

Geography III

008

01 Nov. 2007

14h00-17h00

RWANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL



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ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATION 2007

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY III

TIME : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

This paper consists of three sections: A, B and C.

Section A : Answer all the questions.

(55 marks)

Section B : Answer three questions in the choice.

(30 marks)

Section C : Answer **only one** question in the choice.

(15 marks)

Section A: Answer all the questions. (55 marks)

1. What is the factor that determines temperature in Rwanda? **(2marks)**

2. Study the climatic data of the station below and answer the questions that follow.

Month	Jan	Feb	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec
T ° in (°C)	25.4	27	28.3	27.5	27	26	25	24.7	25.5	26	26.5	27
Rainfall in (mm)	56	96	230	245	350	460	710	730	630	400	150	56

a) In which type of climate is this station? **(1mark)**

b) Calculate the yearly medium temperature. **(1mark)**

c) Calculate the annual range of temperature. **(1mark)**

d) What is the main climatic factor which determines seasons in Rwanda? **(1mark)**

3. Measurement is one of the methods of working on land. Describe two examples of measurement used to collect geographical information. **(2 marks)**

4. Relief landforms in Africa are varied:

a) Which is the main relief form found in eastern and central Rwanda? **(1 mark)**

b) Name 2 basins found in Africa. **(2 marks)**

5. Rwanda is divided into 2 drainage basins:

a) Name the 2 drainage basins . **(2 marks)**

b) For each basin, give an example of a river which drains it. **(1 mark)**

6. Lakes are not always formed in the same way. How were the following lakes in Rwanda formed?

a) Lake KIVU **(1 mark)**

b) Lake RUHONDO **(1 mark)**

c) Lake on BISOKE. **(1 mark)**

7. The north of Rwanda consists of a volcanic region.

a) Name 2 volcanoes located between Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. **(1 mark)**

b) Name the most eroded volcano in northern Rwanda. **(1 mark)**

8. Rwanda has several types of rural settlements.

a) What is the main type of rural settlements in Rwanda ?

(1 mark)

b) Name the type of rural settlement nowadays recommended in Rwanda.

(1 mark)

c) Give 3 advantages of this type of rural settlement.

(3 marks)

9. Rwanda is one of the countries which give great importance to Crop farming.

a) Give the 2 main export crops of Rwanda.

(2 marks)

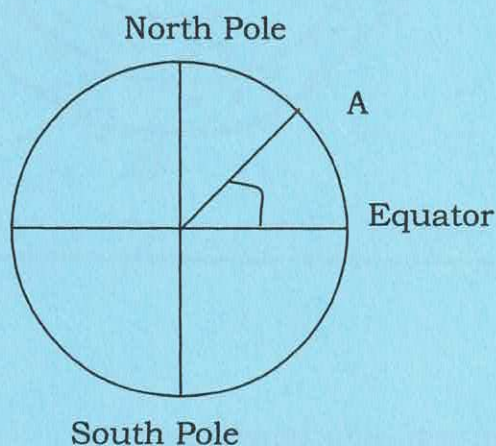
b) State the importance of export crops to the farmers.

(1 mark)

c) What is the importance of export crops for the country?

(1 mark)

10. Look at this sketch of the earth and answer the following questions:



a) Give the degree of latitude at point A situated at mid-distance between the Equator and the North Pole.

(1mark)

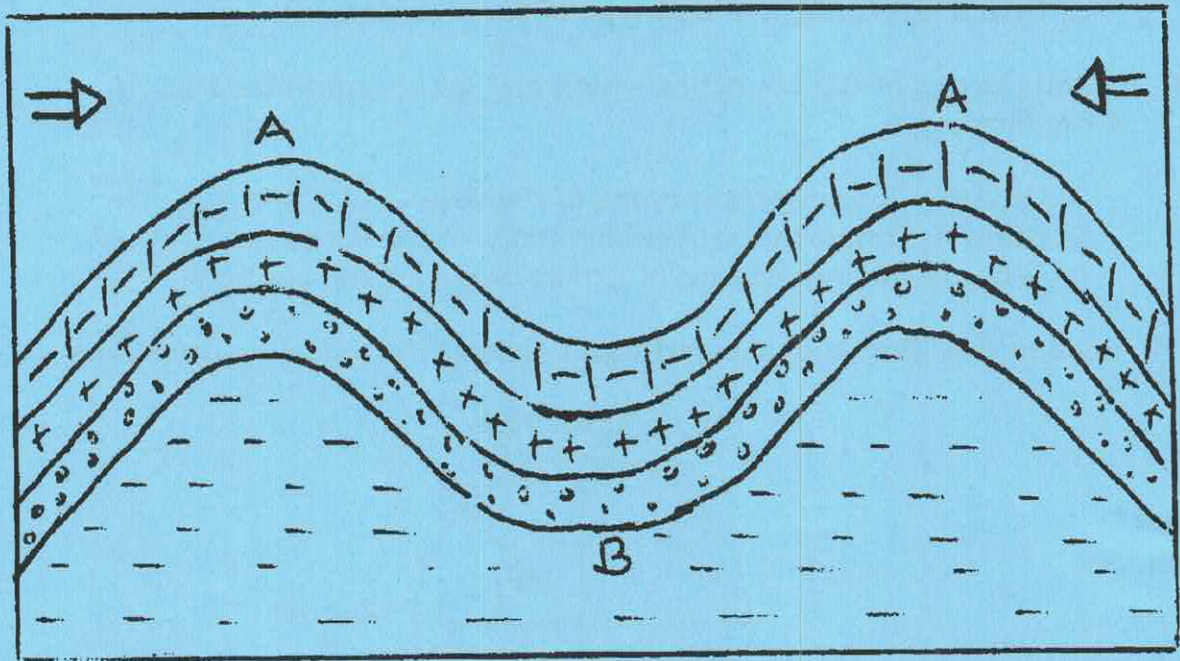
b) Define the latitude of a point .

(1mark)

c) Explain why latitude is expressed in degrees.

(1mark)

11. Look at this sketch of the earth's crust which was subjected to tectonic movements and answer the questions that follow:



- a) Name this structure or type of relief. (1 mark)
- b) What does Form A on the sketch represent? (1 mark)
- c) What does the form in B represent? (1 mark)
- d) State a region in Africa which has this type of relief. (1 mark)

12. Vegetation is unevenly distributed on the African continent:

- a) Name 2 African countries that are major producers of wood. (1 mark)
- b) What type of climate is found in the main forest regions of Africa? (1 mark)

13. In what country are the mouths of following rivers?

- a) The Nile
- b) The Niger
- c) The Zambezi.

(3 marks)

14. Explain 2 reasons which made eastern Africa between the Red Sea and Malawi a major tourist region. **(2 marks)**
15. Describe 3 problems of industry in Africa. **(3 marks)**
16. The Ruhr region has been a major European industrial region for a long time.
- a) Give 2 factors which favoured industrialisation of the Ruhr region. **(1 mark)**
 - b) Name the type of industry which was the most developed from the beginning of industrialization of this region. **(1 mark)**
17. Holland remains a major agricultural country in the world.
- a) What is the farm produce of which Holland is a major producer? **(1 mark)**
 - b) Give 2 reasons which justify the building of dykes (Polders) in the Netherlands. **(2 marks)**
18. What are the foundations of the tourism industry in Switzerland? **(2 marks)**
19. China is a country which always faces problems of flooding and shortage of water for its agriculture.
- a) Mention 2 rivers of China which cause the floods. **(1 mark)**
 - b) How do the Chinese fight the problem of floods? **(1 mark)**
 - c) How do the Chinese fight the problems of water shortage? **(1 mark)**

Section B: Answer three questions of your choice. (30 marks)

20. Brazil is a country which remains to a large extent unexploited, where urbanisation and crop farming are on a large scale.
- a) Explain the strategy adopted by its government to put land to good use. **(6 marks)**
 - b) State the major problems of urban centres in Brazil. **(2 marks)**
 - d) Name the crop for which Brazil has always been by far the biggest producer in the world. **(2 marks)**
21. The United States is the greatest economic power in the world.
- a) Explain how the following elements are factors of American industry.
 - i) home market **(2 marks)**
 - ii) technology **(2 marks)**
 - iii) sources of energy **(1 mark)**
 - iv) minerals **(1 mark)**

- b) Name the source of energy for which the USA is the biggest producer in the world and at the same time the biggest importer. **(2 marks)**
- c) Explain why the USA imports this source of energy in great quantities. **(2 marks)**

22. An earthquake is one of the natural disasters. It occurs inside of the earth's crust and causes damages which vary according to its strength.

- a) Name the tool used to measure the strength of an earthquake. **(1 mark)**
- b) Explain the origins of an earthquake. **(3 marks)**
- c) Give 3 regions of the world most affected by earthquakes. **(3 marks)**
- d) Give 3 examples of damage caused by seism. **(3 marks)**

23. Explain how the following elements are factors of development for Japan.

- a) Population and the home market **(2 marks)**
- b) Import-export policy **(2 marks)**
- c) Openness to the sea **(2 marks)**
- d) Research and technology **(2 marks)**
- e) Inventiveness **(2 marks)**

24. Australia is a developed country despite its climate which is unfavourable to its development.

- a) Which continent is Australia belonging to? **(2marks)**
- b) How is the Australian climate unfavourable to its development and what are the farmers' efforts in a bid to overcome such a handicap? **(4marks)**
- c) Identify an Australian agricultural produce which constitutes an important raw material for its textiles. **(2marks)**
- d) State any two factors favouring the Australian industry. **(2marks)**

SECTION C: Answer only ONE question of your choice. (15 marks)

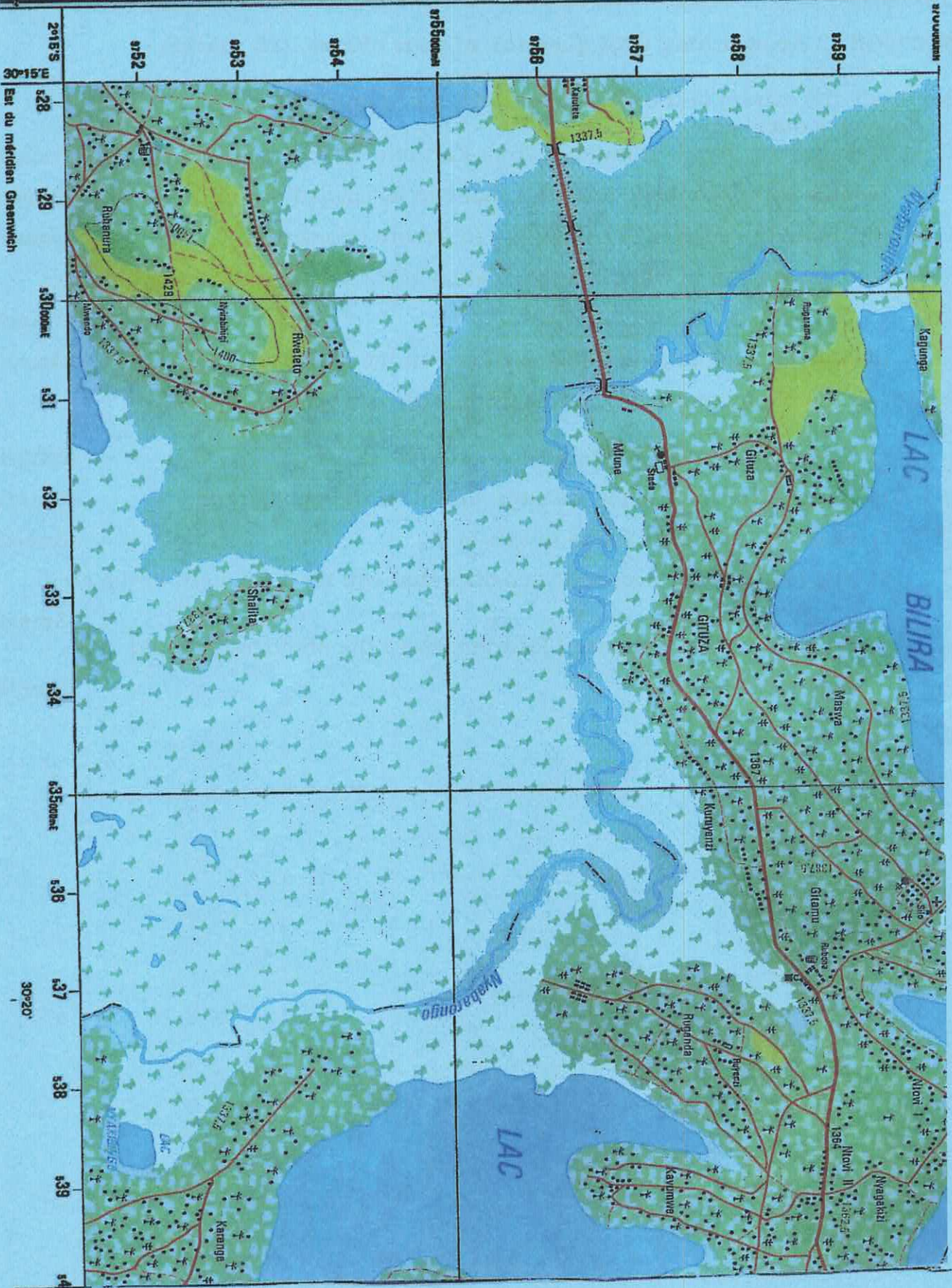
25. Study the extract of the Map of Lake Bilira and answer the following questions:

- a) Measure the length of the road from Karutete up to the Stadium. **(3marks)**
- b) Identify three economic activities that can be carried out in this area. **(3marks)**
- c) Calculate the surface of Lake Bilira in square kilometres. **(3marks)**
- d) Give three ways in which the population of the area uses River Nyabugogo. **(3marks)**
- e) Identify four man-made features shown on the map. **(3marks)**

26. Study the photograph and answer the questions which follow:

- a) Describe the relief of the area. **(3marks)**
- b) Name three man-made features shown on the photograph. **(3marks)**
- c) State the problems found in this area. **(3marks)**
- d) Suggest possible economic activities that can be carried out in the area. **(3marks)**
- e) Name any three regions of Rwanda where the photograph could have been taken. **(3marks)**

RWANDA 1:50,000 LAKE BILIRA



SCALE/ECHELLE 1:50,000



	Main tarred road		Dense/uncluttered settlement, squares, scattered		Natural forest, plantation
	Route national asphaltée		Habitat concentré, dispersé, remarquable		Forêt naturelle, boisement
	Main murrain road		Hospital, health centre, dispensary		Savannah or pasture
	Route national non asphaltée		Hopital, centre de santé, dispensaire		Savane ou pâturage
	Feeder road		Sectorial bureau, school, dipping tank		Upland crops, valley cro
	Route communal		Bureau de secteur, école, dipping tank		Cultures des collines
	Track		Religious edifices church, temple, mosque		Rangeland, cash crop
	Piste carrossable		Edifices religieux: église, temple, mosquée		Prairie, cultures industriel
	Path				Papyrus
	Sentier				Papyrus
	Boiseraie/road lined with trees		Border post, market		
	Roads bordered d'arbres		Poste de douane, marché		
	Road under construction		International airport, aerodrome/air strip		Bananas, sugar cane, oil
	Route en construction		Aéroport international, aérodrome		Banane, canne à sucre, oil
	Power/telesto line				
	Ligne de transport d'énergie électrique				
	Bridge, footbridge		River		Rice, tea, cotton
	Pont en dur, pont en bois		Rivière		Riz, thé, coton
	Contours		Pond, marsh, a well		Quinine, pyrethrum, ban
	Courbe de niveau		Buang, mare, puits		Quinquina, pyréthre, ban
	Contours		Lake, swamp		Tobacco
	Courbe de niveau		Lac, marais		Tobac
	Contours		Falls, dam		Rocks, cliff
	Courbe de niveau		Chutes, barrage		Roche, abrupt
	Quarry, factory and/or industrial complex		Border pillar, radio booster station		Trigonometrical pillar
	Carrière, usine et/ou complexe industriel		Borne frontière, antenne relais de radio		Défilé particulier
					Mine 1 operational 2 der
					Mine 1 en activité 2 arrêté

PHOTOGRAPH 3/07



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