
Total Score

Name.....

School .....

Roll Number.....

Republic of Somaliland

Somaliland National Examination Board

Form Four

GEOGRAPHY EXAMINATION

June 2019

ANSWERS

Multiple choice **(2 marks Each Question) (2 X 20 = 40 Marks)**

1. Microscopic **living** organisms that are usually **found** in the **soil** are called:

a. Pathogens

b. <u>Decomposers</u>

c. Predators

d. Parasites

2. The growing of **two** or **more crops** in the same piece of land at the same time is called:

a. Mono-cropping

b. <u>Intercropping</u>

c. Field crops

d. Horticultural crops

3. Which of the following countries is the **largest exporter** of Rice:

a. <u>India</u>

b. Pakistan

c. Burma

d. China

Fiiro gaar ah: hadda **India** aya ka horeysa **Burma**

4. Which one is the **largest consumed** food in the world:

a. Maize

b. Rice

c. <u>Wheat</u>

d. Millet

- 95% cuntada la cuno wheat oo ah daqiiq ayaa laga sameeyaa sida baastada, buskudka, pizza, makaronaha etc.
- Laakiin rice oo ah bariis 50% of the world ayaa cuna

5. The most common vitamin found in **citrus** fruit is:

a. Vitamin A

b. Vitamin B

c. <u>Vitamin C</u>

d. Vitamin D

©SLNECB, 2019

6. The **palm oil** originates

a. North America

b. West Africa

c. Europe

d. East Africa

7. The **main problem** that is facing **Somaliland transport** system is:

a. Lack of government control

b. <u>Poor infrastructure</u>

c. Poor driving system

d. Poor vehicle condition

8. Role of communication in the economic development of Africa **includes**:

a. Insufficient trade development

b. Poor infrastructure

c. Misunderstanding of international commerce

d. <u>Promotion of industrial development</u>

9. Which of the following factors **does not** influence the trade :

a. <u>Similarities of natural resources</u>

b. Large population

c. Demand and supply

d. Adequate means of transport and communication

10. The term **population structure** refer to:

a. Composition of population in terms of life expectancy and dependency

b. <u>Composition of population in terms of age and sex</u>

c. Composition of population in terms of age and growth

d. Composition of population in terms of growth and decline

©SLNECB, 2019

11. The **largest** commercial crop produced in Somaliland is:

a. Orange
b. Maize
c. Onions
d. Tomatoes

- Geedka ugu badan ee beeraha bustaanada ah ku yaalaa waa **liinta**, isla markaana geedka xaga **cereal-ka** ugu badan ee la beeraa waa **sorghum** oo ah garowga oo loo beero caleen xoolaha loo dhigo iyo midho.
- **Maize** waxa lagu saxaa **GCSE** sidaa darted ayaan idiinku calaamadiyey (**b**)

12. The number of deaths within giving population or death rate per one thousand person is:

a. Mortality
b. Infant mortality
c. Fertility rate
d. Adult mortality

13. Which one of the following factors is **not** influencing the world climate

a. Latitude
b. Weather
c. Altitude
d. Ocean currents
e. Longitude

- Jawaabta saxda ahi kumeey jirin question 13, sidaa darted waxaan ku daray (e) longitude oo ka maqan meesha .
- Afarta u sareeyaa way saameeyaan climate-ka.

14. The occupation industry or season of taking fish or the sea animals is termed as:

a. Fishing
b. Fishery
c. Fishermen
d. Fish

15. Which one of the following **problems** facing wildlife in east Africa

a. Less allocation of money
b. Poor trained staff
c. Lack of government policy and law
d. Hunting by tourists

©SLNECB, 2019

16. Most of the energy source that the world uses come from

a. Electricity
b. <u>Fossil fuels</u>
c. Solar energy
d. Geothermal energy

- **Tamarta** ugu badan ee **laga dhaliyo electricity** waxa laga helaa **fossil fuels** sida **petroleum, natural gas iyo caol.**

17. All of the following are the **advantages** of wind energy **<u>except</u>**:

a. It is clean
b. It is inexhaustible
c. It is cheap
d. <u>Wind mills are very expensive</u>

18. Which of the following does not include the characteristics of minerals

a. Cristal
b. Occur naturally
c. Must be inorganic
d. <u>Organic content</u>

19. The qualities of an entrepreneur include the following **<u>except</u>**

a. Hardworking
b. Dynamic leadership
c. Accountability
d. <u>Absence of mind</u>

20. Which of the following **doesn't include** the types of **alluvial mining**:

a. Panning
b. Dredging
c. <u>Electrifying</u>
d. Hydraulic mining

- **<u>Types of alluvial mining</u>**

1. Panning
2. Dredging
3. Hydraulic mining
4. Sub-marine mining

©SLNECB, 2019

PART TWO: STRUCTURAL QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

Answer all the questions in the space provided.

1. Analyze the **problems** facing **commercial plantation farming**? **(6 marks)**

- ***a)*** *Climatic hazards*
- ***b)*** *Insect pests and diseases*
- ***c)*** *The dense of vegetation (weed)*
- ***d)*** *Rapid decline of soil*
- ***e)*** *Monoculture*
- ***f)*** *Poor management*

- Qodob kasta **detail** yara raaci, waayo su'aashu waa **analyze**.

2. Evaluate the **growing conditions** and **processing of tea**? **(6 marks)**

➧ ***Growing conditions of tea***

- *Temperature: **15^0C** to **30^0C**.*
- *High rainfall: **1500mm**.*
- ***Altitude**: **1500 m** to **2000 m** above sea level.*
- ***Soil**: deep well drained soil.*
- *Presence of **wind breakers** to protect tea bushes from strong wind.*

➧ ***processing:***

- *Tea may be processed into **two forms— green tea** and **black tea**.*
- *When the leaves are brought to the factory they are dried on trays, either in the sun or in heated rooms. This is called **withering** and it causes the leaves to lose most of their moisture and to become soft so that they do not break when rolled.*

1. ***If black tea** is required, the leaves are allowed to 'ferment' to reduce the tannic acid content.*
   - *Fermentation is stopped by roasting the leaves which cause them to turn black.*
2. ***If green** tea is required, the fermentation stage is omitted.*

©SLNECB, 2019

3. Explain the **environmental problems** of **charcoal** energy in Somaliland and suggest the **possible solutions**? **(6 marks)**

Environmental problems	***Solutions***
1. Causes pollution of the atmosphere. *2. Causes soil erosion.* *3. Cutting of trees for wood fuel leads to deforestation*	*1. Use of other energy sources which are free from pollution.* *2. Proper soil erosion control* *3. Afforestation of cleared-forest sites.*

4. List any six essentials of a map? (6 marks)

a) *Title*

b) *Key*

c) *Margin*

d) *North direction*

e) *Scale*

5. Explain any **three problems** that facing Somaliland livestock and suggest **possible solutions**? **(6 marks)**

I. Problems

a) Climatic problems.

b) Pest and disease attack.

c) Lack of knowledge

II. Solutions

a) Storing water and fodder for the dry season

b) Controlling pests and diseases that affects animals

c) Educating nomadic people.

©SLNECB, 2019

6. Explain any **three** factors that influence **population distribution**? **(6 marks)**

a) Climate: *areas which receive high rainfall are rich in agricultural resources thus they can support a large population. The dry areas have sparse populations because of their low agricultural potential. Very high temperature also discourages human settlements.*

b) Relief: *areas of very high altitude have low population because of the extremely low temperatures experienced there.*

c) Vegetation: *dense forests are sparely populated as it is difficult to develop communication lines. They are also habitats for wild animals which may be danger to human habitation, livestock and crops.*

d) Soils: *areas with fertile soils and reliable rainfall have high population because they are agriculturally productive.*

e) Drainage: *well drained areas attract settlements and therefore have high populations.*

f) Pests and diseases: *Human beings require a healthy environment, without pests and disease. Places with high incidences of malaria are sparsely populated.*

7. The **geographic locations** of a place cane be shown in different ways, what are they? **(6 marks)**

a) Relative Location

b) Absolute Location

•Relative position*: is the position of a given place with references to other places or geographic objects such as water bodies or mountains.*

•Methods of relative location

•Position by the use of place names.
•Position by the use of bearing and distance.

•Absolute location*: it is the exact location of a given place on a map.*
•It is expressed by parallels and meridians.

•Methods of absolute location
•Position by national grid reference.
•Position by the geographical grid

©SLNECB, 2019

8. Name and **explain** any **three** factors that are necessary for the **formation of petroleum**? **(6 marks)**

a) ***Presence of sedimentary rock*** *of burying organic remains.*

b) ***Presence of pressure*** *to compress organic remains.*

c) ***Presence of a porous reservoir rock*** *to store the petroleum in the oil pools.*

9. Explain **three** **advantages** of human and animal transport? **(6 marks)**

a) *Affordable in terms of cost.*
b) *Availability*
c) *Safety*
d) *Flexibility*
e) *Environmental conservation*
f) *Employment opportunity*

- Yara faah-faahi 3da qodob ee aad qorto, waayo su'aashu waa **explain**.

10. **Differentiate** between **dictatorship** and **democracy**? **(6 marks)**

a) ***Dictatorship****: consists of rule by one person or a group of people. The dictator may be one person, such as* ***Castro*** *in* ***Cuba*** *or* ***Hitler*** *in* ***Germany****, or a group of people, such as the communist party in* ***China****.*

b) ***Democracy:*** *all democracies are really republics. In a republic, the people elect representatives to make and enforce laws.*

©SLNECB, 2019