



Geography

6890/02

Paper 2 Geographical skills

October/November 2020

Confidential

MARK SCHEME

{6890/02}

MARKS: 75

SECTION A – MAP READING SKILLS

1. (a) (i) Dam [1]
 (ii) Bridge [1]
 (iii) Nsezi river [1]
 (iv) Wide Tarred road [1]
 (v) Dip tank [1]
 (vi) Quarry/Excavation [1]
 (vii) Sewage Ponds [1]
 (viii) Dispersed settlement pattern [1]
- (b) (i) East [1]
 (ii) Braiding/Braided channels
 Rapids [2]
 (iii) 131431 [1]
 (iv) Dendritic [1]
- (c) 161- 163° [1]
- (d) (i) 9500-9700 Metres [1]
 (ii) $\frac{VI}{HE}$

$$- \frac{1100 - 1000}{9600} = \frac{100}{9600}$$

$$- \frac{1}{96} \text{ or } 1:96 \text{ or } 1 \text{ in } 95 \text{-----} 1 \text{ in } 97$$
 [2]
- (e) 1228.6 Metres. [1]
- (f) Mining [1]
- (g)i) Post and Telegraphic Agency
 Hotel [2]
 (iii) gentle sloping land
 road junction
 railway
 water supply
- Any 2 at 1 [2]
- (iv) 1 mark for total number of squares -7 squares
 1 mark for area in km² - 7 squares x 1km² = 7km² [2]

[Total Marks: 25]

THEME 2 – PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY**2. (a) (i)**

- A weather station is an observation post where weather conditions and meteorological data are observed and recorded/ it's a device that collects data related to weather and environment/ it's a place where weather recording instruments are kept. [1]

(ii) A- Wind vane

B- Cup Anemometer[2]

(iii) – white in colour

- Louvered sides
- Slanted roof
- Made of wood
- Approximately 1.2 meters above the ground
- Door faces south [3]

(iv) – Away form trees

- Away from buildings
- In a flat area
- Short grass covered surface
- In an open land [3]

3. (i) - B.

[1]

(ii) - Pollution free/ clean

- Replenishable/ renewable
- Low maintenance costs [2]

(iii) - availability of the raw material/ coal

- Availability of water supply
- Availability of labour
- Availability of transport
- Availability of raw material such as coal [3]

(b)

(i) chimney [2]
cooling tower

Total marks [8]

4.(a)(i) 7.25 million [1]

(ii) 200 million [1]

(iii) lack of housing

high cost of housing

lack of employment

poverty

rapid urbanisation/high rate of rural urban migration [3]

(b) C- 50

D- 17

E- 31 [3]

Total marks [8]

Section C

Answer **either** Question 5 **or** 6

5. A group of students investigated the CBD of a town. They studied the height and width of the buildings. They also decided to investigate the value of land.

The students agreed on the following hypotheses;

Hypothesis 1; *“The height and width of buildings decreases with distance from the centre of the CBD”.*

Hypothesis 2; *“The value of land decreases with distance from the centre of the CBD”.*

- (a) To test Hypothesis 1 the students designed a recording sheet. State **two** pieces of information that will be shown by the students on the recording sheet besides the height and width of the buildings.

1. Name of students
2. Name of area

[2]

- (b) A pilot survey of the town was carried out by the teacher and two of the students. State two advantages of a pilot survey

1. To make the investigation more representative
2. To find information about the town to save time later
3. To make sure there was change in buildings
4. To make sure that appropriate / correct area were studied

[2]

- (c) 10 sites in the town were chosen and the buildings in each site were observed. The height of each building was observed by counting the number of storeys. The width was measured using the pacing method. The results are shown on Table 2

Table 2

Average height and width of buildings at each site

Site	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Average height (storeys)	14	14	13	12	10	09	04	03	03	02
Average width(paces)	10	09	09	08	08	07	07	06	05	06

Use Table 1 to draw a bar graph showing the average height of the buildings with distance from the centre of the CBD.

Correct bar heights and uniform widths

[5]

- (d) Write a conclusion to Hypothesis 1; *“The width and height of buildings decreases with distance from the centre of the CBD”*. Use evidence from Table 2 and Fig. 3.

Hypothesis

correct

Site A /B 14 storeys; yet sites I /J 3/2 storeys

Width site A /B 10/09 paces yet site I /J 5/6 paces

[3]

- (e) The students further investigated Hypothesis 2; *“The value of land decreases with distance from the centre of the CBD”*

Land values were collected from the municipal council. The value of land is measured in thousand emalangeneni per square metre. The students then plotted the information on an isoline map shown in Fig. 4

- (i) On Fig. 4 draw an isoline for 60 thousand emalangeneni per square metre.

Isoline for land value of 60 correctly drawn.

[1]

- (ii) On Fig.4 shade in the land value between the isolines 30 and 40.

Correct shading on Fig. 4 between isolines 30 and 40

[1]

- (f) Write a conclusion to the Hypothesis; *“The value of land decreases away from the centre of the CBD”*. Use evidence from Fig. 4.
Hypothesis is correct
the value of the land is higher along the main road and lower towards the edge of the town e.g. above E60 000 in the centre but below E28 000 million at the edge [3].

- (g) The students also decided to observe the function of the buildings in the CBD.

- (i) At each site the ground floor function of the buildings was recorded. Why do you think the students recorded only the ground floor function of the buildings?

Very easy to see the function

Simpler data collection method

Savestime

[1]

- (ii) Tick in the boxes below **three** functions which are found in the CBD of a town
 Any three;

Post office

Department stores

Hotel

Bank

[3]

- (h) Study Fig. 5 shows the main functions of the buildings found in the town in site A and site B.

- (i) Using Fig 5 what is the main function of site A.

Commercial

[1]

(ii) Using Fig 5 compare the functions of site A with site B.

- Site A is commercial but site B is tourists
- site A has an even division of function but site B is dominated by hotel
- Site A has a small number /one of hotel but site B has
- needs mention of site A and B or compare word

[3]

[Total = 25 marks]

6. Students from a school in Eswatini investigated the effects of tourism in the town of Richards Bay Kwazulu- Natal in South Africa. They investigated the environment and the economic benefits of tourism in the town.

They investigated the following hypotheses;

Hypothesis 1: *“Tourism has a negative impact on the environment of Richards’ Bay”.*

Hypothesis 2: *“Tourism has a positive economic benefit for the residents of Richards’s Bay “*

(a) To carry out their fieldwork the students identified ten survey sites in the town. These are shown on Fig 6. At each site the students wanted to estimate the importance of tourism. They based their decision on whether shops in the area were used mainly by local people or tourists.

(i) Suggest three ways that the students could use to decide whether shops were used mainly by local people or tourists.

1. Ask / survey / questionnaire shop owners
2. Ask / survey / questionnaire customer
3. Appearance e.g. dress
4. look at what was for sale in the shops

[3]

(ii) Before starting their fieldwork the students did a small pilot (trial) survey near their school. Give two advantages of doing a pilot survey.

1. To test methodology / find out if any problem / check sample size
2. Opportunity to change methodology / make improvement / practice / gain experience
3. To test out the equipment

[2]

(iii) The results of the students’ fieldwork are shown in Table 3 below.

Use these results to complete the divided bar for site 5 on fig 6 below.

[1]

Table 3
Result of fieldwork

	Pilot site	Survey sites									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of shops used mainly by local people	8	7	7	10	8	6	2	5	7	2	1
Number of shops used mainly by tourists	3	1	2	8	8	9	12	10	11	10	12

Results of fieldwork

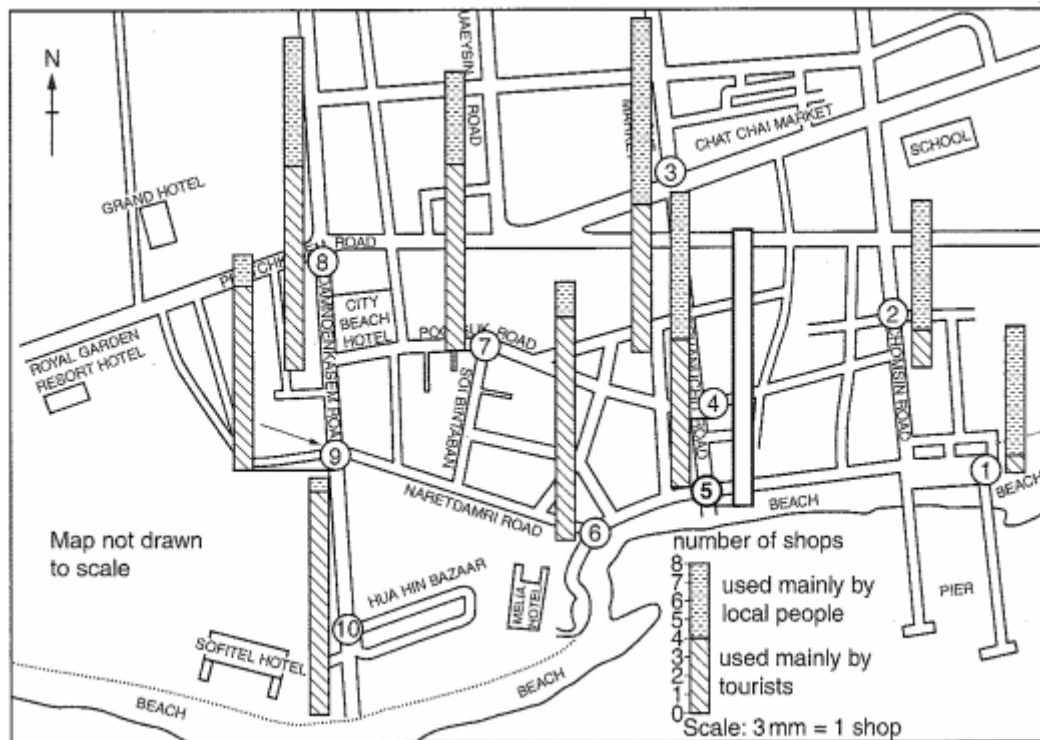


Fig 7

- (iv) The students then decided to rank the ten sites in order of importance for tourism. To do this they first calculated the percentage of shops used mainly by tourists at each site using the following formula;

$$\frac{\text{number of shops used mainly by tourists}}{\text{total number of shops (used by both tourists and local people)}} \times 100$$

The number of shops at the pilot survey site is shown in Table 3. In space below calculate the percentage of shops at this site used mainly by tourists. Show your calculation.

$$3/11 \times 100 = 27.3 \% (27.27)$$

1 mark for calculation

1 mark for answer

[2]

- (b)** The result of this calculation for the ten actual survey sites are shown in Table 4 below. Complete the order of the percentage of shops used mainly by tourists by inserting ranks 1 to 5 on spaces provided

Correct ranking 1 ----- 10 (92.3)
 2-----6 (85.7)
 3-----9 (83.3)
 4-----7 (66.7)
 5-----8 (61.1)

[3]

- (c) (i)** Random Sampling

[1]

- (ii)** It may leave out important people in the study

- There may be gaps in the population surveyed
- Expensive to carry out
- Massive to undertake / difficult to do

[2]

- (d)** The hypothesis is correct/ True / Accepted

- support use of figures in the table on the many negative than positives
- loss of sand dunes, air pollution, loss in natural vegetation, littering, (all negatives)
- development of infrastructure (the only positive)

[3]

- (e) (i)** it would be to sample using a fixed interval / number across the twenty residents

[1]

- (ii)** Plot the results correctly from Table 6 on Fig.7

[2]

(iii) Plot the tally charts for site 3 on Fig. 8

Correct tallying

More job opportunities	Improved standard of living	Improved infrastructure	Greater range of goods in shops	More modern services

[2]

(iv) Hypothesis is correct

- tourism has an economic benefit for residents
- out of ten sites about 6 sites indicate more job opportunities and better standards of living
- On most sites responses are that residents believe there is more economic benefits
- From Fig. 11 out of 20 samples residents about 15 indicate tourism benefits residents which is 75% of the sample size

[3]

[Total = 25 marks]