EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

GEOGRAPHY PAPER   1

527/01

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK   40

1 **(a)** Forestry is one main economic activities in Eswatini

    (i) Name the region where most exotic forests found in Swaziland.

       - Highveld   [1]

    (ii) Give any **two** uses of indigenous trees of Swaziland.

       - *Wood Carving*
       - *Construction*
       - *Edible fruits*
       - *Ornaments*   *2x2=* [2]

    (iii) Explain any **two** causes of forest fires

       - Smoking out bees- then fire is left that burns forests

       - Lighting- Lighting sometimes burns the trees when it strikes the forests

       - Burning for fun – some people burn the forests just for fun *2x2=* [4]

  (b) Study photographs **A** and **B** which shows types of tourism.

    (i) Name any **three** tourist attraction areas in Eswatini.

       - Mahamba Gorge

       - Mantenga falls

       - Mlilwane game reserve/Hlane game reserve/Mlawula etc

       - Hlane game reserve   *3x1=* [3]

    (ii) What type of tourism is shown in Photograph A only

       Ecotourism

    (iii) Using photograph B, State the benefits of tourism in the country.

       - income
       - jobs
       - Purchase agricultural products
       Promotes craft industry   *4x1=* [4]

(c) Suggest **three** measures that the government of Eswatini could put in place to promote tourism in Eswatini.

   - Establishment of the ministry of tourism

   - passing of laws that conserve wildlife

   - increase staff training in hospitality industry

   - Locals are trained to be friendly to tourists

   - the country is kept clean

   - scrapping of visas for other countries   *3x2=* [6]

2 (a) Most people of Eswatini practice subsistence farming.

   (i) What does subsistence crop farming mean?

   - Growing of cops for home use/ consumption.   1x1= [1]

   (ii) Name any **two** crops grown under subsistence farming.

   -maize

   - sorghum

   - pumpkins

   - sweet potatoes   *2x1= [2]*

   (iii) Explain any **two** physical causes for low output under subsistence farming.

   - *Drought / lack of rain- once there rains are scarce , crops in subsistence farming are affected*

   - *Poor soils- if soils are poor subsistence farmers get low yields*

   - *Hailstorms- hailstorms destroy crops*

   - *pests and diseases- pests which attack the crops destroy yields 2x2 =* [4]

(b) Study photographs **C** and **D,** which shows two types of farming systems in Eswatini.

   (i) List **Three** natural inputs in a farming system

   - *Soils*

- *Sunshine*

- *temperature*

- *Land*

- *Rainfall*   *3x1=* [3]

   (ii)   Identify the farming system shown in photograph **C**

- *Subsistence Farming*   *4x1=* [4]

   (iii)   Using photograph **D** state two advantages of the farming system shown

- leads to high yields
- Use of machine technology
- Product will be high
- Use of irrigation

(c) Suggest any **three** negative impacts of large scale commercial farming on the environment.

- *Chemical pollution- which wash to the rivers to kill aquatic life*

- *cutting down of trees – which affects the ecosystem and may cause soil erosion.*

- *Loss of habitats- some animals who live in the trees lose their habitats*

- *Loss of flora and fauna- as vegetation is cut.*

- *Increase of global warming- through cutting down of trees*   *3 x 2 =* [6]

SECTION B – SADC

3. (a) (i) Name the ocean found on the eastern part of South Africa

- *Indian Ocean* [1]

(ii) Give **two** factors influencing the climate of South Africa

- Altitude [1]
- Latitude [1]
- Ocean Currents [1]

(iii) Explain **two** factors which favour the growing of maize in South Africa.

- *Forest Free: Encourages growth of maize*

- *(19-24°c) Warm Temperature: Promotes growth of maize*

- *(500-700mm) Rainfall availability: Leads to high output/yields*

2x2=[4]

(b) (i) Study Figure 1 below which shows two methods of mining **A** and **B**.

State three factors that favour the mining of coal in South Africa

- *Availability of labour*
- *Availability of Market*
- *Availability of Power*
- *Availability of water*
- *Abundant coal deposits* *3x1=[3]*

(ii) Name the mining method shown as **A** in Figure 1.

- *Open Cast* [2]

(iii) Describe the mining method shown as **B** in Figure 1.

- *Horizontal Tunnels/galleries*

- *Vertical shaft*

- *Pit head*

(c) Suggest **three** problems of mining to the environment.

- Removal of vegetation/deforestation

- soil erosion

- water and air pollution

- Slime down   *3 x 2= [6]*

4 (a)

(i) Name the neighbouring country found in the northern part of Namibia.

- Angola   [1]

(ii) Name any **two** rivers found in Namibia.

- *Okavango*
- *Orange*
- Fish
- Konkiep
- Kwando
- Kunene
- Auob
- Nossob
- Omatoko   [2]

(iii) Explain **two** physical factors that favour the location of the Citroen car assembly plant in Namibia.

- It is a large flat land to allow for the long assembly line

- Nearness to the seaport for easy transportation   *2 x 2 = [4]*

(b) List **three** strategies used by the government of Botswana to promote tourism.

    (i)   List **three** strategies used by the government of Botswana to promote tourism.

        - Advertising

        - Through promoting cultural activities

        - grading and classification of hotel accommodation

        -Having more tourist attraction areas e.g. Ecotourism entertainment
                                                          3 x 1= [3]

    (ii)   Name the type of farming shown in Photograph E

        - Livestock farming   [2]

    (iii)   Sate **two** effects of the type of farming shown in the environment.

        - *Overgrazing*
        - *Soil Erosion*
        - *Cattle trails*
        - *Methane*   *2 x 1=* [2]

(c) Suggest three ways by which the climate of Lesotho affects economic activities.

        - *Difficulty to farm crops*   *3 x 2=* [6]

Section C- Regions outside Africa

5 **(a)** The surface area of Netherlands is increasing because of land reclamation.

    (i)   What is land reclamation?

        - Creating usable land form land that was covered by water.   *1x1=* [1]

    (ii)   List any **two** ways used to reclaim land in the Netherlands.

        - Land fill

        - Empoldering   *2x1=* [2]

(iii)   Explain **two** reasons why the land is reclaimed in the Netherlands.

- *Create land for settlements- land is reclaimed to open up land for human settlements*

- *Demand of farm land- to open land for agriculture*

- *To reduce flooding which is cause by the low altitude of the country 2x2 = [4]*

(b)   Study photograph **F** and **G** which shows two fishing methods used in Japan

(i)   List **three** factors that promote the fishing industry in Japan

- *Fishing grounds are rich in plankton*

- *a large variety of fish are found*

- *new fishing technology is used*

- *Japan has an indented coastline*   [3]

(ii)   Name the fishing method shown in Photograph **F**.

- Coastal fishing   [2]

(iii)   Describe the fishing method shown in Photograph **G**.   - *Fishing away from Coast*

- *Large fishing vessels*   [2]

(c)   Suggest **three** limitations Japan has for industrial development.

- *Lack of mineral resources-which causes the country to import them*

- *Earth movements – earthquakes and tsunamis occur in the country which destroy industries*

- *Aging population – which makes country to lack labour*   *3 x 2 = [6]*

6   **(a)**   India is known for tea production.

(i) Name the region where tea is mostly grown in India.

- *Assam*   [1]

(ii) State **two** physical factors favouring the growth of tea in India.

- *Rainfall of between 1500 - 4000 mm per year*
- *Temperatures between 21-32 degrees*
- *Fertile well drained soils*
- *Steep hilly slopes*
- *Abundant sunshine*   *2 x 1 =* [2]

(iii) Explain any **two** problems faced by the tea industry in India.

- *Climate change- climatic changes affect the tea plants*

- *Demand for water- less water is available for tea growing as water is highly demanded*

- *Competition for land- as the population of the country grows the land for tea growing educes*   *2 x 2=* [4]

(b) Study photograph **H** and **I** which shows the type of vegetation found in Brazil.

(i) Give **three** neighbouring countries of Brazil.

- Uruguay	*- Colombia*
- Paraguay	*- Venezuela*
- Bolivia	*- Guyana*
- Peru	*- French Guyana*
- Argentina	*- Suriname*

3 x 1 = [3]

(ii) Name the climatic region in which the vegetation shown in photograph **H** and **I** is found.

- *Tropical Rain Forest*

- *Rain forest*

- *Equator*   [2]

(iii) Describe the vegetation shown in photograph **H** and **I**.

- *Thick Forest*   - *Buttress Roots*

- *Dense Forest*

- *Tall Trees*

- *Climbing plants*   [2]

(c) Suggest three reasons for the decline in natural rubber production in Brazil.

- *Dropping of world market prices*
- *Leaf diseases*
- *Completion for synthetic rubber*
- *High costs of farming and production*
- *Competition in the crops*
- *Rubber tree are only able to grow in tropical climate*   *3x2=* [6]