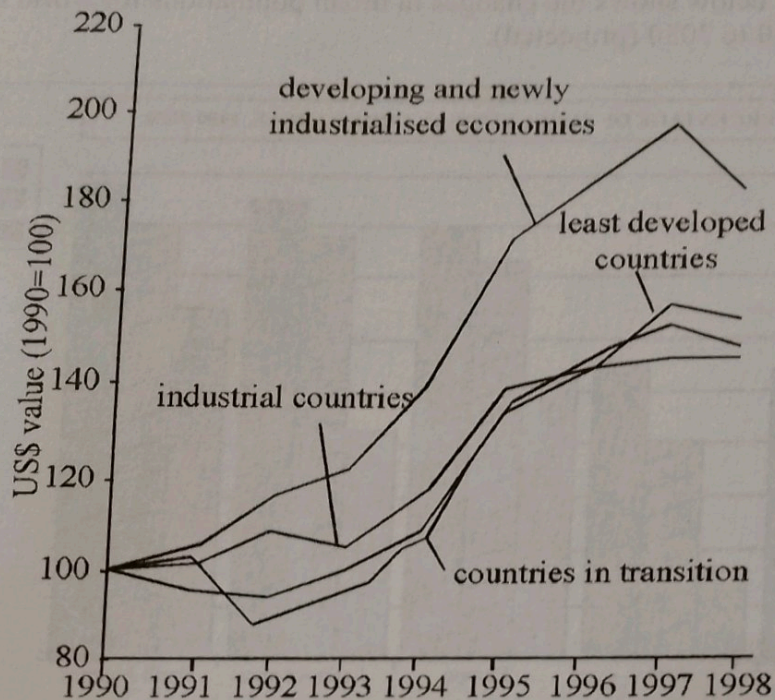


Fig.9.1

Explain the trends shown. [12]

(c) For any one country you have studied, assess measures which have been taken by government to improve on the transport systems and networks. [7]

10 (a) Briefly explain the interaction that exists between urban and rural areas. [6]

(b) Fig. 10.1 below shows the changes in urban populations for world regions, from 1950 to 2030 (projected).

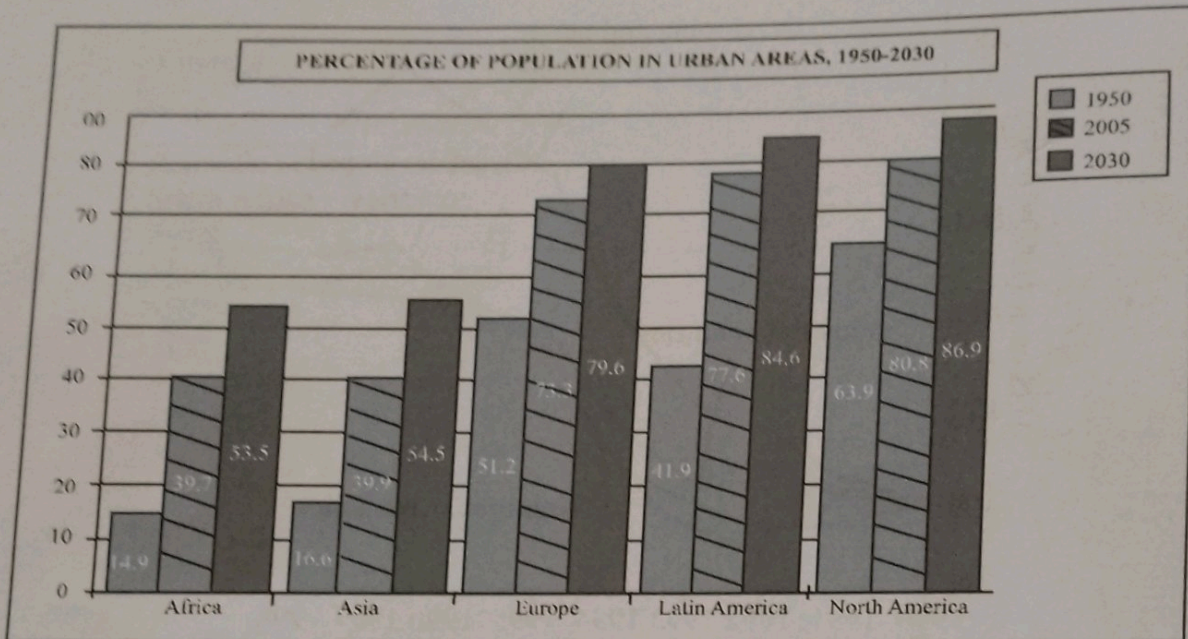


Fig. 10.1

Explain the trends shown.

[12]

(c) Assess the impact of rapid urbanisation on rural areas of developing countries you have studied.

[7]