



**EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI**  
**Eswatini Primary Certificate Examination**

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
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*Confidential*

***Social Studies***

***MARK SCHEME***

*{515/02}*

***MARKS: 50***

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This document consists of 11 printed pages.

**SECTION A**

1. **What does the following inter-cardinal point SW stand for?**  
South West [2]
2. **What name is given to the act and process of spending time away from home with the aim of recreation and pleasure while making use of the commercial services?**  
Tourism [1]
3. **What is the name given to a region or country that is ruled by a foreign country?**  
Colony [1]
4. **Name any one European country that was involved in the Scramble for Africa.**
- France
  - Germany
  - England
  - Portugal
  - Belgium [1]
- Any **one** for **one** mark*
5. **In which year was the Constitution of Swaziland established?**  
2005 [1]

6. Give one example of an environmental problem.

- Pollution
- Deforestation
- Climate change
- Poaching

[1]

7. Give two services that one may be provided by some financial institution in a country.

**Banking:** the individual can deposit his or her money and can get return in the form of interest and also borrowers can get loans by paying interest to the bank periodically.

**Insurance:** buy insurance policies like life, marine, health and general insurance, which ensures that person in the event of any mishap can his or her money back from insurance company.

**Stock Market:** One can invest his or her funds into market also where one gets dividends and also capital appreciation, if one makes right investment decision than from equity markets are much greater than that of fixed deposits parked in banks.

**Treasury or Debt instruments:** under this one can invest his or her money into government bonds and also debt instruments of private and public firms.

**Wealth Management:** There are many firms where one can park his money and then these companies invest money across assets like commodity, derivatives, money market, currency etc. in order to generate returns for their clients.

**Mutual funds:** These funds track asset class and generate returns accordingly so a debt fund will track returns of debt and money market, an equity mutual fund would give returns according to performance of stock market and so on.

**Tax consultants and Audi firms:** These organisations help people in determining their tax liability, advising clients on how to save tax and also filing their tax returns on time.

*Any **two** for **one** mark each* [2]

**8. Mention any two types of records that must be kept in a business.**

- Accounting records, bank statements, legal documents, permits and licenses, insurance documents [2]

*Any **two** points for **one** mark.*

**9. What is a human right?**

- Is a **basic**/essential/main<sup>1</sup> right and freedom that belongs to **every person**<sup>1</sup> in the **world**<sup>1</sup>. [3]

**10. Give two characteristics of human rights.**

- Essential for all human beings; cannot be categorized. All people should enjoy the same form of their existence.
- Cover legal rights – safeguard by the law of each nation.
- They are universal – Given to all the members of a society in full form, even in countries that are ravaged by war, people cannot be deprived of these rights and heads of government cannot escape the obligation to enforce them.
- Compliance can be strengthened: If human rights are violated anywhere in the world, persuasive strategies must be used to resume compliance. The international community, for example, had the right to restrain Saddam Hussein in Iraq when he wanted to suppress the rights of the Kurdish people.
- They have local restrictions. Human rights must also be regulated in accordance with the interests and standards of each nation. Its aim must be to ensure political security, morality and social decency.
- They rely on human conscience: human rights, like moral rights, are based on individual consciousness. Its exercise rests on the will of individuals.
- Always watching over the welfare of human beings and care of their lives in a dignified way.

- Tool to achieve higher goals or are instrumental principles.
- They are independent.
- They are unconditional: People have the right to have their rights respected unconditionally. There should be no conditions of any kind for the fulfilment of human rights.
- They are inalienable: Human rights belong to people by virtue of being human. They are not granted and withdrawn according to the will and interest of an individual or community.
- They are not given up: Individuals cannot assign their rights or waive them for any reason.
- They are the same for everyone. [2]

*Any **two** points for **Two** marks each*

**11. In what two ways can people conserve natural resources found in their environment?**

- Plant trees to prevent soil erosion.
- Use alternative sources of power such as solar and wind energy.
- Practicing judicious ways to conserve water in our homes: closing taps when not in use, taking less time when in shower.
- Use pipe lines to transport oil.
- Growing of vegetation in catchment areas. [4]

*Any **two** points for **one** mark each*

**[Total: 20 marks]**

**SECTION B****Question 1**

**(a) Name any one kind of a map.**

- Political maps
- Physical maps
- Road maps
- Economic or resource maps
- Topographic maps
- Thematic maps
- Climatic maps

**[1]**

*Any **one** point for **one** mark each.*

**(b) State any two reasons why tourism is important in a country.**

- It helps the country's economy to grow
- it creates employment opportunities
- it creates different kinds of businesses

**[2]**

*Any **two** points for **one** mark each.*

**(c) Suggest three reasons why people migrate from one place to another in a country.**

- to look for jobs
- to start businesses
- to escape wars, political instability, natural disasters
- when people get married to each other
- to spread religious beliefs
- due to climatic reasons
- to attend school
- for adventure
- to seek a better life

**[3]**

*Any **three** points for **one** mark each.*

**[6 marks]**

**Question 2****(a) Give one example of a tribe that belongs to the Nguni.**

- Xhosa
- Zulu
- Bembo-nguni

**[1]***Any **one** point for **one** mark each.***(b) Give any two aims of the United Nations.**

- To maintain international peace
- To develop friendly relations among nations on the basis of equality and the principle of self – determination
- To foster worldwide cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems
- To promote human rights and fundamental freedom for the people of the world
- To serve as a centre where various nations can coordinate their activities towards attainment of the objectives of the UN
- To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war

**[2]***Any **two** points for **one** mark each.***(c) In what three ways did colonialism affect most African countries?**

- land was taken
- Boundaries were drawn
- People lost their culture
- Traditional leaders lost their power

**[3]***Any **three** points for **one** mark each.***[6 marks]**

**Question 3****(a) Name any one arm of the government of Eswatini.**

- Legislature
- Executive
- Judiciary

**[1]***Any one point for one mark each.***(b) Describe any two characteristics of a democratic system of government.**

- People choose their government by voting
- There are political parties
- There are elections
- People over 18 years vote in the elections

*Any **two** points for **one** mark each.***[2]****(c) In what three ways is tax important in a country?**

- Infrastructure projects: Government needs money to build roads, bridges, dams, and a number of other projects which are available to the society as a whole
- Public Security: money collected from taxes is used to provide police and fire department. It also helps to fund money needed to maintain defence forces ( army, navy air forces) and buy arms for them
- General Services: provide some level of free or subsidized health and education services to its citizen's.
- Maintenance of historic monuments, government aid, conduct elections, runs several government institutions like department of agriculture, commerce, energy, urban and rural development, treasury, judiciary department of motor vehicles

**[3]***Any **three** points for **one** mark each.***[6 marks]**



**Question 4****(a) Name any one privately owned game reserve found in Eswatini.**

- Mlilwane Game Reserve
- Mbuluzi Game Reserve
- Mkhaya game Reserve
- Nisela

**[1]***Any **one** point for **one** mark each.***(b) Describe any two causes of soil erosion.**

- Bad farming methods
- Overstocking/overgrazing
- Deforestation
- Burning grass in the wrong season

**[2]***Any **two** points for **one** mark each.***(c) Give any three reasons why there is conflict over the use of natural resources**

- People need resources to satisfy the needs and wants
- Rapid population growth
- Some people use and destroy natural resources to earn a living
- People in position of power control the resources
- When one group controls the resources
- When large privately owned or protected areas
- When people do not understand the purpose of conservation
- When people are arrested for using resources illegally the rest of the community may get angry about the arrest

**[3]***Any **three** points for **one** mark each.***[6 marks]**

**Question 5****(a) State one example of a small business found in a community.**

- Street vending
- Market selling
- Hawking/mobile shops
- Hairdressers
- Brick laying
- Garages

**[1]***Any **one** point for **one** mark each.***(b) On what type of expenses can money from a business be used?**

- Transport
- Salaries
- Rent
- **Bills**

**[2]***Any **two** points for **one** mark each.***(c) In what three ways is a business plan important for a business?**

- It describes the future plan of a business
- It helps the entrepreneur organise the production
- It helps organise resources
- It helps you borrow money from bank

**[3]***Any **three** points for **one** mark each***[6 marks]**

**Question 6****(a) In which part of Africa did the Bantu people originate?**

East and Central Africa

**[1]****(b) Give any two factors that may lead to overpopulation in a country.**

- Uneven distribution of resources
- Number of babies born is higher than people dying
- When people migrate from other places in search of Employment

**[2]***Any **two** points for **one** mark each.***(c) In what three ways is Eswatini benefiting from being a member of the commonwealth?**

- Participating in Commonwealths Games
- Swazi students get scholarships from Commonwealth member countries
- Swaziland is represented in the commonwealth Parliamentary Association
- Swaziland gets professional help
- Swaziland gets financial help

**[3]***Any **three** points for **one** mark each.***[6 marks]****[Total: 30 marks]**