



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF SWAZILAND

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JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

GEOGRAPHY PAPER I

527/01

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK 60

1. (a). Swaziland is one of the countries that grow cotton.

(i). Name the region where cotton is mainly grown in Swaziland.

- *Lowveld*

1x1 = [1]

(ii). Give any **two** cotton products and their uses.

- *Lint – used to make fabrics that make clothing*
- *Linters – used to make paper / plastics/ bandages / cotton buds / cotton wool.*
- *Seeds- used for animal feed/ cotton seeds oil/ cosmetics/ pharmaceuticals/ feedstock.*

1x2 = [2]

(iii). Explain any **two** problems faced by cotton growers.

- *Drought – too little rainfall cause low yields.*

- *heavy rainfall – cause insecticides to be washed away.*

- *high cost of inputs- inputs are expensive which reduces profits*

- *pests and diseases – they reduce cotton yields when they attach the cotton plants.*

- *lack of modern technology – crop yields are limited by use of basic tools and manual labour.*

2x2 = [4]

(b) The forestry industry is faced with the problem of 'alien invasive species'.

(i). Describe **three** ways by which the 'alien invasive species' pose as a problem to the forestry industry in Swaziland.

- *they drain more water which leaves other plants with less water thus die.*

- *they change soil characteristics making it more acidic which threatens survival of other plants.*

- *they shade the plants from sunlight which affects the survival of the plants.* 1x3 [3]

(ii). Suggest **four** ways / strategies that are being made to solve this problem posed by the 'alien invasive species'.

- *Eradication programmes have been used to remove the invasive plants.*

- *pests have been used to destroy the plants.*

- *people are encouraged to use the species for building, crafts and firewood.*

- forests growers are encouraged to avoid the spread of their trees to watercourses.
1x4 =[4]

(c). Explain **three** reasons why forests are important to the environment.

- forests are habitats for different plants and animals.

- the forests hold soils together thus prevent soil erosion.

- forests conserve water as they encourage infiltration

- forests prevent global warming as they absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen.

- trees add nutrients to the soil by adding humus through leaves that fall from trees.
2x2 =[6]

2.

(a). Swaziland is a landlocked country.

(i). What does being landlocked mean?

- it means the country is surrounded by other countries. 1x1 = [1]

(ii). Name the countries that are neighbours of Swaziland.

- South Africa

- Mozambique

1x2 = [2]

(iii). Explain any **two** economic disadvantages of Swaziland being landlocked.

- country lacks direct access to the sea which makes it expensive to import and export goods.

- country depends on the economy of South Africa, anything that affects the economy of South Africa has an effect in the country.

- labour from the country is easily attracted to the other neighbouring countries especially South Africa. 2x2 =[4]

(b). Swaziland is divided into different land tenure systems.

(i). Describe **three** types of land tenure system of Swaziland.

-Swazi nation land

- title deed land

Individual tenure farms

1x3 = [3]

(ii). Suggest any **four** ways of reducing soil erosion in Swaziland.

- *avoiding veld fires*
- *reducing number of stock to avoid overstocking and overgrazing*
- *growing trees and throwing stones in the affected area*
- *avoiding bad ploughing methods such as ploughing down the slope*
- *practice land terracing*

1x4 = [4]

(c). Explain any **three** causes of low productivity for subsistence livestock farmers in Swaziland.

- *lack of knowledge- farmers still keep cattle for quantity rather than quality.*
- *poor crossbreeding/ inbreeding – farmers are reluctant to improve their breeds by cross breeding.*
- *over stocking / overgrazing – famers keep a lot of cattle in small grazing lands.*
- *low fertility- because of poor nutrition animals are unable to produce more calves in a year*

3x2= [6]

SECTION B – SADC

3. Study figure.1 and answer question 3 (a).

(a) (i). Name the ocean current marked as **X** on figure.1.

- *Cold Benguela current* 1x1 = [1]

(ii). Give the names of the climatic regions marked as **A** and **B** on figure.1.

Climatic region A – *Hot Desert* 1x1 = [1]

Climatic region B – *Mediterranean* 1x1 = [1]

(iii). Explain **two** factors which favour the growing of grapes in the climatic region marked as B.

- *Well drained soils- which make the grapes to grow well.*

- *Frost free winters- favour the growth of the grapes.*

- *Dry summers – favours the harvesting of the grapes.* 2x2 = [4]

(b).

(i). South Africa has a nuclear power station at Koeberg.

Describe **three** factors that influenced the location of the nuclear station.

- *It's a large undulating area*

- *The area has adequate supply of water*

- *It is a sparsely populated area*

- *It is away from densely populated areas* 1x3 = [3]

(ii). Suggest any **four** impacts of the nuclear power station on man and the environment.

- *It has radio- active waste which is dangerous to plants and living things*

- *The radio-active waste also affects human beings, causes health risks*

- *Contaminate the soils- which makes it to be difficult to use for any purposes*

- *The waste contaminates water sources which can kill water animals* 1x4 = [4]

(c). Explain any **three** problems faced by wheat growers in South Africa.

- *Poor weather conditions- unreliable rains/ too much rains/ hail storms causes low yields.*

- *pests and diseases- kill the wheat crops*

- *inadequate silos- some farmers need to drive for long distances to the silos which reduces profits.*

-*competition- farmers face competition in the markets from other growers. 3x2 = [6]*

4.

(a). Botswana has a successful cattle industry.

(i). Name the main traditional cattle breed of Botswana.

- *Tswana* 1x1 = [1]

(ii). Where are the two cattle abattoirs of Botswana located?

- *Lobatse*
 - *Gaborone* 2x1 = [2]

(iii). Explain **two** advantages of Botswana's traditional cattle breed over other breeds.

- *They withstand the dry and hot temperatures of the country.*
 - *They can withstand disease attack*
 - *They can travel for a long distance* 2x2 = [4]

(b). Lesotho has two distinct physiographic regions.

(i). Describe the climate associated with the highlands region.

- *It has low temperatures especially in winter*
 - *The winters are dry*
 - *Snow occurs in mountain tops in winter and summer sometimes*
 - *Summers are wet* 1x3 = [3]

(ii). Suggest **four** effects of the mountainous relief of Lesotho on Transport.

- *It has rugged mountains which makes it difficult to construct communication routes*

- *It has steep slopes which makes it expensive to construct communication lines*
- *It is very difficult for the people of Lesotho to transport their goods* 2x2 = [4]

(c). Explain **three** ways of saving water in Namibia by domestic users.

- *The people are encouraged to collect water from roof tops and store them in tanks*
- *The people are taught to avoid watering gardens unnecessarily.*
- *They are also encouraged to use shower for bathing*
- *the people are also encouraged to use bath water for irrigation purposes.* 3x2 = [6]

Section C- Regions outside Africa

5.

(a). Japan is a country made out of Islands.

(i). Name the biggest Island in the four Islands of Japan.

- *Honshu*

1x1 =[1]

(ii). List any **two** types of industries found in Japan

- *Steel*
- *Automobile*
- *Shipbuilding*
- *Textiles*
- *Chemicals*

2x1=[2]

(iii). Explain **two** reasons why Japan's industries are located mainly along the South Coast.

- *availability of undulating of land – since other parts of the country are rugged.*
- *proximity to harbours – for cheaper transport.*
- *where most industries are located so there are benefits of agglomeration economies.*

2x2 = [4]

(b). Rice is a staple food of the Japanese and the farmers intensively use land for farming.

(i). Describe **three** ways used by the farmers make sure there is enough rice in the country.

- *They research on the use of best type with high yields*
- *They do double cropping*
- *They practice multiple cropping*
- *They use more fertilisers*

1x3 =[3]

(ii). Suggest **four** ways used by Japanese farmers to solve problem of land shortage.

- *They grow crops on terraced slopes*

- They reduce road size to have open land for farming
- They cultivate on roof tops
- They grow using small farm tools 1x4= [4]

(c). Explain **three** reasons why the amount of milk produced by dairy farmers in the Netherlands has increased

- the cows are given enough food/ grass of about 18kg per day which increases the amount of milk each cow produces.
- the dairy cows are now milked twice a day as they are well fed
- the cows are artificially inseminated so that every year they produce thus more milk.
- the calves are taken away from the cows to maximise milk productivity. 2x3 = [6]

6.

(a). In Brazil hectares of the country are covered with natural forests.

(i). Name the type of natural forests that exist in the north central part of Brazil.

Tropical rainforests 1x1=[1]

(ii). List the **two** natural factors that favour the growing of the natural forests in Brazil.

- *Heavy rainfall of over 1800mm per annum*
- *High temperatures o between 25 – 30 degrees celcius throughout the year*
- *High humidity all year round* 1x2 =[2]

(iii). Explain any **two** problems faced when exploiting natural forests in Brazil.

- *Difficulty of accessing the forests because of ever wet grounds*
- *Dangerous animals found in the forests which can kill the people*
- *Diseases in the forests which may attack the people*
- *High temperatures and humidity makes accessing very difficult.* 2x2 =[4]

(b). India's population is unevenly distributed.

(i). Describe **three** factors that affect population distribution in India.

- *soil fertility*
- *climate*
- *mineral resources*
- *industry*
- *urbanisation*
- *transport*

1x3 =[3]

(ii). Suggest **four** solutions to the problems caused by large population in India.

- *promote family planning*
- *Contraceptives are issued out*
- *educate women to understand birth control*
- *Population policies of reducing high birth rates*

1x4 =[4]

(c). Explain any **three** causes of the decline in natural rubber in Brazil.

- *it takes time to produce natural rubber whereas it is so quicker to produce artificial rubber.*
- *Trees grow in certain specific restricted areas in the world whiles artificial rubber can be produced everywhere*
- *growers of rubber trees have been attracted to grow other crops.*
- *it is expensive to produce natural rubber whereas it is cheaper to produce artificial rubber.*

2x3 = [6]