



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
Eswatini Primary Certificate Examination

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Social Studies

MARK SCHEME

{515/02}

MARKS: 50

This document consists of 5 printed pages.

SECTION A

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|-----|
| 1. | (a) | Maasai | [1] |
| | (b) | Vasco Da Gama | [1] |
| 2. | (a) | Consumers | [1] |
| | (b) | Capital | [1] |
| 3. | (a) | Longitudes/ Meridiens | [1] |
| | (b) | Asia | [1] |
| 4. | (a) | (i) Agriculture (ploughing); burning grass/overstocking that leads to overgrazing | [1] |
| | | (ii) Deforestation (cutting down trees) | [1] |
| | | (iii) Uncontrolled veld fires | [1] |
| 5. | (a) | Ozone | [1] |
| | (b) | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) | [1] |
| 6. | (a) | Government | [1] |
| | (b) | Private institutions | [1] |
| 7. | Any two | | |
| | (a) | Drives the work/improves the production if the labour is of high quality | [1] |
| | (b) | Make the goods and provide services | [1] |
| | (c) | For higher profits and opportunity for more investment | [2] |
| 8. | (a) | Shortage of water underground | [1] |
| | (b) | Replacement of natural trees | [1] |
| 9. | Any Two of the following: | | |
| | - | keeping correct number of animals | [2] |
| | - | allowing some areas to rest | |
| | - | practising zero grazing | |
| | - | not burning grazing areas in dry season | |

10. Ant **Two** of the following: [2]

- Internal Migration
- International migration/ External migration
- Rural-urban migration

SECTION B

1. (a) Indian Ocean [1]

(b) Any **TWO** of the following: [2]

- Deserts
- Mountains
- Grasslands
- Valleys
- Rivers
- Plateaus
- lakes

(c) Yes. Deserts have less vegetation that grows in them because they receive little rainfall less than 10 inches (25 centimetres) of rain per year. and have hot temperatures, and frequently lose more moisture through evaporation [3]

2. (a) Colonisation [1]

(b) Any **TWO** of the following: [2]

- They were looking for markets
- They wanted to trade with Africans
- They wanted raw materials
- They wanted to civilise Africa
- They wanted to convert Africans to their religion
- They wanted prestige
- They were looking for new opportunities

(c) Yes. Colonisation made countries to lose land to Europeans. For example Eswatini lost land to South Africa during the concessions. [3]

- degradation of natural resources, capitalist, urbanisation
- introduction of foreign diseases to livestock and humans
- change of social systems of living.

3. (a) Government [1]
- (b) Any **TWO** of the following: [2]
- Judiciary
 - Executive
 - Legislature
- (c) Yes. Rules are in important for every community because they bring order and peace. They also ensure safety of people living in the community.
4. (a) 2000 [1]
- (b) Any **TWO** of the following: [2]
- Land pollution
 - Air pollution
 - Water pollution
- (c) Yes. The effects of overgrazing can be minimised by farmers. For [3]
example if farmers can do any **two** of the following:
- keeping correct number of animals
 - allowing some areas to rest
 - practising zero grazing
 - not burning grazing areas in dry season
5. (a) Factors of production
- (b) Any **TWO** of the following:
- small business owners
 - Large Business owners
- (c) Yes. Drawing a budget is important for a business because it help the business person to do the following:
- Decide which things need to be done first
 - Choose how much money will be spent on things
 - Identify unnecessary expenses
 - Ensure basic needs are met
 - Avoid getting into debt

6. (a) Matsapha [1]
- (b) Any **TWO** of the following: [2]
- Wildlife does not become extinct
 - Encourage tourism
 - Create job opportunities
 - Future generations may be able to find them
- (c) NO. There are many benefits that Eswatini gets by being a member [3]
of the United Nations. Some of these benefits include the following:
- (i) Getting advice on how to improve food production
 - (ii) Getting technical help and advice on different areas of the economy
 - (iii) Getting financial help to develop the economy
 - (iv) Trading with other countries