



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
Junior Certificate Examination

CANDIDATE
NAME

--

CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1

527/01
October/November 2020
1 hours 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
No additional materials required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Answer **three** questions. Choose **one** question from each section.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn wherever they serve to illustrate an answer.

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

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
SECTION A	
Question 1	
Question 2	
SECTION B	
Question 3	
Question 4	
SECTION C	
Question 5	
Question 6	
TOTAL	

This document consists of **12** printed pages and **4** blank pages.

SECTION A – Eswatini

Answer **one** question from this section

- 1 (a) Sugar cane is Eswatini's most important agricultural product.
- (i) Name the region where sugar cane is grown in Eswatini.
-[1]
- (ii) Mention any **two** areas that grow sugar cane in Eswatini.
-
- [2]
- (iii) Explain any **two** factors that favour the growing of sugar cane in Eswatini.
-
-
-
- [4]
- (b) Study Fig. 1 which shows the main citrus fruits growing areas in Eswatini marked as **A**, **B** and **C**.

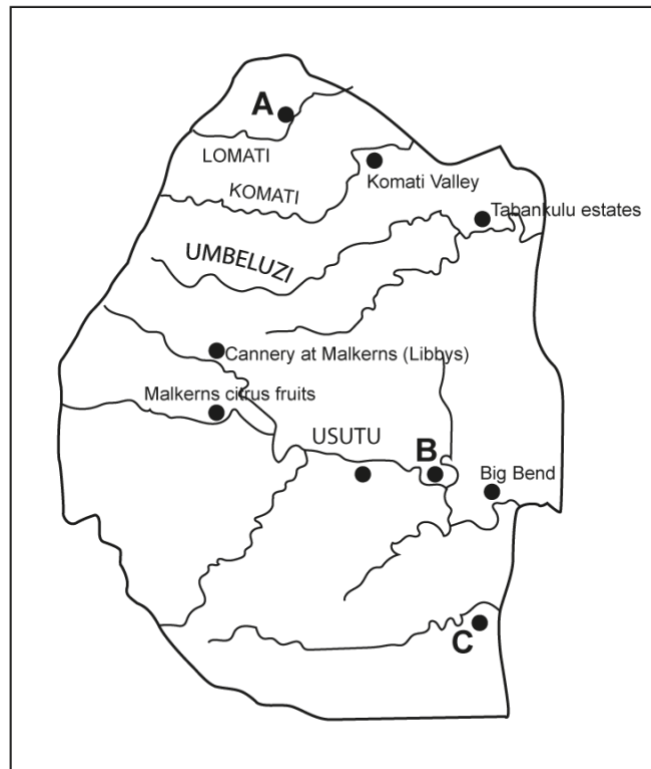


Fig. 1

- (i) Name the **three** citrus fruits grown in areas marked as **A**, **B** and **C** in Fig.1.

A.....

B.....

C..... [3]

- (ii) Mention any other **two** examples of citrus fruits grown in Eswatini.

1.....

2..... [2]

- (iii) State any **two** problems faced by the citrus fruits industry in Eswatini.

1.....

2..... [2]

- (c) Suggest **three** conditions favouring the growing of citrus fruits in Eswatini.

1.....

.....

2.....

.....

3.....

..... [6]

[Total: 20 Marks]

2 (a) Eswatini generates hydro-electricity from various power stations.

(i) Name the raw material used to generate hydro-electric power in Eswatini.

..... [1]

(ii) Mention any **two** domestic energy saving practices.

1.....

2..... [2]

(iii) Explain **two** advantages of using hydroelectric power.

1.....

.....

.....

2.....

.....

..... [4]

(b) Study **fig. 2** which shows three types of industries.



D



E



F

Fig. 2

(i) Name the type of industries shown as **D**, **E** and **F**.

D.....

E.....

F..... [3]

(ii) Mention any **two** advantages of the type of industry marked as **F**.

1.....

2..... [2]

(iii) State **two** factors promoting industrial development in Eswatini.

1.....

2..... [2]

(c) Suggest **three** problems hindering industrial development in Eswatini.

1.....

.....

.....

2.....

.....

.....

3.....

.....

..... [6]

[Total: 20 marks]

SECTION B – SADCAnswer **one** question from this section**3 (a)** South Africa has a nuclear power station.**(i)** Name the nuclear power station found in South Africa.

..... [1]

(ii) Mention any **two** requirements for nuclear power production.**1**.....**2**..... [2]**(iii)** Explain **two** effects of nuclear energy to the environment.**1**.....

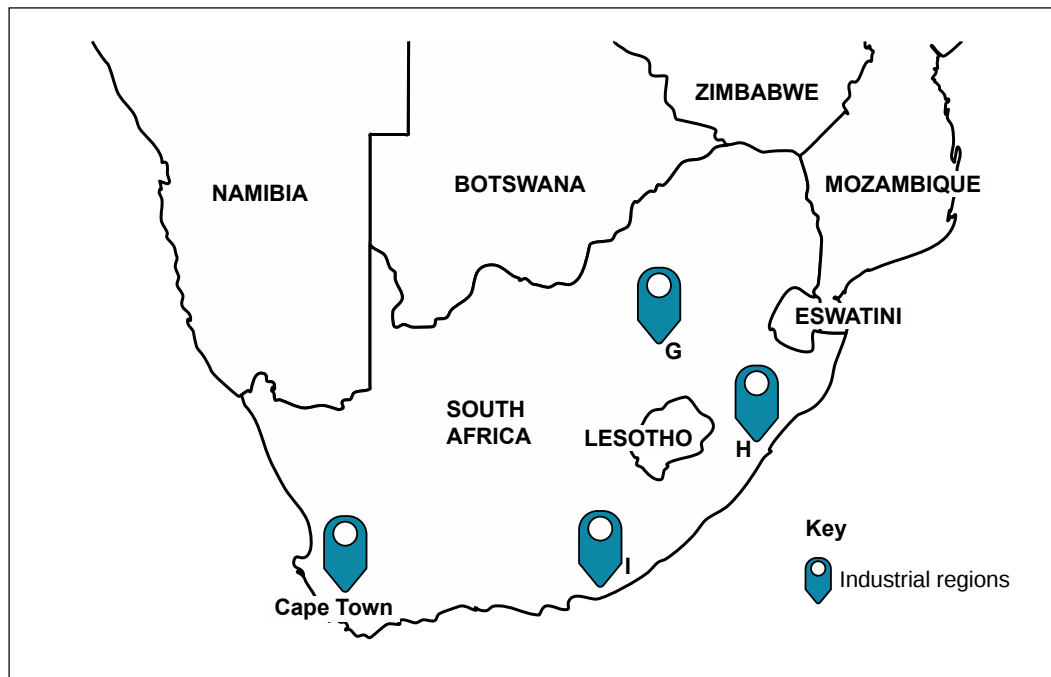
.....

.....

2.....

.....

..... [4]

(b) Study **fig. 3** which shows four main industrial regions of South Africa.**Fig. 3**

(i) Name the industrial regions shown as **G**, **H** and **I**.

G.....

H.....

I..... [3]

(ii) State any **two** types of heavy industries found in industrial region **H**.

1.....

2..... [2]

(iii) Mention any **two** challenges faced by the industrial region shown as **G**.

1.....

2..... [2]

(c) Suggest **three** reasons why Gauteng is the richest province in South Africa.

1.....

.....

.....

2.....

.....

.....

3.....

.....

..... [6]

[Total: 20 marks]

4 (a) Lesotho is known as a kingdom in the sky.

(i) Name the highest point in Lesotho.

..... [1]

(ii) State **two** main economic activities practised by the Basotho.

1.....

2..... [2]

(iii) Explain **two** reasons why most crops are grown in the Lowlands and livestock reared in the highlands of Lesotho.

1.....

.....

.....

2.....

.....

..... [4]

(b) Study **fig. 4** which shows tourist attraction areas in Botswana.

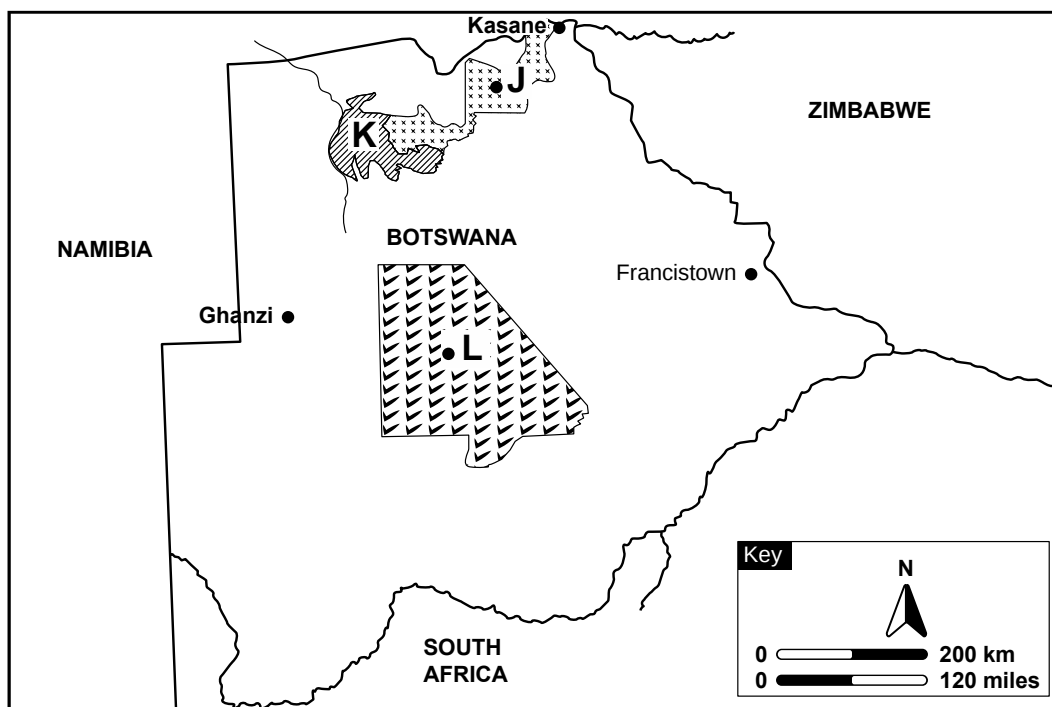


Fig. 4

(i) Name the tourist attraction areas marked as **J**, **K** and **L**.

J

K

L [3]

(ii) State **two** problems facing tourism in Botswana.

1

2 [2]

(iii) What role is being played by the Government of Botswana to promote tourism?

1

.....

2

..... [2]

(c) Suggest **three** ways Namibians can use to harness water.

1

.....

2

.....

3

..... [6]

[Total: 20 marks]

SECTION C- Countries outside AfricaAnswer **one** question from this section**5 (a)** Japan grows a variety of crops.**(i)** Name the main crop grown in Japan.

..... [1]

(ii) Mention **two** ways by which the Japanese farmers solve the problem of steep slopes.**1**

.....

2

..... [2]

(iii) Explain any **two** characteristics of intensive farming in Japan.**1**

.....

.....

2

.....

..... [4]

(b) Study **fig. 5** which shows the three types of dairy cows in the Netherlands.

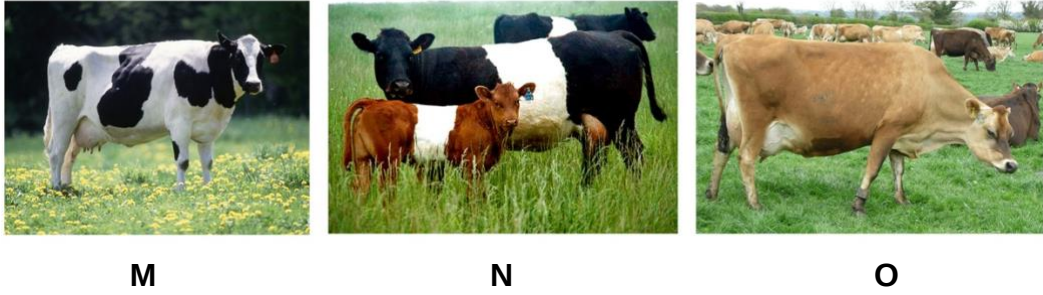


Fig. 5

(i) Name the types of dairy cows found in the Netherlands shown as **M**, **N** and **O**.

M

N

O [3]

(ii) Mention any **two** advantages of the dairy cattle of the Netherlands.

1

.....

2

..... [2]

(iii) State **two** factors promoting dairy farming in the Netherlands.

1

.....

2

..... [2]

(c) Explain **three** factors that enabled industrial success in Japan.

- 1.....
.....
.....
- 2.....
.....
.....
- 3.....
.....
..... [6]

[Total: 20 marks]

6 (a) Brazil is the leading country in producing natural rubber.

(i) Name the equatorial climatic region where natural rubber trees grow in Japan.

..... [1]

(ii) Mention any **two** characteristics of natural rubber production in Brazil.

1

.....

2

..... [2]

(iii) Explain the first **two** stages in natural rubber production.

1

.....

.....

2

.....

..... [4]

(b) Study fig. 6 which shows the location of India.



Fig. 6

(i) Name the neighbouring countries shown as P, Q and R.

P

Q

R [3]

(ii) Name any **two** densely populated areas in India.

1

2 [2]

(iii) State any **two** problems of high population density in India.

1

2 [2]

(c) Suggest any **three** causes of high population in India.

- 1.....
.....
.....
- 2.....
.....
.....
- 3.....
.....
..... [6]