



**EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF SWAZILAND**  
**Junior Certificate Examination**

***CONFIDENTIAL***  
November 2018

**MARK SCHEME**

**{524}**

**MARKS: 100**

## SECTION A

### Multiple choice questions

1. B
2. A .
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. C
11. B
12. D
13. D
14. C
15. D
16. D
17. B
18. C
19. D
20. A

## SECTION B

Comprehension and interpretation questions based on figures and a graph.

1. (i) What is likely to happen to urban population in 2030? [2]

- Urban Population will increase in all the countries.
- Some countries will show a much larger increase than others

(ii) Which country is likely to produce more than double the amount of urban waste in 2030 than 2018? [1]

Country Y

(iii) Describe three ways to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill sites. [3]

- Buy products that have little packaging
- Recycle plastics, glass and paper
- Repair items rather than throwing them away
- Councils/schools should provide recycling facilities
- Incineration if linked to energy production
- Education/ campaign/posters/ composting

(iv) Farmers often use chemicals to increase their yields.

Explain how the following can cause problems for natural environment. [4]

### Fertiliser

- When it rains, fertilisers are washed off the land into the streams and rivers
- The plants/Algae block out the light which harms other life in the river
- The plants die and in decomposing use up oxygen in the water
- Fish die through lack of oxygen

### Pesticides/herbicides

- These kill other plants and insects that may not be pests
- This affects the food chain
- Birds etc. may starve or move elsewhere
- Effects on pollination/ seed dispersal

[Total: 10 Marks]

## Question 2

- (i) Which country showed the greatest increase in the percentage of women working in non-agricultural sectors? [1]

Country D

- (ii) Which country was closest to achieving gender equality in these jobs in 2010? [2]

Give one reason for your answer, using evidence from Fig. 2.

Country F Women workers are almost / nearly close to about 50%.

- (iii) Describe three roles of women in many societies in developing countries including Swaziland. [3]

- Doing the house work/ cleaning/ cooking
- Cottage industries/ informal jobs outside home/e.g. maid, street vendor etc.
- Bearing children/looking after children/teaching children
- Looking after sick/elderly relatives
- Working on the family farm/looking after livestock
- Fetching firewood/water/food/shopping
- Community activities

- (iv) Women have many roles at home, at work, and in their communities.

Explain why it is important to involve women in decision-making. Support your answer with examples. [4]

- Women have many roles at home, at work and in the communities.
- Explain why it is important to involve women in decision making. Support your answer with examples.
- Women have different ideas/ perspective/ opinions/ solve problems in different ways
- Equal rights/gender equality/ fairness
- Issues of importance to women may not be considered if only men make decisions
- Waste of resources if half the world's population cannot have a say
- Women carry out the decisions/are most involved in the home
- Increase confidence/ women feel more valued/ more involved
- Women now have better skills/ are more educated and so can make good decisions
- Women often have to make decisions if the men have migrated
- Act as role model for young girls

[Total: 10 Marks]

## SECTION C

A question which about a paragraph in length

### Question 1

**Differentiate between communism and capitalism. Give an example of a country to illustrate the difference.** [6]

**Communism-** is a system in which the community or society owns the resources and means of production. The profit of an enterprise is shared by all people.

Example: Russia

**Capitalism –** is a system in which the resources or the means of production lies with a private owner. The profit belongs the private owner only.

Example: USA, United Kingdom, Australia etc.

### Question 2

**Differentiate between recurrent expenditure and capital expenditure. Give examples to illustrate your answer.** [6]

**Recurrent expenditure** refers to payments made by governments or organisations for all purposes except capital costs.

**Example:** payment made on goods and services, interests and subsidies.

**Capital expenditure** is an expense invested in assets or is the amount spent for long term assets improvements.

**Example:** industrial building or any kind of property under the company's jurisdiction.

### Question 3

**Differentiate between subsistence farming and commercial farming. Give examples to illustrate your answer.** [6]

**Subsistence farming** is small scale, usually a single farmer involved in crop and stock farming for self-sufficiency.

**Example:** a farmer in a homestead

**Commercial farming** is large scale, in most occasion it could be only crops or only livestock. Production is for wholesale with intent to make profit.

Example: sugar plantation at Simunye or big Bend

#### Question 4

**Differentiate between features of rural and urban area. Give examples to illustrate your answer.** [6]

**Rural features:**

- Population fewer than 500 people per square metre
- People have intimate relationships and face to face contact
- In a village almost everyone knows everyone
- Social interaction in rural areas is comparatively lower than in urban areas
- Social stratification is traditional
- Main occupation is agriculture
- Shifting from one occupation to another is difficult
- The degree of social solidarity is greater
- The joint family system controls the behaviour of the individuals [6]

**Urban features:** densely populated more than 1000 residents per square metre [6]

#### Question 5

**Differentiate between income tax and V.AT. Give examples to illustrate your answer.** [6]

**Income tax** is a government tax that is imposed on liable individuals on their income, profits and other taxable income

**Example:** pay as you earn [6]

**VAT** - is value added tax charged at every stage of production and sale it and is paid to government.

**Example:** charged when manufacturing something and when it is being sold. [6]

#### Question 6

**Differentiate between labour intensive and capital intensive. Give examples to illustrate your answer.** [6]

- Labour intensive refers to production that requires higher labour inputs to carry out production activities in comparison to the amount of capital required.
- Labour intensive depends mostly on the workers and employees of their firms and requires higher investments and times to train and coach workers to produce goods and services according to specified standards.
- It requires more time to complete one unit of production as production occurs on small scale

**Example:** Agriculture, restaurant industry, hotel industry, mining and other industries that require much manpower to produce goods and services.

- Capital intensive industry requires more machinery and sophisticated technological production system in the production process.
- It requires a high level of investment and larger amount of funds and financial resources
- It is generally automated and able to generate a large output of goods and services

**Example:** oil refinery industry, telecommunications and public public transport industry

## SECTION D

### Essay questions

#### Question 1

**Explain why it is important for countries to trade with another. You should support the points you make. [15]**

- Countries must trade with one another to get the full range of goods and services they want or need
- To obtain goods and services that they cannot produce
- To increase the choice of goods and services available to the consumers
- To obtain goods and services at a cheaper price than what they can produce themselves
- To make more revenue and profit from the extra markets in other countries
- To take advantage of low cost production as compared to their competing countries
- Natural resources are unevenly distributed among countries
- Countries are not at the same level of industrialisation
- Countries depend and rely on one another without the other they would not survive.

#### Question 2

**Explain how poor health and hunger in families can be reduced by promoting gender equality and empowering women. You should support the points you make.**

- If women are allowed to earn more money, the family will be able to afford more food, and eat a better diet to avoid malnutrition. This means that they will be healthier and so less likely to catch disease.
- If they become ill, the family would be able to buy medicine
- If women are allowed to go to school, they will understand the importance of hygiene in the home and taking their children for vaccinations
- They would know the importance of family planning and themselves during pregnancy

- If women are allowed to own land, they can use it as security to obtain loans which they can use in a number of ways to increase the yield of their land
- Agricultural experts would be able to teach them about new crops that would grow well in their soils, how to use modern technology and the best ways to store the products that they grow

### **Question 3**

**Explain the advantages and disadvantages for the people in developing country of a multinational company (MNC) setting up there. You should develop fully the points you make. [15]**

- With the money people earn from their jobs they can buy better food and medicines and keep their children healthy
- The money they spend increases the demand for more services which in turn means more employment
- They may be able to afford to send their children to school which brings many benefits
- They pay tax to the government which can then provide better schools and health care
- In order to attract MNCs governments often use child labour due to shortage of labour and lack of environmental laws
- Trade unions are not allowed and people who complain about unsafe and unhealthy working conditions lose their jobs
- The companies are allowed to dispose of their waste in the rivers and air which often makes people in the local communities' ill from drinking dirty water or from inhaling poisonous gases