



EXAMINATION COUNCIL OF ESWATINI

Junior Certificate Examination

CANDIDATE
NAME

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DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

524

Paper

October/November 2019

2 hours 30 min

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
Additional Materials: instruments.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on the answer sheet provided.
Write in **blue** or **black** pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, and glue or correction fluid.

This paper is divided into four sections A, B, C and D.
Section A answer all questions.
Section B answer all questions.
Section C answer five questions.
Section D answer two questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use		
Section A	1	
Section B	1	
	2	
Section C	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
Section D	6	
	1	
	2	
Total marks	3	

This document consists of **18** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section.

Choose the response which you consider to be correct and write the letter in the box to indicate the correct answer.

Example

41. Which term represents the cost of borrowing money?

- A Capital
- B Interest
- C Loan
- D Price

1 Traditionally, the family provided a child with primary and occupational education. In the present day what has taken the role of the family?

- A Schools, colleges, universities and technical institutions and teachers became substitutes to parents
- B Schools, social centers and technology and parents became teachers
- C Colleges and institutions of higher learning have become the sole providers of primary and occupational education
- D Pre-school institutions, schools and social centers have become substitutes to parents

 [1]

2 Which of the following is NOT an example of human rights?

- A Right to socio- economic
- B Right to education
- C Right to work
- D Right to die

 [1]

3 Which statement best describes Human Rights?

- A Things we should be when we grow up as human beings
- B Things we are allowed to be, to do or have as human beings
- C Things that we can only be as human beings
- D Things we can only simply have as human beings

 [1]

4 On which day is the Human right observed every year?

- A 10th January
- B 10th June
- C 10th September
- D 10th December

 [1]

5 Which **one** of the following is an example of situational poverty?

- A Lack of job opportunities
- B The fall of the economy
- C Lack of food and water
- D Poor community programmes

 [1]

6 Which of the following shows the characteristics of a social group?

- A Have goals in life
- B Sometimes relate well to each other
- C Have unity and solidarity
- D Behave all the time

 [1]

Study Figure 1 which shows a population pyramid and answer questions 7, 8 and 9.

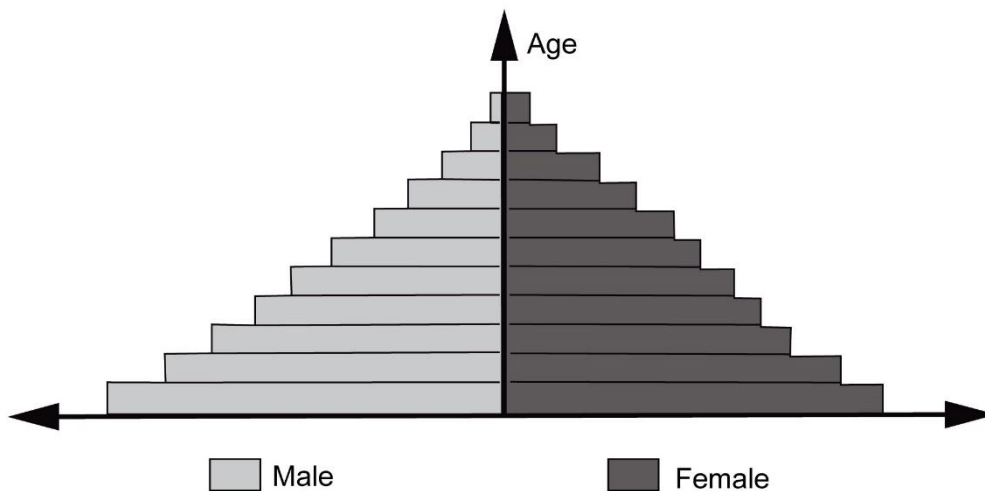


Fig. 1

7 Which of the following statements best describes the information shown in Figure 1?

- A The distribution of various age groups in a population, the shape of the pyramid, males on the right and females on the left
- B The distribution of various age groups in a population, children at the top and adults at the bottom of the pyramid
- C The distribution of various age groups in a population with males at the top and females at the bottom of the pyramid
- D The distribution of various age groups in a population, the shape of the pyramid, males on the left and females on the right

 [1]

- 8** Which of the following statements best describes the usefulness of an age-sex pyramid?
- A** It is a useful tool because it shows population trends like birth and death rates in a country
- B** It is a useful tool because it shows the number of children and aged people in a country
- C** It is a useful tool because it shows old aged people together with the working population in country
- D** It is a useful tool because it shows only the male and female Working population in a country [1]

- 9** What characteristic is shown by Figure 1?
- A** Broad base showing that the working population is more than the dependent population
- B** Broad base showing that the male and female population are equal
- C** Broad base showing that there are more children than old aged people
- D** Broad base showing that there are more old aged people and the population is balanced [1]

- 10** Developed countries just like developing countries face problems.

Which of the following combination of problems is likely to be faced by developed countries?

1. High proportion of old age population
2. Shortage of labour
3. Congestion in towns
4. Tradition bound societies
5. Inefficient agricultural sector

- A** 5, 1, 2 and 3
- B** 1,2, 4 and 5
- C** 1, 2 and 3
- D** 1, 2 and 4 [1]

- 11** Which of the following best defines malnutrition?
- A** A condition that results from eating a diet in which one or more nutrients are either not enough or are too much such that the diet causes health problems
- B** A condition that results from eating only starch and not any other food such as meat so much so that the diet causes health problems
- C** A condition that results from eating a diet in which only one nutrient is enough so much that the diet causes health problems
- D** A condition that results from eating a diet too much that it is not enough so much that the diet causes health problems [1]
- 12** Which of the following statements is true about diseases in Africa?
- A** Diseases in Africa increase with the lack of education and access to health care
- B** Diseases in Africa increase with the lack of resources and access to health care
- C** Diseases in Africa increase with the lack of economic resources and access to health care
- D** Diseases in Africa increase with the lack of nurses and hospitals [1]
- 13** Which of the following is a combination of advantages of foreign aid?
1. Increases dependency
 2. Risks corruption
 3. Benefits employers
 4. Rebuilds livelihoods
 5. Encourages development
 6. Saves lives
- A** 1, 2 and 6
- B** 4, 3 and 5
- C** 6, 3 and 2
- D** 4, 5 and 6 [1]

- 14 Globalization has made worldwide transportation services more flexible and effective.

Which of the following has **NOT** been made possible by the dense network of major roads and railways systems in many parts of the world?

- A They provide means for long distance travel
 B They take millions of tons of goods to other countries
 C They make it easier to reach cities, towns and countries
 D They provide means for cities and towns to communicate

[1]

Study Figure 2 which shows diseases that cause death in Africa and answer question 15.

Death per 100, 000 per people per year

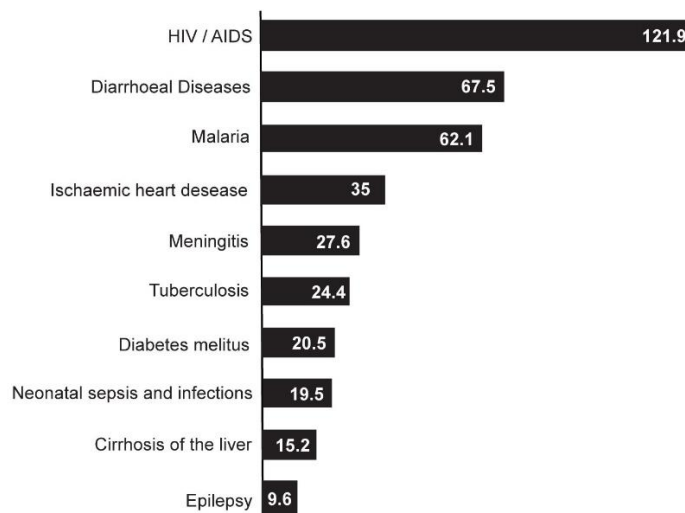


Fig. 2

- 15 Which diseases are the most cause of deaths in Africa according to Figure 2?

- A Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and Diarrhea
 B Malaria, Diarrhea and HIV/AIDS
 C HIV/AIDS, Diabetes, Mellitus and Malaria
 D HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Ischaemic Heart Diseases

[1]

- 16** Which of the following is likely to be true about the roles of fathers and mothers today?
- A** Mothers take primary responsibility and fathers have only partial responsibility for day to day parental decisions
 - B** Women still shoulder the larger share of responsibilities for day to day operations of the family but more fathers are assuming greatest roles in child raising and household duties
 - C** Fathers are proven authority figures, decision makers and they often assume only limited function beyond that in the family
 - D** Mothers and fathers take equal responsibility in the operations of the day to day of the family but fathers assume greatest role in child raising and household duties.

 [1]

- 17** Which of the following combinations of statements is correct about income as an indicator of development?

- 1 It is to calculate
- 2 It gives low indication of the wealth of a country
- 3 It gives indication of the wealth of a country
- 4 It is handy in comparing the wealth of a country and another

- A** 1 and 2 only
- B** 1, 2 and 3 only
- C** 1 and 4 only
- D** 1, 3 and 4 only

 [1]

- 18** Which one of the following best describes a national development plan?

- A** Is a scheme of organized large scale expenditure on national infrastructure
- B** is a scheme of un-organised large scale expenditure on national infrastructure
- C** Is a scheme of organized small scale expenditure on national infrastructure
- D** Is a scheme of organized medium scale expenditure on national infrastructure

 [1]

19 Which of the following is a combination of basic needs?

- A** food, education, water and health
- B** human rights, water, clothing and shelter
- C** clothing, money, education and health
- D** food, water, clothing and shelter

 [1]

20 Which of the following statements best justifies the importance of a country's development?

- A** So that the standard of education improves
- B** So that the standard of health improves
- C** So that the standard of living for people rises
- D** So that the standard of security improves

 [1]

[Total marks: 20]

SECTION B

Answer all questions in this section.

1 Study fig. 3 which shows three migrants.

Fig. 3

Three different types of migrant are:

- asylum seeker;
- economic migrant;
- refugee.




	A. "My farmland has been flooded and my family is starving so we are walking to the Red Cross camp"
	B. "I am moving across the border into South Africa where I can look for a job in the mines".
	C. "I am escaping from my country to avoid being killed because of my religious and political beliefs".

Fig. 3

(i) For each of the people in Fig. 1 identify which type of migrant is shown.

A.

B.

C. [6]

(ii) Suggest two benefits for countries of receiving large numbers of immigrants.

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..... [2]

(iii) What is meant by the term 'pull factor'?

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..... [2]

[Total marks: 10]

2 (a) Study Fig. 4 which shows the percentage of towns with access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation.

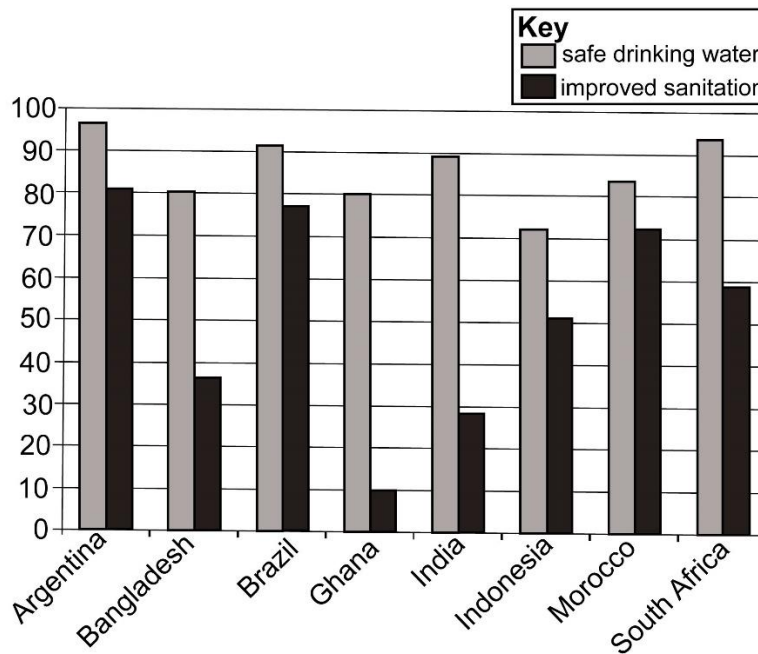


Fig. 4

(i) What percentage of households have access to safe drinking water in South Africa?

..... [1]

(ii) Which country has the best access to both safe drinking water and improved sanitation?

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..... [1]

(iii) Which is more likely to be found in these towns, safe drinking water or improved sanitation?

..... [1]

(iv) Describe methods that can be used to make people aware of the problems caused by lack of both safe water and improved sanitation.

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(v) Explain why it is difficult to provide safe drinking water and improved sanitation to a shanty area.

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..... [4]

[Total: 10 marks]

SECTION C

Answer five questions in this section.

1. Differentiate between needs and wants. Give an example of each to illustrate the differences.

Needs.....
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Example.....
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Wants.....
.....
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Example.....
....., [6]

2. Differentiate between specialisation and production. Give an example of each to illustrate your answer.

Specialisation.....
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Example.....
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Productivity.....
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Example.....
..... [6]

3. Differentiate between income and expenditure. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

Income.....
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Example.....
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Expenditure.....
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Example.....
..... [6]

4. Differentiate between overgrazing and soil erosion. Give examples to illustrate your answer

Overgrazing.....
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Example.....
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Soil erosion.....
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Example..... [6]

- 5. Differentiate between inflation and investment. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

Inflation.....
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Example.....

Investment.....
.....
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Example..... [6]

6. Differentiate between immigrants and emigrants. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

Immigrant.....
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Example.....
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Emigrant.....
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Example.....
..... [6]

[Total marks: 30]

- 2 Explain how pollution can be reduced in Eswatini. You should support the points you make.

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[Total: 15 marks]

3 Explain the reasons for changes in population in a country. You should support the points you make.

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[Total: 15 marks]

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