

--	--	--

Total Score

--

Name.....

School

Roll Number.....

Republic of Somaliland

Somaliland National Examination Board

Form Four

GEOGRAPHY EXAMINATION

June 2017

ANSWERS

PART ONE: Multiple choice questions, circle the correct answer. (20 marks)

1- The parasite that **live** inside the animals are called:

- a) Animal parasite.
- b) ECTO-parasite.
- c) **ENDO-parasite.**
- d) Pathogen-parasite

- **Ecto**= external
- **Endo**= internal

2- Which of the following economic activities **is not** convenient in **Somaliland**?

- a) Pastoralism
- b) Farming
- c) Trade
- d) **Mining**

3- The most significant sources of **traditional energy** in East Africa is:

- a) Fossil fuel
- b) **Wood fuel**
- c) H.E.P. (**Hydro-Electric Power**)
- d) Solar energy

Traditional= wakhtigii hore la isticmaali jiray

4- The growing of a **single crop** in an area is called:

- a) **Mono-cropping**
- b) Intercropping
- c) Field cropping
- d) Horticultural cropping

5- Somaliland farmer are mainly grown a **sorghum** because:

- a) It is drought resistant
- b) It is also grown as fodder for animals
- c) It is high yield
- d) **A & B**

6- The **main** cereal grown in Africa is:

- a) Rice
- b) **Millet** (dukhun ama tukhun)
- c) Wheat
- d) Oats

7- One of the conditions that is **necessary** for the **cultivation of banana** is:

- a) **High temperature and humidity**
- b) A clay soil which retains water
- c) Strong winds which causes little damage
- d) A cool winter for 4 to 6 months

8- The **largest exporter** of sugar cane is

- a) India
- b) China
- c) Brazil
- d) **Cuba**

9- Commercial animal farming is mainly practiced with all of the following animals **except**.

- a) Sheep
- b) Goats
- c) Poultry
- d) Dairy cows
- e) **Pigs**

Fiiro gaar ah: imtixaankan 2017, jawaabta saxda ahi way ka maqnayd su'aashan 9aad, ee xoolaha aan si rasmi ah adduunayada wali aan ganacsi galin waa doofaarka (**pigs**).

10-The world's **largest exporter** of raw cotton is:

- a) **U.S.A.**
- b) China
- c) India
- d) Mexico

11- **Atomic power** is derived from the mineral called:

- a) Felspar
- b) Uranium**
- c) Graphite
- d) Bauxite

12- Which type of the following goods is **suitable** for air transport?

- a) High value, high bulk, non-perishable
- b) Low value, low bulk, non-perishable
- c) Low value, low bulk, perishable
- d) High value, low bulk, perishable**

- **High bulk**= culus
- **Low bulk**= fudud
- **Value**= qiimaha shayga
- **Perishable**= hore u xumaada amah ore qudhma sida khudaarta, caanah iyo kaluunka

13- Which one of the following region **exports and imports less goods** in terms of value than any of the others

- a) Africa
- b) Europe
- c) North America
- d) South America**

- **exports and imports less goods**= wax badan aan dhoofin isla markaana aan wax badan la so degin

14- The **population density** of a country depends on

- a) The rate of population increase
- b) The size of the territory and the size of population**
- c) The birth rate and death rate
- d) The standard of living and urbanization

15- The world's population in the last one hundred years has increased enormously mainly because:

- a) Families increased in size
- b) Fewer natural catastrophes occurred then in previous centuries
- c) Medical science improved**
- d) People married at earlier ages

16-Which are the **two chief rice exporters** of **south-East Asia**

- a) **Burma and Thailand**
- b) Malaysia and Taiwan
- c) Burma and Malaysia
- d) Thailand and Taiwan

17-Which of the following sources of power in Africa, **south of Sahara**, will be **available long** after some of the other sources have been **exhausted**

- a) Mineral oil
- b) Natural gas
- c) Coal
- d) **Water power**

- **South of sahara**= waddamadda koonfur saxaraaga ka xiga ayaa looga jeedaa.
- **Available long**: renewable energy aya looga jeedaa
- **Exhausted**: ay dhamaadeen, waxa dhamaanaya waa **non-renewable** energy sida **mineral oil, natural gas, coal**

18-Inorganic substances which are composed of chemical elements is called:

- a) Mining
- b) **Mineral**
- c) Alluvial
- d) Fossils

19-Which of the following mining type is more suitable for the production of **petroleum**?

- a) Open cast mining
- b) **Underground mining**
- c) Hydraulic mining
- d) Alluvial mining

Types of underground mining

1. Adit method
2. Shaft method
3. Solution method
4. Drilling method= used for petroleum mining

20-The types of Somaliland government is

- a) **Republican form**
- b) Monarchy form
- c) Aristocracy form
- d) Democratic republic

- **Republic**= people elect representatives (waa democracy sax ah)
- **Monarchy**: rule by king or queen (**boqortooyo**)
- **Aristocracy**= government ruled by the wealthy, educated people
- **Democratic republic**= Communist dictatorship (china)

PART TWO: SHORT QUESTIONS**(60 marks)****Answers all the questions in the provided****Q1. Explain any three climatic factors of agriculture in Somaliland? (6 marks)**

- a) *Temperature:*** high temperature and low temperatures are not good for crops. Each crop requires its optimum temperature.
- b) *Rainfall:*** rainfall is a source of water; it supplies crops water used for all cell activities and photosynthesis.
- c) *Wind:*** wind has both positive and negative effects on crops, positively it transfers pollen from flower to another, negatively, it can damage crops by shedding flowers and breaking branches

Q2. State the characteristics of commercial plantation farming? (6 marks)

- a) *Land size involved is more than 40 hectares.***
- b) *Planted crops are scientifically maintained.***
- c) *Use of mechanization***
- d) *It is a monoculture***
- e) *High yield of production.***
- f) *Used for commercial purposes.***

Q3. Define the following terms:**a) *Energy:* (2 marks)**

- a) *Energy*** is the power required to run a machine or to assist human in production.

b) *Renewable energy* (2 marks)

- b) *Renewable:*** those sources that can be regenerated and used over a long period of time.

c) *Non-renewable energy* (2 marks)

- c) *Non-renewable:*** are exhaustible if they are not well managed.

Q4. Compare and contrast transport and communication (6 marks)

- d) *Transport* involves only the physical carriage of goods **while** *communication* Physical carriage of information is used.
- e) In *transport*, time is essential as the distance to be covered may be long **while** *transmission* of the information is immediate.
- f) *Transport* deals with the movement of goods and people **while** *communication* deals with the movement of information.

Q5. Analyze the types of governments? (6 marks)

- a) **Monarchy**: consists of rule by king or queen and sometimes a king is called an **emperor** especially if there is a large empire.
- b) **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**.
- c) **Aristocracy**: is system of government ruled by the wealthy, educated people.
- d) **Democracy**: the word **democracy** is derived from the **Greek** word '**demokratien**', all democracies are really republics. In a republic, the people elect representatives to make and enforce laws.
- e) **Democratic republic**: Usually, a democratic republic is not democratic and is not republic. A government that officially calls itself a democratic republic is usually a dictatorship. Communist dictatorships have been prone to use this term.
- f) **Parliamentary government**: a political system where parliament is a central feature. Government is elected from parliament and is accountable to parliament.

Q6. Explain any three physical factors influencing 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 sparsely 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.

Q7. State the conditions necessary for formation of petroleum (6 marks)

- a) **Presence of organic remains**
- b) **Presence of sedimentary rock** of burying organic remains.
- c) **Presence of pressure** to compress organic remains.
- d) **Presence of a porous reservoir rock** to store the petroleum in the oil pools.
- e) **Presence of a trap-like or syncline** to hold petroleum in a reservoir
- f) **Presence of impermeable rocks** below the trap or syncline to prevent petroleum from percolating further underground.

Q8. Define the following terms: (6 marks)

- a) **Mortality:**
 - **Mortality rate** is the number of deaths within a given population.
- b) **Infant mortality rate:**
 - **Infant mortality rate** refers to the number of deaths in the **first year** of life per one thousand **live** births.
- c) **Child mortality rate:**
 - **Children mortality rate** refers to the number of deaths of children aged between **1 and 5** years per one thousand **live** births.

Q9. State the growing **conditions** of oil palm? **(6 marks)**

- a) **Temperature:** over 21°C throughout the year.
- b) **Rainfall:** over 2000 mm per year.
- c) **Altitude:** 1000 metres above sea level
- d) **Humidity:** high relative humidity.
- e) **Soil:** well-drained, porous soil rich in humus.
- f) **Windbreak:** trees should be planted at the edge of the plot.

Q10. Explain the **types** of trade? **(6 marks)**

a) International trade (external trade): is conducted beyond the borders of the country.

➡ **Types of international trade.**

1. **Export trade:** is the sale of goods and services by a country to another or individuals in one country to individuals in another country.
2. **Import trade:** is the buying of goods and services by one country from another or by individuals in one country from individuals in another country.

b) Home trade (internal trade): is carried out within country's boundaries.

➡ **TYPES OF HOME TRADE**

1. **Retail trade:** it involves the selling of goods and service to the final consumer at a profit.
2. **Wholesale trade:** it involves the selling of goods and services to other trader for resale.

PART THREE: EXTENDED QUESTIONS. Answer any two questions. (20 marks)

Each question carried 10 marks. Write your answer in the space provided.

Q1. Explain the types of alluvial mining? (10 marks)**a) Panning**

- *It involves digging a mixture of sand, gravel and mineral from the river bed. Putting it in a pan and rotating the pan while tilted. The lighter sand or gravel is washed on the side leaving the heavier mineral at the bottom of the pan e.g. gold mining in Migor.*

b) Dredging

- *A dredger scoops waterlogged alluvium from the bed of a lake. The alluvium is passed over sloping channels with series of traps. Wastes are washed away and denser materials are left at the bottom of the trap e.g. mining of soda ash at L. Magadi.*

c) Hydraulic mining

- *This method is used when deposits occur on a valley side. A powerful jet of water is directed to the deposit. Gravel and minerals collect at the valley because of the great pressure. The mineral grains are recovered and washed out.*

d) Sub-marine mining

- *Is the extracting of minerals in alluvial deposits lying deep down the ocean floor. A sub-marine dredger goes down to the ocean floor and scoops mineral deposits and rises to the surface. The alluvial is passed over sloping channels with series of traps. Wastes are washed away and denser materials are left at the bottom of the trap.*

Q2. Describe any five reasons that cause migration? (10 marks)

- a) *Availability of land.*
- b) *Availability of employment opportunities.*
- c) *Creation of wealth.*
- d) *Search of religious and political freedom.*
- e) *Wars.*
- f) *Natural calamities.*
- g) *Government policy*

- **Fiiro gaar ah:** fadlan yara faahfaahi 5 qodob oo ka mid ah.

Q3. Explain any five problems facing transport and communication in Africa and their possible solutions? (10 marks)**I. Problems**

- a) *African countries have fragmented transport links.*
- b) *Political instability which leads to destruction of transport and communication facilities.*
- c) *Wars which discourages movement through certain areas*
- d) *Language barrier which hinders oral and written communication*
- e) *High cost of fuel which hinders development of transport and communication.*

II. Solutions

- a) *Making suitable transport networks for easy transportation.*
- b) *Peace building and preventing instability and making modern infrastructures*
- c) *Stopping wars and other crisis*
- d) *Education people so that they can understand international languages*
- e) *Lowering the price of fuel*

Q4. Explain the **problems facing **pastoralism** in Somaliland and **their possible solution?** (10 marks)**

I. Problems

- a) Climatic problems.*
- b) Pest and disease attack.*
- c) Lack of veterinary services.*
- d) Lack of transport.*
- e) Lack of knowledge*

II. Solutions

- a) Storing water and fodder for the dry season*
- b) Controlling pests and diseases that affects animals*
- c) Vaccinating animals to prevents infections caused by pathogens*
- d) Making suitable transports for easy transportation*
- e) Educating nomadic people .*