



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF SWAZILAND
Swaziland General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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GEOGRAPHY

6890/01

Paper 1 Geographical Themes

October/November 2018

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

Additional materials: Ruler

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, Candidate number and Name in the spaces provided.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions.

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

The Insert contains Photograph A for Question 2 (b),

Photograph B and C for Question 4 (a).

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
3	
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6	
Total	

This document consists of **20** printed pages.

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows the main plates of the earth's crust.

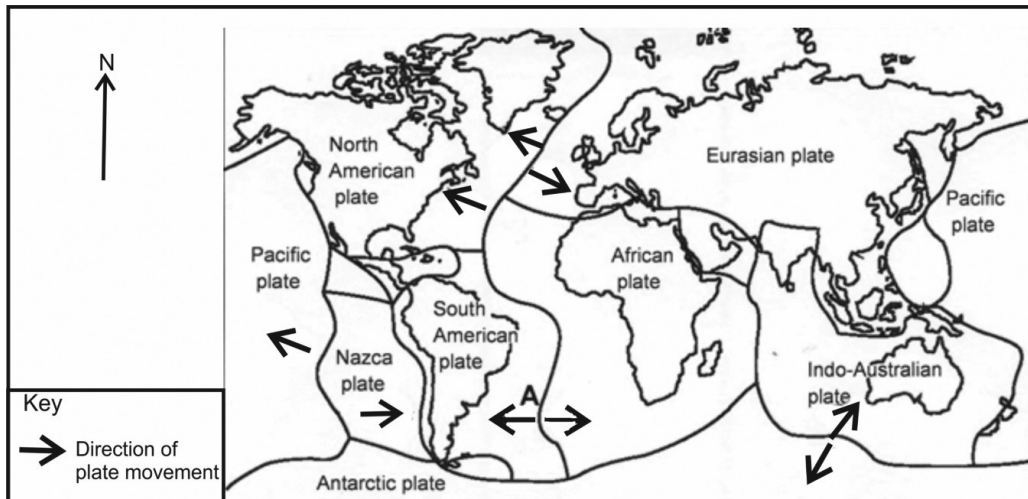


Fig. 1

- (i) Define *plate tectonics*.

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 [1]

- (ii) Using Fig. 1, name **two** plates which collide along the west coast of South America.

1
 2 [2]

- (iii) Describe **three** processes that take place in the point labelled A.

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(iv) Explain what takes place in a destructive plate boundary.

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[4]

(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows a composite volcanic cone.

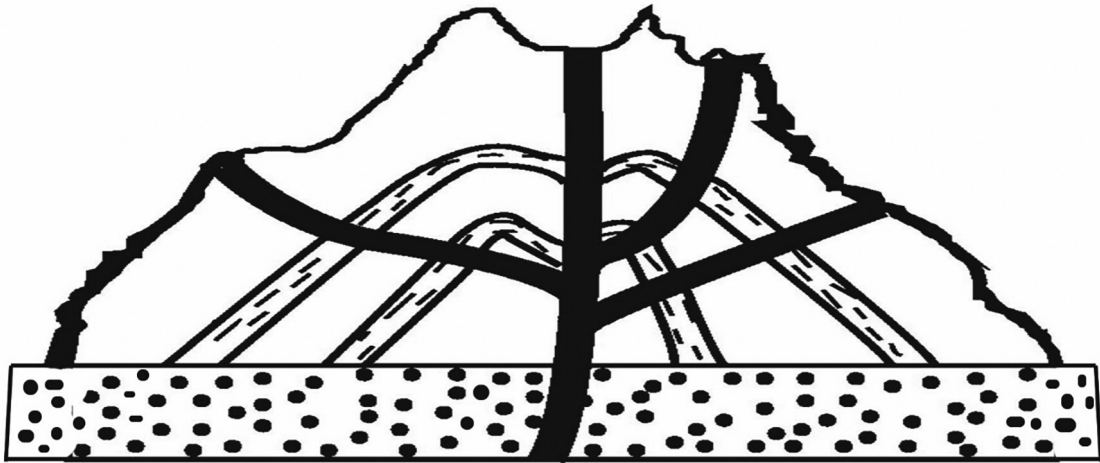


Fig. 2

(i) Describe **three** features of the volcanic cone shown in Fig. 2.

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[3]

(ii) Explain how a composite volcanic cone may be formed.

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[5]

(c) For a country you have studied where volcanic eruption takes place, explain the long term effects of the eruption.

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[7]

[Total: 25 marks]

- 2 (a) Study Fig.3, which shows the broad distribution of the main types of climatic regions in Africa.

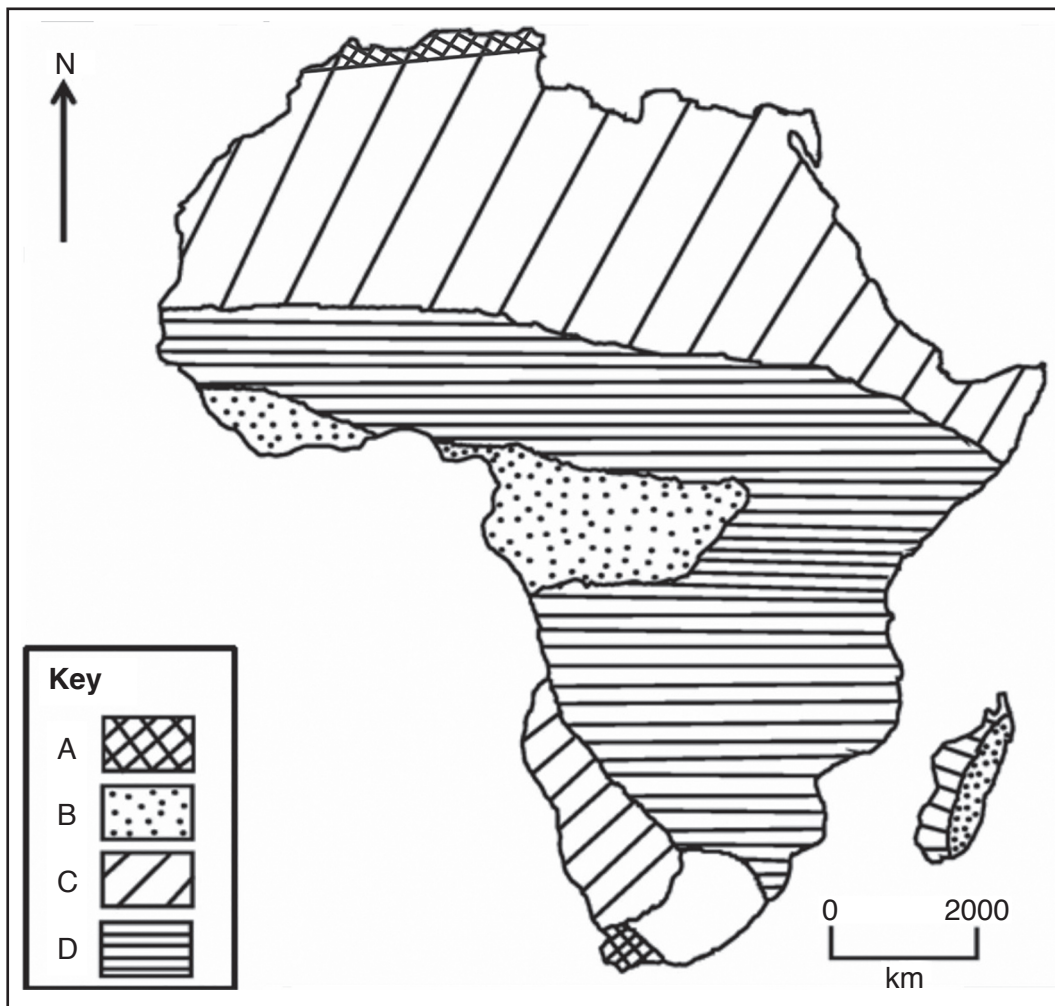


Fig. 3

- (i) Name the climatic region labelled **A**.

..... [1]

- (ii) State **two** characteristics of the climate of climatic region **D**.

1

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..... [2]

(iii) State **three** features of the leaves of the natural vegetation of climatic region **A**.

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(iv) Describe the soil conditions which make it difficult for plants to survive in climatic region **C**.

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(b) Study Photograph **A** (Insert), which shows the vegetation of the Equatorial rainforest region.

(i) Describe **three** features of the vegetation shown in Photograph **A**.

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- (ii) Explain how the vegetation has adapted to the climate of the Equatorial rainforest region.

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- (c) For a country you have studied, explain how human activities have affected the vegetation of the Equatorial rainforest region.

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[7]

[Total: 25 marks]

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 4, which shows a type of power station.

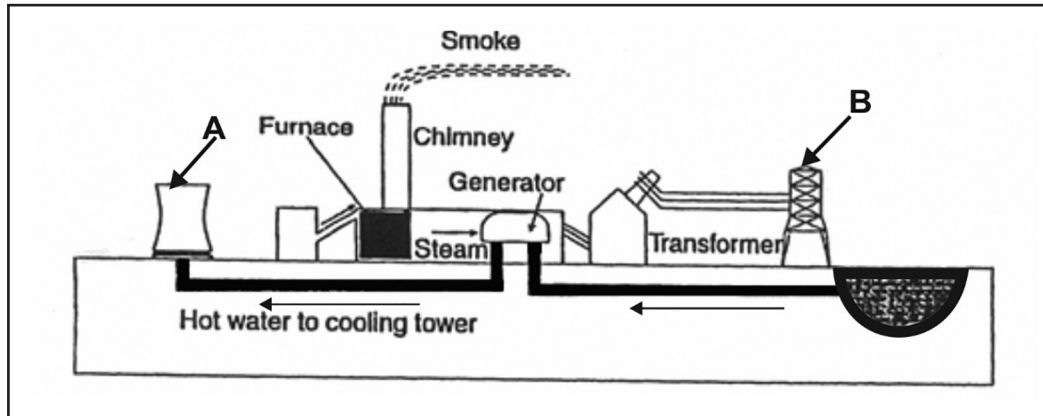


Fig. 4

- (i) Name the type of power generated by this power station.

..... [1]

- (ii) Identify the **two** parts of the power station labelled **A** and **B**.

A

B [2]

- (iii) State **three** factors that affect the location of the power station shown in Fig. 4.

1

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(iv) Describe how power is generated from this power station.

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[4]

(b) Fig. 5 shows the world's oil producing areas.

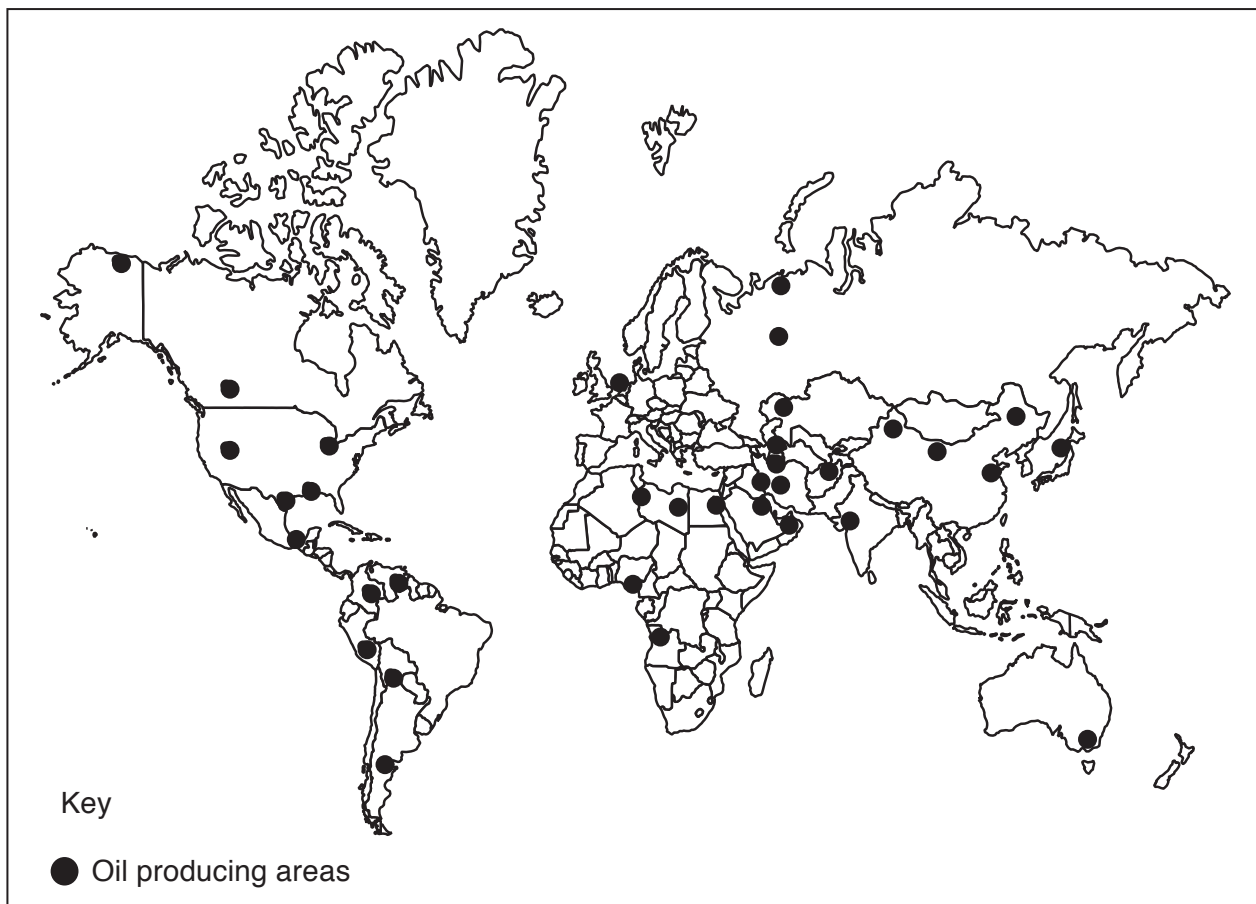


Fig. 5

- (i) Describe the distribution of oil producing areas.

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[4]

- (ii) Explain the problems encountered in transporting oil using pipelines.

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- This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no other markings or text on the page.

[7]

[Total: 25 marks]

- 4 (a) Study Photographs B and C (Insert), which show some products of the craft industry in Swaziland.

(i) Define a *craft industry*.

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 [1]

(ii) Identify **two** raw materials used to produce the products shown in Photographs B and C.

1
 2 [2]

(iii) State **three** features of a craft industry.

1

 2

 3
 [3]

(iv) Explain **four** advantages of craft industries in Swaziland.

1

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 4
 [4]

(b) The craft industry involves the exploitation of natural resources.

(i) Describe how craft industries affect the environment.

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[3]

(ii) Suggest **five** factors which affect the location of craft industries.

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(c) For a country you have studied, explain how the government helps to improve the craft industry.

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[Total: 25 marks]

- 5 (a) Table 1 shows the percentage of adults (aged 15–49) living with HIV and AIDS in Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho between the years 2005 and 2008.

Table 1

Percentage and adults (aged 15–49) living with HIV and Aids

	2005	2008
Swaziland	26	32.4
Botswana	24.1	24.0
Lesotho	23.2	23.7

- (i) What do the letters HIV stand for?

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 [1]

- (ii) Compare the percentage of adults living with HIV and AIDS in Botswana and Swaziland, between the years 2005 and 2008 using Table 1.

.....

 [2]

- (iii) State **three** economic impacts of HIV and AIDS in a LEDC like Swaziland.

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 [3]

(iv) Suggest how some governments are trying to reduce the spread of HIV and AIDS.

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[4]

(b) Study Fig. 6, which shows an extract about life in an area with rapid populated growth.

Tables and maps which compare countries of the world are very useful for giving us overall patterns. These abstract statistics translate into hunger, drudgery and early death for almost half of the human beings on this planet. When you walk into a typical rural village or urban slums in one of the LEDCs, you are greeted with the stench of refuse, open sewers and smoke. Groups of malnourished children may be sitting around wood fires eating breakfast of bread and coffee. Children and women have to carry jars of water from a muddy, contaminated river, canal or single water tap. At night some people may sleep on the street, in the open or in makeshift canopies. Other families of 10 and 12 may crowd into single room shacks,	often made from straw, reeds, cardboard or rusting corrugated sheet metal. Three or four people may be in one or two beds, but most sleep on the dirt floor. The father and perhaps most of the children may work in the fields or beg for food in the city. The parents who themselves may die by age 35, know that three or four of their children may die as infants due to hunger or childhood diseases. The children that survive add to the flood of people in the slums or to those who leave their farms and head for urban slums hoping to find jobs that do not exist. The list of problems of rapid population growth in developing countries throughout the world could go on and on.
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Fig. 6

- (i) Using Fig. 6 identify **three** problems of an area which experiences rapid population growth.

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[3]

- (ii) Explain how some governments try to solve the problems of rapid population growth.

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[5]

- [illegible]

[7]

[Total: 25 marks]

- 6 (a) Study Fig. 7 which shows an area of a rural settlement.

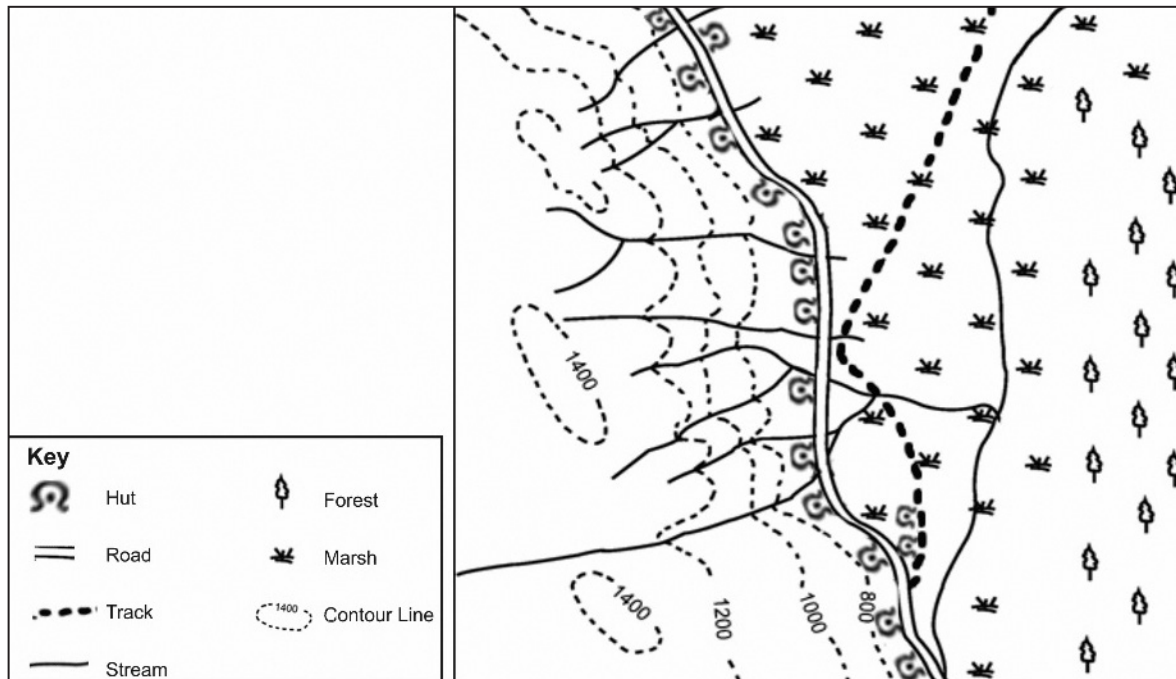


Fig. 7

- (i) Name the settlement pattern shown by Fig. 7.

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 [1]

- (ii) State **two** possible uses of the forest shown in Fig. 7 to the local people.

1

 2
 [2]

- (iii) Describe **three** factors which influence the settlement pattern shown in Fig. 7.

1

 2

 3
 [3]

(iv) Explain **four** physical factors which influence the location of rural settlements.

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[4]

(b) Fig. 8 shows a hierarchy of settlements.

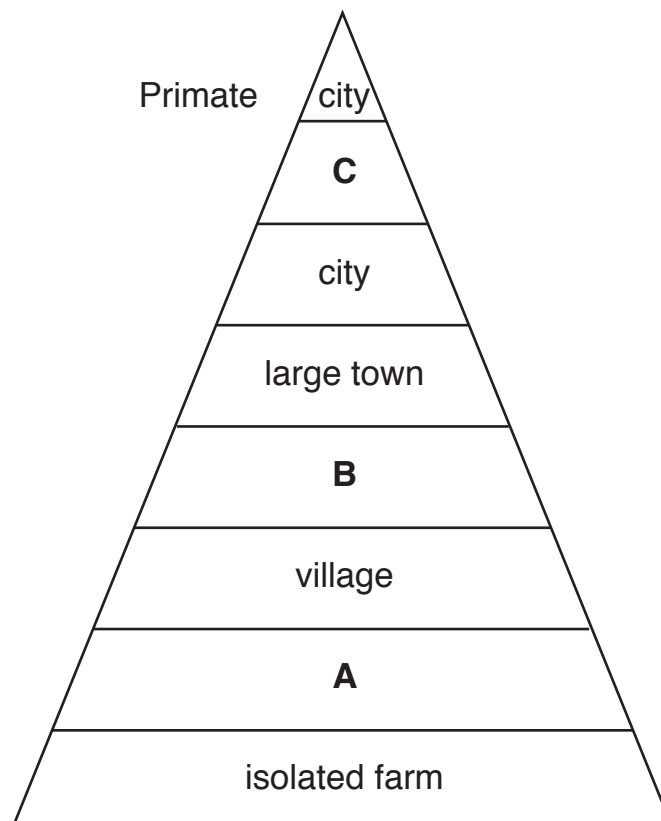


Fig. 8

(i) Name the settlements labelled **A**, **B** and **C** in Fig. 8.

- A**
- B**
- C**

[3]

- (ii) Explain the difference between the population, services and sphere of influence of a village and a city.

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- (c) For an LEDC you have studied, explain the problems resulting from rapid urbanisation.

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[7]

[Total: 25 marks]