



Confidential

MARK SCHEME

{527/01}

MARKS: 60

SECTION A – Eswatini

Question 1

- (a) Sugar cane is Eswatini's most important agricultural product.
- (i) Name the region where sugar cane is grown in Eswatini.
- **Lowveld** 1x1= [1]
- (ii) Mention any **two** areas that grow sugar cane in Eswatini.
- **Bigbend**
- **Mhlume**
- **Simunye**
- **Siphofaneni**
- **Marlkens**
- **Sihhoye** 2x1= [2]
- (iii) Explain any **two physical** factors that favour the growing of sugar cane in Eswatini.
- **gentle undulating land – the use of machinery**
- **warm temperatures 22- 27 degrees promote sugar cane growth**
- **availability of water – from the rivers to irrigate**
- **availability of sunshine – to increase the sucrose level of sugar** 2x2 = [4]
- (b) Study Figure 1 which shows the main citrus fruits growing areas in Eswatini marked as A, B and C.
- (i) Name the three citrus fruits growing areas shown as A, B and C in Figure 1.
A- **Ngonini**
B- **Tambuti**
C- **Nsoko** 3x1=[3]
- (ii) Mention any **two** examples of citrus fruits grown in Eswatini.
- **Oranges**
- **Grapefruits**
- **Nartjies** 2x1 = [2]
- (iii) State any **two** problems faced by the citrus fruits industry in Eswatini.
- **Drought**
- **Diseases**
- **Hailstorms** 2x1=[2]
- (c) Suggest **three** conditions favouring the growing of citrus fruits in Eswatini.
- **Warm temperatures/ 22-27 degrees delicious- favours the growth of citrus fruits.**
- **Fertile soils – promotes the growth of citrus fruits**
- **availability of rainfall – for irrigation**
- **Availability of water- from rivers for irrigation** 2x3= [6]

[TOTAL; 20 Marks]

Question 2

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

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

- **Water** 1x1 = [1]

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

- **Switch off lights in rooms that are not in use**
- **purchase energy saving light bulbs**
- **remove unnecessary light outside houses**
- **use sun light to dry clothes instead of using drying machines**
- **hand wash clothes instead of using washing machines**
- **Switch off electrical appliances** 2x2 = [2]

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

- **Clean source of power- free from pollution**
- **The water in dam – used for irrigation, recreation, fishing and domestic purposes**
- **easy to transport- use wires and pipes**
- **generates power – fast** 2x2 = [4]

(b) Study figure 2 which shows three types of industries

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

D - **Secondary**

E - **Tertiary**

F – **Primary** 3x1 = [3]

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

Relies on nature

Create employment opportunities

Boosts economy 2x1 = [2]

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

- **Availability of power**
- **Availability of transport**
- **Availability of capital**
- **Availability of transport** 2x1 = [2]

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

- **Lack of capital- to start business**
- **lack of technology- for use industries**
- **lack of skilled labour – to work in industries**
- **Small domestic market- since the country has a low population**
- **Insufficient / lack of infrastructure for industrial use** 3x2= [6]

SECTION B- SADC

Question 3

(a) South Africa has a nuclear power station.

(i) Name the nuclear power station found in South Africa.

- **Koeberg**

1x1 =[1]

(ii) Mention any two requirements for nuclear power production.

- **Availability of water**

- **Large open flat land**

- **Stable/firm land**

- **Away from settlements**

2x1=[2]

(iii) Explain **two** effects of nuclear energy to the environment.

- **radio- active waste is damages the environment, contaminates water, soil**

- **kills livestock- waste**

- **burns the vegetation, radio active waste**

- **clearing/removal of vegetation**

- **Disturbs ecosystem**

2x2= [4]

(b) Study figure 3 which shows the four main industrial regions of South Africa.

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

G – Pretoria, Witwatersrand – Vereeniging / Gauteng

H – Durban - Pinetown

I - Port- Elizabeth / Uitenhage

3x1 =[3]

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

- **Motor industry**

- **Ship building**

- **Oil refining**

2x1= [2]

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

- **Overcrowding**

- **Competition of labour**

- **Competition of resources**

- **Traffic congestion**

- **Shortage of labour**

- **Industrial action / strikes**

2x1 = [2]

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

- **it is highly populated/ more than 12 million people thus have a large market**
- **Have plenty of raw materials; thus have many industries**
- **Pretoria the country's capital is found**
- **Many overseas companies are found here**
- **its hub of the financial town in South Africa (Johannesburg)**

2x3 = [6]

Question 4

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

(i) Name the highest point in Lesotho.

- **Thabana Thleyana**

1x1=[1]

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

- **Handicraft**
- **Crop farming**
- **Stock farming**
- **- mining**

2x1=[2]

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

- **Low lands are suitable for crop production because of the low altitude and warmer temperatures**
- **Highlands suitable for rearing of livestock because of the cool temperatures and animals are able to move around in the steep slopes**

2x2= [4]

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

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

J- Chobe National Park

K- Okavango delta

L- central Kalahari

3x1 =[3]

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

- **Drought**
- **lack of good shopping areas**
- **lack of new hotels**
- **poor access to Modern communication technology**
- **poor transport infrastructure / bad roads**
- **lack of direct flights between Botswana and European countries**
- **Animal diseases**
- **Poaching**
- **Insects**
- **There are few tourist attractions areas / concentrated in the north**

2x1 = [2]

(iii) What role can be played by the Government of Botswana to promote tourism.

- **Advertising in newspapers and magazines**
- **broadcast on radio/television**
- **Pamphlets**

2x1 =[2]

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

- **Check taps pipes for leaks; to conserve water**
- **Keep showers / less than 5 minutes- to conserve water**
- **Plant drought resistant plants to conserve water**
- **avoid taking baths to conserve water**
- **Flush toilets- when necessary**
- **Wash car with bucket to conserve water.**
- **Use dirty water to irrigate plants and flush toilets**

2x3 = [6]

Section C - Countries outside Africa

Question 5

- (a) Japan grows a variety of crops.
- (i) Name the main crop grown in Japan.
 - **rice** 1x1=[1]
- (ii) Mention **two** ways by which the Japanese farmers solve the problem of steep slopes.
 - **They do land terracing**
 - **Use of technology** 2x1= [2]
- (iii) Explain any **two** characteristics of intensive farming in Japan.
 - **High use of artificial fertilisers; increases the yields**
 - **High use of hybrid seeds; increases yields**
 - **Highly mechanised/ high use of technology; increase the yields**
 - **Crops are grown in small areas/spaces; to increase land for production**
 - **Yields are high; due to high use of inputs** 2x1 = [2]
- (b) Study figure 5 which shows the three types of dairy cows in the Netherlands.
- (i) Name the types of dairy cows found in the Netherlands shown as M, N and O.
 M - **Hoelstein friesland**
 N - **Dutch belted**
 O - **Jersey** 3x1= [3]
- (ii) Mention any **two** advantages of the dairy cattle of the Netherlands.
 - **Highest yield of milk per day**
 - **High quality of milk fat and milk protein**
 - **Long productive life span** 2x1 =[2]
- (iii) State **two** factors promoting dairy farming in the Netherlands.
 - **Cool climate**
 - **Availability of fodder**
 - **Skilled labour**
 - **Improved technology/ milking machines** 2x1 = [2]
- (c) Explain **three** factors how industrial success was achieved in Japan.
 - **Government investment-; Government invested in building infrastructure**
 - **High level of education- willing to learn from others**
 - **Highly disciplined and committed labour- to increase production**
 - **Use of technology- to increase production/ robots**
 - **Merging of industries- to increase production**
 - **Capital from the Government- to encourage industries to start**
 - **Spend less on buying weapons- instead they invested in industry**
 - **Free enterprise system; people are encouraged to start businesses** 3x2=[6]

Question 6

- (a) Brazil is the leading country in producing natural rubber.
- (i) Name the equatorial climatic region where natural rubber trees grow in Japan.
- Amazon basin** 1x1= [1]
- (ii) Mention any **two** characteristics of natural rubber production in Brazil.
- **Obtained from natural rubber trees**
 - **Labour intensive**
 - **Low production**
 - **Low use of technology** 2x1 =[2]
- (iii) Explain the first **two** stages in natural rubber production.
- **Diagonal cut- to release the latex from the rubber tree**
 - **Collection of rubber liquid/ latex- bucket is placed next to the tree.** [4]
- (b) Study figure 6 which shows the location of India.
- (i) Name the neighbouring countries shown as P, Q and R.
- P - **Pakistan**
 Q - **China**
 R - **Bangladesh** 3x1=[3]
- (ii) Name any **two** densely populated areas in India.
- **Culcutta**
 - **Bombay**
 - **New Dehli**
 - **Palma**
 - **Mumbai** 2x1 = [2]
- (iii) State any **two** problems of high population density in India.
- **Food shortages**
 - **Diseases**
 - **Unemployment**
 - **Prostitution**
 - **High crime rate**
 - **Overcrowding**
 - **Pressure on resources** 2x2=[2]
- (c) Suggest any **three** causes of high population in India.
- **Desire for boys- to keep family name**
 - **Cultural beliefs- tradition to have large families**
 - **Illiteracy- ignorance about family planning**
 - **Poor family planning- lack of contraceptives**
 - **Polygamy- increase the birth rate**
 - **Early marriages- increases birth rate** 2x3 =[6]