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GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 2 5109/2

Tuesday **2 JUNE 2020** 9:00 A.M.–11:30 A.M.

Additional materials:
Ordnance Survey Map

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

BAHAMAS GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.

Write your school number, candidate number, surname and initials in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

This paper accounts for 50% of the total marks. There are 8 questions in this booklet.

Candidates must answer any **FOUR** questions from a total of eight questions. If you attempt more than **FOUR** questions only the first **FOUR** answers will be marked. All questions carry twenty-five marks. The mark for each part-question is given in brackets [].

ALL candidates are required to write their answers in the spaces provided for each question.



This question paper consists of 21 printed pages and 3 blank pages.

- (c) (i) Explain why there is little undergrowth in the Equatorial Rainforests.

[2]

- (ii) Explain how **THREE** types of plants, other than trees are able to survive in equatorial rainforests.

1.

2.

3.

[6]

- (d) Describe **THREE** ways that plants adopt to drought.

1.

2.

3.

[6]

Question 2

2. (a) (i) What is a volcano?

[2]

(ii) Name **THREE** materials that are ejected out of volcanoes.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____ [3]

(b)

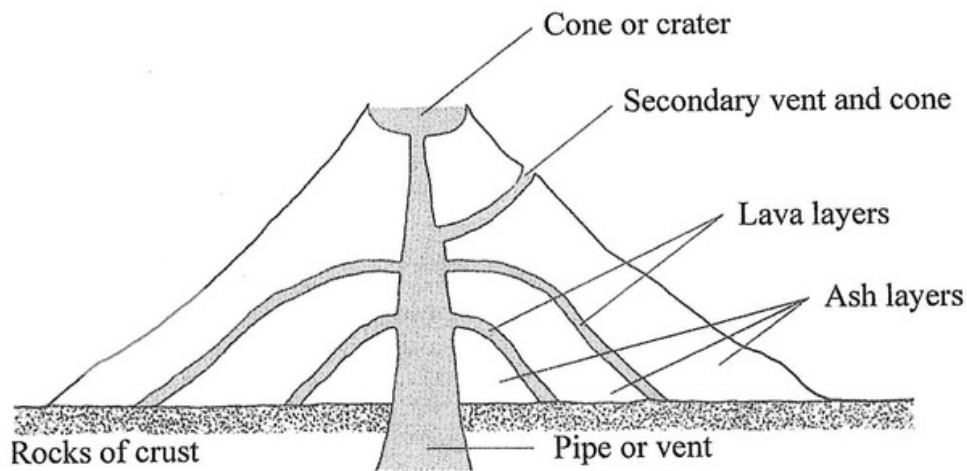


Figure 1

(i) Identify the type of cone shown in Figure 1.

[1]

(ii) Explain how this type of volcanic cone forms and provide **ONE** example.

[4]



- (c) Differentiate between a dormant and an extinct volcano.

[2]

- (d) Explain **THREE** reasons why people continue to live in areas where there are volcanoes.

1.

2.

3.

[3]

- (e) Explain **FOUR** negative effects of volcanic eruptions.

1.

2.

3.

4.

[8]



- (f) Identify **TWO** ways how residents living near volcanoes can protect themselves.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [2]

Question 3

Figure 2 shows a type of weathering common in mountainous areas.

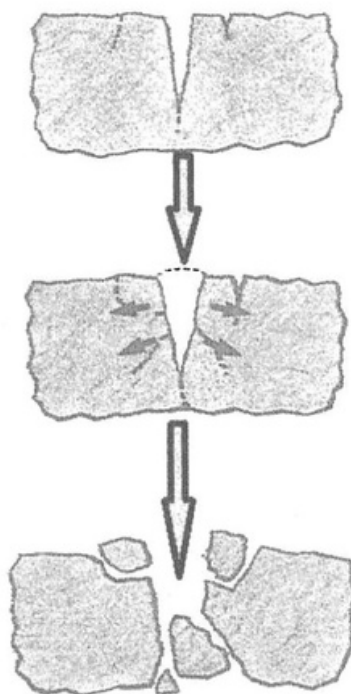


Figure 2

- (a) (i) What is weathering?

_____ [1]

- (ii) Identify the type of weathering shown in Figure 2.

_____ [1]



- (iii) Describe the process of weathering shown in Figure 2.

[3]

- (iv) State whether each type of weathering is a physical or chemical type of weathering. [3]

Type of Weathering	Physical or Chemical
Exfoliation	
Solution	
Oxidation	

- (v) Explain how plants and animals weather rocks.

Plants: _____

Animals: _____

[6]

(b) (i) What is Mass Wasting?

_____ [1]

(ii) What is a landslide?

_____ [1]

(iii) Explain **THREE** ways how landslides can be triggered.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

_____ [6]

(c) Describe **ONE** type of slow mass wasting.

_____ [3]



Question 4

Figure 3 shows a limestone landscape.

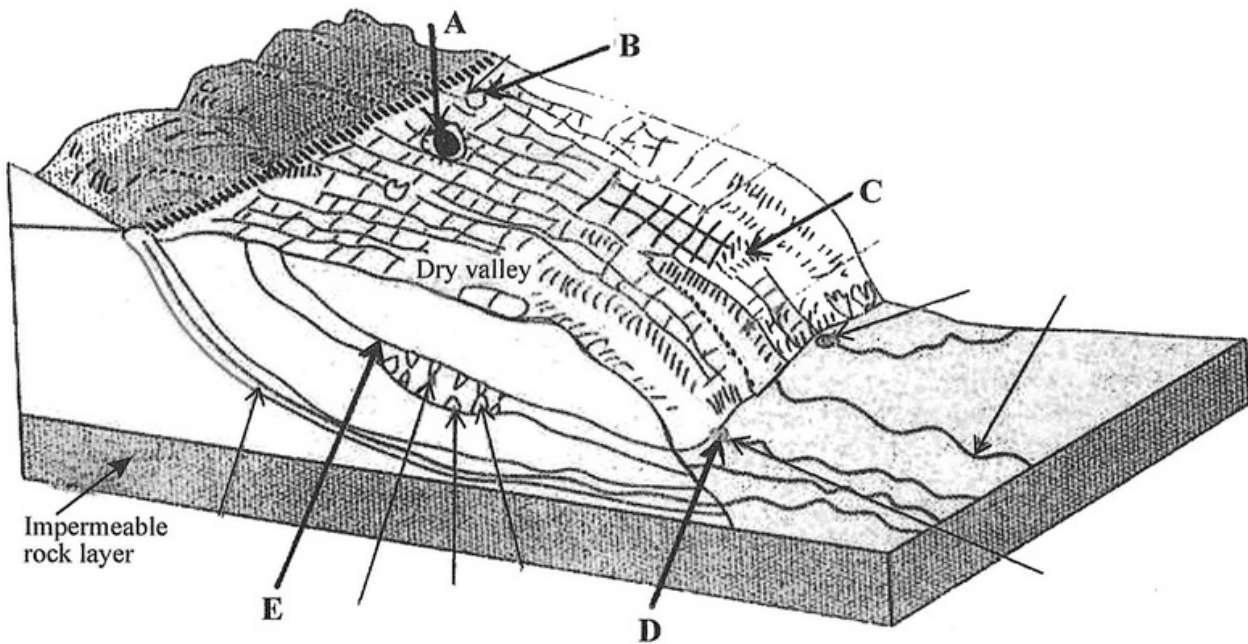


Figure 3

- (a) (i) Identify the features labelled A–E.

A _____

B _____

C _____

D _____

E _____ [5]

- (ii) What is limestone composed of?

_____ [1]

- (iii) Name **THREE** areas where these features in figure 3 can be found in the Caribbean.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____ [3]

- (b) (i) Explain **TWO** reasons why most limestone areas have little agriculture.

1. _____

2. _____
_____ [4]

- (ii) State **FOUR** uses of limestone.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____ [4]

- (c) (i) Differentiate between 'clints' and 'grikes'.

_____ [2]



(ii) Explain **THREE** reasons why Karst regions are important.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

_____ [6]

Question 5

(a) Figure 4 is a systems diagram for a typical poultry farming system. Complete the diagram. [5]

	Input		Processes		Output
Human	1. Labour		1. Feed		1. _____
		→		→	or
Physical	2. Chicken Feed 3. _____		2. _____		2. _____
			3. _____		Young Chicks

Figure 4

(b) Identify the type of farming based on its description.

(i) The cultivation of crops and animals at the same time.

(ii) Products of this type of farming are meat, hides and wool.

(iii) The inputs of labour is high, capital low and output only enough for the farmer and his family.

(iv) Farmers clear a small plot in the forest to cultivate crops for a few years and move when the yield decreases.

[4]

Table 2 shows people engaged in agriculture in a developed country.

Type of Work (Figures in thousands)	1985	1995	2005
Full-time (regular workers)	222	157	104
Part-time (regular workers)	80	61	46
Seasonal	73	96	112
Salaried Managers	7	8	10
Farmers, partners, directors	280	291	303
Total persons employed (000's)	662	623	575

Table 2



- (c) (i) Identify the type of work which employed the least number of workers.
_____ [1]
- (ii) Explain how seasonal workers are different from part-time workers.

_____ [2]
- (iii) Which work type changed by over 50%?
_____ [1]
- (iv) Suggest **TWO** reasons for the change in the number of full-time and part-time (regular workers) over the period.
1. _____

2. _____
_____ [2]
- (d) Describe **TWO** factors which contribute to the location of wheat farms in the Canadian Prairies.
1. _____

2. _____
_____ [4]

- (e) Describe **THREE** ways in which modern commercial agriculture results in the deterioration of the environment.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____
_____ [6]

Question 6

Table 3 gives a summary of the dominant exports and imports of various countries.

Country	Export	Primary, Secondary or Tertiary	Imports
The Bahamas	Tourism		Food, Machinery
Cuba	Sugar		Food
Mexico	Crude Oil		Machinery
Jamaica	Alumina and Bauxite		Food, Crude Oil, Machinery and Chemicals

Table 3

- (a) (i) Complete the table by stating whether the exports of these countries are Primary, Secondary or Tertiary. [4]
- (ii) Which export listed in the table is classified as an invisible export?
_____ [1]



- (iii) "Trade is stimulated by economic, geographical and cultural factors."
Explain **ONE** reason why trade is necessary.

 [2]

- (b) Explain **FOUR** ways in which CARICOM aids in the development of member countries.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____ [4]

- (c) Define the terms:

Trade Deficit:

 [2]

Trade Surplus:

- (d) Describe **THREE** differences between trade within MEDCS and LEDCS. [6]

MEDCS	LEDCS
1.	
2.	
3	



(e) Suggest **TWO** reasons why The Bahamas import so many products.

1. _____

2. _____
_____ [2]

(f) Explain **TWO** problems facing Caricom countries

1. _____

2. _____
_____ [4]

Question 7

Country	Scalefish exports 1994 (US\$M)	Shrimp and shellfish (US\$M)	Canned, smoked, dried or salted fish (US\$M)
The Bahamas	0.3	46.4	0.4
Belize	0.2	12.1	0.1
Cayman	6.4	7.3	—
Cuba	0.1	72.8	0.4
Guyana	5.7	11.6	—
Jamaica	1.4	6.8	—
Canada	876.0	678.3	484.0
USA	1,782.3	844.9	370.0

Table 4



- (a) (i) Which Caribbean country in Table 4 is the largest exporter of scalefish?
_____ [1]
- (ii) What is the total amount of fishery exports for The Bahamas in Table 4?
_____ [1]
- (iii) Name the **THREE** main Caribbean exporters of shrimp and shellfish in Table 4.
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____ [3]
- (iv) Which country exports the most processed fish in Table 4?
_____ [1]
- (b) Define the following terms:
- (i) Demersal fishing:

- (ii) Pelagic fishing:

- (iii) Aquaculture:

_____ [3]



(c) Explain **TWO** conditions for good fishing grounds.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(d) What is the difference between the trawling and trolling methods of fishing?

_____ [2]

(e) State **THREE** ways that processed fish can be preserved.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

[3]

(f) (i) What is overfishing?

_____ [1]



- (ii) Describe **THREE** methods used by the Bahamian government to overcome the problem of overfishing.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

_____ [6]

Question 8

- (a) What is the difference between renewable and non renewable resources? Provide an example of each resource.

_____ [4]



- (b) Describe **TWO** advantages and **TWO** disadvantages for the types of energy resources listed below.

Solar Energy:

Advantages:

1. _____

2. _____

Disadvantages:

1. _____

2. _____

Oil & Natural Gas:

Advantages:

1. _____

2. _____

Disadvantages:

1. _____

2. _____ [8]

- (c) (i) Define the term 'endangered species'.

_____ [1]



(ii) Explain **THREE** reasons why the Nassau Grouper has become endangered.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

_____ [6]

(d) Explain **THREE** ways that resources can be used but preserved for the use of future generations.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

_____ [6]



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